

# SAAACID

21 Collins Street  
Woody Point  
Queensland, Australia 4019  
saacidaustralia@saacid.org



Incorporated: IA30308  
Charity No.: CH1371  
ABN: 24 728 815 723  
tony@saacid.org

## SAACID – UN-HABITAT SUDP

### Districts profiling report for 7+1 districts of Mogadishu City

**June - July 2007**

District profiling meetings and workshops for UN-HABITAT's SUDP were conducted from 27 June to 12 July 2007. This was the second round of meetings and workshops for the remaining 7+1 districts; with the first group of districts completing the profiling exercise in April 2007.

The 7+1 districts profiled for this phase were:

- Bermuda enclave
- Deynile District
- Hawl-wadag District
- Heliwaa District
- Hodan District
- Shingani District
- Wardhigley District
- Yaqshid District

The profiling of each district was then completed in July 2007.

The District Commissioners (DCs) of the respective districts assisted the Community Facilitators (CFs) in the performance of the district profiling. The CFs and the DCs jointly prepared the profiling report for each respective district.

### Overall Objectives

1. Profile all 7+1 districts
2. Prepare the district for district consultations
3. Identify, analyse and mobilize key stakeholders for service delivery and solid waste management, in particular, and study their interrelations
4. Identify key priority issues that the different stakeholders want to see improved in their districts, and take note of their views, suggestions for improvements, and their potential contribution to solutions

## **Mogadishu**

Mogadishu is the capital city of Somalia. It has an international airport, seaport and big highways and roads. Mogadishu is comprised of 16 districts. The population is estimated by local leaders at around 2 and a half million people. They have traditionally worked in business, fishing, traditional cloth making, human sculptures, etc. The districts are occupied by an estimated 300,000 internally displaced Persons (IDPs) in camps in the city; plus at least another 100,000 that are being hosted by residents within the city. This is compared to an estimated 3,500 families who were internally displaced in 1991 when the government fell. Economically, the districts depend on fishing and traditional cloth decoration, locally called *alindi*; while many other families live off remittance money sent to their families by the Diaspora.

## **Bermuda enclave profile**

### **Introduction**

The Bermuda enclave is located in the centre of Mogadishu. The enclave is formed from parts of 4 districts:

- Hodan
- Hawl-wadag
- Wabari
- Hamar-jajab

The enclave came to prominence when the last Somali government fell in January 1991. In fact, the final rebellion in the city that overthrew that government is said to have begun in Bermuda. The enclave received its name from the Bermuda Triangle – “whatever goes in never comes out”.

The enclave is an extremely poor area of the city, with many minorities moving to the area to find places where they can subsist. With so many different clan elements and entities, there has been a lot of conflict and dispute over the years, and many freelance militias have preyed on the area. During the worst of the civil war (1991-6) the area was part of the “green line”, and many people perished. The area was mostly largely isolated from the rest of the city in those years, and the conditions for health, food and water were extremely poor.

That recent historical legacy has had an indelible impact on the enclave, and the economic and political reintegration of the enclave into the rest of the city remains very poor.

Since 2003, SAACID has consciously lobbied for programming to also consciously include this enclave, as that practical reconciliation and reintegration can really occur.

The enclave has many notable buildings:

- Cinema Somalia
- Cinema Hodan
- Hotel Maka Al Mularama
- Hotel Horiya
- Dabka Hotel
- Hodan Bank
- Hodan Post and Telecommunications

The enclave has 3 main roads that pass through it:

- Maka Al Mukarama
- Wadnaha
- Tribunka

The total population is estimated at 3,000 families (21,000 people) and the total area of enclave is about 2 square kilometres. Many IDPs are subsisting in the enclave - displaced from other conflict areas of the country over the past 17 years. Their living conditions are extremely poor; and most work as casual labourers, begging, wheelbarrow hauliers, and so on. Most economic activity is money remittances from the Diaspora, small business in Bakara Market and other smaller markets in and near the enclave.

The enclave has 2 markets:

- Sigale (functioning)
- Ali Bolay (not functioning)

The enclave has 2 schools:

- Dhagaxtur Primary and Secondary School
- Hodan Primary School

Dhagaxtur is operated by SAACID, and is working effectively with more than 150 students, but Hodan Primary School was demolished in the civil war. Though SAACID has begun to rehabilitate that site as well; whenever it can convince donors to provide funding to education in the area. Prior to the recent rehabilitation efforts, the school area was used as a burial site for those subsisting in the area, and a garbage dump site, as disposing of bodies and garbage elsewhere was impossible, because the area has had a long history of heavy fighting. The enclave also has 2 informal schools for learning language, math and literacy.

In health, the area has no hospital, MCH and OPD, but only has some private pharmacies. The pharmacies currently cover all health concerns, including malaria, conjunctivitis, typhoid, common diseases and diarrhoea.

The enclave is very poorly drained and sewerred; and, in the rainy seasons, many inhabited areas are flooded; and the rate of diseases increases dramatically. Cholera is not uncommon in the enclave.

In sanitation, the enclave has lot of garbage that fills many public and private abandoned buildings. The community has no agreed garbage points to put solid and liquid waste; so, the result is that garbage is scattered throughout the enclave. The Benadir Administration has told those subsisting in the area to clean up the garbage through voluntary methods. The communities have been ordered to clean the area near their houses, to cut unwanted trees, and bury or to burn all garbage.

For liquid waste, the area has a very badly damaged drainage system, caused by the high level of conflict that has plagued the area.

In the public and private sectors, there are different stakeholders who are working in the area to develop many activities without any payment. The stakeholders are included:

- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Religious groups
- Traditional groups

SAACID is the only LNGO working in the area, and has implemented many projects that have benefited all the communities in the enclave. The activities that are currently ongoing are: education, micro-credit for poor women, informal literacy for poor women, and livelihood development for poor women (tailoring). Somali Red Crescent Society works in emergency and relief programme in the enclave.

In water, the area has 10 wells that are mostly functioning; and are installed all parts of the enclave. Water pipes are installed in some dwellings of the area; and those who could not afford the price use donkey carts. The price of the water is in the range of \$0.3 to 0.5 per barrel.

Electricity supplies are from private companies, which provide electricity to the area for about 4 hours in the evening, and 4 hours in the day. The cost is relatively expensive.

### **Bermuda governing system**

The enclave has an administering committee, comprised of 7 people from the different parts of enclave. The committee has a chairman, 2 vice-chairman, a secretary and other committee-at-large members. They are 4 sub-enclave leaders selected from the community. Furthermore, there are other committees involved in resolving disagreements and disputes; involved in developing joint policy for the enclave; and those involved in working on sport's development. Also, the enclave has 1 cashier, 1 cashier's assistant, 18 tax collectors, 1 sanitarian and 3 veterinary officers.

### **SWOT Analysis**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Sports	Health facilities are very poor	School buildings	Biggest water reservoir in the city
Relationship between community in general and administration committee	No proper solid waste management	Government buildings	Many children and property are lost every rainy season
Situated in the core of the city	No drainage system	Centre of the city	Many roads are blocked by the rain
Near Bakara Market	Lack of proper electricity	Not using business centres are located	Increasing number of IDP settlements
Good for ambushes during conflicts	Poor economic status	2 highways passing through the area	Many illegal garbage points
Compassionate to each other	Lack of rehabilitation of markets	Many big hotel buildings are available	Unemployment of youth is vastly increasing
Security	Lack of public schools		Insecurity situation from the neighbouring areas
Good collaboration between other adjacent areas			

## **Quality of good governance system in the enclave**

The enclave has different committees who are governing the social services of the community. There is genuine participation system, and the committees meet and discuss any new agendas that emerge from the top officials of the Benadir Administration, through the formal district authorities, according to the distribution and contribution system in the community. Transparency and accountability is highly ranked, because everyone lives closely in the same area, and people know each other and have real sympathy for each other.

Please note that the Benadir Administration does not recognize the Bermuda enclave - only the 16 districts are recognized by the administration.

## **Stakeholders' key priority actions**

The enclave raised 5 priority actions which would significantly improve the living conditions of the local populations within the enclave.

