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South West State Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing

# Baidoa Urban Profile

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



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# 1. Introduction

The **South West State Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing** (MPWRH) has prepared this Urban Profile to summarise analyses and data collected across different systems, sectors and key actors from the spatial perspective in an attempt to contribute in an effective way to develop a shared understanding of the complexity of urban crisis in the context of Baidoa.

The document builds upon the Baidoa Urban Profile prepared by UN-Habitat with the support of local government and various stakeholders in 2017, within the framework of the Midnimo (Unity) Project.

This is not however a mere update, but intends to constitute an example of a second phase for data compilation and data management for improved coordination in the area of urban planning and management in South West State and Somalia at large. This second phase follows the advances of local and state administration and recognises the lead of the government in facilitating and steering local urban development planning.

South West State in collaboration with UN-Habitat has been undertaking a series of steps towards a balanced urban development and the formalisation of planning processes.

The most remarkable, the **Urban Land Management Law**, under final approval process as of June 2020<sup>1</sup>, will specify the required activities for the development and approval of an Urban Master Plan and any planning process, their content and the principles and objectives lying behind.

MPWRH is the responsible line ministry to deal with urban planning, formulating policies and regulations and providing technical support to the national and local governments on public infrastructure and urban management.

Within the **UN Joint Program on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery for Somalia (JPLG)**, MPWRH staff has been trained and technically supported by UN-Habitat as a first step in laying the foundation for the establishment of functional urban development department able to cope with the tremendous urban development challenges of the state.

This second phase provides several opportunities for upscaling urban planning governance at different levels, in line with UN-Habitat's strategy for Urban Profiling in Somalia (figure 1).<sup>2</sup>

First, a government-led profiling process will help in enlarging the number of the cities analysed, developing an open database of comparable, relevant and reliable information on urban centres in Somalia. Data form an essential part of evidence-based planning, with indicators serving as an interface between policies and data to show policy makers how and where they should target their efforts. Collecting data is a first step in a process that should lead to integrated data management along all stages of the integrated urban planning processes, from assessment, citizen engagement to monitoring.

Second, enhancing the capacities of the Ministry of Public Works – mandated to oversee urban planning procedures – with a strong link to local administrations – in charge of developing urban plans - is a necessary step towards representation and ownership of collected data and resulting city assessments, strategies and plans, and could result in improving the quality, acceptance, and effectiveness of projects and proposals.

Third, the process has been enhanced, strengthened and refined, after an evaluation of the previous profiles in dialogue with local authorities and ministerial technical staff. On one side, this moved towards the identification of the key focus areas that are globally relevant to the urban sustainability agenda, with clear reference to the Sustainable Development

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<sup>1</sup> The Law is currently with President for submission to Regional Assembly

<sup>2</sup> UN-Habitat, Manual for Urban Profiling in Somalia, 2020

Goals in the attempt to advance Somalia in the path towards the agenda 2030. On the other side, thematic areas were more deeply contextualized, identifying key capabilities and critical sustainability gaps. This way, profiling would become a process of dynamic, continuous self-analysis, enabling cities to respond to emerging global and local trends, events, challenges, and opportunities.

The profile has broader scope, compared to the previous one, and illustrated more in depth growth patterns and settlement

dynamics linking them to the demands of the various communities living in town (including returnees, IDPs and host community), and contextualize them within the new policy framework of the State.

It is hoped that, together with the necessary public discussion on Baidoa's future development, this profile will facilitate decision making by state and district authorities and coordination with international and local stakeholders.

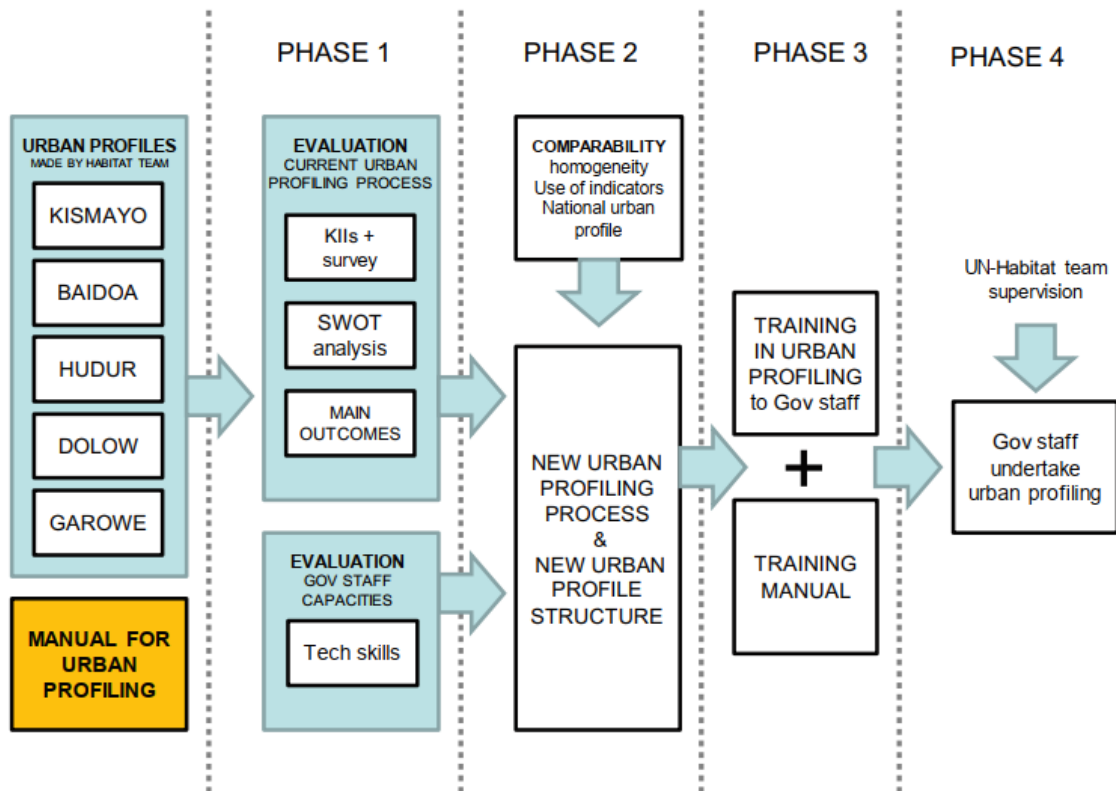


Figure 1 UN-Habitat's Urban Profiling strategy for Somalia

## Hordhac

Wasaaradda Howlaha Guud, Dib-u-dhiska iyo Guriyeynta (MPWRH) ee Maamulka Koonfur Galbeed, ayaa u diyaarisay warbixinta sooyaalka Magaalada si loo soo koobo falanqeynta iyo xogta laga soo ururriyay nidaamyada kala duwan, waaxyada iyo matalayaasha (jilayaasha) muhiimka ah ee ka soo jeeda aragtida guud ee isku dayada in ay gacan ka geystaan qaab wax ku ool ah oo lagu horumarinayo fahamka la wadaago ee kakanaanta (adkaanshaha) dhibaatooyinka magaalada ka jira ee xaaladda Baydhabo.

Dukumiintiku wuxuu ku dhisanyahay Xogta Magaalada (Sooyaalka) Baydhabo ee ay diyaarisay UN-Habitat iyadoo la kaashanayo dowladda hoose iyo daneeyayaasha kala duwan ee sanadka 2017, iyadoo la raacayo qaab dhismeedka Mashruuca Midnimo (Midnimo Project).

Tani wali maahan wax cusub, laakiin waxay isku dayaysaa inay tusaale ka dhigto wajiga labaad ee isku-duwidda macluumaadka iyo maareynta xogta loogu talagalay isuduwidada wadaagga ee aagga qorsheynta iyo maareynta magaalooyinka ee Maamulka Koonfur Galbeed iyo guud ahaan Soomaaliya. Wejigan labaad wuxuu la socdaa horumarka ka socda maxalliga ( Dowladaha Hoose) iyo maamulka goboleedyada wuxuuna aqoonsan yahay hogaaminta Dowladda ee fududeynta iyo hagida qorshaha horumarinta magaalooyinka maxalliga ah.

Maamulka Koonfur Galbeed oo kaashanaya UN-Habitat waxay qaadayaan tillaabooyin taxane ah oo ku wajahan isugeynta magaalooyinka iyo sameynta geedi socodka qorsheynta.

Guusha ugu cajiib badan ayaa ah in **Sharciga Maareynta Dhulka ee Magaalooyinka**, oo hada hoos imaanaya shaqada oggolaanshaha (ansixinta) ugu dambeeysey ilaa Juun 2020, wuxuu cayimayaa howlaha loo baahan yahay ee horumarinta iyo ansixinta Qorshaha Magaalooyinka iyo qorshe kasta, qorshooyinkooda iyo mabaadii'da iyo ujeedooyinka ka dambeeya.

Wasaarada Howlaha Guud, Dib u dhiska iyo Guryeynta (MPWRH) waa wasaarad loo xilsaaray inay wax ka qabato qorsheynta magaalooyinka, sameynta siyaasadaha iyo qawaaniinta iyo bixinta taageero farsamo ay siiso dowladaha hoose ee kaabayaasha bulshada iyo maareynta magaalada.

Barnaamijka Wadajirka ah ee Qaramada Midoobay ee ku saabsan Maamulka Maxalliga (ee Maamulka Dowladaha Hoose) iyo gaarsiinta Adeegga baahinta ee Soomaaliya (JPLG), shaqaalaha MPWRH waxaa la tababarey oo farsamo ahaan ay taageeraysay UN-Habitat waana tallaabada koowaad in la aasaaso aasaasidda waax horumarineed oo magaalooyinka ka hawlgasha oo la tacaali kara si loola qabsado caqabadaha waaweyn ee horumarinta magaalooyinka Maamul Goboleedka.

Wejigan labaad wuxuu bixinayaa fursado dhowr ah oo kor loogu qaadayo maamulka qorsheynta magaalooyinka ee heerar kala duwan, iyadoo la raacayo istiraatiijiyadda UN-Habitat ee Magaalooyinka Soomaaliya ka jira (Jaantuska 1).

Ugu horreyn, hannaanka ay dowladdu hoggaamineyso ayaa gacan ka geysan doona ballaarinta tirada magaalooyinka la falanqeyay, sameynta xog furan oo isbarbar dhig ah, laxiriirta oo la isku halleyn karo oo ku saabsan xarumaha magaalooyinka ee Soomaaliya. Xogtu waxay qaabeysaa qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah qorshaynta ku saleysan caddaynta, oo tilmaamayaashu ugu adeegaan sidii is-waafaqa u dhexeeya siyaasadaha iyo xogta si ay u muujiyaan kuwa dejiya siyaasadaha sida iyo halka ay ku beegsan lahaayeen dadaalkooda. Ururinta xogtu waa talaabada ugu horeysa ee geedi socod kaasoo horseedi kara maarayn xog isku dhafan dhammaan heerarka geeddi socodka qorsheysan ee isku dhafan ee magaalooyinka, laga soo bilaabo qiimeynta, ka qeybgalka muwadiniinta ilaa la socodka (kormeerka).

