

# QOLOJI SPATIAL PROFILE

JUNE 2021



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This project is funded by:

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

The spatial and narrative analysis has been developed by UN-Habitat's Urban Practices Branch, Urban Planning, Finance and Economy Section, under the Planning for Humanitarian and Development Practice Programme.

**Project Supervision:** Laura Petrella

**Project Coordination:** Jonathan Weaver

**Contributors HQ:** Ting Zhang, Justin Paul Ware, Martin Murithi, Lucy Donnelly

**UN-Habitat Ethiopia Coordination:** Oana Baloi

**Field Support:** Abdirizak Moalim, Abel Estifanos

The field data collection has been kindly supported by the Jijiga team of the Norwegian Refugee Council led by Duncan Riddell.

## **DISCLAIMER**

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Views expressed in this publication are of independent evaluation consults do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations, or its Member States. Excerpts may be reproduced without authorization, on the condition that the source is indicated.



PO Box 30030, GPO  
Nairobi, 00100  
Kenya

Programme delivered by Humanitarian and Development Practice  
<https://unhabitat.org/programme/planning-for-humanitarian-development-practice-connecting-normative-to-operations>



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**

Freiburgstrasse 130  
3003 Bern  
Switzerland

# CONTENTS

Contents	ii
Figures	iv
Abbreviations	vii
Executive Summary	viii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Introduction	3
<b>2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 National Urbanization Context	6
2.2 Administrative & Governance System	10
2.3 National Development Frameworks	12
2.4 International Development Frameworks	18
2.5 Climate Change Context	22
2.6 Cross-border Trading Dynamics	24
2.7 Internal Displacement Context	26
<b>3 SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1 Displacement Dynamics	30
3.2 IDP Sites	32
3.3 Location and Connectivity	34
3.4 Urban Growth and Demographics	36
3.5 Climate, Ecological Framework and Natural Hazards	40
3.6 Urban and Rural Economy	42
3.7 Urban and Rural Economy - Agriculture	44
3.8 Urban and Rural Economy - Livestock	46
<b>4 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT</b>	<b>49</b>
4.1 Urban Growth and Demographics	50
4.2 Population Density and Distribution	52
4.3 Population Density Analysis	54
4.4 Opportunities and Constraints	58
4.5 Basic Services	60
4.6 Public Facilities	62
4.7 Education	66
4.8 Healthcare	68
4.9 Markets	70
4.10 Housing, Land, and Property	72
<b>5 LOOKING FORWARD</b>	<b>75</b>
5.1 Development Challenges	76
5.2 Development Opportunities	78
5.3 Moving from Assessment to Scenario Building	80
5.4 Development Scenarios	84
5.5 The way forward: recommended next steps	94

<b>6</b>	<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>99</b>
	Endnotes	100
	Annex   Community Engagement Notes	104
	Annex   Community Engagement MAP	105
	Annex   Stakeholder Workshop	118
	Annex   Additional Calculations	120

# FIGURES

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>STRATEGIC CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
	<i>Fig. 1: The spatial distribution of population in 2000, Ethiopia</i>	6
	<i>Fig. 2: The spatial distribution of population in 2020, Ethiopia</i>	6
	<i>Fig. 3: Major Cities &amp; IDP Sites and Population</i>	7
	<i>Fig. 4: Administrative &amp; Government System</i>	10
	<i>Fig. 5: Administrative Boundaries and Management</i>	11
	<i>Fig. 6: Urban Development Plan</i>	13
	<i>Fig. 7: Modeled Impact on Population by Flood &amp; Drought</i>	22
	<i>Fig. 8: Natural Hazard Constraints</i>	23
	<i>Fig. 9: Major trade flows along the Berbera corridor</i>	24
	<i>Fig. 10: Regional Trade Connections</i>	25
	<i>Fig. 11: Dire Dawa - Jijiga As the Hot Spot of Climate In-migration</i>	26
	<i>Fig. 12: IDP Sites and 2050 Climate-induced Migration Trends</i>	27
<b>3</b>	<b>SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>29</b>
	<i>Fig. 13: National Conflict &amp; Disaster Displacement Trends</i>	30
	<i>Fig. 14: Conflict and Displacement</i>	31
	<i>Fig. 15: IDP Sites and Population</i>	33
	<i>Fig. 16: Drivability from Qoloji</i>	34
	<i>Fig. 17: Key Distances from Qoloji</i>	34
	<i>Fig. 18: Drivability from Major Settlements</i>	35
	<i>Fig. 19: Projected Population Size of Ethiopian Somali Region</i>	36
	<i>Fig. 20: Urban Growth Graph</i>	36
	<i>Fig. 21: Urban Growth and Forecast</i>	37
	<i>Fig. 22: Urban Growth</i>	38
	<i>Fig. 23: Population and Density</i>	39
	<i>Fig. 25: Average Rainfall and Temperature</i>	40
	<i>Fig. 24: Annual Rainfall &amp; Temperature Spatial Distribution</i>	40
	<i>Fig. 26: Regional Land Use</i>	41
	<i>Fig. 27: Livelihood Zone</i>	42
	<i>Fig. 28: Economic Movement</i>	43
	<i>Fig. 29: Agriculture Land 2011</i>	45
	<i>Fig. 31: Agriculture Land 2016</i>	45
	<i>Fig. 30: Agriculture Land 2013</i>	45
	<i>Fig. 32: Agriculture Land 2020</i>	45
	<i>Fig. 33: Agriculture Land Area 2011 - 2020</i>	45
	<i>Fig. 34: Livestock populations in Babile Woreda and Anod Kebele</i>	46
	<i>Fig. 35: Babile Town</i>	46
	<i>Fig. 36: Babile Town Camel Market</i>	46
<b>4</b>	<b>SETTLEMENT CONTEXT</b>	<b>49</b>
	<i>Fig. 37: Settlement Growth and Demographics</i>	50
	<i>Fig. 38: Qoloji Settlement Growth</i>	51

<i>Fig. 41: Settlement Snapshots in Different Densities</i>	52
<i>Fig. 39: Settlement Growth and Demographics</i>	52
<i>Fig. 40: Settlement Area and Density Changes</i>	52
<i>Fig. 42: Qoloji Population Density</i>	53
<i>Fig. 43: Population Density and Distribution across Qoloji Area (IDP population only)</i>	54
<i>Fig. 44: Settlement Centralities</i>	58
<i>Fig. 45: Settlement Growth Constraints</i>	58
<i>Fig. 46: Developable Land</i>	59
<i>Fig. 47: Water supply infrastructure in Qoloji camp</i>	60
<i>Fig. 48: Qoloji Basic Services</i>	61
<i>Fig. 49: Qoloji Public Facilities</i>	63
<i>Fig. 50: Qoloji Education Facility Snapshots</i>	66
<i>Fig. 51: Qoloji Education Facility Capacity</i>	66
<i>Fig. 52: Qoloji Educational Facilities</i>	67
<i>Fig. 54: Qoloji Healthcare Facility Snapshots</i>	68
<i>Fig. 53: Qoloji Healthcare Facility Services</i>	68
<i>Fig. 55: Qoloji Healthcare Facilities</i>	69
<i>Fig. 56: Qoloji Market Snapshots</i>	70
<i>Fig. 57: Qoloji Market</i>	71

## **5      LOOKING FORWARD**

**75**

<i>Fig. 58: Qoloji population growth projections, 2020-2030</i>	81
<i>Fig. 59: IDP population growth projections, 2020-2030</i>	81
<i>Fig. 61: Population Density and Distribution across Qoloji Area (IDP population only)</i>	82
<i>Fig. 60: Comparison of urban footprint, population, and density</i>	82
<i>Fig. 62: Scenario 1A diagram</i>	85
<i>Fig. 63: Scenario 1B diagram</i>	87
<i>Fig. 64: Scenario 2 diagram</i>	89
<i>Fig. 65: Scenario 3A diagram</i>	91
<i>Fig. 66: Scenario 3B diagram</i>	93

## **6      APPENDIX**

**99**



# ABBREVIATIONS

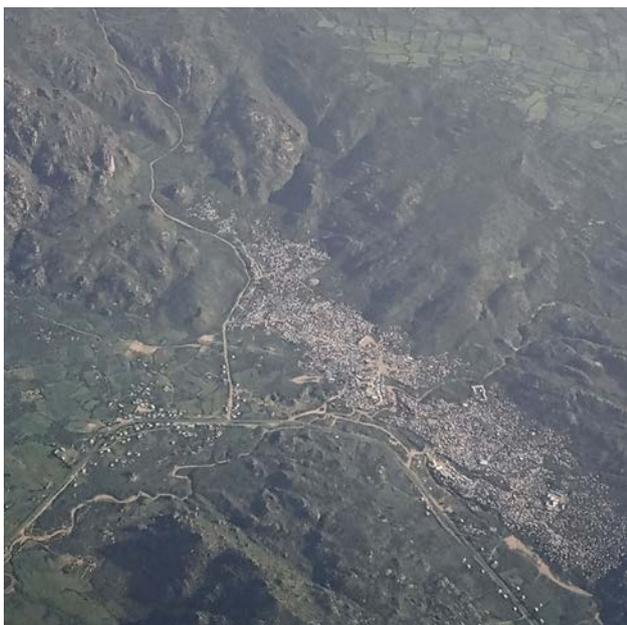
AU	African Union
BOFED	Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
CGI	corrugated galvanised iron
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMB	Disaster Risk Management Bureau
DSI	Durable Solutions Initiative
DSWG	Durable Solution Working Group
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
HC	Host Community
HH	Household
HLP	Housing Land and Property
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NUDSP	(Ethiopia's) National Urban Development Spatial Plan
RUDP	Regional Urban Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2025
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## INTRODUCTION

The spatial profile for Qoloji IDP settlement provides a comprehensive overview of the current situation of the settlement, including the physical environment, and existing infrastructures. It also considers the potential opportunities for local integration of IDPs through the physical transformation and upgrade of the settlement. The findings inform several spatial development scenarios that can support the regional government and local administration in making decisions regarding future investment from humanitarian and development actors as well as the private and public sectors.

Qoloji settlement, opened in 2016, is located in Babile Woreda, close to the border between Oromia and Somali Regions. Since then, the settlement has continued to receive IDPs, while its protracted nature has been exacerbated by limited availability of land, natural population growth, densification of shelters, lack of basic services and increased tension with the hosting community. The settlement is situated along the A10 highway between Harar and Jijiga; a transport and energy corridor of national importance. Qoloji is 15 minutes from Babile town, 50 minutes from Harar and 1 hour from Jijiga by car. Whilst the closest major city is Harar, due to the Somali cultural similarities, as well as the administrative region authority, it is understood that the tendency is for the IDPs to interact more regularly with Jijiga and its surrounds.



On the left side Anod center, the host community, the large settlement to the right side, Qoloji IDP settlement.  
©UN-Habitat

## STRATEGIC CONTEXT

The Ministry of Peace mandated the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) with the emergency response in case of internal displacement. The government launched the Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) Ethiopia, chaired by the NDRMC, to provide a principled operational framework for durable solutions responses and proposed five levels of support: policy, legislative, institutional, planning, and operational aspects. In the Somali Region, the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) is delivering emergency support to displaced people and together with several agencies and organizations developed a menu of options for IDPs including Rural Relocation, Urban Relocation, Local Integration and Return. This study assesses the likelihood of local integration in Qoloji settlement.

The issues faced by persons affected by displacement in the Somali Region include tenure insecurity, lack of adequate housing, lack of access to land and natural resources, land conflicts and loss of property. At the same time, the Ethiopia National Constitution provides the right of access to free land, the right not to be displaced, the right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of choice anywhere within the national territory, as well as the right to access publicly funded social services, for all Ethiopian citizens. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020-2025) reiterates the pledge of the United Nations to support of the Government of Ethiopia, including through “Equitable access to basic social services is strengthened, benefitting vulnerable, marginalized and displacement affected people” (output 1.3) and “Displacement affected persons enabled to find safe, dignified, and voluntary solutions to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways” (output 1.4).

The Ethiopian federal regional states establish local governments known as woreda administrations in rural areas and city administrations in urban areas, authorized to adopt their own budgets, allocate public resources, and deliver of basic services and social programs. The Woreda level governments typically only engage with IDP issues through the DRMB.

Studies show that Ethiopia’s urban population will triple from its 2012 level in less than 20 years. Whilst Jijiga City, Harar City and Baibile Town have a relatively low urban density, they are already experiencing the effects of this extremely rapid growth. The Ethiopia’s National Urban

Development Spatial Plan (NUDSP) 2035 is proposing more balanced development across the country by distributing urban growth according to the local economic potential of the land. According to the NUDSP, the A10 Highway should perform as the international transport corridor connecting Addis Ababa to Berbera Port on the coast of Somalia.

## CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

Ethiopia's high climate change vulnerability and low readiness indicate both a great need for investment and innovations. The availability of water is one of the most important constraints, with Ethiopia's unevenly distributed water resources alongside the projected increase of the frequency of droughts and high temperatures, which will further raise water scarcity in the drylands. In the context of Dire Dawa - Harar - Jijiga region, competition over water and land resources is exacerbated by the increasing impacts of climate change. According to World Bank modelling for Ethiopia, by 2050 the area of Dire Dawa - Harar - Jijiga is likely to become a hotspot for climate induced in-migration with increases in population density potentially reaching 100 people per km<sup>2</sup>.

Simultaneously, a decreasing trend in the average annual rainfall is observed for both the belg and kiremt seasons, while there is no large perennial river in the locale. At the more immediate scale, the environmental impact of the IDP settlement extends beyond site's boundaries. For example, deforestation in the area has become a serious issue due to the demand for firewood and wood for construction. The risk of flooding and erosion has also been amplified by land degradation, further increasing tensions between the IDPs and the host community.

## URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY

Despite the area facing negative climate impact, the topography and climate in the area immediately surrounding Qoloji remains better able to support more agriculturally focused livelihoods than the east in the Fafan Zone and the rest of Somali Region. Much of the land where the settlement is sited, was previously considered to have potential for agriculture and thus is perceived to have high value by the local hosting communities because of its location in one of the few fertile valleys. The main crops produced are groundnuts, sorghum, chat, and maize. The livestock trade, sale of camel milk, crops or charcoal plays the major role in supporting the local economy benefitting from the adjacent A10 Highway. Some members of the IDP population spend weekdays in Jijiga earning day labour wages around 300 birr

(around USD 10) per day, which provides a better income than what is available to most people in Qoloji.

The town of Babile, 10km from Qoloji, hosts a large camel market in the area, and several vibrant local markets that support the host communities in the Woreda. Jijiga, the largest commercial center in the area, plays predominantly a consumer and distributive role for agricultural and livestock products, and a purely distributive role for manufactured commodities.

## INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

According to the IOM Ethiopia National Displacement Report (June - July 2020), there are 1,820,811 IDPs and 329,082 displaced households in sites across the country, induced by conflict, drought and seasonal flood. In some of the cases, conflict is triggered by competition over land and water resources between different ethnic groups. In the arid or semi-arid land, the people have little access to water, crop or pastureland. For pastoralists, they must move from place to place seeking pastureland and water to raise livestock. Conflicts may occur when different groups arrive in the same place for the scarce resource.

In the Somali Region, a large majority of displaced persons live in spontaneous sites / camps, while others reside within host communities. With a reported population of almost 80,000 (IOM 2020), Qoloji is the largest displacement settlement in the country. The major groups of IDPs in Qoloji are Somali communities previously settled in the Oromia Region and displaced by conflict, many are not willing to return for the fear of attacks, while also do not have any clan ties to the Somali Region. The host community is also reportedly not open to any IDPs remaining without having support that will reduce the impact of hosting IDPs.

## SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

### URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Between 2016 and 2020 Qoloji IDP settlement expanded approximately 0.19 km<sup>2</sup> per year southwards, hosting 12,834 households / 79,148 individuals (DTM round 21). Qoloji I, open in 2016, has a density of 5,230 shelter/km<sup>2</sup> and it is divided into 18 kebeles. Qoloji II, open in 2017, has a density of 7,742 shelter/km<sup>2</sup>, and it is divided into 19 kebeles. For comparison, Addis Ababa's density is approximately 13,600 p/km<sup>2</sup> (WB, 2014). Between 2016 and 2020, Anod (the host community) doubled in size, growing from 0.08 km<sup>2</sup> to 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> hosting approximately 500 households at a relatively

low density. The average household size for Anod suggests a population of approximately 4,000 people, at an estimated density of around 1,000 shelters/km<sup>2</sup> or 10,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>. At an average natural population growth rate of 2.03% based on the rural population growth rate in Somali region, the Qoloji IDP population is likely to grow to up to 96,765 by 2030 (an increase of 22.26%), while the host community population will grow from the current 4,000 to almost 5,000 by 2030.

Following the natural topographical constraints, the development of Qoloji has occurred within the flatter land in a valley along the main highway, leaving limited developable land remaining. Currently the low-lying land around seasonal streams is used for agriculture and it is highly valued by the host community. The lack of developable land is considered as the main constraint for the growth of the settlement, meanwhile, the proximity to the seasonal streams to the IDP sites and the host community can result in seasonal flooding, which are reported to have occurred during previous rainy seasons.

The host community has not received any compensation for allocating the land for IDPs use which as aforementioned has aggravated tensions. The tensions have worsened as the impact of the IDP settlement on the environment is becoming more clear, including depletion of forest cover, water scarcity, land degradation, waste, and encroachment onto the agricultural land.

### BASIC SERVICES

Water in Qoloji is sourced from two boreholes located approximately 3 km from the settlement, distributed to two reservoirs in each camp (four in total), and from there

distributed to 48 water points, 23 in Qoloji I and 25 in Qoloji II. People collect water from communal water points with steel water taps and plastic pipes. There are communal latrines with few institutional latrines in the schools and health facilities. Overall, around 80 latrines are available and are also commonly used for bathing, however it is reported that many latrines are at capacity. Overall, the number of latrines is insufficient for the IDP population, contributing to the issue of open defecation throughout the camp. There are traditional dumping sites throughout the camp where people collect dry waste and communal campaigns are organized to start burning the waste when the accumulation is high. As of December 2020, there is no formal waste disposal site. Qoloji IDP site is not connected to the national electricity grid, but solar lamps are installed along the road of the main entrances into the site, where the economic activities are denser.

### PUBLIC FACILITIES

There are four primary schools, two kindergartens and one childcare facility across the IDP site and the host community. The biggest concern for the education sector is the poor infrastructure, insufficient number of teaching staff and teaching materials. The schools are temporary / semi-permanent structures made of sticks and CGI sheets. In addition to structural issues with the education infrastructure, including insufficient classrooms and lack of latrines for both boys and girls, there are very limited school resources such as chairs, desks, and blackboards. The lack of separate latrines for boys and girls is particularly important as open defecation is a widespread issue throughout the settlement, an issue which could be addressed through awareness raising as well as increased provision of adequate facilities.



Qoloji IDP Settlement, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.

To access secondary schools, students from Qoloji have to travel 5-7 km to the village of Eelbahay.

In the IDP site, there are two clinics, one in Qoloji I and the other in Qoloji II. There are 26 health care providers (14 in Qoloji I and 12 in Qoloji II), 80 including nurses, midwives, health officers, druggists and 2 medical doctors. The nearest health facility available to accept referrals is the Jijiga Referral Hospital. In the local host community area, there is one health post with two workers and one animal health post. Facilities are constructed with either iron walls with thatched roofing or plastic walls with iron sheet roofing. Due to these materials, the facilities can reach high temperatures, which affects care and the potency of the medicines stored there. Interior space is limited, providing very little storage space for supplies.

## MARKETS

Although most goods and services, especially non-food items, are purchased from larger markets in nearby Babile or Jijiga, there is a smaller local market system within Qoloji. Markets within the camp are primarily focused on small shops selling vegetable, chaat, and trading livestock products. Non-food items are generally acquired in Babile or Jijiga, which are 9 km and 60 km distant respectively. The most needed non-food items for IDP households are emergency shelter kits, kitchen sets, bedding sets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, toilet kits, waste disposal, clothing, and washing kits. There is one small livestock market within the Host Community, promoting small income from daily labor in the market and from the sale of tea and cookies. For local materials such as wood, people must travel more than 20 km to gather them since there is a lack of materials due to

depletion by the growing numbers of IDPs. The long distance makes it difficult for women and transport is expensive.

## HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

In Somali region, land is embedded in the clan structures. Land rights are communal and the relationships between clans and their land is very strong. However, the land remains formally owned by the National Government. Under Article 40(1), the Constitution, 'every Ethiopian citizen has the right to the ownership of private property'; which includes 'the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it otherwise'. The land area occupied by the IDP camps at Qoloji was originally allocated through negotiation with the woreda and kebele. At the time, a much smaller area was designated for only the temporary use of IDPs.

Within the IDP sites, most of the shelters are constructed of sticks with mud walls and plastic sheets or old clothes for roofing. The structure can easily collapse during the rainy season when rainwater softens the mud. Within the host community, 70% of people live in Buul / Tukul (mud wall with thatched roofing), and the other 30% live in structures of mud walls with corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheet roofing. There are also concerns of safety, inconsistent weather conditions, and insufficient electricity supply.



Informal market, Qoloji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.

## CHALLENGES

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- The small scale of the Qoloji settlement and the limits to its physical growth.
- Reliance on the surrounding small towns where larger markets and infrastructure provision already exist.
- The long distance from larger towns/cities and relatively high cost of transportation.
- The main livelihood systems are highly dependent on limited land and water resources and is increasingly vulnerable to climate change.
- Members of the IDP community do not feel welcomed and many do not see remaining in Qoloji as a viable long-term solution.
- Members of the host community have made it clear how valuable the land occupied by the camp is to them and have suggested that they would prefer the IDPs to leave.

### ENVIRONMENTAL

- Current impacts of climate change may be exacerbated by climate vulnerability
- Pastoralism as a livelihood is not viable due to climate vulnerability in combination with high population
- Livelihoods reliant on agriculture are regularly placed at risk due to increased drought risk
- Limited granular data on specific natural hazards that may affect the area in and around Qoloji
- Lack of detailed hazard mapping in the area that as a driver of potential displacement as well as a potential constraint on future population carrying capacity in the area
- Reports of flooding in the settlement, which may represent a risk for the future

### SPATIAL

- Qoloji is 15 minutes from Babile town, 50 minutes from Harar, and 1 hour from Jijiga by car.
- Land and infrastructure development efficiency in proximity to neighboring towns makes development of a new settlement in the area difficult to justify
- The cost of providing permanent infrastructure in Qoloji would be very high as opposed to planning for growth within or on the periphery of an existing formal urban areas.
- The location of the site within a valley surrounded by hills makes medium to long-term urban expansion difficult and costly.

## OPPORTUNITIES

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC

- Qoloji is well-positioned to join an existing regional network of cross-border clan-based trade corridors that connect area producers and nearby economic centres to the major ports in Djibouti, and northern Somalia (Somaliland)
- The town of Babile, only 10km from Qoloji, hosts the largest camel market in the surrounding area.
- The A10 Highway that passes through Qoloji is already a major trade corridor carrying food and non-food items.
- Interventions to improve transportation in the area could dramatically improve the viability of IDPs continuing to live in the area.

### ENVIRONMENTAL

- The settlement is situated on and around land with agricultural value.
- The climate in the area surrounding Qoloji has a comparative advantage as it is slightly cooler and wetter to support agriculturally focused livelihoods.
- Local water sources and seasonal riverbeds could allow for local agricultural production and processing to take place in the area if these resources are managed effectively and supported through sound rainwater harvesting and waste management strategies.

### SPATIAL

- Residents of Anod and Qoloji can develop in an economically active manner, benefitting from the transport route and the existence of the electricity grid.
- Located between two urban centres – Babile and Bombas and with a general livelihood focused on agriculture, the Anod population prefer the land to be returned for agricultural purposes.
- The A10 Highway and adjacent to the national energy grid corridor could potentially play a strong role in enabling small scale industries.
- Though growth is limited by geographic constraints, there is potential for the settlement to evolve into a permanent settlement if services are provided, especially those currently unavailable in neighboring towns to support complementarity.
- Protecting and utilizing the existing agricultural land for small scale production and the processing and selling of goods in the regional market.







# 1 INTRODUCTION



## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE

Qoloji, located in the Somali Region of Ethiopia, is the largest of the many settlements hosting internally displaced communities in the country. This spatial profile aims to provide a succinct overview of the local and regional context and is part of a wider set of project initiatives that examine how the socio-economic development of the area can be enhanced holistically to benefit both IDP and host communities living there. In order to design interventions of that nature, it is critical to begin with comprehending the existing situation. This is important given that the Somali Region is a historically marginalized part of Ethiopia, with high poverty levels and poorly developed infrastructure alongside decades of displacement. This, in combination with other factors, has left households in the area facing unique development challenges which can now be responded to in new ways as efforts to link humanitarian and development approaches gain support. A strong focus upon durable solutions are key foundations to shifting the agenda and providing a base from which sustainable and concrete interventions can begin to take place.

The broad intention of a spatial profile is to support this process. Its aim is to prepare a multi-scalar and multi-dimensional set of maps and supporting narrative which serve as a basis for informing further study and future development scenarios for the area. This document should be seen as a “snapshot” which can be developed upon, updated and improved. The spatial analysis data developed as part of this profile will also be shared with the local authorities as well as humanitarian and development partners for their own use.

The document begins with an analysis of the National Context with relation to Qoloji and the relevant plans, policies and trends that may influence the area’s development. It then progressively zooms in to the Regional Context, focusing on the Somali Region, Fafan Zone, Babile Woreda, and Anod Kebele, the administrative districts within which the Qoloji settlement falls. This is followed by a spatial analysis of the Settlement Context and more localized considerations. The profile provides a framework for spatially and strategically analysing the settlement from a development perspective which aligns with National and Regional level priorities. By both collating data and observations from primary sources and field operations and synthesizing narratives and opportunities for tangible development and potential integration, humanitarian actors, development agencies, local and national governments, as well as other relevant

stakeholders, can be brought onto the same page.

### METHODOLOGY

The methodology comprised primary and secondary data collection, field visits, alongside key informant interviews, consultations with local and national government actors as well as focus group discussions. A desktop review of grey and academic literature was undertaken to triangulate information from the primary data collection methods. Practice based toolkits, reports, guidance notes and case studies comprised the majority of the literature reviewed. This was then supported by detailed GIS analysis at national, district and settlement scale to synthesise and distil information into graphics and maps with a supporting narrative. The information was finally reviewed and validated by specialist field and headquarters teams in both UN-Habitat and the local relevant authorities.

### CHALLENGES

The key challenges faced by UN-Habitat in conducting this study stemmed primarily from either a lack of data, or limited access to the existing data, and the field constraints that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic. On the data front, the key challenges arose from limitations in sharing spatial data with UN-Habitat due to internal restrictions of local authorities. In addition, the data that was available at the settlement level was often incomplete or inconsistent. As the majority of this study was undertaken in 2020 and 2021, pandemic restrictions limited field mapping and the level of in-person community engagement that was possible. As a result, the number of site visits and community consultations were reduced, but the team developed relationships with local partners including with NGOs working in the region, and completed more detailed work through remote sensing and hybrid in-person/remote consultations.

### AUDIENCE

This profile should provide entry points for regional and settlement-level practitioners to feed into both the profiles and longer term development process. The analysis aims to consider the various scales of work and the relevant outcomes, e.g., strategic and country level information for senior humanitarian and development decision makers as well as settlement technical information to support the operational teams. It is envisioned that this could also be used as a basis for open and informed decisions with local government and community members.





## 2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

## 2.1 NATIONAL URBANIZATION CONTEXT

Ethiopia (Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia) is a landlocked country in the Horn of Africa, sharing borders with Eritrea, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, South Sudan and Sudan. It has a population of over 109 million inhabitants,<sup>1</sup> is the twelfth most populous landlocked country globally, the second-most populous country in Africa, and continues to undergo rapid and dramatic urbanization.<sup>2</sup> Its capital is Addis Ababa, which has the country's highest population density alongside the highlands of the north and central regions of the country; the far east and southeast are more sparsely populated.<sup>3</sup> It is a predominantly agricultural economy, with a GDP per capita of USD 772.3 in 2018.<sup>4</sup> Ethiopia is Africa's oldest independent country and plays a strong role in serving as a symbol of African independence throughout the continent's colonial period. It was also a founding member of the United Nations and remains a base for numerous international organizations. It is also the headquarters of the African Union Commission. Ethiopia's strategic location also underpins its regional significance as a major player in the Horn of Africa, situated close to the Middle East and its markets.

Ethiopia currently has one of the lowest levels of urban populations - around 21.2 percent of the population compared to other African countries which are around 43 percent, and the region of Eastern Africa, where it is 28.5 percent. The country is however urbanizing at a high rate, and the urban population is growing at over 5 percent a year, driven by continued migration to urban areas, as well as expected establishment of new urban settlements. Of the total population of Ethiopia in 2015 (some 90 million), roughly 18 million, or 20 percent, were living in urban settlements. Ethiopia's total population is projected to grow from a population of 108 million in 2018 to 191 million in 2050, with the urban share of population expected to increase from 21 percent to 39 percent.<sup>5</sup> Ethiopia is expected to remain as one of the region's most populous countries, and is expected in the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, to also add to the most rural dwellers in the world between 2018 - 2050 - about 31 million.<sup>6</sup>

Ethiopia is fast becoming an urbanized society,<sup>7</sup> where the population influx is particularly high in its secondary and intermediate towns. These areas today receive the majority of the urban population growth, and are expected to continue to do so until 2035. The secondary and intermediate towns in Ethiopia are defined as intermediate urban centres at regional states, hosting 100,000 - 500,000 inhabitants, and are relatively fast growing cities in terms of economic

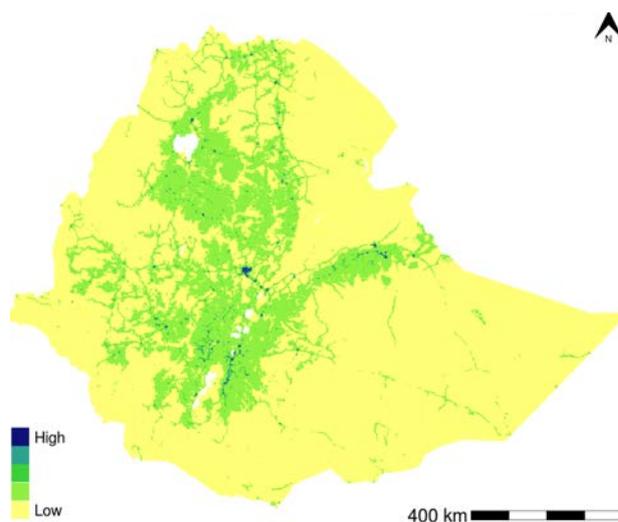


Fig. 1: The spatial distribution of population in 2000, Ethiopia  
Source: WorldPop

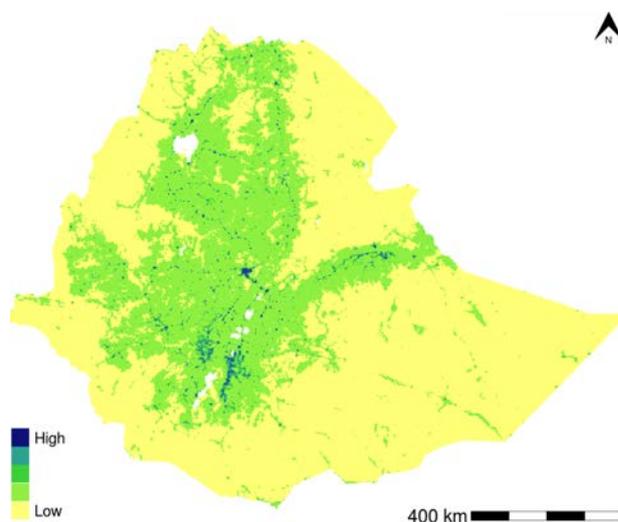
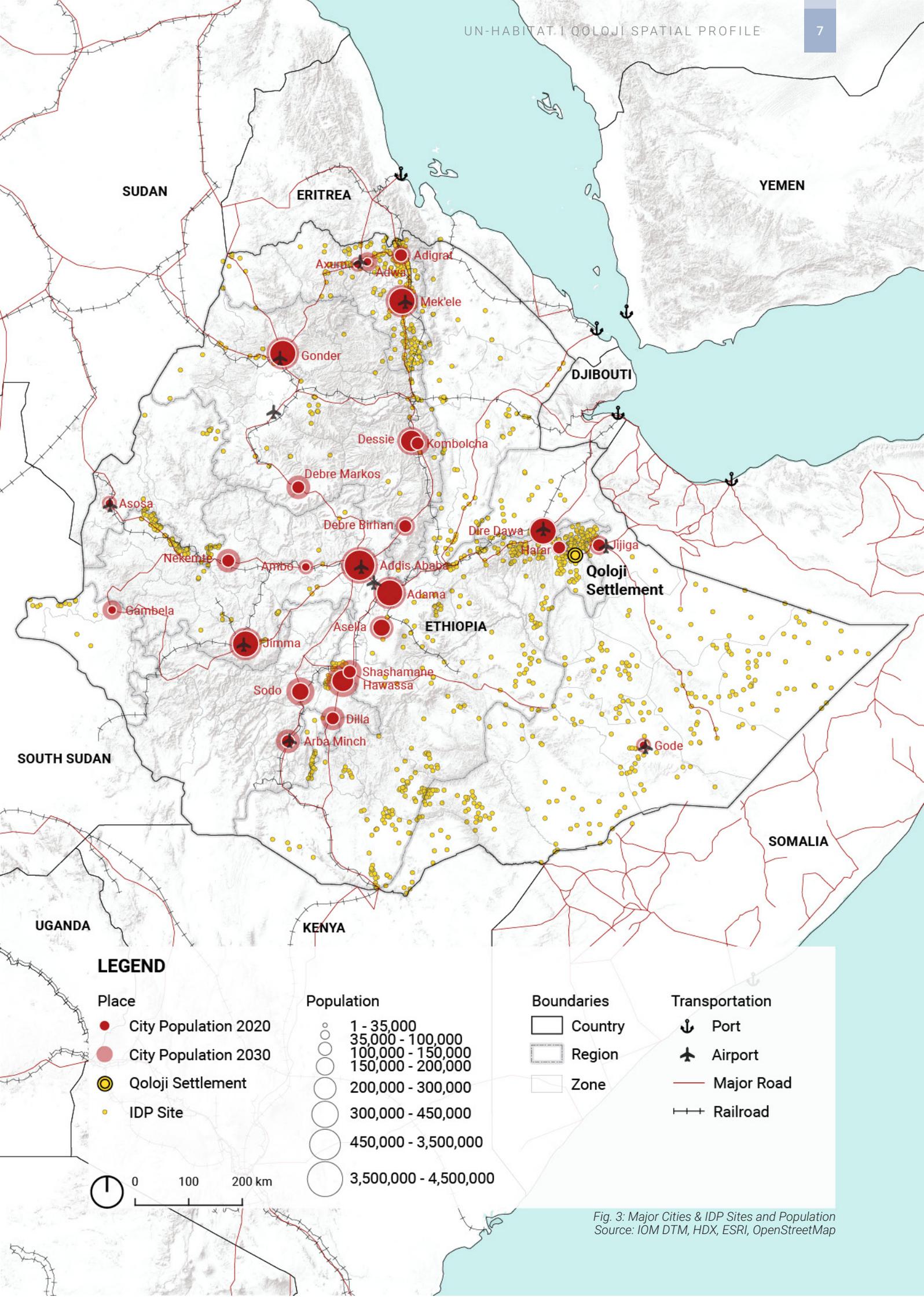


Fig. 2: The spatial distribution of population in 2020, Ethiopia  
Source: WorldPop

activities, population size, socio-political functions, and many of them serve as regional state capitals.<sup>8</sup> They serve as the economic motors and rural-urban integrators of their respective regions - where infrastructure investments and development would be concentrated, driving agro-industrial and industrial value chains. As such, the development of these towns remains crucial for sustained and accelerated economic development, and for the equitable geographic spread of economic activities and social services across the country. Due to large population influxes, which often occur in waves as a result of social or political conflicts and natural disasters, the present challenges in the provision of adequate services and access to resources, could result in



**LEGEND**

- |                        |                         |                   |                       |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Place</b>           | <b>Population</b>       | <b>Boundaries</b> | <b>Transportation</b> |
| ● City Population 2020 | ○ 1 - 35,000            | □ Country         | ⚓ Port                |
| ● City Population 2030 | ○ 35,000 - 100,000      | □ Region          | ✈ Airport             |
| ● Qoloji Settlement    | ○ 100,000 - 150,000     | □ Zone            | — Major Road          |
| ● IDP Site             | ○ 150,000 - 200,000     |                   | —+— Railroad          |
|                        | ○ 200,000 - 300,000     |                   |                       |
|                        | ○ 300,000 - 450,000     |                   |                       |
|                        | ○ 450,000 - 3,500,000   |                   |                       |
|                        | ○ 3,500,000 - 4,500,000 |                   |                       |

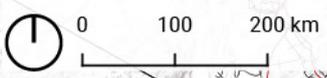


Fig. 3: Major Cities & IDP Sites and Population  
Source: IOM DTM, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

exacerbated risks of high urban unemployment, poverty, social distress and unrest. Without a proper response, this instability has led, and may continue to lead, to further displacement.

