



Gardo Municipality.

Dowlada Hoose ee Qardho

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DDF).

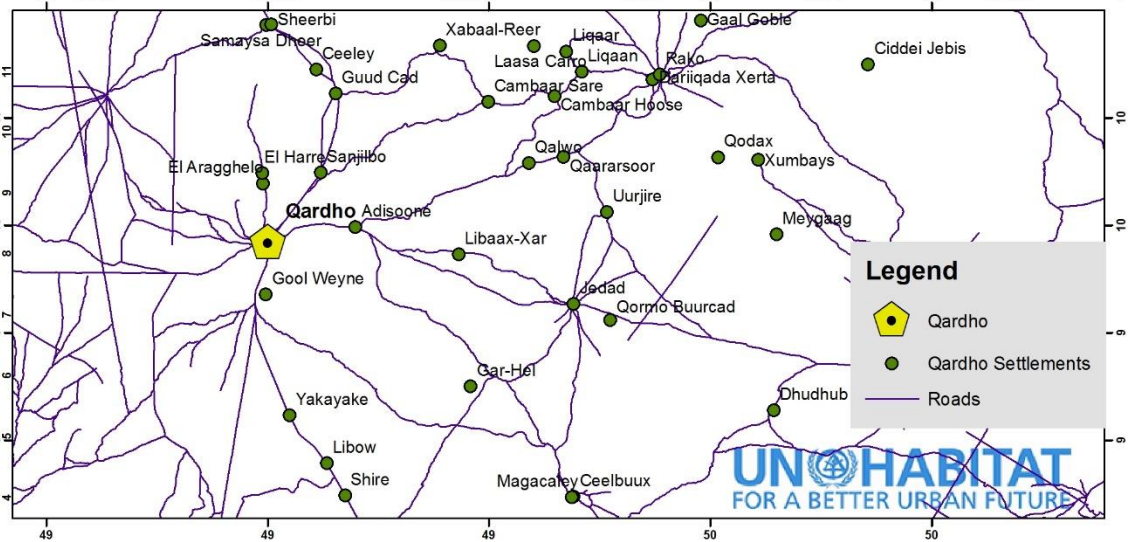
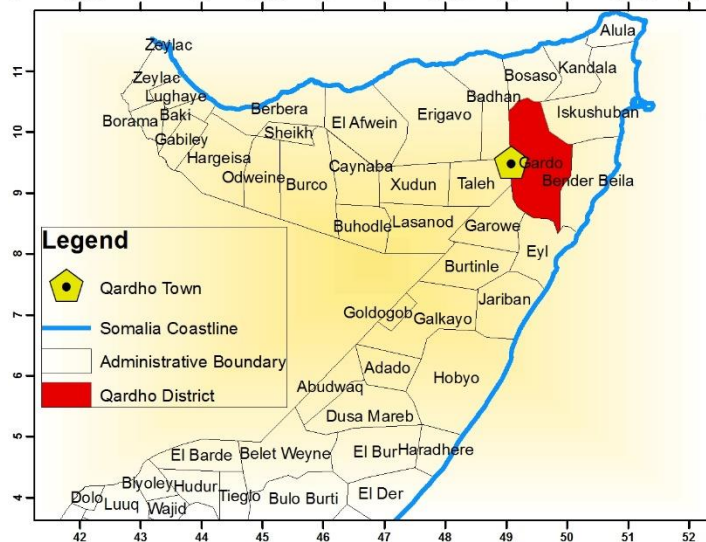
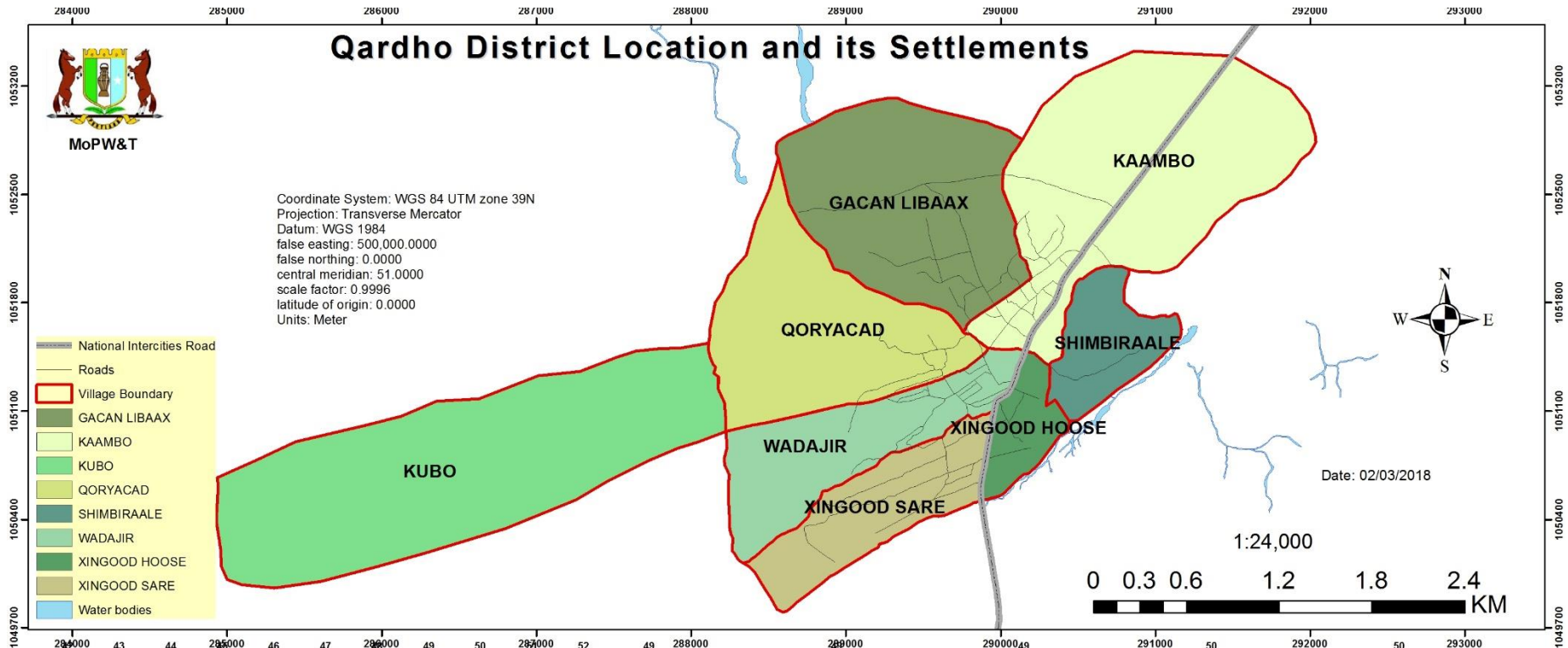
2018 – 2022.

GARDO DISTRICT.

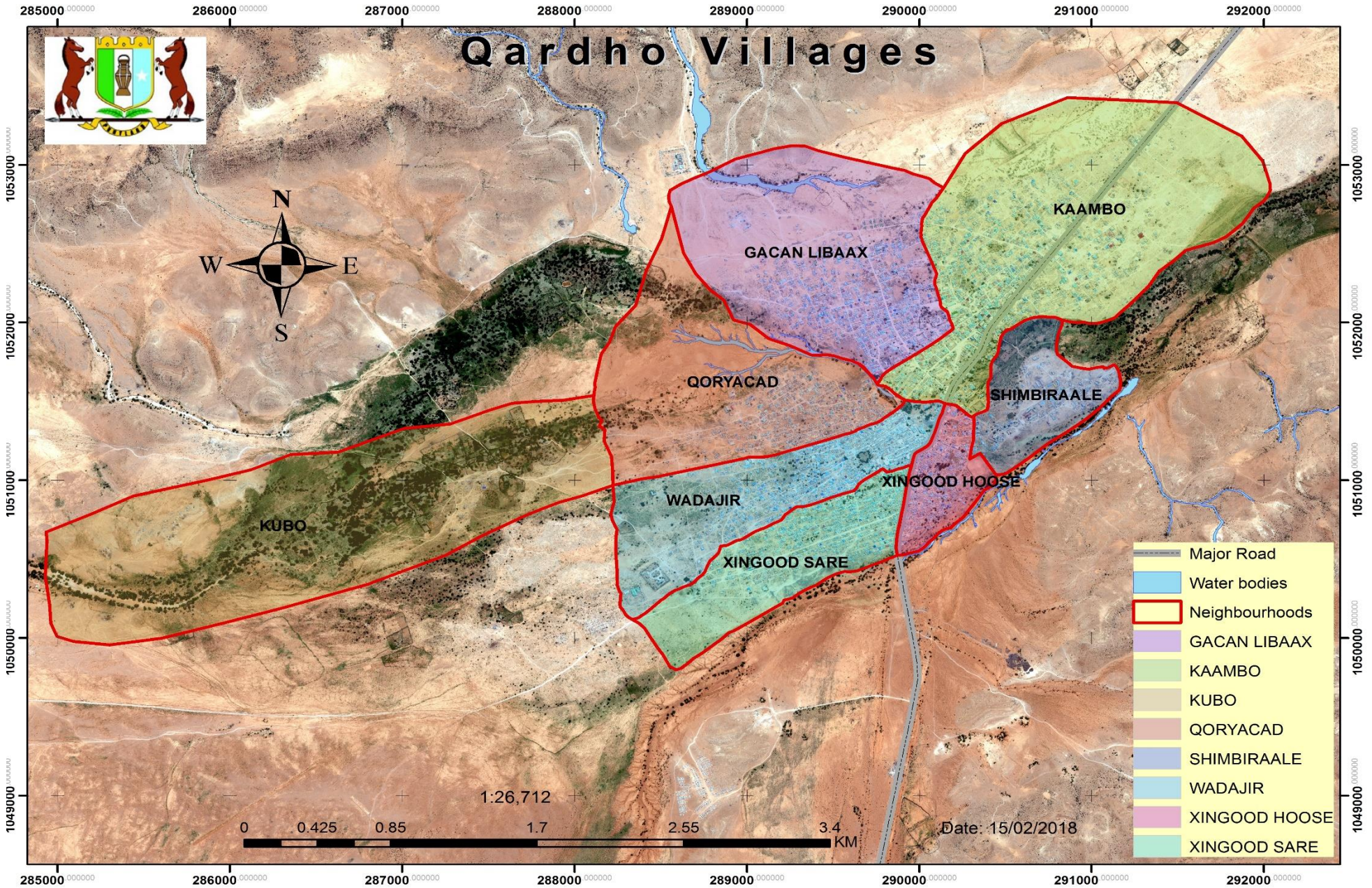
First Edition – 2018.

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Map of Gardo district



Map of Gardo Town



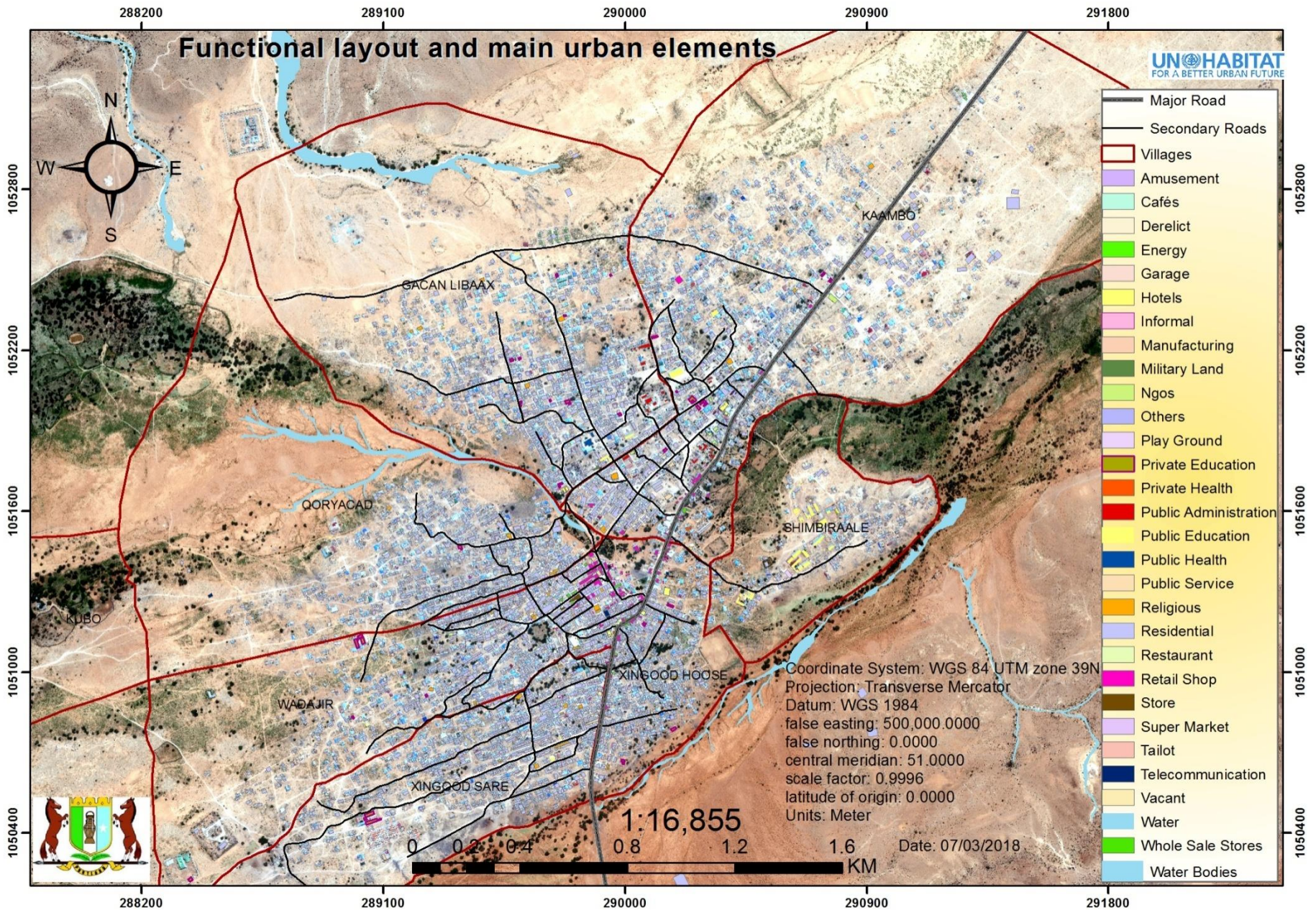


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1. Introduction.

