

**Dhahar District
Development Framework
(DDF)**

1. Introduction

District Development framework is a document that collected and input of communities priorities, also it is document included set district priorities, vision and objectives to reached by the district through translating these priorities into objectives as well as interventions to be implemented to the selected projects through communities' consultations with the support of Ministry of Interior, Federal affairs and democratization (MOIFAD). This document is prepared by the Dhahar district with the technical support MOIFAD, the document contents into seven sections which are as below:

1. Section one introduction
2. District profile
3. Community consultation
4. National, state and sector priorities and goals
5. District priorities
6. District vision, objectives and interventions
7. And DDF monitoring framework matrix

MOIFAD consultant has collected the data of preparing district profile through meeting with district executive committee and permanent committee members as well as the district departmental directors, district health and education officers , the purpose was to collect accurate and concrete data to be included in the district profile to capture all necessary data and information available as a secondary data in the local government offices, sector district representatives offices as well collecting primary data for preparing complete and summary district profile to be put in the DDF.

Moreover , the consultant met with in town villages committees as well as outreach villages committees members to conduct meetings with them to

now communities challenges existing in their villages and getting them their priorities and convincing to prioritize their needs to set their communities priorities.

Furthermore, the consultant sits with the district sector level, district officers by getting sectorial plans, priorities and objectives also the consultant referred to Puntland five development plans and took it the sector goals, the purpose was to avoid projects' duplications/collections at the implementation stage.

Similarly, the consultant sits with district permanent committee members and district departmental directors to set the district priorities, vision, objectives and interventions with the guidance of the consultant and finally, the consultant sit with and guided to the planning and social affairs departments' directors write DDF monitoring framework matrix using district smart objectives to monitor how the district adopt DDF documents when implementing district's Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B).

Purpose of the DDF

This document is vital for the district, for it is the document referred to selecting and designing to the development and none developmental projects to avoid imposed projects that International NGO and other UN organizations intend to fund in the district. The importance of the DDF is to use as projects' bank where the district intends to director the funding agencies to refer to this document to consider the communities that requires that their needs to be implemented to fulfill that need.

2.0 District Profile

2.1 Dhahar History

Dhahar is one of the largest cities in the northeast. Dhahar is located at 9.75 degrees north and 48.82 degrees east, and is located southeast of Erigavo and 220 km; Bosaso town to the south and 215 km away. The city of Dhahar has a population of about 200,000 people from all walks of life. The district was settled in 1959 and the first well was dug by the British colonialists and recruited by a guard. The well was used for watering the livestock, residents of Nugal, Sool and sometimes parts of Sanaag. Dhahar district was taken over in 1987 by Siad Barre's government, but without further ado, Siad's government fell.

The Elders, Intellectuals, Scholars, Youth Associations, Women's Organizations, Religious Associations and all the major communities in Dhahar district, call on the people of Dhahar district and all the regions and neighboring districts of Dhahar district to formally, declares end to deforestation in Dhahar district Charcoal Cutting Grass And new settlements After the devastation inflicted on the area for 14 years during the devastation, it became necessary to secure and save the environment. At the same time we appeal to the people of these fraternal regions adjacent to Dhahar district.

To respect and uphold the decision of the district, which is as follows: Cannot burn charcoal locally. Not to cut grass in the area No new berkads, gardens or villages. This decision is effective from 02/01/2005. During this period, anyone caught doing the following will be subject to disciplinary action with fines and imprisonment, as follows: 1. A vehicle such as charcoal or hay is fined for the first seizure per 1 million tonnes, depending on the size of the tank, if the tank is six tons it will be fined 6,000,000 / = six million Somali shillings. The second seizure instead of 3,000,000 / = three million Somali shillings. The third seizure is the confiscation or burning of vehicles caught in the Deforestation. 2. Whoever

is caught in the act of beheading or arson shall be punished with imprisonment and a fine, Chairman of Dhahar District Environmental Protection Committee Sahal Mohamed Jama.

The district recently enjoys safe environment which is free from cutting tree for the purpose of charcoal, though once upon a time it has been the center / hub of cutting trees and burning them for producing charcoal.

The district population has strived to come up with a residence free from charcoal trading and their livelihood depend on the revenue /income receive to this horrified actions and now the district areas have become save for this un-lawful behavior

2.1.0 Social profile

This sub topic is about the social services that the district rendering to the district population and this topic comprises sub-topics of a) Demography, b) Topography c) Education and d) Health.

2.1.1 Demography

The population of the District is estimated at 200,000 people equivalent to 333,333.333 households. Dhahar has an estimated population of 60,000 or 36,000 households, with an estimated 60% female and 40% male. Life expectancy is estimated at 57 years for men and 60 years for women.

2.1.2 Topography

The land of the Dhahar district is Sol plateau, the climate of the district is between 37 degree centigrade the highest weather and 18 degree centigrade lowest weather measurement. Moreover the seasons of the district climate are a) spring b) autumn c) winter and d) summer and two are rainy seasons on the other hand two are dry seasons (winter and summer). Furthermore land of the district is and highland which is very at sea level, the land is fertile which better for farming and grassing , which for grassing camel, goats and sheep.

Table 1 District population figure

S/N	District /town population in number	Villages' population number	District population as per household	Number of Male population	Number of Female population	%Male	%Female
	200,000		33,333.333	80,000	120,000	40	60
	60,000		10,000	24,000	36,000	40	60
		140,000	23,333.333	56,000	84,000	40	60

Source: Dhahar district

The above table shows district population figure, town population, and district population number as per household, Dhahar town population number, villages population number, villages population figure as per household, district population percentage of male and female similarly town population percentage of male and female.

Chart 1

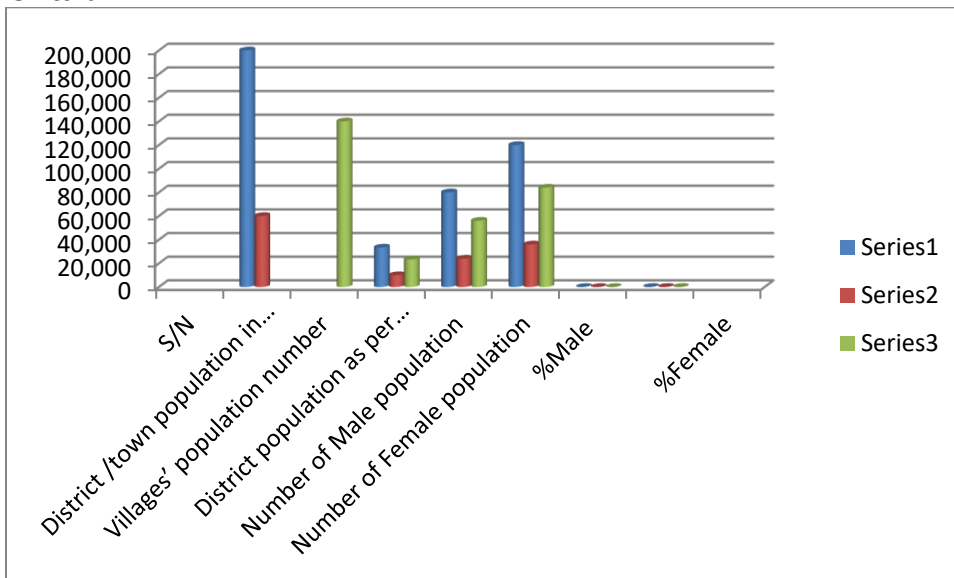
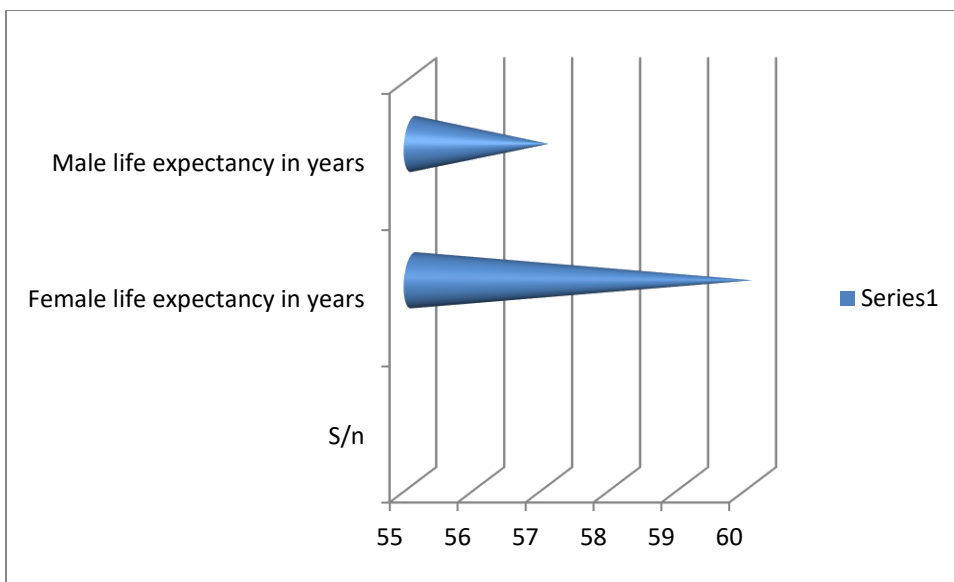