These urbanization challenges are exacerbated by climate change impacts and limited disaster preparedness and management. Climate change impacts in Ethiopia include an increase in average temperature and changes in rainfall distribution or occurrence of extreme rainfall events which is likely to increase flood and drought risks. In addition, these are exacerbated by current vulnerabilities that are highly interlinked with rapid urbanization. For example, the vulnerability to flooding is intimately linked with informal settlements along river banks or in flood plains, use of housing material such as mud and wood that is not resilient to flooding, and poorly constructed and maintained drainage systems along roadways. Many Ethiopian cities are exposed to earthquake and volcano risks, but lack resilient building construction. In addition, the current emergency preparedness and response capacities of Ethiopian cities are non-existent or low. Most lack basic emergency response resources (for example, fire suppression, search and rescue, and emergency communications equipment) and qualified personnel. Strengthening urban resilience and disaster risk management (DRM) will be crucial to improve living conditions in Ethiopian cities for residents and increase their attractiveness for private sector investment and job creation.





## 2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE & GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

The government of Ethiopia is structured in the form of a federal parliamentary republic. At the federal administrative level, the country is organized into ten Regions and two Chartered Cities which are self-governing administrations; the capital city of Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa. The 1995 Constitution established nine of these Regions, while a tenth, Sidama, was formed from the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region and added in 2020. These Regions are approximately divided along ethnic lines. In the administrative hierarchy, Regions are followed by Zones, Woredas, and then Kebeles at the smallest level.

Federal regional states under the constitution should establish rural and urban local governments: woredas (districts) in rural areas and city administrations in urban areas. There is a representative council in each woreda and city administration whose members are directly elected by the local people. There is also an executive council which is chaired by a chief administrator (for woreda) or a mayor (for city administrations). Moreover, various sectoral offices have been established to deal with the bureaucratic works of woredas and city administrations. The regional constitutions and the city proclamations authorise the woredas and city administrations to decide on matters relating to their own social services and economic development, adopt their own budgets and recruit administrative personnel.<sup>9</sup>

There are 68 administrative zones above Woredas (generally without council except in SNNPR). Zones facilitate and support local administration. Below the Zones and Woredas are the Kebele's which are in most areas of the country the smallest administrative zone and are usually divided based on population numbers of approximately 5,000. Kebeles have a skeletal administrative structure of elected officials, but they are not budgetary units.<sup>10</sup>

Consequently, Woredas and urban administrations, have primary responsibility in the allocation of resources, decision making, management and delivery of basic services. Kebeles and municipalities are placed under the Woreda administration and are accountable to the Woreda Council.<sup>11</sup> Despite not being given an equal position with woreda, urban local government administrations have state functions including health, education, and agricultural services.

Regarding the governance of displacement activities, at the national level, the Ministry of Peace is the Federal authority supporting displacement affected communities and the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) is mandated with the emergency response in case of internal

displacement. Nationally, less than 1% of IDP settlements have site management supported by IOM.

In the Somali Region, the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) is fully in charge of the response to IDPs, including delivery of emergency support and durable solutions to those displaced due to conflict and climate change. The Woreda level governments primarily engage with IDP issues through the DRMB, while the kebele level officials primarily interact with the Woredas. Some aspects that are not a matter of humanitarian support are directed to the respective regional bureaus such as the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BOFED) which then raises the various matters to the Regional President's office before the federal level. The regional President is actively engaged in the Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI), appointing the Vice President as the chair of the Somali Region Durable Solutions Steering Committee.

In the context of Qoloji, the settlement is currently managed by the DRMB, which consults with the IDP population through committees led by sheiks. The biggest challenge in Qoloji is the protracted nature of the settlement, which is an impediment to sustainable delivery of basic services to people in need. Additionally, emergency funding does not usually cover settlements in protracted settings, thus one of the main challenges for the DRMB is funding.

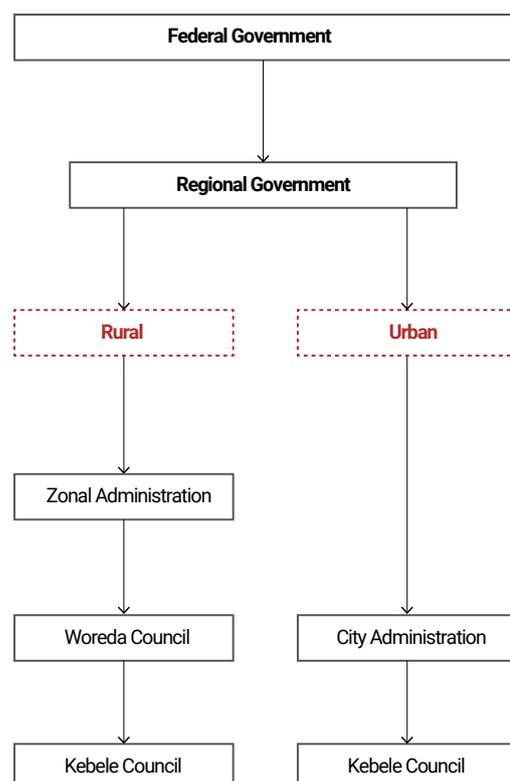


Fig. 4: Administrative & Government System

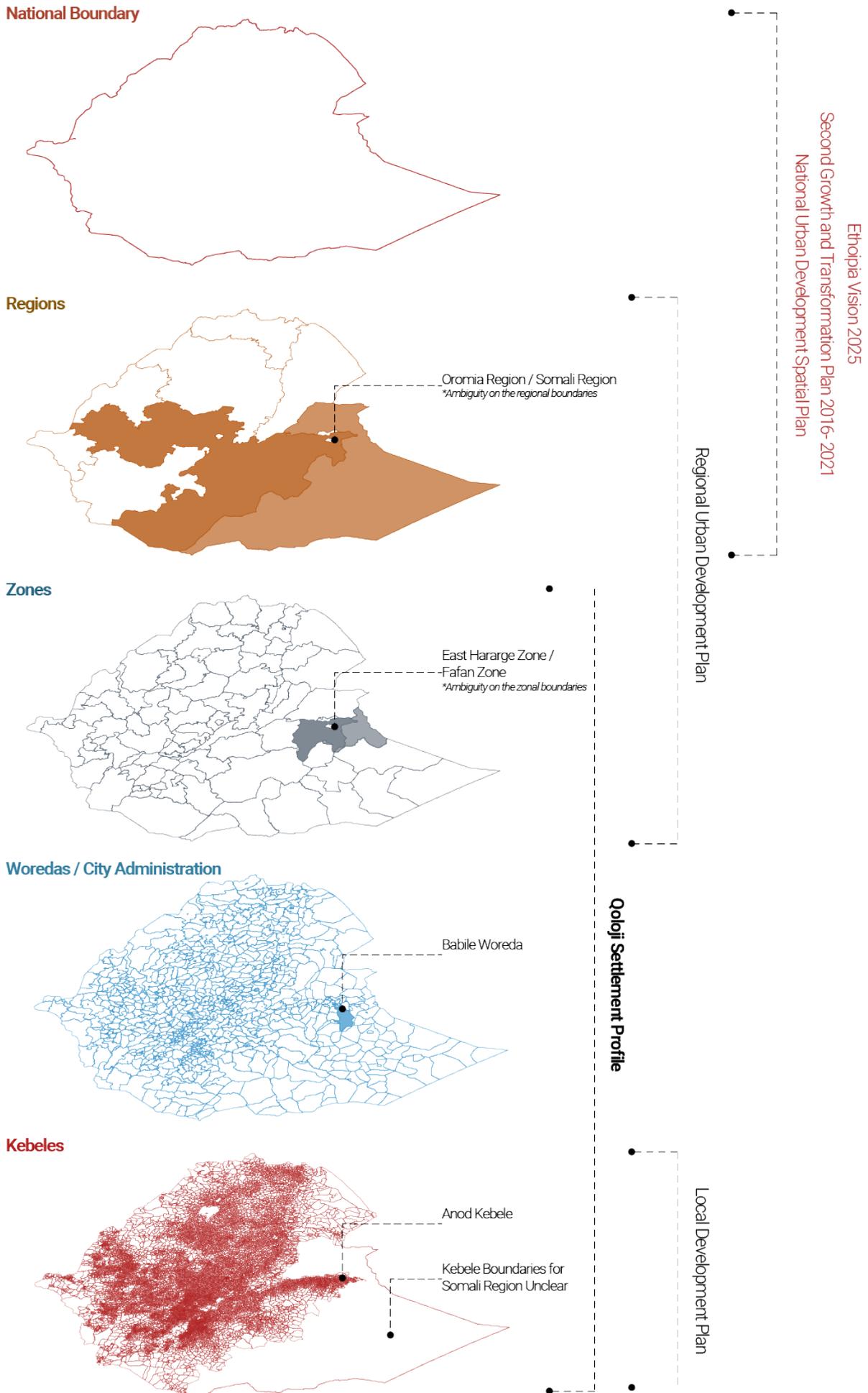


Fig. 5: Administrative Boundaries and Management  
Source: UN-OCHA, Ethiopia CSA, Regional BoFED

## 2.3 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

### 10-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP I), planned for the 2009-2015 period, focused on poverty reduction through structural transformation and industrialization, however neglecting the role and the contribution of urbanization for economic development. In 2005, the Ethiopian government introduced the National Urban Development Policy providing five intervention areas for urban development: micro and small enterprises development, housing development, improving land and infrastructure delivery, improving urban planning and environment, and improving social infrastructure and services in urban areas, also incorporated the urban section of the national development plan - "Sustained Development to End Poverty".<sup>12</sup> Adopted in 2016, the GTP II emphasized the role and importance of planned and proactively managed urbanization to support the growth and transformation agenda, considering the opportunity to influence urbanization and to support industrialization.<sup>13</sup> As a replacement of the GTP, the 10-Year Development Plan launched in 2020 focuses on quality economic growth, inclusive prosperity, competitiveness and productivity, technology capability and digital economy, green economy and shock resilient, sustainable growth and development finance, institutional transformation, justice and good governance, and sustainable peace development and strong regional economic cooperation.

### NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT SPATIAL PLAN (NUDSP)

In Ethiopia's National Urban Development Spatial Plan (NUDSP) 2035, it is said that making urbanization 'work' for Ethiopia requires three fundamental preconditions - 1. Fitting urban growth to the regional and local economic potential of the land, mainly with its linkages to their rural hinterland, 2. Balancing growth between Addis, Ababa, secondary cities and urban clusters, and 3. Devising and implementing plan-led urbanization. The proposed NUDSP 2035 Vision envisages a high level of urbanization in Ethiopia (40 percent), and for it to become a major driver of Ethiopia's economic growth and transformation and the basis of more equitable and balanced development across the country. The Vision outlines that population growth will be concentrated in a selected number of large cities closely linked to one another, as well as lower-ranking urban centres and rural settlements. These large cities will be at the apex of an 'urban cluster' which consists of a group of cities and towns that are functionally interlinked, emerging as hubs. The clustering of cities will be associated with

strong agglomeration effects which can underpin higher productivity, and improved competitiveness of the productive sector, allowing Ethiopia to accelerate the process to reach Middle Income Country (MIC) status.<sup>14</sup>

In addition, the NUDSP highlights the importance of maintaining major economic corridors, and envisages improved transport connectivity between secondary cities and rural hinterlands, the transformation of existing rural settlements into towns and the formation of new urban settlements associated with 'mega' projects in industrial, agricultural, mining and energy generation sectors. Development is to be ensured to be driven not only by secondary cities, but as well in their rural hinterlands to achieve balanced development or urban hierarchy within each urban cluster (10 specialised clusters). The vision aims to reduce the primacy of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, and significantly strengthen larger secondary towns.

The pathway of the vision will combine the implementation of specific aspects of each of four urban scenarios:

- A corridor urban development strategy is implemented to secure and accelerate urban and economic development - concentrate growth in existing urban areas serving as hubs along main corridors.
- Strengthen the secondary cities and towns along the key transportation corridors - enhancing economic and social development in major cities and their hinterlands, with expectation of population migration into these areas.
- Strengthen and expand the polycentric pattern of urban development for selected urban systems (polycentric urban patterns) - in four clusters associated with the corridor towards Djibouti, focusing on urban and economic development near railway stations and logistics platforms.
- Implement a dispersed urban pattern as the basis for integrated and inclusive urban and rural development in Ethiopia - all major urban clusters enhancing development of their rural hinterlands.

Despite the elaborate NUDSP Ethiopia (which is yet to be approved) has no Regional Urban Development Plans (RUDPs), which present a gap in the implementation of the NUDSP Vision. RUDPs encompass a selected area within the National framework, but are larger areas compared to city planning. They take into account economic, spatial and environmental objectives and integrate critical analysis of functional linkages to achieve national level considerations.

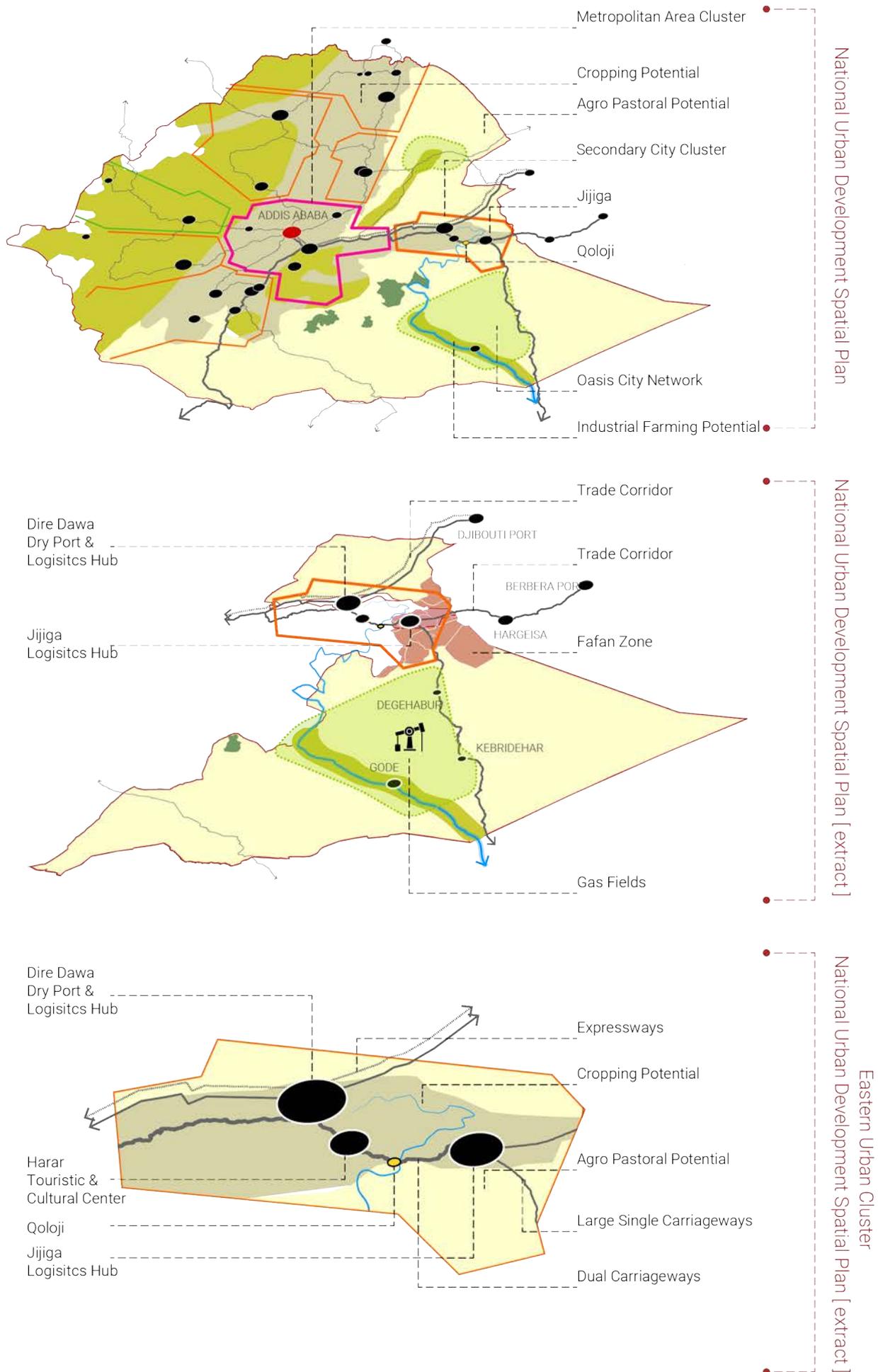


Fig. 6: Urban Development Plan  
Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Ethiopia NUDSP

RUDPs as well promote policies for the region, and determine land-use in larger areas, highlighting different target areas or priority projects, influencing development implementation and sustainability for the long-run. The lack of RUDPs presents a challenge in achieving Ethiopia's Vision 2035.

Within the planning system for Ethiopia, there also exists the challenge from the lack of integration of refugees and IDP populations into the spatial planning framework. Within the NUDSP, it was not outlined how the existing context of refugee or IDP hosting areas would be addressed, or if certain potential areas for growth or investment could be tapped into. As Ethiopia hosts a significant number of refugees and IDPs, it would be important to ensure their representation within national and other level development frameworks to adequately address their needs and those of the host communities which carry the burden of sharing infrastructure, services and opportunities.

#### **UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (UNSDCF)**

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for the period starting July 2020 to June 2025 reiterates the pledge of the United Nations system in Ethiopia to work in support of the Government of Ethiopia to meet the country's sustainable developmental priorities. Ethiopia is undergoing an economic growth that has been sustained over a generation and has helped to lift over 15 million people out of poverty. However, the country is facing important challenges such as rapid population growth; multidimensional poverty; significant underemployment for a national population of over 70% under 30 years old; ethnic tensions and social unrest; and growing environmental pressure exacerbated by the fast urban development and expansion together with the impact of climate change. In addition, the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has affected economic progress, highlighting gaps in living conditions and access to healthcare and exposing vulnerabilities in the economy. While urban services are already failing to keep pace in terms of management, planning, infrastructure, housing and basic service provision, the urban population is expected to double between 2013 and 2035, affecting both growth potential and sustainability.

The UNSDCF includes outputs specific for the displacement affected populations such as:

*OUTCOME 1: All people in Ethiopia enjoy the rights and capabilities to realize their potential in equality and with*

*dignity*

*OUTPUT 1.3 Equitable access to basic social services is strengthened, benefitting vulnerable, marginalized and displacement affected people.*

*OUTPUT 1.4. Displacement affected persons enabled to find safe, dignified and voluntary solutions to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways.*

*OUTCOME 2 All people in Ethiopia live in a cohesive, just, inclusive and democratic society*

*OUTPUT 2.3: Peace architecture and related instruments strengthened to prevent, mitigate and manage conflict and promote peace, reconciliation and social cohesion at national and local level (particularly relevant since most IDPs are conflict induced)*

*OUTCOME 4 All people in Ethiopia live in a society resilient to environmental risks and adapted to climate change*

*OUTPUT 4.1: Government of Ethiopia's capacity at national and subnational levels for climate and disaster risk management strengthened to build resilience.*

*OUTPUT 4.4: Governance and planning capacities strengthened at national and sub-national levels to promote sustainable urban development, especially in primary and secondary cities/towns.*

#### **ETHIOPIA HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM (EHCT) PROTECTION STRATEGY**

The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Protection Strategy (01.09.2019 – 31.12.2020) acknowledged the protection and peacebuilding as essential components of the durable solutions for IDPs, making one of the four priority strategic objectives the “integration of the centrality of protection in the transition towards durable solutions” to ensure that a rights-based approach to durable solutions is promoted and that immediate humanitarian needs of communities in areas of return, relocation and local integration are addressed.<sup>15</sup>

In this priority, provision of short-term assistance needs to ensure displacement-affected communities are able to access their basic needs for a transitional period, until they can engage in a longer-term recovery process and

IDPs, while it promotes that returnees should be included in national, regional and local development programs that address livelihood, shelter, health, water and sanitation and education.<sup>16</sup>

### **DURABLE SOLUTIONS INITIATIVE (DSI)**

Many of the issues faced by persons affected by displacement in the Somali Region include tenure insecurity, lack of adequate housing, lack of access to land and natural resources, land conflicts and loss of property. At the same time, the Ethiopia National Constitution provides right of access to free land, right not to be displaced from their own lands, right to engage freely in economic activity and to pursue a livelihood of his choice anywhere within the national territory, and the right to access publicly funded social services, for all Ethiopian citizens.

The Federal-level Durable Solutions Working Group, upon request from the Government of Ethiopia, developed a set of Guidelines for sustainable planned relocation of internally displaced people in Ethiopia, underpinned by relevant provisions of the Constitution of the Federal Democratic Constitution of Ethiopia, applicable norms of international human rights and humanitarian law and the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, and reflect the IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons and the Brookings/Georgetown University/UNHCR's Guidance on Planned Relocation.<sup>17</sup> In April 2019, the Federal Government of Ethiopia (GOE) endorsed The Strategic Plan to Address Internal Displacement in Ethiopia and the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Recovery Plan, which guided IDPs' return and relocations.

In order to address humanitarian and recovery needs of displacement-affected populations, the government launched the Durable Solutions Initiative (DSI) Ethiopia in December 2019, to provide a principled operational framework for durable solutions responses and proposed five levels of support shaping multi-sectorial and collective efforts towards the sustainable return, relocation, or local integration of IDPs and other affected populations. These five levels of support refer to policy, legislative, institutional, planning, and operational aspects.

The Durable Solutions Initiative is chaired by the National Disaster Risk Management Commission and co-chaired by IOM. The senior advisor at the Regional Coordinator Office ensures the participation of One UN, all-of government and all-of-society. Members of the Durable Solutions Initiative

include Somali Government such as Regional Disaster Risk Management Bureau, Urban Development and Construction Bureau, UN agencies such as UN-Habitat and FAO, and NGOs including NRC and ReDSS.

In 2020, the Somali Regional Government established a Joint Steering Committee for Durable Solutions, providing strategic guidance to the Durable Solutions Working Group (DSWG). In the same year, the Government of Somali Region of Ethiopia worked together with multiple agencies and organizations<sup>18</sup> to develop a menu of options<sup>19</sup> for IDPs in the region. The team met with IDP representatives (both women and men) and analyzed previous assessments of relocation sites, mission reports, and site level assessment done by the DSWG. The menu of options developed for Somali Region of Ethiopia includes Rural Relocation, Urban Relocation, Local Integration and Return.

### **RURAL RELOCATION**

The government identified 12 rural relocation sites across the Somali region. To lay the foundations for durable solutions, relocations ensure protection and access to natural resources (such as water and land), availability of basic services, and must consider existent conditions of host communities at the site. An important consideration for sustainable relocations is possibilities for livelihoods for the IDP households that wish to be relocated.

### **URBAN RELOCATION**

Urban Options for durable solutions is based on identification of areas within or in the proximity of an established city administration where IDPs live or plan to relocate to, with high potential of linking the urban basic service deployed in humanitarian settings to the existent or planned urban systems. The advantage of urban relocation for conflict/climate induced IDPs is that cities offer more access to livelihoods, social services and justice as the infrastructure and local government capacities are typically better than in rural areas.

### **LOCAL INTEGRATION**

While rural and urban relocation will provide solutions for most IDPs, the transformation of the site into a more durable settlement would allow IDPs who cannot be relocated an opportunity for local integration. DRMB acknowledged that some IDP households have shown interest in returning to the areas of origin, subject to ensuring safety from

conflict and safety from climate change impact, while others have expressed interest remaining at the location of displacement, if in agreement with hosting communities. The local integration is heavily dependent on the relation between IDPs and host communities. In some cases, despite the investment in physical infrastructure, settlement transformation needs agreement of the hosting community, legal and policy tools for the integration of IDPs in local development plans and allow IDPs access to governed led protection and judiciary systems.

## RETURN

Besides residual humanitarian needs, there are difficulties for those returned or relocated to restart livelihoods in the absence of adequate agricultural inputs or rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, the need to repair or rebuild houses, as well as gaps in the rehabilitation of educational and health facilities, basic services. In order to enable past grievances to be addressed, transitional justice efforts are needed, as well as increased mental health and psychosocial support to heal trauma and rebuild trust, in particular in cases of return of conflict induced displacement. In the case of climate induced displacement, return of affected population would not determine their resilience to future climate impact if the climate resilience is not directly supported through the return efforts. For example, projects of livestock supply for displaced people who lost their livestock to drought does not mean that another drought will not lead to further livestock losses.

The Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau and partners are supporting durable solutions helping IDPs to integrate in areas of return and relocation through physical development such as provision of infrastructure, water, housing, etc. The spatial profile of Qoloji was initiated to assess the likelihood of local integration in Qoloji as part of the menu of options for IDPs in Somali Region.

Part of core principles of the Durable Solutions Initiative is that IDPs have the right to make an informed and voluntary choice on what durable solutions to pursue and to participate in the planning and management of durable solutions. In the Qoloji Study, UN-Habitat organized consultations with IDPs and host communities focusing on the voluntary aspect of choosing one solution or another. However, the study only focuses on the local integration option and does not aim to provide an intention to all the population living in Qoloji. On the one hand, the local integration option is an option for IDPs only upon agreement of the hosting community,

an aspect that revolved several times during consultation with different partners. On the other hand, choices of return and relocation rely on very little information regarding the opportunities and facilities for IDPs at alternative locations for return or relocation, which currently depends on already insufficient humanitarian funds.



## 2.4 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

### INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE (IASC) FRAMEWORK

Inter-Agency Standing Committee Guiding Principles on internal displacement:

The following inclusion in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (The "Guiding Principles") are the basis of many countries' national legal and policy frameworks and are hereby references for Ethiopia.

*Principle 4.2: Certain internally displaced persons, such as children, especially unaccompanied minors, expectant mothers, mothers with young children, female heads of household, persons with disabilities and older persons, shall be entitled to protection and assistance required by their condition and to treatment which takes into account their special needs.*

*Principle 6.3: Displacement shall last no longer than required by the circumstances.*

*Principle 14.1: Every internally displaced person has the right to liberty of movement and the freedom to choose his or her residence.*

*Principle 15 (d): Internally displaced persons have the right to be protected from forced return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty, and/or health would be at risk.*

*Principle 28.2: Special efforts should be made to ensure the full participation of internally displaced persons in the planning and management of their return or resettlement and reintegration.*

*Principle 29.1: Internally displaced persons who have returned to their homes or places of habitual residence or who have resettled in another part of the country shall not be discriminated against as a result of their having been displaced. They shall have the right to participate fully and equally in public affairs at all levels and have equal access to public services.*

*Principle 29.2: Competent authorities have the duty and responsibility to assist returned and/or resettled internally displaced persons to recover, to the extent possible, their property and possessions that they left behind or were dispossessed of upon their displacement. When recovery of such property and possessions is not possible, competent authorities shall provide or assist*

*these persons in obtaining appropriate compensation or another form of just reparation.*

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee Framework on Durable Solutions:

- *Durable solutions are achieved when IDPs no longer have specific assistance and protection needs linked to their displacement and can exercise their human rights without discrimination related to it.*
- *The framework sets out the process as well as the conditions necessary for IDPs to achieve durable solutions.*

### UNHCR'S INITIATIVE ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

Following the inclusion of the DSI in the UNSDCF, several UN agencies emphasized the support to the implementation of durable solutions in their agency's national programme, including IOM, UNHCR, UN-Habitat. UNHCR commits to concretize its engagement in internal displacement to better manage and overcome the consequences and effects of displacement, through generating examples of good practices to inform the continued operationalization of the IDP Policy, contributing to heightened visibility and advocacy on the impact of internal displacement on affected populations, by informing resource mobilization strategies and equitable resource allocation and commits to facilitate focused support specific thematic, strategic and operational issues.<sup>20</sup> In the updated Policy on UNHCR's Engagement in Situations of Internal Displacement – issued in September 2019, UNHCR commits to delivering a protection and solutions response based on an evidence-based protection analysis.<sup>21</sup>

### INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT (IGAD)

The Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees:

- Creating an environment conducive for voluntary and sustainable returns
- Promoting the self-reliance and inclusion of displaced communities
- Delivering durable solutions

Within the IGAD Framework, the provision of durable solutions entails collectively pursuing a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions whilst maintaining protection space and promoting self-reliance

at the location of displacement, and creating an enabling environment for the safe, sustainable and voluntary return and re-integration of displaced people. However, the IGAD framework refers exclusively to Somali refugees. The strategic objectives are followed.<sup>22</sup>

*Strategic Objective 1: Create conditions for safe, sustainable and voluntary return: Security sector, state authority and rule of law enhanced; Basic functioning civilian administration is restored in areas of return.; Enhanced delivery of basic social services and livelihoods in areas of return, Accelerated economic recovery and development especially in areas of return, Reconciliation & social cohesion enhanced in areas of return, Significant response to drought situations in Somalia and the region is sustained to alleviate and contain the humanitarian impact.*

*Strategic Objective 2: Maintain protection and asylum space: IGAD Member States maintain their open-door policy for refugees and asylum seekers; Refugees are registered and have access to fundamental rights.; Security, safety and social cohesion of refugees and host communities, particularly youth, children, women and other vulnerable groups. Opportunities for local integration of individual refugees created or increased. Voluntary repatriation facilitated.,*

*Strategic Objective 3: Enhanced self-reliance and access to services and assistance for refugees and host communities: Enabling business environment created and private sector investment and economic opportunities increased for refugees and host communities; Freedom of movement for refugees increased; Enhanced education and skills training opportunities for refugees and host communities., Sustainable environmental management in refugee hosting areas., Access to quality integrated health services, water and sanitation in refugee hosting areas is enhanced. Adequate and effective cash- based assistance to refugees and host communities provided.*

*Strategic Objective 4: Stronger regional cooperation on durable solutions for Somali refugees: Implementation, coordination and monitoring of commitments of the Nairobi Action Plan strengthened., Economic and development potential of remittances maximized. Free movement of persons and livestock facilitated. Cross border cooperation and borderland development strengthened*

*Strategic Objective 5: Ease pressure on host countries through increased international solidarity and responsibility sharing, Broader partnerships and more multi-year, development finance to support host countries to protect and assist refugees in place, Rapid and predictable response to new displacement, Resettlement and complementary pathways opportunities for refugees increased*

## **THE 2009 KAMPALA CONVENTION**

The Kampala Convention, formally the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, is a treaty established by the African Union (AU) to address internal displacement across Africa resulting from armed conflict, natural disasters, and major development projects. It was adopted in 2009 and ratified in 2012 and remains the only legally-binding regional treaty of its kind to address internal displacement at such a scale.

