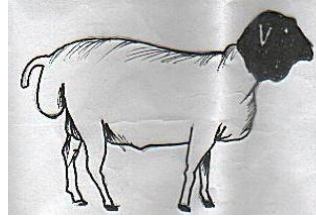


**DOWLADDA PUNTLAND EE**

**SOOMAALIYEED**

DAWLADDA HOOSE EE GAROOWE



**PUNTLAND STATE**

**OF SOMALIA**

GAROWE MUNICIPALITY

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# District Participatory Planning and Budgeting Process

## District Development Framework (DDF)

GAROWE DISTRICT

December 2009

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## **Executive Summary**

The Garowe District Development Framework (DDF) is a draft document outlining a five year vision and goals of the district. The DDF document provides an overall view of the challenges, needs, priorities and objectives of the district to realize its vision and goals.

The main purpose of the District Development Framework is to have a shared vision, agreed to by most stakeholders, of the objectives for the district's development 5 years ahead and the main priorities that during this period will need to be addressed in the district in order to achieve the objectives.

The information for the district development framework came from different sources/documents including the district profile, national/line ministry requirements, district priorities, and community consultations.

The district profile is a document which gives an overview of the current social and economic conditions of the district. These include the district map, social and poverty assessment, economic assessment, natural resources and management, services and service providers, and key sector issues. The main purpose of the district profile is to help District Authorities to develop an understanding of the current situation in their district and to be able to anticipate what the future situation in the district might look like.

The national/line-ministry requirements are the national policy or line-ministry requirements that the District Council needs to consider or implement and which need to be put into the District Development Framework. These can also be national objectives or strategies that the district must work in accordance with. Or they can be concrete services which must be provided through the District Councils, or requirements and standards for how the District Council delivers the services.

This district development framework also contains some of the existing district priorities and plans which were prepared in the past through participatory planning processes with the support of external agencies or NGOs.

A community consultation process was facilitated in the majority of villages of Garowe district. The aim of the process was to get an overview of the most important challenges, needs, and long-term priorities of each village for its social and economic development. The community consultation involved a visioning process that focused on the long term (5 years) and also identified ideas for short term projects or activities that can help the village move towards its long term vision.

The Economic and Development Sub-committee of Garowe District Council was responsible for collecting the information used to produce this document in collaboration with government ministries and agencies, district line-departments, civil society organizations, local NGOs and prominent community members. The district council prepared this document during a one-month on-the-job mentoring following successful trainings in the District Participatory Planning and Budgeting Process.

## **Preamble**

Garowe District Development Framework (GDDF) specifies the main social and development objectives of the district, summarizes the main challenges facing the district in achieving the objectives and defines the main priority interventions. It is not a plan in the sense that 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.

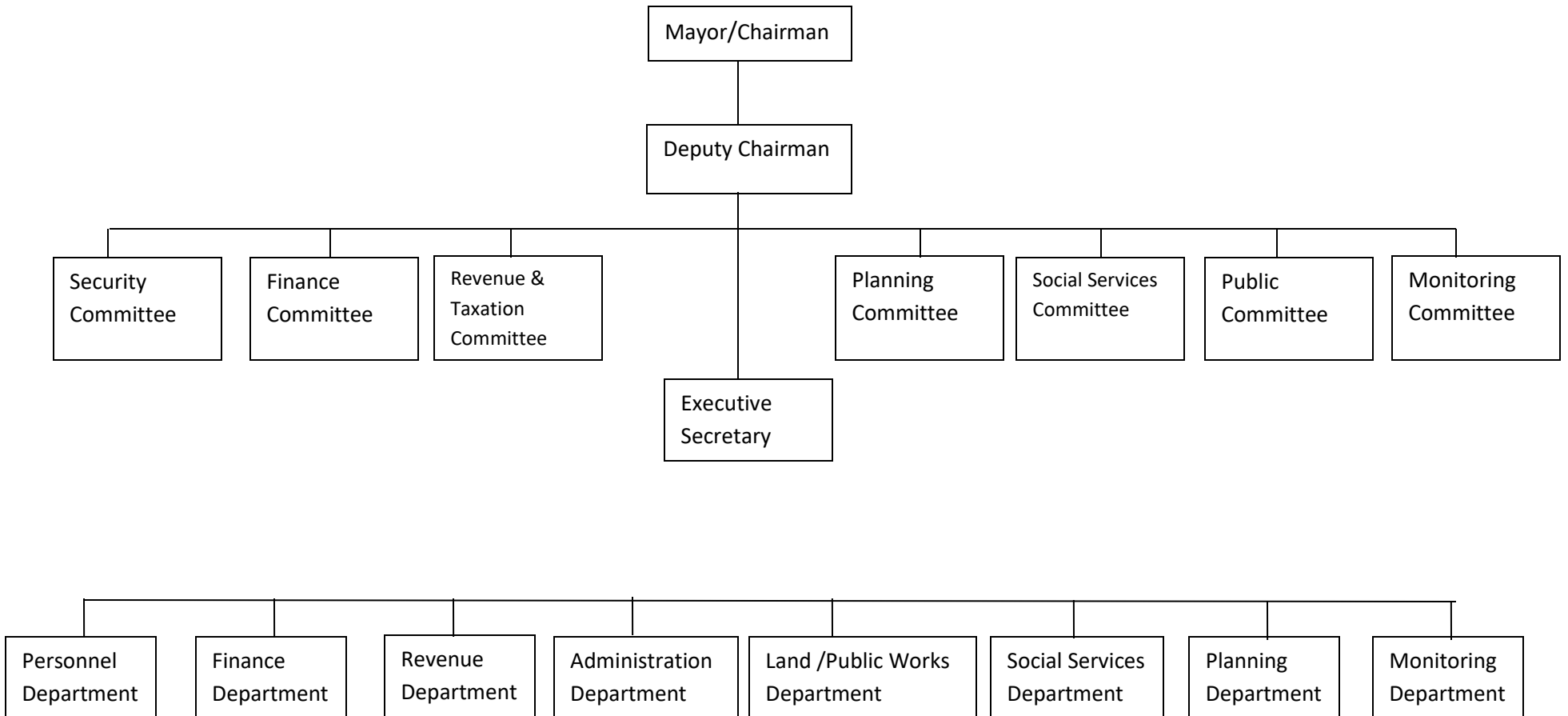
The District Council will use the framework to decide on projects and activities to be put into their annual Work Plan. It helps to ensure that projects are chosen with a clear objective in mind for the district's development. The VCs and citizens of the district will be able to refer to the District Development Framework when they want to raise questions with the District Council about services or investments decided by the District Council and to hold Districts accountable for implementation.

