

DAWLADA PUNTLAND EE SOOMAALIYA

DAWLADA HOOSE EE BOOSAASO



PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA

BOSASO MUNICIPALITY

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DDF) 2014-2018

BOSASO

Updated 2015

“The vision of Bosaso District is to achieve a healthy, educated and self-sustaining populations with economic development, infrastructure and environmentally sound by 2018.”



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Executive Summary

District Development Framework DDF is a document adopted by Bosaso district since JPLG begun. As part of district development roadmap it gives a wide range of strategies and priorities that need to be undertaken to meet the set goals, objectives and targets through participatory planning and budgeting.

District vision:“The vision of Bosaso District is to achieve a healthy, educated and self-sustaining populations with economic development, infrastructure and environmentally sound by 2018.”

Mission statement

To serve the community through the coordinated delivery of services which focus on the national and local priorities and contribute to the improvement in the quality of life for the district?

Objectives

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

- To enhance the access of basic education through provision of facilities, trained and qualified teachers with the necessary materials in Bosaso district through decentralisation process from 30% to 65% by 2018.
- To provide health service facilities with qualified medical personnel, supplies and equipments in Bosaso district from 20% to 55 % by 2018
- Generally to provide clean water and extend water sources with establishment of garbage collection system by constructing/rehabilitating garbage collection points and safe disposal from 50% to 75% in Bosaso district by 2018
- To strengthen and maintain operational and efficient district economic infrastructure from 55% to 85% by 2018.
- To ensure sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in Bosaso district from 10% to 30% by 2018.
- Bosaso low income families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihoods 30% to 50%.
- Bosaso population will have increased security and stability from 60% to 85% by building new police stations, police posts, rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training police forces and equipping them by 2018.

1. Introduction

District Development Framework (DDF) was developed to facilitate easier implementation of AWP&B. The DDF gives guide the district on plans and priorities and systematic approach towards addressing fundamental issues affecting the district. Emphasize has been placed on economic development, enhancing human development, health, education, infrastructure development, water and sanitation and other social services. Overall DDF document is to broadly examine the need for development, priorities and areas and setting goals to achieve measurable results.

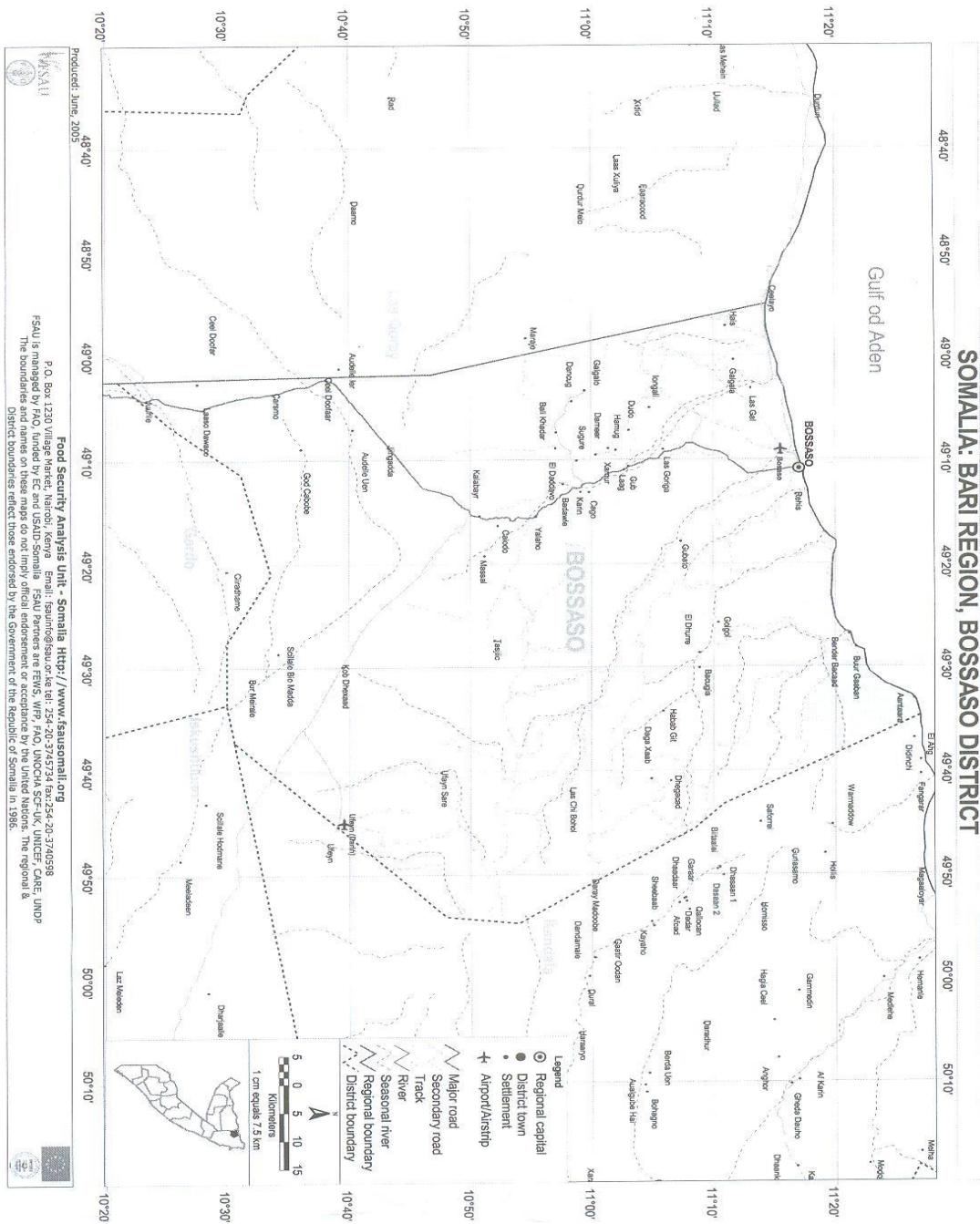
The DDF for Bosaso district was developed through consensus building. Consultation held with key stakeholders in the district to provide common base on specific content of the framework. Stakeholders include district department, village committee, agencies and different community groups. DDF has been aimed to identify all the critical issues so that can be addressed in the development plans.

