



Qardho District Administration
Xafiiska Maamulka Deg-Qardho



Puntland State Of Somalia
Dawladda Puntland Ee Soomaaliya

GARDO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAME WORK (DDF)



Figure 1 (Gardo Logo)

Revised DDF, January 2015.

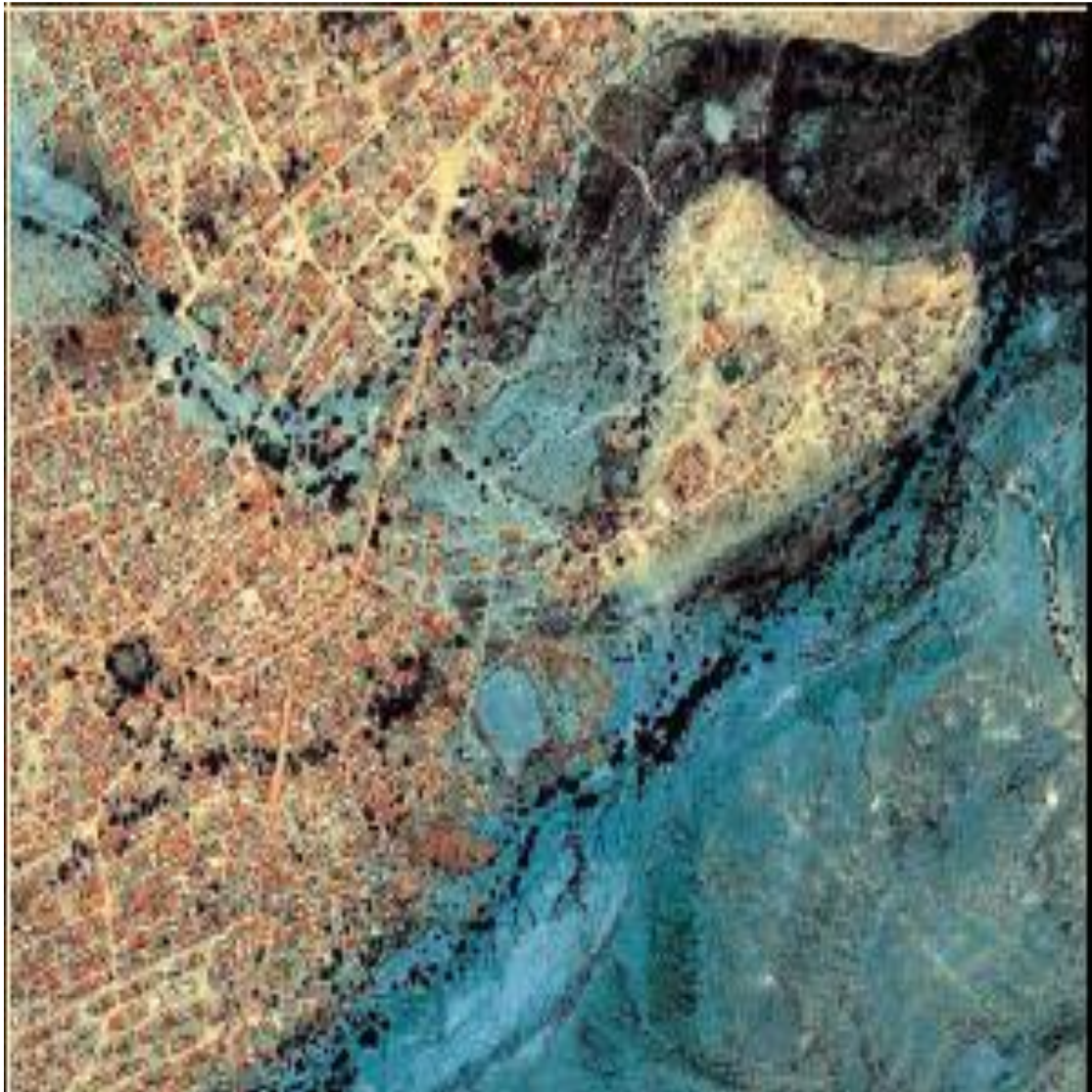


Figure 2 Gardo map

Revised DDF, January 2015.

Acknowledgements

First of all thanks to God for enabling us after we have taken PEM training the revising and updating of this document and putting the pieces together. Also special thanks go to the great contribution of all those who paid their effort and gave their time, and thanks for their commitments and contributions list can be longer, but especial thanks we also grateful to:

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- The permanent committee of the council
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We as the Gardo council are very grateful to all the above named and others we may not have mentioned their names here, we would like to say again thanks and congratulations for your effort achievements related to the updating and revising of Gardo DDF.

Acronyms

- DC, District council
- DDF, District development framework
- PC Permanent committee
- QC Qardho council
- JPLG, Joint program on local governance
- DRC, Danish refugee council
- UNICEF, United Nation Children' Fund
- UNDP, United Nation Development Program
- AAH, Action Africa Help
- MOILG&RD, Ministry of interior, local government & rural development
- DPPBP, District participatory, planning & budgeting process

- AWPB, Annual work plan and budget
- AWP, Annual work plan

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Chapter one

INTRODUCTION TO GARDO DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DDF)

I. Executive summary.

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 km² 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 C° except the months of December and January in which the temperature falls to a range of 11 – 13C°. 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 90, 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.

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 were 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 Puntland government, the donors and international agencies are all indispensable for the implementation of the DDF, the leading role of the intellectuals, prominent figures in the community and business people in this process cannot be ignored.

II. Introduction

The Ministry of Interior, with support from the UN Joint Programme for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, has developed a training series for the District Participatory Planning and Budgeting Process, which is now titled Public Expenditure Management PEM.

In the first stage, participants included Mayors, councillors, Executive secretary, heads of Departments, Village committees and sector ministers and learnt PEM Modules particularly step one planning, step two Budgeting, and step three Investment program, during the step one participants as well as learnt on how to develop a district development framework (DDF) The framework will be formulated using the development vision, priorities, and three years rolling investment plan and needs of the district over the next five years ,

During the data collection the team has fully observed the overall context of the district including the social condition and physical layout of the district although *it was difficultly to visit the whole district village due to distance between the villages and limitation of the time and resources, as well UN Habitat and UNICEF for District profile and community consultation parts of the DDF respectively was not attend during the updating and revising the DDF.*

For 2015 During revising the DDF executive secretary has nominated 8 members to collect their specific information in respect with guideline, and consists of Heads of planning, Social, and Public work Departments, instead remaining members from councils, plus District consultant who given technical support to them.

Subsequently the team had taken a meeting with each social sector there was no big challenge met by the team during this task, although district profile requires support from UN-habitat.

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.

In order to develop a complete DDF document the following consecutive steps have been taken.

- The district council, the executive secretary and members from the community met and discussed how to prepare the DDF and then agreed on the guidelines to implement the process
- Groups responsible for collecting indispensable information for the DDF were appointed, and following issues were assigned to the groups:
 1. History, geographical location, demographics characteristics, climate, natural resources, economic condition, infrastructure, existing services and general factors that affect the community.
 2. The needs and priorities through consultation with communities in the town, the villages and the pastoralists under the district, In these communities identified their needs and priorities.
 3. Defining obstacles in solving the indentified problems.
 4. Investigating and evaluating the progress of the previous plans.
 5. Developing the district development plan.
 - The district Economic Development Committee (EDC), service providers, intellectuals and members from the civil society have paid a long trip to all the villages in and around the Gardo town.

The above mentioned groups have collected information about the needs and priorities based on the results of the consultations with the communities they met.

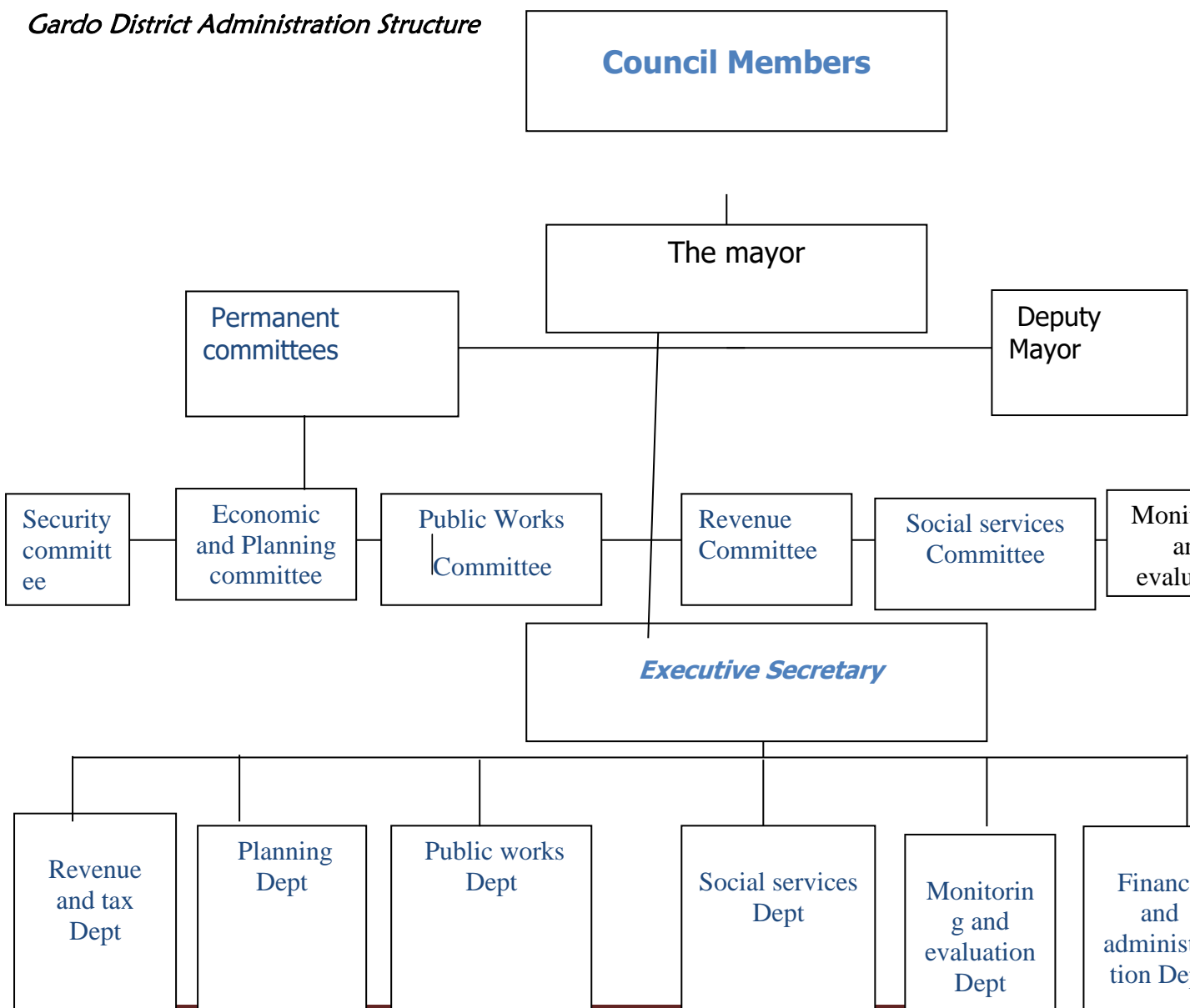
The members of Gardo district council in referring to the following:

1. Suggestions from the Economic Development Committee
2. The results from the community consultation the council have indentified the priorities of the work ahead.
 - The DC and executive departments have defined certain objectives that need to be achieved based on the five year development plan for the district.

Due to the fact that the DDF in a valuable programme to the community and a real instrument for managing the development work, The Dc have paid a lot effort in considering the views, suggestions and needs of the different sections of the community in the district.

All the dignitaries and workers who were deeply involved in developing the DDF did not meet any problems or hindrance to their work, such because a training programme has preceded the process, which also raised the awareness of the community.

Gardo District Administration Structure



Chapter two District profile



Prison



Police Station



Map of Gardo District



2.1.0. Social profile

2.1.1. Demography

The total population of the district is estimated to be 450,000 in which 90, 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.

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.

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

Population Category	Total Population	Number of households	%	% Urban	% Nomads	% Male	% Female
District inhabitants	90,000	14,167	6.3	35	65	45	55
IDPs	21,700	3110	8.86				
Seasonal	15,000	2,500	13.69				
Total	121,700	19,777	28.9				

Table 1. Population categories: Source Gardo municipality

This table shows the age groups

0 – 14 Sano years	15 – 64 Sano /years	65+ Years above	Total population
40 %	57 %	3 %	100 %

Table 2 indicates age groups: source Gardo municipality

2.1.2. Education.

The district has a total of **31** primary/ intermediate schools with **10,230** students and **305** teachers, **4** secondary schools with **3678** students and **65** teachers, and also there are **4** higher institute with **345** students and **9** teachers, **22** informal education with **490** students and **18** teachers, also there are **54** Quranic schools with **4237** students and **167** teachers, as well as one university with **463** students and **15** teachers.



Number of schools, Universities students and teachers

Schools	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of teachers	Students per teacher
Secondary	4	3678	65	56.5
Primary/Intermediate	31	10,420	305	34.5
Qoranic	54	4237	167	25.3
Informal education schools	22	490	18	27.2
Macaahid institutes	4	345	9	38.3
Universities	1	463	14	30.9

Table 3 Education: Source Education Director

Illiteracy

Adult men	Adult women
35%	65%

Table 4 Illiteracy rate: source Director of Education

% of boys and girls in the primary schools

Boys (6-15)	Girls	Registered
62%	38%	50%

Table 5 Boys and girls in the primary schools: source Education director

2.1.3. Health

The District has two functional hospitals, located in the city, one of public and the other one private, and **three** MCH in the town, and **18** 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

Types of health centers	Number	Number of workers	Available equipment
the general hospital	1	46	1 X-ray 40 beds
MCH	3	19	
Pharmacies	90	155	
Health Posts	18	56	
Laboratories	90	90	
Tuberculosis TB center	1	9	
Mental health Center	1	5	
Total		376	

Table 5 Health facilities : source Regional Health office.

