

*DAWLADA PUNTLAND
EE SOOMAALIYA
DOWLADA HOOS EE BOSAAISO*



*PUNTLAND OF SOMALIA
GOVERNMENT
BOSASO MUNICIPALITY*

AFTIISKA DUQA MAGAALADA BOOSAISO

OFFICE THE MAYOR BOSASO

Bosaso District Development Framework



District Council of Bosasso

2010

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UNDP	United Nations Development Program
JPLG	UN Joint Program for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
DDF	District Development Framework
MOI	Ministry of Interior
VCs	village Committees
CDC	Community Development committees
HQs	Head Quarters
MCHs	Medical Health Centers
SBC	Somali Broadcasting Company
FM	Frequency Modulated
ETN	Eastern Television Network
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
NGOs	Non-profit Organizations
UN	United Nation
LEA	Local Economic Assessment
ILO	International Labor Organization
GUMCO	Golden Utility Management Company
ENEA	
PASWN	Puntland state Authority, Energy and Natural Resource
UNICEF	United Nation Children's Fund
IDPs	Internal Displaced People
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
WFP	World Food Programme
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
IOM	International Organization of Migrants
CDRD	Community Driven Recovery and Development
UNCDF	United Nation Capital Development Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nation for Habitat
CAPs	Community Action Plans
CDD	Community Driven Development

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1. Executive Summary

The District Development Framework (DDF) of Bosasso, is a document outlining the vision and objectives of the district, the period five years from now. It defines the aims to achieve, the obstacles to overcome and the priorities for the future development of district. Overall the document broadly examines the need for development and the goals or areas to emphasize.

Purpose The purpose of the District Development Framework is to organize all the development partners to come together into a common and shared vision endorsed by most stakeholders and in line with the development objectives of the district and its 5 years plan which provides details of the district priorities, the needs to address and the means to achieve.

What is it? It is a document (15-20 pages) that specifies the main social and development objectives of the district, highlighting the challenges faced by the district towards achieving the objectives. In broader terms, the document defines the interventions needed in order to realize the district objectives. It provides simple indicators as elements to measure achievement of objectives. As such, it is not a plan in the sense that it lists specific actions to implement or budget lines committed. It also does not list projects or services for specific villages or communities.

What it is used for? The District Councils will use the framework to decide on projects and activities to be put into their annual Work Plan. It helps to ensure that projects are chosen with clear objectives which lead to the development of the district. The VCs and citizens of the district will be able to refer to the District Development Framework to identify the development gaps and hence are able to raise questions that should be answered by the district councilors thus holding them accountable and to come to their commitments.

A major significance of the district development framework is its five years development plan, in which the district priorities are defined and the vision for the district development shared and endorsed by stakeholders with clear options the guidance towards the realization of the district objectives.

The information on development framework of Bosasso, discussed in this report is collected from multiple sources including historical documents on the district, documents on needs assessment and priorities for the institutions Puntland and from community consultations.

The district profile reveals a general picture of the economic prospective in Bosasso and the condition of living, an assessment on the poverty situation, the status of the economy, natural resources management and the services and service providers in all the sectors. The main objective of the district profile is to support the district to have better

understanding of the situation and all that is happening in the district so that the authorities can decide on the shape of the district. The district councils depend on the national ministries on the laws with which they operate. Indeed this gives the district councils the authority to consider the needs and act on the implementation whether the matter involves national or a district objective

The district development framework embraces long time priorities of the council and those priorities which were prepared with the support by international organizations. Community consultations were conducted in all the neighborhoods and villages in Bosasso with the aim of identifying the challenges, the needs and priorities of every neighborhood and their economic development.

The community consultations determines the view for the long term development, emphasizing the five years plan while at the same time trying to clarify the ideas for the short term projects and the support needed by the community in order to achieve seeking a future development.

The Economic and Development sub-committee of the local council in Bosasso working closely with the Puntland institutions, the local council departments, civil society organizations and the Local NGOs assumed leadership to bring together all the information, reports and data needed to generate this document in an on the job training session extended to a period of one months following the successful completion of the participatory planning and budgeting training organized by JPLG in Bosasso.

2. Introduction

2.1 Bosasso District Development Framework

In Bosasso the DDF uncovered the needs and priorities that are most significant in consultation between the village committees and the economic and development committee of the council. The outcomes of these meetings were shared with all the stakeholders with the view towards achieving the objectives outlined in the district's five years plan of the district. It is the working document of the district and is intends:

- Provide clarity on the main community priorities and the development aims of Bosasso.
- Identify the major challenges that prevents the district from realizing its objectives
- Define the essential priorities to ensure that the district development goals are achieved.

- Provide details on the district investment and the inputs needed for the district development.
- Define and provides indicators that are simple and can easily measure the progress on district targets.
- Provide guidance to village committees (VCs) and Community Development committees (CDC) to ask questions on the gaps for local council services.
- Devise as a tool accountability and transparency in the local council.
- Guide local councils make their decision in the DDF on activities and projects in the annual plans which help the districts to make sure that projects for implementation fall in the district development priorities.

The steps taken to prepare the framework for Bosasso are as below:

- The Executive Secretary, Department Heads in the district and individuals who had experience in the role of the council and members of the community held meetings to discuss the framework.
- Data on the district profile, national development policy and priorities, outcome of the community consultations, the essential needs of district, major objectives and activities were gathered.
- The local council identifies the most essential needs and vulnerable areas.
- The local council identified Nine (9) objectives in view of the prospective for the upcoming five years.
- To identify the objectives of important project types or activities which the local engages in order to achieve the identified objectives.