Bosaso District Development Framework is a working document of the district development which is intended to;

- Provide clarity on the main community priorities and the development strategies of Bosaso district.
- Identify the major challenges that may prevent the district to realize its objectives
- Define the essential priorities to ensure that the district development goals are achieved.
- Link district priorities and its development strategies to national priorities.
- Define and provide indicators that are simple and can easily be measureable on the progress towards district targets.
- Guide local councils make their decisions in the DDF on activities and projects in the annual plans which help the districts to make sure that projects for implementation fall into the district development priorities.

2. District Profile

Bosaso district is situated in the East part of Puntland State of Somalia. It is the largest town in Puntland; it borders Qardho to South, Gulf of Aden to North East, Lasqorey to North. The district lies between latitude 11°17'03" N and longitude N 49°10'53" E. The below map shows administrative units of the district:



2.1 Social profile

Demographic Profile

According to MOPIC estimate, the population of Bosaso district was 700,000 inhabitants. The district population is projected to increase to 800,000 in the year 2020 as per UNDP Population Projection.

The high increase of population implies that the district will require increase of social services including water, health, education, infrastructure, housing etc.

Education

The district has total of 72 primary schools with enrolment of 24,876 pupils. There are a total of 8 secondary schools with enrollment of 5,098. There are also 5 major higher education institutes with enrollment of 6,179 students.

Education is obtainable in the district in all the different levels of education although there is gap needed to attain, from kindergarten, Primary schools, secondary schools and up to the university education. In addition, there are vocational training institutes, colleges and privately owned schools. Primary schools in Bosaso apply different syllabus and the medium for instruction differs and even way of teaching, some of them using Somali language as teaching 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 because they do not have school fee and the government does not have enough fund to support them thanks to some NGO's which gives them some small fund. The rural children are economically disadvantaged and cannot afford to pay the high school fees they require for going to schools.

School enrollment in Bosaso

School	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of teachers	Proportion of teachers to students (%)
Quranic school	118	12,100	400	30.25
Primary School	72	24,876	550	45.3
Secondary school	13	5,098	420	12.1
Non- Formal Education	12	2050	70	29.2
Kindergarten	3	350	15	23.33
Higher Education	5	6,179	110	2756.17
Colleges	8	1500	45	33
Total	231	47,465	14332	

Bosaso Universities

No	University name	Established year	Faculties	Courses offered	Students			Number of Grandants			
					Male	Female	Total				
1	University Of Bosaso		1. Faculty of social science	Bachelors' (community development, public administration & international relations)				1,6780 graduates			
			2. Faculty of commerce and management	Bachelors' (accounting and finance, HRM and Islamic banking)				321			
			3. Faculty of computer science	Bachelors of IT							
			4. Faculty of health science	Bsc (Public health and Nutrition)				1089			
			5. Faculty of education	Bachelors' (Arabic, English and Geographic)							
			6. Faculty of Islamic science	Bachelor's (Fiqi and Usuul and Islamic Da'awa)							
2	East Africa University	1999	1. Faculty of Islamic Shariah Studies.		New enrollment						
			2. Faculty of Business Administration.		505						
			3. Faculty of Computer Science.		Total Students						
			4. Faculty of Medicine.		3377						
			5. Faculty of Engineering.								
			6. Faculty of veterinary.								
			7. Faculty of Education.								
			8. Faculty of Economics.								
			9. Faculty of law.								
3	Mogadishu University	2008	1. Shari'a& law	BA in Shari'a& law				262 have graduated			
			2. Education	- Social science - Math and physics				621			

4	PIDAM University	2013	3. Economics & management science	- Economics - Business administration (accounting & banking and finance) - Public administration - IR - Statistics		
			4. Computer science and information technology	- Computer science - Information technology		
			5. Nursing and health science	- Nursing - Public health		
4	PIDAM University	2013	1. Accounting and finance	Bachelor of Business Administration	505	505 309 have graduated in 2 batches
			2. Management Science	Bachelor of Public Administration	25	25
			3. Telecommunication engineering	Bachelor of Engineering	13	13
				Foundation course	65	65
				Diploma in English	84	84
5	University of Health Science	2000		Bachelor of Clinic Medicine Bachelor of Nursing Bachelor of Public Health Bachelor of Laboratory Bachelor of Midwifery Bachelor of Pharmacy	Total students 700 The new enrollment are 400 students	975 graduates



Health

Health facilities in Bosaso are majorly private owned clinics, one general hospital owned by government. BanderQasim General Hospital is situated in the district and serves as the main health service provider in Bosaso district. There are 32doctors,246 nurses.

Generally, the services provided by quite a large number of the health facilities in Bosaso 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 Bosaso

Type of Health facility	Number	Health Personnel
General Hospital	1	91
MCH	9	55
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	663

No	Name Of Health Facility/ Location	MCH/Health Post	District
1	Central	MCH	Bosaso
2	Horseed	MCH	Bosaso
3	100 Bush	MCH	Bosaso
4	Tawakal	MCH	Bosaso
5	Beldaje	MCH	Bosaso
6	Bulo- Elay	MCH	Bosaso
7	Shabelle	MCH	Bosaso
8	Turjalle	MCH	Bosaso
9	Isniino	MCH	Bosaso
10	Bander-ziada	Health post	Bosaso
11	LAAG	Health post	Bosaso
12	Karin	Health post	Bosaso

13	Yalho	Health post	Bosaso
14	Galgala	Health post	Bosaso
15	Maraje	Health post	Bosaso
16	Bacaad/Bur Gaban	Health post	Bosaso

Health personnel

Physicians Registered	32	850,000	28,330
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	558	850,000	

2.2 Economic Profile

Bosaso is strategically located in Gulf of Aden Sea which makes commercially attractive. Since the collapse of Somalia central government strong and significant economic progress which has developed into major regional commercial hub attracting a large number of business opportunities. The main economic activities carried out in Bosaso include trade, service and transport. The economic infrastructures of Bosaso district include the port which facilitates the imports and exports activities e.g. export of livestock, fish, lobsters, hides & skins and other local products and import of food and non-food materials. The airport that provides business activities, the road link that connects to major parts of the country. Other services include money transfer agencies, telecommunications, livestock quarantine stations, electric power and water supply, banks, health and education centers, lodges and hotel services.