- To improve the healthcare system
- Solid waste management
- To rehabilitate the big water reservoirs
- Rehabilitation of existing markets
- Rehabilitation of the sewerage system

## **Power relationship map of the rehabilitation of existing MCHs**

### **Positive (+)**

- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Business people
- Local authority
- Ministry of Health
- INGOs
- Local NGOs
- Nurses
- Health professionals
- Doctors
- Mothers and children
- Lactating women
- Pregnant women
- Midwives
- Labourers
- Small vendors
- Vaccinators
- Community mobilisers

### **Negative (-)**

- Private doctors
- Private pharmacies
- Private clinics
- Private medical distributors
- TBAs
- Community health workers (CHWs)
- Traditional healers
- Mobile drug sellers

**Stakeholders map of health facilities:** to get 90% healthcare coverage within 6 months

- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Business people
- Local authority
- Ministry of health
- INGOs
- Local NGOs
- Nurses
- Health professionals
- Doctors
- Mother & children
- Lactate women
- Pregnant women
- Midwives
- Labourers
- Small vendors
- Vaccinators
- Community mobilisers
- IDPs

**Stakeholders map for the removal of solid waste in the enclave**

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Business groups
- CBOs
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- IDPs
- Skilled people
- Benadir Regional Administration
- TFG
- Casual labourers
- Health workers
- Local engineers
- Contractors
- Dumpsite owners
- Sanitarians
- Working tools owners
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Doctors

## **Power relationship map for solid waste management action**

### **Positive (+)**

- Local NGOs
- Intellectual
- Religious leaders
- Women's groups
- Traditional elders
- Artists
- Media
- Local authority
- Business people
- Health officers
- INGOs
- IDPs
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Nurses

### **Negative (-)**

- Restaurant owners
- Barbers
- Private pharmacy owners
- Khaat sellers
- Market vendors
- Mini-factories
- Street children working on garbage haulage
- Butchers
- Slaughters
- Garage owners

## **Solid waste management action plan**

### **Stakeholders map for the removal of 85% of the solid waste within 6 months**

- Artists group
- Business people
- Religious leaders
- Casual labourers
- Truck owners
- Youth groups
- Women's groups
- Drivers
- LNGOs
- Small vendors
- IDPs
- Local Authority
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Health professionals
- Nurses
- Local engineers
- Dumpsite owners
- Contractors
- Sanitarians

## **Force field analysis of solid waste management action**

### **Driving forces**

Restaurant owners  
Markets vendors  
Drivers  
Truck owners  
Barbers  
Pharmacies  
Private hospitals  
Private clinics  
Slaughters  
Butchers

### **restraining forces**

Municipal forces  
Local Authority  
Women's Groups  
Religious leaders  
Youth groups  
Intellectuals  
Organised team  
Residents

## **Strategic implementation of solid waste management system**

Solid waste activities would be responsible to 7 people, selected from sub-parts of the enclave. Their tasks would include: management, monitoring, guidance of labourers, allocating working hours and day to day supervision. The community would contribute some working tools, such as: spades, sweepers, mats, rakes, machetes and water for the labourers during working hours. The community would contribute 50 people for voluntarily work.

## **Deynile District**

### **Background**

Deynile is one of 16 districts of Benadir Region. The district is situated at the far inland corner of Mogadishu City. The district has boundaries with Bal'ad District of Middle Shabelle to northeast, Hawl-wadag to southeast, Yaqshid to east, Afgoye District of Lower Shabelle Region to west, Wardhigley to southeast, Hodan to south and Dharkeynley to southwest. The district was established in 1972, by the former government of Said Barre. The total area of the district is about 4 square kilometres. The total population is estimated at 35,000 people; that are mainly live in coral-base buildings, iron-sheet houses and small huts. Historically, Deynile was designated as a military zone. When many families of the armed forces began to settle in the district, the district was then officially created.

The district has 5 sub-districts:

- Barwaqo
- Horseed
- Halgan
- Kurdamac
- Ceelshaale

The district ha many military camps and military training schools and buildings:

- Ministry of Defence
- 77 (police military camp)
- Military radar base
- 5<sup>th</sup> Military training school

The district also has many factories, such as:

- Caafi mineral water
- Sompac (Somali package) factory
- Mubarak (meat processing) factory
- Dalsan mineral water and detergent
- Dayax leather factory

The district also has a large livestock market, which sells goats, sheep and camels; and 28% of the residents depend on livestock breeding and leather production.

The district has also has other factories, but they are not currently in use:

- Cigarette and match factory
- Oil and seed factory
- Metal factory
- Flour and wheat factory
- SVILA factory for paints and factory of food utensils and household objects

There are a total of 8,590 houses established in the district. In addition, there are approximately 6,500 IDPs are living in make shift houses of the district.

The district has 3 famous radio stations:

- Horn Afrik
- Capital Voice
- VOD

Deynile has 1 main hospital and airport, but they are currently not in use.

### **Breakdown of Deynile's livelihood system**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Percent (%)</b>
Remittances	20%
Livestock and farming	20%
Small businesses	30%
Casual labourers	10%
Slaughters and butchers	20%

### **IDPs situation**

There are 7 settlements in the district:

- Ex Gaheyr
- Warshada Birta 1
- Warshadda Birta II
- Buur Elay
- Warshadda taraqa iyo sigaarka
- Bulaalayaasha
- Camp 77

The IDPs subsist in small shelters made of trees, leafs and ruined clothes. The IDP situation is dire, with food, shelter, insecurity, threatens, fear, looting, killing and looting dominating the daily problems that the IDPs are facing.

A total of 25 wells are available in the district, including, Tusbaxle, Axmed Jaran, Cisman Deere, Saqiiro, Ceel Shaalle, etc. The price of well water varies according to the area that the well is located. For instance, the Ceelshaalle water price = 5,000 Somali Shillings; Cosman Dheere = 8,000 Somali Shillings; Tusbaxle = 3,000 Somali Shillings per barrel.

District schools were mainly destroyed during civil war of 1991-6; but some schools are functioning, including, Al Hudda Primary and Secondary School, Marwaas Primary and Secondary School, 1<sup>st</sup> April Primary and Secondary School and Deynile Primary and Secondary School. There are also 5 private schools in the district, providing languages, maths and health education subjects.

The electricity supply of the district is dominated by 4 companies, including, Jaran Power Supply, Malin Electric Supply, Cisman Deere Electric Supply and Nation-Link Electric Supply.

The sanitation and garbage collection systems within the district are quite weak. There are 2 garbage disposal locations in the district named Horsed and Barwaaqo; but generally, people dump anywhere.

There are 5 volunteers who are working to chlorinate the district wells, and were trained by UNICEF. There is also liquid garbage that has settled in an area of 100 metres x 15 metres in the Barwaaqo and Horseed sub-districts.

The health situation of the district has only 1 main hospital that has contributions from the local community and Diaspora. It is named Deynile Hospital. There is also 1 MCH, and some private pharmacies.

There is only 1 main road passing through the south of the district. There are also many sand paths passing through inside the district.

District stakeholders comprise women's groups, youth groups, religious group and business groups. Only one LNGO named SAACID is operating in the district; and sometimes UNICEF implements polio and measles programming.

### **SWOT analysis for the district**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Small-scale factories	Solid and liquid garbage (adjacent districts are dumping garbage)	Availability of land	Insecurity (Military zone)
Farming land	Education (less schools)	Airport	Thefts (specially at night)
Firewood and grass	Health facilities (inadequate)	Hospital building	Fear of armed militia
Milk women	Markets (no proper market)	Wells are many	
Slaughter house	Roads (no tarmac road in the district)	Skilled people	
Butchers		Many factory buildings	

### **The quality of governance in Deynile District**

A participatory approach is utilised by the district authority; and every sector develops in terms of a participatory approach to decision-making and task behaviour. The community stakeholders meet once a week to discuss if there are any disagreements or disputes in the local authority and community in general. Deynile District is more transparent in terms of task management, but a formal accountability approach is still not well developed. In terms of current security, the district is usually quite normal, but insecurity occurs occasionally because the district is located in a former military zone (70%), and now there are more clashes between opposition groups and Ethiopian forces and TFG.

## **Stakeholders map of solid and liquid waste**

(The community could collect and remove 90% of the waste in a 6-month period)

- Youth groups
- Women's Groups
- Business groups
- IDPs
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Traditional elders
- Arts group
- Local Authority
- Religious group
- Dumpsite owners
- Nurses
- Engineers
- Truck drivers
- Construction traders

## **Power relationship map for solid and liquid waste activities**

- Youth groups +
- Women's Groups +
- Business groups +
- IDPs +
- LNGOs +
- INGOs +
- Traditional Elders +
- Artist group +
- Local authority +
- Religious group +
- Dumpsite owners +
- Nurses +
- Engineers +
- Truck drivers +
- Construction traders +
- Butchers -
- Slaughters -
- Table meat vendors -
- Restaurant owners -
- Barbershops -
- Car wash owners -
- Warehouse owners -

## **Stakeholders map of health services and the rehabilitation of MCHs and OPDs**

Community should get health facilities and rehabilitate health centres for 95% of the community in a 6-month period

- Health professionals
- Youth groups
- Business groups
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Religious leaders
- Intellectuals
- Women's groups
- Local authority
- Doctors
- Engineers
- Nurses
- Pregnant women
- Lactate women

## **Power relationship map for the rehabilitation of MCHs and OPDs**

- Health professionals +
- Youth groups +
- Business groups +
- LNGOs +
- INGOs +
- Religious Leader +
- Intellectuals +
- Women's Groups +
- Local authority +
- Doctors -
- Engineers +
- Nurses +
- Pregnant women +
- Lactate women +
- Private hospital owners -
- Midwives -
- TBAs -
- Traditional healers -

