

Galdogob Municipality.
Dowlada Hoose ee Galdogob

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
(DDF).

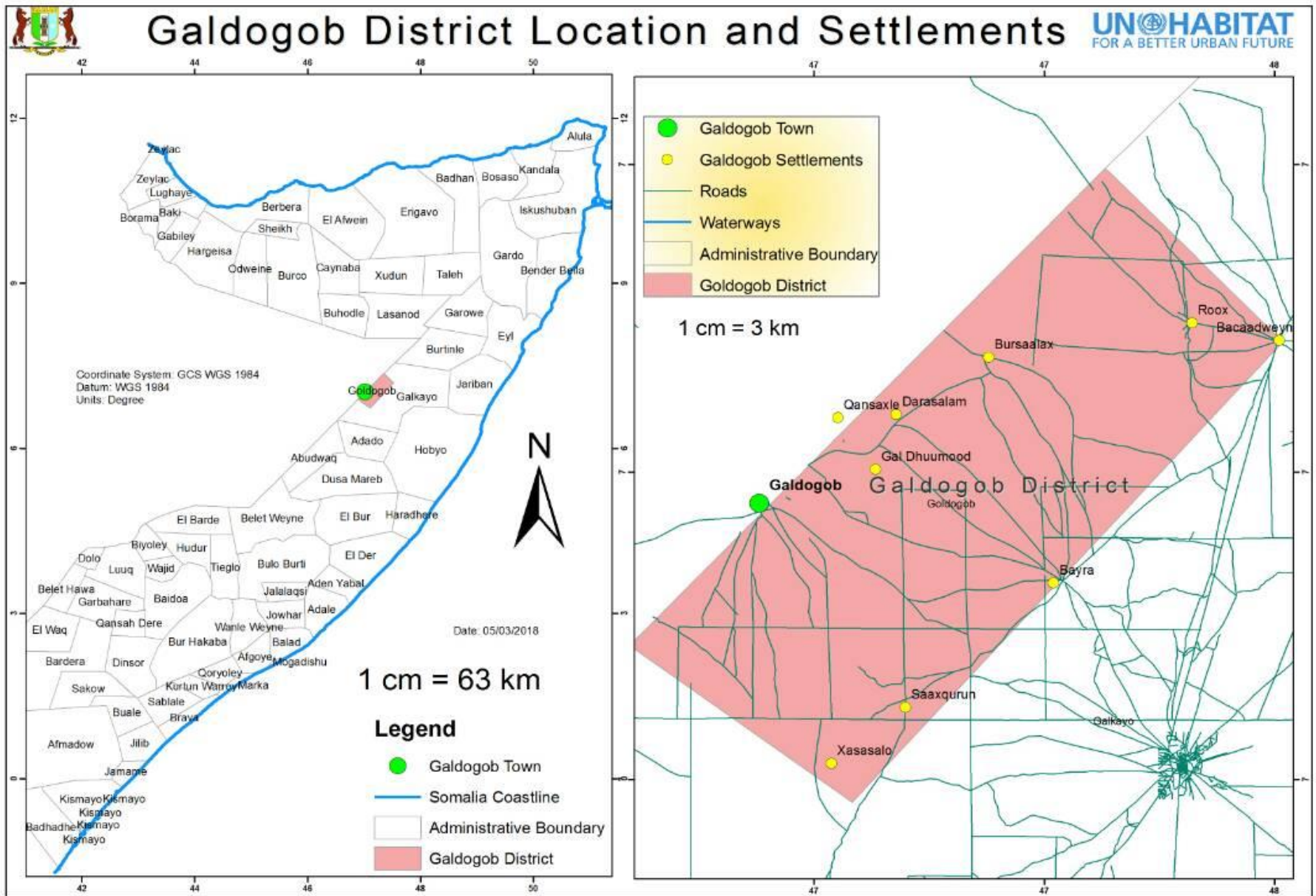
2018 – 2022.

Galdogob DISTRICT.

First Edition – 2018.

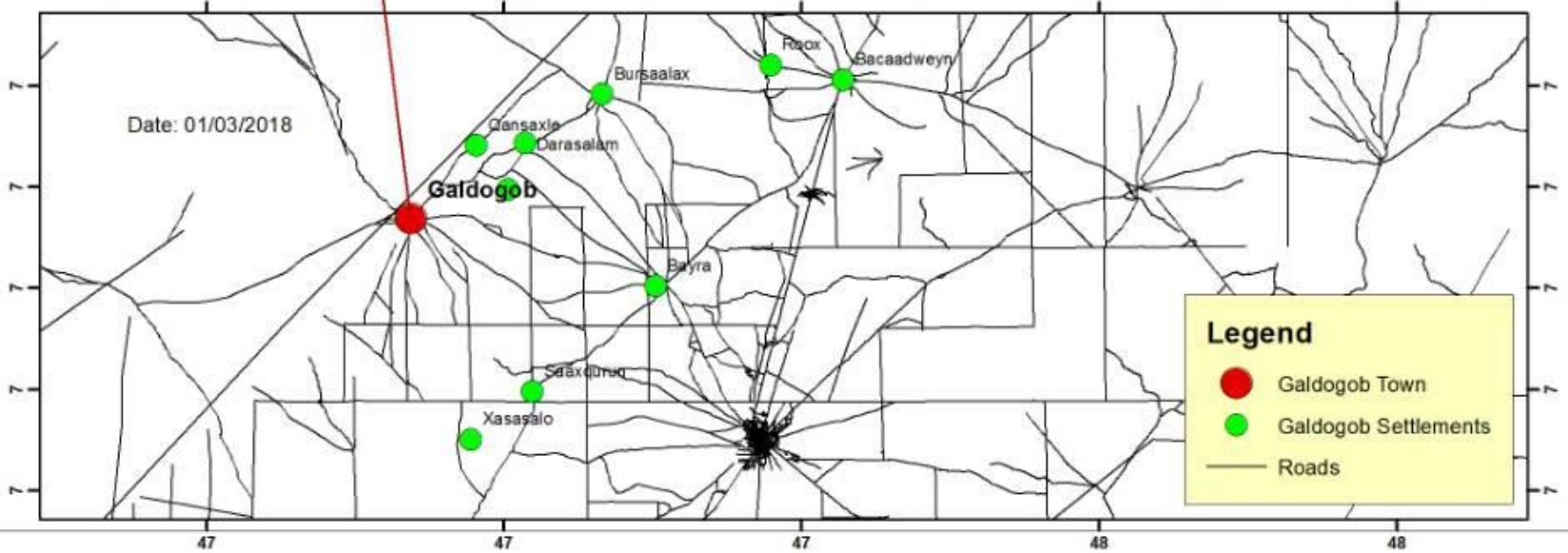
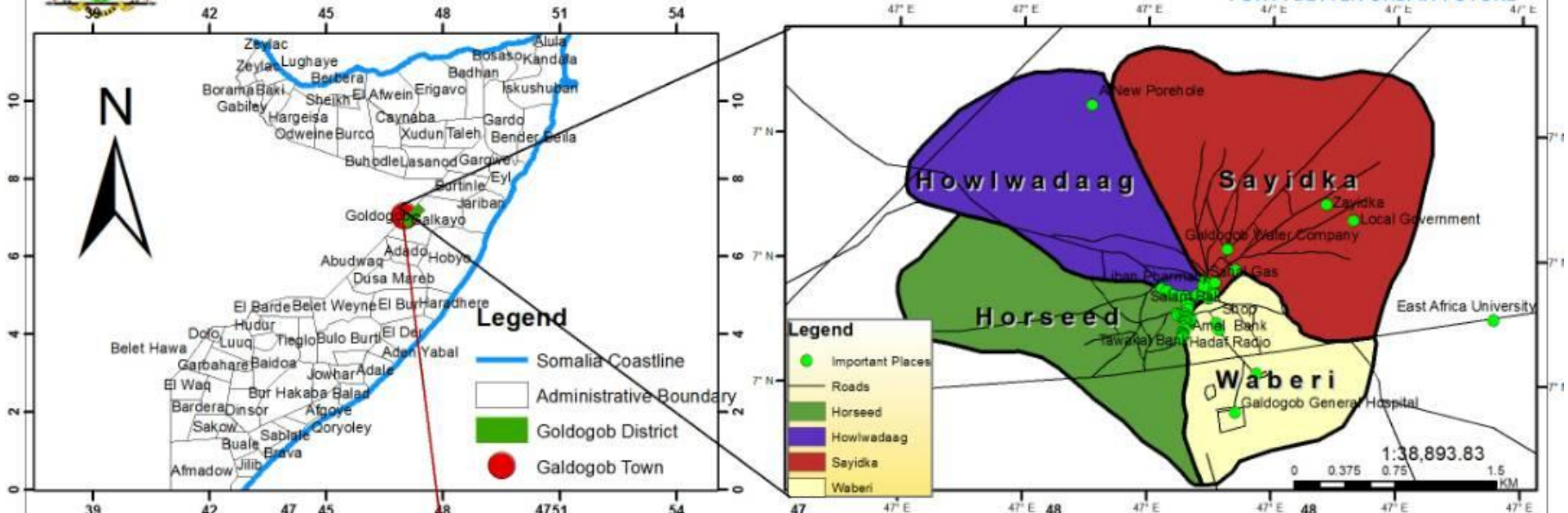
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Map of Galdogob district