The following are the key economic sectors of Bosaso district

- **The Port:** facilitates the export of live animals, fish, lobster, hides & skins and frankincense and the import of goods such as food which is transported to other regions of Somalia and to neighbouring countries like Ethiopia.
- **The Airport:** it is called BendarQasim 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 neighbouring 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:** Bosaso district is served by Golis Telecom, Somtel with mobiles, land lines and internet telecommunication. An estimate revealed that majority of the populations living in Bosaso owns phones and have access to communication services. Golis was established in 1999 and is the leading organization providing

telecommunication services to all Puntland regions with different services including the latest mobile money (Sahal services). The rates of the telephones calls are not high despite the internet connectivity problems that the district experiencing up to know.

- **Livestock Quarantine Stations:** There are different animal quarantine stations that provide animal health services before their export at the port in Bosaso. They are privately owned.
- **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 PSAWEN. Barwaqo, Golis&Dahabshiil also supply electricity.
- **Banks:** There are different Banks that also serve as money transfer agents. The central bank of the government is the main bank in Bosaso. Dahabshiil, Amal bank, Iftin bank and Salaam Bank and CAK International.
- **Education & Health Centres:** the privately owned education and health centres are largely used services that generate income.



Employment and economic activity

Bosaso is commercial city of Puntland; most of the region's income comes through the port. Bosaso has become one of the most developed cities in Puntland.

In the side of employment and economic activity when it comes to Bosaso district, the private sector plays lion's share or controls most of the economic and social services which include telecommunication ,electricity ,education and business activities.

Commerce and trade are always an integral part of the economy, commerce together with the transportation, telecommunication, port and security services that support commercial activities is a source of employment and income.

Many households are involved in source form of commerce that is linked to the import –export trade, ranging petty to trade in imported bagaash (Non-food items) to selling Kat commerce has developed in Bosaso.

Most of the district people 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.

In addition many families receive money sent by their family members in the Diaspora which also contributes the economy to a great extent. The local companies such as Dahabshil, Amal, Mustaqbal, etc and the telecommunications companies including Golis and Somtel 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 (Kat), transport and health centers generate income that supports the economy as well.

A number of local FM radio stations broadcast and air news and other programs that are listened in Bosaso and in other cities in Puntland and parts of Somalia. Major news channels including SBC, Daljir. In addition, weekly newspapers including Kaaha Bari, Ilays and published in Somalia language.

Source: LEA (ILO) Bosaso Municipality.

Revenue and income level

Bosaso's primary source of revenue is port, built just as Somalia's government was collapsing, any way Bosaso relays on exports of livestock, like annually sending twenty of thousands of sheep, goats and camels into Arabian countries, exportation of frankincense and fish, many of the community income depends on business export and import goods while some community are workers whether they are government worker or UN and INTERNATIONAL NGOs agencies workers.

Bosaso port contributes to the revenue of the district and income level while UN agencies and local and international NGO's groups also provide financial support to the whole community.

Legal frame work

Legal framework provides foreign and domestic investors with equal treatment. Foreign and domestic firms have the right to establish and own business enterprises and to engage in profitable activities that are within the law .foreign investors have equal access to privatization opportunities. For some industries, certain licenses are required for foreign and domestic investors to operate as mining telecommunications, banking and environmental sectors.

Taxation

Puntland tax law legitimizes regulations for the imposition of direct and indirect taxes. The major direct taxes are divided into the following categories; personal tax income, rental tax, registration tax, agreement tax, road tax, and sales tax.

Direct taxes

Bosaso and generally Puntland incomes taxable under income tax article include: salary, business activities, personal activities, regional and local government tax, registration tax, road tax, and agreement tax. These taxes range from 1.3% to 124% tax rate depending on the business.

Indirect taxes

The indirect tax rate of Puntland is imposed on most import and export goods companies categorized by accustom duty and expenditure ranging from 3% to 74%. The rate of sales tax is 3% on the value of imports.

Business Registration

Currently, the only legal basis for the registration of foreign business is the foreign investment law of Puntland, which also governs domestic companies .registration falls within the ministry of commerce and industry and the chamber of commerce and industry. The Puntland chamber of commerce is efficient and active, and it has broadened its membership amongst the business community and become an effective advocate on behalf of the Puntland business community.

2.3 Environmental profile

Bosaso town is the most important town in the district and is the commercial city of Puntland State. It lies on the co-ordinates 11°17'03" N, 49°10'53" E. This is on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden.

Natural elements

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.

Climate and Topography

The climate in Bosaso 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. Bosaso is located at 11.2842 (latitude in decimal degrees), 49.1816 (longitude in decimal degrees) at an elevation/altitude of meters. As for its elevation, Bosaso 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. Bosaso has a land area of about 3600 Square km bordering with districts Dhahar in the west, Armo in the south and on the east by the two districts of Qandala and Ufayn where as in the west with the Gulf of Aden.

Bosaso is characterized by a generally rugged morphology. A coastal plain facing a Gulf of Aden, plateau and escarpments are the main features. A very dense, even if ephemeral, drainage network cuts deep gorges into the mountain chain and crisscrosses the plateau and highlands. Tectonic faults, some parallel to the coastline and others of more complex patterns, also contributes to the gorge formation.

Water sources

The district of Bosaso 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.

Soil and vegetation

Soils found in Bosaso are Leptosols, Regosols, Arenosols and Solonchaks. Soil erosion, mainly due to water and wind, is the main problem affecting the top soil of Bosaso district. The soils are rich for farming and production of agricultural products. But major obstacles faced farmers in the district are flow of water that washes away the farms as they located along the river side's since the land is not flat and could not intensive farms.

Open acacia bussei bush land is found in Bosaso district with mean annual rainfall varies between 100 – 200 mm although there can be large differences between years, temperatures are moderately high. Vegetation in Bosaso has been declining by natural factor and human activities. Excess browsing, expanding town and removal of vegetation are main factors leading to loss of vegetation in the district. This has also been exacerbated by a reduction in rainfall through climatic changes.

Environmental hazard

Puntland is a state functioning one and half decade which has no proper institutions that addresses the worsening environmental hazards and public health difficulties. Weak legislatures on environmental health and its enforcement has been major obstacle.

Bosaso is Punt land's commercial hub with large population that has environmental neglect and degradation on public health due to small scale industrialist emitting pollution, industrial workshop dump their waste in the streets, improper domestic waste disposal, poor sanitation and hygienic living conditions. Natural hazards including flooding, fire outbreak and disease outbreak are also major imposers of environmental hazard in the town.

