

Reintegration Assistance

Good, Promising and Innovative Practices

Practice #8

Revitalizing Economy and Enhancing Social Cohesion through Community-Based Planning and Community-Prioritized Infrastructure Works: the Construction of a Bridge in Somalia

ANNEX 2

BAIDOA COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN (REVISED APRIL 2019)

COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN FOR BAIDOA DISTRICT
UNDER
SOUTH WEST STATE OF SOMALIA
Revised on April, 2019

SIGNED AS BEING AN APPROVED PLAN PRODUCED BY BAIDOA DISTRICT.

DARUSALAM VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

ISHA VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

SALAMEY VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

ADAADO VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

HOL WADAG VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

WADAJIR VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

BARDALE VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

WABERI VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

TOWFIIQ VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

HORSED VILLAGE LEADER: NAME.....SIGNATURE.....

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER/Mayor of Baidoa: SIGNATURE

DATE.....

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Community Based Planning (CBP) process in Baidoa was mainly concerned with the purposeful inclusion of citizens and local socio-economic groups including the vulnerable such as internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, women, girls and host communities in the planning process for effective social integration, governance, conflict transformation and capacity building at local level. CBP is a vision and resource based planning process which empowers different socio-economic groups to actively participate (in defining and implementing) and make informed decisions on development interventions that are relevant to them. The CBP process will be linked to district level planning to enable communities to be supported by the Government, Local Authorities, United Nations Agencies, Non Governmental Organizations, Private Sector Players and other different resource envelopes at community, district, state and national levels. This form of participatory planning builds capabilities of communities to own, control and manage their own recovery and development processes with support of local stakeholders, government and other civil society actors. The desired outcomes and strategies developed are envisaged to result in enhanced social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and improved resource allocation in target areas. CBP is clearly a departure from top-down planning, which do not promote active citizen led development processes and tend to undermine productive interactions between various socio economic groups amongst themselves and with local government structures, support organizations and potential investors.

1. THE PLANNING PROCESS

1.1. PREPLANNING

The Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (MOPIC), the Ministry of Interior of South West State (SWS) of Somalia, Governor's Office of Bay Region, the Mayor/District Commissioner's Office in Baidoa, South West State of Commission for Refugees & IDPs office and International Organization for Migration (IOM) with the support of local leadership led the pre-planning process. The government nominated a Core Facilitation Team (CFT) of five members which was later trained for 5 days in facilitating CBP.

After the nomination and training of CFT, 1-day community consultation meetings for 100 participants each (comprising of different socio-economic groups) were conducted at Tenaad training and conference venue in Baidoa between 27th to 31st of May 2017. During the consultations, Community Action Group (CAG) of 22 members (8 from IDPs, 4 from Returnees and 10 from ten Baidoa Villages, one each) and Community-Based Monitoring and Evaluation (CBM&E) group of 4 members were formed (see annex 1 & 2 for CAG & CBME).

The trained team and other local leaders in Baidoa District mobilized the broad community members in each village to enhance shared understanding of the background of community based planning, its objectives, planning process and the expected output of the forthcoming five-days intensive planning process.

1.2. INTENSIVE PLANNING

The Core Facilitation Team (CFT) with support from IOM and UNHABITAT Midnimo project staff as well as WFP as Peace Building Fund (PBF) partner conducted a five days intensive Community Based Planning process in Baidoa District covering all ten villages; Darusalam Village, Isha Village, Salamey Village, Adaado Village, Howl Wadaag Village, Wadajir Village, Bardale Village, Waberi Village, Towfiq Village and Horsed Village from 22nd to 26th of July 2017. This involved 100 participants (69

male and 31 female) from different socio-economic groups including women, religious groups, IDPs, Returnees, youth, village committees, village leaders, business people, civil society etc, (see annex 3).

Through the shared visioning process, the community identified, prioritized and disaster proofed demand led and potential development projects/initiatives at household, group and community levels.

1.3. FACILITATION

TheCFT led the facilitation with support from Hussein Mohamed Hassan and Ahmed Adan from IOM, Mohamed Ibrahim Ali, Ibrahim Mohamed Abdi from UNHABITAT and Omar Mohamed from WFP as well as village leaders.

List of Core Facilitation Team Members:

SN	NAME	AFFILIATION	CONTACT
1	Abdikadir Abdinor Mohamed	Secretary office of the Mayor and District Commissioner of Baidoa	+252615831919
2	Hassan Mo'alim Issack	Deputy Finance office of the governor of Bay region	+252615596026
3	Hassan Nor Issack	Data collector/clerk South West State of Commission for Refugees & IDPs	+252617216447
4	Yasir Ahmed Abdalla	Secretary office of the Ministry of Interior of South West State	+252615951120
5	Yusuf Hassan Issack	Director General of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)	+252619636308

1.4. COMPILATION

Hussein Mohamed Hassan from IOM led the compilation of this CBP with support from CFT and Ibrahim Mohamed, Mohamed Ibrahim, from UNHABITAT and Omar Mohamed from WFP as well as village leaders.

SECTION II

2. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

2.1. LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

Baidoa or **Baydhabo** as is locally known as the capital of the Bay region, a strategic town in south-central Somalia situated approximately 250 kilometers west of Mogadishu and 240 km southeast of the Ethiopian border. It is traditionally inhabited by Digil and Mirifle clans also called Rahanweyn. The city is situated at the center of one of the most densely populated areas in the nation. It is an ethnically and culturally diverse town, with many local residents originating from other parts of the country.

Additionally, Baidoa is the heartland of Maay, an Afro-Asiatic language principally spoken by the Digil and Mirifle (Rahanweyn or Sab) clans in the southern regions of Somalia. Its speech area extends from the southwestern border with Ethiopia to a region close to the coastal strip between Mogadishu and Kismayo. Maay is not mutually comprehensible with Standard Somali, and it differs considerably in sentence structure and phonology. However, Maay speakers often use Standard Somali as a lingua franca, which is learned via mass communications, internal migration and urbanization.

