



Dowlada Hoose ee Qardho

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (DDF).

2023 – 2027.

GARDO DISTRICT.

Third Edition – jan 2023

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1. Introduction.

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

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

The data for the DDF comes from the following sources:

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

In December 2022, District Department of Planning, SAD and permanent committee of the District council, with support of MOIFAD team started to prepare first draft of Qardho DDF for 2023 – 2027, and number of consultation meetings have been conducted with different stakeholders at the district level to contribute and ensure basic information needed to include in this Document.

2.0. District Profile summary.

I. Executive summary

With the technical support of the UN-Habitat Joint program for local government the and Ministry of public work and transport, the Gardo District profile was started on 9 December 2022 to incorporate five years District Development Framework preparation which is updated in every five years. District Profile and the subsequent District Development Framework (DDF) are essentially analytical documents which present priority issues concerning the district. Furthermore, DP provides the general picture of the local governments' existing service and social infrastructure. The key themes of the profile are social, economic, environmental, transportation, and technical infrastructure profiles. It also includes ongoing projects and development potential and constraints.

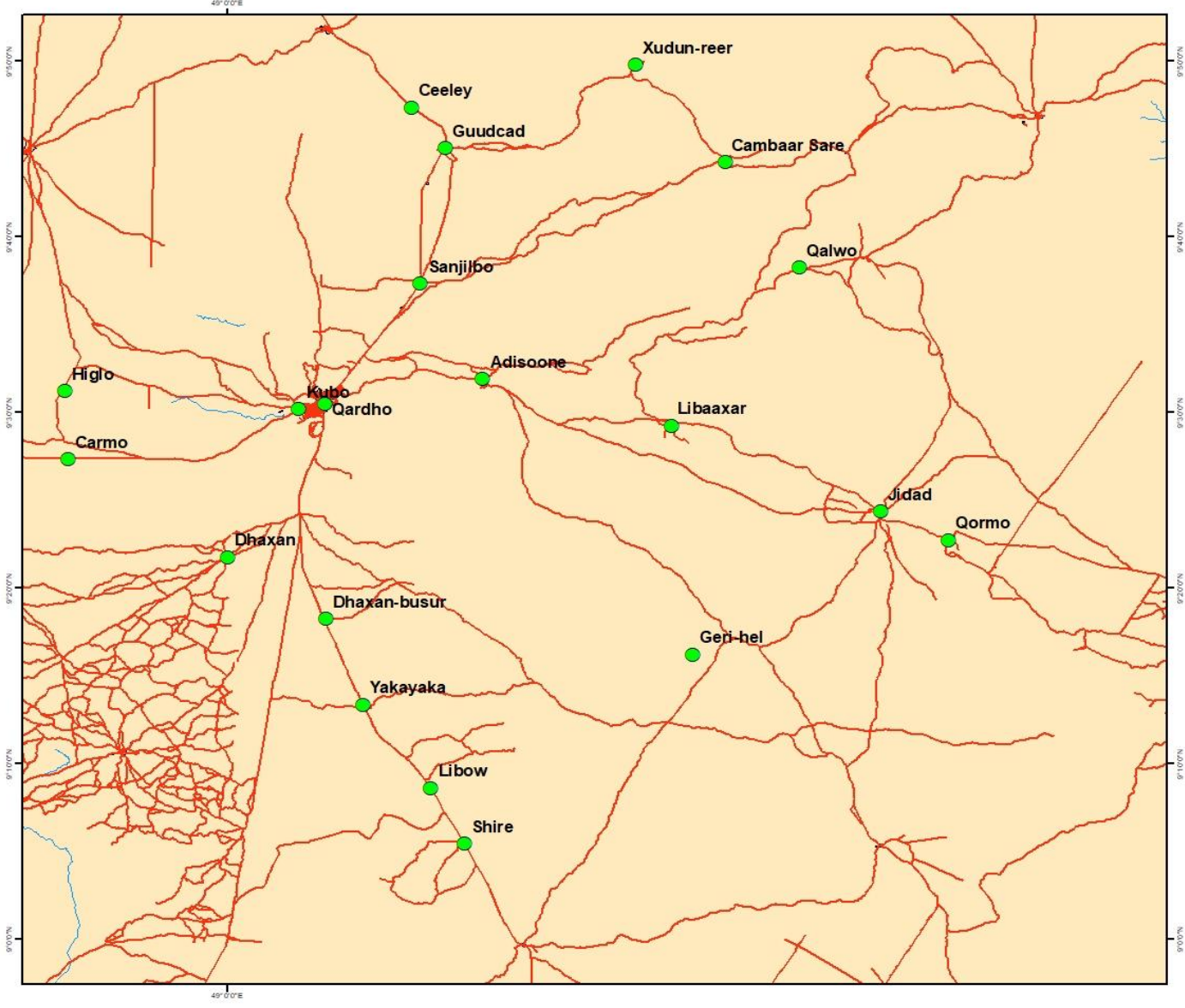
The data collection methods adopted in this process included (1) interviews with the main city stakeholders, (2) a desk study of existing documentation, surveys and , reports by other agencies. (3) site visits. The Profile provided the base for discussion on priority needs and projects at the city (District) Consultation phase.

According with above methodologies for data collection, the team has conducted series meeting with Sector ministries representatives in the district to obtain data pertaining to District profile also the team had taken meeting with local government directors, department staff and the executive secretary. It is worthful to point out that the local government team had shown commitment and good collaboration UN habitat and public engineers who were compiling different data and notes to produce an updated district profile.

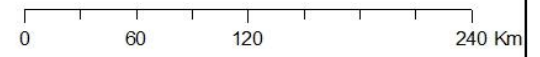
Gardo is one of the 1991 Districts with a population of 450,000 and 27 villages composed of Urban and Rural villages. Also, Gardo District is among the grade A districts with 33 elected councils per local government law no.7/2003.

In social sector, Gardo has 63 primary and 9 secondary schools with 13,934 and 3,119 students respectively and one University with 412 students. Also, District has 6 MCHs, 10 PHU run by Ministry of Health and three hospitals in which only one is run by government called Gardo general hospital other two are privately owned Hospitals as well as 10 clinical centres with total of 34 Doctors operating in Hospitals and clinics. Moreover, Gardo city has 9 cemeteries yards, 9 playgrounds for recreation, also 26 boreholes are found in Gardo District which provide water sources and 3 giant telecommunication companies and one energy plant for provision of electric service in 24 hours in Gardo city.

Qardho Settlements



- Qardho_settlements
- Roads
- Waterways

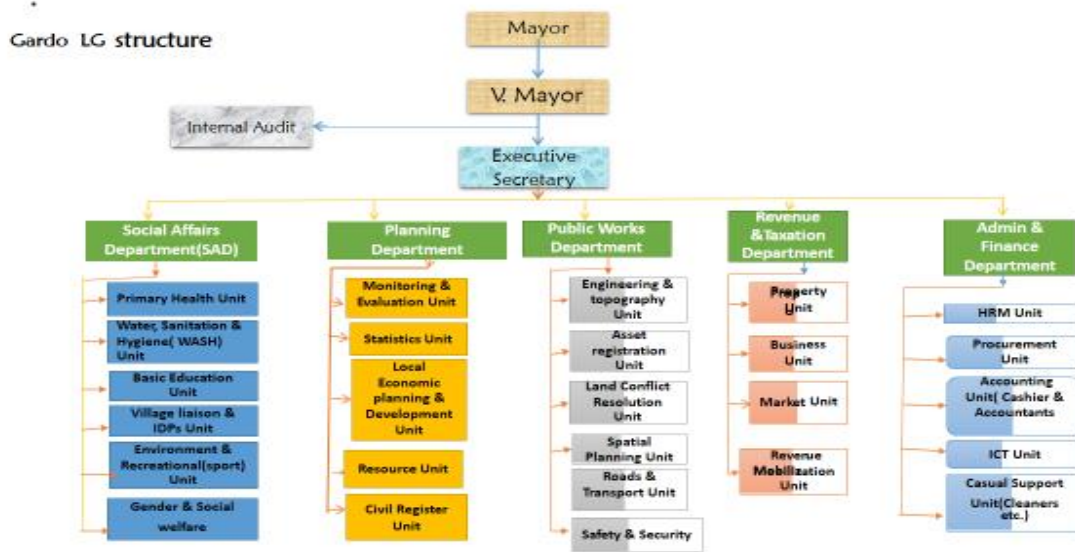


II. Governance and Administration

Gardo Districts include the list of grade A districts according to Puntland local government law no.7/2013 endorsed by Puntland parliament. The local administration comprises the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Local Council, Executive Secretary (appointed by the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Democratization) and five departments Gardo has total of 75 local government employees operating in different levels of the local government function including security and sanitation.

First democratic local councils' election is implemented in Gardo in October 2021 after more than 50 years of civil unrest and dictatorship rule. This election has cemented the ongoing effort of democratization process in Puntland after successfully piloted in three Districts including Gardo. Explicitly, Gardo local election has drawn the attention of media reporting and wide acceptance of stakeholders following the wining of internally displaced male in the local council's seat and more women and youth representatives joined the new councils compared to previous councilors Selected by the elders.





2.1. Social profile

2.1.1. Demography

There is no accurate Socio-demographic data available, but the 2021 Gardo abstract published by the MOPEDIC statistic department indicates around 450,000 of population lived in Gardo district in which 120,000-150,000 of them reside in Gardo town and 300,000 are nomads and rural villagers. The Social Demographic data information are useful for planning and evidence-based decision making in any Society. The below table provides general characteristic of Gardo population in reference to the Maternal Mortality Survey carried out late 2018.

Table 1.1: Gardo Socio-demographic Data

Description	Percentage
Average Size of Households	6.0
Percent of males	47.8
Percent of females	52.2
Percent of women aged 15-49 years	23.2
Percent of women aged 10-19 years	13.7
Percent of Young women aged 15-24	10.9
Percent of Population under 15	52.7
Percent of Population aged 10-19 years	26.3
Percent of Young population age 15-24	19.0
Percent of Population under 1	4.2
Percent of Population under 5	20.8
Percent of Population aged 10 and over	61.3
Percent of Population aged 65 and over	2.1

Percent of children (Population under 18) heads of households	0.3
Crude Birth Rate	41.0
Crude Death Rate	11.0

Source; MMR, 2018

2.1.2. Education

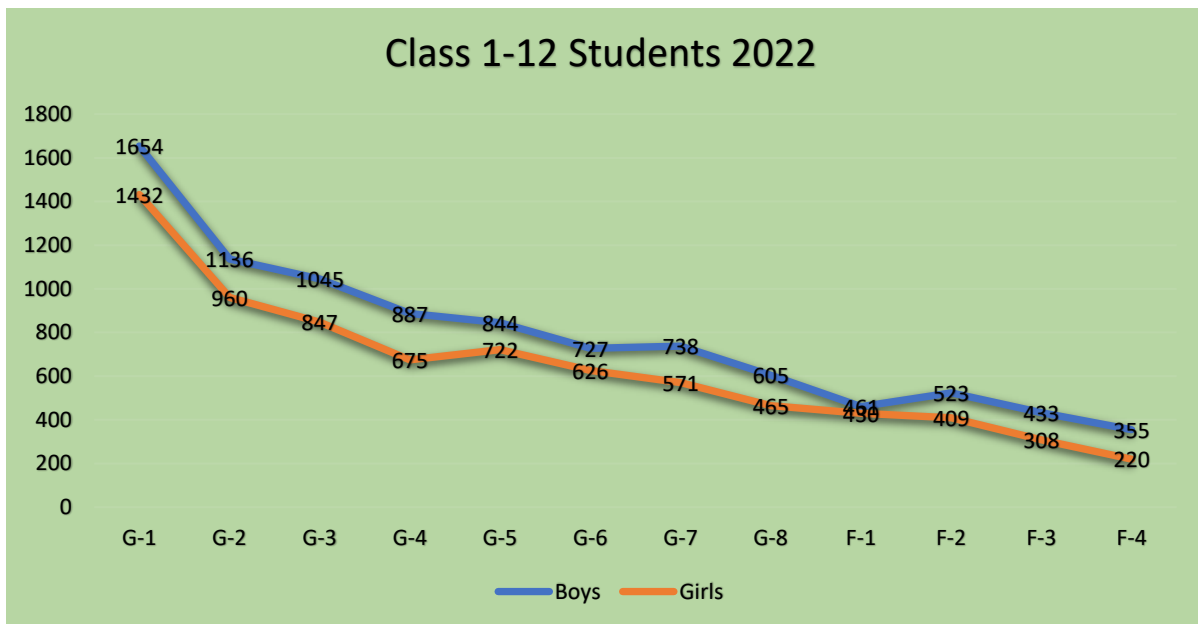
63 primary and 9 secondary school are registered in Gardo Education department unit with the total students of 13,934 and 3,119 respectively. 55% of primary school students are boys and remaining 45% are Girls. Similarly, 56% of secondary student are boys; 44% are girls. It is worth mentioning that, over 90 percent of these primary and secondary schools are owned government and community but they are not free or cheap as there is no financial plan dedicated to primary school in local government annual budget. Ministry of education provides curriculums guideline needed to deliver in school year and relevant teacher’s training as well as small amount of salary support in some schools.



Moreover, total of 570 teachers are working in Gardo primary and secondary school, 402 for primary; 103 for secondary school the remaining 25 teachers operates in Gardo Vocational secondary school which is the second technical secondary school in Puntland. Total classroom in primary education is 353 and 78 for secondary level, Ratio for students with classrooms are 1:40 in both Secondary and primary schools.