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 December 2017, district department of Planning, heads of district departments, with support of district consultants and MOI team started to prepare first draft of Qardho DDF for 2018 – 2022, 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.

Gardo is the regional capital of Karkaar region and before it used to be one of the districts of Bari region, it is one of the most important districts in Puntland due to its geographic location, climate, and good pastoral landscape etc.

A Gardo settlement started centuries ago but became a town at the end of the 19th century and was officially considered as a district in 1930.

Gardo had played an important role in the ancient Somali culture and history; therefore, it has a valuable asset of the Somali literature vis-à-vis poetry and bards before the independence.

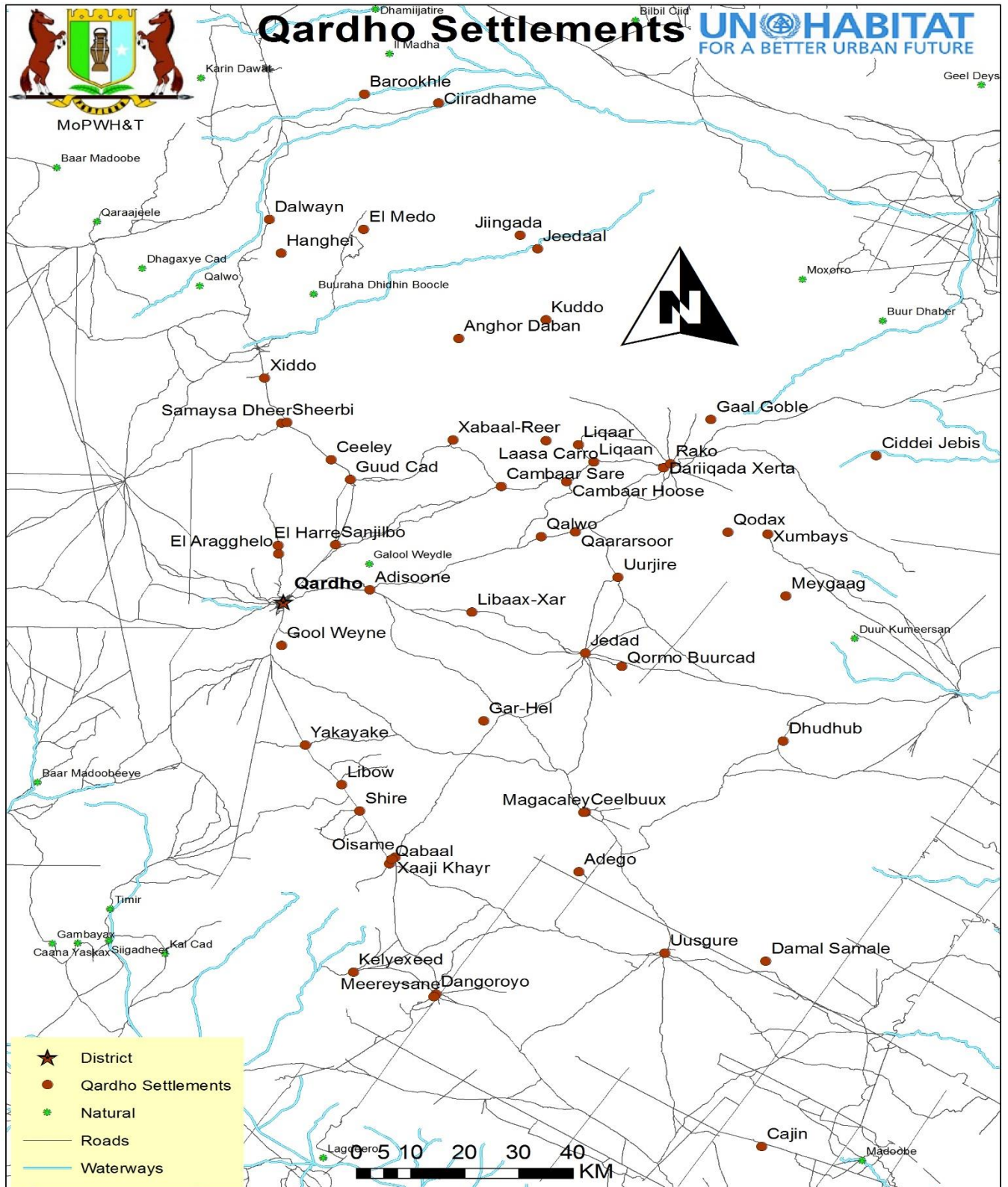
It is worth to mention that in the central government era Gardo was the centre of the government centre in managing the affairs of some of the regions, which put Gardo in a very strong position.

Gardo has a historical role in managing government programmes and projects this can be seen in the large number of government owned buildings in the town although now most of them need rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Before the collapse of the Somali central government, Gardo used to become the temporary regional capital of Bari region in the summer, due to the Bosaso hellish weather in the summer, so the regional authorities of Bari region had their offices in Gardo district at the summer time.

Gardo communities are mostly nomads who rely on livestock herding and animal rearing and the district comprises of the capital and 28 villages 8 of them are in the city instead others are rural and there Wadjir, upper Xingood , lower Xingood, Kaambo, Shinbiraale, Qoryacad, Gacan libaax, Xorgoble, Kubo, Jedad, Shire, Yaka, Guudcad, Canbaar sare, Xabaal reer, Carmo, Dhaxan,

Adisoone, Sanjilbo, Gerihel, Higlo, Libow, Xeradaa muudal, Dhaxan busur, Ceeley, Shaxda, Qormo-Burcad, iyo Qalwo.



the area of Gardo district is about 7,000 km, when we look at topography Gardo is reported to be 850m above the sea level.

A tarmac road connects Gardo town and some of its villages to the other main towns in Puntland, such as Bosaso, Garowe and Galkacayo, the length of this road is about 675km. This road is the most important infrastructure and the lifeline for the economy, the movement of the people and for transporting goods, Gardo is located 238km south of the port town Bosaso and 215 north of the Puntland capital Garowe.

The district receives an average rain of 150-400mm annually. It also has a fair climate between 18 – 35 Co, except the months of December and January in which the temperature falls to a range of 11 – 13Co. The seasonal changes in the climate have resulted in that the district has more people in the summer time, when the temperature in the coastal areas rises sharply.

The district has borders with the regions of Sanaag, Sool and Nugaal, it is located in a strategic location which gave the district the extra importance.

The total population of the district is estimated to be 450,000 in which 85, 000-100,000 of them reside in Gardo town and 350,000 are nomads and villagers outside the town. In addition to the above figure there are 3100 households of IDPs from south central Somalia and 133 households of refugees from Yemen.

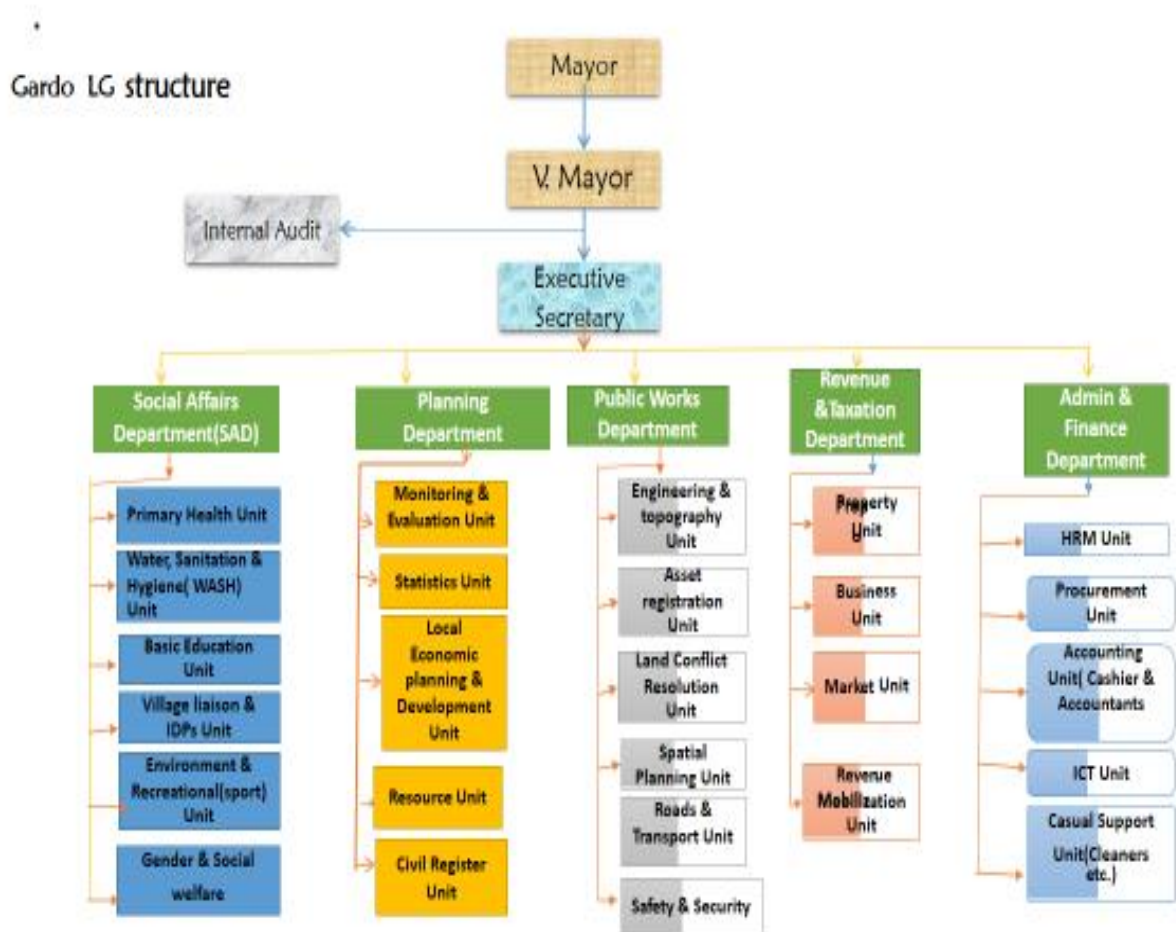
At the onset of the civil war many people in the south-central region have gone back to their original regions and Gardo was blessed with its share of the returnees.

There are also people who were not originally from this district but were later displaced by the ongoing conflict in the south. The demographic changes have affected the town, such that it put a lot of strain on the fragile infrastructure and the few existing services.

There was no remarkable expansion of the town after the collapse of the central government, there was only a small expansion compared to other towns in Puntland such as Bosaso (the business) and Garowe the state capital. There is no doubt that there are many factors that may contribute to the expansion and economic development if proper plans and strategies are put in place.

Therefore, it is important that the DDF becomes simple and timely for the plan, to ensure that the district attracts investment, businesses, service projects, livestock projects, manufacturing

and their infrastructure, this requires taking advantage of the God given resources and opportunities. The support of all the different parts of the community, the support from



Local Government Structure.

2.1.2. Demography.

The total population of the district is estimated to be 450,000 in which 85, 000-100,000 of them reside in Gardo town and 350,000 are nomads and villagers outside the town. In addition to the above figure there are IDPs estimated to be 1603 households, and 243 household of refugees from Yemen.

At the onset of the civil war many people in the south-central region have gone back to their original regions and Gardo was blessed with its share of the returnees. There are also people

who were not originally from this district but were later displaced by the ongoing conflict in the south. The demographic changes have affected the town, such that it put a lot of strain on the fragile infrastructure and the few existing services although recently gradually is growing.

The following table indicates the total population and categories in the district.

Population Category	Total Population	% Urban	% Nomad	% Male	% Female
City inhabitants	120,000	100%		45	55
Yemen refugee	798	100			
I IDPs	23,760	100			
Seasonal	35,000	100			
Total	179,558				

Table 1. Population categories: Source Gardo municipality.

This table shows the age groups.

0 – 14 years	15 – 64 Sano /years	65+Years above	Total
40 %	50 %	10 %	100 %

Table 2 indicates age groups: source Gardo municipality.

2.1.3. Education.

The district has a total of 45 primary/ intermediate schools with 14,885 students and 358 teachers, 4 secondary schools with 2040, students and 52 teachers, and also there are 4 higher institute with 250 students and 17 teachers, 5 informal education with 320 students and 14, teachers, also there are 14 quranic institute with 1,921 students and 42 teachers, and also there are as well as one university with 470 students and 12 teachers.



Education Profile.

Educational institution in the District facilities.