In addition, lack of awareness of the general public has also contributed continued environmental health risks. As a result of neglect of environment and public health status the populations have proportionately been affected.

Although there has been no environmental health risk assessment which is important of identifying whether the environment and community may be at risk but there are still institutions in place to inspect and control major factors contributing pollutions such as food contaminants, soil, air and water contaminants with no capacity to execute such inspection.

Thus, it is sought important to screen major aspects of environmental health and adequately highlight way forward to cope with threats resulted from environmental hazards in a way of ecologically sound, economically viable and socially conducive.

Thus, it is important to screen all types of pollutants existing in the environment (water, air, land and sea) and adequately to dispose of all kinds of waste in a manner that is seen as ecologically sound, economically productive and socially conducive, in order to sustain healthy living conditions and habitats for humans and animals, and to protect biodiversity, environmental and natural resources by involving local communities in management and preservation activities.

The district has different public health services run by the Ministry of Health including public hospital, mother and child health (MCH) centers and health posts. There are also private thriving commercial medical facilities. As mentioned above, Bosaso encountered poor health services which resulted from prevalence of unhealthy lifestyles, limited access to safe water, poor sanitation and outbreaks of communicable diseases. At present there is no functioning environmental agency to provide knowhow on risk management. In addition, there are no environmental health laboratories adequately equipped to carry out sample testing, analysis and response to hazardous substances.

Empty plastic bags, items of domestic waster and rubbish bags filled with human excretions are scattered around the town and settlement areas especially empty buildings or plots of land. Chemical waste, used engine and motor oil and petrol spills from petrol stations hazards are not properly managed. The dumping of detritus from electronics and imported hardware and used computer equipment is also on the rise.

The number of local industries is steadily growing. But they remain unregulated, even though they have the potential to pollute the environment. Such industries include soap producing industries, water etc. they operate without any regular inspection or supervision. These factories, whether they produce leather, drinking water, cloths, plastic bags or furniture, do not invest sufficiently in their waste management and control or in safe waste disposal in order to protect the environment and public health. The dumping of heavy metals and its implications of human and animal health and the environment is a particular cause for concern. Owing to the absence of effective waste management and control systems, the public is exposed to hazardous waste, including volatile organic compounds, some of which are emitted by the ever-growing numbers of small-scale industries, which are subject to no controls.

Waste management

During the last two decades the town expanded and became over populated, the basic services provided by the Municipality became inadequate. Solid waste collection is currently one of the most critical services whose quality and coverage has caused serious public outcry.

The population of this town was estimated by the Municipality 2012(MOPIC) about 700, 000 inhabitants due to the elevated numbers of IDP living in the suburban areas. Household's solid wastes are collected door to door by IDPs (mainly women) using wheelbarrows.

They are paid directly by inhabitants according to the amount of garbage; the collected wastes are posed in 9 transfer stations, placed in the city. Four of them are made of skips 16 m³ realized by using rehabilitated old truck bodies, Waste are then manually loaded into trucks and transported to the landfill.

The private company Alla Amin that is paid by the Bosaso Municipality has been carrying out this activity for 13 years. Altogether, 46 people are currently employed in solid waste management. The landfill, receiving either liquid or solid waste, is placed 9 km east and west from the city, in an area owned by the Municipality.

other hand in liquid waste also private company is carrying out this activity from 2012 up to now , this company is contracted by the Bosaso Municipality, in Bosaso district Liquid waste collection does not cover the entire city, therefore, there are areas outside the urban settlements where wastes are abandoned,

Bosaso town is facing rapid urbanization, leading overcrowding, informal settlements and IDP camps with poor solid waste practices. Urban dwellers generally consume more resources than rural dwellers and so generate large sewages.

lastly there is minor challenges , Daryel and Alla Amin employees involved in solid and Liquid waste collection does not wear proper protective cloths.In the landfill wastes are just burnt, and not compacted the major fraction in the landfill is tin cans, and metal objects, that are not burnt probably.

Urban structure

Bosaso is the main city in Puntland and is located at the gulf of Aden, it is the commercial city of Puntland , likewise , it is the biggest town in Puntland, before the collapse of the central government it was very small town, but now it is a big town and we can say it is the third biggest town in Somalia, though its town plan is very poor , because there are no high ways, and it's in town roads are very narrow, despite the fact that it grew rapidly and has very beautiful buildings it needs re-structuring and high quality town planning.

Urban centers and urban growth

Bosaso town grew rapidly and extraordinarily after 1991 the collapse Somalia central government and the most of Puntland citizens who used to live in the south regions like, Mogadishu Somali capital fled from the civil war and came to Bosaso and rebuilt their live they started small businesses there, and the town was rebuilt till it became the busiest port of Somalia ,therefore, when compared to how it was before 1991 , because Bosaso begun to grow rapidly and now it comprises 16 villages , though now its growth is not hasty now, because of falling economic activities in Puntland generally and specially in Bosaso.

Road network

Before the civil war Bosaso does not have town plan and the only tarmac road it was only the main road but the last two years the local government designed a lot of projects which related to infrastructure mainly the road, some roads are constructed like Gaaca and Banadir road, Darasalam, Huruuse, Ex-Netco road, Eastern bypass, Airport Road and while the main road is rehabilitated in 2010 by UNDP and some other roads are ongoing like one way of Airport road and interaction between Darasalam and Huruuse road.

Formal and informal settlement

Bosaso district has both formal and informal settlements

Formal settlements

In Bosaso the most settlements are formal, those which were registered in the local government where the municipality collects tax revenue and these business and households' settlements, and likewise, there are government buildings or settlements.

Informal settlements

In Bosaso there are settlements which IDPs reside as an informal in the IDPs camps' land are provided by the landlords and these can be re-taken by land owners when the IDPs go back to their origin and these camps can be closed when the occupiers are relocated.

Landownership (public and private land)

The land in Bosaso are mostly owned privately, because land has overtaken and occupied by the individuals specially land blocks, the Bosaso municipality only regulates or provides the legal ownership to the private and individual citizens, here it meant that there is no land block which is publically owned.

Cultural Heritage (if any)

The district does not have specific culture but it is historical town and it existed hundreds of years and first it was commenced by an Arabian man named Qasim and that why it is sometimes named as Bender Qasim as, there are also buildings left by Italian colony at the old party the town.