2.2.0 Economic Profile.

2.2.1 Economic Sector

Most of the population in Gardo district rely on livestock, remittances, and mostly women driven small businesses inside the town for their livelihoods, there is also a limited income from frankincense and other

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

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

2.2.2. Employment and economic activities

The most important sources of income include animal products, business, remittances from the Diaspora and a limited donor funds.



Average sustainability of a business

Age of a business	Percentage
Less than 3 years	50%
3 – 5 years	26%
5 – 7 years	12%
more than 10 years	12%
	100%

Table 6 the average of a business: source Gardo municipality

- Production
- Livestock
- Business
- Franksence
- Telecommunication
- Money transfer
- INGOs & UN-agencies

Economic Opportunities and Growth in Gardo

The landscape, climate, geographical location and the God given natural resources all indicate a positive sign that Gardo can move towards economic growth.

To make this possible more effort, work plan and a united vision for the long term are required.

The opportunities that can enable the district to achieve these objectives can be summarized as follows;

1. The strategic location of the district
2. The fair climate compare to other towns in Puntland
3. Cheap labour
4. Pastoral land suitable for livestock keeping projects and treatment before exporting
5. Vast land suitable for agriculture
6. Large number of livestock, franksence and other natural resources
7. The tarmac road is also a key for the movement of goods and for the economy.
8. The seasonal boom, most people in the coast come to Gardo leaving the summer heat in the coast.
9. Business opportunities that can attract firms due to the legal facilities
10. There is an effective system for resolving conflicts in the district
11. Good governance, cooperative atmosphere among the district authorities.
12. Easy to integrate culture of Gardo community
13. There is a system of governance up to village level
14. Good relationship between the district authorities and the community, the government and the international community.

The reasons for the economic decline can be summarized as follows:

- Continuously decline of livestock products
- Lack investment
- Few business activities

- Lack of economic infrastructure
- There are no factories in the district
- Extreme unemployment
- Low revenue for the municipality considering the wide programmes and projects the district is supposed implement.
- The inflation which continues to rise in generally
- The skills in managing business operations are very low.
- Investment banks, loans and compatible business is not available.
- 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.

2.2.4. Taxation.

The taxation system in the district is also in line with the Puntland local government Law No. 7/2003 and tariffs which is stipulated by the Ministry of Interior and Local Government in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Accountant General and passed by the Local Councils

Taxation are in accordance with national roles and regulations of puntland and are collected by local and central Government.

2.2.5. Business registration.

Registration required is all businesses, NGOs, and other activities in the district the number of registered business in Gardo are 412 all the licenses that are given to the different categories are grade **A** which pay 3000,000 So.sh per year, grade **B** which pay 1800,00,000 So.sh per year, grade **C** which pay 1200,000 So.sh per year, and grade **D** which pay 900,000 So.sh per year.

2.3.0. Environmental Profile.

Gardo is located 238km south of the port town Bosaso and 215 north of the Puntland capital Garowe, as well as 850m above the sea level, also it's one of the coldest places in puntland and has such a nice weather.

2.3.1. Climate.

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.

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

Gardo has 6 main boreholes where 4 of them are in Gardo town and the 5th one is in the countryside. 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.
- Lack of systematic maintenance
- Lack of continuous borehole administration
- Topographical and geological uniqueness of the area
- There are no reliable water reserves when the water situation deteriorates
- Lack reliability in water quality due to lack of laboratories to test water quality
- Lack of proper town planning which slows the process of establishing water system in the town.

In order to implement the government policy of water development it is legalized the joint management of water resource.

This policy states that water is a national resource but it also encouraged the management and maintenance of water infrastructure by the private sector.

The distance of water pipes in the district is about 27km, the current beneficiaries of the water system are about 2500 household, which estimated to be only 18.2% considering the current water needs and the continuous growth of the district which also contributes to the *increase of water needs*.



Hodman 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.

There are 812 water reservoirs in the villages in the rural area. There are no boreholes in these areas and there are pastoral communities.

Although there is a need for water reservoirs and surface water catchments the devastating effect of these water reservoirs on the environment cannot be ignored, establishing water reservoirs also causes health and desertification problems.

Kubo village has both residential and agricultural areas but the village dwellers use shallow wells for irrigation and drinking and the quantity of the water depends on the amount of rain.

In addition to the shortage of water, there are recurrent droughts that agravate the situation, and sometimes there are emergencies to deal with the water crises, and water tracking activities to deal with these problems.

2.3.3. Soil and Vegetation

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

2.3.4. Environmental Hazards.

- ❖ Gullies erosion.
- ❖ Floods during the rain.
- ❖ Dust wind during between July – August.
- ❖ Charcoal burring

❖ Unnecessary settlement.

2.3.4. Waste management.

Gardo Municipality had given a lot to the effort of managing the Solid Waste Management and there are four small five garbage collection points in the city in different locations. There are collection containers where rubbish is gathered to be carried later.

In addition, there is one big dump site, in which most of the garbage is burned and destroyed it is 2.5 kilometres away from the city in the south, Local Government has two trucks to transport garbage from points to dump site.

2.4.0. Urban structure.

2.4.1. Urban Growth and urban Centers.

Gardo city has 5 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 four markets are village's markets and located Kaambo, Ga'anlibah, and qoryayacad and shimbiraale villages, and also city has two big super market one of them named Macruuf super market and second one named Sandheere super market both of them are located main tarmac road as well as exist four middle super markets located within the district new tarmac roads such gacan libaax and line dheere tarmac roads

2.4.2. Road Network.

As we know roads are the most important for economic development, there is scarcity of this fundamental infrastructure in Gardo.

The long tarmac road goes through the Gardo town and some of its villages and connects to other towns such as Bosaso, Garowe and Galkacayo. Also there are five tarmac road in the town and feeder and Gravel roads that facilitated the movement within the city Villages and to rural villages.

These roads some of them Gardo Municipality has rehabilitated and reconstructed with support from JPLG program.

2.4.3. Formal and informal Settlement.

2.4.3.1. Land ownership (Public and private land)

Since collapsed Somali central government most of Gardo land is private hand, except the land of exist public properties.

2.4.3.2. 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.

2.4.3.3. 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 center of the government center in managing the affairs of some of the regions, which put Gardo in a very strong position.

2.5.0. 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 council:

The executive body is lead by the mayor who is also the chair of the DC; this body consists of five departments which are;

1. The Social Affairs Department
2. Planning Department
3. The Public work Dep't
4. The revenue and tax Dep't
5. Admin & Finance Department
6. Monitoring & evaluation Dep't.

Government Agency

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

Table: 8 Government Department in Gardo District

The number of Local NGOs & CBO
Table: 9 Internal NGOs in Gardo District

Agency	Category
DRC	INGO
DDG	INGO
Save the children	INGO

*Table: 10 No. Of Local NGOs & CBO:
 source Gardo Municipality*

Category	Number
LNGOs	43
CBO	10

2.6.0. Transportation profile.

2.6.1. Public Transportation System.

There are 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.

2.6.2. Road Condition

The only main highway that crosses the centre of Gardo is tarmac, instead whole roads of the city are poor condition due to lack of proper town planning in city, although recently Local authority constructed five gravel roads and three tarmac roads others planned to construct and rehabilitated, 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.

2.6.3. Parking Facilities.

There are no Parking Facilities in the District.

2.7.0. Technical Infrastructure.

2.7.1. 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.

2.8.0. Telecommunication Network

2.8.1. Telecommunication

The telecommunication is an important infrastructure which is indispensable for the development the community needs.

There are mainly two telecommunication companies in Gardo these are:

- Golis
- Nation Link.
- Orbit
- Sometel

These companies offer modern telecommunication services such as telephone/mobile, internet etc, they

Have enabled the Gardo community to

Take advantage of the modern information technology these companies has also played a big role in the economy by offering employment opportunity and hence income to the local community.



,

3. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION RESULTS

The Gardo district council has consulted with the communities of 20 villages in Gardo district, with the support of MOI, and the local UNICEF service provider TASS, 8 of the 20 villages consulted with are inside Gardo town whereas the 12 others are outside Gardo town.

The objective of the community consultation was to find out the problems faced by the communities in these villages, their needs and priorities. So that a five year plans addressing the community priorities is developed, as well as the district council have always conducted community consultations to update and revise the DDF, but during the community consultation the concerned agencies particularly UNICEF was not attend to the process to facilitate community consultation process interms of technical or other support needed by the activities.

The results of the consultations were the identification of the problems faced by the communities and most of them are problems existed for last year and these are:

Problems identified the results of community consultation

Health

- Acute shortage of doctors, equipment and supplies
- There are no emergency health care or first aid in the villages and the rural areas
- Large number of Gardo residents seek medical help from other distant towns and spend beyond their means
- There are neither reliable health institute nor laboratories

Education

- School teachers do not receive capacity building training that are related to the subjects they teach
- There is no uniform curriculum
- Secondary school graduates do not get the opportunity to join higher institution, university or become employed
- Children outside the Gardo town have no access to primary education
- Poor and IDP children can neither afford nor access primary education

Sanitation

- There is no waste management and sanitation policy

- There is no waste management plan nor transport to cover those needs
- Current garbage collection points are not enough to cope with the current garbage level
- Lack of enough latrines in the IDP villages
- Municipality garbage collection employees are unequipped and untrained

The Environment and Livestock

- The expansion of the existing gullies and the formation of new ones in the grazing land
- Persistent droughts may result in environmental disaster
- Burning trees for fuel and cutting trees for fencing grass fields
- There is no environmental awareness and desert prevention programme for the nomadic people
- Privately owned field grass formations in the grazing area, and cutting trees for fencing the field grass
- Shortage of water in the dry season
- Decrease of livestock products
- Lack of enough veterinary medicine, doctors or equipment

Water

- General shortage of water especially during the dry season
- Rain water is wasted and floods the area due to lack of dams and water catchments
- Not all households in Gardo town have running water
- Lack of clean water in the town and there are no laboratories to test the quality of the water

Roads

- Villagers cannot take their products to the market and may have no access to the markets due to lack of roads
- Most of the roads are flooded or muddy during the rainy season and therefore cannot be used
- Some villages in Gardo town are inaccessible due to lack of roads and others have no proper roads
- There are some cracks and damages in the tarmac road that connects Gardo to Bosaso and Garowe

Markets and Community s

- Lack repairing/maintenance in the markets of the fruits, milk meat and the hawkers' markets
- Residents in some villages are unable to reach the main market in the of the town and there no small markets in their villages
- The number of market places in Gardo town are very few



Figure 3 The current largest market place

The Most important Community Needs

- The communities in Shire, Kubo, Qoryacad, Guudcad, Gerihel and Dhaxan need more latrines
- Shibraale, guudcad, Xabaal reer, Gacan Libaax, Yaka, Qoryacad, Libow, Jedad, Lower Hingood, Armo, Kaambo, shire and Libaaxar and Upper Hingood need Garpage collection points and Public toilets
- Establishing primary schools is the main concern for the villages of Dhaxan, Libaaxar, Kubo, Kaambo, Armo Jedad and Shire
- The villages of Gacan Libaax, Upper hingood, Wadajir, Lower Hingood Libaaxar, kubo, Kaambo Guudcad and Qoryacad need community s
- Finding new water reservoir and repairing the existing reservoirs in the priority of the villages of Kubo, shimbiraale, Qoryocad, Guudcad, Dhaxan, Yaka, Armo, shire, Xabaal reer and Gerihel
- Income generation projects such as grants, loans and skills are the priorities of the villages of Gacan libaax, Dhaxan, Gerihel, Jidad, Wadajir, shire, Xabaal reer, hingood hoose, Libow, Libaaxar, Jidad, Kubo, Kaambo, Guudcad iyo Qoryocad
- Communities in the villages of Wadajir, Kaambo, Armo, Jedad, Qoryacad, Libow, Yaka, Gerihel and Dhaxan need health posts and MCHs

- Communities in the villages of Gacan Libaax, UpperHingood, Lower Hingood, Wadajir Kaambo and Qoryocad need new road accesses and the rehabilitation of the existing roads
- Three plantation projects inside Gardo town is a priority, and the villages of Shimbiraale, Guudcad, Jedad, Wadajir, Qoryacad, Dhaxan, Gerihel Armo, Xabaal reer and Yaka prioritized environmental protection projects



Figure 4 Vegetables, fruits and meat market

Chapter four

National/sector goals and Priorities

Gardo district acts on the implementation of sector ministries' development objectives and priorities, specifically on community service delivery and infrastructure development such as education, health, water, energy, roads, business, peace, environment livestock and agriculture.

In order to realize that objective, during the revising of the Gardo District Development Frame Work DDF, the executive secretary, District consultant and the head of departments with the help of the ministry of interior and local governance and Rural Development MOILGRD, collected the information about the national priorities concerning district needs, to make the district priorities and national priorities more compatible, so that the district and the sector ministries can work together.

The district is also ready to follow the national policy guidelines and specifications on taxation and services such as water well, school, health post, market, community , sanitation etc.

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

GOALS OF GOOD GOVERNANCE SECTOR

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

GOALS OF SECURITY SECTOR

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

GOALS OF JUSTICE SECTOR

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

GOALS OF SOCIAL SECTOR

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

GOALS OF LIVELIHOOD SECTOR

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

GOALS OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

- enhancing air and road transportation including tarmac and feeder roads
- improving Port infrastructure and g services
- reducing water shortages and improving the quality of potable water
- introducing solar and wind energy affordable to all and environmentally friendly; and
- making available essential heavy duty equipment for maintaining basic infrastructure .