Table 2 life expectancy in Gender

S/n	Female life expectancy in years	Male life expectancy in years
	60	57

Source Dhahar local government

Chart 3 Gender life expectancy



This above chart states /. Shows that the life expectancy of female is slightly higher than male are life expectancy.

2.1.3 Education

The district has two level education facilities, secondary level two schools one is a public and it is named Dhahar public secondary, the other is private and named Salahu-diin Secondary school and there are 18 primary schools operate in Dhahar town and district's villages and below shows,

the number of schools locate in Dhahar district, the number of secondary schools, the number of primary schools locate in the district .the number of primary school locate in outside villages. Moreover number of students of these schools, the number of male student in each and every school. Furthermore the number of teachers in each school as well as the number of male and female teachers in these schools.

Table 3 Dhahar Schools Data

S/n	Name of School	type	location	Number of student	Male	Female	Number of rooms	Size of the school in meters	Number of Teachers	Male Number	Female Number
1	Dhahar public	Secondary	Dhahar	580	295	285	13	130x120			
2	Salahudin	Secondary	Dhahar	412	215	197	11	120x120			
3	Al-kheyr	Secondary	Kaladhac	402	205	197	7	80x80			
4	Dalmar	Secondary	Baraaga haQOL	430	221	209	9	100x100			
6	Mubarik	Primary	Dhahar	817	430	387	15	80x70			
5	Abubakar	primary	Dhahar	764	411	353	14	70x70			
7	Salahudin	Primary	Dhahar	692	395	297	11	50x60			
8	Nuradin	Primary	Dhahar	536	289	247	10	40x50			
9	Al-nor	Primary	Dhahar	380	199	181	9	40x50			
10	Al-raxma	Primary	Dhahar	518	293	225	10	60x45			
11	Al-Misbax	Primary	Dhahar	370	191	179	8	40x47			
12	Al-safa	Primary	Dhahar	542	273	269	10	50x40			
13	Al-furqan	Primary	Dhahar	496	259	237	9	40x46			
14	Al-aqsa	Primary	Dhahar	414	215	199	8	37x45			
15	Carsho	Primary	Dhahar	202	111	91	5	40x30			
16	Shafici	Primary	Dhahar	332	175	157		30x40			
17	Booda	Primary	Boodda Cad	196	115	81	4	50x60			
18	Dalmar	Primary	Qol	576	297	279	7	80x100			

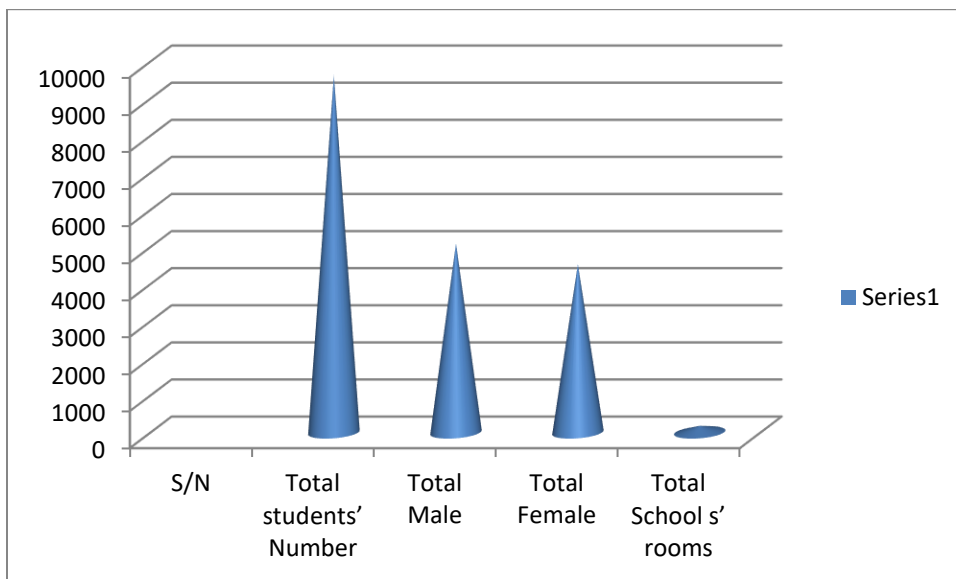
19	Al-kheyr	Primary	Kaladhac	568	297	271	9	80x80			
20	Abu - hurayra	Primary	BaragahaQol	402	209	193	7	50x40			
Total				9629	5095	4534	176				

Source: DEO Dhahar

Table 4

S/N	Total students' Number	Total Male	Total Female	Total School s' rooms
	9629	5095	4534	176

Chart 2



The chart1 above shows a) total number of student at Dhahar district , b) total of rooms of each school c) total male students and total female students at Dhahar schools of secondary and primary.

Chart 2

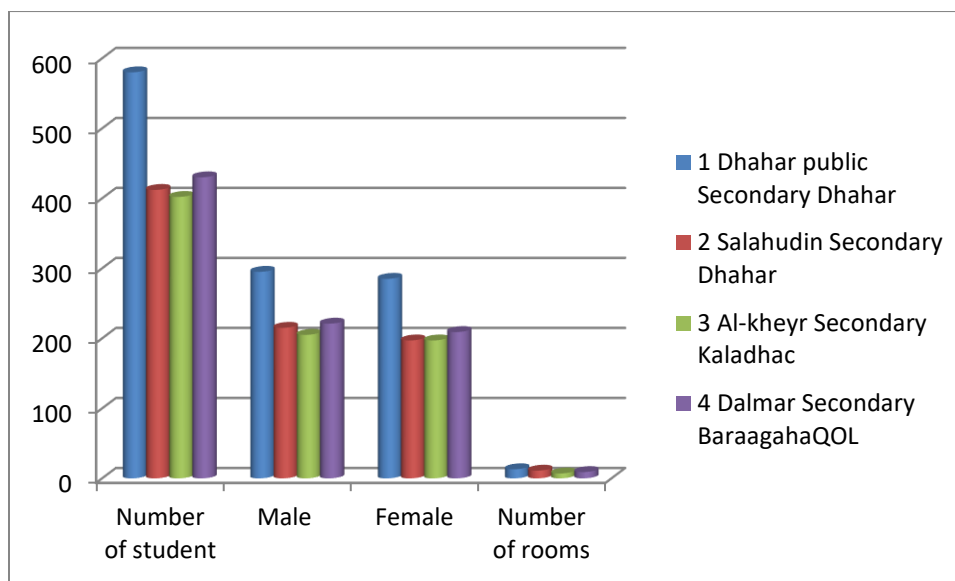


Chart 2 above shows the number of Dhahar district secondary schools , number of students at each school, number of male students at secondary schools and number of female students at the schools as well as number of rooms at each secondary school.