Galdogob District Location and Settlements



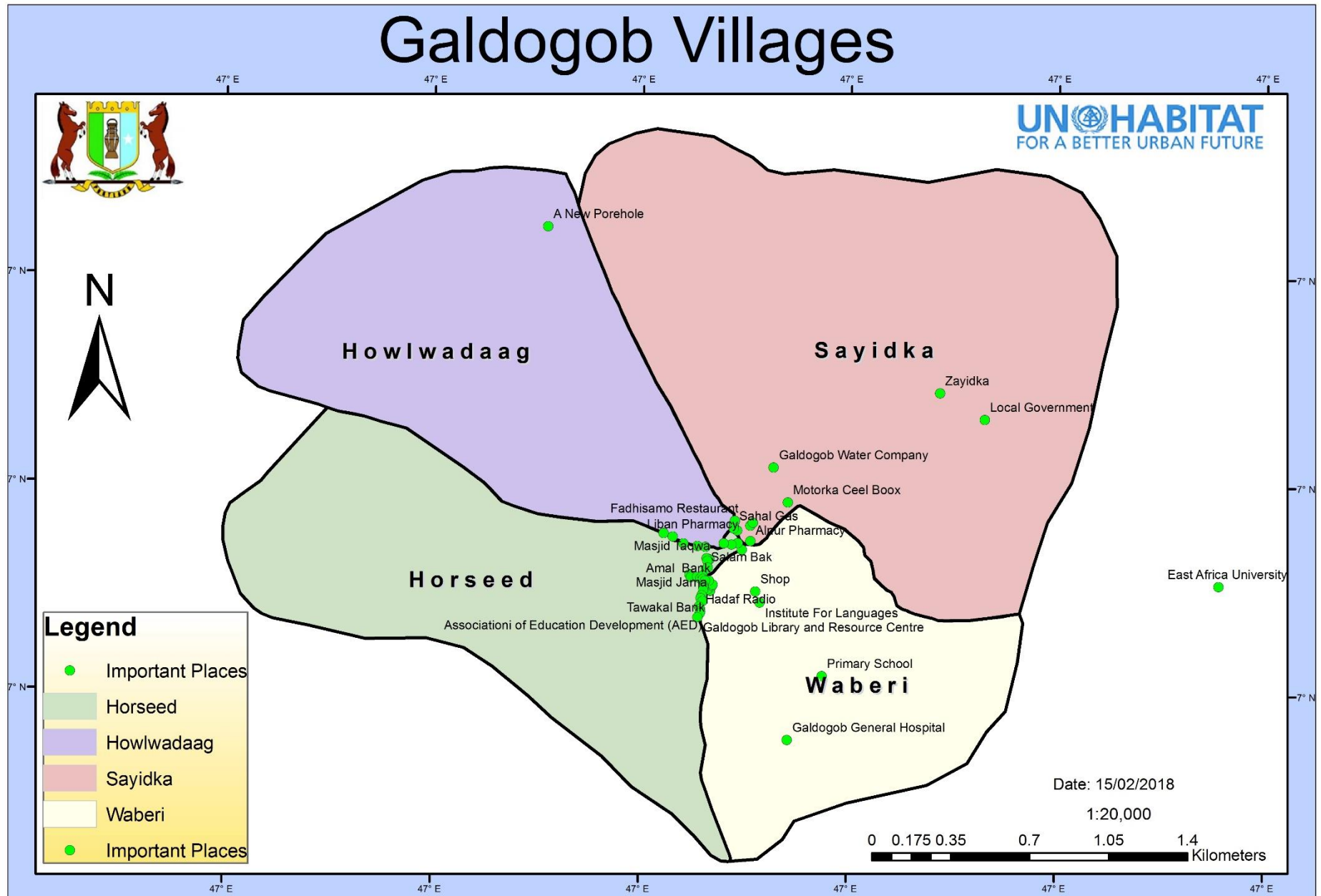


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1. Introduction.

District Development Framework is a summary document that comprises details about the overall information of the district, this DDF is a five year district development guide document, It lists down socio-economic status of the district, community needs, national development priorities, district priority and its main interventions, DDF is not a district plan rather contributes to the process of planning and guides the overall district development to enable development partners understand major needs of the district and recommended interventions.

DDF helps members of the council to decide on which projects and activities to be put into the Annual Work Plan & Budget, therefore, the DDF ensures that projects chosen for implementation correspond the needs and development objectives of the community in the District, It also ensures that limited resources of the District are properly allocated for the needs of the communities.

In addition, it helps members of the community, including Village Councils and Community Development Committees become aware of the priority areas and the projects that should be implemented in the future, this would empower them to the point of asking questions regarding the services and projects to be carried out, therefore, the DDF serves as an accountability tool for the community and the District Councils.

The data for the DDF comes from the following sources:

1. District Profile
2. Community Consultations
3. National/line Ministry Requirements

In January 2018, district department of Planning, heads of district departments, with support of district consultants and MOI team started to prepare first draft of Galdogob DDF for 2018 – 2020, and number of consultation meetings have been conducted with different stakeholders at the district level to contribute and ensure basic information needed to include in this Document.

Purpose

The purpose of the DDF is to have a shared vision of the objectives for the district's development over the coming 5 years and the main priorities that need to be addressed in order to achieve the objectives.

What is it?

The DDF is a document that:

- Specifies the main social and development priorities and objectives of the district.
- Defines the main priority interventions (in broad terms) needed to achieve the objectives.
- Defines simple indicators and targets to measure achievement of the objectives.

The DDF is a guiding framework and not a plan. It does not list specific actions to implement or budget lines committed. It also does not list projects or services for specific villages or communities.

What is it used for?

- The District Council will use the DDF to decide on which projects and activities to put into their Annual Work Plan.
- The DDF will be an important reference document for all stakeholders in the district, including Village Committees and citizens.
- The DDF will also act as an accountability tool, as it will ensure that the projects chosen for the Annual Work Plan relate to the district's objectives and contribute to the development of the district.
- The DDF is a district's main planning document. It is expected that donors and development partners in the district will be guided by the DDF when deciding where to provide support and resources.

The district development framework summarises key information about the district in the areas of social, economy, culture, security and all the activities that underpin the vision and the objectives of the community and all the concerns of the community in the short-term middle and long terms. At the same time a work plan is developed to solve those problems.

The district development frame work is pivotal reference for the development activities and development programmes for the different aspects of the life in the district and its community. Development objectives and tangible results for community are almost impossible without following this proper system of development.

2. District Profile Summery.

2.1. Social Profile.

2.1.1. History and Background.

This district profile gives an overview of the current social and economic conditions of Galdogob District. The main purpose is to help district authorities develop an understanding of the current situation in their district and anticipate what the future situation in the district might look like.

This district profile is the first step in preparing the District Development Framework for Galdogob. The profile is composed of social, economic, environmental, transportation, and technical infrastructure profiles. It also includes on-going projects and development potential and constraints.

Galdogob district is in the North Mudug region to the west of Galkayo at the border of Ethiopia. The district has two predominant food economy groups: Haud pastoral (95%) and urban (5%). The district lies in the extreme southwest of the region, in the middle of Had food economy zone (FEZ) a few kilometres from the Ethiopian borderline and about 120 kms to west of Galkayo. Galdogob town is one of the fast growing towns in North Mudug and has stretched out more than 4-5 times of its original size.

Galdogob became a district status in 1979 and officially became district in mudug region in Somali.

The puntland ministry of planning and international cooperation estimated its population 145,000 in 2007, and mostly are live in rural area.

With respect to education, the district has total of twenty seven primary schools with 2,893 students and 24 teachers. There is also three secondary schools and. Most rural villages have Quran schools and only 12 rural villages have primary schools, total teachers work in the district are 239 teacher. Education in the district is mainly in poor condition, lacking basics facility for education. Education is extremely affected by the lack of financial resources and poor road accessibility in the district. The school enrolment rate is recently increasing in the primary education, Galdogob town has also a private university. East Africa University has programmes in business administration, computer science , sharia and law, and education e. There are 150 students enrolled and 17academic human resource at the university.

In health sector Galdogb has one hospital, two clinic, and four health centers , three of them are located in galdogob , thirteen primary health unit in rural area. Also total health workers in the district is 6 doctors 95 health workers.

2.1.2. Demography.

There are no accurate statistics available about the population in Jariban District. Several international agencies, the central government and the local government all have significantly different figures for the population in the district.

As of 2005, UNDP estimates the broader Galdogob District had a total population of 155,433 residents 147,366 of inhabitants were urban and 167,067 were non-urban.

According to UNFPA estimates the district population as below

District Name	UNFPA 2014 Total population	UNFPA 2014 Urban population	UNFPA 2014 Rural Population	UNFPA 2014 IDP Population
Galdogob	79,595	41,754	37,821	20

2.1.3. Education.

In Galdogob district there are twenty seven primary school, fifteen of them are found in Galdogob town, 3 secondary school, and furthermore one vocational training school run by local community.

