

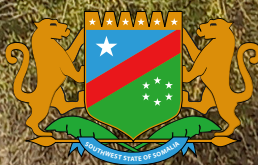
BAIDOA

URBAN PROFILE

Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for
Urban Planning Consultations and
Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises



NOVEMBER 2017



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Cover:
IDP settlements near Baidoa Airport © Lisette Albrechtsen.

Baidoa Urban Profile
Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises - November 2017

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
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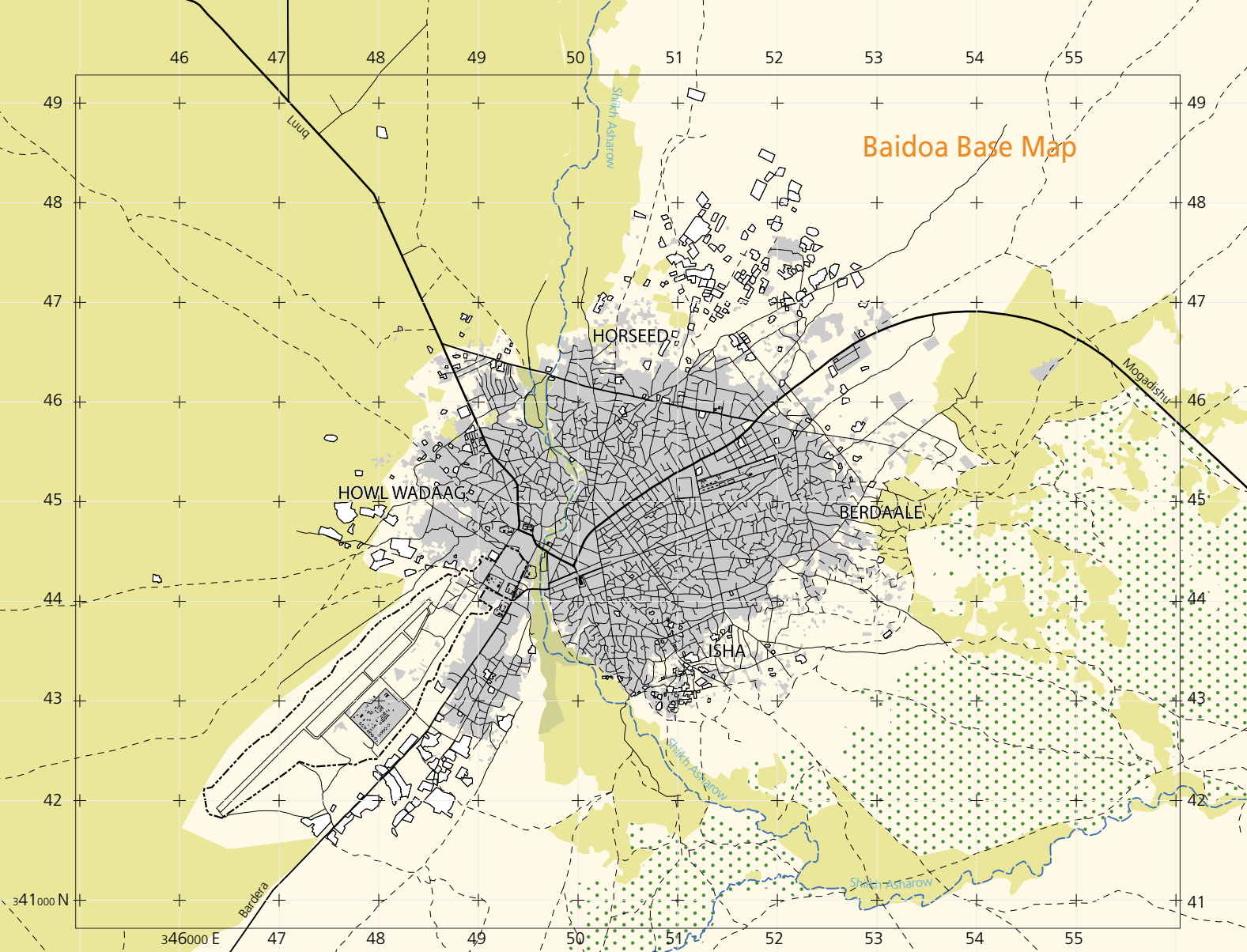


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Baidoa Base Map

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Mainly Agriculture Usage
(farmland, animal holding ground) | | Built-up Area | | Trunk Road | |
| Mainly Open Area | | IDP Settlement | | Primary Road | |
| Wadi (riverbed) | | Building | | Secondary Road | |
| Mainly covered by Shrubs | | UNSOs Compound | | Access Road | |
| | | | | Track | |

500 0 500 1.000 1.500 2000 m



scale 1:60.000

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter

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1. INTRODUCTION



The purpose of the working paper is to prepare a rapid urban planning exercise for elaborating on solutions for long term urban development and current displacement crisis.

Reference is being made to other studies and data updates undertaken by UN agencies and other international stakeholders, for example REACH Initiative, which capture in detail the situation of IDPs and returnees in Baidoa.

This working paper summarizes major aspects of an urban analysis (profile) from the spatial prospective. That includes considerations of the development potentials and constraints with a time horizon of five to ten years.

Taking into consideration that developments in Baidoa can change quite quickly and depend on the overall economic, social and environmental trends in Somalia, the paper tries to capture the main settlement topics and link them to the demands of the various communities living in town (including returnees, IDPs and host community).

Based on the recent Community Consultations in Baidoa's urban villages, and reflecting on local, state and national strategy papers and plans (National Development Plan) the paper outlines proposals to combine planned city extensions and transformations with the integration and upgrading of the many IPD settlements in a way that all residents benefit from the improved living conditions, better access to urban services and job opportunities.

It is hoped that this working paper contributes to the necessary public discussion on Baidoa's future development and facilitates decision making by state and local authorities, including the new Baidoa District Council, in the interest of all. The steps and the concept for city consultations are explained in the final chapter.

This process is supported and funded under the Midnimo Programme jointly implemented by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nation Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

The Midnimo (Unity) Project's has been developed to support the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland and South West States. It stems from a newly established UN Peacebuilding Programme and aligns itself with broader peacebuilding and stabilization objectives championed by the Ministry of Internal and Federal Affairs and Regional Authorities in Jubaland and South West States.

The project is anchored on the following government frameworks:

- Wadajir Framework
- National Development Plan Somalia 2017-2019
- Peace Building Priority Plan
- South West State Drought Response Plan
- SWS Strategic Plan
- Durable Solutions Initiative

This programme is intended to enhance local leadership capacities to facilitate the sustainable return, recovery, social integration and peaceful co-existence of displacement affected, returnees, other migrant groups and host communities.

It looks at solutions to enable some of the displaced people to return back to their villages, but also takes into account the creation of new homes in a safer environment with new opportunities to return to a normal life with jobs, education for the kids and health facilities for all.

In doing so, the project contributes in a new way to accompany the ever increasing number of IDP the rapid growing cities of Somalia with a view to also serve the hosting communities.



Hadafka uu buugani laga leeyahay ayaa ah in ladiyaariyo qorshe magaalo oo deg deg ah si loo helo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka mudada fog ee kobca baldka iyo midka dhow ee ah mushaakiika haatan kataagan barakaca.

Waxaa tixraac lagu sameeyey daraasaad iyo macluumaadyo ay horey u qabteen Hay'adaha qaramada midoobey, gaar kale oo arintani khuseyso tusaale ahaan sida hindisaha "REACH" oo ka haya faafaahin xaalada kuwa gudaha dalka kusoo barakacay iyo kuwa kusoo laabtey Magaalda Baydhabo.

Hagistan shaqo ayaa soo koobeysa astaamaha ugu muhiimsan ee falangeynta (sooyaalka) magaalada iyo muuqaalka uu ahaan karo. Waxaana kamid ah in ladar dargeliyo ifafaalooyinka koriimo ee iyo culeysyada jira rajada danbe ee waqtiga shan ilaa tobansano.

Iyadoo ahmiyad gaar ah lasiinaayo kobca magaalo ee Baydhabo uu si dhakhsha leh isu badalaayo iyadoona lagama maarmaan utahay isbadalka guud ee dhaqaale, bulsho, iyo deegaan ee kajira Soomaaliya, nugulkan ayaa wata qaybaha ugu ahmiyada leh ee deegaanada oo weliba kusii xiraya baahiyaha bulshooyinka kala duwan eek u dhaqan magaalada oo ay kamid yihiin, kuwa kasoo laabtey dibada, barakacyaasha, iyo kuwii horey usii daganaa.

Iyadoo laga tusaale qaadanaayo wadatashiyadii xeer bulsho ee dhawaantan lagu qabtay xaafadaha magaalada baydhabo, oo laguna iftiimiyey qorshayaasha habraacyada xeer deegaan, maamul gobaleed, iyo heer qaranba (Qorshaha Horumarinta ee heer Qaran) warqadan ayaa waxaa kujira qorshayaal ladoonaayo in lagu fidiyo cabdirka magaalada waxna looga badalo bilicdeeda iyadoo dib la iskugu keenaayo lana hagaajinaayo goobaha ay barakacyaasha ay deganyihiin si dhamaan dadka kudhaqan ay uga faa'iideystaan xaalada nolaleed ee soo hagaagta, wadooyin fiican oo ay ku gaari karaan adeegyada asaasiga u ah nolasha biniaadamka, iyo fursadaha shaqo ee yimaada.

Waaxaa lafilayaa in habraacan shaqo kusoo krodhin doono waxyaabo lagama maarmaan u noqoqon kara iney dadweynuhu kawada hadlaan kobca mustaqbalka magaalada Baydhabo iyadoo ay u sahleyso go'aan qaadashada mas'uuliyiinta heer maamul gobaleed iyo mid deegaan oo ay kujiraan golaha deegaanka cusub ee degmada Baydhabo yeelan doonto oo dhamaan dan u ah. Talaabooyinka iyo aragtiyadii laga dhaxley wadatashiyadii heer magaalo ayaa ku cad qaybta danbe.

Hawashan/geedi socodkan shaqo ayaa waxaa si wadajir ah u hirgelinayaa Hay'ada caalamiga ah ee arimaha muhaajiriinta ee lasoo qaabiyo (IOM) iyo Hay'ada qaramada midoobey u qaabilsan barnaamijka deegaameynta bini'aadamka (UN-Habitat).

Mashruucan midnimo ayaa waxaa loo dejiyey in lagu taageero deegaanada iyo maamul gobaleedyada Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed inay gaaraan xal waara maadaama ay si wayn u saameysey barakaca iyo kusoo laabashada qaxootiga banaanka kayimaada.

Waxayna salka ku haysaa barnaamijka nabadeynta oo ay dhawaaan diyaarisay qaramada midoobey oo la waafajinaayo qudhiisa ulajeedooyinka balaaran ee xasilinta iyo nabadeynta oo ay u olaleynayaan wasaarada arimaha gudaha ee heer dhexe iyo wasaaradaha arimaha gudaha ee heer maamul gobaleedyo ee kajira Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed.

Mashruucan ayaa iskugu jira hab hab qaabeedkan ay dowladu ay u qaabeysay in laraaco

- Hab-raaca wadajir
- Qorshaha horumarinta heer qaran ee Soomaaliya 2017-2019
- Qorshaha mudnaanta nabadeynta
- Qorshaha qurmadka abaarta ee maamulka koonfur galbeed
- Qorshaha hab raaca maamulka koonfur galbeed
- Hindisaha xalka waara

Barnaamijkan ayaa waxaa looga dan leeyahay in kor loogu qaado muga iyo awooda maamulka deegaanka lana sahlo soo laabasho sii jiri doonta, kasoo kabasho, wadajirta bulsho iyo nabad kuwada noolaasha kuwa soo barakacay, kuwa kasoo laabtey wadamada deriska, wixii kaloo muhaajiriin ah iyo kawa horey usii deganaan oo looyimid.

Waxaa xal loo arkaa in awood loo siiyo gaar kamid ah kuwa gudaha dalka kusoo barakacay iney kusoo laabtaan xaafadhoodi, aydoo oo xisaabta lagu daraayo in loo sameeyo hooy meel nabdoon oo loogu abuurayo fursado hor leh si nolashooda ay usoo hagaagto ayna u helaan shagooyin, waxbarashada ilmahooda, iyo adeegyo caafimaad qof kasta gaara.

Si taa loo sameeyo, mashruuca wuxuu soo kordhin doonaa qaab cusub oo ay iskula socon karaan tirade sii dhordheysa ee barakacyaasha, koriimada deg dega ah ee magaaloyinka soomaaliya oo arkaayo in xitaa kuwa lagu soo barakacay ay mudan yihiin in wax loo qabto.

2. BAIDOA CITY INFORMATION

LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Baidoa, locally known as Baydhabo, is a strategic town in south-central Somalia and the interim capital of South West State of Somalia.

Baidoa is situated approximately 240 kilometers west of Mogadishu and southeast of the Ethiopian border, on one of the main Somalia trade corridors, connecting the seaport of Mogadishu and the productive region of the Lower Shabelle with Ethiopia and Kenya.

All roads were built over 30 years ago and have not received proper maintenance for a long period during the continuing conflict. The National Development Framework 2017-2019 contains a detailed description for the road network and the strategic intervention needed.