Recreation / cemetery

Before the civil cemetery exist inside the district and they are five cemeteries but now the local government replaces in to the near Biyokulule.

Public administration

Government Offices

The government offices are shown below

- Governor Office
- Municipality Office
- Puntland Ministries (Finance, MOI, Ports, Fishing, MOWDAFA, Security)
- Police departments
- Central Bank

International Organization and NGOs

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

International organizations and NGOs	category	location
UNDP	Development	Bosaso
ASAL	Relief and development	Bosaso
UNHCR	Refugee and IDP programs	Bosaso
WFP	Livelihood	Bosaso
UN-HABITAT	Urban development	Bosaso
UN-IOM	Immigrants	Bosaso
UN-FOA	Fishing, Agriculture and other developments	Bosaso
UN-OCHA	Relief /humanitarian	Bosaso
WHO	Health	Bosaso
DRC	Emergency /relief	Bosaso
NRC	Social service	Bosaso
SAVE CHILDREN	Emergency/development	Bosaso
CARE	Emergency/development	Bosaso
SSRC	Livelihood	Bosaso
GRT	Health /emergency	Bosaso
WAWA	Women empowerment	Bosaso
DANDOR	Development	Bosaso

2.4 Transportation profile

Bosaso there is no public transport owned by the government; instead all the transports that link both inside the town and to the outside rural/urban are owned private sectors.

Public transportation systems

Bosaso is crossed by a 750 km north-south highway. It joins major cities in the northern part of the country, such as Galkayo and Garowe, with towns in the south. The Puntland Highway Authority initiated rehabilitation and repair projects on the large thoroughfare between Bosaso and Garowe. Recently PHA repaired broken bridge near Bosaso (Yalho village)

The city has a major seaport, which was constructed during the mid-1980s by the SiyadBarre administration for annual livestock shipments to the Middle East. Besides its busy seaport, Bosaso has a major airport, the Bender Qassim International Airport. In 2015 beginning the government with its donor partner started Bosaso airport reconstruction.

Traffic flow/connection/ links

Bosaso town there is no strong traffic activities, the traffic police are not well trained do not have good/enough facilities , likewise there are not traffic lights installed in town, therefore, accidents always take place, the traffic police start work at 7 am and stay in the main street at noon .

Road condition

Bosaso has one main road which is the tarmac road connects Bosaso to other towns of puntland such as Gardo, Garowe, Lasano and Galkayo this road is 6m in width and it ends near the port, likewise there is recently built / constructed tarmac road which starts from near the airport and ends to Gaa'a , and there are other tarmac roads completed Darasalam, Huruuse, Ex-Netco and Eastern Bypass, the ongoing one is Airport road which JPLG funded and other are planned to be constructed in the coming year.

The tarmac roads built reduced the traffic jam from the main road, and the other planned will also, reduce the jam as well as the road accident which was high before the construction Gaa'a Airport tarmac road.

Traffic safety

In Bosaso town the traffic safety was very low before the new roads constructed, the accidents were high which is used to cause loss of life and asset, but now though accidents take place but these are too little when compared to the previous years or before the second tarmac road was constructed, there are traffic police who operates the roads in town specially the tarmac road though they are not well trained and work only from seven in the morning to noon.

Parking facility

Bosaso is a big city but according to the parking facilities there are not areas allocated to be parking areas, only the hotel owners try to get parking areas to their hotels, though these are not good parking areas. The local government does not design land block for parking areas, since the Bosaso municipality does not control land blocks.

2.5 Technical infrastructures

Bosaso is an economic centered district in Puntland regions with a high number of populations. People living in Bosaso have access to technical facilities which are mainly run privately. Water Company and main Power Supply

Company are government owned facilities but functioned as Public Private Partnership (PPP) agreement. The city has numerous technical infrastructures which provide services to their residents and beyond, though these infrastructures are built and managed by business people for profit which many of the populations are unable to access for either the costs or poor provision of the services. There is need the district to develop its technical infrastructures by enhancing the existing systems and creating new facilities.

Water supply system

Bosaso District has piped water system while also there People rely on underground water conveyed through wells and Water conveyed with trucks to fill residents' water tanks for use. The agency GUMCO manages the water distribution in the Bosaso district as Public Private Partnership System and it is under PASWEN. There are also other private boreholes which provides through water tankers.

GUMCO charges 1.3 USD per cubic meter of water by the other hand there is some of the Bosaso IDPs take water directly from the shallow wells or seasonal watercourses without any treatment. This surely increases the risk of common diseases infected through water.

Power supply system

Electricity is an integral utility in Bosaso society, with links to everything from a human's subconscious fear of the dark to the practical need for working illumination in a business growth of Bosaso.

In Bosaso the electricity is provided 12 hours a day during the night and day time by a public and private companies, which generates power from a fuel run generator. There is full electricity during the working hour therefore the service delivery is better affected.

in Bosaso district there is different electricity companies and the major companies are : Enee,Golis, Total and Towfiq. Enee is public company while other four companies are private companies.

Different prices of each company:

Company	Kwh	Price
Enee	1kwh	\$1
Golis	1kwh	\$1.2
Towfiq	1kwh	\$1.5
Telcom	1kwh	\$1
Total	1kwh	\$1

Telecommunication network

Generally, Punt land's postal telecommunication facilitates were completely mal functioning during Somalia's war, but local private-sector companies have impressively rebuilt this sector in recent years, these companies have linked with international companies to provide extensive telecommunications and internet services throughout Bosaso and generally Puntland.

Golis is the largest telecommunications operator in northeastern Somalia. It was founded in 2002 with the objective of supplying the country with GSM mobile services, fixed line and internet services. The firm has an extensive network that covers all the district villages. In this year SOMTEL Telecom Company joined to the market which also providing similar services of telephone, mobile network and internet.

Sewage and drainage system

Bosaso does not have designed or structured sewage and drainage system for this, the problems that district encounters are more, for example, in the rainy seasons the water sticks in the town and causes communal diseases, flies breakout, therefore, the local government takes these water from inside the town and dispense them outside the town, thereafter, Bosaso town needs to be constructed a sewage drainage system so as, to keep the town clean and save.

