

KISMAYO

URBAN PROFILE

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



NOVEMBER 2017



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Cover:
Workers in the port of Kismayo © AU-UN IST photo / Tobin Jones.

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

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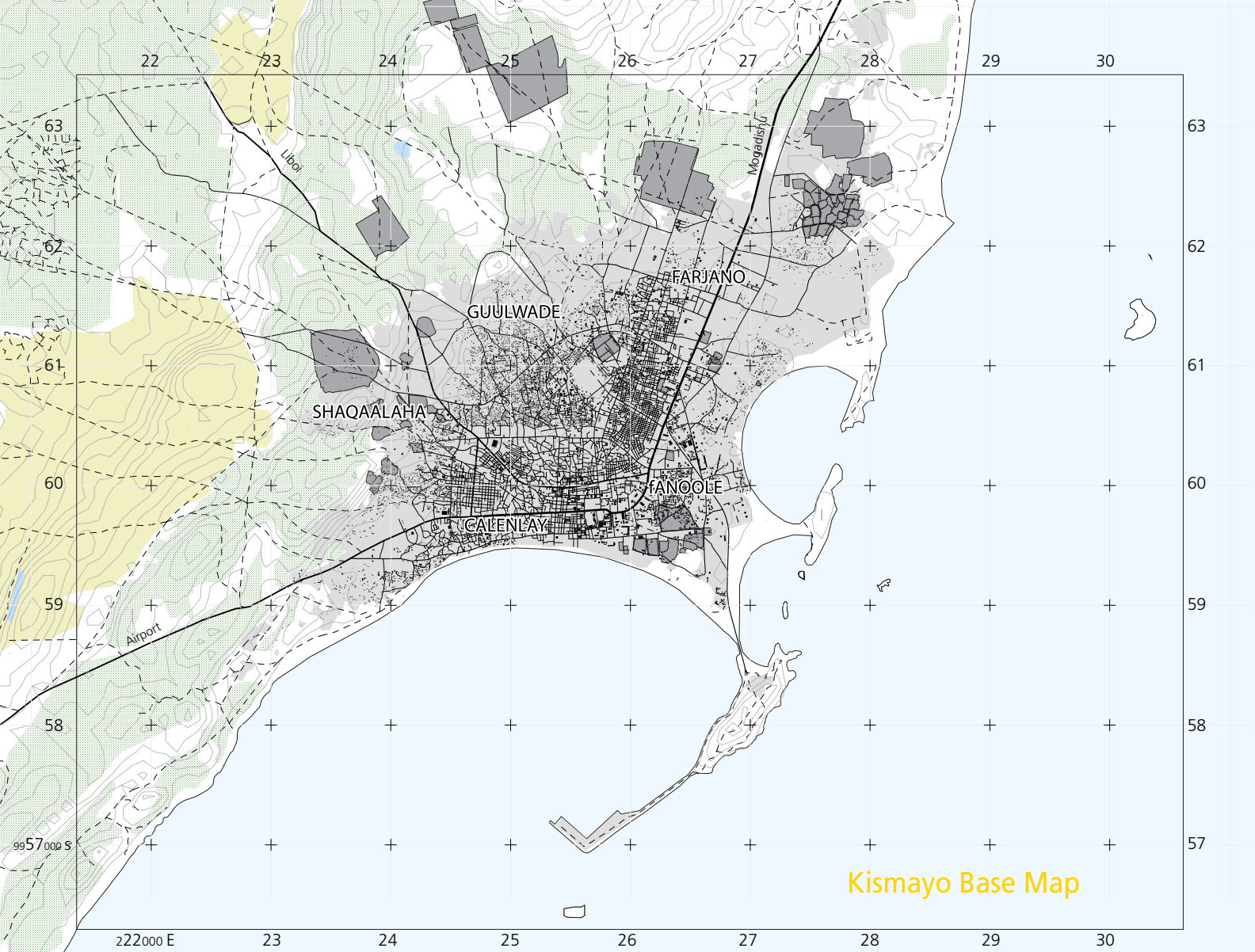


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- | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Mainly Agriculture Usage (farmland, animal holding ground) | | Built-up Area | | Trunk Road | |
| Mainly Open Area | | IDP Settlement | | Primary Road | |
| Mainly covered by Shrubs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

scale 1:50,000
 Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38S
 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 Kismayo.

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 the vulnerability of Kismayo's context where there's continued interest in the city due to its natural resources and economic potential as well as its complex clan composition, the city's form is quite dynamic. There are also changing trends in the country in the economic, social and environment sectors. The paper therefore tries to capture the main settlement topics and links to the demands of the various communities living in town (including returnees, IDPs and host community).

Based on the recent Community Consultations in Kismayo's urban villages, and reflecting on local, state and national strategy documents 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 Kismayo's future development and facilitates decision making by state and local authorities including the Jubaland State of Somalia and the District Commissioners office 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
- Kismayo bridging plan
- Durable Solutions Initiative

This programme is intended to build social cohesion as a strategic approach to enhance peacebuilding and integration among the displacement affected, returnees, other migrant groups and host communities. The programme aims to do so in a gradual process that has adopted the following seven steps of social cohesion:

- Leadership and commitment
- Developing a vision and values for community cohesion
- Programme planning and management
- Engaging communities
- Challenging and changing perceptions
- Community cohesion and specialist areas
- Ensuring sustainability of programmes

The programme therefore 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 children and health facilities for all.

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



Muhiimada ay leedahay warqadani ayaa waxa ay tahay in sidag daga loodiyaariyo qorshayn lagu sharaxayo siloo helo xal iyo Horawmar waraa lagana hortago dhibka iyo barkaca hada jira.

Tixrac daraasad oo la sameeyey iyo macluumaad diblo habeeey loona wareejiyey Hayadaha Qaramada Midoobay iyo deqbixiyaasha Calamiga ah, tusaale REACH Initiative, taasoo sifaahfaahsan Uqabatay xaalada dadka kubarakacay wadanka dhexdiisa iyo qoxootiga kasoo laabtay Kenya ee kunool magaalada Kismayo.

Dabacadan waxa uguweyn ee lagu soo koobay laguna eegay looguna kuurgalay muuqaalka magaalayn taasoo laga firinaayey dhinacyo badan. Taa waxa kujira in tixgalin lasiiyo dhinaca Horowmarka lafalaayo iyo caqabada wakhtigaa imankara inta udhaxaysa 5 sano ilaa 10 sano.

Taasoo loo tixgalinaayo xaalada dayacnaanta ee Magaalada kismaayo halkasoo kasocoto danaynta magalada taasoo sobob utahay waxsoo saarka dabiiciga ah iyo awooda dhaqaalaha sidoo kale isku dhexjirka qabiilada kaladuwan, muuqaalka magaalada oo firfircoon. Waxa kale oo jira isbadal jihaysan oo wadanka oo dhan ah, dhinaca dhaqaale, Bulsho iyo degaan ahaanba. Dabacadani waxa lagusoo koobay Deegaamada ugu muhiimsan, mawduuca iyo iskuxirida dad weynaha kunool magalada kuwaasoo kujiraan dadka kubarakacay wadanka dhexdiisa iyo Qoysaska kasoo laabtay qoxootiga kenyo iyo dadka danyarta ah.

Iyada oo ku saleysan wada tashiga Bulshada ee dhawaan ka dhacay Xaafadaha ama tuulooyinka magaalada Kismaayo iyo waraaqaha istaraatiijiyad ka tarjumaysa on degaanka, gobolka iyo qaranka iyo qorshayaasha (Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka) warqada waxay geexaysaa soo jeedinta in la isu geeyo balaarinta magaalada qorshaysan iyo isbedelo leh isdhexgalka iyo casriyeenta degaamada Barakacayaasha si dhammaan dadka oga faa'iidaystaan xaaladaha nololeed ee hagaagtay, ka wanaagsan in adeegyada magaalooyinka iyo fursadaha shaqo helidda.

Waxaa la rajeynayaa in warqada tan ay ku so siyadisa ama kordhinayaan in wada hadal dadweynaha loo baahan yahay ku saabsan horumarinta mustaqbalka ee magaaladan Kismaayo iyo inay fududeeyaa go'aan qaadashada masuuliyiinta gobolka iyo degmada oo ay ku jiraan Maamulka Kumeelgaarka ee Jubaland iyo xafiiska Guddomiyeyaasha degmooyinka is danta oo dhan. Tallaabooyinka iyo fikradda, wada tashiga magaalada waxaa lagu sharaxay cutubka ugu dambeeya. Nidaamkan waxaa lagu taageeray laguna maalgeliyo

Barnaamijka Midnimo kaasoo si wadajir ah u fuliyeen Ururka Caalamiga ah ee Socdaalka (IOM) iyo Barnaamijka United Nation ee deegaameynta (UN-Habitat). Mashruuca Midnimo ayaa loo sameeyay si ay u taageeraan Xal u helida xalka waara meelaha ay saameeyeen Barakacayaasha iyo so galootinka qaxootiga kuso laabanaya maamul goboleedyada Jubaland iyo South West. Waxay ka imanaysaa Barnaamijka cusub ee Qaramada Midoobay Nabadaynta iyo laftiisa astaysanyahay la nabadaynta iyo xasilinta ujeedooyinka ballaadhan ay horkacayan Wasaaradda Arimaha Gudaha iyo Federaalka iyo Maamul Goboleedka Jubaland iyo South West.

Mashruuca waxaa ku qotomaa Qaabab dowladeedkan soo socda:

- Hannanka Wadajir
- Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaranka Soomaaliya 2017-2019
- Qorshaha Mudnaanta ee Peace Building
- Qorshaha Xiriirinta Mashaaricda ee Kismayo
- Hindisaha Xalka Waara

Barnaamijkan waxaa loogu tala galay in la dhiso wadajirka bulshada sida hab istiraatiijiyad ah si kor loogu qaado nabad-dhisidda iyo isdhexgalka oo ka mid ah dadka barakaca ay saameeyeen, dad soo laabtay, kooxaha kale ee soo galootiga ah iyo; bulshooyinka ay martida u yihiin. Barnaamijka ujeedadiisu waa in sidaas la sameeyo oo ah hab si tartiib ah ku socdo taas oo keenaysa kamira dhalinta todobada tallaabo hoos ku xusan ee isku xirnaanta bulshada.

- Hoggaaminta iyo ballan qaadka
- Horumarinta aragtida iyo qiimaha wadajirka bulshada
- qorshaynta barnaamijka iyo maaraynta
- Kaqeybgalinta bulshooyinka
- Turxaan bixinta iyo badelida fikradaha
- Isdhexgalka bulshada iyo meelaha takhasuus gaar u leh.
- Hubinta waarintaanka barnaamijka.

Wuxuu sidaas daradeed Barnaamijkaan xal waara u suurtagalinayaa qaar kamid ah dadka gudaha kubarakacay si ay ugu soo laabtaan tuulooyinkoodii, lakiin sidoo kale waa in latixgaliyaa dhisida guryo cusub oo ah degaan amaan ah taas oo leh fursado cusub si ay dib ugu noqdaan nolal caadi ah oo leh shaqooyin, waxbarasho ee caruurta iyo xarumo caafimaad dhamaan.

In sidaas lasameeyo, mashruucaan wuxuu kordhinayaa hab cusub oo hoy u ah tirada mar walba sii kordheysa ee dadka soo galootiga ah ee magaalooyinka si deg deg ah u sii kordhaysa ee soomaaliya iyada oo leh muuqaal sidoo kale u adeegaya bulshada martigelinaysa.