The town is divided into four quarters, namely Isha, Berdaale, Horseed and, Hawl Wadaag. Each quarter is further divided into six sections each consisting of two subsections and the smallest subsection represents more than 50-350 households.

The city is traditionally one of the most important economic centres in southern Somalia, conducting significant trade in local and imported cereals, livestock and non-food items. The combined effects of drought and on-going crisis in Baidoa have had a harmful impact on economic stability and livelihoods, leading to a chronic humanitarian situation and major displacements of population. Baidoa has traditionally been a major economic center of southern Somalia. In 2006 it became Somalia's provisional capital before Al-Shabaab took control of the city for three years from 2009 to February 2012 when the group was driven out from Baidoa by TFG forces heavily backed by the Ethiopian army as AMISOM. The current Mayor and District commissioner of Baidoa is Mr. Abdullahi Ali Watiin.

Key income sources: Agriculture production, livestock production (camels, cattle, goats), and general entrepreneurship/business.

2.2. POPULATION

HUMAN

Baidoa is inhabited by a diverse group of Somalis with predominantly Digil and Mirifle. The city had a population of around 227,761 in 2005 by UNDP statistics census. Though, the number increased drastically due to population birth grow, returnees and IDPs influx. Currently, there is no accurate data available to estimate the exact population in the city of Baidoa. However there was a census conducted by UNOPS in 2015 but it was not agreed. All the main four villages and the sub-village in Baidoa have no reliable data available.

As of July 2017, the total population of IDPs in Baidoa was 38,126 across 234 settlements (IOM DTM data). There total number of returnees was 6,633 within 1,211 households.

2.1 LIVESTOCK

Although there is no actual data since the collapse of central government 1991. Baidoa hosts large number of livestock that benefit locals. Cattle, Goat, sheep and camel are among the existing livestock in the area.

2.2 BIO PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

Baidoa has a hot and semi-arid climate (Köppen BSh), as with much of southern Somalia. By contrast, towns in the northern part of the country generally have a hot arid climate (Köppen BWh). Weather is hot year-round and irregular rainfall with recurring droughts. The *gu* rains begin in April and last until July producing significant fresh water and allowing lush vegetation to grow. The *gu* season is followed by the dry season xagaa (hagaa) .

2.2. SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS AND LIVELIHOODS

Table 1: Community Livelihoods

Socio-Economic Group	Livelihood Analysis		
	Main activities/Key assets	Vulnerabilities	opportunities
Women group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marry-go-round Making of traditional items(hats, african dress) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capital Lack of rules Lack of good governance Lack of knowledge about the business they are running 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generating Activities(IGA) Capacity building on conflict resolution Capacity building on business related trainings.
Youth group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports Tuk-Tuk (bajaaj) Small kiosks (wareejiyow) casual work(building) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unemployment rate is very high lack of life skills lack driving rules of tuk-tuk (bajaj) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job creation capacity building on life skills football coaching as well as other sports activities
Business people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> import business items from outside trading contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack professional business skills monopoly lack of enough capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business training on entrepreneurship and book keeping skills business top up

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business similarity opening same business in one location All business commodities in one market 	<p>grants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seperation of markets
Religious group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small charity from good samaritans madarasa monthly fee islamic bookshop teaching islamic teachings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> they are not politically, socially consulted on matters that relate to community development initiatives unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity building on proper integration and inclusion job creation engage political parties
IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small kiosks selling of street food hawking house help or maid for girls casual work(building) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack of capital lack of shelter lack of education lack of building skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business top up grants and start up capital life skill training on building skills settlement and recovery shelter
Returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small shops casual workers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack shelter lack health lack education livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business top up and start up grants skill training reintegration projects
Vulnerable host community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small kiosks selling of street food hawking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack capital lack capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business top up grants and start up capital life skill training on building skills

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> house help or maid for girls casual work (building) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> settlement upgrading and recovery
People with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> small kiosks street begging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lack capital lack capacity building lack movement support (bicycles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> business grants unconditional cash grants disability equipments

2.5. SOCIO ECONOMIC GROUPS WEALTH STATUS

Table 2: Socio-economic groups' wealth indicators.

Socio-economic group	Wealth indicators		
	1	2	3
IDPs	poor		
Returnees	poor		
Vulnerable Host Community	poor		
Business people			rich
Disabled people	poor		
Women groups		average	
Youth	poor		
Religious leaders	poor		

Using these indicators let the socio-economic groups rank themselves, present a table with figures as below:

Table 3: Socio-economic groups wealth ranking.

Socio-economic group	Wealth Ranking		
	Poor	Average	Rich
IDPs	*		
Returnees	*		

Vulnerable community	host	*		
Business people				*
Disabled people		*		
Women group			*	
Youth		*		
Religious leaders		*		

Finally present the ranking in a shaded table showing in which category the majority per socio-economic falls:

Table 4: Community wealth ranking.

Socio-economic group	Wealth Ranking		
	Poor	Average	Rich
IDPs	*		
returnees	*		
Business people			*
disabled	*		
Women groups		*	
youth	*		

2.6. Community activities and service providers

List the common activities in the community

Provide a table showing service providers according to importance and accessibility ranked on a given scale as shown below:

Table 5: Service provider rating according to individual socio-economic groups.

Service Providers	Socio-Economic Groups															
	Farmers		Bus.Comm.		Orphans		Elderly		Dev.Comm.		War Vets.		Disabled		Trad. Ldrs.	
	Imp	Acc.	Imp	Acc.	Imp.	Acc	Imp	Acc	Imp	Acc.	Imp	Acc	Imp	Acc	Imp	Acc.
SWS		*		*	*		*		*	*		*		*		*
IOM		*		*		*		*		*		*		*		*
DC office		*		*	*		*		*	*		*		*		*
governor		*		*		*		*	*		*		*		*	
SWS-CRI			*		*		*		*		*		*		*	

Table 6: Service provider rating in the community.