2.2 Duration for the DDF preparation and tasks (2009 -2010)

Task	Designation	Duration
Meeting with the mayor, the local council & the Local	Mayor, the executive secretary and the Council	1

Council Depts.		
Preparation of the District Profile for Bosasso.	Mayor, secretary, departments, council, knowledgeable personalities with experience on the district.	10
Needs of National Institutions	The Executive Secretary & Depts.	2
Outcome of community consultations	The subcommittee for Economic & Development	2
Preparation of the DDF	Council & district Depts.	5
Priority needs of Bosasso	Council& district Depts.	3
Feedback session	Bosasso council	1

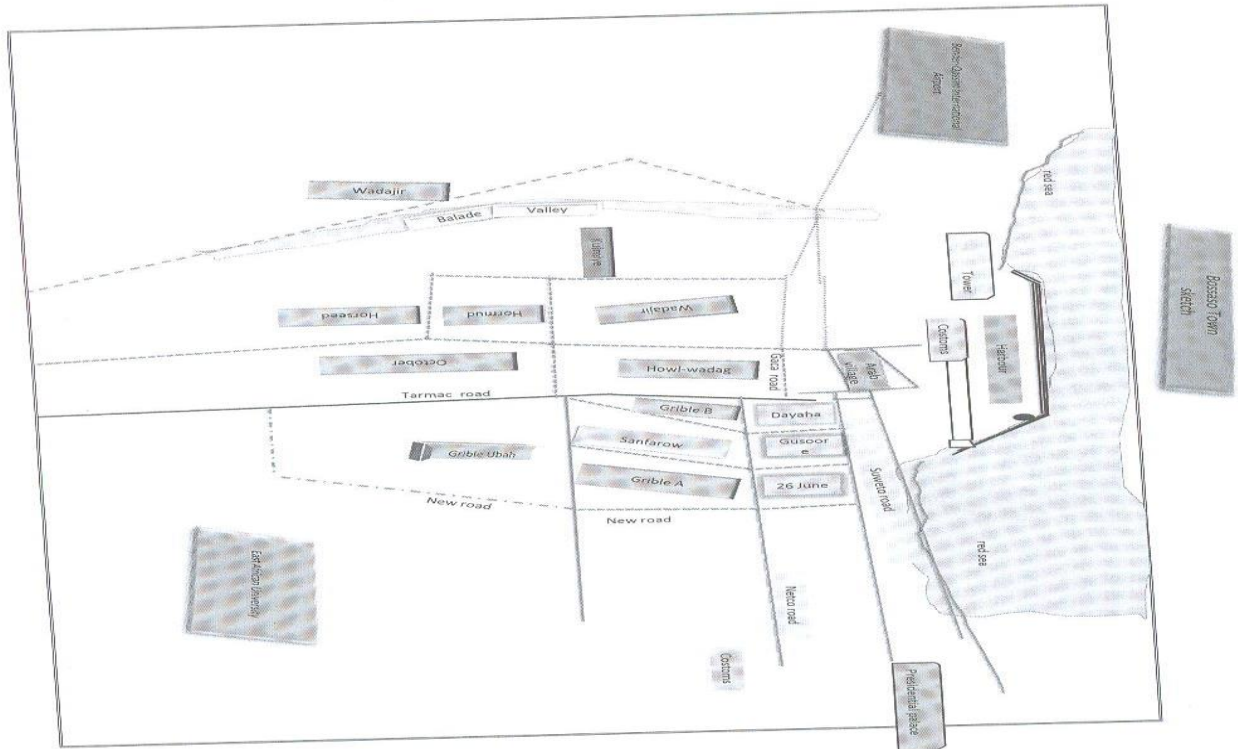
2.3 Summary of the situation of the district of Bosasso

The district Map Khariidada Degmada Bosaso

The district map is an image which shows important areas of the city such as the localities for residence, IDP camps, businesses, education, health centers, farms, livestock quarantine stations for export animals, main streets, the port and, airport, the coastal line and valleys. Bosasso consists of 16 neighborhoods and villages such as Dayaha, Gusore, October, Arab neighborhood, Wadajir, 1st July, Hawl-wadag, Grible A & B, Grible Ubah, Kulmiye, Hormud, Horsed, Sanfarow, Suweto, 26th June, and villages. Major outside villages include Kalabayr, Yalho, Karin, Lag, Galgala, Marje, Hamur, Dudu, Qaw & Ba'ad.



Residential Quarters of Bosasso



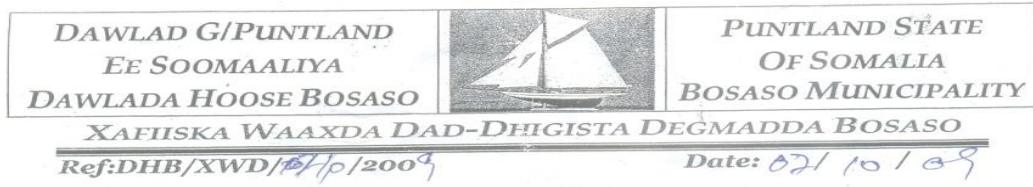
2.4 Climate in Bosasso

The climate in Bosasso on the average is moderate; however it is extremely warm during the summer months of June until September when the temperature reaches 30 – 42 degree Celsius. As for its elevation, Bosasso is about 12 feet below sea level and stretches to about 60 Km onto the coast line. On South wards the town is surrounded by the Golis range and in the east the mountain called Al-Misked and on the west by Al-Madow Mountains while on the north it bordered by the Red Sea. Bosasso has a land area of about 3600 Square Kms bordering with districts Dhahar on the west, Armmo on the south and on the east by the two districts of Qandala and Ufayn where as on the west with the gulf of Aden.

2.5 Vision for the Council

“A peaceful & environmentally clean Bosasso with advanced trade and all the infrastructure and services to support it.”