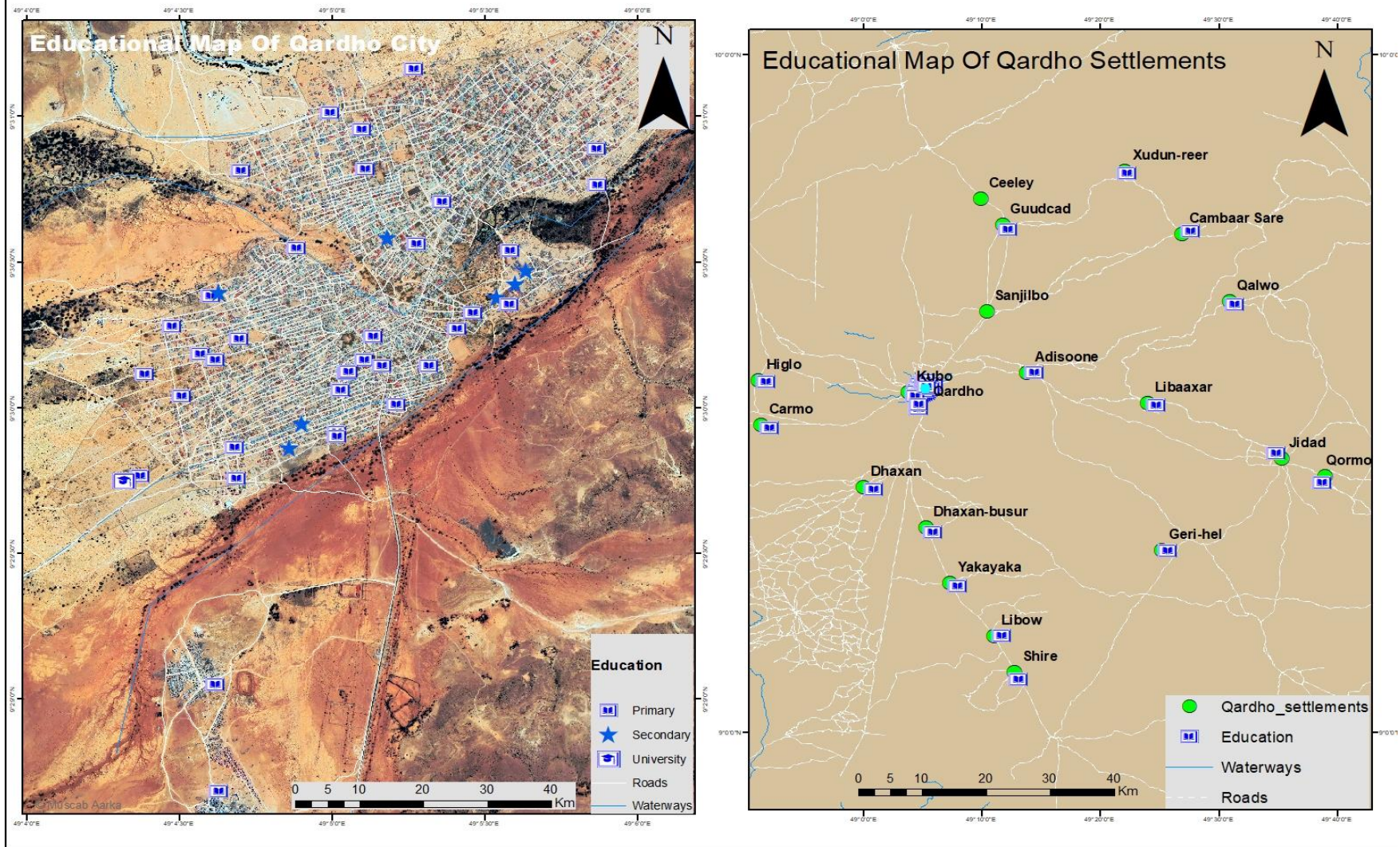


looking at graph, the enrolment of students is increased but few of them are successfully completed in form four secondary class to join the university class due to increased cost of education and economic hardships.



Only EAU university is operating in Gardo which provides more than seven different faculties (Computer Science, Clinical officer, Sharia, social science, Nursing, Veterinary Medicine, public health, Economic and public administration) studying by more than 412 students. Also, there are four higher institute those provide diploma level education in health and vocational skills.

Educational Map Of Qardho District



2.1.3. Health

Gardo District has well-functioning six (6) Maternal and child health care Centres those provide ordinary Delivery services, nutrition program, health promotion, and Vaccination services for children and mothers; ten (10) primary health Unit those provide health Awareness, Nutrition programs and Basic health treatments. These MCH and PHU are heavily supported by international agencies as there is limited local government budget allocation for health services and ineffective fiscal decentralization system in Puntland government. However, there is ongoing initiative for devolving primary health service to local government from the Ministry of health.

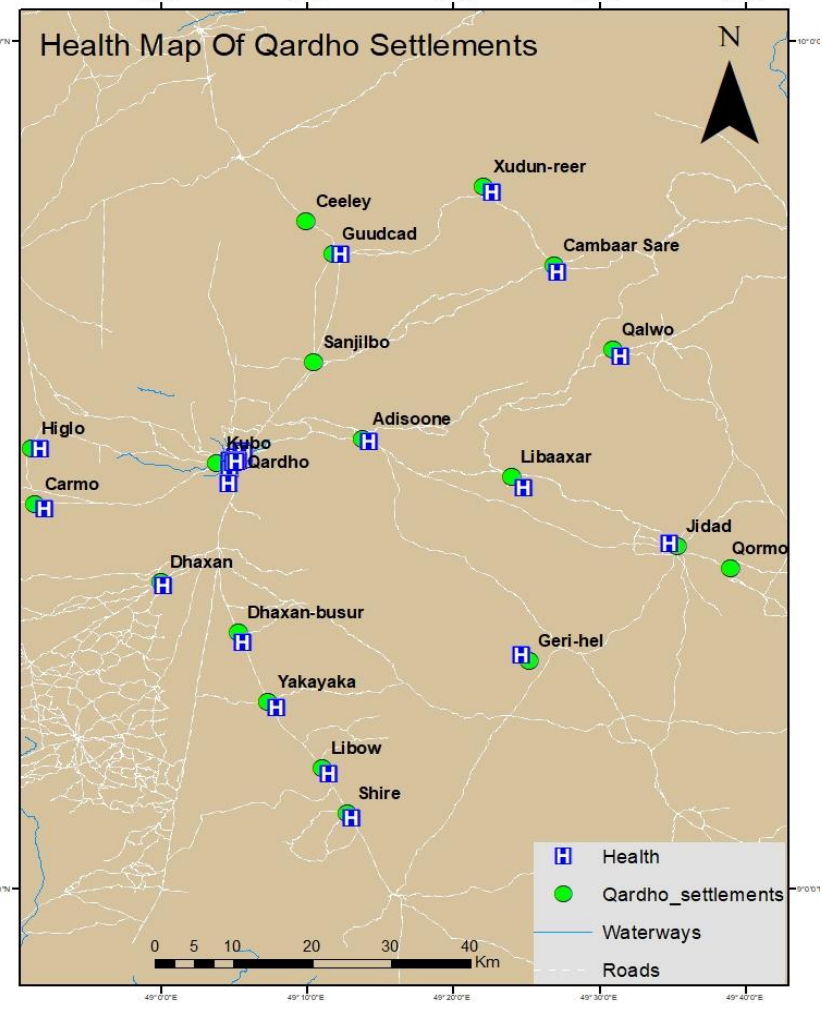
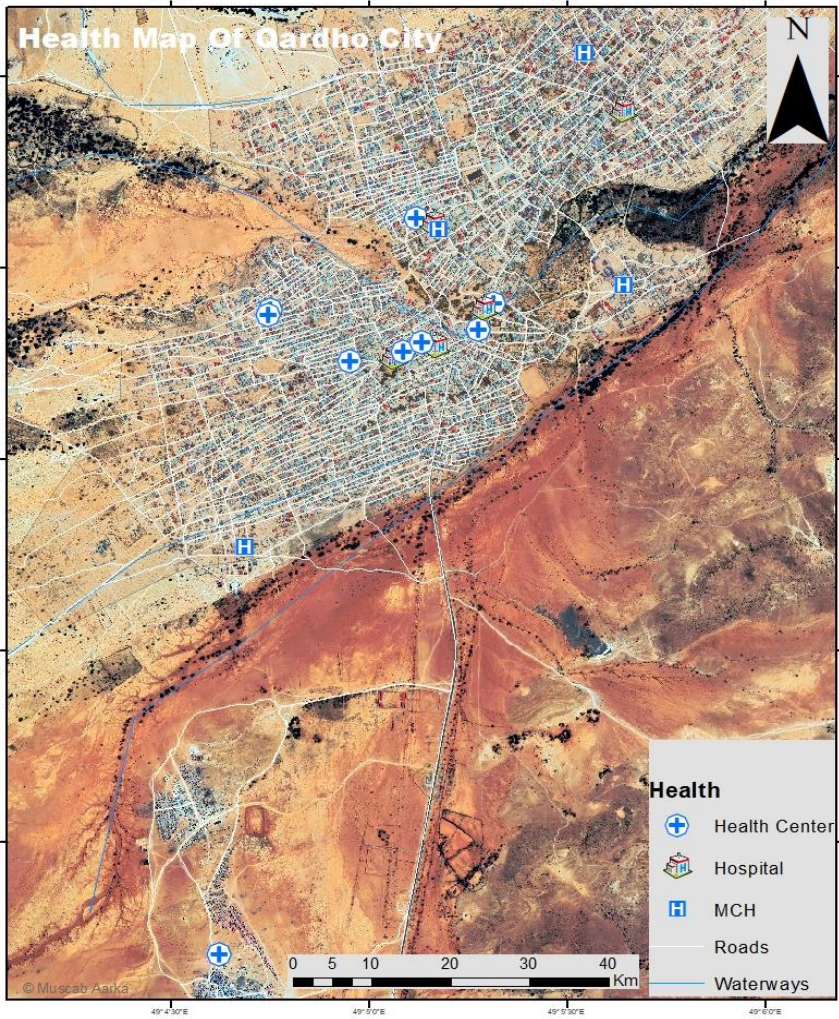
Table 1.2: Gardo primary health capacity and facilities

No.	Location	No. of bed	No. of room	No. of pharmacist	No. of Technician	No. of midwife	No. of Nurse	No. of Doctor	Total Staff
Maternal and Child Health Care									
1	Gacanlibax H/C	5	13	1		4	4		9
2	Xingood H/C	5	12	1		4	4		9
3	Kambo H/C	4	4	1		2	3		6
4	Shimbiraale H\C	5	6	1		2	3		6
5	Shabelle H/C	5	8	1		3	4		8
6	Yaka H/C	4	5	1		2	3		6
Primary Health Units									
1	Shire /PHU		4						2
2	Libow /PHU		3						1
3	Garihel/PHU		2						1
4	Dhaxan/PHU		3						1
5	Guudcad/PHU		2						2
6	Cambaar sare /PHU		3						2
7	Xabaalrer /PHU		3						2
8	Jaded /PHU		2						2
9	Libaxar/PHU		3						2
10	Adisone/PHU		2						3
			75						62

Furthermore, Gardo has three hospitals Namely Gardo General hospital which is public, Imaan and Guutaale hospitals those are private hospitals. These hospitals deliver general and specialized health services including surgery and full medical diagnostic analysis. 24 Doctors works in Gardo Hospital. Also, there are 6 clinical centres with 10 Doctors.



Health Map Of Qardho District



2.2. Economic profile.



2.2.1. Economic Sector.

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

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

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

2.2.2. Employment and economic activities.

The most important sources of employment and economic activities include:

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

Livestock Selling in 2022.

Item	Number	Value	Market
Goat	130	\$ 50 – 70 usd	Local
Sheep	40	\$40 - 60	Local
Camel	5	\$300 - 400	Local

Table 2.1.: LG Admin & finance Department.

2.2.3. LEA Profiling Exercise.

As part of the district profiling process, the local economic assessment profiling was also key intervenient in the profiling exercise. In Gardo district, the team met with business community, municipal social affairs department, district ministry of commerce representatives and the private sector, in that meeting the local economic development of the district were profiled thereby giving an overview and in-depth understanding on the key entry points for the local economic development initiatives of the district, the main tools used to FGD and KII with relevant target groups in the district.

2.2.3.1. Contextualization of LEA.

Local economic development (LED) is key ingredient for the district development framework DDF since it aims to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business, and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. Local Economic Development (LED) offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It also incorporates many local government and private sector functions including environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance.

2.2.3.2. Key Finding of LED exercise in the district.

The focus of the LEA assessment was mainly sources of income, employment status, livelihood patterns and available market opportunities within the scope of the Gardo districts and the key main finding of the LEA in Banderbayla are the following.

- The study found that the main economic activity in the district is livestock-based as the sale of livestock and livestock products and other livestock related activities that support the high number of pastoralists surrounding the town are significant sources of household income.
- Qardho is dominated by retail and trade and services about 30%, and 30% respectively, while 22% for small manufacturing and 18% for construction sector. Most MSME, fall into the sole ownership category of enterprises. This form of

ownership is preferred as it is the least costly and simplest form of ownership to create.

- A significant unemployment rate exist in district and the level of job related skill set is low hence shrinking economic opportunities for young people.
- Hence, there is need for government intervention to reduce the unemployment rate and create employment opportunities for the idle workforce. Creating economic space for the young people in key sectors while addressing the need for relevant job related skills is a priority.
- Furthermore, Livestock is also the district's potential primary source of income, with other sources like petty trade, Remittances, Public employees, Qardho customs activities, *Khat* activities, construction activities contributing to communities' wellbeing.
- Floods have devastated small businesses as damage infrastructure, homes, roads, and business premises. As result, good number of business has been closed due to insufficient funds to re-establish their business.
- The Somali shilling's collapse has led to significant economic loss and affected all the small businesses which supported large numbers of the populations because all transection tea shops, bread shops, sweet shops have been in Somali shillings. When the shilling collapsed, these groups lost money stocked up with them.
- There is need for to strengthen Qardho Local Government's capacity to carry out business support service and develop actionable disaster mitigation and adaptation strategies. This can be done different approached including training the council members on inclusive local economic development and assisting the local government and communities, develop Community Based Adaptation Action Plans for local economic development.

2.2.3.3. SWOT Analysis.

For Local Economic Assessment (LEA) to be effective, we need to identify and consider the community's economic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, for the Gardo district.

SWOT Analysis of Gardo District	
<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock (camel, milk production, shoats) • Agriculture (vegetables, cereals, fruits) • Human resource; Higher youth population • Small business and private sector 	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During summer population from Bosaaso move to Qardho • Maternal clinic health care is free • High potential for livestock feed production

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good climatic conditions • Large population within the town and the surroundings • Social services like health, water etc • Grazing land • Remittances • Schools and one university • Public and private transport- strategic location access to the rest of Puntland • Boarding school and youth rehabilitation centre • Low animal diseases • Proximity to export market especially Bosasso port 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition • Potential for higher milk production
<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment is high • Poverty • Water shortage • Poor town planning • Settlements on unsuitable land in the countryside • Lack of quality assurance for consumer products and drugs • Dependence on rainfall for agriculture • High capital cost and labour intensive in agriculture • Seasonal production • Livestock holding grounds 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurrent droughts • Floods in the town and soil erosion • High unemployment of the youth • Migration of young and educated people • Business support services are scarce • Lack of commercial processing for livestock products and perishable commodities • High competition from imported products • Environmental degradation through charcoal burning • High rural urban migration • High cost of energy • Weak business regulation policies • Lack of insurance and banking services • Lack of defined markets both structures and services

2.2.3. Revenue and Income Level.

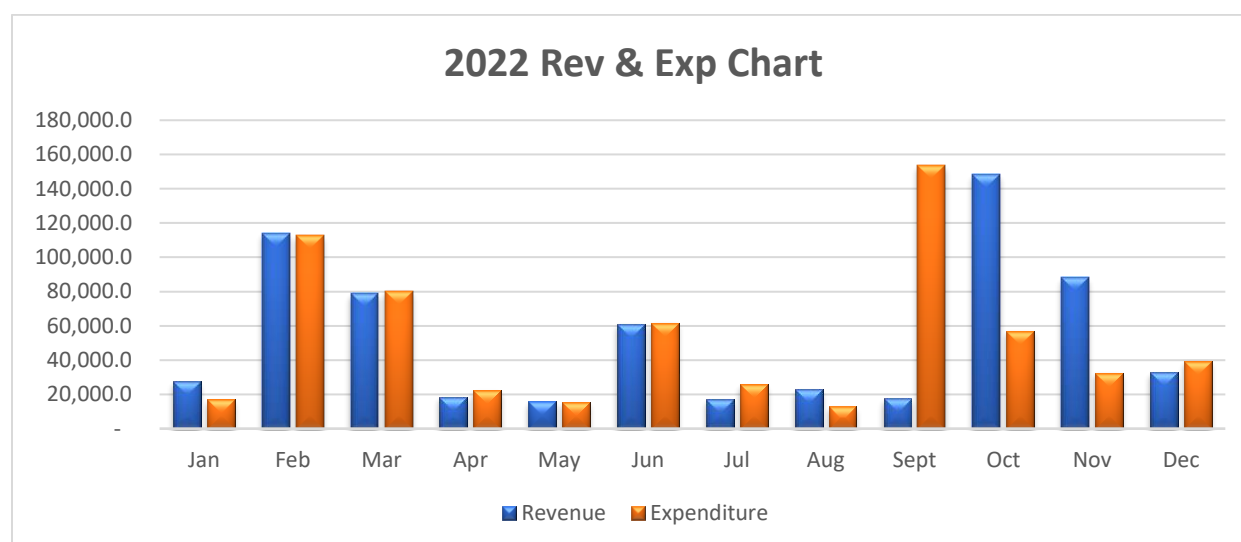
Taxes and charges, service charges and fiscal transfer are main sources of the district revenue. Below chart indicate local government own source of revenue collected from communities in Gardo between Jan to December 2022

Table: 2.2. taxes received (January to December 2022)

Month	Revenue	Expenditure
Jan	27,539.46	17,222.14

Feb	114,046.38	112,648.17
Mar	78,901.32	80,232.86
Apr	18,404.11	22,516.82
May	16,019.50	15,630.48
Jun	61,029.03	61,629.03
Jul	17,261.80	25,950.94
Aug	23,046.48	13,020.95
Sep	17,612.43	153,415.10
Oct	148,212.38	56,926.22
Nov	88,268.20	32,451.14
Dec	32,907.51	39,570.45
Total	643,248.61	631,214.31

Source: Qardho IFMIS revenue department.