The Kampala Convention acknowledges the absence or inadequacy of national normative instruments for IDPs' protection and assistance, it signals the government's recognition of the problem and its view on how to resolve it and it demands that states adopt laws and policies or amend their legislation in line with its provisions.<sup>23</sup> In February 2020, Ethiopia ratified the Kampala Convention committing to protect, assist and resolve the large number of people who are displaced as a result of conflict or changing climatic conditions.

A selection of the key elements of the document relevant to the situation in Qoloji are highlighted here:

### **ARTICLE 2: OBJECTIVES**

*The objectives of the convention are to:*

- (a) Promote and strengthen regional and national measures to prevent or mitigate, prohibit and eliminate root causes of internal displacement as well as provide for durable solutions.*

### **ARTICLE 3: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS RELATING TO STATES PARTIES**

- (1) States Parties undertake to respect and ensure respect for the present Convention. In particular, States Parties shall:*

(k) Promote self reliance and sustainable livelihoods amongst internally displaced persons, provided that such measures shall not be used as a basis for neglecting the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons, without prejudice to other means of assistance

(2) States Parties shall:

(a) Incorporate their obligations under this Convention into domestic law by enacting or amending relevant legislation on the protection of, and assistance to, internally displaced persons in conformity with their obligations under international law.

(c) Adopt other measures as appropriate, including strategies and policies on internal displacement at national and local levels, taking into account the needs of host communities

#### ARTICLE 4: OBLIGATIONS OF STATES PARTIES RELATING TO PROTECTION FROM INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

(5) States Parties shall endeavour to protect communities with special attachment to, and dependency, on land values from being displaced from such lands, except for compelling and overriding public interests,

#### ARTICLE 9: OBLIGATIONS OF STATES PARTIES RELATING TO PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE DURING INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

(2) States Parties shall:

(f) Guarantee the freedom of movement and choice of residence of internally displaced persons, except where restrictions on such movement and residence are necessary, justified and proportionate to the requirements of ensuring security for internally displaced persons maintaining public security, public order and public health;

(j) Take necessary measures to safeguard against environmental degradation in areas where internally displaced persons are located, either within the jurisdiction of the States Parties, or in areas under their effective control;

#### ARTICLE 11: OBLIGATIONS OF STATES PARTIES RELATING TO SUSTAINABLE RETURN, LOCAL INTEGRATION OR RELOCATION

(1) States Parties shall seek lasting solutions to the problem of displacement by promoting and creating

satisfactory conditions for voluntarily return, local integration or relocation on a sustainable bases and in circumstances of safety and dignity

(2) States Parties shall enable internally displaced persons to make free and informed choice on whether to return, integrate locally or relocate by consulting them on these and other options and ensuring their participation in finding sustainable solutions

(5) States Parties shall take all appropriate measures whenever possible, to restore the lands of communities with special dependency and attachment to such lands upon the communities at return, reintegration and reinsertion.

#### ARTICLE 12: COMPENSATION

(3) A State Party shall be liable to make reparation to internally displaced persons for damage when such a State Party refrain from protecting and assisting internally displaced persons in the event of natural disasters.



## 2.5 CLIMATE CHANGE CONTEXT

Ethiopia and the countries in the Great Horn of Africa are very vulnerable to climate change. According to the ND-GAIN Country Index,<sup>24</sup> Ethiopia is ranked 157 out of 181 countries (2018). It is the 20th most vulnerable country and the 44th least ready country for the challenge of climate change globally. Its high vulnerability score of 0.559 and low readiness score of 0.296 indicate “both a great need for investment and innovations to improve readiness and a great urgency for action.”<sup>25</sup>

Overall, Ethiopia is considered as an arid country and is one of the most drought-prone countries in the world. It has three rainy seasons: June–September (kiremt), October–January (bega), and February–May (belg). Kiremt rains account for 50–80 percent of the annual rainfall totals, and most severe droughts usually result from failure of the kiremt. The variety of Ethiopia’s topography contains its tropical lowlands in the southeast and northeast vulnerable to rising temperatures and prolonged droughts, and the central highlands prone to intense and irregular rainfall.<sup>26</sup> In 2015-2016, the El Niño episode caused drought in most parts of eastern, southern and central Ethiopia. This periodic heating to the eastern tropical Pacific failed belg and delayed kiremt rains, which further exacerbated crop failure, asset depletion and food insecurity.<sup>27</sup>

Despite seeing a diminishing role over the past fifteen years, rainfed agriculture is still central to Ethiopia’s national economy, contributing, as of 2019, about a third of the national GDP,<sup>28</sup> and was the main livelihood for an estimated 66% of the population.<sup>29</sup> Crop cultivation, pastoralism, and agro-pastoralism, as the main rural livelihood systems, are also highly dependent on the climate. In the Somali Region especially, livestock production contributes to over 60% of the regional GDP.<sup>30</sup> This industry is dependent on limited

water and livestock foraging is increasingly impacted by drought and land degradation. The changing climatic conditions make the country highly vulnerable. Even in years with sufficient rainfall, chronic food insecurity affects 10% of the population. Continued high temperatures and declining rainfall will likely worsen the situation. It is estimated that climate change may reduce Ethiopia’s GDP up to 10% by 2045, primarily through impacts on agricultural productivity.<sup>31</sup>

In the Ethiopia National Urban Development Spatial Plan 2015, natural hazard is one of the key constraints on urbanization, which includes flooding, landslides, seismic activity and various forms of environment degradation and pollution and “many of which are likely to be amplified due to adverse climate change impacts.”<sup>32</sup> Among those, the availability of water is the most important constraint. Ethiopia’s water resources are unevenly distributed and the projected increase of the frequency of droughts as well as the high temperatures will further raise the water scarcity in the drylands.<sup>33</sup>

In the context of Dire Dawa - Harar - Jijiga region, competition over water and land resources under the threat of climate change together with the historic conflict between communities induced a large scale of displacement in the region since 2017. This continuing internal migration trend requires discussion over building climate resilience and sustainable development to include these displaced populations.

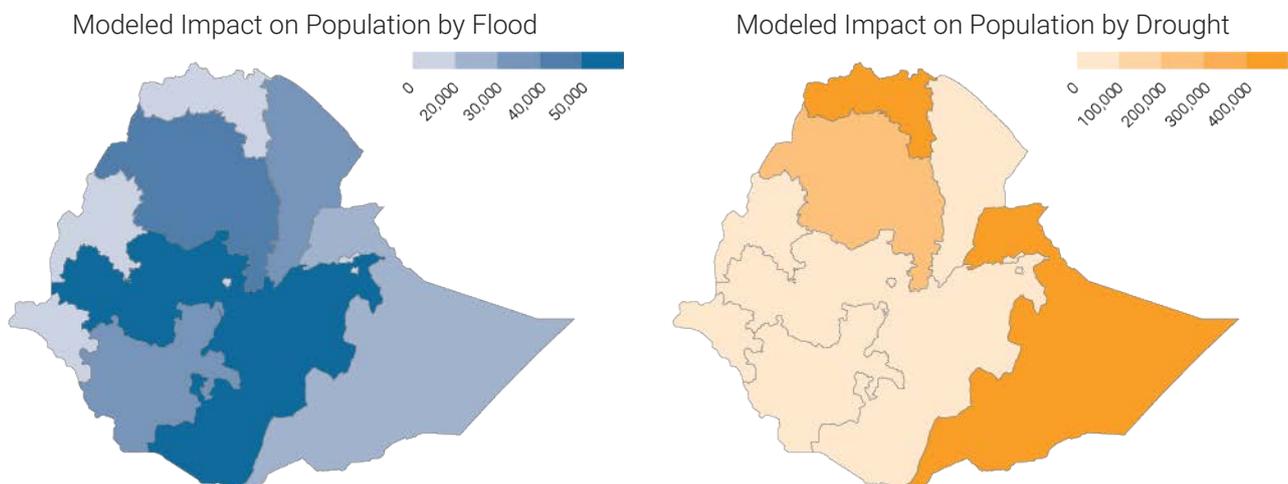
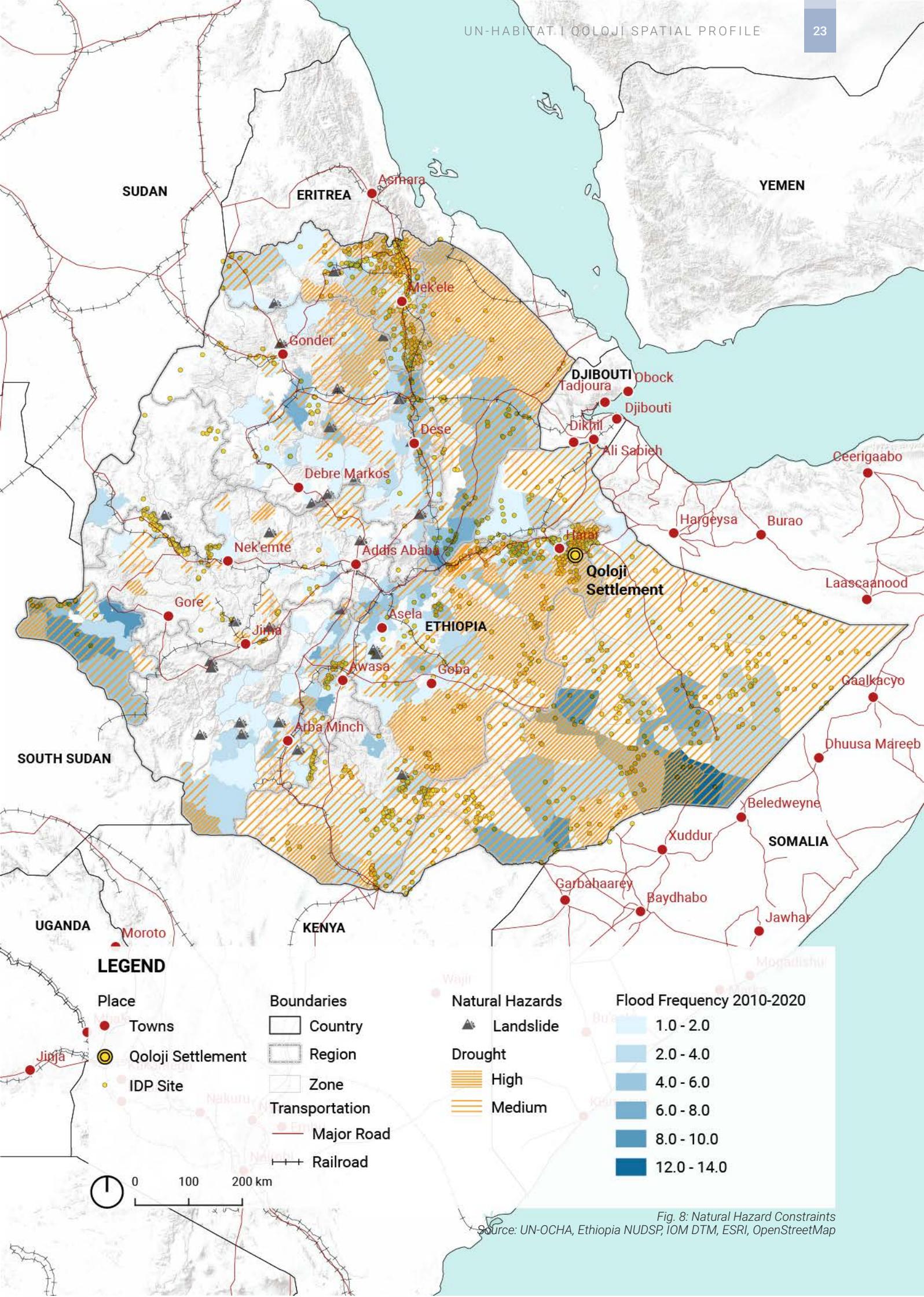


Fig. 7: Modeled Impact on Population by Flood & Drought  
Source: World Bank



**LEGEND**

- Place**
- Towns
  - Qoloji Settlement
  - IDP Site

- Boundaries**
- Country
  - Region
  - Zone

- Transportation**
- Major Road
  - Railroad

- Natural Hazards**
- ▲ Landslide
  - Drought
    - High
    - Medium

- Flood Frequency 2010-2020**
- 1.0 - 2.0
  - 2.0 - 4.0
  - 4.0 - 6.0
  - 6.0 - 8.0
  - 8.0 - 10.0
  - 12.0 - 14.0

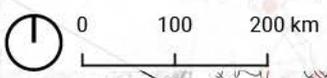


Fig. 8: Natural Hazard Constraints  
 Source: UN-OCHA, Ethiopia NUDSP, IOM DTM, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

## 2.6 CROSS-BORDER TRADING DYNAMICS

### LIVESTOCK TRADE

It is believed that Ethiopia has the largest livestock population in Africa with 52.1 million cattle, 24.2 million sheep, 22.6 million goats, and 2.5 million camels as of 2012.<sup>34</sup> Activities connected to livestock support the vast majority (80%) of livelihoods of the nation's rural population, despite only representing 15-17% of the national GDP.<sup>35</sup>

At the sub-national scale, the cluster of cities in the northern part of the Somali region capitalises on its strategic location supported by a well-established network of regional cross-border clan-based trade corridors. These link to the major ports in Djibouti and Berbera, northern Somalia, passing through the economic centre, and Hargeisa. Livestock are marketed through clan, sub-clan, and other kinship ties that are strongly maintained across international boundaries.<sup>36</sup>

This cross border region is considered to be a major livestock export hub in the Horn of Africa with the broader livestock trading system, linking the Horn of Africa to the Middle East, considered as one of the oldest and most vibrant cross-border systems in the world.<sup>37</sup> The annual value of Cross Border Livestock Trade with Ethiopia is estimated at approximately US\$25 million (Somalia), US\$9 million (Kenya), US\$16 million (Sudan), and US\$10.5 millions (Puntland).<sup>38</sup>

Despite the size of the livestock sector, its role in formal foreign trade remains limited at only 15% of national export earnings.<sup>39</sup> The national government has begun to expand efforts to better leverage this potential through policies that would regularize the trade and generate greater foreign

exchange from livestock exports, which has demonstrated growth in recent years. Such an expansion of trade is driven by pastoral and agro-pastoral nature of the communities in the Somali region and relatively poor integration within Ethiopia's central economy. The cross-border trade routes are crucial for the food security of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the Somali Region.

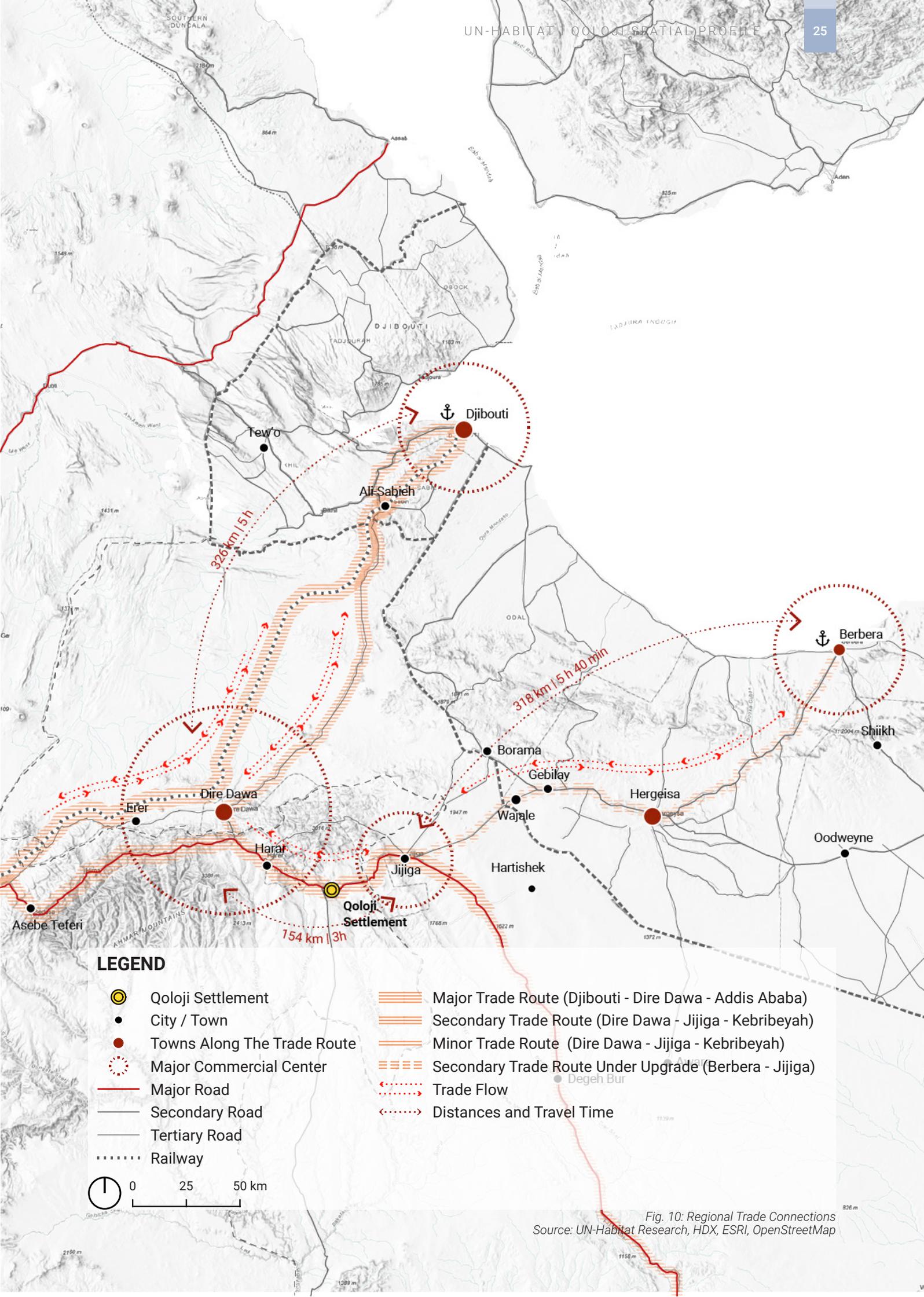
Major outflows from eastern Ethiopia	Major inflows from Somaliland
Livestock, vegetables, cereals, and other agricultural goods	Foodstuff including pasta, macaroni, rice, and cooking oil
Hard currency (USD and other major currencies)	New and used clothing
Human beings, as part of irregular migration	Electronics and other consumer goods
Charcoal and petroleum	Vehicles and spare parts

Fig. 9: Major trade flows along the Berbera corridor  
Source: Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS)

Despite political instability and conflict in the surrounding context, the existing trade dynamics and strong social relations which ensure the secure functioning of trade passages provides a platform for further economic development and business opportunities. However, to date, efforts by the government to formalize cross-border livestock trade have not met expectations and goals set to improve quality and production have been largely unsuccessful. The main challenges to overcome include the ineffective top-down policy approach, a lack of meaningful incentives to formalize operations, and persistent infrastructural challenges.<sup>40</sup>



Qoloji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.



**LEGEND**

- Qoloji Settlement
- City / Town
- Towns Along The Trade Route
- Major Commercial Center
- Major Road
- Secondary Road
- Tertiary Road
- Railway
- Major Trade Route (Djibouti - Dire Dawa - Addis Ababa)
- Secondary Trade Route (Dire Dawa - Jijiga - Kebribeyah)
- Minor Trade Route (Dire Dawa - Jijiga - Kebribeyah)
- Secondary Trade Route Under Upgrade (Berbera - Jijiga)
- Trade Flow
- Distances and Travel Time

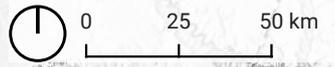


Fig. 10: Regional Trade Connections  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

## 2.7 INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT CONTEXT

In 2018, Ethiopia had the third largest internally displaced population in the world, estimated to be over 3 million.<sup>41</sup> Although this number has decreased over recent years, the country is still facing significant internal displacement. According to the IOM Ethiopia National Displacement Report (June - July 2020), there are 1,820,811 IDPs and 329,082 displaced households in 1,297 sites across the country, among which, 68% of the IDPs are affected by conflict in 952 sites and 19% of them are affected by drought in 234 sites and the other 6% is affected by seasonal flood in 38 sites.<sup>42</sup>

The conflict over the ethnic and regional border disputes is the main reason for the displacement. From 2017, the longstanding conflict between Oromia and Somali regions started to resurface. In 2018, conflict between Gedeo and Guji Oromo tribes in West Guji added an estimated 748,299 IDPs, followed by inter-communal violence in Jijiga bringing another displacement of 141,410 IDPs. Later the tensions between the Amhara and Qemant communities led to more than 90,000 IDPs. At the same time, a localized conflict in Benishangul Gumuz region and the East and West Wellega zones of Oromia region displaced an estimated 191,995 IDPs. These together led to the number of IDPs in Ethiopia reaching 3.04 million in March 2019.<sup>43</sup>

In some of the cases, conflict is triggered by competition over land and water resources between different ethnic groups. In the arid or semi-arid land, the people living there have little access to water, crop or pasture land, the availability of which is extremely limited when drought comes. For pastoralists, they have to move from place to place seeking pasture land and water to raise livestock, and conflicts may occur when different groups arrive in the same place for the scarce resource.<sup>44</sup> Frequent droughts due to climate change can thus sharpen the existing tensions between those communities.

Erratic rainfall patterns bring heavy rains during the kiremt season into many low lying areas causing flooding, which is also one of the major causes of climate-induced displacement. In 2020, heavy and prolonged kiremt rains led to flooding and landslides in Afar, Oromia, Gambella, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR), Somali and Amhara regions in June and September. According to the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) reports, approximately 1,017,854 people are affected and 292,863 people are displaced across the country.<sup>45</sup>

According to the modelling for Ethiopia published in the World Bank's "Groundswell" policy notes,<sup>46</sup> by 2050 the area of Dire Dawa - Harar - Jijiga in particular is likely to become a hotspot for climate induced in-migration with changes in population density generally in excess of 100 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The increases in the highland areas are driven by relatively favourable climate conditions but does not take into account the current carrying capacity of the agricultural lands for example. Given that this area is not a hugely productive region for such economic activities, it is likely that the migrants are likely to be pushed to the urban areas within the region.

All this underpins the increasing rationale, and urgency to plan for, the implementation of sustainable urban development approaches within the region that fully includes displaced populations as part of their considerations. Through incorporating sound climate-resilient urban development and infrastructure investment strategies for cities and towns which include displaced populations, it will enable the region to both flourish and rebound from the increasing likelihood of climate migration induced shocks.

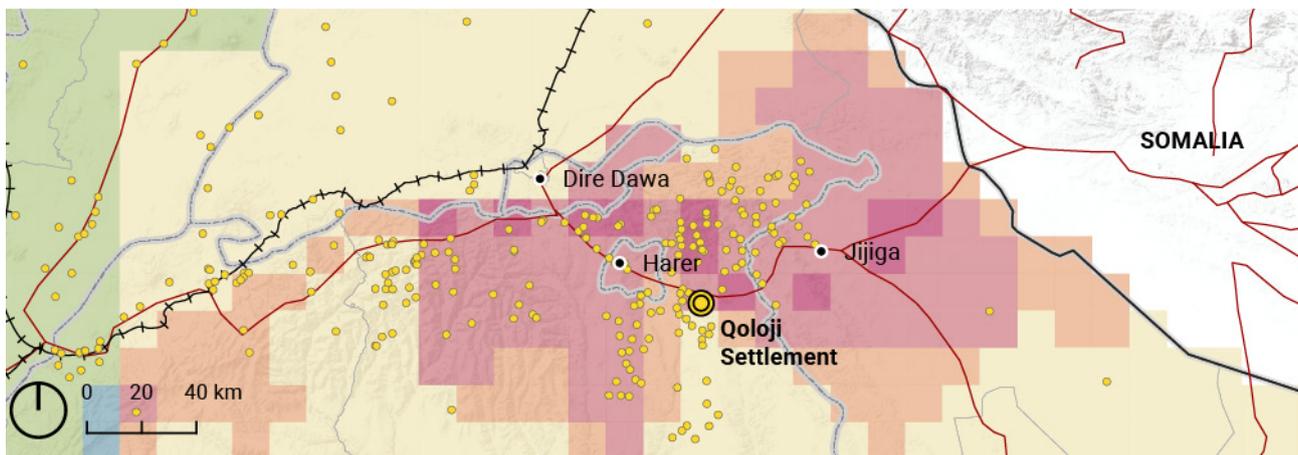
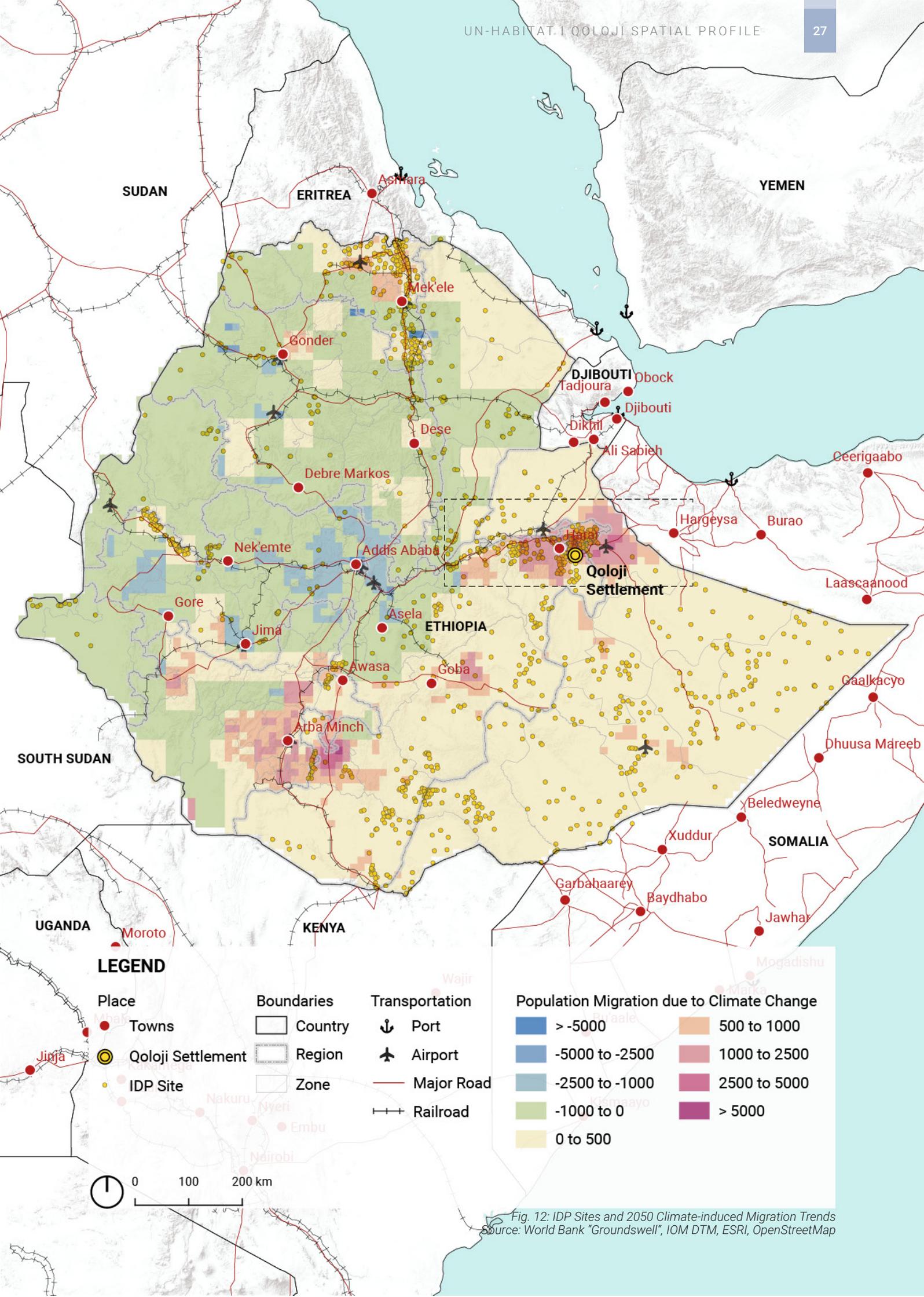


Fig. 11: Dire Dawa - Jijiga As the Hot Spot of Climate In-migration



**LEGEND**

- |                     |                   |                       |   |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>Place</b>        | <b>Boundaries</b> | <b>Transportation</b> | <b>Population Migration due to Climate Change</b> |                |
| ● Towns             | □ Country         | ⚓ Port                | ■ > -5000   | ■ 500 to 1000  |
| ● Qoloji Settlement | □ Region          | ✈ Airport             | ■ -5000 to -2500                                  | ■ 1000 to 2500 |
| ● IDP Site          | □ Zone            | — Major Road          | ■ -2500 to -1000                                  | ■ 2500 to 5000 |
|                     |                   | —+— Railroad          | ■ -1000 to 0                                      | ■ > 5000       |
|                     |                   |                       | ■ 0 to 500  |                |

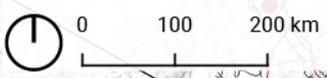


Fig. 12: IDP Sites and 2050 Climate-induced Migration Trends  
 Source: World Bank "Groundswell", IOM DTM, ESRI, OpenStreetMap





## **3** SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT

### 3.1 DISPLACEMENT DYNAMICS

According to the latest IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) report, across the Somali Region there are currently 857,090 displaced persons occupying 395 distinct sites.<sup>47</sup> Of these, a large majority, 526,639, live in spontaneous sites/camps, while 245,225 reside within host communities.<sup>48</sup> Much smaller numbers live in planned sites/camps (79,148), collective centres (3,608), dispersed settlements (2,165), and transit centres (305).<sup>49</sup>

With a reported population of almost 80,000 (according to 2020 IOM data), Qoloji is the largest displacement settlement across the country and accounts for the total number of IDPs residing in planned sites/camps in the Somali Region. It is located in Babile Woreda, Fafan Zone, and formally under the purview of the Somali Region. It is important to note that this does not always correlate with the official boundary information leading to ambiguity over the formal land administration boundaries.

The major groups of IDPs in Qoloji are displaced from West Hararge Zone, Oromia Region, mainly including Hawi Gudina, Daro Lebu and Burqua Dhintu Woredas according to IOM DTM data.<sup>50</sup> They are Ethiopia's Somali communities which had settled in the Oromia Region "several generations ago."<sup>51</sup> And it is reported that they have been chased away from their original settlements due to persistent conflicts between the Oromia and Somali Regions since 2017.<sup>52</sup> It is also reported in the community engagement session that some of the inhabitants moved here from another IDP site after previously suffering forced displacement.

Together with the continuing influx of IDPs and expansion of the settlements, the future of Qoloji is somewhat unclear. On the one hand, reports suggest that IDPs are not willing to return for the fear of the threats and attacks, but they also do not have any familial, clan or occupational ties to the Somali Region.<sup>53</sup> On the other hand, based on the initial stakeholder engagement sessions with the host communities, it is apparent that the host community is not currently open to IDPs remaining. Host community representatives claim that the promised compensation for land given to host the IDPs has not materialised and they blame the presence of IDPs as the cause of land degradation due to the rapid expansion of the settlement, adding pressure on already limited resources such as fire wood as well as on service delivery such as education and health.

