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SAACID – UN-HABITAT SUDP

Districts profiling report for 9 districts of Mogadishu City

14– 29 May 2007

A community facilitation workshop for UN-HABITAT’s SUDP was conducted from 20-24 March 2007 for 34 participants, which were drawn from all 16 districts of Benadir Region and the Bermuda enclave. The selected teams of 9 districts (i.e. Shibis, Bondhere, Hamar-weyne, Hamar-jajab, Abdul-aziz, Waberi, Dharkeynley, Wadajir and Karaan) subsequently started their district-profiling in the period of 14-25 of April 2007. The District Commissioners (DCs) of the respective districts were assisting the community facilitators in the performance of the district profiling. The community facilitator and the DCs will jointly prepare the participatory district consultation and the preliminary action planning for each respective district.

The first meeting for the 3 SAACID trainers, the 9 DCs and the 18 community facilitators was held at SAACID’s administrative centre on 12 April 2007. The 30 participants discussed the approach for conducting the district profiling and the appropriate people to be consulted on the profiling issue and the commencement date for the work. The agenda of the meeting also included that the meeting group agree on the type of techniques usable in conducting the profiling.

A second meeting was held in the same venue and participates. The second meeting of step 2 was held on 17 April 2007, and was discussed the progress made, problems encountered, and solutions that solved the problems. The problems highlighted by the participants were data collection from the stakeholders, places to meet – some of the districts have no offices, financial packages, difficult to get maps and leaders asking “why do you need this data”, and many other questions.

The second agenda of the meeting was a presentation of the draft district maps of the 9 districts; and most demonstrated very well. The third agenda focused on when and where the next meeting would take place; and participants agreed to hold it on 26 April 2007, which was the last day of district profiling.

The last meeting of step 3 was held on the last day of the profiling programme at SAACID’s administrative centre. CF presented the finished documents to be presented at the district

consultation workshop. The participants also agreed dates, participants and workshop schedules for the 9 districts. The first district consultation workshops would be planned in sequence: Waberi, Bondhere, Hamar-jajab, Hamar-weyne, Dharkeynley, Wadajir, Karaan, Abdul-aziz and Shibis (see attached schedule).

Overall Objectives

1. Prepare the participatory District Consultations
2. Identify, analyse and mobilize key stakeholders for service delivery and solid waste management, in particular, and study their interrelations
3. 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 many internally displaced Persons (IDPs), who have settled in empty buildings of the former government (estimated to be 284,000 in 2007). This compared to an estimated 3,500 families who are 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.

Hamar-weyne District

Background

Hamar-weyne is an ancient district; and its age is estimated at 1,300 years. The district has 7 main roads that connect each other and were mostly constructed in the late 70's; and are as follows: 1st July Road, Ahmed Bin Idriss Road, Saqaawudiin Road, Moallim Jama Road, A Jaylani Road, Via Roma and Via Egypt. The district has many old buildings, which are constructed by milk instead of water and timber. The district also has a big bread factory, and an ice factory, which produces many 1000 ice bars per day. The current population of the district is about 10,000 families, who mainly live near the coastline. The district was heavily contested during the civil war of 1992-6.

The sub-districts of Hamar-weyne are 4 in number: Kacaan, Horseed, Hilaac and Gobonimo. The district has famous and attractive buildings, such as: Arbaco Rukun Mosque, Marwaas Mosque, 900 Bar, Baitu Raas, Unlay Buildings, Ex Parliament, Super Cinema, Afar Irdood Square and Martini Hospital. The district borders the districts of Waberi, Wardhigley, Hamar-jajab, Bondhere and Shingani. The district has 2 electrical suppliers, though the supply is not enough for the district dwellers; and they get an average of 4 hours per day. The 2 electrical companies are Hasan Moto and Sheeq Sharif. A total 20 wells are in the district; though most aren't functional. Three of them use generators; some were buried during the civil war; 2 of them use hands; and others have pumps provided by UNICEF. Most of the people drink polluted water and no central administration controls the water since the government fell.

The district has one main hospital, named Martini hospital, which has not functioned for the past 16 years; and it is in dire need of rehabilitation. There is also one MCH, which doesn't cover the great needs of the people who live in the district. There are many traditional healers in the district who cure the people who suffer from diseases, such fractures, small injures, asthma and rheumatic disorder. Although Hamar-weyne has only one drainage system, which was built in 60's, it was destroyed during the war and does not work properly, and it is full of sand and solid garbage and needs rehabilitation. In the telecommunications area, there are 4 telecommunications companies, including Hormuud, Telecom and NationLink. There are 4 markets in the Hamar-weyne, including Bacadle Market, Koodka Market, Dahablaha Market and the fishing Market; but they are in need of rehabilitation. For the public sector, the district has 4 institutions which were established by the people themselves: the district council, the youth club, a sport's committee, and a business committee.

Hamar-weyne municipality structure

The district has a DC and 2 vice DCs, whose task is to manage the social services, such as economic, political and security needs. The district has one secretary and one treasurer. The district also has 4 sub-district leaders.

SWOT Analysis + Priority Actions

The different stakeholders designed the first 5 key actions that highlight the weaknesses in district infrastructure.

1. Solid waste
2. Health facilities
3. Water
4. Education
5. Markets

Strengths

Fishing
Artists
Traditional folklore
Business
Mini-factories - such Bread, Biscuits, Sweets

Opportunities

Long coast
Shallow wells
School buildings
Hospital buildings
Skilled people
Government buildings

Current governance

There is an accountability that exists among the administration of the district. The district has a decision-making committee that has a meeting once a week. The committee resolves the differences among the administration and other parties in the community. The tasks involve also organizing free and fair elections inside the administration process. In the participation process, the local authority said that they invite various stakeholders from the community to take part in activities being implemented in the district, and they give their views without hindrance.

The stability of the district is outstanding compared to the other districts of Mogadishu. The district has a vigilant force that watches for disturbances which sometimes occur in the district during night and day.

Weaknesses

Solid waste
Health facilities
Water
Education
Markets
Housing
Insecurity
Drainage

Threats

Insecurity
Drug abusers
Large amounts of garbage
Old unstable housing
Thorn trees

Power relationship map for solid waste management

Positive (+)

Women's groups
Youth groups
Truck owners
Drivers
Dumpsite owners
Garage owners
Artists
Printing press
Religious leaders
Local authority

Negative (-)

Pharmacies
Restaurants
Barber shops
Garbage collection team
Assistant masons

Stakeholders map of solid waste management

(The community should get 100% of garbage removed from the district in the coming 6 months)

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Business group
- Small vendors
- Religious groups

Power relationship map of the second priority actions of the health facilities

Positive (+)

Women's groups
Religious groups
Traditional elders
Youth groups
Doctors
Nurses
CHW – community health workers
Ministry of Health

Negative (-)

Traditional healers
Private clinics
Pharmacies

Stakeholders map of health facilities

(The people of district should get health facilities 85% in the coming 6 months)

- Women's groups
- Local authority
- Business groups
- Traditional elders
- Religious Groups

- Youth groups
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Sport's groups
- Children

Schematic maps are attached separately

Solid waste management action plan

During the meeting of different stakeholders of the district, it was mainly suggested that the district has no places to burn, collect or dump the garbage, but during former government, there were places intended to gather and then dump. Currently, there are no locations that the garbage can be dumped due to the insecurity that exists in the country as a whole. And this can result in cholera outbreaks, malnutrition, DAF (Red eye diseases) and diarrhoea. These diseases are caused by garbage scattered everywhere in the district. The historical places for garbage collection were areas such as, Dahablaha, Afar Irdood, Martini, Aw Aweska, Enee, and Via Egypt.

Most of the people believe that they will continue the garbage work voluntarily, based to some extent on the assumption that someone will pay for materials, such as baskets, brooms, spades and wheelbarrows.

Stakeholders map of solid waste management

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Truck owners
- Drivers
- Business groups
- Small vendors
- Religious groups
- Dumpsite owners
- Porters
- Small vendors

The stakeholders of the district suggested that the garbage should abide to the following points:

- Labour is very important
- To dig big holes outside and inside of the district for garbage
- To burn the garbage in a suitable place
- To make awareness inside the community
- To get the working tools

Subsequently, the stakeholders also recommended that the following organisations would also be included: women's groups, youth groups, businessmen and the local authority.

