

# HUDUR

## URBAN PROFILE

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

JUNE 2018



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Cover:  
A waterpoint north of Buulow Village © Ibrahim Mohamed Abdi

Hudur Urban Profile  
Working Paper and Spatial Analysis for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises - June 2018

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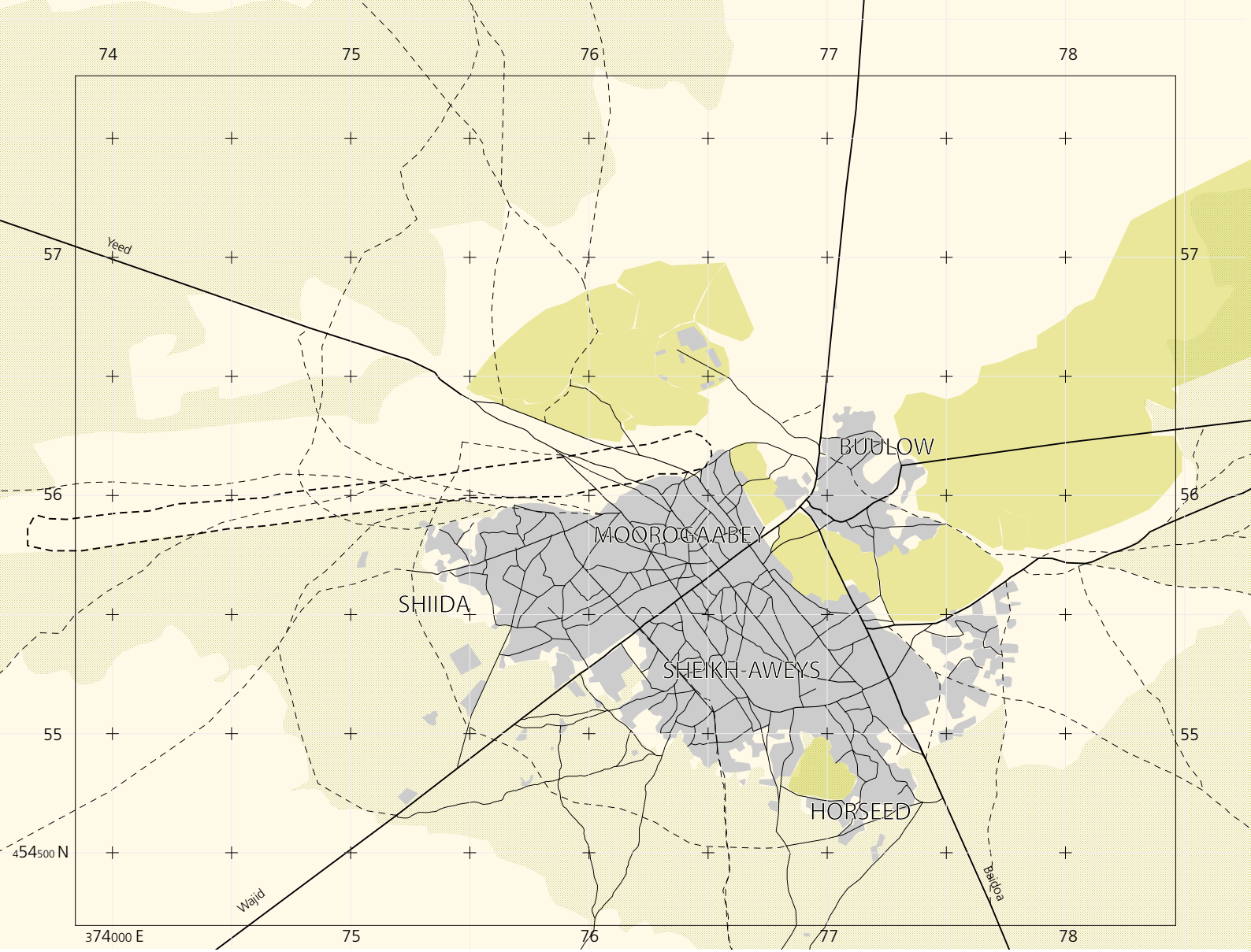


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- |   |  |               |  |                |  |
|---|--|---------------|--|----------------|--|
| Mainly Agriculture Usage<br>(farmland, animal holding ground) |  | Built-up Area |  | Trunk Road     |  |
| Mainly Open Area  |  | Airstrip Area |  | Primary Road   |  |
| Mainly covered by Shrubs                                      |  |               |  | Secondary Road |  |
|   |  |               |  | Access Road    |  |
|   |  |               |  | Track          |  |



Scale 1:25,000  
 Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: WGS 1984  
 Units: Meter

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## INTRODUCTION



A view of the main street in hudur

This working paper summarizes main aspects of an urban profile of Hudur from the spatial perspective. This analysis considers the development potentials and constraints of Hudur within a time frame of five to ten years.