Town statutes of Bosasso District



Dawladda Hoose Ee Degmadda Bosaso



Bosasso Local Government Statute



Golis Telecommunications in Bosasso



Front view of Bosasso Municipality

2.6 Historical Aspect of Bosasso

Bosasso lies on the Gulf of Aden between the two famous mountains namely Al-Madow and Al-Misked both of which are rich in frankincense and gum trees. It is one of the oldest and biggest towns in Somalia and before the name Bosasso was given, the town was called known by many as Bender Qaism. Even though the first settlements were established from about 900-1000 years, it only started to take the shape of a modern town during the 17th century, at which time it has developed a good trade relationship with Yemen, Oman, Persia, India and Tanzania in the east African coast. The town is an important center of trade and has road links to both northern and southern Somalia which facilitate business in the region.

Bosasso has a long history on its way to become a regional capital. During the era of the sultanate in Bari region, Bosasso served as the seat of the Governor that was appointed by the king. At the time, the King of Bari had the town of Bargal as his HQs and Bosasso had to oversee eight argal who had his seat in the town of Bargal. At the time Bosasso served all the localities west of Iskushuban district and those located south of Gardo.

When Bari region was conquered by the Italians in 1925, Bosasso was selected as the capital for Majertenia and this way it has become a regional town directly without transiting into the status of a district.

As locality Boosaaso is rich and particularly in its water resources, in addition frankincense, Arabian gum, agriculture particularly dates livestock, fishery and trade which are facilitated by the city port.

Bosasso established its first council before nearly 55 years approximately from about 1954. At the time the council which was headed by an Italian administrator carried out the first population census and started to issue identification cards. It was also at about this time when the first clan chiefs were selected by the municipality.

Initially Bosasso was a grade B district before it has become a grade A which is level or scale measured on the status of districts. In addition to Somali, Arabic is a common language while Islam is the religion everyone in the district adheres to as the rest of Somalia.

For administrative purposes, today Bosasso consists of 16 neighborhoods and 17 villages with a land area of 60km square and with an estimated population of 850 thousand to 1,000,000 including to people in the rural areas.

2.7 List of Former Mayors of Bosasso

Since the formation of Bosasso as a district in 1952, it had about 18 Mayors, some elected while other were selected, and the list of names is as below:

S/N	Nme of Mayor	Election	Appointment	Duration
1	Jama Nur Ali	Election		1955 -1963
2	Barkhad ali Salah	Election		1964 -1968
3	Said Mohamed Abdi	Election		1969
4	Haji Ahmed Yusuf	Election		1979
5	Yusuf Abshir Adami	Election		1985 -1990
6	Khadar Haji Mire	Election		2005 -2007
7	Abdirizak Mohamed Ismail	Election		2008 -2009
8	Abdi Ali Gayr		Selection	1999
9	Ahmed Said Abdi		Selection	1998
10	Osman Haji Mire		Selection	1999 -2000
11	Abdirizak Said Ahmed		Selection	2000 -2001
12	Yusuf Mohamed wa'ays		Selection	2001 -2002
13	Muse Gelle Yusuf		Selection	2002 -2003
14	Bashir Said Adan		Selection	2003 -2003
15	Mohamed Said Adan		Selection	2003 -2004
16	Yusuf Mumin Bide		Selection	2007 -2007
17	Roble Omar Mohamed		Selection	2004 - 2005
18	Abdi Yasin Herzi		Selection	200 - 2004

2.8 Local council and Municipality staff

The Bosasso council has 27 members selected from different constituencies of the town on clan basis. The municipality has 9 departments and the staff working in the departments is selected based on the experience and knowledge they possess and are as below:

Department name	Number of staff
Finance department	13
Revenue department	35
Land Registration department	12
Planning department	7
Social Affairs department	50
Public Works	34
Monitoring and Evaluation department	20
Fire birgade department	26
Urban Police Department	113
Personnel and Labor Department	14
Total	387

Adminstrative structure Of Bosasso



2.9 Population of Bosasso & surrounding villages

Table 1

Ref Bosasso Municipality helay (LEAD assessment IIO)

Population estimate	Number of houses	Male %	Female %	Family average
850,000-1,000.000	14,500	47%	53%	8 People

2.10 Social Affairs situation and Poverty status

2.10.1 Growth of the population

The growth of population in Bosasso district is increasingly becoming steep, particularly after the years of state collapse from 1991 – 2009. The opportunities for work/labor created as a result Peace and stability in the region have attracted many people from other parts of Puntland, southern Somalia and Ethiopia.

2.10.2 Status of poverty in Bosasso

Indeed, in Bosasso poverty is widely spread affecting extensively at all the levels in the society. With the increasing unemployment rate, as a result of the dwindling sources of labor such as fishery, due to illegal fishing in the Somalia waters by foreign ships collecting fish and lobsters and the heightened level piracy in the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden have adversely complicated the situation.

2.10.3 Population Age

Table 2

Population Age	Average
Under 15	35%
15 -25	28%
26 -50	26%
Above 50	11%
Total	100%

Ref Bosasso Municipality

2.10.4 Sex

Table 3

Sex	Percentage
Male	47%
Female	53%
Total	100%

Ref: Bossaso Municipality

The average age for men is 48 and 50 for women.

2.11 Education

Learning is available in the district in all the different levels of education, from kindergarten, Primary schools, secondary schools and up to the university education. In addition, there are vocational training institutes and privately owned schools. Schools in Bosaso apply different curricula and the medium for instruction differs, some teaching in Somali language while others use English and Arabic as the language for teaching.

A Large number of the children in the villages including children from the displaced community do not go to schools and require education. The rural children are economically disadvantaged and cannot afford to pay the high school fees they require for going to schools. The total number of students in Bosasso and its villages are about 27,874. Out of this figure about 16,334 are boys and 11,540 are girls.