Institution	Library		Laboratory		Toilet		Computer room		Other facilities	
	No	Condition	No	Condition	No	Condition	No	Condition	No	Condition
Elementary / intermediate										
Kaambo	nil	NA	nil	NA	2	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Abiladiif bilaal	nil	NA	nil	NA	4	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Xaaji Aadan	nil	NA	nil	NA	4	Good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Azhar	nil	NA	nil	NA	6	good	nil	NA	Basketball ground	NA
Horgoble	nil	NA	nil	NA	3	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Kubo	nil	NA	nil	NA	4	Good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Qardo	nil	NA	nil	NA	6	Good	nil	NA	Basketball ground	NA
Alnawawi	nil	NA	nil	NA	6	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Xaaji Osman	nil	NA	nil	NA	1	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Muntada	nil	NA	nil	NA	2	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
shafici	nil	NA	nil	NA	4	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Garwado	nil	NA	nil	NA	3	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Secondary schools										
Seikh Osman	1	functional	1	functional	8	good	1	functional	Basketball ground	good

Muntada	1	Functional	1	functional	7	good	nil	NA	Nil	NA
Alnawawi	Nil	NA	1	functional	8	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Azhar	nil	NA	Nil	NA	6	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Vocational										
hodman	Nil	NA	Ni	NA	4	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Garwonet	Nil	NA	Ni	NA	2	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
WTA	Nil	NA	Ni	NA	2	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Horseed	Nil	NA	Ni	NA	2	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
Kubo	Nil	NA	Ni	NA	3	good	nil	NA	nil	NA
University										
EAU	1	functional	nil	NA	10	good	1	functional	Conference hall	good

Table 3: source Director of Education.

Education level	Type	No. of students	No. of teachers	Ration student's teachers
Elementary / intermediate	public	2,363	47	50
Secondary		510	11	46
Vocational		nil	nil	nil
University		nil	nil	nil
Elementary / intermediate	private	12,522	311	40
Secondary		1530	32	48
Vocational		320	14	23
University		470	12	39
Quaranic schools		1921	42	46

Table 4: Education: Source District Education Office.

2.1.4. Health.

The District has two functional hospitals, located in the city, one of public and the other one private, and **three** MCH, and **16** health posts located in rural villages. 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.

Existing equipment and health services.

Facilities.	Number	Number of workers	Number of beds	Location and notes
MCH	3	35	28	Gardo District
Pharmacies	55	113		Gardo city
Health Posts	16	42	12	Gardo district
Laboratories	11	24	-	Gardo city
Tuberculosis TB centre	1	9		Gardo city
Mental health Centre	1	5	0	Gardo city
General hospital	1	46	42	Gardo city
Private hospital	2	18	25	Gardo city
Total		274		

Table 5 Health facilities: source Regional Health office.

Table 6 below: Human resource in health sector.

Medical personal	number
Pharmacists	9
Technician	5
Midwife	25
Nurse	45
Health worker	65
Doctor	13
Others (cleaner, cook, administrator etc)	40

2.2. Economic Profile.

2.2.1 Economic Sector.

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

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.

Average Livestock Selling per monthly in 2017.

Item	Number	Value	Market
Goat	3,900	\$ 50 – 70 usd	Local
Sheep	1,200	\$40 - 60	Local
Camel	150	\$300 - 400	Local

Table 7: LG Admin & finance Department.

SWOT Analysis of Gardo 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 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ During summer population from Bosasso move to Gardho ✓ Maternal clinic health care is free ✓ High potential for livestock feed production ✓ Value addition ✓ Potential for higher milk production

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 export market especially Bosasso port 	
<p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unemployment is high ✓ Poverty ✓ Water shortage ✓ Poor town planning ✓ Charcoal burning ✓ 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 <p>Lack of defined markets both structures and services</p>

2.2.3. Revenue and Income Level.

Taxes and charges, service charges and fiscal transfer are main sources of the district revenue

Table: 8 taxes received (January to December 2017)

Tax received Jan to Dec 2017	Amount in So,sh
January	1,186,418,283,
February	596,154,623
March	782,571,043
April	851,750,383.
May	619,775,183.
June	835,378,143.
July	794,766,343.
August	1,454,950,000.
September	577,902,343.
November	1,708,739,106.
December	926,291,683.

Source: Qardho Municipality revenue department.

2.2.4. Business Infrastructure.

2.2.4.1. Legal Frame work.

in Gardo, currently there is no regulation or by-law supporting district business other than national law.

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.

2.2.4.3. Business registration

According to the Gardo local government estimates, there are 1260 business in Gardo town, of which 870 (69%) are registered at the municipality and these businesses data are available in BIMS.

2.3. Environmental Profile.

2.3.1. Natural Elements.

Gardo has two seasonal rains March to June – Spring time, September to November – fall time, the district receives an average rain of 150-400mm annually. It also has a fair climate between 18 – 35 C^o, except the months of December and January in which the temperature falls to a range of 11 –



13C^o. The seasonal changes in the climate have resulted in that the district has more people in the summer time, when the temperature in the coastal areas rises sharply.

2.3.2. Water.

There is severe water shortage and water scarcity in Gardo 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

Water is also necessary requirement for health and sanitation, production and the development of wider aspects of the community.

Gardo has 10th main boreholes where 6th of them are in Gardo city and the other 4th remote villages in the district.

The output of these boreholes is very low and it very unlikely that they will satisfy the water needs in the district.

The reasons for the water problems and shortages in Gardo 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.

HODMAN is a private company manages Gardo water operations; there also water purifying and bottling companies that play a smaller role in the provision of water for drinking.

Mostly 90% of nomadic people depends on the water reservoirs in the rural villages, and there are boreholes in those areas except Jedad, Armo, Adisone, and habaal reer villages.

2.3.3. Soil and Vegetation.

Gardo can be categorized as fertile, however shortage of water availability occurs occasionally.

2.3.4. Environmental Hazards.

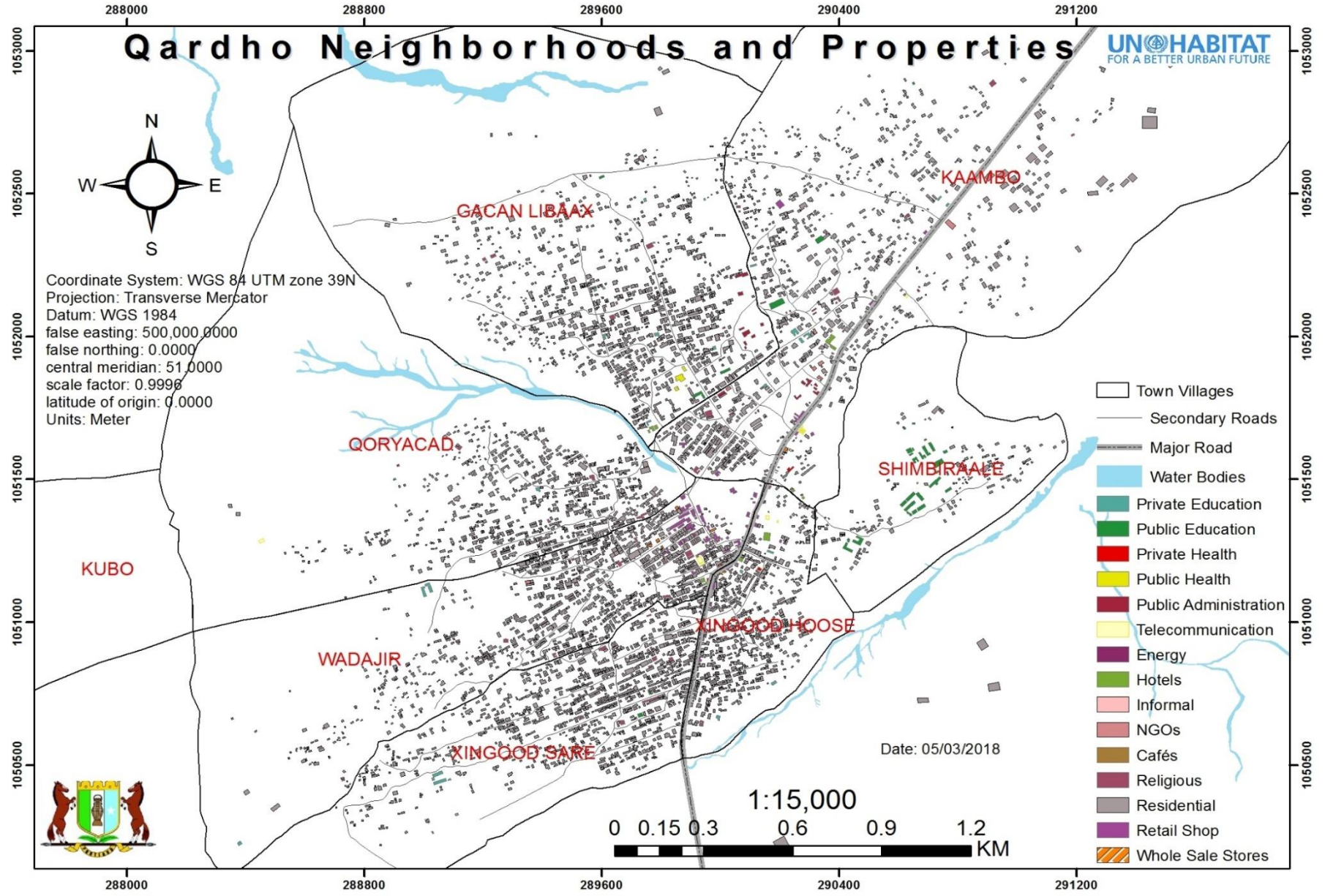
- ❖ Gullies erosion.
- ❖ Floods during the rain, the water runoff and floods cause huge havoc in Qardo city, disturbing the transportation and infrastructure, the business and the general living conditions of the district
- ❖ Dust wind during between July – August.
- ❖ Charcoal burning.
- ❖ Unnecessary settlement.

2.3.5. Waste management.

BILA is a private service company entrusted with a management of solid waste management, after the two parties agree to perform public private partnership, and there is a one big dump site in which of garbage are Burned and destroyed and it is 2.5 kilometres away from the city in

the south, BILLA waste management company charges \$3 for each recorded household per month

2.4. Urban Structure



2.4.1. Urban centre and urban growth.

Gardo city has 4 Markets and one of them is the biggest market where all kinds of Milk, vegetable, Meats, cloths, dry foods, money exchanges, as well as all kinds of small business and retail shops are available and it locates centre of the city, where other three markets are village's markets and located Kaambo, Ga'anlibah, and qoryayacad villages, and also city has six big super markets and named Macruuf, Fadhisame, and Bulsho super markets those are located main tarmac road in the city also Sandheere super market that also located main tarmac road as well as where that road joined to Ga'anlibah tarmac road where Caalami supermarket that is located Gacanlibax tarmac road, and the IIMAAN supermarket also located at crossing point of Line dheere, Qoryacada and Kubo rarmac roads those are currently constructed Gardo Municipality through JPLG program.

2.4.2 Road Networks.

Roads are the most important for economic development, therefore Gardo have long tarmac road goes through the Gardo town and some of its villages and connects to other towns such as Bosaso, Garowe and Galkacayo, after the District become parts of JPLG program, Gardo district council through the Local Development Fund successfully accomplished the construction of the eleventh tarmac road in the town, those improved movements and transportation facilities in the city. According to the Puntland Local Government Law No. 7, local governments are mandated to administer construction/rehabilitation of in-town roads.

2.4.3. Formal and Informal Settlement informal settlement.

Gardo municipalities provide settlements to the IDPs whose displaced by the ongoing conflict in the south/central of Somalia, Tsunami and recent droughts occurred in the region as well as the refugees from neighbouring countries like Yemen and Ethiopia most of them are located in

- Shabele IDPs camp
- Bulloqodax IDPs camp,
- Camp Ayan
- Ajuran IDPs camp
- Shimbirale IDps camp.

2.4.4. Land ownership (Public and private land).

Since collapsed Somali central government most of Gardo land particularly in the city become private hands, except the land of exist public properties.

2.4.5. Cultural Heritage.

Gardo had played an important role in the ancient Somali culture and history; therefore, it has a valuable asset of the Somali literature vis-à-vis poetry and bards before the independence, It is worth to mention that in the central government era Gardo was the centre of the government centre in managing the affairs of some of the regions, which put Gardo in a very strong position, there are also a number of historical sites including the police station built in 1930.

2.4.6. Recreation and cemetery.

In Gardo city there is a one public football playground that needs more rehabilitation also have other three small football play grounds which have owned by private individuals, also there is three basketballs located in public schools, in cemetery of Gardo city also there are five big old graveyards in the city.

2.5. Public Administration.

2.5.1. Government offices.

Gardo District is the capital city of Karkaar region; the executive branch is responsible for the day to day operations, the implementation of the programmes and the district development projects approved by the councillor.

Table 5.1 Government Agencies.

National Level / regional level	Location
Ministry of Finance	Gardo
Ministry of Education	Gardo
Ministry of Health	Gardo
Ministry of Livestock	Gardo
Ministry of Interior.	Gardo
Ministry of Environment.	Gardo
Ministry of labour youth & sports	Gardo
Ministry of Family Affairs	Gardo
Ministry of Public work	Gardo
Ministry of security	Gardo
Karkaar Regional office	Gardo
Regional Court	Gardo

Prison	Gardo
Police station	Gardo
Power Electricity (ENEE)	Gardo
PSAWEN	Gardo
Water Company	Gardo
Central Bank – Gardo Branch	Gardo

2.5.2. Internal NGO and Local NOGOs.

Agency	Category.
Save the children	INGO
DRC	INGO

Source: LG planning office.

Agency	Number
LNGOs.	30
CBO	10

Source: LG planning office.