The local and international agencies are also expected to use the district development framework to help the district achieve its objectives in the five years ahead through the provision of services and development interventions.

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**Organizational Chart, Garowe Municipal Council**



# District Development Framework

## 1. Introduction

The District Development Framework is a document that specifies the main social and development objectives of the district, summarizes the main challenges facing the district in achieving the objectives, and defines the main priority interventions - in broad terms - needed to achieve the objectives, lists more detailed and specific investments or interventions, and defines simple indicators and targets to measure achievement of objectives. It is not a plan in the sense that 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.

The main purpose of the District Development Framework is to have a shared vision, agreed to by most stakeholders, of the objectives for the district's development 5 years ahead and the main priorities that during this period will need to be addressed in the district in order to achieve the objectives.

The following table provides the activities taken to complete the District Development Framework, main responsible bodies, and the number of input days for each activity. The timeline for the exercise was from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2009.

**Table 1.1: Activities of the District Development Framework**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible body</b>	<b>No. of input days</b>
Preparation of District Profile	District Council and Executive Secretary	10
Determining of national/line-ministry requirements	Executive Secretary/ district line-departments	2
Formulating existing district priorities and plans	Economic and Development Sub-committee of the District Council	2
Determining results from Community consultation processes	Economic and Development Sub-committee of the District Council	1
Preparing draft DDF	Executive Secretary and Facilitators	5
Conducting DDF feedback Workshop	District Council	1
Finalizing the DDF	Executive Secretary/ Economic and Development Sub-committee	1

## 2. The District Profile Summary

### Chronological Background

Around 1800

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Garowe town is established, the settlement springing up largely due to its ideal location between two sizeable *wadis* that continuously supply water to the area

1948

---

Garowe is recognized as a district during the colonial period

1973

---

Garowe is recognized as the capital of Nugal region

1998

---

Puntland declares its autonomy, seeking to become a federal division within a united Somalia. The town of Garowe is recognized as the capital of Puntland State

From 1998 onwards

---

Apart from being a seat for the Government of Puntland, the town of Garowe remains a key source of income for the region, as well as the educational and administrative capital

## **2.1 Garowe District Map**

The district map show many physical features such as the location of major towns, seasonal rivers, major roads, by-roads, airports, district borders, neighboring districts, etc. Thirty (30) administrative villages come under the Municipality of Garowe. These are Wadajir, Waberi, Hantiwadag, Hodan, Horseed, First August, Israac (Bilan & Barwaqo), Uun, Sinujiif, Kalabayr, Awr-ulus, Reebanti, Yoonbays, Xamxamaa, Balley, cel-wacayseed, Rabable, Ilma-ader, Tulo-Oman, Abarey, Birta-dher, Hayanle, Timirka, Ayna-iskax, Siiga-dher, Mayle, Laqlaajis, Qalanqal, Xamur.

At least seven of them lie within the Capital city of Garowe and the rest are located in different areas of the district.





Image of Garowe Town @ 2003

## **Location**

Garowe district shares its borders with Eyl district in the East; Dangoranyo district in the North; Bocame district in the West; Burtinle district in the South; and is traversed by a north-south highway that connects the major cities of northern and southern Somalia. Garowe district is one of the four districts in Nugal region in Puntland State of Somalia. The district consists of about sixteen villages. Garowe city is the administrative and the most important town in the district.

Garowe town is the capital of Puntland State of Somalia, and is a seat for the three government branches: The Executive, Parliament, and Judiciary.

## **Climate and physical features**

The district has a moderate climate in which temperatures range between 18 and 34 degree Celsius. In the cold months of December and January, the temperature drops to a low of 14 degree Celsius. There is not much rainfall. The highest levels occur in the month of May, which has an average of 51 mm. the average annual rainfall is 10.8 mm.

It is mainly flat but surrounded by a few hills on parts of the district. It has sufficient space for expansion in the future.

## **Population**

According to the estimates undertaken by local authorities and some international agencies such as UN-Habitat, the population of Garowe town is estimated in the range of 70,000 to 120,000. The Community Action Plans carried out very recently by local NGOs in all the villages of the district indicated high rates of population growth. This is mainly due to the last good eleven years of peace and stability in the region and such steady population growth is quite reasonable. On this and other grounds, The District Council estimated the rural population at around 260,000. Thus the total population of Garowe district is estimated at 380,000.

## **2.2. Social and Poverty Assessment**

### **Demography**

Garowe district is experiencing rapid urbanization since the collapse of the Central Government which led many people to settle in the district. Garowe city has a large number of returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled from conflict in other parts of Somalia. There are also a large number of Ethiopian refugees living in Garowe city seeking for employment opportunities. Urban areas such as, Garowe City, are highly populated while rural areas are sparsely populated.

Due to the huge influx in early 1990s and the continuous flow of IDPs for the last two decades of relative calm, the population of Garowe district is now manifold.

Demographic Data is as shown below:

**Table 1.2 Demography**

District population	est.	Number of Households	Average family size	Growth rate	Birth rate	Death rate
380,000		175,000	5 members	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Garowe Local Government

There are smaller families with an average of 5 members, slightly less than the Somalia national average of 6 members per family. This might be attributed to a slightly more enlightened community as Garowe District has generally been more receptive to education and developmental initiatives than most districts in Somalia.

A high percentage of the population 32% is displaced, mostly due to the influx from the volatile Southern Somalia and the presence of several NGOs which support these IDPs.

Clans and sub-clans that dominate the district are: Daarood, Carab, Madhiban

### Poverty and Inequality

Poverty is widespread and about 87% of the population live on less than US \$1 a day. The average per capita income in Nugaal is US \$150 – 200 per annum. There are striking inequalities between urban and rural areas. The rate of unemployment is estimated at 69% in urban areas and 99% in rural areas. Since the period of state collapse and civil war, the private sector has increasingly assumed the responsibility of service provision and the trend is continuing. Barriers to investment flow include massive poverty, which limits household savings and investment, and poor infrastructural facilities and access. Pastoral and nomadic communities dominate the poverty-stricken.

Poverty mappings - To provide ethnic, gender, and generational distribution of poverty.

### Age Distribution

**Table 1.3: Age distribution**

Age brackets (in years)	Percentage (%)
Under 15	30
15 – 25	35
26 – 50	25
Above 50	10
Total	100

Source: Garowe Local Municipality

Analysis Persons under 25 years old still form the bulk of the population at 65% of the total population. With 10% being above 50 years which is also the average life expectancy rate in the Country which is 48 years for men and 50 years for women. This leaves a paltry 25% of the population being at the prime economically productive age of 26-50 years.