2. KISMAYO CITY INFORMATION

LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Kismayo is the third largest city in Somalia and the capital of both the Lower Juba region and the Jubaland state. The city is located on the coast of the Indian Ocean near the mouth of the Juba River approximately 500km southwest of Mogadishu.

The port city is of not only regional but also national strategic significance as it lies halfway between Mogadishu and the Kenyan border. For a long time Kismayo has derived its importance from this fact. In the past, it possessed the only well-protected roadstead between Mogadishu and Lamu, and thus merchandise designed for the inland towns and southern Italian Somaliland passed through its port. To date, its location makes it the commercial hub of the Jubaland region and southern Somalia. It provides an avenue of import and export trade.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The current Jubaland State of Somalia is a newly created state of the Federal Government of Somalia (Somalia) and it consists of the prewar regions of Gedo, Middle Juba and Lower Juba. The state is headed by the Regional President and is composed of the Jubaland Central Government and Regional and District Administrations.

The local government of Kismayo is fairly new and consists of a District Commissioner who is appointed by the president. The commissioner appoints their subordinates to head different areas under the cognizance of the district administration such as security, sanitation and hygiene forming the local government.¹

Administratively, Kismayo Town is divided into five urban villages:

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| <u>Farjano:</u> | North-East |
| <u>Fanoole:</u> | South |
| <u>Shaqaalaha:</u> | North-west |
| <u>Gulwade:</u> | North |
| <u>Calanley:</u> | West |

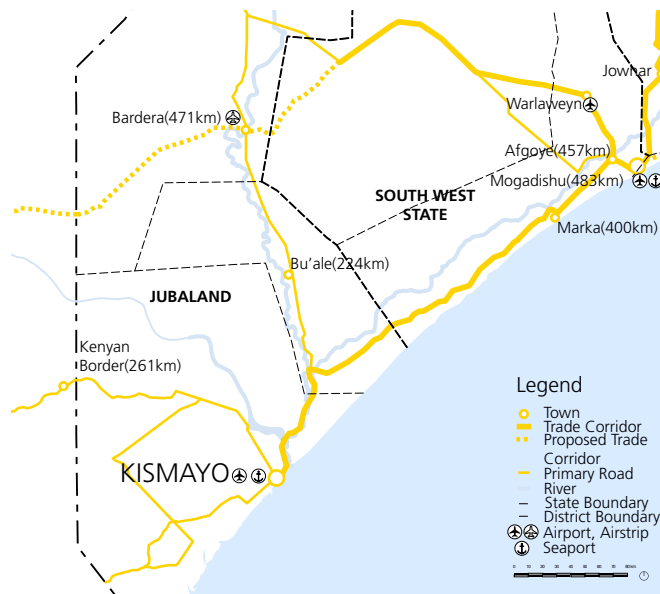
The government's role is outlined in the state's Interim Charter which after the Shari'a, is the supreme law of the land. The Charter provides a framework of governance and institutionalization of key services with consideration for traditional systems by making a provision (article 32) for the Council of Traditional Elders who act as government advisors and arbitrators of communal disputes.²

Local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), International Development partners and civic groups also play a key role in supporting the government.

HISTORY

The Kismayo area was originally a small fishing settlement. During the Middle Ages, the region was under the rule of the influential Ajuran Sultanate.

In the latter half of the 19th century, northern Somali pastoralists settled in Kismayo's interior joining the population already present. The subsequent tensions were only put down by the Sultanate of Zanzibar at the beginning of 1870. The town subsequently evolved into a major hub of the livestock trade.



Kismayo's Regional Context

In the 1896 the British administration created the Jubaland Region, which included the land between the Juba River and the Tana River, as part of the British East Africa. Under the Pact of London, the city and its territory was ceded to Italy and was officially annexed to Italian Somalia along with its territory in 1926.

After the independence of Somalia in 1960, the old port facilities were modernized, boosting export in the region. Under Siad Barre a large meat processing plant was established in town. This economic development attracted many migrants seeking job opportunities.

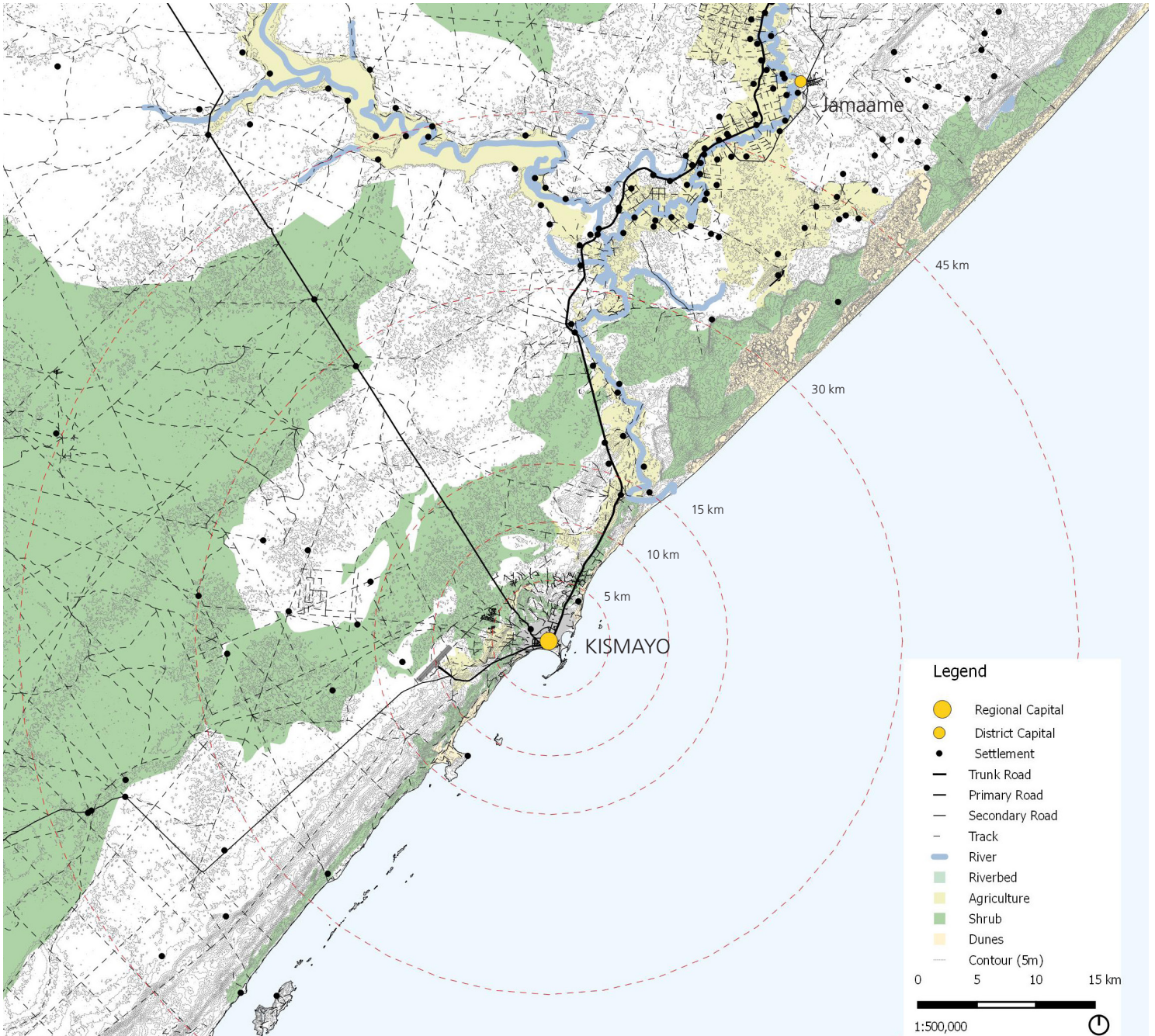
Following the breakdown of central authority that accompanied the civil war in 1991, various local militias fought for control of the city. The strategic importance of the port, the fertility of the Juba region and the great clan diversity contributed to decades of fragility and conflict.

Peacekeepers reached Kismayo in early 1993 but had to leave before the end of 1994. Jubaland was briefly declared independent in 1998, and later renamed Juba Valley Alliance (JVA) after a new political change in 2001. In the same year, 11-member inter-clan council decided to ally the JVA with the newly forming Transitional National Government.

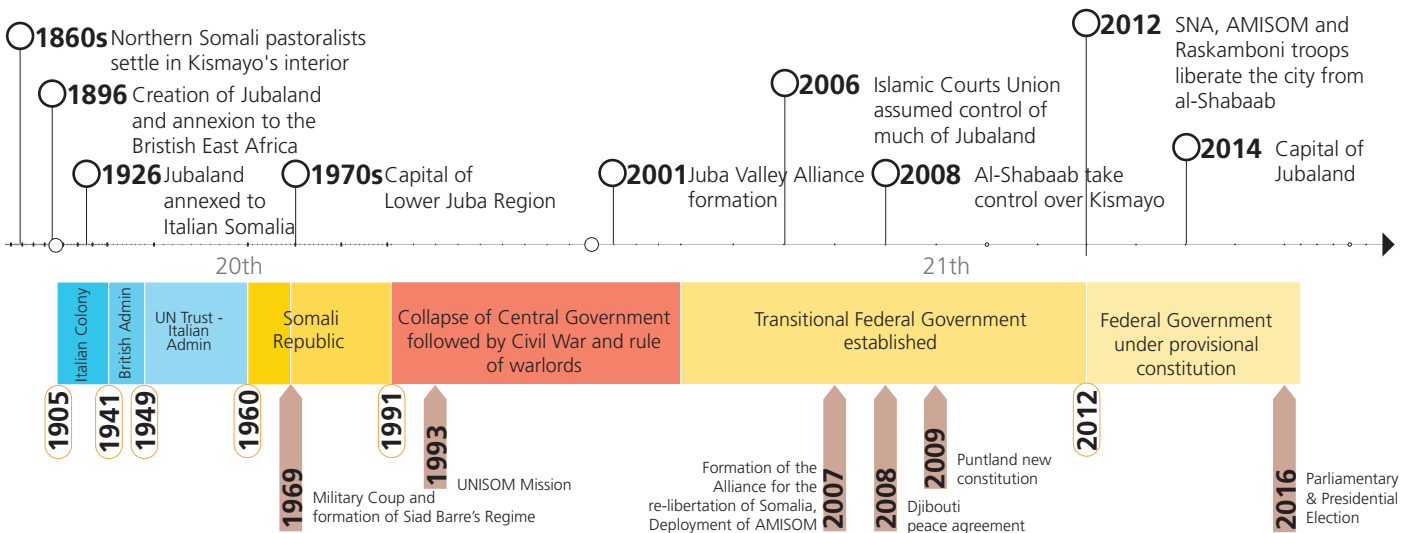
In 2006 the Islamic Courts Union assumed control of much of Jubaland and other parts of southern Somalia, but the Transitional Federal Government supported by troops from Ethiopia and the African Union re-established its authority. With the "battle of Kismayo" in August 2008, Al-Shabaab and the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) took control of the city and set there their strategic headquarters. Only in 2012 did the Somali National Army (SNA) forces, African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troops and Raskamboni allies manage to liberate the city.

2013 saw the recognition of the Interim Juba Administration (IJA) which had been formed in 2010 as the government of Jubaland under the national reconciliation agreement between Jubaland and the Federal Government of Somalia.

1. Observatory of Conflict and Violence Prevention (OCVP), Kismayo district Conflict and Security Assessment Report, February 2015
 2. Draft Interim Charter of the State Government of Jubaland, March 2013



Kismayo and its hinterland



Timeline of significant event of Kismayo in the last century

3. URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Kismayo is the second largest metropolitan city in southern Somalia after Mogadishu, with approximately 30 sub-clans making it one of the most diverse cities in Somalia.