2.2.4. Business Infrastructure.

2.2.4.1. Legal Framework.

There is no specific bylaw passed by Gardo local government councils. Gardo District uses existing local government Taxation Framework and laws such as Puntland constitution, Local government law no.7, local government tariffs, Municipal finance policies and other taxation guidelines allowed by the law no.7.

2.2.4.2. Taxation.

The taxation system of the municipality is in line with the Puntland local government Law No. 7/2003, plus other local terrifies levied by the district council and endorsed by the Ministry of interior. There are some local government taxes allowed by the law but collected by National ministries government such as telecommunications. Gardo revenue collection is directly affected by drought and recently floods which destroyed many business centres registered in the local government taxation unit.

Gardo local government use digital taxation system called Mobile money payment linked to integrated financial management information system (IFMIS) database.

2.2.4.3. Business registration

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

2.3. Environmental Profile.

2.3.1. Natural Elements

Qardho climate is generally hot, sunny, and dry which it shares with other regions of Puntland. the hottest months in Qardho are March, April, May, and September when temperature reaches 33 Co, also the Average annual rain fall is around 50-200mm. Below table demonstrates the Gardo’s climate data in detail as per meteoblue data record.

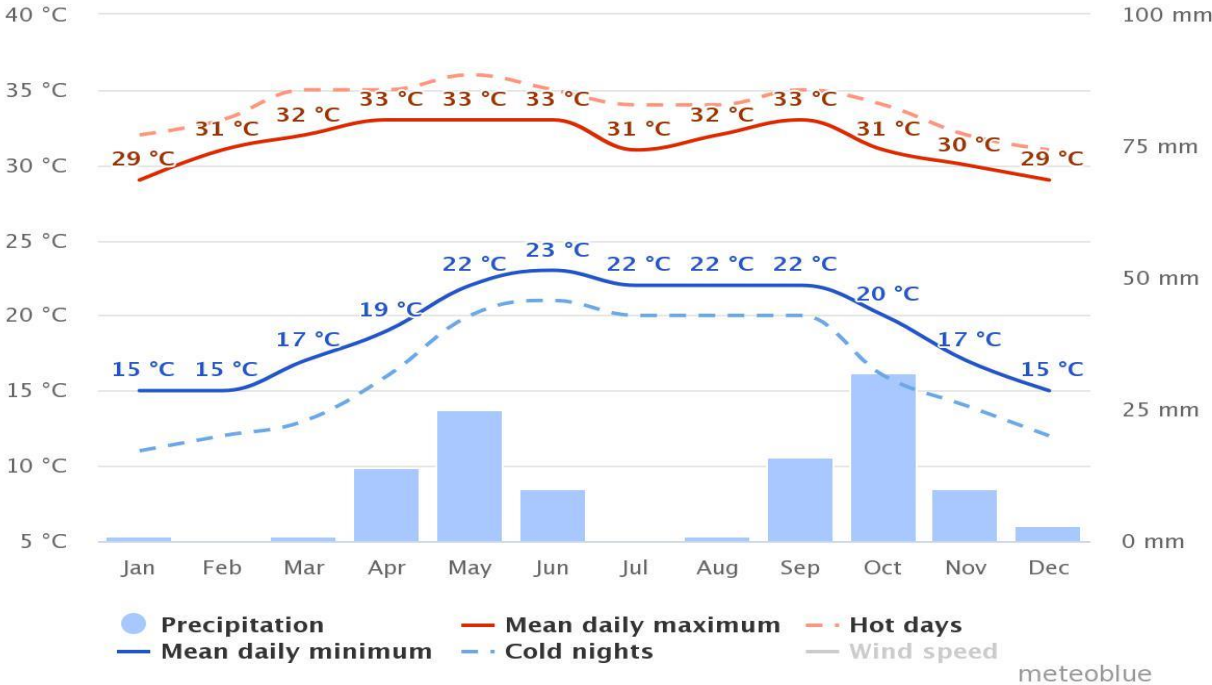


Table 2.3.0: Gardo Climate Data

the "mean daily maximum" (solid red line) shows the maximum temperature of an average day for every month for Qardho. Likewise, "mean daily minimum" (solid blue line) shows the average minimum temperature. Hot days and cold nights (dashed red and blue lines) show the average of the hottest day and coldest night of each month of the last 30 years.

2.3.2. Water.

Growing water demand and water scarcity have turned into a prominent challenge to livelihood in several parts worldwide. Global warming, water pollution, population growth, urbanization, and poor management of water resources have aggravated the issue of the water crisis. Thus, Water shortage was biggest challenge in Gardo particularly in the drought season when water catchments and reservoir (Barket) dry out and underground water level falls. but in the last few years, there has been tangible improvement in water sector through implementation Puntland water policies spearheaded by Puntland authority in terms of rehabilitation of existing boreholes and drilling new ones to increase the coverage and quantity of water produced for human and animal consumption in Puntland. It is worth mentioning that, the main source of Gardo city is rainfall water and deep underground water which is only sustainable water in Gardo District.





Beside the progress made, the water shortage is still felt in some areas as most of the boreholes drilled are not suitable for human consumption and cost of purchasing meter cubic of water is not affordable particularly low-income families and rural communities.

2.3.3. Soil and Vegetation.

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



2.3.4. Environmental Hazards.

As witnessed the climate crisis is accelerating at an unprecedented rate and without resilience action plan the consequence is massive. Gardo has experienced both flash floods and prolonged drought which has directly influenced the social lifestyle and natural environment.

Gardo District is challenging the following issue.

- ❖ recurring floods after water ways blocked due to inadequate Urban expansion plan.
- ❖ Increased Dust wind during between July – August.
- ❖ Charcoal burning.
- ❖ Formation of Unnecessary and informal settlement.



2.3.5. Waste management.

Garbage is among the main pressing issues in Gardo local government due to limited capacity of local government in term financial resource and employee technical ability to plan and implement garbage collection activities such as community engagement and coordinating existing private service provider called Daryeel Waste management to ensure proper handling of Garbage from households to land fill which is located 7km outside the town.

Gardo local government does not utilize waste product as source of income since there is no potential investor for recycling plastic and metal products. In fact, all kinds of waste products are considered as garbage and disposed to same land fill without classifying it into categories such as recyclable item, hazardous wastes for special burning and garbage, Even the existing land fill is not scientific.

Local government has contracted with Daryeel waste management company to collect all types of waste including liquid waste from the villages and finally, dispose it to land fill for only option of burning. but the company did not finance the required equipment for households to keep the waste also did not procure suitable garbage trucks and bulldozers. The company has registered around 5000 out of 10000 households and business premises those they visit one day a week to collect the solid waste and charges five dollar per month.





2.4. Urban structure

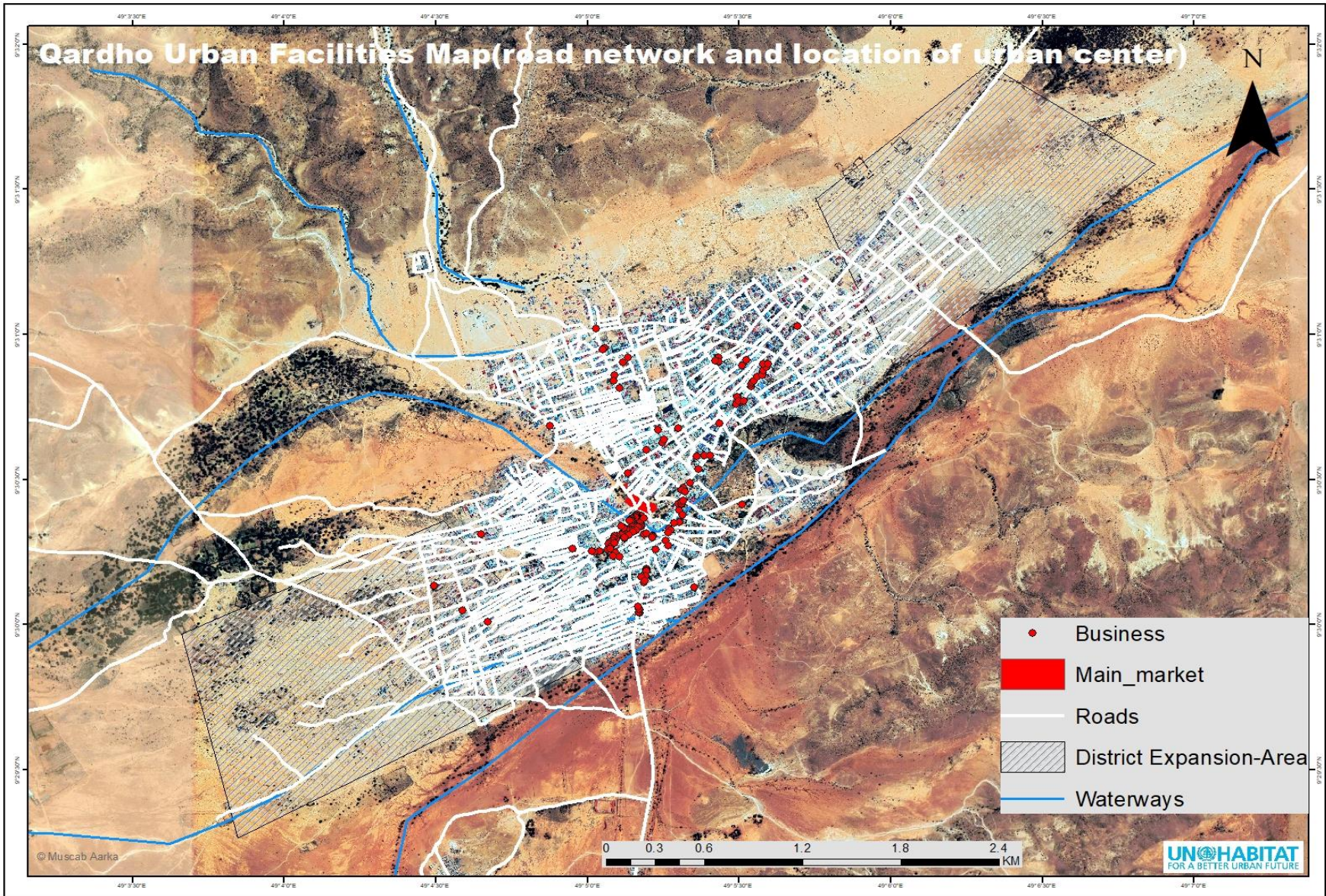
2.4.1. Urban center and urban growth.

Gardo city has four small markets located in Xorgobe, Wadjir, Kambo, and Calanley and main market located in the centre of the town which can be found all types of shopping such as vegetable, Meets, cloths, dry foods, currency exchanges, furniture's, electronic and Jewelleries.

The city has more than twelve (12) Hotel providing cuisine, lodging space and conference venue services and Seven (7) Supermarkets named Macruuf, Fadhisame, Safari, Iman, Calami and Bulsho supermarkets those can be obtained shopping services including groceries and cloths, and cosmetics etc. Gardo city is massively expanding to East and north zone of the city as per the below map.

2.4.2. Road Networks.

Gardo lies main Puntland tarmac Roads connecting port city of Bossaso to Mogadishu passing through Garowe, Galkayo, and central Somalia cities which is vital for many Somali communities for business and human movement. In the last decade Gardo District has acknowledged extensive capacity building from local government program led by Puntland Ministry of interior federal Affair and Democratization which enabled them to plan and implement urban Roads. So far through the program support they have accomplished the construction of the eleventh urban tarmac road those improved transportation facilities and business activities in the city. According to the Puntland Local Government Law No. 7, local governments are mandated to administer the construction/rehabilitation of in-town roads. Therefore, local government are limited to urban roads.



2.4.3. Formal and Informal Settlement informal settlement.

last IDP site verification exercise was conducted in Qardho in March 2022 led by PSA. 12 IDP sites were identified hosting 2,968 households or 19,782 individuals. Compared to the site verification conducted in August 2021, the number of IDP sites remained the same, however there was an increase of 458 Households or 4,075 individuals.



In Gardo, over 17,540 formal properties are register in the local government system which are annually billed to collect tax. The Properties tax is largest part of local government own source of revenue but are not collected completely.

2.4.4. Land ownership (Public and private land).

Majority of the urban land are under control of private individuals who retain the land in long period to make more profit on selling the land. Therefore, Gardo District administration only provides unautomated land ownership certificate or title deed to claimers with simple process of ownership verifications. Gardo shares the challenge with other major city in Puntland where urbanization is increasing. Public facilities land is either sell from the owner or obtained through negotiation with community to bring land.

2.4.5. Cultural Heritage.

Gardo had played an important role in the ancient Somali culture and history; it has an intangible asset of Somali literature vis-à-vis poetry and bards as many Somali

poets were come from Gardo city those penned many famous poetry about social life and campaigning against the colonials for independence. also there are also a number of historical sites including the police station built in 1930.

