

BELEDWEYNE

URBAN PROFILE

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



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Cover:
Beledweyne. Photo: AMISOM 2018

Beledweyne Urban Profile
Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises
November 2020

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Prepared by

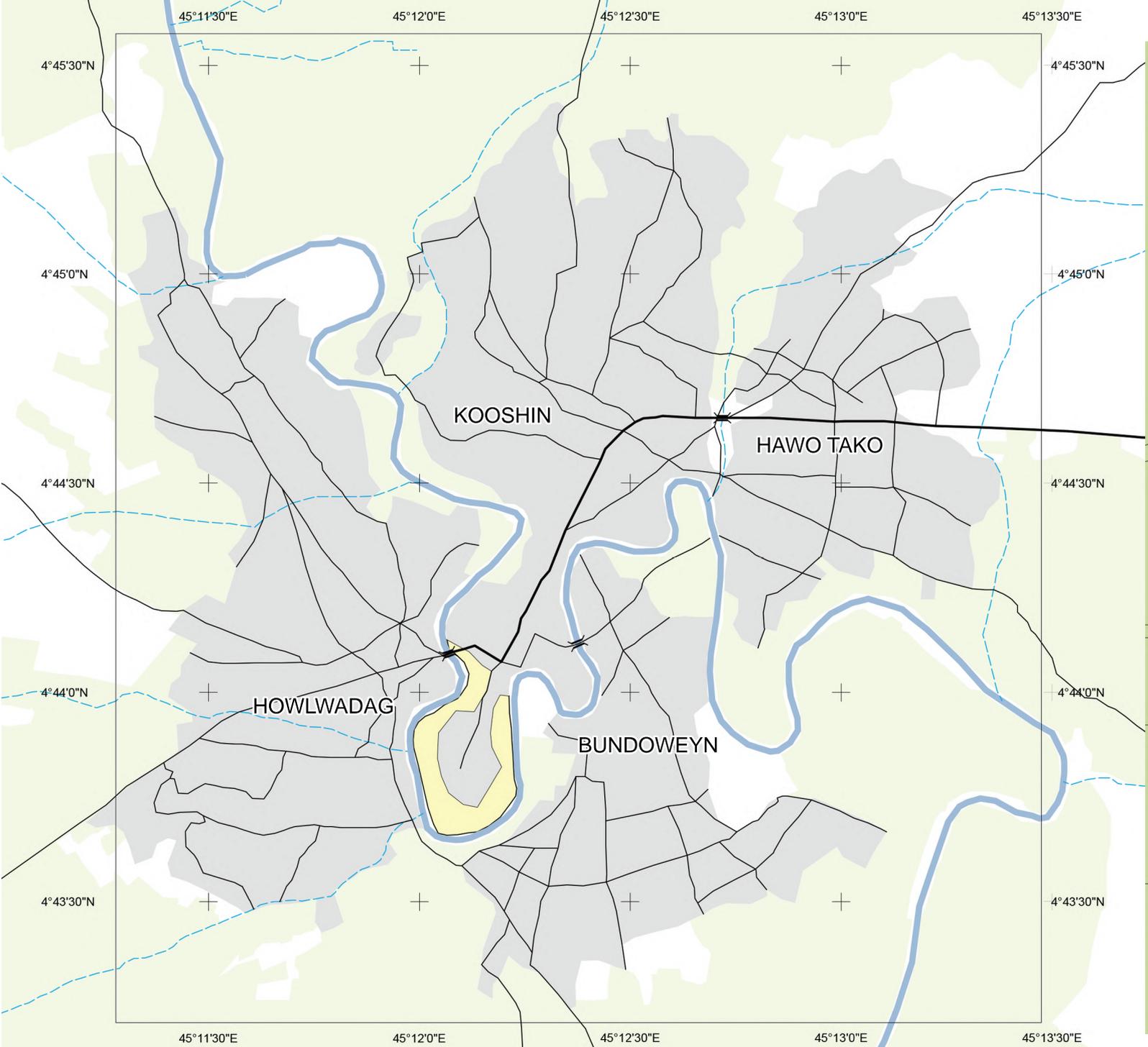
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In Collaboration with





- Mainly Agriculture Usage
- River
- Mainly covered by trees
- Built-up Area
- Trunk Road
- Primary Road



scale 1 : 25.000

250 0 250 500 750 1,000 m



Coordinte System: WGS 1984
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Unit: Meters

Contents

Introduction	4
Beledweyne City Information	6
Urban Growth and Demographics	8
Land Use Patterns and Environmental Constraints	10
Urban and Rural Economy - Development Potential	12
Basic Urban Services	13
Dimension of Displacement & Impact on Urban Development	15
Beledweyne Community Action Planning 2019	16
Development Scenario and Town Planning	18
Flood Risk and Urban Resilience	19

1. INTRODUCTION



“You can have data without information, but you cannot have information without data.”

Daniel Keys Moran

The Beletweyne Urban Profile provides for an overview about the main features of the city. It shortly analyses the current development challenges with a special focus upon displacement and urban resilience with regard to the Shebelle river floods.

It is a complementary technical document to a several other planning studies and reports to shape the future of Beletweyne in a more sustainable way, providing basic urban services to all communities and to leave no one behind.

This Urban Profile summarizes major results of the Community Action Planning process (CAP), government consultations and urban planning exercises from a spatial and socio-economic perspective. It is assumed that Beletweyne as the largest urban center of Hiiran Region and the entire Hirshabelle State of Somalia continues to growth rapidly over the next years. Therefore, proper urban planning based upon solid urban data, resource mobilization and government led coordination becomes more important to layout foundation work for infrastructure improvements, livelihood opportunities, housing, education, health and other services.

It is hoped that this working paper contributes to the necessary public discussion on Beledweyne’s future development and facilitates decision making by local, regional and state and federal authorities.

Reference is being made to other studies and data updates undertaken by UN agencies and other international stakeholders, such: Fragility Index Maturity Model (FIMM), UNFPA Population Estimation Survey, Atlas of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia, SWALIM, Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Emergency Tracking Tool data (IOM).

This Urban Profile was drafted with support by the local Core Facilitation team of Midnimo II (Unity) project: “Support for the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Galmudug and Hirshabelle States.”

Midnimo II is jointly implemented by The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nation Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and funded by United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.



“Waxa aad heli kartaa xog adiga oo aan haysan warbixin, laakiin ma heli kartid warbixin adiga oo aan helin xog”.

Daniel Keys Moran

Warbixin-magaaleedka Beledweyne, waxa ay soo bandhigaysaa warbixin guud oo ku aaddan tilmaamaha ugu mudan ee magaaladu leedahay. Waxa ay si kooban u dhiraan-dhirinaysaa caqabadaha hortaagan horumarka magaalada iyada oo fiiro gaar ah loo yeelanayo saameynta fatahaadda wabiga Shebeelle, barakicinta uu keeno iyo adkeysiga magaaladu ay leedahay.

Waa xog – farsameed kaabayaas daraasado kale oo ku saabsan dhinaca qorsheynta qaabaynaysana muuqaalka mustaqbal ee Beledweyne oo ku taagan lugo xooggan iyada oo maaamulka magaaladu na bixinayo adeegyada aasaasiga ah ee ay ku leeyihiin dhamaan bulshada ku nool Beledweyne.

Qorsho magaaladkan, waxa uu soo koobayaa natiijooyin ka soo baxay kullannadii hannaanka qorsho – shaqeedka bulsho, wadatashiyadii hey'adaha dowladda iyo dhammaan howl-galladii wajiyada badan lahaa kuwaas oo diiradda lagu saaray qaabeynta qorshaha deggaameed iyo horumarinta mustaqbalka bulshada iyo dhaqaalaheeda. Beledweyne waa magaalada ugu weyn gobolka Hiiraan iyo guud ahaan maamul goboleedka Hir-shabeelle, sannadaha soo socdana waxa la qiyaasayaa koriin - degaameed xoogan. Sidaas daraadeed, qorshe dagaameed hufan oo ku salaysan xog deggaameed sugan, isu-keenid dhaqaale iyo isku dubarid

ay horseed u tahay dowladda ayaa lafdhabar u noqoneysa aasaaska shaqo ee lagu hagaajinayo kaabayaasha kala duwan, fursadaha nololeed ee bulshada, guriyeynta, waxbarashada, caafimaadka iyo addegyada kale.

Waxaa la rajeynayaa in qorshe howleedkan uu ku dari doono fikrado mirodhal ka dhiga, fududeeyana go'aannada ka soo baxa wadahaladda mahuraanka ah ee ay bulshada iyo hogaankeeda (heerarka kala duwan ee dowladda) ay ka yeeshaan mustaqbalka magaalda Beledweyne iyo horumarinteeda.

Tixraaca qoraalkan waxaa laga soo xigtay daraasadihii kale iyo xogihii kala danbeeyey ee ay sameeyeen xafiisyadiisa kala duwan ee UN ka iyo danyeeyayaasha kale ee caalamiga ah sida: FIMM, SWALIM, Waaxda Lafagurka Sugnaanshaha Cuntada iyo Nafaqada FSNAU, UNFP, Waaxda Qiyaasta Dadweynaha, Maababka Webiyada Shabeelle iyo Juba iyo Waaxda Xogta U kuurgalka Gargaarka ee (IOM).

Howshan (Qaabayn – magaaladka) qoraalkeeda waxaa gacan ka geystay Kooxda Lafdhabarta u ah hawl socodsiinta barnaamimka Midnimo ee ujeedadiisu tahay: “In la taageero qorshaha xal waara loogu raadinayo deegaamada barakacu saameeyey ee Galmudug iyo Hirshabeelle.”

Midnimo II waxa si wadajir ah u wada fulinaayo The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), waxaana maalgalinaayo United Nations Peacebuilding Fund.

2. BELEDWEYNE CITY INFORMATION

LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Beledweyne is located in central Hirshabelle State and is the capital of Hiraan region. The town is strategically situated on the Shabelle river 340 kms north of Mogadishu and 50 kms to the Ethiopian border

The district consists of four urban villages namely: Bundoweyn, Howlwadag, Hawo Tako and Kooshin.