Situation of Schools in Bosasso

School	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of teachers	Proportion of teachers to students
Quranic school	112	11,200	336	33
Elementary school	13	6,095	203	30
Intermediate school	9	5,224	174	30
Secondary school	6	2,883	93	30
Vocational School	3	328	10	30
Kindergarten	3	200	6	18
Higher Education	2	494	18	25

Total	148	26'224	840	

Ref: Bosasso Municipality.

Situation of schools in the villages

School	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of teachers	Proportion of teachers to Students
Quraanic schools	9	450	9	50
Primary school	7	1200	28	52
Total	16	1650	37	102

Ref Bosasso Municipality

Literacy & numeracy in Bosasso

Table 4

Adult male	Adult Female
35%	65%

Reference Bosasso Municipality

Elementary School Enrollment

Table 5

Boys (6-15)	Girls(6-15)	Total
55%	45%	100%

Reference Bosasso Municipality

2.12 Health

A number of health centers including MCHs, Health posts, private hospitals, and pharmacies provide health services in Bosasso whereas in the villages MCHs, health posts and traditional medical practices provide the services. The most common diseases treated in the district include Malaria, tuberculosis, pneumonia and others.

Generally, the services provided by quite a large number of the health facilities in Bosasso are not reliable since the medical practitioners working in these facilities do not possess the skill and training required to carry out their duties. People in the remote villages do not get the medical assistance they need, as most villages are in extremely remote locations where doctors and transport are scarce.

Health facilities in Bosasso

Type of Health facility	Number	Health Personnel
General Hospital	1	40
MCH	9	40
Private hospitals	5	50
Pharmacies	150	300
Traditional practitioners	30	30
Health post	7	21
Traditional Medicines	10	20
Laboratories	30	90
TB Center	1	6
Total	243	601

Ref: Municipality

Health personnel

Description Faahfahin	Number	Population	Per person
Physicians	30	850,000	28'33'
Qualified Nurses	246	850,000	3455
Herbal traditional practitioners	10	850,000	8500
Mid -wives	30	850,000	28'33
Pharmacists	150	850,000	56'66
Lab technicians	90	850,000	94'44
Total	556	850,000	

Ref Municipality

The situation of the economy

The economy in Bosasso is dependent on the natural resources such as the exportation of live animals, frankincense, leather, fish and agriculture.

In addition many families receive many sent by their family member in the Diaspora which also contributes the economy to a great extent. The local companies such as Dahabshil, Amal, Mustaqbal, Qaran etc and the telecommunications companies including Golis and Telcom employ people and play a major role in building up the economy. On the other hand, Retail and wholesale businesses, tourism and hotels, boat construction and sales, small communal businesses, electric supply companies, the trade of Mira (Qad), transport and health centers generate income that supports the economy as well.

A number of local FM stations broadcast and air news and other programs that are listened in Bosasso and in other cities in puntland and parts of Somalia. Major news channels includine SBC, Daljir, Al-hikma, and Horsed. In addition, two television

stations SBC and ETN operate from Bosasso. In addition, three weeklies including Kaaha Bari, Ilays and Koor published in both Somalia and English are from bosasso.

Imports and exports from the port form 50 percent of the economy,

3. Export and import items

Exports	Imports
Live animals, skin and leather, frankincense and gum, different types of fish.	Textiles, food, electric and construction materials, fuel, medicine, Utensils, office and household items and cars.

Small industries in Bosasso

Water purification plants	15
Bread factories	10
Ice factory	16
Foam industry	2
Ice-cream factory	6
Fish & Ice factory (Necfish)	1
Fish and ice factory	1
Skin factory	1
Bricks factory	20
gravel factory	4
Total	76

Ref Municipality bosasso

4. Agriculture

Agriculture in Bosasso is very small. Only about 660 small household farms are registered for the low income families who are unable to invest in large scale farming. Tomatoes, onions, carrot, pepper, papaya, mangoes, dates, guava, lemon are commonly grown. The main diseases and pests affecting farms are whiteflies, caterpillar, aphids, plant lice, nematodes and others.

Two types of irrigation are common. Spring water and shallow water wells of 7-15 meters depth are engaged. It is estimated that about 3,960 people depend

S/N	Villages & districts	Number of farms
1	Baalade Bosaso	75
2	Dhagcaan/Garas	60
3	Duudo	45
4	Riyo heshay/Conqor	45
5	Xamur/Damer	80
6	Laag/Wadhod/Gub	75
7	Karin	75
8	Balikhadar	15
9	Maraje	70
10	Galgala	120
	Total	660

5. Livestock

Livestock is backbone and the element that is most vital for our economy. Major segments of our society depend on livestock. Goats, camels and cattle are most commonly reared species and are benefited as below:

- Export
- Meat
- Milk/Ghee
- Hides and skins

Bosasso has two quarantine stations (camps), located on the eastern side of the town, where animals are treated and given vaccines before export. The centers which are built by local and international investors employ 32 veterinarian doctors and 312 technicians and other staff who have quite a deal of experience to carry their duties.

5.1 Livestock Export from Bosassao in 2009

Month	Goats	sheep	camel	Total
January	8,000	1,200	500	9,700
February	15,000	10,000	400	25,400
March	11,000	13,000	400	24,400
April	13,000	7,000	350	23,050
May	7,000	8,000	300	15,300
June	5,000	3,000	250	8,250
July	4,000	7,000	450	11,450
August	6,000	9,000	200	15,200
September	9,000	8,000	600	17,600
October	8,600	11,400	550	20,550
November	50,000	70,000	800	12,800
December	2,500	15,000	160	17,660
Total	149,100	160,900	4,960	310,496

Ref: Quarantine Administration

Bosasso has two animal markets. One is used for the sale and purchase of live animals and the meat market both of which belongs to the municipality.