With a huge maintenance backlog, there is a significant need for reconstructing or resurfacing these existing paved roads. The security situation in the region, though, with large part of the territory outside the control of the federal government, makes it very hard to assess this issue properly.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The designed capital of South West State is Baraawe, located on the coast in Lower Shabelle Region, half way between Mogadishu and Kismayo. However, the South West State Administration is located ad interim in Baidoa.

As the administrative Head Quarters of the Bay Region and the interim capital of the State, Baidoa is classified as a A district. Its District Council is currently being formed. The Law No. 10 of 3rd July 2017 "Local Government Law of Southwest State of Somalia" defines its role and responsibility, in particular:

- Town planning;
- Provision, maintenance and operation of basic urban services;
- Provision and administration of public facilities and housing;
- Promotion and regulation of economic activities;
- Environmental protection and disaster prevention.

Administratively, Baidoa Town is divided into four urban villages:

<u>Berdale:</u>	East
<u>Horseed:</u>	Northwest
<u>Howl-Wadaag:</u>	Northwest
<u>Isha:</u>	Southeast

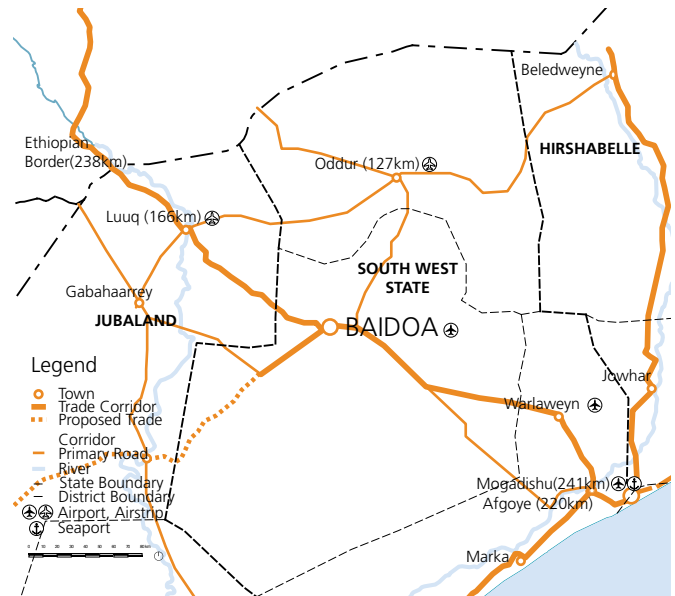
Each village elects a village Committee of maximum seven member, with a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Villages are divided in other additional six sub-villages: Darusalam, Salamey, Adaado, Wadajir, Waberi, Towfiq.

HISTORY

Baidoa is home to a number of important ancient sites. Archaeologists have found pre-historic rock art on the city's outskirts, in Buur Heybe. Baidoa's location depends mostly on the presence at the centre of the town of Isha Spring, which has been providing water for centuries to the region.

In the Middle Ages, Baidoa was part of the influential Ajuran Sultanate, that covered much of southern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia extending from Mareeg in the north, to Qelafo in the west, to Kismayo in the south.

During the Italian Colonial Administration Baidoa was the



Baidoa's Regional Context

capital of the Upper Juba Region, including also Gedo and Bakool, as well as most parts of Middle Juba. Present regions were created in the 1970s by the then ruling military regime, when Baidoa was established as Bay's capital.

After the start of the Somali Civil War in 1991, the city was subjected to violent clashes by various rival factions of the Rahanweyn Resistance Army to ensure full control.

During the turmoil of the war, the Southwestern State of Somalia was formed in 2002, with Baidoa as its main headquarters, but later dissolved in 2006.

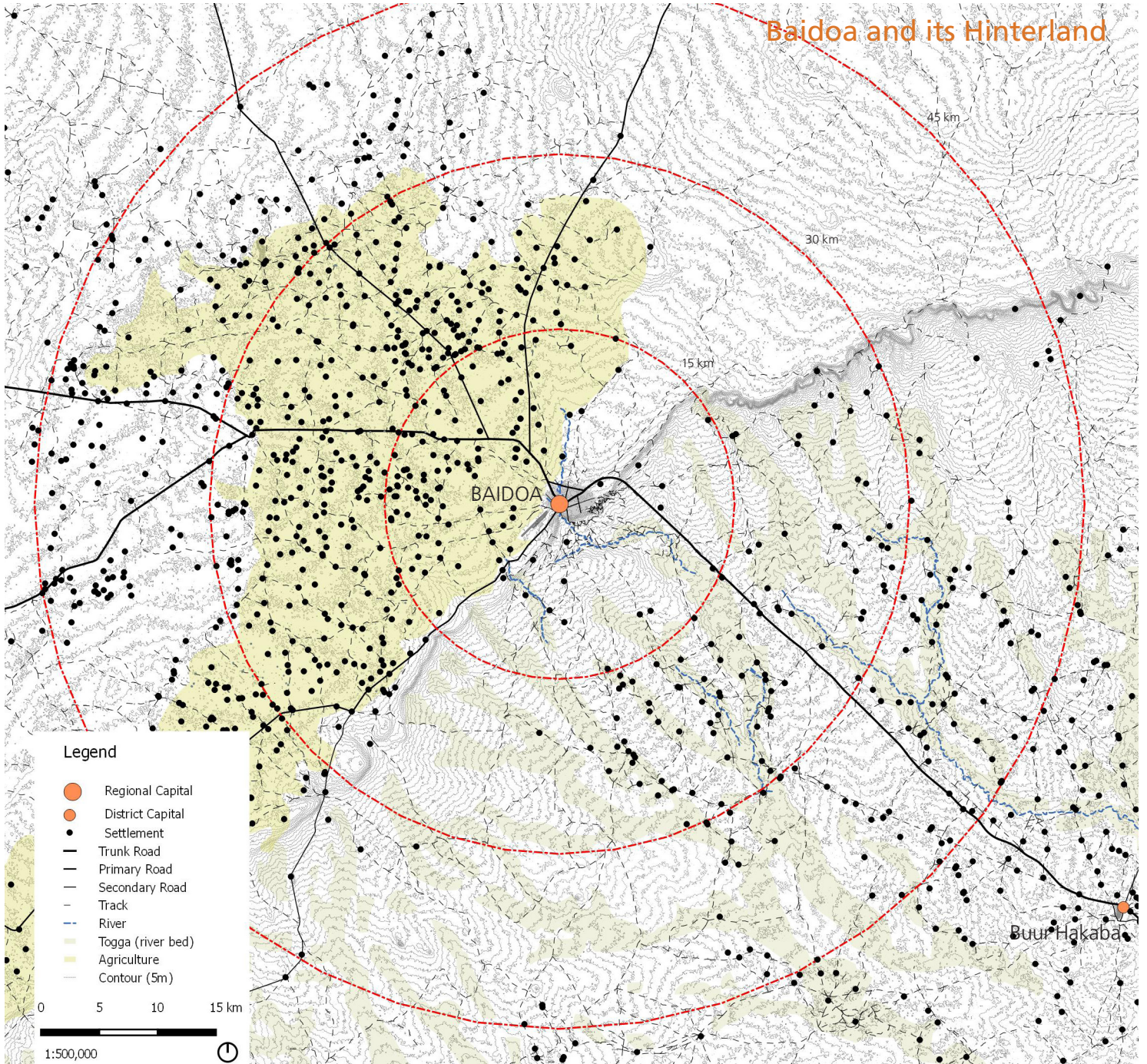
In February 2006, Baidoa became the headquarters of the Federal Transitional Government, following the capture of Mogadishu by the Islamic Courts.

In January 2009, al-Shabaab terrorist troops took control of the city after a harsh siege that lasted from July 2008. However, the government managed to regain it on the 22nd of February 2012 with the support of Ethiopia.

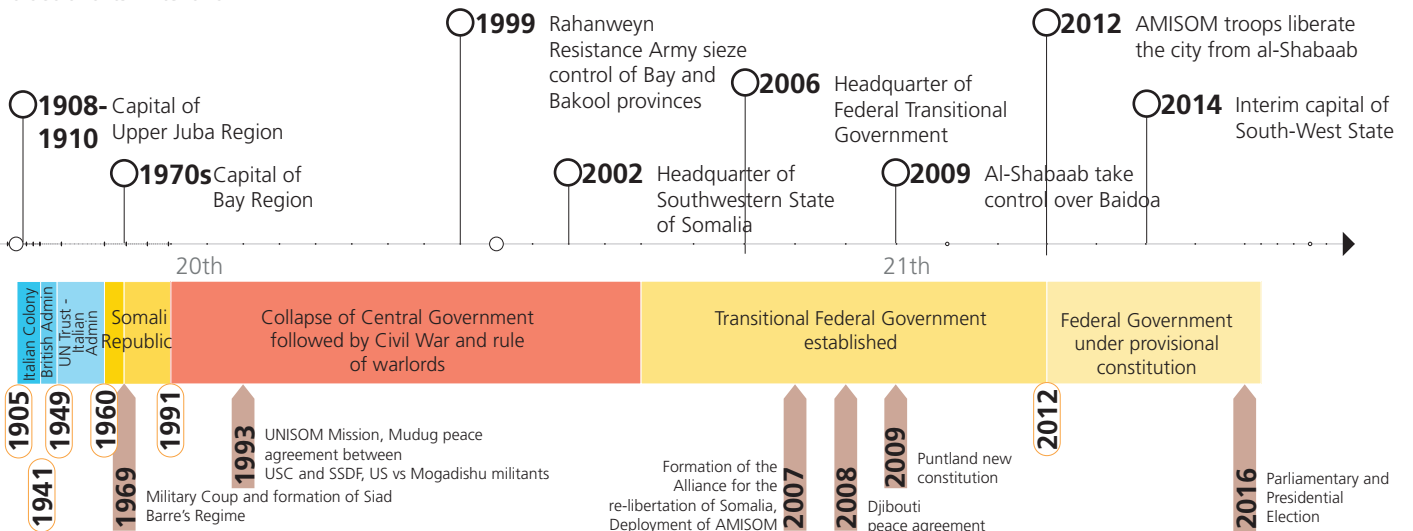
Following the establishment of the Somali Federal Government Baidoa became the interim capital of the autonomous South-West State.



Isha Spring, 1945 © IWM (K 8532)



Baidoa and its hinterland



Timeline of significant event of Baidoa between 20th and 21st Century

3. URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Baidoa is the cradle land for Maay language, which varies significantly from standard Somali. The main clans are the Digil and Mirifle clans, also known as the Rahaweyn.

There is no updated population data available for Baidoa. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) had drafted population data reports in 2005 where the population of the district of Baidoa was estimated to be 227,761 people; the urban population as 59,107 and the non-urban as 168,654¹. New estimations from 2014 do not aggregate district populations, but estimates the Bay region population to be 792,182, with an urban population of 93,046². Given the presence of at least four other urban centres in Bay, these figures appear unreliable, as they would suggest a population drop.

Currently, the drought situation, related conflicts and loss of livelihoods have led to the number of IDPs increasing drastically in the urban areas of Bay and Bakool. This is mainly attributed to the availability of aid, jobs and less conflict in urban centers.

CCCM Cluster's most recent report indicates that currently, Baidoa is home to an estimated 261 IDP sites and 43,479 households. Most of these settlements are in and around the town.³

Compared to the previous population data, this shows that the urban population has more than doubled if consideration is taken of the entire community including the host population.

POPULATION ESTIMATION OF BAY REGION - 2014

Urban Population	93,046	11.7%
Male pop.	47,971	51.6%
Female pop.	45,075	48.4%
Households:	19,527	
Household size:	4.8 (national average: 6.4)	
Rural Population	463,330	58.5%
Male pop.	235,354	50.8%
Female pop.	227,976	49.2%
Households:	88,847	
Household size:	5.2 (national average: 5.8)	
Nomadic Population	195,986	24.7%
Male pop.	99,072	50.6%
Female pop.	96,914	49.4%
Households:	28,792	
Household size:	6.8 (national average: 6.5)	
IDP:	39,820	5%
Male pop.	19,785	49.7%
Female pop.	20,035	50.3%
Households:	5,400	
Household size:	7.4 (national average: 3.7)	
Total:	792,182	
2005 estimate:	620,562	
2014 estimate:	792,182	
Absolute growth:	171,620	
Growth 2005-2014:	28%	
Annual average growth 2005-2014:	2.7%	

1. UNFPA, draft Somalia population report 2005
 2. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey 2014
 3. CCCM Cluster, Verified IDP Sites in Baidoa - October Update

URBAN GROWTH

Baidoa was never subject to planning, and the only areas formally developed were along the main axes, where the majority of the public buildings were located.

In the absence of a stable central authority and an overarching urban development planning system, the built environment has been shaped by vernacular and informal forces. The area surrounding the town has been occupied by dispersed constructions that have slowly consolidated and densified. In the last fifteen years the growth has not followed any particular direction but instead has steadily sprawled around the town. The resulting pattern is characterized by a low-density development without a clear hierarchy nor a regular street pattern, with poor access.

This growth mode is also creating issues such as urban fragmentation, illegal occupation, land disputes and lack of basic services and infrastructure.