## Gender Distribution

**Table 1.4: Gender distribution**

Category	Percentage (%)
Male	43
Female	57
Total	100

Data above indicates a slightly higher numbers of females to male which could be attributed to the fact that in a situation of conflict men has a tendency to flee the Country more effectively than women. Additionally, Women have a higher life expectancy at 50 years while men average 48 years only.

## Marital status and mortality rate

**Table 1.5: Marital status/Mortality rate**

Marital Status	Percentage	Mortality	Percentage
Single persons	42%,	Infant (0 – 4 yrs)	22.5%
Married persons	48%	Children (5 – 15 yrs)	13.3%
Divorced persons	09%	Middle age (16- 50 yrs)	N/A
Widowed	01%	Old people (50+ yrs)	N/A
Total	100 %	Total	

Source: Garowe Local Government

Analysis: In an Islamic environment most people marry early so 42% of the population of marriageable age being unmarried is disturbing but could be attributed to changing lifestyles and economic reasons among others. The divorce rate is lower at 9 % reasons for which could not be established could be attributed to social and economic instability in addition to the effects of drug addiction especially khat. This leaves many women as breadwinners for their families posing new challenges as traditionally they are used to being provided for by men. This new role for women, without commensurate capacity makes earning livelihoods very difficult.

## Health Facilities

Due to prolonged political and social instability the situation in this crucial sector remains unsatisfactory.

**Table 1.6: Main district public health centers**

Name (hospital, clinic etc)	# Doctors & nurses	Hospitalization(y/n) # beds, & # rooms	Surgery (y/n)	Psych. Care(y/n)	location	Facility
Garowe General Hospital	4 D & 9 N	Y, 76, 35	Y	Y	Wadajir	N/A
TB Hospital	1 D & 3 N	Y, 4, 5	N	Y		
Akram Clinic Centre	1 D & 2 N	Y, 5, 5	Y	Y	Halgan	N/A
Garowe City Health Centre	1 D & 2 N	N	N	Y	Wadajir	N/A

**Table 1.7: Health care centers and Medical Personnel**

Type of health care centre	No.	Medical Personnel	No.	Ration of medical personnel/Patient
Hospitals and TB cents.	7	Medical doctors	8	1 to 12,500
Private clinics	12	Nurses	29	1 to 3,448
Mother & Child Clinics (MCHs)/ OPDs	11	Traditional Healers/ Herbalists	3	1 to 33,000
Out Patient Depts. (OPDs)	10	Traditional birth attendants	15	1 to 66,000
Private pharmacies	64	Pharmacists	1	1 to 100,000
Traditional health providers	2	Lab Technicians	6	1 to 16,666
Total	104	Total	62	1 to 33,666

Source: Garowe Local Municipality

## Education Facilities

Again due to the disruptions' resulting from the civil war, education levels are unsatisfactory especially among the Women who have been marginalized for a prolonged period of time. Enrolment levels are extremely low due to economic and other factors. This creates an inaccurate impression on the teacher/student ratio.

**Table 1.8: Education facilities**

Description of Schools	Number of Schools	Number of Students	No of Teachers	Teacher to Student Ratio	No of classrooms	Classroom to student ratio
Quranic Schools	60	8,370	102	1 to 82	N/A	N/A
Nursery Schools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Schools	20	13,660[55%M,45%F]	169	1 to 80	N/A	N/A
Secondary Schools	4	2,140[65%M,35%F]	42	1 to 50	26	1 to 82
Technical/Vocational Institutions	7	689 [80%M,20% F]	21	1 to 32	N/A	N/A
Universities	2	986[65%M,35%F]	29	1 to 34	15	1 to 64

Source: Garowe Local Government

**Table 1.9: Enrolment in primary schools**

Boys (6-15)	Girls (6-15)	Overall enrolment
60%	40%	50%

**Table 2.0: illiteracy**

Adult males	Adult females
N/A	N/A

## 2.3 Economic Assessment

Garowe town is the most important town in the district and is the capital city of Puntland State. It lies on the co-ordinates 11° 15' North and 49° 30' East. This is on the southern coast of the Gulf of Aden.

**Income levels:** Poor economic performance and excess labour supply creates a situation where wages remain extremely low (indirect employment).

**Main Economic activities/Sources of income:** Due to being the Political seat of the State, most of the income is derived from the Government and Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) activities.

The main economic activities and income opportunities in the district include:

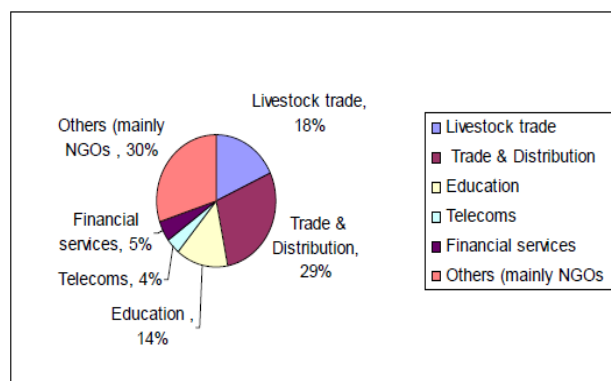
- Export and slaughtering of livestock
- Import of foodstuffs and other commodities
- Wholesale, retail and distribution of imported foods and other goods
- Remittances from the Somali Diaspora
- Energy (petrol imports and distribution)
- Telecommunication services
- The Khat market
- A wide range of services offered by small-scale enterprises (welding, carpentry, health care, domestic work etc).
- Others (mainly NGOs)

**Table 2.1: Basic information on Businesses activities**

Major Industries	Percentage
Livestock trade	18%
Trade & Distribution	29%
Education	14%
Telecoms	4%
Financial services	5%
Others (mainly NGOs)	30%
Total	100%

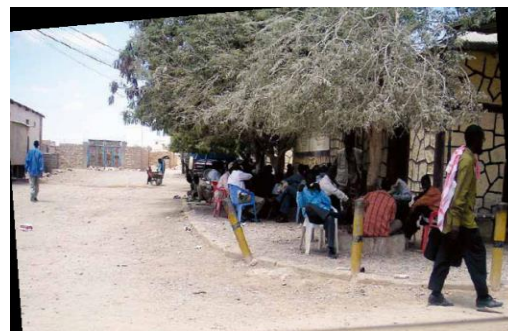
Source: Garowe Local Municipality

Observation: Livestock and trade & distribution remain the dominant economic activity at 18% and 29% respectively, the later as a result of



Garowe’s central location and seat of regional Government. Government and the Non Governmental Organizations also play an important socio-economic role. However, the private sector especially telecoms and financial services has tended to thrive against obvious odds. Big players in this sector include: Golis Telecoms, Telcom Puntland, Dahabshill among others.