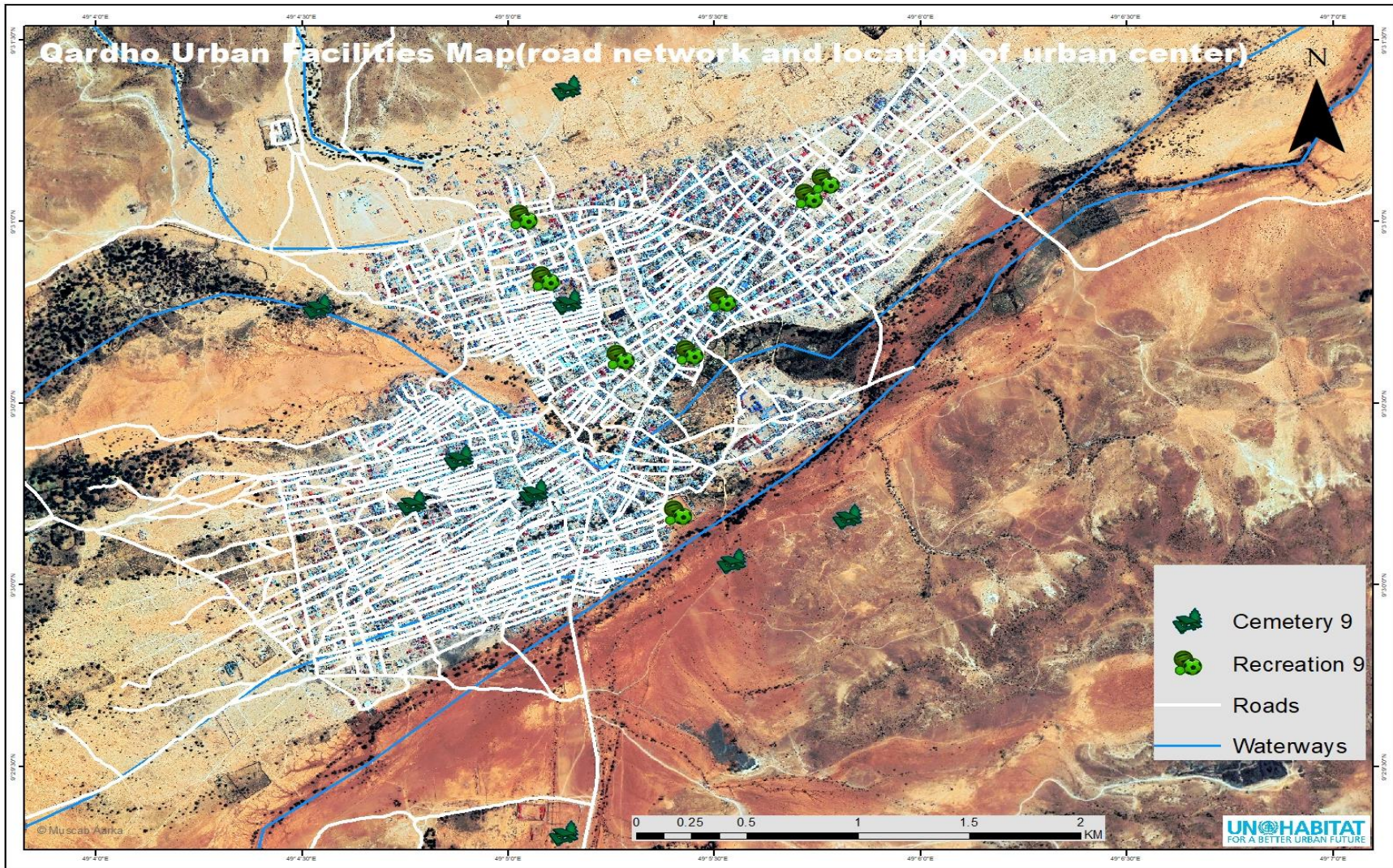
2.4.6. Recreation and cemetery.

In Gardo city there are two public playground one is functional and other one under construction also there 9 privately owned playground in Gardo city. In addition, there is three basketballs located in public schools. 9 cemeteries are documented



in Gardo city only three of them are now active.

GARDO



2.5. Public Administration.

2.5.1. Government, national and internal Agencies offices Government institutions, INGO agencies, LNGO and Youth Org.

Government offices	INGO	LNG	Youth Org.
Ministry of Finance	Save the children	Asal NGO	Karkaar Youth Organization (KAYDNET)
Ministry of Education	Islamic Relief	Shilcon	PYBFAD
Ministry of Health		GECPD	Youth Education Organization
Ministry of Livestock		KAALO	K.M.M Organization
Ministry of Interior.		TADAMUN	Kulmiye Youth Organization
Ministry of Environment.		PSA	Youth Organization for the people with special needs
Ministry of labour youth & sports		HADO	Karkaar Youth Organization (KAYDNET)
Ministry of Family Affairs		Puntland Development Organization PDO	PYBFAD
Ministry of Public work			Youth Education Organization
Ministry of security			K.M.M Organization
Karkaar Regional office			
Regional Court			
Prison			
Police station			
Power Electricity (ENEE)			
PSAWEN			
Water Company			
Central Bank - Gardo Branch			

2.6. Transportation profile.

There is no public transport owned by the Government, except Government vehicles, instead all the transportation services exist in the district that carrying people, goods, and other materials as well as link both inside and outside of the town, rural and urban are owned by privately. Common public transport in the city is Bajaj and vehicle registered in Dhaweeye transport system. The Following public transport Vehicles are register in the local government as per the IFMIS database and District statistical abstract.

Public transport vehicles

S/N	Types of transport	Total
1	Minibus	21
2	Dhaweye	98
3	Tax	18
4	Tuk-tuk	235

2.6.1. Public transportation system.

There is no public transport system in Gardo. Transport is categorized into two types in town transport which registered in the local government and those transport good and people between Gardo and Surrounding villages or Districts.

2.6.2. Traffic flow/connections/links.

There is no traffic flow / connections link.

2.6.3. Road conditions.

In Gardo city there is a main tarmac road connects Gardo town and some of its villages to the other main towns in Puntland, such as Bosaso, Garowe and Galkayo, although LG recently constructed 11 tarmac roads inside the city most of them in good condition but most of the roads link urban and rural villages are feeder roads which movement of both people and trade are not easy.

2.6.4. Traffic safety.

Traffic accidents are common since Gardo city located a highway links Gardo to other main town in Puntland, and most of accidents are happened Al-xamudilah Mountains which caused death, destruction of properties, and injured too many others. Over 132 Car accidents are happed in Gardo area as indicated in the Gardo police traffic unit. Most of the accident are caused by bad condition of the road and high-speed driving of vehicles.

2.6.5. Parking facilities.

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



LG public work Department.

2.7. Technical Infrastructure.

2.7.1. Water supply system.

Gardo District has More than 26 underground drilled water wells or boreholes invested by Puntland government and privately owned companies for farming and drinking purpose. In Gardo town, there is public private partnership company called Hodman which runs the water pipelines connected to around 5200 premises in which around 55,464 m meter Cubic (m3) of water is produced annually while each meter cubic of wated is valued 1.3 Dollar.

2.7.2. Power supply system.

Electricity is an important infrastructure for the people's lives and overall economic development. Gardo has one of the largest power stations in Puntland constructed in 1988 by Somali national power agency with the technical support of Denmark's Development cooperation (DINADA).

Electricity is available in 24 hours a day and over 8500 premises are registered by the company those receive the electric services in Gardo city whereas each kilowatt of electric consumed is charged with 0.8 Dollar, but public facilities and religious places are free of charge. In additional, 106 employees are now working in the company only 10 of them female.

It is worth to reveal that Gardo and Bosaso power stations had continued service of the electricity provision after the central government has destroyed whereas the similar power stations in Somalia had been either looted or destroyed during the civil war.

2.7.3. Telecommunication.

Communication service is one of the improved social services in Somalia. Communication services are available in every part of Gardo District villages and settlements and run by three privately owned Golis, Amtel and Somtel. These companies offer modern telecommunication technologies services such as telephone/mobile, electronic money payment, internet etc, also they have enabled the Gardo community to Take advantage of the modern Information technology as well as employment opportunities.

Telecommunication cost is affordable in both Internet and sim-card charge therefore majority of people have access to different services. Also, since the banknote or paper money is not working in Puntland cities communities are dependent to electronic money system provided by these companies.




2.7.4. Sewage and Drainage Systems.

Gardo city doesn't have sewage and drainage system. There is natural water stream passing through centre of the town which People had constructed illegally and then, blocked water had washed out many business and other properties.



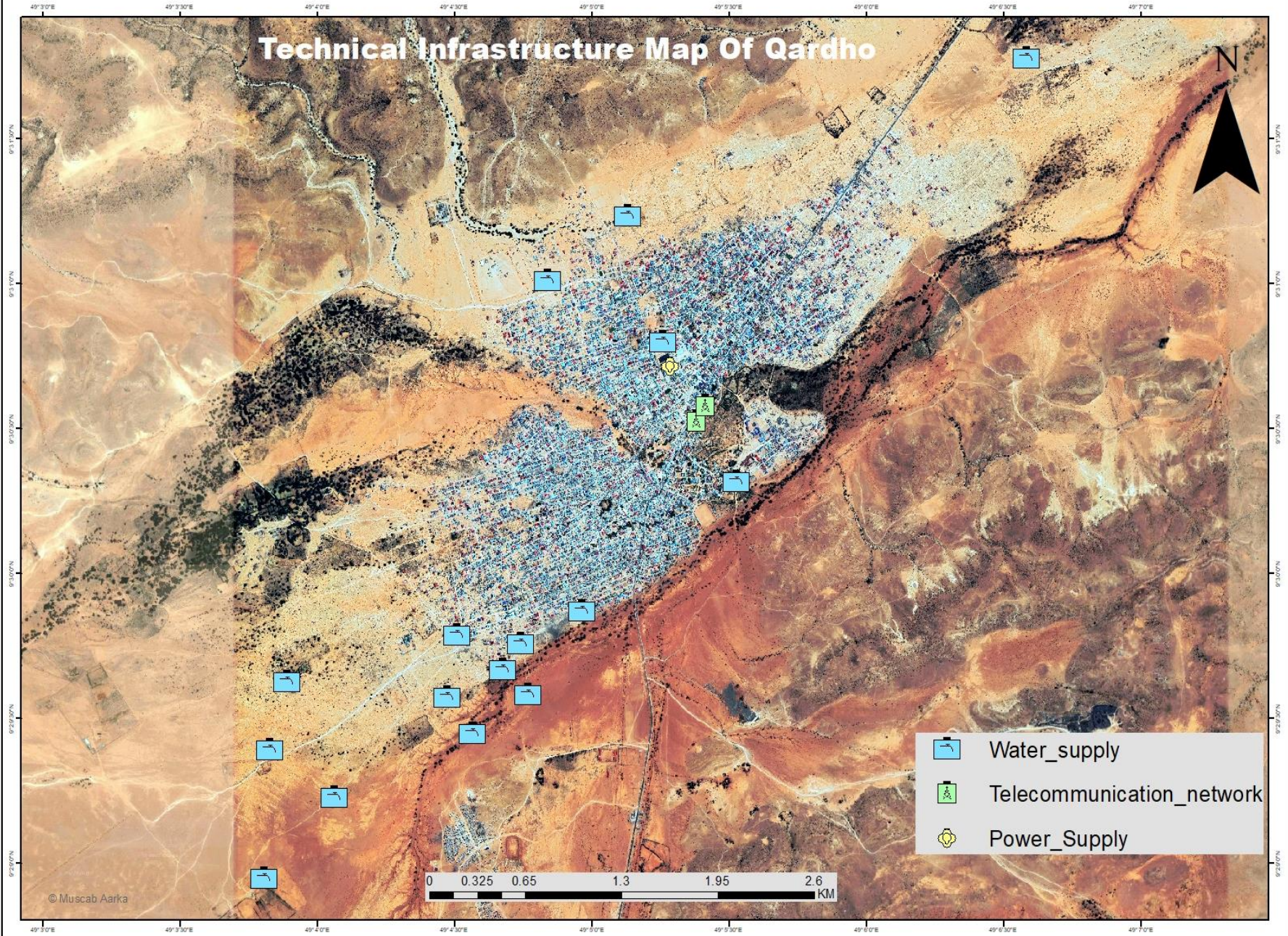
Technical Infrastructure Map Of Qardho



-  Water_supply
-  Telecommunication_network
-  Power_Supply



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2.8. On going projects

No.	Activity Name	Sector	type (development or Emergency/Relief)	Location	Estimated	Funding source
1	Construction Of Water Tank,	Water	Emergency	Wadajir Village	150,000	Save the children
2	Construct Dump Water.	Water	Development	Adisoone	70,000	MOE&WR/MOE&CC
3	Construct toilets	sanitation	Emergency	IDPS	17,835	SAVE THE CHILDREEN
4	Construct Dump Water.	Water	Development	GODA	60,000	MOE&WR/MOE&CC
5	Extension Nawawi tarmac road	Road	Development	Xingood sare village	75,000	LG/CG/ UNJPLG(LDF)
6	Construct wadajir tarmac road	Road	Development	wadajir village	65,000	LG/CG/ UNJPLG(LDF)
7	Rehabilitation main tarmac roud	Road	Development	Gardo city	20,000	Local Government
8	Extension Of Al-Raxma Tarmac Road-Gufure	Road	Development	Qoryacad And xorgoble Village	80,000	Local Government/ central government
9	Rehabilitation Of 3 Primary Schools	Education	Development	Dhaxan/Qalwo / Libow primary schools	50,000	LG/CG/ UNJPLG (SDM)
10	Rehabilitation Of 3 Health Post	Health	Development	Adisone /libaaxar/ xingood	50,000	LG/CG/ UNJPLG (SDM)
11	Construct Health Center	Health	Development	calanlay village	50,000	LG/CG/ UNJPLG(LDF)
12	Construct Health Center	Health	Development	Xorgoble village	50,000	Save the children
13	Construct Gardo Main Market	Market	Development	Gardo city	60,000	

2.9.

2.10. Development potential and constraints.

2.10.1. Development potential.

- There is demanding market of livestock products in Somalia which is dominant sector of Gardo business.
- Qardho has iconic pastoral land scape with fertile soil suitable for animal rearing, farming and tourism industries if properly planned and invested.
- geographic location, climate, and good pastoral land scape. Both animal rearing and tourism industries are suitable in Gardo particularly during rainy season.
- There is potential investment of health and education services as Gardo city is growing vastly and many people are returning from the overseas countries.
- investment and market expansion for precious aromatic Arabic gam which is found in Karkaar mountain in Gardo.
- There is market opportunity for investing in light industries for processing animal products and recycling of plastics from the waste.

2.10.2. Constraints.

- Continuously decline of livestock products due to prolonged drought
- economic infrastructure is very poor
- There are no light industries for processing of animal and agricultural products
- There is continue immigration of skilled and educated people from the district due limited market opportunity.
- The inflation which continues to rise in generally
- Electricity is very expensive
- Limited Investment banks, loans, and compatible business.
- The absence of the role of the central government (Puntland) and the international organizations in strengthening and helping the economy.

