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**AN OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL
PROGRAM OF THE TRANSITIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF THE SOMALI
REPUBLIC MUQ. 19 JUNE 1995**

Muq. 19 June 1995

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AN OUTLINE OF THE POLITICAL PROGRAM OF THE TRANSITIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION:

The dictatorial regime that Brutally run the country for almost a quarter of a century has caused the loss of lives of thousands of our people and their properties and inflicted a great damage to religion, culture, custom, pride, dignity and the socio economic conditions of the Somali people. This has compelled the people to organize themselves into armed political organizations which resorted to an armed struggle which resulted to the downfall of the dictatorial regime.

unfortunately the expectation of the Somali people for a change to the formation of a democratic government based on the will of the people did not materialise. The country slipped into a civil war and absolute anarchy that prevailed for almost two years. This added to the sufferings of the people and caused the death of tens of thousands of innocent civilians including aged, women and children, maimed, injured and the destruction of both public and private properties worth hundreds of millions of Dollars.

The people were ready to reconcile and solve their differences when foreign troops entered the country without the will and permission of the Somali people. These foreign troops disrupted the fragile peace and reconciliation process and denied the people their social, civil and political, rights. The people resisted this denial and the foreign troops responded with the use of sophisticated weapons, against innocent and unarmed nationals causing casualties of tens of thousands and wantonly destroyed our national infrastructure and properties worth thousands of millions of dollars.

Despite the external pressure, the Somali people continued to find appropriate solution for their differences and held the final political reconciliation conference in Mogadishu from 1 Nov 1994 to 15 June 1995. The outcome of this conference resulted the formation of broad-based government of National Unity.

The council of Ministers adopted this outline of the political program in its first meeting held on 19 June 1995. The program aims to restore peace and stability, rehabilitate the basic facilities and improve the socio-economic conditions of the people.

INTERNAL AND SECURITY POLICIES:

- Restoration and re-enforcement of law and order
- Disarmament;
- demobilisation;
- Demining;
- Restoration of peace and stability
- Establishment of a Federal System of government;
- Establishment of Autonomous regions;
- Introduction of a Multi-Party system;
- Holding of free and fair elections based on the principle of one man one vote;
- Population registration and censuses;
- Creation of environment conducive to resettlement of refugees and displaced persons.

FOREIGN POLICY:

- Peaceful co-existence of all people and countries;
- Resolutions of all disputes through peaceful means;
- non-interference of the internal affairs of other states;
- Establishment of mutual cooperation;
- Equality of all people and nations and their rights to self determination;
- Respect of sovereignty of all countries;
- To take active measures with the help of the international community, to seek compensations for the loss of human lives, and material, moral, psychological and dignity damages caused by the unprovoked war waged by foreign troops against the Somali people.

- Respect of all international treaties, conventions and agreements to which Somalia is a party;
- Establishment of good relationship with all countries particularly the neighbouring countries and those countries that Somalia has special interest;
- Readiness to effective participation in international issues.

ECONOMIC POLICY:

- Adoption of free market Economy;
- Improvement of Animal Health and Animal husbandry;
- Promotion of private sector;
- Encouragement of foreign investment;
- Rehabilitation of basic economic infrastructure and facilities;
- Encouragement of local production including Agriculture, fisheries and livestock;
- Exploitation of natural resources and exploration of Oil and mineral resources;
- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure such as roads, Ports and Airports;
- Rehabilitation of Water supply systems and electricity;
- Rehabilitation of telecommunication network;
- Encouragements of private land, Air and Sea transportation;
- Reinstate the central Bank and the development Bank;
- Encouragement of private banking and financial instructions;
- Review the National Currency;
- Promotion of export and import substitution;

- Review of the taxation system;
- Promotion of cottage and light industries;
- Rehabilitation of industries;
- Encouragements of tourism;

SOCIAL SECTOR:

- Rehabilitation of Health facilities throughout the country;
- Promotion of preventive medicine;
- Establishment of rehabilitation medicine unit;
- Improvement of sanitation;
- Creation of public awareness of deadly and contagious diseases;
- Rehabilitation of Schools, technical and vocational institutes and the National university;
- Revision the national education curriculum;
- Encouragement of private schools and institutes;
- Promotion of Islamic Education;
- Strengthening of Adult education and training of unskilled labour;
- Training and job creation for the disabled;
- Special programme for the rehabilitation of war veterans;
- Establishment of research centres;
- Proper utilization of man power;
- Upholding for human rights and safeguarding minority rights;
- Creation of opportunities for women;
- Encouragement and protection of NGO's.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY:

- Protection of the environment;
- Reservation of wild life;
- Protection of forests;
- Precaution of pollution;
- Prevention of Desertification.