Reference is made to other studies and data updates undertaken by UN agencies and other local and international stakeholders. However, given the current security situation in Hudur, there is no comprehensive study that captures in detail the situation of the town and its inhabitants.

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

Based on the current Community Action Planning Process in Hudur's urban villages, the recent establishment of the District Council, and reflecting on local, state and national strategy papers and plans, the paper outlines proposals for town planning 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 Hudur's future development and facilitates decision making by state and local authorities, including the new Hudur District Council, in the interest of all.

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

The Midnimo (Unity) Project 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 Interior and Federal Affairs and Regional Authorities in Jubaland and South West States.

The project is anchored on the following government frameworks:

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

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

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

In doing so, the project contributes in a new way to support the high number of IDPs in the rapidly growing cities of Somalia with a view to also serve the hosting communities.





The entrance of Suuq Weyne, main market of the town

Qoraalka waxa uu soo koobayaa qaababka ugu muhiimsan sooyaalka magaalada Xudur marka laga eego dhinaca qaabdhismeedka. Falanqeyntani ayaa loo arkaa mid soo bandhigeysa hiigsiga fiditaan iyo caqabadaha Xudur ee mudada shanta ilaa tobanka sano ah ee soo socda.

Waxaa la tixraacay daraasaad iyo macluumaad ay ururiyeen Hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobey, ururada caalamiga ah iyo kuwa maxaliga ah. Si kastoo ay tahay ba, xaalada amni ee haatan ka jirta Xudur, ma jirto daraasad dhameystiran oo si faahfaahsan u cabireysa xaaladda magaalada iyo dadyowga ku dhaqan.

Iyadoo maanka lagu hayo in horumarka Xudur uu si dhakhsha ah u kobci karo iyada oo ku xirnaan doonta koboca dhaqaale, bulsho iyo isbeddelka deegaanka ee Soomaaliya, qoraalkani wuxuu isku dayayaa inuu koobsado mawduucyada uga waaweyn ee deegaameynta iyadoo isla markaasna ku sii xiri doonta dalabaadka mujtamaca kala gedisan ee ku nool Magaalada (oo isukugu dadka soo laabanaya, barakacayaasha gudaha iyoo kuwa lagu soo qaxey ee marti geliyey).

Iyadoo laga duulaayo, geedi socodka hanaanka qorshe bulshadeedka haatan laga wado xaafadaha magaalada Xudur, golihihi deegaanka ee dhowaatan la yegleeley isla markaana xisaabta lagu darsanayo qorshayaasha ama istaraatiijiyadaha qaran, qoraalkani waxa uu hoosta ka xariiqayaa howlaha qorsheynta magaalada, horumarinta, isdhexgalka iyo kor u qaadida deegaamada barakacaysaasha iyada oo loo fulinayo sifo ay dhamaan dadka ku nool ay uga wada faa'iideystaan heerka nololaha ee la horumariyey, fursad simana u wada helaan ka faa'iidayisiga fursadaha shaqo ee soo baxa.

Waxaa la filayaa iney warqadani wax kusoo kordhin doonto wada hadalka bulsho ee aan looga maarmin horumarka mustaqbalka ee Xudur iyadoona u fududeyn doonta go'aanada ay gaarayaan mas'uuliyiinta deegaanka iyo dowlad gobaleedka oo ay qayb ka yihiin golaha cusub ee degmada Xudur oo dhamaan dan u ah.

Waxaa hanaankani gacanta ku haya laga na maalgelinayaa mashruuca Midnimo oo ay si wadajir ah u dhaqan gelinayaan Hay'adda Caalamiga ah ee arimaha muhaajiriinta oo loo soo gaabiyo (IOM) iyo Barnaamijka Deegaanmeynta Bini'aadamka ee Qaramada Midoobey ee loo soo gaabsho (UN-Habitat).