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

- Local government implemented a lot of projects to enhance social service with the support of five UN JPLG and Puntland Government.
- Most of Data were collected by the district departments.
- District has integrated Natural Resource Management Plan.
- Better assessment should undertake regarding the district demographic data (population, birth and death rate etc.
- Local government should be fully engaged for updating and preparation District profile and in general five years District Development Framework.

II. References

- Ministry of Education management Information system (PLEMIS)

- Local government Statistical abstract 2021
- Local government Integrated Financial Management Information system (IFMIS)

3. Results of Community consultaion.

3.1 Commuhity consultation process and its results.

The consultation process was carried out in Gardo District council with support of facilitators hired by MOIFAD, and the LG's planning Department was also led by the process of this task with technical support from the MOIFAD team, and consulted with communities of 33 villages in Gardo District, where 8 of 33 are inside of the city while 25 are outside or remote villages, on the other hand executive branch of the district have played a vital role in compiling the information in this document, similarly this document is very important for the development of Gardo district, and it is also a direct representation of the needs and priorities of Gardo population through Participatory integrated community Development tool named PICD.

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

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

3.2 Community needs and challenges.

During the village consultation process, all the village communities have pointed out the challenges that have slowed their development; many villages have a common problem related to health, education, security, access to clean water, and economic growth. Overall, the problems of the district are as follows:

- **Health:** Gardo district suffers from poor health services: most villagers are exposed to various diseases, and some established health posts have closed due to a lack of medicine and health professional staff, particularly in remote villages. Furthermore, emergency health care and first aid are not available in the villages, It is important to note that the rural areas and the large number of Gardo residents who seek medical help from other distant towns still spend far beyond their means, and therefore, health is of paramount importance to the

community in Gardo district, and it is the most pressing need that the community members mentioned.

- **Water and sanitation:** Almost all communities suffer from water shortages, recurrent drought, and unclean water sourced from unprotected sources (markets) resulting in diseases such as diarrhea in some villages, while there are still some villages that do not have access to water – women, and children are heavily burdened by the effort of bringing water to them from far distances. In urban areas, many residents do not have pipeline water supplies and have to rely on water tankers from boreholes to get water's. This is incredibly expensive when compared to drinking water from a tap. Since the community has been facing repeated droughts, it has been requesting water wells as soon as possible. It has been reported that most rural villages do not have enough latrines and a lack of proper garbage collection points is a major concern.
- **infrastructure:** It depends on the business and production of the community to reach other areas in the region. Therefore, having access to towable roads that facilitate business is an imperative part of the community's life and development. There are some areas where it is difficult to sell the products of the environment or livestock, and when it rains, all the roads are muddy, making life challenging.
- **Inadequate education: service:** In some rural villages, children do not have access to a primary school or they do have a school but they do not have access to a feeding center. Numerous rural villages lack skilled teachers and equipment, which is another major problem that plagues many villagers in remote areas. A number of communities suffer from a lack of classrooms or classes at intermediate levels. In addition, children who have completed primary and intermediate school don't have the opportunity to enroll in secondary education since their families are poor.
- **Security:** There is only one police station in the Gardo district, located in the center of the town. However, there was also a new police station recently opened inside of Gardo town, but it has not yet been equipped, so the main security problem is that there are no sub police stations in the district, either within or outside of the villages. In order to reduce security incidents and prevent night crimes, there is a lack of community and police partnerships to enhance safety and enhance crime. In addition, there is a lack of security lights

on the streets to reduce crime. That is why the community is trying to get streetlights so that they feel safer at night.

- **Economic Dvelopment:** There is a high level of unemployment in rural villages, and trade activities are limited by a lack of capital investment. Household incomes in all villages are extremely low. Some villagers living in populated areas have an opportunity to trade, however limited access to capital prevents them from engaging in this activity. Additionally, the drought has deteriorated, resulting in severe economic hardship for the rural residents of Gardo district,
- **Agriculture:** A prominent factor in rural villages is livestock diseases. Pastoral families who were rich in recent years have been unable to maintain their animals due to animal diseases. Furthermore, veterinary medicine, doctors, and equipment are insufficient, and persistent droughts may result in environmental disasters.

There have been repeated droughts that have caused animals to suffer from diseases unknown to their herding community, resulting in livestock loss in the herding community. Furthermore, drought and climate change have affected many farmers in the Gardo district.

This resulted in a decrease in agricultural production also the community of Gardo district doesn't have many fishing needs, but they trade in fishing to make a living.

- **Environment and Disaster Management:** As a result of the recurring drought, most of the environmental problems are caused by deforestation for coal burning. The valleys are very dry as a result of deforestation and drought there is a lack of awareness of the benefits of the environment in the local community. Sheep are their lives. The biggest problem is that some communities are dependent on land degradation for their livelihoods.

A major issue in this area is the frequent flooding that occurs in the Gardo district and the villages below due to the fact that the flooding has created large boreholes that the local community is unable to manage.

Additionally, the community throws a large amount of garbage and bags into the environment, which is responsible for the erosion of the environment due to a lack of environmental awareness.

- **Democracy and Elections:** In Gardo district, the community and its villages were extremely satisfied with how they elected the local council, and the Karkaar region community hopes that other Puntland government regions will follow suit.

3.3 Opportunities and Strengths (Community/Village level)

This section needs to be included.

3.4 Children's Consultations

In Gardo District, 50 children were involved in the children's consultations, including 26 boys and 24 girls.

In Gardo, the major concerns raised included:

- Inadequate female teachers to whom girls can report.
- Corporal punishments from some teachers, the children disliked corporal punishments and overbeating by teachers.
- Lack of school transport buses for children coming from distant places yet they must walk long distances.
- Lack of female counsellors at school, which discourages girls. The DDF should have a plan on hiring of female counsellors to provide counselling services for children both at school and in communities.
- Lack of separate toilets for boys and girls, limited girl friendly space. There is the need for the DDF to consider construction of toilets for both girls and boys across all government-supported schools.
- Lack of school fees many children drop out and others are completely unable to come to school since they cannot afford school fees and yet their parents (from vulnerable households) are poor. The DDF should consider school fees subsidization for vulnerable children to increase their potential to continue with education.
- Case of Child labour: Children disliked child labour especially those from poor families, minorities, IDPs and those from large extended families with 12-15 members. Some children end up becoming shoe shiners (polishing shoes), young taxi conductors, housemaids (girls), car washing etc. The DDF should consider providing school fees support for children from poor families and sensitizing parents & guardians on the dangers of child labour.

4. National requirements and priorities

The Five Year Puntland Development Plan -3 2020-2024 is the third development plan and It takes into account the current economic, social and political development needs of Puntland as well as the changing operating environment. It ensures development priorities of the lowest level of administration (the districts) are taken on board through a decentralization framework. In this regard the plan is deliberately aligned with the relevant pillars of the Somali National Development Plan -9 (2020-2024), the African Agenda 2063 goals and aspirations as well as the Global United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030.

The plan is based on four thematic sectors: (i) the Economic Development Sector; (ii) the Social Development Sector; (iii) the Security, Rule of Law and Justice Sector; and (iv) the Political Decentralization and Democratization Sector. Thus, the national priorities of all these four main sectors are stipulated in the PNFYDP-3 (2022 - 2024) as follows.

4.1.1. the Economic Development Sector – Priorities.

- 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.
- Animal health enhanced
- Marine resource management promoted
- Watershed management developed
- Local crop production 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
- The adverse impact of climate change and land deforestation reduced
- Private sector business enabling environment promoted.
- 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.
- 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 classrooms.
- Increase the number of boreholes in the rural area
- Piped water installation for 10 selected towns in Puntland
- Provision of modern drilling rigs
- Introduce solar and wind energy in all of Puntland to reduce the reliability of Diesel engines.

4.1.2. the Social Development Sector – Priorities.

- improving access to and equity of basic education
- Improving the quality of all levels of education
- Improving basic health care especially for mothers and children
- Creating employment opportunities and sports for youth
- Promoting gender equity and women’s development; and
- Improving the welfare of the disabled and other vulnerable groups
- 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 healthcare financing and information management
- Promote gender equity
- Improve the livelihood of all vulnerable groups
- Design youth employment scheme and Sports Program

4.1.3. Security, Rule of Law and Justice Sector – Priorities.

- 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, Landmines, and advocate for UXOs Victims
- Counterterrorism, immigration, and Human Trafficking

- 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
- Improving access to justice in both urban and rural areas
- Reviewing and reforming 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 an emphasis on gender equality; and
- Improving human rights and enhancing the social rehabilitation of prisoners
- Reformed laws and policies applied
- Sector Human Resources
- Such as MoJRAR Staff, Judges, PCC, Prosecutors and Lawyers Professionalized
- Access to Justice Enhanced Legal Education Improved
- Human Rights situation Improved.
- Prison Services and Social Rehabilitation Enhanced.

4.1.4. Political Decentralization and Democratization Sector – Priorities.

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

5. District priorities (by sector).

5.1. Background Information of the district's priorities by sector:

The planning department at Gardo conducted a community consultation exercise in order to determine what the community's true needs are, there are 35 places the planning department plans to visit during its visit. Of these, 23 are located in villages, while the remaining 12 are located in districts. Assisting MIO staff in identifying the needs of the community in collaboration with MIO staff

The planning department of the Gardo district has made a lot of effort to ensure that the people of the district submit the real needs of the district by prioritizing these needs in order of importance.

According to this model, Gardo district and the villages below have prioritized their needs

5.1.1. Health:

- To facilitate the development of health services in Gardo district, existing health posts, Health Centers, and Hospitals should be extended and rehabilitated and construct new health posts with qualified and skilled staff, as well as sufficient equipment and medical supplies.
- Conduct health promotion awareness raising campaign to prevent spread disease and promoting nutrition education programs to reinforce specific nutrition related practices or behaviours to change habits that contribute to poor health.

5.1.2. Water and Sanitation :

- In order for the community to have fresh and clean water at an affordable price by digging 3 new boreholes in the Gardo city, and other 5 boreholes to the remote villages.
- Extension water supplies system, and rehabilitate water reservoirs in the city to enhance availability of water and the community to have access to tap and clean water at all times.
- Establishment of public latrines (toilets) to promote hygiene and sanitation of the community living in both remote villages and IDPs.
- Construction of garbage collection points in some remote villages and implementing sanitation awareness campaign in for both city residents and IDPs.

5.1.3. Infrastructure:

- Constructions of new tarmac roads and rehabilitation of old ones, gravel roads, and the reopening of closed roads within the city and townplan in the city.
- establishment a community centers where members of community tends to gather and shares public information and also creation of entertainment centers like playgrounds, as well as construction of shelters for IDPs who lost their livestock to the recurrent droughts.

5.1.4. Education:

- improvements of education infrastructure, such as construction new primary schools, expands and rehabilitate existing ones in the villages in order to improve the quality of primary education with qualified teachers and learning materials.
- Encouragement of primary school age enrollment rate through school feeding program and support of school fees to the poor family to reduce number dropout.
- the majority of the population have access to adult education as well as TVET programs to reduce illiteracy and also establishing significant vocational training centers.

5.1.5. Security:

- The District council, Rehabilitating the existing police stations and building new police points at village level to prevent & reduce crimes and maintain civic order and public safety, through increasing quality the police force, and their equipment, enforcing law and order, improving justice system, Promoting the knowledge and skills of the prison guards, Establishing community and police partnership programs, and Installation of dark streets solar panel.

5.1.6. Economic Development

- A large portion of the Gardo population relies on livestock, remittances, small businesses, and construction as their primary means of income, therefore DC will be Creating an environment which is suitable and conducive to projects that

generate more income and reduce poverty, Initiate Local economic development programs to increase income level, reduce poverty and unemployment rate.

- Rehabilitation and expansion of the existing markets and building new village market with all the necessary services.

5.1.7. Agriculture:

- For the purpose of ensuring the development of livestock and getting healthy, the District will promote Finding veterinary medicine and doctors, establishing veterinary institutes, support restocking programs, Finding reliable export market for the livestock.
- In terms of agriculture in the District is suitable for land cultivation, therefore the DC will encourage farmers by providing farming tools and quality, ensuring availability modern water irrigation system and peptides and farming related skills and investment in agriculture to produce sufficient vegetables ad crops for the entire district.

5.1.8. Environment and disaster management:

- It is essential to protect the environment, reduce the impact of disasters, and strengthen the district's capacity to manage disaster risks, in addition, it is imperative to promote a resilient community in order to preserve the environment and implement a program includes reducing gully erosion in settlement areas, planting trees in all 35 villages as well as introducing alternatives to charcoal burning aimed at conserving the environment to address climate change adaptation.

5.1.9. Democracy and elections:

- It is significant to note that democracy and elections have already taken place in the Gardo district of Puntland, this is the first district in Puntland to have implemented free voting by the community to elect the district council in the Gardo district of Puntland, therefore one of the top priority of DC is to promote political participation of the community particularly youth and women groups in order to ensure citizens to be aware of their rights.

5.2. Priorities Ranking according to table or figure.

As a result of the district-level validation workshop, which brought together the sector representatives at the district level, councilors, district administration and executive staff, as well as representatives from a variety of social groups, and representatives from the MOIFAD community consultation team, it was possible to achieve this. During the validation meeting, the priority ranking at the community-level was visualized and then a consensus was reached on prioritizing the issues in the community using pairing-wise ranking and community-level prioritization ordering based on the consensus. Here is a list of the priorities in descending order of importance.

Table 5.1.1. Priority ranking

Health	Health									
Water and sanitation	WASH	Health								
Infrastructure	WASH	WASH	Wash							
Education	Health	WASH	WASH	Education						
Peace and Security	Health	Education	Infrastructure	LED	Environment and DRM					
Economic Growth	Education	Health	Resilience DRM and Environment	Infrastructure	Livestock and Fishing	Infrastructure				
Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing	Livestock and Fishing	Education	Infrastructure	Resilience, DRM and Environment	Infrastructure	Resilience, DRM and Environment	Democratization			
Resilience DRM and Environment	WASH	Infrastructure	Education	Health	LED	Peace and Security	Environment	Peace and Security		
Democracy and Elections	Health	WASH	Education	Economic Development	Resilience, DRM and Environment	Infrastructure	Livestock and Fishing	Democratization	LED	

Table 5.1.2. Priorities and Number of times Chosen

N/A	Priorities	Ranking
1.	Health	12
2.	Water and Sanitation	10
3.	Education	6

4.	Roads/Economic Infrastructure	2
5.	Peace and Security	1
6.	Economic Growth	1 time came in 2 nd place
7.	Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing	3 times came in 3 rd place
8.	Resilience/environment/DRM	1 time came in 4 th place
9.	Democracy and Elections	Always was the last

5.1.3. Ranking of Gardo District on the basis of Pairwise comparisons

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Priorities	Health	Water and Sanitation	Education	Infrastructure	Peace and Security	Economic Growth	Livestock, Agriculture and Fishing	Resilience/Environment/DRM	Democracy and Elections

6. District vision and objectives,

Specifically, this chapter of the DDF focuses on two main themes: 1) District Vision and 2) District Development Objectives. Detailed descriptions of the district vision statement and the district development objectives for the next five years (2023 - 2027) will be provided in this section.