5.2 Fish

Many communities along the coastline in Bosasso engage in fishing, mainly in search of daily subsistence for themselves and for their families. In the past the communities had quite a good harvest, nevertheless the fish catches has nowadays diminished to extreme low due to the increased illegal fishing by foreign vessels, with sophisticated equipment almost collecting all types of fishes and causing a complete desertification of the sea and together with the increased piracy, the lives of many citizens in Bosasso district are complicated.

5.3 Frankincense and Gum

The district produces a wide range of aromatic substances from plants including frankincense, Myrrh and Gum products. About seven types are commonly produced and generate income for many families selling their produce in the markets to local businessmen who export them, mainly to the Arabian Gulf countries.

6. The situation of employment and unemployment

Most people in the district engage in the business sector. The telecommunications and money transfer companies also employ quite many people, mainly the young and the educated that completed their studies in the country. Many CBOs and NGOs, in addition, have provided opportunities to young professionals. Government institutions employ the largest number of people working in Puntland.

Sources of income	Percentage
Salary paid staff	27%
Self employed	36%
Unemployed	33%
Pension	1%
Unable to work	3%
Total	100%

Source: LEA (ILO) Bosasso Municipality.

7. Opportunities and Prospects for Economic Growth

It is a fast growing city with all the basic urban needs such as food, clothing, milk, meat and money exchange services in all currencies. The city is on the coastline and is blessed with livestock, agriculture, production of frankincense and fishing.

The opportunities for economic growth to Bosasso are high, as businesses in the district are continuously expanding for the reasons:

- Free trade with the neighbouring countries.
- Its strategic port location and airport.
- Increased number of businessmen and population.
- Increased income of its residents.
- An ongoing investment carried out by the Diaspora returning from abroad.
- Increased understanding and knowledge of the people on ways of life.
- Regional peace and stability when compared to southern Somalia.

- Important road connections to Somalia and to parts of neighbouring countries.

7.1 The natural Resources

The district natural resources include

- A Marine resource that is virgin and not exploited.
- A livestock which is the most vital element for our economy.
- There is also an agricultural land that is fertile and has water and together if an investment is secured could develop particularly for date's production.
- Frankincense, myrrh and gum are produced in the district and require investment and marketing.
- There are minerals that is so far unexploited and considered as safe deposit for the district
- The district port is also in a geographically strategic location with interesting opportunities for investment.
- .
- Even though the airport is under construction and near to completion it adds to the economic importance of the district.

Service and Service Providers

7.2 Economic infrastructures:

The economic infrastructures on which Bosasso mainly depend are:

- **The Port:** facilitates the export of live animals, fish, lobster, hides & skins and the import of goods such as food which is transported to other regions of Somalia and to neighboring countries like Ethiopia.
- **The Airport:** it is called Bendar Qasim and is used for flights by the UN, NGOs and by private airlines such as Jubba, Osob, Daallo carrying passengers and cargo including Khat which forms an important source of income for the district.
- **The Road Links:** connects to most regions of Somalia and to the neighboring countries facilitating an important and strong business between the district and the region.

- **Money Transfer:** companies for money transfer including Dahabshil, Amal, Mustaqbal, Iftin, Barako, Hamdi, Kaah, Bakaal helps people to send or receive money in a short duration of time.
- **Telecommunications:** Golis and Telecom provide modern telecommunication services including internet, telephones both mobiles and fixed stations. These companies have nowadays started the “business on the mobile” services commonly known as “Sahal” in Puntland.
- **Livestock Quarantine Stations:** provides animal health services before their export at the port in Bosasso.
- **Electricity and Water supply:** Privately owned companies provide reliable service for the supply of electricity (ENEA) that helps the growth of businesses and the supply of water (GUMCO) to the households through a water piping system under the close supervision of an autonomous government agency responsible for energy and minerals called PASWN. Barwaqo, Golis & Dahabshil also supply electricity.
- **Banks:** include the government bank and wings of the money transfer companies that serve as banks such as the Dahabshil or Amal Banks and Dayah bank.
- **Education & Health Centers:** the privately owned education and health centers are largely the most largely used services that generate income.
- **Bosasso Town:** is the economic city of Puntland and has the largest port in this region.

7.3 Markets in Bosasso

The major markets in Bosasso that engage and support large number of people for livelihoods are as below:

:

Market	Number
Livestock Markets	2
Vegetables Markets	5
Meat markets	4
Food market	1
Textile market	1
Electronics and electric materials market	4

8. Water & Hygiene

The district of Bosasso has a water resource rich enough to satisfy the water needs of the population residing the district, even though the city water is a little bit salty. Water in the city is pumped out from about 21 water wells into pipe lines that supply water to households. People in the villages get water from water springs.

Most of these water wells are hand dug and belong to individuals or to private companies such as GUMCO who established a water supply system to about six thousand households and 30 water points with the support of UNICEF. The company charges about one US Dollar to every household for every Cubic meter of water used. Water tankers are normally charged to about 10 USD per tanker. GUMCO is registered and has license in Puntland under close supervision of PASWEN.

8.1 Services by the district council of Bosasso

The services offered by the municipality for the people of Bosasso council include:

- Cleaning, garbage collection and spray of insects.
- Fire fighting
- Supervision and monitoring of water cleanliness, hygiene and treatment
- Organization and supervision of Community policing
- Food distribution and feeding programs to IDPs in cooperation with DRC, WFP and UNICEF.
- Services on Food and livestock markets
- Opening, the rehabilitation and construction of new roads
- Town Planning
- Care of orphans and burial of the dead bodies with no immediate family members to burry.