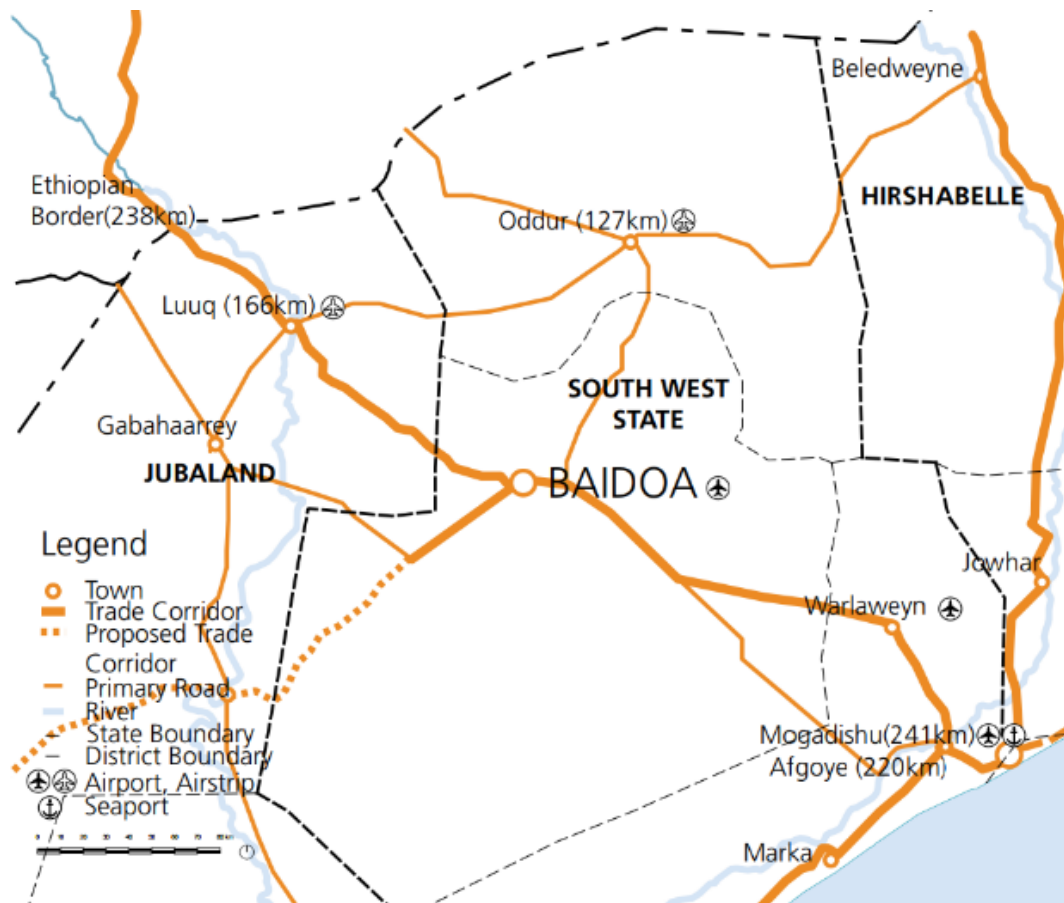
Tan labaad, kor u qaadida awooda Wasaaradda Howlaha Guud - oo loo xilsaaray kormeerka habraaca qorshaynta magaalooyinka - oo xiriir adag la leh maamullada maxalliga ah - mas'uulna ka ah horumarinta qorshayaasha magaalooyinka - waa tallaabo lagama maarmaan u ah

wakiilnimada iyo lahaanshaha xog uruurinta iyo qiimaynta magaalada, Istaraatiijiyadaha iyo qorshayaasha, oo ku dambayn kara hagaajinta tayada, aqbalaadda, iyo hufnaanta mashaariicda iyo soo-jeedimaha.

Tan Saddexaad, geeddi-socodka ayaa la wanaajiyey, la xoojiyay, lana cusbooneysiisay, ka dib markii la qiimeeyay xogtii hore ee wada-hadallada lala yeeshay maamulada maxalliga ah iyo shaqaalaha farsamada ee wasaaradda. Hal Dhinac, tani waxay u dhaqaaqday aqoonsashada meelaha ugu muhiimsan ee diiradda la saaray ee caalamiga ah ee la xiriira ajandaha waaritaanka magaalada, iyadoo si cad loo tixraacayo Yoolalka Horumarinta ee isku dayga ah in lagu hormariyo Soomaaliya oo loo maro ajendaha 2030. Dhanka kale, aagagga mowduucyada leh ayaa si qoto dheer loogu falanqeeyey, iyadoo tilmaamaya awoodaha muhiimka ah iyo nusqaamaha jiritaanka muhiimka ah. Qaabkaan, wax soo saariddu waxay noqoneysaa geedi socod firfircoon, is-fahan joogto ah, oo u oggolaaneysa magaalooyinka inay ka jawaabaan isbeddelada adduunka iyo kuwa maxalliga ah, dhacdooyinka, caqabadaha, iyo fursadaha.

Warbixinta ayaa leh baaxad balaaran, marka loo barbar dhigo midii hore, waxaana lagu muujiyey in badan oo qoto dheer koritaanka iyo dhaqdhaqaaqa dejinta ee ku xiraya baahiyaha bulshooyinka kala duwan ee ku nool magaalada (oo ay ku jiraan kuwa soo laabanaya, Barakacayaasha iyo bulshada martigelisa), iyo in lagu macneeyo mid cusub. qaab-dhismeedka siyaasadeed ee Maamul Goboleedka.

Waxaa la filayaa, iyada oo ay weheliso doodaha bulshada ee lagama maarmaanka u ah horumarka mustaqbalka ee Baydhabo, Sooyaalkan wuxuu fududeyn doonaa go'aan ka gaaridda mas'uuliyiinta heer maamul goboleed iyo degmada iyo xiriirinta daneeyayaasha hay'adaha caalamiga iyo kuwa gudaha (maxalliga) ah.



Map 1 Baidoa's Regional Context

## 2. Baidoa City Information

### 2.1 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.

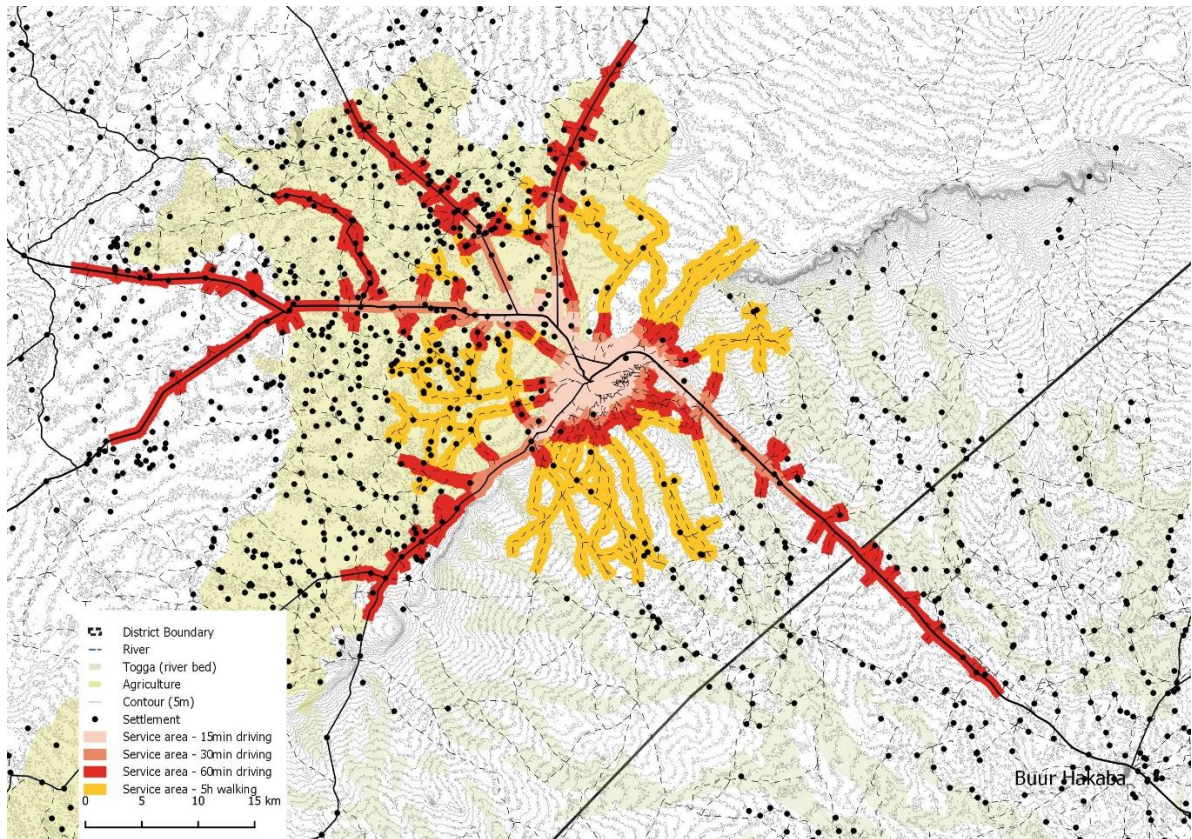
Baidoa is situated approximately 240 kilometres west of Mogadishu and southeast of the Ethiopian border, on one of the main Somalia trade corridors, connecting the

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 federal level National Development Plan 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.





Map 2 Baidoa's hinterland

## 2.2 Service area and Rural-Urban Linkages

Although Baidoa is one of the largest cities in Somalia, Bay Region has the lowest urbanization rate in the country (see chapter 2.3). However, the hinterland is among the ones with the highest density of settlements in Somalia. Their distribution follows the morphological feature of the area (see chapter 4), 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.

Map 2 shows the accessibility of the hinterland of Baidoa, showing the number of rural settlements where there is the

possibility of a daily migration between the city and a rural centre (and vice versa). This can help defining Baidoa's potential service area and define the scale of its urban-rural linkages.<sup>3</sup>

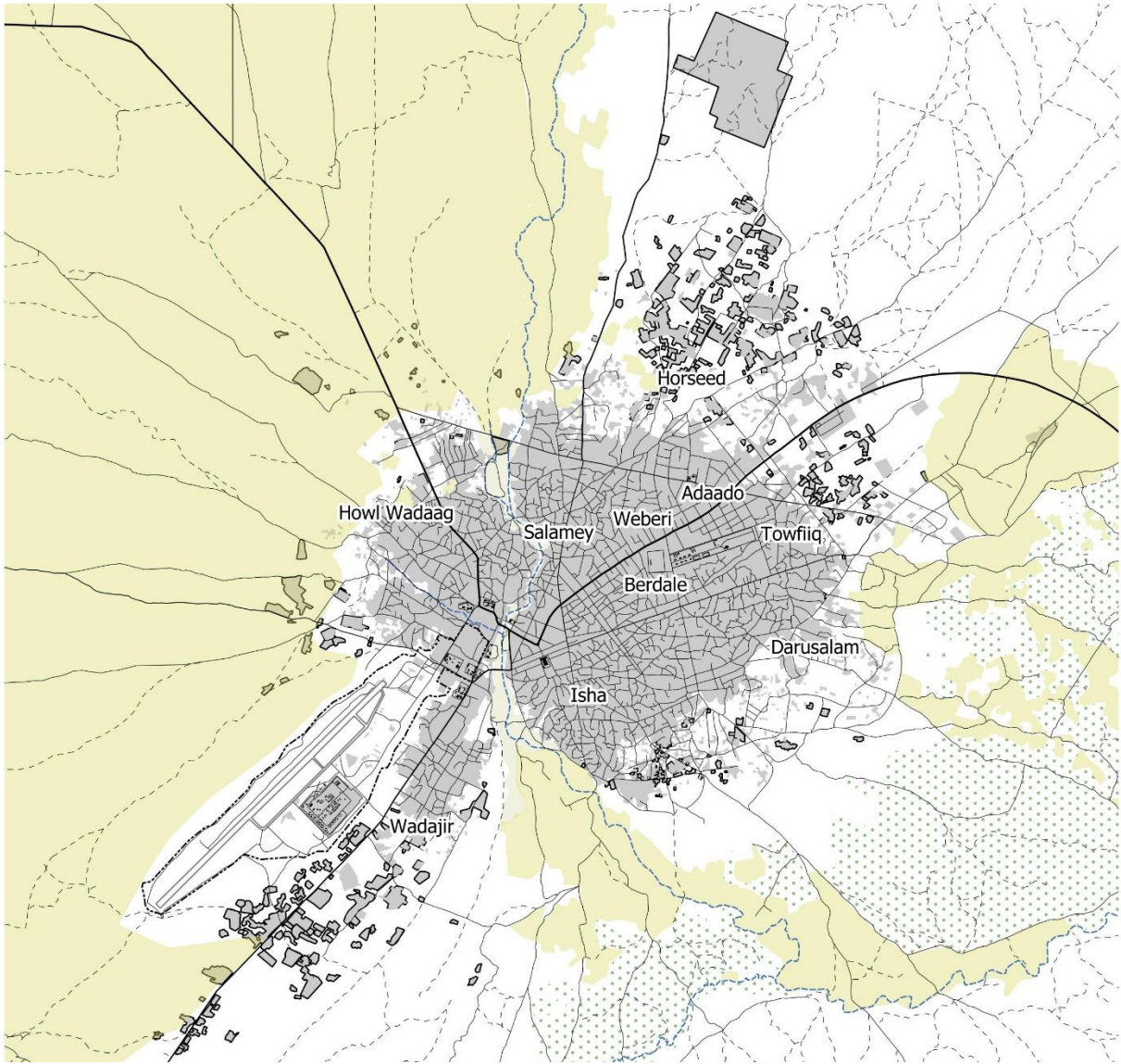
Accessibility varies greatly, with unequal distribution of road infrastructure (tarmac and all-season roads as well as minor earth roads and tracks). Some inter-city connection by motorized transport could also be available, although it has not been registered, which would increase the sphere of influence of the city.

In general, rural-urban linkages depend also on a variety of factors and depend on the local condition of every city, among which:

- **Security** affects relation with cities and hinterlands, with checkpoints and road closure along main corridors and general lack of safety in minor roads and local tracks;
- **Clan dynamics**

<sup>3</sup> It is important to note that it would be necessary to look at a finer definition rural settlement, to capture the many differences

existing. This type of analysis also doesn't take into account nomadic populations



Map 3 Baidoa and its urban villages

## 2.3 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 presently seated in Baidoa temporarily

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:

- Berdale: East
- Horseed: Northwest
- Howl-Wadaag: Northwest
- Isha: 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, Towfiiq (see map 1).