The first two villages are located on the south side of Shabelle river, and the last two are on the north side. (See map of page 2)

Beledweyne has strategic importance because it is located in the main road that crosses the country and connects Mogadishu to the rest of the central regions.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The current Hirshabelle State is the youngest state of the Federal Government of Somalia.

The District Administration is led by its Mayor who was appointed by the Hirshabelle State and became the first female mayor in Somalia.

Beledweyne also has a district council. According to FIMM respondents, the council is representative of local sub-clans and is partially gender-plural.

District authorities struggle to maintain a positive reputation in Beledweyne, primarily due to poor perceptions over their ability to maintain security and law and order in the town.¹

Local revenue is generated through taxes and registration fees for businesses and NGOs.

A Council of Elders exists in Jowhar and is relatively influential, particularly on matters concerning clan conflict and resource disputes. The council reportedly works with the local government to help with local stability and peace processes. The full council consists of 40 members from a wide range of sub-clans.¹

An operational budgetary support fund is given by Hirshabelle state and by external actors, such as the S2S project. Local revenue is generated through taxes and registration fees for businesses and NGOs.¹

HISTORY

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

The town later came under the administration of the Hawadle Sultanate in the late 17th century after the collapse of the powerful Ajuran Empire.

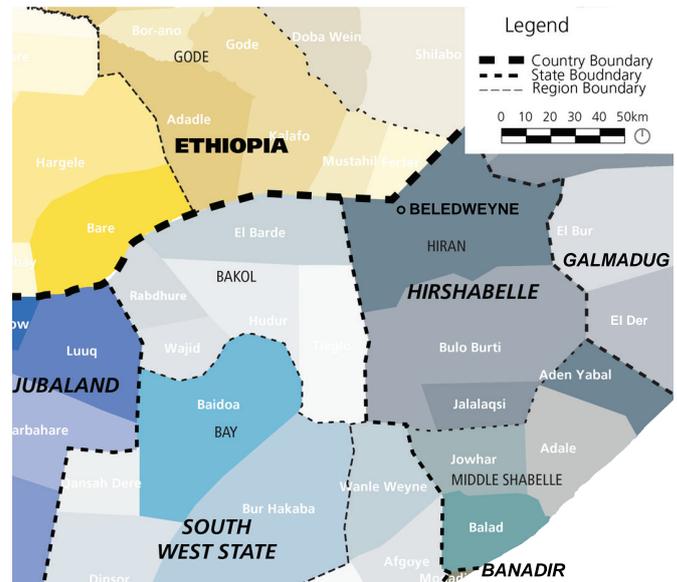
At the turn of the 20th century, Beledweyne was incorporated into the Italian protectorate.

After independence of Somalia in 1960, the city was made the center of the official Beledweyne District.

In 2006 the Islamic Courts Union assumed control of Beledweyne and other parts of southern Somalia, but the



Beledweyne's regional context



Administrative boundaries around Beledweyne

Transitional Federal Government supported by troops from Ethiopia and the African Union re-established its authority on December of the year.

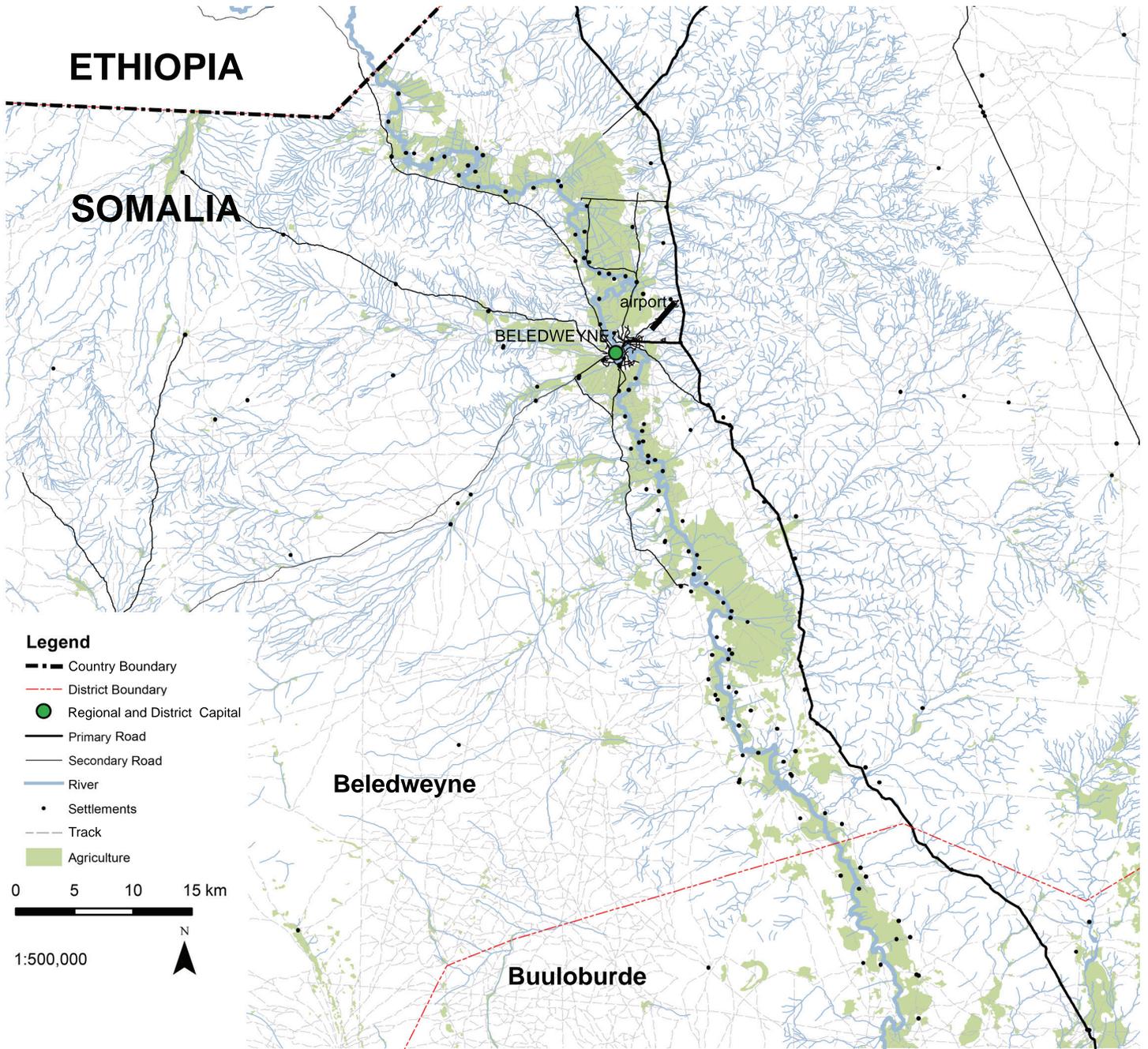
in 2009, the Islamist al-Shabab militia took the town and imposed new rules.

The town was recovered from Al Shabaab by the Somali National Army (SNA) with the help of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in 2012.

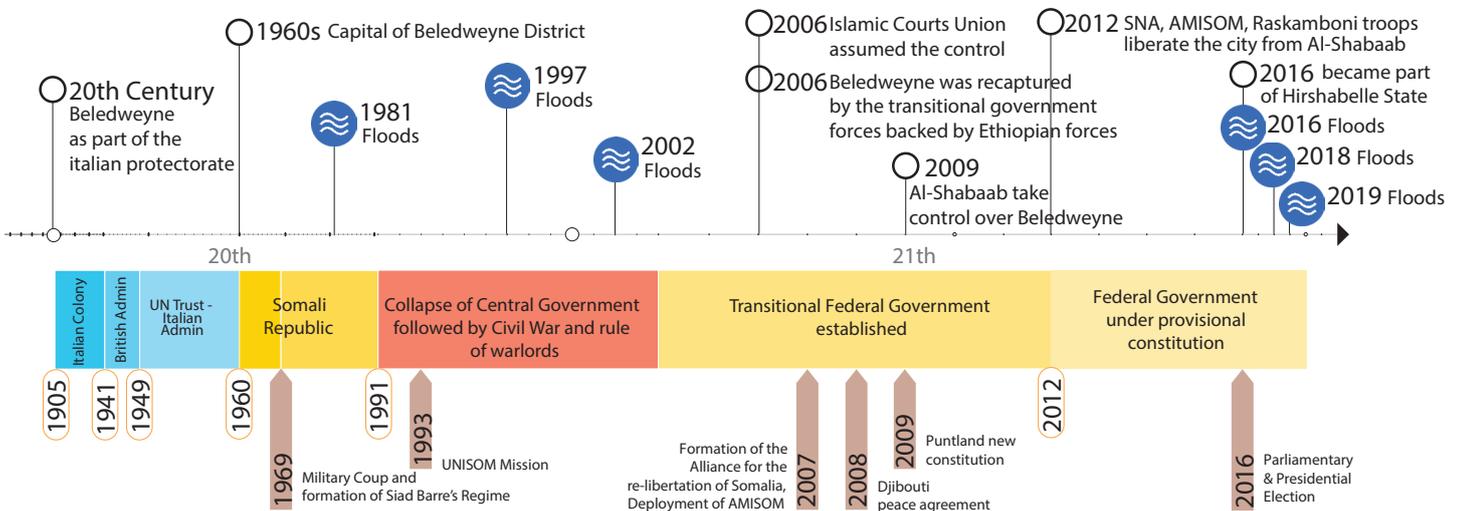
In 2016, Beledweyne became part of the Hirshabelle State of Somalia.