Migration has continuously changed the ethnic composition of Juba region. Significant has been the movement of Somali clans from north-east Somalia and eastern Ethiopia since the mid-1850s, as well as the relocation caused by the industrial development in the 70s and 80s and, more recently, resettlement forced by conflict, drought and floods.

This evolving situation affects the regions politics and access and distribution of resources with a key profound competitive undercurrent between the guri (local) versus the galti (outsider).

UNFPA Somalia population estimates of 2014 indicate that Lower Juba has a total population of 489,307; comprising an urban population of 172,861, a rural population of 161,512, 124,334 nomads and 30,600 IDPs.³

However, the recent drought, and the great influx of returnees in the last years, have greatly impacted Kismayo. More than 44,000 people have been voluntarily repatriated from the Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya to Kismayo from 2014 up to July 2017.⁴ Only in the first four months of 2017 10,000 returnees have reached the city, and similar has been the number of people displaced into the district directly affected by drought.^{5,6}

These data, combined with the normal population growth of the city, make the population figures completely outdated.

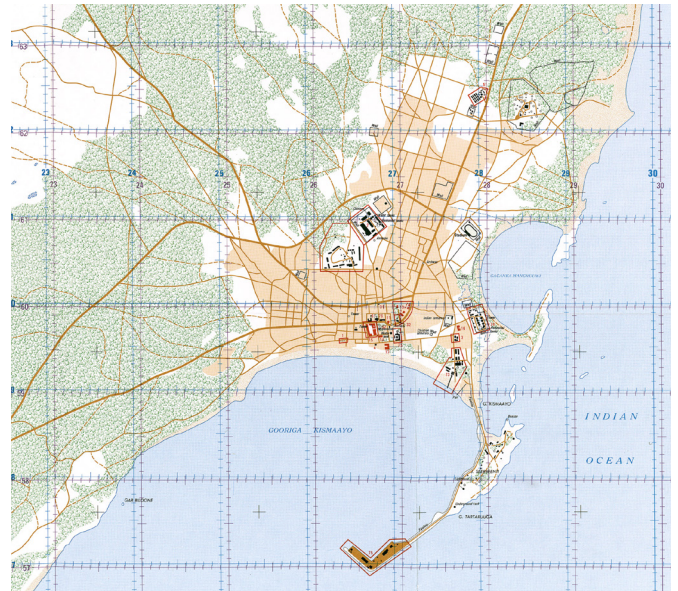
POPULATION ESTIMATION OF LOWER JUBA - 2014

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Urban Population | 172,861 | 35.3% |
| Male pop. | 85,612 | 49.5% |
| Female pop. | 87,249 | 50.5% |
| Households: | 30,520 | |
| Household size: | 5.7 (national average: 6.4) | |
| Rural Population | 161,512 | 33% |
| Male pop. | 75,022 | 46.4% |
| Female pop. | 86,490 | 53.6% |
| Households: | 30,324 | |
| Household size: | 5.3 (national average: 5.8) | |
| Nomadic Population | 124,334 | 25.4% |
| Male pop. | 71,998 | 57.9% |
| Female pop. | 52,336 | 42.1% |
| Households: | 20,284 | |
| Household size: | 6.1 (national average: 6.5) | |
| IDP: | 30,600 | 6.3% |
| Male pop. | 14,860 | 48.6% |
| Female pop. | 15,740 | 51.4% |
| Households: | 24,576 | |
| Household size: | 1.2 (national average: 3.7) | |
| Total: | 489,307 | |
| 2005 estimate: | 352,790 | |
| 2014 estimate: | 489,307 | |
| Absolute growth: | 136,517 | |
| Growth 2005-2014: | 39% | |
| Annual average growth 2005-2014: | 3.7% | |

3. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey 2014
 4. UNHCR, Voluntary Repatriation of Somali Refugees From Kenya weekly update, July 2017
 5. UNHCR, Somalia Repatriation Update January, March, April 2017
 6. UNHCR, Cumulative Drought driven displacements 1 Nov 2016 to 23 Jun 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN

URBAN GROWTH

Kismayo is characterized by a compact form with an average density of roughly 160 people/ha, which is quite high considering the Somalia context. This also means that there is little room for infill and densification strategies to accommodate the demographic growth.



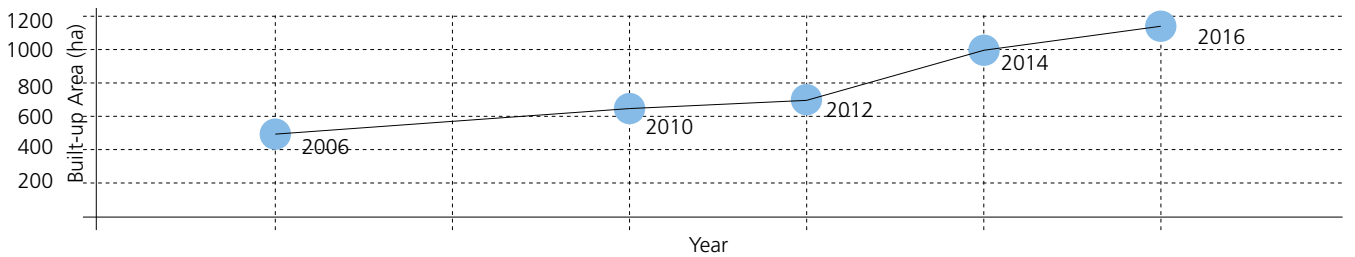
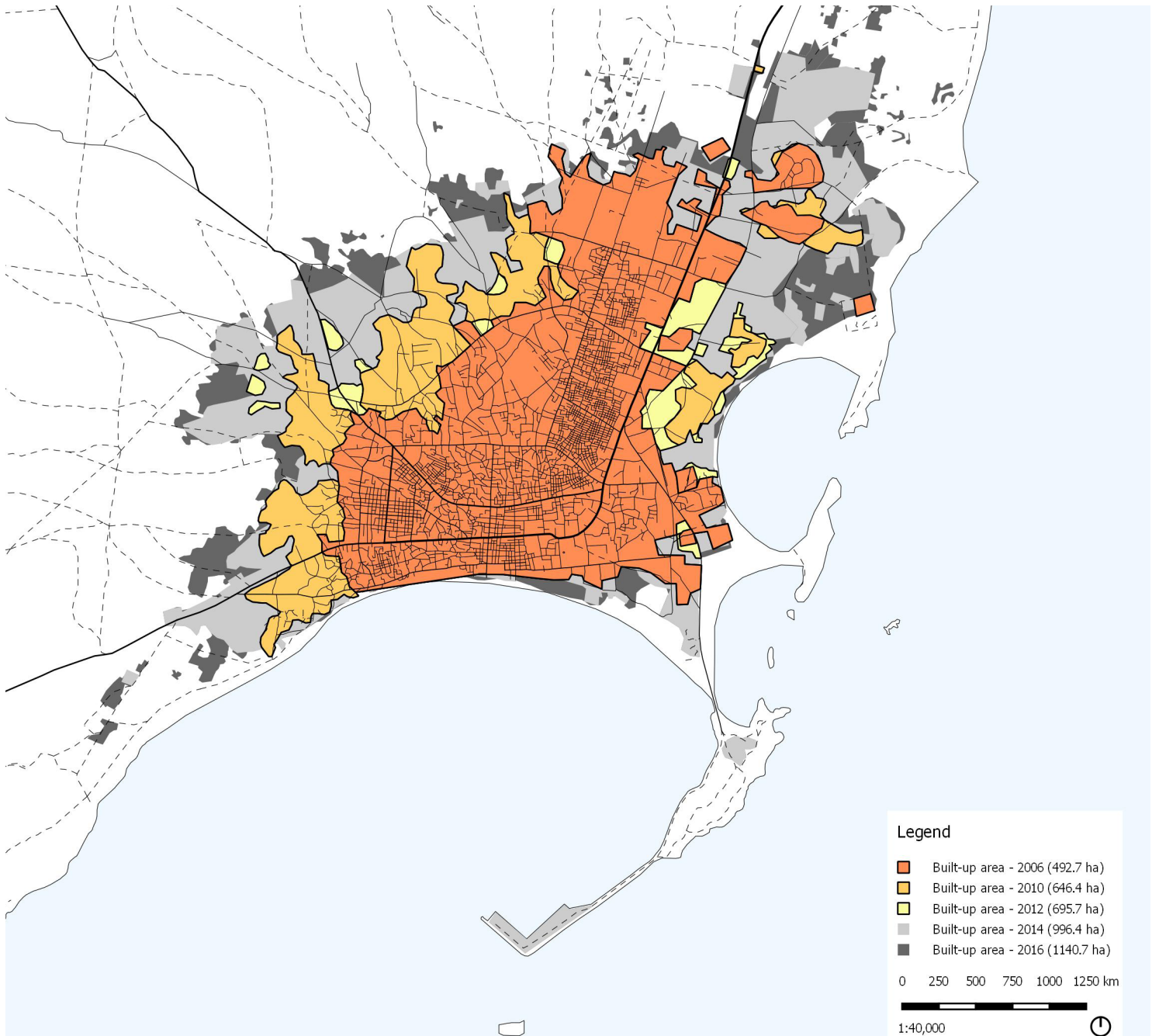
US Defense mapping agency - Map of Kismayo, 1992

Until 1992, the city has developed in a quite organized fashion. The town had a central square which had the Treasury, Court House, Gaol, Provincial Commissioner's office and a small hall where the Somali chiefs held barazas (public meetings). The industrial plants were located in the north, while the harbor and the port facilities occupied a large portion in the south. A good basic network of primary and secondary roads along the main artery crossing north to west connected the system.

This structure allowed for the maintenance of compactness. However, with the lack of any planning system the town has recently evolved in a much more organic structure.

