

KISMAYO

URBAN PROFILE

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



NOVEMBER 2017



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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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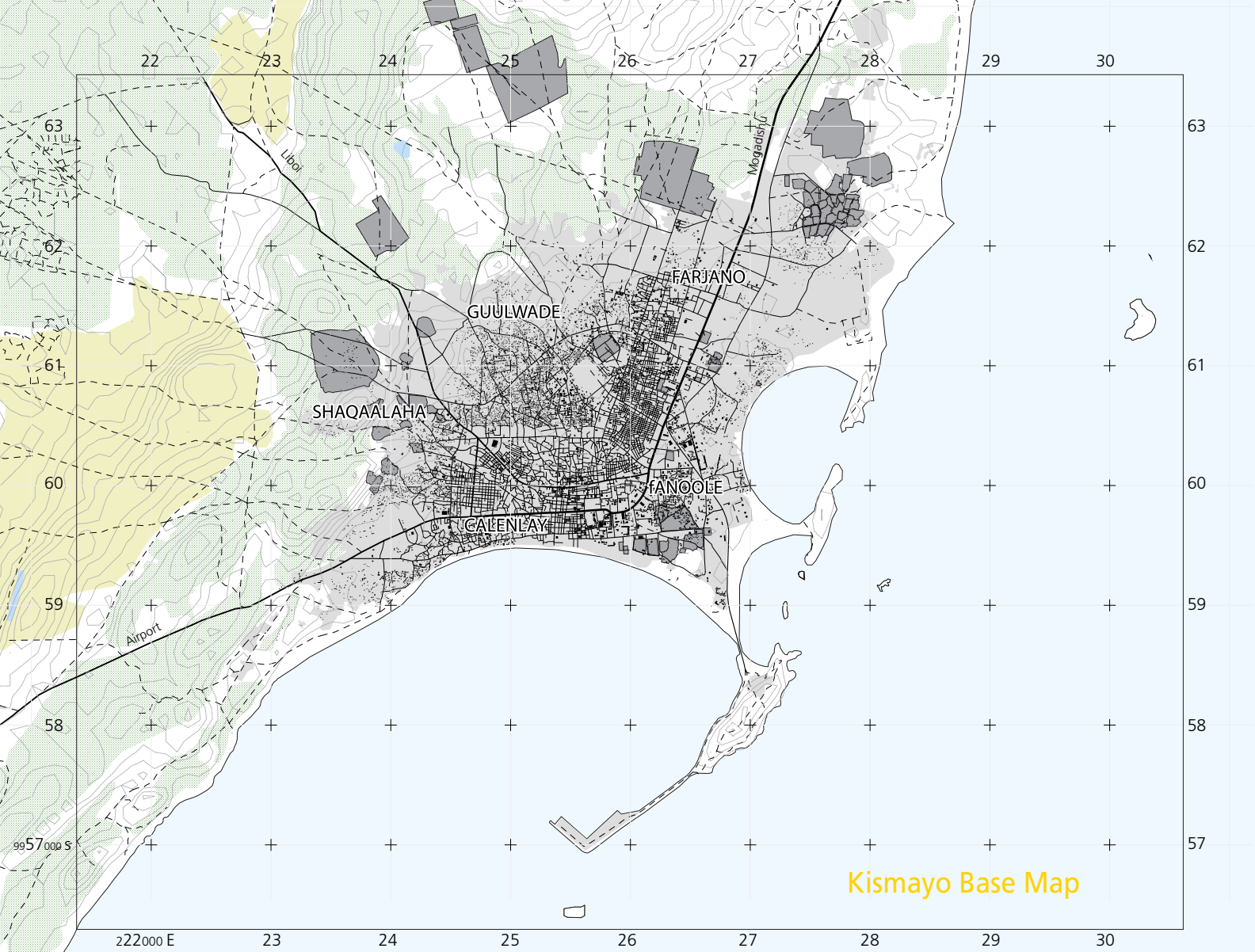


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|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|
| Mainly Agriculture Usage
(farmland, animal holding ground) | | Built-up Area | | Trunk Road | |
| Mainly Open Area | | IDP Settlement | | Primary Road | |
| Mainly covered by Shrubs | | Building |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

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.