2.6 Ongoing Projects

Project Name	Implementing Agency	Location
New Municipality Office construction	TIS DAI	Bosaso
Airport tarmac road	JPLG	Bosaso
Ba'ad Health Post	JPLG	Ba'ad
Beldaaje MCH	JPLG	Girible A
Interconnection rosf	JPLG	Suweto
Sanfarow Community Center	JPLG	Sanfarow
Bandar Qasim Airport	Puntland Government	Bosaso

2.7 Development potentials & constraints

Potentials

- ★ Road construction/rehabilitation for economic improvements
- ★ Natural resources advantage such as development of fishing sector and livestock
- ★ Commercial and business opportunities due to expansion of seaport and airport construction
- ★ Small scale factories could also potential sector due market demand
- ★ District security improvement which attracted investors and populations
- ★ Strong municipal administration that continuously enhances public services

Constraints

- Municipal staff capacity gap
- Limited government resource i.e. lack of public services provision
- Security can be unpredictable
- Poor infrastructure
- Poor urban planning

2.8 Finding & lessons learnt (Remaining tasks) in the next year

There have been developments made during last year of 2014. Infrastructures construction and rehabilitation were the major milestones. Though there have been no major changes occur in terms of populations, administrations but economic burden many people complained were taken out. One key finding that can be reported is the need to

conduct comprehensive and reliable assessment regarding the district profile could be important in order to accurately report on profile that reflecting the actual reality at the ground.

References:

1. Ministry of Education
2. Ministry of Health
3. District Municipality
4. Public and private institutions

3. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION PROCESS AND ITS RESULTS:

Bosaso District Council emanates its legitimacy and its exclusive decentralized function in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior has carried out community consultation process in some 16 villages that come under the administration of Bosaso Municipality. The purpose of the participatory community consultation process was to facilitate a visioning process in all villages of the district to get an overview of the most important needs, challenges and long-term priorities of each village for its social and economic development. The main focus was on the long-term (5 years), but the villages also discussed and came up with ideas for projects or activities which in the short term can help them move towards the long-term vision. This consultation process was successful and no hindrance that could affect the consultation's results has been faced from the community. Because the consultation was inclusive and participatory one

Community needs and challenges

- ★ The population in the district cannot receive sufficient health services due to the shortage of health centers with the proper equipment and skilled staff.
- ★ Farmers, fishermen, and butchers complain about the shortage of market places to sell their goods, and the lack of roads to access the few existing markets, thus causing losses to their businesses, therefore communities requested the construction of markets and roads.
- ★ In town villages and rural villages of Bosaso do not have sufficient primary education services including kindergarten and elementary schools.
- ★ Construct markets close to the 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 center's where people can gather to discuss on the community interests and affairs.
- ★ In rural villages, there is need of sustainable water sources.
- ★ Environmental conservation, tree plantation and protection were also noted by the community to be major need at the current.
- ★ Fishing equipment and tools are also required need by the communities lying in the sea.

Opportunities and strengths of Bosaso district

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 growth to Bosaso are high, as the district continuously expanding for the reasons:

- ✓ Free trading ties with neighbouring countries
- ✓ Strategic airport and seaport
- ✓ Increasing number of business people and population
- ✓ Diversified and increasing income of district resident
- ✓ Ongoing investment by its community and Diaspora returning from abroad
- ✓ Developed knowledge and skills on development and ways of life
- ✓ Peace and stability
- ✓ Sea road connections with gulf states
- ✓ Main hub and biggest provider of business to other parts of the country
- ✓ Growing small scale industries in the city

Bosaso district priorities

The main priority areas were decided by the District Council. The District Council made its decision about the priority areas based on the national requirements and priorities, the below ranking priorities come out through community consultation.

Infrastructures

- drainage system in Bosaso district
- market construction and marketing development
- road, transport and traffic management
- Establishment of community centres
- Establishment/rehabilitation of play grounds with equipment

Education

- To implement a unified curriculum for primary education
- Provision education facilities and materials
- Training teachers for primary and secondary education
- Maintenance of schools in the district
- Quality assurance of higher education institutions i.e. universities

Health

- Establishment of health centres and expansion of the main district hospital
- Employing experienced medical doctors for the health centres
- Subsidize for health services provision in order to effectively respond emergencies.
- Provision of medical equipment, laboratories and other essential facilities
- Quality control of medicines and medical supplies
- Training of medical personnel e.g. nurses, laboratories and pharmacist

Water and sanitation

- Construction/rehabilitation of water sources in the district
- Ensuring water quality and cleanliness
- Awareness creation on hygiene promotion and prevention of communal diseases outbreak
- Provision of sufficient garbage collection system and safe disposal in the district
- Promoting sanitation and construction of latrines

Income generation and employment

- Creation of employment opportunities in all the sectors
- Establishment of small grants and enterprises

Security

- Training of police forces and equipping with the necessary items
- Establishment/rehabilitation of police stations and units
- Promoting surveillance security systems in the district

Agricultural

- Establishment of information centre for agricultural sector such as soil and water studies
- Formulation of agricultural system and investment promotion on the sector
- Farmers associations and cooperatives
- Agricultural materials including generators, water pumps, seeds, construction of water canals, water check dams etc.

Fishery

- Adequate and technologies fishing tools and materials
- Protection of the coast of Bosaso district from illegal fishing carried out by different actors
- Marine schools for the promotion of fishing and resource in the sea
- Cold storage for preserving freshness of the fish
- Market development for the fishing sector including international markets

Livestock

- Transportation exporting livestock
- Service promotion of quarantine stations for export animals should transit.
- Provision of adequate quality animal medicines and professional veterinary doctors with good capacities.

The below ranking priorities come out through community consultation.

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Priorities	Infrastructure	Education	Health	WASH	Income generation and employment	Security and good governance	Agriculture	Fishery

District vision, objectives and main areas of intervention

District vision

"The vision of Bosaso District is to achieve a healthy, educated and self-sustaining populations with economic development, infrastructure and environmentally sound by 2018."

Mission Statement

To serve the community through the coordinated delivery of services which focus on the national and local priorities and contribute to the improvement in the quality of life of the district...

Goal

The goal of the DDF is to contribute to high quality of living standards of the population of Bosaso district by improving service delivery.