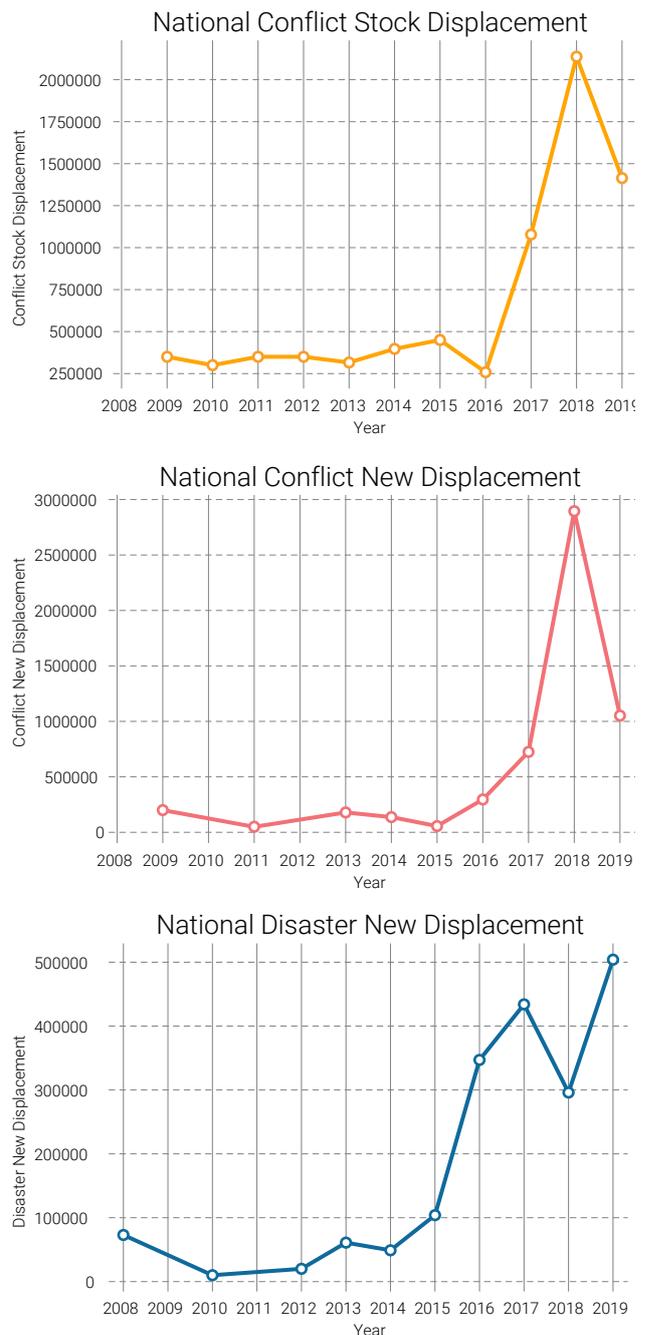
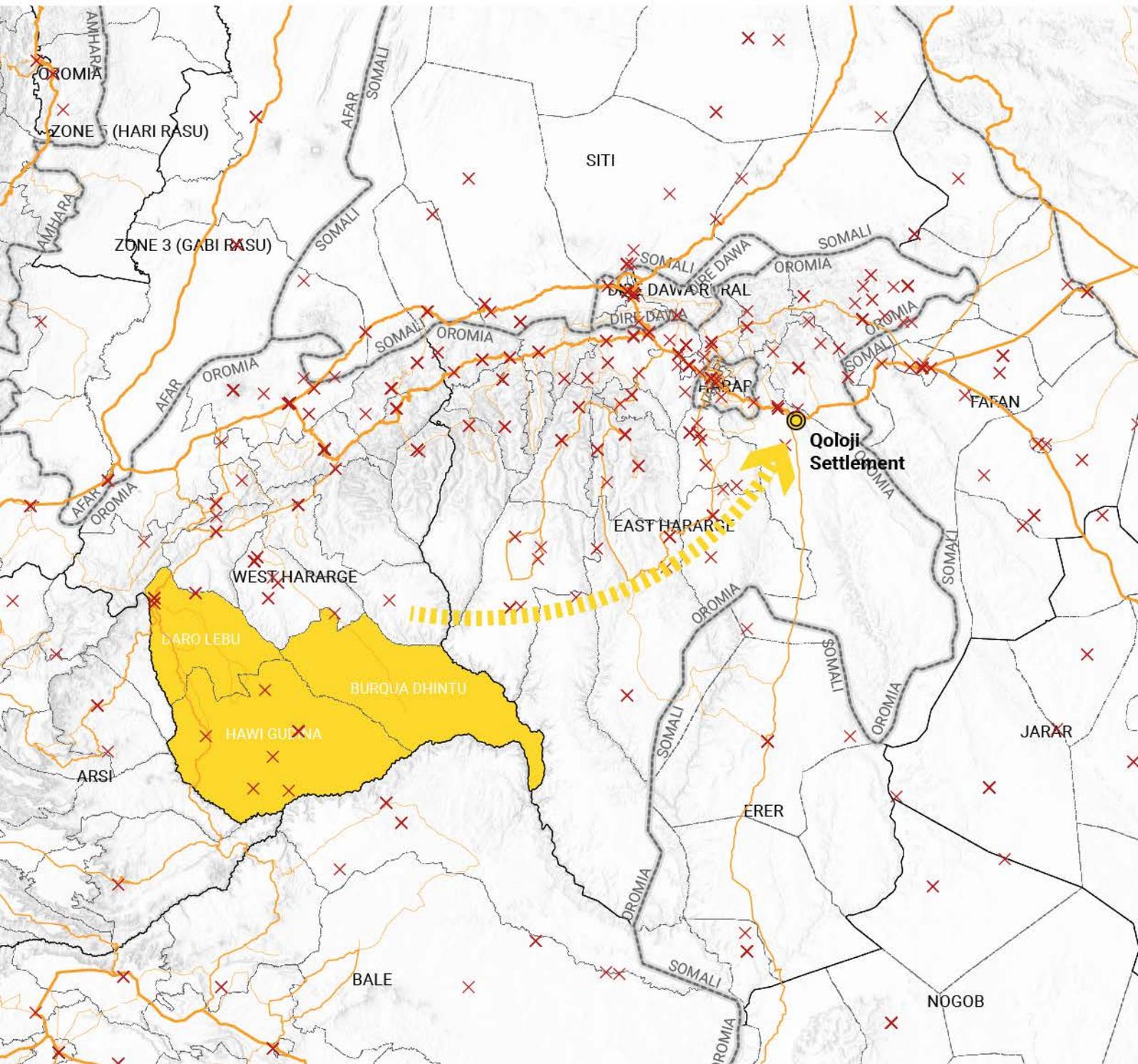


Fig. 13: National Conflict & Disaster Displacement Trends  
Source: IDMC



**LEGEND**

**Places**

- ✕ Conflict Event
- ⊙ Qoloji Settlement

**Transportation**

- Road
- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

**Administrative Boundaries**

- ⊞ Region
- Zone
- ⊞ Woreda
- Qoloji IDP Origin Woreda

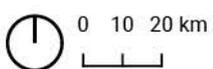


Fig. 14: Conflict and Displacement  
Source: ACLED, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.2 IDP SITES



01 Host Community / Families - Gaba Gabo  
Image Date: Jan 31, 2018



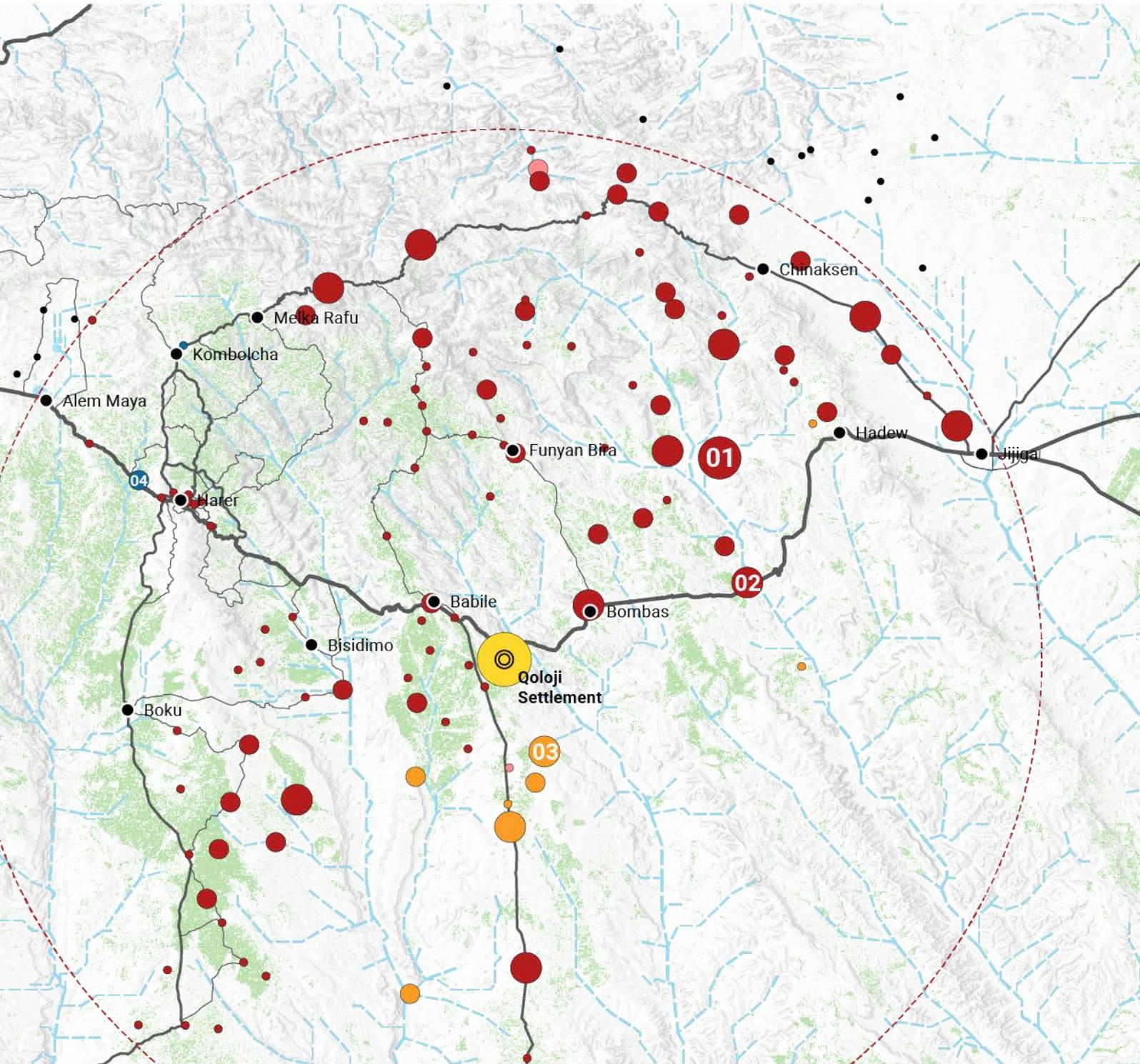
02 Host Community / Families - Dhagahle  
Image Date: Jan 31, 2018



03 Spontaneous Camp / Site - Halobiyo  
Image Date: Jan 22, 2018



04 Collective Center - Hamaresa Kebele 19  
Image Date: Feb 26, 2019



**LEGEND**

**Road**

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

**Water**

- Rivers

**Land Cover**

- Cropland

**Places**

- Towns

**Surrounding IDP Sites 50km Buffer**

**Site Type**

- Collective Center
- Dispersed Settlement
- Host community/families
- Planned camp/site
- Spontaneous camp/site

**Population**

- 53 - 607
- 608 - 1750
- 1751 - 33578
- 33579 - 55866
- 55867 - 79148

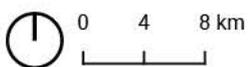


Fig. 15: IDP Sites and Population  
Source: IOM DTM, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.3 LOCATION AND CONNECTIVITY

Ethiopia and the Somali region in particular have long suffered from poor access and connectivity. There has been a substantial improvement in this regard in the past decade, but the major connectivity in the region is limited to the main trunk roads, particularly the A10 Highway which connects Awash in the Oromia Region through Dire Dawa, Harar and Jijiga before running South to the border with Somalia. Beyond this major highway and the connection between Jijiga and the Somali border to the east, there are no high quality tarmac roads in the region.

The overall road network in this region is more dense in the west than it is in the east, and it is noted that the largest urban areas are all located on this major infrastructure spine linking Addis Ababa through Dire Dawa towards Jijiga and onto Somaliland through Hargeisa and Berbera. Qoloji’s strategic location on the A10 Highway, as well as being on the main trade route between Harar and Somali Region’s capital of Jijiga, can likely contribute to its future development in relation to economy and infrastructure. The national electricity grid is built along the road which has already been connected to the Kebele of Anod.

Qoloji is 15 minutes from Babile town, 50 minutes from Harar and 1 hour from Jijiga by car. The largest major city is Harar, but due to the Somali cultural similarities, as well as the administrative region authority, it is understood that the tendency is for the IDPs in particular to interact more regularly with Jijiga and its surrounds. IDPs travel to the nearest town Babile for food and to Jijiga for commodities like secondhand clothes (as housing materials), daily labor jobs and medical care. There is public transportation available at the bus stop on the edge of the settlement on the A10 Highway. The cost per person from Qoloji one way to Jijiga was 50 Birr (approximately 1.5 USD) and has been raised to 100 Birr (approximately 3 USD) after COVID-19. Travel is generally considered to be a challenge for IDPs due to the relatively high cost and their limited access to livelihoods.

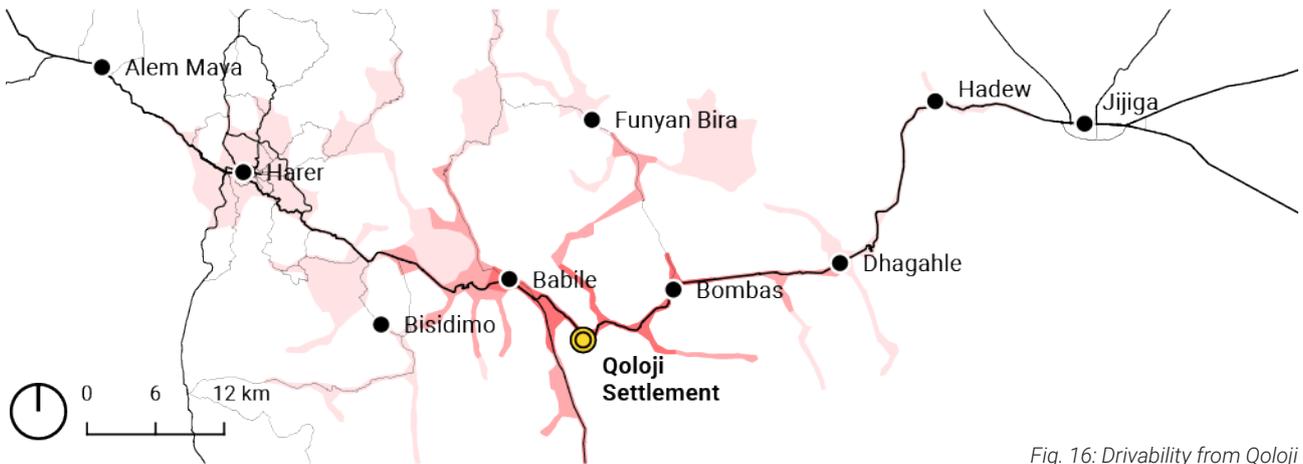


Fig. 16: Drivability from Qoloji

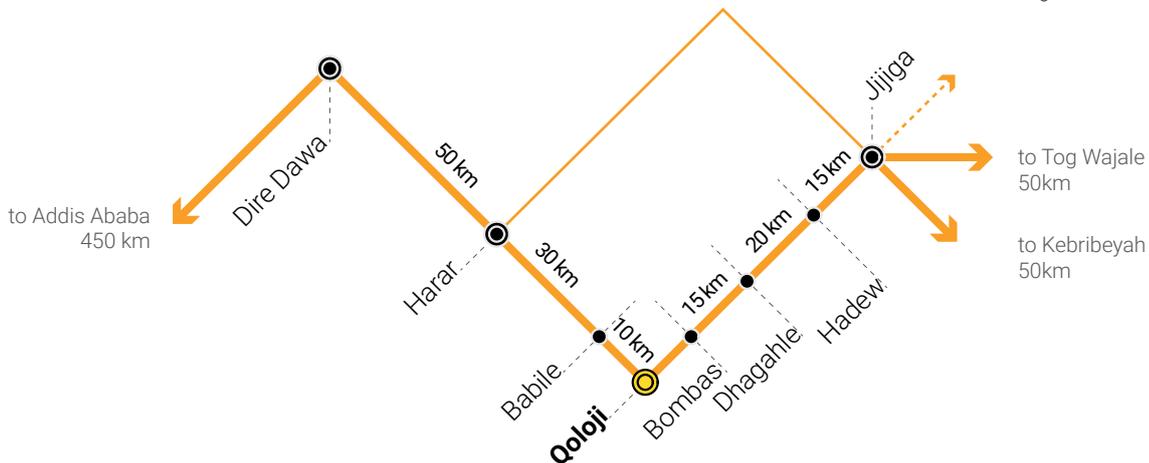
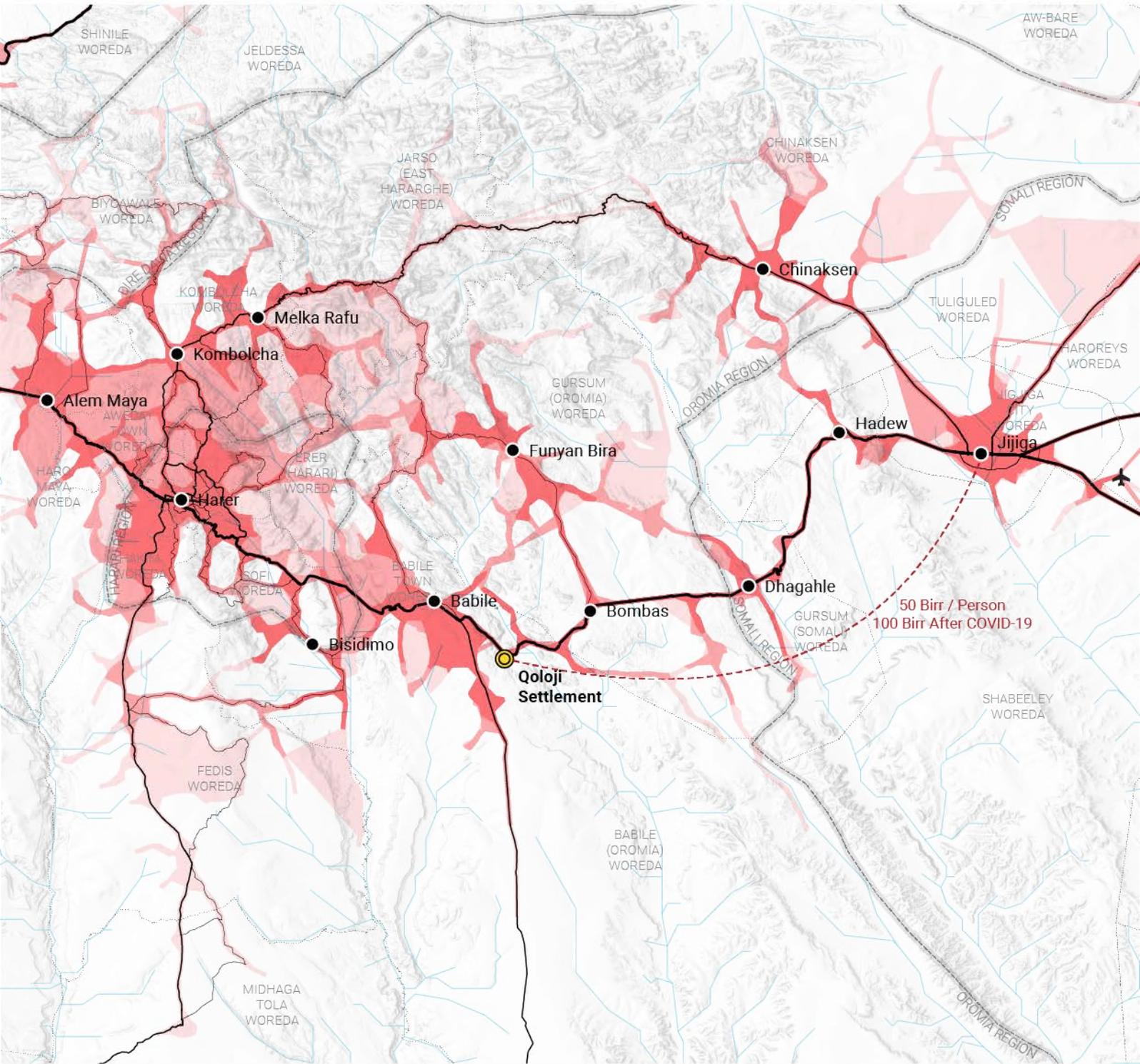


Fig. 17: Key Distances from Qoloji



**LEGEND**

**Infrastructure**

✈ Airport

**Places**

● Qoloji Settlement

● Towns

**Administrative Boundaries**

▭ Region

▭ Woreda

**Road**

— Primary

— Secondary

— Tertiary

**Drivability**

■ 15 mins

■ 30 mins

■ 60 mins

**Watershed**

— Rivers

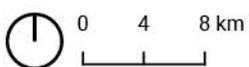


Fig. 18: Drivability from Major Settlements  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.4 URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

According to the World Bank, the reduction of poverty since 2010 has been much more significant in urban areas than in rural ones, which are particularly affected by environmental events such as the El Niño drought.<sup>54</sup> In addition to this, the rate of urbanization in Ethiopia is anticipated to rapidly increase, between 3.8% per year, according to the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency, to 5.4% per year, as predicted by the World Bank. This means generally that Ethiopia's urban population will triple from its 2012 level in less than 20 years.

Within the study area, Jijiga and Harar are the largest cities with populations of 152,670 and 105,799 respectively.<sup>55</sup> As secondary cities, they are likely in particular to experience the effects of this extremely rapid growth. Analysis carried out by the Red Cross in 2016 which investigated increased sedentarisation of the communities in the area, revealed that between 1985 and 2015 the built-up area around Jijiga increased by almost 60% clearly demonstrating a trend towards urbanization.<sup>56</sup> Furthermore, as road connectivity has improved in the area, road development and the consequent increase in population density along the road corridors has led to the formation of a network of small towns clustering along the infrastructure corridors and linking up the previously isolated communities, which has continued to influence the growth trends of cities and towns in the region.

In the past ten years, there has already been rapid urban expansion in the study area. Jijiga in particular has almost tripled its urban area while Harar has seen a 25% growth of its urban area since 2010. This growth pattern is likely to continue with the ongoing population growth projected by the CSA Ethiopia. Based on current population growth rates and population densities, by 2030, an area of 21.6 km<sup>2</sup> would be needed for the expansion of Jijiga city with an extra 5.3 km<sup>2</sup> for Harar.

At the Woreda level, Jijiga City Woreda has a relatively low urban density of 685 p/km<sup>2</sup>, due to relatively low density urban development growing rapidly on the city's periphery. Abadir Woreda (Harar City) and Baibile Town Woreda have a density of 5,509 p/km<sup>2</sup> and 8,369 p/km<sup>2</sup> respectively. The Babile Woreda, where Qoloji settlement is located, has a density of 21 p/km<sup>2</sup> due to the wide spread rural population. All of this is substantially higher than the average density of the Somali region which is 14.8 p/km.<sup>57</sup> In preparation for the predicted high rates of urbanization, cities and towns like Jijiga will need to plan for densification and compact urban extension in the peri-urban areas.

Projected Population Size of Ethiopian Somali Region (in Millions)

Year	Urban & Rural Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2020	6.20	3.31	2.89	0.92	0.49	0.43	5.28	2.82	2.46
2025	6.96	3.67	3.29	1.07	0.57	0.51	5.89	3.11	2.78
2030	7.70	4.03	3.67	1.23	0.65	0.59	6.46	3.38	3.08
2035	8.45	4.39	4.06	1.43	0.74	0.69	7.03	3.65	3.38

Fig. 19: Projected Population Size of Ethiopian Somali Region  
Source: Somali Region BoFED

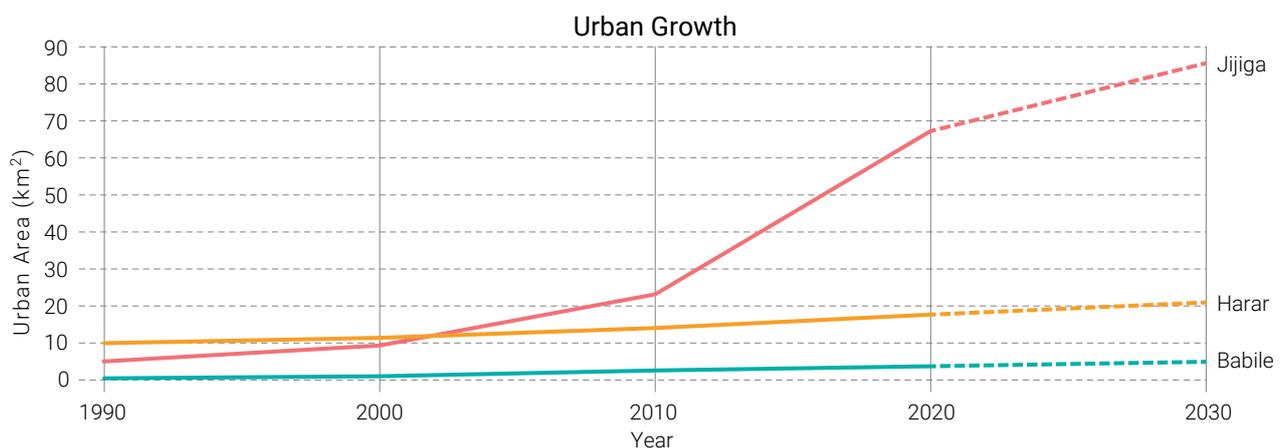
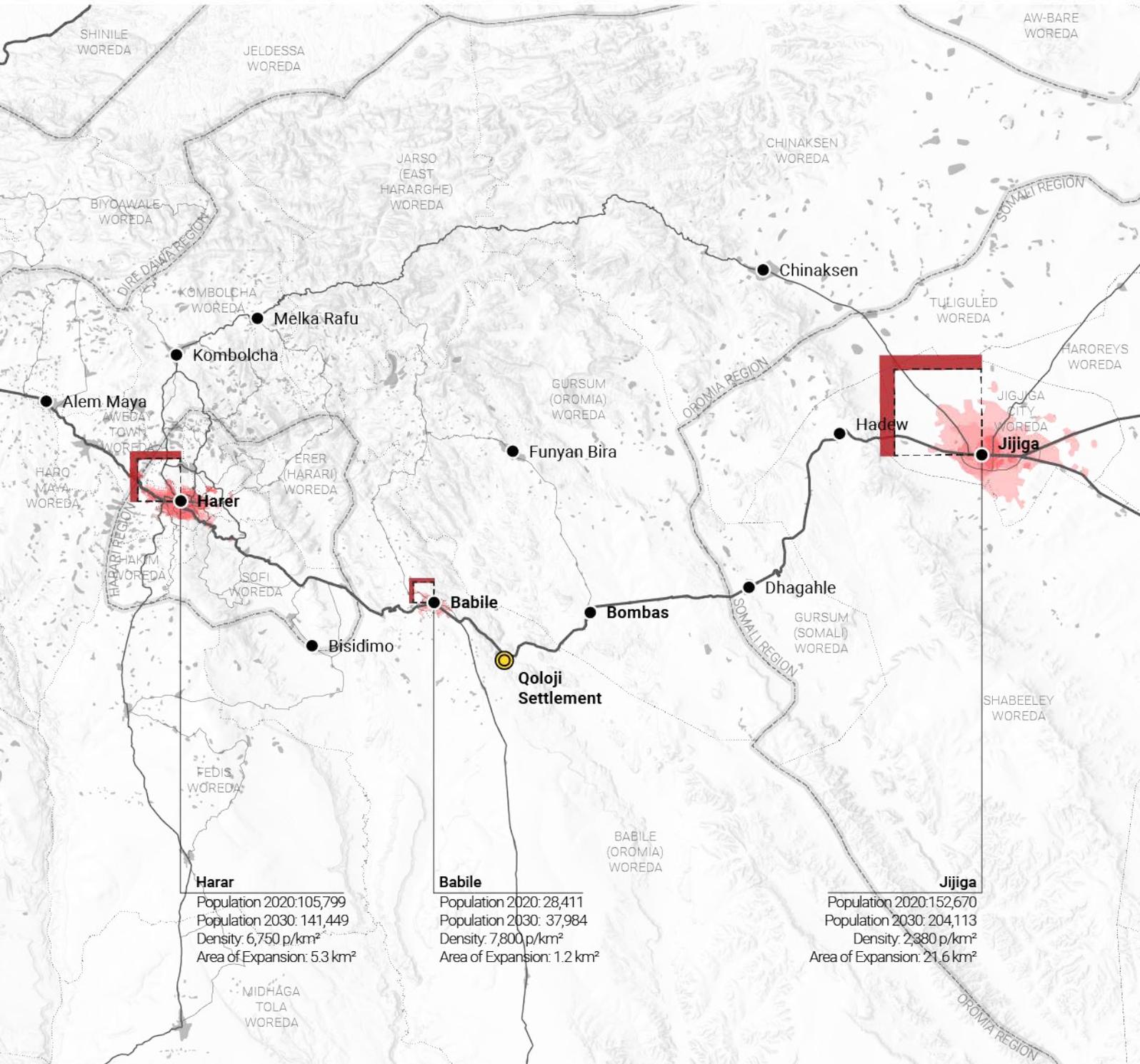


Fig. 20: Urban Growth Graph  
Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Sentinel-2 Imageries



**LEGEND**

- |                                  |                |                     |   |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Places</b>                    | <b>Road</b>    | <b>Urban Growth</b> |   |
| ● Qoloji Settlement              | — Primary      | Urban Extent 1990   | Existing Urban Area 2020                      |
| ● Town                           | — Secondary    | Urban Extent 2000   |   |
| <b>Administrative Boundaries</b> | — Tertiary     | Urban Extent 2010   | <b>Additional Urban Area Required by 2030</b> |
| Region                           | <b>Landuse</b> | Urban Extent 2020   |   |
| Woreda                           | Built-Up Areas |                     |   |

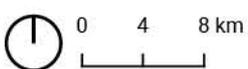
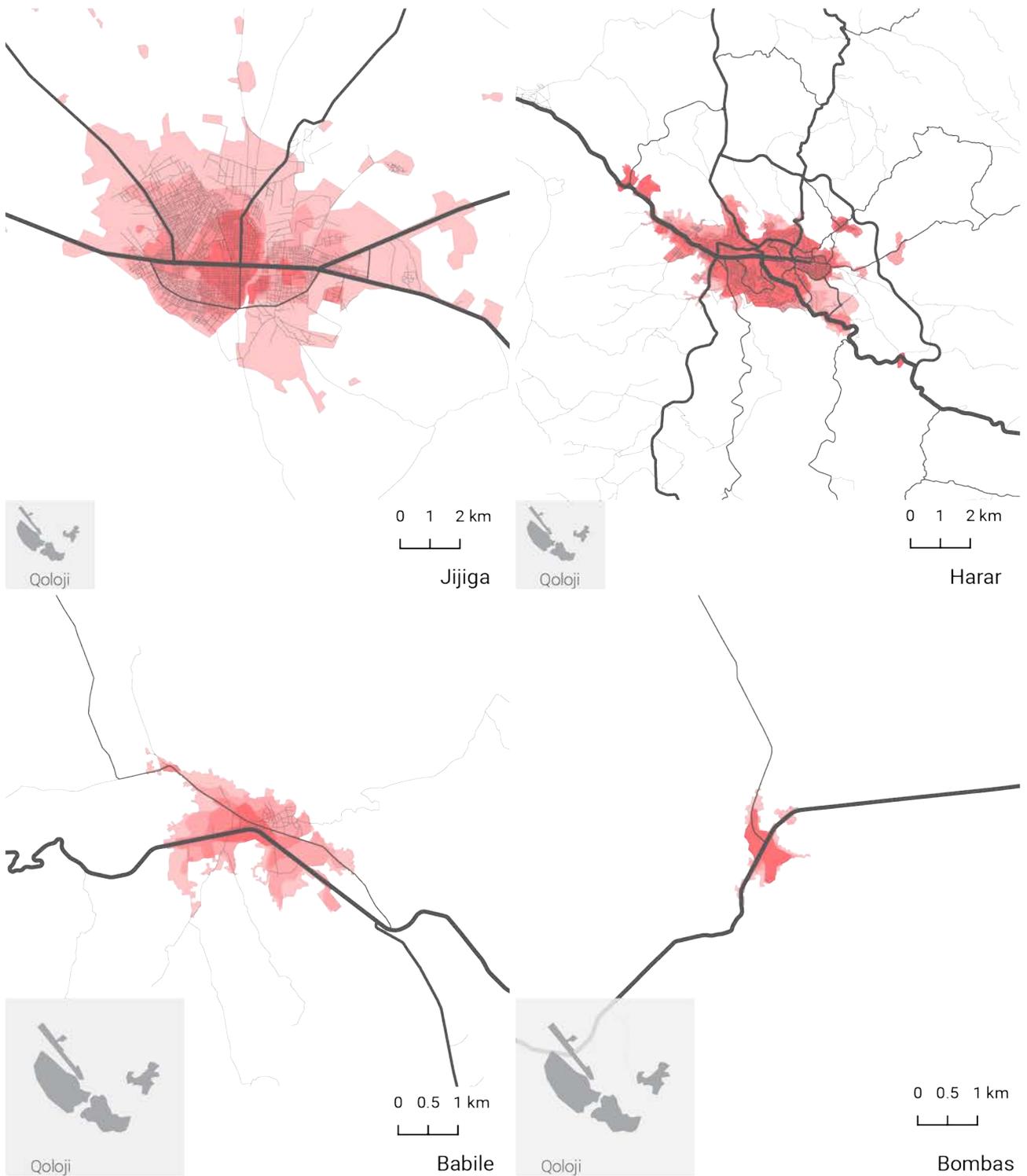