## **Solid waste management action planning**

The CFs organized a meeting with the district stakeholders, comprised of 5 people from women's groups, 4 people from traditional groups, 3 people from religious groups, 3 people from the local authorities, and 2 people from intellectuals. The meeting discussed how the sanitation programme could work after ILO's exit; and they recommended that the Deynile community would be ready to work voluntarily by selecting 50 volunteer labourers from the

sub-districts in the district. The labourers would be divided into shifts of 3 hours for group A and 3 hours for group B. They also agreed to start in the morning at 08:00 am and finish at 12:00 noon. The district has scattered garbage everywhere, and would need to clean without external assistance, but that they needed back-up support from international organizations and UN agencies to provide some incentives for the labourers of the district. The resources of the community contribute as follows:

- Shovels
- Wheelbarrows
- Machetes
- Forks
- Rakes
- Baskets
- Labours
- Logistics
- Security
- Store for the working tools

#### **Stakeholders map for solid waste management**

- Intellectuals
- Business groups
- Youth groups
- Religious groups
- Women's Groups
- Local authority
- Dumpsite owners
- Health officers
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Nurses
- District residence
- TFG
- Benadir region
- IDPs
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- UN Agencies
- Skilled people

## **Field force analysis for solid waste management**

Driving forces

Butchers  
Restaurants  
Bars  
Barbers  
Grocers  
Hospitals  
Residences  
Market sellers  
Shops

restraining forces

Women's groups  
Local authority  
Religious leaders  
TFG  
Benadir Administration  
Municipality  
Organized teams

## **Proposed organizations that would be involved in the programme**

- SAACID
- UN-HABITAT
- ILO
- UNOPS
- Business groups
- Local Authority
- TFG
- Bendair Administration

## **Hawl-wadag District**

### **Introduction**

Hawl-wadag District is one of the 16 districts of Mogadishu City. Historically, the district was known as “Buulo Oblico”, which means “obligated residence” in the colonial era. The district hosts many IDPs displaced from different war zones, and they have built many makeshift settlements; while others have occupied abandoned public buildings and private dwellings. Hawl-wadag is comprised of 4 sub-districts:

- Sayidka
- Sakhawodin
- Ahmed Gurey
- Hawo Tako

The district has the main market in Mogadishu, called Bakaro Market, which is a bounded area of about 1.5 square kilometres. The market sells different imported commodities including, sugar, fuel, electronics and cars. The population of the district is currently estimated at around 65,000 people; and most live of the proceeds of small business, remittances. With a few taking salaries from LNGOs and INGOs. The total area of the district is estimated at 4 square kilometres.

Geographically the district has borders with Deynile to north, Hamar-jabjab to south, Waberi and Wardhigley to east and Hodan to west. The district has many tarmac roads within its borders, and there are also many non-tarmac roads. For example, Wadnaha Road goes from Sanca to the Taribunka Square; another road starts from Elgab, down town to the match and cigarette factory. Other roads include, Debka, Meka al mukaramma, Adan adde and Industrial Road.

The district stakeholders include the Local Authority, women’s groups, community elders, youth groups, business groups, sports groups and an artists group.

The district has 5 different telecommunication companies:

- Telecom
- Hormud
- Nation-link
- Somafone
- Orbit

There are also sub-stations that deliver telephone services and internet cafes.

Shabelle Radio and Simba provide broadcasting services and disseminate local news happening in the country.

In education, the district has a university, secondary and primary schools as follows:

- Benadir University (in use)
- Jamal Abdinasir Secondary School (not in use)
- Osman Ghedi Raghe (not in use)
- Hawl-wadag Primary and Secondary School (not in use)
- Muse Galal Primary and Secondary School (not in use)
- Hasan Qaridi Primary School (not in use)
- 21st November Primary School (not in use)
- Hamar-jadid Primary School (not in use)
- Ahmed Gurey Primary School (not in use)

The district has 5 working electrical companies:

- SomElectric
- Hormud
- Olympic
- El-Hindi
- Caga-Dhig

The sanitation system of the district is full of many illegal garbage points that sometimes cause unhealthy outcomes for the communities in the district

The district has MCHs, hospitals and OPDs - with some of them functioning, while others are not functioning.

- Arif MCH (not in use)
- Osob MCH (in use)
- Hareed Hospital (in use)
- Al-imra Hospital (in use)

The district has three big hotels

- Peace Hotel
- Salama Hotel
- Bekin Hotel

For water services, the district has 30 wells, with 17 wells functioning, and 13 wells not functioning.

Other infrastructure includes companies such as, DAALLO Airlines office, Telecom HQ, Telenet HQ, Hormud HQ, Abdalla Shideye mini-market and the Livestock Market.

### **District governance system**

The district is structured as follows: DC, VDC, Secretary, Head of Court office, Police Commander, and 4 sub-district leaders.

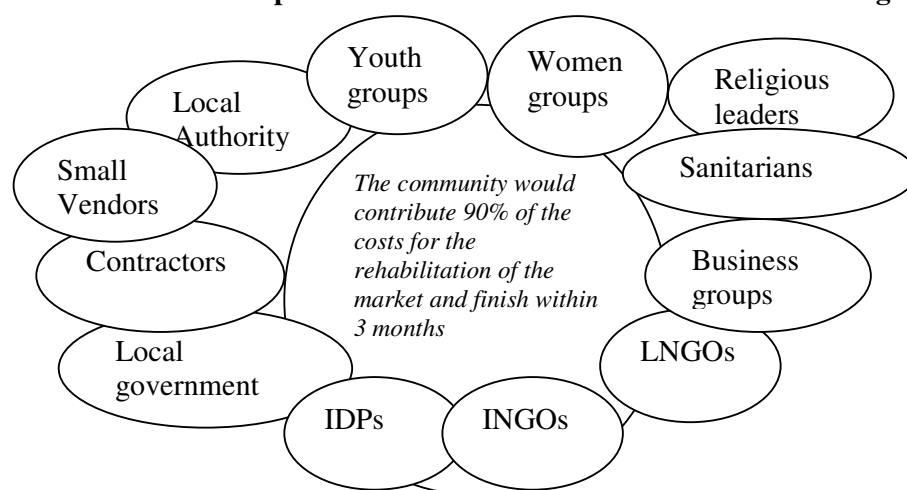
## SWOT analysis of Hawl-wadag

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Organized CBOs	Health service is poor	Bakaro Market	The price of water and electricity is much higher
Education	Garbage collection	Somali fuel storage	Security situation is deteriorating
Money remittances	School buildings	Training institute buildings	Vast unemployment
Tax collection system	Polluted water	Labour force	Water points are many
Business people	Lack of drainage system	Intellectuals	Unhealthy and unhygienic are exist
Telecommunications	Poor roads	Telecommunications	
Business area	Rehabilitation of Bakara Market	Education	

Good local governance is based on participatory action planning. Business groups, a police force and local authority of the district operate with the help of district elders, religious leaders, women's groups, and youth groups. All help to control the security situation in the district. The situation in the district is quite normal according to previous times. There are 30 civil 'police' that are working with police force, making shifts during night and day.

The accountability system of the district is little bit higher compared to other districts. In terms of the relationship between stakeholders and the local authority in management practices and implementing and monitoring activities. The local authority shows the financial accountability and transparent system of effective work to the district stakeholders at organised meetings. A participation system for district stakeholders is organized and managed by the local authority, to help direct the objectives and strategies to resolve the disagreements arising from within the community. The subjects will involve decision-making processes, task assignments and formulation of different committees.

## Stakeholders map for the rehabilitation of Bakaro Meat and Vegetable Market



## **Power relationship map for the rehabilitation Bakaro Meat and Vegetable Market**

- Local Authority +
- Women's groups +
- Youth groups +
- Sanitarians +
- Local engineers +
- Private slaughter houses -
- Private meat markets -
- Illegal meat vendors -
- Municipal tax collectors +
- TFG +
- Intellectuals +
- Business groups +
- Truck owners +
- Drivers +
- Mobile sellers -
- Butchers –

## **Stakeholders map for the garbage collection system in the district**

*The stakeholders would participate in cleaning 95% of the garbage from the district in the coming 6 months*

- TFG
- Benadir Region
- Women's group
- Dumpsite owners
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- IDPs
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Local engineers
- Health professionals
- Intellectuals

## **Power relationship map for solid garbage in the district**

- TFG +
- Benadir Region +
- Women's groups +
- Dumpsite owners +
- LNGOs +
- INGOs +
- IDPs -
- Truck owners -
- Drivers -
- Local engineers +
- Health professionals +

- Intellectuals +
- Business group -
- Barbers -
- Restaurant owners -
- Mini-factories -
- Illegal slaughter houses -
- Illegal meat markets -
- Private hospitals –

### **Solid waste management action planning for the district**

A stakeholders meeting was conducted in the district headquarters, and was participated by 15 district stakeholders invited from different sectors, such as: women's groups, religious leaders, traditional elders, local authority. What was discussed was what to do about waste management after the exit of ILO. Some of the stakeholders suggested doing nothing without INGOs, as well as LNGOs for the cleaning garbage. Some others recommended contributing a minimum such as: tools, labourers, water and so on.