Force field analysis of solid waste management

Driving Force

Restaurants
Hospitals
IDPs
MCHs
Business people
Private Pharmacies
Barber Shops
Slaughterers

Restraining Force

Local authority
Women's groups
Religious groups
Traditional elders
Intellectuals

Abdul-aziz District

Background

Abdul-aziz District, situated at Lido Beach, is one of the 16 Districts of Benadir Region. Mainly tourists and youth swimmers used to pass their weekends at the beach. The district has an estimated population of 35,000 people (about 6,000 families). Most of the people are living in small huts made by branches and plastic sheets. Historically, the establishment of the district dates back to the 16th century and has ancient chronological constructions and buildings, which include the famous Abdul-aziz Mosque that was built around 802 years ago. The district has boundaries with Karaan District to the North, Shingani District to the south and Shibis District to the west. The district is also the 2nd district that was formed in 1928. The Abdul-aziz mosque is among the oldest mosques of the city. Traditionally, the people have many folklore dances. One is called *badgal* – meaning, going to the sea once a year. Another is *buraanbur*, which is a play by a group of women.

The city of Mogadishu was a British base where Ethiopian Army units allied with the Britons had camps during 1930s and 40's (Anglo-Italian war). Abdul-aziz was the district where the British based the Ethiopians during World War II, and the people of Mogadishu call it "Campo Amharo" - meaning "Ethiopian camps". The place maintains that name until now. Geographically, the district is in the north-eastern part of the city. The district population primarily practice fishing as an income-generating trade. Many government offices and private companies historically occurred in the district, such as the Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources, Ministry of Marine Transport, Lansareti Hospital, Benadir Football Stadium, Maritime Secondary School, East Africa Radio, American Embassy, Djibouti Embassy, etc.

Abdul-aziz is comprised of 4 sub-districts - Gaarisa, Dhagaxbur, Lowyacaddo and General Neero. Some offices of several International NGOs and local NGOs are found in the district - such as ACF, MSF-Spain, EU-liaison Office, COGWO, PHRN, Somali Red crescent Society (SRC), WHO and KALSAN. The public sector in the district has many CBOs, such as the Abdul-aziz Youth Club, the Abdul-aziz Women's Group, the Council of Elders and Religious of Abdul-aziz, and Dan Kulmis Fishing Cooperative. For urban services, a total of 30 hand-dug wells have been installed in the district, but mostly dug inside private homes. The district also has one generator for electricity, but the supply is not enough to supply all district dwellers. In sanitation, the district has no proper garbage dump and garbage is scattered everywhere. For health facilities, the district has one main hospital, called Laansareeto, but it was demolished during civil war. The district has the main centre for cholera treatment in the north of Mogadishu that is supported by MSF-Spain, and the SAACID TB Clinic, that gets drugs and food from WHO and WFP. In Education, the district has 2 secondary schools and 3 primary schools, but they have been largely destroyed during civil war. The district has many main roads. The district has 2 main markets, 1 selling vegetables and meat, and the other selling fish. These 2 markets were rehabilitated by UN-HABITAT under their GLTP Programme. Average land size is 12 x 12 metres for district housing.

Abdul-aziz municipality structure

- District Commissioner (DC)
- Vice Chairman for political affairs
- Vice Chairman for economics and finance
- Vice Chairman for social affairs

The district also has 4 sub-district leaders, who are under the DC. Some techniques have been used during district profiling, such as informal focused group discussions, mini consultations and sometimes on site observations to see certain problems and opportunities.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Sports
Fishing
Fishermen
Swimmers
Security

Weaknesses

Schools
Health facilities
Garbage dumpsites
Drainage
Electricity
Telecommunications
Employment
Many IDP settlements
Water

Opportunities

Long coast
Football stadium
Basketball Stadium
People who like peace
Swimming pool
Fish Market (the main fish market in Mogadishu)

Threats

Poor sanitation
Impure and sour water
Vast unemployment
Malaria and diarrhoea
Malnutrition
IDPs (no access to living conditions)
Many teenagers have no access to education because of a lack of money

Current governance

The district has 40 vigilantly security men that are watching the overall security in the district. The vigilantly force is working jointly with the police during night and day. The local authority, with the help of local communities, pays the incentives of vigilante forces. When the vigilantes catch troublemakers, looters, road blockers and thieves and send them to the police. The district has no proper taxation currently. For transparency, the district authority has a nominated committee from all sub-district committees. For accountability, the district has a special branch of accountability committee that reviews all activities of the district authority.

Key priority actions

The district people have raised the 5 priority actions, which would significantly improve the living conditions of the local district populations.

- Schools
- Health facilities
- Garbage collection
- Drainage ditches
- Electricity

Power relationship map of the schools that was the first action took from the SWOT in the weakness element

Positive (+)

Local NGOs
Intellectuals
Religious leaders
Women's groups
Artists
Media
Local authority
Business people

Negative (-)

Informal schools
Private universities
Traditional elders
Thieves
Teachers of the Holy Koran
Rural people

Stakeholder's map of schools (for the getting 100% of schools within three months) the stakeholders of this component are such:

- Local Authority
- Religious groups
- Women's groups
- Youth Groups
- Students
- CBOs in general
- Traditional elders
- Business people
- IDPs

Power relationship map of the health facilities as the second priority actions that the community selected during stakeholders meeting

Positive (+)

Women groups
Youth groups
Business peoples
Local authority
Ministry of health
INGOs
Local NGOs

Negative (-)

Private doctors
Private pharmacies
Private clinics
Private medical distributors

Stakeholders map of the health facilities (getting 80% healthcare within 3 months)

- Doctors
- Nurses
- IDPs
- Women groups
- Youth group
- Business people
- Traditional elders
- Local authority
- Local NGOs
- INGOs

District maps are attached separately

Modus operandi

Mostly, we have been using informal focus group discussions to get more accurate data from the community. The people whom the facilitators met included women's groups, youth groups, religious groups, traditional elders, and business groups.

Solid waste management action plan

Most of the stakeholders suggested that they would nominate a different committee to work with district garbage cleaning after ILO stops. The committee would include women's groups, youth groups and business groups. On the other hand, the district community would propose other committees for the prevention of garbage dumping in areas that were cleaned by the people.

Stakeholders map of solid waste management

(Removal of solid waste of 75% within 6 months)

Stakeholders are artist's groups, business people, religious groups, trucks owners, youth groups, women groups, drivers, LNGOs, dumpsite owners, IDPs and Local Authority.

Force field analysis of solid waste management

Driving forces

Restaurants
Vendors
Big truck drivers
Truck Owners
Barber Shop owners
Pharmacies
Hospitals/Clinics

Restraining forces

Communities
Local Authority
Women's groups
Religious leaders
Youth groups
Intellectuals

Proposed organizations

The action planning process for the waste management the community proposed to work and handle for the following 6 months is as follows:

Women's groups are the main power who would be involved in this task; the next would be youth groups.

Resources available

- Manpower
- Baskets
- Sacks
- Machetes

Hamar-jajab District

Introduction

Hamar-jajab is one of 16 districts in Benadir Region. The district was established in 1335, but was only recognized as a full district in 1970. It consists of 4 sub-districts:

- 1st May
- Gaheyr
- Horsed
- General Da'ud

Every sub-district consists of 4 sections. The average land size is 12 x 12 metres for district housing. The district consists of about 2,400 houses. The district leaders estimate that the land area of the district is about 3 kilometres in length and 2.5 kilometres in width. The district has an estimated population 30,000 people Most of the people are living a houses made of stone; or huts made by branches and plastic sheets. The district has a boulder in the west and north side with Waberi District, and on the east side with Hamar-weyne District. The district has different stakeholders, such as women's group, youth groups, artist's groups, religious groups, community elders. The NGOs that are working in the district are SRC residence in Martine Hospital. The district's population practice fishing as an income generating trade and small business. The district has many old government and private buildings, such as Central Jail, Mogadishu seaport, Somali fruit, Fuel storage tank, beef factory, multi fabric factory, Avisone (air force camp) and police training institutes. The district has no market - the small-scale business people use the street sides under huts.

For health facilities, the district has one main hospital named Martine, which was demolished during civil war. The hospital catered for the military forces who were handicapped during war between Somalia and Ethiopia. The district has a MCH mother and child health centre supported by UNICEF and WHO for medicines and other medical supplies. In education, the district has 2 secondary schools and a primary school and 1 informal education. The schools were destroyed during civil war. They were, Qasabka Elementary School, Hamar-jajab Adult school, Gahayr Secondary School. They are not in use, but a corresponding primary and elementary school is functioning. When the students finished elementary education they go other places the get high education.

The district has 6 main roads, but most of them have been destroyed and become rough roads, because it of the lack of rehabilitation and maintenance. The roads link the district itself and other districts. The district has 2 generators for electricity, which function for 6 hours during the night. It does not cover the needs of the district. In sanitation, the district has no proper garbage collection dump; it has only illegal garbage collection dumping places. Before the ILO programme, the garage become mountainous in the centre of district, and for that reason the people living in district got many infectious diseases.