In higher education Goldogob has one higher institution called east Africa University, which offer four special field mainly business administration, Islamic studies, computer science and public administration.

Total educational instructor works in a primary and secondary school in the district are 239 a 20% of them are female teacher

Educational institution in the district					
institution	Location	type (public, private)	area size (building) sqm	area size (total compound) sqm	no. of classroom
Kindergarten					
mishkat	Galdodob	private			
primary school					
Baxrul culum	Galdodob	private	10x10	36x34	4 class
Imam al nawawi	Galdodob	private	5x20	75x120	5 class
Imam al shafici	Galdodob	private	40x40	60x60	13 class
Galdogob primary	Galdodob	public	30x20	20x40	16 class
Orphan school	Galdodob	public	60x60	100x100	8 class
Al nur school	Galdodob	public	30x20	40x70	8 rooms

Kulmiye primary	Galdodob	public	32x6	100x100	4 class
Secondary					
galdogob secondary	Galdodob	public	30x20	20x40	16 class
kulmiye secondary	Galdodob	public	6x25	40x40	4 class
Ainul shamsi	Galdodob	public	40x40	50x60	15 class
Vocational					
GVT	Galdodob	public	10x5	20x15	2 class
University					
east africa university	Galdodob	public	40x20	100x100	10 class

The district has highest number enrolment since 2000, now the total student is 2893 in primary, intermediate and secondary and teacher are 148 teachers

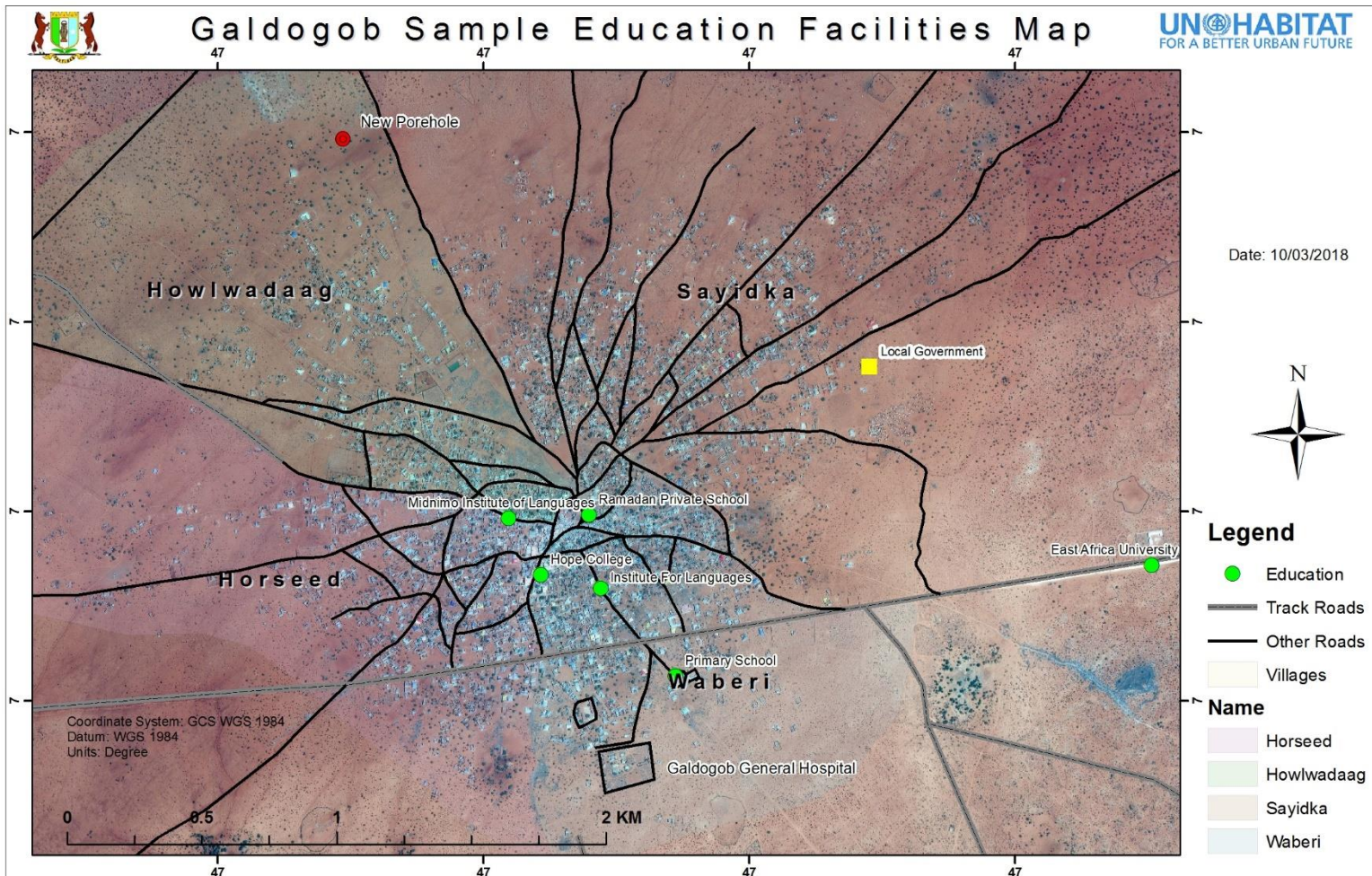
Educational level	type	no. of student	no. of teacher	ratio: student-teacher	ratio: student-classroom
Elementary	public				
Secondary		1728	79	21.8	19.2
High school					
Vocational					
University					
Elementary	private				
Secondary		1,315	82	16	11
High school					
Vocational					
University					



Galdogob Primary school



Bursaalax secondary school



2.1.4. Health

In the Galdogob there is one general hospital, one TP centre run by government and 2 clinical centre owned by private company, also there four health centres or MCH located in Galdogob and Buursalah town , as well as thirteen (13) primary health unit in rural area.

There is limited support from local government, drug supply, provision of health services, trainings and staff salaries are partially supported by INGO, Save the Children Agency, Merlin, as well as Diaspora sometimes brings limited medical supplies and equipment to the District and also there is small scale salary which is not sufficient for even basic needs paid by Ministry of Health. There is also one ambulance to serve for the entire district.

The total health workers in the district are 101 persons including six doctors work in Galdogob town.

Health facility in the district				
facility	number	No. of bed	No. of room	location
pharmacy	15	4	15	Galdogob ,bursalax
Health care centre (MCH)	4	20	21	Galdogob,bursalax
Health post	13	13	26	
Clinic	2	6	8	Galdogob
Hospital	1	47	24	Galdogob

Table 5 Health facilities: source Regional Health office.

Table 6 below: Human resource in health sector.

Human resources in health sector

medical personnel	number
pharmacist	15
technician	16
midwife	23
nurse	32
doctor	6



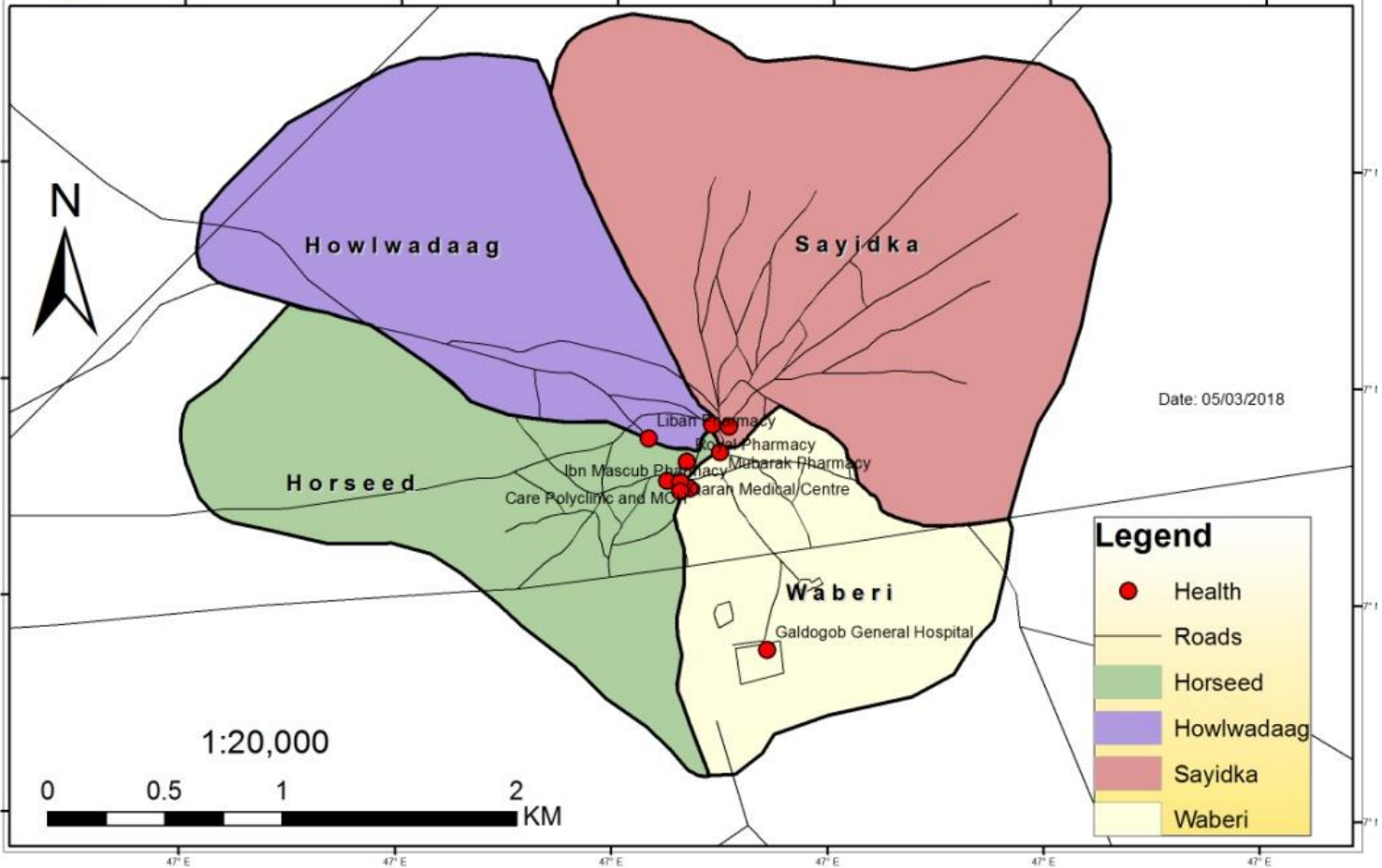
Others (cleaner, cook, administrator etc)