Floods have often been present in the history of beledweyne. The floods of 1981, 1997, 2002, 2012, 2016, 2018 and 2019 were particularly devastating.²

1. Fragility Index Maturity Model (FIMM), Round 3 - March 2019
2. Beledweyne Community Action Plan, 2019



Beledweyne and its hinterland



Timeline of significant event of Beledweyne in the last century

3. URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

UNFPA Somalia population estimates of 2014 indicate that Hiraan has a total population of 520,685; comprising an urban population of 81,379, a rural population of 135,537, 252,609 nomads and 51,160 IDPs.³

Hiraan has the lowest percentage of urban population (15.6%) after Bay (11.7%) and Middle Juba (15.5%). Also, almost half of Hiraan's total population is nomadic. This represents the highest percentage after Sanaag (65%), Sool (57%) and Nugaal (54%)

The population of the town is estimated at 67,200 inhabitants⁴ but is no reliable demographic data on the four urban villages.

POPULATION ESTIMATION OF HIRAAN - 2014³

Urban Population	81,379	15.6%
Male pop.	44,045	54.1%
Female pop.	37,334	45.9%
Households:	13,254	
Household size:	6.1 (national average: 6.4)	
Rural Population	135,537	26%
Male pop.	73,338	54.1%
Female pop.	62,199	45.9%
Households:	27,092	
Household size:	5.0 (national average: 5.8)	
Nomadic Population	252,609	48.5%
Male pop.	134,101	53.1%
Female pop.	118,508	46.9%
Households:	15,635	
Household size:	6.2 (national average: 6.5)	
IDP:	51,160	9.8%
Male pop.	24,831	48.5%
Female pop.	26,329	51.5%
Households:	4,909	
Household size:	10.4 (national average: 3.7)	
Total:	520,685	

URBAN FORM AND URBAN GROWTH

The urban form of Beledweyne is totally defined by the course of the river Shabelle. In the central part of the city, surrounded almost entirely by the meanders of the river, is one of the most dense areas characterized by having the main urban services of the city: hospitals, markets and government facilities.

The built-up area in Beledweyne has grown steadily at an average rate of 5% per year over the last fifteen years, (see graph on page 9)

This growth has mainly taken place in two urban villages and towards two directions: Howlwadag to the west and southwest, and Hawo Tako to the east and northeast, (see urban villages map on page 3)

Most likely the city has grown in these directions by fleeing the north and south areas that are prone to continuous flooding (see map on page 11).

These two urban villages, Kooshin in the north and Bundoweyn in the south, are not expected to grow much further in the future as they border large areas of crops, (see map on page 10).

The growth of the city has also been conditioned by IDP influx, especially by a large IDP settlement in the west side of the city called Ex Airport and a group of spontaneous IDP sites in the northwest, both in Howlwadag urban village.

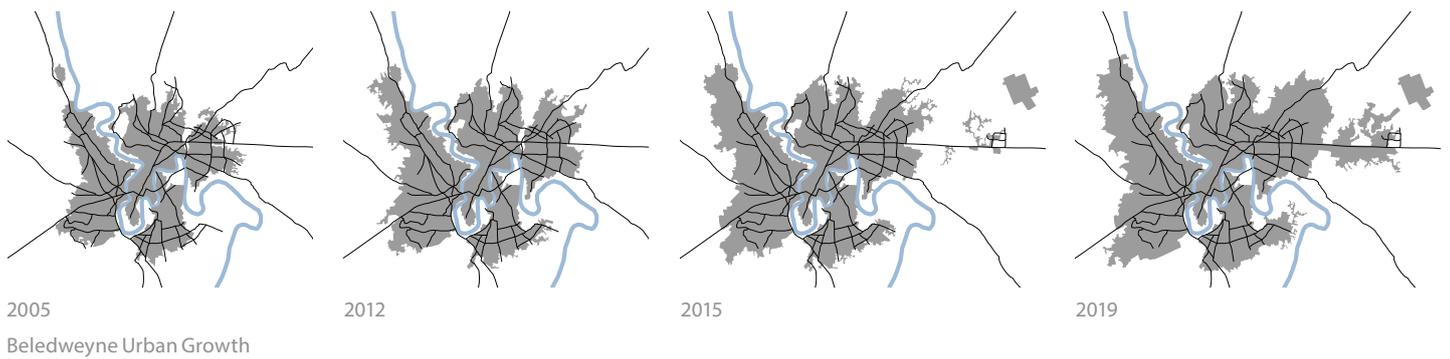
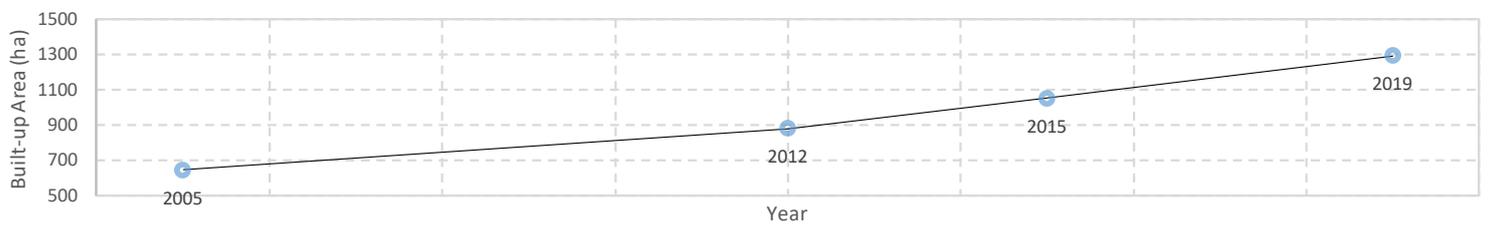
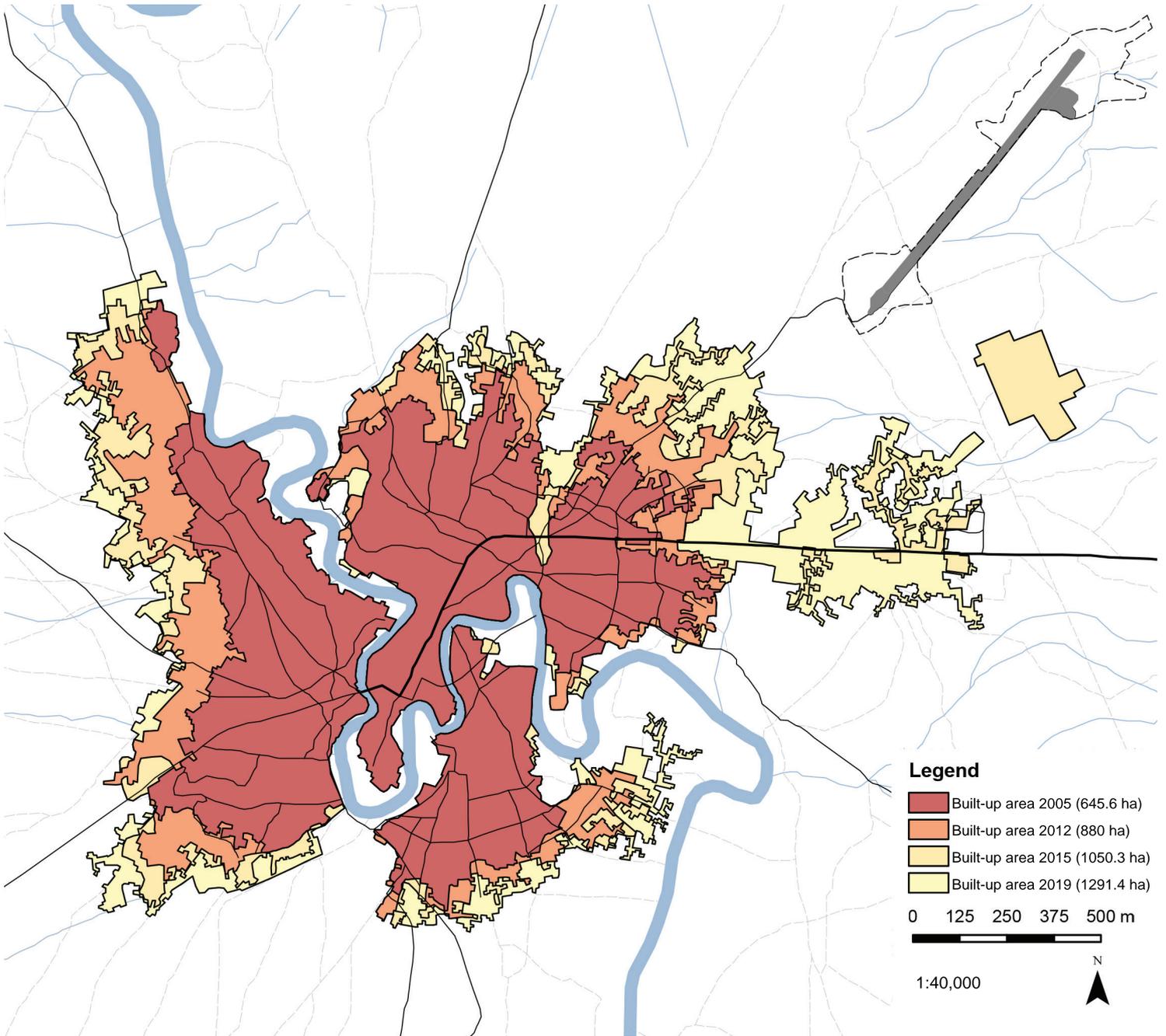
In the last five years, due to the lack of any planning system, a dispersed, organic development has sprawled towards the east, along the road that connects the city center with the trade corridor that goes from Mogadishu to Ethiopia. (See picture below)