Mashruuca Midnimo waxaa loo diyaariyey in lagu taageero sidii loo gaarsiin lahaa xalalka waara meelaha ay saameeyeen barakaca iyo soo laabashadu ee Maamul-Goboleedyada Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed. Waxayna salka ku haysaa barnaamij nabadeyn ah oo Qaramada Midoobey ay dhawaantani dejiyeen iyadoona weliba la waafajinayo ujeedooyinka qorshaha guud ee nabadeynta iyo xasilinta oo ay hurmuudka ka yihiin Warsaarada Arrimaha Gudaha ee Dowlada Dhexe iyo mas'uuliyiinta Maamul-Goboleedyada ee Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed.

Mashruucani waxa uu ku qotomaa habraacyada dawladda, sida:

- Habraaca wadajir
- Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaran ee Soomaaliya 2017 ilaa 2019
- Qorshaha Mudnaanta Nabadeynta
- Qorshaha Gurmada Abaarta ee Koonfur Galbeed
- Qorshaha Mudada fog ee Koonfur Galbeed
- Hindisaha Xalalka Waara

Barnaamijka waxa looga dan leeyahay in sare loogu qaado kartida hoggaanka deegaanka si loo sahlo soo noqosho sii jirta, soo kabasho, isdhexgal iyo nabad ku wada noolaanshaha kuwa barakacu saameeyey, dadka soo laabtay, kooxaha soo guray iyo dadka martida loo yahay.

Qoraalkani waxa uu dersayaa xalal u suurtaglaya dadka soo laabtay inay ku noqdaan tuulooyinkoogii, isla markaana waxa uu xisaabta ku darsanayaa sidii loo samayn lahaa guryo cusub oo laga yagleelo deegaamo nabdoon, kuwaasi oo leh fursado si ay dib ugu noqdaan nolol caadi ah oo shaqooyin leh, waxbarasho leh iyo adeeg caafimaad oo loo siman yahay.

Kolkey hadaba sidaa tahay, mashruuca wuxuu gacan ka geysanayaa habka cusub ee la rabo in wax loogu qabto tirada badan ee barakacayaasha ku sugan magaaloyinka Soomaaliya ee sida xawliga ah u sii koraya iyada oo laga fikirayo sidii loogu adeegi lahaa bulshada lagu soo qaxey.

# HUDUR TOWN INFORMATION

## LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Hudur (Xudur) town is the administrative capital of Hudur District, one of the five districts in the south western Bakool region of Somalia, namely: Eel-Berde, Tieglow, Rabdhure, Wajid, and Xudur district.

Hudur lies approximately 420 km South West from Mogadishu, 130 km North of Baidoa and 200 km from Belet Weyne. It is located at the junction of inter-regional roads: in the North-West, to El Berde and , the Ethiopian border, through Yeed; in the South, a 130 km road links to Baidoa, capital of Bay region; on the East, to Tieglow and Hirshabelle via Belet Weyne. On the South-West to Wjiid.

## GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Hudur town comprises of five urban villages, each headed by a village leader and committee members with specific structures and roles.

<u>Buulow:</u>	North
<u>Moorogaabey:</u>	North-West
<u>Sheikh-awey:</u>	South-West
<u>Horseed:</u>	South
<u>Shiida:</u>	West

In October 2017, with support from the Finn Church Aid (FCA) and the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG), Hudur District saw the successful appointment of 27 councilors elected to form the local District Council.

The council was elected by delegates selected by traditional elders in consultation with members of parliament, in line with South West State Local Government Law 10 of 3 July 2017 and the Wadajir National Framework on local governance.

## HISTORY

During the middle ages, Hudur was part of the Ajuran Empire that governed much of southern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia.

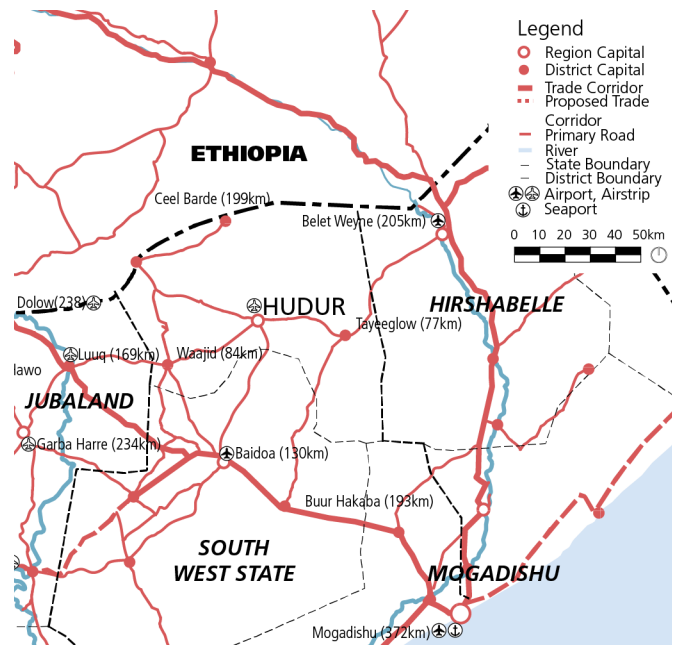
In the early modern period, Hudur was ruled by the Gelledi Sultanate. In 1910, after the death of the last Sultan Osman Ahmed, the kingdom was eventually incorporated into Italian Somaliland Colony; in 1960, after independence, the town was made the center of the Bakool Region and the Hudur District.