### **Implementation strategy for solid waste management**

The stakeholders of the district presented the following views: as we know the garbage is very dangerous for human life, therefore, the stakeholders of the district are ready to work voluntarily in order to keep clean a environment. Furthermore, the stakeholders suggested first to organize sanitation awareness in the community before garbage cleaning would begin, this would benefit the community and raise awareness, and encourage people to work voluntarily.

### **Stakeholders map for solid garbage of the Hawl-wadag District**

*The district stakeholders would clean 90% of the garbage of the district in the coming 6 months*

- INGOs
- IDPs
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Local Engineers
- Health professionals
- TFG
- Benadir Region
- Women's groups
- Dumpsite owners
- LNGOs
- Nurses
- Sanitarians
- Local authority

## **Force field analyses for solid waste management**

### **Driving forces**

Restaurant owners  
Residents  
Barbers  
Mini-factories  
Butchers  
Slaughters  
Shopkeepers  
Vendors  
Wheel barrower drivers  
Donkey cart drivers

### **restraining forces**

Local Authority  
Women's groups  
TFG  
Benadir Region  
Organised workers  
Sanitarians  
Religious groups  
Intellectuals  
CBOs

Subsequently, the local authority will contribute some of the working tools, security and logistics support. Stakeholders attended in the meeting requested INGOs and LNGOs to provide financial package for the sanitation programme. In other words, business groups should assist this activity.

Potential partners of the programme

The potential partners of the programme are such:

- UN-HABITAT
- ILO
- UNOPS
- SAACID
- TFG
- Benadir Region
- Business groups
- Local Authority

## **Heliwaa District**

### **Background**

Heliwaa District is one of 16 districts within Mogadishu City. It is situated in the northern part of the capital of Mogadishu. It began in 1981, when people started to settle in the area. Previously, the area was part of Karaan District, but in 1988, Heliwaa was formally designated as a district in a government bulletin by Siad Barre's administration. Karaan District was thus divided into 2 parts, with Heliwaa (which means "not easily to get to"), forming the north inland district, along the road to Bal'ad Town. Heliwaa District is comprised of 4 sub-districts:

- Barwaqo
- Wahara-cade
- Bandarwanaag
- Gubadley

The total area is estimated 5 square kilometres. The total population of the district was estimated at about 320,000 people; but is now estimated at about 250,000 people after ongoing very heavy fighting between the Ethiopian military and Transitional Federal Government police on one side and opposition militias on the other.

Heliwaa District has borders with 3 other districts: Karaan to the south, Yaqshid to the west, and Bal'ad District of Middle Shabelle Region to the north. The District has only 1 main tarmac road running through it, which is Bal'ad Road. There are many other side streets and lanes within all the sub-districts.

The district has good buildings and land management system. The district has the largest livestock market in Benadir Region, and a big hospital for obstetrics, gynaecology and paediatrics (SOS). It also hosts the biggest mosque in Somalia - call Al-Hidaya. There are other notable buildings:

- Animal bones factory
- Puntland Cinema
- GBC (Global Broadcasting Corporation)
- Gubadley Military Training Building

The district has different stakeholders, including local NGOs, such as Samarado, Warsan Relief and Development Organization, COSOB (Somali action against HIV/AIDS), Habeeb Mental Hospital; and external INGOs, which include SOS (which supports mothers and children), and SOS orphanage college. UNICEF gives training for the IDP teachers; AICF supports IDPs for building latrines in the IDP settlements. Other stakeholders in the district include, a women's organization group, a youth group, elders, a religious council, a business group, and a football committee.

Service delivery in the district includes water supply companies, electrical companies, and telecommunication companies.

The district has 18 wells functioning and 5 not functioning. The price of water ranges from US \$0.2 to 0.3 per barrel.

The electrical services in the district include 5 companies, which provide the district dwellers for an average of 6 hours per day.

Health facilities in the district include only 1 main hospital, run by SOS for mothers and children. There is also Habeb Mental Hospital and 2 MCHs, but they are not functioning at the moment.

The sanitation system in the district had 5 garbage dump sites for dumping waste. These sites were designated by the former government, and include:

Wahar-adde dumpsite  
Gubadley dumpsite  
Livestock market dumpsite

After the collapse of Barre's regime, the community established new disposal garbage places, which are located behind Puntland Cinema within the district.

The district also has a disused slaughterhouse.

Education facilities the district include 7 schools that are in use at the moment, including:

- Al-qalam Primary School
- Puntland Primary and Secondary School
- New Wahara Ade Primary School
- Al- Hikma Primary School
- Al- hidayo Primary School
- Ablal Primary and Secondary School
- SOS Primary, Secondary and Nursing School
- Gubadley Primary School

All these schools are under the umbrella of FPENS and SOPHEN; except SOS school

Three public schools are not in use, because of destruction and looting in the civil war and have not received any rehabilitation.

In telecommunication services, the district has 3 telecommunication providers:

- Telecom
- Hormud
- Nation link

There are 32 sub-branches for 3 telephone companies; and 8 internet coffee houses under Global and Orbit.

The district has a radio company named Peace and Television Network. There are 14 HF radio companies, used for communication to the remote areas.

The district housing system is very good, because all land had been measured at the end of 1990. The land measurement and district construction planning is very good according to the other districts in Benadir Region. The land measurements are between 30 x 15 metres, 20 x 20 metres and 20 x 15 metres.

### **Quality of governance in the district**

The district has 1 District Commissioner (DC), 1 Deputy of District Commissioner, 1 secretary and 4 sub-district leaders. The district has 20 municipal police, 1 commander, 2 deputy-commanders, 15 taxi collectors and 2 land officers. The security situation in the district has many unknown armed militias, who regularly kill and throw hand grenades and this has caused many district officials to be killed in the district. The opposition is killing anyone who has a relation with the TFG; and now the district has no proper administration.

The accountability of the local authority of the district and community members is working in relation to hiring labourers, task assignment and participation at meetings. Accountability also exists when vague matters appear within the district; and the community understand clearly what is going on relation to documents, lack of monitoring, controlling systems and financial procedures over the district in general. The taxation system is quite normal, because tax collectors are engaged in collecting taxes from the livestock markets; which is the main source of income in the district and the region.

Decision making processes in the district utilise a participatory approach system, whereby different committees meet once a week to solve differences, and they reach decisions in consensus fashion. The DC is the top person of the committee; and the DC is the only one who can approve the decisions being made by the different committees. Transparency exists, because the local authority invites some community members to share in the activities and implementation processes. For example, the polio vaccination and measles immunisation programme in the district.

### **SWOT analysis of the district**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
Availability of intellectuals	Many illegal garbage points	Availability of district head offices	Numerous freelance armed militia
Good collaboration between local authority & the stakeholders	Destruction of Heliwaa market	Slaughter house	Land disputes
Education	Lack of OPD and MCH centres	Market place	Fear of TFG armed forces in the district
Proper district planning for the roads and other constructions	Increasing level of unemployment	Availability of land to use many facilities	Insecurity
Somali main livestock market	Insufficient electricity	Wahara-ade and Gubadley school buildings	Increasing number of people leaving the district
Somali main hospital for mothers and children (SOS)	Lack of public education	Waharadde and Gubadley dumpsite	
	Destruction of roads		

### **Five priority actions**

- Garbage collection and disposal points
- Heliwaa market rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of 2 MCHs
- Rehabilitation of the district headquarters
- Rehabilitation of district schools

### **Stakeholders map for the rehabilitation of Heliwaa Meat and Vegetable Market**

*The district community would participate in the rehabilitation of the market in the coming 6 months*

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Contractors
- Religious people
- Community leaders
- INGOs
- LNGOs
- TFG
- Local engineers
- Sanitarians
- Labourers
- Youth groups
- Business groups
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Traders of construction materials
- Vegetable vendors
- Meat vendors.