Hamar-jajab municipality structure

The district has 1 District Commissioner, and a vice Chairman for the district DC. The district also has 4 sub-district leaders, who are under the DC.

The techniques that have been used during district profiling include informal focused group discussions, mini consultations, and sometimes, onsite observations to see certain problems and opportunities.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threat
Sport	Education, no secondary schools	Sea port	Increasing teenagers drugs abuses
Fishing	No markets	Fuel storage tanks	The mountains of garbage will return after the ILO programme is finished
Divers	Lack of district offices	Malt fabric factory	Increasing the number of teenagers who are illiterate
Security	Lack of clean water	Carnal beef factory	Increasing liquid waste
Many governmental building	Lack of good health facilities	Martine hospital	Unemployment
Fishing	Lack of rods rehabilitation	Building of UNICEF TB centre	
Sea port labourers	Lack of drained system	Building of MCH centre	
	No proper liquid waste management		

Current Governance

The district has 60 vigilante security that are watching the security situation of the district. If they meet any problems, they call for help from the nearest police force. The local community pays small incentives for this force, but it could not cover their needs for transparency. If the DC implements a new agenda he discusses it with other members of the distinct. After discussing the issue, they nominate an account committee, and they give full authority to that committee to fulfil that task. The district has not proper taxation, because the district has no market. Tax from the sea port isn't in the hands of the district authority. The district has a special branch of accountability committee that monitors current and ongoing activities.

Key priority actions

During the meeting of the district stakeholders they raised 6 priority actions, which would improve the living conditions of the people in the district.

- Rehabilitation of the district authority offices
- Solid waste
- Markets
- Health
- Water
- Education

Power relationship map for the rehabilitation offices of the district authority

Positive (+)

- Local NGOs
- Religious leaders
- Women's groups
- Local authority
- Business people

Negative (-)

Faction leaders
Militiamen
Interest groups

Stakeholders map for the rehabilitation of district administration offices

- Local Authority
- Religious groups
- Women's groups
- Youth Groups
- Vigilantes
- CBOs in general
- Traditional elders
- Business people
- IDPs

Power relationship map of the solid waste management as the second priority actions

Positive (+)

Local authority
Local community
Intellectuals
Youth groups
Business people
Ministry of Health
INGOs

Negative (-)

Private pharmacies
Private clinics
Restaurants
Barbers
Khaat sellers

Stakeholders map for solid waste management

- Youth
- Community
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders
- Local authority
- Business people
- Labour
- Artists
- NGOs
- Drivers
- Markets
- IDPs
- Women's groups

- Elders

Solid waste management action plan

During stakeholders meeting the participants suggested some restraining and driving forces for the waste management process - those are opposing and those aren't opposing and as follows:

Forces field analysis for solid waste

Driving Force

Restaurants
Markets
Pharmacies
Truck
Barbers
Pharmacies
Private Hospitals

Restraining Force

Business Groups
Local Authority
Women's Groups
Religious leaders
Youth Groups
Intellectual people

Strategic objectives for solid waste

During the meeting of the Hamar-jajab stakeholders, the community facilitators raised questions about how the district could handle the garbage collection after the ILO programme finished. Their suggestions was, all the district committees would work together for the cleanliness and shining of the city, with cutting the unwanted trees, to burn or shift the garbage to dumpsites, would be fine those who put the garbage in illegal places, and to mobilize the community in relation to garbage collection.

To remove the solid waste of the district (85%) the district needs the following resources

- Funds
- Fuel
- Trucks
- Bulldozer/Shovels
- Materials for the collection of the garbage
- Garbage collecting points
- Dumpsite

The responsible actors for garbage collection management

- The head of the district social affairs
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Religious leaders
- Intellectuals

The resources that the district has available

- Human resources
- Baskets
- Empty sacks
- Community contributions

Shibis District

Background

Shibis District is one of 16 districts of Benadir Region. It is situated in the northeast of the capital and is one of the oldest districts in Mogadishu. It consists of 3 sub-districts, namely Ahmed Gurey, Halane and Alasowdhere. It was established in 1934, after Arab immigrants from Yemen settled. Later, other people joined the district; and until 1969 the district was known as Bilajo Arab. After 1969, when the military government took over the country, the name “Bilajo” was changed to Shibis.

Geographically the district has borders with 4 districts. To the north is Yaqshid District; to the north and northeast is Karaan; east is Abdul-aziz and south is Bondhere District. The population data suffers from a lack of any recent census, and existing estimates are inconsistent, but according to Shibis District authority, for their reference from UNICEF, the latest data estimates that 123,000 people are living in Shibis. Traditionally, Sharah dancing is noted for the community living in the district, along with wedding ceremonies, and other national festivals. The district has different famous places, including a cigarette and match warehouse, a Somali College called Nobo Somalo, a skin and shoes factory, Bar fiat, National indigent building, Seylani Tobacco Shop, Hadramud and Saqawudin secondary school, which is currently named SAACID Primary and Secondary School, and is administered by SAACID.

The district has different stakeholders, which are involved in ongoing activities, such as SAACID, KAASHIF, SOMALI PEACE AND GOVERNANCE FORUM, SPGF, TAAKULEYN VOLUNTARY, PYC (PEACE YOUTH CLUB) SYO (Somali Youth Organization), SOWADO (Somali Water Development Organization), Shibis Sharah Dancing Group, SYO (Somali Youth Organization), SOWADO (Somali Water Development Organization). The public sector that exists in the district is women’s groups, youth groups, traditional council, religious council, artists, Olympic Committee. The district has many water supply companies. They consist of 8 in number: Jobane, Kadare, Gobe, Sheik Said, Amana hotel, Abdi Sagac, Hassan Wadan, Haji Mohamed, The private water companies install water pipes through the houses. The other houses that are not able to install water pipes use donkey carts to provide them with water from the wells. In generally, the sanitation of the water is not good, because most of the wells are hollow and near latrines; and for that reason there are seasonal cholera outbreaks in the district.

For electricity supplies, the district gets electric power from 12 small companies, which provides 5 hours of supply at night; and some of them provide 4 hours in the day time. The other people who cannot afford to pay the electric fee use oil lamps.

In healthy facilities, the district has 2 private hospitals, namely Mohamud Moalin and Abdifatah clinic. There is 1 mother and child healthcare centre, which is supported by Munazamat Da’wa Al-Islamiya. There are 21 private pharmacies, 4 traditional healing centres. The district has not any public hospital, in case of emergency, the people go to Keysaney Hospital.

In education, the district has 4 primary schools, one secondary school, and 12 private schools. Four schools are currently not functioning, because of destruction from the civil war.

The district has one crossroad called Nasib Bundo. The district has 4 other roads which lie on district borders shared with Yaqshid, Bondhere, Abdul-aziz and Karaan.

The Telecommunication service is provided by Telecom co, Nation link co, Hormud co, Telenet & Unitel and Telenet. The district has 4 HF Radios relaying to remote areas, which are not available through the telephone system. It also has 2 FM Radio and TV stations broadcasting local and world news - Banadir Radio, Somaliwein Radio & TV. There are 17 sub-station telephone connections that are under Nation Link, Telecom, Hormud Telenet and Unitel, to facilitate telecommunications into private housing.

The sanitation of the district is improving after SAACID carried out a campaign against collecting garbage scattered in the district under a project with ILO. Shibis has 2 garbage disposal points, named Mahfalka and Nasiibundo, which aren't legal.

The district has 2 main markets located in the sub-districts of Halane and Ahmed Gurey. These are the markets of Manabolyo and Bilajo Barri. The district has other infrastructure, such as, the big garden near a San'a crossroad, owned by local government, but currently destroyed; the second, a Catholic Church, which was also destroyed in the civil war. In terms of economics and poverty, the district has high levels of unemployment, and the living conditions in the community depend on casual labour, remittances from Diaspora, and small scale of businesses. The average land size is about 12 x 12 metres. District building and planning is not good, its roads are too narrow, and big vehicles cannot pass easily. Most of the houses are made of coral base, while others are made of wood. Most are built in an old style.

Shibis municipality structure

The board committee of the district consists of seven people - District Commissioner, vice chair for security and political affairs, vice for the commerce, vice chair for admin and finance, vice for social affairs, vice for women's affairs, vice for youth committee. There are 21 committee members who have different tasks for community development. Each of the 3 sub-districts has their own committee structure. Ahmed Gurey has 102 committee members, Halane has 92 committee members, and Alasow Dhere has 120 committee members. The total members of committee consist of 335.