Objectives

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

Education

- ✓ To enhance the access of basic education through provision of facilities, trained and qualified teachers with the necessary materials in Bosaso district through decentralization process from 45% to 60% by 2018.
- ✓ To establish vocational training centers for youth and adult people in Bosaso district from 18% to 25% from 2015 up to 2018

Health

- ✓ To provide health service facilities with qualified medical personnel, supplies and equipment in Bosaso district from 25% to 55 % by 2018

Water & Sanitation

- ✓ Generally To provide clean water and extend water sources with establishment of garbage collection system by constructing/rehabilitating garbage collection points and safe disposal from 55% to 75% in Bosaso district by 2018
- ✓ To increase access to latrines by constructing, sensitization and awareness on hygiene promotion from 40% to 60% in Bosaso district.

Infrastructure

- ✓ To strengthen and maintain operational and efficient district economic infrastructure from 60% to 70% by 2018.
 - i. To install efficient and sustainable drainage system in Bosaso district
 - ii. To construct/rehabilitate modern markets offering competitive and standard services in Bosaso district
 - iii. To improve the stock and quality of road infrastructure, transport and traffic management
 - iv. To establish community centers to enable the communities gathering and discussions on common affairs.
 - v. Establishment/rehabilitation of play grounds (stadiums) for football, volley and other sports with fully equipped.

Environment & Agriculture

- ✓ To promote agricultural productions and environmental protection from 8% to 25 by 2018.
 - i. To establish agricultural information centre and training promotion in Bosaso district

- ii. To create enabling environment for competitive investment in agriculture
- iii. To formulate farmers association and cooperatives in Bosaso district
- iv. To provide agricultural inputs, materials and facilities in Bosaso district
- v. To establish early warning system for emergency preparedness of disasters
- vi. To promote city greening in all infrastructures including roads, houses and private lands and initiation a policy on city greening in Bosaso district

Fishing

- ✓ To ensure sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources in Bosaso district from 10% to 30% by 2018.

 - i. To develop fisheries infrastructure and marketing
 - ii. Encourage and promote fishing associations in the district
 - iii. Train and create awareness among fishers on best practices of fishing
 - iv. To regulate and control illegal fishing in the coast of the district
 - v. To provide fishing tools and promote fishing technologies.

Income generation and employment

- ✓ Bosaso low income families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihoods 35% to 50%.

 - i. To promote and create productive employment opportunities in all sectors through government and private sector initiatives.
 - ii. To encourage the private sector to open up businesses in the District due to the existence of the basic productive infrastructure.

Security

Bosaso population will have increased security and stability from 60% to 85% by building new police stations, police posts, rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training police forces and equipping them by 2018.

Interventions

Education

- To support and enhance primary education institutions which are currently available in Karin, Lag, Yalho and also to establish similar primary education centers in the villages of Gusore, October, Hafatu Arab, Wadajir, Dayaha, Horseed, Hormuud, Girible Ubah, Girible B, Conqor village and Qaw.
- 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 and Ba'ad villages.

Health

- To establish health facilities (MCH and Health Posts) with sufficient equipment and staff in Wadajir and Hafatu Arab, Horseed, Kulmiye, Hawlwadaag and Girible B.

Water and sanitation

- To expand and rehabilitate the garbage collection points of Dayaha, Gusore, 1stLulyo, Wadajir and Hawlwadag villages, and to establish garbage collection points in Girible A, GribleUbah, Kulmiye and Hormud villages. And to construct public toilets in public places and IDP camps.
- To increase the quantity and the quality of water service in the district and the surrounding villages and also to establish a water supply system for Yalho and Qaw villages.
- To establish up-to-date and hygienic markets for domestic products such as agricultural products, fish, livestock in Hawlwadaag, Hafatu Arab, 1stLulyo. Karin, Grible B. Horsed, October, suweto, Sanfarow, 26th June and Lag villages, and also to rehabilitate Wadajir and GiribleA existing markets.

Infrastructure

- To construct feeder roads for connecting between the villages and also to rehabilitate the linking road between Nawawi and HalwoKismayo western bypass, the sharuculuban tarmac road as well as the linking road between Bosaso and Qaw, Lag road, Hamur road and Dudshabel roads, Girible road, west and east gravel road.
- To construct a drainage system to expel liquid waste from the town.
- To construct special market for Kat to avoid from nuisances since currently Kat sellers are located opposite General Hospital, center of the town
- To construct community centers for community meetings with an area of 20 by 40 m in GiribleUbah, Wadajir, October, Horseed, Girible B, Suweto, , Hafatu Arab,26th June, Hormuud, Kulmiye, Kalabaydh, Qaw, Ba'ad and Tisjic Villages.

Environment

- To create city greening and tree plantation scheme for the main roads and villages/residential in the town.

Fishing

- To provide trainings, equipment and tools for the fishers in the district

Security

- To establish and install traffic lights and street lights that intended to improve the safety and security of Bosaso Town
- To obtain four fire fighting vehicles, and to rehabilitate current firefighting facilities, and also to enhance the professional capacities of fire fighters.

National sector goals and priorities

As the PEM dictates there must be a link between the National/sector priorities and district priorities, so as to avoid overlapped activities in both local government and central level plans, and that the reason why the national/sector goals and priorities are incorporated to the DDFs so as, the national plan or PFYDP feed to Districts Development Frameworks (DDFs) of the whole districts.

Goals:

Goals of good governance sector

- * establishing of strong public finance management systems that improve accountability and transparency
- * decentralization of public service delivery to local-level government structures
- * strengthening the skills and capacity of civil servants and equipping them with ICT
- * respecting rule of law and resuming the democratization process at the right time; and
- * improving the institutional and human resources capacity of all government agencies

Goals of security sector

- * having secure borders and reducing human trafficking
- * reducing clan conflicts in the rural areas
- * fighting both terrorism and piracy
- * establishing community policing units
- * registering weapons in civilian hands; and
- * reducing the damages caused by mines

Goals of justice sector

- * improving access to justice in both urban and rural areas
- * reviewing and reforming of laws, legal procedures and related policies
- * strengthening alternative dispute and conflict resolution mechanisms XIII
- * improving the alignment between Islamic Sharia, formal and customary (XEER) laws
- * strengthening legal education with emphasis on gender equality; and
- * improving the human rights and enhancing social rehabilitation of prisoners

Goals of social sector

- * improving access to and equity of basic education
- * improving the quality of all levels of education
- * improving basic health care specially for mothers and children
- * creating employment opportunities and sports for youth
- * promoting gender equity and women development; and
- * improving the welfare of the disabled and other vulnerable groups

Goals of livelihood sector

- * improving animal health and veterinary services
- * improving water catchment including dams in strategic areas
- * improving crop production for enhancing people's livelihoods
- * reducing land deforestation and reducing environmental degradation; and
- * Improving business enabling environment and supporting small businesses.