### **Institutional Mandates and Frameworks in Urban Planning**

South West State is in the process of enacting<sup>4</sup> an Urban Land Management Law establishing roles and responsibilities for processes and procedures of urban planning and urban land management.

The law establishes a *State Urban Land and Planning Committee*, chaired by the Minister of Public Works, in charge of establishing urban land planning policies, planning standards and giving guidance and recommendation on issues relating to urban planning, while overseeing implementation.

Local Governments, in this case Baidoa District Administration, will be in charge of developing urban plans and, once these are approved by the State Committee, to allocate and distribute related lands, as well as register private land ownership, issuing building permits in accordance with State Building Standards.

Land registration will feed the Land Registry maintained by Ministry of Public Works (MoPW).

The laws also highlights that urban plan development shall be participatory and inclusive, specifying that affected communities need to be meaningfully

involved, and town plan must be publicized before and after approval.

Plot owners, as key agent of the development process, must conform to the plan and pay all applicable taxes.

The law also establishes an *Urban Land and Planning Office* under MoPW as a technical support for formulating city, town and district plans, regional state urban guidelines and frameworks, as well as in charge of monitoring adherence to the approved town plans.

Figure 1 summarises the process for Process for Town Plan Development and Approval as per Urban Land Management Law.

Needless to say, after approval the law will take time to be functional. Law implementation will require the establishment of all the mentioned committees and special offices, with related recruitment and capacity building.

Sound land governance and administration will also requires operational processes to implement land policies in comprehensive, integrated and sustainable ways.

At the same time, technical standards and guidelines will have to be developed and align with national policies and legislation. In particular:

- Urban Planning Standards and Guidelines
- Participation Guidelines
- Land Administration
- Property Registration and Land Taxation

A law implementation strategy will also have to be developed in order to present a road map that is realistic and achievable within the South West State anticipated resources and priorities, including cross-departmental capacity building and coordination and risk assessment.

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<sup>4</sup> With President for submission to Regional Assembly at the time of this report

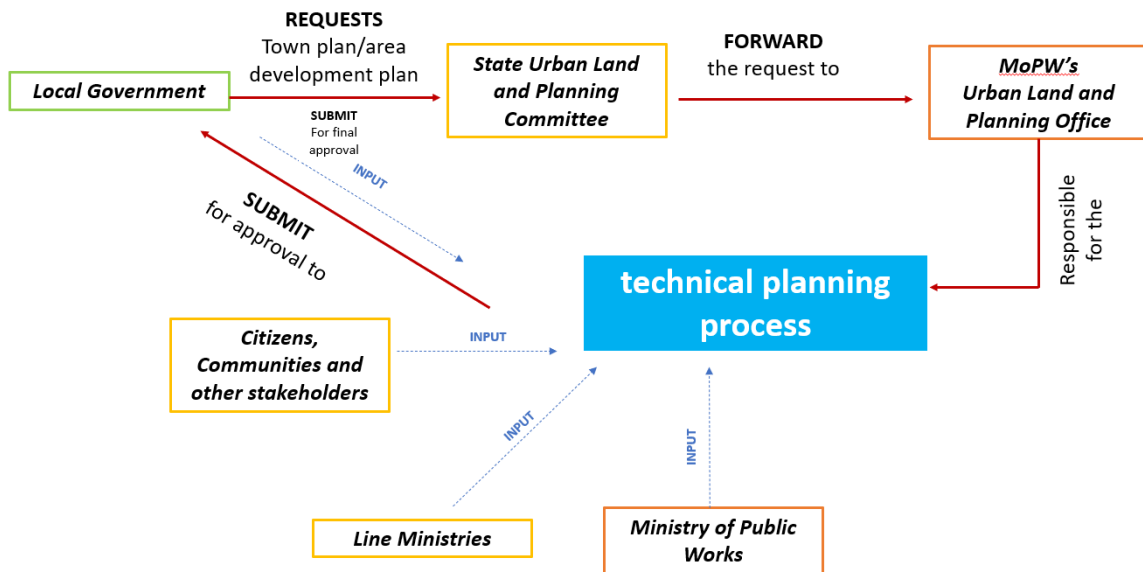


Figure 2 Process for Town Plan Development and Approval

## 2.4 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 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 Region's capital.

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

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



Figure 3 Isha Spring, 1945 © IWM (K 8532)

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.

In February 2017 new presidential elections were held for Somalia, followed by South West State election in December 2019.

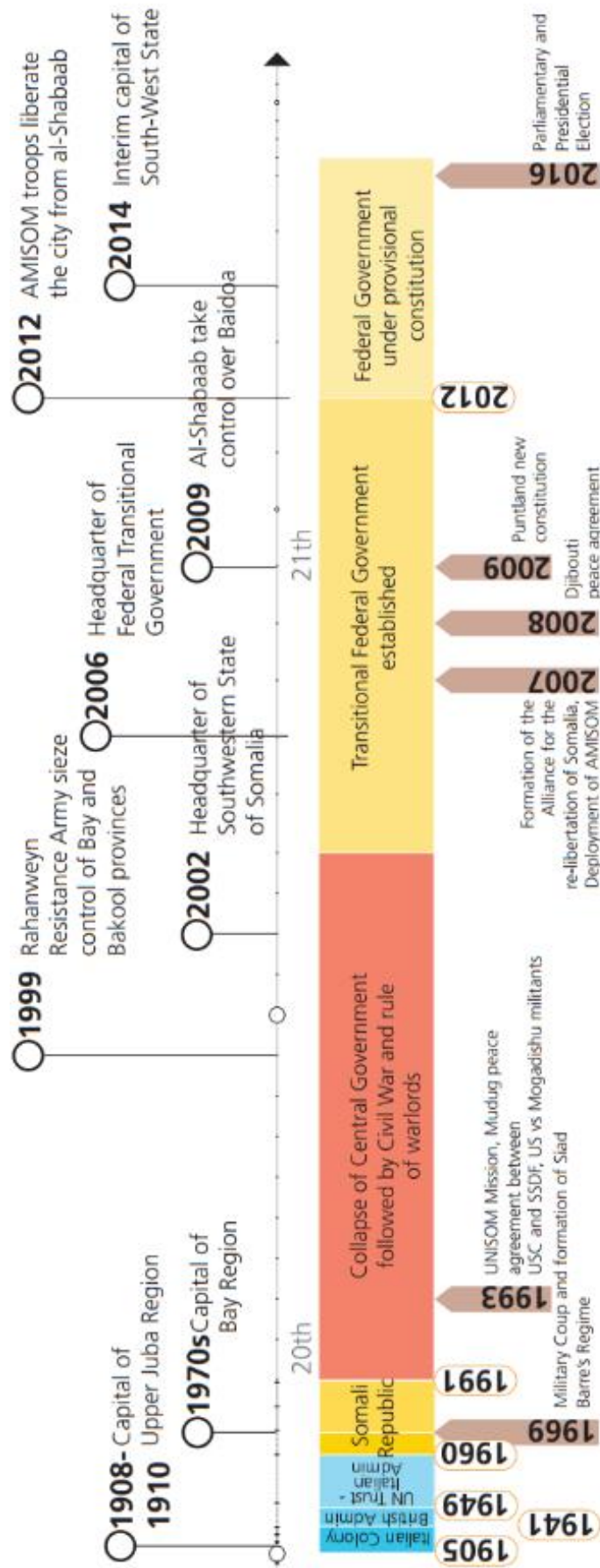


Figure 4 Timeline of significant event of Baidoa between 20th and 21st Century

## 3. Urban Growth & Demographics

### 3.1 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 Rahanweyn.

The Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) from 2014 is the most recent nationwide population estimation exercise undertaken in Somalia. 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.

The PESS 2014 does not aggregate district populations, but estimates the Bay region population to be 792,182, with an urban population of 90,462 (see table 1).

With the demand to get this data disaggregated to district level to enhance assessment, the district data was interpolated using FSNAU livelihood information embedded in the 2005 UNDP district level population data ( see table 2). These figures are the latest official ones, but appear to be completely outdated, give displacement trends but also the growth of evident growth of the city in the last decade. Most strikingly, 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 (March 2020) indicates that currently Baidoa is home to an estimated 483 IDP sites and 55,005 households. Most of these settlements are in and around the town.

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.

*Table 1 Population Estimation by Region (PESS 2014)*

Urban population	90,046	11.7%
Male population	47,971	51.6%
Female population	45,075	48.4%
Households	19,527	
Household size	4.8 (national avg. 6.4)	
Rural population	463,330	58.5%
Male population	235,354	50.8%
Female population	227,976	49.2%
Households	88,847	
Household size	5.2 (national avg. 6.4)	
Nomadic population	195,986	24.7%
Male population	99,072	50.6%
Female population	96,914	49.4%
Households	28,792	
Household size	6.8 (national avg. 6.5)	
IDP	39,820	5%
Male population	19,785	49.7%
Female population	20,035	50.3%
Households	5,400	
Household size	7.4 (national avg. 3.7)	
Total	792,182	

*Table 2 Population estimation Baidoa district 2014–2005*

Urban	<b>36,576</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
	72,793	
Rural&Nomadic	<b>258,433</b>	<b>81.9%</b>
	247,670	
IDP	<b>20,670</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
	n.a.	
<b>Total</b>	<b>315,679</b>	
	320,463	
Absolute Growth	<b>-4,784</b>	
Growth 2005-2014	<b>-1%</b>	
Annual Average Growth 2005-2014	<b>-0.17</b>	

## 3.2 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 instead steadily sprawled around the town with a remarked trend to follow displacement-related infrastructure provided by the government and international organisation mainly towards Hanaano and Wadajiir (respectively North and South-West, see map 3). 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.

Although accurate populations data are missing, projections demonstrate that, contrary to most urban areas in Somalia, Baidoa is expanding at a slower rate than their populations. Between 2013 and 2018, Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate was 0.11.<sup>5</sup> That means that areas occupied by the city grew on average 9 times slower than its populations. In practical terms, that means that the overall density of city has substantially increased.

However, this didn't happen thanks to good urban planning practices, but due to the compact nature of the IDP settlements, which suffer from overcrowding and poor living conditions (see chapters 3.4 and 8). This creates profound repercussions for sustainable urbanisation and deep social,

economic and environmental repercussions at the local, regional and global scale. Better management of urban growth will be crucial in order to guarantee sustainable urbanization.

## 3.3 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.

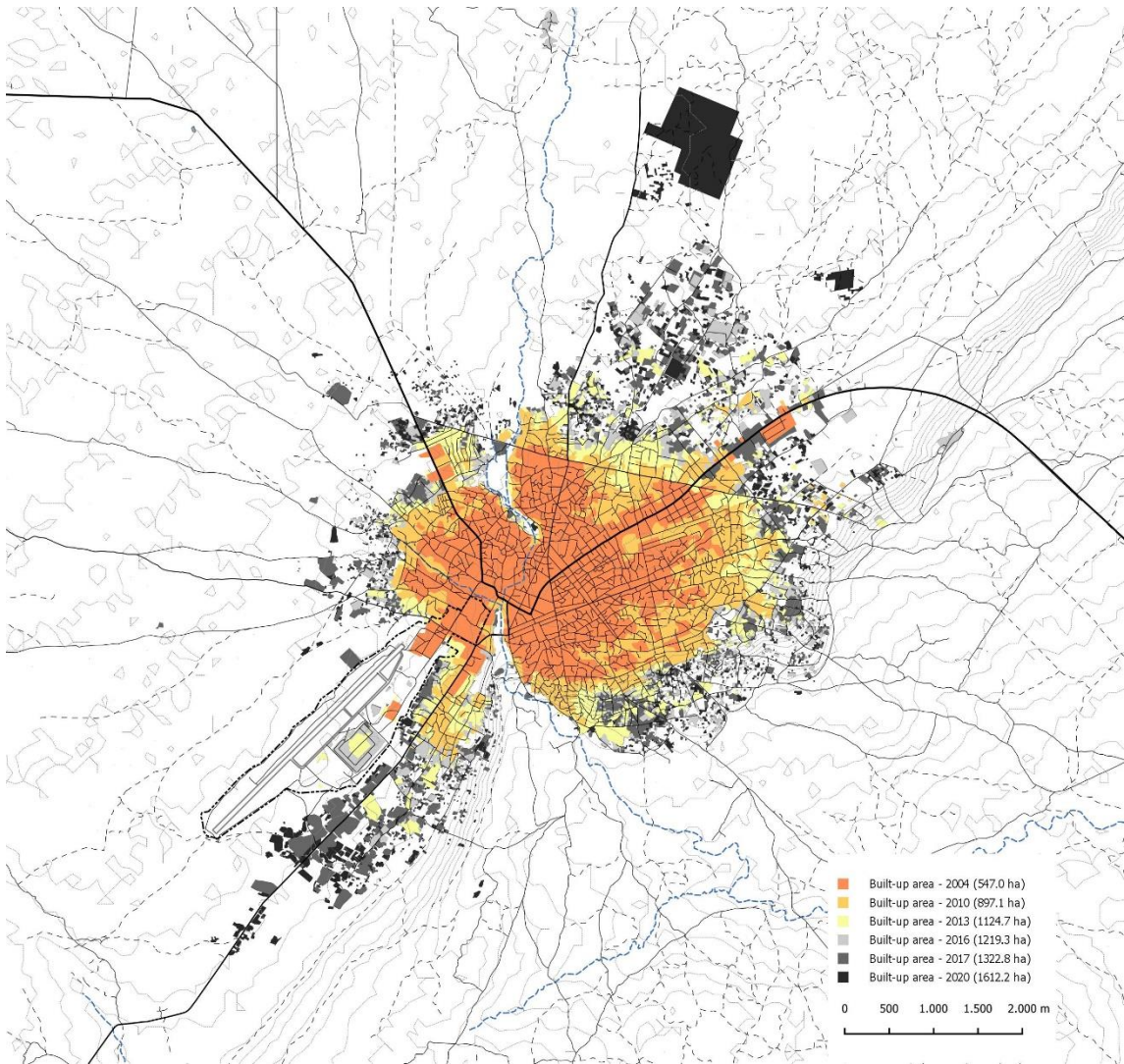
On the West, settlements are placed both north and south of the airport, but mainly along the road to Bardera (Wadajiir and Howlwadaag Village). These sites pose issues of security, as IPDs are at too short distance from the AMISOM compound. However, the location allows easy access to the main public facilities and to the central business centre.