SWOT analysis for Shibis District

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunity	Threats
Security	Lack of public health centres	Leather and shoes factory	Increases the number of drug dealers
Many intellectuals living in the district	Lack of public education centres	MCH building	Increasing the number of cinemas showing bad films
Good relation between the local authority and community	Lack of garbage collecting container	Markets needs rehabilitation	Wells and latrines are very close together
Lot of schools	Polluted water	Cigarette and match big stores	Seasonal cholera outbreak
Tele communication company	Lot of IDPs living abandoned government building	Training institute for domestic women	Increasing number of teenagers who are illiterate
Business centre for sesame to export emirate	Poor roads	Labour force	False documents for real state property
Availability of small	Poor drainage system	A lot of intellectuals	

machines in transforming sesame crops into oil locally calls Macsaro			
Two main markets	Lack of revenue	Skilled people	
	Unemployment		

Current Governance

According to District authority and its inhabitants, the district received an order to create a force of 50 local vigilantes from the office of the Mogadishu Mayor at about 2 ½ months ago. The names of the selected 50 vigilantes were enrolled, but they have not performed their assigned activities due to a lack of funding. In relation to accountability, the district leaders said that they are lacking in the main areas, and that this creates doubts and conflicts. This particularly relates to any potential sources of district income. To date, the district has no formal structure for collecting taxes, and this is significantly inhibiting district performance.

Small areas of activity are performed, including attending rare training in the vaccination of polio, measles and there are some routine involvements. There are limited job descriptions and anyone who goes beyond his or her limit is accounted for. The district chairman is the top person, and responsible for chairing meetings. He has the final approval of the agreed agenda. The chairman or departments address certain issues from regional offices or local and international organizations they have to provide the latest information during their meetings.

Participation and decision making processes

Decision making processes are democratic. The executive committee is comprised of 21 members, and they are responsible for releasing votes and ensuring that everyone adheres to the majority votes. The 21 members comprise gender equity. For particular circumstances, or certain emergency cases, the chairman has the right for reaching the necessary proper decision-making alone. Otherwise, decision-making is transparent, and all decisions are discussed through a committee process.

Shibis stakeholders and local authorities Meeting (the first task)

On 19 April 2007, a meeting took place in the house of the Shibis first vice chairman for political and security to discuss the Shibis district profiling and SWOT analysis and good governance. In the meeting, the participants from the district authority and Shibis stakeholders prioritized their needs and at the end, all participants agreed the discussed issues.

Sequence for prioritized needs

- To improve health facilities
- Solid waste management
- Rehabilitation of Bilajo Barri Market
- Resettlement of IDPs
- To improve education system

Power relationship map for the improvement of the healthcare system

Getting health centres for Shibis District, it is important to identify the interested parts and here are the following:

Improving the health system

- Intellectuals
- IDPs
- Business people
- Religious leaders
- Women's groups
- Labour force
- Youth groups
- LNGOs
- INGOS

Stakeholders map for health centres

There are interested parts for getting health centres, which is a first need for Shibis stakeholders (map attached). To establish health centres for the Shibis community in the coming 8 months of 2007

- Local authority (number one)
- Health professionals (number two)
- Women's groups (number three)
- Religious groups (number four)
- IDPs (number five)
- Business people (number six)
- Traditional leaders (number seven)
- LNGOs (number eight)
- INGOs (number nine)

Power relationship map for the improvement of the education system

Rehabilitation of destroyed school buildings for the coming 8 months 2007, after long discussion the participants of the meeting agree the following points:

- Local authority
- Teachers
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Religious people
- Labour force
- IDPs
- LNGOs

Power relationship map for getting clean water by the end of the 2007

- Local authority
- Mosques
- Hotels and restaurants
- Local community
- Women's groups
- Hospitals
- Schools
- INGOs
- LNGOs
- IDPs

Stakeholders map for the rehabilitation of Bilajo Bari Market

- Contractors
- Small cooperatives
- Local elders
- Religious groups
- Business people
- INGOs
- LNGOs

Power relationship map for the rehabilitation of Bilajo Market

- Local authority
- Business people
- Labour force
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Civil society
- Intellectuals
- NGOs
- LNGOs

Stakeholder map for solid waste

(To remove solid waste of 70% by the coming eight months 2007)

- Local authorities
- Business people
- Women's groups
- Labour force
- Intellectuals
- LNGOs
- Truck owners
- Religious leaders

Force field analysis for district garbage collection

Restraining force

Militia
Restaurants
Private hospitals
Khaat sellers
Barbers
Private pharmacies

Restraining force

Local authority
Local community
Intellectuals
Religious group
Women group

Draft strategic objectives

During in the stakeholder meeting, the different stakeholders participated in the meeting, and their suggestions on managing the garbage after ILO programme finished were as follows:

- Solid waste is dangerous to health, so it should have positive attitudes to remove garbage to agreed points
- The community should have cooperation for the removal of solid waste by collecting contributions for building disposal points
- To reduce solid waste the ways of managing it by burying it locally or by burning it at the collection points
- To get containers to keep it, and then trucks to remove it into the dumpsite areas
- The district has professional sanitarians and should get payment and be involved in the campaign against solid waste
- To collect community contributions against solid waste at the neighbourhood level

The responsible actors for the garbage collection management and other partners

- The District Commissioner
- The 3 sub-district committees
- Head of the district social affairs
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- SAACID, NGOs
- UN-HABITAT
- ILO

Resources needed in the community

- Financial
- Human resources
- Professional sanitarians
- Empty land
- Labour forces
- Trucks
- Artists
- Materials used for removing garbage, such as forks, pick axe, shovels, hoes, baskets, masks, gloves, etc

Resources available in the community level

- Small amount of financial contribution
- Professional sanitarians
- Land for building for the garbage points
- Some materials - such as baskets

Dharkeynley District

Introduction

Dharkeynley is one of the 16 districts of Benadir Region. The area covers about 2 kilometres square. The population is estimated at 60,000 people. It was established in 1970. Geographically, it is located in the southwest of Mogadishu. The district has boarders with 4 districts. East is Wadajir District; north is Hodan District, northwest is Deynile District, and west is Afgoye District of Lower Shabelle Region. The district has 4 sub-districts:

- Dame Yasin Artan
- Hanaano
- Dagah Tur
- Sacid Roraye

Currently, the district authority has no offices, but they use temporary private buildings. The district has only 1 main road that passes through the district. The district has some famous places:

- Argo Zoo
- Somali National University
- Somali Medicine Factory
- Central Clinic of Somalia
- Somalia Refinery Petrol
- Jazira Boat Building
- Jazira Salt Factory
- Mogadishu Power Supply
- Dumpsites

The district is located in the south corner of Mogadishu and 70% of the area is pastoral land, including farms, such as, Forilow, Kaxda, Ceelhur, Shimbirole and Garasaqa. There are many stakeholders, including local NGOs, INGOs and CBOs. The local NGOs are very active and they have implemented many activities, such as the ILO/SAACID EFP programme and the UNDP/SAACID DDR programme. COGWO umbrella also provides workshops on women's advocacy, youth development and sports activities. IIDA and World Concern are also carrying out awareness-raising for HIV prevention and a CBOs capacity building programme. UNICEF helps mothers and children for medication; provides nutrition food, and other medical supplies. SRCS (Somali Red Crescent Society) gives scholarships for orphan students for the Kadijo Primary and Secondary School. The district has many active civil society groups, such as women's groups, sports groups, intellectual groups, and a council of traditional elders. The district has different kinds of houses, and built from different kinds of materials, such as villas, tall huts and cottages. The measurement of the land is different for the 4 sub-districts. Hanano Bulsho and Dame Yasin Arte have estimated average land size of about 20 x 20 metres; Dagahtur has an average land size of about 30 x 30 metres; while Sacid Roraye has an average land size of about 20 x 40 metres.

For electricity, the district has 4 companies - Jamame Company, Hassan Ali Company, Islow Company, Jimbarow Company and Dayah Company. For telecommunications, the district has 3 companies - Hormud, Nationlink and Telecom. Also, there are sub-telephone branches,

which facilitate the community and provide communication for people who do not get it in their houses. For water supply, the district has several wells that supply water for the district. All the wells have water kiosks for the whole district. The names of the wells include: Ali Omar, Abdi-Hafid, Elwaskle, El-muktar and Dabaqeyn; only El-dere, Jarane and Kawogodey are not in use.