2.6. Transportation profile.

There is no public transport owned by the Government, except Government vehicles, instead all the transportation services exist in the district that carrying people, goods and other materials as well as link both inside and outside of the town, rural and urban are owned by privately.

2.6.1. Public transportation system.

There are small cars for the people use as public transport inside and outside of the city.

2.6.2. Traffic flow/connections/links.

There is no traffic flow / connections link.

2.6.3. Road conditions.

In Gardo city there is a main tarmac road connects Gardo town and some of its villages to the other main towns in Puntland, such as Bosaso, Garowe and Galkacayo, although LG recently constructed 11 tarmac roads inside the city, however the transportation system is not good in

the rainy season because of roads link urban and rural villages are feeder roads and this delayed the movement of both people and trade.

2.6.4. Traffic safety.

Traffic accidents are common since Gardo city located a highway links Gardo to other main town in puntland, and most of accidents are happened Al-xamudilah Mountains which caused death, destruction of properties, and injured too many others.

2.6.5. Parking facilities.

In Gardo city there is only one parking facilities that owned by the Government and located near the central police station.



LG public work Department.

2.7. Technical Infrastructure.

2. 7.1. Water supply system.

Gado LG and Water management agency named by HODMANsupplies piped water to the town and this piped water from five boreholes with a depth of 350m to 400m, two of them constructed before collapse Somali central government with a depth of 350m, while other established between 1999 up to 2016, The distance of water pipes in the district is about 27km, the current beneficiaries of the water system are about 4500 household, which estimated to be only 40% of city residents, and the price for water is \$1.3 per cubic meter.

2.7.2. Power supply system.

Electricity is an important infrastructure for the people's lives, outputs and the overall development. Gardo has large power station, and there are skilled, technically qualified and experienced workers, this power station is a public property inherited from the last Somali central government, it was built in 1988 by the Somali national power agency and the Danish donor agency (DANIDA).

It is worth to reveal that Gardo and Bosaso power stations continued to function whereas the power stations in other towns of Somalia ceased to exist let alone function after the collapse of the government.

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 Gardo these are, Golis and Somtel. These companies offer modern telecommunication services such as telephone/mobile, internet etc, also Have enabled the Gardo community to Take advantage of the modern Information technology as well as employment opportunities.

2.7.4. Sewage and Drainage Systems.

Gardo city doesn't have sewage system.

2.8. Ongoing projects.

No	Project name	Type of Development / relieve	Funding agency	Location
1.	East tarmac road	Infrastructure	LG/CG/JPLG	Calanley village
2.	Kubo tarmac road	Infrastructure		Kubo village
3.	Construct Wall fencing kaambo primary	Education		Kaambo village

	school			
4.	Rehabilitation conference hall	Infrastructure		Gacanlibaax village
5.	IDPs shelter	Relieve	LG/ NRC	IDPs amp
6.	Rehabilitation water reservoir	Water	LG NRC	Shire, Libaxa in remote village
7.	Construct new feeder road	Infrastructure	LG	Kaambo, Upper Xingood, and Qoryaad villages
8.	Rehabilitation of 4 health post	Health	LG/MOH/JPLJ-under SDM fund.	Gacanlibax, Xingod, and Shibiraaale villages and fourth one is Yaka in remote village
9.	Rehabilitation of four primary schools	Education	Lg/MOE/JPLG-under SDM fund.	Lower xingood, xorgoble, and kubo villages and the fourth one is Cambar in remote village.
10	MCHs and health post supply drugs	Health	MOH/Save the children	District villages
11.	Food distribution	Relieve	LG/WFP	City villages and 10 villages in remote area.
12.	Family planning and post absorption	Health	MOH/Save the children	Gado city
13.	Community health and nutrition through local government.	Health	MOH/Save the children	Gado city

2.9. Development potential and constraints.

2. 9.1. Development potential.

- Livestock is the most dominant sector of peoples' livelihood in the district.
- Qardho city is one of the most important districts in Puntland due to its geographic location, climate, and good pastoral landscape and historic places may attract different people from different lands, Somali Diaspora and inviting activities etc,
- Qardho had played an important role in the ancient Somali culture and history, therefore it has a valuable asset of the Somali literature vis-à-vis poetry and bards before the independence.
- The seasonal changes in the climate have resulted in that the district has more people in the summer time, when the temperature in the coastal areas rises sharply.
- Fertile land can be a future potential farm.
- Qardho city is recognized cultural Center in Somalia.
- City has borders with the regions of Sanaag, Sool and Nugaal, it is located in a strategic location which gave the district the extra importance.
- It is rich for Francksence so if it is found suitable investment could be take part economic growth in the region.

2.9.2. Constraints.

- Continuously decline of livestock products
- Lack investment
- Lack of economic infrastructure
- There are no factories in the district
- Lack of skills and employment opportunities thus result of Extreme unemployment
- The inflation which continues to rise in generally
- The skills in managing business operations are very low.
- Limited Investment banks, loans and compatible business.
- The absence of the role of the central government (Puntland) and the international organizations in strengthening and helping the economy.
- The hesitancy of the donors in the provision of projects useful for the economy.

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

District council have been implemented a lot of projects to enhance livelihood status of the district community.

- Most of Data were collected by the District departments.
- District has integrated Natural Resource Management Plan.
- Better assessment should undertake regarding the district demographic data (population, birth and death rate etc.

3. Results of Community Consultation.

The consultation process was carried out Gardo District council with support of facilitators hired by MOI, and the LG's planning Department was also led by the process of this task with technical support from the district consultants and MOI team, and consulted with communities of 21 villages in Gardo District, where 8 of 21 are inside of the city while 13 are outside or remote villages, on the other hand staffs in the executive branch of the district have played a vital role in compiling the information in this document, similarly this document is very important for the development of Gardo district, and it is also a direct representation of the needs and priorities of Gardo population through Participatory integrated community Development tool named PICD.

The implementation of programmes and projects for fulfilling the development requirements, need cooperation between the different stakeholders including the communities, district administration, sector ministries, and local organizations, international and UN agencies.

There is no doubt that if there is a hard work, transparency and accountability then it will be easy to achieve the objectives stated in this document.

3.1.2. Community needs and Challenges.

During community consultation, village communities have mentioned challenges that delay their development, most villages shared common problems related to health and education security, water and economic development, Overall problems of the district are as follows:

- Water and sanitation: most communities suffer from water shortage, recurrent drought, unclean water from unprotected sources (barkets) causes diseases like diarrhea in some villages while some other villages have less access water – women and children are severely burdened in taking water in their hands from far distance. In urban areas, many residents do not have Pipeline water supply and always rely on water tanker sourced from boreholes and its very expensive while compare to water from taps. Most of rural villages are complaining lack enough latrines and proper garbage collection points,

- Poor condition of rough roads hinders trade and economic development in most villages in the city and some villages feel isolated and their product can't take to markets due to the lack of proper roads, also roads between or links rural villages and to Gardo town are flooded and muddy during the rainy season therefore cannot be used, residents in some village are not able to reach main markets in the town and there is no small markets in their villages, also most villages do not have access to public places to discuss their issue, and also young people in most villages do not have space to play and spend time and energy during the leisure time.
- Inadequate education service: children in some rural villages have no primary school, in certain villages, children have the school but they need feeding centers, Lacks of skilled teachers and equipment is another major problem felt by many villagers in rural areas. Some communities faced classroom shortage or lack of intermediate level, while children finished lower primary/intermediate schools do not get opportunity to join secondary education since their families are poor.
- Inadequate basic health service: most villagers are exposed to various diseases, some established health posts have been closed by lack of medicine and health professional staff particularly remote villages, also there are no emergency health care or first aid in the villages and the rural areas and the Large number of Gardo residents seek medical help from other distant towns and spend beyond their means.
- Weak of economy and unemployment are huge in the rural villages in the district and trade activities are constrained by lack of capital investment, household income in all villages is very low, some villagers living in populated areas have an opportunity to trade but limited capital access prevents to encourage their initiative.
- Animal health problem: animal diseases are prominent factor for villages in remote areas, pastoral families who used to be rich in recent years have now become poor because they lost their animals due to animal diseases, in addition, lack of enough veterinary medicine, doctors or equipment, and Persistent droughts may result in environmental disaster.

- Environment deterioration: environmental degradation for rural area mainly causes expansion of the existing gullies and the formation of new ones in the grazing land, lack of environmental awareness and desert prevention programme for the nomadic people in addition individuals in the communities whose their livelihood or daily income depend on activity that adversely affects environment like charcoal burning, cutting trees for fencing grass fields, improper disposal of plastic bags, rubbish and other similar desertification activities.
- Security problems: in Gardo district has just only one police station in center of the town so the major problems related to the security are, lack of sub police stations in the district inside or outside villages, lack of community and police partnership to enhance safety and enhance crimes, lack of security lights in the streets to reduce security incidents and to prevent night crimes.

4. National Requirements and Priorities.

As the PPPFM 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. This DDF has identified priorities, envisioned objectives, and proposes intervention points so that the district priorities aligned with the national priorities in the sector ministries, the ministry of Interior, Local Government and Champion office-initiated advocacy and discussions with sector ministries to make the implementation process of decentralization policy in service delivery that was recently happened in puntland particularly JPLG target district including Qardho District.

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 (By Sector).

Water and Sanitation.

- Digging deeper boreholes in the town and its rural villages
- Finding clean and cheap water
- Rehabilitation/repairing broken down boreholes and water catchments (barkets).
- Establishing new water points in the of the town
- Increasing the volume of the current water tanks.
- Extension water pipeline system in the town and installation water pipeline system in some remote villages those have exist borehole.
- Increasing the staff, the garbage transport
- Building latrines in some rural villages and IDP s
- Implementing sanitation awareness campaign for both district residents and IDPs.

Infrastructure.

- Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing markets and building new central market with all the necessary services
- Construct new roads and Rehabilitation of the existing roads and opening closing roads.

- Improving Gardo town planning with the cooperation of the central government, donors, international agencies and town planning specialized organizations
- Establishing a system to classify governments from civilian settlements also
Enforcing tree plantation programmes inside the town.

Education.

- Providing school teachers with enough salaries and trainings
- There is a need for uniform school curriculum
- Formation of vocational training centres.
- In order to decrease the rate of illiteracy there is a need to establish adult learnings programs.
- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing primary schools.
- Forming mobile schools
- Setting up strategies and policies that guarantee the accessibility of primary education to IDPs and poor children
- Increasing the rate of current school enrolment, which is low particularly rural communities and the reason is that people cannot afford the school fees or do not understand the benefits of education
- Finding qualified teachers for the schools in outside villages of Gardo town

Health

- Ensuring the availability of health infrastructure
- Rehabilitation and expansion for existing health posts and construct new health posts to increase the health services.
- Access to healthcare and medical supplies
- Provision enough trainings to the health workers and keep it constant for community health promotion programs.

Economic Development.

- Creating an environment which is suitable and conducive to projects that generate more income and reduce poverty
- Ensuring the availability of road access, investment and reliable markets for local products.

- Initiate Local economic development programs to increase income level, reduce poverty and unemployment rate.
- Banning the prejudice and segregation of the poor

Livestock,

- Finding veterinary medicine and doctors
- Establishing veterinary institutes.
- Establishing restocking programs
- Finding reliable export market for the livestock.

Environment and Agriculture

- Preventing desertification activities such as the gullies formation,
- Burning trees and the formation of new settlements
- Banning privately owned grass fields
- Raising awareness for environmental education and supporting the environmentalist agencies and groups
- Controlling of urbanization (rural – urban mitigation)
- Adaptation for implementation of environmental policy.
- Encouraging farmers for providing farming tools and quality seeds.
- Ensuring the availability of farming medical supplies, water, investment and reliable markets for their products.

Security and Justice

- Rehabilitating the existing police stations and building new stations at village level
- Increasing the police force, quality and their equipment
- Enforcing law and order
- Improving justice system
- Promoting the knowledge and skills of the prison guards
- Establishing community and police partnership programs.
- Installation of streets solar panel.

Pairwise ranking matrix is given below.

Water and sanitation								
Infrastructure	Water and Sanitation							
Education	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation						
Health	heath	Water and Sanitation	Water and Sanitation					
Economic Development	Health	Education	infrastructure	Water and Sanitation				
Security	Education	Health	Environment	infrastructure	Livestock			
Environment	Health	education	Infrastructure	Water & sanitation	infrastructure	infrastructure	infrastructure	
Livestock	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure	Education	Health	Economic Development	Security	Environment	Livestock

Priorities and No. of Times Chosen.

Priority Area	Number of times chosen as top priority.
Water and sanitation	11 time as top.
Infrastructure	4 time as top.
Education	3 times as top.
Health	2 times as top.
Economic Development	5 times as second rank top.
Livestock	4 times as second tank top
Environment & Agriculture	3 times as top rank in the third rank.
Security	1 time as top rank the third rank.

Priorities Ranking.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Priorities	Water and sanitation	Infrastructure	Education	Health	Economic Development	Security	Environment	Livestock

2 District Vision, Objectives and Main areas of Intervention.

6.1.1. District Vision.

“a beautiful city with all essential community services, functioning infrastructure, good Governance and Local economic growth”

6.1.2. The objectives.

Objectives of the District Development Framework.

1. Water and Sanitation:

- After execution of the planned priorities and prioritized community action plans in the district, about 85% of Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quantity and quality within hours to avoid the spread of water contamination diseases by 2018 – 2022.
- After execution of the planning community priorities, its expected that 85% of Gardo resident will have access to garbage collection points, land Phil and accessible latrines within minute travel and extend and rehabilitate the existing of garbage collection points to prevent easy spread communicable disease, by 2018 – 2022.