GOVERNANCE SECTOR PRIORITY

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

Security Sector Priority

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

Justice Sector Priorities

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

Social Sector Priority

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

Livelihoods Sector Priority

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

- Private sector business enabling environment promoted

Infrastructure Sector Priorities

- Improve basic airport and air navigation infrastructure throughout Puntland
- Development of Puntland civil aviation and airport policies
- Improve human Capacity
- Improve basic port infrastructure and shipping services
- International Ship and Port Security (ISPS) Development
- Maritime Safety Development
- Maritime Development
- Improve Tarmac road condition
- Construct and rehabilitate feeder roads that connect coastal towns to mainland
- Provision of heavy duty equipment
- Encourage public-private-Partnership initiative
- Rehabilitation & extension of the public transport maintenance workshops with complete equipment and training class rooms.
- Increase the number of boreholes in the rural area
- Piped water installation for 10 selected town in Puntland
- Provision of modern drilling rigs
- Introduce solar and wind energy in all Puntland to reduce the reliability of Diesel Engines

Chapter Five

4. DISTRICT PRIORITIES

Infrastructure

- Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing markets and building new central market with all the necessary services
- Rehabilitation of the existing roads and opening town 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 government s from civilian settlements
Enforcing tree plantation programmes inside the town

Health

- Ensuring the availability of health infrastructure
- To build new health posts to increase the health services

Education

- Providing school teachers with enough salaries and trainings
- There is a need for uniform school curriculum
- Formation of learning and vocational training s
- In order to decrease the rate of illiteracy there is a need to build adult learnings
- 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 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 villages outside Gardo town
- **Water and Sanitation**
- Digging deeper boreholes in the town and its villages
- Finding clean and cheap water
- Rehabilitation/repairing broken down boreholes
- Establishing new water points in the of the town
- Increasing the volume of the current water tanks



Figure 5 Sanitation and garbage collection campaign

- Increasing the number of garbage collections points
- Increasing the staff the garbage transport
- Forming garbage burning points far from the town
- Building latrines in some villages and IDP s
- Implementing sanitation awareness campaign for both district residents and IDPs
- Managing floods and stagnant water inside the town

Livestock, Environment, Franksence and Agriculture

- Preventing desertification activities such as the gullies, cutting,
- Burning trees and the formation of new settlements
- Banning privately owned grass fields
- Raising awareness and supporting the environmentalist agencies and groups
- Finding veterinary medicine and doctors
- Establishing veterinary institutes
- Finding reliable export market for the livestock
- Encouraging farmers for providing farming tools and quality seeds.
- Ensuring the availability of water, road access, medical supplies, investment and reliable markets for franksence producers

Income generation

- Making employment s and opportunities
- Creating an environment which is suitable and conducive to projects that generate more income and reduce poverty
- Banning the prejudice and segregation of the poor

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
- Installation of street lamps

pair wise ranking matrix is given below

Health							
Education	Health						
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Infrastructure					
Water & Sanitation	Health	Education	Infrastructure				
Environment	Health	Education	Infrastructure	Environment			
Income generation	Health	education	Infrastructure	Water & sanitation	Environment		
Security	Health	education	Infrastructure	Water & sanitation	Security	Income generation	
	Health	Education	Infrastructure	Water & Sanitation	Environment	Income generation	Security

Priority Area	Number of times chosen
Health	5
Education	4
Infrastructure	6
Water & sanitation	2
Environment & Livestock	2
Income generation	1
Security	1

The final step is to rank priority areas, depending on the number of times chosen.

Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Infrastructure (Roads) chosen 6 times	Health (chosen 5 times)	Education (chosen 4 times)	Water & sanitation (chosen 2 times)	Environment (chosen 2 times)	Income generation(chosen 1 time)	Security 1

Chapter Six

6. District vision, objectives and main areas of intervention

a) VISION FOR GARDO DISTRICT

To make Gardo a beautiful district with all the essential community services such as, health and sanitation, education, security, environmental conservation and functioning infrastructure.

b)THE OBJECTIVES

For the coming five years starting from the the year 2013 Gardo district has set the following target objectives for development:

1. Infrastructure

- That the 85% of Gardo population will be 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 (30 minutes) traveling by 2013 – 2017.
- By 2013 -2017, from 30% to 55% will be maintain and repair all roads in the city and construct new ones that used by the city residents, farmers and pastoralists to facilitate easy delivery and sale thier goods to the markets with in 1:00 hour.
- That the 50% of Gardo community will get community centers to enable communities to have opportunity togather and disscuss communal affairs and intrests by 2013 – 2017.
- That the gardo community will have fully equiped paly grounds such as football, volleyball, baskeyball and also youth resource center in order to reduce youth gang's activities from 45% to 20% by 2013 – 2017.
- At least 65% of Gardo residents will have access to a electricity within 24 hours by 2013 – 2017

2. Health

That the Gardo district 75% residents should receive health facilties with qualified staff and enough medical supplies and equipment with in 2:00 hours travel by 2013 – 2017.

3. Education

That the 80% 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 learning s to reduce illiteracy and also establishing vocational training centers by 2013 – 2017.

4. Water & sanitation

- That the 70% of Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quantity and quality within 24 hours to avoid the spread of water contamination by 201 – 2017.
- That the 70% of Gardo resident will have access to garbage collection points within 5 minute travel and extend and rehabilitate the existing of garbage collection points to prevent easy spread communicable disease, by 2013 – 2017.

5. Environment & Livestock, franchises and Agriculture

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 also rehabilitate the existing farmers and assist others to establish new farms to upgrade district food & vegetable production from 10% to 15%, from 35% to 75% by 2013 -2017.

6. Income Generation for Poor Families.

At least 30% of Gardo Poor families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve their livelihoods by 2013 – 2017.

7. Security

- That the Gardo population will have increased security and stability from 60% to 90% 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, by 2013 – 2017.
- Installation of street lamps from 40 to 70

C) THE INTERVENTIONS

1. 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 implemented in the villages of: Wadajir, Kaambo, Armo, Qoryacad, Libow, Gerihel, and Dhaxan. The health post in Jedad village should be expanded and the Yaka village MCH staff should be trained.

2. To develop the primary education for the next five years primary, schools should be built in the villages of: Libaaxar, shimbiraale, Kubo, Armo, Adisone, Kaambo, and Wadajir. Intermedium and quranic schools should also be built in the villages of Jidad and Shire, to combat illiteracy adult education s should be implemented in the villages of Hingood sare, Gacan Libaax, Dhaxan, and kubo
3. To make enough clean water to the community with affordable prices water reservoirs in the villages of Guudcad, Xabaal reer, and shire should be rehabilitated. Running water and water catchments should be implemented in the villages of Shimbiraale, Armo, Gacan libaax, Dhaxan and Gerihel, New Boreholes will also be digging in the town.
4. To improve the sanitation in the district for the coming five years garbage collection points will be established with trained staff in the villages of Xabaalreer, Gacan libaax, Guudcad, Yaka, Qoryacad, Libow, Jidad, Lower Hingood, Kaambo, and Upper Hingood. Latrines will also be built in the villages of shimbiraale, Shire and Armo, and also purchasing two loader trucks of garbage and two bulldozers to collect heavy garbage and digging garbage points.
5. To protect the environment and the livestock, environmental conservation programme should be implemented such as tree plantation, Gully erosions, Establishing Water dam, animal medical in the villages of Guudcad, Qoryacad, Wadajir, Jidad, Dhaxan, Armo, Shimbiraale, Xabaalreer and Yaka.
6. To make easier for the communities in the villages of Armo and Xabaalreer transporting their products to the market with minimum time and cost roads should be made in the coming five years for the these villages. In the town should be construct gravel and blocked roads should be opened and existing ones should also be rehabilitated.
7. Also making Tarmac for Ga'anlibah, upper and lower hingood, kaambo, Wadajir, Horgoble, Qoryacad, wadajir road, east roads, Kubo, hingood, and shimbiraale roads and also road links between from Mowlaca through Main market to the hotel Salaama and road links from Hotel Gufure up to masjid Al-Rahma.
8. To make enough electricity availability Kubo, Yaka, Guudcad, jidad Shimbiraale and Xabaal reer villages should get electricity services

9. 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 Shire, Kubo, Upper Hingood, Lower Hingood, Qoryocad, Guudcad, Gerihel, Dhaxan, Gacan libaax, Kubo, and the old market, Kaambo, in Wadajir village will be rehabilitated.
10. To integrate youth groups and reduce youth gang's activities by constructing four new play grounds and four youth training centers to west and east and rehabilitating old ones.
11. To reduce poverty income generation projects should be implemented in the villages of Gacan libaax, Dhaxan, Gerihel, Jidad, Wadajir, shire, Xabaalreer, Lower hingood, Libow, Libaaxar, Kubo, Kaambo, Guud cad, and Qoryacad, these project will include the provision of loans, skill training, cash donations. New shelters will built in the villages of Shimbiraale, jidad and Gerihel.
12. To make possible for the community to get a place to meet and discuss their issues, for the next five years community s will be built in the villages of Gacan libaax, Upper hingood, Wadajir, Lower Hingood, Libaaxar, Kubo, Guudcad and Qoryacad.
13. Construct new police stations east and west of the city, and rehabilitate old one and also establishing new ones for the village of yaka and habaal reer, shire, the community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes especially in villages Kambo, shimbirale, habaalreer, Shire, Yaka, Gudacad, Qoryacad, Hingood, Wadajir, horgoble jidad, Dhaxan villages.

CONCLUSION

This district development frame work is prepared after serious consultations with the different sections of the communities in Gardo district.

The consultation process was carried out with the help of TASS organization hired by UNICEF; the district received technical help from the Joint Programme for Local Governance.

The staffs in the executive branch of the district have played a vital role in compiling the information in this document. 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.

The implementation of programmes and projects for fulfilling the development requirements, need cooperation between the different parts of the community, Gardo district administration, central government, international and local organizations.

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

II. DISTRICT RESOURCE FORECASTING AND BUDGETING

Gardo district resource forecasting and budgeting is a general view which indicates the actual budgeted amount available for the development and the delivery of the community services, this enables the district to know the workplan of the selected projects, and when and how possible is the implementation of the projects. This document contains all the district revenue information and their sources, the expenditure and how and where the revenue will be spent, the district planned activities and their related costs.

It also summarises the actual revenue, planned development projects and services to make sure whether the plan includes the prioritized projects, and the expenditure for each project.

It is a table that indicates each the revenue and planned and unplanned expenditure items, and the expenses the district is free to spend in any activity they see as appropriate. Also attached to this document is the possibility of realizing all the expected revenue as indicated in the table.

Projects that can be funded during the year are included in the Annual Work Plan and Budget

With the availability of the forecasted revenue and expenditure the district will be able to implement projects that the district is capable of in the coming year.

DDF Monitoring Framework – Gardo District.

DDF Objectives (2013-2017)	Baseline	Indicators	Annual Targets	Means of Verification	Responsibility for data collection and update
Objective 1. That the Gardo district 75% residents should receive health facilities with qualified staff and enough medical supplies and equipment with in 2:00 hours travel by 2013 – 2017.	50% Gardo population have access of health facilities	Six health posts to be construct and rehabilitate and extend at least two for existing in the district 25% of people accessing health centres within 2: hrs travel.	Increase health access by 5% each year for 5 years	User survey/ questionnaires at health centres	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating
Objective 2. That the 80% 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 learning s to reduce ellitracy and also establishing vocational training centers by	60% Gardo population have access of primary school	Improve awareness rising of school age children to increase number of enrolment from 60% to 80% 20% of school age enrolment will be increased	Increase enrolment of school age children 4% each year	Enrolment statics	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating

2013 – 2017.					
Objective 3. By 2013 - 2017, from 30% to 55% will be construct, maintain and repair all roads in the city and that used by the farmers and pastoralists to facilitate easy delivery and sale thier goods to the markets with in 1:00 hour	25% of population have access to improved roads	Four roads to be improved as tarmac and six roads to improved as a gravel road. Purpose of economic development usage improved	Increase 5% of road accessibilities each year,	Maps, satellite images showing improved roads. User surveys on purpose of road usage.	Department of Public Works provides information to Department of Planning about road improvements in the district.
Objective 4. Start from 40 to 85% of Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quantity and quality within 24 hours to avoid the spread of water contamination and have access to garbage collection points within 5 minute travel and extend and rehabilitate the existing of garbage collection points to	40% of the population of Garowe has access to safe drinking water and waste collection management	Five garbage collection points to constructed and also purchasing one Bulldozer and 40 latrines to be built. Extra 40% of Garowe population will have adequate save drinking water and improved waste management for	Increase 8% Water and sanitation access 8% each year for five years	Maps, satellite images showing improved garbage collection points, sufficient available of clean and latrines.	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department

prevent easy spread communicable disease by 2013 -2017.		the coming five year,			
Objective 5. To protect the environment and the livestock the following should be prevented burning trees for chaircall , gullies, floods and the creation of new settlements in the grazing area from 35% to 75% by 2013 – 2017.	40% of livestock access vet medicine and prevented charcoal, gullies and floods effected grazing area and inside villages	Establish three livestock medical centres in rural villages, and preventing active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Erosion prevention)and Purpose to get the animals medical treatment if faced diseases like chickenpox, smallpox	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 6. From 50% to 30% of Gardo Poor families will receive cash grants to create small business to improve	20% of Gardo poor families have access to cash grants to create small business to	At least 500 house hold received skills training and 150 house hold given cash grants to start small	Decreased 4% of poverty level for each year for the coming five year	survey/questionnaires for measuring the poverty level	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for

their livelihoods by 2013 – 2017.	improve their livelihood.	business to promote their daily income. 20% of Gardo Poor families reduced poverty level.			updating
Objective 7. From 2013 to 2017, That the Gardo population will have increased security and stability from 60% to 90% by building new police stations, police posts, and rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training equipping police forces and also integrate community and lice administrations.	30% 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 ones and also establishing new ones for the village of yaka and habaal reer. Community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes for the district and also has a functioning court having	Increase 6% of accessibility security stability and promoting of justice	Maps, satellite images showing improved police stations. survey/questionnaires for assessing impact of integrated community and police administrations	Social Affairs department collect data from health centres and send to Planning Department for updating

		professional judges and safe data storage to promote safety and security of the community.			
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Annex I prioritized projects for Gardo District