For education, the district has many schools; some of them are functioning, while others are not functioning. For sanitation, the district has 2 garbage collection points - El-der and Dame Yasin. These 2 points are not legal, as well as not being suitable for garbage disposal. The health facilities in the district are poor, with only 1 MCH being available; and supported by UNICEF-Somalia. The district has 3 sub-roads that link its surrounding districts. One links to the international airport and another to Deynile District. The district has 6 small markets: Dabaqeyn Market, Galbed Market, Eldher Market, Bocle Market (this is the main one), Suqyare Market and Darkeynley Market (but this market is not functioning).

The people of the district have different livelihood capacity status. Some of them are helped by their relatives living in the abroad, while others are doing different activities, such as casual labourers. The district estimates that 60% of families get 2 meals per day, 10% get 3 meals per day, while 30% get 1 meal per day.

Dharkeynley municipality structure

The district has a district commissioner, two vice DCs, secretary, executive committee, security committee, social affairs committee, economic committee, and women and family affairs committee and one cashier.

Current governance

The District Commissioner participates in local activities. An executive committee meets once a month to discuss the situation of the district. There is a committee that controls and keeps district assets. The committee involved controls the uses of the district economic status. Another committee controls the district economics. While another committee checks service delivery and collects community contributions. The administration part manages transparency for the district economics and decision-making processes. All the district committees participate in decision-making processes; and they are gender-based. The district security is very good, because there is a security committee which controls overall security movement of the community, especially during the night. The district has a vigilante force that guards the security of the whole district.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Security	No good Health services	Availability of large area of land	Most of youths are drug abusers
Collaboration between the community and the District authority	Lack of education system	Labour	Illegal video films
Shallow wells	No District offices	Long coast	Inadequate wells and latrines
Good environment	Poor electricity	Many building of factories	Many torn trees are growing
Peaceful people	No proper collection of solid waste management	Good climate	Many illegal garbage points
Religious people	Lack of rehabilitation of markets	Salt factory	
Hoisting many IDPs	Lack of sports' field	Cheap house rent	

Stakeholder's map for health facilities (85% getting healthcare access in the coming 6 months)

The stakeholders of this action are such: Ministry of Health, traditional elders, civil society organizations, women's groups, intellectuals, local authority, youth groups, business people, IDPs, construction companies, doctors, nurses, university students

Power relationship map for health facilities

The power relationship map has a link with these stakeholders and as follows:

INGOs (+), business groups (-), private hospitals (-), illegal drug sellers (-), women's groups (+), youth groups (+), LNGOs (+) and construction companies (+)

Stakeholder map of the clean water

(Getting 90% clean drinking water within 6 months to 1 year)

Youth, artists, colleges, IDPs, universities, local authority, intellectuals, women's groups, traditional leaders, mosques, LNGOs, CBOs, business people, kiosks owners

Power relationship map for clean water

Religious leaders (+), well owners (-), Traditional Elders (+), youth groups (+), Business people (-), Kiosks (-), Truck Tankers (-) and intellectuals (+)

Stakeholder map for the fish and meat market

(Rehabilitation of Meat and fish markets 85% within 9 months)

Fishermen, women's groups, local authority, traditional elders, construction companies, engineers, casual labour, trucks, drivers, skilled people, INGOs and LNGOs

Power relationship for the fish and meat market

Illegal butchers (-), insurance broker (-), Fishing companies (-), owners of private markets of fish and meat market (-), LNGOs (+), LNGOs (+) and boat builders (+)

Stakeholders map for education

(Education promotion in 75% with in 8 months)

Youth groups, local authority, parents, artists, IDPs, teachers, students, Ministry of Education and business people

Power relationship map for education

Women groups (+), principals (+), students (+), teachers (+), local authority (+), INGOs (+), LNGOs (+), IDPs (+), private schools (-), part-time jobs (-) and private universities (-)

Solid waste management action plan

Construction of the garbage collection points

Stakeholders map of solid waste Management

- Youth groups
- Intellectuals
- Electricity suppliers
- Water wells
- Market vendors
- Religious people
- Women's groups
- Local authority
- Traditional elders
- Business people
- LNGOs
- INGOs

Force field analysis

Restraining forces

Local authority
Business
Intellectuals
Elders
Women group
Youth group
Teachers
LNGOs
Drivers
Truck owners

Driving forces

Restaurants
Butchers
Barbers
Markets

Implementing strategy for the waste management programme

- To create garbage disposal points for the 4 sub-districts
- To create a committee which controls the people who are putting the garbage at illegal points
- To get trucks to collect the garbage from the disposal points to the dumpsite
- To collect garbage voluntarily - nominating special committees from the different stakeholders
- Fuel contributions

Proposed organizations of waste management action plan

The stakeholders of the district recommend that the garbage is assigned to a committee comprised of women's groups, local authority, traditional elders and youth groups. The role of this committee is to mobilize the stakeholders and collect community contributions, like working tools.

List of resources available

The community contributed the following resources:

Baskets
Brooms
Forks
Spades
Logistics
Security
Conflict resolution

Wadajir District

Introduction

Wadajir district is one of the 16 districts in Benadir Region. It is the second largest district in Mogadishu. Geographically, it lies in the south-west of Mogadishu. The district was established in 1970. Some 40% of the estimated 138,000 people in the district are estimated to be IDPs; who reside in areas called Bulo warabe and Tumbuluq. The district has many roads that join to other districts. The district has 4 large sub-districts:

- General Da'ud
- Hawo Tako
- Halane
- Tima-Cade

The district also has many markets, schools, hospitals, the international airport and a long coastline, which would be good for tourism and fishing.

The district has a police station and some other government buildings; and has borders with Dharkeynley, Waberi, Hodan and the Indian Ocean coast. The total area of the district is estimated at about 3 square kilometres. Most people of the district do not get 3 times meals a day, because most of them are poor.

The district is working with some local LNGOs, such as SAACID, SORDA, FATXI, AL NASAR and ZAMZAM. AL MANHAL Foundation supports 3 schools in the district, providing some incentives for the teachers. It also provides TB drugs. SORDA works with MCHs for the mothers and children who are malnourished - particularly those are under 5. FATXI NGO helps the community against HIV/AIDS, through an awareness-raising campaign. UNESCO works with the educational centres for the books and refreshment courses for the teachers. UNICEF supports some schools in the district with giving teacher training and medical kits for the mothers and children. AICF supplies food for malnourished children; and chlorination for water wells. WHO supports some health centres in the district, and gives vaccinations for children and pregnant women. CBOs for the public sector are women's groups, youth groups, community elders and religious leaders.

For service delivery, the district has many companies who provide electricity, telecommunications and water. In health, the district has 2 public hospitals - Madino Hospital and Benadair Hospital. These hospitals are supported by ICRC and SRCS. Benadir Hospital is poorly functioning and badly destroyed during civil war in Somalia 1990. In education, the district has 18 formal education centres, including Al-Huda Primary and Secondary School, Altadaamun, Indian Ocean University and Education Watching University.

The district has large hotels, such as Sahafi one, Sahafi two, Shamow Hotel, Paradise Hotel. The district has 3 large markets, such as Madina Market, Bullo Hubey Market and Nasteeho Market. The housing system consists of different buildings, like villas, cottages, kiosks and huts. In sanitation, activities before the ILO EFP project did not exist, and the sanitation was very poor, due to the lack of garbage task forces who were working on the cleanliness of the district. Currently, the district is very clean from the garbage that accumulated in the main streets and markets. Though there are still many minor roads and places where garbage remains to be collected. The district has an area that extends along the coast that is good for

dumpsites; and there is no legal garbage point to put the garbage, and every body puts the garbage wherever they want.

Wadajir municipal structure

The district has a DC, 2 VDCs, a secretary, 4 leaders of the 4 sub-districts, and a chairlady of the district's women's groups.

Current governance

The quality of governance in district is based on broad consultation between local authorities and civil society institutions, who discuss the issues related t need and immediate action; as well as issues to be planned for the future. Security is the first key issue that the people give first priority to. There are 20 voluntary vigilantes that run the coordination and observation of security.