40



Sample Health Facilities - Galdogob Town

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2.2. Economic Profile.

2.2.1 Economic Sector.

Primary sector of Galdogob population is relying on livestock, remittances, small businesses, construction and there is also a limited income from frankincense and other

Galdogob district has few amount of agriculture and has no coastal area suitable for fishing.

The district inhabitants are mainly dependent on pastoralist who is severely affected by the recent draughts and desertification.

The district has a thriving livestock hundreds of thousands mainly are camel, sheep, and goats and cattle are imported through Bosaso port to Gulf countries. Also has trade exchange with Ethiopia, they import to goods and other materials and export them livestock.

2.2.2. Employment and economic activities.

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 activity in the district

category	number	total number of employment
farmers	7	12
fishermen	N/A	N/A
retail shops (trading)	2500	3000
banking and finance	3	12
hotels, restaurants	400	600
transportation		
communication	2	20
education	22	159
government agency	7	120
water	2	25
electricity	2	18
Total	2,945	3,966

Economic activities are livestock hearing, small business and remittance which importance of backbone of economic in the district

Livestock:

Livestock and its production are main income source of Galdogob district resident mainly they rear goats, sheep, camel and cattle , the 80% of population are dependent their life on livestock ,they sell to local businessmen through local market then transported to Bosaso port for export

Small business:

Small business in Galdogob is very booming , and has increased recent years due to increase of trade exchange with neighbour country and partially removed restrict trade movements. Retail and whole sales shops are main formulation of small business and sold old types of goods exported from outside country.

Remittance:

Hird income source in the galdogob peopleis remittance from western counties through Somali money transfer companies or Hawala . thousands of us dollars were transferred to and out the galdogob town, this serve help the household who get help from their relatives in abroad as well as promote economic activities and monetary system in the district, also their mobile money transfer offered telecommunication companies operate in the district

Other industries

Street vendor, taxi service , fire wood collection and others activities are income generation for people and government in the district.

Livestock and poultry

product	number	value	market (local or export)
goat	120000	50	local and export
camel	50000	250	local and export

sheep	80000	50	local and export
cattle	10000	80	local and export

Table 7: LG Admin & finance Department.

SWOT Analysis of Galdogob District	
<p>Strengths</p> <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 ✓ Schools and one university ✓ Frankincense ✓ Public and private transport-strategic location access to the rest of puntland ✓ Boarding school and youth rehabilitation centre ✓ Low animal diseases ✓ Proximity to Ethiopian Border. 	<p>Opportunities</p> <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

Weakness	Threats
✓ Unemployment is high	✓ Recurrent droughts
✓ Poverty	✓ Floods in the town and soil erosion
✓ Water shortage	✓ High unemployment of the youth
✓ Poor town planning	✓ Migration of young and educated people
✓ Charcoal burning	✓ Business support services are scarce
✓ Settlements on unsuitable land in the countryside	✓ Lack of commercial processing for livestock products and perishable commodities
✓ Lack of quality assurance for consumer products and drugs	✓ High competition from imported products
✓ Dependence on rainfall for agriculture	✓ Environmental degradation through charcoal burning
✓ High capital cost and labour intensive in agriculture	✓ High rural urban migration
✓ Seasonal production	✓ High cost of energy
✓ Livestock holding grounds	✓ Weak business regulation policies
	✓ Lack of insurance and banking services
	✓ Lack of defined markets both structures and services

2.2.3. Revenue and Income Level.

Local municipality of Galdogob get their financial source as fiscal transfer and taxation based on annually revenue generation which authored by law no seven of local government.

Following data are income and expenses of municipality for one financial year, 2017

Table: 8 taxes received (January to December 2017)

revenue	own revenue	1,005,000,000
	revenue tax	225,600,000
	other transfer	12,600,000
	district properties revenue	54,000,000
	user charges /tarrifs revenue	1,102,800,000
	sub total	2,400,000

expenditure	salaries and allowance	792,000,000
	equipments and service	984,000,000
	donation and contribution	144,000,000
	debt	130,000,000
	investment projects	360,000,000
	sub total	2,410,000,000
	balance	10,000.00

Source: Galdogob Municipality revenue department.

There many tax revenue which are not collected properly because of ineffective collection method and poor accounting system.

There are many unregistered or unauthorized business in the district cost debt and levy tax and it may be estimate million of thousands of Somali shelling. Including

- Street vendor
- Small cars
- Properties tax

2.2.4. Business Infrastructure.

2.2.4.1. Legal Frame work.

in Galdogob, currently there is no regulation or by-law supporting district business other than national law. Puntland constitution has give the district their mandate with alignment of local government law to deliver and carry a service to the citizen and revenue collection in the district boarder.

2.2.4.2 Taxation.

The taxation system of the municipality in line with the Puntland local government Law No. 7/2003, plus other local terrifies levied by the district council and endorsed by the Ministry of interior, however there are also taxes that the law is allows to the local government to take but it have taken over the central government, especially the Ministry of Finance, which includes taxes on telecommunications, also persistent droughts are more effected to the Local revenue collection mostly livestock, Business Licence and market duties.

Galdogob is the highest tax evasion comparing to other district because of technical problems, law enforcement and inefficient of revenue mobilization plan.

Currently potential income revenue comes from user charges/tariffs revenue, Livestock and Revenue tax.

tax	amount
Livestock sales tax.	570,000,000
businessn registration	210,000,000
khat tax	54,000,000
water and electricity utilize	90,000,000
Land value tax.	216,000,000
market tax	270,000,000
slaughtering	53,000,000
other uses and charges tax	112,000,000

2.2.4.3. Business registration

There is no business registration works properly in the district but in 2017 they get tax from 120 businesses in the town by random manual collection method.

Electronic accounting system or accounting and information management system (AIMS) not yet in placed. .

2.3. Environmental Profile.

2.3.1. Natural Elements.

The Climate in Galdogob is hot arid climate Coldest average temperatures occur during the winter months of November to February, when thermometer readings range from 23 to 25 °C (73 to 77 °F). The weather slowly heats up in the spring, as the April rainy season begins. Average temperatures later reach a maximum of around 41 °C over the summer period. Come September, a gradual fall chill starts to set in again.

2.3.2. Water.

There is severe water shortage and water scarcity in Galdogob district notwithstanding the fact that water is necessary for life, for humans and others.

- Lack reliability in water quality due to lack of laboratories to test water quality.
- Lack of proper town planning which slows the process.
- Lack reliability in water quality due to lack of laboratories to test water quality
- Lack of proper town planning which slows the process

The reasons for the water problems and shortages in Galdogob can be summarized as follows:

- The boreholes are very few and it is impossible that their output will cover the needs in the town
- There are no investors in digging the boreholes
- The government did not set aside a budget for new boreholes, maintaining and repairing the existing ones.
- The current equipment in these boreholes is also very old and uses diesel machines.
- Limited of systematic maintenance.
- Topographical and geological uniqueness of the area
- There are no reliable water reserves when the water situation deteriorates.

Average rainfall in the district varies between 125 mm to 150 mm annually. There are two rainy season. Gu rains (long rains in April-June) and the Deyr (short rains in October-December).

Goldogob and surrounding villages draw their water from 23 bores drilled between 1969-2016 by the then former Somali government and puntland . The bore holes are located in the centre of town. Both humans and animals use the same water,

There also two private companies operate and manage water supply system in galdogob and buursalax

2.3.3. Soil and Vegetation.

The soil in the district is majorly rocky with midsized trees (shrubs) but there is also sandy soil in the west side. Despite there is no agriculture in the activities and there is no scientific research on the sand fertility there is a belief that the sandy soil in western part of the district is good for agriculture if water resource found.

Common trees in the district include Acacia tortillas, Terminaliaprunioides, Acacia Senegal, Acacia mellifera, Acacia misera..etc.