Aerial view of Beledweyne

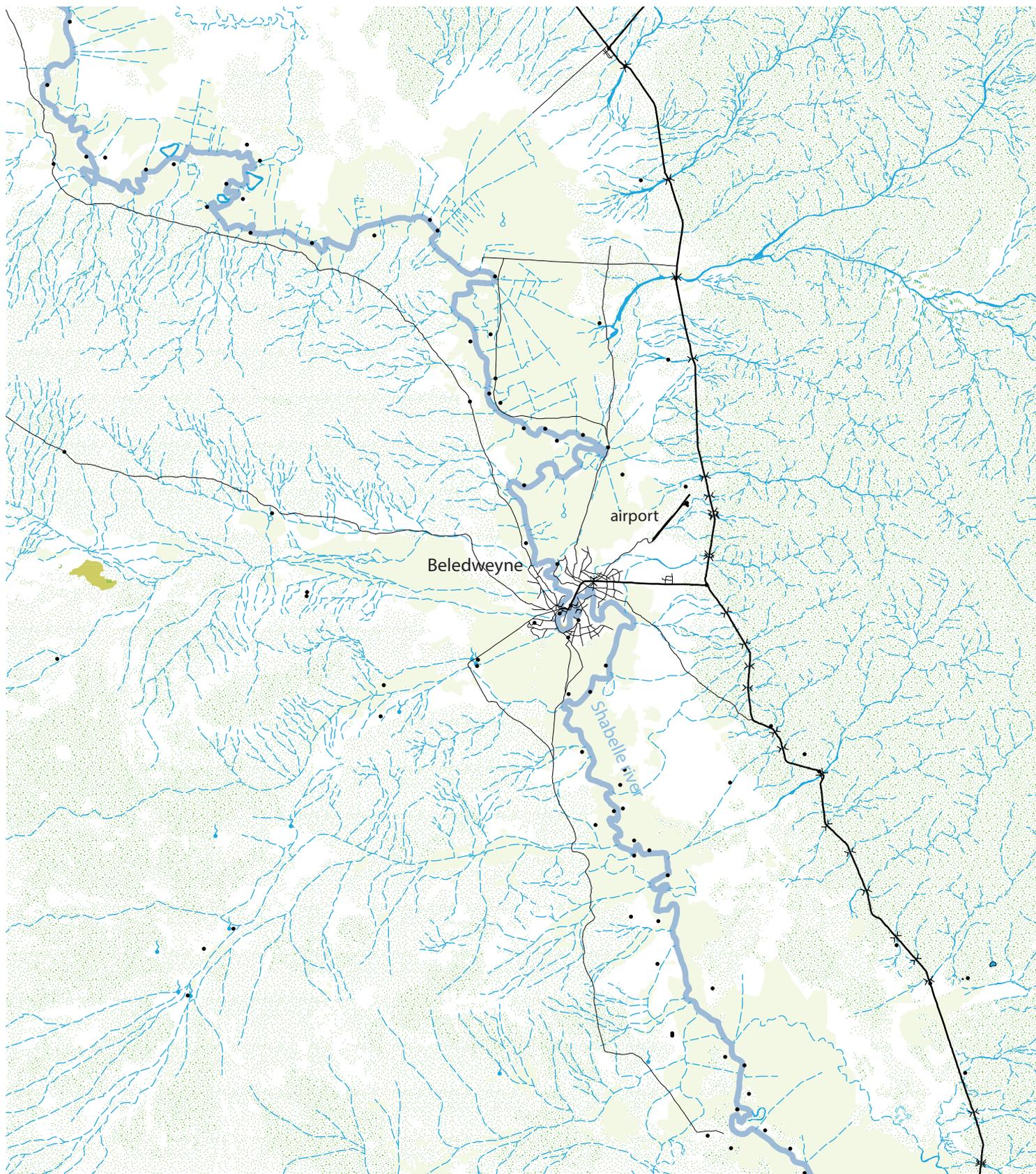
3. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey 2014

4. Rift Valley Institute, Political Economy Analysis of Urban Networks and Centres in Somalia, 2018



Beledweyne Urban Growth

4. LAND USE PATTERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



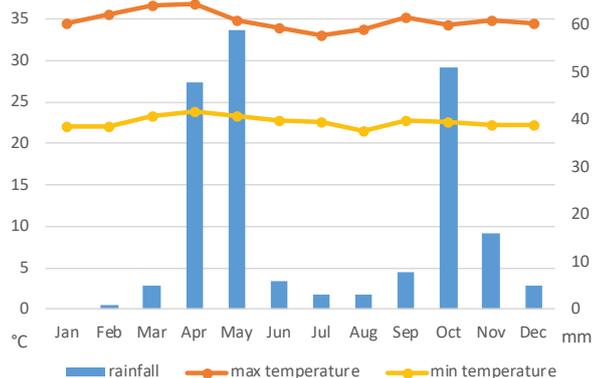
Legend

• Settlements	Natural Pool / Non-Perennial	River / Perennial	Grassland
Bridge	Well / Water, Perennial	Wood / Coniferous	Grass Thicket
Road Fairweather	Ditch / Non-Perennial	Wood / Scattered Trees	Grass Thicket Low
Road Dual Paved	River / Non-Perennial	Swamp Bog	Crop Land / Dry Crops

0 2.5 5 7.5 km 1:200,000

The river Shabelle has been both a blessing and a curse to the city. On one hand, Beledweyne is a major source of agricultural produce because of the river Shabelle providing the water needed for irrigation. On the other hand, the city suffers drastic and constant river flooding and moreover, due to the dumping of waste and poor sanitation, the river poses a health risk.

Beledweyne has a semi-arid climate and a mean annual rainfall of 330 mm. Most of the rains fall in the months of April and May and October and November. Temperatures are high, over 20°C throughout the year, and are the main factor responsible for the high evapotranspiration rate in this region.



The soil in Beledweyne District consists of alluvial plain with fertile loamy clay and dark clay. The soil land cover are woodland, rainfed crop fields and shrubland. Land is partially affected by moderate degradation due to tree cutting.⁵

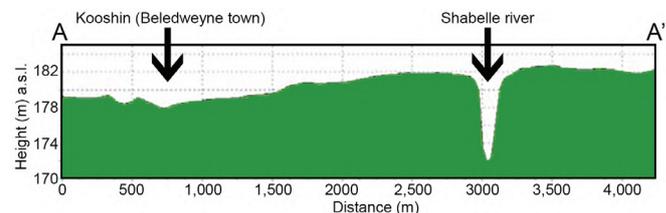
The land cover in this section of the river shows that agricultural areas are located very close to the river channel to facilitate irrigation. No big irrigation schemes exist in this area, farmers convey water to their fields through small hand-dug canals.

Most of the natural vegetation in this area is open and very open shrubs of Acacia species.

River flow in Beled Weyne follows a bi-annual pattern, reaching peaks in the Gu and Dayr rainy seasons. Seasonal flow variation at the station is however great, and most of the flow occur during the wet season or soon after. River levels remain low during dry season even though the river never dries completely.

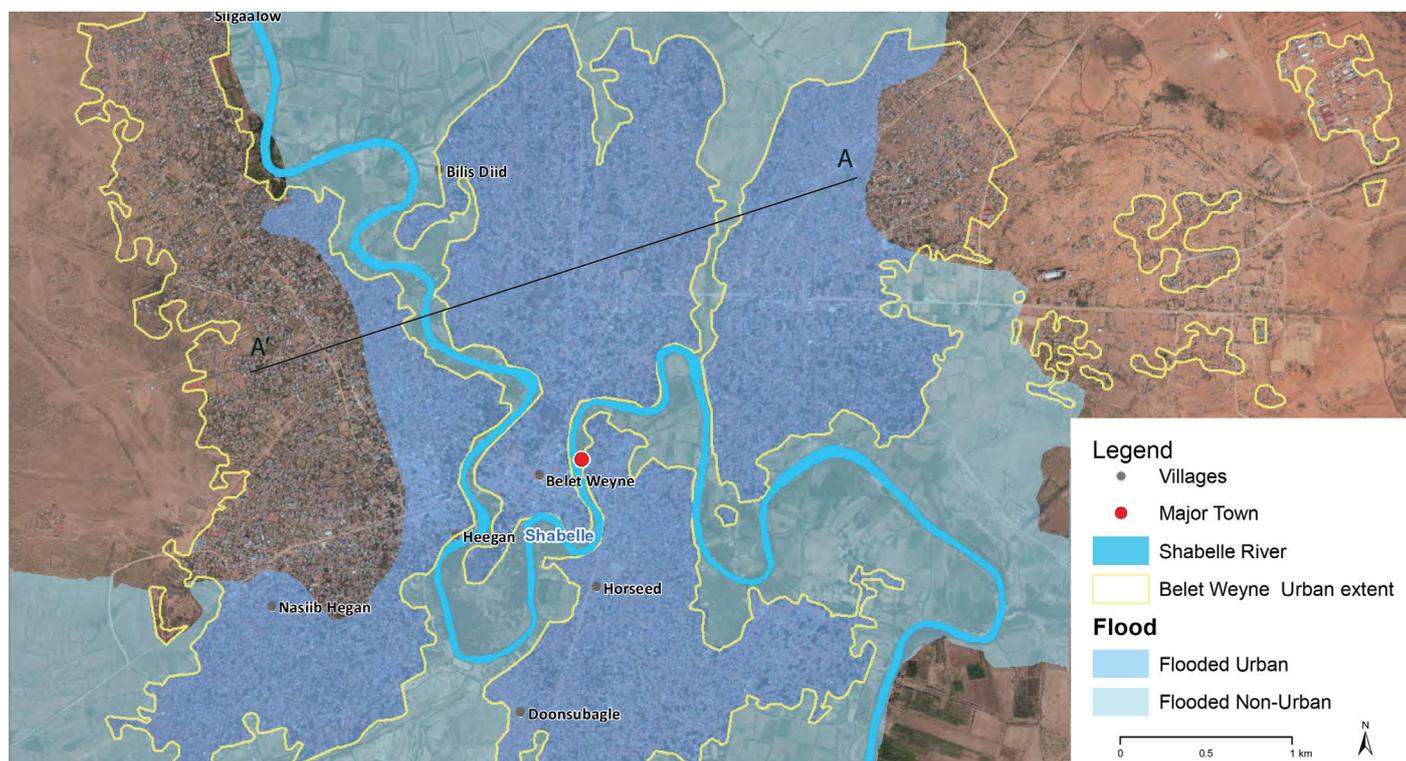
The morphology of this area varies on both sides of the river resulting in an asymmetric valley with a much steeper side on the west. Settlements are located very close to the river for easy access to water which brings a big risk of flooding.