SWOT Analyses

The CF and district local authority organized a meeting with different stakeholder to discuss the SWOT analysis of Wadajir District.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
The are many Formal and Informal Schools	Poor sanitation	Long cost	Many militias are living in the district
There are many mosques	NO butcher and slaughter house	International airport	Repetitive cholera
Big roads	No proper electricity	Government building	Some areas of the district is very dark due to the lack of electricity
Big markets	Poor sanitation	Empty land	Drug addicted teenage are many in the district
Sport's Field	No health facilitates	School buildings need to rehabilitate	
Security	Wells and latrines are very poor	MCH buildings	
Dumpsites	Lack of rehabilitation for the markets	Labour force	
	No public transport station		

Key priority actions

- Solid west management
- Butcher and slaughter house
- Rehabilitation of Wadajir MCH
- Road rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of Wadajir Market

Power relationship map for solid waste

- IDPs +
- Intellectuals -, +
- Business people +
- Political leaders +, -
- Militia -
- Elders -, +
- Community at large +
- NGOs+
- INGOs+

Stakeholders map for solid waste

- Local authority
- Women's group
- Youth groups
- Journalists
- Business people
- Community elders
- Intellectuals
- Dumpsite owners
- LNGOs
- IDPs
- Health professionals
- Religious people

Power relationship map for mother and child healthcare

- Women's groups +
- Intellectuals +
- NGOs +
- IDPS +
- Pharmacies -
- Private hospitals -
- Health professionals +

Stakeholders map for MCH rehabilitation

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Community at large
- Elders
- Health professional
- IDPs
- NGOs
- Religious people

Stakeholders map for building a butchery and slaughterhouse

- Local authority
- Business people
- IDPs
- Elders
- Intellectuals
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Journalists
- Religious people
- Health professionals

Power relationship map for the rehabilitation of a Butcher's market and slaughterhouse

- Local authority +
- Women's groups +
- Business groups +
- Youth groups +
- Butchers +
- IDPs +
- Private butches market -
- Private slaughterhouses -

Solid waste management action plan

The stakeholders of the district suggested that they would keep the committee that was already nominated for coordinating the ILO garbage activities. The roles would include organising labourers who would work voluntarily, cleaning garbage by identifying the location and how the garbage is accumulating and how quickly it is accumulating. In addition, they suggested putting the containers in separate positions to collect garbage, and when they filled, the containers would then be dispatched to the proper dumpsite.

Stakeholders map for solid waste management

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Journalists
- Radios
- Business people
- Community elders
- Intellectuals
- Dumpsite owners
- LNGOs
- IDPs
- Health professionals

- Religious people
- Truck owners
- Truck drivers

Force Field Analyses of Solid Waste Management

Restraining forces

Local authority
 Religious leaders
 LNGOs
 Intellectuals
 Women's groups
 Youth groups
 District Garbage Task force

Driving forces

Restaurant owners
 Pharmacy owners
 Barbers
 Butchers
 Hospitals
 Fish markets
 Meat markets
 Vegetable markets

The committee will work with some people selected from the community. The workers will be divided into 4 shifts from the 4 sub-districts. The local authority proposed women's groups to be the core of garbage removal task for the coming 6 months. The resources available in the district community are: baskets, labour, forks, brooms and spades.

Bondhere District

Bondhere District is one of the 16 districts of Benadir Region; it is one of the oldest districts in Benadir Region, and it consists of 4 sub-districts:

- Nasib Bundo
- Yusuf Alkowneyn
- Sinay
- Daljirka Dahsoon

Geographically, the district has boarders with 4 other districts. To the north is Yaqshid District; east is Shibis District; west is Wardhigley District; and south is Shingani District. Bondhere was settled in 1820. The population living in the district is estimated at 70,000 people and 2,000 IDPs. The IDPs occupy abandoned government buildings. The community in the district are peacemakers, because the district is a mixture of different clans. There are many old government ministries located in Bondhere, such as:

- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
- Ministry of Industry
- Somali National Security Jail
- National Insurance Company
- Branch #3 of the Central Bank
- Ministry of Interior Affairs
- Monument to the unknown soldier (Daljirka Dahson)
- Hawa Tako Statue
- Somali National Museum
- Aflershe Market
- Faqi Yousif Mosque
- Somali Parliamentary Building

Housing sizes differ in each sub-district. For example, the average dimensions in the Sinay area is 20 x 20; in the Daljirka Dahsoon area is 12 x 12; in the Yusuf Alkownayn area is 13 x 13; and in the Nasib Bundo area is 20 x 20 and 13 x 13. The primary livelihood focus of the district is business, casual labour, remittances from abroad and begging. In service delivery, the district has many small companies, which provide the district dwellers with electricity, water and telecommunications. These small companies don't cover all the needs of the district. Most of the people living in the district aren't able to pay the service fees for services, because of their economic level. District building planning is not good. The houses of the district are too small, and they aren't big enough for the whole family. Also, the roads are too narrow, and big vehicles cannot pass easily. The houses are made of wooden, and some are made of bricks and stones. The buildings are of an old style.

The government buildings were all destroyed or badly damaged during civil war. The drainage system is poor, also because during the rainy season some houses fell down and blocked more drainage. As a result, more families evacuated and became displaced. The district has 1 main water point. Most of the inhabitants believe the sewage water lies near this water point and the water is unusable. In education, the district has 4 primary schools and 3

secondary schools. Some of them are functioning, while others are not functioning. In health, the district has only 1 mother and child health centre, plus private pharmacies and traditional healers. In sanitation, there are no designated dumping points for garbage, and people dump anywhere. During the former government, the district had only 1 legal garbage collection point, but now it is not in use. The district has 9 different water wells - 5 of them are functioning, while the other 4 are not functioning. The district also gets water from water pipes in their houses, while others get it from the donkey carts. Water quality is poor, because the wells are not dug in a proper place.

Current governance

The District Commissioner (DC) is the top administrative officer for the overall district; and there are 7 committees working with the DC. The women's group consists of 15 women, who are actively participating in decision making processes. The youth organisation consists of 15 members. The umbrella district committee - including all sub-district members - consists of 51 members; who are involved in many different tasks. Community elders, who are very active in solving problems occurring inside the community - as well as family disputes – are also actively engaged in community affairs. There are 4 vice DCs (vice DC for political affairs, vice DC for security, vice DC for social affairs, vice DC for economic affairs). In the security area, the district has vigilante militia who keep the peace. The community gives them a small amount of incentive. In decision-making processes, the DC calls a meeting for all district committees to discuss any new agenda.

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Security	Polluted water points	Government buildings	Non rehabilitated water wells
Sports team	Much garbage scattered everywhere	Schools buildings	Much garbage scattered
Unity	Education		Destroyed roads
Collaboration	Water	Shallow wells	
Self scheme programme	Health facilities	Markets	
Folklore dancing	Electricity	Garden	
Good neighbourhood	Fear of old buildings collapsing	MCH buildings	
Education	Many non-rehabilitated buildings		
Many intellectuals are available	Unemployment		
	Roads are also narrow		

Five priority actions that are the stakeholders' recommendation

- Polluted water points
- Garbage
- Rehabilitation of schools
- Getting clean water
- Improving health facilities

Stakeholder map of polluted water points (to mobilise communities to remove polluted water from the points in the coming 6 months)

- IDPs
- Artists
- Religious leaders
- Traditional elders
- Businessmen
- Youth groups
- Women's groups
- Media and journalists
- Local authority
- Truck drivers
- Truck owners
- Casual labourers
- Masons

Power relationship map of polluted water points

- Local Authority +
- Religious leaders -
- Doctors +
- Youth groups +
- Business people +
- Elders +
- Women's groups +
- Neighbours (during rainy season they push sand towards pond to protect floods for their houses) -

Stakeholders map of cleaning garbage (100% from the district with in six months period).

- Health professionals
- IDPs
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Women's groups
- Media and journalists
- Religious leaders
- Vendors
- Truck drivers

- Intellectuals
- Labourers

Power relationship map for garbage cleaning

- Women's groups +
- Youth groups +
- Traditional elders +
- Religious leaders +
- Business people -
- Local authority +
- Media -
- Intellectuals +
- Nurses +
- Hotel owners +
- Restaurant owners -
- Factories –
- Butchering house -
- Slaughter house -
- Private clinics -
- Big hospitals -

Solid waste management action plan

During the meeting of district stakeholders, they suggested to organise the district labourers (about 50 – 100 people) who are volunteers to work on garbage removal for the coming 6 months. The labourers would be divided into shifts - selecting from the 4 sub-districts.

Stakeholders map for solid waste management

- Intellectuals
- Local authority
- IDPs
- Women's groups
- Elders
- Religious people
- Media and journalists
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Drivers
- Truck owners
- Business people
- Traditional elders
- LNGOs
- INGOs

Force field analysis for solid waste management

Driving forces

Vegetables stores
Restaurants
Butchers and slaughters
Pharmacies
Street vendors
Mini factories
Barbershops
Hospitals
Markets

restraining forces

House owners
Environmental protection group
Health professionals
Doctors
Local authority
Women's groups

List of resources that are available in the community

- Labour
- Contribution from the business group
- Baskets
- Spades
- Brooms

Implementation strategy for solid waste

The stakeholders of the district recommended that the implementation would take the following steps:

- To mobilize all the communities that are affected by garbage
- Mobilizing community contributions for all sub-districts
- Construction of 2 garbage points in the district
- Organizing garbage protection team to keep district cleanliness
- Organizing volunteer workers for garbage collection

Proposed organizations for detailed action planning process

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Traditional elders
- Religious people
- Business people
- UN-HABITAT
- ILO
- SAACID

These groups would collaborate over a 6-month period, with each organization having a particular responsibility during the implementation process.