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>
Education	33	1. Education	Armo	To construct primary school consist of 3 rooms 2toilets and fence to the coming five yrs	60students in the village	\$12000	To get the students in the settlements basic education needs	There is no negative impact for this project
		2. 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
		3. Education	Upper hingood	Construct adult school composing of 2 rooms, 1 latrine and water tank, equip as well as Training 2 teachers on adult education.	6562	\$ 11500	This project will benefit to decrease illiteracy level Its important for independence of individuals specially for	There is no negative impact for this project

						the elderly people		
		4. Domestic	Kubo	To construct skill training centre consist of 2rooms 1tiolet and barked to the coming five yrs	200 men and women		To get chance to cover their livelihood and essential needs	There is no negative impact for this project
		5. Kuranic School	Shire	To construct 2rooms 1tiolet, fence and barked to the coming five yrs	100students	\$ 9500	The children of the village will get opportunities to learn Holly Kuran and Islamic studies	There is no negative impact for this project
		6. Education	Shire	We want to add 3 class room and rehabilitate the existing primary school	300 children	\$ 12.000	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
		7. Training skills	Shire	To train the VC and CDC of the village management and good leader ship skills to the coming five yrs	15 VC/CDC		The VC/CDC will get implementation ability to the community action plan projects which will result good impact to the community development	There is no negative impact for this project
		8. Education	Kaampo	Construction of primary school composing of 5rooms, 4 latrines, berket, train 5 teachers, equip, advocate teacher's salaries and bring curriculum.	6562	\$ 15000 Done	We expect to reduce the illiteracy of luck of reading and writing in the kambo community and get good quality primary school; this	There is no negative impact for this project

						school will benefit especially the poor families who can't pay the high level of tuition fees in the village.	
9.	Education	Jidad	Rehabilitate of Jidad primary schools composing 3 rooms' school and Give refresh trainings for 3 teachers.	480	\$ 6000	Getting trained and qualified teachers and reduce illiteracy among community.	There is no negative impact for this project
10.	Education	Upper Hingood	To rehabilitate the school of Adult education, composing of 3 rooms, 2 toilets, water tank and fencing	1440 persons		Currently there is adult education school which are now functioning but needs some important rehabilitation	There is no negative impact for this project
11.	Education	Upper Hingood	Provide training skills to 15 persons such 5 on carpentry,5 on tailoring ,5 on making hats, 3on plumbing, 2 on electricity.	1440	\$25000	These mentioned skills lacked by the resident so this will increase availability of these skills and trained people will get income as well.	There is no negative impact for this project
12.	Education	Shimbiraale	Extension of cabdiladiif bilaal primary school	200	\$20000	education school which are now functioning but needs some important extension of new classes	There is no negative impact for this project
13.	Education	Wadajir	Training 48 people for different skills such 6 persons on electricity, 5 men on	48		Currently there is high level of unemployment this will less	There is no negative impact for this project

			masonry, 8 on tailoring and give them tailor machines, 8 girls on Somali traditional arts, 3 girls on cooking, 6 persons on computer skills and 10 on shoe making.			unemployment and enhance community livelihoods	
	14. Education	Kubo	To construct primary school consist of 4rooms 2toilets, barked, fence and trained teachers to the next five yrs	108 students	\$ 10000 Done	The students will get formal education	There is no negative impact for this project
	15. Training Primary school	Libow	To train 4primary teachers and get complete syllabus and enough teachers salary	70 house holds*5 person=350 person	\$ 10000	The community will get beneficial education process esp. teachers	There is no negative impact for this project
	16. Education	Jidad	To improve Quran learning we will construct 2rooms, 2laterns in the next 5 years.	480 Families	\$ 8000	.	There is no negative impact for this project
	17. Skills	Kaampo	Provide training skills for 50 women such Train 10 girls on English and computer, 20 women on tailoring and give those sewing machines, 10 women on designing clothes colouring, 10 women on beauty salon.	50		We expect all the women of kambo have good skills and have capacity to manage them selves	There is no negative impact for this project
	18. Education	Gerihel	We want to add Two class room and rehabilitate the existing primary school and	300 children	\$ 13.000	All the community will be free from the literacy and student will get	There is no negative impact for this project

			also give fence			enough space to learn something	
	19. Skills	Gacan lib aax	Provide different training skills for 80 persons such 20 on masonry, 20 on tailoring, 20 carpentry, 20 girls on beauty salon	80		Get skilled persons for different skills These people will support themselves and encourage self management	There is no negative impact for this project
	20. Education	Gacan lib aax	Construction of informal education school composing of 4 rooms, 1office, 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
	21. Education	Yaka	We want to add two extra class room and expand fence the existing primary school	400households*5 person=2000persons	\$ 5000	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
	22. Education	Kaampo	Extension of Madrasa by adding 1room, and 2latrines.	6562	\$ 5000	Currently villages have one room of Madrasa there is veil between girls and boys they want to get separate rooms for both.	There is no negative impact for this project
	23. Education	Shimbiraale	Construction of Madrasa composed of 2 class room and 2 toilets and one water tank.	300 House holds	\$ 12,000	Currently village have no Madrasa and if construct they will get	There is no negative impact for this project

						two separate rooms for girls and boys to learn basic education including Kuran		
		24. Training skills	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
		25. Education	Wadajir	Construction of Madrasa composed of 2 class room and 2 toilets and one water tank.	300 House holds	\$ 12,000	Currently village have no Madrasa and if construct they will get two separate rooms for girls and boys to learn basic education including Kuran	There is no negative impact for this project
		26. Education	Libaahar	To construct primary school consist of 12 rooms 2 toilets and to train 2 teachers to the coming five yrs	100 students		The village children will get educational access which was exist before	There is no negative impact for this project
		27. Adult education	Dhaxan	To construct 2rooms 1toilet and train 2qualified teachers for teaching to the coming five yrs	60 persons those did not get formal education	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy in the village	There is no negative impact for this project
		28. Education	Guudcad	To add 2 extra rooms 1 toilet and to assist the teachers to get salary to the coming three yrs	90 persons	\$ 8000	To reduce the illiteracy and produce educated generation	There is no negative impact for this project
		29. Education	Adizone	Construction of primary	270 children		Currently village has no	There is no negative

				school composing of 3 rooms, 1 office, 2 toilets, 1 water tank, equip and train 3 teachers.			school 270 children will get education if this project will be implemented	impact for this project
		30. Education	Gacan Libaax	Construction of library composing of 1 large hall, 2 latrines, a water tank, and office	25,000 people	\$ 22,500	Gardo district community will get library with enough space and facilities which will help for knowledge improvement and students exam preparation	There is no negative impact for this project
		31. Education	Dhahan	Two add 2 extra class rooms 1 toilet and to and school principle office.	Children of 120 Families	\$ 15,000	To reduce the over crowd of student and produce educated generation	There is no negative impact for this project
		32. Capacity Constructing	Habaal reer	To create skills for 25 people through training 15 men for carpenters and use of bees and 10 women for tailoring in Habaal Reer next 5yrs	25 people		This project will give skills and employment for this people and service to the community. Its important for constructing community capacity and employment.	There is no negative impact for this project

		33. Education	Habaal reer	We want to add three class room and rehabilitate the existing primary school	200 children	\$ 12.000	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
		34. Education	Habaal reer	To construct boding school which consists of 3 rooms, 1 toilet, 1 water tang And train 5 teachers accordingly	200 students	\$ 9000	Children living in the village and the surrounding nomads will have education simply. Its important because it will give education to many children whom were enable to learn particularly nomads	There is no negative impact for this project
Infrastructure	10	35. road	Upper higoood	Fill the gullies and holes of the streets and curb water stagnant and construct gravel	6562 people	20,000	The benefit of this project to supply good transportation for the community. It's important because many essential goods come from rural areas like vegetables, milk and livestock.	

		36. Road rehabilitation	Armo	We want to rehabilitate 5KM roads in the settlement those are tarmac and made straight and cut the trees to the coming five yrs	Travellers and transportation cars 7000 beneficiaries	30,000	There will be straight and easy road which will make travels easy	
		37. Making Tarmac Road	Ga'anlibah	Construction new tarmac road which are connects main tarmac road through general hospital and schools	700Hh	\$100,000	This project will solve transportation and also enhance business activities existing there	
		38. Gravel Road	Gacan Libaax	Rehabilitation of rough roads which are connecting the village to other villages in the district by filling flood made holes and compacting	700 Households	32,000	This project will solve transportation problem by getting smooth road suitable with people and network Its important because the community has small businesses and the main market place is far from the village.	
		39. Road	Jidad	We want to rehabilitate 3 KM road which is rough and difficulty for vehicles travelling.	85,000 Families	30,000	the transportation of goods will be accessible and community will able to travel other villages in the district by any means.	

		40. 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	
		41. Roads	Wadajir	Rehabilitation of the rough gravel and making the wider, clean, bug filling, water stagnant places issue traffic rules and regulations ,	3281	32,000	Currently streets are very narrow, and not enough some people put construction stones for a while this hindered smooth, there are water stagnant at the rainy season	
		42. Making tarmac road	Wadajir	Construct new tarmac road to improve town planning and preventing diseases due to the dust	3281	50,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	
		43. 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	
		44. Making tarmac road	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	
		45. Road	Horgoble	Rehabilitation of rough gravel which are connecting the village to other villages in the district by filling flood	700 Households	32,000	This project will solve transportation problem by getting smooth road suitable with people and	

			made holes and compacting			network Its important because the community has small businesses and the main market place is far from the village.	
		46. 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
		47. Making Tarmac Road	Line dheere tarmac road	Construct tarmac road links between from Mowlaca trough main market to the hotel salama	Whole people	100,000	This is only road that the most of business canters existing and also facilitating movement and transportation activities
		48. Making tarmac road	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
		49. Roads	Kubo	To rehabilitate rough gravel roads in the village by filling and compacting to become smooth	900 Families and all district community	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.

		50. Making tarmac road	Kubo road at Qoryacad	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	
		51. Roads	Habaal reer	To rehabilitate the rough roads which are connecting the village with the district town of Gardo and with other villages by filling flood made holes	1800		This project will solve transportation problems and improve the community's commercial movements. Its important because the community has small businesses and the main market place is far from the village.	
		52. 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	
		53. extension upper xingood tarmac road	Upper xingood	Extend remaining part of upper xingood tarmac road	450 0	70,000	This rekmainig part will facilitated access of water points, IDPS, and university	
		54. 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	

		55. 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.	
		56. Making tarmac	Al Raxma (Gufure road)	Construct a new tarmac road to to improve travelling for village communities	200hh	100,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles and also people	
		57. Mking Tarmac	Jidka Bariga (East road)	Construct new tarmac road to advance town planning and road alignments and preventing diseases due to the dust,	1500 Hh	80,000	This tarmac road easily travelling by vehicles	
		58. Making tarmac	Shimbirale	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.	
		59. 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	
		60. Market	Upper hingood	To have a market in Hingood Village, we construct a market which composes of 1 store room, 1	6562		This project will give commercial chance to the community and the	The advantage of this project is to improve market service and

				Barked, 1 latrine and 3 shades for different purposes and train committee who consist of 3 persons in the next 5 years.			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.	income of this community. Their my come sanitary problems caused by vegetables and other goods or this market
		61. Market	Gerihel	To construct one big constructing hall market 2toilets and water tank to coming five yrs	300 permanent families		The permanent village community will get market service access	No negative
		62. Market	Dhaxan	To construct mini-market which consist of hall to the coming five yrs	86families of dhaxan poor families		To get service instead of travelling far distance	No negative impact
		63. Market	Guudcad	To construct mini-market consist of 1 hall 2toilets and 1store `to the coming three yrs	480persons		increased community finance movements and creates work opportunities	To pour the garbage in the streets which can bring disease
		64. Market	Kubo	To construct market used to sell farm products and other community services to the coming five yrs	900person		To get easily market for shopping and easily market delivers close to community settlement	To be free from being travelling to the far distance
		65. Market	Qoryacad	To construct mini-market consist of 1 hall 2toilets and 1store `to the coming three yrs	700 households	Done	Creates financial movements and makes community to get their livelihood there	No impact
		66. Market	Shire	To construct market consist of 10*10mtr of square constructing for business, one toilet and barked to the coming five yrs	All community parts		The community will get markets for shopping which very close to the settlement	No impact
		67. Market	Kaambo	To rehabilitate existing market in the village	All community		The community will get big market that facilitates shopping activities	No impact
		68. Market	Gacan Libaax	Construction of market composing of 1 hall, 2 latrine and water tank as well as train 1 persons on market	7200		Currently the market of the city is too far according to Gacan Libah village so it's	Reduce distance Rubbish and garbage if not put the recycle bin it

			management			necessary to get market place near to the village	will spoil the environment.
	69. Market	Wadjir	Construction of market composing of 1 hall, 2 latrine and water tank as well as train 1 persons on market management	7200		Currently the market of the city is too far according to Wadjir village so it's necessary to get market place near to the village	Reduce distance Rubbish and garbage if not put the recycle bin it will spoil the environment.
	70.	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	There is no any environmental problem hazard
	71. Stadium	Lower Hingood	Rehabilitate stadium and construction of two rooms, 1 latrine , and the entrance doors as well as purchase sport equipments and kits	4500		Young people get suitable place to play and rooms to change sport kits	Enhance youth integration Reduce environment degradation because the sport points will be limited
	72. 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	There is no any environmental problem hazard
	73. 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.	All the community development workers in this village can meet once. No negative impact
	74. 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	Enhance community consultation Rubbish may spoil the environment if not well managed

		75. 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	There is no any environmental problem hazard
		76. 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 negative impact
		77. Community center	Guudcad	To construct 1 hall 1 office 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 negative
		78. Community center	Kaampo	To improve the discussion and co-operation in the community we will constructing community centre composes hall, 2 latrines, berket, equip office for the next 5 years.	6562		We expect the whole community have hall centre to have good relationship and corporation.	The expected environmental or social impact is:- the construction materiel remains or in use, all the above mentioned impacts might cause to them problems.
		79. Community center	Kubo	To construct community centre consist of 2 rooms and conference hall to the coming yrs	900 persons		To community centre way to share community ideas of dev. Issue	To forget totally the neediness of community centre
		80. 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	There is no any environmental problem hazard
		81. 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 expected negative impact at all.
		82. Community center	Jidad	To construct community centre consist of 1 room, one conference	80 persons		community will get where they can share ideas and	No expected negative

		Community center		hall Two toilets and basket to the coming yrs			dev. Issue	impact at all.
		83. Community center	Qoryacad	To construct 1hall 1office and 2 toilet and fence to the coming three yrs	3500 persons		Its makes high community collaboration	No impact
		84. 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	Social and environmental impact are positive No conflict
		85. 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 matte they may face	The garbage may spoil the village if not properly managed. It may reduce unemployment if some people will be responsible and being paid.
		86. 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 matte they may face they will get community center to play peace and decision iniatives	There is no negative for social or environment
		87. 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	There is no negative for social or environment
		88. Community center	Wadajir	Construction of community center composing of 1 hall, office, 2	3281		Currently community don't have a place to meet and	Social impact is positive Environment impact

				latrines, fence, water tank, equip, train 2 persons on community center management			discuss there issues if there is not place to conduct trainings this will enhance community consultation and cooperation	The participants of the meeting may not throw garbage in a proper place. some quarrel and conflict may happen during solves problem
		89. Communit y 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 center to play peace and decision iniatives	There is no negative for social or environment
		90. Communit y 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	There is no negative for social or environment
		91. Communit y 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	Social impact is positives but The young people may disagree on playing games , some people may broke their hands or legs environmental impact is positive
		92.						
		93.						