Fig. 21: Urban Growth and Forecast  
 Source: Ethiopia CSA, UN-OCHA, UN-Habitat Research, Sentinel-2, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap



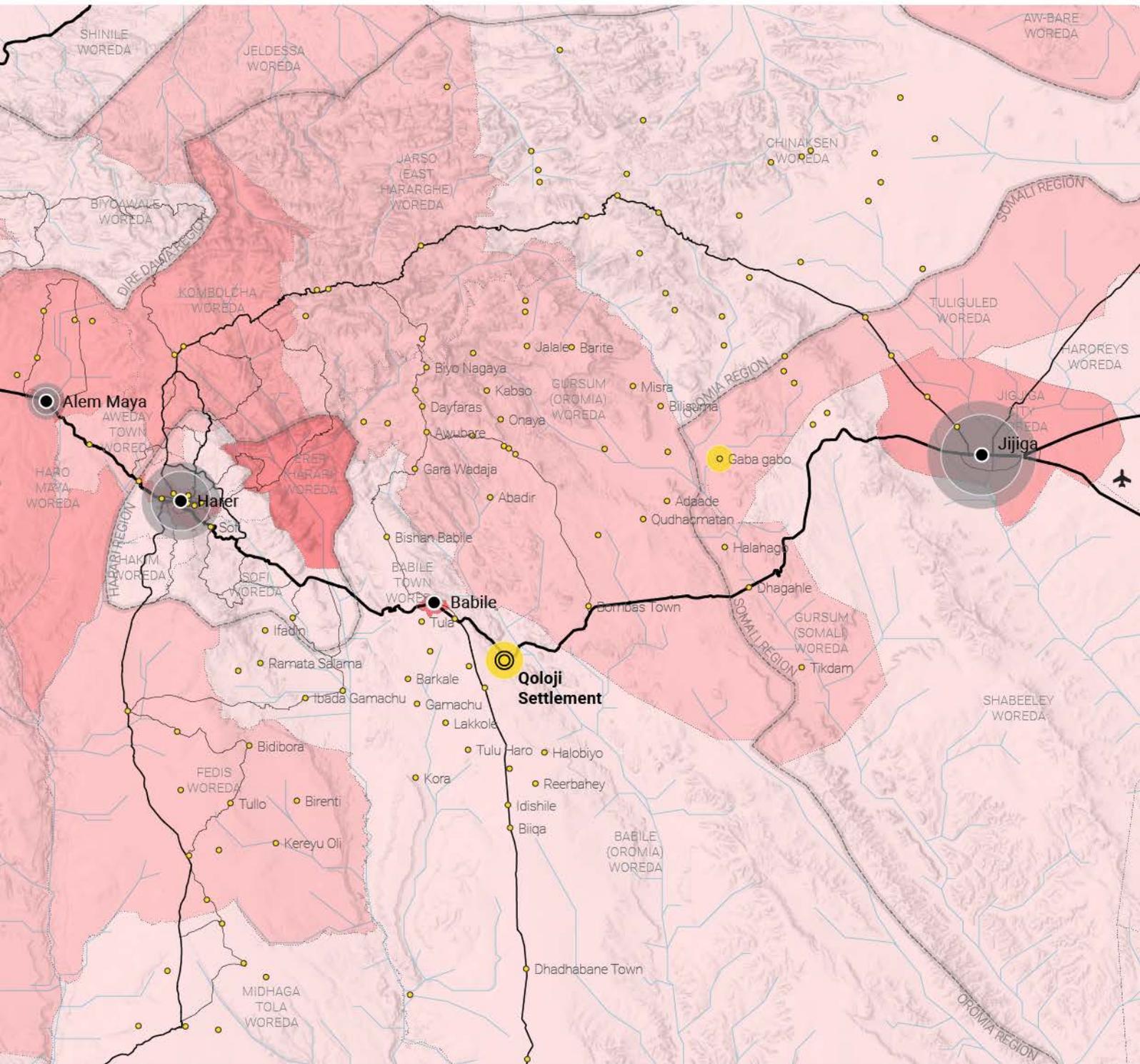
**LEGEND**

- Road
- Primary
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary
  - Other

- Urban Growth
- UrbanExtent 1990
  - UrbanExtent 2000
  - UrbanExtent 2010
  - UrbanExtent 2020



Fig. 22: Urban Growth  
Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Sentinel-2 Imageries



**LEGEND**

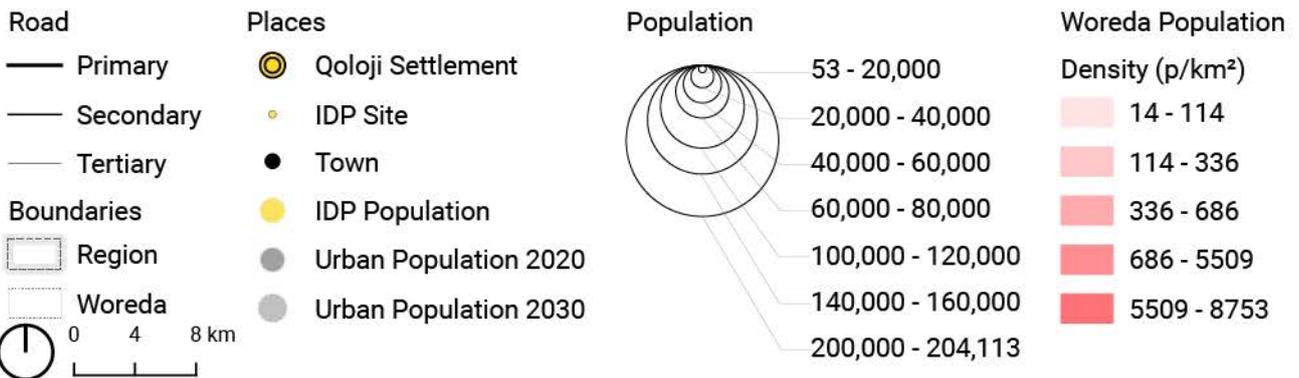


Fig. 23: Population and Density  
 Source: Ethiopia CSA, UN-OCHA, UN-Habitat Research, IOM DTM, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.5 CLIMATE, ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND NATURAL HAZARDS

There is limited information and research available about the climate and natural hazards specifically focusing on Qoloji and its surrounding area. Due to its proximity to East Hararge Zone, this study is estimated from the climate patterns of the larger area based on the 2019 Report on Historical Climate Baseline Statistics for East and West Hararge by ICPAC.<sup>58</sup>

Overall, the area has a warm and temperate climate. The annual average temperature is 22°C with the highest average temperature occurring in June (26°C) and the lowest in January (20°C). From the study on the 1981-2010 temperature data, an overall increasing trend in minimum, maximum and average temperature is observed in East and West Hararge Zones, which corresponds to the global warming trend.<sup>59</sup>

From the map of annual rainfall distribution, it is noted that the southeastern area towards Jijiga is generally drier than Harar and its surrounds. While the East Hararge Zone receives an average 500 mm rainfall annually, the Babile Woreda where Qoloji is located generally receives the lowest amount of rainfall in the zone with a number of 350-450 mm. Furthermore, a decreasing trend in the average annual rainfall is observed for both the belg and kiremt season during 1981 and 2010.

Except for the Erer River which runs through eastern Harar Region, there is no large perennial river in the area, but there are a number of intermittent streams that drain into the Daketa, Jerer and Fafan Wadis which ultimately are tributaries of Wabishebbelle River, the largest river in Southern Ethiopia. As a result of the limited water resources, agricultural production areas which accounts for 19.7% of the study area, are centred within the valleys and along the waterways. It is also understood that the western areas are considered to be more fertile than the southern land due to the geography and climate conditions.

There is limited granular data on natural hazards that may affect the area in and around Qoloji, that was available for this study. It is therefore recommended that more detailed hazard mapping in the area is carried out as there may be hazards present in the area that are both a driver of potential displacement as well as a potential constraint on future population carrying capacity in the area.

One important issue revealed during the stakeholder workshop held 18 February 2021 is that the environmental impact of the IDP camp at Qoloji reportedly extends far beyond the site's boundaries. Due to the demand for

firewood, which is a primary source of energy in the camps, and wood for construction, deforestation in the area has become a serious issue. The resulting land degradation has amplified the risk of flooding and erosion. These effects have further increased tensions with the host community and threaten a wider regional backlash to the camp.

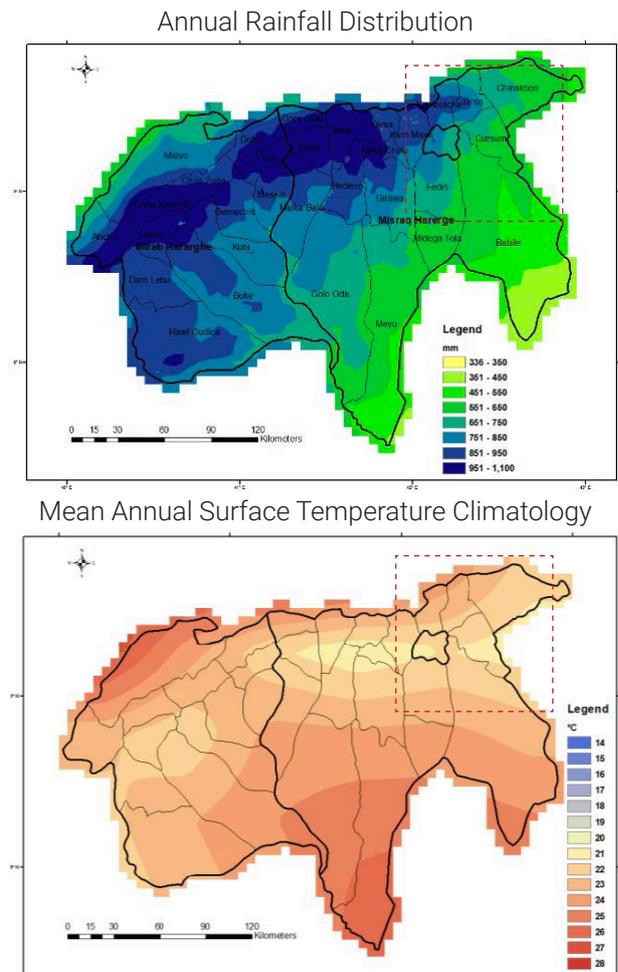


Fig. 24: Annual Rainfall & Temperature Spatial Distribution  
Source: ICPAC

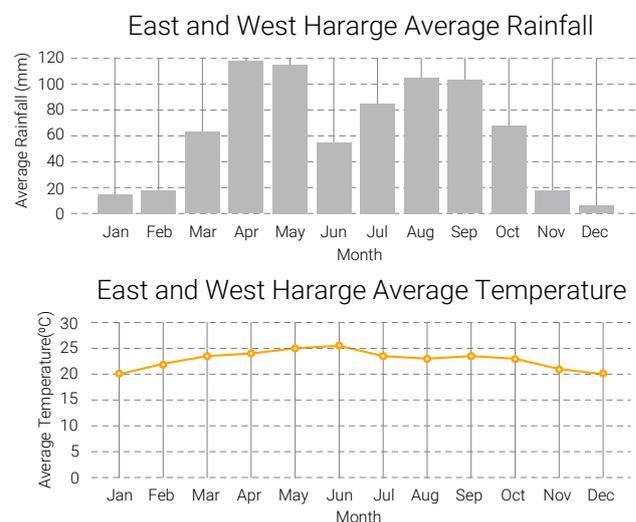


Fig. 25: Average Rainfall and Temperature  
Source: ICPAC



**LEGEND**

**Places**

- Qoloji Settlement
- Town

**Administrative Boundaries**

- Region
- Woreda

**Road**

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

**Watershed**

- Rivers

**Land Use**

- Cropland
- Sparse Vegetation
- Shrubland
- Mixed Wood Shrub
- Woodland
- Built-Up Area
- Babile Elephant Reserve

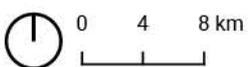


Fig. 26: Regional Land Use  
 Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Sentinel-2 Imageries, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.6 URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY

According to the Bureau of Finance and Economic Development for the Somali region, the average (nominal) GDP per capita of the Somali region in 2017 was USD 590.20 per capita compared to the national average of USD 794.00 per capita.<sup>60</sup> The region's historic instability, relative isolation from the industrial centre and poor infrastructure has led to its comparatively weak economic development.

However, the topography and climate in the area immediately surrounding Qoloji has a relative comparative advantage and bears a strong contrast to much of the Somali region areas to the east in the Fafan Zone as it is cooler and wetter and better able to support more agriculturally focused livelihoods. According to the livelihoods atlas, the main crops produced in the area are groundnuts, sorghum, chat and maize.<sup>61</sup> This however is regularly placed at risk due to increased chance of drought, thus leaving many of the communities facing food insecurity. Without interventions to diversify the local economy, this places limits upon the development potential of the local communities as well as the opportunity to develop resilient livelihoods.

Beyond these crops, the livestock trade plays a major role in supporting the local economy. In Babile Woreda, camels, shoats, and cattle are most common.

The location of Qoloji on the A10 Highway and adjacent to the national energy grid corridor could potentially play a strong role in enabling small scale industries in the area as well as facilitating the local communities to access a more diverse range of livelihood opportunities. The A10 Highway is already a major trade corridor, carrying foodstuffs such as rice, wheat flour, pasta, sugar, new and second hand clothes and all types of household items. The main commodities sold by the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are livestock and to a lesser extent livestock products (milk and ghee). Agro-pastoralists also sell cereals, mainly maize and sorghum. Sesame, onions, fodder, and fruits and vegetables grown along the riverine areas are also sold to neighbouring markets.

Based on feedback received from a stakeholder workshop held on 18 February 2021, it is reported that the economic situation of the IDPs in Qoloji may be better than that of the host community. An example given during the workshop suggested that members of the IDP population spending weekdays in Jijiga while renting out their shelters in Qoloji from Monday through Friday. It is estimated that day labour wages in Jijiga are around 300 birr (around USD 10) per day, which provides a better income than is available to most in Qoloji. Further economic and livelihood assessments are suggested in order to understand the nuances around these issues.

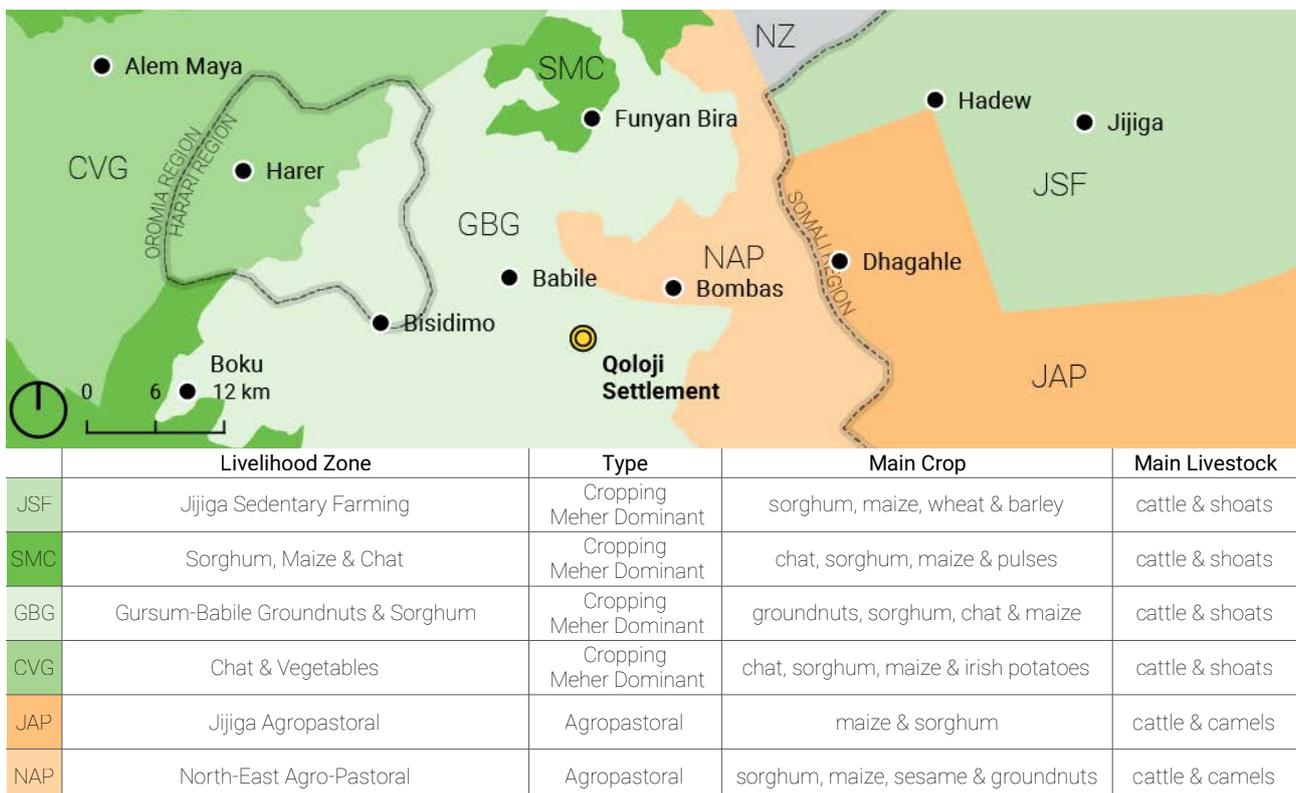
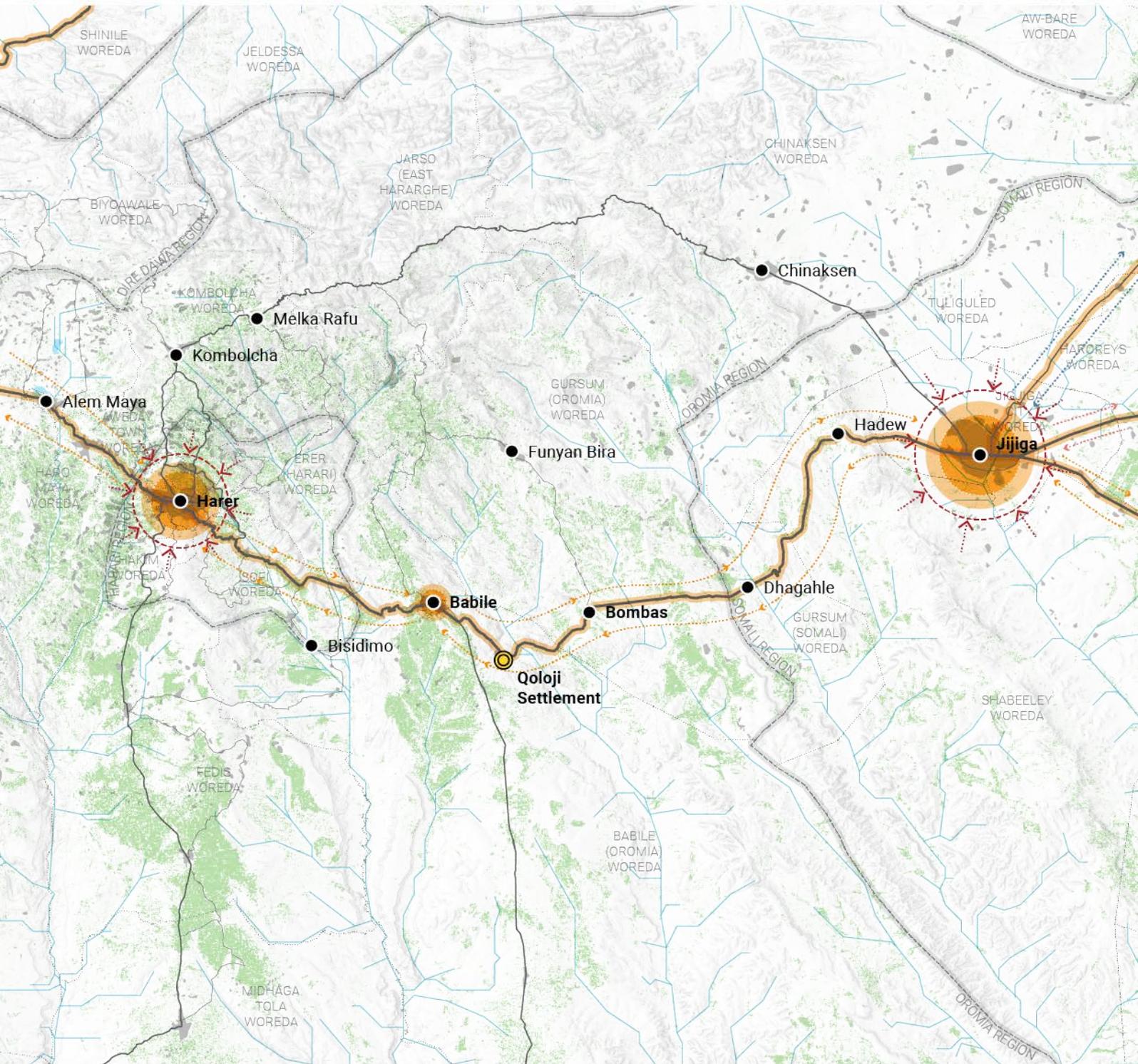


Fig. 27: Livelihood Zone  
Source: USAID, FEWS-NET, LIU, MoARD



**LEGEND**

**Places**

- Qoloji Settlement
- Town

**Administrative Boundaries**

- Region
- Woreda

**Road**

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

**Landuse**

- Built-Up Areas
- Cropland

**Economic Movement**

- Economic Center
- Economic Corridor
- Major Trade Flows
- Major Trade Flows (International)
- Flows From Rural Areas

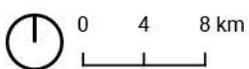


Fig. 28: Economic Movement  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, HDX, ESRI, OpenStreetMap

### 3.7 URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - AGRICULTURE

As of 2016, an estimated area of 32,230 hectares of land across Babile Woreda was irrigated for crop production that primarily included grains and groundnuts, and resulted in a total annual output of around 606,200 quintals.<sup>62</sup> The majority of production came in the form of grains such as maize and sorghum, with groundnuts typically intercropped with these cereals.

Due to unpredictable rainfall in the region, coping strategies such as improved seeds that promise higher yields and the use of fertilizers have been deployed to improve productivity and resilience. In addition, cooperatives, which act as jointly held and democratically governed associations that unite members to strengthen their economic and social position in pursuit of common goals, have begun to gain popularity and offer a pathway to improving livelihoods and resilience.<sup>63</sup> As a reliable strategy for stimulating economic growth, some of the benefits of cooperatives include, improved organization and efficiency of distribution networks and systems, increased purchasing power and influence and potentially improved quality and increased volume of output.<sup>64</sup> As of 2016, there were 21 cooperatives in Babile Woreda with membership of around 907, of which 670 were female and 237 were male.<sup>65</sup>

When analysing the land use in the study area, as aforementioned, only 19.7% of the land currently supports agriculture and thus is likely to be perceived to have high value by the local hosting communities in the area. This is

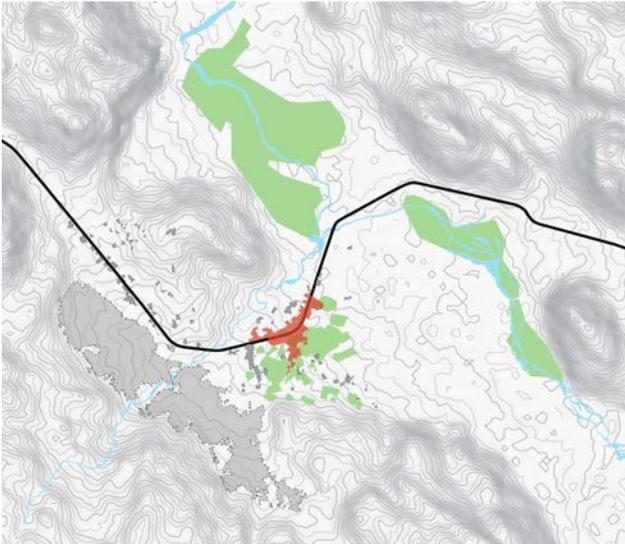
likely to be particularly felt in the area around Qoloji which is one of the few fertile valleys in the area and which has seen the land developed for agricultural purposes grow from around 150 Ha in 2010/2011 to more than 300 Ha in 2016, before the influx of IDPs.

As such, it is clear that in recent years the host community area has been increasingly practicing agro-pastoralism, and therefore potential agricultural land is highly valued as it is central to people's livelihoods. It could be presumed that this trend was likely to continue and that agricultural activities would have expanded onto land that is now occupied by the Qoloji IDP settlement. Given the reported lack of compensation for the land given over to host IDPs, compounded by the perceived loss of potential land for increasing agricultural production, it is possible that this may contribute to the negative perception of the IDP settlement in the eyes of the host communities. It is therefore critical that in any future strategy for the decongestion of the camp and resettlement of the IDPs currently living in Qoloji, the area that is now occupied, and which has been developed with significant amounts of permanent and semi-permanent infrastructure, is assessed fully and considered as part of a local development strategy to support improved resilient and diverse livelihoods.



Qoloji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.

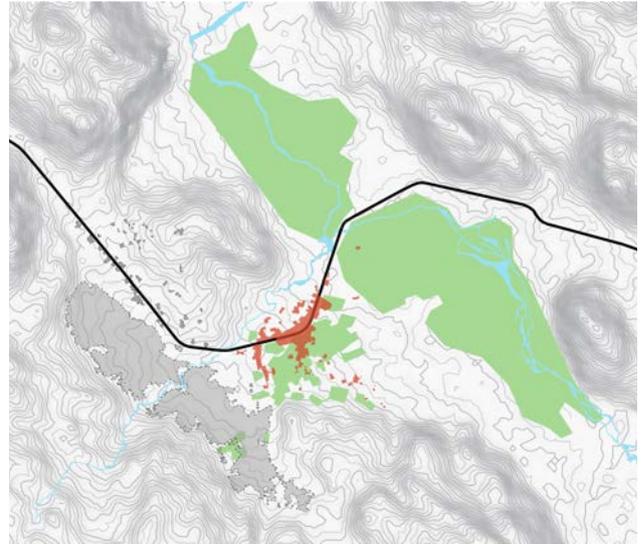
**Agriculture Land 2011: 153 ha**



*Fig. 29: Agriculture Land 2011*

Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Google Earth Images

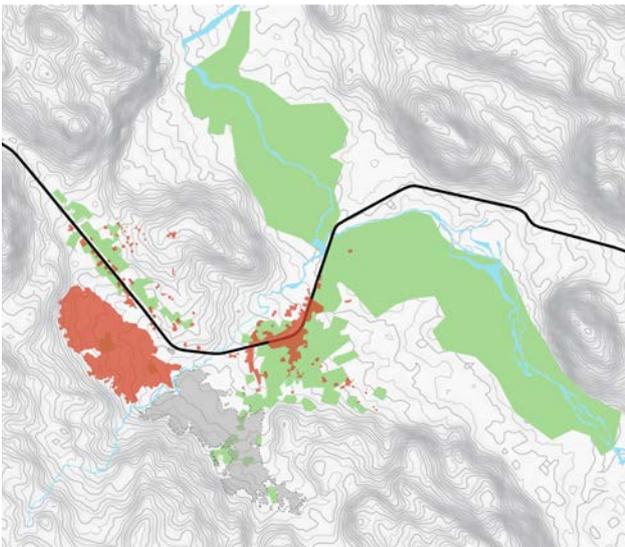
**Agriculture Land 2013: 314 ha**



*Fig. 30: Agriculture Land 2013*

Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Google Earth Images

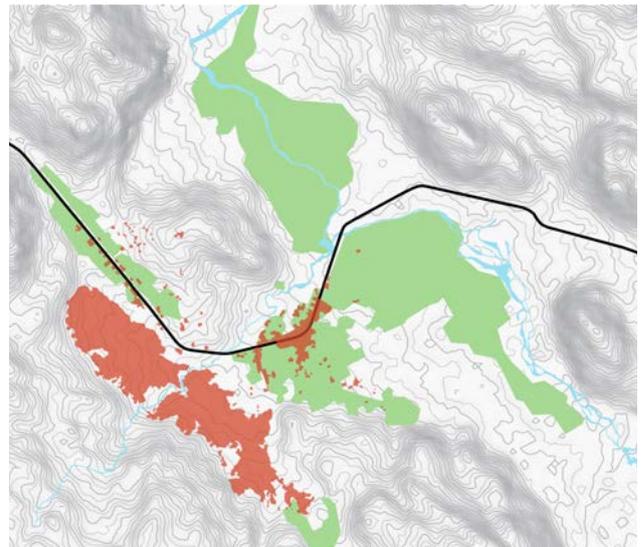
**Agriculture Land 2016: 335 ha**



*Fig. 31: Agriculture Land 2016*

Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Google Earth Images

**Agriculture Land 2020: 325 ha**



*Fig. 32: Agriculture Land 2020*

Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Google Earth Images

**Agriculture Land 2011-2020**



*Fig. 33: Agriculture Land Area 2011 - 2020*

Source: UN-Habitat Research

### 3.8 URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - LIVESTOCK

At the Woreda level, it was estimated in 2015 that Babile Woreda was home to around 355,580 head of livestock, with cattle at 148,223 (41.68%) and camels at 136,037 (38.26%) making up the majority, and goats, sheep, and donkeys rounding out the total.<sup>66</sup> Anod Kebele, which is home to Qoloji, was home to around 21,178 total head of livestock, with similar numbers of cattle and camels at around 9,000 each.<sup>67</sup> As of 2015, there were ten animal health posts across Babile Woreda that provided veterinary services to support animal husbandry and livestock rearing activities in the region. Of these, one was located in Anod Kebele. Furthermore, it is understood that there are a number of services and facilities already existing in the Woreda that provide training and capacity-building services and activities for agro-pastoralists.

According to a 2015 IIED study, six kebeles in the area, Kora, Anod, and Fugnancabsa in Babile Woreda and Bombas, Golehajo, and Tigdem in Gursum Woreda, are all commonly known to have good potential for camel milk production.<sup>68</sup> Sale of camel milk provided the major source of household income in the all six of these kebeles, with households typically generating their remaining income from the sale of

animals, crops or charcoal.<sup>69</sup>

The town of Babile, only 10km from Qoloji, hosts the largest camel market in the surrounding area, as well as relatively vibrant local markets that support the host communities in the Woreda. Jijiga, the largest commercial center in the area, plays predominantly a consumer and distributive role for agricultural and livestock products, and a purely distributive role for manufactured commodities. Hence it is a market centre for the agricultural outputs produced by the hinterlands and manufactured goods that enter the nation or are exported via the Berbera port in Somaliland.

	Total	Camels	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys
<b>Babile Woreda</b>	355,580	136,037	148,223	50,000	14,820	6,500
<b>Annod Kebele</b>	21,178	9,069	8,999	2,160	670	280

Fig. 34: Livestock populations in Babile Woreda and Anod Kebele

Source: Ethiopian Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance and Economic Development



Fig. 35: Babile Town  
Source: Google Earth



Fig. 36: Babile Town Camel Market  
Source: Google Earth







## 4 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

## 4.1 URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

### URBAN GROWTH

Qoloji IDP settlement is divided into two sites with Qoloji I to the northwest which opened in August 2016 followed by Qoloji II opening in September 2017 which expanded to the south to accommodate the large influx caused by various conflicts. In recent years, the settlement continued to extend southwards towards the foot of the hills surrounding the site. The IDP settlement continued to grow from 0.30 km<sup>2</sup> in 2017 to 0.88 km<sup>2</sup> in 2020 at an average growth of 0.19 km<sup>2</sup> per year. Within the same time-frame, the host community settled area doubled in size between 2016 and 2020, growing from 0.08 km<sup>2</sup> to 0.16 km<sup>2</sup>. The settlement's growth has manifested in a piecemeal manner, sprawling across flatter land along the edge of the main transport corridor. The largest cluster of the host community settlement to the east of Qoloji itself has grown substantially over the past two to three years, not necessarily through built structures but through an increased number of cultivated plots of land surrounding dwellings. Overall, the combined settled area of both the host community and the IDP site is approximately 1.28 km<sup>2</sup>.