North of the city (Horseed Village) settlements occupy a large area of subserviced land. Road access is still 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.

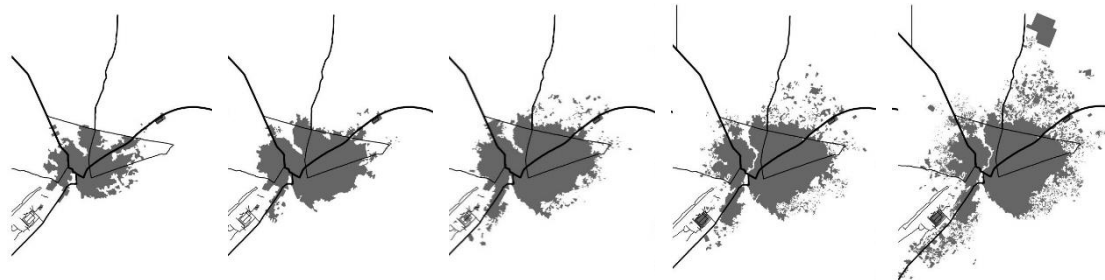
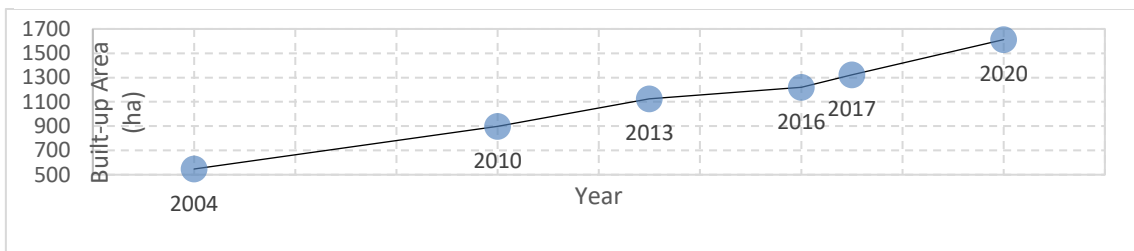
However, many initiatives are trying to improve conditions of IDP, both with on-site improvements and large-scale projects such as resettlements. These projects will be better described in chapters 8 and 9.

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<sup>5</sup> Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate is Indicator 11.3.1 of the Sustainable Development Goal



Map 4 Baidoa Urban Growth in the last sixteen years



2004  
547.0 ha

2010  
897.1 ha

2013  
1124.7 ha

2016  
1219.3 ha

2020  
1612.2 ha



### 3.4 Urban form

Baidoa mainly follows vernacular and informal patterns, only exceptions being the areas around the main road and some IDP settlement, which follow a more regular grid.

The urban form adapts to the topography, leaving the flooding plane mostly unbuilt – beside a few structures.

Density is declining from “CBD” to outskirts, with pockets of high density corresponding to the IDP settlements.

As visible in figure 4, the built-up area can be divided in four areas based on a visual classification of their densities.

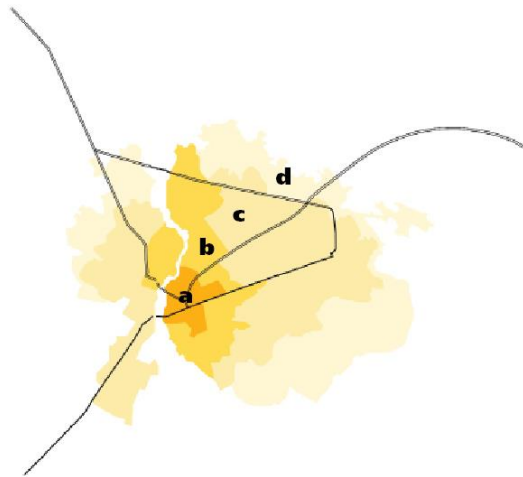


Figure 5 Density areas

To estimate the density, an empirical method was applied. Within each area, some sample of 250x250m were chosen randomly. Within the sample, the inhabited plot were counted. This number was then multiplied by the average household size per urban areas in Bay Region as per Pess (4.8, see chapter 3.1) to obtain the population of the sampling area.



Figure 6 Example of a sampling area

The density obtained could be used to calculate an estimation of the population in each areas, which differ from the projections In PESS. This is probably due to an underestimation of Inhabited plots.

	Area(ha)	density	population
a	52.3	168	6.751
b	230.3	115	20.343
c	635.7	70	34.178
d	493.5	24	11.750
<b>Total</b>			<b>73.022</b>

As mentioned, IDP settlements have a much higher density, which can reach picks of 270 shelter/ha, roughly 1.620 people/ha, ten times more than Baidoa's urban core (This takes into account the average household size used by humanitarians for IDPs, 6 people/HH)



Map 5 Shelter density

This vary based on the type of settlement. "Formal" ones tend to be more structured and

better plan, with fixed distances between shelters and appropriate space for facilities. This results on lower densities - but still higher than the maximum density of the urban areas, due to plot and shelter size dictated by humanitarian standards.

Spontaneous sites are constituted of buuls with little to no spaces in between, often overcrowded and underserved, posing great risks for the settlers and the surrounding.

More often, as in figure 6, different type of IDP settlements with different shelter type, level of service and therefore densities coexist in a very limited area.



Figure 7 various types of IDP settlements in the North of Baidoa

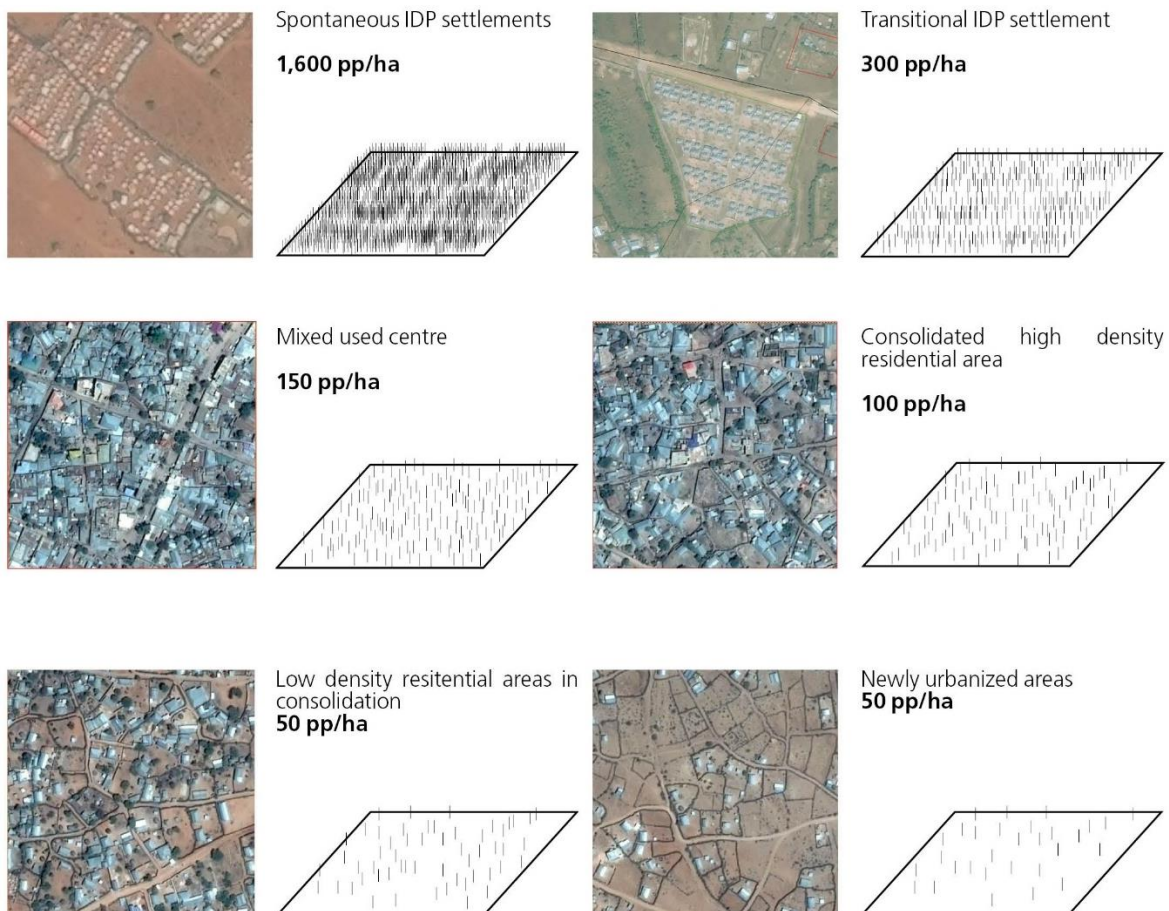


Figure 8 Areas of Baidoa characterised by different densities and urban fabric

### 3.5 Urban Expansion and Plot demarcation

Almost all the areas in the periphery of the city show, from the analysis of urban growth patterns as well as satellite imagery of the last years, dynamics of privatization of land and plot demarcation. This is not new in many parts of Somalia, where investments from locals and diaspora have diverted from traditional areas, like livestock, to land purchases.

This can be seen, in general, as an indicator of the confidence of investors in the stability of the market, and therefore on the progress in peace and stability as well as governance and tenure security.

Compared to other major urban centers where land market drive is stronger the trend is still slow: while urban areas of Mogadishu or Hargeisa are completely surrounded by an equal area of demarcated plots, Baidoa has still limited zones, mostly following international humanitarian and development investment that has targeted the city as a response to the displacement crises. This means that the most privatised areas are the villages of Hanaano in the North and Wadajir in the South-West, and to a lower extent Howl-Wadaag in the West and Darusalam, South-East (see map 3).

These areas are being covered by corner markers or foundations of compound walls, to one course of masonry above ground level, to mark the relatively new, but not yet developed, landholdings.

With reference to figure 7, it is possible to see remark certain similar trends across the town. First, evidence of a block form and the

development of plots which strictly reserve area for a network of roads, even if formal road construction has not yet covered this area) can also be identified in the residential periphery of the city, with the exception of Darusalam. This can be seen as positive as it sets in place the space for basic service infrastructure – such as roads, water piping, sewage, electricity, etc. - to be developed incrementally as the city grows and limits the need for costly and complex land-readjustment. In the case of Darusalam blocks tend to be quite large with limited road reserve, creating landlock plots and a much less ordered structure. While this could be to some extent more fitting to the cultural needs in residential areas, it could prove less efficient and cause problems in the further development of plots.

Second, plots tend to be identical in size (20x20m) irrespective of terrain or function, and occupy most

This is indicative of the lack of a spatial plan which distributes uses in a more balance way, reserving land for the future provision of key services such as mosques, schools, health centres, shops, market places, playing fields, etc.

On the long run these phenomena could cause many problems to the city and its surrounding. First, a continuous sprawl of low-density residential areas with no physical space for any provision of service and no land for additional uses. Second, encroachment on agricultural areas (at is already the case in the West of the city) and environmental sensitive zones, harming the long term sustainability of Baidoa as a settlement.

An urban boundary could be important in regulating process by which new land is converted to urban plots, controlling the privatization of land and posing the base of a more structured urban development.