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'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.

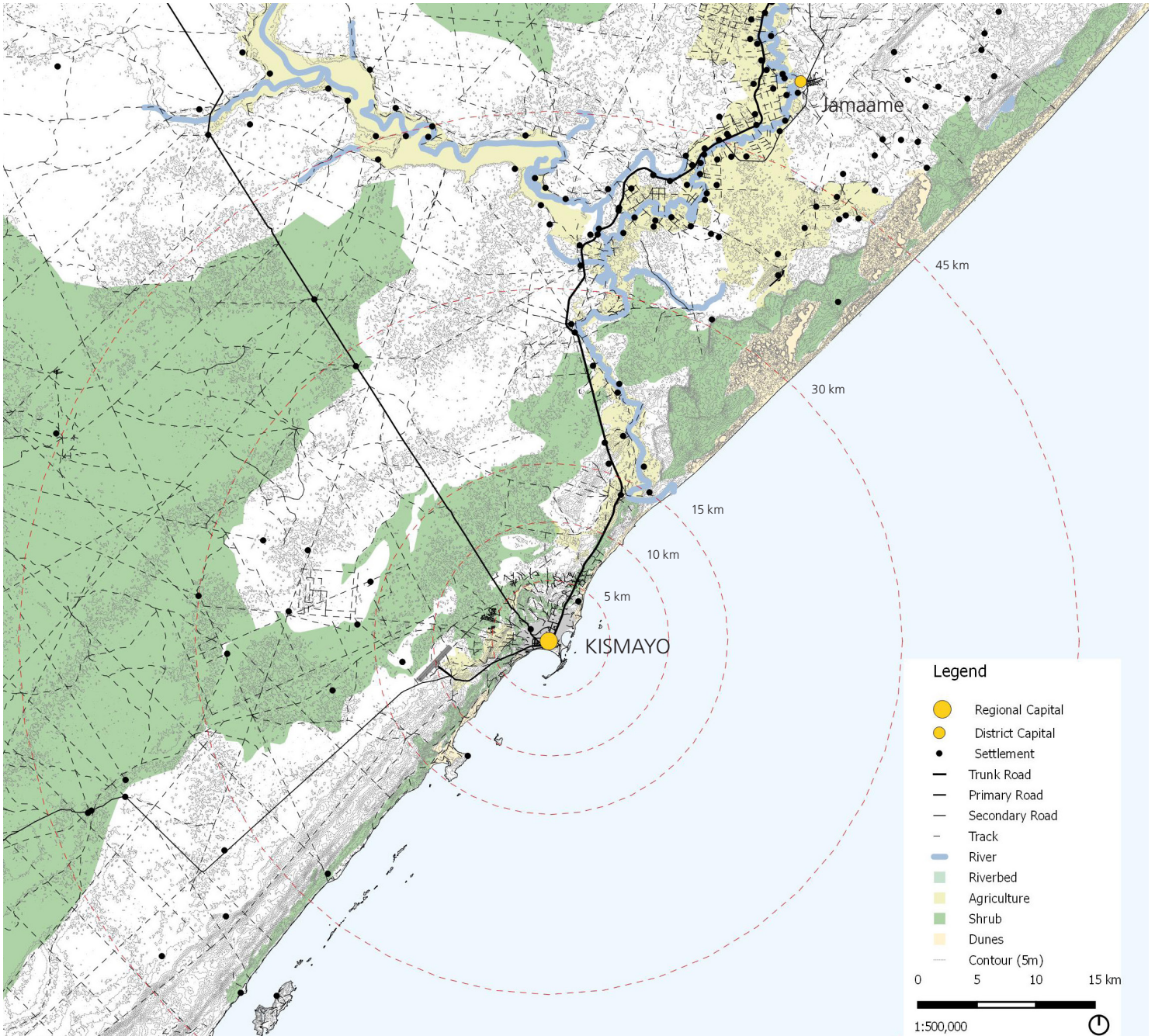
After the independence of Somalia in 1960, the old port facilities were modernized, boosting export in the region. Under Siad Barre a large meat processing plant was established in town. This economic development attracted many migrants seeking job opportunities.

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.