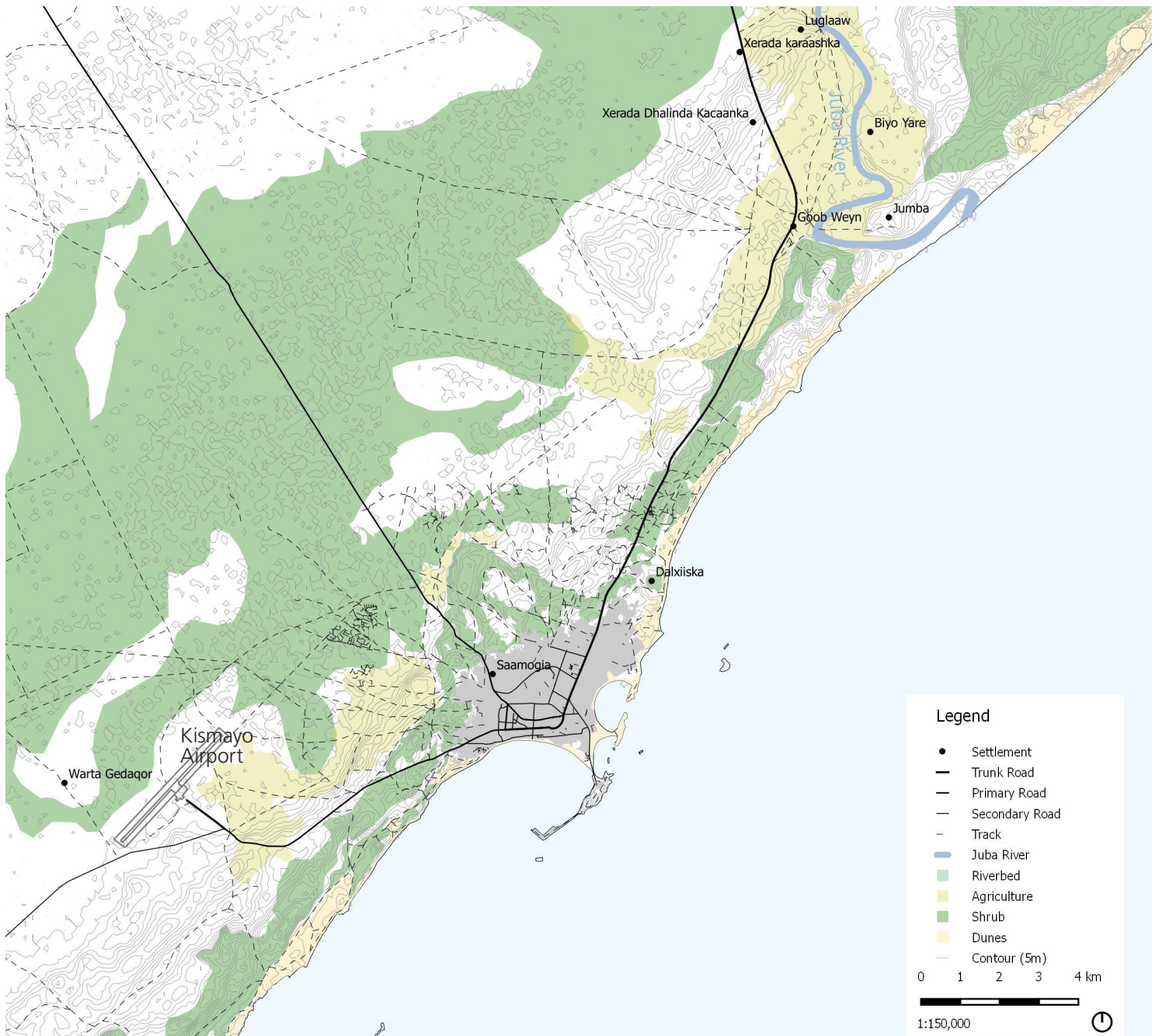
In the last fifteen years, a dispersed, low-density development has sprawled towards the inlands especially in the north towards Afmadow and the west towards the airport.

The resulting road network is poorly developed with many disconnections and open loops. At the same time, construction has dangerously approached the sea line, due to the lack of any buffer zone.



Kismayo Urban Growth

4. LAND USE PATTERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



The area north of Kismayo is characterized by swamps and marsh where during high floods the Shabelle and, more south, the Laag Dheera join the Juba River.

The area north of Jamaame has an average annual rainfall of about 766 mm. This is one of the wettest areas in southern Somalia and is classified as a humid arid zone. In this area the rainy seasons are not well defined because there is almost rainfall in all the months except for January and February. Settlements are close to the river and the main road network runs parallel to the water. Trails depart from the river towards the interiors. The Laag Dheera swampy area has fewer settlements and therefore no major road.

The land cover shows extensive crop fields as one gets closer to the River Juba estuary to the Indian Ocean. Coconut crop is present and remains closer to the river, while other crop fields are found also further away from the river, with cereals still being present.

The mouth of the Juba River cuts through the red sand dunes and joins the Indian Ocean 15 km outside Kismayo. The river makes some meanders before reaching the sea. The tide from the Indian Ocean mixes with the river water at this point - thus the lower amount of agricultural land and settlements. This also means that water supply from the river must draw upstream - the treatment station was once located in Yontooy.

Along the coast sand dunes can be an impediment for development as they are not suitable ground for construction.

Due to its low-lying coastal location, drainage is particularly poor in this area, and flood risk due to heavy rains and rising sea level is high.

The area on the west of Kismayo is mostly covered by shrub and used for animal breeding, with few scattered settlements.

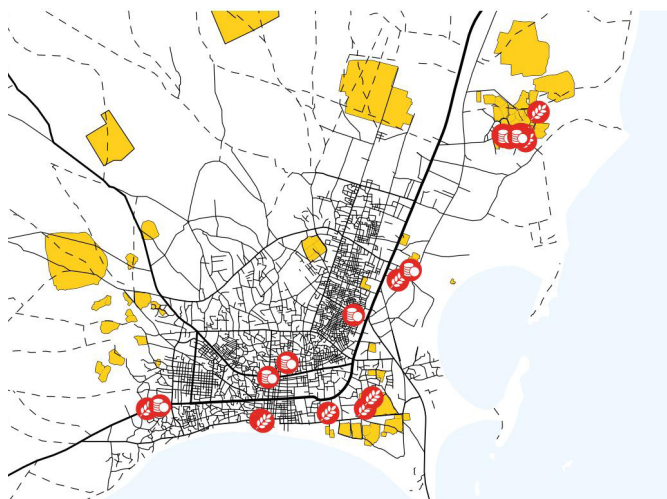
5. URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL





Workers in the port of Kismayo © AU-UN IST photo / Ramadan Mohamed Hassan.



Charcoal Production © AU-UN IST Photo/Stuart Price



-  Non food market
-  Food market

LIFELIHOOD AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

During the colonial era, Kismayo was a town of major importance as it linked Mogadishu to Lamu and the outside world. Also, as a port town, it served the inland towns of Somalia.

Being a town of great historic and administrative importance, Kismayo benefited from infrastructural development for instance the development of the port and road linkages to other towns, and the establishment of a meat processing and tannery factory.

Currently, as a port city, Kismayo is highly contented for by different groups including political, business men and the militia who have one main interest: generating income from taxation of the port and airport activities which have the potential to generate high amount of tax revenue.

The charcoal industry is of main economic importance to Kismayo and the whole country at large and it represents the largest natural resource for export. Charcoal remains the most affordable and reliable source of fuel for most Somali households. It also serves as a main livelihood activity (cutting trees, charcoal burning, packaging and selling) for the urban and rural poor. There is also a high interest of higher income groups, transporters, exporters and militia in the trade of charcoal.

The high population growth of the city and the high interest to make profits have had negative impacts on the environment through the over-exploitation of resources, including offshore fisheries and deforestation of large tracts of land in the southern sector near the border of Somalia and Kenya.

Besides charcoal production and fishing, seasonal farming and the port provide employment for the residents of the city. The availability of livelihood activities makes Kismayo an attractive destination for those seeking employment and income generating opportunities.

Currently, the urban economy of Kismayo shows characteristics of rapid development. Due to the increased stability, there is a lot of money being channeled into investments in the town, from international companies, humanitarian agencies, and the diaspora, with some moving back to invest. The most dynamic sectors of Kismayo's urban economy are: construction as people are reconstructing homes (also propelled by humanitarian aid and projects) and business premises; the retail sector due to imports/exports from Dubai and other countries; telecommunication – different companies provide telecommunication services and there is good internet coverage; finally the hospitality sector (hotels and restaurants) which is booming with some premises reopening after many years.⁶

Despite the historical background of the economy of Kismayo being agriculture-based (crop and livestock) with secondary activities in the fisheries industry; stakeholders from the private sectors reported in a survey undertaken by IOM in February 2016 that currently, these are the least dynamic sectors due to lack of skills, technologies and access. The fishing industry lacks investment and processing mechanism as well as conservation measures. Agricultural areas lie around Kismayo and are under Al-Shabaab control. The livestock industry, dynamic prior to the war, boasting of the meat factory, got destroyed during the war and has since then not been revived.⁷

7. IOM, Youth, employment and migration in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, Feb 2016
8. ibid

6. BASIC URBAN SERVICES

SECURITY

In Jubaland, the control can be regarded as divided between the Jubaland administration and the Al-Shabaab militia group. The Al-Shabaab is in control of the rural areas and has a hidden presence in most urban centers, while the Jubaland administration with the assistance of AMISOM and bilateral Ethiopian troops (ENDF) is in control of most urban centers. Kismayo urban center is regarded as AMISOM/SNA controlled area. Formal security is offered as combined effort between the police and military troops with support from AMISOM. This formal system however faces challenges such as the lack of uniforms and/or official logos to identify the police. This leads to lack of faith and trust in the police by the residents as they cannot easily differentiate them from the militia.⁹

Several informal systems including religious leaders, clan elders and community groups have been in existence in a long time and continue to play a role in security provision e.g. through dispute resolution.

Security threats however continue to persist, due to the possible presence of Al-Shabaab, exacerbated by the complex clan composition of the town and land and family disputes. Kismayo is an area where pastoral, agricultural, and coastal traditions meet depriving it of the relative clan and livelihood homogeneity of regions further north. While conflict among political and military groups is centring on political control and influence, in particular of Kismayo and its port, clan tensions result primarily from competition over resources such as land, grazing rights, water, farmlands, livestock, and access to humanitarian aid.

The high influx of IDPs and returnees might aggravate these conflicts as well as affect the local government's ability to provide security if the situation is not addressed properly and timely. Al-Shabaab has in fact successfully recruited unemployed youth, and it is feared that returnees especially from Dadaab will be more prone to recruitment, as they are faced with the lack of livelihood and educational opportunities in Somalia and some consider the return involuntary.

WATER AND SANITATION

Kismayo used to get most of its water from the Juba River through the Kismayo Water Treatment Plant located in Yontoy which lied 32 km north of the city. It was constructed between 1966 and 1969 by the U.S Corps of Engineers and began operation in 1970 under the Kismayo Water Agency (KWA). The plant has however been out of operation and the pipes have been looted. Kismayo, similar to other Somali towns, has had to rely on poorly designed shallow dug wells for water supply.

The high urbanization rate and increasing population have had a negative impact on the river and the wells as they are exposed to pollution from both human waste and dumping of solid waste. Water is hence a human hazard and the cause of several outbreaks of cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) within the city. Furthermore, most settlements rely on pit latrines and underground waste tanks for waste disposal which further pollute the underground water.

The city is also underserved by the existing poor drainage network, with the town experiencing flooding and water stagnation on many occasions when it rains. This leads to the disruption of normal livelihoods, health hazards,



Hand and Pump Well in Kismayo

contamination of open shallow wells, destruction of property and loss of lives.

The other source of water is the private company, CAAFI which has drilled boreholes approximately 4 km out of the city center. The water cost from the private company is high, with 1,000 liters being sold at 5 USD and therefore inaccessible and unreliable to most households.

With the rising population and the consequent proliferation of wells and boreholes the situation is likely to deteriorate, with the risk of compromising irreversibly the water table. As in all the coastal area, the fresh groundwater lens floats on more salty water, which is more dense. It has been shown that the movement of the saline/fresh water wedge of the underground aquifer of the town has been considerable, progressing inland in years with less rains. Studies however date back up to 20 years ago, and updates are greatly needed.

Currently GIZ is conducting an hydrological study in the northern area of the town where new IDP settlements are sprouting.

9. DRC, South and Central Somalia Security Situation, al-Shabaab Presence, and Target Groups, January 2017

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

Somalia Transport Sector Needs Assessment identify two main commercial, high traffic corridors branching from Kismayo: the 483 km paved highway that goes to Mogadishu, and the 220 km Kismayo-Liboi (on Kenya Border), that also extend to northwest to Afmadow and onto the eastern part of Gedo region.

The road infrastructure is however in very poor condition and therefore the links of the city to the region are extremely weak. The only paved corridor is the arterial Kismayo - Mogadishu road, in great need for maintenance. The other linkages, especially towards the border of Kenya's North Eastern province, consist of unpaved roads and are in need of reconstruction.⁹ Also, the road transport sector suffers from the proliferation of illegal checkpoints by both state and non-state militia groups, with Kismayo's main artery reported to be among the roads with the highest number of incidents of illegal checkpoints country wide.