When the central government collapsed, the town experienced significant damages and loss of infrastructure and basic social services. In early 1990s, United Somali Congress (USC) militia attacked and occupied the town. The local Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) militia retaliated and continuously engaged in hit and run attacks with the USC militia in the town's environs.

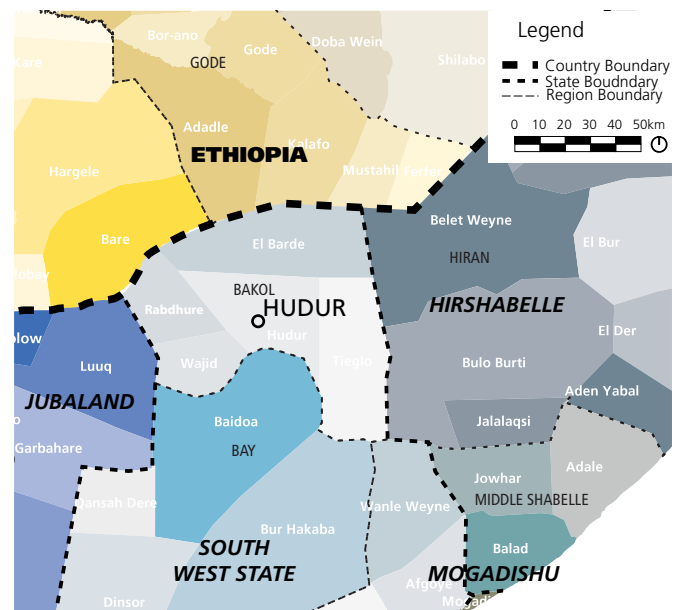
In 1999, the RRA finally managed to seize control of the wider Bay and Bakool provinces. This saw the town and larger region gradually transform and once more become one of the more stable areas in south Somalia.<sup>1</sup>

In 2002, the Interim South West State Administration was formed by the leader of the RRA and later in 2005 dissolved. It was then re-established in November 2009 officially as a Federal Member of the transitional Government.