Service Provider	Importance	Accessibility
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Very high	easy
Governor's office; Bay region	High	easy
South West State of Commission for Refugees & IDPs	High	easy
District commissioner's office; Baidoa	Very high	easy
IOM	Very high	easy

2.7. KEY PAST EVENTS

Early history

Baidoa and the broader Bay region are home to a number of important ancient sites. Archaeologists have found pre-historic rock art on the city's outskirts, in Buur Heybe. During the middle Ages, Baidoa and its surrounding area was part of the influential polity that covered much of southern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia, with its domain extending from Mareeg in the north, to Qelafo in the west, to Kismayo in the south.

In the early modern period, the Baidoa area was ruled by the Geledi Sultanate. The kingdom was eventually incorporated into Italian Somaliland in 1908, and ended in 1910 with the death of its last Sultan Osman Ahmed. After independence in 1960, the city was made the center of the official Baidoa District.

Civil war

Baidoa later incurred significant damage in the early 1990s, following the start of the civil war. In September 1995, United Somali Congress (USC) militia attacked and occupied the town. They remained in control of Baidoa until around January 1996 and murdered many civilian, while the local Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) militia continued to engage the USC in the town's environs. In 1999, the RRA seized control of the wider Bay and Bakool provinces. The town and larger region gradually rebounded to become among the more stable areas in the south.

In 2002, the RRA's leader Hasan Muhammad Nur Shatigadud founded the Southwestern State of Somalia regional administration, with its headquarters in Baidoa. The creation of the autonomous state was a move to show the RRA leadership's disaffection with the nascent Mogadishu-based Transitional National Government, which had been established two years earlier. In 2005, the Southwestern State was officially dissolved after its leader Shatigadud had joined the Transitional Federal Parliament in November 2004 and later became Minister of Finance in January 2005 in the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the TNG's successor.

In early 2005, the TFG sent official delegations to Baidoa and Jowhar to assess the suitability of each city as a temporary headquarters for the TFG before an eventual relocation of government offices to Mogadishu. In June–July 2005, the Transitional Federal Government established an interim seat in Jowhar due to ongoing insecurity in the capital. Then after awhile TFG later moved its temporary headquarters to Baidoa.

In December 2006, Ethiopian troops entered Somalia to assist the TFG against the advancing Islamic Courts Union, initially winning the Battle of Baidoa. On 28 December 2006, the allied forces recaptured the capital from the ICU. The offensive helped the TFG solidify its rule. On 8 January 2007, for the first time since taking office, President Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed entered Mogadishu from Baidoa to engage in consultations with local business, religious and civil society representatives as the TFG moved its base to the national capital.

Following their defeat, the Islamic Courts Union splintered into several different factions. Some of the more radical elements, including Al-Shabaab, regrouped to continue their insurgency against the TFG and oppose the Ethiopian military's presence in Somalia. Throughout 2007 and 2008, Al-Shabaab scored military victories, seizing control of key towns and ports in both central and southern Somalia. At the end of 2008, the group had captured Baidoa. In February 2012, Somali government forces and allied Ethiopian troops re-captured Baidoa from Al-Shabaab.

South Western State

In December 2013, a convention began in Baidoa between Federal Government officials and local representatives with the aim of establishing an autonomous state in the area under the Provision Federal Constitution. Two simultaneous political processes for the establishment of a new Southwestern State of Somalia were underway: one led by former Parliament Speaker and the current president of SWS of Somalia Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, which proposed a three region state consisting of the Bay, Bakool and Lower Shabelle provinces; another led by convention organizer Malaq Ali Shino, former MP and late Mol-SWS Madobe Nunow Mohamed and erstwhile Bay region Governor and current MP Abdifatah Geesey, which proposed instead the re-establishment of a six region Southwestern Somalia state consisting of the Bay, Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Middle Jubba and Lower Jubba provinces.

2.8. INFRASTRUCTURAL RESOURCES

2.8.1. Schools

Baidoa has number of both public and private schools among them are macruuf, mordern, Al-qalam, Baidoa primar & Secondry and so on. There are also more schools constructed by the agencies but some of them are not functioning due to the lack of support to the teachers and lack of learning materials.

2.8.2. Roads

There are three main thoroughfares connects Baidoa to other major towns in the country. In north direction, starting in from Baidoa, it goes through Bardale 90 km, Luuq 144 km, Dollow of Ethiopia border 219 km before finally reaching Bula Hawa of Kenya border 254 km. A paved 250 km freeway links to the capital Mogadishu with Baidoa. A third highway extends northwest from Baidoa to Diinsoor 90 km, then turns toward Baardheere 175 km in the southern part of the Gedo region.

2.8.3. Business Centres

Baidoa has one main market by the name Suuq weyne. The market has so many wholesale and retail businesses. There are also other small or village level markets like suuqa Mursal, suuq adeeda, ADC market, Onadka, xera jadka, suuq bulla jimcale and etc.

2.8.4. Health Centres

Baidoa has two main referral/general hospital namely Bay Regional Hospital and Bay Haw Hospital and many other health centres.

2.8.5. Airport

Baidoa has an airport about 3 km from the city and was formerly used by Somali Air Force as training base. Following the outbreak of the civil war, the airport was closed down for a period of time and its infrastructure was significantly damaged. However, the facility was reopened in 2012 after the re-capture of the town by the TFG allied by AMISOM Ethiopia troops wheresome renovations were done on the runway as well constructions of other parts in the airport like local terminal area. The official name of the airport is Shaati Gaduud International airport and it was named the late RRA's leader Hasan Muhammad Nur Shatigadud who later became Minister of Finance in January 2005 in the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the TNG's successor.

2.8.6. Religious buildings

Baidoa has number of religious buildings both and madarasas (Islamic teachings centres) and Dugsi Qur'aan. Some of famous Mosques are Jaami'a Mosque, Arabta Mosque (Masajidka Arabta) and so on.

2.9. NATURAL RESOURCES

2.9.1. **Chacoal**— it is the black gold of Baidoa district though it was banned by AS. Biadoais transporting the chacoal to Mogadishu.

2.9.2. **Farms**—Baidoa has very fertile land and produces variety of agricultural products.