The Social Business sector has also given a good account of itself despite working in extremely difficult circumstances especially in the Education and health sectors. Governmental Organizations and the local Government, however, still remain the major employers. The private sector controls most of the services and infrastructure, such as the postal and telecommunication services, the energy sector (petroleum and electricity) and other income generating activities.



The process of urbanization can be a positive driver of development in various ways, but it needs to be managed.

In order to facilitate this, data on the prevailing situation in an urban centre is needed in order for efficient planning and policy making particularly in the area of revenue collection system and management.

The current revenue structure in Garowe town is not yielding much due to the inherent weaknesses of the revenue collection system and management. This is mainly due to inadequate tax assessment mechanism, classification and coverage.

In order to widen the revenue base and stabilize the revenue of the municipality, Garowe municipality needs to focus on issues of strengthening its data collection and information management such as examination of revenue sources, business classifications, identification and examination of existing revenue sources, and identification of potential sources of revenue. These will enhance revenue generation and will facilitate better decision making capacity.

Registration of businesses with the Municipality should be a pre-requisite for the establishment of all kinds of businesses. The legal framework (that is regulations and by-laws) supporting district businesses must be in place and taxation policy should be made clear and available to all business owners.

**Table 2.2: Average Business lifespan**

Business lifespan (in years)	Percentage
Less than 3	49 %
3-5	27 %
5-7	14 %
Over 10years	10 %
Total	100.00%

Source: Garowe Local Municipality

Observation: 76% of the Small Businesses which employ less than 10 employees close shop within 5 years of formation. Considering that they employ over 60% of the population, their main cause of failure which has been identified as lack of Business skills and insufficient capitalization should be addressed as a matter of urgency.

### **Main customers for products/services**

**Table 2.3: Main customers for products/services**

<b>Product/Service Destination</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Within district	30 %
Within state	42 %
Beyond State	28 %
Total	100%

Source: Garowe Local Municipality

Observation: Only 30% of the trade is conducted within Garowe District due to its small population while 42% is Business within the region including southern Somalia and 28% translates to Business with other Countries mainly Ethiopia. The Arab Countries mainly import Livestock export through the port of Bossasso and increasingly imports foodstuff from Indian sub-continent and consumer goods from China.

### **Employment/Unemployment situation in the district**

**Table 2.4: Employment /unemployment**

<b>Source of Income</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Employed for salary	10 %
Self employed	20 %
Unemployed	61 %
Retired	6 %
Unable to work	3 %
Total	100%

Source: Garowe Local Municipality

Observation: As in most third world economies, the unemployment situation at 61% is untenable, in the case of Garowe it is especially exacerbated due to the influx of IDPs from southern Somalia and poor economic performance as a result of lack of Government inputs. The harsh climate, exacerbated by effects of Global warming has also contributed to the fact that many Livestock farmers were put out of their works. 61% Unemployment is extremely high by all standards. This is especially so considering that

even those who are employed are mostly under-employed and/or grossly underpaid and work in poor conditions.

**Table 2.5: Small-scale industries, Garowe 2006 - 2011**

Section	Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>B</b>	Water Refinery	3	3	3	4	5	
	Bakery	4	4	4	4	4	
	Milk Plant	1	1	1	1	1	
	Crusher	1	3	3	3	3	
	Ice Factory	1	1	1	2	2	
	Ice Cream	1	2	2	2	2	
	Total	11	14	14	16	17	

Source: Garowe Municipality

**Table 2.6: Money Transfer Companies, Garowe 2007**

Section	Name of Company	Location/village
<b>A</b>	Amal	Wadajir
	Dahabshiil	Hantiwadag
<b>B</b>	Dayax Islamic Bank	Hantiwadag
	Qaran	Hantiwadag
	Tawakal	Horsed
	Iftin	Hantiwadag
	Global	Hantiwadag
	Kaah	Horsed

Source: Garowe Municipality

**Table 2.7: Mass media (TV/Radio/Newspaper), Garowe 2007**

Section	Name	Type	Language	Airtime/Date of issue
B	ETN	Television	Somali	Daily
	Radio Garowe	FM station	Somali	Daily
	Radio Daljir	FM station	Somali	Daily
	Al-xigma	FM station	Somali	Daily
	SBC	FM station	Somali	Daily
	UNIVERSAL	Television	Somali	Daily

Source: Garowe Municipality

## 2.4 Services and service providers

The service delivery in urban centres is generally fair and poor in rural areas. A limited number of stakeholders including public and private sectors and local and international bodies are involved in the service provision within the district.

The current services among others include health services, education services, electricity supply, water and sanitation, and transport infrastructure.

### Health services

The health services in the district are very poor and deplorable with the common person receiving on average 15% of his/her medical requirements. Most of the health centres are situated in the urban areas making rural areas completely lack health facilities.

Major health service problems identified include the following:

1. Lack of adequate health premises and ambulance
2. Too little qualified medical staff [doctors and nurses]
3. Inadequate medical and diagnostic equipments, drugs and medical supplies
4. Lack of medical schools to produce professionals

### Education services

Due to the disruptions resulting from the civil war, education levels are unsatisfactory especially among the Women who have been marginalized for a prolonged period of time. Enrolment levels are



extremely low due to economic and other factors. This creates an inaccurate impression on the teacher/student ratio. Major education problems identified include the following

1. Fewer primary and secondary schools and much less number of higher learning institutions [colleges and universities] in the district.
2. Large class numbers (average students per class is 73)
3. Severe shortage of facilities such as equipments, furniture and text books.
4. Lack of maintenance of education infrastructure
5. Lack of supply of qualified teaching staff

### Electricity supply and distribution

Currently the communities get power from a single privately-owned electricity supplier called, Nugal Electric Company (NEC), which uses imported diesel to generate power. Although the cost of electricity is very expensive (\$0.9/kWh), power distribution is fair in urban areas (less than 30%) while rural areas receive no electricity. This commercial electricity firm is unreliable and is subsidized by the government.