This section of the Shabelle river through the city has mixed morphology with some sections of the river above the flood plain and others below it. The areas of the city that are below the river (see section A-A' below) present a big risk of flooding, especially where farmers break the river embankment to irrigate their fields in the dry seasons.



The town has been affected by major historical river floods in 1961, 1977, 1981, 1997, 2005, 2006, and most recently 2016, 2018 and 2019. According to SWALIM, 68% of the city was flooded as per November 2019 (see map below)

If no actions are taken to enhance urban resilience and disaster risk management capacities, Beledweyne will continue to be vulnerable to any future floods. (See page 19)



Flood risk maps for Jowhar, Atlas of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia, SWALIM 2010

5. SWALIM, Land Degradation and Monitoring Framework in Somalia - Report No. L-14, 2009

5. URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



Livestock market



Livestock market



Beledweyne's street



2018 Floods. UNOCHA. SavianoAbreu

LIFELIHOOD AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

According to the National Development Plan 9, Hiraan region has the largest livestock population in Somalia, estimated in 2018 in almost 5 million animals. A big percentage of the trade of all this livestock in the region goes through Beledweyne markets.

Moreover, Beledweyne district is a major source of agricultural produce and this is the primary earner of income for most of the local population.

MARKETS

Beledweyne has several markets that provide specific products or services. Darawishta Market (also known as "Dabageed Market") and Oktober Vegetable Market sell meat, vegetables and milk.

There are three open markets for animal livestock transactions: two of them are in Howlwadag and Koshin urban village.

The two largest open markets in the district that sells wholesales and retails for different items are Huriwa market and Isbartibo (Stadium) market.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

While Beledweyne's political importance at the national level has fluctuated over time, it has always maintained its economic vibrancy as an important commercial hub, because of its strategic trade links with Mogadishu in the south, Galkayo and Bosaso to the north, Ethiopia to the north-east, and Huddur and Tiye glow in the west.

To sell its excess agricultural produce and livestock the city is heavily reliant on Puntland, which is relatively dry. Both regions are interdependent: the livestock is exported to the Gulf States via Bosaso port and businesses in Beledweyne import merchandise through the same port.

According to the Political Economy Analysis made by Rift Valley Institute in 2018 there are four main causes of fragility in the city:

-Modibility: poor infrastructure and exorbitant taxes. For example, transporters pay around 2000 USD of taxes to formal and informal actors for a 35 tonne truck going from Beledweyne to Mogadishu.

-Insecurity and clan tensions: the city has diverse clans competing for resources and government appointments.

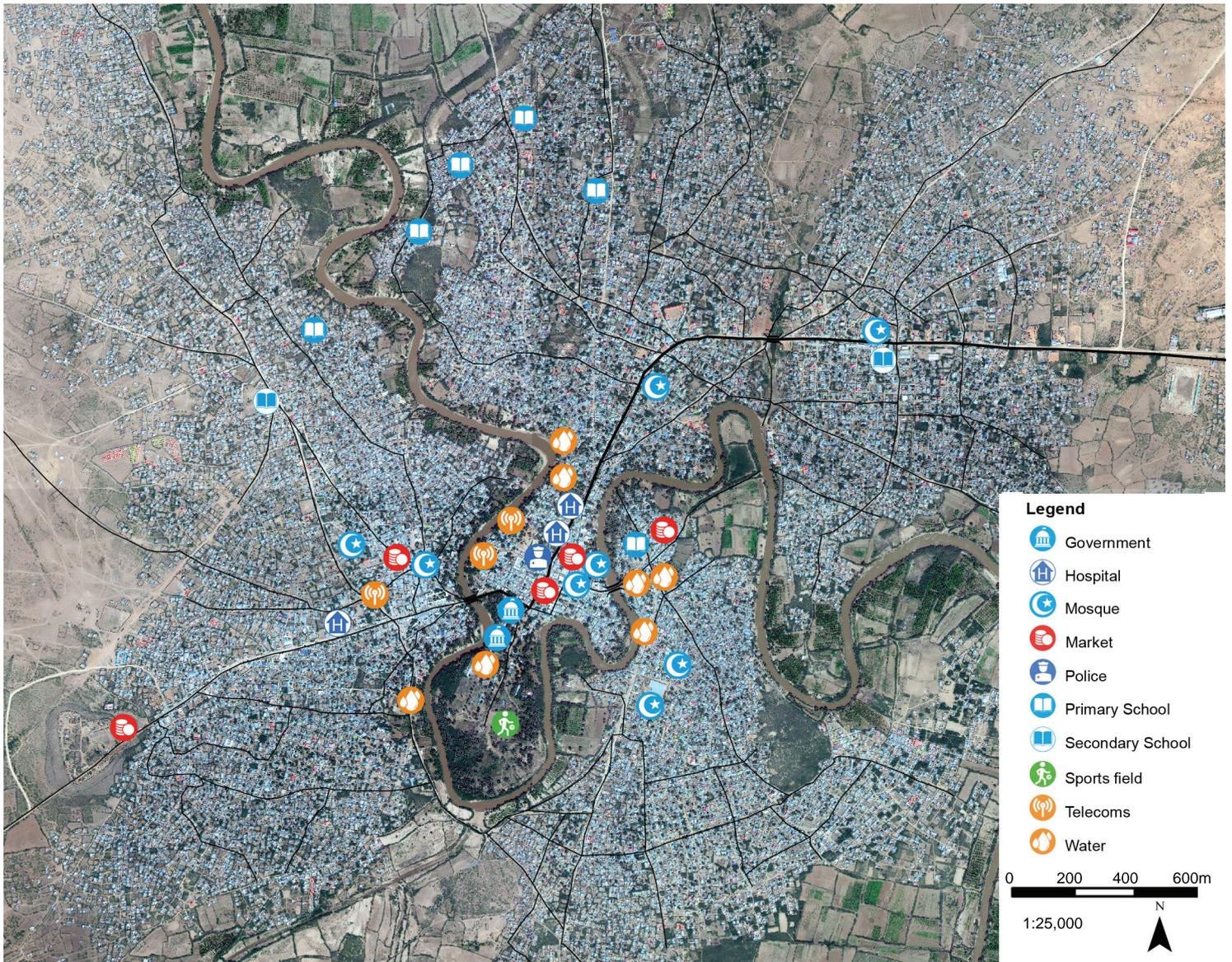
-Water management: lack of relevant policies, as well as treatment facilities and technical knowledge on how to provide clean water. The outbreak of waterborne diseases has killed many people.

-Land management: grabbing and occupation of government land, subcontracting justice.

In addition, according to the Somalia National Development Plan 9, the highest priority facing the Hirshabelle State is still the management of the Shabelle river, upon which so many livelihoods and indeed national food security depend.

In this sense the recurrent flooding in Beledweyne is the biggest challenge that needs urgent attention. (See Urban Resilience chapter in page 19)

6. BASIC URBAN SERVICES



SECURITY⁶

Beletweyne is currently under the control of African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), Somali National Army (SNA) and National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) forces. Al Shabaab (AS) has tremendous influence over the security of the town and continues to carry out its operations in urban and rural areas on the district.

Clan-related conflict is also highly prevalent in the district and can severely restrict access to the town, particularly in the western areas.

Djiboutian AMISOM forces are the primary provider of security.

Government in Beletweyne struggle to cooperate and integrate in what is a highly dynamic security environment in the town.

The disunity of security forces is also compounded by the actions of multiple clan militias in the district, which often carry out clan-revenge attacks in urban areas and also cause access issues by setting up illegal roadblocks on key access routes.

6. Fragility Index Maturity Model (FIMM), Round -3, March 2019

7. Beledweyne Community Action Plan

8. Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Integrated Phase Classification, 2019

9. Rift Valley Institute, Political Economy Analysis of Urban Networks and Centres in Somalia, 2018

WATER AND SANITATION

Water is accessible in the urban areas but in more remote places access can be limited. The district also suffers from seasonal shortages, which can lead to conflict especially during drought.⁶ At present, the city has 25 water companies providing piped water to city residents⁹ and the price of water is 2 \$/m³.⁷

Food security is 'Stressed' in the town, with surrounding regions classed as 'Emergency'.⁸



Shallow well near Jowhar, Atlas of Somali Water and Land Resources SWALIM

TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT

The key main supply route south to Mogadishu is most affected by insecurity caused by Al Shabaab, which affects access both in the immediate vicinity to the town and further towards Mogadishu.

AMISOM supply convoys are often used to protect goods coming into the district. The route North, which links Beletweyne to Ethiopia and Galmudug region, is more secure but also subject to occasional attack from AS.⁹

There are also numerous feeder roads and tracks close to the river in the farming areas, which are used for transporting farm produce and livestock. However, the roads in the city are in a deplorable state due to the long period of ineffective government.

Beledweyne has a functioning airport called Ugas Khalif Airport which is the safest option of travel, though the runway is not tarmacked and it is therefore susceptible to poor weather.⁸ Commercial flights are available on everyday of the week except on Fridays.¹⁰

Beledweyn has four main bridges that connect different parts of the town.

The first bridge is Bundoweyn (“big bridge”), which connects Hawo Tako village to Bundoweyne village, and it is very important for the movement of people and vehicles.

Another bridge is Liiqliqato bridge (“dancing bridge”), which is between Kooshin and Howlwadag.

The third bridge is Warabole, and it is between Howlwadag and Oktober.

The last bridge is Kowad bridge that links Kooshin to Hawo Tako. All those bridges facilitate the community to move from one section of the district to the other.⁹



Liiqliqato bridge, Atlas of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers, SWALIM

POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS⁹

BECO and Haji provide electricity and internet services can be accessed 75% of the time. Public areas are well lit at night.

Mobile phone coverage is provided by Tecno, Itel, Global, Hormuud and Somtel.