8.2 International Organizations Supporting the council

Organization	Projects
UNICEF	Education, Feeding programs, Public health and nutrition, awareness on child rights
UNDP	Community policing, Good governance, construction of markets, income generation for the poor.
UNHABITAT	Housing for the poor and the refugees, training to Municipality staff
WFP	Food distribution.
UNHCR	Refugees and IDPs

DRC	Public Hygiene, feeding programme and peace building
NRC	Education and shelter
MERCY CORPS	Public health and Education
IOM	Refugees

Reference Bosasso Municipality

The organizations operating in the district including local NGOs, International NGOs and the UN as below:

8.2 Presence of UN & international & Local NGOs

LNGO	international NGO	UN	Donors
SORSO	DRC	UNDP	
WAWA	NRC	UNICEF	
KAALO	MERCICORPS	UNHCR	
RAMCO	CEFA	WFP	
TASS	VSF	UN-HABITAT	
TAAKULO	AET	IOM	
ASAL			
DAWO			
DANDOOR			
RMSN			
HORN PEACE			
Horn –Relief			
Horn- Vision			

Reference Municipality

Before the JPLG, relief and development agencies have communicated directly with the communities on the support they needed to provide without the consultation, knowledge or assigning any role to the district local council. However since the joint programme for Local Governance has started its activities in the region, the district forms the link between the communities and agencies by facilitating community consultations and presenting the priorities to development organizations. In fact this ensures the initiation of community needs from the grass roots while at the same time giving all partners the roles they have to play thus reflecting participation and devolution of powers as crucial elements of local governance.

9. Other important sectors

9.1 Security in Bossaso

The district is peacefully calm and stable when compared to other parts of Somalia. Indeed the increasing number of people coming to live and reside in Bosasso is a real indication to that. The many organs that contribute to the peace in the region include the traditional leaders, the religious leaders, women, youth and the public in general who settle their differences on a principle of reconciliation and understanding between the parties.

9.2 Role of the Police stations

Another element of stability in Bosasso is the police establishment. Six police stations currently work and run by police officers under the close supervision of the district and regional police committees. Major crimes are theft in all its forms.

9.3 Courts

The court in Bosasso is operational. A first degree court and an appeals court with six professional judges rule cases brought to court.

9.4 Prisons & Prisoners

The city has one prison with the capacity of keeping about 400 inmates.

9.5 Role of clan elders and religious leaders in conflict resolution and security maintenance

Clan elders and religious leaders play a major role in conflict resolution and maintenance of security in the district. They resolve about 50% of cases and issues in Bosasso including issues on family matters, land, inter-clan matters and killing of people.

9.6 The internally displaced People (IDPs)

Bosasso hosts a large population number of IDPs estimated at around 40 thousand people, mainly from south central and from Bay and Bakol regions in the south western part of Somalia. The IDPs live in 27 temporary shelter camps built from plastic sheets, cartons and tree twigs. Most of the IDPs make their living from activities such as garbage collection, masonry, repair of cars, washing clothes and the like. On the shelter they are helped by UNHABITAT who built houses for them and NRC by supplying tents.

10. District and National Priorities

10.1 Background

The council of Bosasso respects the implementation of the policies of the central government and its institutions with regard to the infrastructure development and the provision of services to the community including education, health, water, construction of roads, trade and security, environment, livestock, agriculture, fishery as entrusted to the council and in accordance with the national strategy and objectives.

The district in addition respects the conditions set by the central authority to the delivery of the above mentioned services from the quantity, quality and technical aspects. For instance the specific conditions that is required for implementing water projects, schools, health centers, markets, community centers and sanitation programs.

Details of conditions for implementation of specific programs are noted in the documents for the development of Puntland and institutions that deal with the areas mentioned above. The district administration will closely work to ensure that the local development initiatives are in conformity with the national development policies of Puntland.

10.2 Puntland Development Policy

Education Aspect

Central Government Priorities on Education:

- To increase the number of school children of the age 6 -14 in the primary education by 50% by the year 2014.
- Increase the number of girly in primary education from the current 36% up to 50% by the year 2014.
- Increase the number of rural children in schools by 25% by the year 2014.
- Schools should be built on suitable locations
- Schools should be built on open areas with a minimum of 40mX40m space.

- Schools should be built where there is a need and that can provide a minimum of 25 students in grade one each year.
- The community should contribute and participate their school activities and should feel ownership.
- Schools should not be built on privately owned land
- There should be a school committee from parents.

In order to achieve the above objectives the ministry of education encourages the construction, repair, and expansion of schools. The Puntland education law defines the rules needed to be followed by all parties intending to build schools, the curricula to apply, quality and the knowledge and experience needed from the school teachers and management.

The information above is referred from the regional education bureau of Bari.

10.3 Health

- Provide the population in Bosasso an economically reasonable health which the people can afford to pay.
- Government institutions and private agencies can give services individually or work in partnerships.
- Provide mother child care services to reduce mortality
- Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and other diseases.

10.4 Public Works

- Construct and improve the infrastructure to facilitate access to health centers and business markets.
- Provide proper housing and shelter to the poor and to the IDPs.

10.5 Environment

- Protect the environment and the natural resources from extinction by preventing all that can negatively affect the conditions of the environment and projects should be investigated from environmental hazards.