### POPULATION GROWTH

Currently, according to IOM DTM Site Assessment Round 21,<sup>70</sup> there are 12,834 households and 79,148 individuals living in both sites. Information gathered during the community engagement sessions noted that the IDP site is divided into 18 kebeles and 4 zones in Qoloji I, and 19 kebeles and 5 zones in Qoloji II. Actual boundaries/definition of these administrative zones, within the IDP site need further verification with local authorities. The host community in the surrounding area comes under the administration of the Anod Kebele and is estimated to comprise approximately 500 households. Following the large influx between 2016 and 2017, since 2018, there has been no large IDP population influx, with the total IDP figure fluctuating at around 13,000 households and 78,000 people. In terms of likely forecasted growth, when using the average natural population growth rate at 2.03% based on the rural population growth rate for the Somali region, the Qoloji IDP population is likely to grow to up to 96,765 by 2030 (an increase of 22.26%). It is important to note however, as will be expanded upon in Section 4.4, this population figure may need reassessment/clarification when considering this against the population density and settlement size.

It is not possible to verify the accurate population figures for the local host community within the vicinity of Qoloji,

although the figure of average household size for Anod Kebele suggests a population of approximately 4,000 people. When calculating the potential growth using the Somali Region growth rate, it could be estimated that the host community population will grow from the current 4,000 to almost 5,000 by 2030.

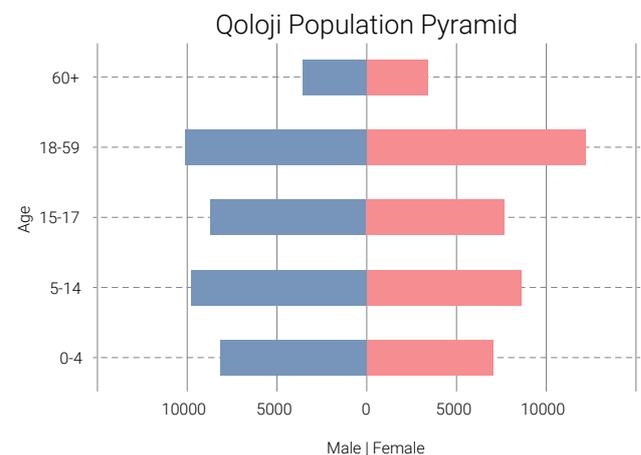
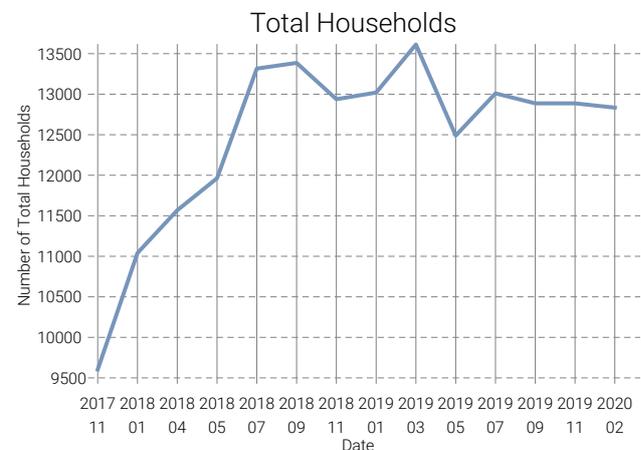
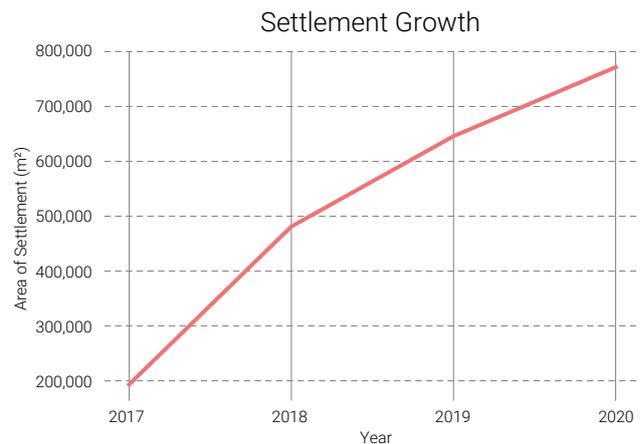
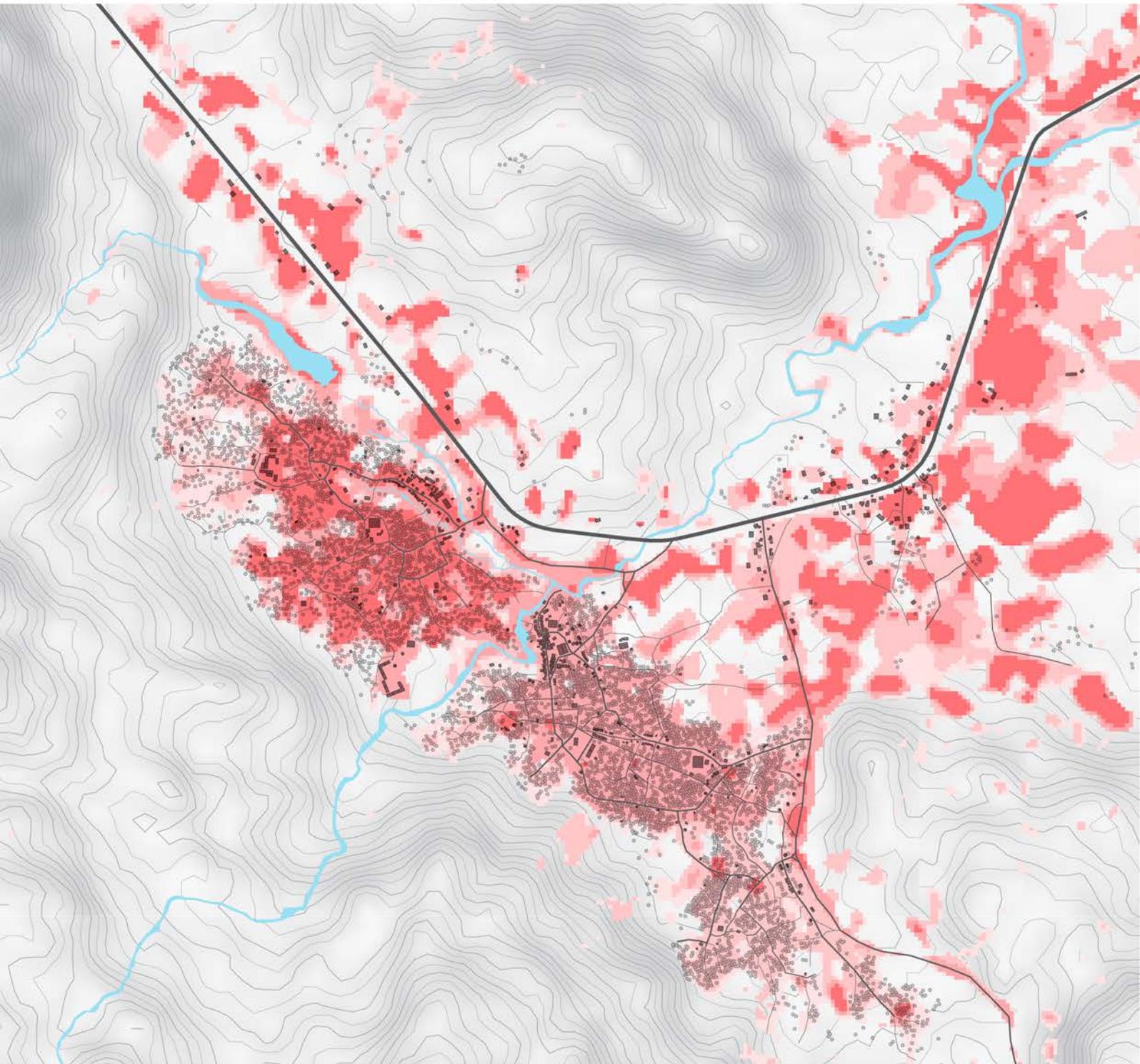


Fig. 37: Settlement Growth and Demographics  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, IOM DTM



## LEGEND

### Building

- Permanent Building
- Temporary Shelter

### Road

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

### Watershed

- Seasonal Stream

### Topography

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

### Settlement Growth

- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020

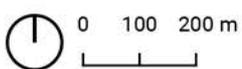


Fig. 38: Qoloji Settlement Growth  
Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Sentinel-2 Imageries, HDX, OpenStreetMap

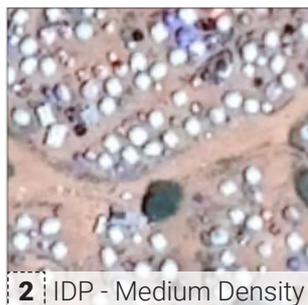
## 4.2 POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

Since the settlement was first developed to house IDPs in 2017, the settlement has gradually expanded with a current density of approximately 6,515 shelter/km<sup>2</sup>. Whilst precise figures are difficult to define, the settlement has spread over a larger territory as the influx of IDPs increased over time. There is a challenge in presenting the figures as an accurate population density as the population counting based on IOM DTM data (which when compared against the area footprint of the settlement itself) appears extremely high. This suggests that the population figures for the number of IDPs in Qoloji may be counted based on a wider area which needs to be confirmed/clarified. As a result, it is, at this stage, impossible to provide accurate density figures. However, by utilising the shelter footprints which were counted based on satellite imagery, a comparative density can be assessed and figures have been prepared to provide a more likely picture of the spatial distribution. As such, currently Qoloji II appears more densely populated with an average density of 7,742 shelter/km<sup>2</sup>, compared to Qoloji I with a density of 5,230 shelter/km<sup>2</sup>. This density figure still remains particularly high, even if the average shelter houses only 4 persons (assuming the sphere standards of 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person and correlating this against the average footprint area of the shelters) which would result in average densities of between 20,000 to 30,000 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. For comparison, Addis Ababa's density in 2014 according to the World Bank is 13,600 p/km<sup>2</sup>. Using the average household size of 6 people per shelter (the minimum number as noted in focus group discussions), the population density of Qoloji I and Qoloji II could be estimated at 31,381 p/km<sup>2</sup> and 46,453 p/km<sup>2</sup>. Both of the numbers still remain extremely high when compared to the surrounding towns, which is over 4 times that of Harar and Babile with 6,750 p/km<sup>2</sup> and 7,800 p/km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

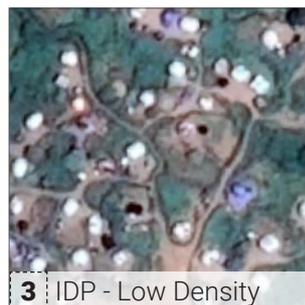
The density of the Qoloji host community area is also relatively low, estimated at around 1,000 shelters/km<sup>2</sup> or 10,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>, though an exact boundary for the settlement is not clearly defined. The density is lowest in the areas which have been developed most recently along the highways to the west of the main host settlement.



1 IDP - High Density



2 IDP - Medium Density



3 IDP - Low Density



4 Host Community

While we have no empirical evidence to explain the variance in density of shelter footprints between Qoloji I and Qoloji II, it may be connected to household size and the structure of the second influx. Additionally, spatial analysis suggests that Qoloji II has better road connectivity on its north and east, while Qoloji I is surrounded by hills and seasonal streams with only one main access to the north.

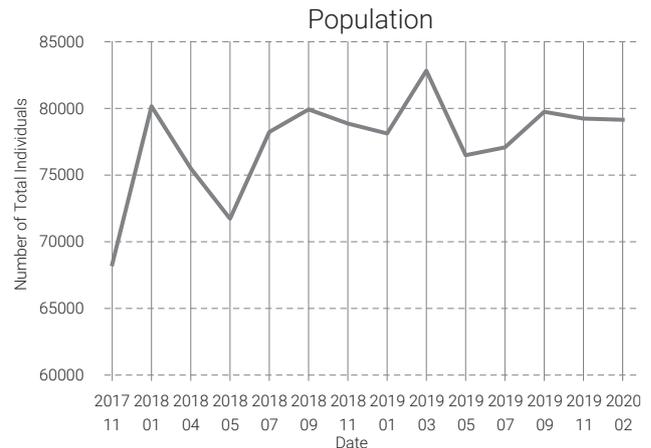
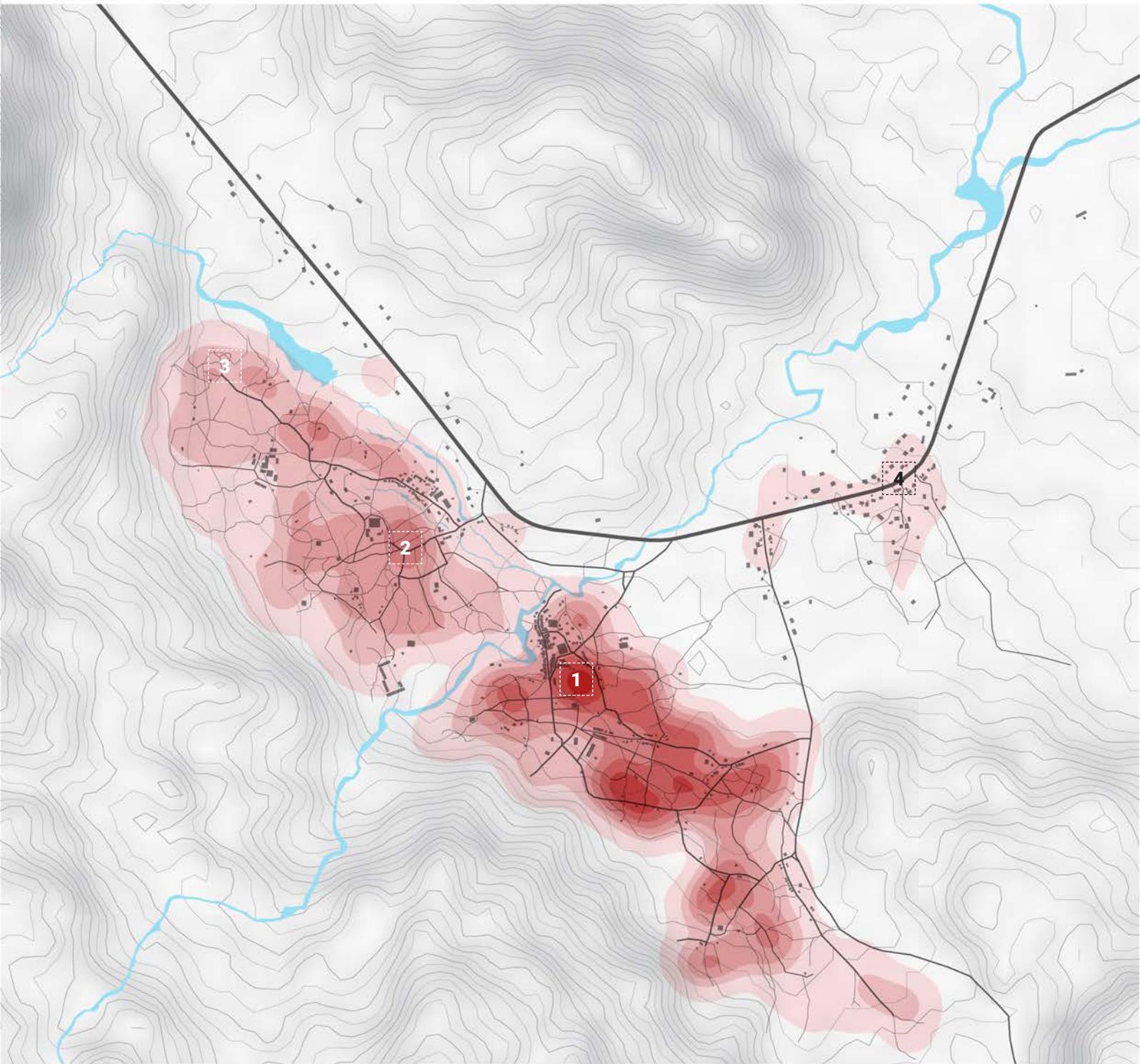


Fig. 39: Settlement Growth and Demographics  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, IOM DTM

Year	2017	2018	2020
Shelter Number	2,024	4,021	5,733
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.30	0.64	0.88
Density (Shelter/km <sup>2</sup> )	6,750	6,280	6,515

Fig. 40: Settlement Area and Density Changes  
Source: UN-Habitat Research

Fig. 41: Settlement Snapshots in Different Densities  
Source: Google Earth



**LEGEND**

<b>Road</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Topography</b>	<b>Population Density (Shelters/ha)</b>
— Highway	■ Permanent Structure	— Contour 10m	10 - 30
— Road	■ Waterbody	— Contour 5m	30 - 50
— Track			50 - 70
— Path			70 - 90
			90 - 110
			110 - 130
			130 - 150

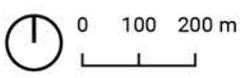


Fig. 42: Qoloji Population Density  
 Source: UN-Habitat Research Based on Google Earth Imageries, HDX, OpenStreetMap

### 4.3 POPULATION DENSITY ANALYSIS

Given the aforementioned questions raised regarding the population numbers and corresponding population density, the following comparative assessment was carried out to outline the implications of the population figures in relation to the site boundary.

The initial population density calculation based on the settlement area from UN-Habitat's remote sensing data and the population data from IOM DTM Site Assessment Data Round 21 results in extremely high figures given the size and number of shelters that exist in the current limited settlement area. Therefore, in order to qualify this, the shelter numbers based on remote sensing using satellite imagery from mid 2020 alongside the average household size are used to prepare an alternative assessment. In order to provide a further comparative analysis of this, an additional assessment has been prepared to illustrate the relative conditions for population density if the Qoloji IDP site houses the displaced populations according to the humanitarian space standards. In this case, the minimum average living space per person is followed (3.5 m<sup>2</sup>/person), and thus demonstrates that much lower population density would be realised. The criteria for assessing the population density includes the per capita figures of average living space and the average usable surface area of the overall settlement area.

From UN-Habitat's study of the Google Earth images dated Oct/04/2020, the total site area of the Qoloji IDP settlement is 0.88 km<sup>2</sup>. Through remote sensing, approximately 5,733 shelters have been counted with the shelter size ranging from 9 m<sup>2</sup> to 16 m<sup>2</sup>, with 15 m<sup>2</sup> per shelter appearing to be

the most predominant size.

According to IOM DTM Data Round 21, there are 5,394 households and 33,578 individuals in Qoloji I and 7,440 households and 45,570 individuals in Qoloji II. This gives 12,834 households and 79,148 individuals in total across the two sites. However, these high numbers are questionable if based on only the IDP settlement boundary, as it leads to a calculated density of 89,941p/km<sup>2</sup>, which is more than 6 times higher than the average figure for Addis Ababa (13,600p/km<sup>2</sup>). This would suggest an extremely low figure of average living space per person which does not correspond with the field observation and is well below the Sphere Standards.

According to the Sphere Handbook, two of the key indicators of the shelter and settlement standards are as follows:

- Percentage of the affected population who have adequate living space in and immediately around their shelters to carry out daily activities: Minimum 3.5 square meters of living space per person, excluding cooking space, bathing area and sanitation facility.
- Percentage of settlement sites that offer sufficient usable surface area to carry out private and public outdoor activities appropriate to the context: 45 square meters for each person in camp-type settlements, including household plots.

The three comparative population density assessments are set out below.

IDP Population/Density	IOM	UN-Habitat (Remote Sensing)	Sphere Standards (4p/shelter)	Sphere Standards (6p/shelter)
Built-Up Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.88			
Number of Shelters	5,733 <sup>71</sup>			4,889
Individuals per Shelter	13.8	6.0	4.0	4.0
Number of Households	12,834	5,733	5,733	4,889
Individuals per Household	6.2	6.0	4.0	4.0
Household Density (HH/km <sup>2</sup> )	14,584	6,515	6,515	5,556
Population	79,148	34,398	22,932	19,556
Population Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )	89,941	39,089	26,059	22,222

Fig. 43: Population Density and Distribution across Qoloji Area (IDP population only)  
Source: IOM, UN-Habitat Research



### POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO IOM DATA

According to IOM data, as of mid-2020, the total IDP population of Qoloji stands at 79,148. This means that the population density is 89,941 p/km<sup>2</sup> within the bounds of the 0.88km<sup>2</sup> area occupied by the camp, which would be exceptionally high. Within that same boundary, this study has identified only a total of 5,733 shelters, meaning that there are on average 14 people living in each shelter.<sup>72</sup> This would imply, given the number of households (12,834), that each shelter is shared by, on average, two to three households. In addition, if shelters are on average 15 m<sup>2</sup>, this would indicate that the average living space per person is only around 1 m<sup>2</sup> and that the usable surface area across the entire site is only 11.1 m<sup>2</sup> per person. Based on some reports, though, actual shelter sizes may be even less, as little as 9 m<sup>2</sup>. Further assessment is needed to verify these estimates. Either of these numbers, though, is well below the Sphere Standards of 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> and 45 m<sup>2</sup> respectively. Furthermore, when compared with much denser contexts, the single story shelters and relatively inefficient land use observed, suggest that it would be almost impossible to house this amount of people within the settlement boundary with the current shelter footprints.

### POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

An alternative calculation of population density is introduced here by correlating the number of shelters with the average household size. A total of 5,733 shelters are mapped across the settlement by UN-Habitat. It is reported in the community session that the IDP household size ranges from 6 to 12, and the IOM data indicates the average household size being 6.17. For this study, 6 people per shelter is used because it is assumed that there will be separate shelters when a household grows. Even when using this number, Qoloji IDPs would only have an average 2.5 m<sup>2</sup> living space per person and 25.6 m<sup>2</sup> usable surface area per person. This in turn would indicate the total population within the site boundary being approximately 35,000, and a population density figure of around 39,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>.

### POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO SPHERE STANDARDS

In comparison, if the Qoloji camp is developed according to the humanitarian standards, a typical 15 m<sup>2</sup> shelter can provide 4 people at least 3.5 m<sup>2</sup> per person of living space, thus 5,733 shelters can accommodate approximately

23,000 people, and the overall Qoloji site can provide 38 m<sup>2</sup> per person for usable surface area. This indicates a population density of 26,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>. If the minimum 45 m<sup>2</sup> usable surface area is met for every person, the current 0.88 km<sup>2</sup> settlement area can accommodate 19,500 people with a density of 22,200 p/km<sup>2</sup>.

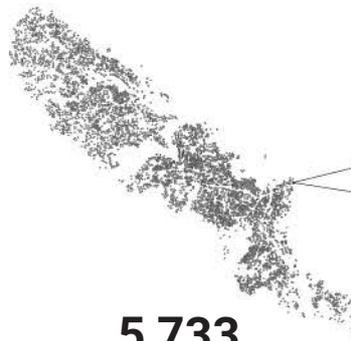
### FURTHER CENSUS NEEDED

Based on the above analysis, the three scenarios of population density within the settlement boundary differ greatly. This ranges from the low end of approximately 22,200 p/km<sup>2</sup> if each person were afforded the 45 m<sup>2</sup> of usable land area prescribed by humanitarian standards to nearly 90,000 p/km<sup>2</sup> at the extreme high end if density is calculated based on available population data. However, if density is calculated based on this study's shelter count and an average household size of 6, then the figure would be around 39,000p/km<sup>2</sup>. Accurate population numbers and the correlating density are crucial figures for informing urban planning activities and particularly so in the context of Qoloji where the land is extremely limited. As for any discussion about durable solutions for the IDPs to be realistic, and to build reasonable future scenarios for Qoloji, further evaluation on the current population data is needed to answer the relevant questions highlighted in this study and bring clarity to the current situation. Discussions with IOM have noted that the DTM methodology for population collection relies on Key Informant Interviews rather than actual household counting. As such, this study would recommend that the household counting should be carried out in order to gain certainty over the population figures.

**SETTLEMENT DATA FROM REMOTE SENSING**

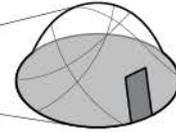


**0.88 km<sup>2</sup>**  
Built-Up Area



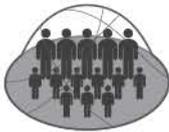
**5,733**  
Shelters

*\* Shelter size varies from 9 - 16m<sup>2</sup>, further assessment needed*

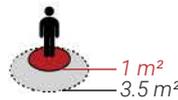


**15 m<sup>2</sup>**  
Average Shelter Size

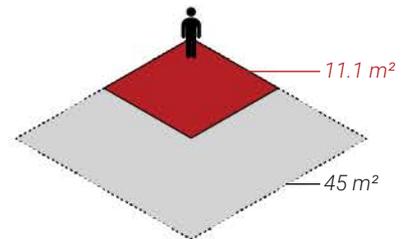
**POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO IOM DATA - 89,940 P/KM<sup>2</sup>**



**14 p/shelter**  
Average Shelter Capacity



**1 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Average Living Space Per Person  
Within One Shelter

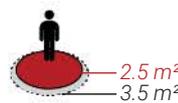


**11.1 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Usable Surface Area Per Person  
Across the Whole Settlement

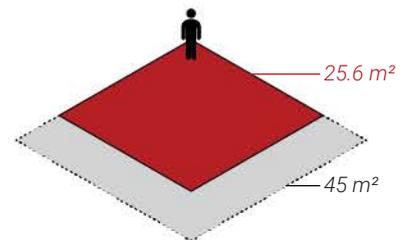
**POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE - 39,090 P/KM<sup>2</sup>**



**6 p/shelter**  
Average Shelter Capacity



**2.5 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Average Living Space Per Person  
Within One Shelter

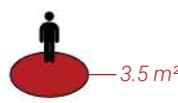


**25.6 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Usable Surface Area Per Person  
Across the Whole Settlement

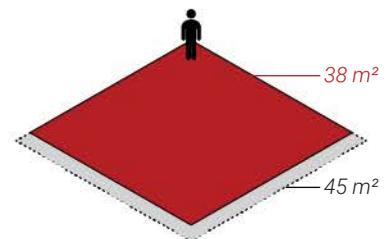
**POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO SPHERE STANDARDS - 26,060 P/KM<sup>2</sup>**



**4 p/shelter**  
Average Shelter Capacity



**3.5 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Average Living Space Per Person  
Within One Shelter



**38 m<sup>2</sup>/p**  
Usable Surface Area Per Person  
Across the Whole Settlement

## 4.4 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

Following the natural topographical constraints, the development of Qoloji has occurred within the flatter land in a valley between the main highway to the north and east and the hilly ridge to the south and west. This land has increasingly been filled up as a result of the development of Qoloji II, leaving limited easily developable land remaining. The land in general has sparse vegetation on the hills and due to the rocky steepness it is not suitable for agriculture. Currently the low-lying land around seasonal streams is used for agriculture - particularly to the southeast of Qoloji - which is mostly located within the host community and is highly valued by them.

Before the IDPs settled in the area, the location of the IDP site was considered potential agricultural land by the local host community. The loss of this land as a potential agricultural resource could be seen as a driver of animosity towards the IDPs from the host communities. The host community has not received any compensation on the loss of the land from the government or any support from international organizations. In addition, the IDPs have already significantly impacted the local environment, as a large quantity of nearby forest has been harvested by IDPs for construction of shelters, which will need rehabilitation.<sup>73</sup>

The natural hilly topography has limited much further expansion of the current IDP settlement, and the existing cropland will still remain for the livelihoods of the host community, which will be in greater demand if the population keeps growing. The lack of developable land is considered as the main constraint for the growth of the settlement, meanwhile, the proximity to the seasonal streams of both the IDP sites and the host community areas may also expose them to the threat of seasonal flooding, which is reported to have occurred during previous rainy seasons.

In terms of opportunities, the flat land has been developed to accommodate a high density with access to basic services and public facilities. Should the host community wish to reside in the area in the future, this could be proactively planned to support comparatively high population numbers whilst protecting the potentially arable agricultural land from further encroachment. Together with the proximity to the A10 Highway as well as the national electricity grid which runs along it, Qoloji has the potential to be developed further if there is local community and political support.

Economic opportunities in Qoloji are understood to be fairly limited for both the IDP and host communities. Traditional forms of agriculture and pastoralism, which are common

to the region, provide the greatest opportunity, especially for host community members. Beyond that, livelihoods are largely connected to nearby towns and urban centres and rely on travel. Opportunities in nearby towns include commercial activities such as petty trade, small shops, and the sale of vegetables, chaat, and livestock products (meat and milk, though often as an intermediary). Semi-skilled labour within the camp and beyond may also provide some opportunities, such as carpentry and construction works. In sessions with members of the IDP community, access to livestock markets and the electricity grid were raised, as well as microfinance and cooperatives.<sup>74</sup>

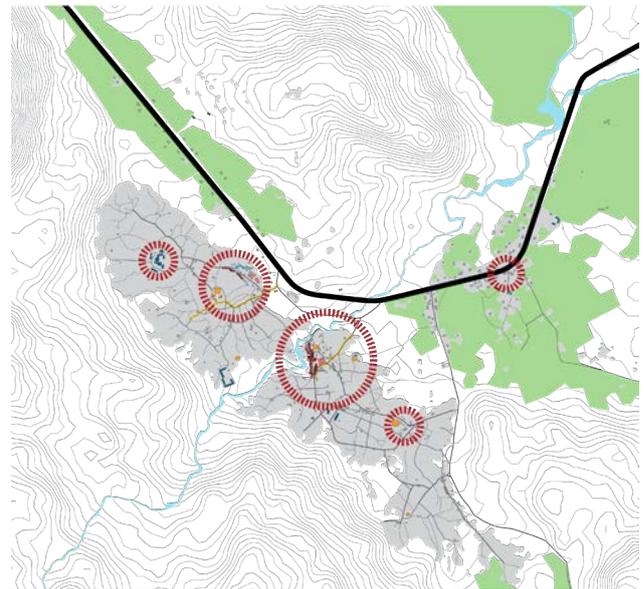


Fig. 44: Settlement Centralities

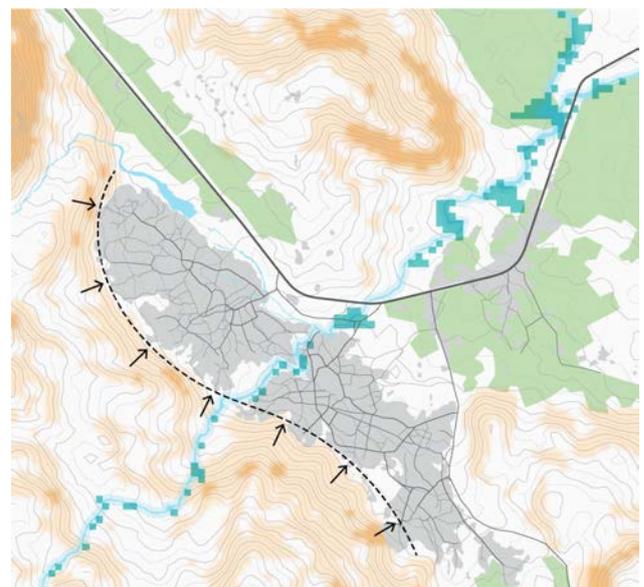
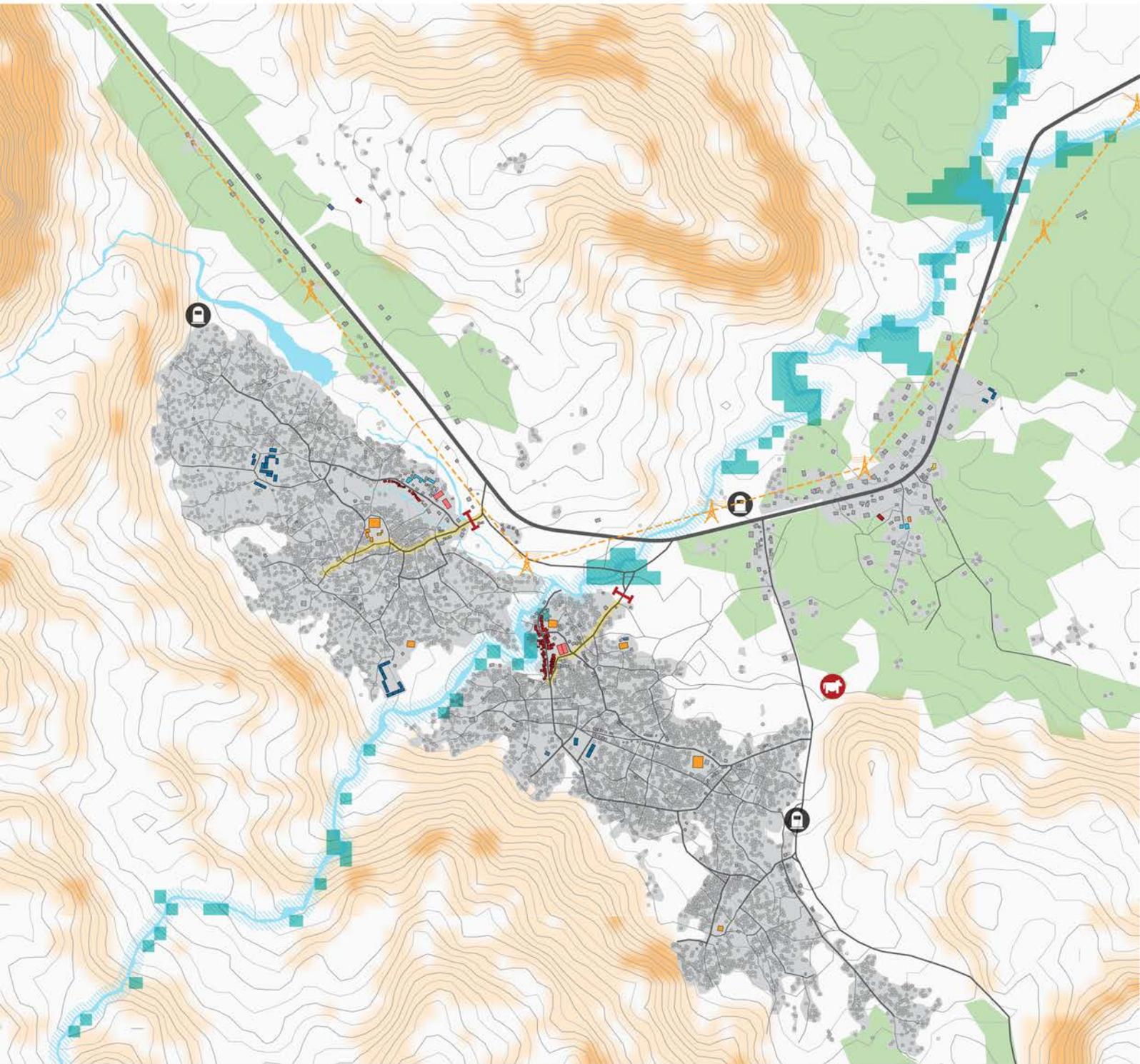


Fig. 45: Settlement Growth Constraints



**LEGEND**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Landmark</b>	<b>Land Cover</b>	<b>Slope</b>
■ Permanent Building	■ Education	■ Waterbody	□ ≤ 10 degrees
• Temporary Shelter	■ Healthcare	■ Waterbody 20m Buffer Zone	□ 10 - 20 degrees
— Highway	■ Market / Store	■ Floodplain 1m	□ > 20 degrees
— Road	■ Mosque	■ Cropland	<b>Power</b>
— Track	■ Kebele Office	■ Built-Up	— Solar Lamp
— Path	■ Food Distribution	● Livestock Market	— Power Line
0 100 200 m	■ Entrance	● Burial Space	● Power Node

Fig. 46: Developable Land  
 Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

## 4.5 BASIC SERVICES

The data displayed in the maps has been compiled from UN-Habitat field research with consultation with NRC, however it is incomplete. There are likely to be gaps in the data, and more detailed field infrastructure assessments are required to provide a full audit of the overall infrastructure provision in Qoloji.