The port city is also known for the utilization of water transport especially for trading purposes, both exports and imports. Its docks are located on a peninsula in the ocean and connected to the port by a causeway. The port of Kismayo was built in 1964 and served as a base for the Somalia Navy and Soviet Navy after the military coup in 1969. During the civil war, it suffered great damage. It currently has however resumed its activities and is being rehabilitated by a Turkish company.

Kismayo International Airport offers international and local connections. It is located approximately 10 km from the city and has been a target of the Al-Shabaab militia group in the past, with attacks launched at it leaving it in shambles. It however has undergone major refurbishment, championed by the Jubbaland State supported by the Federal Government and AMISOM; and is currently fully functional and undergoing continuous upgrading to meet international standards.

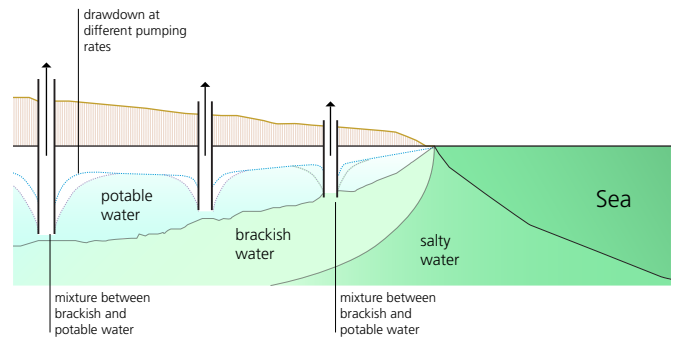
POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Jubaland state of Somalia has been a focal point in bringing and reviving infrastructure around and in the port of Kismayo. In 2015, the Ministry of Transport, Ports and Telecommunications was refurbished and opened its doors to the public to access government documents, passes and licenses.

The town is fully covered by 4G portable internet and has a growing telecommunications industry with multiple internet service providers such as Hormuud, Global, Somtel, Tayocom and NationLink being present. Modern telephone systems are operative, with most urban residents enjoying mobile or landline access.

There are many local radio stations broadcasting in Kismayo and the surrounding areas: Radio Kismayo, Radio Burkulan, Radio Soyol, Radio Alhikma, Radio Star Fm and the sport-related Radio Golis. Al-Shabaab is able to broadcast in the region via Radio Andalus in Jamaame, Jilib and the surrounding areas.

10. Somalia Transport Sector Needs Assessment contains a detailed account of the road network condition and the strategic interventions needed.



Water abstraction and quality of water (Water Quality Study Mogadishu and Kismayo, Geneva Foundation)



Aerial photo of the port of Kismayo © UN Photo/Stuart Price



The building of Ministry of Ports, Transport and Telecommunication built in 2015 © AMISOM Photos/Mohamed Barut

EDUCATION

Somalia's population is extremely young with 45.9% being under 15 years of age and 75% under 30 years. This implies the need for education services for this population.

The town has several educational facilities including primary, secondary, tertiary and Quranic schools, both public and private. There is however no free education at any level.

The main tertiary institution is Kismayo University with an average of 100 students. It offers certificate, diploma and bachelors programs. The institution was established in an attempt to keep out young people from vices like joining militia groups and to improve the city's human resource capacity. The main courses offered are business administration, social sciences and health programs.¹⁰

With increased stability and security, and a growing population the demand for education is continually increasing. Access to education is however determined by one's ability to pay thus limits especially the minority groups including IDPs.

The system also suffers from the lack of uniformity in the curricula, untrained teachers as well as the general shortage in the number of schools. Many parents show concern that uneducated children make easy targets of the Al-Shabaab and other vices.

HEALTH

Kismayo General Hospital is the main health facility in the city. It provides both general and emergency services to the city residents and people from the rural areas and the urban periphery.

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

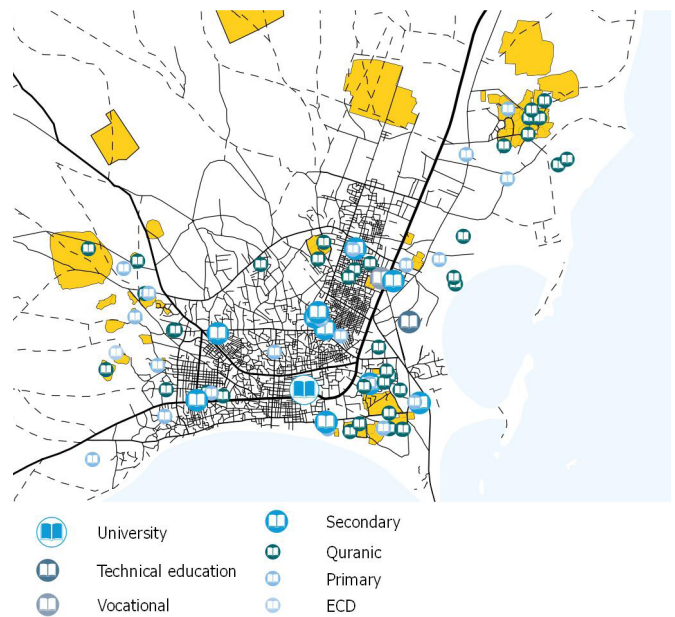
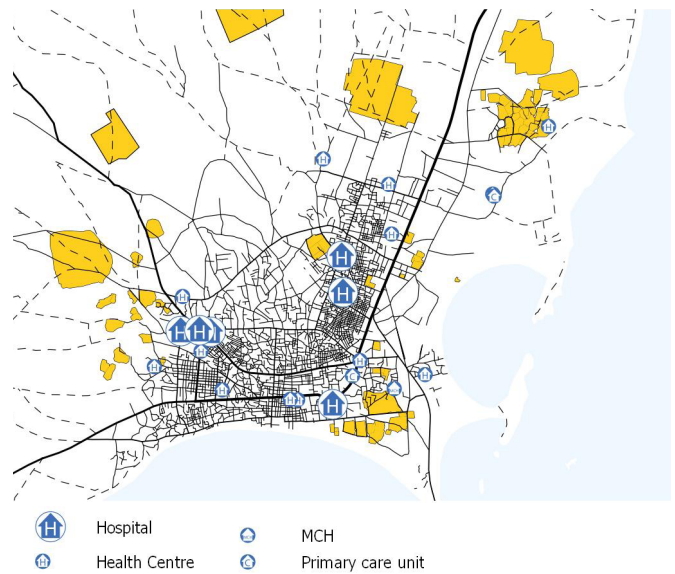
Conflict which results in displacement is a major cause of limiting the residents access to health care. The high density of people in the IDP settlements makes them prone to communicable diseases outbreaks.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Recently, Wamo stadium, the largest stadium in Jubaland, was opened by the president after its rehabilitation. It has been fitted with artificial grass making it accessible all through the year, also giving the city an opportunity to host both regional and national tournaments.

Few community centers (youth and women) have been set up by different organizations e.g. GIZ where livelihood skills trainings are conducted. The town in general however suffers from a shortage of public recreation and community centers. There is dire need for the further development of this sector since through sports and social interactions a culture is developed where diversity is appreciated and coexistence fostered.

Kismayo has various mosques and religious centers that serve both worshipping and religious studies centers. There are various madrasa and Quranic schools available in the town.



11. IOM, Youth, employment and migration in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa, Feb 2016

7. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTIES



Prior to the 1991 civil war, Somalia used a mixed tenure system. Most of the agricultural land was communally owned and administered through customary practices; urban land was mainly privately owned and administered through the formal legal system.

Between 1991 and 2002, land conflict increased due to many reasons but perpetuated in part by the growing reliance on the clan system to provide social identity. The clans were focused on accumulating land to host their members displaced by war. The absence of a central government has since then been a key contributor to the lack of protection of Housing Land and Properties (HLP) for Somalis.

There are three main HLP systems in Somalia: Customary rules (Xeer), religious law (Shari 'a) and secular law.¹¹

Under the customary law, land is treated as a sacred collective good and symbol of power inherited from the ancestors and is communally owned. Individuals have the right to use the land and these rights can be transferred from parents to children or granted by the community elders. Elders also have the right to resolve property-related disputes among clans and sub-clans.

Shari 'a law is a system of religious rules derived from the Quran and Hadiths; it has a stronger power and is more respected than the customary law in Somalia. They also form and act as a guiding principle for secular legislation.

In Kismayo, forced evictions and land grabbing are the most common types of land conflicts having occurred regularly over the past two decades. Insecurity of land tenure and inaccessibility to formal systems of land registrations particularly in IDPs is also a contributing factor.

Kismayo has been experiencing an inflow of people which can be traced back to hundreds of years ago due to natural disasters, search of pasture and water by clans from the north and rural-urban migration in search of livelihood.

This has over the years resulted in the alteration of the ethnic composition of the Jubba region which now comprises more than 30 sub-clans. This alteration has led to tension between the clans affecting land tenure, access to agricultural land and the struggle for political power and representation.

The issues of land disputes remain challenging given the

complex nature of the city: i.e. mass migration, clan mixture and weak legal frameworks.

Currently, the displaced population is facing increased HLP challenges. 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 that is 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 Kismayo must be addressed by local officials through an enhancement of administration, management and governance systems. This should be done through 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 agricultural communities for purposes of informing development, and the on-going peace building and conflict management interventions.

Pastoral 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 the land rights, and those settling land and land related disputes, focusing on accessibility and the availability of land information to the public.

Currently there are several land studies being conducted by different organizations including UN-Habitat's Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) which will shed more light on the land matters including land use patterns and systems, and land ownership in Kismayo and its hinterlands.

12. Housing, Land and Property in Somalia: Persons of Concern in Somaliland and South Central Somalia, October 2014

8. DIMENSION OF DISPLACEMENT & IMPACT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT



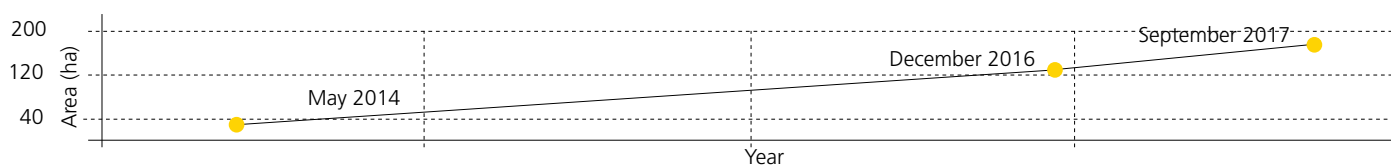
May 2014
29.5 ha



December 2016
128.3 ha



September 2017
176.2 ha



LATEST DATA

The latest assessment by REACH identified in December 2016 around 32,000 IPDs distributed in 81 settlements in and around Kismayo.¹³

According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), as of June 2017 there are over 100 IDP sites in Kismayo. The sites are grouped into four geographic clusters across the town, each with its own leader.¹⁴

Since the beginning of the year, the drought has brought to town more than 10,000 additional people. Although the monthly trend shows the influx significantly slowing down thanks to the summer rains, and no new presences have been registered in June, the situation is still alarming.¹⁵

The influx of returnees especially from Kenya is continuing, even though the closure of Dadaab has been postponed, and more than 10,000 people travelled to Kismayo in 2017.¹⁶



Women queuing for water in the new IOM-developed site in via Afmadow

13. REACH, Kismayo Idp Settlement Assessment, December 2016

14. IOM, CCCM Mission to Kismayo Report Brief, August 2017

15. UNHCR, Cumulative Drought driven displacements 1 Nov 2016 to 23 Jun 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN

16. UNHCR Somalia Repatriation Update January, March, April 2017

IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND BASIC SERVICES

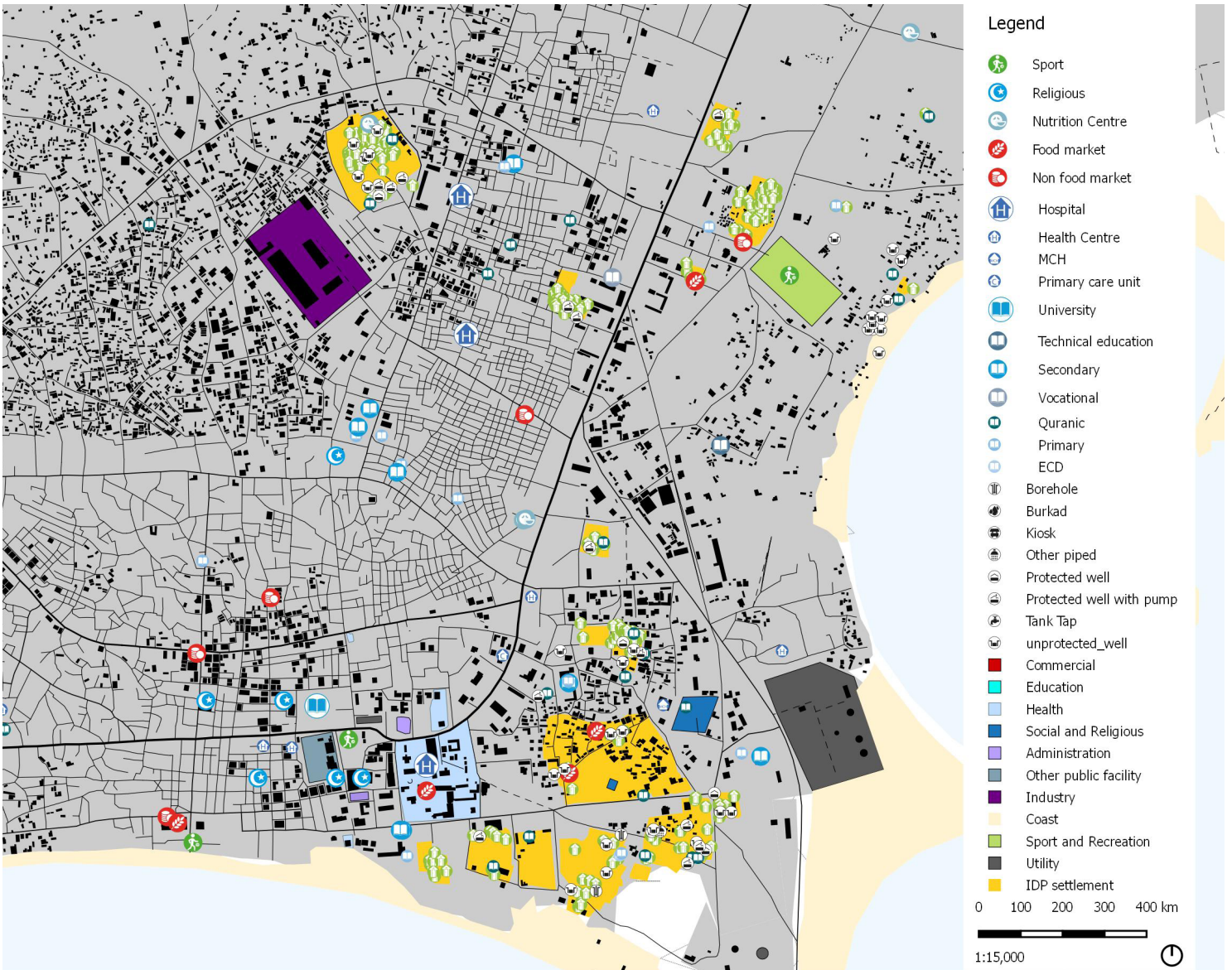
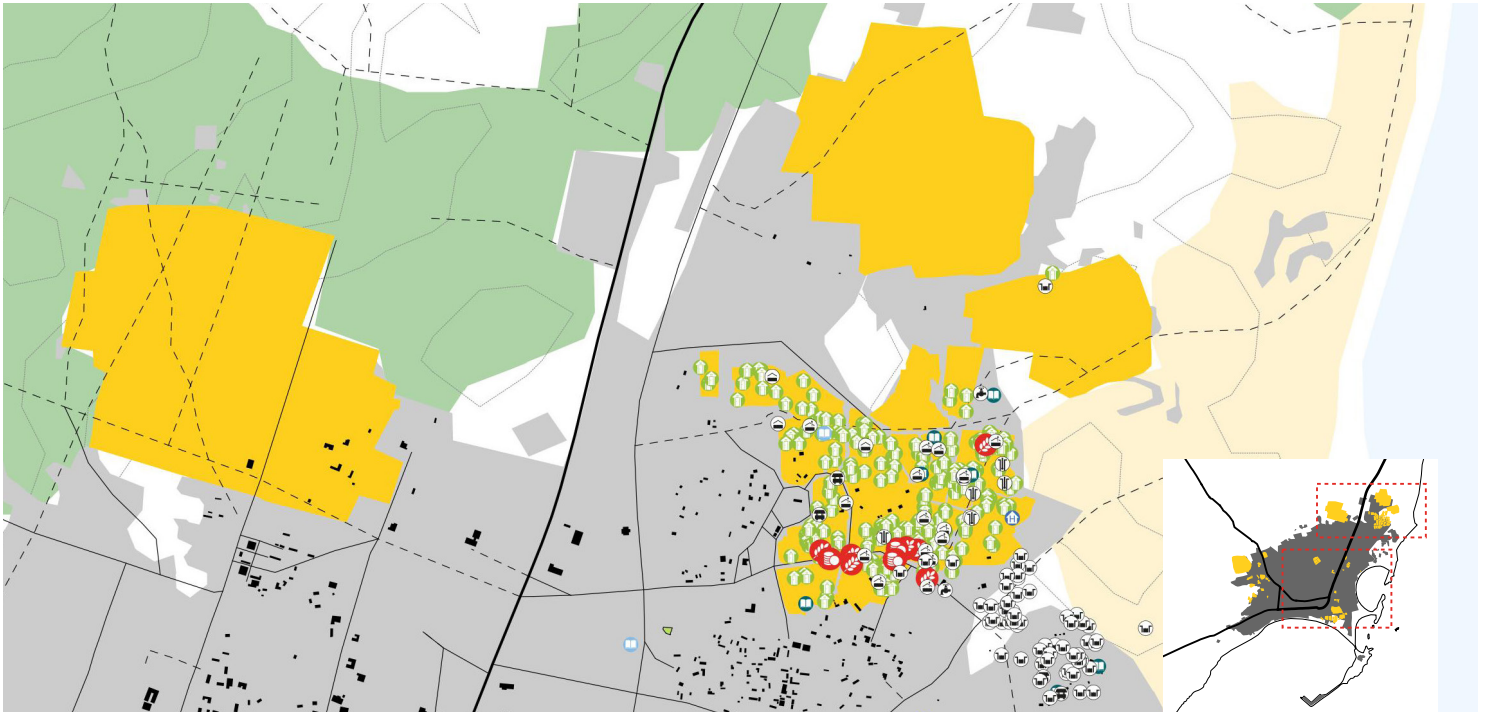
REACH's assessment covers IDP settlements and their surroundings, distinguishing between the ones within the existing urban area (Kismayo East and West) and the big cluster in the north of the town, Dalxiska, and maps the facilities that are accessible by targeted communities.

In general, the report indicates an increase in vulnerability regarding the humanitarian situation and the provision of basic services.

| | target* | Dalxiska | Kismayo E/W | |
|------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| WASH | waterpoint HHs within 500m of a functioning waterpoint 15L / day / person | 100% | 100% | 78% |
| | waste collection 100L / 10 Households | | no data | no data |
| | latrine HHs within 50m of a functioning latrine people / latrine | 100% 20 | 91% 29 | 86% 61 |
| Shelter and CCCM | structure 17% 19% emergency | 24% 5% temporary | 3% 3% semi-permanent | |
| | open space / HH open space | 30 m ² | 94 m ² | 77 m ² |
| FoodSecurity | food market HHs within 10km / 4 h of a food market Food spending / week** | 100% 63 USD | 100% 9 USD | 100% 11 USD |
| | nutrition centre HHs within 5km / 1 h of a nutrition centre | 100% | 100% | 100% |

* targets are based on minimum Sphere or UNHCR standards

** target is based on Food Minimum Expenditure Basket for Lower Juba Region in April



Settlements can be categorised into three different groups, based on their physical organisation and land tenure.

Older sites are usually small to mid-size unplanned settlement on private land. New sites are divided between small, spontaneous settlement on private land, and new large planned sites built by humanitarian agencies on land allocated by the government.

IDPs started settling within the existing urban area of Kismayo, occupying public/ state owned vacant properties. These areas clearly benefit from the proximity of existing services, but suffer of congestion given the spatial restraints, poor living conditions, poor sanitation, and more importantly raise many land property issues.

Similarly, those new spontaneous settlements sprung in pockets of the urban fabric face threat of eviction. However, here lack of infrastructure, fire hazard and sanitation concerns are the most critical issues. Waste management is insufficient and shelter are inadequate, with most IDPs living in small built with improvised materials.

Jubaland State has been trying to evict people within Kismayo and relocate them towards its outskirts, offering underdeveloped tracts of land in Dalxiska area, in Via Afmadow and outside town, towards the North. However, the provided sites face the following challenges:

- No current or future settlement plan covering the area
- Lack of proper access to the town
- Distance from the city and main markets
- Vulnerability to flooding
- Absence of a sustainable supply for water
- Lack of access to electricity

In via Afmadow IOM and WRRS developed 500 and 200 shelters respectively, which are already occupied by targeted beneficiaries. Units are permanent, built with bricks and with concrete foundations, and equipped with private pit latrines. However, the site lies on sand, which poses many impediment for development as it is not suitable ground for construction: after a few months a few units already show sign of structural damage. Sand also makes connection to the main road problematic. Despite the close distance to the Kismayo-Afmadow corridor emergency vehicle can not access the settlement.

NRC has constructed 734 permanent shelters, while ARC constructed two sites of 200 and 100 permanent shelters respectively at a new area in Northern Kismayo. In the same site, other 15 shelters were implemented with the support of Saudi Arabia, and 80 additional units are being planned by UN-Habitat. This site looks more adequate for development, as it offer solid ground. GIZ is also conducting an hydrological study to provide water to the area. However, question of accessibility and distance from the city remain.

The main lesson from the past decade of responses to displacement has arguably been that if unsuitable land is allocated to returnees and IDPs, regardless of how much is invested in those sites, they remain unviable and largely empty, or stay occupied but fail to integrate and ultimately benefit the surrounding area.