Karaan District

Karaan is one of the 16 districts in Benadir Region. Geographically, it is situated in the northern part of Mogadishu. It has borders with Abdul-aziz, Shibis, Yaqshid and Heliwaa in Benadir Region, and Bal'ad and Warsheikh in Middle Shabelle Region. The total area of the district is about 6 kilometres long and 4 kilometres wide. Prior to its current name, Karaan was known as Kambolage Camp Lodge during the colonial period. Siad Barre's regime changed the old colonial name, and called it "Karaan", which means Authority. Primary livelihoods in the district depend on commercial activities, such as selling livestock, quarrying of stones, quarrying of limestone, quarrying of granite – which is mainly used to build houses, government buildings and other buildings in adjacent districts. Historically, the district was had the first satellite link for posts and telecommunications, but it was destroyed by civil war.

The district has six sub-districts that named:

- Ajantin
- Faanole
- Jabuuti
- Wajeer
- Nagayle
- Jamhuriya

The total population of Karaan is estimated at 110,000 (equivalent to 18,000 families). A total of 30 IDPs settlements are in the district. There are many CBOs and LNGOs in the district, such as KAWO, SHAYMA, KALSAN, FAYO, SOWTA, PHRN and COGWO. Most of them work in emergency and development, peace promotion, education, HIV/AIDS, human rights and food security. For international organisations, the district has UNICEF, WHO, MSF-Spain, Dawa al-Islamiya and Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS). There are also organised civil society groups, such women's groups, youth groups, religious committees, intellectuals, business groups and artists groups.

In water, Karaan has many wells, but most of them are salted because they are close to the sea. There are also some potable water in the district in which UNICEF support has provided hand pumps and generators, but some of them are not functioning. There are also 2 hand dug wells that are used by camels. The district has 12 electric power suppliers, but some areas are still very dark during the night. The light is on for 5 hours. In education, the district has 3 formal schools - 2 primary and 1 secondary school, and 35 informal schools. The fees are between 20,000 Somali Shillings and 150,000 Somali Shillings – equivalent to US \$1-10 per month. Most of families in the district are not able to pay the fees, and for that reason there are many idle street children. In health, the district has 2 main hospitals - Keysaney Hospital and Lazaretto. The Lazaretto Hospital focussed upon TB, psychiatric disorders, leprosy, Hepatitis and Cholera, but is currently not functioning; and all the equipment was looted during the civil war. Currently, many IDPs are living in the hospital compound; and some parts are curing cholera (supporting by MSF Spain); another part is feeding malnourished children (supported by AICF France). The district has one MCH for mothers and children that is supported by the INGO Al-Dawa Al Islamia. A total of 68 private pharmacies are available in the district. but has no legal documents to sell their medicine. The district has only 2 main streets, which join all the sub-districts.

Telecommunication in the district has 3 companies, providing telephone and email services. There are also 8 HF radio companies, to communicate with remote areas, where there are no telephones. The district has 5 markets, including livestock, meat, vegetables, slaughter and other food commodities. The primary livelihood focus of the district comes from remittances, small trades, casual labour, donkey carts carrying goods or water barrels who those who have no access to install water pipes into their houses, and some of the very poor and busy begging. The housing system is not good. The district has mainly old style buildings; and no new buildings have been built in district; even though the district is rich in stone, granite and limestone.

Current governance

Karaan is the only district that has a female DC in Mogadishu. This happened because some CBOs and local authorities lobbied for this development for gender equity reasons. The district has 3 vice DCs (1 is for social affairs, 1 is for security, and 1 is for political affairs). The district also has 1 secretary, who prepares district meetings. In the decision-making process, the local authority is the top decision maker. The district has a tax collection system from the markets, public transport and houses. There is 1 cashier and 1 accountant, who are involved in tax collection. Twenty percent of the collected tax goes to the neighbourhood, while the remaining 80% goes to cover the social services in the district. For financial planning, the local authority organises meetings to discuss budgeting, investment and a controlling system; and final decisions are made by the general and economic committees together. The district has good security since the time of the TNG-Arta of Abdikasim. During that time, the local authority of the district organized a police force that was getting their incentives from the business group.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Security	Poor proper garbage collection	Indian ocean is very close	Heavy rains (this will endanger many IDPs)
Dumpsites	Lack of rehabilitation of the slaughter house	Many taxes are received from trucks loading limestone, stones and granite	Many cactus trees are grown in the district
Skilful people	Lack of formal schools	MCH building	Water points are many
Gender balance	Poor health facilities	Slaughter house building	Poor hygiene for the slaughter house
Livestock selling market	Poor roads	Many warehouses are available	No garbage collection will cause diarrhoea and cholera
Slaughter house	Lack of market facilities	Hospital –Keysaney is the largest hospital in the South & central Somalia	
Stone quarry	Inadequate water pipelines		
Limestone quarry	Inadequate electricity		
Granite quarry	Unemployment		
	Much dust rises during Jilal season		

The district has 70 vigilante militia which watch the security situation of the district; now with the help of TFG militia and local leaders. The local community pays a small incentive for the vigilante force. Transparency in the district is almost okay. This is the only district that has a functioning tax collection system to cover district expenses. In regard to decision-making processes, decisions are reached by consensus by all local authority members and sub-district leaders.

Key priority actions

During the meeting of the district stakeholders, they raised five priority actions which would improve the living conditions of the district people.

- Solid waste management
- Rehabilitation of the slaughterhouse
- Rehabilitation of schools
- Promotion of the health facilities
- Rehabilitation of roads

Power relationship map of solid waste management

Positive (+)

- Local authority
- Local community
- Drivers
- Intellectuals
- Youth groups
- Business peoples
- Local authority
- Ministry of Health
- INGOs
- Municipality

Negative (-)

- Private pharmacies
- Private clinics
- Restaurant owners
- Barbershops
- Khaat* dealers
- Private hospitals
- Factories
- Meat sellers
- Slaughterhouses

Stakeholders Map of the solid waste management

(Collecting 95% of garbage from the district for the coming 6 years)

- Youth groups
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders
- Local authority
- Business people
- Casual labourers
- Media and journalists
- LNGOs
- INGOs
- Drivers
- Markets
- IDPs

- Women's groups
- Elders

Power Relationship Map of the rehabilitation slaughter house

Positive (+)

- Local NGOs
- Intellectuals
- Traditional elders
- Religious leaders
- Women groups
- Local authority
- Business people
- slaughters
- Sanitarians
- Meat vendors
- Livestock herder
- Veterinaries

Negative (-)

- Livestock brokers
- Private meat markets
- Butchers who sell unhygienic meat
- Illegal slaughterhouses
- Illegal markets

Stakeholders map of Karaan slaughterhouse

(90% of the community should get access to a rehabilitated slaughterhouse in the coming 6 months)

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Business groups
- Traditional elders
- Religious groups
- Truck owners
- Tea and food sellers (during rehabilitation)
- Doctors
- Nurses
- Donkey carts

Solid waste management action plan

During the stakeholder's meeting, they commented on many useful issues in relation to garbage cleaning after the ILO programme stopped. Women's groups suggested cleaning the garbage by providing some incentives at the worksites. The business group said that they would contribute baskets and water. The local authority recommended that the garbage cleaning was a key priority issue that they wanted to resolve in the following 6 months. The agreement was for a need for labour, tools and trucks for loading the collected garbage. Finally, they agreed to mobilise on how to collect the garbage on a voluntary basis.

Stakeholders map of solid waste management action plan

(To remove solid waste from 85% of the district in the coming 6 months)

- Women groups
- Markets vendors
- Intellectuals
- Artist groups
- Business groups
- Truck owners
- Community elders
- Health professionals
- School managers
- Hotel owners
- Garbage collection points
- Dumpsite owners
- Drivers

Force field analysis for solid waste management

Driving forces

Restaurants owners
Barbershops
Pharmacies
Livestock keepers
Truck owners
Vendors
Private clinics
Private Hospitals

restraining forces

Local authority
Women's groups
Religious leaders
Media and journalists
Special groups for garbage-in-action
Sanitarians
Health officers

Strategic development

The stakeholders meeting discussed some crucial points on how to organise without international partners and sustain the process in the long term. There was a need for focussing on mobilising tools, and to emphasise the awareness of the different committees, in order to move forward. The second strategy would be to form committees for collecting and clearing the garbage. The committees would involve women's groups, youth groups, health professionals, business groups and the local authority. There would also be a supervising committee that controlled the smooth running of work and it would work 3 days every week.