### **Power relationship map for the rehabilitation of Heliwaa Meat and Vegetable Market**

- Local authority +
- Women's groups +
- Contractors +
- Religious people +
- Community leaders +
- INGOs +
- LNGOs +
- TFG +
- Local engineers +
- Sanitarians +
- Labourers +
- Youth groups +
- Business groups -
- Truck owners +
- Drivers +
- Traders of construction materials +

- Vegetable vendors -
- Meat vendors -

**Stakeholders map for removing 85% of the solid waste in the coming 6 months**

- Ministry healthy
- Health professionals
- Traditional leaders
- Business groups
- Local authority
- Women's groups
- TFG
- Benadir region
- Vendors.
- Drivers
- Truck owners
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Casual Labourers
- Dumpsite owners
- Health officers
- Doctors
- Local engineers
- Business groups

**Power relationship map for removing garbage in the district**

- Ministry of Health +
- Health professionals +
- Traditional leaders +
- Business groups +
- Local authority +
- Women's groups +
- TFG +
- Benadir Regional Authority +
- Vendors +
- Drivers +
- Truck owners +
- LNGOs +
- INGOs +
- Casual Labourers +
- Dumpsite owners +
- Health officers +
- Doctors +
- Local engineers +
- Business groups +
- Restaurant owners -
- Private hotel owners –

- Residence –
- Mini-factories –
- Carpenters -
- Barbershops -

### **Solid waste management action planning for the garbage cleaning process**

CFs and district stakeholders conducted a meeting to discuss the way to improve the sanitation programme in the coming 6 months. The stakeholders suggested organizing training on health education for the community. The subjects would include, providing health awareness and mobilization activities to the community. Afterwards, there would be a voluntary work cleaning garbage programme for the following 6 months.

### **Stakeholders map for solid waste management**

- Casual Labourers
- Dumpsite owners
- Health officers
- Doctors
- Local engineers
- Business groups
- Health professionals
- Traditional leaders
- Business groups
- Local authority
- Women's groups
- TFG
- Benadir region
- Vendors
- Drivers
- Truck owners
- LNGOs
- INGOs

### **Force field analysis for solid waste management**

#### **Driving forces**

- Restaurant owners
- Barbershops
- Mini-factories
- Hospitals
- Small vendors
- Slaughters
- Butchers
- Truck owners
- Grass sellers
- Cattle herders

#### **restraining forces**

- Local Authority
- TFG
- Municipal forces
- Women's organisations
- Organised teams
- Sanitarians
- Ministry of health

- Private clinics
- IDPs
- Residences

#### **List of resources available in the community**

- Financial contributions
- Professional sanitarians
- Labour force
- Some materials used for removing garbage
- Security
- Local engineers
- Logistics support
- Dumpsites

#### **Draft strategies to remove the garbage**

- To coordinate with INGOs, LNGOs and business people in the district
- To prepare locations for garbage collection
- To organize community contribution activities
- To assign teams who would be responsible for the garbage collection work
- To organise voluntary workers - selecting them equally from the sub-districts
- To organise trucks for the garbage hauling

## **Hodan District**

### **Background**

Hodan District is geographically in the south of Mogadishu, and it shares boundaries with 5 other districts, including: Hawl-wadag to the east, Deynile to the north, Waberi to the south, and Wadajir and Dharkeynley to the west. Hodan was first settled in 1971, and was called Ganjeeloweyn (“Big Gates”). The name was from a famous Hamar area, because the inhabitants were rich Hamar people. The district has 5 sub-districts:

- 21 October
- Taleex
- Kacaan
- Ahmed Gurey
- Garasballey

The district stretches over an area of about 10 square kilometres, and its population was about 141,000 at the beginning of the civil war in 1991, but the population currently is about 121,000 people. Most of the population of the district are IDPs; and there are many IDP settlements in the district. As the country drowned in chaos, Hodan was one of the areas that collapsed completely, in terms of people’s lives in and their property. Since then, local people have largely ignored the basic education of their children, access to potable water, health facilities and food sources. In this regard, many people lost their hope as a result of many deaths and desperation caused by the ravages of the civil war to this date. Hodan people are traditionally small business oriented, that sell vegetables, fruit, milk, meat, non-food items and food commodities.

### **Notable places in the district**

Hodan had many notable places where many people used to gather on weekends and national holidays.

- Tribunka (National Square)
- Ahmed Gurey Statue
- Horsed Staduim
- African Village
- Bangario (Residence of Bank senior staff)
- Taleh Hotel
- Equator Cinema
- Late president Abdirashid Mosque
- Hodan Cinema

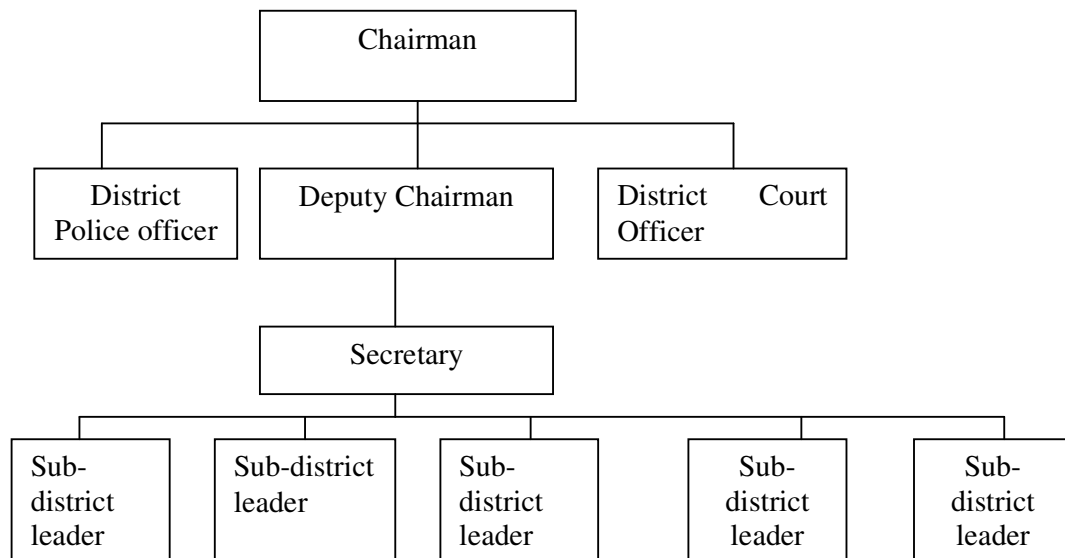
### **District Stakeholders**

The district comprises various stakeholders who are involved in planning and development activities. These groups include: women’s groups (organised), youth groups (organised), traditional leaders (not organised), religious leaders (Not organised), intellectuals (not organised), business groups (organised) and IDPs (organised). This sector also has many CBOs, LNGOs and INGOs in the district, such as: AICF (French NGO working on nutrition

supply, and CTC – Cholera Treatment Centres), Al-Dawa Al Islamia, UNDP Somalia, UNICEF, SSWC and Dubai Red Crescent.

### **District governing structure**

Hodan district's municipality system has a proper structure, which is nominated by the Benadir Mayor this year. The district has a District Commissioner (DC), Deputy DC, Secretary, District Police Commander, District Court Officer, head of the women's group, and head of the youth group. The district also has 5 sub-district leaders - administered under the DC.



### **Infrastructure**

Hodan has a lot of infrastructure, which both functional and non-functional. The infrastructure includes schools, hospitals, factories and markets.

The famous hotels include, the Ambassador (functioning), Hotel Taleh (not functioning), Tre-Piano (not functioning), Mubarak Hotel (not functioning) and Hotel Horsed (not functioning).

Many schools have been destroyed by the civil war, and education has been reduced to a low level. Many schools have been established by Somali businesses, who have tried to restore the quality of education somewhat.

- Ainan Primary and Secondary School
- Al-Mamum Primary and Secondary School
- Alpha Primary and Secondary School
- Bustale Primary and Secondary School
- Imamu Shafici Primary and Secondary School
- Dhagahtur Primary and Secondary School
- Mogadishu University
- Al-Nur Primary and Secondary School
- Khadija Binti Quwaylat

The infrastructure that is not operation includes:

- Milk Factory
- Coca-Cola Factory
- KPP School
- Benadir Secondary School
- 1st March Primary and Secondary School
- Gaheyr University
- Military Hospital
- Digfer Hospital
- National Refugee Commission
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Higher Education and Culture
- Taleh Hotel
- Maka-almukarama Hotel

The district has many tarmac roads; as well as many other roads.

- Wadnaha Road
- Dabka Road
- Al-baraka Road
- Black Sea Road
- Tribunka Road

There are a total of 8 private wells and 16 water kiosks that exist in the district.

There are 6 electricity suppliers that provide electricity to hotels, markets, houses and business locations.

The district has solid waste management disposal points that the people use to dump their garbage. A total of 100 volunteers work on garbage collection in the district, and sometimes it is increased to 176 volunteers.

There are 5 telecommunications companies operating in the district.

- Hormud
- Telecom
- Nationlink
- Global Internet Company
- Orbit Telecom

The district has 5 money remittance companies that provide money exchange and payments.

- Dhabshil
- Tawakal
- Amal Bank
- Olympic
- Global Money Transfer

Hodan District has the largest IDPs settlements in Mogadishu; and they reside in destroyed public buildings and land. The largest settlements include: Al-Nacim, Gaheyr, Kukay, Eyle Camp Tribuunka and Talex Qorraxey.