6.1. Gardo District vision.

"An attractive city with all the essential community services, functioning infrastructure, responsible governance, and economic growth at the local level."

6.2. Gardo District Development Objectives

6.2.1. Health

There should be health facilities within one hour of travel or access for 85% of Gardo district residents by 2027, with qualified staff and doctors providing primary healthcare. There should also be enough medical supplies and equipment available.

6.2.2. Water and Sanitation

By the time the planned priorities and prioritized community action plans are executed in the district, it is expected that 90% of Gardo residents will have access to clean, adequate water in terms of quantity and quality within hours to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases by 2023 - 2027.

When the planning community priorities are implemented, it is expected that 90% of Gardo residents will be able to access garbage collection points, land fill, and accessible latrines within minutes of being able to travel to them, as well as extend and refurbish the existing garbage collection points to prevent the easy spread of communicable diseases 2023-2027.

6.2.3. Infrastructure

A total of 75% of the city's roads will be maintained and repaired by 2022-2027, and new ones will be built to facilitate the movement of people, enhance the growth

of the town, and increase economic opportunities through the expansion of businesses along the roadside.

The 70% of Gardo communities will have community centers by 2023-2027 for the purpose of facilitating community gatherings and discussions.

In order to reduce youth gang activities by 70% to 20% by 2023-2027, the Gardo community will have fully-equipped playgrounds for football, volleyball, and basketball, as well as a youth resource center.

In the Gardo district, approximately 45% of poor families, especially displaced people who lost their animals to the drought, will receive permanent shelters by 2023-2027.

6.2.4. Education

By the year 2027, 95% of the Gardo community is expected to be enrolled, in primary schools with qualified teachers and complete educational equipment.

In order to reduce illiteracy and establish significant vocational training centers by 2023-2027, the majority of the population will have access to adult and TVET education.

6.2.5. Peace and Security

By building new police stations, and police posts, installing street lamps, rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training, equipping police forces, integrating community and police administrations, and raising awareness, the Gardo population will enjoy increased security and stability by 95% by 2023-2027.

By 2023-2027, install 40% more solar panels in the villages within and outside the district.

6.2.6. Economic Growth

In 2023-2023, approximately 90% of the Gardo population will have access to modern and clean markets offering better services and are within easy reach of the

communities and will be able to purchase a variety of products such as vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, fish, etc. Within half an hour (20 minutes) of travel time.

At least 40% of Gardo Poor families will receive grants to create small businesses to improve their livelihoods and income through loan schemes, grants, innovation, and entrepreneurship support.

6.2.7. Agriculture

The husbandry of animals and the provision of drugs to pastoralists will improve by 55% by 2023-2027 by improving health centers, veterinary doctors in Gardo district.

In terms of agriculture, it is expected that Gardo district will experience an increase in production by 35 %in 2023-2027 as a result of the assistance in the form of equipment, training, and financial assistance that will be made available to the farming community of the district during that period.

By 2023-2027, the number of small fish entrepreneurs is expected to grow by 25%.

6.2.8. Environment/disaster management

To protect the environment and livestock in the Gardo district, people and authorities need to avoid the following by 2023-2027: burning trees for charcoals, gullies, floods, and the establishment of ad hoc settlements in the grazing area by ensuring at least 77% of the environment and its surroundings are improved; there is also assistance to establish new farms and rehabilitation of existing farmers in order to increase food production in the district from 30% to 45%.

6.2.9. Democracy and Elections

Democracy is expected to increase after 5 years to 70%, as witnessed by the previous local council elections in Gardo district. Gardo was the first district to hold local council elections in the Puntland government.

6.3. intervention and Investment Menu.

Suggest that here should only be a summary of the main areas of interventions (in broad terms) to help meet the stated objectives.

Then the table of detailed priorities below should go as an Annex.

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)				
NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
1.	Yaka Yaka	05/12/2022	Yaka Yaka is old village 50 years accurse 30 KM for Gardo with 750 Households.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of new health post of Yaka Yaka Village 2. Adding 4 class rooms and one office room for Suldaan Primary and secondary school, including lap room, adding girls room, building 2 latrines and one barked for water_ Yaka Yaka Primary also Completion of three draft rooms, equipping of school rooms, capacity building of the school teachers adding for 2 latrines 3. Water supply system for the village, water well maintenance, west management halls 4. Teaching business skills for village community, generating income for the community, 5. Cover village barked for safety, flood management system, environmental awareness 6. Veterinary medicine for animal

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				7. Construction of well equipped police station 8. Town plane for the village, completing for village electricity.
2.	Libow	05/12/2022	Libow is old village 62 years accurse 45 KM for Gardo with 300 Households.	1. Extension of Health Post adding 4 rooms 2 rooms for Mother and child, one patient room and one office room, 2 latrine rooms, one barked, health works, and permanent medicine, 2. Libow Primary and intermediate school adding two class rooms, rehabilitation of two latrines, and extension of school barked and extension of school wall and qualified teachers _ Libow Two Primary and intermediate school adding 2 class rooms, building school wall, building barked, and teachers 3. Rehabilitation of 10 barked, Dam adjustment, waste management holes 4. Job creation, business investment for village community, teaching business skills 5. Water catchments 6. Availability of veterinarians 7. Police station

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				8. Town plane, village electricity
3.	Shire	05/12/2022	Shire is old village 58 years accurse 52 KM for Gardo with 350 Households.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upgrading the health service to a health center 2. Completion of 5 draft classrooms, Rehabilitation of another 5 classrooms, rehabilitation of school wall, equipping school classrooms, separate room for girls, building latrines for boys and girls, teacher's capacity. 3. Construction of water well, rehabilitation and cover of barked of the village, waste management halls for the village 4. Job creation, teaching business skills, village electricity 5. Drought management 6. Veterinary medicine 7. Police station, solar light streets 8. Village town plane, village committee center
4.	Armo,	06/12/2022	Armo Village is an old village which established 1997 and it's far from the district 30 KM	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armo villa want construction of a comprehensive Health post with two latrines one barket and health facility worker, with permanent medicine, of the health post, 2. Rehabilitation of existing Armo Primary

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				school, and the latrines, school furniture and the equipment's, 3. Rehabilitation of existing barket for Armo village, rehabilitation water well of the village, 4. Helping the community members for income generation to improve their livelihood status 5. Treatment and vaccination of animals 6. Community police center
5	Higlo	06/12/2022	Higlo Village is an old village located in the west part of Gardo district Higlo village established 1996 and it's far from the district 30KM	1. Maintenance and opening of the village health center with the provision of health workers and equipment 2. Rehabilitation of Higlo Primary school, providing teachers salary, 3. Rehabilitation of existing village barkets covering and fencing, water retention dam, and construction of water well 4. Helping the community members for income generation to improve their livelihoods 5. Treatment and vaccination of animals 6. Community police center
6.	Dhaxan	06/12/2022	Dhaxan is a small village located	1. Extension of existing MCH adding 2 rooms

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			<p>in the west part of Gardo District and was established 52 years ago, and it's far from the district 18KM with 300 House holds</p>	<p>and one office room, rehabilitation latrine, construction of water barked for MCH, MCH equipment's, installation of the solar light, training of health facility works</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Extension of dhaxan existing school adding 4 class rooms and rehabilitation of old rooms, school furniture, latrine rehabilitation, girls friendly space room, construction of one barked for the school, teacher training, installation of solar, supporting families for school fees, 3. Construction of water well, rehabilitation and covering village barked, construction garbage halls, 4. Supporting and investing for small business of the community, 5. Veterinary medicine, 6. Drought prevention and management 7. Construction of police station with full equipment's and the furniture, 8. Rehabilitation of gravel road between the main tarmac road and the village, village town plane, construction of community

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				center
7.	Dhaxan-busur	06/12/2022	Dhaxan-Busur is a small village located in the south of Gardo district and it is located on the main tarmac road and was established in the 28 years ago with 370 Households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of existing Health post wall adding 2 rooms and medicine store, adding one latrine, Health Post equipment's, getting health workers facilities with their payments 2. Extension and rehabilitation of existing Dhaxan busur school wall adding 2 new class rooms, completing 2 class rooms, school furniture's, increasing teachers and salary payment, 3. Newly construction water well, rehabilitant and the covering community barked, construction garbage halls, 4. Helping poor community members for income generation to improve their livelihood status, teaching business skills, installation of solar lights, construction of mini market 5. Prevention and management of the droughts 6. Animal care and treatment 7. Functioning police station
8.	Tibcaro	07/12/2022	Tibcaro is a new village which established recently, located the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of tibcaro health post 2 rooms two latrines, one barked, enough health

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			eastern part of Gardo district it accurse 18 years and it's far from the district 25KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> works and solar for the health post 2. Construction of tibcaro primary school with 3 class rooms two latrines for boys and girl, school furniture and equipment's, school teachers, 3. Construction water well for the village, construction of public barked 4. Inventing village community, teaching business skills 5. One water dam for the village, environmental awareness 6. Livestock veterinary medicine, animal welfare 7. Public awareness for peace and security, solar light street 8. Rehabilitation of two existing solar light street
9.	Sanbarwaaqo	07/12/2022	Sanbarwaaqo is a small village located in the eastern part of Gardo District and was established 36 years ago, and it's far from the distirct 14KM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Health Post with 3 rooms, two latrines and one barked for the health post, the equipment of the health post, receiving permanent medicine, qualified health works, solar for the health post 2. Construction of Sanbarwaaqo primary

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<p>school, with 2 classes, one and one office, 2 latrines for boys and girls, one barked for water and school solar, with qualified teachers</p> <p>3. Construction of water well, cleaning tools, constructed waste management halls</p> <p>4. Investment for irrigation and agriculture, agricultural equipment, solar for agriculture, village electricity</p> <p>5. Two water dam for the village, environmental awareness</p> <p>6. Livestock irrigation, veterinary medicine</p> <p>7. Police station, solar light street</p>
10.	Guudcad	07/12/2022	Guudcad is an old village located in the eastern part of Gardo District and was established 58 years ago, and it's far from the district 30KM	<p>1. Extension of Health Post adding 2 rooms and one office room, rehabilitation of latrines, rehabilitation of Health Post barked, equipment of the health post, permanent medicine, adequate health works, solar for the health post</p> <p>2. Rehabilitation of guudcad primary school adding one class room, rehabilitation of barked, latrines rehabilitation, school equipment, qualified school teachers, solar</p>

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Construction of water well with full equipment's, construction of public barked for the village, rehabilitation and covering for community barked, public latrines for the community, waste management halls, cleaning tools 4. Construction for public market, business investing for the community, 5. Environmental degradation awareness, drought management skills, 6. Livestock veterinary medicine, animal welfare 7. Police station, street solar lights 8. Village electricity
11.	Garihel	08/12/2022	Garihel is a village in the south of Gardo district and was founded 25 years ago, it's far from the district 60Km and the household of Gerihel village estimated by 1000 Households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of existing Health post adding 3 rooms, rehabilitation of one existing latrines and adding 1 latrine, rehabilitation of the health post barked, permanent medicine, installation of solar, equipment's of health post, permanent of health facility workers 2. Extension and rehabilitation of Garihel existing Primary school adding 4 class rooms, and one office room, rehabilitation of

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				school latrines, and water barked, installation of solar light, increasing school teacher and bringing quality teachers, supporting families the school fees 3. Maintenance of the main well in the village, installation of village water supply, rehabilitation of village barked's, waste management halls 4. Construction Public Market, teaching business skills village community, 5. Water borehole establishment, environmental awareness 6. Livestock veterinary medicine 7. Construction of police station 8. Construction of village guest house, construction of the village administration center, installation of solar light street, getting village town plane, construction of 3 gravel roads
12.	Qormo Burcad	08/12/2022	Qormo Burcad village located eastern part of Gardo district and it's far from the district 67KM Qormo Burcad established	1. Construction of new health post 4 rooms 2 latrines, one barked, installation solar light, qualified health workers, permanent medicine, and health post equipment's,

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			52 years ago household estimated is 400	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Rehabilitation of existing school adding 3 rooms and one office room, barked rehabilitation, installation of solar lights receiving puntland government curriculum, and school furniture, 3. Construction of village well, Rehabilitation of village barked, establishing village garbage point 4. Supporting and investing poor community, teaching business skills 5. Digging borehole water with supply water system. 6. Livestock veterinary medicine 7. Construction of Community police center 8. Construction of community center, construction of village administration center, street solar lights
13.	Jadad	08/12/2022	Jadad is a large village in the eastern part of Gardo district and it has been established for more than 69 years ago, It's far from 70 KM Gardo district. Estimated households of jadad is	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation and extension wall of existing Health post adding 3 rooms and one office room, adding 2 latrines, one barked, health post equipment's, qualified health workers 2. Extension of Jadad primary school adding 3 class rooms and one office room and

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			400 Households	rehabilitation of school wall, barked rehabilitation of barked, school furniture, qualified teachers for the school, bring receiving puntland government curriculum, 3. Construction of new well for the village, rehabilitation of village barked, Construction of garbage collection point. 4. Job creation for village community, teaching business skills, supporting and investing poor households 5. Digging borehole water with supply water system. 6. environmental degradation awareness 7. Livestock veterinary medicine 8. Construction of police station, awareness of peace and stability 9. Extension and rehabilitation of community center, contraction of administration center, installation of street solar lights
14.	Qalwo	10/12/2022	Qalwo is a large village in the eastern part of Gardo district and it has been established for more than 71 years ago, It's far	1. Existing health post equipment's, increasing qualified nurses, training of health workers, permanent medicine, 2. Extension and rehabilitation of Qalwo

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			from 50 KM Gardo district. Estimated households of Qalwo Village is 1000 Households	primary school wall, completing two class rooms and adding 2 new class rooms and one office, 2 latrines rehabilitation of two latrines, rehabilitation barked, school furniture, one especial room for girls, installation of school solar, increasing school teachers with their salary, construction of basketball ground 3. Water tank storage, construction of garbage collection point, garbage cleaning tools 4. Investing and supporting poor community, teaching business skills, job creation 5. Digging borehole water with supply water system. 6. tree plantation 7. Farmers investment, Livestock veterinary medicine 8. Construction of Community police center, police car 9. Construction of village guesthouse, construction of women association center, construction of village administration center, light street solar, village town plane,

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
15.	Cambaar Sare	10/12/2022	Cambaarsare is a small village located eastern for Gardo district and it's far from the district 58 Km, and occurs 55 years, Household estimated 350	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adding 2 facility rooms and one office room for existing health post, rehabilitation of one latrine and adding one latrine, installation water system for maternity room, Health post equipment's, permanent medicine, qualified nurses and their salaries 2. Completion of 2 class rooms and adding 3 new class rooms, one office for Cambaarsare Primary existing school, rehabilitation of 4 latrines, school furniture, qualified school teachers and supporting their salaries 3. Newly construction village water well, rehabilitation of village barked's, construction garbage point, 4. Supporting and investing women business, teaching business skills 5. Establishment of gully errrosion in settlement areas. 6. Livestock veterinary medicine 7. Construction of village police station, police car 8. Extension and rehabilitation village