9. Fragility Index Maturity Model (FIMM), Round -3, March 2019
10. Beledweyne Action Plan, 2019

Radio is by far the most used media source in the district. Five stations are currently reachable in the town and are broadcasted across the region. These include: Radio Codka Hiran, Bushlo, Radio Beledweyne, Radio Galgudug and Radio Dhuramareb. Other media includes international services from the BBC and VOA.

EDUCATION

Beletweyne town hosts 23 formal schools, 15 of which offer both primary and secondary education levels while the rest is for primary education only. The largest of these include Horseed, Abdisomane, Mujamac and Al-Aqsa. Fees for primary school start at \$10, with secondary costing approximately \$15.

Schools often are understaffed, with teachers working for prolonged periods without regular pay.

In addition, there are 7 universities offering higher education to the community, namely Beledweyn, Central, Green Hope, Hiran, Jobkey, Plasma and Somavilla Universities. These universities offer different programs such as business administration, IT, public administration, medicine and agriculture. They charge on average \$ 35 per semester.

HEALTH

Beletweyne General Hospital provides most of the medical cover for the district but it lacks enough medical equipments and supplies. The hospital is supplemented by clinics run by NGOs.^{9,10}

Private clinics are available to those who can afford them with fees starting at \$50 for consultations.⁹

All four subdivisions of Beledweyne district have at least one MCH and they are supported by NGOs¹⁰



Medical clinic in Beledweyne, AU UN IST, Tobin Jones.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

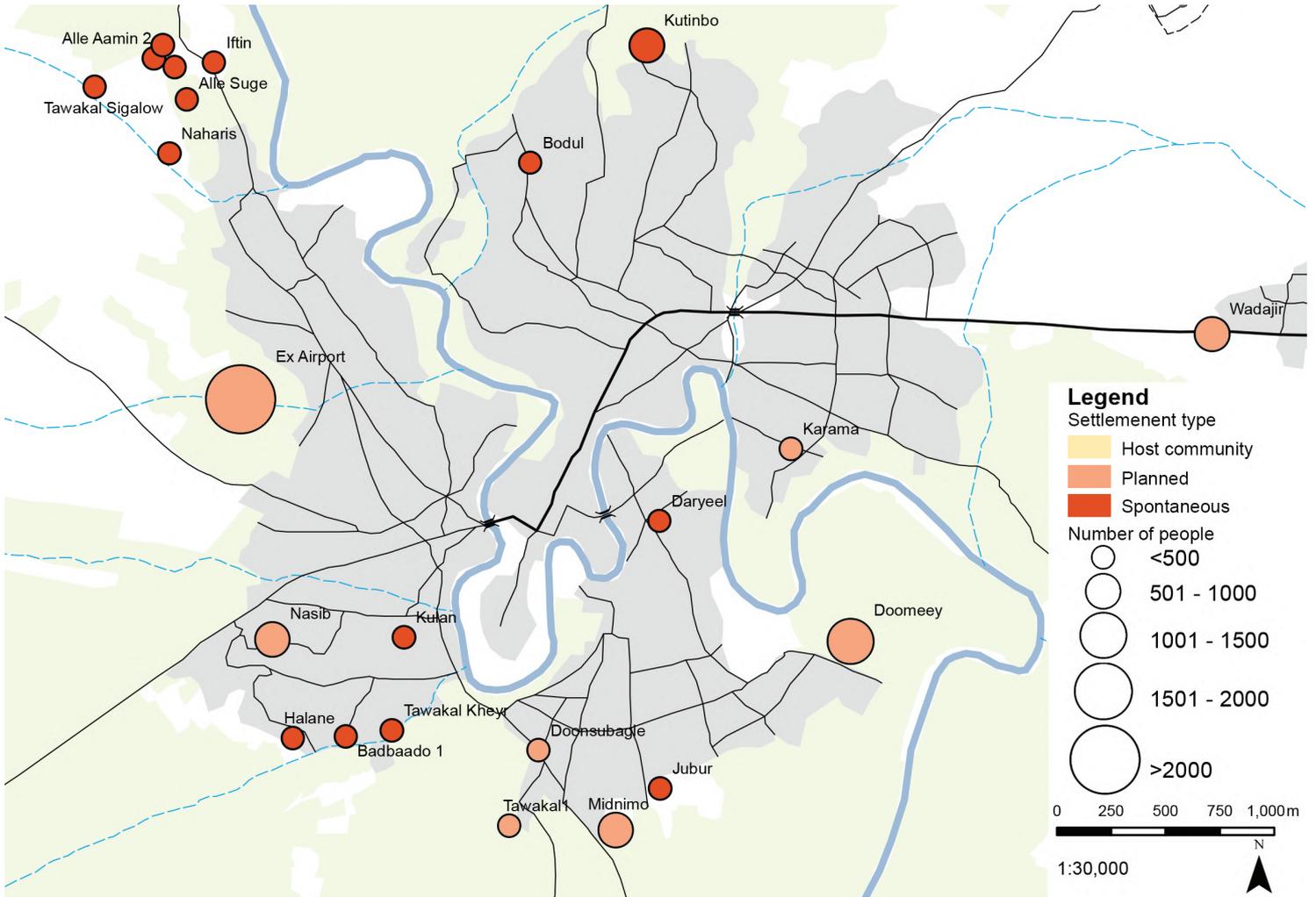
There are many religious buildings such as mosques and Koranic school centres but there is no official data regarding the exact number.

The district has one main football stadium that is located in Hawo tako village. It is called Laqanyo Stadium and was built by NIS foundation in 2015.

Since then, the football pitch has been functioning properly, and it hosts football tournaments among district level teams.

There are private futsal pitches. They charge \$10 per hour.

7. DIMENSION OF DISPLACEMENT & IMPACT ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT



IDP settlements in Jowhar. Map made from Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) data.

Since November 2016 to June 2017 Hiraan region has seen displacement and earlier than usual pastoralist movement related to drought, with many moving from rural areas to populated places with a perceived availability of services.¹¹

In May 2017, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), estimated 11,800 IDPs in 27 sites in Belet Weyne.¹¹



AGE DISAGGREGATION OF IDPS

Children (0-5 years)	3363
Children (6 - 18 Years)	3556
Adults (18 - 59 Years)	4548
Elders (60+ years)	397
Unaccompanied children (below 18 years)	0

AGE OF SETTLEMENT

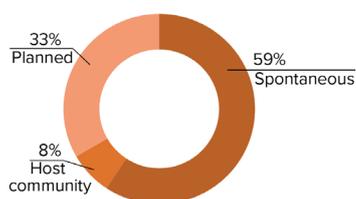
More than 1 year	89%
6 months	11%
Less than 3 months	0%
9 months	0%

PRIORITY NEEDS*

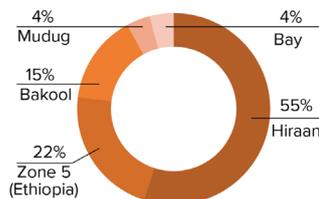
Food	30%
Shelter NFIs	29%
Medical services	22%
WASH	19%

* % sites expressing this need

IDP SETTLEMENT BY TYPE



ORIGIN OF IDPS BY REGION



11. Beledweyne Displacement Situation Report, IOM 2017.
 12. Beledweyne Action Plan, 2019

A majority of sites are considered spontaneous sites, and almost half of all sites reported as having services. Primary education is provided in most of the camps. These schools are supported financially by the Save the Children.¹²

FIMM Round 3, March 2019, reports that in total there are 35 IDP camps hosting approximately 8,000 people around Beletweyne. A lack of resources and poor living conditions means that IDPs are highly vulnerable to infectious diseases.

More analysis is needed to deal with IDP challenge.



IDP Settlement in Beledweyne, AU-UN IST Photo, Ahmed Qeys 2014.

8. BELEDWEYNE COMMUNITY ACTION PLANNING 2019

Community consultations in Jowhar were held from 7th to 11th September 2019 and they were facilitated by a Core Facilitation Team (CFT) comprised of six members: one from the Local Government, one from the mayor office and four from the community.

The CTF was trained by the local teams of IOM and UN-Habitat.

In total the process involved 42 participants, 17 male and 25 female from different socio-economic groups such as farmers, women association, youth group, business people, IDPs, traditional elders and religious groups.

Through a participatory, bottom-up planning process the plenary analysed their current situation and developed a shared vision to prioritize initiatives at household, group and community level that facilitate social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and can fulfil their basic needs and rights.

The workshop specified the challenges raised in the consultations into an action plan which identified possible intervention projects that other agencies can tap into. These projects fall into four main goals:

- To establish flood prevention Mechanism for the district
- To improve infrastructure (roads and public spaces)
- To improve health facilities.
- To improve Community and IDP livelihoods.
- To improve the quality of the education

Early delivery of small scale intervention projects present an opportunity to mobilise and motivate residents, as well as to ensure the programme maintained momentum

As part of the intense discussions in plenary and working groups the participants agreed on their vision for Jowhar:

“By 2029, Beledweyne will be a peaceful district with a political, economic and social stability, where social cohesion between the community and the government exists and trust towards the local government.”