2.3.4. Environmental Hazards.

There are some environmental hazards in Galdogob district:

- ❖ Erosion and environmental degradation, i.e. lots of gullies, dry rivers, and cracked land
- ❖ Cutting vegetation for charcoal production, which causes erosion and environmental degradation
- ❖ Poor waste collection and lack of sanitary landfills
- ❖ Slaughterhouse waste, which is disposed of outside without treatment
- ❖ Plastic bags surrounding the environment and killing animals and trees
- ❖ Floods from heavy rains, which wash out fertile sands .
- ❖ Prosopisjuliflora (Garanwaa) is a shrub tree growing very fast in the district, its aggressive growth leads to a monoculture, denying native plants water and sunlight, and not providing food for animals.
- ❖ Dust wind during between July – August.
- ❖ Unnecessary settlements.

2.3.5. Waste management.

waste management in the district are not well functioning, garbage and other disposal management tools are absent from majority of household villages.

2.4. Urban Structure

2.4.1. Urban centre and urban growth

In Galdogob district the main urban center is Galdogob town, other villages of the town is too small and not widely expanding except Bursalax which also a growing settlement. Galdogob town is rapidly expanding for the recent years due to its climate, stability, and business activities.

the city is expanding rapidly and without any master plan and little interference from the district council.

despite its small city, the city is too congested and it's rare to see a direct road with a constant road width.

There is no proper urban plan set by district councils to lead urban development and service delivery. Due to that factor the people built on the water ways which causes the blocking of water runoff and inside city become a pool of water during the rainy season.

the public services in the city are poorly distributed and mostly managed by the private sector. there is no any recreational and sport facilities in the city.

2.4.2 Road Networks.

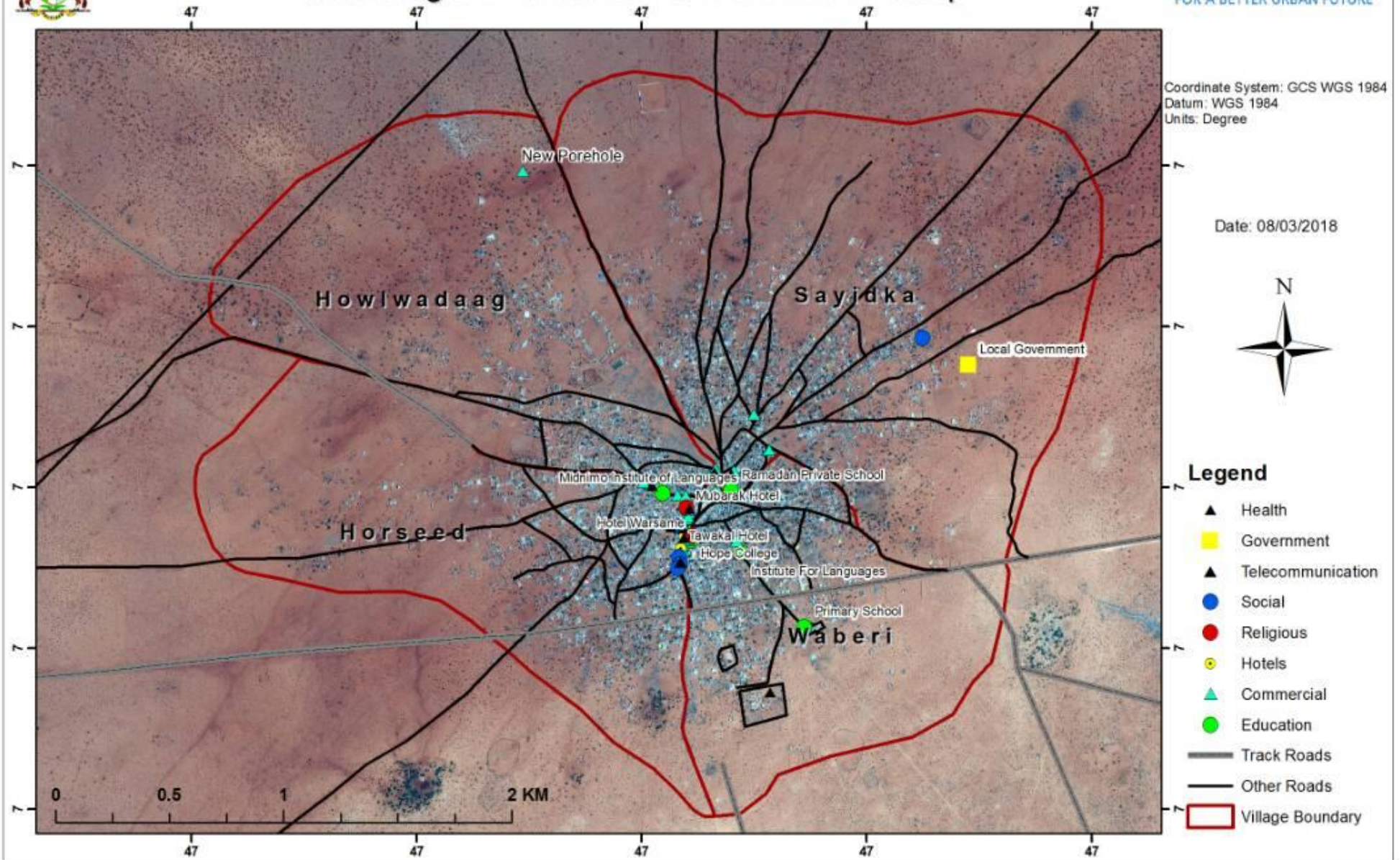
There are no paved roads in entire district, roads are poor condition, cracks, and holes are main problems on the road. Rainy session road become muddy no accessibly to other district

Only one paved road connects city to Galkacyo, all other roads connect to villages are unpaved due to lack of technical capacity and economic constrains



Galdogob Roads Structure Map

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2.4.3. Formal and Informal Settlement informal settlement.

the land is in the hand of the local people and the local government cannot decide what to put where but by a common negotiation methods the local government manages to get land for any development and public services when required.

People are owned the land by self occupied without permission from local authority , presently, local government of Galdogob start to destroy to give back unregistered land to public hands.

There are IDPs from south centre and drought affected people in Galdogob, and settled in camps outskirts of the town.

2.4.4. Land ownership (Public and private land).

Since collapsed Somali central government most of Galdogob land particularly in the city become private hands, except small land of existing public facilities.

There are few land owned by local government regarding public builds ,but most of lands in urban area owned by private without legal registration.

2.4.5. Cultural Heritage.

There are no identified cultural heritage sites in Galdogob district.

2.4.6. Recreation and cemetery.

Galdogb has one sport stadium built by LG supported by INGO , also there two open play ground for football sport. There are two cemeteries in town .

2.5. Public Administration.

2.5.1. Government offices.

The district had council selected by local community for municipality administration, total people employed by government agencies in Galdogb district are 223.

Table 5.1 Government Agencies.

Government Agency

state and district level	location	no.of employment
education	whole district	56
health		101
security		30

justice	Galdogob	3
Ministry of environment	Galdogob	1
local government	Galdogob	32

2.5.2. Internal NGO and Local NOGOs.

International organizations and NGOs

International organizations and NGOs	category	location
International NGOs		
N/A	N/A	N/A
National NGOs	Local	Galdogob
Goldogob women org.	Local	Galdogob
GTV	Local	Galdogob
Galdogob development committee	Local	Galdogob

Source: LG planning office.

2.6. Transportation profile.

2.6.1. Public transportation system.

there is no public transport owned by government , but people use small car or taxi for transportation within the town and villages, also trucks carried goods and foods from Bosaso to the district villages and exported animals from Ethiopia to Galdogob for commercial.

2.6.2. Traffic flow/connections/links.

The people of Galdogb have trade and population movement relationship with Galgacyo, bosaso, Garowe and Ethiopia, people are mainly travel to these area mentioned above.

2.6.3. Road conditions.

Roads are very rough; most of them are in bad condition, the transportation system is not good in the rainy season because of the poor condition roads linking urban and rural villages which are feeder roads and this delays the movement of both people and trade.

2.6.4. Traffic safety.

Traffic accidents are not common in the urban area as well as the entire district due to the controlled car speed because of the road conditions.

2.6.5. Parking facilities.

No parking facilities available in the city

2.7. Technical Infrastructure.

2. 7.1. Water supply system.

A private company manages water in Galdogob town , a private company called Galdogob water company effectively reached pipeline to 200 household. Water source come from borehole. Some villages are needed to expend pipeline.

2.7.2. Power supply system.

Electricity service were provide by private company with 24 hours service and charged one dollar for IKWT.

2.7.3. Telecommunication.

The telecommunication is an important infrastructure which is indispensable for the development of community needs and all of the telecommunication service providers are privately owned, also the telecommunication market is one of the most competitive market in the region and the price is very low, network coverage available almost in the district territory. There are mainly two telecommunication companies in Galdogob are Golis and Somtel. These companies offer modern telecommunication services such as telephone/mobile, internet etc, also Have enabled Galdogob community to Take advantage of the modern Information technology as well as employment opportunities.