The district has many electricity supply companies working daily and nightly, and includes:

- Elman supply - only 4 hrs in the daytime
- Sahafi Hotel Supply - 12 hrs during night and day as an average
- Timojilic Supply - 5 hours in the night

### **SWOT analysis for the district**

#### **Strengths**

Many small vendors  
 School buildings  
 Private companies  
 Public buildings  
 Hospital buildings  
 Hotels  
 Electricity companies

#### **Weaknesses**

Solid waste  
 Poor health facilities  
 Lack of potable water  
 Non-rehabilitated roads  
 Lack of education  
 Non-rehabilitated houses

#### **Opportunities**

Many hospital buildings  
 Many school buildings  
 Many private companies  
 Many IDP settlements  
 Many hotels  
 Many unknown diseases emerged sometimes

#### **Threats**

Insecurity  
 No proper garbage disposal  
 Drug addicts  
 Many water points  
 Less school attendance

### **Quality of governance**

The local authority's transparency system is quite normal, and participates actively in decision-making processes and community development projects. The local authority shares with the stakeholders all concrete activities. The security situation is normal, with a total of 20 civic police working in the district, guarding or watching the security situation at night or day. The decision-making processes in the local authority are shared with the stakeholders; and issues are collectively resolved. Negotiation and mediation is the core that the district authority is asked to concentrate on, so as to mitigate conflict escalation.

### **Stakeholders map for cleaning 90% of the district's garbage in the coming 6 months**

- Health professionals
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Truck drivers
- Truck owners
- LNGOs

- INGOs
- UN agencies
- Women's groups
- Local Authority
- Youth groups
- Dumpsite owners
- Labourers
- Business people (particularly construction materials)
- Medicine exporters

**Power relationship map for solid waste management**

- Butchers -
- Traditional elders +
- Artists +
- Restaurant owners -
- Youth group +
- LNGOs +
- INGOs +
- Business group -
- Labours +
- Women's groups +
- Dumpsite owners +
- Pharmacies -
- Health professionals +
- Nurses +
- Slaughter -
- Meat table vendors –

**Stakeholders map of health facilities for the rehabilitation of Hodan Main Hospital - 95% at the end of 2007**

- Contractors
- Truck drivers
- Truck owners
- Business group
- Health officers
- IDPs
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Ministry of Health
- Local Authority
- Women's groups
- CBOs

## **Power relation map for the rehabilitation of the district hospital**

- Business groups +
- Health professionals +
- Local engineers +
- Doctors -
- Contractors +
- Vendors +
- TBAs -
- Midwives -
- Private hospitals/clinics -
- Women groups +
- Local authority +

## **Solid waste management action planning**

CFs conducted a meeting with district stakeholders during profiling exercise in the Hodan district. The stakeholders suggested that they would organize a total of 30 persons (50% women and 50% men) who will work voluntarily base for the six months. The labours would be selected from the sub-districts of the district according to the great concerns of their living conditions.

## **Stakeholders map for solid waste management**

- Local Authority
- Women's groups
- Health officers
- Dumpsite owners
- Local engineers
- Local contractors
- Business groups
- Casual labours
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- CBOs

## **Force field analysis for solid waste management**

### **Driving Forces**

- Restaurant owners
- Barbershops
- Residents
- Garbage haulage trucks
- Wheel barrow people
- Donkey carts
- Children

### **restraining forces**

- Local Authority
- Organised people
- Sanitarians
- Women's groups
- LNGOs
- CBOs
- Environmentalists

### **Proposed organisations that would be partners in action planning activities**

- SAACID
- UN-HABITAT
- ILO
- CBOs
- Business people
- Local Authority
- Women's groups

### **Resources available in the community**

- Baskets
- Spades
- Labours
- Logistics
- Security
- Contributions
- Sweepers
- Rakes

## **Shingani District**

### **Background**

Shingani is the oldest district in Benadir Region, being first was settled in 1870. It is situated in the centre of Mogadishu, and runs along the coastline to Lido. The total population is estimated at around 45,000 people. The district has around 3-4,000 of IDPs, which are largely existing in abandoned tall buildings and private dwellings. The livelihoods of the people depend on business, fishing, the making of traditional clothes, and remittances from the Diaspora.

The district consists of 4 sub-districts:

- Midnimo
- Moyale
- Howd
- Jabuuti

The district was the core business centre in Mogadishu during Barre's regime. The district had attractive buildings, such as: Jirde Hussein Building, Ministry of Finance, Hotel Jubba, Hotel Uruba, Savoy Centre, Somali Commercial Bank and Credit, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of Air and Land Transportation, Somali Shipping Agency, National Printing Press, Somali Banana Agency, National Insurance Company, American Embassy, Ethiopian Embassy, Italian Embassy, Russian Embassy, French Embassy and a total of 25 mosques.

The district has 2 companies that supply electricity night and day - providing a 24 hour service.

For water supplies, the district has 38 wells, that are mostly not functioning, and more branches that are working, with pipes passing through in the district. The water price ranges from 5,000 – 10,000 Somali Shillings per barrel - which the people can't pay, because the district is now hosting very low-income people. Furthermore, there are 23 deep wells and 15 water kiosks.

For education, the district has 4 schools and none function. The district also used to host an institute named SIDAM – Somalia Institute of Development Administration and Management; but it is not currently in use. The district has no schools at all, and the students are going to neighbouring districts to find schools.

For health, the district has a former OPD, but it isn't functioning at the moment and needs a lot of rehabilitation. In this regard, the people of the district are more susceptible to health and hygiene outcomes, which tend to increase the mortality rate in the district.

Telecommunication services in the district are served by 2 companies, named Hormud and Nation link, which provide internet and telephone services.

In sanitation and solid waste management, the district has no proper garbage disposal points and management system. People of the district dump their garbage anywhere. This creates bad smells and an unhygienic situation. The people are dumping in government buildings, the

old Urubo Hotel, Banana Agency, Bar Italia, Ottobar, National Printing Agency and Hotel Jubba.

The district has no access to markets, and people go to the Hamar-weyne market for selling vegetables and meat.

The district is located in centre of Mogadishu City, and has many roads joining the each other, such as First July Road, Berbera Road, Jabuti Road and Kamaludin Salah Road.

There are only 2 LNGOs operating in the district - Esmael Guimale Human Rights and Hayan Organization.

### **Structure of local authority**

The district has a District Commissioner (DC), one vice DC, one secretary, 4 sub-district leaders, a police district commander, a head of district court, 7 municipal officers and 5 tax collectors.

### **Quality of current governance system**

The quality governance in the district is as follows: in decision making processes, the district has a committee that meets twice a week to resolve any differences among the administration and other parts of the local authority, to minimize the disputes. There is also a supervising committee, who monitors and supervises district activities. With regard to community participation, the district invites community stakeholders to consult on the local authority's implementation of activities. The security situation within the district is quite normal, and there is no conflict that is currently an issue. The district has available 25 civil police, who maintain security in general. The transparency of the system of the district is very low, because the local authority has no capacity and knowledge to manage policy setting and accountability very well.

### **SWOT analyses of the district**

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Fishing	Garbage is full everywhere	Long coastline	Increasing new IDPs occupying the district
Business centre	Health facilities	Many school buildings	Garbage full the abandoned buildings and streets
Making traditional clothes	Impure water	Government buildings	Very tenure ancient tall building
Folklore dancing	No schools	Many hotels at the beach for good tourism	More thorn trees are grown
Attractive place	No Markets		
High complex buildings	Abandoned buildings occupied by solid waste	Business people living in the district	

District stakeholders suggested many areas that should be prioritised as important. The issues had been prepared by SWOT analysis of the weaknesses of the district as follows:

- Health facilities
- Solid waste management
- Markets
- Schools
- Water

**Stakeholder map for improving the healthcare system within 6 months by 90%:**

- Health professionals
- Ministry of Health of the TFG
- IDPs
- Women's groups
- Religious people
- Community elders
- Local authority
- Benadir Region authority
- Intellectuals
- Business people
- Nurses

**Power relationship map for the promotion health facilities for the rehabilitation Mother and Child Health centres (MCHs)**

- TFG +
- Women groups+
- Health professionals
- Youth. +
- Community elders +
- Religious leaders +
- Business People -
- Local Authority +
- Intellectuals +
- Women groups +
- IDPs +
- Private clinics -
- Private doctors -
- Mother and Children +

**Stakeholder's map of garbage cleaning activities that should improve garbage clearance and collection by 95% in the coming 6 months**

- Local authority
- Business people
- Religious people
- IDPs
- Youth group
- TFG
- Truck drivers

- Casual labourers
- Dumpsite owners
- Truck owners
- Construction building materials store owners
- Nurses
- Women groups
- Health professionals

### **Power relationship map for solid waste management**

- Drivers +
- Women groups+
- Local authority+
- Business groups+
- Religious group+
- IDPs +
- Youth groups +
- Truck owners +
- Labourers +
- Vendors +
- Private hospitals -
- Nurses +
- Dumpsite owners +
- Doctors +
- Restaurants -
- Barbershops -
- Mini factories -

### **Solid waste management action plan**

District stakeholders suggested cleaning the garbage with help of international organizations, with the district being able to bring casual labourers, working voluntarily for 3 months; and contribute some working tools, such as, forks, brooms, rakes, buckets and baskets.