Goals of infrastructure sector

- * enhancing air and road transportation including tarmac and feeder roads
- * improving Port infrastructure and good services
- * reducing water shortages and improving the quality of potable water

- * Introducing solar and wind energy affordable to all and environmentally friendly; and making available essential heavy duty equipment for maintaining basic infrastructure.
- * Piped water installation for 10 selected town in Puntland
- * Provision of modern drilling rigs
- * Introduce solar and wind energy in all Puntland to reduce the reliability of Diesel Engine.

Priorities:

Security Sector Priority

- Security Sector Reforming, Equipping, and Building Capacity of all Security Actors
- Security institutional capacity building
- Community policing, youth mobilization and stabilizing conflicts
- Reform of Civilian Weapon Ownership of Small Arms and Light Weapon control
- Clearance UXOs, Land-Mines and advocate for UXOs Victims
- Counter terrorism, immigration and Human Trafficking

Justice Sector Priorities

- Reformed laws and policies applied
- Sector Human Resources
- Such as MoJRAR Staff, Judges, PCC, Prosecutors and Lawyers Professionalized
- Access to Justice Enhanced Legal Education Improved
- Human Rights situation Improved.
- Prison Services and Social Rehabilitation Enhanced.

Social Sector Priority

- Ensure access and equity to education at all levels across Puntland
- Enhance the quality of education
- Ensure the delivery of public sector health services and improve access to quality essential health products
- Improve health care financing and information management
- Promote gender equity
- Improve livelihood of all vulnerable groups
- Design youth employment scheme and Sports Program

Livelihoods Sector Priority

- Animal health enhanced
- Marine resource management promoted
- Watershed management developed
- Local crop productions increased to reduce poverty and hunger
- Water harvesting and conservation for environmental rehabilitation and drought resilience improved
- Wildlife and conserved marine ecology and biodiversity protected
- Adverse impact of the climate change and land deforestation reduced
- Private sector business enabling environment promoted

Infrastructure Sector Priorities

- Improve basic airport and air navigation infrastructure throughout Puntland
- Development of Puntland civil aviation and airport policies
- Improve human Capacity
- Improve basic port infrastructure and shipping services
- International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Development
- Maritime Safety Development
- Maritime Development
- Improve Tarmac road condition
- Construct and rehabilitate feeder roads that connect coastal towns to mainland
- Provision of heavy duty equipment

- Encourage public-private-Partnership initiative
- Rehabilitation & extension of the public transport maintenance workshops with complete equipment and training class rooms.
- Increase the number of boreholes in the rural area.
- Piped water installation for 10 selected town in Puntland
- Provision of modern drilling rigs
- Introduce solar and wind energy in all Puntland to reduce the reliability of Diesel Engine.



DDF MONITORING FRAMEWORK BOSASO DISTRICT

DDF Objectives (2015-2018)	Baseline	Indicators	Annual Targets	Means of Verification	Responsibility for data collection and update
Objective 1: By the end of 2018, 70% of the overall district economic infrastructure should be improved and operate in acceptable conditions	In 2014 60% of the people has road access improved	They are three roads which have been improved, (gaca ,harusa, main road) they are approximately 10 km. 80% of the people will use road access directly and indirectly.	2,3 10% 4,5 5%	Open group discussion and observation	Department of Public Works provides information to Department of Planning about road improvements in the district.
Objective 2: To provide health services facilities with qualified medical personnel, supplies and equipment in Bosaso district from 25%to55% by 2018.	In 2014 25% of the people have access to medical centers	There are existing health facilities in place and their potentials to provide health services are admirable. Rehabilitation and improvements of medical facilities including personnel, supplies and equipment will be the output of the health objective. 55% of people living in Bosaso district will have access to improved health services.	2,3 15% 4,5 15%	MoH reports. Monitoring Reports FGDs	MoH is a main health institution that constantly generates information on health issues. Monitoring activities carried out by health partners/stakeholders are main sources of data on health so that Social Affairs department collect data from MoH and send to Planning Department for updating
Objective 3: ➤ To enhance the access of basic education through provision of facilities,	In 2014 45% of the people have access to education facilities	Education sector has been an area which the government and partners putting resources in order to increase number of people have access to education while reducing	2,3 7% 4,5 8%	MoE reports in Enrolment statistics. Education partners reports Community discussions District education reports	MoE solely is responsible collection and gathering of information regarding education access in the region. Partners have also role to provide similar data on

<p>trained and qualified teachers with the necessary materials in Bosaso district from 45% to 60% by 2018</p>	<p>illiteracy rate. Primary net enrollment will increase 12000 for the next 3 years.</p> <p>60% of the populations in Bosaso district will have access to basic education with improved facilities</p>	<p>education services and facilities</p>
<p>Objective 4: Generally To provide clean water and extend water sources with establishment of garbage collection system by constructing/rehabilitating garbage collection points and safe disposals from 55% to 75% in Bosaso district by 2018</p>	<p>In 2014 55% of the population had access to water and less maintained garbage collection and disposal system</p> <p>Water sources, sewerage system, garbage collection and disposal have always remained one of major issues at stake. Intensified water sources, established sewerage system and proper collection and safe disposal of garbage can improve the situation.</p> <p>75% of the people in Bosaso will have access to improved water sources, garbage collection system and safe disposal of wastes.</p>	<p>2,3 4,5</p> <p>10% 10%</p> <p>Implementation & monitoring reports from Department of Social Services Partners report Community reports</p> <p>Department of Social Service has major role for data collection and information. Partners and communities have also role for information gathering and sharing</p>
<p>Objective 5: Five years from now Bosaso population will have increased security and stability from 60% to 85% by building new police stations, police posts, rehabilitating existing stations and posts,</p>	<p>60% of the people had access to security services and enjoyed stability in 2014</p> <p>Although the security of the district has been improving but construction of police stations, police posts, rehabilitation and training & equipment of police force will advance the security situation of the town.</p>	<p>1,2,3 4,5</p> <p>15% 10%</p> <p>Police department reports MoS reports Community discussions</p> <p>Police department is main body responsible for collection of data on security</p>

training police forces and equipping them.

85% of the population will have access improved security services and stability