**Table 2.8: Distribution of accessibility of electricity by villages**

Village	Have access to electricity		Do not have access to electricity		N/A		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Halgan	113	57	79	40	6	3	198	100
Hantiwadag	167	61	100	37	5	2	272	100
Hodan	221	27	555	68	45	5	621	100
Wadajir	301	63	179	37	1	0	481	100
Horseed	226	50	223	49	4	1	453	100
Waberi	55	63	29	33	3	3	87	100
Total	1,083	47	1,165	50	64	3	2,312	100

Source: UNDP – About 50% of the respondents do not have access to electricity

### Water and Sanitation

These services are poorly distributed around the district, with the rural areas often having no reliable water sources or access to improved sanitation. The situation is slightly better in the urban centres. The water supply system for Garowe town residents is drawn from a single borehole with an elevated tank of capacity cubic meters. Garowe water supply system is a public facility and is managed by a government agency called Nugal Water Company (NAWACO). There is insufficient water supply

leading to frequent shortages. There is sewerage system. The infrastructure for the water supply system was set up through support from Development partners such as UNICEF among others.

About 38 % of households have installed water pipes and there are very rare water points in the town. The monthly cost of water is fairly rated at \$10 (S.Sh. 300,000). There is a number of shallow water wells in most villages of the district which receive very little maintenance services from time to time and often go out of order. In the upcountry, communities and their livestock rely on a number of water reservoirs [berkado] as their main water sources, which collect water during rainy seasons. These reservoirs belong to individuals who use them to satisfy their water needs and at the same time sell water at a cost during dry seasons.

**Table 2.9: Distribution of accessibility of water by villages**

Village	Have access to water		Do not have access to water		N/A		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Halgan	98	49	73	37	27	14	198	100
Hantiwadag	163	60	104	38	5	2	272	100
Hodan	231	28	530	65	60	7	621	100
Wadajir	181	38	300	62			481	100
Horseed	206	45	246	54	1	0	453	100
Waberi	46	53	34	39	7	8	87	100
Total	925	40	1,287	56	100	4	2,312	100

Source: UNDP – About 60% of the respondents do not have access to water.

### Transport infrastructure

Taking cognizance to the fact that Infrastructure is an important prerequisite for sustainable development and the circumstances in the Country for the past two decades have resulted in almost the complete breakdown of hard infrastructure, especially with the absence of a strong Government for a prolonged period of time. Construction/rehabilitation of hard infrastructure is a very capital intensive venture while also employing many people. The local Government lacks human and financial resources to undertake this herculean task. Though there are challenges in this



regard, again associated with prolonged lack of central Government including:

**Airports:** The district does have two airstrips, although there is a severe lack of facilities and no buildings. The first one was built by Conoco Company. Access to this airport is difficult due to the poor condition of the roads. It is mostly used by UN and ECHO flights. These flights support to connect Garowe in humanitarian and developmental activities. The second airstrip, still in construction, was built by the Puntland State Government. This airport is expected to provide better services as it is nearer, larger, and will cater for social amenities and fairly in better condition.

**Road Network:** The road network to Bossasso is good but to Galkaio is in deplorable condition. Connecting roads within the district is very poor. The condition of the road networks is an urgent issue, as transportation difficulties contribute to economic problems, for example, transporting goods to markets, which prevents the district from maximizing its potential for economic growth. Garowe district connects the three regions of Somalia i.e. PL, SL, and SCS.



The social amenities and their distributions across the district through an assessment carried out by UNDP in Garowe city 2009 are as follows:

**Table 3.0: Distribution of accessibility to roads by villages**

Village	Have access to a road		Do not have access to a road		N/A		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Halgan	191	96	7	4	0	0	198	100
Hantiwadag	236	87	23	8	13	5	272	100
Hodan	429	52	382	47	10	1	621	100
Wadajir	325	68	155	32	0	0	481	100
Horseed	299	66	150	33	4	1	453	100
Waberi	57	66	22	25	8	9	87	100
Total	1,537	67	739	32	35	2	2,312	100

Source: UNDP – About 70% of the respondents have access to a road.



**Market Infrastructure:** There are insufficient markets and other Business premises to house the many small Businesses. The ones

available were designed a long time ago and catered for a very small population. This especially applies to the meat and vegetable distributed around the town as opposed to the present system of centralized markets. Open air market is used in some areas such as money exchanges.

**Sewerage & garbage system:** Insufficient water supply leading to frequent shortages. This is mainly privately managed. There is no sewerage and garbage collection system. The infrastructure for the water was set up through support from Development partners such as UNICEF among others. Stagnant water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes and the unfortunate sanitation condition create unhealthy environment.



**Telecommunication and postal systems:** Fairly good mobile telephony especially mobile telephone. Landlines and Internet within the urban centres and fast growing provided. This is mainly provided by the private sector, mainly Golis, and Telkom who provide high speed Internet from the fibre optic cable via Djibouti. There is no postal system in place.



**Table 3.1: Distribution of accessibility of telephone services by villages**

Village	Have access to telephone		Do not have access to telephone		N/A		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Halgan	81	41	111	56	6	3	198	100
Hantiwadag	154	57	109	40	9	3	272	100
Hodan	167	20	611	74	43	5	621	100
Wadajir	246	51	235	49	0	0	481	100
Horseed	220	49	230	51	3	1	453	100
Waberi	61	70	24	28	2	2	87	100
Total	929	40	1,320	57	63	3	2,312	100

Source: UNDP – About 55% of the respondents did not have access to a telephone.

**Social facilities:** Educational institutions are mainly run as social Businesses by local and International NGO's while hospitals are mainly owned by the private sector. There is a shortage of playgrounds due to land grabbing as a result of ineffective Government.

### Services offered by Garowe municipal council

**Table 3.2: Satisfaction level of services rendered by the municipality**

Village	Satisfied		Not Satisfied		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Halgan	166	84	32	16	198	100
Hantiwadag	202	74	70	26	272	100
Hodan	616	75	205	25	621	100
Wadajir	269	56	212	44	481	100
Horseed	313	69	139	31	452	100
Waberi	48	55	39	45	87	100
Total	1,614	70	697	30	2,311	100

Source: Garowe Municipality – About 70% of the respondents indicated that they were satisfied

**Table 3.3: Projects Implemented by Garowe Municipality, 2006 - 2010**

Number	Project Type	Funding Organization(s)	Location
1	Urban Housing Construction	UN-HABITAT	Garowe
2	Water Supply System	UNICEF	Garowe
3	Garbage Collection	ILO	Garowe
4	Capacity building of Local Gov.	UN-HABITAT	Garowe
5	Building small Markets	UNHCR	Garowe
6	Building Hantiwadag Market	UNDP/RRIDP	Garowe
7	Construction of a Police Station	UNDP/RRIDP	Garowe
8	Rehabilitation of Small Market	UNDP/RRIDP	Garowe
9	Central Square Monument	Garowe Municipality	Garowe
10	Construction of Ing. Market	UNDP/RSL & Municipality	Garowe
11	Construction of Slaughterhouse	UN-HABITAT	Garowe
12	Construction of Primary School	Community & Municipality	Birtadheer

## **PROVISION OF SHELTER FOR IDPs, RETURNEES AND URBAN POOR**



## **REHABILITATION OF MUNICIPAL OFFICE CONSTRUCTION OF A SLAUGHTERHOUS**



### **Security service**

Garowe district has long been known for its peace and security compared to other parts of the country. The success in maintaining peace, managing security, restoring law and order, and creating a stable environment for development can be attributed to the relevant government institutions and the community at large who are peace-submissive and peace-loving people. The powerful traditional leaders, religious groups, women, youth and minority groups all engage in the reconciliation and mediation talks when required. A sizeable amount of the municipality revenue collection is diverted to the local police force to fight against criminal activities. There is a judiciary system in the district which is independent for its decisions to hold transgressors accountable for their ill-actions.