### **Force field analysis for solid waste management**

#### **Driving forces**

- Street vendors
- Truck drivers
- Restaurants
- Barbershops
- Teashops
- Butchers
- Slaughterhouses

#### **restraining forces**

- Local Authority
- Women's groups
- Organised committees
- Residents
- Sanitarians
- Police force
- Municipal forces

### **Draft strategy for solid waste**

- To improve the awareness of the community on proper garbage cleaning to put in a proper places
- To put barrels in every sub-district
- To get trucks that carry the garbage containers to the dumpsite
- To mobilize the community to contribute for garbage cleaning activities
- Local Authority should organize committees to oversee the cleanness activities
- Voluntarily working should organise in the district stakeholders

### **Partners of solid waste management action planning activities**

- TFG
- Benadir Regional Authority
- Intellectuals.
- District Local Authority
- Women's groups
- Traditional elders
- Religious people.
- Association of Engineers
- Business people.
- ILO
- UN-HABITAT
- SAACID
- UNOPS

## **Wardhigley District**

### **Objectives**

- To prepare the district for participatory consultation
- To identify, analyse and mobilize the district key stakeholders for participatory planning processes
- To identify key priority issues that the district stakeholders want to see improved in their district

### **Introduction**

Wardhigley is one of 16 districts in Benadir Region, and is situated in the core of Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia. The district has received heavy destruction from inter clan conflict that has ravaged Mogadishu and resulted in many deaths and IDPs. People have no access to education, healthcare, food and drinkable water. The district is situated in the middle of the city, and has borders with Deynile (north), Yaqshid (to northeast), Bondhere (to east), Hamarweyne (to south) and Hawl-wadag (to west). The area of the district is estimated at around 4 kilometres square.

Women and children are the very vulnerable groups in the district for the past 17 years of civil strife. The district was established in the year 1938, and was named WARTA DHIIGA – which means blood pond - and until now it is still referred to by this previous name by many people. The district has many famous buildings, are such: SYL (Somali Youth League monument), 15 May Secondary School, Presidential Palace, Mogadishu major business companies, hotels, and the biggest sport's ground in Mogadishu, with football, basketball and other luxurious games. There is a great motto in the district that people proudly say: 'Wardhigley is the ministry and other districts are agencies'.

The district has 5 sub-districts:

- General Da'ud
- Hanti-wadag
- Horseed
- Barwaqo
- Hamar-bile

The district has 3 main streets passing through the district:

- General Da'ud
- Mohamud Harbi
- Adan Adde

The population of the district is estimated at around 125,000 – comprised of 30% IDPs and 70% old and new residents. There are a total of 13, 664 houses available in the district as reported by the local authority during interviews. They are distributed as follows:

General Da'ud	2,014
Hanti-wadag	2,249
Horseed	3,300
Barwaqo	3,001
Hamar-bile	3100

The district has been heavily damaged in the wars since 1991; with all infrastructure destroyed. Including, water pipes, telephone infrastructure, roads, schools, health facilities and electricity being largely destroyed.

The district's stakeholders are: local authority (organized), women's groups (organized), traditional elders (organized), religious leaders (not organized), youth groups (not organized), and business group (organized only for contributions).

### **Structure of the district**

The district has a District commissioner (DC), a VDC, a Secretary, a district police commander, a head of district court, 5 sub-district leaders, a head of the women's group, 20 tax collectors and a head of market (Capo Mercato). This structure was developed by the Benadir Administrative Board in February 2007.

For the water service system, the district has many wells and electricity companies that have mostly been destroyed though. The wells that are working are: Marshale, Ali Dhere, Hamar-bile, Hagi Dhabarey, Mogadishu Stadium, Hamar-jadid, Goh and Garoon.

### **SWOT analysis for the district**

The stakeholders and the CFs met and generated some useful information for the district people to improve their living conditions in the coming 6 months.

#### **Strengths**

- Hotels
- Telecommunications
- Business
- Medicine
- Streets

#### **Weaknesses**

- Garbage dumping is everywhere
- Health facilities are poor
- Schools (need more rehabilitation)
- Markets (all destroyed)
- Water (no drinkable water)

#### **Opportunities**

- Market buildings
- Many wells
- Garbage disposal points
- Residence of presidential palace
- Many school buildings
- Many government buildings

#### **Threats**

- Insecurity – but not constant
- Diseases (particularly cholera, malaria, typhoid, and 6-killer diseases)
- Untargeted bombs

### **First priority of stakeholders map for the garbage cleaning activities**

District people should clean garbage of 90% of the district in the coming 6 months with the following stakeholders:

- Women's groups
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- UN agencies
- Youth groups
- Artist's group
- Local authority
- IDPs
- Religious leaders
- Private hospitals
- Truck drivers
- Truck owners
- Dumpsite owners
- Health professionals

### **Power relationship maps of solid waste management**

- Hotels (+)
- Intellectuals (+)
- Business group (+)
- Restaurant owners (-)
- Youth groups (+)
- Women's groups (+)
- LNGOs (+)
- INGOs (+)
- Local Authority (+)
- IDPs (+)
- Pharmacies (-)
- Drug importers (-)
- Barber shops (-)

### **Stakeholders map of district health facilities**

District dwellers should get 95% of health facilities in the coming 6 years with the following stakeholders:

- IDPs
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Traditional elders
- Lactated women
- Pregnant women
- LNGOs

- INGOs
- CBOs
- Health professionals
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Business groups

### **Power relationship map for health facilities**

Stakeholders of the district produced some power sources for the rehabilitation of health facilities

- IDPs +
- Women's groups +
- Local authority +
- TBAs -
- Private clinics -
- Doctors -
- Business groups -
- Nurses -
- Drug exporters -
- Intellectuals +
- Traditional elders +
- Religious groups +

### **Quality of good governance exist in the district**

The participation system of the district is okay. Community organs are participating in the development of the district - meeting weekly or monthly, and on a daily basis, depending on the need. Also, they attend every activity - like self-help schemes, fund raising activities and community mobilizations. For transparency, usually the district administration submits tenders, job advertisements and contract agreements to the district stakeholders. The local authority invites all applicants in front of the stakeholders to know them what is going on. Delegation of authority exists in the district. For accountability of the district, it is normal according to community development standards. The local authority organizes committees that are responsible for every activity, and they will perform their duties of responsibility.

The security situation is normal at the moment, while previously, the district has suffered heavy fighting prior to 2007. There are youth vigilantes numbering 50 people that are working in the district mainly at night.

### **Action planning for a solid waste management system in the district**

The stakeholders of the district suggested working voluntarily to the garbage cleaning activities for the six months. Their suggestions were included as follows:

<b>No</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Responsible actors</b>	<b>Resource needs</b>	<b>Resource available</b>	<b>Partner</b>
1	Stakeholders' preliminary meeting	6 months	Local Authority	Office venue, invitation, security and refreshments	Office, security and invitations	LA, Business groups and NGOs based in the district
2	Organizing working site	6 months	LA, private engineers and business groups	Know-how people, professional engineers	Know-how people, LA and stakeholders' committee	Professional engineers, LA, business people and traditional elders
3	Organizing workers	6 months	LA, women's groups and traditional elders	Vehicle, sub-district leaders, tools to work, site to work and logistics	Sub-district leaders, some tools to work	Sub-district leaders, LA, women's groups and traditional elders
4	Starting garbage cleaning	6 months	Action teams selected from the stakeholders' meeting	Organizing broad consultation meeting discussing way to start the work	Working site and tools for cleaning garbage	LA, women's groups, business groups, youth groups and traditional elders

## **Yaqshid District**

### **Introduction**

Yaqshid District is one of the biggest districts in Benadir Region, and is geographically situated in the northeast of capital city. The total area of the district is estimated at 6 square kilometres. The district was first settled in 1970. The population is estimated about 252,000 people - where 12,000 of them are IDPs. A total of 4,000 have been further displaced because of repetitive assaults.

Yaqshid has taken the brunt of the recent heavy fighting in the city, with local leaders estimating that about 80% of the heavy fighting occurring in the city occurred in Yaqshid.

The District has borders with Bondhere, Shibis, Wardhigley, Deynile, Heliwaa, Karaan, and Bal'ad District of Middle Shabelle Region.