2.7.4. Sewage and Drainage Systems.

The drainage system in Galdogob is very poor, the city suffers in each rainy season, properties are constructed on water ways and the lack of urban planning led for rapid expansion of town.

No sewage system available in the Galdogob town, people use in house septic tank for liquid waste collection.

2.8. Ongoing projects.

No	Project name	Type of Development / relieve	Funding agency	Location
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
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2.9. Development potential and constraints.

2. 9.1. Development potential.

- ✎ Livestock is the most dominant sectors for people’s livelihoods in the district but are not fully exploited.
- ✎ Galdogob located very strategic location and has opportunity to boom trade exchange with Ethiopia .

- ✎ Tax on properties and land and licensing of small-scale businesses are important revenue sources for municipal services, but these are not fully registered to generate income.
- ✎ . Mineral resources can be explored and exploited.
- ✎ Galdogob has vegetal land can be exploited
- ✎ Galdogb has high labour force ages and should be exploited

2.9.2. Constraints.

- ✎ Lack of support in production livestock production extension services – including training, , veterinary services, pest control methods – has hindered the further development livestock.
- ✎ Lack of a holistic framework and policy to activate local economic development based on locally available resources. This includes farming, mineral resources, underground water, and tourism.
- ✎ Lack of a skilled labor force has also hindered the provision of adequate service delivery.
- ✎ Lack of job creation leads to a rise in unemployment.
- ✎ Poor revenue generation for local government

2.10. Findings and lessons (remaining tasks) for next year.

- ✎ Acquiring accurate data is extremely difficult in Galdogob
- ✎ during district profiling, and key information about issues such as population was often based on rough estimation.
- ✎ Extremely inflated demographic data makes it very difficult to trace exiting situation of basic sectors
- ✎ Inefficient record of any sector data available in the district,
- ✎ Gender-disaggregated information is not available,
- ✎ Galdogob urban map should be produced,
- ✎ Better assessment should undertake regarding the district demographic data (Population, birth rate, death rate etc)
- ✎ Acquiring more detailed data about economic sectors and poverty level is needed.
- ✎ Mapping Galdogob technical infrastructure and on-going projects is needed.

- ✂ Social sector facilities in the district should be mapped.
- ✂ More training should be given to Local Council, Regional and/or District representatives or head of government departments related on role and responsibility and work coordination in order to improve the information sharing among them.

v. **References**

- Galdogob local government
- Puntland Ministry of Interior and Local Government
- Puntland Ministry of Education
- Puntland ministry of health
- SFNAU livelihood baseline report
- UNICEF nutrition survey 2013
- The Puntland Five-Year Development Plan 2007-2011
- UNDP District Capacity Assessment Report 2012
- Somalia; from resilience towards recovery and development, the world Bank 2006.
- UNDP Somalia population 2005.
- UNFPA 2014 – Demographic data

3. Result of community consultation

Community consultation process:

Galdogob district council has commitment to deliver service and community needs by using decentralization and bottom approach and cooperating with puntland ministry of interior with UNICEF support by excises community consultation in 20 days in January 2018

The team comprised a fifteen PICD tool facilitator and supported the district to collect community needs using PICD tools to identify priorities needs, development challenges and opportunity and strengths of the district.

Over all objectives of this exercise was to ensure effective community engagement in the district planning process and identifying community needs and priority area.

The target villages were 23 villages including 4 villages in Galdogob town; each village has conducted community consultation activities for two days.

During consultation process the main focus area was to identify community priority needs and sort in sector area in order to intervene it.

The main focus was on the long- full term (five years), but the target villages also discussed and came up with theme for projects or intervention which in the short term can help them move towards the long-development vision. This consultation process was successful and no hindrance that could affect the process results.

The primary objectives of the community consultation

- To build good relationship, cooperation and dialogue between local government and community to increase level of participatory and decision making.
- Identify key priorities, development constrains and take actions.
- Further development and sustainability of community development projects and produce framework for intervention.

Methodology:

1. Community entry meeting :

The team were met all community group informally and formally to briefly explain and inform process and its objectives and take permission to conduct the excises.

- ##### **2. *Community Mobilization for Participatory Planning:***
- The facilitation teams fully backed the communities to analyze their resource, find out their gaps, define their long-term

development objectives, and formulate interventions that will help them solve their development constraints and meet their development objectives.

Community needs and challenges

1. In health facilities there are no efficient health centers in majority of villages, poor health service with no or inefficient medicine and trained health worker, it needs to overcome these challenges by establishing new health centers and improving health sector
2. education sector has many challenges including inefficient learning space in primary education, learning materials, qualified teacher and girls friendly space,
3. Construct markets close to the areas where people do not have markets for their retail shopping.
4. Construction of garbage collection system and public latrines to improve the sanitation of the city.
5. Improvement and rehabilitation of roads to enhance business and the economy of the city.
6. Many villages have no community centre to manage their community issue and increase their wellbeing so need to construct community centre and program for community awareness raising
7. In water sector, community suffering shortage of water source, pipelines, water points and dams for people and animals
8. Environmental conservation, tree plantation and protection were also noted by the community to be major need at the current.
9. Youth need Sport facilities to entertainment, decrease school dropout and crime and increase social integration
10. Most people specially low income families need skill training and job opportunity creation
11. Agricultural needs including generators, water pumps, seeds, construction of water canals, solar energy for irrigation, wire fences and training for farmer.

12. Security has faced many challenges in some villages and need to be construct police station or unit
13. Poor market access for animal production, and agricultural that caused lost of capital and business decrease so should be construct market for better trade and improve roads for transportation

4. National priorities:

As the DPP&BG 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 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 MoJRRAR 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

Pair wise ranking matrix

Education	Education						
water ,sanitation and environment	Education						
Infrastructure	Education	water ,sanitation and environment	Infrastructure				
Health	Education		Infrastructure	Health			
Security and justice	Education	water ,sanitation and environment	Infrastructure	Health	Security and justice		
Economy	Education		Infrastructure	Health	Security and justice	Economy	
Livestock and agriculture	Education	water ,sanitation and environment	Infrastructure	Health	Security and justice	Economy	Livestock and agriculture
			Infrastructure				

Number of times each priority area is chosen

Priority Area	Number of times chosen
Education	6
Water, sanitation and environment	6
Infrastructure	4
Health	3
Security	1
Economy	0
Livestock and agriculture	0

Priority ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Education	Water/sanitation and environment	Infrastructure /electricity	Health	Security	Economy and income generation	Agriculture /livestock

District priorities by sector

The district council approved priorities result community consultation and the main priorities are sorted by sector.

Education

1. Supply learning materials and facilities
2. Qualified teachers for primary and secondary
3. Construct and rehabilitation of schools and vocational centers in the district
4. Community awareness raising training for importance of education
5. Strengthening education administration in the district
6. Establish training centers for adults and youth to eradicate poverty

Water, sanitation and environment

7. Construction/rehabilitation of water sources in the district
8. Extension of water pipelines
9. Awareness creation on hygiene promotion and prevention of communal diseases outbreak
10. Improve garbage collection system and safe disposal in the district
11. construction of latrines in rural areas
12. Construct dams and water catchment for rural areas
13. Protecting environment from hazard and awareness raising

Infrastructures and electricity

14. Construct and establish market and improve trade marketing
15. building roads and improving transportation system
16. Establishment/ rehabilitation of community centers with facilities and equipments
17. Establishment/rehabilitation of play grounds with equipment and provide sport materials
18. Improving power system in the district and construct and install street solar light
19. Extension local government offices

Health

20. Construct of health centers, primary health unit and extension and rehabilitation of exist health centers
21. Recruiting professional health workers and trained community health worker
22. Improving health system and community well being.
23. Provision of medical drugs, equipments, laboratories and other facilities
24. Improving nutrition and feeding programme in the district
25. Strengthen district health office by construct office and supply transportation facilities

Security and justice

26. Construct /rehabilitation police stations and unit across district
27. Proving training for community police worker
28. Promoting surveillance security systems in the district
29. Reform justice sector at district level

Economy

30. Creation job opportunities and job market accessibility for poor families
31. Grant support to poor income families
32. Construct vocational training centers for poor family to train them for jobs
33. Skill training to increase poor family to access job opportunity in job market
34. Improving economic infrastructure and promote trade activities with other district and newboiuring country

Agriculture and livestock

35. Construct veterinary centers with all facilities
36. Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
37. Improving livestock products and creation new market to sell them
38. Agricultural materials including generators, water pumps, seeds, construction of water canals, solar energy for irrigation and wire fences.

39. Training for farmer for plantation and agricultural business activities
40. Construct animal market

6. District vision, objectives and main area of intervention:

Vision of Galdogob:

' A district with well improved education and water services, protected environment and booming trade with other districts and neighboring countries "

Objectives:

Education

By the end 2022 the district increase student enrollment, improve education quality, create better learning environment with all necessary learning spaces and learning materials.

Water, sanitation and environment

By the end of 2022 bulk of district resident should be able to access sufficient healthful water for household utility as well as their animals. Well protected environment from manmade hazard and better sanitation and hygiene for living surrounding area.