		Health post	Armo	To construct health post consist of 2rooms one toilet and fence	400person	\$ 9000	The community will get health service especially. Mother and children	The community will get close health service while they used to travel to get health advice
		Health	Adizone	Extension of an existing health post by adding 3 extra rooms, and equip as well as purchase drugs, train 2 new community health workers	1200		There is health post which is not enough for the residents the center also lacks equipments and community health workers 1 person.	Social and environmental impacts are positive. No conflict
Health	10	94. 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	The negative impact maybe if the garbage is not kept
		95. Health	Jidad	Extension of health centre which is one room by adding 2 rooms, 2 toilets, 1 water tank and purchasing the health equipments , and bring drugs,	480	\$11000	Mother and children, who will have health care and the rest community who also will have emergency aid or first aid.	The expected social impact is positive environmental or is:- syringes and the empty syrup bottles or in use, all the above mentioned impacts might cause to them problems. If its not kept in the suitable place
		96. Health	Kaampo	Constructing health centre that composes 2 rooms, 2	6562	\$ 8500	Mother and children , who will have health	The expected social impact is positive

			toilets, beackets or one water pool and training 2 TPA, 2 CHW, purchasing the necessary equipments like kit , drugs, food for the CHW,			care and the rest community who also will have emergency aid or first aid	environmental or is:- syringes and the empty syrup bottles or in use, all the above mentioned impacts might cause to them problems.
	97. Health	Yaka	To extend the existing health post 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 negative impact will be expected for social or environment.
	98. Health post	Qoryacad	To construct equipped health post consist of 2rooms 1 toilet barked and fence also to train health facilitators to the coming	3500 persons	\$10800	To get health access to the mothers and child	The negative impacts will be if the garbage and other thing will not kept in suitable areas
	99. Health	Upper Hingod	Construction of 3 rooms of health post, fence, water tank, 2 latrines, training of 2 TBA, and 2 CHW as well as advocate their	1440		People will access services which is not currently sufficient in the village the people go to get such health services to Gardo which is 70 km away from the village	Social impact is positive where the health problems will be reduced. Environmental impact if the syringes is not kept in a prober place it may cause problems No conflict

		100. Health	Wadajir	Construction of health post composing of 3 rooms, latrine, water tank, equip, bring drugs	3281	\$11700	Currently people go long distance to get health services, poor people cant buy drugs from the pharmacies, this project will alleviate suffering of poor families	Social impact is positive Environmental impact If the garbage not put the right place it may spoil the environment
		101. Health	<i>Dhaxan</i>	To construct health centre consist of 3rooms 2tiolet barked and fence to the coming five yrs	80 families those will be esp. beneficiaries of the project and mother and child	\$ 11500	To forget the problems used to pass when needed health facility	The impact in negative side will be if not clean or collect the injections
		102. Health post	Libow	To construct health consist of 2rooms 1tiolet barked and fence to the come five yrs	70 house holds*5 person=350 person	\$10800	All the community will get health services esp. mother and child	No negative impact
		103.						
		104.						

		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.
		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.
Water and Sanitation	21	105. Water	Gacan lib aax	Construction of water tank, and make water installation system	7200		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
		106. Water	<i>Dhahan</i>	To rehabilitate the three existing dam by giving fence	300 Families	18,000	The risk involved child and animal to inter the	There is no any expected negative

			and deepening			water will be reduced and sanitation will be improved	impact on social and environment
	107. 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
	108. 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
	109. Undergro und Water tanks	Guudcad	To rehabilitate 15 underground water tanks to the coming three yrs	480		To get enough water to every body	No negative impact
	110. 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
	111. Water	Kubo	To dug water 1 boreholes to get enough water to the community to the coming five yrs	900persons		To get enough and clean water	To reduce the neediness of the water
	112. 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	We are no expecting any social or environment impact

						reservoir and improve the sanitation of water	
	113. 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
	114. 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 interrering the water reservoir and improve the sanitation of water	We are no expecting any social or environment impact
	115. Water	Adizone	Purchase water machine, water pipes and complete the water reservoirs	1200		Currently there is water shortage the water pipe inside borehole destroyed, and machine is not working well and needs to be changed	Social and environmental impact is positive No conflict
	116. Water 117.	Habaal reer	We want to rehabilitate 20 Barkets through covering and repairing of the cracked ones next 5yrs	120		It will solve the existing water problem of this community particularly for the poor families. It's important because this community depends on rain water.	The positive impact of this project is to resist droughts and solve the shortage of water.
	118. Pipeline watering	Qoryacad	To construct 4 public pipeline watering to the coming three	280 households		To get water to every community members	No impact

			yrs			way to cover their water needs	
	Pipeline watering	Shimbirale	We want to construct 5 public water station and water tank storage to coming five yrs	1200 families		To be free from lack water and the neediness of water in the settlements	No negative impact
	119. Water	Shire	To rehabilitate 2 barked those were already dug to the coming five yrs	900 persons		The village will get enough water and the shortage of water will reduce	No negative impact
	120. water	Yaka	Rehabilitation of Yaka Borehole which is not functioning	400 households*5 person=2000 persons		People and animals will get enough and clean water which will cover their water neediness	No negative impact
	121. 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
	122. sanitation	Upper hingood	Digging 2 garbage dumping sites, carrying out sanitation campaign, community awareness and training 4 persons on sanitation awareness creation.	6562	\$ 7400	This project will improve the sanitation of this village; encourage the community to continue sanitation activities. Its important to prevent disease caused by poor sanitation	The advantage of this project to keep the village sanitary and good sight It has not disadvantage except the smoke during rubbish burning.
	123. Sanitation	Gacan libaax	Purchasing garbage collector truck and sanitation tools	7,200	18,000	The village will get a truck to collect garbage from the garbage point to dispose	No negative impact

						point		
		124. 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
		125. 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
		126. sanitation	Jidad	To held sanitation campaign and construct 7 toilets to the coming yrs	480 persons	\$ 8200	To get hygienic environment safeguard with spreading diseases t	The negative impacts will be if the garbage is poured to the grassing land and streets
		127. sanitation	Jidad	Digging and construction of `4 disposals pits at the corners of the village and provide them sanitation tools	4,80	\$ 6400	Relevance to village is to have good environment to live and decrease of diseases that the poor sanitation may cause.	There will no expected environmental or social impacts to this project. As well as no potential conflict may cause this project
		128. sanitation	Kaampo	Digging and construction ten disposal pits at the corners of the district and training 10 members on sanitation awareness creation and bring sanitation tools.	6562	\$ 12000	Relevance to village is to have good environment to live and decrease of diseases that the poor sanitation may cause	There will no expected environmental or social impacts to this project.
		129. Sanitation	Kaambo	Purchasing garbage collector truck and sanitation tools	7,200	18,000	The village will get a truck to collect their garbage from the garbage point to dispose point	No negative impact
		130. sanitation	Libow	To dug two rubbish bin used to collect and burn the garbage	70 house holds*5 person=350 person	\$ 9000	Community will get hygienic life and neat environmental condition	The negative will possible to refuse to keep and bring the garbage to the targeted area which can result dispute

		131. sanitation	Habaal reer	We will make sanitation campaign and construct 2 garbage holes in the next 5yrs	1800	\$ 9000	It will enable the community to prevent diseases caused by poor sanitation and keep the village clean Important for the community to improve village sanitation	This project will change the sanitation status of this village. No negative impact
		132. 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
		133. sanitation	Lower hingood	Purchasing liquid waste collector car and its equipment	All District community	20,000	The sanitation will be improved and all liquid waste substance will be disposed to remote and safe area.	No. negative impact
		134. sanitation	Qoryacad	Purchasing garbage collector truck and garbage sanitation tools	All district community	18,000	The village will get a truck to collect their garbage from the garbage point to dispose point	No negative environmental or social impact
		135. 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
		136. sanitation	Lower hingood	construction of 4 disposal pits at the corners of the village and provide them sanitation tools	5400	\$ 7500	Relevance to village is to have good environment to live and decrease of diseases that the poor sanitation may cause.	There will no expected environmental or social impacts to this project. As well as no potential conflict may cause this project
		137. sanitation	Shimbirale	To dug 2hole of rubbish way to collect and burn the garbage. To construct 15 toilets to the coming five yrs	1200 families 6000 persons	\$ 22000	The environment will be hygienic settlement	No negative impact
		138. sanitation	Shire	To construct 20 toilets way increase the sanitation dev. To the coming five yrs	20 poor families from the community	\$ 23000	The poor families of from the community will get toilets while before using open forests	The impacts will be if the community mis-used the toilets and not keep the hygiene of the toilets which can quickly bring

							spreading disease	
		139. sanitation	Wadajir	Purchasing Bulldozer and Roller compaction	All District community	20,000	The sanitation will be improved and all heavy garbage substance will be disposed to remote and safe area, also opening closed road.	No. negative impact
		140. sanitation	Yaka	To dug 2rubbish bin holes way to keep and collect the garbage to the coming five yrs	400households *5 person=2000pe rsons	\$9000	All the communities life will remain hygienic life which will not allow to faced un-hygienic caused diseases	No negative impact
		141. sanitation	Upper Hingod	To dig 2 garbage holes to collect and burn the rubbish to the coming five yrs	1440 people	\$ 9000	Diseases will be reduced and the smartness of the village will appear as well as environment will be protected.	There will be positive impact for environment and social development
		142. sanitation	Adizone	Digging and construction of 6 garbage pits and 30 latrines and purchase sanitation tools.	1200		Currently the garbage is scattered everywhere and no specific site to be collected, and people currently go to stool outside which creates poor sanitation.	Social and environmental impact is positive No conflict
		143.	Shimbirale	We want to construct 20 rooms and toilets to the community poor families	20poor families		The poor families will get shelter to protect rain, wind and sun	No negative impact
		144.	Gerihel	We want to construct 25 rooms and toilets to the poor community members to the coming five yrs	25 poor families		The community will get shelter to themselves and their children those were not having homes before	No negative impact
		145.						
		146.						

		Environment protection	Armo	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Armo livestock feeding center and health care)	400 households	30,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
		Environment protection	Jeddad	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Jedad livestock feeding center and health care)	1500 households	80,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
		Environment protection	Gerihel	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement	1500 households	80,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
		Plantation	Upper-Hingood	Planting 1500 trees in the main street of the village	600 Families	15,000	The Village will become good-looking and environment will be green and protected and community will get shadow at the day time.	There is no any problem after the implementation of This project.
Livestock and Environment and	42	147. 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	There is no negative impact for this project,
		148. Plantation	Gacan Libaax	Planting 2,000 trees in the main street of the village and purchasing water truck for	7200 people	20,000	The Village will become good-looking and environment will be	There is no any problem after the implementation of

			trees watering			green and protected and community will get shadow at the day time.	This project or negative impact.	
		149. Environme nt protection	Dhahan	To back fill the spreading gullies to grassing and settlement area around the village (flood prevention and filling gullies caused by floods)	80 households	\$25,000	The spread of gully erosion to community settlement will be stop and prevented	There is no negative impact for this project,
		150. Environme nt 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 negative impact
		151. Environme nt 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 three yrs	700 persons of community multipart		To remain alive the plants and wild animals in the village and seemed quite greenish land to the environment	To misuse the hole of the water if can bring the water to make floats
		152. Environme nt 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	There is no negative impact for this project,

		153. 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
		154. 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.	There is no any problem after the implementation of This project or negative impact.
		155. Environment protection	Libaahar	We want to stop the active and speeding gullies in the settlement area and grassing fields.(Flood prevention)	600 households	30,000	The spread of gullies erosion to farms will be stop and prevented and also community will get area to reside if the gully erosion is stop	There is no negative impact for this project,
		156. 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	There is no negative impact for this project,
		157. Environment protection	Lower hingood	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by back filling the	590 households	30,000	The spread of gully erosion to homes will be stop and prevented and also community will get	There is no negative impact for this project whether environment or social,

			holes(Erosion prevention)			area to reside if the gully erosion is stop		
		158. Environme nt 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	There is no negative impact for this project whether environment or social,
		159. 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 negative impact
		160. Environme nt protection	Shimbirale	Preventing active gully erosion in the settlement area by back filling the holes (Erosion prevention)	1200 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	There is no negative impact for this project whether environment or social,
		161. bulldozer	Shimbirale	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)	All district community will benefit	30,000	the spread of gully erosion will be prevented and water flood is diverted from the farms and also it used to rehabilitate roads when required	No Negative impact
		162. Plantation	Shimbirale	We prefer to plant 500 plants way to get smart village to the coming five yrs	1200families		To make smart village and keeps soil erosion	No negative impact

			(Trees Plantation)					
		163. 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	There is no negative impact for this project,
		164. 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 Negative impact
		165. Bulldozer	all Gardo Villages	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)	All district community will benefit	30,000	the spread of gully erosion will be prevented and water flood is diverted from the farms and also it used to rehabilitate roads when required	No Negative impact
		166. Plantation	Wadajir	Planting 1500 new trees in the main street of the village and purchasing water truck for trees watering (Trees plantation)	6000 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.	There is no any problem after the implementation of This project or negative impact.
		167. Infrastructure	Wadajir	Construction of animal husbandry place composing of	3281		Currently animal has not care in the village and	Social impact is positive