Security greatly impacts the way the city evolves. The interim government is located within the area directly controlled by AMISOM, and most of the main facilities, such as Bay Regional Hospital, the police headquarter and many schools, are concentrated in close proximity to the compound. This leads to overstretching the capacity of many services, while leaving large areas underserved.

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON URBAN GROWTH

Baidoa is one of the centres most impacted by migration dynamics. With the huge influx of IDPs and returnees, displacement has been one of the main drivers of the urban expansion that has occurred in the last few years.

Notably, not only the built-up area is grown, but given the compact nature of the IDP settlements, the overall density of city has substantially increased.

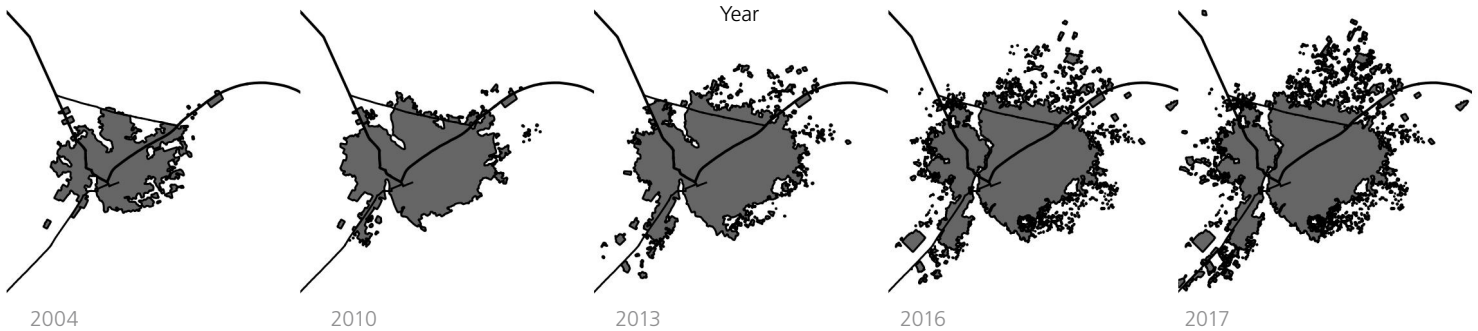
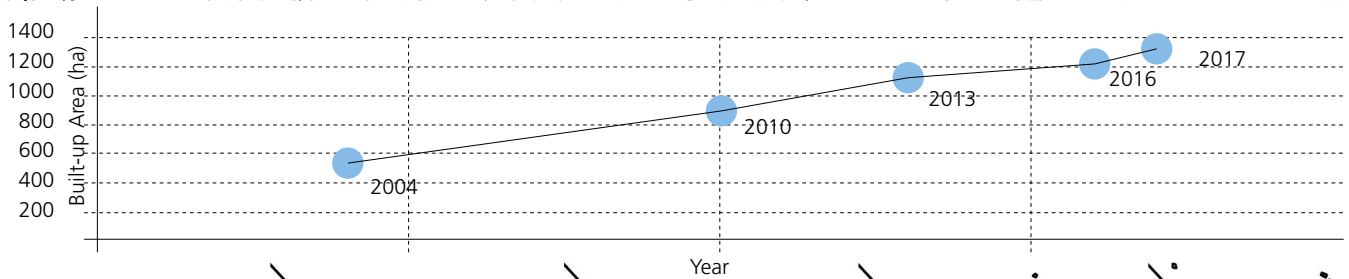
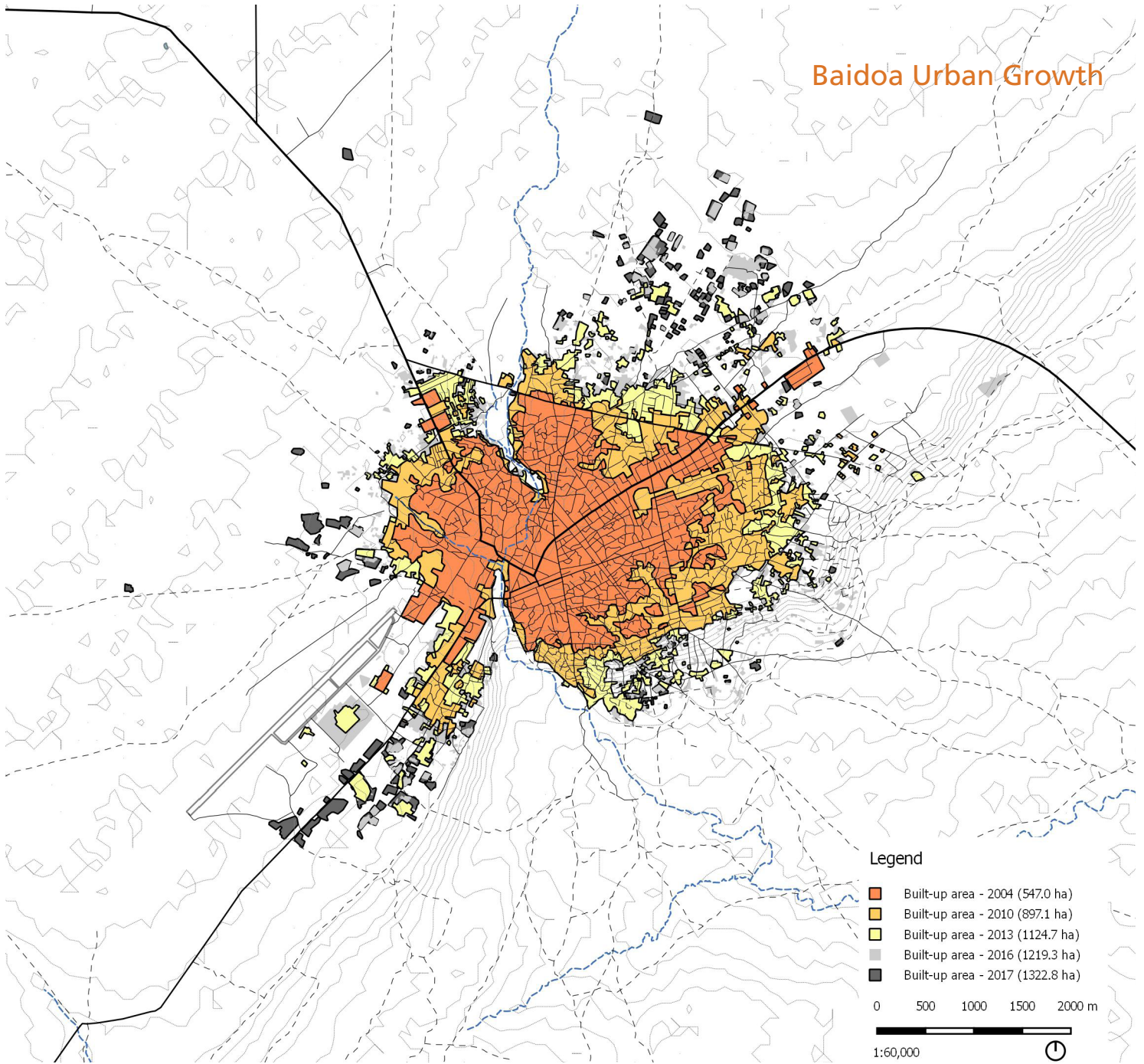
Camps are spread across the city, within vacant land in the consolidated city and in its outskirts. However, they tend to be concentrated in two major locations.

On the West, settlements are placed both north and south of the airport, but mainly along the road to Bardera (Howlwadaag Village). These sites pose issues of security, as IPDs are at too short distance from the AMISOM compound, and will most certainly be relocated. Development in this area also encroaches on the space required by the airport and hampers its expansion possibilities. However, the location allows easy access to the main public facilities and to the central business centre.

North of the city (Horseed Village) settlements occupy a large area of subserviced land. Road access is insufficient and so is the accessibility to basic services and social facilities. Long walking-distances, the makeshift nature of most shelters, insufficient lighting and ease of entry for armed men may also expose vulnerable groups to gender-based violence.

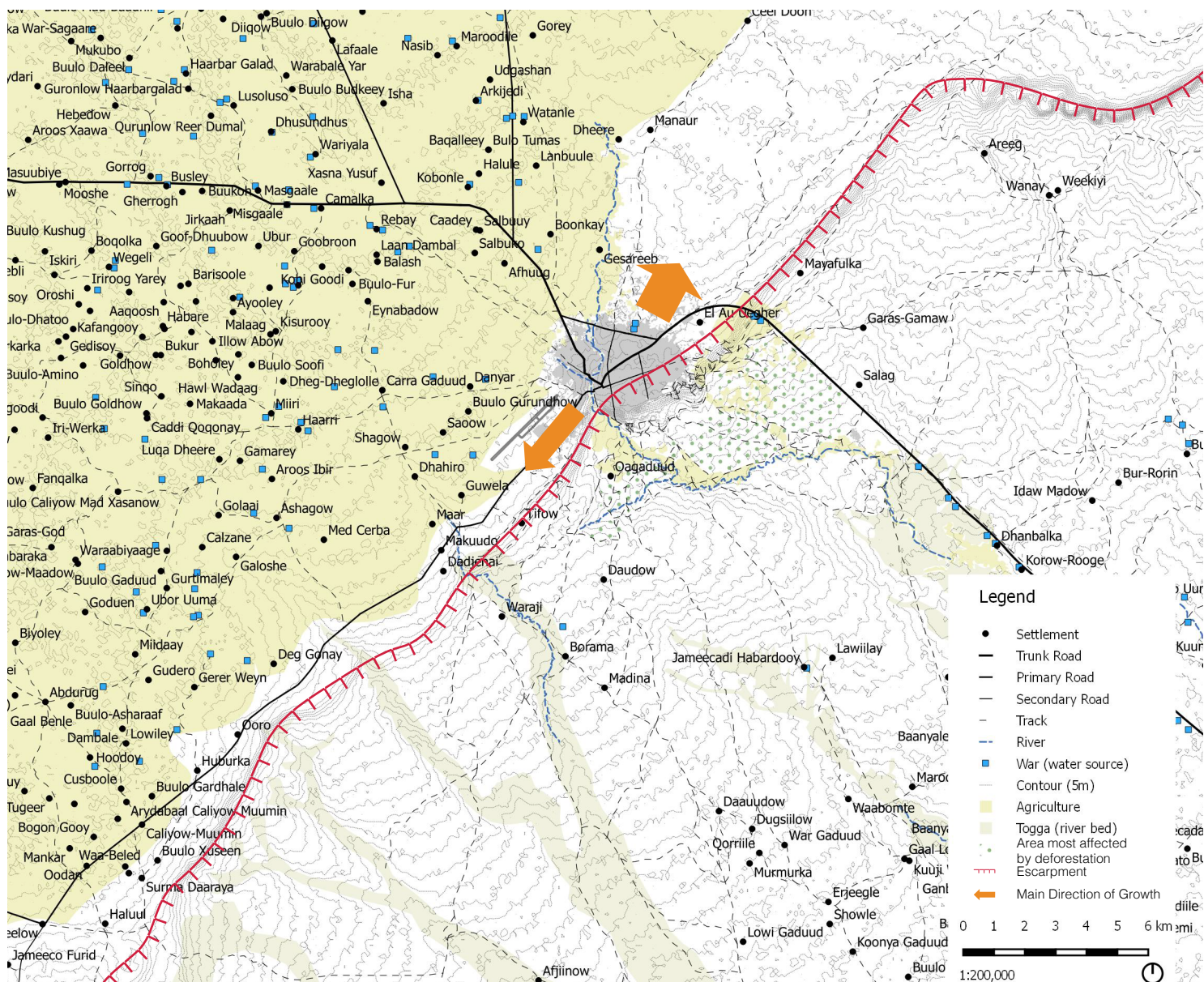
Most IDPs live in settlements which are on private and public land. Therefore, many face a constant threat of eviction from either private landowners or the government.

Baidoa Urban Growth



Baidoa Urban Growth in the last thirteen years. No reliable population data are available, but given the compactness of IDP settlements and the fact that they are often located within the city in vacant land it is possible to affirm that the overall density of city has substantially increased.

4. LAND USE PATTERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



The town is located at an altitude is approximately 390 – 490m above sea level on the edge of the Shebelle River Basin to the east and the Juba River Basin to the west. Baidoa itself drains into the Shebelle River Basin, while the western hinterland belongs to the Juba River basin.

The weather is hot and calm between the monsoons (April and September). Somalia experiences 2 rainy seasons; the main - Gu - in Spring (April to June) and the second - Deyr - in Autumn (October to December).

Its landform is clearly distinguished between the alluvial plain in the west, and the floodplain in the east, which is mainly semi-arid, with shrub and little vegetation. This also corresponds to two different land use systems. On the east, agropastoralism (semi-sedentary grazing) is concentrated along the riparian areas of the seasonal rivers, while the remaining shrub land is used for animal breeding. In the west agricultural uses prevail. The whole territory, though, suffers from limited soil conservation activities, lack of irrigation schemes and tillage capacity.

Although Baidoa is one of the largest cities in Somalia, Bay Region has the lowest urbanization rate in the country, where 58.5% population living in rural areas, 24.7% are nomads and only 11.7% are the urban population⁴. However, the hinterland is among the ones with the highest density of settlements in Somalia. Their distribution follows the described morphological feature of the site, where an escarpment running North-East to South-West separates two relatively level areas of differing elevations. Settlements uniformly spread in the agricultural area west of town, and concentrate alongside the toggas (river beds) on the east.