### **Service providers/Key sector issues**

This section analyses key issues of the district such as urban – rural linkages, institutional roles and responsibilities, privatization and public-private partnerships, level of decentralization and poverty and environmental issues.

A number of INGOs operate in the district and are responsible for the construction and operation of many of the functioning services in the district.

Currently there is weak collaboration between government institutions at the district level and those at regional and other levels. This is thought to be a key area to address in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery at the district level.

The Local government lacks human and financial resources to undertake development investments in the district and this is the main reason as to why its activities are confined to address daily interventions.

Other service providers include the District Council, MOI, line-ministries, external agencies [UN and other international agencies], NGOs/CBOs, etc.

### **3. National and Line Ministry Requirements**

The Executive Secretary and district line-departments working with MOI determined the national policy or line-ministry requirements that the District Council needs to consider or implement. These are the national objectives or strategies that the district must work in accordance with, for example, the National Education Policy, Water Policy, Health Policy and Environmental Policy. They can as well be concrete services which must be provided through the District Councils such as waste management services, or requirements and standards for how the District Council delivers the services. Some of these requirements are as follows:

#### **a) Education sector**

The Five Year Development Plan (FYDP) long-term development goals for the education sector:

- Contribute to the development of a society committed to the preservation and enrichment of Somali and Islamic cultural values and traditions; foster the ability for logical thought, critical judgment, self-expression, and self-reliance; and encourage increased literacy and scientific, technological, and managerial knowledge and skills among the people of Puntland State of Somalia. Related Millennium Development Goals: Achieve Universal Primary Education, Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling” and Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels of education by 2015

#### Key Priorities for Education and Training

- Raise primary GER from 37 to 52 percent (50 % for girls and 54% for boys) by 2011.
- Expand secondary enrolment rates and improve the quality through teacher training and the rehabilitation and construction of schools
- Provide a pastoral mobile education systems to accommodate nomadic/pastoral children
- Strengthen TVET programmes, particularly for women and youth
- Expand tertiary education to produce the requisite well-trained human resources
- Provide strong support for and recognition of informal education

#### **b) Health sector**

FYDP long-term development goal for the health sector:

- Sustained equitable access to high quality, affordable and appropriate health services provided through effective institutional building and partnership among the government, the private sector, and international agencies. Related Millennium Development Goals: Reduce child mortality by two-thirds among children under five; improve the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters between 1990 and 2015; and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases.

#### **c) Public Works and Infrastructure**

The long-term development goal of the FYDP for the public works and infrastructure sector:

- To construct and improve the infrastructure for and provide access to water and sanitation, environmental protection (including water and solid waste management), energy sources (including environment-friendly power sources), and housing.
- Related Millennium Development Goal: Halve extreme poverty and hunger; halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US \$ 1 per day.

#### **i) Water and Sanitation**

Long-term development goal:

- To ensure for citizens sustainable and equitable access to quality drinking water (to both humans and cattle) and sanitation, as a basic human right, and thereby improve health conditions and reduce poverty.
- Related MDG: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

**ii) Environmental Protection**

Long-term development goal:

- Conserve nature and protect the environment for the present and future generations; encourage sustainable environmental and natural resources management for equitable growth and development, poverty reduction, and enhanced livelihoods.
- Related MDGs: Ensure environmental sustainability and integrate those principles into country policies and programmes; reverse the loss of environmental resources.

**d) Internally Displaced People and other Vulnerable Groups**

Long-term development goal:

- Rehabilitate and integrate all IDPs into the national mainstream, and utilize their capacities for nation building.

**e) Women's Development and Family Affairs**

The long-term development goal of the FYDP for women's development and family affairs:

- Provide equal opportunities for women to develop and live in dignity, eliminate all discriminatory practices and empower them to better contribute in nation building and development. Related MDGs: Promote gender equality and empower women.

**f) Productive Sector**

The long-term development goal of the natural resource-based production sectors, which are central to the Puntland State of Somalia strategy for poverty reduction and economic recovery:

- To enhance the livelihood opportunities of the population

**i) Agriculture Sector**

FYDP long-term development goal:

- The development of an agricultural policy that aims to improve the agro-pastoral infrastructure, with the wider aim of alleviating poverty by

supporting sustainable agricultural livelihoods and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

**ii) Livestock Sector**

- The development and enforcement of livestock policy (covering export market, value added processing, better veterinary services, veterinary and animal health training programmes) to revive the shrinking livestock sector and improve the livelihood opportunities of the population

**g) Security and Judiciary**

Long-term development goal for security and judiciary:

- To restore law and order and in turn enhance state and public security, minimize crime, prevent and resolve social conflicts, disarm civilians, and foster a disciplined society that practices an Islamic way of life.

#### **4. Community Consultation Process and its Results:**

Garowe District Council emanating its legitimacy and its exclusive decentralized functions from the below mentioned Legislation and Regulations;

1. Puntland Constitution; Articles 42,81,83,85,
2. District Self-Administration Law no.7(2003),and
3. Capital Law no.3, and in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior has carried out community consultation process in some 16 villages that come under the administration of Garowe Municipality. The purpose of the participatory community consultation process was to facilitate a visioning process in all villages of the district to get an overview of the most

important needs, challenges and long-term priorities of each village for its social and economic development. The main focus was on the long-term (5 years), but the villages also discussed and came up with ideas for projects or activities which in the short term can help them move towards the long-term vision. This consultation process was successful and no hindrance that could affect the consultation's results has been faced from the community. Because the consultation was inclusive and participatory one.