2.9.3. **Stream**—stream passes in the middle of the district where the lake waters to Gerboda.

2.9.4. **Livestock** – Baidoa has one of the biggest livestock market in Somalia.

2.9.5. **Wildlife** – most of Baidoa wildlife migrated to neighbouring countries of Kenya and Ethiopia.

2.10 COMMON CHALLENGES RAISED:

Administration office/community center: The ten village leaders in Baidoa have participated in the community consultation meeting, ten of them have agreed that they need to have one administration office which has enough rooms and other facilities to work all the ten village leaders. However Baidoa has a big district center which was intended to operate by all the administration officers at district level. Following a long discussion, the village leaders have understood that another additional administration building will overlap the current one and it will be a waste of resources, therefore this idea was seen to have negative impact.

Hence, it was agreed to construct a center like orientation center to come together the people for social recreation and co-existence of peaceful cohesion, with the findings from the consultation, historically the four main villages in Baidoa had an orientation center for each before the collapse of the central government of Somalia.

Schools/education: during the discussion the community witnessed that there are number of schools constructed in Baidoa villages. Madey Mo'alim Towfiq village leader said that " Baidoa villages have got enough schools except Adaado village but the need is not only to construct a infrastructure but it requires some thing to emerge the sustainability or functionality of all the schools, therefore we request to pay incentives to the teachers so as our children to get free of charge education" he said.

The consultations held with the representatives of the IDPs, returnees and host community members said access to education for their children is a vital. From the findings of the meetings, majority indicated that there were no enough education facility within the IDPs camps with only few camps has unformal schools, therefore very few numbers of IDPs children go to the private owned schools located in the town where children are taught by volunteers at a cost of \$6 for lower primary per month \$9 upper primary per month and \$15-21 for secondary education per month. Unfortunately, due to the unavoidable fees by the unemployed parents who were already struggling the day to day search of the daily bread for their children results children to drop out from the school.

Health/MCH: Baidoa has one main hospital with some functioning medical facilities despite the fact that some of the complicated cases are referred to Mogadishu due to the lack of enough surgery equipment and surgery doctors in the hospital. It has been constructed many MCHs in different sites of the villages and sub-villages as well as some of the IDPs settlements, however some of the MCHs still require rehabilitation, supply of drugs and empowerment of the professional staff.

With the prolonged drought and the recurring disease in Bay and Bakool areas results challenging situations to the IDPs and vulnerable host community members who were already had difficulties to access healthcare. One of the demands from the community during the consultation was to open delivery/maternity centers in the villages to train the professional staff who are working at the MCHs particularly the midwives.

Water: From the consultation findings village residents use either water from shallow wells or water from vendors majority relied on water from water vendors and the cost of the vendor's water is too high and most families cannot afford to buy throughout the month and this situation is forcing to some families collect water from where ever they think that they can get free of charge water. The worst time that the community faces critical challenges over the need of water is during the winter or the drought season.

Sanitation activities/Dumping sites centers: The hygiene and sanitation in the main streets of town is admirable mood. But the residents said the villages crowded huge garbage scattered away around the houses and in the

village's roads and there were many efforts made to reduce this, but there was no improvements made. They requested from the Agencies and the local government to construct a big dumping site and collection of current garbage for each village in order to stop the illegal Garbage dumped near the living areas.

Roads: most of the roads in Baidoa were constructed with non tarmac roads but there are still others need to be constructed around the villages and sub villages of Baidoa coupled by the lack of street lights and the sudden expansion of villages require to construct roads and street lights to enhance peace and security as well as to minimize accidents that can result from the poor conditions of some of the roads and threats from darkness at night time.

The village leader of Darusallam says that “there is main road which connects to four roads along the livestock market road, this road is completely rough and risk to use however people still danger themselves to use this road since they don't have other alternate road and we strogly request and recommand to construct this road”.

2.11 COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

COMMUNITY SWOT ANALYSIS

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming • Taking care of livestock • Business oriented • Income Generating Project(mery go round) • Food Processing/ Value addition • Brick moulding • Running small scale businesses • Making traditional clothes • Helping one onather 	<p>OPPOTURNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resources • Entreprenuership skills • Rehabilitation and construction of public places • Skilled and educated personels • Government strutures in place • Donors/agencies have physical presence
<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not implementing what has been taught • Laziness • High prices • Dependency syndrome • SWS leadership squabble • Lack of ownership • Lack of willingles to develop knowledge 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disease outbreak • Shortage or rain (drought) • Security • Unemployment

SECTION III

3. THE COMMUNITY PLAN

3.1. THE DISTRICT VISION

By the year 2020, Baidoa district in the Bay Region of South West State of Somalia will have diversified livelihood options and adequate infrastructural facilities that improve peaceful coexistence, social cohesion and access to basic social services for IDPs, returnees and host communities.

3.2. GOALS

List the goals according to priority.

1. Improved infrastructural facilities.
2. Improved health services.
3. Improved livelihoods.
4. Improve Water Infrastructure in the Baidoa Town
5. Improve Town Sanitation
6. Improve Urbanization/town plan of Baidoa
7. Improve permanent Shelter for the IDPs/Returnees and Host Community

3.3. STRATEGIES

Present the strategies for each goal according to priority in table form.