Deforestation caused by charcoal burning, fencing and vegetation clearing by overgrazing are very common, and can easily cause soil erosion. As a result, exposed and loosened soils can be washed downstream, resulting in gully formation and badlands. These circumstances become even more worrisome inside Baidoa, where riparian areas are being progressively built up.

4. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey 2014

5. URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



Charcoal briquette production



Central commercial street in Baidoa



LIVELIHOOD AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Generally, the key driving factors of Baidoa's economy include high level of crop and livestock production, the presence of the Transitional Federal Government, financial contributions from international organisations, including the UN and other NGOs, and remittances from the diaspora.

Situated in Bay's Agro-pastoral High Potential Livelihood Zone, Baidoa is an essential part of the Sorghum Belt, often referred to as Somalia's 'breadbasket'. It serves as an agricultural and livestock trade center with strong economic links to neighbouring rural and urban centres (Mogadishu, Merka, Qoryoley, Bardera and Beled Hawa). It also conducts trade activities with the Ethiopian cities of Dolow and Qalaafe, and the Kenyan town of Garissa.

However, market activity in Baidoa tends to correlate strongly with seasonality as rainfall levels, crop production and livestock conditions/availability are significant determinants to Baidoa's economy.

Recently the combined effects of drought and on-going crisis in Bay and surrounding areas have had a harmful impact on economic stability and livelihoods, leading to a chronic humanitarian situation and major displacements of population. An approximated 7,000 households have moved to Baidoa since 2017, resulting in loss of assets and sources of livelihood including livestock and land.⁵

Traders in Baidoa market have strong trade links with Mogadishu's main market, Bakaara, as most imported commodities originate from there.

Due to the significantly deteriorated security situation in Southern Somalia supply for imported commodities have shifted from Mogadishu to other harbours in Somalia, disrupting traditional normal trade routes, and thus impacting the trade corridor passing though Baidoa. High toll fees along trade routes, imposed by both Federal Government and al-Shabaab, and looting of property during transport have favored largest traders and businessmen and might contribute to the development of monopolies and cartels, influencing market prices.

Previous studies indicated many different markets in Baidoa, especially in the central districts.⁶ REACH's assessment in April 2017 localize only five food markets and one non-food market, all within the city periphery and the IDP settlements.⁷ Further analyses are necessary to identify current commercial areas and assess the need for a coordinated and spatially even development.

In view of the sudden urban expansion that has occurred in the last months, it will be important to protect and enable access to affordable operating markets for producers, consumers and traders.

Detailed studies are necessary to elaborate the spatial potential of economic zones along the main roads, in order to increase and distribute both access to goods and services and opportunities for employment and income-generation activities.

Firewood and charcoal are still important sources of energy used in Baidoa and constitute an important economic sector that employs a big number of people in collection, production and delivery.

5. UNHCR, PRMN - Location and populations of IDP sites in Baidoa as of 28 April 2017
 6. FSNAU, Livelihood Baseline Analysis Baidoa-Urban 2009
 7. REACH, Baidoa Town IDP Settlements Profile April 2017

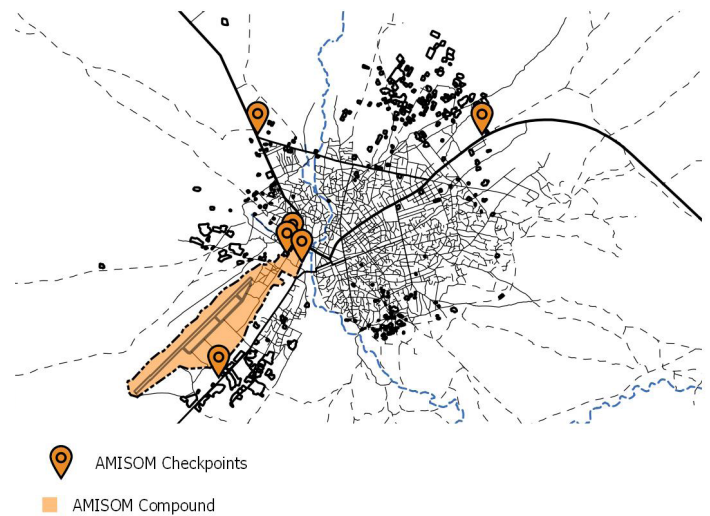
6. BASIC URBAN SERVICES

SECURITY

From 2012 the local security of Baidoa urban area is under the control of Somalia's Federal Government and the South West State Administration. Following the capture of the Baidoa town by the Ethiopian and Somali forces from al-Shabaab in 2012, the security of the town has been guaranteed by AMISOM and SNA forces assisted by Somali police, National Intelligence Security Agency (NISA), and neighborhood watch (madani) with different capacities and mandates.

Security of Baidoa has significantly improved from monthly bombings to scattered terror attacks, and the increase in stability has fuelled local investments, remittance inflows and enhanced donor support. However the situation is still precarious, and the control of the city by security forces is confined to a perimeter of around 5 km around the city, with many clashes happening outside the boundaries against al-Shabaab forces.

The districts on the west of the town, Qansax Dheere and Diinsoor, are firmly under the control of al Shabaab, which on one hand isolates them, with few goods going in and out, on the other imposes heavy taxation on the population, aggravating the effects of drought and leading to significant displacement.⁸



WATER AND SANITATION

The Isha spring has traditionally been the main water source for Baidoa, located at centre of the town near the small bridge locally known as Bundadha. The spring used to have plenty of water flowing into the local channel and was the only permanent source with safe drinking water for the entire town and its suburban population.

The impact of the conflict, the economic growth that came after the security improvement, and the rapid increase in population have had a great impact on the environment of the city. The Isha springs have been heavily polluted with dumping of solid waste, household waste water and liquid waste from workshops and other economic activities.

Furthermore, lack of watershed protection during the civil war period led to massive deforestation and impoundments which have resulted in reduced spring output since the recharge capacity is low compared to supply.

Before 2005 water distribution was very limited, largely relying on private trucks, donkey cart and public kiosks, while water pipelines were only present along two of the main axes of the city, serving mostly higher income groups. There were also 500-600 shallow wells reported, mostly unprotected and untreated.

UNICEF undertook a series of interventions between 2005 and 2009, including drilling and equipping of 5 boreholes, building of water tanks, installation of a 24 km long pipeline network, rehabilitation of more than 100 shallow wells, and application of a chlorination system.

However, the recent drought has made the water supply precarious, and with increasing numbers of people moving into town the situation is worsening. Uncontrolled and informal exploitation of the aquifer threatens sustainability, safety and access to water supplies in the city.



Current condition of the Isha Spring

8. UNHCR, Protection and return monitoring network (PRMN) flash report drought update 1/2017

IDP settlements rely almost entirely on emergency supplies, that are unsustainable in the long term. Currently, the larger part of the water supply is provided by large underground wells situated 5km out of the town, managed by the private company Warjinay Water Company.

UNSOS might start a drilling programme for 29 new boreholes in Baidoa and Beletweyne in the next months. Further studies are needed on ground water resources, especially in the northern part of the city.

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

The road between Baidoa and Mogadishu is the main connection from the city to other neighbouring towns.

The most frequently used public vehicles in the central part of Baidoa are 3-wheeled auto rickshaws, with estimated 700 units operating within the urban area. Auto rickshaws represent a lower cost alternative to taxis and minibuses especially for short commutes, typically charging half the price for the same distance, with flexible rates. Due to their affordability, ability to negotiate lanes and low fuel consumption, the three-wheeled vehicles are often an appealing investment opportunity for small-scale entrepreneurs.

Baidoa International Airport offers international and local connections. While international flights are mainly operated by international humanitarian organisations, private airlines such as Daruuro Airlines and Transom Airlines provide local air transport within the country. The airport has fuel services, a terminal building, storage container, on-site warehouse, and radio towers.

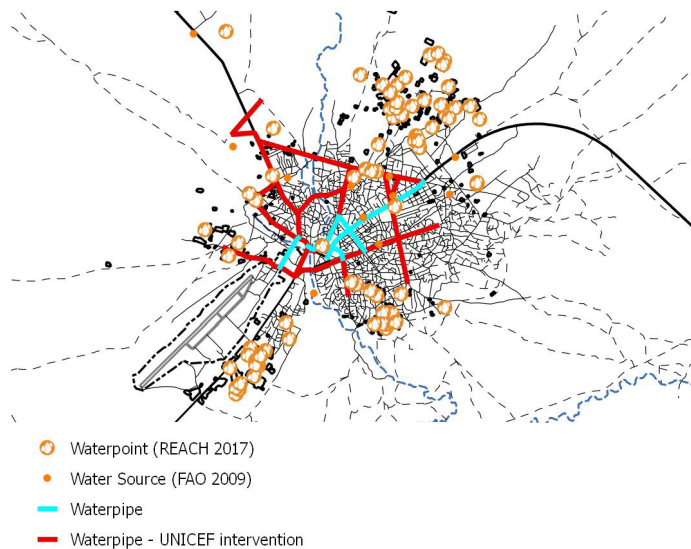
POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Baidoa has reliable electricity provided 24 hours a day by Baidoa Electric Company.

A modern telephone system is operative, with most urban residents enjoying mobile or landline access.

The town is fully covered by 4G portable internet from multiple internet service providers such as Hormuud, Global, Somtel and NationLink. With the growth of online service providers, a number of internet cafés and internet services have also sprung up throughout the city. Recently a damage to the internet cable off the coast of Mogadishu has caused problems to the internet connection, yet to be resolved.

There are three local radio outlets broadcasting in Baidoa: Radio Baidoa 89.5 FM, Radio warsan 88.2FM, Radio Koonfur Galbeed (SWS) 88.8 FM. Furthermore, a local television, TV Koonful Galbeed, is present. Al-Shabaab is able to broadcast in the region via Radio Andalus in Buuloburde and in Baardheere.



Donkey cart outside Isha Spring



Auto rick ws in the city centre

EDUCATION

The town is reported to have 48 educational facilities including primary, secondary and Quranic schools, both public and private.

Of these, 19 facilities – early childhood development centres, primary and Quranic schools - are located within an IDP settlement.

With increased stability and security in Baidoa since 2012, the number of children going to school also increased. The latest figures indicate that as of 2017 there were 14,950 students including 7,194 girls attending public and private schools. Enrolment is still extremely low, though, standing way below 50% (for IDP settlements 8%).⁹ High school fees are one of the main causes of this low attendance .

Considering the demographic composition of Baidoa, education is one of the biggest challenges to be faced, in order to access free, quality education in a safe and supportive environment.

Tertiary education in the city is served by the University of Southern Somalia, Upper Jubba University and Bay Universities, all providing certifications to undergraduate programs with various disciplines such as Arts, Medicine, Education and Agriculture courses.

HEALTH

Baidoa has two main health facilities, the Bay Regional Hospital, next to the AMISOM compound, and Bay Haw Hospital, in the northern part of town, providing both general and emergency services to the residents of Baidoa.

Other facilities include health centres and MCH, managed by the Government, International and local organizations such as the MoH, World Vision, WHO and UNICEF.

Baidoa also include a Community Mental Health Care Centre, the only one in the region, although it is currently in critical condition and lack basic equipment.

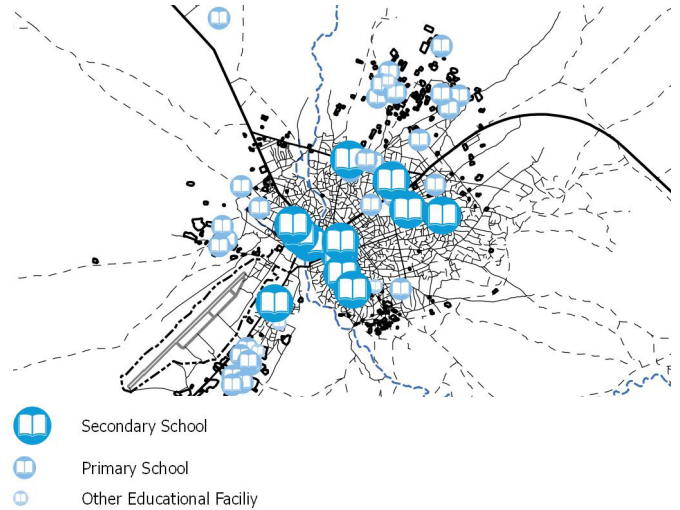
Within the IDP settlements there are 7 primary health care units, mostly for pediatric and nutrition services, and 3 pharmacies. However, none of them have access to electricity or water, or have specialized personnel available.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

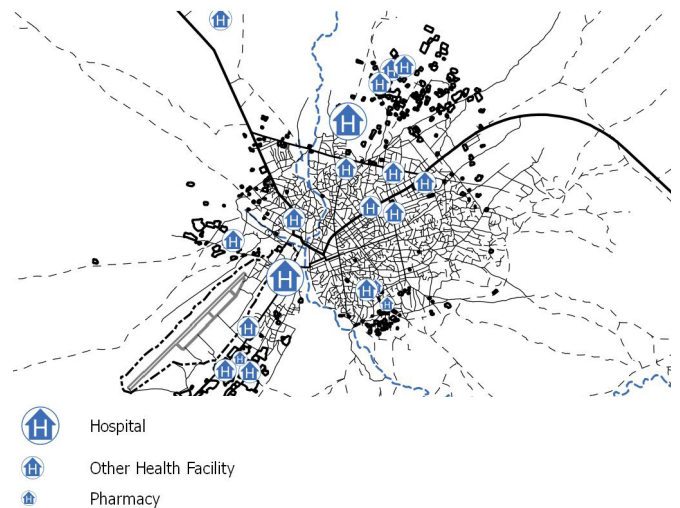
Local sport leagues, organized by the Football federation of Southwest State and the State Ministry of Youths and Sport, conduct regular tournaments.