2.1.3 Health

According to the health service of the district after meeting with district health officer sited that the district has one referral Hospital, five MCHs which two of them locate in Dhahar town and two MCHs locate in Kaladhac

and Baragaha Qol and Bodaa. Moreover Dhahar referral hospital services to all population of the district for it is the only hospital in the district, on the other hand this referral hospital serves to population besides the district even beyond puntland districts.

Table 4 Dhahar health facilities data

S/n	Type health facilities	Health facilities staffs	Staff number	Male	Female	Number of rooms	NO. Of Beds	Size of the facilities in meters (M)
1	Referral Hospital	Doctor	4	2	2	25	15	100x100
		Nurses	25	7	18			
		Cleaners	5	0	5			
		Guards	3	3	0			
2	Horyal MCH	Nurses	23	3	20	5		
3	Kulmiye MCH							

2.2.0 Economic Profile

The economy of the Dhahar district depends roughly 80% on the livestock while 2% of the district's economy depends on farm production. As well as 18% of the Dhahar district is estimated depends of trade / businesses. The livestock number (goats, sheep and camel) in the district are estimated as shown in the below table:

Table 5

S/n	Livestock	Number of Head
1	Goats and sheep	1,050,000
2	Camel	80,000

2.2.1 Economic sector

The economy of the district depends mostly on livestock as mentioned above, seconded by in trade and least economic sector of economy dependence is farming because of water scarcity in Dhahar district .though it has fertilized soil which better for farming.

The number of goats and sheep sold in a year roughly estimated 42,000 head and each cost \$50, the total income received is \$2,100,000, this amount of income received the goats and sheep sold to those exports the livestock, similarly the goats and sheep have sold to local traders for local consumption has been roughly estimated to 42,000 heads which each cost \$60 per head total income receive yearly has roughly estimated of being \$2,520,000. Moreover the economy of the district besides the livestock roughly depends on trade particularly local trade as an estimation of 18%, the grade “ A” business in Dhahar town is estimated 11 stores also the grade “B” business are estimated roughly of being 36 shops, as well as the grade “C” business are estimated to be 85 shops.

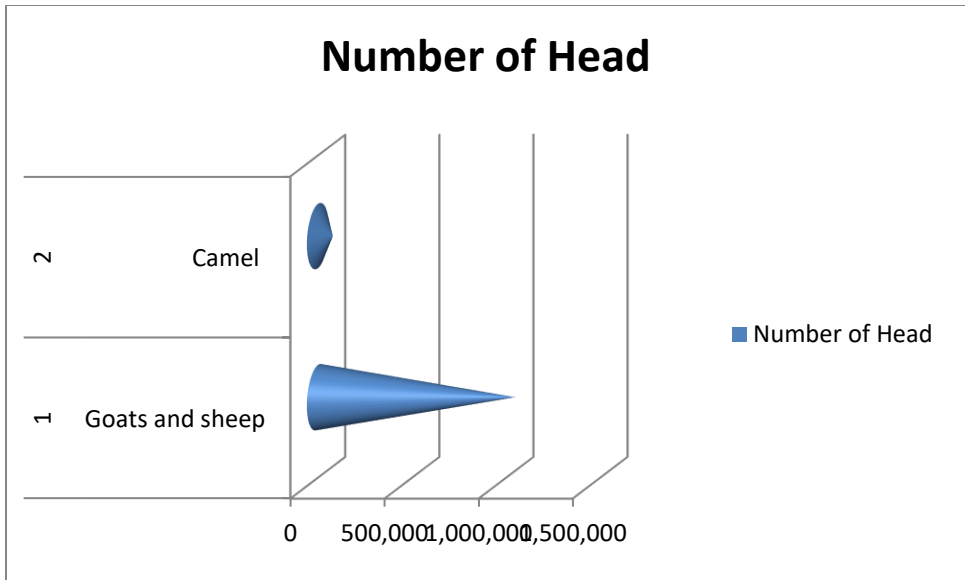
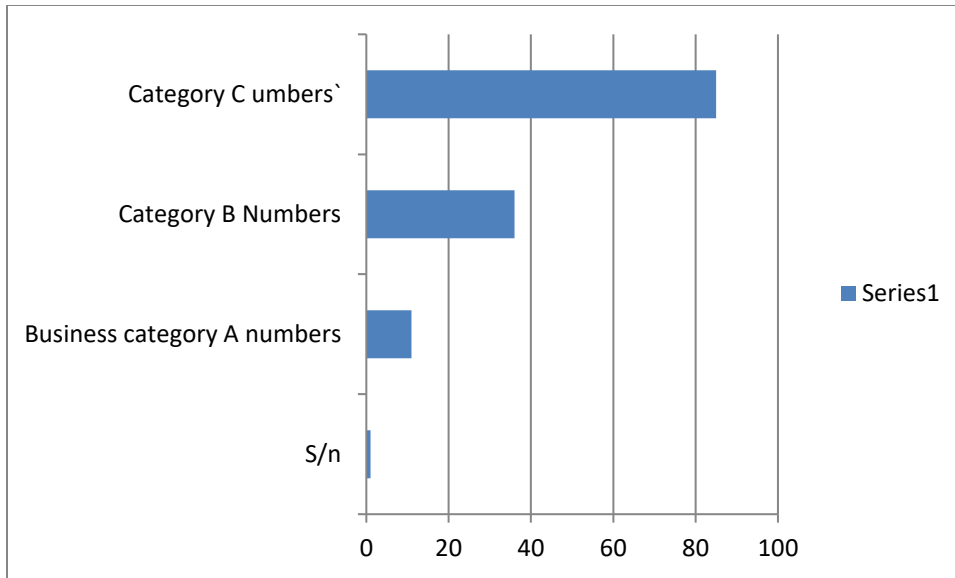


Table 5 District business categories

S/n	Business category A numbers	Category B Numbers	Category C umbers`
1	11	36	85

Chart 4



The above chart 4 shows three business categories exists in Dhahar town and as shown these can be classified into three and the number of each category and are:

- Category A
- Category B
- And Category C

Category “C” businesses are in a highest, seconded by Category B and list category number is “A”, this category states the size of the business as well as the amount of money invested by the owner, this means the business “A” is number seconded by business “B” and business “C” is the smallest in size with the lowest invested amount.

2.2.2 Employment & economic activities

The employment of the rural areas is not quite low, for nomadic population work keeping their livestock of goats, sheep and camels and use them food and get income for trading these livestock (selling , goats, sheep and camels). Moreover the un-employment rate is estimated high in urban for there are low employments in Dhahar town and its settlements and villages for the areas generate/ provide employment is trade and few public institutions, such region office, district /municipal offices.

The most important sources of employment and economic activities include:

- animal products,
- business,
- remittances from the Diaspora,
- public employee,
- public work transport services,
- Communication and electricity companies.