1. Hudur Community Action Plan, 2018



Hudur's Regional Context and distances from the town in kilometers



Administrative boundaries around Hudur

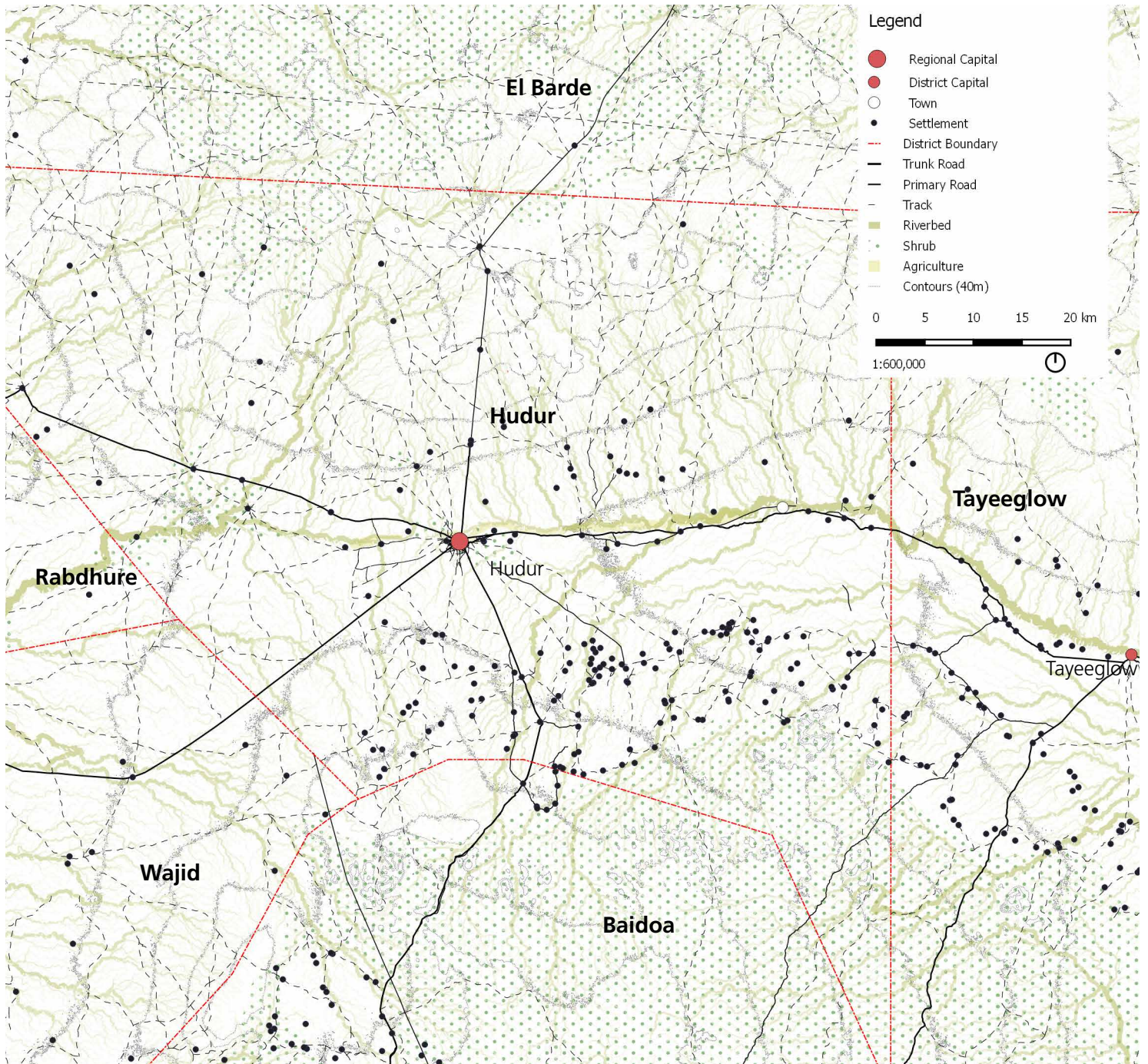
In 2006, the region of Bakool became the second region in the country to hold an election for its officials through a community based participatory process, highlighting a democratic process.

In the 1999, during the Islamist insurgency, Hudur was seized by Al-Shabab (AS) who controlled its region until March 2014, when the Somalia Armed Forces, assisted by the Ethiopian troops and AMISOM, re-captured the town.

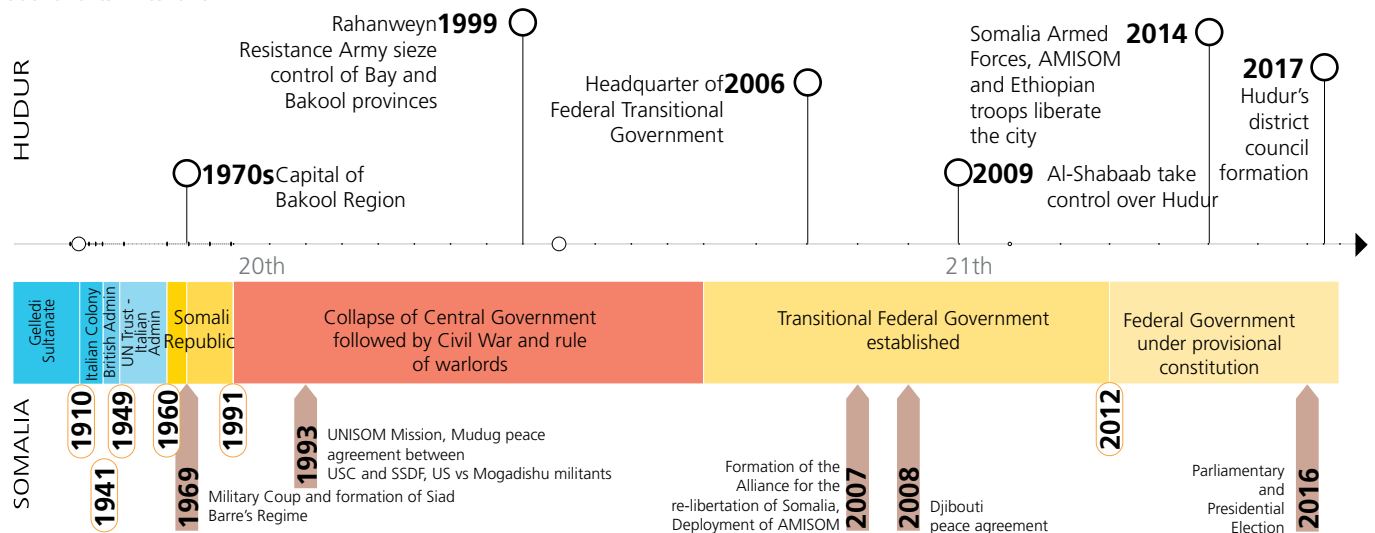
Hudur has since then been under the control of the Somalia Federal Government. The relative stability reached under these conditions brought Hudur to host the first district council election in South West State.