In this regard UN-Habitat is developing basic site selection criteria identifying essential and recommended minimum conditions to be taken into consideration for site selection,



The established site of Marino



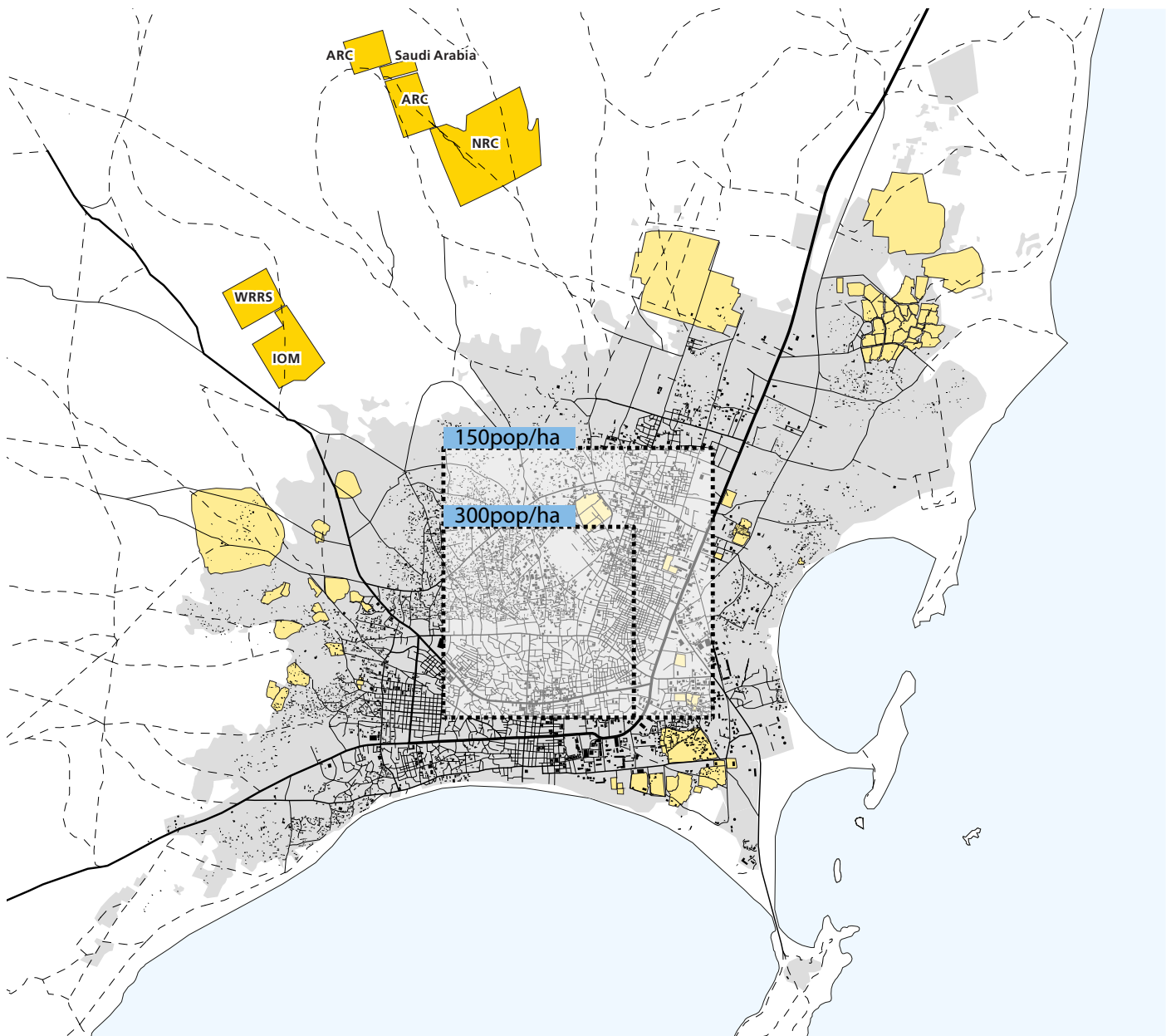
Spontaneous site within Kismayo's built fabric



New IOM-developed site in via Afmadow



NRC site in the North of Kismayo



Additional area to accommodate current IPD and returnee population

stressing the fundamental importance of appropriately located sites with a careful and thorough process in the project's inception phase.

While these issues remain open, these new sites provide a model that the government is enthusiastic to support for finding solutions to the vulnerable displaced and non-displaced populations within town.

In the search for Durable Solutions for displacement affected populations land tenure remains one of the main obstacles, and obtaining areas which can be presumed to be free from land claims and disputes is a huge step forward.

With the official confirmation on the status of the land by the Jubaland Government and City Municipality, these sites can be considered as part of Kismayo town and not temporary settlements, thus opening the way to long term solutions.

IMPACT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

If no planning interventions are undertaken these areas are likely to develop into peri-urban slums and overload the already strained infrastructure of Kismayo. However, this should go beyond the provision of sufficient improvements of services and shelter. The latest projections show that up to 80% of the displaced people are not likely to return back to their original place of residence. It is hence crucial to understand how to facilitate the evolution of IDP settlements from camp-like to urban form.

At the current density of Kismayo, around 150 people/hectare, and considering a population of 60.000 IDPs and returnees, it would be necessary to add to the current surface occupied by IDP settlements about 3 km². This new area will need to be connected to the city and properly served by infrastructure and public facilities.

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 Kismayo 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.

However the social dimensions of planning must be considered along with the physical. Questions about 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 and the exceptional influx of returnees from Kenya, 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 Kismayo 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.



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

SOMALIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND JUBALAND PRIORITIES

The Somali National Development Plan 2017-2019 indicates Jubaland as of critical importance to the whole Federal State, for its resources its strategic relevance for trade and its booming industrial activities.

The plan summarizes the following priorities for the town and its region:

Security

Economic Development

- Reconstruction and rehabilitation of industrial facilities;
- Efficient, drought resilient livestock production with a modern export-based marketing system;
- Fishery cooperatives restart and cold-chain establishment.

Social Development

Youth empowerment and expansion of employment opportunities 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.

Health and Education are indicated as primary objectives. 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

In the Somalia Transport Sector Needs Assessment there are major infrastructure projects relating directly to Kismayo:

- Mogadishu-Merca-Kismayo Road rehabilitation;
- Liboi-Kismayo Road construction;
- Kismayo Airport Upgrade;
- Kismayo Port Expansion.

The NDP includes Kismayo’s street network within its interventions, and plans for the following projects:

- Yontoy water supply project rehabilitation.
- Renewable energy plants such hydro-electric dams in Juba River.

RESILIENCE AND DURABLE SOLUTIONS

As follows also from the NDP, a major effort of any planning activity must be the reinforcement of capacities to sustain and build back better from natural and man-made disasters. Main priorities include:

Climate change adaptation

Environmental protection and water resource management that ensures greater resilience and preparedness for drought events as well as improved water access during dry seasons.

Disaster preparedness

Expanded emergency preparedness and response capacity, especially in the event of drought, with coordination mechanisms to bring together government, international relief agencies, NGOs, and communities, and technical support to community based mechanisms for improved emergency response

Participation of vulnerable groups

Involvement in humanitarian programmes and improved access to basic services for vulnerable groups.

Durable solutions for displaced people

Improved access to basic services for IDPs and refugees, in a balanced manner in view of basic service delivery performance for the wider population. Social cohesion initiatives implemented to promote effective integration of returnees into Somali society.

SCENARIOS / XAALADO

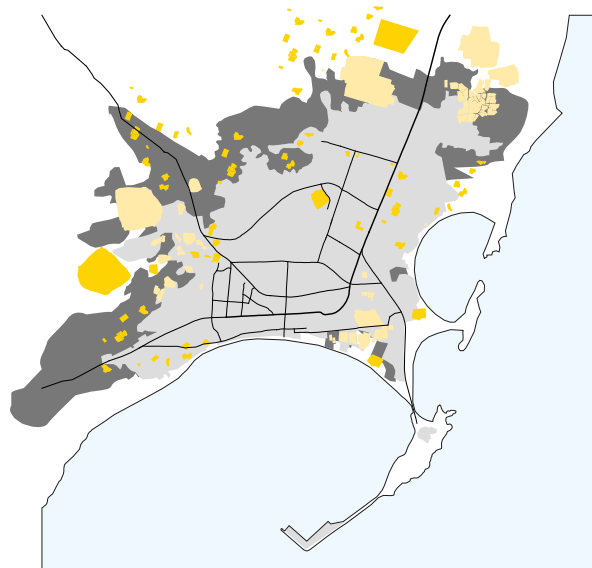
SCENARIO 1 - NO INTERVENTION

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 Kismayo, 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.



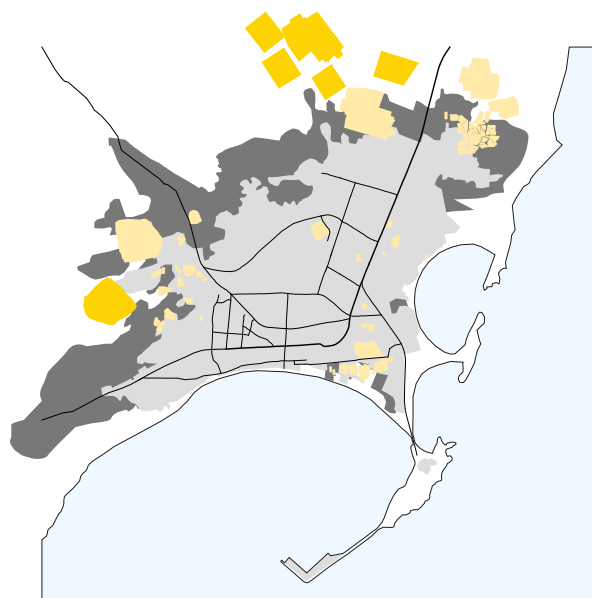
SCENARIO 2 - IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO URBAN CRISES

New settlements will be implemented by international organization in the outskirts of the town, especially in the northern area where NRC has secured water supply.

The perduring emergency requires material and logistical assistance based primarily on direct service provision to affected people. 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 Kismayo is encountering while aggravating the load on natural resources, infrastructure and social facilities.

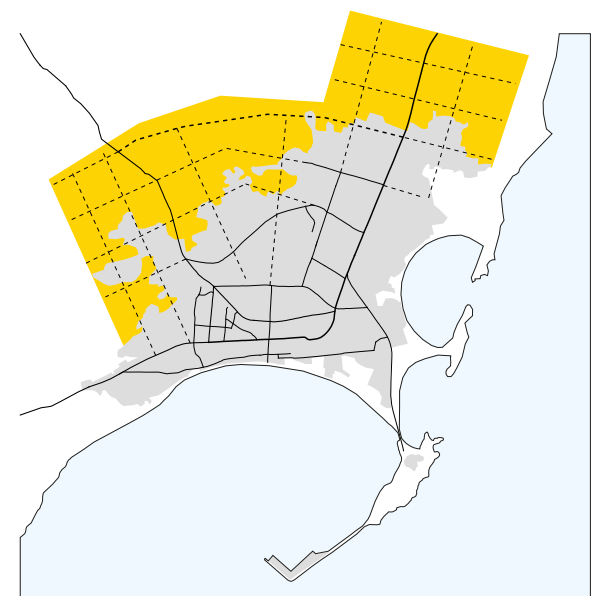


SCENARIO 3 - LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

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 Kismayo.

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.

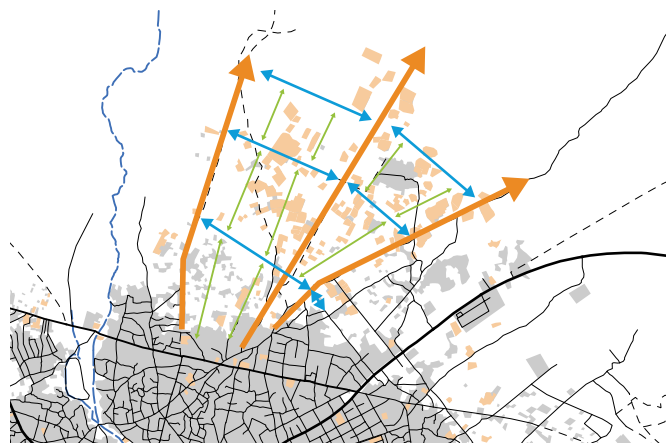
Consultative workshops will be the main modality of ensuring that the process is participatory. During the workshops, rapid planning assessments will be conducted.