2. Infrastructure:

- By 2022, 65% of the roads will be maintained and repaired within the city and construct new ones that used by the city residents and enhance the movement of the people, growth of the town and increase of economic livelihood through growth of the bussiness in the road sides.
- That the 70% of Gardo community will get community centers to enable communities to have opportunity together and disscuss communal affairs and intrests by 2022.

- That the Gardo community will have fully equipped play grounds such as football, volleyball, basketball and also youth resource center in order to reduce youth gang's activities from 65% to 20% by 2022.
- About 35% of poor families of Gardo district particularly displaced people of droughts affected who lost their animals will get permanent shelters by 2022.

3. Education:

- That the 88% Gardo community will be enrolled in primary schools with qualified teachers and complete education equipment and that majority of the population have access to adult and TVET learning centers to reduce illiteracy and also establishing significant vocational training centers by 2022.

4. Health:

- In Gardo district, about 80% residents should receive health facilities with qualified staff/Doctors and enough medical supplies and equipment within one hour travel or access by 2022.

5. Economic Development:

- About 85% of Gardo population will be able to get modern and clean markets offering better services and very near to the communities and buy different sorts of products such as vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, fish, etc within half hours (20 minutes) traveling by 2018 – 2022.
- At least 40% of Gardo Poor families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihoods and income through loan schemes, grants, innovations and entrepreneurship support.

6. Livestock:

- By 2022, husbandry of animals and drug supplies to the pastoralists improve up to 50%, by providing drugs and better health centers for the application of veterinary center and doctors in Gardo district.

7. Environment and Agriculture:

By 2022, Gardo district people and authorities to be able to protect the environment and the livestock the following should be prevented burning trees for charcoal, gullies,

floods and the creation of new settlements in the grazing area, by at least improve 70% of the environment and its surroundings also also rehabilitate the existing farmers and assist others to establish new farms to upgrade district food &vegetable production from 20% to 35%, from 35%.

8. Security:

- Gardo population to be able to have increased security and stability by 87% by building new police stations, police posts, installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police administrations, awareness rising. by 2022.
- Installation of street solar panels in the villages within and outside of the district at least by 30% by 2022.

6.1.3. THE INTERVENTIONS.

- To make enough clean water to the community with affordable prices water kiosks and pipe line systems should be implement in the villages of: Xabaal reer and Carmo. also, water reservoirs in the villages of Libow, Jedad, Gerihel, Higlo, Misir, Dhaxan, Upper canbar, guud cad, and shire should be rehabilitated,
- New Boreholes will also be digging in the villages of Gerihel, Guud cad, Kubo and Yaka, as well as to rehabilitate existing borehole in Jedad village and to install solar panels.
- To improve the sanitation in the district for the coming five years garbage collection points and latrines should be established in the villages of Xabaalreer, Gacan libow, Guudcad, Higlo, dhaxan, and shimbiraale, Shire and also purchasing two loader garbage trucks.
- In order to make easily transportation of goods and services to the market with in minimum time for the next five years, roads should be made in the coming five years in the villages of: Xabaal reer, Carmo, and jeadad, similarly roads in the town should be construct new roads and also blocked roads should be opened and as well as rehabilitated old ones.
- Also making Tarmac for the roads in the villages of:Xorgoble, lower hingood, Wadajir, lower Qoryacad , Slaaxudiin, calanley, East Africa University street, Boobe stadium, Upper Kubo, iftin, East road intersections, Lower Kaambo , Xingood, and also making extention of

alraxma sections, Shimbiraale, Kubo, Kaambo, and Upper Xingood tarmac roads, as well as rehabilitate destroyed section of main tarmac road and other village roads in the city.

- make possible for the community to get a place to meet and discuss their issues, for the next five years communities will be built in the villages of Gacan libaax, lower and Upper hingood, Wadajir, Horgoble, Qoryacad, Kaambo, Libaaxar, Kubo, Xabaal reer, Libaaxar ,Adinsoone, Gerihel, Libow, Higlo Carmo, Misir, Dhaxan, and shire villages.
- To integrate youth groups by constructing youth entertainment center in the villages of Gacanlibaax, Qoryacad, and Upper xingood, two play grounds in the east and west of the city, and also old stadium will be rehabilitated, at the same time to be constructed three youth training centers and promote existing ones, also to improve reading and learning sessions should be constructed public library with enough equipment and convenient environment.
- New shelters and housing for poor families including IDPs should be built in the villages of: Shimbiraale, jidad and Gerihel, Libow, Upper canbaar, Guudcad, Yaka, and Shire.
- To develop the primary education for the next five years, primary schools should be built in the villages of: Misir, Jedad, and Gacanlibax with enough equipment/ facilities and adequate teachers, also provide teacher deployment and provision educational facilities in the villages of Upper canbaar, Kubo and Libaaxar villages, and rehabilitate and extend existing primary schools in the villages of Xabaal reer, Gerihel, Dhaxan and Guudcad, Intermediate schools should also be built in the villages of Shire and Yaka, as well as to combat illiteracy, TVET Education programs should be implemented in the villages of: Qoryacad, wadjir, Lower Xingood, Upper Xingood, and Kaambo village.
- In order to develop health services for the next five years health posts with skilled and qualified staff, enough equipment and medical supplies should be construct in the villages of: Gerihel, Carmo, Waajir, Kubo, Kaambo and Misir village, and the health posts in the villages of : Jedad, Libow, Upper canbaar , Guudcad and Shire village should be rehabilitate and expand and also from health post to MCH for existing health post in the Yaka village.

- In order to improve sanitation and promote businesses modern and clean markets where commodities such as meat, milk, fruits and Vegetables and other products are sold will be implemented in the Villages of Yaka, Lower xingood and Upper Hingood.
- In order to improve quality and hygiene of meet, modern slaughter house should be implement in the villages of Upper xingood, Kaamo and also existing one should be rehabilitated.
- To reduce poverty, employment creation through micro finance should be implemented in the villages of Gacan libaax, Kubo, Qoryacad, Wadajir, Kaambo, Shimbiraale, Upper and Lower Xingood, Gerihel, Jidad, shire, Xabaalreer, Libow, Libaaxar, Dhaxan, Guudcad, Higo, Carmo, Misir, and upper canbaar, these projects will include the provision of loans, skill training, and cash donations.
- To protect livestock, veterinary service Center should be construct in the villages of Xabaal reer and yaka, and also livestock decease treatment campaign should be implement to provide free vet services in the villages of: Libaaxar, Adinsone, Jedad, Libow, Gerihel, Higlo, upper canbaar, Carmo, Dhaxan, and Guudcad, as well as to make restocking for the families who lost their animal due to the animal decease and persistent droughts.
- To protect the environment and to reduce deforestation and an environmental degradations, an environmental conservation programme should be implemented such as Gully erosions: in the villages of Xabaal reer, Gerihel, Adisone, Jedad, Higlo, Carmo, Guudcad, Qoryacad, Kubo, Yaka, and Shimbiraale, also implemented water diversion in the villages of Qoryacad, Lower xingood, Jedad, and Shinbiraale, as well as tree plantation by the whole village in the district and also introducing alternatives for charcoal burring should be promoted.
- To prevent gang activities and mobile thefts, the LG should establish street lighting particularly black areas and road sides for whole village in the district including rural villages.
- To prevent fire outbreak LG should be purchased fire fighting vehicles and to be setup fire brigade's unit or section under public work department.

- To make enough electricity availability, installation of solar panels should be implement in the villages of: Kubo, Yaka, Guudcad, jidad Shimbiraale, Xorgoble, upper Xingood, Lower Xingood, Qoryacad, Kaambo, Gacanlibax, Xabaal reer, Libaaxar, Upper Canbaar, Shire, Libow, Gerihel, Dhaxa, Misir, Carmo, Higlo, and Adinsoone village.
- To prevent crimes, new police stations should be construct in the villages of Jedad, Carmo, Dhaxan, Yaka, Qoryacad, Kaambo, Gacanlibaax, Upper xingood, and Shimbiraale, as well as establish the community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes especially in villages of Kambo, shimbirale, habaalreer, Shire, Yaka, Gudacad, Qoryacad, Xingood, Wadajir, Xorgoble, Jedad, and Dhaxan village.

3 Targets and Indicators (DDF Monitoring Matrix).

DDF Objectives (2018-20122)	Baseline	Indicators	Annual Targets	Means of Verification	Responsibility for data collection and update
<p>Objective 1.</p> <p>After execution of the planned priorities and prioritized community action plans in the district, about 85% of Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quantity and quality within hours to avoid the spread of water contamination diseases by 2018 – 2022.</p> <p>After execution of the planning community priorities, it's expected that 85% of Gardo resident will have access to garbage collection points, land Phil and accessible latrines within minute travel and extend and rehabilitate the existing of garbage collection points to prevent easy spread communicable disease, by 2018 – 2022.</p>	<p>40% of the population of Gardo has access to get save drinking water and waste collection management systems.</p>	<p>60% of Gardo population will have adequate save drinking water Digging New landfill of garbage collection and purchasing two garbage trucks and 70 latrines to be built in the remote villages. and improved waste management for the coming five year,</p>	<p>Increase 12% Water and sanitation access each year for five years, and increase 14% latrines access for each year.</p>	<p>Maps, satellite images showing improved garbage collection points, sufficient available of clean water and latrines.</p>	<p>Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department</p>
<p>Objective 2. About 65% of the roads will be maintained and repaired within the city and construct new ones that used by the city residents and enhance the movement of the people, growth of the town and increase of economic livelihood through growth of the bussiness in the road sides by 2022. That the 70% of Gardo community will get community centers to enable communities to have opportunity</p>	<p>35% of population have access to improved roads.</p> <p>20% of community have access community centres.</p> <p>10% of the youth have access play grounds near to</p>	<p>10 roads to be improved as tarmac and 15 new roads to improve as a feeder.</p> <p>8 community centes to be built to promote community</p>	<p>Increase 2% of road accessibilities each year, and Increase 3% for community centres by each year.</p>	<p>Maps, satellite images showing improved roads.</p> <p>User surveys on purpose of road usage.</p>	<p>Department of Public Works provides information to Department of Planning about road improvements in the district.</p>

<p>together and discuss communal affairs and interests by 2022.</p> <p>That the gardo community will have fully equipped play grounds such as football, volleyball, basketball and also youth resource center in order to reduce youth gang's activities from 65% to 20% by 2022.</p> <p>About 35% of poor families of gardo district particularly displaced people of droughts affected who lost their animals will get permanent shelters by 2022.</p>	<p>their areas.</p>	<p>meetings.</p> <p>New play grounds to be built on to improve youth accessibility from 10% to 30%.</p>	<p>Increase 4% play grounds for each year.</p>		
<p>Objective 3.</p> <p>That the 88% Gardo community will be enrolled in primary schools with qualified teachers and complete education equipment and that majority of the population have access to adult and TVET learning to reduce illiteracy and also establishing significant vocational training centers by 2022.</p>	<p>60% Gardo population have access of primary school</p>	<p>Improve awareness rising of school age children to increase number of enrolment from 60% to 88%</p> <p>20% of school age enrolment will be increased</p>	<p>Increase enrolment of school age children 5% each year</p>	<p>Enrolment statistics</p>	<p>Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating</p>
<p>Objective 4. In Gardo district, about 80% residents should receive health facilities with qualified</p>	<p>50% Gardo population have access of health</p>	<p>35% of people accessing health centres</p>	<p>Increase health access by 5% each</p>	<p>User survey/questionnaires at health centres</p>	<p>Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to</p>

<p>staff/Doctors and enough medical supplies and equipment with in one hour travel or access by 2022.</p>	<p>facilities</p>	<p>within 2: hrs travel. 10th health posts to be construct and rehabilitate and extend at least two for existing in the district</p>	<p>year for 5 years</p>		<p>Planning Department for updating</p>
<p>Objective 5. About 85% of Gardo population will be able to get modern and clean markets offering better services and very near to the communities and buy different sorts of products such as vegetables, fruits,milk meat, fish, etc within half hours (20 minutes) trvaveling by 2018 – 2022.</p> <p>At least 40% of Gardo Poor families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihoods and income thought loan schemes, grants, innovations and entrepreneurship support.</p>	<p>40% of Gardo population have access to the markets.</p> <p>Less than 3% of Gardo poor families have</p>	<p>Modern clean markets to be construct that the community to access market form 40% to 70%.</p> <p>At least 500 house hold</p>	<p>Increased 6% market access for each year.</p> <p>Increase 130 families established</p>	<p>Survey/questionnaires for measuring local economic.</p> <p>survey/questionnaires for measuring the poverty level</p>	<p>Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating</p> <p>Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating</p>

	access to cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihood.	received skills training and 150 house hold given cash grants to start small business to promote their daily income.	new small businesses for each year for the coming five year		
Objective 6: By 2022, husbandry of animals and drug suppliers to the pastorals improve up to 50%, by providing drugs and better health centers for the application of veterinary center and doctors in Gardo district.	40% of livestock access vet medicine.	Establish three livestock medical centres in rural villages,	Increase 8% availability of livestock health service	Maps, satellite images showing improved an environment.	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating
Objective 7. Gardo population to be able to have increased security and stability by 87% by building new police stations, police posts, installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police	45% of gardo population will have access security and stability by establishing new police centres,	2 police stations to be construct east and west of the city and rehabilitate new old parties of existing ones and also	Increase 9% of accessibility security stability and promoting of justice	Maps, satellite images showing improved police stations. survey/questionnaires for assessing impact of integrated	Objective 7. Gardo population to be able to have increased security and stability by 87% by building new police stations, police posts, installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and

<p>administrations, awareness rising. by 2022. Installation of street solar panels in the villages within and outside of the district at least by 30% by 2022.</p>		<p>establishing new ones for the village of yaka, Jedad, Dhaxan and habaal reer.</p> <p>Community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes for the district and also has a functioning court having professional judges and safe data storage to promote safety and security of the community.</p>		<p>community and police administrations</p>	<p>posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police administrations, awareness rising. by 2022. Installation of street solar panels in the villages within and outside of the district at least by 30% by 2022.</p>
<p>Objective 7. Gardo population to be able to have increased security and stability by 87% by building new police stations, police posts, installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and</p>	<p>45% of gardo population will have access security and stability by establishing new</p>	<p>2 police stations to be construct east and west of the city and rehabilitate</p>	<p>Increase 9% of accessibility security stability and promoting of justice</p>	<p>Maps, satellite images showing improved police stations.</p>	<p>Objective 7. Gardo population to be able to have increased security and stability by 87% by building new police stations, police posts,</p>

<p>posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police administrations, awareness rising. by 2022.</p> <p>Installation of street solar panels in the villages within and outside of the district at least by 30% by 2022.</p>	<p>police centres,</p>	<p>new old parties of existing ones and also establishing new ones for the village of yaka, Jedad,Dhaxan and habaal reer.</p> <p>Community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes for the district and also has a functioning court having professional judges and safe data storage to promote safety and security of the community.</p>		<p>survey/questionnaires for assessing impact of integrated community and police administrations</p>	<p>installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police administrations, awareness rising. by 2022.</p> <p>Installation of street solar panels in the villages within and outside of the district at least by 30% by 2022.</p>
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1. Annexes.

i. Investment Plans.