The city stadium has sufficient space to develop into a more advanced complex and cater for a variety of activities. There are no other sport facilities or public recreational areas in town.

Baidoa has various mosques and religious centres that serve both worshipping and religious studies centres. Masjid Jama is one of the biggest and oldest mosques known in the town. There are also various madrasa and Quranic schools available in the town.



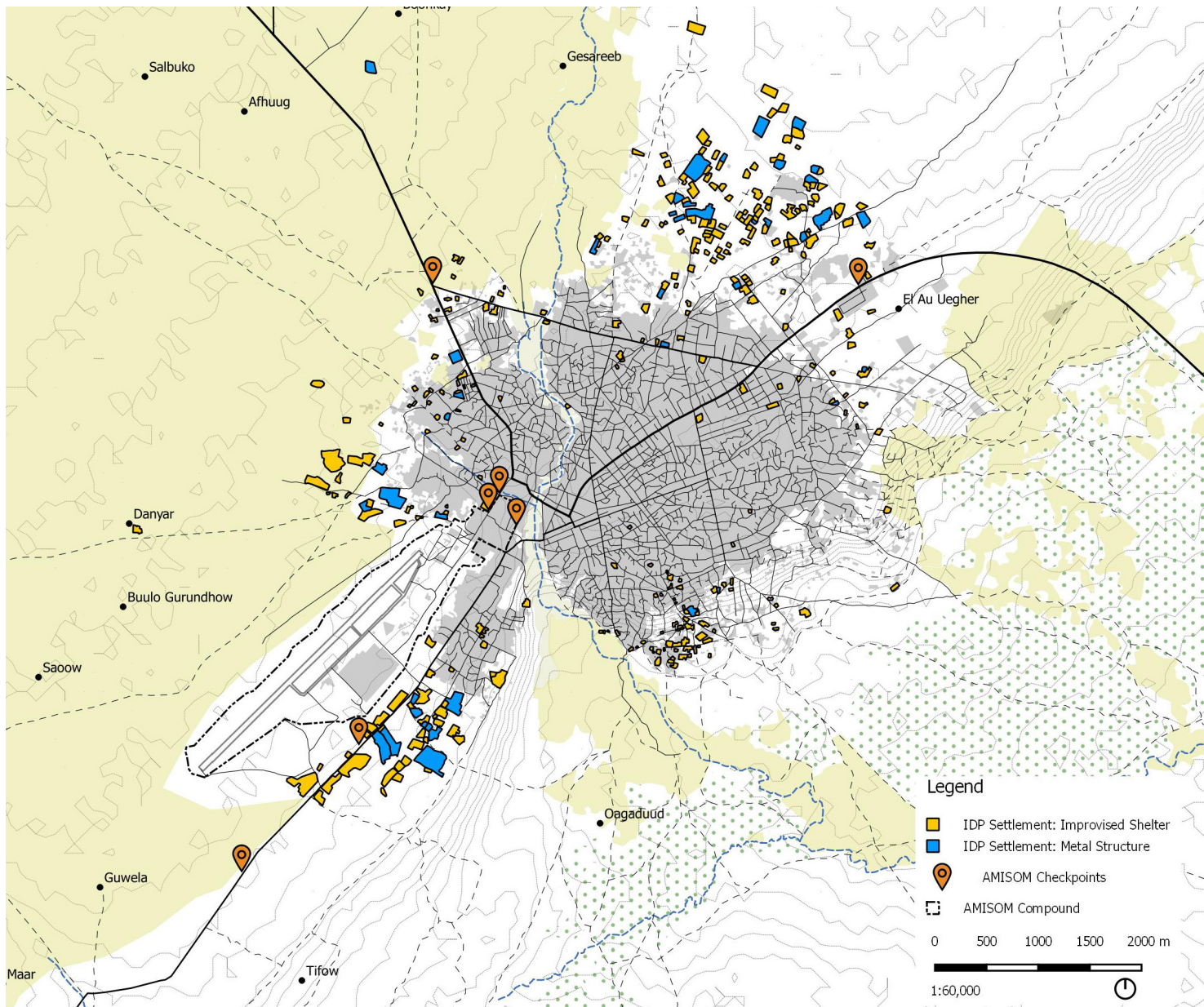
School in Baidoa



City Stadium

9. REACH, Baidoa Town IDP Settlements Profile April 2017

7. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTIES



The issues of land disputes remains challenging given the centrality of the dynamics among clans/sub-clans, pastoralist/sedentary communities, IDPs, returnees and host community in and around Baidoa.

IDP settlements are among the most affected, as they are often owned by one or more private landowners, which easily leads to forced evictions and the violation of other housing, land and property rights of displacement-affected people.

When combined with the already volatile security situation and if left unchecked, minor land issues and disputes have the potential to lead to full-blown conflict. With rapid urbanization pressures on the city's infrastructure, climatic and environmental changes including drought and famine, it is imperative to understand and reform the land administration system in the city.

The underlying issues of insecurity of land tenure in Baidoa must be addressed by local officials through an enhancement

of administration, management and governance systems. This should be done through a recognition of the importance of both the informal and formal systems in granting and protecting land rights.

Critical information is required on key variables of pastoralist communities for purposes of informing development, and the on-going peace building and conflict management interventions.

Pastoralist communities need to be understood in terms of their needs, and history of settlement and identity/ clan affiliation; dominant and minority clans and the land they occupy and their respective boundaries; the land claims that are in conflict with other communities, pastoral or sedentary; and the relationships with urban areas.

Of particular interest will be how minority groups are treated in the context of the existing land governance frameworks. It is also important to analyze the key institutions involved in terms of administering land rights, focusing on accessibility and the availability of land information to the public.

8. DIMENSION OF DISPLACEMENT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & SERVICES GAPS



New arrivals constructing a bull in an IDP settlement outside Baidoa Airport

LATEST DATA

As at the end of 2016 Somalia has been experiencing drought with the situation getting worse in the beginning of 2017. These severe drought conditions have contributed to the displacement of more than a half a million people across Somalia. A UNHCR report indicates 837,000 have so far been displaced in the country between January and September.¹⁰

UNHCR indicates that Bay region holds the highest record of origin of both direct impact of drought and drought related displacement at 247,717 and still is the target area of arrival in the country.

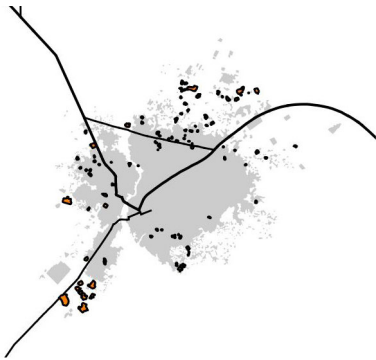
Within the region, the main area of settlement is Baidoa, where 261 IDP sites and 43,479 households were identified.¹¹ Notably, a large part of arrivals are from the same Bay region. Of 174,281 people recorded in June in Baidoa, 22.9% of the displaced population in the country, 149,599 were from the Bay region, 24,015 from Bakool and 667 from other regions.¹²

According to IOM's Emergency Tracking Tool data, 66% of the current 247 IDP sites are recent sites.¹³ This is consistent with the analysis conducted by UN-Habitat comparing data from UNOSAT, REACH and recent satellite images of the town. Within 7 months (September 2016 – April 2017) IDP settlements have increased by 177%, from 54 to 150ha (see maps on opposite page).^{14,15}

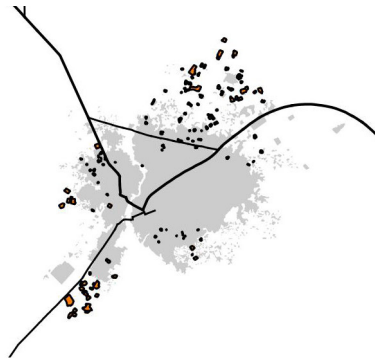
With rains at the end of Gu and beginning of Deyr there were reports of some IDPs returning to their home villages (e.g. 390 households in Baidoa in the last week of May). However, it appears that these returns are temporary in nature, primarily for planting opportunities in Bay region. Latest figures confirm an increase of 13,587 people in Baidoa only in June. If rains remain constant, there may be larger numbers of families returning to their point of origin, it is estimated that after the initial 4 months, about 15% of the IDPs will return to their origin, and a further 30% after the subsequent 4 months. However the last projections show that up to 80% of displaced people are not likely to return back to their original homes.

10. UNHCR, *Displacement Dashboard, Cumulative displacement and trends 1 January to 30 September 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN*
11. CCCM Cluster, *Verified IDP Sites in Baidoa - October Update*
12. UNHCR, *Cumulative Drought driven displacements 1 Nov 2016 to 23 Jun 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN*

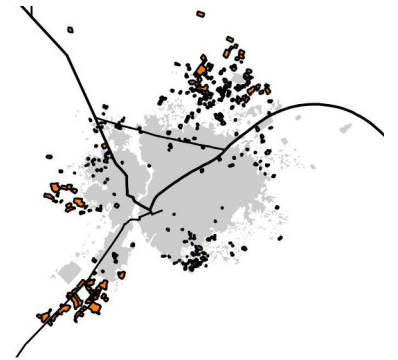
13. IOM, *Baidoa displacement situation report from data collected between 10th to 17th May 2017*
14. UNOSAT, *IPD Shelter changes in Baidoa, Somalia, between 8 February and 2 October 2014*
15. REACH, *Baidoa Town IDP Settlements Profile April 2017*