## **1. Community needs and challenges**

- Too many people die from diseases that could easily be treated because they are too far from health posts, or it is too difficult to get to health posts. This can also be due to the fact that the health posts do not have staff with good enough skills or even medical supplies are lacking.
- The majority of the communities in the district do not have access to schools. Existing schools do not receive regular maintenance and repair. The availability of learning and teaching materials and equipments require immediate attention; there are unfavorable teacher-student and classroom-student ratios, under-qualified and inadequately paid teachers. Financing education activities is mainly through fees from parents and the community; government input is limited. Higher learning institutions (colleges, universities etc) are inadequate and private groups run them as business activities.
- The main water sources in the district are rainwater, groundwater, springs, and watercourses. The public water supply system is very weak or very poorly maintained in most areas. Nearly a quarter of the communities have access to safe drinking water. For vulnerable groups, access is below survival needs and therefore life threatening.
- Farmers in the district make very little returns on their production because it is too difficult or costly for them to get their products to the market; it is difficult for them to obtain inputs, they lack farming tools, skills and techniques, and mostly they rely on rain waters. The main roads/by-roads are in a very poor state, not maintained, and do not exist in some areas. Market facilities are poor and do not exist in some areas.
- Firewood and charcoal business activities, being one of the key commercial practices in rural communities, have a negative environmental impact which in turn affects the farming and grazing land as it causes soil erosion, deforestation, reduced rain fall, and droughts. The end product of such activities is poor livelihoods and reduced economic wellbeing.

A tool such as the Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) tool needs to be developed as a companion to this community profiling exercise. ERA is concerned with problem finding and analysis, and is a diagnostic process which explores barriers to local development and environmental protection.

- The road network in urban areas is fairly in good condition while in rural areas it is deplorable. There is only one tarmac road (National road) which links the district to nearby districts and to other parts of the State. Transport is increasing annually with no corresponding infrastructure development. Motor vehicles provide the main mode of transport in the district, and in the State, causing congestion problems. Improving the road network by upgrading by-roads, maintaining main roads and constructing bypass roads will translate into social-economic wellbeing of the district.
- Pastoralist vulnerability to herd loss mainly concerns huge animal losses during drought periods, badly affecting livestock-based livelihoods in several parts of the district. While efforts were made to support private veterinary services, little or none has been done to improve the resource base and animal production. As a result, the livestock sector is unable

to support livelihoods to its full potential. Despite its importance, there is a lack of enforcement of comprehensive livestock policy in the district. Grazing lands are shrinking due to private enclosures. Lack of veterinary institutes for training veterinarians and community-based animal health workers, lack of certification procedures and diplomatic issues are the main causes of uncertainty in the export markets. The municipality should monitor slaughterhouses and butcheries to meet the required standards.

## 2. Opportunities and strengths in the district

- Garowe town has the advantage of being the seat of Puntland Government, base of UN agencies and international NGOs and acts as a central hub for intellectuals whom it attracts from in and abroad the country.
- Some communities, mostly the women associations, have formed informal savings and loans groups, which have helped individuals, get access to funds to start income generation activities.
- In some areas, parents have collected money to fund teachers' salaries and made it possible to put their children in school.
- Manufacturing through value addition of the raw materials especially by establishing fish processing/meat packaging industries and other light industries to process the raw materials like frankincense, salt, water bottling, plastic recycling.
- Unpolluted environment & warm climate
- Generation of energy through Solar and Wind power
- Cheap and abundant labour
- Existence of farms and grazing land indicate livestock and agricultural development.
- Financial services like banking systems.
- The existence of service facilities like schools, boreholes, health and community centres
- Role of local authority in community building and support
- Existence of administrative urban rural linkages b/w district councils and VCs/CDCs
- Traditional elders which are respected in the community and effective youth groups
- Livestock (sheep, goat, cattle and camel) emerge
- Small and micro-scale enterprise and micro-financing opportunities
- Programmes for specific farming communities by different international organizations
- Existence of economic urban & rural linkages
- Salt production and processing factories due to abundant salt deposits in the district

## 5. Main District Priorities

The main priority areas were decided by the District Council. The District Council made its decision about the priority areas based on the national requirements and priorities, the district profile analysis and the priorities that came out of the consultations with communities.

Priority Order Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Health	Education	Water and Sanitation	Poverty Reduction and Economic Development	Infrastructure	Livestock Development and Environment	Governance and Security	Agriculture

### **1) Health:**

- Increasing access to health facilities in the district so that communities can get access to MCHs, health posts and proper medical supplies so as to treat diseases more easily.
- Rehabilitating, operationalising and better utilizing the existing health care facilities.
- Improving the health infrastructure and better quality manpower.

### **2) Education:**

- Provision of universal primary and secondary education, improved access and quality to all school children and hence increase enrolment rates in primary schools in the district.
- Improvement of education infrastructure, i.e. construction of new schools, and rehabilitation of existing schools
- Realization of favorable teacher-student and classroom-student ratios and better qualified and paid teachers.
- Establishment of a Pastoral mobile schooling system to accommodate nomadic/pastoral children.
- Expansion of tertiary education and support for informal education systems.

### **3) Water and sanitation:**

- Promotion of rehabilitation and construction of water facilities through sustainable environmental, economic and sector management so that the population of Garowe district can gain access to and benefit from safe and secure water resources to address fundamental human and livelihood requirements.
- Improving Sanitation facilities to acceptable limits through the provision of drainage and sewerage services (waste management services). Stagnant water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes and the unfortunate sanitation condition create unhealthy environment.

### **4) Poverty Reduction and Economic Development**

- Opportunities to expand economic activity in the district.
- Identifying main causes of poverty in the district, who is affected and possible measures of poverty reduction.

### **5) Infrastructure( Roads):**

- improving access to markets by upgrading existing road networks
- Rehabilitation of the national road.
- Extension of the road networks in the district.
- Strengthening the bypass road of Garowe town
- Upgrading and redesigning of governmental offices

### **6) Livestock Development and Environment:**

Agricultural land should be preserved, and encroachment of the built-up area should be avoided. There is some potential for the expansion of existing farmland, and investments in the area should be considered. Erosion control mechanisms such as tree planting and embankments

should be considered for the most critical parts of the Togga-Garowe riverbed. Particular attention should be given to the areas neighbouring the IDP settlements and those near the city centre

#### **7) Governance and Security**

The different police forces should receive adequate housing, trainings, tools and equipments in order to develop better ways of dealing with crimes and criminals. Equally, the current judicial system should be improved so it delivers rather than undermines justice.

#### **8) Agriculture :**

- increasing productivity across the district
- Farmers should be able to get inputs and fertilizers to their farms, attain tools and skills
- Farmers should be able to send their products to the markets within short time.

#### **9) Other District Priorities Include:**

- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) and refugees
- Cross-cutting issues (Gender, Human Rights, HIV/AIDS, FGM, etc)
- Illegal immigration, Human Trafficking, drugs and sea piracy.