				1 room, fence, and get animal drugs			there is more people their lives depends on livestock	Environmental impact: if the place is not cleaned well shed may cause environmental pollution
		168. Environment protection	Yaka	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Erosion prevention)	400 households	25,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
		169. Environment protection	Upper Hingod	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Erosion prevention)	1440 peoples	35,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
		170. Agriculture	Upper Higod	Construction of 2 reservoir and fence the frankincense and bring frankincense pesticide r	1440		This will enhance frankincense production and prevent farms from the animal	No community and environmental problems, it will increase farm production
		171. Infrastructure 172.	Upper Higod	To construct animal husbandry composing of 1 room, latrine, fence , water tank	1440		This will increase animal health and animal production	Social impact is positive Environmental impact if not cleaned well the medicine may spoil the

							environment. No conflict
	173. Environme nt protection	Adizone	Backing filling active gullies spreading to grassing area and settlement (Erosion prevention)	1440 peoples	30,000	The spread of gullies caused by erosion will be stop and prevented to extend grassing land and village settlement	There is no negative impact for this project,
	Environment	Adizone	Making 300 meter water blockage to save the environment from degradation (Water catchment)	1200		There is currently erosion which is extending gradually to the village and needs urgent actions to be taken	Social and environmental impact is positive No conflict
	174. Animal husbandry 175.	Dhahan	To construct animal health care centre consisting of 1 hall and give training about animal health care to four person	1800 families	\$15,000	This project will give health service to people rearing animals. It's important so that this community have lot of livestock and there is no near animal care service	The project will enable the community to have healthy animals. And no negative environmental impact
	176. Animal husbandry 177.	Gerihel	To construct animal health care centre consisting of 1 office and store and give training about animal health care to four person	1700 families Urban and rural	\$15,000	This project will give health service to people rearing animals. It's important so that this community have lot of livestock and there is no near animal care	The project will enable the community to have healthy animals. And no negative impact for environmental

						service	
	Livestock	Jidad	Two rooms for animal health care where community can get veterinary kits and drugs. Capacity building and medical supply for livestock	480		We expect to reduce the livestock diseases in jidad areas also to decrease illiteracy related to animal treating	We are no expect any social impact is positive Environmental impact is positive where the animal death will reduce. No conflict
	Butchery	Kubo	To make butchery used to slaughter and sell the meat which consist of 10*15mtr square Construction of slaughter house	900 persons	\$ 22000	To get clean and quality meat	To be free from the neediness of slaughtering centre
	178. Veterinary	Libaahar	We want to construct 2rooms and train 4 facilitators to the coming five yrs	70families		The animals in the village will get health care service	No negative impact
	179. Veterinary	Libow	To train 10 persons to veterinary skills and sufficient medicine	70 house holds*5 person=350 person		Animals will get suitable veterinary care and diseases will be reduced	No negative impact
	180. Animal husbandry 181.	Habaal reer	To construct animal health care centre consisting of 1 hall and training of 4 people for animal health care	1800		This project will give health service to the community's livestock. Its important so that this community have lot of livestock and there is no	The project will enable the community to have healthy animals.

							near animal care service	
		182. Veterinary	Armo	To construct 2 rooms used 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	
Local Economic Development		Supporting of existing slaughter hose	<i>Gardo</i>	To support exist slaughter house to upgrade healthiness of meet	Whole community	50,000	Purchasing trucks to supply meets for markets, establishing water and electricity	No negative
		Microfinance	Gardo	To improve livelihood activities of poor families and encouraging small businesses as well as women empowerment	Whole community	100,000	To support small business, enhance business management skills, and create income and job opportunities	No Negative

		183. Income generation	Upper hingood	To improve livelihood in Hingood community, we will support 200 poor families affected by the drought by giving them \$150 USD each.	600		The beneficiaries are the lowest class of the community. Its very important to improve lives of hundreds of families in the community	It will contain good impact of enabling community members to start live. There is no any sign showing that this project will have any problem.
		income generation	<i>Dhaxan</i>	To invest 30 poor families of the community and help them to give money then re-back the assets to the coming yrs	30 poor families		To get the poor families among the community chance to create finance	No negative impact
		Income generation	<i>Gerihel</i>	To give 350 \$ to 53 poor community member s to the coming five yrs	53poor community members		The community poor family members will earn income generation	The negative impact will be if the its managed wrong
Income Generation		Income generation	Kaampo	Provide each of the 500 poor families in the village \$300 dollar, to create it small business.	500 families		The poor families will have moral confidence that they can do it something about or can initiate it small business which may allow them increase of income	There will no expected environmental or social impact.
		Income generation	Gacan lib aax	Supporting 180 persons by giving \$300 each, 50 to run small business, 50 orphans to pay school fees and 50 disabled persons as a support	180		The poor families will be supported and do things for their own, disables that can't work or walk can do.	Reduce dependence Economy growth

		Income generation	Jidad	Provide 50 poor families in \$300 dollar each, to create small business.	50 families		The poor families will have moral confidence that they can do it something about or can initiate it small business which may allow them increase of income.	There will no expected environmental or social impact. Some selfish people may like to be included and make conflict
		184. Slaughter house	Gardo	Restarting Gardo main slaughter house	Whole population	50,000	To get finance which help them to purchase necessary materials and install water and electricity	To reduce the poverty families in the community
		185. Income generation	Libaahar	To enhance 50 poor families and give them \$300 per family to the coming five yrs	50 poor families ``		The poor families in the village will get chance to create finance and cover their needs	No impact
		186. Income generation	Libow	To assist 15 poor families to give \$300 per family way to enhance their basic essential needs	15 poor families		The community will cover the needy people among them way to create income generation	No negative impact
		187. Income generation	Lower Hingood	We will support 30 poor families by giving \$300 USD each to run small business 10 for tea shops 10 slathering 5 vegetarians	180		This project will enhance the livelihoods of the poor families, their income will increase and they will be able to be self dependence	Economy growth Reduce dependence

			And 5 for open milk shop					
		188. Income generation	Qoryacad	To create supports meant to help poor community members of 1000 poor families to enhance their livelihood to the coming years	1000 community poor families		To create finance movements to cover their essential needs	No negative
		189. Income generation	Shimbile	We will support 20 poor families by giving \$300 USD each to run small business	20 Direct Beneficiaries and 700 HH indirect beneficiaries		This project will enhance the livelihoods of the poor families, their income will increase and they will be able to be self dependence	Economy growth Reduce dependence
		190. Income generation	Shire	To give 30 poor families from the community \$300 to increase their livelihood scales to the coming five yrs	30 poor families from community multi-parts		The poor community families will get finance to drive business	The impact of this project will be if the other community families made dispute to get finance
		191. Income Generation	Wadajir	Supporting 60 poor families by giving \$300 USD each to run small business	360		Poor families will get income to support them selves instead depend on others.	Social and environmental impact is positive, some selfish people may like to include them and make conflict.
		192. Income generation	Apper Higod	To support 30 poor families and give them \$350 each family to start up business 10 on teashop, 5 on kiosk,5 on	30 families		Currently there is poor families whose livelihoods depend on other's support this	Social and environmental impact are positive No conflict

				leather selling, 10 on vegetable and meat			project will reduce this dependence and they will be able to manage them selves	
		193. Income generation	Adizone	Supporting 50 families in different things such 10 poor families by giving \$300 USD each to run small business, 10 elders \$200 USD for medical care, 30 families whose livestock dead will be given \$500 each to purchase livestock.	50 families		There is poverty in the village the drought affected the people which made them lose their livelihoods.	Social and environment impact are positive No conflict
		194.						
		195.						
		196.						
		197.						
		198.						
		199.						

Key

Implemented / operational Projects	
Under Process Projects	
Planned Projects	
Space between sectors	

Table 2: Qardho District Natural Resource Management Plan

<i>Intervention Areas</i>		<i>Timeline</i>		<i>Resources Required And Sources</i>			<i>Thematic</i>	
<i>Project</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>When</i>	<i>By Who</i>	<i>Resources Required</i>	<i>Community Contribution</i>	<i>Resources Requested</i>	<i>From Who</i>	<i>Areas</i>
<i>Restoration and rehabilitation of the rangelands (Rangeland forest and land)</i>								
Promote sustainable management of rangeland resources	-Conservation of indigenous vegetation/ trees	2014	MoE, LG, ILO, VCs, Land owners	-Skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Seedlings -Nursery tree plots -Funding -Transport	-Harvesting and processing of local tree seeds -Nursery tree plots	-Skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Seedlings -Funding -Transport	ILO, CARE, ADESO, UNDP, World Vision,	Ecological/ Economic
	-Conservation of the flood plains							
	-Tree planting (dry land species)	2014						
	Awareness creation on sustainable use of natural resources							
	Zoning of grazing area							
Prepare comprehensive policy integrating NRM components	Review of NRM policies and legislation to prepare comprehensive law	2014	MoE, LG, ILO	-Skilled labour (expertise) -Transport	-VCs	-Skilled labour (expertise) -Transport	ILO, CARE, ADESO, UNDP	Administrative
	Revive and popularize customary law on NRM	2014	MoE, LG, ILO, VCs	-Documents -Funding		-Documents -Funding		
	Strengthening (training) of the village committees/ Elders	2014		-VCs				
<i>Water catchment management and development</i>								
Initiate and support public-private partnership in water resource development	-Mobilization and consultation of stakeholders		PASWEN, LG, MoE, ILO, VCs, farm owners	-Skilled labour -Transport -Funding -VCs	-VCs	-Skilled labour -Transport -Funding	ILO, CARE, ADESO, UNDP, World Vision,	Administrative / Economic
	-Formulation of partnership guidelines							
Undertake detailed water feasibility study	Prepare and coordinate for the feasibility study							Ecological

	(water)								
Promote capacity building in district water employees and community care takers	Capacity building in water management	2014						Economic/ livelihoods	
	Organize for trainings/ Create awareness on water and sanitation (water)	2014	-VC, LG, MoE and MoH	-Skilled labour -Community mobilisers (VCs) -Health promotional materials -Transport	-Community mobilisers (VCs)	-Skilled labour -Health promotional materials -Transport	UNICEF, MoH	Economic/ livelihoods	
Enhance water availability in the area	Rehabilitation of existing water structures		-Village committees -LG -MoE	-Construction materials -Machinery and equipment -Skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Food for work	-Construction materials (local resources) -Unskilled labour	-Construction materials -Machinery and equipment -Skilled labour -Food for work	ILO, CARE, ADESO	Economic/ livelihoods	
	Development of water points (shallow wells, boreholes etc.)	2014							
	Protection of catchment area	2014							
	Rehabilitation of degraded areas (reseeding, check dams, construction of dykes etc.)								
Improve crop and livestock productivity									
Introduced improved farming methods and technologies	-Procure high yielding and high value seeds		MoA, farmers, ILO	-High value seeds -Unskilled labour -Transport	-Unskilled labour	-High value seeds -Transport	ILO, FAO	Economic/ Livelihoods	

	-Training on high value market oriented farming			-Skilled labour -Funding -Demo plots	-Demo plots	-Skilled labour -Funding	ILO, FAO	
	-Improved irrigated cultivation			-Materials -Skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Tree seeds	-Unskilled labour	-Materials -Skilled labour -Tree seeds	-FAO, ILO	Economic/ Livelihoods
	-Agroforestry farming (including fruits)							Ecological/ Economic/ Livelihoods
	Introduction of dryland farming/ support procurement of inputs (drought resistant crops, short term crops, conservation farming etc.) and build seed bank		MoA, LG, VCs	-Planting seeds -Skilled labour -Hand tools -Unskilled labour -Transport	-Unskilled labour	-Planting seeds -Skilled labour -Hand tools -Unskilled labour -Transport	ILO, CARE, Adeso, UNDP	Economics/ livelihoods
Promote livestock production and marketing	-Provide extension services		MoL, ILO	-Livestock drugs -Skilled labour	-Cost sharing	-Livestock drugs -Skilled labour	-FAO, ILO, MoL, farmers	Economic/ Livelihoods
	-Introduced upgraded breeds		MoL, ILO	-Motor cycles -Cost sharing		-Motor cycles -Cost sharing		
	-Organize livestock market/ Establish livestock marketing association to market livestock and livestock products	2014	MoL, ILO	-skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Funding -Transport	-Unskilled labour	-skilled labour -Unskilled labour -Funding -Transport	-FAO, ILO, MoL, farmers	Economic/ Livelihoods
	Support community livestock pharmacy	2014	MoL, ILO	-Community Pharmacy -Skilled labour	-VCs (for selcting CAWHs' trainees)	-Community Pharmacy -Skilled labour	ILO, FAO, NRC, DRC	Economics/ livelihoods
	Training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS) and in	2014		-VCs (for selcting CAWHs' trainees) -Starters tool kit-		-Starters tool kit		

	disaster preparedness and resilience building							
	Training of the ministries staff		MoL, ILO	-Funding -Staff	-Staff	-Funding -Staff	ILO, FAO, NRC, DRC	Economics/ livelihoods
Diversification of livelihoods								
Promote bee keeping enterprise through sustainable management of bee habitat and pest infestation control	-Training in beekeeping activity of honey and products		- Community -NGO	-Bee keeping skills training -Pest Management -Organized groups -Suitable apiary area	-Organized groups -Suitable apiary area	-Bee keeping skills training -Pest Management		Ecological and Economic/ Livelihoods
	-Support development and commercialization							
Promote income generation activities and employment creation (Employment of charcoal dealers)	-Training on business management	2014	- Candlelight and INGOs -MoE	-Vocational and business training -Start-up kit -Youth	-Youth	-Vocational and business training -Start-up kit	ILO, UNDP, PSAWEN	Economic/ livelihoods
	vocation jobs and investment							
	-Initiate revolve fund scheme (targeting mainly women and youth) for IGA	2014						
	Create contingencies plans/ measures including funds							
	Mineral water enterprise development			ILO, LG, VCs, PSAWEN	-Expertise/ specialisation -Unskilled labour -Drilling of a borehole -Feasibility study -Commercial plot -Water testing -Equipment	-Commercial plot	-Expertise/ specialisation -Unskilled labour -Drilling of a borehole -Feasibility study -Water testing -Equipment	ILO, UNDP, PSAWEN