October 2014
41.5 ha

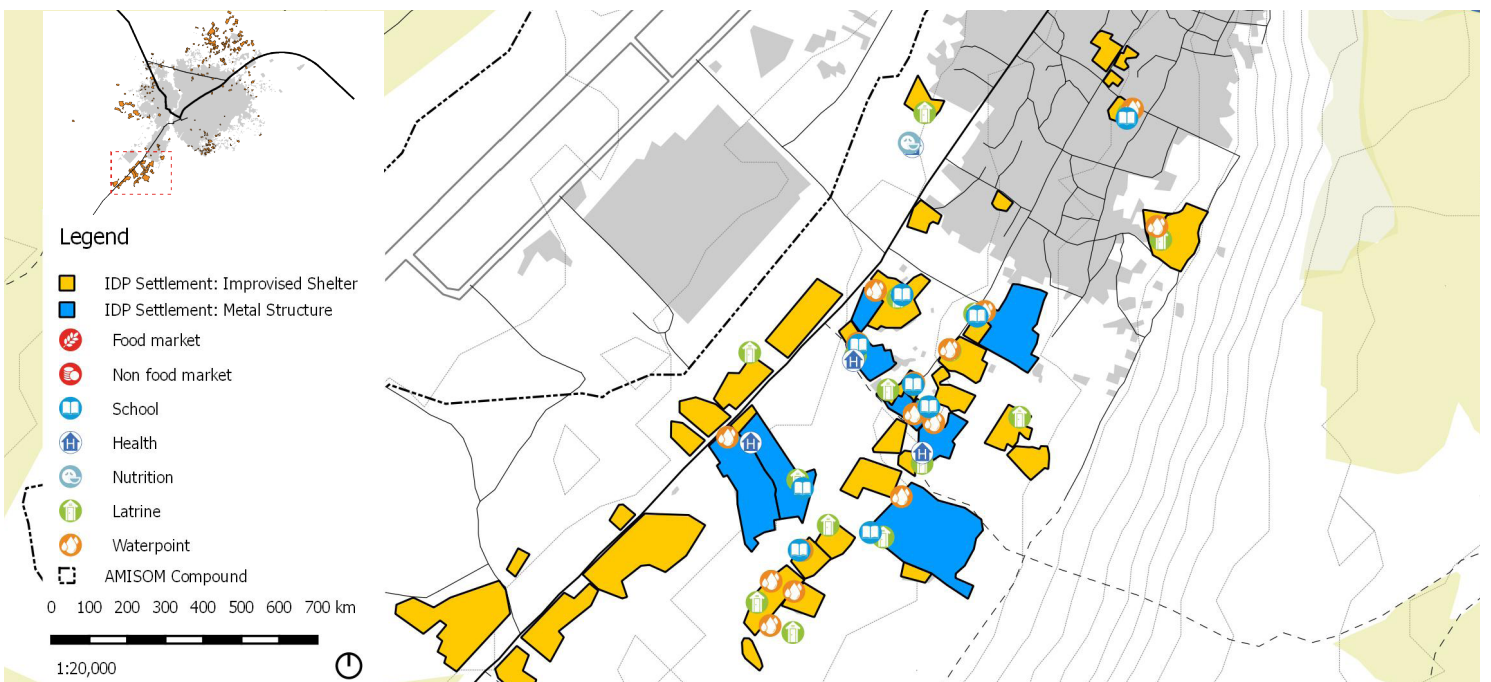
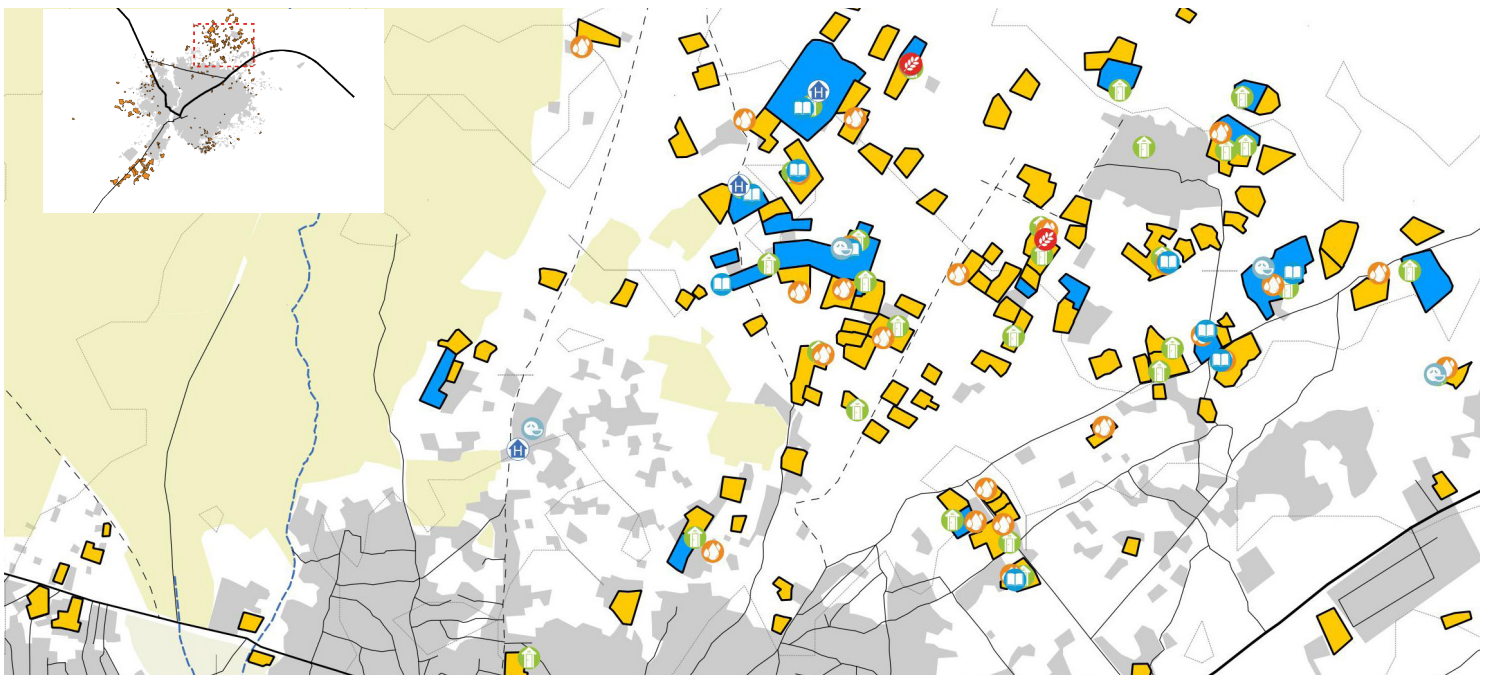


September 2016
54.5 ha



April 2017
150.8 ha

IDP settlement



IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND BASIC SERVICES

REACH's latest assessment indicates an increase vulnerability in the humanitarian situation and in the provision of basic services.

Safe drinking water is beyond reach across the settlements, as the sphere standard of 15 litres per day per person is not met for 65% households. However, the maximum suggested distance of 500m from a waterpoint is respected.

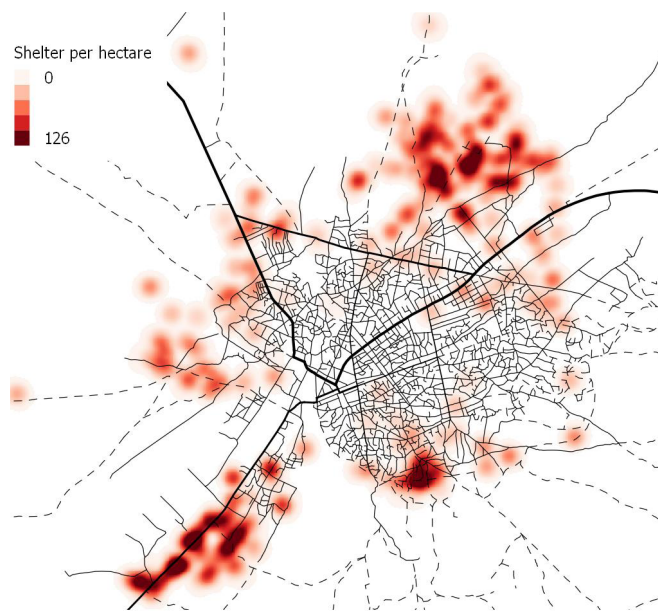
Access to latrines is severely limited, with an average of 100 people per latrine (standard is 20), and 60% of the shelters further than 50m from a latrine. 84% of the facilities have no gender separation, and none of them is illuminated at night. It is prominent the vulnerability to water borne diseases, mainly caused by lack of latrines in the settlements and open water sources such as berkads.

Shelter is one of the highest priority, with almost 90% of people residing in Buuls and only 10% living in Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) shelters. Approximately 90% of the households have earthen floors in their shelters. p 13%).

As more people are expected to settle in the area, ensuring sufficient improvements of services and shelter should be a priority.

This report covers IDP settlements and their surroundings, and maps only the facilities that are accessible by targeted communities. More detailed studies are necessary to evaluate IDP settlements in relation to their position within the city, and the potential receptiveness of the existing urban facilities.

Services and facilities mapping should cover the entire Baidoa to explore the relationship between IPDs and host community, growing settlements and established urban structure.



Shelter density in Baidoa



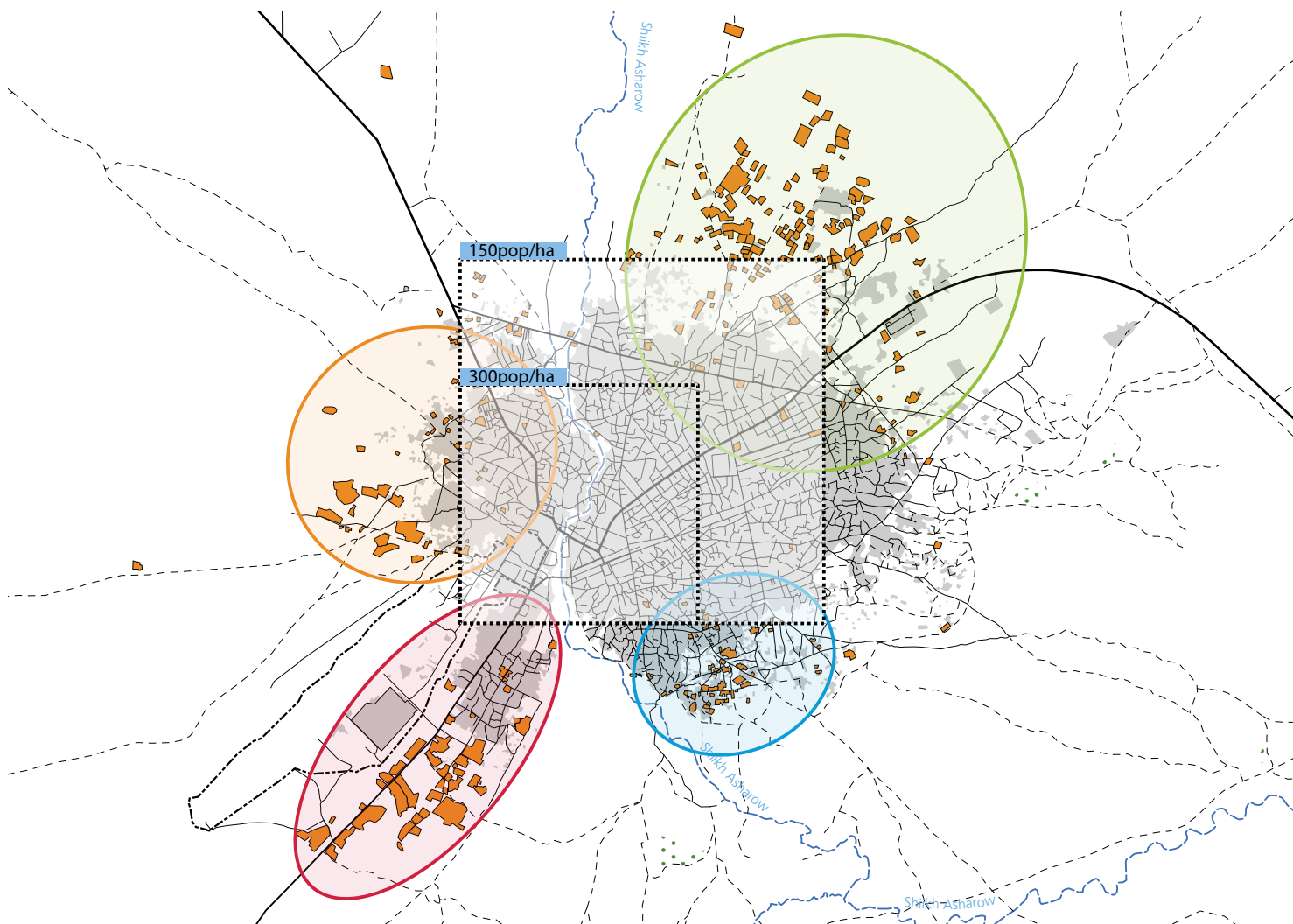
New arrivals in the IDP settlement "Beled Amin 2", South of the airport



Beled Amin 2: CGI shelters built by NRC in 2014

		target*	current
WASH	waterpoint HHs within 500m of a functioning waterpoint 15L / day / person	100%	100%
	waste collection 100L / 10 Households		no data
	latrine HHs within 50m of a functioning latrine people / latrine	100%	40%
Shelter and CCM	structure 87% improvised shelters (wood, stone or mud) 10.5% metal structures 2% tent		
	open space open space / HH		30 m ² 42 m ²
Food Security & Livelihood	food market HHs within 10km / 4 h of a food market Food spending / week	100%	100%
	livelihood 39% day labour 20% subsistence farming 13% cash crop farming		70 USD 6 USD
	nutrition centre HHs within 5km / 1 h of a nutrition centre	100%	100%

* targets are based on minimum Sphere or UNHCR standards
 ** target is based on Food Minimum Expenditure Basket for Bay Region in April



Additional area to accommodate current IPD and returnee population considering and high return rate of 30%

URBAN DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

If no planning interventions are undertaken IDP settlements are likely to develop into peri-urban slums and overload the already strained infrastructure of Baidoa. This should go beyond the provision of sufficient improvements of basic services and shelter. Baidoa would more than double its population, even considering an high return of 30%. It is therefore crucial to understand how to facilitate the evolution of IDP settlements from camp-like to urban form.

Considering suitable density suggested by UN-Habitat for urban areas is 150 people/hectare, it would be necessary to add more than 10 km² to the current surface occupied by IDP settlements. This new area will need to be connected to the city and adequately served by infrastructure and public facilities.

There is no standard prescribed currently in Baidoa, but the Urban Regulatory Framework (URF) established in Puntland can help to provide an estimation of the required public structures needed to assure a sustainable development for the new extension of the city.¹⁶ The table summarize the requirements for the different zones of concentration of IDPs in Baidoa. Figures refer only to the needs for the new population. It is clear that equivalent standards should be applied for the upgrading of the existing urban area.

	catchment (population)	150pop/ha		300pop/ha		1500pop/ha		existing		existing		existing	
Education													
Kindergarte + Quran	5,000	17	11	2	11	7	1	3	2	0	6	4	0
Primary school	5,000	17	11	17	11	7	7	3	2	1	6	4	5
Health													
Health post/MCH	5,000	17	11	8	11	7	3	3	2	1	6	4	2
Social													
Mosque	5,000	17	11	na	11	7	na	3	2	na	6	4	na
Community centre	5,000	17	11	na	11	7	na	3	2	na	6	4	na
Administration													
Police station	5,000	17	11	na	11	7	na	3	2	na	6	4	na
Public Facilities													
Fire Brigage	15,000	6	4	na	4	2	na	1	1	na	2	1	na
Commercial													
Market	15,000	6	4	na	4	2	na	1	1	na	2	1	na
Park													
Neighborhood park	5,000	17	11	na	11	7	na	3	2	na	6	4	na

Social infrastructure required for the new city population - darker and lighter colours indicate higher and lower population estimation

16. Puntland State of Somalia, Urban Regulatory Framework, 2015

9. FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR TODAY AND THE FUTURE

Type of urban function	Population Served	Description
Region	500,000+	Major cultural or civic facilities – Civic Centre, Cultural Centre Central library Major recreational and sporting facilities including major stadium Tertiary education (Technical and further education, University) Regional health services
Urban Centre	100,000+	Youth Centre Main Mosque Facilities and services for particular population groups including young people, older people, disabled
District	20,000-50,000	Civic and cultural facilities such as district library Multipurpose community centre Secondary Education District Mosque MCH, Health Centre Individual and family support services
Neighbourhood	5,000-10,000	Community hall or small community centre Primary Education Kindergarten and Quran school Mosque Access point for family support, health care and other forms of support services

Social infrastructure planning hierarchy suggested by UN-Habitat

PLANNING FOR WHOM?