Infrastructures and electricity

by the end of 2022 Goldogob district aims to ameliorate roads by constructing tarmac and gravel road and rehabilitate existed gravel road in order to magnify transportation accessibility with in and out of district also 75% of household should get low cost electricity and improve market infrastructures for commercial activities.

Health

Galdogob residents should get better health service and facilities by end of 2022 the district have to construct health centers, primary health unit and train health worker and provide modern health equipment from where it is now 43% to 75% where should be.

Security and justice

By the end 2022 the district have to improve over all security and justice sector by construct new police station and units , train justice worker from 61% to 85% for new five years.

Economy

The district intends to reduce barriers of economic growth by supporting low and middle income classes , regulating business environment and encouraging small and medium business from 48% to 52% by the end of 2022.

Agriculture and livestock

By end of 2022 the district is to improve food security, eliminate poverty and prevent and control animal disease while promoting integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resource and increasing livestock product

Main area of intervention:

Education

To advance equality education and standardized curriculum the district should be construct or establish primary school in the following villages ,Howlwadaag,Galdhuumood,Sayid ,Isqanbus,Ahmed khayr, Laan dheere, Booran cad, nugaal Gibin,Horseed,Qodgashan and Dudun, also rehabilitate and extend primary school in Qansaxle,Kuwayt, lanmadow, Buursalax,Daarisalaam,Riig oomane,Jeexo ,Sayidka, waabri in addition , provide teacher training and qualified teacher in all district school , extension of Galdogob and Ainshamsi secondary schools , and build GASTI vocational school in Galdogob as well as district education office.

Water, sanitation and environment:

to improve water accessibility in district should be construct or rehabilitate water source and pipeline in villages of nugaal givin,horseed, qodgaashan,howlwadaag, xiro jaale,waabari,isqanbuus, jeexo, riig oomane, new daarisalaam, daarisalam, ahmed khayr, buursalax, laan dheere,kal bayr,laan madow ,kuwayt,dudun, and qansaxle and also provide wire fence for Galdhuumood.

Should be dig rubbish pin and supply sanitation material in the villages of nugaal givin, horseed, qodgaashan, Galdhuumood waabari, sayidka, isqanbuus, jeexo, riig oomane, new daarisalaam, daarisalam, ahmed khayr, laan dheere, booran cad,kal bayr,lanmadow,kuwayt,dudun, and qansaxle.

To protect the environment should be conservation program such as gully erosion control, awareness raising and preventing and forbidden formulation new settlements, construct dam in villages of galdhuumod ,qodgaashan also should plant new street trees in Galdogob town.

Infrastructures and electricity

In order to make recover economy sector and make access market should be construct tarmac road and construct and rehabilitate gravel road in nugaal givin, ,horseed, qodgaashan, ,waabari,sayidka,isqanbuus, jeexo and new daarisalaam , also to business oppurtinty should be constructed mini market in villages of horseed, howlwadaag,waabari,sayidka,isqanbuus, rig oomane, daarisalam, new daarisalaam,buursalax,laandheere, and qansaxle. Furthermore,

community centers should be construct or rehabilitated in nugaal givin,horseed, qodgaashan, xiro jaale, jeexo, new daarisalaam, daarisalam, ahmed khayr,,kuwayt,dudun, and qansaxle .Street solar light should be construct and install in the villages of qansaxle,daarisalaam,sayidkaand waabari,also should be provide sport matarials for youth and construct stadium or ground sport in the villages of waabari and rig oomane the last extension of local government building in sayidka and also buursalax.

Health

Establish,or rehabilitate e and extend a health centers (MCH) or primary health unit with sufficient equipment and well trained health workers in the villages of nugaal givin,horseed, qodgaashan,howlwadaag, xiro jaale, galdhuumod,waabari, sayidka,isqanbuus, jeexo, riig oomane, new daarisalaam, daarisalam, ahmed khayr, buursalah, laan dheere,kal bayr,laan madow ,kuwayt,dudun, and qansaxle

Security and justice

In order to improve justice and security should be construct police station or police unit in villages of hawlwadaag, nugaal givin,xiro jaale, jeexo,rig oomane, new daarisalaam, laan madow, and qansaxle also rehabitate and extend police station in horseed and daarisalaam

In justice sector build district justice office in hawlwadaag

Economy

Grant support to create income should be given to poor family in nugaal givin,horseed, qodgaashan,howlwadaag, xiro jaale, Gal dhuumood,waabari,I sayid, daarisalam, ahmed khayr, buursalah, laan dheere,kal bayr,laan madow ,kuwayt, and udun.Also to promote job opportunities for poor income family should given skill training in following community in villages of nugaal givin,horseed,xiro jaale,waabari,sayidka,ahmed and khayr and promote trade exchange with neighbouring country.

Agriculture and livestock

District should advocate livestock export trade for international market, and train animal vet doctors and professional and construct veterinary center in village of xiro jaale, isqanbus,jeexo, rig oomane, ahmed khayr and also build animal market and slought house in buursalax.

To agriculture production should be provide training on farming skill and rehabilitate existing irrigation system, supply solar system for irrigation and distribute pesticide and seeds for villages of sayidka.

7. targets and indicators:

Annex:

Location	Rank	Community priorities	intervention
1.nugal gaban	1	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build health centre with latrine and fence and water tank • Recruit health worker and train it • Supply health facilities and medical drugs
	2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build equipped a primary school with latrine and WMC facilities • Qualified teacher and learning materials • Community awareness raising training for education
	3	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water station or source and water points • Build water pipes to the village to cover water gaps for adults and vulnerable e people • Build water tank and water points for people and for animal
	4	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 4 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work
	5	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grant support to poor family for small business • Job and skill training to increase job opportunity for low income family
	6	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building equipped community centre that will facilitate community to held their discussions • Training for village committee for basic managements
	7	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A build a police centre with facilities • Provide police vehicle
	8	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build and rehabilitee gravel of main road of village
	9	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create skills for youth such as electricity and auto repairing • Training on saloon and tailoring
2. horseed	1	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build tarmac road from --- • Build gravel roads in the village
	2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building primary school consisting of 8class, 2 office and 4 latrines • qualified teachers and suitable school curriculum
	3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a health centre with facilities • Training for health worker and recruit professional health worker
	4	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work

	5	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant support to poor family for small business Job and skill training to increase job opportunity for low income family
	6	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create skills for youth such as electricity , auto repairing and micro finance Training on saloon and tailoring
	7	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and equipment for community centre Training on office management and basic management for village committee
	8	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a market of 2 rooms,2 latrine , water tank and fence
	9	Construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide wheel loader or crawler excavator to construct and repair the road of village
	10	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extension and rehabilitation of district police station build a detention facilities
	11	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> extension of water pipeline in the village
3 qod-gashan	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a primary and intermediate school consist of 8 rooms,3 office, 5 latrines Trained teachers and provide school curriculum
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a primary health unit with facilities, Training for health staff
	3	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building a big barked or several barked for drink use Build a borehole and water points
	4	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building equipped community centre that will facilitate community to held their discussions Training for village committee for basic managements
	5	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant support to poor family for small business Job and skill training to increase job opportunity for low income family
	6	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build and rehabilitee gravel of main road of village
	7	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digging 3 rubbish pin Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work Build a latrine
	8	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a dam to use drink for family and animal for drought session build a water catchment

4. howlwadaag	1	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a health centre , trained health personnel and medical equipment • Build equipped district health office and supply car or bus for staff
	2	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building police station with facilities
	3	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of mini market with facilities
	4	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building water pipeline from the water source into the village to cover water gaps in the village
	5	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a primary and intermediate school of 8rooms, 3, office and 5 latrine • qualified teachers and school curriculum • Build a primary school for Alaale IDPs • extension of kulmiye primary school – fence wall and latrine , classes • extension of al nur primary school • extension Salalaahu Diin primary school
	6	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings to village committee • Trainings to the poor family for skill training
	7	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family
	8	Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a district justice office • Supply office equipments and furniture
5. xare- jaale	1	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of health post with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	3	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of village water station points • Supply spare parts of generator and pipeline
	4	Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a veterinary centre with all facilities • Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
	5	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings to village committee • Trainings to the poor family for skill training
	6	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power solar to generate electricity to the household

	7	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant support to poor family for small business Job and skill training to increase job opportunity for low income family
	8	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building police station or point with facilities
	9	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of mini market with facilities
6. Gal-dhuumood	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building an intermediate school consist of 4 rooms,1 office, 3 latrines Trained teachers and provide school curriculum
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a health post with all medical facilities Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	3	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 8 latrines Digging 4 rubbish pin
	4	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant support to poor family for small business Job and skill training to increase job opportunity for low income family
	5	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply fence wires for water point (barkat) Ceiling and cover to the barkat
	6	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities micro finance investment for poor family
	7	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a dam to use water reservoir for family and animal for drought session build a water catchment
7. waabari	1	Street plantation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trees plantation on street training on plantation for village committee
	2	Street light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and install street solar light
	3	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build tarmac road Rehabilitation and construct gravel road between villages and among village
	4	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 10 latrines for village Digging 4 rubbish pin Training for sanitation and hygiene worker