The district has 6 sub-districts:

- Hegan
- Horsed
- Jungle
- Towfiq
- Tawakal
- Primo Lulio

The District has 5 main roads:

- Sanca
- Super Jubba
- General Da'ud
- Industrial Road
- 30<sup>th</sup> Road

The District has some famous factories and buildings such as: the former pasta factory, National Television, the new Coca Cola factory, the plastic factory, Mogadishu University, the sponge manufacturing factory, Arafat Hospital, Bar Ayaan and Ali Hassan Hospitals. In addition, the district has famous hotels in Mogadishu, such as Ramadan Hotel (functioning), Ghuled Hotel (functioning), Towfiq Hotel (not functioning) and Bin-Ali hotel (functioning).

The District has 4 big schools, but all are not functioning and they include: Yaqshid Primary School, Eight-March Primary School and General Da'ud Secondary School. The district also has many operating schools, which are supported by the Arab world. The syllabus of schools is Arabic and the language utilised is Arabic. These schools include: Al Fajri Primary and Secondary School, Tawakal Primary and School, Al-Muslim Primary and Secondary School, Bukhari Primary and Secondary School and Al-Masal Primary and Secondary School. The fees for students range from \$5-10 a month. Some families in the district cannot pay the school fees, and their children remain without education. Iman Girl's School is the only school where students don't pay fees and the school is run by SAACID. There are also many

informal schools, like AL-Imra, Golden and Brothers in the district, and they provide basic education in Arabic and English languages.

In the district is located an illegal settlement named Tokiyo slum dwellers, and other slum dwellers are subsisting on the boundary of Yaqshid - like Afarta-dugsi, Buulobarey and Ratiweyne.

The district has 4 main markets, such as Suq Bacad, Towfiq, Jungle, Iftin; as well as the livestock market, which is located on the border between Heliwaa and Yaqshid.

The district has a lot of Mosques such as Jungle, Bankuwer, Sheik Hassan Adde, Sheik muse Mara'ade Moalim Yabar, Moalim Diblawe and Haji Abukar Mosques.

The telecommunication system in the district has 4 main companies: Hormud, Telsom, Nationlink and Somafone; and there are small branches that supply telephone service, such as Daacad, Hassan Ali, East Africa, Tawakal, Abdi Kani and Al-Hidaya. Also, Global Company provides internet services and money remittance. There are also many branches that have links with money transfer companies, such as Qaran, Hormud, Amal, Telesom, Dahabshil, Hodan, and Amana.

There are electricity companies that supply only 4 hours in the evening and no daytime electricity. The price is very expensive, and it is not possible for normal city-dwellers to pay. The companies are: Dhaga-weyne, Haji La'ag, Rujino and Haji Abukar Yalahow.

The district water system is controlled by some well owners who supply water to the water pipes and donkey carts; and the price is almost normal, and can be attained at less than half a dollar for each barrel. The wells are: Haji Isse, Jam'a Boqor, Haj Mohamud, Dhega-gab, Haji Abukar and Rujino.

The district has different stakeholders, including local and international NGOs that implement different activities in the district. SAACID is one of the LNGOs operating in the district, Zam-zam foundation is another LNGO that running Al-fajri Primary and Secondary School and Arafat Hospital, Women Care (WOCA) is working on women development and gives training programs in the district. There are some international NGOs: MSF-Spain and UNICEF. These two organizations have established 2 mother and child health centres (MCHs) and they provide drugs, vaccinations, running costs and supplementary feeding. There are also women's groups, youth groups, arts group, a religious council and traditional elders. These groups do have real decision-making powers, but are different to the local authority.

The land management system of the district is as follows: 15x15, 20x20, and 30 x 30. The housing is 70% villas and 7% high buildings, iron sheets make 15% and 8% are huts. The living conditions of the people are different. Ten percent get 3 meals per day, 55% get meals 2 times meals per day, and 35% can get afford 1 meal per day; or miss out completely because they are jobless. There are small scale traders and casual labourers, and some of the families get remittances from their community in the Diaspora. A few are running micro-business activities.

In sanitation, the Yaqshid District is a big district, it produces a huge amount of garbage and there aren't any agreed garbage points to dispose of the garbage. Thus, the garbage is disposed of everywhere. Of particular problem is garbage from restaurants, hospitals,

slaughterhouses, butchers and barber shops. The former Siad Barre regime had garbage points, but they are now all destroyed. There are a couple of unofficial garbage points: Towfiq Market, First Luliyo, the centre of the street at Bal'ad bus station.

### **The current district administrative structure**

The district has 1 District Commissioner (DC), 2 deputies, and 1 secretary. There are 6 sub-district leaders and 6 sub-sector leaders. In decision making processes, the district authority utilises a participatory approach. The DC and section chairpersons participate in the decision making process. The district has a very small income tax collection capacity from the main markets in the district; and those funds go to the regional government. The tax collectors consist of 2 cashiers, 2 assist cashiers, 32 tax collectors, 4 market supervisors and 45 sanitarians.

### **SWOT analysis of the district**

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Business-oriented people	Solid waste management is very poor	School buildings	Water points are many and potentially create water born disease
Strong vendors	Inadequate health facilities	Wells and markets are many	Increasing rubbish and waste
Many casual labourers	Water supply system is very old	Human resources are many	Insecurity
More money remittance companies	Lack of rehabilitation of markets	TV building	Curfew
Second biggest market in Mogadishu	Lack of rehabilitation of schools	Pasta factory building	Thefts are many during night
Big hospitals	District offices are in need of rehabilitation	Coca Cola factory building	Bombs and mortars thrown by unknown persons
More secondary and primary schools are available	Thefts are many because of slum dwellers		

### **Current governance system**

There are various committees involved in supervision activities, social affairs, economic affairs and sports activities. Though, the community accountability system is non-existent in the district, with only the district administration group governing themselves; and there is no oversight from anyone in the district apart from them. In decision-making processes, the district administration decides everything without any community participation in the processes.

### **Key priority actions**

1. Garbage collection and disposal
2. Rehabilitation of the meat and vegetable market
3. Rehabilitation the district offices
4. Getting clean water
5. Improving health facilities

### **Stakeholder map of garbage collection activities**

(To clean up garbage from the district within a 6-month period, with the participation of those who are interested)

- IDPs
- Benadir region administration
- Health officers
- Doctors
- Women's groups
- Artist's group
- Religious people
- Small vendors
- Truck drivers
- Intellectuals
- Youth groups
- Casual labourers

### **Power relationship map of garbage collection activities**

(Supporting and non-supporting groups are the following)

- TFG +
- Districts local authority +
- Women groups +
- Doctors +
- Youth +
- Elders +
- Barbershops -
- Restaurant owners -
- Private clinics -
- Business People -
- Intellectuals +
- LNGOs -
- INGOs -
- Dumpsite owners +
- Hospitals -
- Teashops -
- Butchers -

### **Stakeholders Map of rehabilitation meat and vegetable market**

(District dwellers should improve in rehabilitation of meat and vegetable market in 6 months time).

- Local authority of the district
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Business groups
- Casual labourers
- Engineers

- Artists
- Religious people
- vendors
- Driver trucks
- Intellectuals
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Businessmen of construction materials
- Truck drivers

### **Power relationship map of rehabilitation of vegetable and meat market**

- Intellectuals +
- Business people +
- INGOs +
- LNGOs +
- Business groups +
- Women's group +
- Table vendors -
- Wholesalers of vegetables -
- Brokers -
- Illegal slaughter places -
- Meat exporters -
- Vegetable exporters –

### **Solid waste management action plan**

90% of the district stakeholders believe that they can maintain sanitation activities on a voluntary basis. But labourers need garbage tools to clean up the roads, tall buildings (this hidden by solid waste). In addition, the district stakeholders recommended that INGO's and LNGO's should assist by providing some incentives to build the morale in developing tasks for the community.

### **Stakeholders map of solid waste management**

- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Local authority
- Traditional elders
- Business groups
- Intellectuals
- Hotel owners
- IDPs
- Health professionals
- Truck owners
- Drivers

## **Force field analysis of solid waste management**

### **Driving forces**

LNGOs  
Vegetable sellers  
Drivers  
Restaurant owners  
Butchers and slaughters  
Pharmacies  
Street vendors

### **restraining forces**

Local Authority  
Women's groups  
Nominated committee  
Residents  
Municipal forces  
Organised CBOs

### **Draft strategies to remove solid waste from the district**

- To mobilize the community on the negative effects of the garbage
- To organize district workers from the sub-districts
- To agree on 4 points for garbage collection disposal for the 6 sub-districts
- Every person who is living in the district should have the responsibility of environmental protection
- To oversee garbage cleaning activities to the district

### **Proposed organizations who will be involved in the planning process**

- Intellectuals
- Local Authority
- IDPs
- Women's groups
- Elders
- Religious people
- Business people
- Traditional elders
- SAACID
- UN-HABITAT
- ILO
- UNOPS

### **List of resources available in the community**

- Labour
- Spades
- Buckets
- Sweepers
- Forks