Economic activities

economic activity in the district

category	number	total number of employment
farmers	5	10
fishermen	N/A	N/A
retail shops (trading)	300	600
banking and finance	2	8
hotels, restaurants	52	308
transportation		
communication	2	15

2.2.3 Revenue and income level

The local government of Dhahar district does not collect any revenue and only it has a budget prepared the district with support of MOIFAD and PUNSAA early of October 2021 and this budget has been the budget of upcoming year 2022, but the district failed to commence collecting any taxes from district's population who are obliged to pay taxes, the district executive committee sated that they will began tax collections in the coming.

2.2.4 Business infrastructure

2.2.5 Legal framework

Under the jurisdiction of law no.7 and Puntland constitution as well as tariffs Dhahar district is able to collect taxes and expend this for delivering services to the district communities , but the district apply /adopt these laws and yet has not commence taking taxes from communities in rural and urban towns, settlements and villages.

2.2.6 Taxation

The district has not collect any revue, though the district has budget and it has been supported MOIFAD that the district to have budget.

2.2.7 Business registration

Business registration is place in Dhahar district this activity occurs slowly and as the executive committee of the district; the facilitator of DDF preparation and according to the business, below information /data has been shared with the facilitator:

- Businesses grade "A" 11shops
- Businesses grade "B" 50 shops
- Businesses grade "c" 85 Shops
- Restaurants 50
- Cafeterias 8
- Snake and tea bars 40
- Hotels 2

Table 6

No.	Business Registered	Grade	Number
1	Shop	A	11
2	Shop	B	50
3	shop	C	85
4	Restaurant		50
5	Cafeterias		8
6	Tea and snicks shops		40

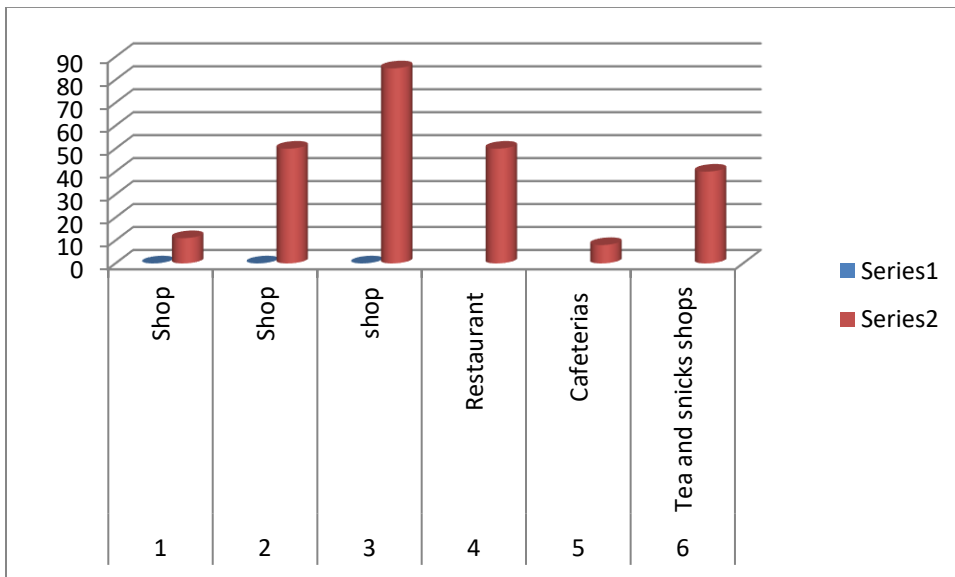


Chart 5 shows the different businesses registered by Dhahar local government in total are 249 businesses which are different categories and types , amount of money invested thus the biggest and most important purpose of this chart is to show the number businesses registered by local government.

Local Economic development (LED)

SWOT Analysis of Dhahar District	
Strengths	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Livestock (camel, milk production, shoats)✓ Agriculture (vegetables, cereals, fruits)✓ Human resource; Higher youth population✓ Small business and private sector✓ Good climatic conditions✓ Large population within the town and the surroundings✓ Social services like health, water etc✓ Grazing land✓ Remittances✓ Fertilized soil good for farming✓ Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Strategic location✓ Maternal clinic health care is free✓ High potential for livestock feed production✓ Potential for higher milk production

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public and private transport-strategic location access to the rest of puntland ✓ Low animal diseases 	
<p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unemployment is high ✓ Poverty ✓ Water shortage ✓ Poor town planning ✓ Settlements on unsuitable land in the countryside ✓ Lack of quality assurance for consumer products and drugs ✓ Dependence on rainfall for agriculture ✓ High capital cost and labour intensive in agriculture ✓ Seasonal production ✓ Livestock holding grounds 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recurrent droughts ✓ Floods in the town and soil erosion ✓ High unemployment of the youth ✓ Migration of young and educated people ✓ Business support services are scarce ✓ Lack of commercial processing for livestock products and perishable commodities ✓ High competition from imported products ✓ Environmental degradation through charcoal burning ✓ High rural urban migration ✓ High cost of energy ✓ Weak business regulation policies ✓ Lack of insurance and banking services ✓ Lack of defined markets both structures and services

2.3.0 Environmental profile

2.3.1 Natural elements (topography, Climate)

Dhahar district is highland and it locates Sool plateau, climate of the district (temperature of the year is between 27degree centigrade highest and 16 Degree centigrade lowest) raining seasons are spring and autumn and there are dry and windy seasons (winter and summer) respectively and we can say that Dhahar district land is a semi-dessert. More over the under-

water is very far and shallow wells are very in depth. The district population gets water from shallow wells and Berkets.

2.3.2 Water (underground water, surface water)

The district population gets water from two sources in Dhahar town they get water both berktets (surface water) and shallow wells underground water, there are 6 shallow wells located in Dhahar town only four of them are good for human drinking two raining shallow wells are used for livestock watering , mostly the water is supplied by the communities in Dhahar by water tanks, the water tank which can carry 40 barrel of is cost \$30 and this seems very expensive which the most of the population can't avoid. Furthermore each family in Dhahar town uses approximately one tank per month and in the year the total water cost consumed by household is estimated roughly $12 \times \$30 = \360 in a year.

Qol settlement has one shallow well but its unsafe for human being and the Qol population gets water from berket ,similarly Kaladhac village has a shallow well that is not save for human drinking and village population gets water from berket.

2.3.3 Soil & vegetation

The soil of the district is fertile and good for grassing and that why Dhahar district's economy is dependent livestock. Moreover there exists in the town of Dhahar at least ten farms some of them have green houses in their products comprise as below;

- ✚ Onion
- ✚ Salad
- ✚ Lemon
- ✚ Papaya

- ✚ Guava
- ✚ Tomatoes
- ✚ Kabsar
- ✚ Garlic
- ✚ Pepper

The difficulties that face are: a) Water scarcity b) shortage of fertilizers c) limited of farming knowledge and experience d) and last but not least farming equipment

2.3.4 Environmental Hazards

There are problems that district's environmental faces and these may be human made problems/hazards and those beyond man made hazards those man made can be ; a) cutting trees b) collecting wood for energy / or cooking c) urbanization and those beyond made or human control are as below:

- Climate change
- Grasshopper
- Floods
- Storms
- Droughts

2.3.5 Waste management

The town has five garbage dumps and the most of them are full for garbage burnt and only two sites are free, furthermore there are no sewage systems where liquid wastes can be dealt with to improve population health and hygiene by the district. Likewise the villages garbage is limited and the villages communities can control for burning the solid waste and also can deal with the liquid wastes.

2.4.0 Urban structure

2.4.1 Urban Centers and Urban Growth

Most of the town buildings are new though there have been old ones built at the time the town resided, the town is gradually growing and there have been new buildings built in every day, there are town planning that the district administration is doing and this is not going well for there is a shortage of town planners professionals such as; engineers and topographies. Moreover there are poor communities live in the town and these settle houses made wood and plastic ceilings, similarly the town green means less trees are plant in the streets and the town is not green and beautiful.