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 help in achieving the overall mid-term and ultimate goals that the city/ communities set.



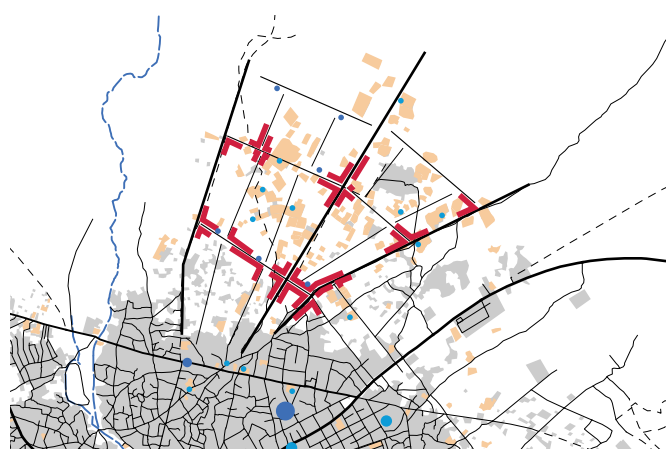
Step 1 Provide better connectivity

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



Step 2 Respond to 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. KISMAYO VILLAGE AND CITY CONSULTATIONS 2017

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

- Governor Lower Juba Region
- Kismayo Local Authority
- Ministry of Interior
- Jubaland Refugee and IDP affairs (JRIA)
- IOM and UN-Habitat local team.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>FARJANO</u> | <u>29 May 2017</u> |
| Male participants | 26 |
| Female participants | 31 |
| Total: | 57 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>FANOOLE</u> | <u>30 May 2017</u> |
| Male participants . | 17 |
| Female participants | 4 |
| Total: | 21 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>SHAQAALAHA</u> | <u>31 May 2017</u> |
| Male participants | 18 |
| Female participants | 12 |
| Total: | 40 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>GUULWADE</u> | <u>3 May 2017</u> |
| Male participants | 18 |
| Female participants | 7 |
| Total: | 25 |

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <u>CALANLEY</u> | <u>5 May 2017</u> |
| Male participants | 37 |
| Female participants | 10 |
| Total: | 47 |



COMMON COMMUNITY CHALLENGES

From the village consultations the following were the main challenges raised:

Roads

The outstanding and unresolved poor roads and encroachments in and around the villages and sub villages of Kismayo, coupled by the lack of street lights and the sudden growth of slum sub- villages continue to inconvenience the citizens with grave implications to peace and security.

Community Centers

Community centers and offices where people from the different villages can meet and share reports are recognised as a need. Abdi Yare - a youth representative from Faanole village - said hotels are not conducive environments for meetings, so he proposed to have their own centers where to meet daily and invite agencies and NGOs for proper coordination.

Schools

Most of the residents feel that access to education for their children is a pipe-dream as there are not enough education facilities within the villages with only few privately owned schools where children are taught by volunteers at a cost high cost. Also, long distances of travel to formal education centers forces many young children to drop out of school.

Health/MCH

The IDPs and vulnerable host community members do not have access to healthcare services with the few in some of the villages not offering the required services. For instance;

majority of households have pregnant and lactating women and infants, but there are no MCHs in the villages where they live and generally, the few which exist are far away away.

Water

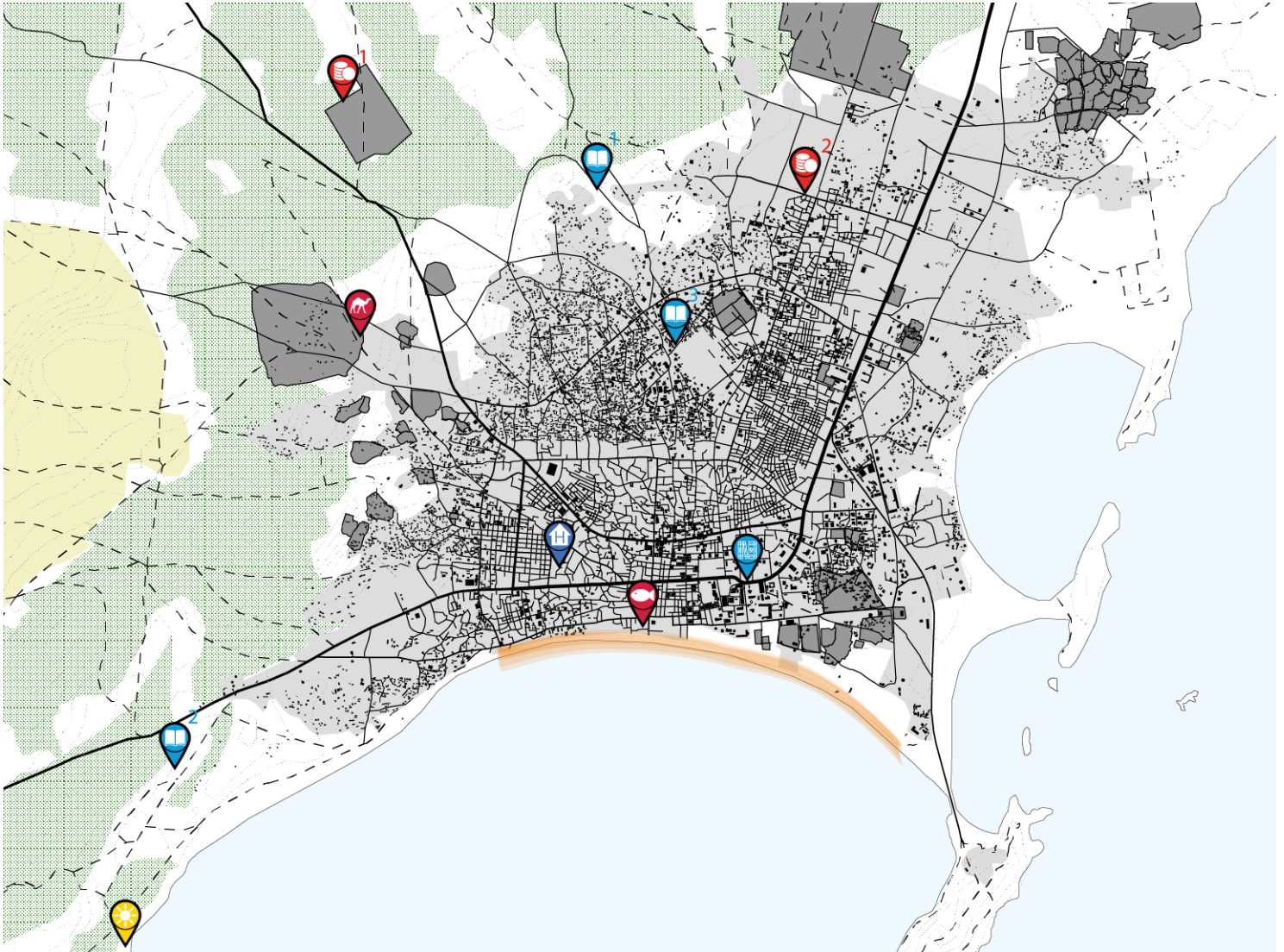
Most of the residents use either water from shallow wells or from vendors. The majority however rely on water from shallow wells as the cost of the vendor's water is too high and most families cannot afford to buy throughout the month.

Sanitation

The main sanitation concern was highlighted be along sea shore. Within the villages, there is an outcry of poor hygiene and sanitation, especially C, where huge garbage mounts collected from Kismayo are reported by the residents. There were many efforts made to reduce this, but there was no improvements made.

Recommendations and Action Points

- Conduct further community and city-wide consultations;
- Livelihood skills training for the vulnerable households;
- Capacity building and trainings for the village leaders and representatives;
- Addressing of the issues of land and roads by the Government;
- Capacity building on land resolution for District Commissioners office;
- Provision of shelter and sanitation facilities for the internally displaced people and returnees;
- Site planning and upgrading settlement for internal displaced people and returnees.



The core facilitation team with support from IOM and UN-Habitat local staff conducted a five days intensive Community Based Planning process covering all five villages in Kismayo: Farjano, Fanoole, South Shaqaalaha, Guulwade, Calanley.







The process involved 190 participants (116 male and 74 female) for 5 days in 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 education and public facilities

Public facilities

- Rehabilitation of Jubaland National Library 
- Construction of Milk Shade Market 
- Rehabilitation of Farjano Market 
- Rehabilitation of Shaqaalaha Livestock Market 
- Rehabilitation of Calanley Fish Market 
- Solar system for slaughter house 

Education

- Construction of Aqoon Bile Primary School 
- Rehabilitation of Guulwade School 
- Construction of Calanley Secondary School 

Security

- Street lighting
- Fire extinguisher

GOAL 2: Improved health services

Health centers

- Rehabilitation of MCH in Calanley 
- Construction of MCH in Gulwade

Sanitation activities

- Sanitation activities in the villages & in Calanley sea shore 

GOAL 3: Improved livelihoods

Self-helping income generating projects

- Seed capital/grants loan
- Training on group forming and basic business management skills
- Training on loan management and saving for women groups

Fishing

- Training on fishery, fish hygiene and sanitation, marine pollution
- Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments
- Provision of fishing gears, accessories and cooling equipment



KISMAYO 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 into 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 Kismayo, 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 later will 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.

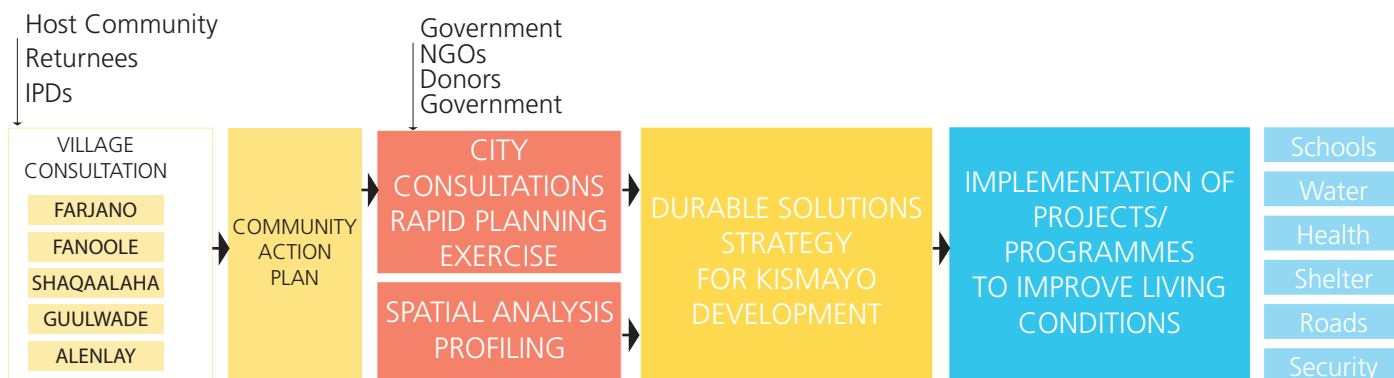
Day 1 Involvement and hand-on workshop

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 Jubaland

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 Kismayo Plan: Commitment and Action Points

The technical 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? Of course, 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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