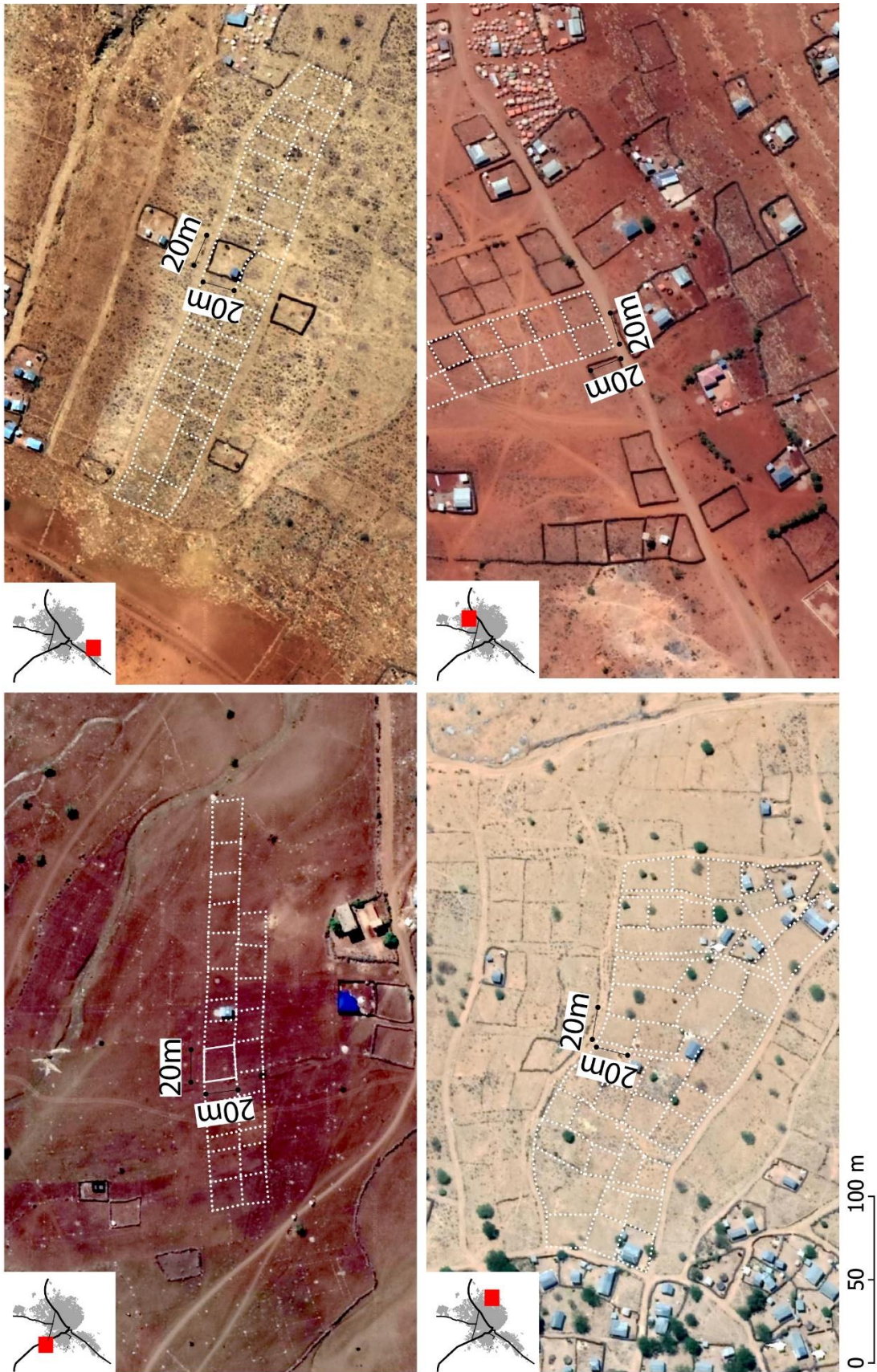


Figure 9 Different types of plot demarcations -Howl-Wadaag (W), Wadajir (S-W), Darusalam (S-E), Hanaano (N)

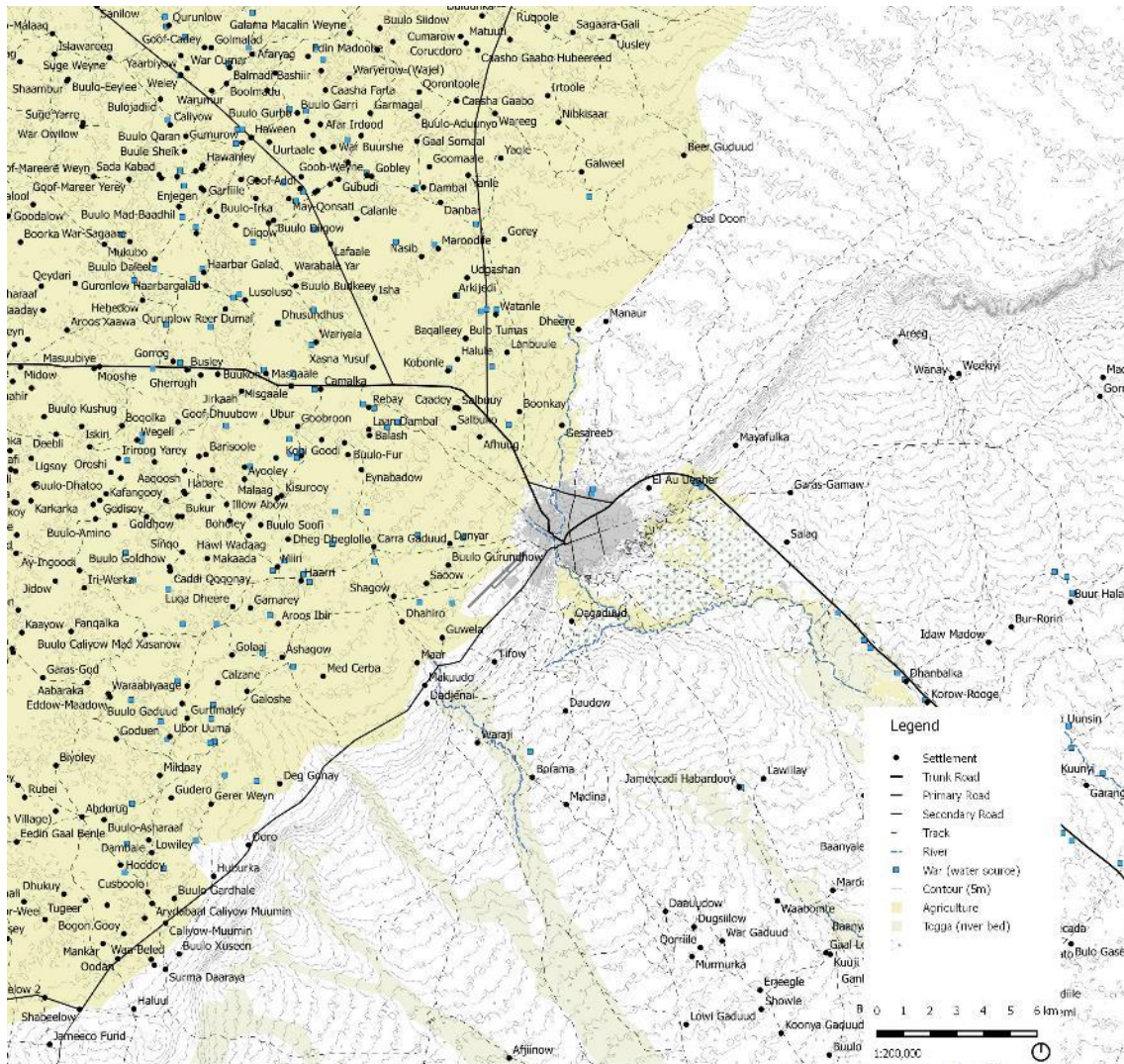


Figure 10 Environmental Features of Baidoa Hintland

## 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.

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.



Figure 11 Central commercial street in Baidoa

## 5. Urban and Rural Economy – Development Potential

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.

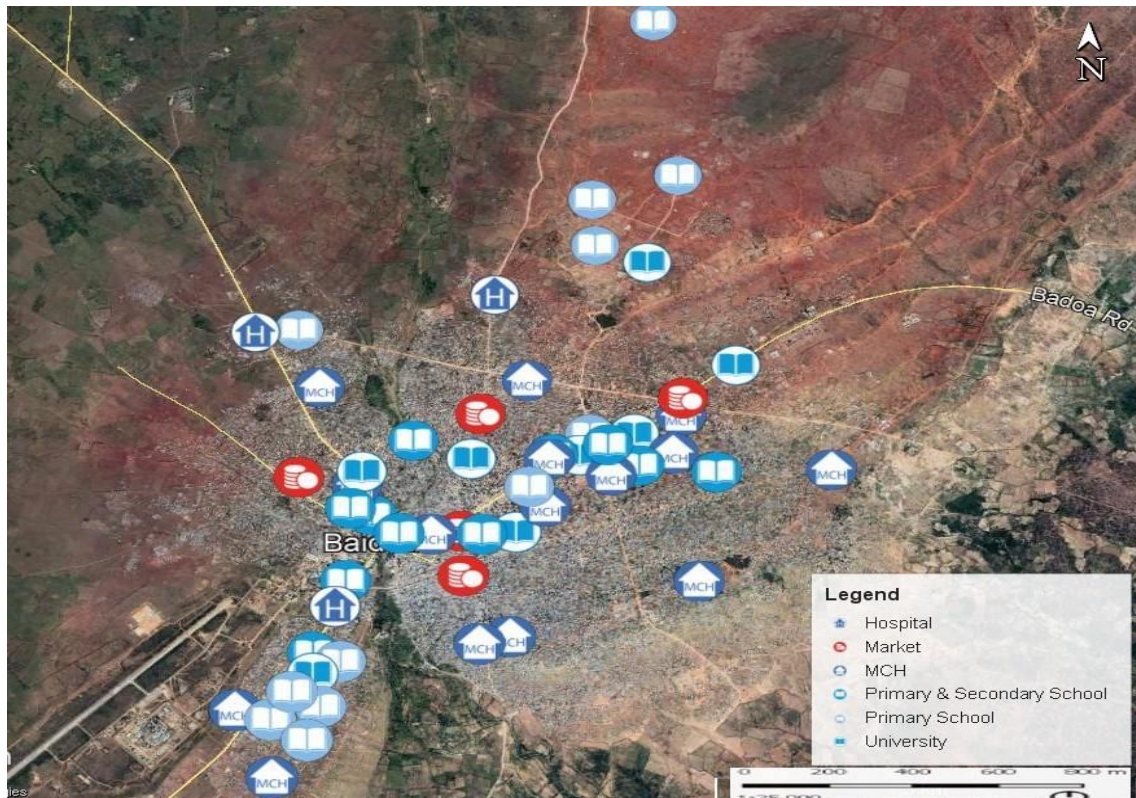
Firewood and charcoal are still important sources of energy used in Baidoa and constitute an important economic sector

that employs a big number of people in collection, production and delivery.

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. The huge number of households moved to Baidoa since 2017 have resulted in loss of assets and sources of livelihood including livestock and land.

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 through 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.

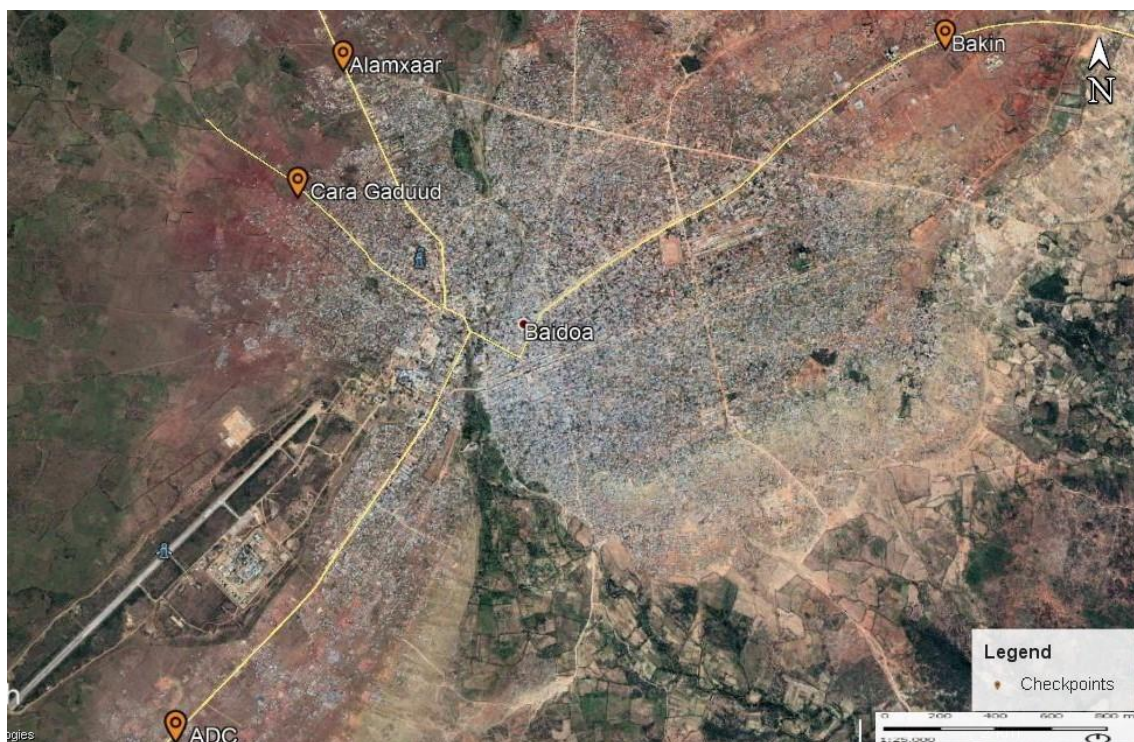


Map 6 Main educational, health and market facilities in Baidoa

Five markets are active in Baidoa, as shown in map 7, while smaller commercial areas are present within the city periphery and the IDP settlements. Further analyses are necessary to 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.