2.4.2 Road Networks

The land of the district is flat and there are many roads enter, specially in Dhahar town there are 8 rough roads enter in it, most in roads are narrow and mostly are rough roads only there is 1.5 km tarmac road goes through the center of the town which was implemented by the district in 2020 with the funding of SFS.

2.4.3 Formal and informal settlements

The buildings and houses of the district are mostly formal but there are also informal settlements and the most of these informal settlements are IDPs from south and other drought IDPs or some of poor host communities.

2.4.4 Land ownership (public, private land)

The most of district land is owned by individuals who sized it at the former government collapse in 1991, and the land owned by the government is very limited or not exist, the local government only provide to district land

lords land permit to allow the land holder to have it legally or binding land ownership.

2.4.5 Cultural Heritage

In Dhahar district there is not historic building or palaces only there is cultural dancing called “Jaandheer” that residents play or dance at their historical festivals and ceremonies such as; Eids and national or other festivals.

2.4.6 Recreation/ Cemetery

In Dhahar district there are no recreations areas exist, but there are cemeteries in Dhahar town, settlements and villages where the population / communities reside town, settlements and villagers burry their human bodies/ deaths.

2.5.0 Public Administration

There are money government offices locates in Dhahar town and these will be mentioned below sub-topic of government offices and buildings

2.5.1 Government offices

The public owned buildings are very limited in Dhahar district and only two owned government buildings are the local building of the offices, the police station, the regional governor building or offices are rent , regional ministry of finance is also rent, office regional coordinator of ministry of women is rent as well, office of ministry of environment is rent and office of chair person is also rent.

2.5.2 International Organizations & NGOs

There are no offices of international organizations and NGOs located in Dhahar district and town.

2.6.0 Transportation profile

In Dhahar town, Settlements and villages there are no public transportation systems, but instead there are private transportation systems, buses owned by Bixin and Yasmiin groups operate in between Bosaso and Hargeysa .

2.6.1 Public transportation

The private transportation of two companies a) Bixin Group b) Yasmin Group operate in Dhahar district/town these go/ travel to Bosaso to Dhahar town , likewise from Dhahar town to Hargeysa, they Charge \$12 per passenger who heads from Bosaso to Dhahar town , likewise the buses charge those head to Garowe from Dhahar town \$20 passenger , also the buses charge \$40 to passenger from Dhahar town to Hargeysa.

2.6.2 Traffic flow/connection/links

There no traffic and traffic flow in Dhahar district , the traffic police is not stay and operate , also there are no traffic signs in town as well as remote settlements villages. Furthermore Dhahar town there are no traffic police as well as traffic signs, there are accidents occur in the district roads outside the town, similarly internal /local roads does not have traffic signs and no traffic police operate in Dhahar town.

2.6.3 Road condition

Mostly the roads that connect Dhahar town to the settlement and villages are rough and dusty also those connects district and other neighboring districts are very rough thus both passengers and buses and other vehicle owners who travel to these rough roads and in year and more of these,

vehicles and buses become absolute and need to be replaced as soon as possible.

2.6.4 Traffic safety

The district does not have or got an opportunity to have traffic safety services deliveries.

2.6.5 Parking facilities

There are not any designed/prepared parking systems that the district own but there are habitual parking areas, but in the coming future the district has planned to have its parking facilities that the local government will receive revenue and it will reduce the jump at the town.

2.7.0 Technical infrastructure

There have been technical infrastructure in Dhahar district and are as below:

- Water supply system
- Power supply system
- Telecommunication Network
- Sewage and drainage system

2.7.2 Water Supply System

There are water wells in Dhahar district whereby Water tanks carry water from wells and supply to the households/population , there have been two wells that human can drink while the others remaining their water cannot be used for drinking . there are no water Pipe-lines installed in a single house and most of settlement and villages get water from water berkets and there are some villages have well and the most of the water get from water well but it can't cover the water need and the government should to ease and advocate how district population get clean and drinkable water .

2.7.3 Power supply

The district's power supply is from Golis and it works / operates in 24 hours, the company charges the power/ electricity users \$0.9 by KWT approximately and as an average, the population of the district/as per household use \$30 per month as a roughly estimate.

An estimation of Dhahar electricity/power usage $\$30 \times 4000$ houses = 120,000 per month $\times 12$ month = \$1,440,000 , this indicates that the most of town population can't avoid paying electricity bills and some them use solar energy while others use torch for lighting .

Qol settlement get electricity supply from Golis and the population of that settlement get power services 8hrs of which 2 hours in the day and 6hrs in the night. Moreover other villages do not any electricity services regularly.

2.7.4 Telecommunication network

In Dhahar district two telecommunication companies operate and provide services to the population of the district and these companies provide similar services as below:

- Mobile services both prepaid and post paid
- Internet services (such as; mobile data wireless (or Wifi)

2.8.0 Ongoing projects

There are no ongoing projects in Dhahar district as district executive committee (Mayor, Vice mayor and executive secretary).

2.9.0 Development potentials and constraints

The district's economy is mostly depends on livestock, followed by trade and less of economy depends on farming and below is mentioned future development and constraints:

- Soil of the district is good for grassing better for livestock keeping
- Soil of the district land is fertile and can be produced crops, vegetables and other farming products which be used for local or inside puntland

Constraints

Dhahar district development constraints are as below:

- Drought occurrence repeatedly
- Grasshopper
- Floods that reduces soil fertility / fertility
- Shortage of farming knowledge as well as equipments

2.10 Findings & Lessons learnt (remaining tasks for the next year)

The facilitator has conducted Dhahar DDF preparation process, which begun travelling to Dhahar district and meeting with district council, district executive committee and village committee thus below are the lessons learnt during this course of action:

- ❖ The DDF preparation process needs more time than planned for this requires more time spent to communities consultations for they are core for developing this DDF.
- ❖ It has been agreed that this document is very helpful for district's development.
- ❖ The communities in Dhahar town, its settlements and villages have got a platform that their voices listened and their suggestions taken and they are satisfied and have a feeling of ownership.

3. Results of Community Consultation

Community Consultation Process and its Results:

The exercise ultimate aim way to achieve was involved a number of efforts and challenges, despite all these the accomplishments was made as efforts of MOIFAD, Facilitator and other stakeholders were crumpled, hence achievements were made in making and collecting the priorities of the communities living in Dhahar district. During the exercise, facilitator employed vast PICD tools including Community Entry Meeting, Community Mapping, pairwise ranking, & vision matrix these tools provides a practical experience and attitude change on the significances involving in collection and prioritizing community development priorities towards achieving a participatory development in the district.

Formalized Dhahar district community based action plans with approval of permanent councilors is currently being used to incorporate with the 5 years' district development framework of Dhahar, within those action plan there will be a priority rank that will be made, in order to put first priority first in executing future plans through local development fund. To sum up the parading, community consultation results/priorities is most important component for adapting and developing district development framework and its describe as the heart for the framework, hence as a result, a great step forward for realizing this important document was achieved.

Community Challenges

During the exercise of community consultation process the PCID team recorded number of community challenges and are as below:

- The education services were very poor specially the outreach villages
- The health services were incomplete and need more improvement
- Water accessibility was censoriously low and those having its availability were severing water borne diseases for using unclean water
- The sanitation level of the community was not quite well for there are not enough places to burn the garbage and wastages
- The communities in Dhahar have not an access of good infrastructure for there are very poor roads, similarly the stadiums are not exist in the district, as well as the most village committees in the district and its villages are not having communities centers to hold their meetings
- The economy and income generation of the communities in the Dhahar town and its villages is very poor
- The district population have good security access but it needs improvement

- The environment situation was not well and this causes converse impacts to the district's population as whole but the most splitting are rural communities
- The livelihood of district population depends on the livestock and the situation of the livestock population is not well since they sever to droughts caused by the worsening environment and also there are not medical infrastructure and medicine of treating livestock diseases.