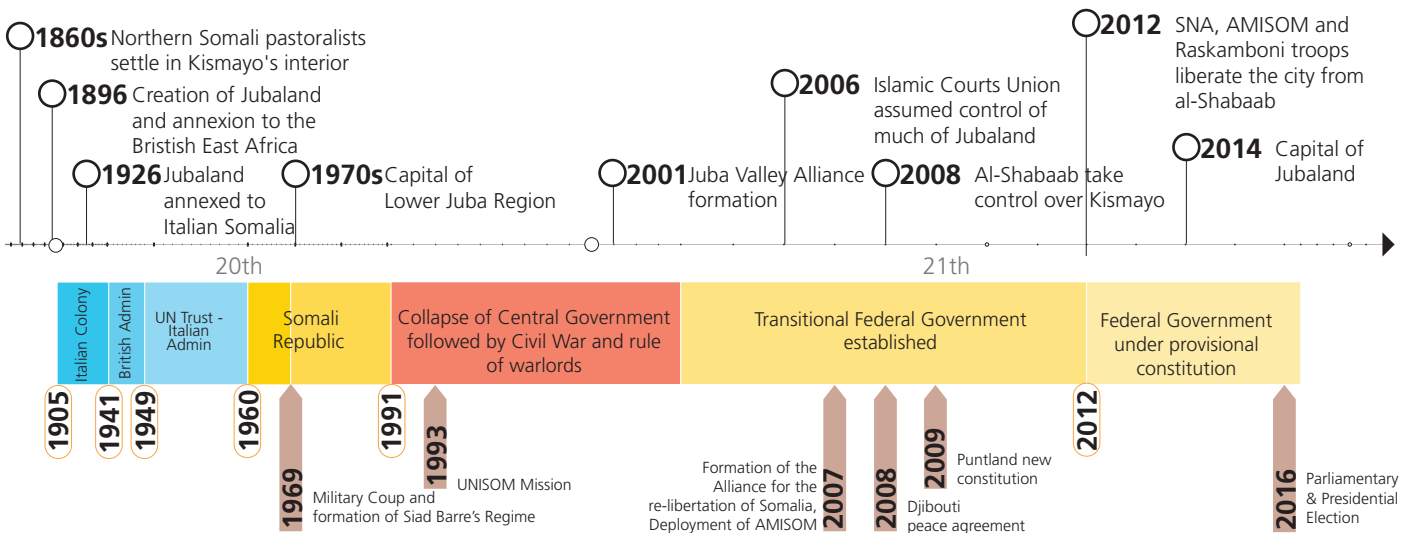
Peacekeepers reached Kismayo in early 1993 but had to leave before the end of 1994. Jubaland was briefly declared independent in 1998, and later renamed Juba Valley Alliance (JVA) after a new political change in 2001. In the same year, 11-member inter-clan council decided to ally the JVA with the newly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



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}

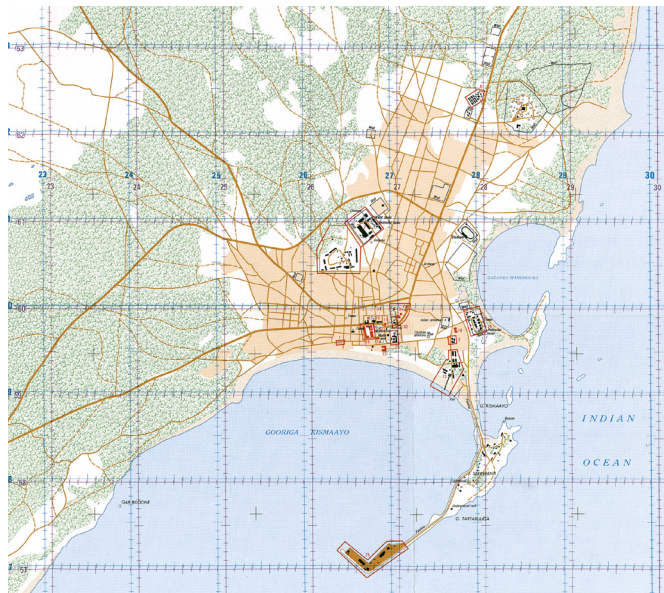
These data, combined with the normal population growth of the city, make the population figures completely outdated.

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%

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.

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