In Baidoa demographic shifts are intersecting with the impacts of climate change, conflict and displacement. This creates challenges for how growth is planned and delivered. Some of the key questions to be considered are:

- Who is likely to be living in these urban growth areas and what are their likely needs for infrastructure and services including social infrastructure?
- How can social infrastructure be best provided in these new communities given higher land values, the existence of surrounding facilities in nearby areas and the assumed lifestyle preferences and social needs of the likely inhabitants of these urban growth areas?
- What is the relationship between new and existing communities and what can be done in the planning and design stages to facilitate integration and maximize potential wider community benefits?

The future city will contain both city extensions and infills. Both of these forms of growth will occur among existing groups that have established sets of values, aspirations, motivations, lifestyles and views of themselves as a community. It is clear that the focus of planning should not only be on what occurs within a particular urban development site, but how the creation of a new community will impact on its existing, surrounding community.

The social dimensions of planning must be considered along with the physical. Questions on how new areas can be integrated with existing ones, how existing areas can benefit from new development within or beside their neighbourhood, and how facilities and services can be planned so that they address the needs of and attract both new and existing residents are fundamental.

PLANNING AHEAD

Despite the fact that the current growth has been fueled by the recent natural disaster, the migration towards the urban center is likely to continue, even at a slower rate. In few years the city's population might reach 500,000 people. This will not only mean a larger land demand, and a higher infrastructural requirement, but will confirm Baidoa as an urban centre of national strategic importance and a regional hub of service delivery.

It is important to think now about the range of social infrastructure that will likely be required to support that population but more importantly that role, what facilities and services are best located where, and at what scale.

A further challenge is that the social infrastructure required and provided in the future could well be quite different from what we understand about social infrastructure today. Given this, social infrastructure planning principles that focus on flexibility, multipurpose use, adaptability, accessibility for a wide range of groups and integration with activity centres and transport, are important today and likely to continue to be important into the future.

SOMALIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SOUTH WEST STATE STRATEGIC PLAN

The Somali National Development Plan 2017-2019 (NDP) recognises the South West State as one of the core engine of economic development in the country. As its interim capital, Baidoa has a central role in the document.

In full alignment with the federal Somalia NDP, the SWS Strategic Plan 2017-19 identifies priorities that can be referred to the town and its region according to six thematic sectors:

Peace, security and rule of law

Economic Development

Youth empowerment and expansion of employment



Example of integrated settlement for displaced people

“We look at the whole range of issues that will make the IDPs become normal citizens, normal residents of the big cities. But also look at durable solutions where people can return [...] realising that actually many of the IDPs will never go back. Even those that have lost their livelihoods are likely to be integrated into the cities. Therefore we need to support them not just with basic services, but also with livelihoods”

Peter del Clercq - Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary - General (DSRSG) for Somalia

opportunities for at least 35% of unemployed youth are among the major goals, including access to formal and non-formal vocational skills training in areas relevant to economic recovery priorities in the state.

Effective and Efficient Institutions

Social Development

Health and Education are indicated as primary objectives, with school enrolment targeting 50% by the end of the plan. This should be reflected in increased primary health care units/health posts and in the provision of numerous educational facilities at district/village level.

Infrastructure

The plan includes Baidoa’s street network within its infrastructural project. Beside this, the Transport Sector Needs Assessment identified four major infrastructure projects relating directly to Baidoa which should be reflected in the following planning activities:

- Mogadishu-Afgooye-Baidoa-BeledHawo(Ethiopian border) Corridor;
- Baidoa-Wajid road;
- Baidoa-Xudur road;
- Baidoa Airport Upgrade;

All these project are recognised as being of national strategic importance, but of difficult implementation, and thus are candidates for medium term (years three to five) implementation in the TSNA Program.

Resilience

Effective emergency preparedness and response capacity, environmental protection and water resource management and enhancement of durable solutions for displaced people are the primary objectives to to sustain and build back better from natural and man-made disasters.

DROUGHT INTERVENTION AND RECOVERY PLAN

The drought intervention and recovery plan for SWS provides a framework for drought recovery based on assessments done on the productive sectors, calling for a concerted effort to protect community livelihoods from shocks, improving resilience and adaptive capacities.

The plan outlines immediate, mid and long term needs. Main priorities involving urban areas include:

Health

- short-term Facilities supplies, nutrition sensitization and treatment of acute malnutrition, school feeding;
- mid-term Disease surveillance, mobile clinics, public health education, immunization/vaccination, Wash facilities;
- long term Health institution management, quality control and standardization, policy reviews,

Education

- short-term Temporary schools, building construction/ rehabilitation, teacher and vocational training, girls and adult education;
- mid-term Curriculum development, enrolment mobilization, department strengthening, child-friendly activities;
- long term Training institutes, child protection education, line ministries strengthening, child-friendly spaces.

Water

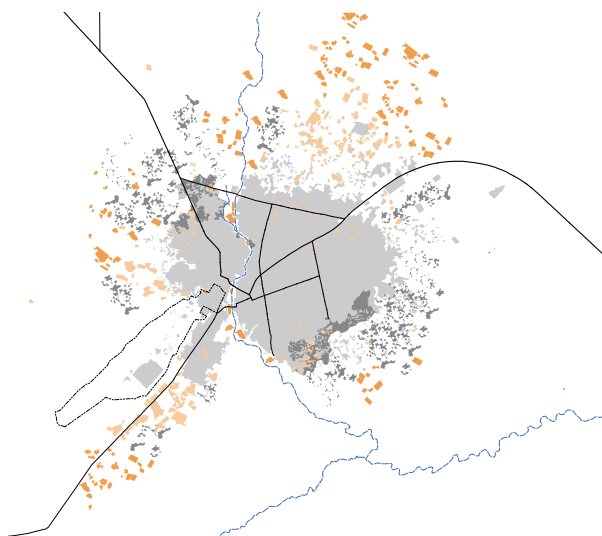
- short-term Eater trucking, rehabilitation of waterpoint, boreholes and wells, rainwater harvesting, awareness campaig. Wash promotion
- mid-term Early warning systems, rehabilitation/construction of water catchment facilities, Wash management, water piping system;
- long term Expansion of water infrastructure with renewable energy, reservoirs and purification plants, capacity building for operation and maintenance,EIA.

IDPs

- short-term Intervention at original areas, land policy, continuing aid interventions;
- mid-term Improved access to basic services, local integration.
- long term Support return, socio-economic integration initiatives.

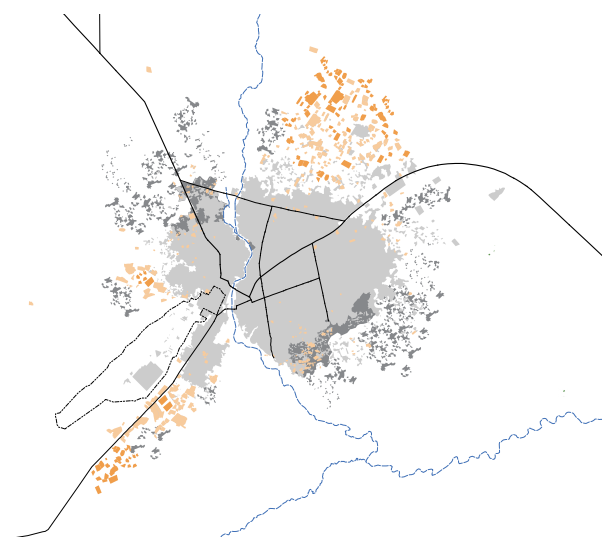
SCENARIO 1 - NO INTERVENTION

If no particular effort for urban planning is undertaken, we can expect the current development trends to continue and escalate quickly. As no plan is in place to invest in public infrastructure, urban sprawl will put pressure on existing urban services, possibly leading to congestion of vital regional roads. Urban sprawl also has a major negative impact on food insecurity as it consumes valuable agricultural land. Without public investment in services, both the growing host community and the large amount of displaced people and returnees will compete for the current services and job opportunities offered in Baidoa, increasing the pressure on an already overloaded system. Finally, without social regulations in place, the developments undertaken in this scenario are likely only to cater the better-off income group, fostering segregation and conflict.



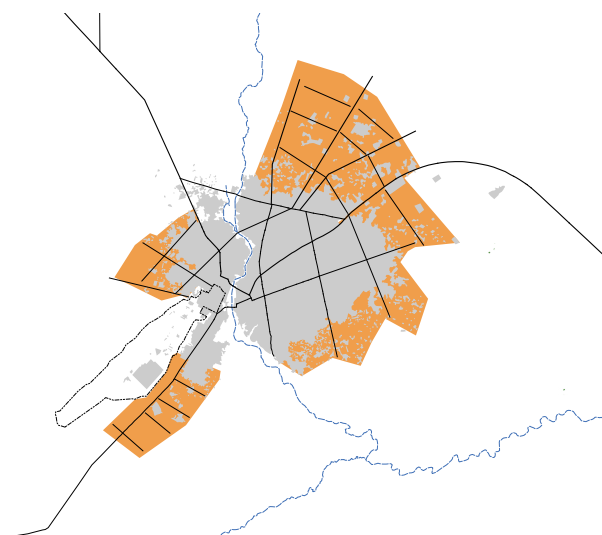
SCENARIO 2 - IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO URBAN CRISES

The size of the emergency ongoing in the region requires immediate response and quick life-saving planning decisions, with material and logistical assistance based primarily on direct service provision to affected people, and the construction of shelters within or near to urban areas. However such an approach will prove unsustainable in the long run and could have knock-on negative impacts on urban planning and the functioning of local markets for food, water and energy. It may generate dependency and fail to tap into the potential, skills and assets of urban IDPs. Tensions may also arise between host community, returnees and displaced people, as the various groups have similar needs, are experiencing similar difficulties, but only one would be targeted for assistance. On a spatial level, failing to connect IDP settlements and the broader city will exacerbate the fragile condition of the city, failing to face the “normal” urban challenges Baidoa is encountering while aggravating the load on natural resources, infrastructure and social facilities.



SCENARIO 3 - LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

An area-based, multi-sector approach could help alter the scale of interventions, complementing the traditional humanitarian focus on the affected individuals with a broader lens that considers the whole population of an existing urban system and tries to meet both short-term humanitarian and longer-term development needs of urban populations and their environments. The areas occupied by IDP settlements should be approached as integrated part of the urban environment, and planned as city extensions rather than temporary camps disconnected from the city. The definition of a strategic framework should lay out diverse actions in a step-by-step approach: aiming to solve the most urgent problems, at first, and to start a process of urban development, in the meantime.



PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The development strategy proposed harnesses the resources and opportunities already present in urban areas and works to support, restore and improve existing urban systems after a crisis.

While complex, the urban environment presents humanitarian and development actors with the opportunity to operate at scale, and in a cost-effective way, but only if they work with the ingenuity and perseverance of local populations, grasp the way that urban systems were functioning prior to the crisis and envision how these systems can evolve after it.

These systems include governance, infrastructure, markets and social systems, among others, and to take them all in to account requires a more holistic and spatial approach and develop a shared strategy for the development of Baidoa.

Key to this is an appreciation of existing social and human capital, and the opportunities provided by local governance institutions, markets and the private sector to support relief and recovery.

Also important is recognition of the fact that displaced populations can be self-reliant and contribute to the local economy, and that humanitarian response can benefit from the expertise of urban development actors and existing development programming.

Through participation, the common needs of the communities will be highlighted, promoting peace, reintegration and unity.

Consultative workshops will be the main modality of ensuring that the process is participatory. During the workshops, rapid planning assessments will be conducted.

INCREMENTAL (STEP-BY-STEP) PLANNING APPROACH

A step-by-step approach considers the decreasing public interest which occurs in long planning processes; which take a significant amount of time before implementation begins. Long processes sometimes result in a change of needs in terms of priorities for the target beneficiaries, resulting in white elephant projects.

This approach attempts to address this by starting with small-scale, short-term projects which have the potential of triggering other forms of development in the community giving the city a chance to naturally grow both socially and economically.

Due to the dimension of the projects, implementation can, on different levels, start almost immediately as others run parallel to each other. Through this approach, the initial implementation helps in achieving the overall mid-term and ultimate goals that the city/ communities set.