3.3.1. GOAL 1: *Improved infrastructural facilities*

STRATEGY	PROJECTS
1. Development and upgrading of public infrastructures	2. Construction of kerowfogi bridge
	3. Construction of Isha police station
	4. Rehabilitation of the Dr. Ayub football stadium
	5. Rehabilitation of livestock market roads
	6. Construction of community hall
	7. Construction of administration office and equipment installation at village level
	8. Improve permanent Shelter for the IDPs/Returnees and Host Community
	9. Settlement upgrading (permanent buildings) and urbanization for IDPs.
	10. Rehabilitation of Sodonka bridge
	11. Rehabilitation/Expansion of Baidoa Recreation Center of youth for both boys and girls
	12. Construction of 2 police stations for the new IDPs settlement north side (Hanane 2)
	13. Construction of 2 schools for the new IDPs settlements one for the north settlement (Hanane 2) and one for the south settlement (ADC)
	14. Construction of 2 MCHs for the new IDPs settlements one for the north settlement (Hanane 2) and one for the south settlement (ADC)
	15. Installations 2 street lights for the new IDPs settlements both the two settlements north (Hanane 2) and south (ADC)
	16. Installation of solar powered energy at Bokey borehole
	17. Installation of street lights for 3 streets (Towfiq, Bardale and ADC)
	18. Rehabilitation/renovation technical school on agricultural & veterinary training
	19. Rehabilitation of gravel road at Bay Haw hospita area
	20. Provision of sanitation improvement through cash for work
	21. Support of livelihoods through business top up/small scale business grant
	2. Construction of

roads	2. Rehabilitation/Construction of 8 unpaved roads to tarmac roads total KM for Roads are 20km as per UNOPS Assesment Feasibility Study on March 2019
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Table 7: Prioritised strategies and projects for goal 1.

3.3.2. GOAL 2: *Improved health services*

STRATEGY	PROJECTS
1. Rehabilitation/construction of health center	1. Rehabilitation of MCH
	2. Promotion of meternal and child health care
	3. Renovation of Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre
	4. Construction of 2 MCHs for the new IDPs settlements one for the north settlement (Hanane 2) and one for the south settlemet (ADC)
2. WASH activities	1. Construction of dump sites/ sanitation improvements
	2. Installation of solar powered enenergy at Bokey borehole
	3. Sanitation activities in all the ten villges
	4. Construction of latrines for the volnulnerable host comunitite and IDPs
	5. Provision of city sanitation improvement through cash for work
	6. Constrution/rehabilitation of water infrustructures

Table 8: Prioritised strategies and projects for goal 2.

GOAL 3: *Improved livilihoods*

STRATEGY	PROJECTS
1. Initiation of self-helping income generating projects	1. Income generation activities/grants loan
	2. Stone crashing machine
	3. Bricks producing machine
	4. Employment opportunities/job creation
	5. Life skills Training
	6. Support of livelihoods through business top up/small scale business grant
2. Farming for livelihood development	1. Empowering farmers on training skills & farm input distribution
	2. Construction of drainage water channels
	3. Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments
	4. Rehabilitation/renovation technical school on agricultural & veterenary training
3. Education for livelihood development	1. Education empowerment on providing school learning materials, incentives for the teachers and capacity building trainings to obtain free charge of education by the students
	2. Construction of 2 schools for the new IDPs settlements one for the north settlement (Hanane 2) and one for the south settlemet (ADC)
4. Security	1. Solar Street lightning
	2. Fire extenguisher
	3. Security promotion activities

	4..Installations street lights for the new IDPs settlements both the two settlements north settlement (Hanane 2) south settlement (ADC)
	5..Construction of 2 police stations for the new IDPs settlement north side (Hanane 2)
	6. Installation of street lights for all villages streets (Towfiq, Bardale, ADC, Salamey, Darusalam, Ededa, Bardale, Isha, Horseed and Wadajir)

Table 9: Prioritised strategies and projects for goal 3.

SECTION IV

4. IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

4.1 PRIORITY PROJECTS

PROJECTS	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	LOCAL AUTHORITY ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES BY OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	WHEN
1. Construction of kerowfogi bridge	Labor for mobilization	Land and lead	IOM	Ongoing. Will finish by May 2019
2. Construction of police station	Labor for CFW	Land and lead	IOM	Done on May 2018
3. Rehabilitation of the football playground	Support for mobilization	Lead and land	IOM	Ongoing. Will finish by May 2019
4. Construction of livestock market road	Labor for CFW	Led the project	IOM	Done on May 2019
5. Life Training skills	Mobilization on selection criteria	Lead	WARDA /UNDP	Done on April 2018
6. Rehabilitation of MCH/health center	Labor/contractor	lead	IMC	Done on March 2018
7. Renovation of Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre	Support for mobilization	Lead	UNHABITAT	Done
8. Installation of street solar light at Barwaqo new settlement	Support for mobilization	Land and Lead	IOM	Done on March 2019
9. Installation of street solar light at Bay project road, Towfiq road & ADC road	Support for mobilization	Land and Lead	IOM	Done on March 2019
10. two water storages of elevated tanks at Barwaqo new settlement	Support for mobilization	Lead and land	IOM	Ongoing. Will finish by May 2019
11. Construction of two police posts at Barwaqo new settlement	Support for mobilization	Land and lead	IOM	Done on April 2019

12. Construction of primary School at Barwaqo new settlement		Land	SCI	Done on April 2019
13. Construction communal latrines	Support for mobilization	Land and lead	IOM	Done on March 2019
14. Rehabilitation of Sodonka bridge	Labour through CfW	Lead	UNDP	Done
15. Rehabilitation/Expansion of Baidoa Recreation youth Centre for both boys and girls	Labour through CfW	Lead	WARDA/UNDP	Done
16. rehabilitation of roads interlock couple stones 1.4km	Labour through CfW	Lead	NIS-Foundation & Baidoa municipality	Done on February 2019
17. Drilling borehole & installing solar power at Bayhaw & connecting to Barwaqo new settlement	Community support Collaboration	Lead	IOM	Done on March 2019
18. Street solar lights	Labor for CFW	lead	UNHABITAT; project resources	TBA
19. Construction of administration office and equipment installation at village level	Labor for CFW	Land	UNHABITAT; project resources	TBA
20. Rehabilitation of Bayhaw gravel road	Community support Collaboration	Lead	IOM	June 2019
21. rehabilitation of Barwaqo new settlement gravel road connecting to Baidoa town	Community support Collaboration	lead	UNHABITAT	TBA
22. Rehabilitation of 8 urban roads in Baidoa to tarmac roads as Assessed: reference Baidoa Municipality and UNOPS 1, Road 01= Hospital Road =2.97km priority number 1 2, Road 02=Baidoa Main Road=2.79km 3, Road 03=Sharif Gamay= 1.80km 4, Road 04-Unay Road =2.27km Priority number 3 5, Road 05= 30ka Road 3.24km priority number 2 6, Road 06= Ali Amhar Road=2.35km priority number 4 7, Road 07=Hano2 Road=2.29km 8, Road 08=Mursal Road 1.39km	Community support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	WB, & Baidoa Municipality	February 2020
23. Stone crushing machine	Labor for CFW	Land and lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA

24. Bricks producing machine	Labor for CFW	Land and lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
25. Fire extenguisher	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
26. Empowering farmers	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
27. Construction and rehilitation of wells	Labor for CFW	Land lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
28. Education empowerment	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
29. Construction of drainage water channels	Labor for CFW	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
30. Construction and rehilitation of water catchments	Labor for CFW	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
31. Promotion of meternal and child health care	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
32. Employment oppertunities/job creation	Labor for CFW	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
33. Construction of dump sites/ sanitation improvements	Labor for CFW	lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
34. Security promotion activities	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
35. Obtaining free charge education	Commity support Colabration	Lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
36. Income generation activities/grants loan	Commity support Colabration	lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
37. Sattlement upgrading (permenant buildings) and urbanization for IDPs./Rturnees and Host Community	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
38. Rehabilitation of the main roads that connects to town (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
39. Construction of two play grounds for youth and young (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA

40. Installation of solar lights (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
41 . Construction of primary & Secondary schools (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
42. Water Dump Construction for water passing through the Baidoa River to get enough water storage	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
43. Heavy duty Machine and Garbage Trucks for road rehabilitations and sanitation for Municipality use	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
44. Installations of water infrastructures (both the two settlements)	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
45. Oxen training/aggricultural support	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
46. Promotion of local procution by training youth with lifes skills on agricultural & veterenary training	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
47. Teachers trianing college	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
48. Initiate fruit processing and canning value added chain	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
49. Support for the disabled people (providing equipments like wheel chairs)	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
50. Publice electricity service	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
51. Construction of village market shed at Wadajir village	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
52. Maintanance of solar lights	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
53. Upgrading/extending the main road starting from the afar idodka to Dahabshiil Bank.	Commity support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	
54. Construction Bridges at Awow	Commity support	Local Authority	Need for	

Asharow and Talaato	Collaboration	lead	funding/Resources	
55. Construction of community hall	Labor for CFW	Land	Need funding/ resources	TBA
56. Construction of market sheds (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
57. Improvements of WASH facilities like latrines, dumping sites and etc.	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
58. Creation of employment opportunities through Cash For Work/Income Generation Activities (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
59. Construction of vocational training skills centers (both the two settlements).	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
60. Construction of helath facilities (both the two settlements)	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
61. Expansion of the feeder roads	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
62. Rehabilitation of significant/historic places like ISHA water stream	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
63. Provide shelter with full services of education, food and health for street children and disabled	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
64. Construction of police station at Howlwadaag village	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
65. Resettlement	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
66. Education for adults	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
67. Provide truck for each village to collect garbage	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
68. Establish committee support for capacity building training at each	Commity support	Local Authority lead	Need for	TBA

village to maintain street solar light	Colabration		funding/Resources	
69. Establish committee at each village to maintain sanitation of villages	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
70. Support shelter for vulnerable household who have land tenure	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
71. Construction of slaughter centers	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
72. Promotion of veterinary centers	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
73. Promote the CPDC committees	Commity support Colabration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
74. Plantation trees	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
75. Increase rehabilitation of interlock couple stones at Baidoa feeder roads	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
76. Construction bridge at Buula Nuuri village	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
77. Rehabilitation/construction of Ex. Baidoa Municipality Offices (opposite division)	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
78. Afforestation at the two settlemnets	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
79. Construction of permanent block latrines NOT iron sheet at the two settlements	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
80. Construction water- Boreholes and water tanks at the two settlments	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
81. Construction health Posts at the two settlements	Commity support Colabration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA

82. Construction of multi-purpose market at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
83. Construction mosque and Madarasa at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
84. Installation more street solar light at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
85. Construction of community orientation centres at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
86. Public transport terminals at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
87. Child friendly facilities at the two settlements	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
88. Support for Baidoa Durable Solution Unit (BDSU) in terms of (capacity building for municipal land committees, staffing & incentive pay, office furniture & equipment, mobility support, rehabilitation of durable solution center, and trainings dissemination of DS information through the media)	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
89. Support for people with disability (wheel chairs, crutches and guiding stick for the blind, income generating livelihood support, specialized learning tools, schools for the blind and deaf)	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA
90. Public Private partnerships By engaging private companies such as Hormuud, Dahabshiil, Salaam Bank for investing in energetic DACs youth and women by providing business start up grants as well as job placements. And participating in information dissemination programmes by providing platforms such as bulk sms or sponsorships Supporting buying business initiatives	Community support Collaboration/Labor CFW	Local Authority lead	Need for funding/Resources	TBA

KEY:

	= Priority projects supported
	= Priority projects planned to support
	= Projects needed for funding/support

Table 10: Community, Local Authority and Stakeholder activities.