Sectors	No. of project	Project name	Project location	Activities <i>List the main activities</i>	No. of beneficiaries	Project cost estimate	Relevance to village <i>Describe how the project will benefit people and why it is important</i>	Expected environmental or social impact <i>Describe and assess whether it has positive or negative impact, and whether it may lead to conflict</i>
Water & sanitation	1.	Water	Adizone	To rehabilitate five barked in the village by making fence and cover the coming five yrs	All community both urban and Rural.	20,000	The sanitation of the water will be improved	People will not immigrate to other villages during drought season and environment will be save if

								trees used for barked fence is stopped.
2.	Water	Armo	Construction of water five barked in the village by making fence and cover the coming five yrs	All community and animals			The sanitation of the water will be improved	People will not immigrate to other villages during drought season and environment will be save if trees used for barked fence is stopped.
3.	Water	Gacan lib aax	Construction of water tank, and make water installation system	All village community	60,000		Village is suffering water shortage especially during dry time, so they want to have water tank to pour water to use it when the borehole become busy.	Increase individual hygiene. There may be mosquitoes which can cause malaria
4.	Water	<i>Dhahan</i>	To rehabilitate the three existing dam by giving fence and	300 Families	18,000		The risk involved child and animal to inter the water will be reduced	There is no any expected negative impact on

				deepening			and sanitation will be improved	social and environment
5.	Water	<i>Dhaxan</i>	To rehabilitate 6 barked to construct 2 big barked in new areas near the village to the coming five yrs	86families and their animals			To get enough water to community and animals	No forget the problems caused without water
6.	Water	<i>Gerihel</i>	We want to rehabilitate the existing water dam in the village by giving fence protecting animal and other waste to get clean water to the coming five yrs	800 urban and rural families			People will get enough water which will enable long lasting settlement and existence of life	The negative impact will be if not mänge suitable
7.	Sanitation garbage points	Misir	To construct 20 toilets which all the community will use together, to dig 3 rubbish holes to collect and burn the rubbish to coming five yrs	400 families	\$ 23000		The community will get toilets and the environment also the rubbish will be burnt and collect into rubbish holes	To reduce the dirty used to follow rains floats at raining time and caused outbreak of spreading diseases

	8.	water	Guudcad	To rehabilitate 15 underground water tanks to the coming three yrs	480		To get enough water to every body	No negative impact
	9.	Water	Jidad	To rehabilitate the existing water reservoir in the district by giving fence and cover	480 families		We expect to reduce risk of children and animal interring the water reservoir and improve the sanitation of water	We are no expecting any social or environment impact
	10.	Water	Kubo	To dug water 1 boreholes to get enough water to the community to the coming five yrs	900persons	160,000	To get enough and clean water	To reduce the neediness of the water
	11.	Water	Libaahar	To rehabilitate the existing water reservoir in the district by giving fence and cover	480 families	20,000	We expect to reduce risk of children and animal interring the water reservoir and improve the sanitation of water	We are no expecting any social or environment impact

	12.	Water	Libow	We want to divert or redirect the water flood to grass land instead of settlement (flood management system)	80 house holds	11,000	The village will be safe from flood and diverted water will go to grassing area where nomadic will benefit for feeding their animals	No. negative impact
	13.	water	Town	To dug water 2 boreholes to get enough water to the community to the coming five yrs	2,000 house hold	120,000	To dug water 1 boreholes to get enough water to the community to the coming five yrs	To reduce the neediness of the water
	14.	Water	Libow	To rehabilitate the 6 existing water Barkets by giving fence and cover	80 families	15,000	We expect to reduce risk of children and animal interring the water reservoir and improve the sanitation of water	We are no expecting any social or environment impact
	15.	Water	Adizone	Purchase water machine, water pipes and complete the water	1200		Currently there is water shortage the water pipe inside borehole destroyed, and	Social and environment al impact is positive No conflict

				reservoirs			machine is not working well and needs to be changed	
16.	Water	Habaal reer	To establish kiosks and pipeline system	1200HH			It will solve the existing water problem of since boreholes along 5km form the village	The positive impact of this project is to resist droughts and solve the shortage of water.
17.	Water	Carmo	To establish kiosks and pipeline system	450 HH			It will solve the existing water problem of since boreholes along 5km form the village	The positive impact of this project is to resist droughts and solve the shortage of water.
18.	Water	Shire	To rehabilitate 10 barked digging boreholes to the coming five yrs	900 persons			The village will get enough water and the shortage of water will reduce	No negative impact
19.	water	Yaka	Rehabilitation of 20 water barkets anf digging	700HH			People and animals will get enough and clean water which will	No negative impact

				boreholes in Yaka Borehole which is not functioning			cover their water neediness	
	20.	sanitation	Armo	To construct 20 toilets which all the community will use together, to dig 3 rubbish holes to collect and burn the rubbish to coming five yrs	400 families	\$ 23000	The community will get toilets and the environment also the rubbish will be burnt and collect into rubbish holes	To reduce the dirty used to follow rains floats at raining time and caused outbreak of spreading diseases
	21.	Water	Dhxan	Digging boreholes	300HH		People and animals will get enough and clean water which will cover their water neediness	No negative impact
	22.	sanitation	Armo	To construct 20 toilets which all the community will use together, to dig 3 rubbish holes to collect and burn the rubbish to coming five yrs	400 families	\$ 23000	The community will get toilets and the environment also the rubbish will be burnt and collect into rubbish holes	To reduce the dirty used to follow rains floats at raining time and caused outbreak of spreading diseases

	23.	sanitation	Libaahar	To dig 2 garbage holes to collect and burn the garbage	480 Families	\$ 9000	Diseases will be reduced and the smartness of the village will appear	No impact
	24.	sanitation	Libaahar	To dig 2 garbage holes to collect and burn the garbage	480 Families	\$ 9000	Diseases will be reduced and the smartness of the village will appear	No impact
	25.	sanitation	Libaahar	To dig 2 garbage holes to collect and burn the garbage	480 Families	\$ 9000	Diseases will be reduced and the smartness of the village will appear	No impact
	26.	sanitation	Libaahar	To dig 2 garbage holes to collect and burn the rubbish to the coming five yrs	200	\$ 9000	Diseases will be reduced and the smartness of the village will appear	No impact
	27.	sanitation	Qoryacad	To excavate 2 garbage holes to keep and collect rubbish then to burn to the coming three yrs	3500 persons	\$9000	To reduce the spreading disease	The negative effect will if the rubbishes is poured in un-suitable places
	28.	sanitation	Shimbirale	To dug 2hole of rubbish way to	1200 families 6000 persons	\$ 22000	The environment will be hygienic	No negative impact

				collect and burn the garbage. To construct 15 toilets to the coming five yrs			settlement	
	29.	sanitation	Yaka		400households*5 person=2000persons	\$9000	All the communities life will remain hygienic life which will not allow to faced un-hygienic caused diseases	No negative impact
	30.	sanitation	City qardho	Digging big landfill in south of the city	60,000	80,000	Existing landfill which is created poor sanitation environmental hazards	sanitation
Infrastructure	31.	Road rehabilitation	Armo litation	We want to rehabilitate 5KM roads	7000 beneficiaries	\$120,000	Travellers and transportation cars	No impact
	32.	Road rehabilitation	Jidad	We want to rehabilitate 3 KM road which is rough and difficulty for vehicles travelling.	85,00 Families	40,000	Travellers and transportation	No impact
	33.	Making tarmac road	Calnley road	onstruct new tarmac road to improve town	700 Hh	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and	No impact

				planning and preventing diseases due to the dust			also people	
34.	Making tarmac road	Hinogood	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust,	900 Families and all district community	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	
35.	Making tarmac	Iftin road	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	750 Households	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	
36.	Making tarmac road	Upper Kubo	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	3281	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	
37.	Roads	Kaambo	To rehabilitate rough gravel in the village by filling and compacting to become smooth	500 Families and all district community	32,000	The rough roads will be filled and compacted, both people and vehicle will travel easily	No environmental impact	

	38.	Making tarmac road	Lower Kaambo	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	500 Families and all district community	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	39.	Extension wadajir sections	wadajir tarmac road	Extend remaining part of wadajir tarmac road to improve travelling for village communities	25000	130,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	40.	Making tarmac road	Slaaxudiin road	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	850 Households	120,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	41.	Making tarmac road	Horgoble	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	700 Households	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact

	42.	Making tarmac road	Lower Qoryacad	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust,	3500 Families and all district community	100,,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	43.	Making tarmac road	(Kaambo) Qasiro tarmac roud	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	700 Households	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	44.	Making tarmac Roads	Extension Kubo tarmac road	To extend tarmac for rough gravel roads in the village	30,000	120,000	The rough roads will be filled and compacted and Kubo community will have access to transport their product to other villages in the district.	No environmental impact
	45.	Roads	Habaal reer	To rehabilitate the rough roads which are connecting the village with the district town of Gardo and with	1800		This project will solve transportation problems and improve the community's commercial	No environmental impact

				other villages by filling flood made holes			movements. Its important because the community has small businesses and the main market place is far from the village.	
46.	road	Lower Hingood	We will clean, make wider, open the closed area fill the holes and make them smooth	4500			Currently the roads becomes jam the streets is too small that cars can cross each other there is some people who puts stones and made	No environmental impact
47.	rehabilitation Main tarmac road	Main tarmac road	Rehabilitation main tarmac road which are passed through center of the city and connects Gardo Bosaso, and Garowe	120,000	Whole community		Currently the road is broken and not get rehabilitation for almost 25 years	No environmental impact
48.	extension upper xingood tarmac	Upper xingood	Extend remaining part	4500	70,000		This rekmainig part will	No environment

		road		of upper xingood tarmac road			facilitated access of water points, IDPS, and university	al impact
49.	Making tarmac road	upper hingood	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust,	4500	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environment al impact	
50.	Roads	Qoryacad	To rehabilitate Feeder roads in the village by filling and compacting to become smooth,	3500 Families and all district community	100,,000	The rough roads will be filled and compacted and Kubo community will have access to transport their product to other villages in the district.	No environment al impact	
51.	Extension alraxam sections	Al raxma	Extend remaining part of alraxma tarmac road to improve travelling for village communities	25000	140,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environment al impact	
52.	Making Tarmac	Intersection of Jidka Bariga	Construct new tarmac road to	1500 Hh	80,000	This tarmac road easily travelling	No environment	

			(East road)	advance town planning and road alignments and preventing diseases due to the dust,			by vehicles	al impact
53.	Making concrete road	Shimbirale section two	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust,	3500 Families and all district community	20,000	The rough roads will be filled and compacted and Kubo community will have access to transport their product to other villages in the district.	No environmental impact	
54.	Making tarmac Road	Horgoble & kaambo	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust,	500Hh	100,,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	
55.	Gravel road	Gacanlibaax	Construct 5 new gravel roads	600HH	100,000	This road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	
56.	Gravel road	Upper xingood	Construct 4 new gravel roads	450HH	85,000	This road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact	

	57.	Gravel road	Qoryacad	Construct 56new gravel roads	700HH	120,000	This road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	No environmental impact
	58.	Community center	Armo	Construction of community center composed of 1 conference hall 2 latrine and water tank	400 Families	12,500	Community will get suitable community center to enable to arrange their meeting and discuss outstanding issue	No environmental impact
	59.	Community center	Upper Hingod	Construction of community center composed of 1 conference hall 2 latrine and water tank	600 Families	12,500	Village Community will get a community center to held their meeting and discussions	No environmental impact
	60.	Community center	Upper hingood	Construction conference hall, 1 office, 1 latrine, 1 Barked, fence, and as well as equip the center and train 1 person on community centre management.	6562 people		It gives suitable place for the community to hold their meetings, discussions for development issues and ceremonies.	No environmental impact