Map 7 Baidoa AMISOM protected points

## 6. Urban Basic Services

### 6.1 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.

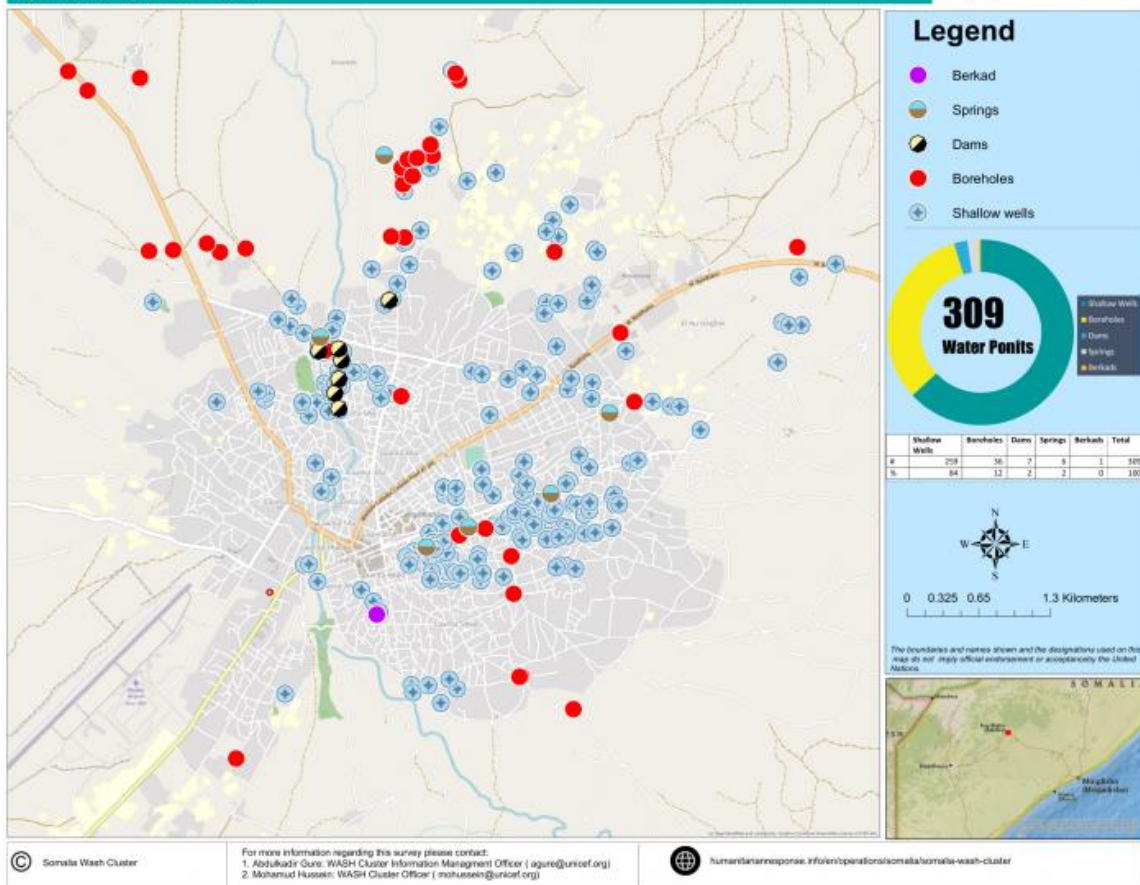
Security greatly impacts the way the city evolves. The government is located within the area directly controlled by AMISOM, and most of the main facilities, such as Bay Regional Hospital, the police headquarter and many schools, are concentrated in close proximity to the compound. This leads to overstretching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

The districts on the west of the town, Qansax Dheere and Diinsoor, are firmly under the control of Somali Government, with few goods going in and out. Others district are affected by al-Shabaad which also imposes heavy taxation on the population, aggravating the effects of drought and leading to significant displacement.



## South West State: Baidoa Town Water Sources Map

Updated: September 2019



Map 8 Baidoa Town Water Sources as in September 2019 (Wash Cluster Somalia)

## 6.2 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, but lack of maintenance and the recent drought has made the water supply precarious, and with increasing numbers of people, moving into town the situation is worsening. Private trucks, Donkey cart and public kiosks are still

covering for a large part of the water supply within Baidoa.

Map 9 above shows the main water sources within the urban area of the town. Uncontrolled and informal exploitation of the aquifer threatens sustainability, safety and access to water supplies in the city.

Additionally, IDP settlements rely almost entirely on emergency supplies, such as water tanks filled on a regular base, 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.

UNOS 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.

UNICEF is preparing a water masterplan – still in draft – which is expected to alleviate the serious lack of access to water resources of the population.

## 6.3 Transport and Transport Management

Road infrastructure in Baidoa is generally insufficient, but different infrastructure projects are meant to improve the situation (see 9.3 for a more detailed description)

One important achievement was the completion of the Construction of Kerowfogi bridge in Salamey Village, that Baidoa Municipality and the Ministry of Public Works and the support of IOM. Together with the rehabilitation of Sodonka Bridge, this will improve greatly the movement within the city.

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 Transom Airlines, National Airline and Salaam Airline provide local air transport within the country. Mogadishu is the main destination, with unregular flights to Hudur, Barawe and other locations Every day there are minimum two local flights, but no international flights. Approximately there are fourteen or more flights per week. The airport has fuel services, a terminal building, storage container, on-site warehouse, and radio towers.

## 6.4 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.

There are four local radio outlets broadcasting in Baidoa: Radio Baidoa 89.5 FM, Radio warsan 88.2FM, Radio Koonfur Galbeed (SWS) 88.8 FM and Radio Arlaadi 88.00. Furthermore, a local television, TV Koonfur Galbeed, is present. Al-Shabaab is able to broadcast in the region via Radio Andalus in Buuloburde-

## 6.5 Education

The town is reported to have 62 educational facilities including primary, secondary and Quranic schools, both public and private, as shown in Map 7.

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 (48%) attending public and private schools. Enrolment is still extremely low, though, standing way below 50% (for IDP settlements 8%).

High school fees appear to be 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, Zamzam University, Plasma University and Baidoa International University (BIU), all providing certifications to undergraduate programs with various disciplines such as Arts, Medicine, Education and Agriculture courses.

## 6.6 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.

Health facility	Coverage population <sup>6</sup>
Baidoa MCH	25000
MCH OPD Berdale	35000
SOS MCH	25000
Horseed MCH	25000
Howlwadag MCH OPD	15000
Suqa xoolaha MCH	35000
Bayhaaw Hospital	600000
Towfiq MCH	20000
Darusalaam	35000
SH. ASHAROW MCH	18000
ISHA MCH	15000
Bay Regional Hospital	750000
Wadajir MCH	24000
ADC1 MCH	35000
Sheik asharow MCH	25000
Sahal (SC)	35000
Mursal MCH	20000
Bula jadiid MCH	20000
Baidoa District Hospital	15000

Baidoa also include a Community Mental Health Care Centre, the only one in the region that have been renovated and equipped by UN-HABITAT under the Midnimo Project.

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.

<sup>6</sup> Coverage is estimated by considering the service area and population density

## 6.7 Social and Religious Facilities

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

The Dr. Ayub football stadium has sufficient space to develop into a more advanced complex and cater for a variety of activities. The structure was recently rehabilitated, with funding from UN-PBF through Midnimo programme, with the construction of three office rooms with three in built toilets, one conference hall and three changing rooms, and the rehabilitation of three existing toilets.

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.

## 7. Housing, Land and Property

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.

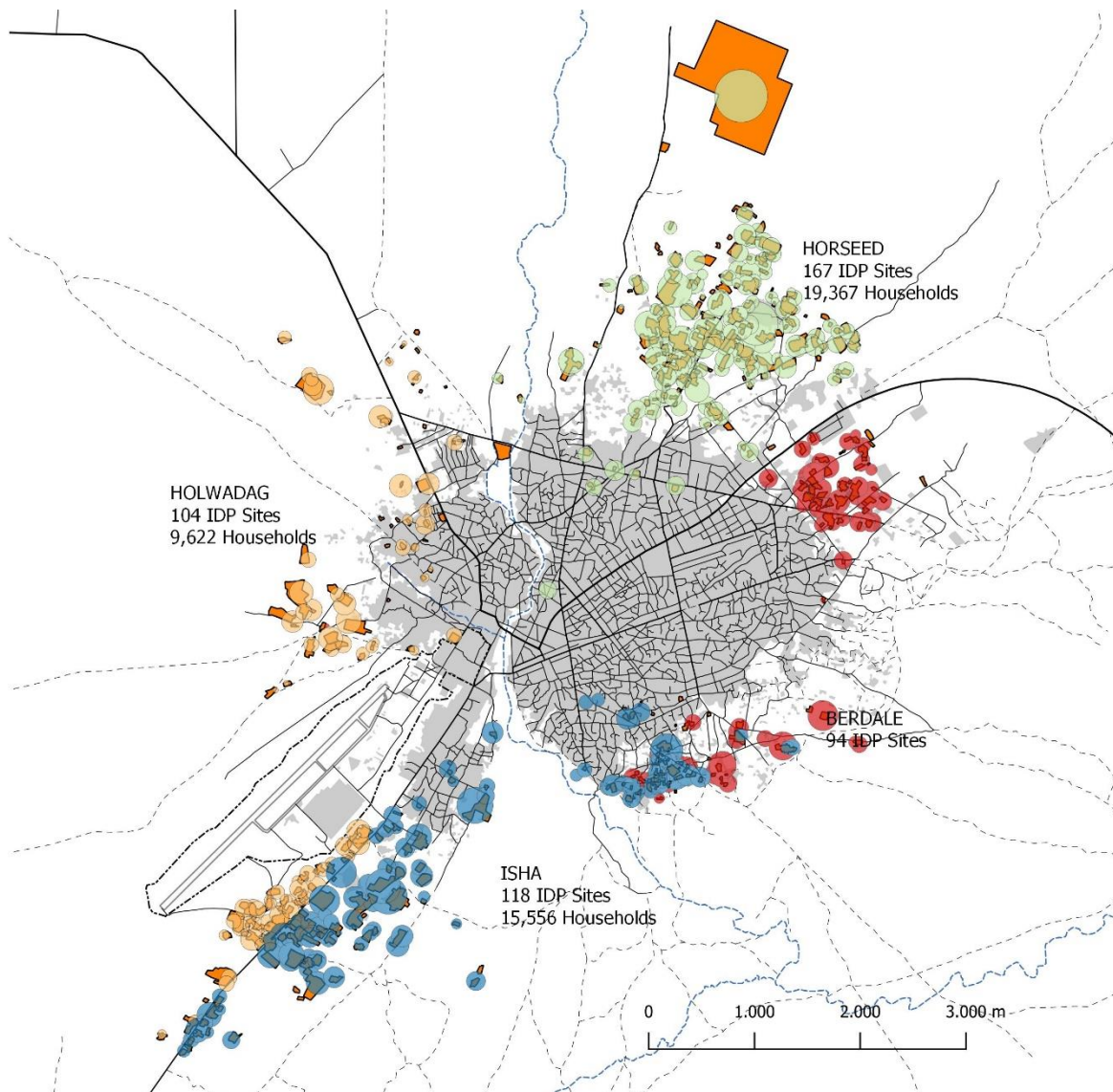
The underlying issues of insecurity of land tenure in Baidoa must be addressed by local officials through an enhancement of administration, management and governance systems. This should be done through a recognition of the importance of both the informal and formal systems in granting and protecting 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.