Community priorities

To overcome above mentioned challenges the village communities of Dhahar district pointed out the below listed priorities during the community consultation exercise:

- ✓ Improve education through constructing new schools, rehabilitating / extending the existing schools also getting qualified teachers and standardized curriculum.
- ✓ Getting improved health services accessibilities by building new health centers, health post and rehabilitating/ extending those in place as well as acquiring qualified health workers and medical supply to these health infrastructures
- ✓ The communities in the district to have accessible clean and drinkable water, new water wells were to be drilled / those existing to be rehabilitated also existing water berkets were to be covered also water pipelines were to be installed Dhahar in town villages and water points were to be constructed in outside villages, likewise water dump were to be constructed in rural areas so as rural communities fetch water.

- ✓ Improve sanitation level communities in the district demanded the constructing new garbage points and rehabilitation of the old ones and the liquid wastages should be handled carefully.
- ✓ To have access of high quality infrastructure in both rural and in town villages concrete, tarmac and gravel roads should be constructed also the existing roads to be rehabilitated. Furthermore community centers and stadiums should be built.
- ✓ Enhancing economy and income generation in Dhahar districts and its rural village's to improve people's standards of living through poverty reduction, supporting small businesses, creating income generation themes and establishing of conducive environment for investment.
- ✓ Improve security of the district and its rural villages police stations and posts should be constructed, rehabilitation of the existing police stations and posts, introducing of community policing and training and equipping of security personal .
- ✓ Protect the environment by enact strong laws and punishment for all those who are involved in environmental decertification activities for instance cutting excessive trees for securing livestock ,similarly decreasing gulls by making dumps that may reduce floods abilities to enlarge gulls . This will lead to environmental degradation and climate change which in the future will have negative impact on the people's lives. In addition more trees should be planted and nursery center for new seeds should be implemented in the district and its villages.
- ✓ Improve livestock production by training local veterinary doctors as well as providing medical supplies to treat livestock from various diseases, construction of animal health care centers in the rural villages and also constructing water dumps to prevent severe water shortages in the draught seasons.

4. National priorities:

As per the requirement of DPP&BG, 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 feed to Districts Development Frameworks (DDFs) of the whole districts.

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 g 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

GOVERNANCE SECTOR PRIORITY

- Government Institutions Capacity promoted
- Service delivery decentralized and improved.
- Public Finance Management restructured and strengthened
- Civil Society Institutions and media capacity enhanced
- ICT infrastructure tools employed across all government institutions to increase the efficiency and transparency.

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 Punt land
- 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 Engines.

5. District priorities

After the departmental directors and permanent council members met and discussed how communities' priorities can be translated /changed into the districts' priorities using priorities ranking matrix and the district's team after discussions set the district's priorities as below:

5.1 Education

The district to deliver education services it should built new schools , equip them , get trained teacher, likewise get text books, curriculum and all other required equipment, moreover rehabilitate and extend the existing schools to improve school age children enrollment.

5.2 Health

Improving health services' accessibilities, the district should built new health facilities MCHs and Health posts /health unit with qualified nurses, clinical officers and health workers also providing enough health supplies.

5.3 Water& Sanitation

Get clean, drinkable water by drilling new wells, rehabilitating the existing wells likewise installing pipelines into the Dhahar town as well as building water kiosks in the town where the low income communities fetch water. Moreover digging garbage burning halls as well as digging halls that can be managed liquid wastes.

5.4 Infrastructure

Improving infrastructure accessibility of the district by constructing new tarmac roads inside Dhahar town, making road clearances, also building /constructing new football stadium, likewise building water drainage system to reduce water borne diseases such as malaria.

5.5 Economic & income generation

Improve district local economics through constructing small and medium markets to the district various villages in order to generate income and create jobs that will increase district revenue collection as well as living standards of district population, also provide small scale repayable loans with no interests to small business owners to boosting income as well as boost local government revenue.

5.6 Agriculture

Improve livestock health and safeguard the range land that the livestock get grass, also providing farming tools and seeds to the farmers and encouraging the district farming sector by allowing farmers special tax reduction.

5.7 Environment.

Environment is a necessary element in this world, therefore the district council has duty of protecting it by fighting cutting the trees, avoid gull erosion and cutting but instead planting trees into the city and villages to restore the natural beauty of the district environment.

5.8 Security

Improving concrete security system based on community participation through community policing programs accompanied by local government security forces should be established, likewise installing solar security lights alongside of roads to enhance security of those using the roads, particularly in the night.

District priorities (By Sector)

The district permanent council and department directors sit and have done ranking of district's priorities by using pairwise ranking and below table will show the best of ranking priorities by listing these priorities and making no. 1 the most selected priority:

Education	Education							
Health	Education	Health						
Infrastructure	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation					
Water and sanitation	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Infrastructure				
Economic and income generations	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Infrastructure	Economic & Income Generation			
Agriculture	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Infrastructure	Economic & Income Generation	Agriculture		
Environment	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Infrastructure	Economic & Income Generation	Agriculture	Environment	
Security	Education	Health	Water & Sanitation	Infrastructure	Economic & Income Generation	Agriculture	Environment	Security

Pairwise Matrix

Number of times each priority area is chosen.

Priority Area	Number of times chosen
Education	8
Health	7
Water and sanitation	6
Infrastructure	5
Economic and income generation	4
Agriculture	3
Environment	2
Security	1

Priority ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Education	Health	Water, Sanitation and	Infrastructure	Economics and income generation	Agriculture	Environment	Security

6.0 District Vision

After consultation meeting and discussion of permanent committee members and district's departmental directors, they agreed to set the

below vision through reviewing the district priorities and brainstorming:

“A clean and green district with the quality services for the citizens, improved infrastructures, employment and economic growth”

6.1 Objectives

The council especially those permanent and department directors have begun reviewing and analyzing district priorities and vision and through both set the district objectives as below:

1. Education

To expend education service deliveries for increasing school age children’s enrollments from 35% to 50% by constructing new schools, recruiting new qualified teachers, supplying new enough equipment and providing all required services that may increase the qualities of education services by end of the end of year 2026.

2. Health

To improve district health accessibilities from 45% to 60% by building new health facilities, equipping them, recruiting qualified health personnel and supplying enough medical and equipment by the end of 2026.

3. Water & sanitation

To scale up the district population clean and drinkable water accessibilities from 20% to 40% by drilling new boreholes installing water pipelines in the Dhahar town, rehabilitating the existing wells and delivering district population quality, enough avoidable water , also digging solid waste damp sights as well as liquid waste damp sights to reduce health problems caused by the garbage by the end of 2026.

4. Infrastructure

To improve Roads and other water drainage system of the district 15% to 30% by constructing new tarmac roads as well as clearing the inside

Dhahar town roads, similarly constructing new gravel roads and building water drainage inside the town by the end of 2026.

5. Economic & income generation

To uplift the district economy from 20% to 30% by increasing livestock production/income as well as trade income and farming production by the end of year 2026

6. Agriculture

Improve livestock production for upgrading livestock grassing and health also increasing farming production from 30% to 50% by up-scaling the health of the livestock and reducing soil irrigations ,also protecting and fighting grasshopper effects of grass land and effects of climate change by the end of the year 2026.