61.	Community center	Gacan lib aax	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall, 2 latrine, a water tank	7200			The community will get a place to meet and discuss their issues	No environmental impact
62.	Community center	Dhahan	Construction of community center composed of 1 conference hall 2 latrine and water tank	120 Families	12,500		Village Community will get a community center to held their meeting and discussions	No environmental impact
63.	Community center	Gerihel	To construct 1 conference hall 1 store and 1 toilet and fence to the coming yrs	800,Families urban and rural			Community will get centre to talk their private Issue and meet with guest also they can use to mobilize the community	No environmental impact
64.	Community center	Guudcad	To construct 1hall 1office and 1 toilet and fence to the coming yrs	480 persons			It will create community to get centre to talk their private dev. Issue and it will be very easy to mobilize the community	No environmental impact
65.	Community center	Kaampo	To improve the discussion and co-operation in	6562			We expect the whole community have hall centre	No environmental impact

				the community we will constructing community centre composes hall, 2 latrines, berket, equip office for the next 5 years.			to have good relationship and corporation.	
66.	Community center	Kubo	To construct community centre consist of 2rooms and conference hall to the coming yrs	900 persons			To community centre way to share community ideas of dev. Issue	No environmental impact
67.	Community center	Libaahar	Construction of community center composed of 1 conference hall 2 latrine and water tank	70 Families	15,500		Village Community will get a community center to held their meeting and discussions	No environmental impact
68.	Community center	Libow	To construct community centre consist of 1 room, one conference hall Two toilets and barket to the coming yrs	80 persons			community will get where they can share ideas and dev. Issue	No environmental impact
69.	Community center	Qoryacad	To construct 1hall 1office and 2 toilet and	3500 persons			Its makes high community collaboration	No environmental impact

				fence to the coming three yrs				
70.	Community center	Adizone	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall, 1 office, 1 latrine, train one person on community center management	1200			Currently no place to meet and discuss their issues this will enhance community consultation and decision making process	No environmental impact
71.	Community center	Lower Hingood	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall, 2 latrines, and water tank, as well as train one person on community center management	4500			The community doesn't have currently place to meet and discuss their issues or any other matter they may face	No environmental impact
72.	Community center	Shimbirale	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall conference, 2 latrines, water tank, and fence	1200 Families	11,000		The community doesn't have currently place to meet and discuss their issues or any other matter they may face they will get community center to play peace and	No environmental impact

							decision iniatives	
73.	Community center	Shire	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall conference , 2 latrines, water tank, and fence	All community	11,000		The community doesn't have currently place to meet and discuss their issues or any other matte they may face they will get community center to play peace and decision iniatives	No environment al impact
74.	Community center	Wadajir	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall, office, 2 latrines, fence, water tank, equip, train 2 persons on community center management	3281			Currently community don't have a place to meet and discuss there issues if there is not place to conduct trainings this will enhance community consultation and cooperation	No environment al impact
75.	Community center	Yaka	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall conference , 2 latrines, water tank, and fence	1200 Families	11,000		The community doesn't have currently place to meet and discuss their issues or any other matte they may face they will get community	No environment al impact

							center to play peace and decision initiatives	
76.	Community center	Upper Hingod	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall conference , 2 latrines, water tank, and fence	1440 Families	11,000		The community doesn't have currently place to meet and discuss their issues or any other matte they may face they will get community center to play peace and decision iniatives	No environmental impact
77.	Community center	Wadajir	Construction of basket, sport instruments, train 8 persons on basketball, 12 football players, 6 on volleyball	3281			This will introduce and enhance integrate young people each other and will made them busy for spots instead to think about some negative activities	No environmental impact
78.		kaambo	Construct Boundary wall for old district office		15,000			No environmental impact
79.	Shelter	Jedad	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000		Displaced people who lost their animals persistent	No environmental impact

							droughts	
80.	Shelter	Gerihel	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
81.	Shelter	Lobaaxar	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
82.	Shelter	Xabaalreer	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
83.	Shelter	Shire	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
84.	Shelter	Libow	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
85.	Shelter	yaka	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact	
86.	Jedad	Shelter	Construct shelter for poor	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their	No environment	

				people			animals persistent droughts	al impact
87.	Shelter	Adisoone	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	
88.	Shelter	Upper canbaar	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	
89.	Shelter	guudcad	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	
90.	Shelter	dhaxan	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	
91.	Shelter Shelter	misir	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	
92.	Shelter	carmo	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environment al impact	

	93.	Shelter	higlo	Construct shelter for poor people	150	250,000	Displaced people who lost their animals persistent droughts	No environmental impact
	94.	slaughter house	upper xingood	Construct new slaughter house	20000	150,000		No environmental impact
	95.	play grounds	gacanlibaax	Construct new play ground	300	120,000	To prevent youth gang activity	No environmental impact
Education	96.	Capacity Building	Upper hingood	Provide Training skills for 20 women on handcraft and train 10 Men on carpentry skills.	30 persons		This project will give employment to some members of the community and also gives skills. Its importance is to increase jobs and skills among the community	There is no negative impact for this project
	97.	Capacity building	Kubo	Teacher Deployment and educational facilities.	200 students		To get chance to reduce illiteracy among community	There is no negative impact for this project
	98.	Construct	Shire	Construct Intermediate	100students	\$ 9500	The children of the village will	There is no negative

				school.			get opportunities to learn join intermediate level	impact for this project
	99.	Extension and rehabilitation	Jidad	To extend & rehabilitation primary school with 2latrines and water barket.	To get space for new students	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and increase enrolment in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
	100.	TVET	Shimbiraale	Provide Training skills for 20 women on handcraft and train 10 Men on carpentry skills.	30 persons		This project will give employment to some members of the community and also gives skills. Its importance is to increase jobs and skills among the community	Education
	101.	TVET	Wadajir	Training 48 people for different skills such 6 persons on electricity, 5 men on masonry, 8 on tailoring and	48		Currently there is high level of unemployment this will less unemployment and enhance community livelihoods	Education

				give them tailor machines, 8 girls on Somali traditional arts, 3 girls on cooking, 6 persons on computer skills and 10 on shoe making.				
	102.	Training Primary school	Libow	To train 4 primary teachers and get complete syllabus and enough teachers salary	70 households*5 person=350 person	\$ 10000	The community will get beneficial education process esp. teachers	There is no negative impact for this project
	103.	Extension and rehabilitation	Jidad	To improve Quran learning we will construct 2 rooms, 2 latrines in the next 5 years.	480 Families	\$ 8000	.	There is no negative impact for this project
	104.	TVET	Kaampo	Provide training skills for 50 women such Train 10 girls	50		We expect all the women of kambo have good skills and have capacity to	There is no negative impact for this project

				on English and computer, 20 women on tailoring and give those sewing machines, 10 women on designing clothes colouring, 10 women on beauty salon.			manage themselves	
	105.	Extension	Gerihel	We want to add Two class room and rehabilitate the existing primary school and also give fence	300 children	\$ 13.000	All the community will be free from the literacy and student will get enough space to learn something	There is no negative impact for this project
	106.	TVET	Gacan lib aax	Provide different training skills for 80 persons such 20 on masonry, 20 on tailoring, 20 carpentry, 20 girls on beauty	80		Get skilled persons for different skills These people will support themselves and encourage self management	There is no negative impact for this project

				salon				
	107.	Construct	Gacan lib aax	Construction of new primary school composing of 6 rooms, 1 office, 2 latrine and water tank, as well as train 5 teachers on adult education.	7200	\$ 15000	This project will benefit the people who did not have formal education and the people who are IDPs and who come from country side	There is no negative impact for this project
	108.	Construct	Yaka	To construct intermediate school with enough equipment and qualified teachers consisting with 4 class rooms 1 office 3 latrines and water barket.	400households*5 person=2000persons	\$ 5000	Primary gradulators to join inter mediate level of education	There is no negative impact for this project
	109.	TVET	Qoryacad	To train 50 men and women for skills to the coming years	1000 persons per every year		To create work experiences and allow to guard the community from ignorance	There is no negative impact for this project

	110.	Capacity building	Libaahar	It requires teacher deployment and educational facilities,	100 students		The village children will get educational access	There is no negative impact for this project
	111.	Extension	<i>Dhaxan</i>	To extend existing primary school	To get space for new students	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and increase enrolment in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
	112.	Extension and rehabilitation	Guudcad	To extend & rehabilitate existing primary school with 2latrines and water barket.	To get space for new students	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and increase enrolment in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
	113.	Extension and rehabilitation	Shinbiraale	To extend & rehabilitate muntada primary school with 1 room 2latrines and water barket.	To get space for new students	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and increase enrolment in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
	114.	Construct library	Whole district	Construction of library center composing of 2 large hall, latrines, a	25,000 people	\$ 500,000	Gardo district community will get library with enough space and facilities	There is no negative impact for this project

				water tank, cafeteria parking facilities and offices.			which will help for knowledge improvement and students exam preparation	
	115.	rehabilitation	Habaal reer	To rehabilitation habaal reer primary school	To get space for new students	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and increase enrolment in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
	116.	C, building	Upper canbaar	Teacher deployments and educational facilities	100 children	\$ 12.000	All the community will be free from the literacy.	There is no negative impact for this project
	117.	Construct	Misir	Connstrct new primary schools	60	\$ 25,000	Getting trained and qualified teachers and reduce illiteracy among community.	There is no negative impact for this project
	118.	TVET	Lower xingood	Provide Training skills for 25 women on handcraft and train 10 Men on carpentry skills.	35persons		This project will give employment to some members of the community and also gives skills. Its importance is	There is no negative impact for this project

							to increase jobs and skills among the community	
Health	119.	Health	Armo	To construct health post consist of 2rooms one toilet and fence	400person	\$ 9000	The community will get health service especially. Mother and children	No environment al impact
	120.	Health	Misr	Construct health post by adding 3 extra rooms, and equip as well as purchase drugs, train 2 new community health workers	200hh	25,000	There is health post which is not enough for the residents the center also lacks equipments and community health workers 1 person.	No environment al impact
	121.	Health	<i>Gerihel</i>	To construct health post consist of two rooms one toilet water tank and fence to the coming five yrs	800 urban and rural families	\$ 9000	The community will get health service which was very hard to get before	No environment al impact
	122.	Health	Jidad	Extension of health centre which is one	480	\$11000	Mother and children, who will have health	No environment al impact

			room by adding 2 rooms, 2 toilets, 1 water tank and purchasing the health equipments , and bring drugs,			care and the rest community who also will have emergency aid or first aid.	
123.	Health	Kaampo	Constructing MCH that composes 4 rooms, 3 toilets, beackets or one water pool and training 2 TPA, 2 CHW, purchasing the necessary equipments like kit , drugs, food for the CHW,	6562	\$ 8500	Mother and children , who will have health care and the rest community who also will have emergency aid or first aid	No environment al impact
124.	Health	Yaka	existing health post to. convert MCH by adding two rooms and to give drug supply for the coming five yrs	400households*5 person=2000persons	\$ 11,000	All the community will get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	No environment al impact
125.	Health	Habaal reer	Rehabilitation	400 HH	9,000	community will	No

				and extension existing health post			get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	environmental impact
	126.	Health	<i>Gerihel</i>	To construct health post consist of two rooms one toilet water tank and fence to the coming five yrs	800 urban and rural families	\$ 9000	The community will get health service which was very hard to get before	No environmental impact
	127.	Health	Upper canbaar	Rehabilitation and extension existing health post	250 HH	30,000	community will get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	No environmental impact
	128.	Health	guudcad	Rehabilitation and extension existing health post	700HH	30,000	community will get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	No environmental impact
	129.	Health	Shire	Rehabilitation	1000HH	30,000	community will	No

				and extension existing health post			get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	environmental impact
	130.	Health	Camp shabeele	Rehabilitation and extension existing health centre	150 HH	30,000	community will get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	No environmental impact
	131.	Health	libow	Rehabilitation and extension existing health post	360 HH	30,000	community will get quality health facilities and enough space for outpatient and medicine	No environmental impact
Economic Developm	132.	Microfinance	Gacanlibaax	To improve livelihood activities of poor	150HH	60,000	To support small business, enhance	No Negative

ent				families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment			business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	
	133.	Microfinance	kaambo	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	180HH	100,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	134.	Microfinance	Shimbiraale	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	50HH	50,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	135.	Microfinance	Lower xingood	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses	80HH	80,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create	No Negative

				as well as women empowerment			income and job opportunities	
	136.	Microfinance	Upper xingood	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	110HH	100,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	137.	Microfinance	wadajir	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	50HH	50,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	138.	Microfinance	Qoryacad	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	120HH	120,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative

	139.	Microfinance	kubo	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	50HH	5 0,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	140.	Microfinance	rural village	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	14 rural villages Carmo, Higlo, dhaxan, misir, shure, libow, yaka, Gerihel, Jedad, Libaaxar, Adisone, Guudcad, Xabaalreer, and Upper Canbaar villages.	800,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative
	141.	Market	Upper hingood	To have a market in Hingood Village, we construct a market which composes of 1 store room, 1 Barked, 1 latrine and 3 shades for different purposes and train committee	500HH	25,000	This project will give commercial chance to the community and the customers to get their needs, same place, also Its suitable position for trade. Its very	No environment al impact

				who consist of 3 persons in the next 5 years.			important project because previously the local margents used to place their goods, road sides.	
	142.	Market	Yaka.	To have a market in yaka Village, we construct a market which composes of 1 store room, 1 Barked, 1 latrine and 3 shades for different purposes and train committee who consist of 3 persons in the next 5 years.	700HH	25,000	This project will give commercial chance to the community and the customers to get their needs, same place, also Its suitable position for trade. Its very important project because previously the local margents used to place their goods, road sides.	No environmental impact
	143.	Market	Kaambo	Extension and rehabilitation Vegetable and meat markets	Whole city	35.000		No environmental impact