4.2. SUMMARY OF IMMEDIATE TASKS.

What we need to do in the next 3 months	Who will do it?	When?
1. Construction of bridge between Salamay and Horseed Villages	IOM and SWS Authority	Sept to Dec 2018
2. Construction of police station	IOM and SWS Authority	Jan to Mar 2018
3. Rehabilitation of the football playground	IOM and SWS Authority	Mar-Apr 2018
4. Construction of road at Darasalam village	IOM and SWS Authority	Apr-May 2018
5. Construction of community hall	IOM and SWS Authority	TBA
1. Street lightning	UNHABITAT and SWS	January-March 2018
2. Rehabilitation of roads	UNHABITAT and SWS	January-March 2018
3. Renovation of Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre	UNHABITAT and SWS	January-March 2018
4. Construction/Renovation of Village administration office	UNHABITAT and SWS	January-March 2018

ANNEX 1: PROJECT PROFILES/MATRICES

PRIORITY PROJECT 1

Project/activity name	Construction of bridge that will benefit all ten villages of Baidoa communities.
Objective(s) (impact on clients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ease a traffic jam particularly while other roads are closed/under rehabilitation or construction.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get safe and secure access of road. • To provide users with a means for relatively efficient travel over natural and man-made obstacles. Typical obstacles include floods during the raining season. And for quality-of-life enhancement • Community betterment • To allow people and community to connect together for neighborhood revitalization • Improved access to city landmarks • Reduction of accidents while using this road.
Location	Horseed
Time to complete project or activity	2 – 3 months
How was the project identified and by whom?	The project was identified through community consultation of the community based planning process by various socio economic groups from 10 villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiq and Horsed.
Who will benefit? How many people will benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDPs, returnees, host community men, women and children. • 150,000 people
What has to be done to achieve the project/activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Architectural design of the bridge i.e. building plan. • Development of a bill of quantities (costing) and a procurement/supplies plan. • Network with partners to leverage resources. • Coordinate with the relevant line ministries and authorities of SWS • Facilitate initiation of Conditional Cash For Work in the participatory

	<p>construction of the bridge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation. 					
Stakeholders	Government and Local Authorities, IOM, UNHABITAT, WFP etc.					
Completed works will belong to	Baidoa Community (Ten Villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.)					
Activities will be implemented by what group	Community, government and IOM.					
Completed works will be inspected by	Ministry of Public Works and Housing.					
Completed works will be operated by	Baidoa Community (Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.) with the guidance of Ministry of Public Works and Housing					
Completed works will be maintained by	Baidoa Community (Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.) with the guidance of Ministry of Public Works and Housing					
Inputs required:	Community	Government	IOM	Other	Total	
	Money	land	BOQ		TBA	
	Labour	-Skilled builders - Casual labourers	- Surveyor - Pegger - Inspector - Engineer	- Contractor - Senior Project Assistant		
	Materials	- Land	Construction materials			

Transport			Transportation of materials		
	In kind resources				
	Total				TBA
What are operating costs? (and source of funds)					
What are maintenance costs? (and source of funds)					

PRIORITY PROJECT 2

Project/activity name	Construction of police station which will serve 4 villages in Baidoa
Objective(s) (impact on clients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide community protection and security service 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to the community with administration division. The center will serve the community's needs and improve their security service to better serve and protect the people that live in the community To promote citizen safety by addressing the cause of crime, fear of crime and other community issues by encouraging their participation in crime prevention efforts undertaken by the Police. To create an approach that promotes community, government, business and police partnerships; proactive problem solving; and community engagement. The community to obtain a place where they can report their complaint as of police station and the police to investigate the crime and acts as a prosecutor by laying all the evidence collected against the accused.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a safe environment that prevents crimes and violence. 										
Location	Darasalam (connects 4 villages of Bardale, Isha, Horsed and)										
Time to complete project or activity	3 months										
How was the project identified and by whom?	The project was identified through community consultation of the community based planning process by various socio economic groups from Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.										
Who will benefit? How many people will benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs, returnees, host community children. 27,500 										
What has to be done to achieve the project/activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural design of the new police station i.e. building plan. Development of a bill of quantities (costing) and a procurement/supplies plan. Network with partners to leverage resources. Strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation. 										
Stakeholders	Government and Local Authorities, IOM, .										
Completed works will belong to	Darasalam Community (all wards)										
Activities will be implemented by what group	IOM, Community and government.										
Completed works will be inspected by	Ministry of Public Works and Housing.										
Completed works will be operated by	Community of Darusalam and other 3 Villages										
Completed works will be maintained by	Community of Darusalam and other 3 Villages										
Inputs required:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community</th> <th>Government</th> <th>IOM</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Community	Government	IOM	Other	Total					
Community	Government	IOM	Other	Total							

	Money		land	As per the budget		TBC
	Labour	-Skilled builders	- Surveyor	- Contractor		
		- Casual labourers	- Inspector	-Senior Project Assistant		
			- Engineer			
	Materials	-Stones	- Land	Construction materials		
		-Sand				
-Water						
Transport	-		Transportation of materials to the site			
In kind resources						
Total						
What are operating costs? (and source of funds)		Taxes if applicable				
What are maintenance costs? (and source of funds)		Taxes if applicable				

PRIORITY PROJECT 3

Project/activity name	Construction of suuqa xoolaha (livestock) market road.
Objective(s) (impact on clients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce transport risk accidents and raise the reliability of vehicle access to expand market for livestock. To integrate poorly accessible zones with district economic centers. To improve transport conditions in

	<p>the villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To generate employment through the construction of the road To provide and ease road connectivities to unconnected roads in the villages.
Location	Darasalam Village
Time to complete project or activity	2 months
How was the project identified and by whom?	The project was identified through community consultation of the community based planning process by various socio economic groups from Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.
Who will benefit? How many people will benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs, returnees, host community children. 250,000
What has to be done to achieve the project/activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural design of livestock market road i.e. building plan. Development of a bill of quantities (costing) and a procurement/supplies plan. Network with partners to leverage resources. Strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation.
Stakeholders	Government and Local Authorities, IOM, ministry of public works and etc.
Completed works will belong to	Baidoa community
Activities will be implemented by what group	IOM, government and community.
Completed works will be inspected by	Ministry of Public Works and Housing.
Completed works will be operated by	Ministry of Public Works and Housing government and community.
Completed works will be maintained by	Ministry of Public Works and Housing

		government and community.				
Inputs required:		Communi ty	Govern ment	IOM	Other	Tot al
	Money		land	As per the project budget		
	Labour	-Skilled builders - Casual laboure rs	- Surveyor -Pegger - Inspecto r - Engineer	- Contra ctor -Senior Project Assista nt		
	Materials	-	- Land	Constr uction materi als		
	Transport			Transp ortatio n materi als to the site		
	In kind resources					
	Total					
What are operating costs? (and source of funds)						
What are maintenance costs? (and source of funds)						