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				guesthouse, construction village administration center, construction of community center, construction of public minimarket
16.	Xudun Reer	10/12/2022	Xudun Reer is a large village in the eastern part of Gardo district and it has been established for more than 55 years ago, It's far from 60 KM Gardo district. Estimated households of Xabaal Reer Village is 2000 Households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of full Health Post Center, Health Center equipment's, preeminent medicine, qualified health works, health works salary training for health works, installation of solar light 2. Extension of existing primary school adding 4 new class rooms, rehabilitation school barked, solar rehabilitation, school furniture, construction kitchen school, teachers training and salaries, 3. Rehabilitation village water well, water system installation, village water tank, rehabilitation and covering the main barked of the village, construction of new garbage point 4. Supporting poor community to increase their livelihood status, teaching business skills 5. Establishment of gully errorosion in settlement areas and environmental

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				awareness 6. Livestock veterinary medicine 7. Completion of police station, police car 8. Construction of 4 gravel roads, village town plane, construction community center, construction village guesthouse, construction of village slaughterhouse
17.	Calanleey/Gardo	11/12/2022		1. Construction of vocational training school, Health education institute, Hajji Ali Primary and intermediate school adding 4 class room and one office, rehabilitation and extension of school latrine and new water tank. 2. Calanleey water tank, distribution of garbage tanks 3. Job creation, teaching business skills 4. Establishment of gully errrosion in settlement areas 5. Community center 6. Veterinary center 7. Construction of policy community center, installation of street solar lights
18.	Gardo IDPs	12/12/2022		1. Extension of existing MCH adding 5 rooms, MCH ambulance car, training of MCH health

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<p>works, MCH laboratory, permanent medicine</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Completion of buulo qodoax primary school, extension of existing childcare center, adding 4 new class rooms of New Camp primary school, adding 4 class rooms shabeele Primary school, teachers training for IDPS schools, Construction of vocational training center for adults and people with especial needs 3. IDPS water tank, increasing water point facilities, construction of garbage point, garbage truck, construction of public latrines of IDPs 4. Financial support of small business, teaching business skills, 5. IDPs plantation 6. Livestock veterinary 7. Community police center, solar street lights 8. Construction of IDPS tarmac road, construction two gravel roads of IDPs, Extension of community center
19.	Gacanlibaax/Gardo	12/12/2022		1. Construction of Gacan libaax, vocational

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> training school 2. Water tank, strengthening of water penetration, garbage tank points 3. Teaching business skills, supporting and investing small business, extension of public minimarket 4. Road plantation 5. Livestock veterinary 6. Solar light street 7. Construction of tarmac road, construction of two gravel roads, opening closed roads, construction of community center,
20.	Xorgoble/Gardo	13/12/2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCH equipment's, Permanent medicine, trained and qualified health workers, extension of MCH wall, 2. Adding 5 class room for hajji osmaan Primary school, wall extension of hajji osmaan school, adding 6 class rooms for Xorgoble school, latrine rehabilitation of AL-azhar primary school, rehabilitation of construction of vocational training school, 3. Rehabilitation of water tank, construction of

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				new water tank, rehabilitation of water well, increasing water public points, garbage tanks, Garbage disposal equipment, 4. Supporting small business, teaching business skills 5. Establishment of gully erosion in settlement areas 6. Provision of Farming tools. 7. Livestock veterinary 8. Construction of community police center, solar street lights, awareness of peace and stability 9. Construction of 3 tarmac roads, 5 gravel roads, xorgoble town planning, community center, 10. rehabilitation of public minimarket
21.	Shimbiraale/Gardo	13/12/2022		1. Extension of existing MCH, 2. Rehabilitation and extension of Abdiladif primary school, rehabilitation of Daarul Xanaan Primary school, financial supporting of Darul Xanaan primary school, construction of vocational training for people with especial needs, schools plantation

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Rehabilitation shibiraaale water point, garbage tanks, cleaning garbage tools 4. Supporting and investing poor community for making business, teaching business skills 5. Establishment of gully erosion in settlement areas, environmental awareness, 6. tree plantation 7. Investing and supporting farmers, Livestock veterinary 8. Police community center, solar light street 9. Construction of Al-amin tarmac road, construction of Abdiladiif bilaal Tarmac road, completion of shibiraaale tarmac road, opening closed roads, extension and rehabilitation community center of shibiraaale, rehabilitation of shibiraaale minimarket
22.	Qoryacad/Gardo	14/12/2022		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of MCH center 5 rooms one office room, drug store, 4 latrines and water tank, MCH equipment's, permanent, permanent health workers, MCH ambulance, expansion and rehabilitation of the women's mental health center adding 3 rooms,

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Raising the construction of the Gardo primary school wall, adding 3 new class rooms, expansion and rehabilitation Kuba primary school, expansion and rehabilitation of Shaafici primary school, construction of girls space room, construction of vocational training school 3. Construction of Qoryacad water tank storage, garbage tanks point 4. Investing small business especial women, teaching business skills, 5. Establishment of gully errrosion in settlement areas , 6. Trees plantation 7. Investing and equipping farmers, enhancing the skills and knowledge of farmers, Livestock veterinary 8. Installation of solar light street and the rehabilitation the old ones, construction of community police centre, 9. Completion of salaaxu diin tarmac road, construction of qoryacad tarmac road, construction of 3 gravel roads, construction

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				of community center
23.	Wadajir/Gardo	14/12/2022		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction Wadajir MCH 6 rooms one office room, drug store, 4 latrine, MCH equipment's and laboratory, Permanent MCH medicine, permanent health workers, 2. Expansion and rehabilitation of Sacaado primary school adding 5 class rooms, construction of two latrines and rehabilitation of 2 latrines, school water tank, construction of Girls space room, school library, teacher training, construction vocational training school 3. Construction of 2 public water tank, providing garbage tanks, 4. Supporting small business, teaching business skills 5. Flood management, Wadajir plantation, 6. Farmer's investment, enhancing farmers skills, Livestock veterinary 7. Installation of solar light street, construction of community mobile center 8. Construction of daawad tarmac road, construction of cumar binu khadaab tarmac

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				road, construction of warshada tarmac road, construction of African Care tarmac road, construction of wadajir tarmac road, construction saacada tarmac road, opening closed roads, construction of wadajir community center, construction of wadjir public minimarket
24.	Xingood/sare	14/12/2022		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of Xingood Sare MCH adding one latrine, and MCH water tank rehabilitation 2. Expansion and rehabilitation Al-ixsaan primary school adding 2 latrines, Expansion and rehabilitation midnimo school, Expansion and rehabilitation of Imaam Dahabi primary school, Expansion of Gahayr school for people with especial needs, 3. Providing garbage tanks, providing garbage clearing tools, 4. Investing small business especial women, teaching business skills, job creation 5. Flood management, establishing water diversion, 6. Trees plantation on streets

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Livestock veterinary, maintenance and agricultural equipment, farmers investing 8. Equipment of police station, rehabilitation of old solar lights and installation of new solar street lights 9. Construction of bundada tarmac road, construction of eng abaas road, opening closed roads, construction of minimarket, construction of community center
25.	Kubo/Gardo	14/12/2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension and rehabilitation of Kuba Health post, adding 3 rooms and one latrine, rehabilitation of health post latrines, Health post equipment's, permanent medicine, permanent health workers, construction of new barked, installation of solar light, Health Post Ambulance 2. Rehabilitation and completion Kuba 2 primary school adding 2 class rooms, latrine rehabilitation, barked rehabilitation, school furniture, solar installation, and teachers salary 3. Construction of Kuba water well, installation of water system of kuba, kuba garbage tank

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Investing of small business, and teaching business skills, construction of kuba public minimarket 5. Flood management, environmental awareness 6. Farmers investing, teaching agricultural skills, farms tools, Livestock veterinary 7. Kuba community police center, installation of solar street lights, rehabilitation of old solar lights 8. Construction of Kuba tarmac road, construction of 2 gravel roads, construction of kuba community center,
26.	Kaambo1/Gardo	15/12/2022		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of new MCH with 5 facility rooms, one office, and drug store, MCH equipment's, permanent health facility workers, permanent medicine 2. Rehabilitation and expansion of Wadaniya primary school, latrine rehabilitation, girls friendly space room, and rehabilitation of Garwo net school 3. Increasing water availability, Kubo 1 water storage tank, providing garbage tanks

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Supporting small business, teaching business skills 5. Flood management, Kubo1 plantation, 6. Livestock veterinary 7. Installation of solar street lights 8. Construction of 2 gravel roads, construction of kuba1 community center
27.	Kaambo2/Gardo	15/12/2022		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expansion and rehabilitation of Kaambo2 MCH adding 4 facility rooms, rehabilitation of 2 latrines and adding another 2 latrines, increasing permanent medicine, MCH equipment's, MCH laboratory, health staff training and their salaries 2. Expansion and rehabilitation of Hormuud Primary school with adding 2 new class rooms, rehabilitation of school latrines, construction of girls room space, school furniture, school plantation, teacher training and salaries, 3. Kaambo2 water tank storage, providing garbage tanks 4. Supporting small business traders, teaching business skills especially women,

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				rehabilitation of public minimarket 5. Livestock veterinary 6. Construction of community police center, rehabilitation and increasing solar light street 7. Completion of Qasiro tarmac road, construction of hormuud tarmac road, construction of 2 gravel roads, opening closed roads, rehabilitation of community center,
28.	Xingood Hoose/Gardo	15/12/2022		1. Construction of MCH with 5 facility rooms, one office, drug store, 4 latrines enough qualified health workers, permanent medicine, 2. Expansion and rehabilitation of Geelxoor Primary school, rehabilitation of Shiikh salaad primary school, Rehabilitation of Daarul Khayr Primary school, 3. Water tank storage 4. Supporting and investing small business, teaching business skills, construction public minimarket 5. Establishment of gully errrosion in

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				settlement areas 6. Construction water diversion wall. 7. Trees plantation 8. Provision Farming tools and quality seeds. 9. Livestock veterinary 10. Construction of police police point. 11. installation of street solar lights 12. Construction of 4 tarmac roads, construction of 3 gravel roads,
29.	Xeradaa Madul	15/12/2022	Xeradaamudal is small village, located in the northwest of Gardo district and its' far from 35 KM and was built in 2000 Household estimated 300	1. Construction of new health post with 3 facility rooms, 2 latrine, one barked, health post equipment's, permanent medicine, nurses and solar installation 2. Construction of new xeradamudul primary school, one barked for water, school furniture, school teachers, installation of solar 3. Construction of new water well, rehabilitation and covering village barked, establishing of garbage hall, 4. Supporting poor community, teaching business skills, 5. Establishment of gully errrosion in

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				settlement areas. 6. Livestock veterinary and feeding center 7. Installation of 4 street light solar 8. Construction of community center
30.	Caduura	15/12/2022	Caduura is a small village located in the south of Gardo district and it is located on the main turmac road and was established in the 20 year ago with 150 Households	1. Construction of health post with 3 room facilities, one office room, 2 latrines, barked, health post equipment's, permanent medicine 2. Construction of caduura primary school 3 class room, one office room, 2 latrine, school furniture, teachers and supporting their salaries, installation of solar 3. Establishing water dam, construction wastage dumping hole, providing clearing tools 4. Helping poor community for income generation for their livelihood status, teaching business skills 5. Livestock veterinary, Livestock feeding 6. Installation of solar street lights 7. Construction of community center
31.	Adisoone	15/12/2022	Adisoone is old village in the west of Gardo district and occurs	1. Rehabilitation of Health post adding 4 facility rooms, adding 2 latrine and rehabilitation of

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
			72 years, it's far from the district 20Km and the household of Adisoone village estimated by 400 Households	<p>one latrine, receiving permanent medicine, installation of water system, training of health facility workers, health post ambulance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Expansion of school wall adding 2 new class rooms, school furniture, increasing teachers training and salaries and rehabilitation of water tank, school plantation, installation of solar 3. Creating water system of adisoone village, construction wastage dumping hole, receiving cleaning tools 4. Supporting and investing of poor community, teaching business skills 5. Establishment of gully erosion in settlement areas and environmental awareness 6. Support and investments farmers, to enhance agricultural knowledge of farmers, providing agricultural tools, medicine. 7. Construction of police point, and installation of solar street lights 8. construction of 2 gravel roads,

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				9. construction of community center, 10. establishment of electricity system.
32.	Libaaxar	16/12/2022	Libaaxar is old village, located in the west of Gardo district and its' far from 35 KM and was built in 55 yares ago Household estimated 200	1. Rehabilitation and adding 3 facility rooms of health post, construction of water barked, rehabilitation of existing latrine and adding 2 latrines. 2. Provision of equipment, supply medicine, increasing and training health workers. 3. Rehabilitation of libaaxar primary school adding 3 class rooms, and rehabilitation existing latrines, adding twin latrines, 4. Provision of school furniture, teachers training and hiring new teachers. 5. Construction of libaaxar water borehole, and rehabilitation of water barked, 6. Establishment of garbage collection point and providing necessary tools of garbage collection. 7. Supporting poor communities for their livelihood status 8. Closing the roads through the valley and Establishment of gully erosion in settlement areas.

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				9. Establishment of Livestock Veterinary and feeding center 10. Construction of Police point and solar light street 11. Construction of community cente.
33.	Goda	16/12/2022		1. Construction of New Health post with 3 facility rooms 2 latrine, one water barked, installation of solar energy, 2. Provision of supply medicine, qualified nurses and sufficient equipment. 3. Expansion and rehabilitation Goda Primary school wall adding 2 new class rooms, water barked, school furniture, and receiving Puntland government curriculum 4. Digging of water borehole and rehabilitation watr barked. 5. Establishment of garbage collection point. 6. Help poor community member for income generation to improve their livelihood status 7. Establishment of gully errrosion in settlement areas and environmental protection 8. Provision of livestock medicine.

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				9. Installation of Goda solar lights 10. Expansion and rehabilitation of Goda Guest house adding 2 rooms and one latrine,
34.	Sanjilbo	17/12/2022		1. Construction of a health post with 2 facility room, 1 latrine, 1 water barked, enough medicine, hiring 2 qualified nurses. 2. Rehabilitation cover roof and fencing wires of water barked (reseviour). 3. Establishment of gully errorosion in settlement areas. 4. Installation of solar street lights
35.	Ceeleey	17/12/2022		1. Construction of a health post with 2 facility room, 1 latrine, 1 barked, enough supply medicine, hiring 2 health workers. 2. Expansion and rehabilitation of Ceeleey Primary school adding 3 class rooms, water barked (reserviour), twin latrine. 3. Provison furniture and equipment, qualified teachers and attractive salaries. 4. Rehabilitation of cover roof and fencing wires for water barked (reserviours) 5. Establishment of gully errorosion in settlement areas.

List of communities and their priorities and Investment Projects Intervention (Community Consultation Priorities)

NO	Name of village	Dates	Brief description of village	Community Action Plans (Community priorities)
				6. Installation of solar light street

7.0. Targets and Indicators

DDF Monitoring Framework and target indicator.