Map 9 Verified IDP sites in Baidoa, March 2020 (Somalia CCCM Cluster)

## 8. Dimension of Displacement

Severe drought conditions triggered large-scale displacement since the end of 2016, with displaced affected communities coming to Baidoa to seek for refuge and support. While the emergency of the 2017 drought has been contained, many people have continued to come to the city, augmenting the IDP site in and around the urban area.

During the course of 2019, it was registered a net influx of people entering Baidoa from

the 4 main checkpoints of the city (see map 8), mainly from Bakool and Bay regions. Movement was caused mainly by insecurity and shortage of food, with a spike in July.<sup>7</sup>

CCCM cluster mapped and assessed 483 IDP sites, hosting 55,005 households, in February 2020. Compared to the last site verification conducted in August 2019, there was an increase of 48 IDP sites and 3,683 households.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> IOM, Baidoa Movement Trend Tracking Report (Annual Report 2019)

<sup>8</sup> CCCM cluster, Verified IDP sites in Baidoa, March 2020

Spatially, IDP camps have constantly increased their presence, particularly South of the airport and in Horseed, North of Baidoa.

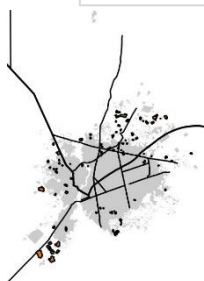
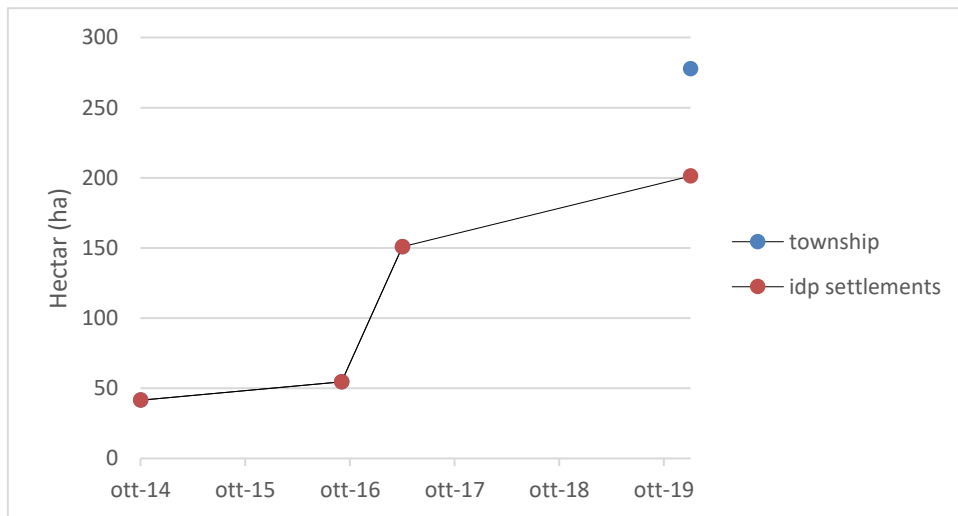
Some camps are well structured and provide transitional shelters articulated in ordered structures.



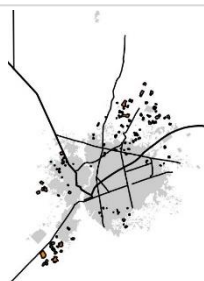
Spontaneous sites, constituted of traditional buul structures, are still widely diffused. Some site are provided with basic facilities such as shared latrines and water access.



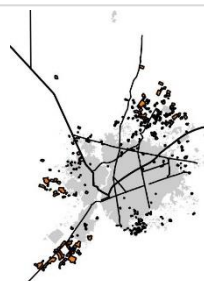
In Horseed, approximately 3km from the consolidated urban area, has also been allocated a large site for resettlement purposes. Detailed of this large-scale project, which should result in the creation of a proper Township, are given at 9.2. For now, 1,000 families have been moved to the site, and given a plot of 10x20m with secure land tenure.



October 2014  
41.5 ha



September 2016  
54.5 ha



April 2017  
150.8 ha



January 2020  
201.2 ha + 76.5 ha  
(township)

# 9. Urban Development and Social Infrastructure

## 9.1 Baidoa Consolidated Community Action Plan

The Integrated Baidoa District Community Action Plan (CAP) is envisaged to help translate the NDP and SWS Strategic Plan priorities (see 9.4) into actionable 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.

To CAP consolidates the different action plans which were developed for the cities over the course of the last years under the initiative of several durable solutions stakeholders. The purpose is a joint framework to implement rights and needs based programming that addresses

- physical safety (safety and security)
- material safety (an adequate standard of living and access to livelihoods)
- legal safety (access to documentation, family reunification, participation in public affairs, and access to effective remedies and justice)

of communities in protracted displacement and the communities which are hosting them.

In doing so, it facilitates joint planning, synergies and commitment amongst Government, United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations towards implementation of durable solutions.

The Baidoa Consolidated CAP synthesizes the various projects aimed at advancing the achievement of durable solutions according to the eight criteria for durable solutions to displacement set out in the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons:

- i. Long-term safety, security and freedom of movement;
- ii. Adequate standard of living, including at a minimum access to adequate food, water, housing, health care and basic education;
- iii. Access to employment and livelihood opportunities;
- iv. Access to mechanisms to restore housing, land and property or provide compensation;
- v. Access to and replacement of personal and other documentation;
- vi. Voluntary reunification with family members separated during displacement;
- vii. Participation in public affairs, at all levels, on an equal basis with the resident population;
- viii. Effective remedies for displacement-related rights violations, including access to justice, reparations, and information on root causes.

Below are reported and mapped the projects which have a clearly identifiable spatial component

**a. Long-term safety and security**

	INITIATIVE	LOCATION	STATUS
A1	Construction of Isha police station	Baidoa-Isha village	Completed
A2	Construction of Barwaqo police station 1	Baidoa-Barwaqo settlement	Completed
A3	Construction of Barwaqo police station 2	Baidoa- Barwaqo settlement	Completed
A4	Installations 2 arrays of streetlights for the new IDPs settlements	Baidoa- Barwaqo settlement	Completed
A5	Installation of streetlights for 3 streets	Baidoa-Towfiq, Bardale, ADC	Completed
A6	Installation of street solar lights	Baidoa-Wadajir-ADC Mubashar-ADC2 street	Planned
A7	Rehabilitation of school playground with fine soil and levelling.	Baidoa –Hanano and Wadajir community primary schools	Planned

**b. Access to an adequate standard of living without discrimination**

	INITIATIVE	LOCATION	STATUS
B1	Construction of Kerowfogi bridge	Baidoa- Salamey village	Completed
B2	Construction of administration office and equipment installation at village level		
B3	Rehabilitation of Sodonka bridge	Baidoa- Horseed village	completed
B4	Construction of 2 schools for the new IDPs settlements	Hanane 2, ADC	
B5	Provision of school learning materials, incentives for the teachers and capacity building		
B6	Construction of 2 MCHs for the new IDPs settlements	Hanane 2. ADC	
B7	Installation of solar power energy at Bonkay borehole		
B8	Rehabilitation/renovation technical school on agricultural and veterinary training		
B9	Rehabilitation of gravel road at Bay Haw Hospital	Baidoa- Horseed village	Completed
B10	Construction Darasalam village road		
B11	Rehabilitation of roads (interlock couple stones 1.4km)		
B12	Rehabilitation/construction of 8 unpaved roads and to tarmac them		
B13	Construction of dump sites/ sanitation improvements		
B14	Rehabilitation of MCH		
B15	Promotion of maternal and child health care		



B16	Renovation of Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre	Baidoa	completed
B17	Construction of 2 MCHs for the new IDPs settlements	Hanane 2, ADC	
B18	Construction of latrines for the vulnerable host communities and IDPs	Baidoa-Hanano IDP Camps	completed
B19	Provision of city sanitation improvement		
B20	Construction/rehabilitation of water infrastructure		
B21	Construction of drainage water channels		
B22	Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments		
B23	Establishment of fire extinguishing services		
B24	Drilling of solar powered Borehole at Bay Haw area	Baidoa- BayHaw area	completed
B25	Construction of 2 elevated water tanks at Barwaqo settlement	Baidoa- Barwaqo settlement	completed
B26	Rehabilitation of feeder roads that joins Wadajir community school with main road (300 Meters). And 100 meters in front of Hanano Community school.	Baidoa-Hanano and Wadajir	Planned
B27	Drilling of solar powered Borehole in southern part of Baidoa	Baidoa –Wadajir	Planned
B28	Construction of MCH/ health Centre	Baidoa-Salamey Idale	Planned
B29	Construction of dump sites/ sanitation improvements	Baidoa – Hanano and ADC	Planned
B30	Construction of extra classrooms and provision of scholastic materials in Hanano and Wadajir community schools.	Baidoa- Hanano and Wadajir	Planned

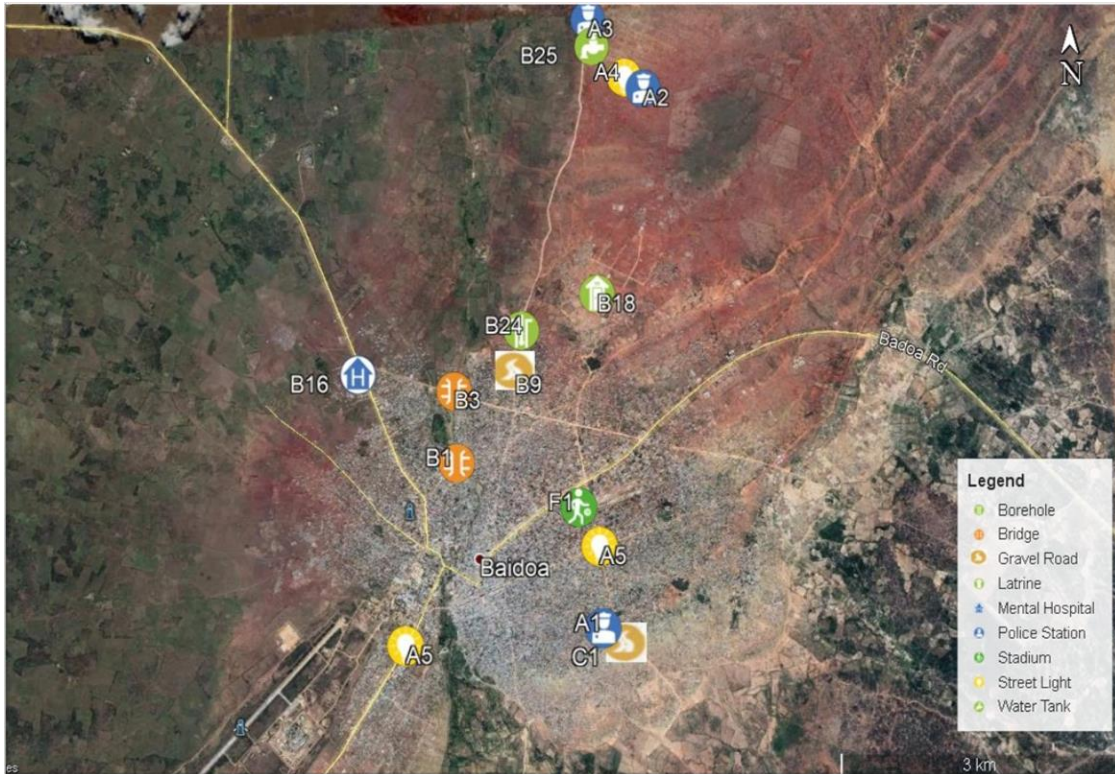
### c. Access to livelihoods and employment

	INITIATIVE	LOCATION	STATUS
C1	Rehabilitation of livestock market gravel road	Baidoa- Darussalam village	completed
C2	Construction of market sheds	Hanane 2, ADC, Wadajir village	
C3	Construction of multipurpose market hall (Market sheds) for (Diary, vegetables and fruits etc)	Baidoa- ADC and Hanano	Planned
C4	Establishment of self-help groups (SHGs) and provide training and start-up grants	ADC and Hanano	Ongoing

### f. Participation in public affairs without discrimination

	INITIATIVE	LOCATION	STATUS
F1	Rehabilitation of the Dr. Ayub football stadium	Baidoa-Bardale village	completed
F2	Rehabilitation/Expansion of Baidoa Recreation Centre for youth (boys and girls)		