PRIORITY PROJECT 4

Project/activity name	Rehabilitation of Dr. Ayub football stadium.
Objective(s) (impact on clients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rehabilitate the walls of the football playground and expand of the sitting area to extend the capacity of the

	<p>sitting space where the spectators usually sit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the quality of life for all people who use the football playground through free play. Promoting physical, mental and well-being. To promote community cohesion, social integration and learning through sports activity. To promote equality and inclusion and venture a positive image of youth who can be unfairly marginalized.
Location	Bardaale village
Time to complete project or activity	60 days
How was the project identified and by whom?	The project was identified through community consultation of the community based planning process by various socio economic groups from Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed.
Who will benefit? How many people will benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs, returnees, host community children. 2500
What has to be done to achieve the project/activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural design of Baidoa football playground i.e. building plan. Development of a bill of quantities (costing) and a procurement/supplies plan. Network with partners to leverage resources. Strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation.
Stakeholders	Government and Local Authorities, IOM, Ministry of Sports and Culture.
Completed works will belong to	Baidoa community

Activities will be implemented by what group	Government and Local Authorities, IOM, ministry of sports and culture.				
Completed works will be inspected by	Ministry of Sports and Culture. Local Government and sports communittee				
Completed works will be operated by	Ministry of Sports and Culture. Local Government and sports communittee				
Completed works will be maintained by	Ministry of Sports and Culture. Local Government and sports communittee				
Inputs required:	Commu nity	Govern ment	IOM	Other	Total
Money		land	As per the budge t		TBC after BOQ
Labour	-Skilled builders - Casual labourers	- Surveyor - Pegger - Inspector - Engineer	- Contr actor - Senior Projec t Assist ant		
Materials	-Stones -Sand -Water	- Land			
Transport			- Trans portat ion of local materi als		
In kind resources					
Total					

What are operating costs? (and source of funds)	ticket fees during the final matches
What are maintenance costs? (and source of funds)	ticket fees during the final matches

PRIORITY PROJECT 5

Project/activity name	Construction of Baidoa Community Centre that will host ten villages..
Objective(s) (impact on clients)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a common community centre for meeting to discuss community issues and solve problems. To have a central venue for entrepreneurship skills trainings and other capacity building initiatives. To host community led events such as awareness raising, orientation, social recreational activities, cultural and national days. To have a central information centre for marketing, livelihoods opportunities and local events.
Location	TBA by the local authority
Time to complete project or activity	3 months +
How was the project identified and by whom?	The project was identified through community consultation of the community based planning process by various socio economic groups from Ten villages of Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horsed..
Who will benefit? How many people will benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs, returnees, host community men, women and children. 3000+ people
What has to be done to achieve the project/activity?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural design of the Baidoa community centre i.e. building plan. Development of a bill of quantities (costing) and a procurement/supplies plan. Network with partners to leverage

	resources.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate initiation of Conditional Cash For Work in the participatory construction of the Kismayo Community Centre. Strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation.. 				
Stakeholders	District Office, Local Government and IOM.				
Completed works will belong to	Baidoa communities				
Activities will be implemented by what group	District Office, Local Government and IOM				
Completed works will be inspected by	Local Government Ministry of Public Works and Housnig				
Completed works will be operated by	Local Government and Community				
Completed works will be maintained by	Local Government and Community				
Inputs required:					
	Own Other	Local governm ent	IOM	Othe r	Total
Money		Land			TBC after the BOQ
Labour	-Skilled builders - Casual labourers	Surveyor - Inspector -Enginee	- Contract or -Senior Project Assistant		
Materials		Land			
Transport			Transpor tation of the construct ion materials		
In kind resources					
Total					

What are operating costs? (and source of funds)	
What are maintenance costs? (and source of funds)	

Long term projects (not for immediate implementation)

The following table is completed to indicate projects scheduled for the future.

Project	Location	Category of project	Outstanding Issues (technical/ funding/approval e.t.c)	Potential support organisation/s
Rehabilitation of MCH	Wadajir Village	Health promotion		
Construction of dump sites/ sanitation improvements	All Baidoa Village	Health and sanitation improvement		
Income generation activities/grants loan	All Baidoa Villages.	Income generation and livelihoods diversification.		
Street lightning	Horseed, Bardale and Wadajir Village	Security		
Construction of administration office and equipment installation at village level	TBA	Good governance		
Stone crashing machine	Isha Village	Income generation and livelihoods diversification.		
Bricks producing machine	Horseed Village	Health		
Fire extenguisher	Baidia District administration office at Hoolwadaag village	Safety, Security and risk prevention		
Empowering farmers	All Baidoa villages	Early recovery and livelihoods		
Constrution and rehabilitation of wells		Health and sanitation improvement		
Education empowerment	Addaada Village	Education		
Construction of	Hoolwadaag	Early recovery and		

drainage water channels		livelihoods		
Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments		Health and sanitation improvement		
Promotion of meternal and child health care		Health		
Employment oppertunities/job creation		Income generation and livelihoods diversification.		
Life Training skills		Early recovery and livelihoods		
Security promotion activities		Safety, Security and risk prevention		
Obtaining free charge education	All Baidoa village	Education		

RECOMMANDATIONS:

The community and the government of South West State are very much apprceiated and welcomed the innovative idea of developing and documenting a Community Action Plan Book. In Baidoa there were some community based projects implemented by some partners which the needs of these projects are driven by the communities through community consultative approachs, in addition, the community contributed 25% of each project the projects that the community contributed are like the construction of sodonka brigde, 6 MCH, 3 schools and the rehibilaion of sodonka road, Gravel streets in the neighborhoods and 6 shallow wells. This approach enabled a community participatory and community ownership. However, there were no community action plan documented at that time. In fact, this plan will help the Baidoa community as it is properly documented and subject for revision always. It is recommanded to closely work with entire community of different socio-economic groups lead by the local municipalities with the support of the Distrcit Commissioner/Mayor of the Town.