Beledweyne Community Action Planning

The Community Action Planning exercise included a SWOT analysis. These are the ideas identified by the community:

STRENGTHS

- Farming and agricultural production including maize, beans, and others vegetables
- Livestock.
- Business: Beledweyne exports agricultural products to other regions of the country
- Good weather

WEAKNESSES

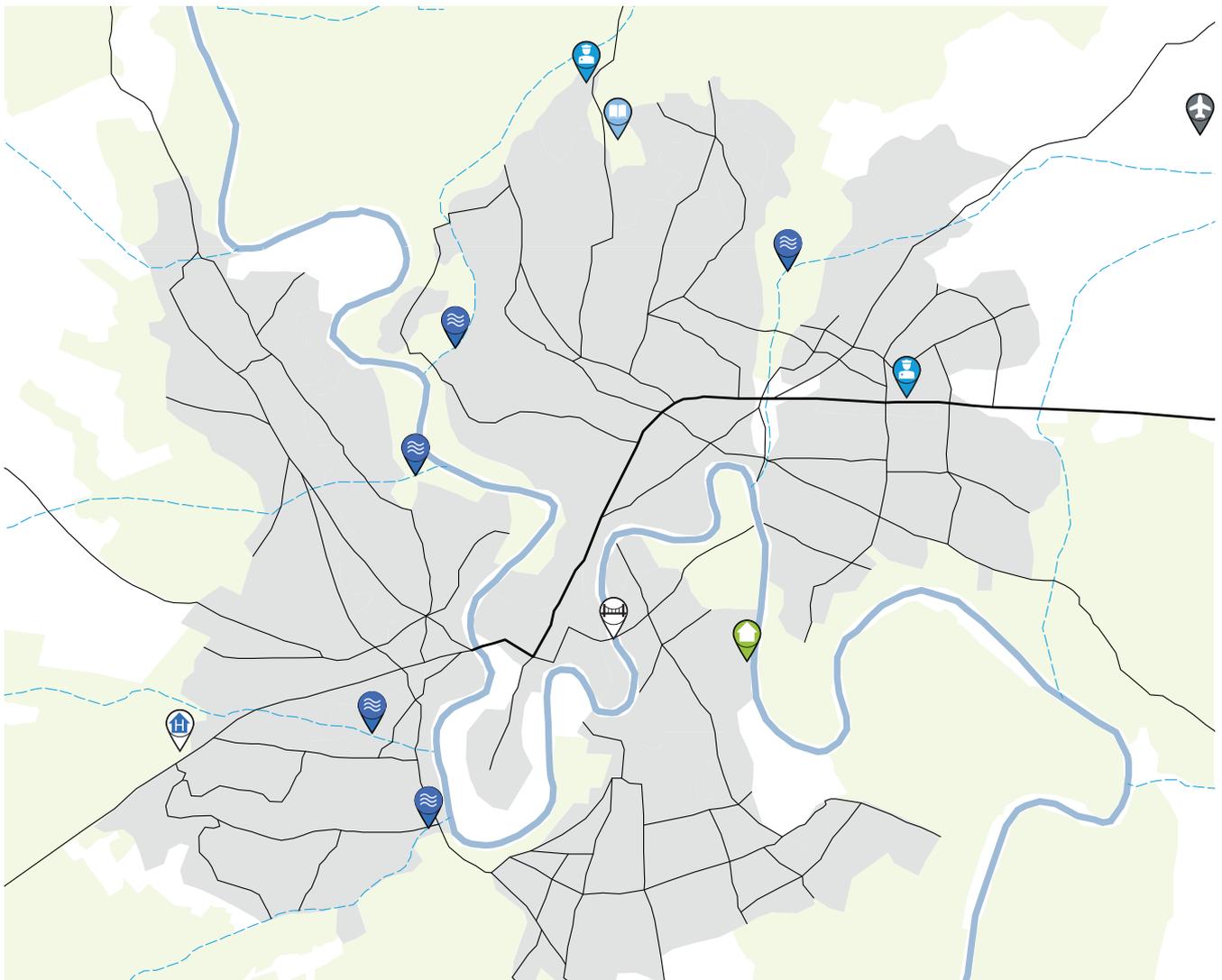
- Poor health services
- Poor infrastructure
- Lack of proper dams
- High unemployment for youth and women
- Lack of firefighter services
- Lack of clean water
- Lack of good quality education

OPPORTUNITIES

- To improve health services
- To improve infrastructure
- To develop floods prevention mechanism: river diversion and river emparkment
- To improve security
- To create jobs for youth & women
- To increase the quality of education
- Business investment opportunities for SMEs

THREATS

- Flash Floods from the river that could drive residents out of their homes
- Clan conflict
- Youth migration
- Drug addiction for youth
- Failure of EVC Plus, which could disrupt the business
- Drought that could drive many village residents out of their homes into the district



Infrastructures

- Flood prevention scheme
- Creation of river diversion streams 
- Construction of tarmacked runway for Ugas Khalif Airport 
- Construction of Belet Weyne main Central Road
- Construction of Liqliqato Road
- Construction of the road from Bundaweyne
- Construction of Sigale Road
- Construction of market in Koshin
- Rehabilitation of Bundoweyne Bridge 
- Construction of Timirka Road
- Construction of the road to the Ugas Khalif airport
- Construction of borehole for Belet Weyne

Public facilities

- Construction of Police posts for, Koshin and Hawo tako villages 
- Construction of police station in CEEL JAALLE Area
- Rehabilitation and Expansion of slaughterhouse 
- Construction of public park
- Construction of youth center
- Construction of football stadiums
- Construction of orphanage centre
- Construction of fire station
- Construction of community orientation centre
- Construction of Jowhar public library
- Installation of solar lights

Health centers

- Construction of MCH for IDP camps
- Upgrading MCHs to turn them into 24/7 health service providers
- Construction of another hospital in Howlwadag 
- Equipment and medical supplies to Regional hospital

Sanitation activities

- Trainings and workshops
- Construction of a sewerage system

Education

- Rehabilitation and equipment, Koshin Primary School 
- Provision of equipment, books and materials for IDP schools
- Development of quality education control system for the local government

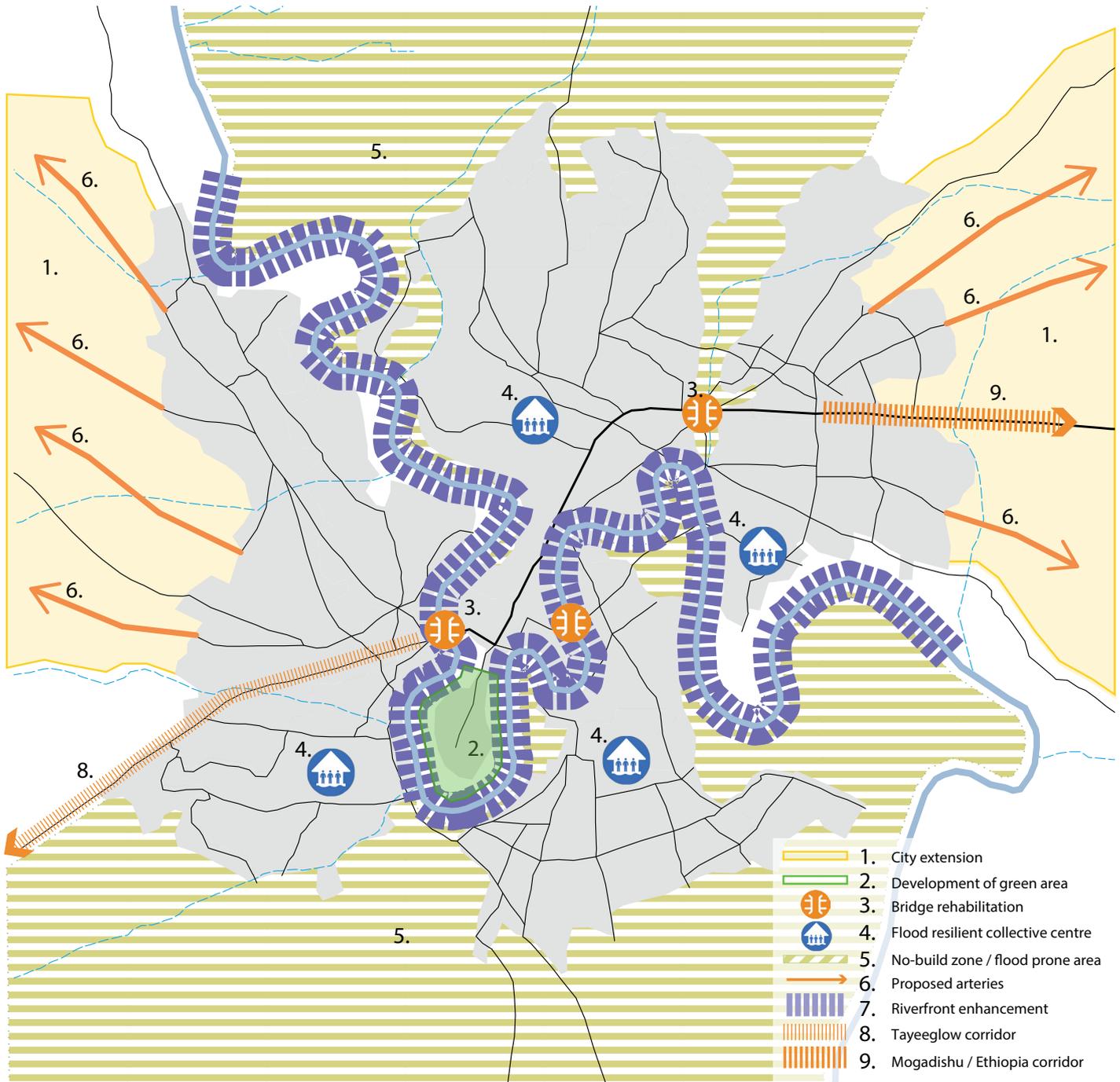
Livelihoods development

- Skills training initiatives for youth
- Business start-ups initiative for IDPs
- Financing schemes for women in business
- Provision of equipment to farmers
- Peace and reconciliation campaigns
- Community awareness on drugs problems

Urban planning

- Design/ development of masterplan for Belet Weyne town

9. DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO AND TOWN PLANNING



The city of Beledweyne enjoys a privileged location that makes it an important commercial hub for livestock and agricultural production. It is also the administrative capital of the region of Hiraan. It is important to preserve and protect these conditions of development

The rapid growth of the city, the big influx of IDPs and the high risk of flooding make urban planning more necessary than ever.

Although there is no urban planning law in place and planning institution need more technical capacity, it is possible to move towards this sustainable development with good coordination among the actors active in the district, and following some basic town planning principles. A committed district authority, supported by State and Federal institutions and technical experts, can guide a more sustainable development patterns of Beledweyne.

If no particular urban planning effort is undertaken, current unsustainable development trends can be expected to continue and urban problems, especially those related to the management of the Shabelle river, will rapidly intensify.