### WASH

Water is generally available in Qoloji, with supply being provided to tap stands approximately three times a day in the camp. The water is supplied from two boreholes, one serving each camp, located 3 km from the IDP site. The boreholes were originally constructed by Oxfam and the DRC, were later solarized, and are now maintained by NRC. According to the NRC, as of December 2020, water pumped out from each borehole is collected and stored in 90m<sup>3</sup> pioneer reservoirs, two for each camp (four in total), and then distributed to 48 water points, 23 in Qoloji I and 25 in Qoloji II.<sup>75</sup> People collect water from communal water points with steel water taps and plastic pipes.

There are communal latrines in the camp constructed by NRC and DRC, and with few standard institutional latrines in the schools and health facilities. Overall, around 80 latrines are available, as confirmed by the water committee of Qoloji IDP. IDPs currently use the latrines for bathing, as there is no specific place built for bathing that exists in the camp. Latrines play a crucial role in waste management, however it is reported that some latrines are full and

require decommissioning. Overall, the number of latrines is insufficient for the IDP population, contributing to the issue of open defecation throughout the camp.

There are traditional dumping sites throughout the camp where people collect dry waste and communal campaigns are organized to start burning the waste when the accumulation is high. There is a need however for a solid waste disposal pit. As of December 2020, there is no formal waste disposal site, as per the information received from the Qoloji camp manager.<sup>76</sup>

### ENERGY

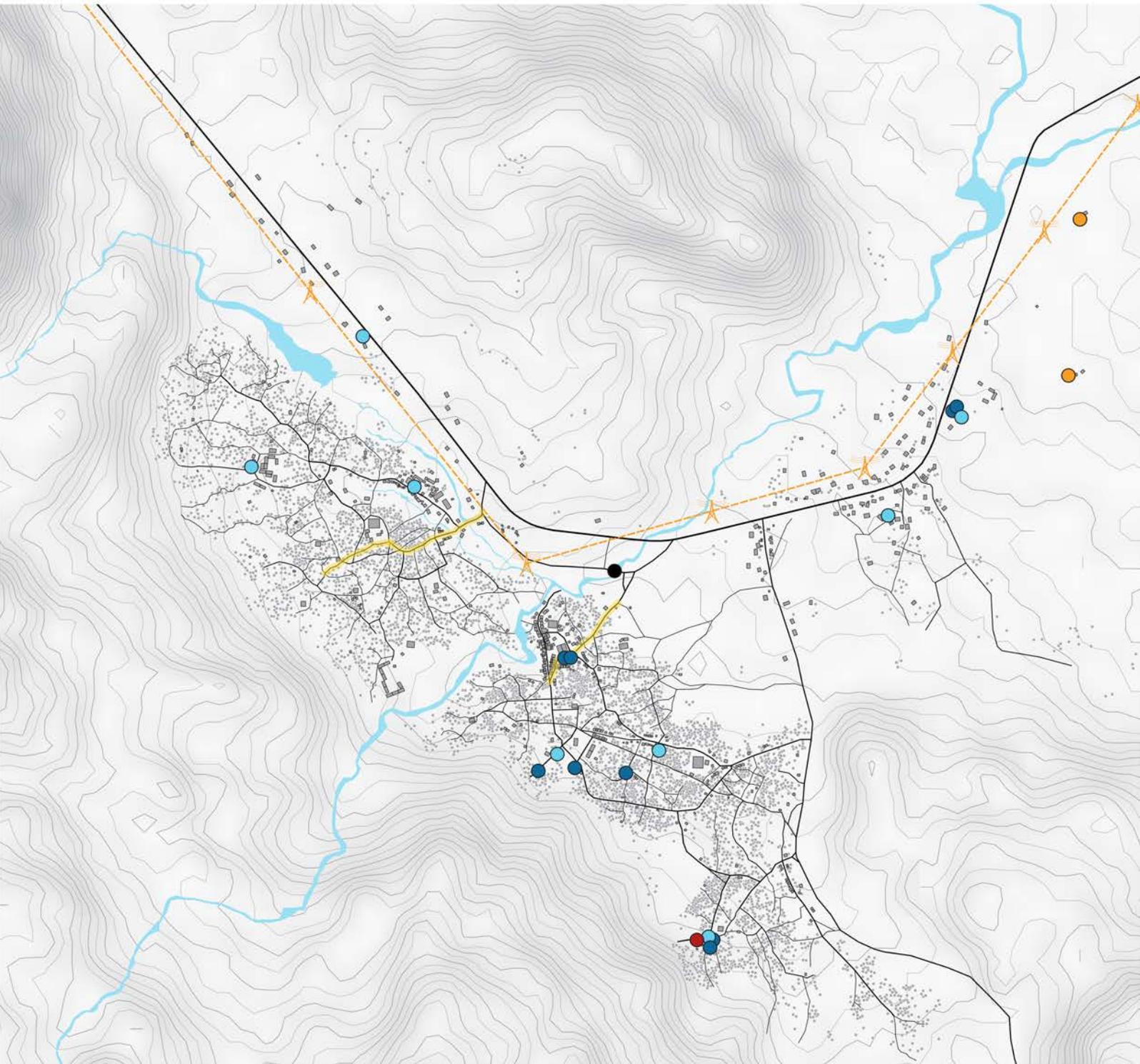
There is an electricity grid along the highway, and dwellings in the local host community are already receiving supply. However, it is reported that there is a lack of electricity in some parts of the host community area due to poor connectivity and a lack of regular maintenance on the supply systems.<sup>77</sup> In the Qoloji IDP site which is not connected to the national grid, solar lamps are installed along the road of the main entrances of the two sites which lead into the site. It is understood that there is no other lighting in the settlement.

	Item Description	Quantity	Remarks
Qoloji I	Boreholes	1x	Three kebeles are having low discharge and needs shifting and continuous follow up
	Pioneer reservoirs (90m <sup>3</sup> each)	2x	
	Water Points	23x	
	Main Line	2.7km	
Qoloji II	Boreholes	1x	Some parts of kebele 17 are not getting water due to the elevation thus, they have to walk at least 600m
	Pioneer reservoirs (90m <sup>3</sup> each)	2x	
	Water Points	25x	
	Main Line		

Fig. 47: Water supply infrastructure in Qoloji camp  
Source: NRC



Water collection, Qoloji, December 2019.  
© Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.



**LEGEND**

**Basic Service**

- Borehole
- Water Point
- Water Tank
- Waste Disposal Area
- Waste Pit

**Building**

- Permanent Structure
- Temporary Shelter

**Infrastructure**

- Solar Lamp
- Power Line

⚡ **Power Node**

- Road
- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Watershed**

- Seasonal Stream

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

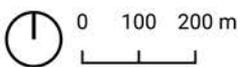


Fig. 48: Qoloji Basic Services  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

## 4.6 PUBLIC FACILITIES

### EDUCATION

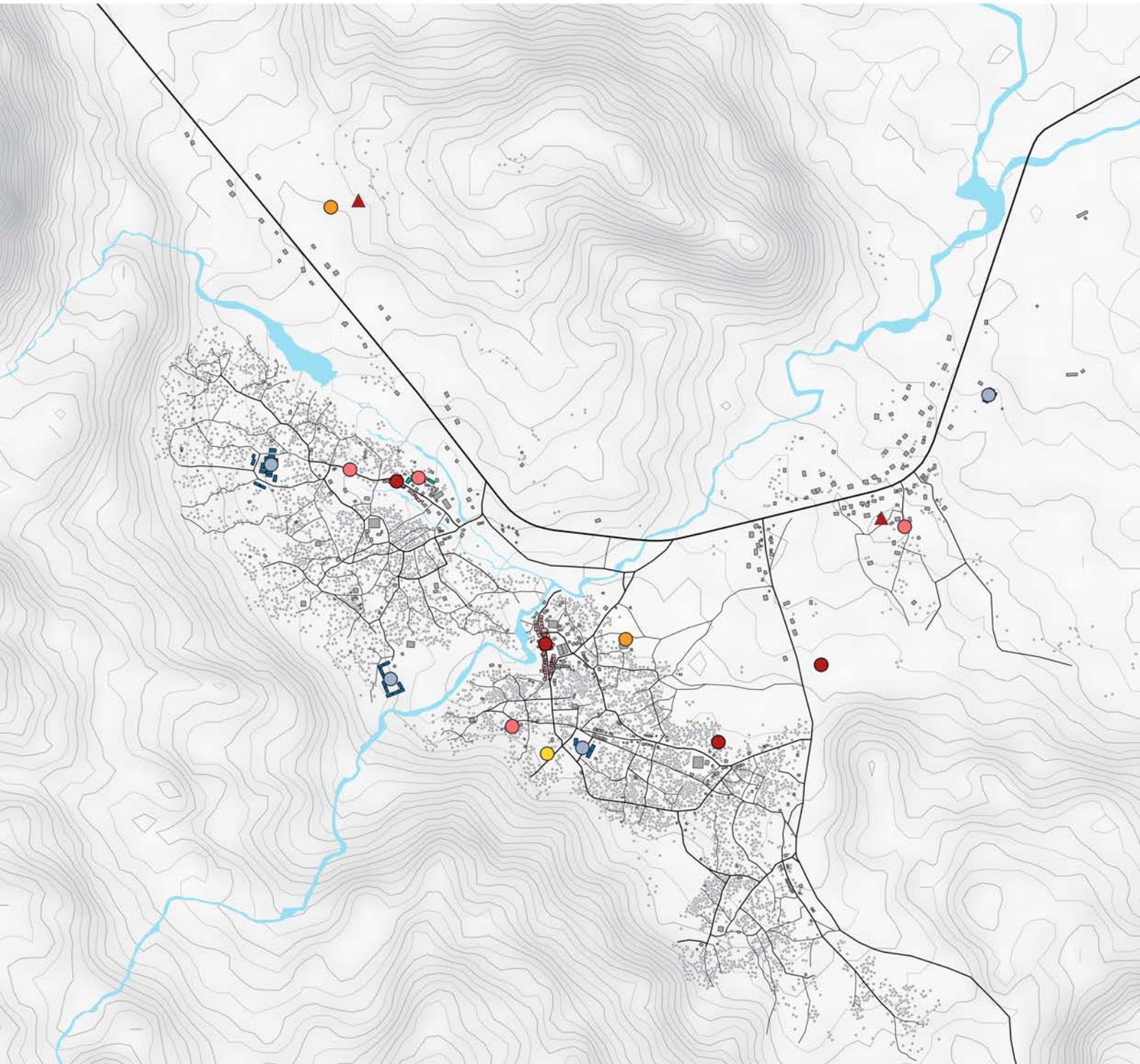
There are four primary schools, two kindergartens and one childcare facility across the IDP site and the host community. The biggest concern for the education sector is the poor infrastructure, insufficient number of teaching staff as well as teaching materials. The schools are temporary / semi-permanent structures made of sticks and CGI sheets. In addition to structural issues with the education infrastructure, including insufficient classrooms and lack of latrines for both boys and girls, there are very limited school resources such as chairs, desks and blackboards. The lack of separate latrines for boys and girls is particularly important as open defecation is a widespread issue throughout the settlement, an issue which could be addressed through awareness raising as well as increased provision of adequate facilities. Furthermore, there is no fencing or walls around the schools, leading to theft of school resources which are often repurposed.<sup>78</sup>

The IDPs have free access to the lower primary schools (grade 1-4) with 20 classrooms in total from all three

schools located in the IDP site. However, compared to the large population of school aged children in the IDP community, classroom numbers are insufficient. The below-standard classroom to student ratio as well as the extremely low teacher to student ratio makes it challenging to ensure daily attendance and quality of education for children. For further education, students in Qoloji are reliant on limited host community facilities. Many have to travel 5-7 km to the village of Eelbahay. This distance is too far for many, causing many students to not pursue further education. Many students also suffer from an interrupted education due to the displacement.<sup>79</sup> It was also reported in the community engagement session that the host community expressed concern about the IDPs putting more pressure on the scarce educational resources.



Education Facilities, Qoloji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.



**LEGEND**

**Public Facility**

- School
- KG school
- Child Care Facility
- Health Post
- Market

▲ Store

- Permanent Structure
- Education
- Healthcare
- Market / Store
- Others

● Temporary Shelter

- Road
- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Watershed**

- Seasonal Stream

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

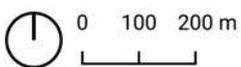


Fig. 49: Qoloji Public Facilities  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

## HEALTHCARE

In the IDP site, there are two clinics, one in Qoloji I and the other in Qoloji II. There are 26 health care providers (14 in Qoloji I and 12 in Qoloji II),<sup>80</sup> including nurses, midwives, health officers, druggists and 2 medical doctors. Each of the clinics deliver services as follows:

- Outpatient Department (OPD) health services for children less than 5 years old and adults
- Emergency health services
- Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) services
- Nutrition services including Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Program (OTP) for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
- Maternal and Child Health care (MCH) including Antenatal Care (ANC) Postnatal Care (PNC) which is provided in Qoloji I and shared with Qoloji II

Outside of the camp clinics, the nearest health facility available to accept referrals is the Jijiga Referral Hospital,<sup>81</sup> which is about an hour away by car.

In the local host community area, there is one health post and one animal health post structure built by the government. The health post has two health extension workers (HEW) and the health service they provide is limited:

- Health education based on the 16 packages of HEW
- EPI services
- Outpatient services (consultations)
- Nutrition services (OTP). The TSFP program is run in the community not in the health system.<sup>82</sup>

Healthcare facilities occupying both permanent and semi-permanent structures are mapped here. The two clinics occupy more permanent structures, while the health posts are considered semi-permanent. Facilities are constructed with either iron walls with thatched roofing or plastic walls with iron sheet roofing. Due to these materials, the facilities can reach high temperatures, which affects care and the potency of the medicines stored there. Interior space is limited, providing very little storage space for supplies.

For health services in IDP sites, the major challenge is the shortage of medication and structural maintenance. In the host community, the single health post that serves Anod kebele is completely inadequate to meet the needs. In addition, the paid service is preventing many people

from accessing healthcare and there is also an issue with water and structural maintenance of the health post, which requires major repairs.<sup>83</sup>

In the context of the COVID-19 response, the sheer overcrowding of population in Qoloji places the community at risk of rapid transmission. There is a need for accurate population numbers to be identified and the most dense areas decongested to allow minimum standard living space as well as distance between shelters to be achieved.

## MARKETS

Although the majority of goods and services, especially non-food items, are purchased from larger markets in nearby Babile or Jijiga, there is a smaller local market system within the IDP Camp at Qoloji. Markets within the camp are primarily involved in the sale of food items, therefore the majority of commercial activities within the camp are connected to petty trade, small shops, vegetable selling, chaat selling, and the trade of livestock products such as meat and milk.

Non-food items, especially materials used in construction, are generally acquired in Babile or Jijiga, which are 9 km and 60 km distant respectively. The most commonly needed non-food items for IDP households are emergency shelter kits, kitchen sets, bedding sets, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, toilet kits, waste disposal, clothing, and washing kits.

Due to the fact that land within the camp for farming or grazing is very limited, main opportunities for livelihoods involve activities connected to the existing livestock trade and the skilled and semi-skilled labor markets, especially in carpentry and construction works.

It is understood that there is one small livestock market within the Qoloji Host Community, which recently opened. This is helping a limited number of households to gain a small income from daily labour in the market and from the sale of tea and cookies. This market may represent an opportunity for improved relations and further integration between the Host and IDP communities.



Informal market, Qoloji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.

## 4.7 EDUCATION

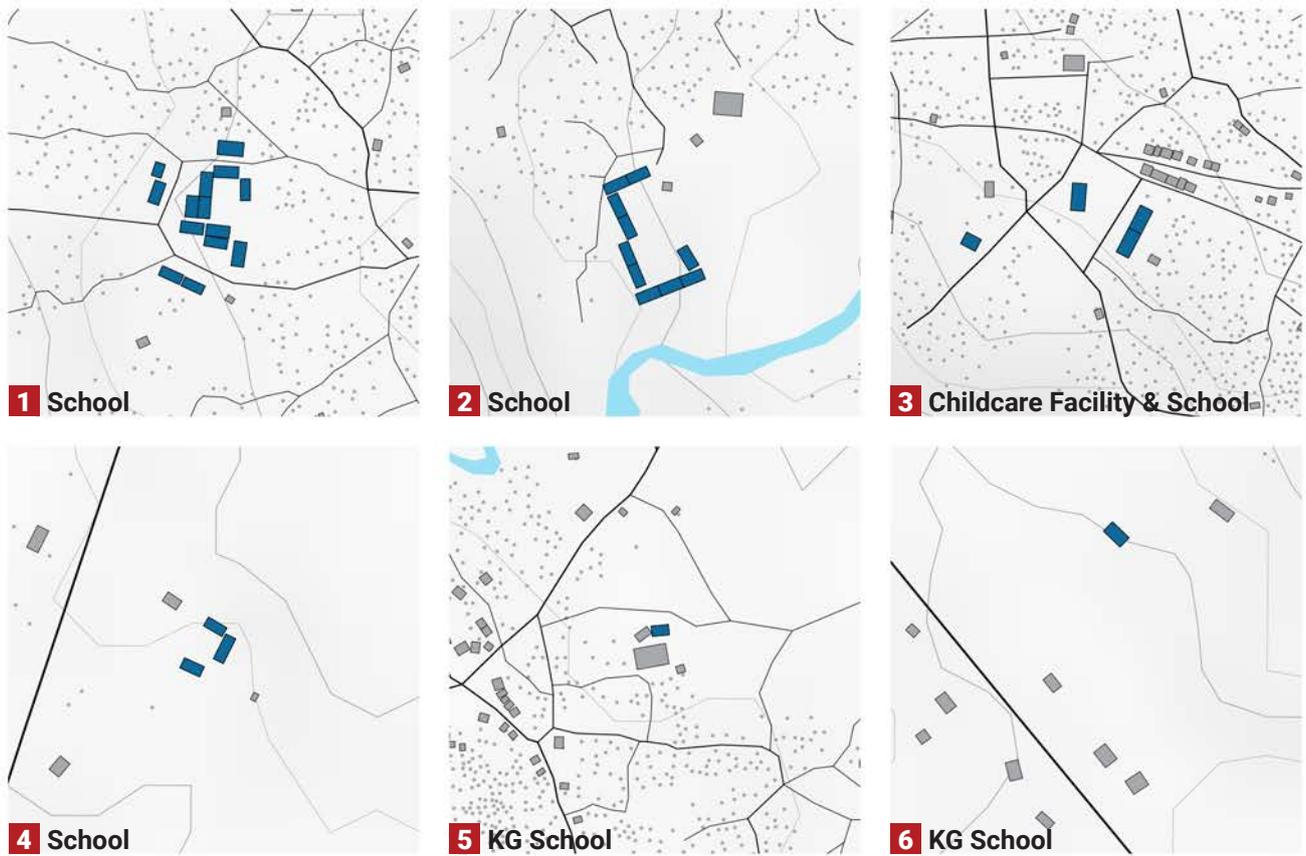
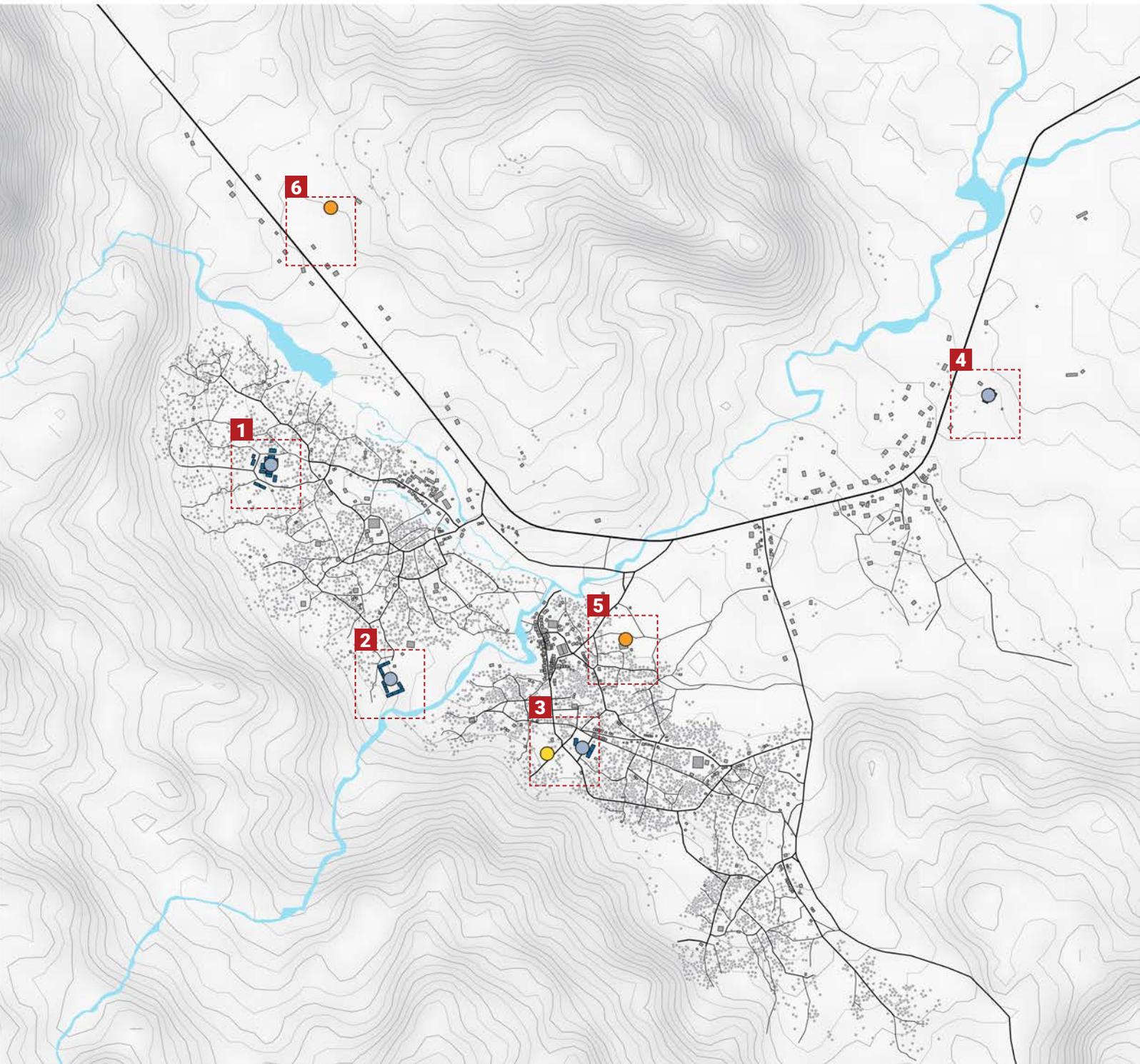


Fig. 50: Qoloji Education Facility Snapshots

Location	Facility Name	Status	Grades Served	Students (Total)	Male	Female
Qoloji I	Horsed School	Temporary Learning Space	1-6	3,513	2,234 (64%)	1,279 (36%)
	Sheik Usman School	Temporary Learning Space	1-6	4,154	2,654 (64%)	1,500 (36%)
Qoloji II	Walid School	Temporary Learning Space	1-4	2,770	1,700 (61%)	1,070 (39%)

Fig. 51: Qoloji Education Facility Capacity  
Source: NRC



**LEGEND**

**Public Facility**

- School
- KG school
- Child Care Facility

**Function**

- Education Facility
- Building
- Permanent Structure
- Temporary Shelter

**Road**

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Watershed**

- Seasonal Stream
- Topography**
- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

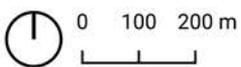


Fig. 52: Qoloji Educational Facilities  
 Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

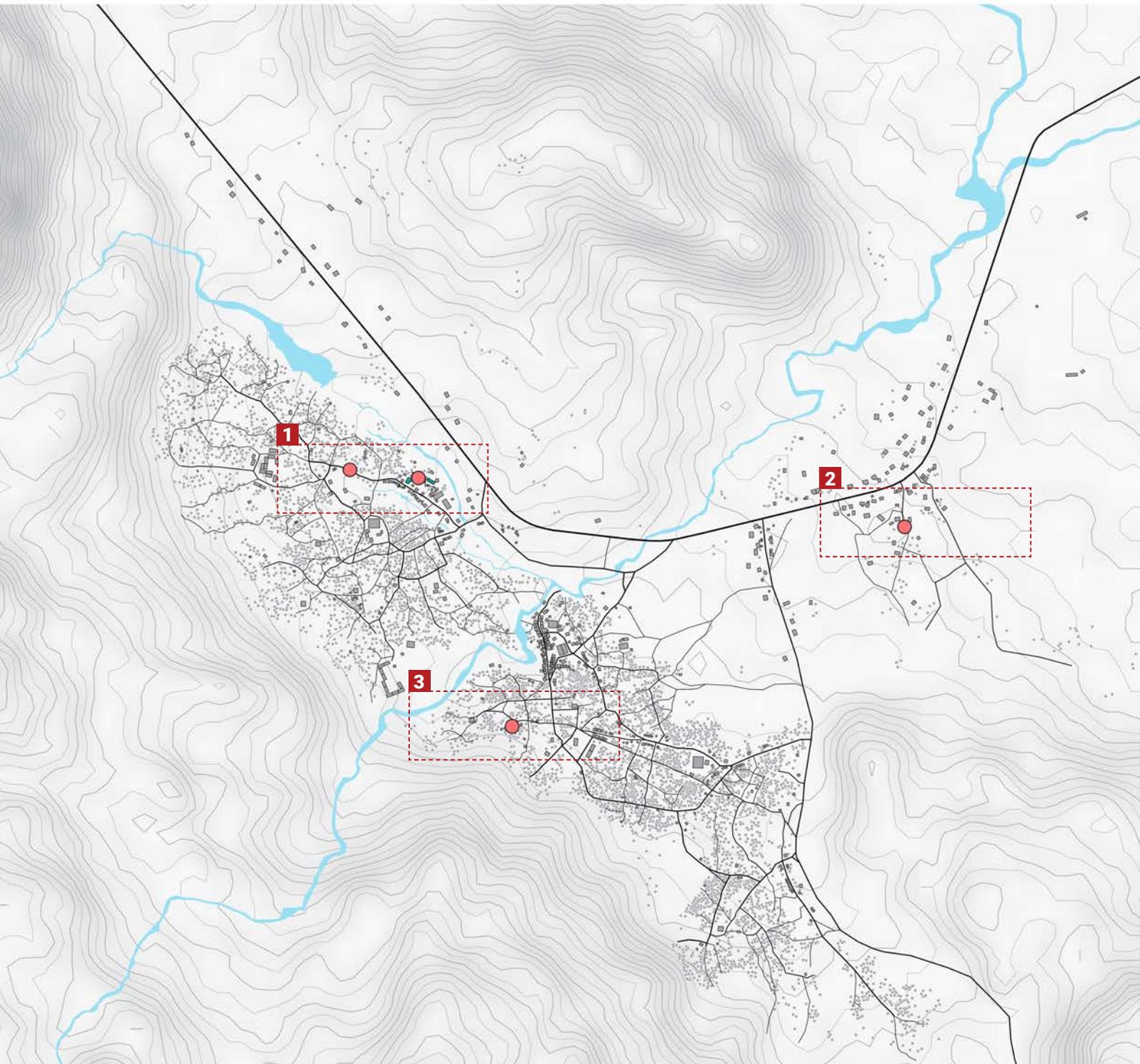
## 4.8 HEALTHCARE



Fig. 54: Qoloji Healthcare Facility Snapshots

Service	Quantity	Status	Gap	Quantity	Recommendation	Quantity
OPD Consultation (Adult and <5)	4 OPDs each clinic has 2 OPD consultation	Good	Medication	4 kit	The EDKI	4
Emergency	2	Good	Emergency drug Beds	1 EDKI 2 beds	Beds and EDKI	1 EDKI 2 beds
Nutrition Service	2 OTP and 2 TSFP programs	Very good	Plumb-nut (RUTF)	100 carton of RUTF for quarter	RUTF	100 carton of RUTF
EPI Service	2	Good	Shortage of vaccine	All kinds of antigens	Full antigens	All kinds of antigens
MCH	1	Good	1 MCH 2 Full delivery kit	2 delivery kit	Add MCH service in Qoloji II clinic; delivery kit	1
Referral Service	1 ambulance	Good	Ambulance	1	Another 1 ambulance	1

Fig. 53: Qoloji Healthcare Facility Services  
Source: Somali Region Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG)



**LEGEND**

<b>Public Facility</b>	<b>Building</b>	<b>Road</b>	<b>Watershed</b>
● Health Post	■ Permanent Structure	— Highway	■ Seasonal Stream
<b>Function</b>	● Temporary Shelter	— Road	<b>Topography</b>
■ Healthcare		— Track	— Contour 10m
		— Path	— Contour 5m

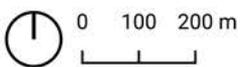
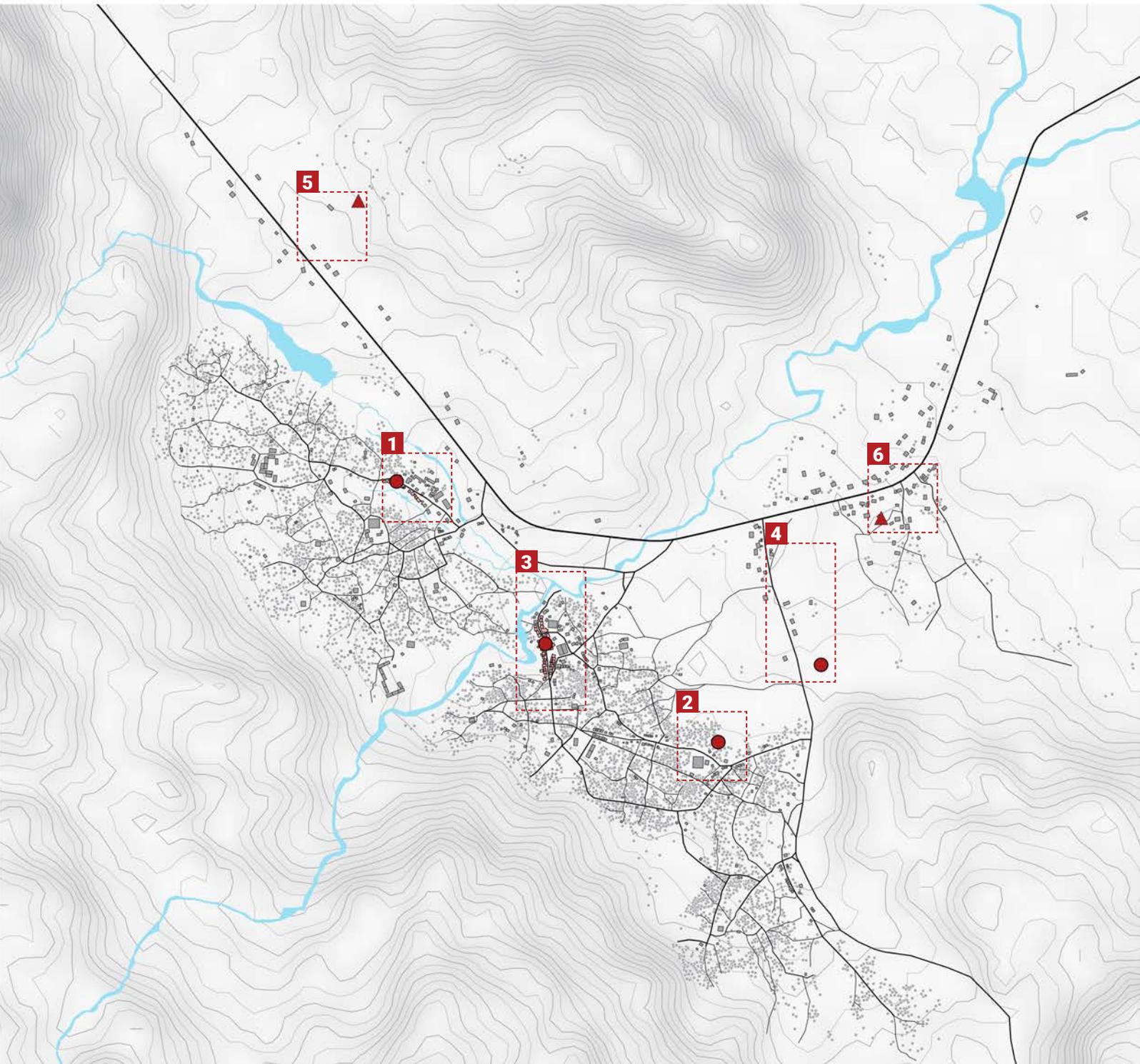


Fig. 55: Qoloji Healthcare Facilities  
 Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

## 4.9 MARKETS



Fig. 56: Qoloji Market Snapshots



**LEGEND**

**Public Facility**

- Market
- ▲ Store

**Function**

- Market / Store

**Building**

- Permanent Structure
- Temporary Shelter

**Road**

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Watershed**

- Seasonal Stream

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

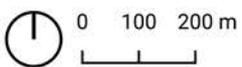


Fig. 57: Qoloji Market  
Source: UN-Habitat Research, NRC, HDX, OpenStreetMap

## 4.10 HOUSING, LAND, AND PROPERTY

### LAND AND PROPERTY

The land area occupied by the IDP camps at Qoloji was originally allocated in negotiation with the woreda and kebele. At the time, a much smaller area was designated for only the temporary use of IDPs.