7. Environment

Improve environmental effects to livelihood of communities from 45% to 70% up-scaling positive effects of the physical environment, including wildlife and plant-life conservation, protection and safeguarding from common and artificial disasters such as soil erosion, deforestation, gullies, sand dunes, hunting and killing activities.

8. Security

By the end of 2022, district to become one of the most peaceful districts in Punt land and also Somalia, by increasing security personnel, Justice System and constructing Police stations, posts and the governance structures should be improved from 50% to 75% to address legal and technical operations and cooperation of Local Government, District Council, Village Councils, District Police Department and District Judicial System and Central Government. Adequate infrastructure for security operations should be in place.

6.0 Interventions

The district council and administration to meet the Dhahar district vision and reach its objectives they should take actions of implementation towards of the district DDF so they should intervene based on the objectives by selecting projects to be implemented during the five years of the age of the district DDF and below are the interventions set by reaching the objectives.

6.1 Education

Dhahar district council and administration to reach the objective of education they should do the below activities:

Build adult education school of 3 classes, office, 2 latrines fence and install water pipeline to reduce literacy in town **village of Dalsan**, also Build vocational center consisting of 4 class rooms, office, 2 latrines, fencing, water pipeline and equip the center to all necessary equipment for vulnerable household members to improve skills for sustaining their life status in **Waaberi village** of Dhahar town, likewise Build primary school consisting of 5 classes, one office, one staff room, 3 toilets, water barked, well qualified teachers and equipment in **Horsed village** of Dhahar town. Similarly, construct primary school comprising 5 rooms, berked, two latrines, getting qualified teachers, equipment in **New Dhahar village**. Moreover Construct primary school consisting of 4 rooms, two latrines and berked in **Bilic village** of Dhahar town. Furthermore construct primary school consisting of 5 rooms, 2 latrines and equipping with necessary equipment in **Baragaha Qol village**. Extend the existing primary school by adding 3 extra rooms and fencing wall in **Kaladhac village** as well.

6.2 Health

Dhahar district council and administration to meet the health objective, they ought to take below actions/ interventions:

Build new MCH in **Dalsan village** of Dhahar town consisting of five rooms, drug store/pharmacy, laboratory, doctor room, office, emergency room, patient room two latrines, fence and trained health personnel. Build MCH in **Waaberi Village** consist of 4 rooms, office, and emergency room, in patient room, Pharmacy & Laboratory, Doctor's room, 2 latrines, berked, fencing wall, medical supply and qualified nurses. Construct MCH in **Horsed village** consisting of 5 rooms 2 latrines berked, getting qualified nursing, doctor and medical supply/drug supply. Likewise Build MCH in New Dhahar village consisting of 6 rooms, two latrines and water tank/berket. As well as provide training to health staff, nurses, midwives and other necessary staff of **Billic Village in Dhahar town**. Also Build MCH in **Baragaha Qol Village** consisting of 6 rooms, 2 latrines and Berked. Extend of existing MCH in **Kaladhacda Village** 3 extra rooms, similarly extending the fencing wall.

6.3 Water & Sanitation

Dhahar district to target its Water & sanitation objective it should focus to intervene for selecting water & sanitation projects and take below actions:

Lie down water pipes through the main water source to **Dalsan village** households in Dhahar town to reduce water availability constrains. Also install water pipelines in **Waaberi village** households, build water kiosks to water those who can't avoid to pipelines to fetch water from these kiosks and dig garbage burning damp sights /points beside village for boosting village communities' health. Likewise install water pipelines to **Horsed village** households and construct water kiosks at the center of the village where poor communities fetch water. Similarly install water pipelines in **New Dhahar** village especially to those who can avoid, likewise constructing water kiosks in the village so as the poor communities can be able fetching water at the kiosks. Moreover drilling water well and installing pipelines to the village households, similarly constructing water kiosks at the center of

Bilcil village where poor families can fetch water, improving sanitation of the village by putting garbage collection points in the village and also digging garbage burning damp at the corners of the village. Furthermore install water pipelines in **Bargal village** households and constructing water Kiosks at the center of the village in several areas where poor families fetch water. Similarly install water pipelines in the village especially to those who can avoid, likewise constructing water kiosks in **Kaladhac village** so as the poor communities can be able fetching water at the kiosks.

6.4 Infrastructure

To go ahead to translate priorities to projects and achieve the infrastructure objective of the district DDF , the district council and officials decided to take below actions:

Build/Construct 1 km tarmac road in **Dalsan village** of Dhahar town to promote business and security access. Build sports stadiums for young youth members of **Dalsan village** to prevent illegal immigration and criminal cases against youth. Build sports stadiums for young youth member of **Waaberi village** to prevent illegal immigration and criminal cases against youth. Construct community center in **Horsed Village** consisting of two rooms, one hall, two latrines and water berked. Construct community center in **New Dhahar Village** of three rooms two latrines and berked. Construct 1km tarmac road in **Bilcil village** of Dhahar town. Construct community center in **Baragaha Qol village** consisting of 1hall, 1 office, store, 2 latrines and berked. Also construct 1 km tarmac road in **Baragaha Qol village** to boost income for business owners and revenue for municipality and ease movement of people and vehicles.

6.5 Economic & income Generation

Create income opportunity to 45 vulnerable communities' household members of **Dalsan village** of Dhahar town to manage their daily life cycle. Build one big community market in **Waberi village** segregated on different multi-business center to deal out shopping and Business opportunities for village household. Construct community center in **Horsed village** which consists of two rooms, one hall, two latrines and water berked. Provide **New Dhahar village** communities to technical trainings, such plumbers, carpenter, furniture making, tailoring for women & youth so these get /receive professionalism that can earn income. Provide youth and women of **Bilcil village** to technical training of carpenter, plumber, furniture, cooking and other professions to create them employment which boost their income and improving their standard of living. Provide technical training to youth and women of **Baragaha Qol village** including, plumber, cooking, furniture making, tailoring and other professions to boost employment. Provide the **Kaladhac village** communities to technical trainings, such as; plumbers, carpenter, furniture making, tailoring for women & youth so these get /receive professionalism that can earn income.

6.6 Agriculture

To accomplish the objective of Agriculture, the council and district officials should to stress taking below actions:

Construct veterinary room in **Dalsan village** and supplying drugs and other necessary equipment. Provide farmers, farming equipment, seeds likewise, provide training farming techniques to **Waaberi village** farmers as well as provide them micro-financing schemes so these farmers can investment their farms and boost their production and income. Provide farmers of **Horsed village** to farming tools, seeds, also providing micro financing schemes / loan schemes which are interest free so the farming communities

increase their production and income. Provide farmers of **New Dhahar village**, instruments such as; fencing to their farms, seeds, farming techniques training, and micro financing schemes and farming equipment. Get /provide farms in **village of Bilcil**, enough water for watering their farms, getting insects' killers also getting /receiving tailored training for farming techniques. Provide farmers of **Baragaha Qol village** fencing to their farms, seeds, farming techniques training, and micro financing schemes and farming equipment. Drill water well for farmers; provide to **Kaladhac village** farmers for fencing instruments to them fence their farms, seeds, farming techniques training, and micro financing schemes and farming equipment.

6.7 Environment

Dhahar district officials to realize/ accomplish its environmental objective they should do below actions:

Prevent soil erosion, deforestation and gull erosion to **Dalsan village** land. Protect and eliminate gulls by constructing water drainage system of the **Waaberi village** and planting trees to the village. Protect and eliminate gulls by constructing water drainage system and planting trees in **Horsed village**.