Despite this political achievements, the humanitarian situation in town remains alarming, as parts of Bakool region are not under full government control and major supply routes are blocked.





Hudur and its hinterland



Timeline of significant event in Hudur (above) and Somalia (below) between 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> Century



# URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

## PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The dominant clan in Hudur town is the Hathama clan, which belongs to the Rahaweyn (Digil and Mirifle) communities. The main language spoken in the town is the Cushitic Maay.<sup>2</sup>

Bakool region, where the town is located, has one of the lowest shares of the total population in the country (3%), and one of the lowest urbanization rates (16.9%). As of 2014 it was estimated to have a total population of 367,000 persons. The urban population amounted to 62,000 people, while the rural one was 134,000 people. Nomads and IDPs were estimated to 147,000 and 24,000 people respectively.<sup>3</sup>

The population of Hudur district has been increasing steadily due to natural growth, as well as due to migration into the district. However, the urban population has remained constant between 2005 and 2014, the years where the UNDP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) respectively had drafted population data reports. As of 2005, the district of Hudur was estimated to have an urban population of 19,100 people.<sup>4</sup> In 2014 this was estimated at 19,992 people. Given that in the surveys urban areas are primarily identified as district capitals, one can assume that the population in Hudur has not increased substantially.

However, there are no updated population figures available. More recent data captured by the Demographic and Health Survey of UNFPA are supposed to be released by the second half of 2018, which should shed more light on the latest trends.

Taking the entire 2014 population as a reference (including IDPs), and considering an annual population growth of 2.5%, similar to the Somalia average, Hudur might reach 32,000 inhabitants by 2025. This constitutes a plausible baseline for town development planning in the near future.

### POPULATION ESTIMATION OF BAKOOL REGION - 2014

<b>Urban Population</b>	61,928	16.9%
<b>Male pop.</b>	33,477	54.1%
<b>Female pop.</b>	28,451	45.9%

## URBAN FORM AND URBAN GROWTH

Congruent to the population data, the built-up areas of the town have not increased substantially in the past 10 to 15 years, virtually remaining the same between 2012 and 2016 (see graph in page 9).

The modest urban expansion has helped to maintain overall structure compact and kept the urban form relatively ordered. Primary roads are organized around a clear grid, with a central "high street" where the majority of public buildings and activities are concentrated, and has four perpendicular axes. A strip of green land, separates the village of Buulow, in the North-East, to the rest of the town. Density is quite well distributed throughout the town, around 105 people/ha, which is medium-high compared to the Somalia context.

On the internal road, however, plots are located with a less clear hierarchy, following vernacular and informal patterns. The later development in the outskirts of the urban area also shows a less strict logic, with dispersed constructions occupying the areas around the town, limited only by the airstrip in the north.

In the last fifteen years the urban growth has not followed any particular direction but instead it has steadily sprawled around the town. The resulting pattern is characterized by a low-density development without a clear hierarchy nor a regular street pattern with poor accessibility.

A gradually improving situation in the region might result in higher migration and increased natural population growth. Without actions to regulate and manage the way new construction will take place, Hudur is likely to suffer increased urban fragmentation, illegal occupation, land disputes and difficulties to provide basic services and infrastructure.

### POPULATION ESTIMATION OF HUDUR DISTRICT - 2014 - 2005

<b>Urban Population</b>	19,992	18.4%
	<b>19,100</b>	

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