	Organize formation of sand committee		-MoE - Community	-Organized group -Capacity building in business - Initial capital investment	-Organized group -	Capacity building in business -Initial capital investment		Ecological and Economic/ Livelihoods
	Handicraft making from palm trees (camel milking buckets, table coasters, floor mats etc).							
	Gum Arabica harvesting							
	African Aloe for rangeland rehabilitation and ingredient for body lotions/creams.							
Alternative Source of Energy/ Renewable Energy								
Initiate renewable energy programme	Sensitization and awareness creation on use of renewable energy		MoE, ILO	-Expertise/ specialist -Unskilled labour -Transport	-Unskilled labour	-Expertise/ specialist -Transport		Ecological/ Economic
	Exploration of appropriate alternative energy sources		MoE, ILO	-Expertise/ specialist -Unskilled labour -Transport	-Unskilled labour	-Expertise/ specialist -Transport		
Promote alternative energy technologies	Introduction and promotion of solar energy		MoE, ILO	-Expertise/ specialist -Raw materials -Unskilled labour	-Unskilled labour	-Expertise/ specialist -Raw materials		Ecological/ Livelihoods
	Introduction and promotion of improved							

	jikos/stoves							
	Introduction of briquettes making and utilization							

GARDO DISTRICT SECURITY PLAN

1. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH POLICE SUB-STATIONS					
Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that has police substations especially Kambo, Upper-Hingood, shimbirale, Shire, and Habaalreer, villages to reduce incidents of killing theft and rape	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct feasibility study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing local community • identification and allocation of the police sub-stations land spaces • Meeting with local government, community elders, village heads. 2. Seeking approval from Puntland ministry of security 3. Establishing three sub-stations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish new police substation in kaambo village Branch 2. • Establish new police substation in Hingood . • Establish new police substation in yakayaka • Selecting implementing partners • Starting project implementation • Monitoring and evaluation (DSC & DLs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for the police substation • Mobilizing local community • Provide 20% water of construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building material • Financial support • Vehicles • Utilities • Communication tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - MAG - Puntland Government - WFP - UNODC 	2013-2014
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provide equipment for new police substations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% office equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% office equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - MAG 	2013-2014

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication tools • Transportation • Uniforms 			- Puntland Government Interpeace	
	<p>4. Deployment of new police officers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training new police officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization • Training venue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training new police officers 	- Government MoS&DDR - UNDP	2014-2015

2. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH COMMUNITY POLICE PARTNERSHIP

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that has the community and police partnership to enhance safety and prevent crimes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilizing the communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting with village council • holding general meeting 2. Establish community based police Committee 3. Provide training for the members of CPP 4. Create a dialogue forum for Community Based Policing Committees (CBP), District Safety Committee (DSC) and the police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of community • Representation of CBP members • Traditional and religious leaders • Mobilization of dialogue participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • expertise • Financial support 	-DDG -UNDP -MAG -Puntland Government -WFP -UNODC	2013-2014

especially in villages Kambo, shimbirale, habaalreer, Shire, Yaka, Gudacad, Qoryacad, Hingood, Wadajir, horgoble.	5. Establish sub-committee For the rural areas of the district, and IDPS Camps in Gardo town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sub-committees of CPP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Training manuals expertise Financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DDG -UNDP -Puntland Government -Interpeace 	2013-2014
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3. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH FUNCTIONING COURT

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that has a functioning court having professional judges and safe data storage to promote safety and security of the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct feasibility study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizing local communities To expand court operations in rural areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide vehicle Provide communication tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization and awareness human resources 	Financial support Expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DDG -UNDP -MoJ-PL -UNPOS -DIA -Diakonia -UNHCR -Diakonia 	2014-2016

	<p>3. Intervention for training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training judges, their assistants and lawyers • Build capacity of prosecutors on professional prosecution 		<p>Expertise Support of training expenses</p>	<p>-DDG -UNDP -MoJ -UNPOS -DIA -Diakonia -UNHCR</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>
	<p>4. creation database system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building court database • Hire two database specialist • training two database specialists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Local IT Professionals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building data base • Trainers 	<p>-DDG -UNDP - MoJ-PL -UNPOS -DIA -Diakonia -UNHCR</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>
	<p>5. Provide equipments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • computers • tables • chairs • printers ‘ • photocopies • scanners • Digital cameras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of office furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of office furniture 	<p>-DDG -UNDP - MoJ-PL -UNPOS -DRC -DIA -Diakonia -UNHCR</p>	

4. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH SECURITY LIGHTS

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that has security lights in The streets to Reduce security incidents and to prevent night crimes especialin villages ofKambo, Shimbirale, Hingood, Qoryacad.	1. Conducting needs assessment and visibility study. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification of the locations. ▪ Developing project proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community mobilization • community ownership • maintenance for power lines (especially during rainy season) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Training about project management and proposal writing ▪ Technical support ▪ Material Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - JPLG Prog. - Save the children - Diaspora - Care 	2014-2016
	6. Community Mobilization Raise awareness among the community of the importance of streetlights for their safety. Develop collaboration among government, electrical companies, business community and humanitarian agencies to implement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To meet district council ▪ to meet electrical companies. ▪ Develop fundraising plan ▪ Mobilize the community to put Install security lights in front of their Houses and businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community ownership ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Technical support ▪ Material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - JPLG - Save the children - Puntland Diaspora - Unicef - WFP 	2014-2016
	3. Develop street security lights on streets. Lighting up Gardho streets, particularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Technical support ▪ Material support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - JPLG Prog. 	2014-2016

	in (Kambo, Shimbirale, Hingood, Qoryacad.) Installation of electrical poles and power lines along streets. install security lights along streets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity payments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Save the children - Diaspora - Care - Unicef - WFP - DAI 	
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5. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH EFFECTS OF SMALL ARMS & LIGHT WEAPONS					
Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that safe from effects of small arms, light weapons to	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting needs assessments 2. developing project proposal 	Community Mobilisation DSC Developing project proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DDG -UNDP -MOS & DDR -JCCP -MAG 	2013-2015

reduce their effects in the community and to promote safety and security especially in Kambo, Shimbirale, Habaalreer, and Shire villages ,	<p>3. Community Mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Mayor ▪ meeting with local elders and community leaders ▪ Meeting with council security sub committee ▪ Meeting with ministry of security &DDR ▪ To organize communities (beneficiaries) ▪ Raise awareness through local media (poems, radioprograms, and local newspapers) on the risk of firearms and explosive devices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising ▪ DSC coordination of meeting forums ▪ Mobilization of community stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Community Mobilization trainings ▪ Logistics support ▪ Train DSC minute writing and record procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DDG -UNDP -MOS & DDR -JCCP -MAG -Handicap 	2013-2015
	<p>4. Develop and distribute Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (posters, t-shirts and poems) on the risk of fire arms and explosive devices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization ▪ Local volunteers ▪ DSC contribute community outreach activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ IEC Materials ▪ Safe storage devices ▪ Manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -DDG -UNDP -MOS & DDR -JCCP -MAG 	2013-2015
	<p>5. Training Local ToTs Volunteers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide Fire arms safety education. <p>6. Distribution Safe storage devices in villages Kambo, Shimbirale, Habaalreer, Shire,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribution of Safe storage devices (gunlocks) in villages Kambo, Shimbirale, Habaalreer, Shire, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing venue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe storage devices ▪ Technical Support ▪ Training expertise ▪ financial support ▪ Education Manuals 		

6. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY WITH CONSTRUCTION OF PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTRE

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
A district that has Peace and conflict resolution centre to recreate peace environment and to strength safety and security of the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting needs assessments 2. developing project proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization ▪ building DSC Developing project proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance ▪ Incentives of skilled labor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - Interpeace - PDRC 	20-14-2015
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Mobilizing local community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Mayor ▪ Meeting with MoS&DDR ▪ meeting local elders and religious leaders ▪ Meeting regional administrations ▪ Sensitize elders on their role and responsibilities participate peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land ▪ Community mobilization ▪ Availability skilled labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance ▪ Materials ▪ Technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DDG - UNDP - Interpeace - PDRC - DRC - DAI - CARE - save the children 	20-14-2015
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Establishment of peace building centre. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of peace building centre. 4. Supply for office equipment (computers, printers, chairs, tables. etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization ▪ DSC to manage the centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land ▪ Finance ▪ Incentives of skilled labor ▪ Materials ▪ Technical support ▪ manuals ▪ Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ Interpeace ▪ PDRC ▪ DRC ▪ DAI ▪ CARE ▪ SCi 	2014-2015

	<p>4. Create partnership between elders and administration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop framework of cooperation between the local administration and elders to govern formal and traditional enforcement of law and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness & Sensitization ▪ DSC developing plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance ▪ Technical support ▪ Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP 	2014-2015
	<p>5. Training Peace building stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflict resolution ▪ Conflict mediation ▪ Conflict prevention ▪ <p>6. Creating dialogue among civil society groups, including women and youth groups, and conflicted clans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilizing the participants. ▪ Providing the venue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finance ▪ Materials ▪ Technical support ▪ manuals ▪ Expert trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ Interpeace ▪ PDRC ▪ DRC ▪ DAI ▪ CARE ▪ SCi 	2014-2015

PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH PEACE AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION CURRICULUM

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
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District that has education of the peace and violence prevention curriculum to reduce conflict and violence for the villages of Kambo, Shimbirale, Habalreer and shire.	<p>1. Conducting feasibility study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To assess the needs of the intervention. ▪ Study the impact of the peace and violence prevention in the security and safety. ▪ To assess the proper classes that can apply the peace and violence prevention curriculum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Voluntary enumerators ▪ Community Mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training Volunteer enumerators ▪ Forms of Assessment ▪ Transportation Cost ▪ Refreshment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016
	<p>2. Raising community awareness about the peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace conference. ▪ Peace rally. ▪ Exhibition Cultural Peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization ▪ Poems ▪ Participation ▪ Exhibition of cultural peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Advise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016
	<p>3. To advocate the peace and violence prevention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with (MOE) ▪ Meeting With MOS&DDR CSBPU. ▪ Meeting with NGOs mandated the community safety and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organizing Meetings. ▪ Mobilizing the participants. ▪ Advocating the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Refreshments ▪ Transportation ▪ Communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> peace-building ▪ Meeting With School's principals 				
	<p>4. Setting up the peace and Violence prevention curriculum suitable to the context.</p> <p>5. Establishing expert committee in the field of peace studies</p> <p>6. Studying the most needed lessons.</p> <p>7. Publishing the peace and violence manuals</p> <p>8. Developing New Methodologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wisdom ▪ Poems ▪ Fully Participation ▪ Advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts ▪ Financial support ▪ Books ▪ Developing new methodologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016
	<p>9. Employing the local teacher.</p> <p>10. Training the teachers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resources ▪ Motivation & encouragement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salary for the teachers ▪ Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016
	<p>11. Establishing Peace clubs from the different students in different schools.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilizing ▪ Participation ▪ Contribution of the awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Materials ▪ Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016

	12. Holding school competitions, about the peace, poems, sport events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Full support of the peace and violence prevention curriculum. ▪ Participation of the competition for the peace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Materials ▪ Media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNESCO ▪ MOE ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2014-2016
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7. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH EXTENSION OF POLICE SERVICES					
Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame

District that has patrol Police to reach the remote areas to reduce incidents in the rural areas such as rape, robberies, theft, killing.	1. Conducting feasibility studies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assess of the need of extension of police services. Assess the police needs in terms of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer Enumerators Identify the needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support Questioner Training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG UNDP MOS PL LG Golis 	2013-2015
	1. Mobilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the Police Commander Meeting With Mayor Meeting With MOS Meeting with UNDP Meeting With DDG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness Organizing Meetings. Attended the meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support Participation Advice Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG UNDP MOS PL LG Golis 	2013-2015
	2. Establishment of the patrol Police unit.	3. Human Resources 4. Cooperation 5. Information share	6. Technical Advisor 7. Financial Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG UNDP MOS PL LG Golis 	2013-2015
	8. Training Patrol Police unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethics of police Rules and regulations Investigation of the crime Conflict prevention and management Early warring Reporting system GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers Encouraging the police during the training Monitoring the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support Trainers Technical advisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDG UNDP MOS PL LG 	2013-2015

	9. Provide vehicles for the patrol police Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community ownership ▪ Repairing and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 vehicles ▪ Painting police logo ▪ Equipping all the necessary tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2013-2015
	10. Provide telecommunication services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Supports ▪ Technical Support ▪ Provide the telecommunication tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ PL ▪ LG ▪ Golis 	2013-2015
	11. Provide the fuel cost of the Patrol Police unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contributing 5% of the fuel cost Per Month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution of fuel cost 95% per Month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ PL ▪ LG ▪ Golis 	2013-2015
	12. Recruiting 2 or 3 Police officers per village depend on the size of the community. The police officers should belong to that village.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation of the selection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recruitment cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ DDG ▪ MOS. ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2013-2014
	13. Equipping police officers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide police uniforms ▪ Provide phones and cards ▪ Provide registration books to register the crimes ▪ Business cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% of equipment cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equipping police officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ DDG ▪ MOS. ▪ PL ▪ LG 	2013-2014

8. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH REHABILITATION OF THE GARDHO POLICE STATION

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
District that has Central police station which function and rehabilitate to reduce killing, theft, robbery, rape, conflict,	1. Conduct feasibility studies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the needs of the police stations. ▪ To assess the budget. ▪ Estimate the possible impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community volunteers ▪ Identification the needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experts ▪ Data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MoS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014
	2. Advocate the needs of the police station. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting With community elders. ▪ Meeting with LG. ▪ Meeting with MOS ▪ Meeting With UNDP ▪ Meeting With DDG ▪ Meeting With PL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilization ▪ Organizing meeting ▪ Follow up the results of the meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support ▪ Transportation ▪ Technical advisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MoS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014
	3. Fundraising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selection of the fundraising committee. ▪ Identifying the donors ▪ Collecting the funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilizing ▪ Selection fund raising committee ▪ Collecting the funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Provide contacts of the donors. ▪ Link to the other agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MoS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland 	2013-2014