Annex 1. Dhahar District Investment Menu

Location	Community priorities	Community projects	Estimated Cost
Dalsan Village	1- Education	Build adult education school of 3classes, office, 2 latrines, fence and install water pipeline to reduce literacy	\$40,000
	2- Health	Build new MCH of five rooms drug store/pharmacy ,laboratory , doctor room, office ,emergency room, patient room two latrines, fence and trained health personnel	\$20,000
	3- Water & sanitation	Lie down water pipes through the main water source to all village households to reduce water availability constrains	\$150,000
	4- Infrastructure	Build 1 km tarmac road in the village to promote business and security access	\$100,000

	5- Economic and Income-generation	Create income opportunity to 45 vulnerable communities' household members to manage their daily life cycle	\$45,000
	6- Agriculture	Construct veterinary room and supplying drugs and other necessary equipment	\$40,000
	7- Environment	Prevent soil erosion , deforestation and gull erosion	\$20,000
	8- Security	Build police station of 4 rooms, 2 latrines water berked	\$30,000
Waberi	1. Education	Build vocational center consisting of 4 class rooms, office, 2 latrines, fencing, water pipeline and equip the center to all necessary equipment for vulnerable household members to improve skills for sustaining their life status	\$150,000
	2. Health	Build MCH of 4 rooms, office , emergency , in patient room, Pharmacy & Laboratory , Doctor's room, 2 latrines , berked , fencing , medical supply and qualified nurses	\$50,000
	3. Water & sanitation	Install water pipelines in the village households to those may avoid and build water kiosks / points whereby those can't avoid pipelines fetch water Dig garbage burning damp sights beside village for boosting village communities' health.	\$100,000

	4 Infrastructure	Build sports stadiums for young youth member to prevent illegal immigration and criminal cases against youth	\$200,000
	5 Economic & income Generation	Build one big community market segregated on different multi-business center to deal out shopping and Business opportunities for village household	\$30,000
	6 Agriculture	Provide farmers, farming equipment, seeds likewise, provide training farming techniques as well as provide micro-financing schemes so these farmers can investment their farmers and boost their production and income.	\$50,000
	7 Environment	To stop gulls spreading in the village, also constructing water drainage which makes raining water out of the village. Planting tree in the village to green the village and the town as whole	\$100,000
	8 Security	Installing solar lights in the village roads for boosting the security and beautifying the village.	\$30,000
Horseed	1- Health	Construct MCH consisting of 5 rooms 2 latrines berker, getting qualified nursing, doctor and medical supply/drug supply.	\$50,000
	2- Education	Build primary school consisting of 5 classes, one office, one staff room, 3	\$50,000

		toilets, water barked, well qualified teachers and equipment.	
	3- Water and Sanitation	Install water pipelines to the village households and likewise constructing water kiosks at the center of the village where poor communities fetch water.	
	4- Infrastructure	Construct community center consisting of two rooms, one hall, two latrines and water berked.	\$25,000
	5- Economic and Income generation	Build one big community market segregated on different multi-business center to deal out shopping and business opportunities for village household	\$30,000
	6- Agriculture	Providing farmers farming tools, seeds, also providing micro financing schemes / loan schemes which are interest free so the farming communities increase their production and income.	\$100,000
	7- Environment	Protecting and eliminating gulls and constructing water drainage system of the village.	\$200,000
	8- Security	Installing solar lights in the roads of the village to improve security.	\$100,000
New Dhahar	1. Health	Building MCH consisting of 6 rooms, two latrines and water tank/berket	\$60,000
	2. Education	Constructing school comprising 5 rooms, berked , two latrines , getting qualified teachers , equipment.	\$50,000

	3. Infrastructure	Constructing community center of three rooms two latrines and berked	\$25,000
	4. Water & sanitation	Installing water pipelines in the village especially to those who can avoid, likewise constructing water kiosks in the village so as the poor communities can be able fetching water at the kiosks.	\$100,000
	5. Economic & income generation	Providing the village communities to technical trainings, such plumbers, carpenter, furniture making, tailoring for women & youth so these get /receive professionalism that can earn income.	\$60,000
	6. Agriculture	Providing farmers fencing to their farms, seeds, farming techniques training, and micro financing schemes and farming equipment.	\$100,000
	7. Environment	Constructing water drainage which makes raining water of the village, likewise reducing the gulls spreading.	\$40,000
	8. Security	Installing solar lights to the village roads to boost the security of using the roads and beautifying the village and the town	\$100,000
Bilcil Village	1. Education	Constructing primary school consisting of 4rooms, two latrines and berked	\$40,000
	2. Water & sanitation	Drilling water well and installing pipelines to the village households, similarly constructing water kiosks at the center of the village where poor families can fetch water.	\$330,000

		Improving sanitation of the village by putting garbage collection points in the village and also digging garbage burning damp at the corners of the village.	
	3. Health	Provide training to health staff, nurses, midwives and other necessary staff.	\$15,000
	4. Infrastructure	Construction of 1km tarmac road.	\$100,000
	5. Economic & income generation	Providing youth and women of the village technical training of carpenter , plumber, furniture, cooking and other professions to create them employment which boost their income and improving their standard of living	\$50,000
	6. Agriculture	Getting farms in the village enough water for watering their farms, getting insects' killers also getting /receiving tailored training for farming techniques.	\$40,000
	7. Environment	Eliminating the gulls and constructing water drainage that outs water in the village at raining time.	\$50,000
	8. Security	Installing solar lights inside village roads to boost the security and beauty of the village.	\$100,000`
Baragaha Qol	1. Health	Building MCH consisting of 6 rooms ,2 latrines and Berked	\$50,000
	2. Education	Constructing primary school consisting of 5 rooms, 2	\$50,000

		latrines and equipping with necessary equipment.	
	3. Infrastructure	Constructing community center consisting of 1hall, 1 office and store, 2 latrines and berked.	\$20,000
		Constructing 1 km tarmac road to boost income for business owners and revenue for municipality and ease movement of people and vehicles.	\$100,000
	4. Water & Sanitation	Installing water pipelines in village households and constructing water Kiosks at the center of the village in several areas where poor families fetch water.	\$100,000
	5. Economic & income generation	Providing technical training to youth and women including, plumber, cooking, furniture, tailoring and other professions to boost employment.	\$30,000
	6. Agriculture	Constructing 2 rooms for treating livestock one pharmacy and office 2 latrines and berked.	\$30,000
		Getting insect killer. Seeds, fencing also procuring solar generator for water farms and similarly providing farmers for training of farming techniques and knowledge.	\$200,000
	7. Environment	Constructing water drainage to make out the raining water to eliminate water borne diseases such as malaria and others.	\$40,000
	8. Security	Installing solar lights to the roads to boost security and beatify the village	\$100,000

Kaladhac	1. Health	Extension of existing MCH adding 3 extra rooms, similarly extending the fencing wall.	\$ 30,000
	2. Education	Extension of the existing by adding 3 extra rooms and adding fencing wall.	25,000
	3. Infrastructure	Constructing community center of three rooms two latrines and berked	\$25,000
	4. Water & sanitation	Installing water pipelines in the village especially to those who can avoid, likewise constructing water kiosks in the village so as the poor communities can be able fetching water at the kiosks.	\$100,000
	5. Economic & income generation	Providing the Kaladhac village communities to technical trainings, such plumbers, carpenter, furniture making, tailoring for women & youth so these get /receive professionalism that can earn income.	\$60,000
	6. Agriculture	Drill water well for farmers, provide fencing instruments to their farms, seeds, farming techniques training, and micro financing schemes and farming equipment.	\$150,000
	7. Environment	Constructing water drainage which makes raining water of the village, likewise reducing the gulls spreading.	\$60,000
	8. Security	Installing solar lights to the village roads to boost the security of using the roads and beautifying the village and the town	\$140,000
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