It is advisable that the city expands towards areas less vulnerable to flooding, specifically easter and north-wester directions. In the more flood-prone areas, measures to increase resilience should be considered (see Urban Resilience Plan at page 20).

In addition, infrastructure related to mobility must also be a priority. Access roads to the city must be renovated as well as the bridges to improve and ensure accessibility and mobility of all parts. It is also recommended to undertake further studies for improvement and development of markets close to sub-villages centers.

10. FLOOD RISK AND URBAN RESILIENCE

Over the last few decades, disasters have more than quadrupled both in number and in the size of their impact and climate change threatens to make this trend even worse.

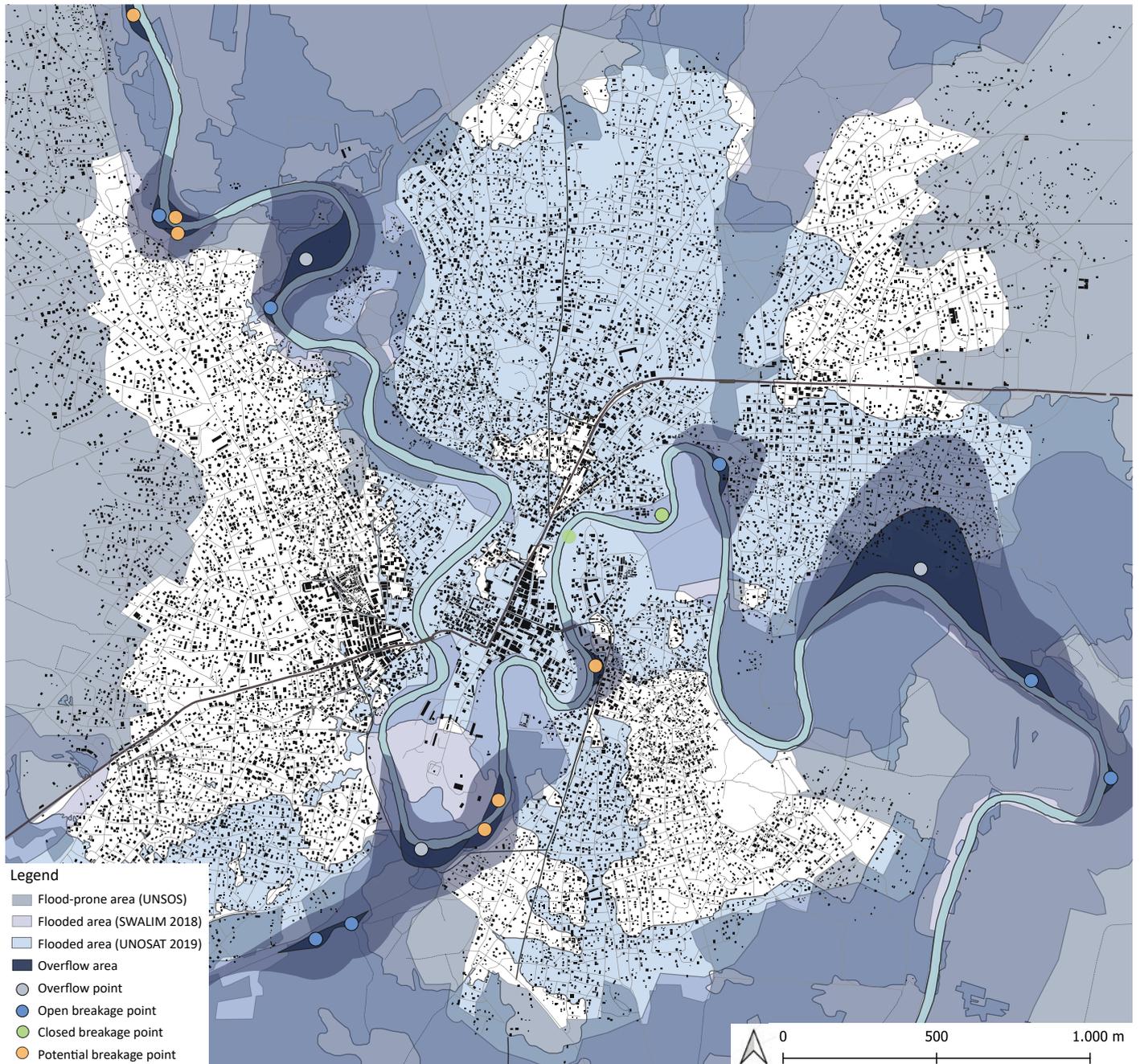
Beledweyne is not escaping from this trend as it is suffering from increasingly frequent and devastating floods.

Students from the Institute for Cooperation in Basic Habitability (ICHaB-ETSAM) from University of Madrid (UPM) and colleagues from UN-Habitat Somalia Programme have jointly developed a working paper that aims to establish the spatial basis for flood risk analysis and urban resilience of Beledweyne. See full paper at:

<https://unhabitat.org/an-analysis-of-flood-risk-and-urban-resilience-in-beledweyne>



Floods in 2016 in Beldeweyne, ICRC.



Historical floods and river breakages map.

URBAN RESILIENCE

“The ability of any urban system, with its inhabitants, to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses, while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability” (UN-Habitat)

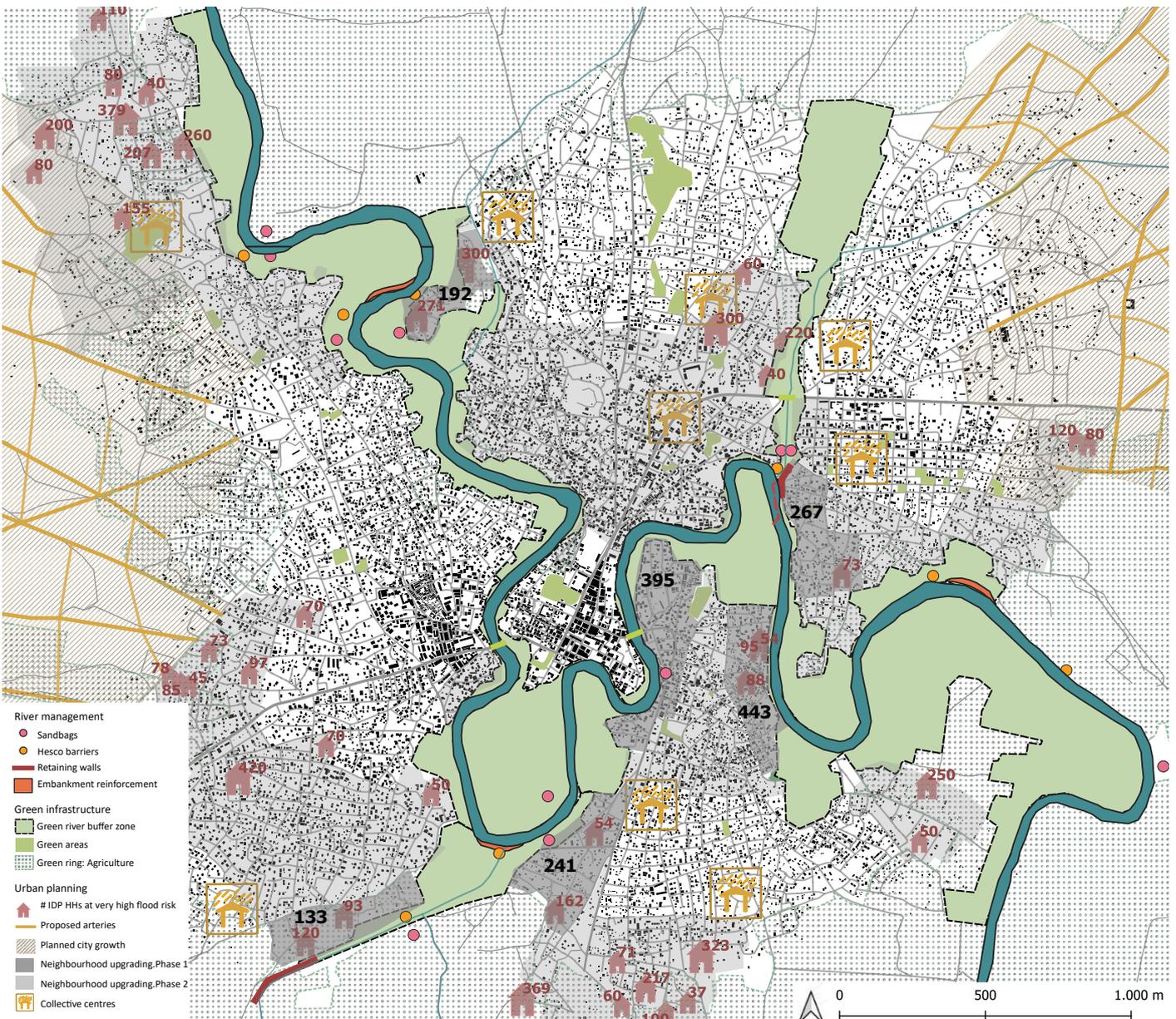
The working paper includes a comprehensive Urban Resilience Plan that presents practical actions to strengthen the flood resilience of the city of Beledweyne.

The proposed actions cover a wide range of initiatives from the territorial scale to the scale of construction detail.

This exercise has been carried out through the analysis of secondary data without direct field validation and is intended to be a first step in exploring long-term solutions to make the city of Beledweyne more resilient to floods.

A participatory planning process with the local Government and other stakeholders is needed to identify Beledweyne’s resilience building priorities and then, transform them into bankable projects to mobilise funds form implementation. can guide the city beyond the current emergency situation to a long-term perspective.

$$\downarrow \text{RISK} = \frac{\text{HAZARD} \times \downarrow \text{EXPOSURE} \times \downarrow \text{VULNERABILITY}}{\uparrow \text{CAPACITY}}$$



Urban Resilience Plan

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

Tafada aad ku xoojmayso buug-yarahan aad baan u soo dhawaynaynaa. Fadlan fikirkaaga nala wadaag.

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