The proposed groups who will responsible the garbage hauling programme

- The local authority
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- Religious leaders
- Professionals
- Health officers

The resources available in the district

- Labour
- Baskets
- Empty sacks
- Community contributions

The above mentioned group would be responsible for the district garbage haulage management; with the help of the police force. Also, there would be vast awareness-raising campaign on garbage problems directed to the community in general.

Waberi District

Waberi is the one of the oldest of the 16 districts of Mogadishu, and was established around 1947. The city has famous places, like the Hawo Tako Monument, the Somali Youth League Monument, and the only 2 big bridge passes in the city. The bridges are named Bundo Kowad and Bundo Labad. The district is geographically situated in the eastern part of Mogadishu and has boundaries with the following districts: Hamar-jajab (situated in an easterly direction), Hamar-weyne (northeastly direction), Wadajir (southwestly direction), Hawl-wadag (northerly direction) and Hodan and Wardhigley (northwestly direction).

The population of Waberi was estimated at 80,000 people before the civil war; but currently, the population is estimated at 60, 000 people. The total area of district is about 3 kilometres in length and 2 kilometres wide. The district has 4 sub-districts:

- Hantiwadaag
- Horseed
- 1st May (Kowda Maajo)
- 12th October

Currently there are no local or international NGOs in the district. For that reason, the district has few activities being carried out for the past 16 years of civil war; except SAACID, ILO, WHO and UNICEF. The district has organised public institutions, such as women's groups, traditional groups, youth groups, sports teams, and artist's groups. For service delivery, the district has 10 water points (5 water kiosks and 5 main wells) that are normally used by the district's population, like: Omar Alasow, Moblen, Hiis Ali, New Waberi and Shariifada; and 5 wells, which supply pipes to the district, and named as follows: Mohamud Raage, Buulo, Buundo, Sarguduuda and UNICEF.

A total of 7 electricity companies are available, including: Qobmoos, Elman, Ibraahim Muuse, Baadare, Ibnu Abaas, Hasan Olio and Haynuf. In sanitation, SAACID has implemented a garbage-cleaning activity for the 6 months, and the people showed enthusiastic support for that initiative. The main market of the district is called Ali Bolay, and is ready for selling to the small vendors, after it was cleaned of accumulated garbage over the past 16 years. There are 2 MCHs for mothers and children, but they are not functioning. The district has no hospitals; the people are using private pharmacies for medication. The district has primary and secondary schools. Some of them were constructed by Siad Barre's regime, such as: 20th December Primary School, 21st October Primary School, Waberi Primary and Secondary School, Raghe Ugas Primary School and Mohamoud Mire Primary School. Some schools were established during the civil war and as follows: Abu Hanifa Primary and Secondary School, Al-Mathal Primary and Secondary School, and Al-Faruq Primary and Secondary School. The district has famous roads that cross within the district to other districts, such as: Via Liberia, Via Tanzania, Via Uganda, Via Mosko and Via Maka Al-mukarama (this was built 1960 and it is one of the oldest streets in the city). There are 4 private telecommunications companies, which provide telephone service, DHL post express, email services and faxes. The companies are: Hormuud, Telocom, Somaphone and Nation-Link. Besides, WABTEL Company is also available and has 3 branches: Kabretto, Raghe and Dabka. There are 4 markets: Ansaloti Market, Ali Bolay Market, Beerta Market and Sargaduda Market (though only Beerta and Sargududa are working since civil war in 1991). Economically, the district mainly depends on money remittances from the Diaspora. Many people in the district are IDPs, and some are poor whom travel outside the district to beg and

for day labour. Land management is totally destroyed, and many illegal plots have been constructed inside the district. The average land measurement is 12 x 12 meters; and all the houses of the district are constructed in a similar manner.

The district has 3,600 homes; and 20% are still destroyed from the civil war. Some public buildings are occupied by IDPs. The district has 4 famous hotels in the city of Mogadishu: Horiyo Hotel, Nasahablood Hotel, Trepiano Hotel, and Shamsodin Hotel. There are more than 13 mosques: SYL, Isbahaysiga, Osman Ahmed Roble, Hagi Awow, Abu Musa Al-ascariya, Al-Iman, Abdirahman Bin Of, Al-Miftah, Sheikh Oyaye, Ali Bolay, Al-Rahma, Muse Boqor and Rowda.

SWOT analysis of the district

Strengths

- Security
- Airport
- Big roads
- Hotels
- Telecommunications
- Two bridges are passing through
- Traditional folklore dancing
- Quizzes between districts (the district won many debates on general knowledge)

Weaknesses

- Polluted water points
- Health facilities
- Education
- Markets
- Electricity

Opportunities

- International airport
- Big markets
- University and schools buildings
- MCH buildings
- Bridges

Threats

- Water settled some points and might come water born diseases
- No proper dumpsites in the district
- Street children are many
- If cholera outbreak there is no CTC (Cholera Treatment Centre)

Current governance

The district has a 21-member council, who are elected by the district stakeholders once a year. The duties of members include direct the responsibility of all administrative duties at district level. They also decide the overall process of the district like: approving new tasks, allocating daily working routines, and resolving problems. Accountability of the district is poor, due to lack of central government carrying out the important obligations. Meetings take place twice a month. The meeting is participated by all members of the council, local authorities, sub-district leaders and some of the public sector. Transparency is very outstanding, because all issues are discussed in the meetings; and implemented urgently as required. The district has a functioning police station since 1990, but it has limited power. The district stakeholders mobilised 'civic forces', who work with police, patrolling the entire the district during the night and day.

Priority key actions

- Polluted water
- Health facilities
- Education
- Markets
- Electricity

Power relationship map of polluted water

- Religious +
- Businessmen +
- Women's groups +
- Youth groups +
- Local authority +
- INGOs +
- LNGOs +
- IDPs + -
- Neighbouring homes at the water points -
- Truck owners +
- Drivers +

Stakeholders map of polluted water points

(The district should get 90% of health and hygiene completed in the coming 6 months)

- Local authority
- Religious groups
- Youth groups
- Women's groups
- LNGOs
- IDPs
- Intellectuals
- INGOs
- Business people
- Trucks owners

- Shovel/bulldozer owners
- Nurses
- Doctors
- Pharmacies

Stakeholders map of health facilities

(The community should get health facilities 95% completed in the coming 6 years)

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Traditional elders
- Women's groups
- Religious groups
- Local authority
- Sports groups
- LNGOs
- IDPs
- INGOs

Power relationship map for health facilities

- Pharmacies -
- Religious groups +
- IDPs +
- Nurses + -
- Local authority +
- Intellectuals +
- Doctors +
- Health centres –
- Private hospitals -

Solid waste management action plan

During the district profiling process, most of the stakeholders recommended that they would handle the programme after ILO completed its programme. One of the stakeholders said that “as we are part of the community, we have to do our daily sanitation jobs and not to wait for other people”. The local authority suggested making volunteer members, who do this job after the ILO/SAACID programme was finished. Some of the stakeholders in the meeting were against doing sanitation without any incentive. Finally it was agreed to organise a cleaning campaign under a volunteer programme.

Stakeholders Map of Solid Waste Management action plan

(90% of the community needs to remove solid waste for the coming 6 months)

- Women's groups
- Religious scholars
- Skilled people
- Traditional elders

- Businessmen
- Media and journalists
- IDPs
- INGOs
- LNGOs
- Local authority
- Truck owners
- Dumpsite owners
- Porters
- Equipment warehouses
- Nurses

Force field analysis of solid waste management

Driving forces

- Private hospitals
- Small vendors
- Meat sellers
- IDPs
- Health centres
- Restaurant owners
- District dwellers
- Barbershops
- Factories

restraining forces

- Local authority
- Women's groups
- Traditional elders
- Youth groups
- Business group
- District committees
- Civic forces

Strategy implementation for the garbage collection

- To get volunteer labourers to work the garbage
- To get empty land which can be used to burn or bury solid waste
- To get barrels to keep the solid waste
- To get religious people to give awareness to the district people
- To organise know-how people for the awareness-raising programme
- To raise the awareness of women's groups in garbage collection

Proposed organisations for the action planning process of solid waste management

The stakeholders of the district suggested to work as a team during implementation. Women's groups, business people and youth groups would be the core people in the garbage collection. The partners for the activities would be UN-HABITAT, ILO and SAACID.

Resources available in the community

The people of district would like to contribute the following items:

- Baskets
- Forks
- Mat sweeper
- Sacks
- Logistics
- Security
- Labourers