				Diaspora	
	<p>4. Rehabilitation of the outside wall of the station.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing the height of the wall of the station into 1.5 meters ▪ Painting the Wall. ▪ Installing Security fence. ▪ Installing spotlights at the corner of police station <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building guard post in the corners of the police station. ▪ Building the detention facilities. ▪ Four rooms for the women. ▪ Five for the men One hall for the detention small crimes. ▪ Conference Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilization ▪ Fund Raising ▪ Police officers. ▪ 50% of the Water ▪ Electricity bill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20% construction water. ▪ Water tanks ▪ Monitoring. ▪ Tea and drink water for the workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Constriction material ▪ Technical Advise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Constriction material ▪ Technical Advise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ UNHabita ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	<p>2013-2014</p> <p>2013-2014</p>

	<p>5. Rehabilitation of the offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office of the police commander. ▪ Office of the investigations. ▪ Office of the handling domestic manners. ▪ Office of conflict resolution. ▪ Meeting Hall. ▪ Rehabilitation of the evidence store. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% of the construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Constriction material ▪ Technical Advise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014
	<p>6. Creating Database for the police station.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hiring IT specialists. ▪ Training IT specialists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human resource ▪ Cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ IT trainers ▪ Technical Advise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014
	<p>7. Rehabilitation of the sleeping Rooms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cleaning and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Constriction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014
	<p>8. Providing equipments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Six desktop computers. ▪ Three prints ▪ Two scans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair& maintaining ▪ 15% of the furniture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial Support ▪ Constriction material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol 	2013-2014

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three cameras. ▪ Four Records ▪ 10 desktops ▪ 10 chairs ▪ Meeting Table ▪ 5 drawers ▪ 50 Plastic Chairs ▪ Flip chart stand. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Providing communication instruments. ▪ Installing Radio in the police vehicles. ▪ Installing main Radio in the office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community ownership ▪ Repairing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide telecommunication Tools. ▪ Financial Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ MOS ▪ Mol ▪ LG ▪ Puntland Diaspora 	2013-2014

9. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH LIBRARY					
Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame

District that has library and museum 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	1. Conduct feasibility study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting the need assessment. Identifying suitable land. Agreed and receive approval letter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support . Advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Mercy corps Unicef DDG Care SCi MOE. LG. PL UNESCO 	2014-2015
	2. Mobilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting With LG. Meeting With PL Meeting With MOE Meeting UN agencies, UNDP, UNESCO, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilizations Organizing Presentation of the needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support. Transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Mercy corps Unicef DDG Care SCi MOE. LG. PL UNESCO 	2014-2015
	3. Fund raising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of fundraising plan. Design the plan of the library Identifying community contribution 4. Building the library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Mobilizing Fundraising Land 50% of water Volunteers Water Tanks Maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support Designing the library Technical Advice Construction Materials Financial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP Mercy corps Unicef DDG Care SCi MOE.. 	2014-2015 2014-2015

	<p>museum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Two floors ▪ Reading space ▪ Store room ▪ Four office rooms ▪ Barking space ▪ Toilets ▪ 3 for female ▪ 4 for male. ▪ 2 water tanks 	<p>and sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human Resources 	<p>Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Guidance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PL ▪ UNDP ▪ Mercy corps ▪ Unicef ▪ DDG ▪ Care ▪ UNESCO ▪ SCi ▪ MOE.. ▪ PL 	
	<p>5. Supplying the textbooks for different</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 textbooks ▪ Repairing. ▪ Collecting arts ▪ Exhibition cultural norms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5000Textbooks ▪ Financial Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Mercy corps ▪ Unicef ▪ DDG ▪ Care ▪ SCi ▪ MOE.. ▪ PL 	2014-2015
	<p>6. Office equipments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution of 15% of office equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Office equipments ▪ Financial Support ▪ Transportation ▪ Installation of office system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Mercy corps ▪ Unicef ▪ DDG ▪ Care ▪ SCi ▪ MOE.. ▪ PL 	2014-2015

	7. Training for the library staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff recruitments ▪ Motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training cost ▪ Trainers ▪ Manuals of the Training ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ Mercy corps ▪ Unicef ▪ DDG ▪ Care ▪ SCi ▪ MOE.. ▪ PL 	2014-2015
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10. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH INCREASING AWARENESS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND SHARING THE FODDER AND WATER PEACEFULLY

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
District that has environmental conservation and eco-system, shared the water and fodder peacefully which will reduce the violence and conflict into the water.	1. Conduct feasibility study. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Mapping Environmental Impact assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteer enumerators. Mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questioner forms. Training enumerators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDD Care UNDP DDG UNEP ADESO 	2013-2014
	2. Mobilization. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting Local Community Meeting LC Meeting with mini Meeting with NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization Organizing Meetings. Formation of the mobilization Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Cost. Stationery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WDD Care UNDP DDG UNEP ADESO 	2013-2014
	3. Setting up the manuals of the awareness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Education Communication (IEC) Te-shirts Posters. Poems Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers Wisdom Conducting awareness Distribution of Posters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support. IEC materials Printing Posters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care UNDP DDG UNEP ADESO 	2013-2014
	4. Forming volunteer group contain from the elders, LC environment Subcommittee, Religion leader, DSC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization Volunteers Forming the committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advice Facilitation of the sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Care UNDP DDG UNEP ADESO 	2013-2014

	5. Training the volunteer Groups to the communication and Facilitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volunteers ▪ Attending the training ▪ Organizing the training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training Cost ▪ Trainers ▪ Manuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Care ▪ UNDP ▪ DDG ▪ UNEP ▪ ADESO 	2013-2014
	6. Conducting the Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volunteers ▪ Distribution of the poster ▪ Conducting the awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transportation cost. ▪ Food and accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Care ▪ UNDP ▪ DDG ▪ UNE 	2013-2014
	7) Construction of borehole (Shallow) Rehabilitation of underground water tanks Constructed public water station and water tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Care ▪ UNDP ▪ UNEP ▪ ADESO 	

11. PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH PROMOTING A CULTURE OF PEACE THROUGH SPORTS AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
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District that promote cultural peace through sports and youth empowerment to enhance the social integration and allow the youth to be peace actors rather than violence	1. Conduct feasibility study in villages of Qorayacad, hingood, kaambo and shimbiraale, horgoble, wadajir <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of the budget ▪ Assessment of the Current situation ▪ Identified Youth leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Volunteers ▪ Identification of youth leaders ▪ mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data collection tools <p>Technical advise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP 	2013-2014
	2. Mobilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with LG ▪ Meeting MoYLS ▪ Meeting VC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilising the participants ▪ Providing the venue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitating the meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC 	2013-2014
	3. Training youth leaders for peace building and conflict resolution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conflict prevention ▪ Conflict management education villages like, Kambo, Shimbirale, Habalreer and shire, ▪ Conflict resolution ▪ Non-violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilizing the youth leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training manuals ▪ Trainers ▪ Training Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC 	

	Communication				
	<p>4. Peer to peer peace campaign.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace debate ▪ Peace rally ▪ Peace building exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organizing the peace campaign ▪ Participating the debate ▪ Organizing the peace build exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media ▪ Financial support ▪ Technical advise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC 	2013-2014
	<p>5. Friendly Football for peace (peace tournament)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10% of the football equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 90% of the football equipments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC ▪ 	2013-2014
	<p>6. Cultural performance & literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organizing Cultural Event ▪ 15 % of the of cost ▪ Literacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 85% of the cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC 	2013-2014

	<p>7. School competition through education.</p> <p>Peace literacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilizing the schools ▪ Organizing the competition ▪ Provide the venue ▪ 10% of the awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP ▪ UNICEF ▪ MoSYL ▪ DAI ▪ Save the children ▪ DRC 	
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12 . PLAN FOR INCREASING DISTRICT SAFETY REGARDING WITH DISPOSAL OF ERW/UXO

Vision	Activities	District contribution	External support needed	Possible external Supporters	Time frame
District free from the effects of ERW/UXO to increase the safety and security of the district	1. Feasibility study of the existence of ERW/UXO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consulting with police officers and elders the effects and existence of ERW ▪ Identifying of areas with ERW/UXO ▪ Collection and disposal of ERW/UXO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handing offer available ERW ▪ Showing where mining areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine disposal experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ PMAG ▪ MAG ▪ Handicap-International ▪ PL-MoS 	2015-2017
	2. Awareness raising campaign to demonstrate the effects of ERW and owners to hand over their stock piles for the villages Kambo, Shimbirale, Habaalreer, Shire,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selecting volunteers ▪ Training Venue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilitators ▪ MRE ▪ Training materials ▪ Logistic support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ PMAC ▪ MAG ▪ Handicap International 	2015-2017
	3. Providing FSE and MRE especially villages of Kambo, Shimbirale, Habaalreer, Shire,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selecting volunteers ▪ Training Venue ▪ Identifying target groups including children in schools ▪ Community cooperation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mine disposal experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DDG ▪ MAG ▪ PMAG 	2015-2017

Key

Implemented / operational Projects	
Under Process Projects	
Planned Projects	
Space between sectors	

Summary for status OF GARDO DDF Projects

BELLOW TABLE INDICATES THE IMPLEMENTED, UNDER-PROCESS AND PLANED PROJECTS FOR GARDO DISTRICT

District priority area (Sector)	District objectives in DDF	Project Name	Project Location	Project Status		
				Implemented Agency	Under Process	Ongoing
Education	2.	1. Primary School	Armo	DRC		
	2	2. Capacity Building	Upper Hingod	Diakonia		
	2	3. Construction of Quran School	Shire	Community		
	2	4. Capacity building for Village committees	Shire	DRC		
	2	5. Vocational training	Upper Hingod	DRC/Diakoina		
	2	6. Construction of primary school	Libow	MOE and Save children		
	2	7. Vocational training	Kampo	DRC/Save and Diakoina		
	2	8. Vocational training	Gacan libax	DRC/Save and Diakoina		
	2	9. Construction of informal education school	Gana libaax	Garwan Net [Women Association]		
	2	10. Rehabilitation of primary school	Yaka	Save the children		
	2	11. School extension	Guudcad	Save the Children		
	2	12. primary school extension	Habaal reer	Community/Save		
	2	13. Construction of Primary school	Kaampo	JPLG		
	2	14. Construction of primary school	Kubo			

	2	15. Construction of primary school	Libahar			
	2	16. Construction of primary school	Adizone	JPLG		
Sanitation	4.	17. Construction of 20 toilets	Armo	DRC and Care International		
	4.	18. Construction of 20 toilets	Libaahar	DRC		
	4.	19. Construction of 2 garbage dumping sites	Upper Higod	CESVI		
	4.	20. Purchasing garbage collection truck	D/hoose	CESVI		
	4.	21. construction 2 garbage points	Gacan libax	CESVI		
Road Network	3.	22. Rehabilitation of Hospital Road	Gacan libax	JPLG 2010		
	3.	23. Road Rehabilitation	Upper Hingood	JPLG		
	3.	24. Road Rehabilitation	Lower Hingood	JPLG		
	3.	25. Road Rehabilitation	Wadajir	JPLG		
	3.	26. Road rehabilitation	Qoryacad	JPLG		
	3.	27. Road rehabilitation	Horgoble	JPLG		
	3.	28. Construct tarmac Road	Ga'an libaah	JPLg		
	3.	29. Construct tarmac Road	Qoryacad	TIS/ DAI		
	3.	30. Construct tarmac Road	Upper hingoos	TIS/ DAI		
Health	1.	31. Construction of health post	Armo	DRC		

	1.	32.Extension of an existing health post	Adizone	AAH		
	1.	33.Construction of health post	Geri hle	DRC		
	1.	34.Extension of an existing health post	Jidad	AAH		
	1.	35.Extension of an existing health post	Yaka	AAH		
	1.	36.Constructed and equipped health post	Qoryacad	Manhal		
	1.	37.Construction health post,	Upper Hingod	Care international		
	1.	38.Construction health post,	Dhaxan	JPLG 2010		
	1.	39.Construction Health centre	Libow	JPLG 2010		
Water and Sanitation	4.	40.Construction of 5 water reservoir	Armo	Care International		
	4	41. Rehabilitation the 3 existing dams	Dhaxan	District		
	4	42.Constructed 4 public pipeline watering	Qoryacad	Hodman		
	4	43.Constructed 5 public water station and water tank	Shinbirale	Hodaman		
	4	44.Construction of electric lines	Shibiralaale	Qardo Electric company		
	4	45.Rehabilitation the existing water dam	Gerihel	DRC		
	4	46.Rehabilitation of 15 underground water tanks	Guudcad	Care international		
	4	47.Construction of 1 borehole (Shallow)	Kubo	Red cross		
	4	48.Completion the water reservoir	Adizone	UNICEF/ Terro salidali		

	4	49.Rehabilitation 2 barked	Shire	DRC		
Livestock & Environment	5.	50.Environmental protection	Armo	PA and Care international		
	5.	51. Environmental protection	Dhahan	PA		
	5.	52.Environmental protection	Guudcad	PA and Community		
	5.	53.Environmental protection	Kubo	ILO		
	5.	54.Tree plantation	Kaampo	District and Israac		
Markets (Infrastructure)	3.	55.Constructed for Cloth Market	Gacan libax	JPLG		
	3.	56.Constructed for Vegetable Market	Gacan libax	JPLG		
	3.	57.Constructed for Milk Market	Gacan libax	JPLG		
	3.	58.Constructed for market village	Wadajir	JPLG		
	3.	59.Construction of mini-market	Qoryacad	JPLG		
	3.	60.Rehabilitation market	Kaambo	JPLG		
Security and Justices	7.	Construction gardo Prison	Horoble	Puntland Gov't UNDP		
	7.	Community Safety Action Plans were prepared in eight village including rural area	District villages	DDG		

Recreation and Entrainments (Infrastructure)	3.	61. Construction of community centre	Shinbirale		DRC	
	3.	62. Rehabilitation of Gardo stadium	Lower Hingod			
		63. Construct Basket Ball play Ground	kaambo			