## **6. OBJECTIVES**

### **Vision:**

***“A district with well-developed social services, good environment adequate infrastructure, and successful business industry”.***

The vision for the district describes the five years situation from now. It is linked to the national priorities and also the local needs and priorities.

According to the following objectives, the Garowe District envisages in the coming five years to satisfy efficiently as planned the needs and requirements concerned with the following areas:

- I. **Health Care:** By 2014, 75% of the population of Garowe district should be able to have adequate health care facilities with basic qualified staff and enough medical supplies in order to reduce travel time to nearest health centre from 6 hours to 3 hours across the district.
- II. **Education:** By 2014, 80% of school-age children across the district should be able to get universal primary and secondary education. An improved enrolment rate from the current 50% to 80% would be a primary target. Equally the elimination of gender disparities in primary and secondary schools and development of quality teacher training programs would be a tertiary target.
- III. **Water & Sanitation.** By 2014, 85% of the District's population should have access to adequate safe drinking water with quality sanitation standards. Waste collection management (WCM) should be improved by 30% in urban centers of the district over the next 5 years.
- IV. **Economic Development and Poverty Reduction:** By 2013, the poverty level of the district population should be reduced from the current 87% to 67% by creating more economic and employment opportunities, income generation activities and micro-finance schemes.
- V. **Infrastructure** (roads, electricity, waste management, etc): By the end of 2014, 70% of the overall district economic infrastructure should be improved and operate in acceptable conditions. Proper policies, laws, regulations, standards and mechanisms should be in place.
- VI. **Livestock Development and Environment:** By 2014, the health facilities and services for the livestock (main backbone of the district economy) should be improved by 50% across the district by establishing veterinary posts with qualified staff and quality medicines. Also close to 20% of the physical environment, including wildlife and plant-life should be conserved, protected and safeguarded from common and artificial disasters such as soil erosion, deforestation, gullies , sand dunes, charcoal burning, hunting and killing activities.
- VII. **Governance and Security:** By 2015, governance structures should be improved to address legal and technical operations and cooperation of Local Government, District Council, Village Councils, District Police Department and District Judicial System and Central Government. Adequate infrastructure for security operations should be in place.
- VIII. **Agriculture:** Before the end of 2014, the district should improve its agricultural productivity by 45% through provision of fertilizers, diversified quality inputs, setting up of a seed care center, provision of tools and training the farmers to develop better ways of farming skills. Equally important is market research for agricultural produce. To encourage farmer to continue farming activities, there is need to construct water catchments and dams near mountains and rivers to get sustainable water sources for farmlands.

## 7. MAIN INTERVENTIONS

For the coming five years the District Council of Garowe, in consultation with the district communities, village councils and village committees, has decided to:

- I. Improve health facilities in the district by constructing well equipped and fully staffed MCHs (5) and health posts (10) and operationalising 5 existing health centres by providing equipments, medical supplies and qualified doctors and medical staff. Develop a medical training institute to produce qualified nurses, and capacity-building programs for medical staff. Increase public

awareness about HIV/AIDS, fatal drugs (Miraa, cigarette smoking, nicotine, etc) and reduce incidences of FGM.

- II. Develop adequate education infrastructure in the district by constructing 6 new primary schools, 3 secondary schools, rehabilitating 5 primary schools, and establishing adult education centres and mobile -education system for nomadic people. Teaching staff should get better payments, learning tools, aids and laboratories distributed to the schools, and a harmonized curriculum and examinations policy implemented across the district.
- III. Improve water and sanitation infrastructure for about 200,000 rural people and 110,000 urban people by constructing 4 new boreholes and rehabilitating 100 existing shallow water wells and 100 reservoirs, introducing more supply water kiosks and water points in urban and rural areas, providing more urban household water pipe connections, and offering water drainage systems. Proper garbage collection & disposal services [waste management system] should be implemented and made operational in urban cities.
- IV. Develop the economy and reduce poverty levels in the district by implementing effective mechanisms such as income generation activities, entrepreneurship and self-employment skill trainings, capacity-building programmes, setting up vocational training centers (fishery, electricity, mechanical works, hotel management, etc) and small-scale business micro-financing schemes in place. At least 5 new markets should be constructed for different businesses to create more employment opportunities, more room for small businesses and light industries which will contribute to the overall economic development of the district.
- V. Improve access to main business centers in urban cities through the rehabilitation of major urban roads along with the construction of a tarmac bypass road to decongest the main national road in the capital. A good number of feeder roads in rural areas should also operate in good conditions in order that farmers and pastoralists get their produce and livestock to markets easily. Tangible progress should also be made in other major infrastructures such as airports, etc.
- VI. Provide acceptable livestock health services by constructing 6 new veterinary posts and rehabilitating 3 existing ones across the district with qualified staff and medical supplies. Encourage different ways of using livestock products locally and explore local and international markets for livestock products. Take environmental protection measures through broadcasted and televised orientations towards the consequences of the environmental destruction. City greening and tree plantation exercises and campaigns should be undertaken throughout urban and rural areas to replace lost trees and plants to get back the natural beauty and to minimize air pollution and effects of global climate change. Gullies should be filled, soil erosion and sand dunes protected in many rural areas of the district along with the protection of the Main National road from rain water.
- VII. Improve levels of governance and security by empowering the police units with necessary tools, equipments, uniforms and skills. 5 new police stations and 2 prisons should be built. Improved judicial systems and increased police night patrols, increased security checkpoints, presence of traffic police and fire brigade, traffic lights, signs and security light systems in place and the establishment of plain police units along with a civilian disarmament policy.

The level of governance across the district should be improved through the realization of decentralization policy allowing the existence of low-level administration bodies. Strong relationship and proper coordination mechanisms should exist between the community at village level, the District Council, the Municipality and the Central Government with a clear identification of the duties and responsibilities of each one.

In order for the municipality of Garowe to achieve its mandate of 'public service provider' there is need for institutional development programmes, new revenue generation mechanisms, and a transparent financial system with clear laws and regulations in place. Civic education, registration and identification programmes should be implemented as well.

VIII. Get better agricultural production and productivity in the district by giving more and diversified agricultural inputs and fertilizers and creation of seed care and multiplication centres, training farmers in appropriate farming skills and tropical water and soil conservation techniques, digging 50 shallow water wells and 4 boreholes, providing 50 irrigation water pumps (mainly one-cylinder engines for shallow wells and three- or four-cylinder engines for the boreholes), integration of crop production, and provision of market and small-scale processing opportunities for agricultural products.

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