DDF objectives (203-2027)	Baseline	Indicators	Annual targets	Means of verification	Responsibility for data collection and update
<p>Health: In the Gardo district, about 40% of residents should receive health facilities with qualified staff/Doctors and enough medical supplies and equipment within one hour of travel or access by 2027.</p>	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A number of Health centres buildings. - CMR, MMR percentage. - 24 Access to primary health care. - Availability of drugs. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.
<p>Water & Sanitation: After the execution of the planned priorities and prioritized community action plans in the district, about 50% of Gardo residents should get clean and sufficient water in terms of quantity and quality within hours to avoid the spread of water contamination diseases by 2023 – 2027.</p>	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of boreholes constructed. - Water systems established. - Availability of landfills and garbage collection points. - Access to water within 5 min walk. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.
<p>Roads/Economic Infrastructure: By the end of 2027, 75% of the roads will be maintained and repaired within the city and construct new ones that used by the city residents and enhance the movement of the people, growth of the town and the increase of economic livelihood through</p>	45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of roads repaired. - # of tarmac roads constructed. - # of community centers established. - # of youth and women facilities established. - # of IDPs durable solutions shelters established. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.

<p>the growth of the business in the roadsides.</p> <p>In addition to that; it is also it's anticipated that 45% of communities in the Gardo district will get community centres to enable communities to have the opportunity to meet and discuss communal affairs and interests by the end of 2027.</p> <p>Furthermore, it's anticipated that communities in Gardo will have fully equipped playgrounds such as football, volleyball, and basketball and also youth resource centres in order to reduce youth gang activities by the end of the year 2027.</p> <p>About 25% of poor families in the Gardo district particularly displaced people of droughts affected who lost their animals will get permanent shelters by end of 2027.</p>					
<p>Education:</p> <p>By the end of 2027, 75% Gardo community will be enrolled in primary schools with qualified teachers and complete education equipment and the majority of the population have access to adult and TVET learning s to reduce illiteracy and also establish significant vocational</p>	75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of schools constructed. - % of the increase in enrolment. - Access to education/ increase in numbers. - Improvement of the quality of the education. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.

training centres.					
<p>Peace and Security: By the end of the year 2027, 90% of the communities in the Gardo districts is expected to be able to have increased security and stability by building new police stations, police posts, installations of street lamps and rehabilitating existing stations and posts, training, equipping police forces and also integrate community and police administrations, awareness rising.</p>	45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of police station building. - Increase in number of police officers. - # of street lights established. - `3 of police offtiers trained and equipped properly. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.
<p>Economic Development: About 96% of the Gardo population will be able to get modern and clean markets offering better services and very near to the communities and buy different sorts of products such as vegetables, fruits, milk meat, fish, etc within half an hour (20 minutes) travelling by the end of the year 2027. At least 35% of Gardo district Poor families will receive cash grants to create small business top-ups to improve their livelihoods and income through loan schemes, grants, innovations and entrepreneurship support and LED Initiatives</p>	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of LED initiatives. - SME Schemes. - % of access to markets. - Improvement of purchase power. - # of families their livilihoods improved. - # of enterprenours established. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.

<p>Livestock Agriculture and Fishing. It's anticipated that by the end of the year 2027, the husbandry of animals and drug suppliers to the pastorals improve up to 50%, by providing drugs and better health centres for the application of veterinary centres and doctors in Gardo districts. Furthermore, the fishing sector needs to be improved by about 55% by providing fishing types of equipment, pieces of training, facilities and a proper cooling storage system and marketing for their products.</p>	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of livestock husbandry centers established. - Animal drugs availability. - # of fishing equipment provided and available to them. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.
<p>Resilience, Environment, and Disaster Risk Management. By the end of the year 2027, about 50% of communities, as well as their local authorities in Gardo districts, are expected to be able to protect the environment, promote resilience and have basic structures and understanding to manage the risks associated with natural and manmade disasters. By introducing strict laws, and restructures that prevent burning trees for charcoal, gullies, floods</p>	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of environmental issues solved. - % of the population who are resilient to drought and disasters. - DRM structures established. - The level of DRM resilience and disposal to hazards. 	Annual 5% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.

and the creation of new settlements in the grazing area, by at least improving the environment and its surroundings and becoming more resilient to climate change-associated hazards.					
Democratization: By the end of the year 2027, the district councilors of Gardo districts should be 100% elected through the universal adult suferage system of one-person-one-vote system.	80%	# if one person one vote election held.	Annual 35% increase	E.g., Projects reports, assessments and evaluation reports, community feedback	E.g., Department of planning, department of public works, and department of social affairs, as well as ad-hoc monitoring from MOIFAD periodically.

I. Annex: Community Adaptation Action Plans Matrix for Qardho District 2021 – 2030

PROPOSED ACTIONS	SUB-ACTIVITIES	LOCATION	TIMELINE	RESPONSIBLE	ESTIMATED BUDGET
Priority One: Understanding Disaster Risks					
1.1 Participatory community risk assessments	1.1.1 Training on Vulnerability assessments 1.1.2 Conducting joint vulnerability assessments through field teams or telephone calls). 1.1.3 Meetings on plans, achievements, and challenges on community risk assessments.	<i>Qardho district</i>	Quarterly	HADMA, LG, UNOCHA, INGOs, Universities, DPAs	50,000
1.2 Scientific risk assessments	1.2.1 Promote DRM research initiatives 1.2.2 Bulletin on DRM status 1.2.3 Study tours for district DRM committee to neighboring countries with similar disaster issues	Puntland Level	Twice a year	LG, SIDRA, Higher and research institutions, HADMA, MoIFAD	30,000
1.3 Dissemination of DRR information	1.3.1 Community awareness and civic education on DRM at the community level 1.3.2 Share the DRM information (meeting outcomes, plans, and reports on responses) with relevant stakeholders 1.3.3 Disseminate early warning information through telephone audio messages, local FM stations, and mobile teams. 1.3.4 Include mobile warning messages such " <i>kunaso</i> on Golis" when disasters are expected.	Qardho district	2021	LG, MoI, HADMA, MoEACC, GOLIS/ SOMTEL/ AMTEL, NGOs, UN/INGOs, Youth groups, mobile awareness teams	42,000
1.4 Education of	1.4.1 Inclusion of DRM in the curriculum at	Puntland Level	2021 - 2030	Ministry of	

children on DRR	primary and secondary levels			Education, Ministry of Interior, HADMA	
Priority Two: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risks					
2.1 Developing capacity of Local Government in DRM	<p>2.1.1 Procure emergency response equipment such as tractors for road clearance, trucks, roller for leveling the roads, lifts for responding to road accidents, water tanker for clearing the water collected in the towns,</p> <p>2.1.2 Procure at least one complete fire extinguisher unit and train the operators in the use and maintenance of the equipment</p> <p>2.1.3 Train the LG and relevant CBOs on disaster risk management (rapid assessments, emergency responses, early warning information use, and dissemination)</p> <p>2.1.4 Land use and land classification system (urban plan) to prevent settlements in flood and disaster-prone areas</p>	LG office	2021 - 2022	LG, MoIFAD, Private sector, UNHABITAT	500,000
2.2 Implementing existing plans, policies, and regulations that contribute to DRM in the district	<p>2.2.1 Establish and operationalize (train and logistical support) the DRM committee</p> <p>2.2.2 Train on implementation of DRM plans for the DRM committee and relevant stakeholders in the district</p>	LG office	2021	LG, HADMA, DRM committee, MoF, Religious leaders, Private sector, traditional leaders, Women organizations	20,000
2.3 Community decision making (village and district levels) including the vulnerable groups	<p>2.3.1 Public discussion forums</p> <p>2.3.2 Conduct periodic consultative and decision-making meetings in which the CBOs, religious leaders, traders, traditional leaders, and respective vulnerable groups.</p> <p>2.3.3 Establish periodic timelines for discussions on different risks in the district and</p>	Qardho town	Monthly	LG, DRM committee, CBOs, elders, private sectors, youth, women, IDPs	15,000

	<p>share the timetable in public areas</p> <p>2.3.4 Inclusion of risk discussion in a council meeting and annual work plan for the local government</p>				
2.4 Partnership for DRR and Recovery	<p>2.4.1 Register and mobilize all DRM response stakeholders (including diaspora, relief organizations) at the district level</p> <p>2.4.2 Provide targeted training to deal with disasters for community-based organizations such as pastoral associations, development committees, farmers' associations, village leaders and committees, etc.</p> <p>2.4.3 Establish quick information-sharing networks and platforms such as Whatsapp groups for committee leaders, village leaders, and council members to disseminate early warning information, plans, and progress on DRR</p> <p>2.4.4 Strengthen the district police enforce the DRM recommendations, protect the lives and property of victims and those involved in the rescue operations.</p>		2021	LG, DRM committee, CBOs, Village leaders, Diaspora, Telecommunication companies	17,000
2.5 Ethics, Accountability, Monitoring and Evaluation	2.5.1 Evaluate the disaster responses and recovery programs to hold the responsible institutions and committees accountable	Qardho district	2021-2025	Auditor General, district internal auditor, courts, police	
Priority Three: Investing Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience					
3.1 Sustainable environmental management	3.1.1 Establish 4 seasonal grazing reserves for continuous pasture availability over the seasons, environmental conservation, and regeneration	Zone one: Baalqoomo (qardho – adisoone)	2021 - 2025	LG, MoEACC, Pastoral Association, Ministry of Security, Traditional leaders, District	1,200,000

		<p>Zone two: Goobanti (libaax har - adisoone)</p> <p>Zone three: Dardaare (Qardho - dhaxan - Yeka)</p> <p>Zone 4: xabaal reer</p>		Development Committee, and District Conflict Resolution Committee	
	3.1.2 Control the spread of invasive plant species (Prosopis Juliflora)	Qardho town to Ceelmur	2021 - 2025	LG, MoEACC, DPA, Village committees	
	3.1.3 Rehabilitate degraded rangeland and control desertification in the district	Qardho district	2021 - 2025	LG, MoEACC, Village committee,	
	3.1.4 Support DPAs and law enforcement agencies in enforcing environmental protection and management laws (including customary norms)	Qardho district			
3.2 Improve water security and management	3.2.1 Establish 4 new boreholes in drought-prone areas, each roughly 25km from each other	Dhaxan, xeeradaa muudan, Qardho town,	2021 - 2030	LG and PWDA/ MoEMW, MoEACC	\$ 4,050,000
	3.2.2 Establish new 5 Subsurface dams, earth dams, and subsurface dams	Qardho district	2021 – 2030		
	3.2.3 Rehabilitate existing boreholes	Qardho district	2021 - 2022		
	3.2.4 Rehabilitate damaged Berkads	Qardho district	2021 - 2030		
3.3 Health access and awareness	<p>3.3.1 Provide Oxygen, neonatal ward and emergency services, cold storage vaccination systems, scans, Antivenom medicines for snake and other bites</p> <p>Currently supported by MoH, SCI, UNICEF, ICRC</p>	Qardho Hospital	2021 - 2025	MoH, LG,	980,000

	3.3.2 Establish and operationalize 5 MCHs in the district	Qormo buurcad, ceeleey, godar, Carmo, Higlo,	2021 - 2025	MoH, LG,	
	3.3.3 Procure 3 new ambulances for emergencies (currently 1 is in existence and not functional)	Qardho district	2021-2025	MoH, LG,	
	3.3.4 Establish quarantine center for COVID 19 and other epidemic diseases (current one is rented privately owned)	Qardho town	2021 - 2022	MoH, LG,	
	3.3.5 Train and equip staff on handling quarantine cases and victims.				
	3.3.6 Supply and store-cold medical equipment and set for upcoming disasters	Qardho hospital	2021 - 2022	MoH, LG,	
	3.3.7 Conduct public health and WASH awareness before, during, and after disasters (improved public handwashing systems, etc.)	Qardho district	Continuous	MoH, LG,	
3.4 Secure sufficient production and food supply for human and livestock	3.4.1 Establish 4 communally owned Fodder production demonstration farms (FMNR) and broadcast seeds in the rangelands during the rainy seasons.	Qardho town (teamka deegaanka)	2021 - 2022	LG, MoEACC, Pastoral Association, Ministry of Security, Farm Cooperatives, Traditional leaders, District Development Committee, and District Conflict Resolution Committee	\$ 250,000
3.5 Secure and sufficient food supply for human and livestock	3.5.1 Procure and establish 1 fodder processing machine also to be used for control of Prosopis Juliflora and other invasive plant species	Qardho town	2022	LG, MoEACC, Pastoral Association, Farm Cooperatives	1,230,000
	3.5.2 Establish 1 new fodder storage bank	Qardho town	2022	LG, MoEACC, Pastoral Association, Farm Cooperatives	
	3.5.3 Register and training farmers associations on climate smart agriculture and fodder	Qardho district	2021 - 2022	LG, MoEACC, Farm Cooperatives	

	production				
	3.5.4 Provide Farm inputs (fence, smart irrigation schemes, drought-tolerant seeds, solar)	Qardho district	2021 - 2030	LG, MoEACC, Farm Cooperatives	
	3.5.5 Establish, equip and operationalize 4 community based veterinary centers	Libaax har, gerihel, xabaal reer, carmo, yeka, Qardho	2021-2022	LG, MoLAH,	
	3.5.6 Deploy Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)	Libaax har, gerihel, xabaal reer, carmo, yeka, Qardho	2021-2022	LG, MoLAH,	
3.6 Hazard resistance livelihood practices (livelihood diversification)	3.6.1 Support six-month vocational training centers (handcraft, electric, salons, tye and dye, net knitting, fire extinguishing, etc.) for youth, women, and adult 3.6.2 Restocking and destocking, and investing in appropriate production systems	Qardh town	2021 - 2025	LG, SIIBA, HODMAN, Garwanne, Gahayr	100,000
3.7 Access to markets and vital food and water sources	3.7.1 Rehabilitate main and feeder roads to improve emergency access for remote communities	Guudcad - goda	2021 - 2025	LG, PHA, JPLG, MoPWH	70,000
3.8 Access to financial services	3.8.1 Grants and support for small and petty traders affected by disasters	Qardho district	2021 - 2025	LG, District Development Committee, Private Sector, tacab kaal,	500,000
3.9 Housing for IDPs	3.9.1 Establish at least 500 new housings for displaced people	Qardho town at Kaamamka buurta			250,000
Priority Four: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction					
4.1 Contingency and recovery planning	4.1.1 Open an account (controlled by the LG and DRM committee) 4.1.2 Advocate, mobilize funds and support the DRM committee (hotlines and free telephone	Qardho district			500,000

	lines) 4.1.3 Train the Committee on DRM 4.1.4 Local charity programs (kaabe) 4.1.5 Vehicles for the Committee 4.1.6 Prepare geographic-specific text and audio early warning messages and propagate them on radio, telephone, and social media				
4.2 Contingency and recovery planning Capacity in preparedness, response, and early recovery	4.2.1 Prepare nets, feeding, and nutritional services during crisis	Qardho district			1,000,000