### Completed projects



### Planned projects

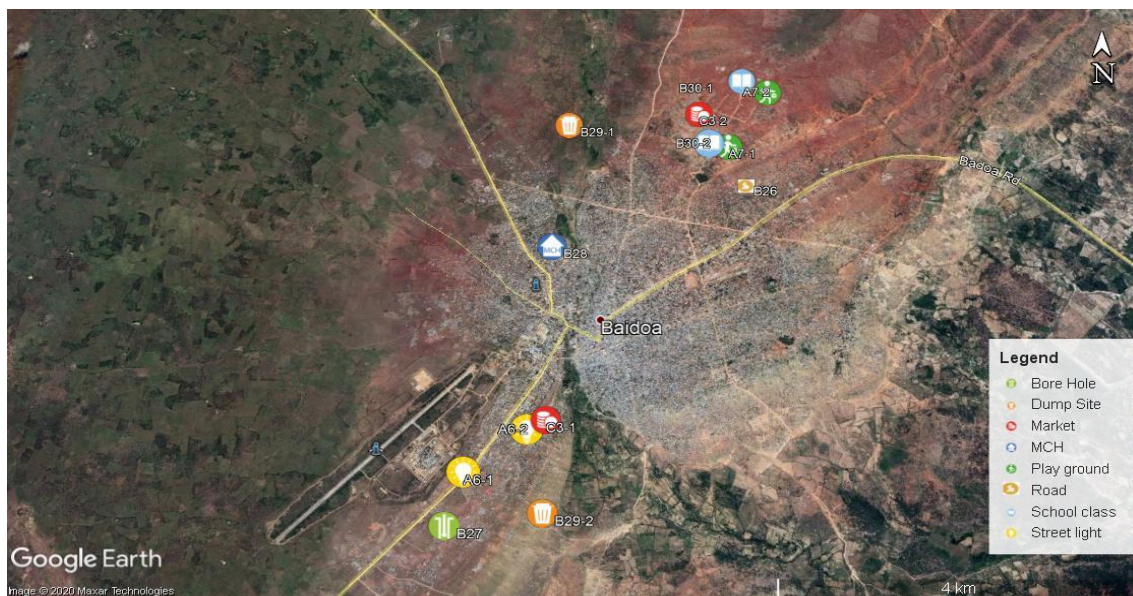




Figure 12 Satellite image of the IDP Township, north of Baidoa, as in January 2020 (Google)

## 9.2 IDP Resettlement plan

IDP sites are generally owned by host communities who allow displaced people temporarily settle on their land, with different type of arrangements.

The infrastructure investment from international and local organization related to the IDP response can often result in increased land value, which can in turn push the land owner to reclaim its property. This, among other reasons, have caused increased forced evictions. In 2018 only, 2,400 HH have been evicted from 22 settlements.<sup>9</sup>

With IDP population constantly rising, SWS government looked at solutions to avoid

mass evictions and contribute to durable solutions for displacement in Baidoa. Various sites were assessed for a permanent relocation project, taking into account several factors to assure long-term sustainability: (a) land tenure; (b) natural hazard (c) security (d) accessibility. Finally a large publicly owned area North of Baidoa was identified, approximately 3km from the consolidated urban area.

A task force was formed by SWS government and Baidoa Municipality, grouping UN humanitarian and development agencies and various local and international NGO, to establish Key Principles and pre-conditions for the voluntary resettlement of IDP households, and incorporate medium and long term considerations into the planning of site.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, led by IOM,

<sup>9</sup> Baidoa Public Site Joint task force

worked together with UN-Habitat for developing the settlement plan according to solid principles of good urban planning.

At the same time, a strategic plan was laid out for the area in between the town and the new site, to assure a seamless development and the adequate provision of services and facilities for both IDPs and host community, resulting in a proper City Extension.

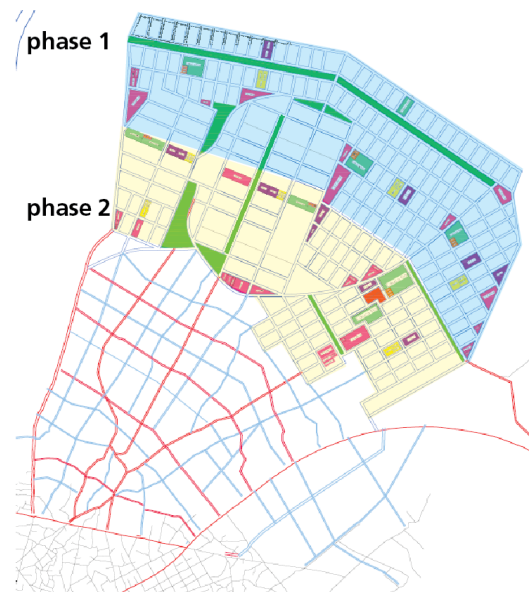


*Figure 13 Main road infrastructure of the proposed city extension*

The main road in the extension area (in red in figure 12) connect to the city centre and main markets. They are also designed to extend in the proposed township one, in order to create main axes that can guide integration and development.

The rest of the grid should also integrate with the township one, giving a seamless connection.

A detail plan and design, whether an area development plan, a master plan of other forms of spatial planning, will have to be discussed by Baidoa Municipality.



*Figure 14 New Township implementation plan*

At the time of the plan, forecast for the new Township was to reach 40,000 people over 5 years:

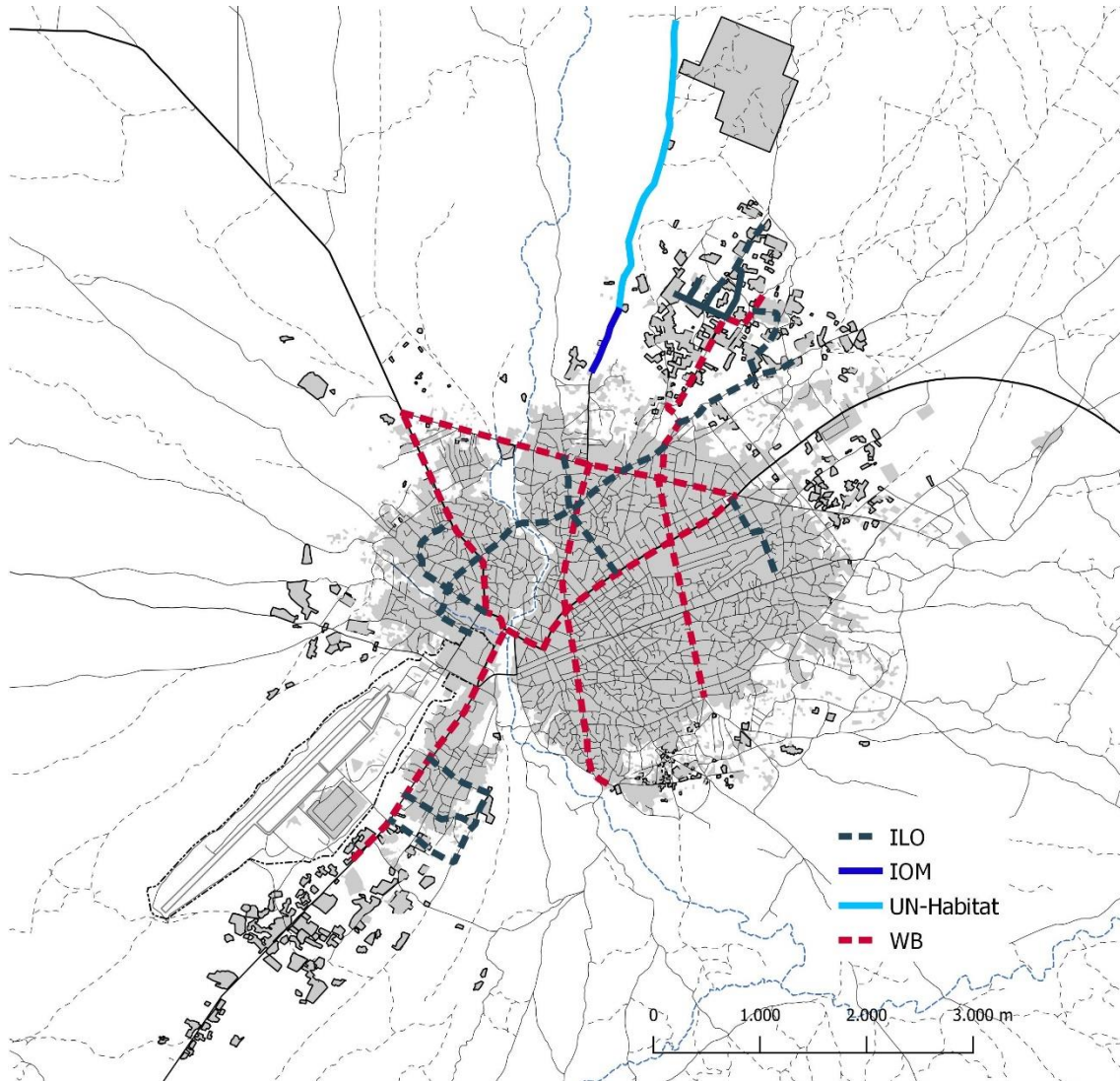
- phase 1:  
2018-2019 4000 HHs / 20.000 people
- phase 2:  
2019-2022 8.000HHs / 40.000 people
- phase 3:  
transition into township

Phasing of development areas is essential. Concentrate the limited resources to develop internal road network and connect town areas better and push local economic development.

Transition from the emergency phase to the establishment of a regular township is also important, and will entail a progressive hand over from CCCM to Baidoa Municipality.

#### Implementation status

Almost two years from the launch of the plan, implementation has been slow, and yielded only limited results. 1,000 households have been resettled, a high number but far from the target and limited compared to the dimension of displacement in the city.



Map 10 Road infrastructure projects in Baidoa (solid line for completed)

### 9.3 Main Urban Infrastructure Projects

Several infrastructure projects have been completed, are undergoing or planned.

Among these, the World Bank funded Somalia Urban Investment Planning Project (SUIPP), implemented by UNOPS, is entering pre-implementation phase, and will redevelop several roads within the urban areas of Baidoa, for a total of about 20km.

ILO, in the framework of the UN Joint Programme for Local Governance (JPLG) is also planning labour-intensive road

construction in town, for a total of 22.1km and 295,000 work days over the project period.

Under the Midnimo Project IOM and UN-Habitat implemented the main axes to the new IDP Township, with a total span of 3.6km.

Other infrastructure projects include the Water Master Plan (see 7.2).

## 9.4 Somalia National Development Plan

The Ninth Somali National Development Plan 2020-2024 (NDP9) is a nationally owned and comprehensive strategy for poverty reduction and inclusive growth. Differently from the previous national development plan, the NDP9 does not divide strategic intervention across geographical regions, but presents a comprehensive strategy to reduce poverty in Somalia that is organized around four pillars:

- inclusive politics
- improved security and the rule of law
- inclusive economic growth
- improved human development

Nonetheless, it is possible to identify the following thematic sector which directly involve Baidoa and Bay region spatial development:

- **International trade**

The Mogadishu-Baidoa corridor is one the lifeline of the country, but as most trade routes in Somalia lack of security and roads maintenance have reduced its significance immensely. Thus, investment in infrastructure could allow the resumption of cross-border trade and trigger sustainable economic development and inclusive job creation. This would also require to better link such infrastructure development projects with urban and territorial planning that takes into account the specific challenges and opportunities for tertiary urban centres along the corridors.

- **Agriculture**

As one of the main agricultural areas in Somalia, public investment and services (e.g., in irrigation and disease control) are greatly needed, also to catalyse investment. Considering also the higher demands and lower people involved in the agricultural production, caused by migration and expanding urban population, complementary investments and reforms in transport infrastructure, financial services, production and marketing systems, adaptation to climate change and adoption of drought-resistance crops and seed, animal health

treatment, forestry, water, and energy could support increased productivity in agriculture and livestock.

- **Manufacturing**

The strategic position of Baidoa on regional trade-routes with a potential sizable markets, for instance Ethiopia, point towards future opportunity for manufacturing, especially meat and seed processing for export. Developing the sector would require facing several constraints, such as lack of financing for business, lack of technical skills, and the need for a supportive regulatory environment.

- **Construction**

Driven by the housing demand from the rapid urbanisation, housing sector is developing rapidly in Baidoa, with increasing high land prices and constructions mushrooming around the consolidated area. However, the main driving factor has been, so far, displacement and international investment in shelter and housing. This is far from constituting a proper real estate sector, which could attract diaspora investment at a remarkable scale, as it is instead happening in more dynamic markets such as Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bosaso and Galkayo. Visible effects are the poor quality at building unit and settlement level, with low building standards and lack health and safety across neighbourhoods. Investment in urban planning and infrastructure development, along with increasing effort into land administration and disputes resolution mechanism, could contribute to further growth and quality improvement of the sector.

- **Climate Resilience**

The NDP9 identifies building resilience to climate shocks as a cross-cutting priority. The importance of this theme cannot be understated given the region's vulnerabilities to drought, floods, and now locusts. Referencing the 2018 Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), the following broad areas of intervention by non-governmental organizations, FMS, and FGS are identified for South West State:

- Agriculture
- Urban development and municipal services
- Transport.