	5	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family
	6	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training on small business , saloon , tailoring , civil engineering for poor family
	7	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	8	Sport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a sport centre or stadium with facilities • Supply sport materials for youth
	9	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a women training centre for women organisation • Supply learning materials and training for teachers • Extension of Goldogob primary and secondary school - library extension of classes and offices • Building of GASTI vocational school • Extension of ain-shanbe primary and secondary • Build district education office and supply all furniture and office equipments
	10	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of health centre • Extension and rehabilitation of Galdogob general hospital
	11	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of water pipelines length of 2 KM
8. sayidka	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building an intermediate school consist of 8 rooms,2 office, 5 latrines • Trained teachers and provide school curriculum • Extension DR. ahmed abdirahman primary school and supply learning materials and furniture • Build a primary school for IDPS • Rehabilitation of nahar vocational school
	2	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build tarmac road • Rehabilitation and construct gravel road between villages and among village
	3	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 4 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation and hygiene worker • Supply tools for SW worker
	4	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family

	5	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training on small business , saloon , tailoring , electricity , mechanics and building for poor family
	6	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	7	Street light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and install street solar light • Install solar power to education and health centers in the village
	8	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension and rehabilitation of health centre • Supply laboratory facilities •
	9	Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar energy for farm irrigation • Construct borehole for irrigation • farm seeds and farm tools
	10	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extension of local government building office • supply furniture and office equipment
9. isqanbus	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a borehole to supply water point • Build a water point in the village
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building an intermediate school consist of 4 rooms,1 office, 3 latrines • Trained teachers and provide school curriculum
	4	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 2 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	5	Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a veterinary centre with all facilities • Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
	6	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	7	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and construct gravel road in the village and main road which connect to the other village
10. jeexo	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a borehole to supply water to the village • Build a water point in the village
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs

	3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of primary and intermediate school • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	4	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	5	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and construct gravel road in the village and main road which connect to the other village
	6	Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a veterinary centre with all facilities • Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
	7	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building police station or point with facilities
	8	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 2 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine • provide sanitation materials and tools
11. rig omane	1	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building police station or point with facilities
	2	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of primary and intermediate • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	4	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension and rehabilitation a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	5	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of water source or borehole • Supply pipes and other tools for borehole
	6	Sport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a sport centre or stadium with facilities • Supply sport materials for youth
	7	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 9 latrines for village • Digging 4 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation and hygiene worker • Supply sanitation tools
	8	Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a veterinary centre with all facilities • Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
12. new darasalam	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a borehole to supply water point • Build a water point in the village
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of primary and intermediate school • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	4	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and construct gravel road in the village and main road which connect to the other village
	5	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	6	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 12 latrines for village • Digging 4 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation and hygiene worker • Supply sanitation tools
	7	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	8	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building police station or point with facilities
13. daarasalam	1	Street light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and install street solar light
	2	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of police station or point in the village
	3	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	4	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a fence wall for primary school • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	5	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	6	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	7	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 4 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	8	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family
	9	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of water source and supply all water system materials

14. ahmed khayr	1	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a primary and intermediate school consist of 8 rooms,2 office, 5 latrines • Trained teachers and provide school curriculum
	3	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	4	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family
	5	Skill training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training on small business , saloon , tailoring , farming , furniture for poor family
	6	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a borehole to supply water to the village • Build a water point in the village
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence wires for barkad(water catchment)
	7	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	8	Veterinary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a veterinary centre with all facilities • Training vet worker and supply vet drugs
15. buursalah	1	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall , 2 rooms and 5 latrine with water pipeline
	2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of Rajo primary school including 2 class , one hall for eating , 1 store • Supply learning materials for students
	3	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct village administration building with all facilities
	4	Animal market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct animal market consist of fence wall , hall and latrine
	5	Slaughter house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a slaughter house with all facilities
	6	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support 1865 house to be piped with water
	7	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • micro finance investment for poor family
	8	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of health centre and build a primary health unit • training for health worker health worker
	9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation and extension of community police station
16. laan-dheere	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a primary and intermediate school consist of 4 class rooms and 3 latrines and fence wall • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	2	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	3	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	4	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a water point in the village
	5	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	6	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of mini market consist of hall, 1rooms and 2 latrine
17. Booran cad	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a primary school consist of 4 class rooms and 2 latrines and fence wall • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	2	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	3	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 2 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	4	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness rising for environment hazard • training on plantation and other environment for environment protector
18.kala bayr	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a water point in the village

	2	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	3	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 2 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	4	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the a primary health unit • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	5	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • awareness rising for environment hazard • training on plantation and other environment for environment protector
19. lan madow	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of water station or water source • supply water pipeline , power generator
	3	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of primary school • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	4	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	6	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build police station to access security progress in the village
	7	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 2 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	8	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of the a primary health unit • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
20. kuwayt	1	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of water station or water source • supply water pipeline , power generator
	2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of primary school • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	3	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	4	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	5	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	6	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension a community centre with facilities • Supply office furniture and equipments
21. dudun	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build a primary school consist of 4 class rooms and 2 latrines and fence wall • Training for teachers and supply learning materials
	2	Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
	3	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
	4	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine
	5	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a community centre with facilities • Supply office furniture and equipments
	6	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a borehole with all necessary facilities • build a Water points to supply
22. qansalex	1	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of primary school consisting of 8 class, 2 office and 4 latrines • qualified teachers and suitable school curriculum
	2	Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of community centre for community to manage their needs and resolve their problems • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	3	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of market consist of hall, 2 rooms and 2 latrine
	4	Street light	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and install street solar light
	5	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of women centre for community to manage their needs • Supply office furniture and equipments for centre
	6	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rehabilitation of water station or water source • supply water pipeline, power generator
	7	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build police station to access security progress in the village
	8	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a number of latrine
23. taaloole		Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of primary school • Training for teachers and provide learning materials
		Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a primary health unit with all medical facilities • Training health worker and supply enough medical drugs
		Community centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a community centre with facilities • Supply office furniture and equipments
		Income generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making working experience to vulnerable poor community members • encourage them, to furnish them job opportunities • grant support to the drought affected families
		Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digging 3 rubbish pin • Training for sanitation worker and supply tools for work • Build a number of latrine

Targets and Indicators (DDF Monitoring Matrix).

DDF objectives (2018-2022)	Baseline	Indicators	Annual targets	Means of verification	Responsibility for data collection and update
<i>Ameliorated roads by constructing tarmac and grovel road and rehabilitate existed grovel road in order to magnify transportation accessibility with in and out of district also 75% of household should get low cost electricity and improve market infrastructures for commercial activities by 2022</i>	35%	Infrastructural improvement with necessary services including electricity and overall upgrade of the structure systems. 75% of the district population will access to improved infrastructure	8% increase to annual target	Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	Department of planning, department of public works
<i>Enhanced health services and facilities through constructing new health centers, provision of health equipment, drugs and training of health workers with increase from 43% to 75% target</i>	43%	At the end of the 5 years 75% of Galdogob residents will have access to enhanced primary health system	2.6% increase to annual target	SAD reports, MOH, monitoring and supervision reports and communities feedback	Department of Social Affairs, Health unit, MOH representative, planning department
<i>To improve access of education through providing facilities, materials and qualified teachers from 40% to 80% by 2022</i>	40%	At the end of 5 years 80% of the population will have improved education	8% increase to overall target	SAD reports, MOE, monitoring and supervision reports and communities feedback	Department of Social Affairs, Health unit, MOE representative, planning department

<i>By the end of 2022 bulk of district resident should be able to access sufficient healthful water for household utility as well as their animals. Well protected environment from manmade hazard and better sanitation and hygiene for living surrounding area.</i>	30%	70% will have access to better water, sanitation and hygiene	8% increase to annual target	SAD reports, PSAWEN, monitoring and supervision reports and communities feedback	Department of Social Affairs, Health unit, PSAWEN representative, planning department
<i>By end of 2022 the district is to improve food security, eliminate poverty and prevent and control animal disease while promoting integrated and sustainable use and management of natural resource and increasing livestock product</i>	20%	60% of the communities will have enhanced food security through promoting agriculture and livestock	8% increase to overall target	Activities/projects reports, assessment and community feedback, progress report of SAD, MOA	SAD, planning department, MOA
<i>To provide fishing tools and promote fishing technologies 40% to 65%</i>	40%	Fishing also remains to be crucial areas that requires development interventions and support to fishing communities to enhance their livelihoods and economic development 65% of those communities to have improved support of fishing sector	5% increase to overall target	Activities/projects reports, assessment and community feedback, progress report of SAD, MOF	SAD, planning department, MOF
<i>By the end 2022 the district have to improve overall security and justice sector by construct new police station and units , train justice</i>	45%	85% of the population will enjoy reformed security and justice sectors	8% increase to overall target	Activities/projects reports, assessment and community feedback,	SAD, planning department, MOS and MOJ

<i>worker from 35% to 85% for new five years.</i>				progress report of SAD, MOS and MOJ	
<i>The district intends to reduce barriers of economic growth by supporting low and middle income classes , regulating business environment and encouraging small and medium business from 30% to 55% by the end of 2022.</i>	30%	55% economic burden will be reduced and opportunities will be stressed for local development	8% increase to overall target	Activities/projects reports, assessment and community feedback, progress report of planning	Planning department