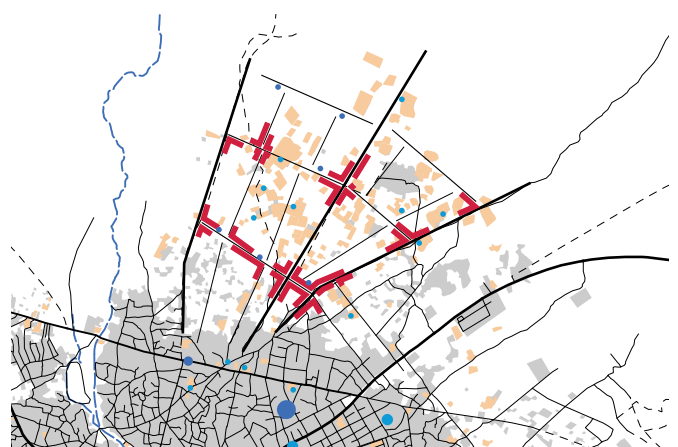
Step 1 Provide better connectivity

Access roads are suggested allowing for better connectivity and economic integration of the different parts of the site and at a city scale.



Step 2 Provide immediate need

Following the outcome of the consultative workshop, public facilities and services should be differentiated and placed accordingly to their population catchment and coverage area.



Step 3 Promotion of income-generating activities

Potential economic areas are identified and linked with the major transport infrastructure, for safe and effective movement of goods and people between various areas of the settlement and the town.

10. BAIDOA COMMUNITY AND CITY CONSULTATIONS 2017

The community consultation in all villages of Baidoa held in June 2017 were prepared and facilitated by a core facilitation team consisting of representatives of the following institutions:

- Governor Bay Region
- Baidoa Local Authority
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Interior
- NCR/Commission for Refugees SWS
- IOM and UN-Habitat local team.

Bardale:	19 June 2017
Male participants	26
Female participants	26
Total:	52

Isha:	20 June 2017
Male participants	31
Female participants	15
Total:	52

Horseed:	21 June 2017
Male participants	22
Female participants	20
Total:	52

Howl Wadaag:	22 June 2017
Male participants	25
Female participants	27
Total:	52

COMMON COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

The challenges raised by the four villages can be summarized as follows:

Lack of quality education

There are very few functioning schools in Baidoa district, the existing ones often only with unqualified teachers, and the participants are worried about how the future of their children will look since most of the parents cannot afford the school fees.

Abdirahman A. is a father from Horseed village “when I was young I did not get the chance to go to school for learning because we were living in the rural areas and my parents could not afford to send me to the town and pay the school fees. One of my dreams was to take care of my children’s education but I can’t see my dream turning into reality because I have eight children and cannot afford to pay their school fees as I’m struggling for the daily bread” he said.

Inadequate of health care

Baidoa has only one main hospital and some MCHs, but some villages don’t have any. The hospital is supported by international organizations like ICRC and Save the Children. The hospital is located in the town center and most of the IDPs have no access to it due to distance and restricted movement during night-time. All the complicated cases are transferred to Mogadishu.

Hulbay M., displaced person from Hoolwadaag village, said: “as mothers and women we are the most vulnerable, because as we are often pregnant or in lactating period, we are always at risk if we are not offered proper health services or if we don’t get access to the health facilities. We need ambulances in order to always being able to reach the main hospital in case of emergency. We also want



Three core facilitators are assisting group members each during Hoolwadaag community consultation exercise



Three Participants from Horseed community are demonstrating visioning exercise (river code method) during Horseed community consultations MCH in our settlement, and trained health professionals”.

Other challenges:

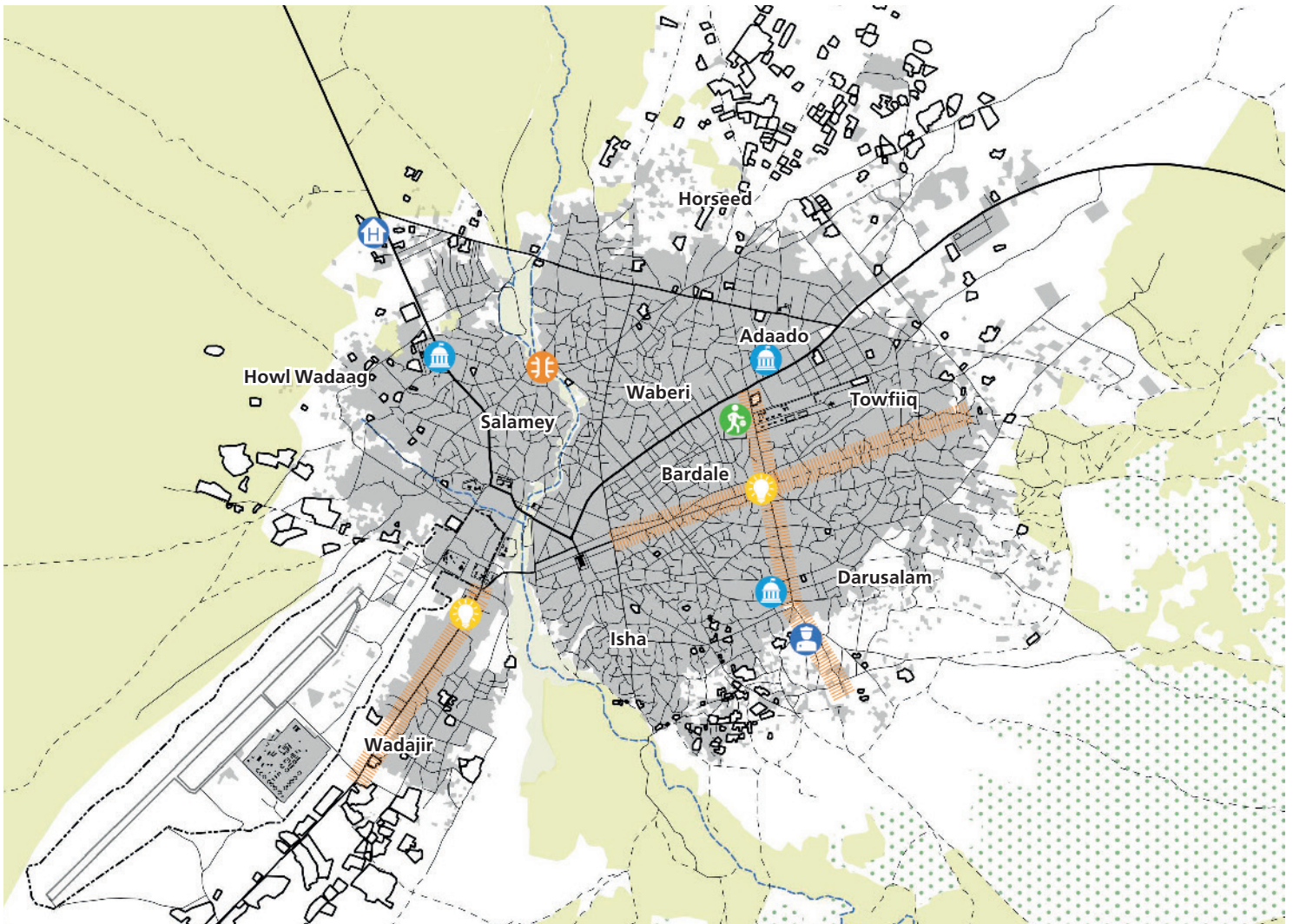
- Environment degradation;
- Insufficient support for IDPs and Returnees in Baidoa and its environment;
- Lack of livelihood opportunities i.e. microfinance, life skill training, support for economic activities;
- High unemployment rate;
- Poor roads and infrastructure;
- Poor housing and settlement planning/ lack of any urban plan;
- Housing and Land property issues;
- Missing social facilities and amenities;
- Scarcity of public water sources;
- Peace and Security issues.

Observations

Poor community connection between the IDPs, host community and returnees will diminish the reintegration process if no quick action is taken. However participants and communities were very eager to be supported through sustainable projects.

Action Points and Recommendation

- Conduct further community and city-wide consultations
- Select the most relevant project from the community action plan for implementation of Midnimo and other programmes and projects;
- Quick implementation of the prioritized activities Promoting joint stakeholders and implementing partner working relationship;
- Enhance reintegration process by developing reintegration projects and creating forums among the IDPs, returnees and the host communities.



COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

The core facilitation team with support from IOM and UN-Habitat local staff, as well as WFP and Peace Building Fund (PBF) partners conducted a five days intensive Community Based Planning process covering all ten villages and sub-villages in Baidoa: Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiiq and Horseed.

The process involved 100 participants (69 male and 31 female) from 22nd to 26th of July 2017. Participants represented different socio-economic groups including women, religious groups, IDPs, returnees, youth, village committees, and village leaders.

Through a shared visioning process, participants outlined development initiatives at household, group and community levels. The workshop specified the challenges raised by the village consultations into an action plan which identified priority intervention projects.

This action plan can also provide a “catalogue” of possible interventions other agencies can tap into. Early delivery of small scale intervention projects present an opportunity to mobilise and motivate residents, as well as to ensure the programme maintained momentum.

GOAL 1: Improved infrastructure and facilities



Public facilities

- Construction of police station 
- Rehabilitation of football playground 
- Construction of community hall 
- Construction of administration offices at village level 

Infrastructure


- Construction of bridge 
- Construction and rehabilitation of roads 

Security

- Street lighting 
- Fire extinguisher 

GOAL 2: Improved health services

Health centers

- Promotion of maternal and child health care
- Rehabilitation Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre 

Sanitation activities

- Construction of dump sites
- Sanitation activities in the villages
- Construction and rehabilitation of wells

GOAL 3: Improved livelihoods

Self-helping income generating projects

- Income generation activities/grants loan
- Training Skills
- Employment opportunities/job creation
- Provision of machinery

Farming

- Construction of drainage water channels
- Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments

Education

- Provision of school learning materials



BAIDOA CITY CONSULTATIONS 2017

A city consultation or rapid planning exercise is an intensive planning consultation where citizens, government officials, elders, religious leaders, representatives of NGOs and donors come together to discuss planning ideas, develop a common understanding on critical issues and problems in their town / or village and elaborate a way forward to find solutions and prepare for decision-making by authorities or communities.

Ultimately, the purpose of the session is to give all the participants enough information and background to become involved in the discussion process.

Plenary sessions are organized to encourage the participation of all. When the agenda of the planning workshop relates to the development of a particular area in a town, for example, a sub-district in Baidoa, then, the planning workshop should ideally take place nearby.

The technical team for facilitating the workshop will be fully equipped to produce slides, sketches and maps to translate the discussion of the participants and to come up with planning proposals which will later be presented to full plenary for setting up action points.

How does it happen?

Everyone – from city planner to local business and property owners – works together through different steps to arrive at the best planning solution. The participation of the newly formed community action group is crucial for the success of the workshop in order to capture the different demands of IDPs, returnees and host community.

Day 1 Involvement and hand-on workshop

The planning team first shares details about the plans with the participants to help them understand the project background, purpose and the different roles everyone has to play.

A public hands-on workshop is conducted for the purposes of creating a clear understanding on the part of all participants about the purpose and process of the session and to explore the public's opinion, the needs and demands of various communities and to hear from the authorities what are their plans and programs.

Day 2 Options and proposals for decision making

The following day, participants work in focal group sessions together with assigned technicians from the technical team on various planning issues, for example the need for schools



Duration_ 3 days / proposed in November 2017

Participants_ Government officials, representatives from local communities, elders, religious leaders, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, representatives from local, national and international NGO working in the area, and potential funding organizations

Number of participants_ 30 to 40

Facilitators_ Team of experienced moderators for plenary and focus-group discussions, assisted by a small technical team of Translators, Urban Planners and Civil engineers

Preparation_ Midnimo-National program Officer with his team of Community Development Advisors in close coordination and collaboration with the Government of South-West State. This includes Budget.

Agenda_ To be discussed with Government Officials around 1 month ahead of the Planning Workshop
Invitations_ To be prepared, signed and submitted through Government of South-West State

Location_ suitable hall, preferably municipal hall or other hall that is easy accessible and offers enough space to undertake plenary and focus-group discussions

in an already overcrowded area. This is the time where the participants bring in their local expertise and knowledge while the technicians take notes and consolidate maps produced before the workshop.

This input is used to discuss alternatives and create more detailed plans for review and validation by participants.

Day 3 Baidoa Plan: Commitment and Action Points

The technical team team further refines and narrows the feedback into a preliminary proposed action points to be presented at the end of the planning workshop. It is very important to have decision makers present at the end of the planning workshop so that participants will be aware what comes next and who is doing what in which time?

To be sure, not all decisions can be made directly during the planning workshop. Sometimes it needs more technical studies and consultations at different government institutions. Document refinement and further feedback occur through stakeholder discussions and follow-up meetings after the workshop. Furthermore, it is important to inform the general public through the media and social media on the results of the planning workshop.

What are the benefits?

Through brainstorming and design activity, many goals are accomplished during the session.

Trust and vision _Everyone who has a stake in the planning exercise develops a vested interest in the ultimate vision.

Good Planning The technical team works together to produce a set of finished documents that address all aspects of design eventually producing a community owned plan.

Feasibility and Economy _Since the input of all participants is collected at one event, it is possible to avoid the prolonged discussions that typically delay conventional planning projects. Finally, the finished result is produced more efficiently and cost-effectively because the process is collaborative.

Your comments to consolidate this paper are highly appreciated. Please send us your feedback.

Talada aad ku xoojinayso buug-yarahan aad baan u soo dhawaynaynaa. Fadlan fikirkaaga nala wadaag.

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