10.6 women and vulnerable people

- Development projects should equitably benefit all community members including men, women and the vulnerable groups

10.7 Water

The puntland water policy Includes:

- Protect and supervise the quantity and quality of water in accordance with the Puntland constitution No 22 and No 3 1999 which clarifies the conditions and health requirements of water.
- Protect the roles of the vulnerable groups such as women and children in water as stipulated in article 26 (2003)
- Planning, coordination and laws
- Surveys and environmental protection
- Encouragement of investment on water projects by private and international partners
- Equipment used for the production should be of international standard.
- Maintain and regulate the smooth follow of water
- The government reserves the rights to take control of water if those involved fail to up to their responsibilities.
- The government has the authority to close water points that pose health hazards to citizens.
- The government has the right to listen to complaints raised by the people on water.

11. The needs of Bosasso

11.1 Education needs for the upcoming Five years

- Implement a unified curriculum and system of education
- Lack of education materials and students congested in classes.
- Low salaries or pay for school teachers and lack of incentives.
- Lack of properly trained teacher for teachers
- Government should subsidize the high school fees students can afford to pay Iskuul
- Lack of maintenance for schools
- Increase the number of primary schools by 30% to accommodate more students
- Increase the number of secondary schools by 20% to accommodate more students.

11.2 Health needs of Bosasso

- Construction of bigger hospitals as the district is expanding
- Lack of experienced medical doctors to work in the hospitals
- Subsidize the medical services including the laboratory services and medicines.
- Engage organizations capable of providing medical services
- Ensure Quality controlling of medicines and medical supplies
- Lack of proper training for medical personnel and
- Shortage of modern medical equipment

11.3 Needs in agriculture

- Acquire investment such as credit system for farmers.
- Acquire agricultural implements.

- Construct water canals that can trap water and reservoirs to keep water for some time.
- Provide generators and water pumps for irrigation purposes
- Establish the agricultural extension schools to train and give orientation to farmers.
- Establish famers' associations and cooperatives.
- Construct water dams and ridges that can stop rain water

11.4 Needs on Livestock sector

- Improve the quality and means of livestock of transportation.
- All export animals should transit at the quarantine stations.
- Ensure the availability of quality animal medicines and professional veterinary doctors with good capacities.
- Improve the skills of animal health workers.

11.5 Needs on Fishery Sector

- Provide support on new fishing tools and equipment to replace the old equipment used by fishermen.
- Seek administrative or legal authority to protect the coast of Bosasso district from the illegal fishing carried by large ships.
- Establish marine schools to train our fishermen.
- Establish modern cold storages for preserving the fish.
- Search international markets for the district fish.
- Provide fishing tools and equipment and orientation to increase production.
- Establish modern fish slaughterhouses that are clean to food hygiene.

Reference Bosasso municipality.

11.6 Needs for Frankincense production

- Construction of access roads to villages or centers of production to facilitate easy transportation of frankincense from the site of production to local markets.
- Construction of water points
- Provision of tools or equipment for easy climbing of the trees.
- Provide skills to improve production.
- Search for markets to sell the production frankincense. .

11.7 The services expected from District according to Law number 7

The services expected from the district council include services for development and therefore the council makes every effort, to ensure that the services should be successfully achieved, as they represent models for development under examination, particularly as to how they fit into the development framework as well as the objectives set at the ministries' such as:

- Maintenance of public health, especially garbage collection in the district and in the villages, prevention of communicable diseases and the expansion of MCHs and health posts.
- Establish market places to facilitate business in the district.
- Assist against disasters such as evacuation of people fire breakouts, wind, storm and earthquake.
- Construction of district and villages primary schools and quranic and kindergarten schools.
- Culture and sports development.
- Construction and repair of roads in the district and villages.
- Improvements on the city view.
- Registration and census of people and houses
- Record keeping of birth certificates and authentication of citizenships
- Organize the burial services for individuals with no immediate family members.
- Construction of housing or shelter for the poor people in the district and in the rural areas.
- Organizing and the structuring of public transport working in the town.
- Advance peace, electricity, communications, water and environmental protection.

12. Outcome of community consultations

The community consultations jointly implemented by DRC, WORLD BANK, UNICEF, MOI, the Municipality and district council of Bosasso, as part of the community recovery (CDRD) Programme and CDD has for the first time started to mobilize the communities in 16 neighborhoods in Bosasso into consultations that resulted the communities to come up with CAPs for 2007 – 2008 in which the communities defined their priorities and needs.

In the middle of 2009 the community consultations led by DRC and World bank merged with the consultations intended to support activities for the Joint programme for local governance for Bosasso and Garowe districts and jointly led by UNDP, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, ILO & UNCDF. Under the short term project the communities reconfirmed their priorities to councilors who visited them for this

purpose and as result during 2009 – 2010 Bosasso districts will get 7 projects under the District Basket Fund.

During the course of the consultations which was facilitated by MOI and the local council the following needs and challenges were discussed:

- The population in the district does not get sufficient health services due to shortage of health centers that are equipped and have skilled personnel.
- Farmers, fishermen, and meat slaughters complain about the shortage of market places to sell their goods and the lack of access roads to their businesses causing losses, therefore communities request construction of markets and roads.
- .
- Neighbourhoods in Bosasso and villages do not have sufficient basic education including kindergarten and elementary schools.
- Establish markets close neighborhoods in areas where people do not have markets for their retail shopping.
- Construction of garbage collection system and public latrines to improve the sanitation of the city.
- Improvement and rehabilitation of roads to enhance business and the economy of the city.
- Construction of community centers where people can gather to discuss on the community interests and affairs.

12.1 The District Priorities for Bosasso

The priority projects agreed by the local council in their 5 years plan evolved from discussions with the community at the national level, with reference to the history of the district together with the community consultations in Bosasso carried out by DRC, WORLD BANK and UNICEF.

The needs were revisited and reconfirmed again by the communities who have submitted them with the support from Joint Programme for Local Governance, which brings together the 5UN agencies including UNDP,UNICEF,UNHABITAT,ILO & UNCDF who are in partnership with the local council in Bosasso.