Livestock.	144.	Veterinary	Armo	To to treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	16000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	145.	Veterinary	Misir	To to treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	12000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	146.	Veterinary	Dhaxan	To to treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	15000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact

	147.	Veterinary	Higlo	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	10,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	148.	Veterinar	Shire	To to treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	14,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	149.	Veterinary	Libow	To to treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	11.000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	150.	Veterinary	Yaka	To treat the animals and train 3	16,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if	No environmental impact

				veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs			faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	
	151.	Veterinary	Gerihel	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	20,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	152.	Veterinary	Jedad	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	20,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	153.	Veterinary	Liaaxa	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five	15,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact

				yrs				
	154.	Veterinary	Adisoone	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	12,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	155.	Veterinary	Guudacad	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	13,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
	156.	1. Veterinary	Xabalreer	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	20,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact

	157.	Veterinary	Upper canbaar	To treat the animals and train 3 veterinary facilitators to the coming five yrs	12,000 animals those are different types of animals		To get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	No environmental impact
Environment & Agriculture	158.	Environment protection	Upper- hingood	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by filling the holes (Erosion prevention)	600 households	25,000	The spread of gully erosion to community settlement will be stop and prevented	No environmental impact
	159.	Plantation	Gacan Libaax	Planting 2,000 trees in the main street of the village and purchasing water truck for trees watering	7200 people	20,000	The Village will become good-looking and environment will be green and protected and community will get shadow at the day time.	No environmental impact
	160.	Environment protection	Dhahan	To back fill the spreading gullies to grassing and	80 households	\$25,000	The spread of gully erosion to community	No environmental impact

				settlement area around the village (flood prevention and filling gullies caused by floods)			settlement will be stop and prevented	
161.	Environment protection	<i>Gerihel</i>	We want to construct dump water, roads used milk loaders to protect narrow roads, to protect plants and hunts to the coming five yrs	800 urban and rural families		The community will get the beauty land, plants wild hunts get safe.	No environmental impact	
162.	Environment protection	Guudcad	To mobilize the community and give awareness raising campaign of environment protection to dug 3 big holes those keeps water together to the coming	700 persons of community multipart		To remain alive the plants and wild animals in the village and seemed quite greenish land to the environment	No environmental impact	

				three yrs				
163.	Environment protection	Kubo	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by filling the holes (Erosion Prevention)	600 households	30,000	The spread of gully erosion to farms will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	No environmental impact	
164.	Environment	Jidad	To prevent and fill gullies spreading to residents and grassing areas (Flood Prevention and filling gullies)	480	21,500	We expect to reduce the erosion and the transportation be good.	No environmental impact	
165.	Tree Plantation	Kaambo	Planting 3,000 trees in the main street of the village and purchasing water truck for trees watering	7,200 people	20,000	The Village will become pleasing to the eye and environment will be green and protected and community will get shadow at the day time.	No environmental impact	
166.	Environment protection	Libaahar	We want to stop the active and	600 households	30,000	The spread of gullies erosion to	No environment	

				speeding gullies in the settlement area and grassing fields.(Flood prevention)			farms will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	al impact
167.	Environment protection	Habaal Reer	We want to stop spread of holes on the ground resulted gullies from grassing areas around the village (Community Mobilization)	200 households	35,000	The spread of gullies erosion to grassing area will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gullies erosion is stop	No environmental impact	
168.	Environment protection	Lower hingood	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by back filling the holes(Erosion prevention) and diversion water caused by floods	590 households	30,000	The spread of gully erosion to homes will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	No environmental impact	

	169.	Establishing new public garden	Public gardens	Establishing public garden	Entire people	50,000	This project will improve household income by using cash for work also prevent dusts floods effect In the city during the rainy season	No environmental impact
	170.	Environment protection	Qoryacad	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by back filling the holes (Erosion prevention)	3,500 households	30,000	The spread of gully erosion to homes will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	No environmental impact
	171.	Plantation	Qoryacad	To sprout 1500 plants in the village to the coming three yrs (Tree plantation)	3500persons		To create greenish land remained shade and good atmospheric	No environmental impact
	172.	Environment protection	Shimbirale	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by back filling	1200 households	30,000	The spread of gully erosion to homes will be stop and prevented and	No environmental impact

				the holes (Erosion prevention)			also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	
173.	Environment protection	Shire	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Erosion prevention)	900 households	25,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	No environmental impact	
174.	Bulldozer	Kubo	the village will purchase a bulldozer to protect the active gully erosion and water diversion from the farms and rehabilitation of gravel roads (purchase 1 bulldozer)	8,000 Families	30,000	the spread of gully erosion will be prevented and water flood is diverted from the farms and also road is rehabilitated	No environmental impact	
175.	Environment protection	Shinbiraale	backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area	900 households	25,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and	No environmental impact	

				and settlement (erosion prevention) and diversion of floods.			prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	
	176.	Environment	Public gardens in Gardo city	rehabilitating gardens exist in the district	Entire people	50,000	This project will improve household income by using cash for work also prevent dusts floods effect in the city during the rainy season	No environmental impact
	177.	Agriculture	KUBO	provision necessary farming tools, pesticides, quality seeds and provide farming trainings	80HH	40,000	This will enhance local food and vegetable production	No environmental impact
Security	178.	Security	Kambo, Upper-Hingood, shimbirale, Yaka, armo villages	increasing district safety with police sub-stations.	5000HH	200,000	to reduce incidents of killing theft and rape	No environmental impact

	179.	Security	Gardo community	increasing district safety with functioning court a district that has a functioning court having professional judges and safe data storage to promote safety and security of the community	20 person	20,000	Training judges, their assistants and lawyers Build capacity of prosecutors on professional prosecution	No environmental impact
	180.	Security	Kambo, Shimbirale, Hingood, Qoryacad, Xorgoble, and 12 reral villages like, jedad, Gerihel, Carmo, Dhaxan, Canbaar, Guudcad, yaka, Xabaalreer, Shire, libaaxar and yaka villages.	increasing district safety with security lights	11,000HH	500,000	A district that has security lights in The streets to Reduce security incidents and to prevent night crimes	No environmental impact.
	181.	Security	Kambo, Shimbirale,	increasing district safety	8500HH	35,000	to reduce their effects in the	No environmental impact.

			Habaalreer, jedad, Xigood, Xabaalreer and Shire villages ,	with effects of small arms & light weapons			community and to promote safety and security	
182.	Security	Gardo		increasing district safety with construction of peace and conflict resolution centre	Whole community	25,000	to recreate peace environment and to strengthen safety and security of the community	No environmental impact.
183.	Security	Xabaalrer, shimbirrale and xingood vilage		district safety regarding with peace and violence prevention curriculum	7000HH	30,000	to reduce conflict and violence	No environmental impact.
184.	Security	gardo		increasing district safety regarding with extension of police services	Whole community	40,000	to reduce incidents in the rural areas such as rape, robberies, theft, killing.	No environmental impact.
185.	Security	Gardo		Purchasing fire fighting vehicles	Whole community	60,000	Reduce the amount fire damage in the district	No environmental impact.
186.	Security	Gardo		increasing district safety	Whole community	40,000	to reduce incidents in the	No environment

				regarding with remaining parts of rehabilitation of the gardho police station			rural areas such as rape, robberies, theft, killing.	al impact.
187.	Security	Gardo	increasing district safety regarding with library	Whole people	50,000	to exhibit the arts and the cultural, history, to increase the community awareness and promote the education facilities, civilization, nationalism, peace and cultural, to reduce the insecurities and conflict	No environmental impact.	
188.	Security	Gardo	increasing district safety regarding with increasing awareness of the environmental degradation and sharing the	whole people	50,000	To establish environmental conservation and eco-system, shared the water and fodder peacefully which will reduce the	No environmental impact.	

				fodder and water peacefully			violence and conflict into the water.	
	189.	Security	Gardo	increasing district safety regarding with promoting a culture of peace through sports and youth empowerment	Whole people	30,0000	to enhance the social integration and allow the youth to be peace actors rather than violence	No environmental impact.
	190.	security	Kaambo, shire Xabaalreer, Jeda, and shimbiraale villages.	increasing district safety regarding with disposal of erw/uxo	1200HH	25,000	to increase the safety and security of the district	No environmental impact.

Key:

Implemented / operational Projects

Under Process Projects

Planned Projects

Space between sectors



II. Revenue Mobilization Action Plan.

#	Interventions	Timeframe	Responsibility	Cost Estimate	Remark
a. Business License Tax					
1	Update of Business Registration and Business Data	Q I of 2017	Gardo District.	\$ 8,000	ILO – to Support financially and technically.
2	Re-identification of Business Grades e.g. A, B, and C (BIMs) with GIZ.	Q II of 2017	Gardo District.	\$ 4,000	ILO – to Support financially and technically.
3	Improve of Billing and Collection efficiency from currently 61% to 90% in the coming two years.	Q II – Q III of 2017	Gardo District	\$ 2,000	District Tax Collectors trained and equated
4	Quarterly dialogue forums with business community, Puntland Chamber of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and other stakeholders to cultivate business license tax pay enabling polices and environment.	Through-out.	Gardo Municipality	30,000 USD	Unfunded - ILO a potential funder
b. Market Duties Tax					
1	Numbering of Small-Scale Business Owners siting places and giving them codes for identification of the place,	Q III of 2017	Gardo District.	\$ 3,000	UNCDF to support
2	Awareness Rising Campaigns for Small-Scale Business owners in Gardo district.	Throughout	Gardo District	\$ 2,000	UNCDF to Support
3	Formulation of Small-Scale Business Registration Database, since BIMs are not flexible and do not generate invoice more than one or two time a year despite Market Duties tax is a daily base tax.	Q 1 of 2018	Gardo District	\$ 40,000	UN-FUNDED.
c. Livestock Tax.					

1	Establishment of Main Livestock selling Market near the slaughtering center.	Q – I of 2018	Gardo District	\$ 50,000	UN-FUNDED.
2	Enhancement of existing Livestock selling Markets, by constructing latrines, water facilities and grass stores.	Q – IV of 2017	Gardo District	\$ 35,000	UN-FUNDED.
3	Registration of livestock selling brokers and providing them an Identification cards.	Q I of 2017	Gardo District	\$ 1,800	UNCDF to Support.
4	Conduct, Dialogue among the Livestock sellers, brokers and Buyers together with the district revenue department in order to sensitize importance of paying tax and imposing huge punishment for tax Evaders/Avoiders.	Though-Out	Gardo District	\$ 10,000	UNCDF to Support.
c. Cross-cutting including Operational Matters					
1	Outfit and identifications cards (IDs) for tax collectors + their profiling	Quarter I of 2017	Gardo Municipality	1,200 USD	UNCDF to support
2	Office equipment for revenue unit to improve its operational capacity (photocopier, scanner, desktop, printer, metal cupboard and 2 amplifiers) and Provide of office space (Room) for the revenue department.	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	13,000 USD	UNCDF to support
3	Recruitment of 4 tax collectors - currently there are few tax collectors involved in business tax, market duties and livestock tax collections.	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	3,600 USD (total annual salary)	LG Own Source
4	Procurement of vehicle for tax collectors and district police deployment (drop off and pick-up)	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	9,000 USD	Unfunded
5	Review and adoption of penalties for defaulters beyond a given period	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	3,000 USD	LG Own Source
6	Introduction of incentive pay for tax collection and administration staff and setting targets for revenue collectors.	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	31,000 USD	LG Own Source

7	UN-HABITAT to construct GIZ Room for the district which will help the district to enhance its revenue sources.				
d. Revenue Awareness Raising and Outreach					
1	Periodic revenue awareness raising campaigns using amplifiers - 2 awareness campaigns	Quarter 1 & 3 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	2,000 USD	LG Own Source
2	Dissemination of IEC awareness materials on revenue (stickers, posters, brochures, billboards and other promotional materials)	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	3,000 USD	Unfunded
3	Talk shows, audio and video messages and documentaries to sensitize taxpayers and general public	Quarter 2, 3 & 4 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	7,000 USD	Unfunded
4	6 public forums and meetings with community leaders and representatives, business community and property owners	Throughout	Gardo Municipality	12,000 USD	Unfunded
e. Proposed Capacity Building Interventions					
1	Training on LRMI operational guideline for district's revenue and finance staff	Quarter 4 of 2016	Gardo Municipality	2,000 USD	MOI and UNCDF to support
2	Induction for new tax collectors and intensive tax collection training for local government tax collectors	Quarter 1 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	1,000 USD	MOI and UNCDF to support
3	Disciplinary training and mentoring of district's police to enable them better interact with the public/taxpayers	Quarter 2 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	2,000 USD	LG Own Source
f. Accountability and Transparency Issues					
1	Public access to LG budget and expenditure/ establishment of accessible public information office and public notice boards	Quarter 2 of 2017	Gardo Municipality	7,000 USD	Unfunded
2	Quarterly public meeting and production of quarterly revenue performance reports	Throughout	Gardo Municipality	5,000 USD	LG Own Source

3	Regular engagement of internal and external audits and publication of audit reports	Throughout	Gardo Municipality	10,000 USD	MOI, MOF and UNCDF to support
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