As a result the prioritized needs were compiled in form 3.1 which reconciles projects from all neighborhoods and district villages completed on 1-10 September 2009. The list of projects included economic infrastructures, education and water and sanitation.

For example:

- In order to reduce and prevent the harassment of women by pirates during the early morning hours when women walk to far place markets, it was decided to establish markets in the neighborhoods as in 1st July neighborhood, Hawlwadag, Grible Ubah and Karin.
- To reduce the communicable diseases it was selected to construct garbage collection centers and latrines in neighborhoods such as Grible-Ubah, Dayah, Yalho, Kala-beyr, Arab neighborhood, October, Qaw and Grible A.
- In order to improve the access and the quality of education it was agreed to implement basic education schools in Gusore, Wadajir, Qaw, Karin and October neighborhoods.
- In order to enhance community participation and provide community members the opportunity to discuss their interests it was decided to build up community centers in Grible-Ubah, Hawlwadag, Wadajir, Dayah, Grible A, October and Reebi Horsed Neighborhoods.
- In order to secure sufficient and clean water supply it was decided to construct water reservoirs in Yalho, Kalabayr, Karin iyo Tisjiic localities.
- In order to improve local production and reduce prices and the reliance on imported foods, it was agreed to provide support to small farmers Balade, Qaw, Kalabayr, Lag and Yalho.
- To improve and provide better health services, the construction of MCHs and health posts in Gusore, Wadajir iyo Octobar is considered essentially important.
- In order to overcome insecurity during the night times it was decided that community centers, police stations and shelter for the IDPs in Reebi Horseed, Hawlwadag , Girible Ubah , Wadajir , Dayah, Kalabayr, Tisjiic and October
- In order to facilitate movement of people and transport and help growth of businesses, it was decided to construct and repair roads in some of the neighborhoods in Bosasso.

- In order to protect the environment and improve the view of the city, it was decided to implement trees planting inside and outside Bosasso.

12.2 The vision for Bosaso

A peaceful & environmentally clean Bosasso with advanced trade and all the infrastructure and services to support it.”

Objectives

The objectives of the district Development framework for Bosasso for the upcoming five years from the perspective of community needs and the priorities as below:

Education

1. Ensure provision of basic education including training for the teachers and education materials for Gusore, Wadajir, Qaw, Karin and October neighbourhoods.

Sanitation

2. Ensure the implementation of garbage collection system in all the neighbourhoods while at the same time working on the expansion of the existing sites to improve the sanitation and prevent the easy spread communicable diseases.

Health

3. Ensure the availability of clean and sufficient water to avoid the spread of waterborne diseases.

Infrastructure

4. Establish modern and clean markets offering better services and very near to the communities.
5. Maintain and repair all roads used by the farmers, fishermen and pastoralists to facilitate easy delivery and sale of their goods to major markets.

Security

6. Establish community centres to enable the communities to have the opportunity to gather and discuss communal affairs and interests.
7. Establish Vocational training centres for training to the poor to support them earn their livelihoods.

Environment

8. Implement disaster prevention and preparedness mechanism including provision of equipments to combat fires and emergency transport.

12.3 Interventions

1. To support and enhance primary education institutions which are currently available in Karin, Lag, Yalho, Kalabaydh, Galgala and Maraje and also to establish similar primary education centers in the villages of Gusore, October, Hafatu Arab, Wadajir, Dayaha and Tulo Qaw.
2. To expand and rehabilitate the garbage collection points of Dayaha, Gusore, 1st Lulyo, Wadajir and Hawlwadag villages, and to establish garbage collection points in Girible A, Grible Ubah, Kulmiye and Hormud villages.
3. To establish health facilities (MCH and Health Posts) with sufficient equipment and staff in Wadajir and Hafatul Arab, and to construct public toilets in Qaw, Grible A and in the IDP camps.
4. To increase the quantity and the quality of water service of the district and the surrounding villages and also to establish a water supply system for Yalho and Qaw villages.
5. To establish up-to-date and hygienic markets for domestic products such as agricultural products, fish, livestock in Hawlwadaag, Hafatu Arab, 1st, Lulyo. Karin, Grible B. Horsed, October, uweto, Sanfarow, 26th, June and Lag villages, and also to rehabilitate Wadajir and Dayaha existing markets.
6. To construct feeder roads for connecting between the villages and also to rehabilitate the linking road between Nawawi and Halwo Kismayo, the tarmac road between the police station and Ex-control as well as the linking road between Bosaso and Qaw, Lag road, Galgala road, Hamur road, Maraje and Dudshabel roads.
7. To construct community centers for community meetings with an area of 20 by 40 m in Girible Ubah, Wadajir, October, Horseed, Girible B, Suweto, Shanfarow, Hafatu Arab, 26th June, Hormuud, Kulmiye, Kalabaydh, Qaw, Lag, Buru'ba'ad and Tisjic Villages.
8. To establish literacy-numeracy centers and vocational skills centers to create job opportunities for poor income families in Hawlwadag, Dayaha, Wadajir, 1st Lulyo, Hafatu Arab, Suweto, October, Horseed, Hormuud, Kulmiye, Qaw,

Yalho, KObdhehad, Tasjic, Kalabaydh, Afurur, Galgala, Maraje and Buru;ba'ad villages.

9. To procure four fire fighting vehicles, and to rehabilitate current fire fighting facilities, and also to enhance the professional capacities of fire fighters. To construct water channels and water dams to prevent from flooding and to establish a forum for low income families(low income house)
10. to fence the burial site/grave inside the town grave
11. To rehabilitate the tarmac road that links between the port and the southern entrance/check point.
12. To construct special market for Kat to avoid from nuisance.
13. To construct a drainage system to expel liquid waste from the town.