In Somali culture helping one another is a common practice among clan members, including verbal allocation of land for those in need. In Somali region, land is embedded in the clan structures. Land rights are communal and the relationships between clans and their land is very strong. Clan land is associated with clan identity. However, the land remains formally owned by the National Government. Under Article 40(1), the Constitution, 'every Ethiopian citizen has the right to the ownership of private property'; which includes 'the right to acquire, to use and, in a manner compatible with the rights of other citizens, to dispose of such property by sale or bequest or to transfer it otherwise'.<sup>84</sup> Ethiopia's urban land management policy states that all rural and urban land is under the ownership of the state which is an opportunity for equitable share of land resources for all.<sup>85</sup>

One of the priorities of the government for urban areas is to develop a cadastre of lands and maintain a database of tenure arrangements. Whilst Qoloji is not an urban area, if considered a large settlement, the local community and authorities may benefit from a land documentation system in order to more effectively manage the land in the future.

### SHELTER TYPES AND CONDITIONS

Within the IDP sites, most of the shelters are constructed of sticks with mud walls and plastic sheets or old clothes for roofing. The structure is not considered as sustainable since it can easily collapse during the rainy season when rain water softens the mud. Within the host community, 70% of people live in Buul / Tukul (mud wall with thatched roofing), and the other 30% live in structures of mud walls with corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheet roofing. It is reported that the poor quality of shelters, the fact that they provide insufficient shade and climate adaptations are the main problems within the housing sector. There are also concerns of safety, inconsistent weather conditions, and insufficient electricity supply.<sup>86</sup>

Access to construction materials is also a challenge for residents in Qoloji. For local materials such as wood, people now have to travel more than 20 km to gather them since there is a lack of materials due to depletion by the growing numbers of IDPs. The long distance makes it difficult for women in particular and transport is expensive. For other materials like CGI sheets, people have to go to markets in Babile which is also 8 km away.





Informal market, Qoleji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.



## **5** LOOKING FORWARD

## 5.1 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

### 5.1.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC



The small scale of the Qoloji settlement and the limits to its physical growth potential make it difficult to foresee the viability of a strong economy to support those living in the area as it would most likely rely upon the surrounding small towns where larger markets and infrastructure provision already exist.

The long distance from larger towns/cities (such as Harar at 50 minutes or Jijiga at 1 hour driving distance) and relatively high cost of transportation is likely to constrain large numbers of locals from obtaining jobs there and commuting back to Qoloji, meaning that opportunities for the inhabitants to easily find employment there are unlikely.

Rainfed crop cultivation, pastoralism, and agro-pastoralism are the main livelihood systems in the area, with livestock production contributing the majority of the regional GDP. Each of these industries is highly dependent on limited land and water resources and is increasingly vulnerable to climate change. There is limited potential for this to be upscaled in Qoloji as a significant source of livelihood for the IDP population due to limited arable land and claims on this land being predominantly held by the host community.

As it stands currently, anecdotal evidence suggests that members of the IDP community do not feel welcome and many do not see remaining in Qoloji as a viable long-term solution. At the same time, members of the host community have made it clear how valuable the land occupied by the camp is to them and have suggested that they would prefer the IDPs leave, even over compensation for the occupied land.

### 5.1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL



Current impacts of climate change may be exacerbated by climate vulnerability in the surrounding region, potentially sparking conflict over resources and further contributing to climate-induced displacement and migration trends towards urban centres.

These conditions, in combination with high population growth, impact the viability of pastoralism as a livelihood for a large proportion of the host community. Similarly, livelihoods reliant on agriculture are regularly placed at risk due to increased drought risk, thus leaving many of the communities facing food insecurity.

More resilient livelihoods need to be explored to support resilience to droughts and floods, which affect food security and result in an increasing reliance on aid. Without interventions to diversify the local economy, the development potential of the local communities, as well as the opportunity to develop resilient livelihoods, remain severely limited.

There is limited granular data on specific natural hazards that may affect the area in and around Qoloji, that was available for this study. It is therefore recommended that more detailed hazard mapping in the area is carried out as there may be hazards present in the area that are both a driver of potential displacement as well as a potential constraint on future population carrying capacity in the area.

However, there are anecdotal reports of flooding in the settlement, which may represent a risk for the future.

### 5.1.3 SPATIAL



Location in proximity to other small towns makes development of a new settlement in the area difficult to justify from a land and infrastructure development efficiency perspective. Furthermore, the cost of providing permanent infrastructure in a newly developed area as opposed to planning for growth within or on the periphery of an existing formal town or city would be very high.

The location of the site within a valley surrounded by hills makes medium to long-term urban expansion difficult and costly.

When analysing the land use in the study area, as aforementioned, only 19.7% of the land currently supports agriculture and thus is likely to be perceived to have high value by the local hosting communities in the area. This is likely to be particularly felt in the area around Qoloji which is one of the few fertile valleys in the area and which has seen the land developed for agricultural purposes grow from around 150 Ha in 2010/2011 to more than 300 Ha in 2016, before the influx of IDPs.

Despite relatively good connectivity to nearby urban centres, travel is generally considered to be a challenge for IDPs due to the relatively high cost and the limited access to livelihoods.

## 5.2 DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

### 5.2.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC



Qoloji is well-positioned to join an existing regional network of cross-border clan-based trade corridors that connect area producers and nearby economic centres to the major ports in Djibouti, and northern Somalia (Somaliland) such as Berbera. This network forms the basis of a vibrant and wide-reaching livestock trading system that the government of Ethiopia and the Somali region is working to formalize and expand. Such expansion is driven by pastoral and agro-pastoral growth in the region, which Qoloji is poised to contribute to. It's also important to note that despite conflict and instability, the established trade dynamics and strong social relations that ensure the secure functioning of trade passages may provide a platform for further economic development and business opportunities.

The town of Babile, only 10km from Qoloji, hosts the largest camel market in the surrounding area. Sale of camel milk provided the primary source of household income for the majority of households in the region. These conditions, combined with existing distribution networks as well as downstream products & related services that serve consumer markets in the nearby urban centres, present a significant opportunity for those residing in Qoloji to participate in the broader regional economy. Further Local Economic Development studies would be required to map this out fully.

The A10 Highway that passes through Qoloji is already a major trade corridor carrying foodstuffs such as rice, wheat flour, pasta, sugar, new and second hand clothes, and all types of household items. The main commodities sold by the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists are livestock and to a lesser extent livestock products (milk and ghee). Agro-pastoralists also sell cereals – mainly maize and sorghum. Sesame, onions, fodder, and fruits and vegetables grown along the riverine areas are sold to neighbouring markets.

Interventions to improve transportation in the area could dramatically improve the viability of IDPs continuing to live in the area.

### 5.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL



The settlement is situated on and around land with agricultural value that if protected and managed sustainably offers the opportunity to be leveraged as an economic driver (as outlined above). Furthermore, given that the climate in the area surrounding Qoloji has a relative comparative advantage to the surrounding Somali region to the east and south as it tends to be slightly cooler and wetter and there remains a chance to support agriculturally focused livelihoods.

The proximity to local water sources and seasonal river beds could allow for local agricultural production and processing to take place in the area if these resources are managed effectively and supported through sound rainwater harvesting and waste management strategies.

Further assessment on soil qualities, water resource mapping and agricultural practices would need to be carried out to further understand the environmental opportunities in the area for sustainable development plans to be set out.

### 5.2.3 SPATIAL



The geographical location of Qoloji, in Anod Kebele, gives opportunities for residents of Anod and Qoloji to develop in an economically active manner, benefitting from the transport route and the existence of the electricity grid. However, located between 2 urban centres – Babile and Bombas and with a general livelihood focused on agriculture, the Anod population does not see Qoloji as a settlement but rather prefer the land to be returned for agricultural purposes.

The location of Qoloji on the A10 Highway and adjacent to the national energy grid corridor could potentially play a strong role in enabling small scale industries in the area as well as facilitating the local communities in the area to access trading and livelihood opportunities.

Its location is also strategic due to its proximity to growing urban centres in Babile, Harar, and Jijiga, each with relatively low population density in and around them and more space for expansion. Qoloji is only 15 minutes from Babile town, 50 minutes from Harar, and 1 hour from Jijiga by car.

For these conditions to be leveraged and the opportunities that they present to be advanced, however, there is a serious need for improved transportation systems to be realized. This would help to overcome the settlement's current relative spatial isolation.

Although there are a number of small settlements in the area, the arability of the site means that the host community is likely to remain and grow in Qoloji. Though growth is limited by geographic constraints, there is potential for the settlement to evolve into an expanded small village if services are provided, especially those currently unavailable in Bompas or Babile which support complementarity.

All of this would contribute to better protecting and utilising the existing agricultural land for small scale production and the processing and selling of goods in the regional market.

### 5.3 MOVING FROM ASSESSMENT TO SCENARIO BUILDING

The spatial profile so far has established and summarized the challenges and opportunities that impact Qoloji in its current context. Understanding these challenges and opportunities, which span across the themes of demographics, climate change, economics, and land management, provides a contextual framework for understanding the current status of Qoloji. More specifically, Qoloji faces the challenge of accommodating natural population growth alongside uncertain IDP population numbers; the need to invest in sustainable infrastructure that improves mobility; and the mounting urgency of building environmental and socio-economic resilience in the face of climate change.

Taking into account that the land availability and location of Qoloji both present significant structural challenges that would inhibit sustainable long term development in the area, the settlement's future should be approached carefully from a practical perspective. The scenarios set out have been developed on the basis of inputs from discussions with the IDP and Host community in November 2020 in addition to pragmatic spatial planning considerations which focus on how to take the most value from the existing infrastructure and social systems, which already provide benefit to both communities or have the most potential to do so once upgraded. It is important to note that as the population numbers are uncertain, UN-Habitat has generated a population figure based on the shelter footprints and utilising the average HH size.

It is important to note therefore, that this study recommends detailed household counting to be carried out to allow for more accurate scenario building to be carried out. These scenarios are thus intended to be indicative and as basis for further discussion.

#### METHODOLOGY

A typical scenario-building approach for contexts experiencing forced displacement is the chain of plausibility approach, which includes a detailed review of possible events and developments. Scenario building, using this approach, starts with establishing assumptions or conditions that are a required minimum in order for any of the scenarios to develop. Next, variables are identified that are likely to spark a chain of events resulting in a series of potential impacts. Based on the information developed in the profile, the most important variables are selected together with the likely direction of these variables. The variable is a development or event that has the potential to cause a change in a humanitarian situation and outcomes are directions that a

variable can take (e.g., increase, stable, or decrease). The impacts of each isolated variable outcomes are broadly outlined, but are explored in a more composite manner when combined together as part of the potential scenario.

#### VARIABLES

Based on the available information, two key variables have been selected to project a series of plausible future scenarios for Qoloji's development through 2030. The complex interrelationships between variables, priorities, and realities have been simplified in this section of the profile to provide scenarios of how Qoloji could be spatially and functionally configured in the future with a range of outcomes. These variables are:

- Population Change
- Urban Footprint

There are additional variables that could and should be included as part of a next stage spatial plan/visioning process, however this would require more detailed data and additional consultation with local authorities, e.g., local economic development.

#### VARIABLE 1: POPULATION CHANGE

Unplanned urbanization puts pressure on basic services, public facilities, and the environment, while often leading to an inefficient use of resources. A major variable that will impact the future of Qoloji is population size. The growth or decline of both the host and IDP communities will determine future infrastructure provision and potential economic growth, heavily impacting settlement development scenarios.

Due to the previously discussed uncertainty surrounding exact population numbers, the estimated IDP population used here for analysis is based on the shelter count determined by UN-Habitat remote sensing. It's important to note that IOM data notes the population at a significantly higher level, which would dramatically affect these numbers. Further investigation is required in order to determine a clearer picture. For the sake of this study, the current IDP population within the site boundary (based on shelter footprints) is estimated at approximately 35,000 resulting in a total combined population in Qoloji of 39,000. This number should not be treated as a definitive, it is applied here as a basis for investigation of various possible trends.

POPULATION GROWTH

Natural population growth can drastically change the built environment. The natural rural population growth rate in the Somali Region is 2.03% and will be used as one of the possible outcomes for both the host and IDP populations. In addition, the slightly higher natural urban growth rate in the Somali Region is estimated at 3.06% and will be used as another possible outcome. Finally, a low rate of 1.00% is also applied for the sake of comparison.

Year	Population	Total	IDP	HC	Percent Change
2020	Current	38,398	34,398	4,000	0%
	Low Increase (1.00%)	42,415	37,997	4,418	10.46%
Population Change	4,017	3,599	418		
2030	Medium Increase (2.03%)	46,945	42,054	4,890	22.26%
	Population Change	8,547	7,656	890	
	High Increase (3.06%)	51,905	46,498	5,407	35.18%
	Population Change	13,507	12,100	1,407	

Fig. 58: Qoloji population growth projections, 2020-2030  
Source: UN-Habitat Research

The projected growth outcomes are shown in the graph here, illustrating high, medium, and low growth scenarios. If Qoloji were to maintain a growth rate of 2.03% per year, matching the current rural growth rate of Somali Region, this would result in an additional 8,547 people by 2030, a 22% increase from the current population. If growth in Qoloji were to rise to match the region’s urban growth rate of approximately 3.06%, this would result in an additional 13,507 residents by 2030, or a 35% increase from the current population. Finally, if Qoloji’s population growth rate were to slow to only 1.00% per year over the next ten years, this would still result in an additional 4,017 residents, or an increase of about 10%.

In addition to these projected growth rates, further displacement may occur within the next 10 years, which could cause a sudden spike in population. Large influxes like this, however, are difficult to predict. Therefore, the population growth outcomes outlined here focus on a range of natural growth rates without considering any major influxes.

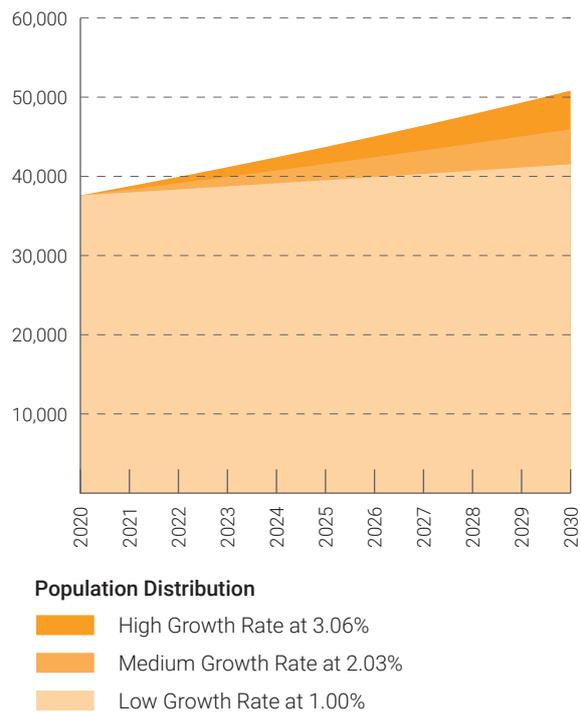


Fig. 59: IDP population growth projections, 2020-2030  
Source: UN-Habitat Research

POPULATION DECLINE

While population growth in both the host and IDP communities is the most likely outcome over the next 10 years without any intervention, there is also the possibility of population decline in one or both communities. This would most likely occur as the result of a coordinated effort to return or relocate the IDPs currently living there.

Though the host population within Qoloji is already quite small, at only approximately 4,000, large-scale return or resettlement of the IDP community could lead to population decline in the host community, as well. Migration to more productive areas could be seen as a necessary option for residents whose livelihoods are connected to the camp’s presence. Alternatively, potential livelihood opportunities in the larger and growing nearby urban centres could also serve as a driver for migration out of Qoloji.

Voluntary return is an option for members of the IDP community and could have a significant impact on the growth rate of Qoloji, as well, given that IDPs make up approximately 90% of the total population. Resettlement of the existing IDP population of 34,398, which is spread across approximately 5,733 households, and subsequent closure of the camp, could be achieved in ten years at a rate of around 50 households per month; doubling that rate to 100 households per month would reduce the time needed to five years.

## OUTCOMES

For the sake of this analysis, three of the most likely possible outcomes are highlighted here for further investigation:

- Outcome 1: Medium Population Growth: Natural Growth (2.03% per year) - 22.3% increase from 2020 to 2030
- Outcome 2: Large Population Decline - Full closure of the camp
- Outcome 3: Medium Population Decline - Partial return or relocation

### VARIABLE 2: URBAN FOOTPRINT

Population growth, as discussed previously, has the potential to affect the expansion of the urban footprint of Qoloji. This, in conjunction with the density of the built areas, will define how much more land would need to be developed to accommodate various potential outcomes of projected population growth. Based on the population growth projections from the previous variable, the overall Qoloji area could see growth of between 4,017 and 13,507 additional inhabitants by 2030 (inclusive of both host and IDP communities).

An analysis of the existing settlements demonstrates different densities as shown in the table below:

	Qoloji Area	HC	IDP (Total)	Qoloji I	Qoloji II
<b>Built-Up Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.28	0.40	0.88	0.43	0.45
Percent of Total	100.0%	31.2%	68.8%	33.6%	35.2%
<b>Population (2020)</b>	38,398	4,000	34,398	13,494	20,904
Percent of Total	100.0%	10.4%	89.6%	35.1%	54.5%
<b>Population Density (p/km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	29,998	10,000	39,089	31,381	46,453

Fig. 60: Comparison of urban footprint, population, and density  
Source: UN-Habitat Research

Qoloji II is the most densely populated of all of the settlements in Qoloji, with a density of approximately 46,453 p/km<sup>2</sup> over 0.45 km<sup>2</sup>. Qoloji I is slightly less dense, with a density of approximately 31,381 p/km<sup>2</sup> over a similar area of 0.43 km<sup>2</sup>. Both are considered to be extremely dense. The host community in Qoloji is the smallest and least densely populated with a density of 25,000 p/km<sup>2</sup> over 0.16 km<sup>2</sup>.

Population Change (2020-2030) (UN-Habitat Figures)		Low Density 2,380 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Unplanned Density of Jijiga Town)	Medium Density 7,275 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Average Density of Babile + Harar Towns)	High Density 13,600 p/km <sup>2</sup> (2014 Density of Addis Ababa, World Bank)	Very High Density 39,089 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Density of Qoloji Camp, UN-Habitat)
<b>Planned Decline:</b> (-75%)	<b>Change in Land (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	2.73	0.30	-0.25	-0.66
	Percent Change	310.6%	34.3%	-28.2%	-75.0%
<b>Resettlement of Current Population:</b>	<b>Change in Land (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	13.57	3.85	1.65	0.00
	Percent Change	1,542.4%	437.3%	187.4%	0.0%
<b>Low Increase:</b> (1.00%)	<b>Change in Land (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.51	0.49	0.26	0.09
	Percent Change	171.8%	56.2%	30.1%	10.5%
<b>Medium Increase:</b> (2.03%)	<b>Change in Land (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	3.22	1.05	0.56	0.20
	Percent Change	365.6%	119.6%	64.0%	22.3%
<b>High Increase:</b> (3.06%)	<b>Change in Land (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	5.08	1.66	0.89	0.31
	Percent Change	577.7%	189.0%	101.1%	35.2%

Fig. 61: Population Density and Distribution across Qoloji Area (IDP population only)  
Source: UN-Habitat Research

## URBAN EXPANSION

Given the high density of the existing settlements and the small urban footprint, any population changes could have a dramatic effect on conditions. Based on an analysis of the topography, any expansion of the settlement's footprint would require development of the host community's crop land. The result of this would be a further degradation of already strained relations between the IDP and host communities and result in further limiting livelihood opportunities for both.

Any urban infill within the current footprint would have to occur at the periphery of the settled area and would result in an increased population density, which is already extremely high, by development or humanitarian standards. This would not allow for any kind of sustainable development and would likely lead to a sustained decline in living conditions.

## URBAN CONTRACTION

If population decline were to occur due to IDP return or planned resettlement, however, the existing land could be redeveloped at a more sustainable density. To achieve a density that would match towns of a similar size in the region, though, would require the vast majority of IDPs to leave.

Full closure of the IDP camp could result in an area of around 0.88km<sup>2</sup> of land being rehabilitated and returned to the host community for natural growth and an expansion of agricultural activities.

## OUTCOMES

For this study, three possible outcomes for the urban footprint were considered, along with the implications that each would have on population density and relations with the host community.

Outcome 1: Assuming medium natural population growth of 2.03% and a high population density of 39,089 p/km<sup>2</sup> matching the current level, an additional 0.2 km<sup>2</sup> area would be required. If the density were reduced to a slightly more reasonable, but still high, level, matching that of Addis Ababa at 13,600 p/km<sup>2</sup>, an additional 0.56 km<sup>2</sup> area would be required.

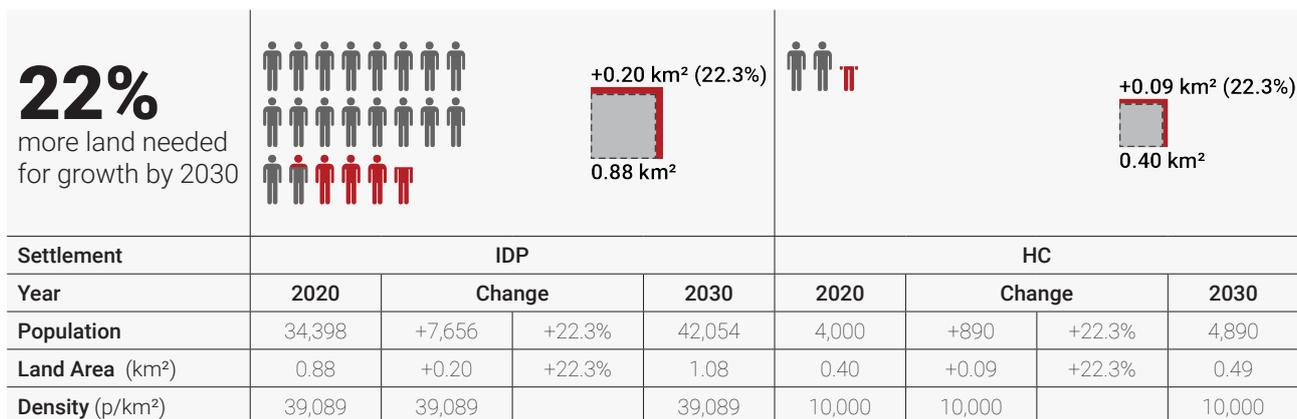
Outcome 2: If around three-quarters (75%) of the existing IDP population were to return or be relocated, this would allow the remaining 8,599 residents to resettle the previously occupied camp area of 0.88km<sup>2</sup> at a reduced density of

around 13,600p/km<sup>2</sup>, consistent with that of Addis Ababa. This would leave 0.25km<sup>2</sup> that could either be returned to the host community or planned to accommodate natural growth of the remaining IDP population.

Outcome 3: If the camp were fully closed and the entire IDP population returned or resettled elsewhere, the 0.88km<sup>2</sup> of land area currently occupied by the camp could be rehabilitated and returned to the host community for future growth or an expansion of agricultural activities. To accommodate the current IDP population of 34,398 elsewhere at a medium density of around 7,275 p/km<sup>2</sup>, matching the average of nearby towns of Harar and Babile, an area of around 4.73km<sup>2</sup> of land would be needed. Assuming a medium population growth of 2.03%, a further 1.05km<sup>2</sup> would be needed by 2030, meaning a total of around 5.78km<sup>2</sup> would be required.

## 5.4 DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

### SCENARIO 1A – BUSINESS AS USUAL AT EXTREMELY HIGH CURRENT DENSITY



PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

With no committed resettlement, planning, or development measures undertaken, both the IDP and host community are likely to experience population growth at a rate of approximately 2.03% per year, matching the Somali region's natural rural growth rate. This would result in population growth of around 7,656 (+22.26%) by 2030, resulting in a combined population of 46,945.

Although impossible to predict, future influx is also possible, especially without any coordinated planning.

#### LIKELY IMPACT/OUTCOMES

Given that the camp area already exhibits a very high population density (estimated at 39,089 p/km<sup>2</sup>), this growth is likely to result in unstructured expansion of the built footprint, especially at the periphery of the current settlement, where some infill may still be possible. Due to limited available space, though, this expansion is liable to extend onto land at steep slopes unsuitable for settlement and onto valuable agricultural land that would further strain relations between the IDP and host communities eager to advance agricultural activities. This would also negatively impact both environmental conditions and livelihood opportunities for both communities.

Any infill at the periphery would result in further densification. Without a spatial plan in place, further growth beyond the current bounds of the camp will occur at a similar, or slightly lower, density compared with that of the existing camps, as space is already severely limited. These outcomes are not desirable from both a humanitarian and long-term planning perspective. The current density is already well below humanitarian standards and does not allow for dignified living conditions and or improved access to services.

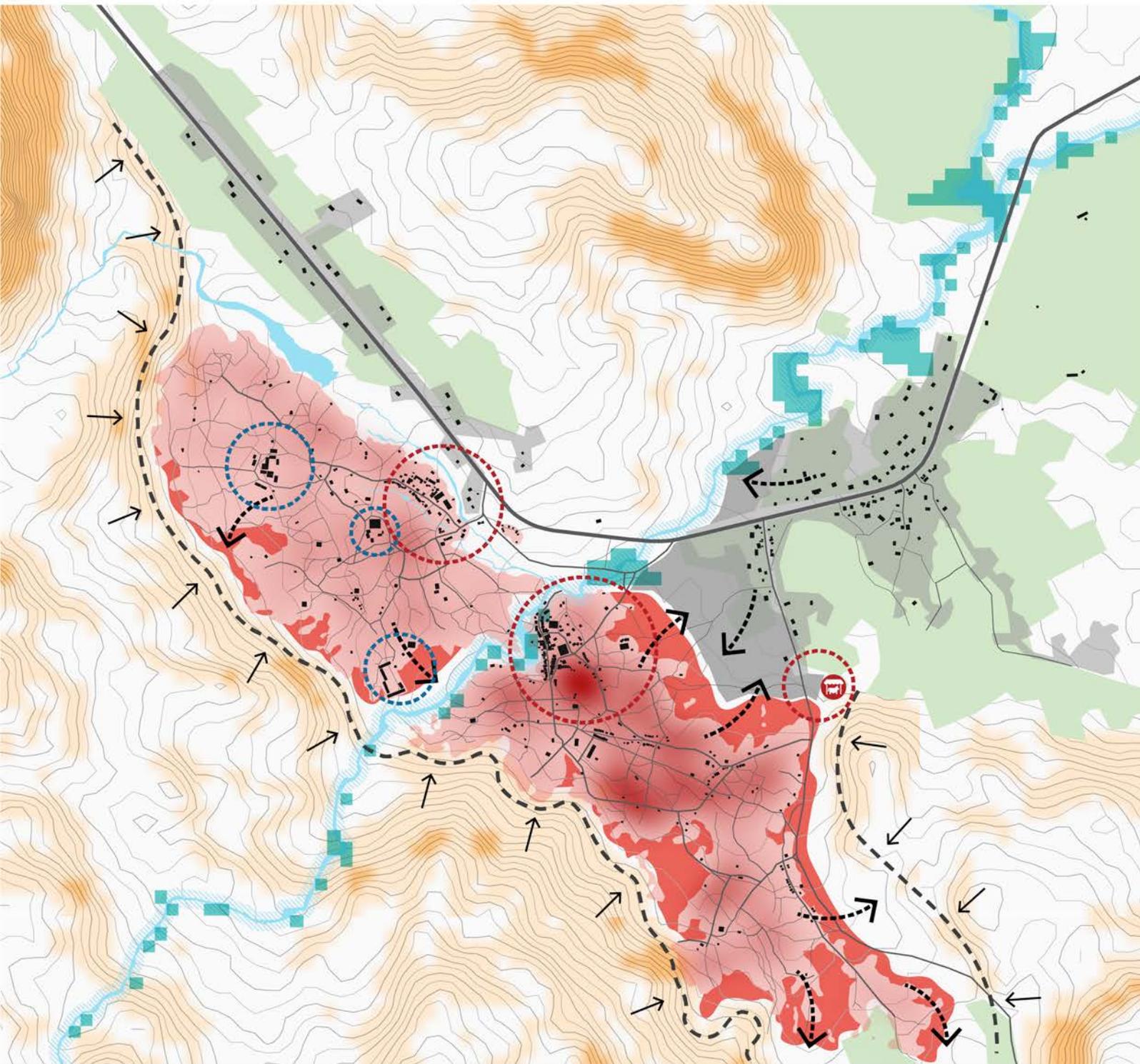
Furthermore, it does not set in place any potential for the settlement and its surroundings to move toward a more sustainable trajectory.

The host community, which is significantly smaller, at only around 4,000 residents, has maintained a density of only around 10,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>, which is more in line with similar towns in the area (Babile 7,800 p/km<sup>2</sup>, Harar 6,750 p/km<sup>2</sup>). Assuming the 2.03% growth rate, the host community is projected to grow by around 890 by 2030, which would require an additional 0.11km<sup>2</sup> of land to accommodate at a similar density.

Although difficult to predict, there are a number of factors that could attract additional population influx if further improvements are made that enable the current population to remain and grow. This would require expansion of basic services and public facilities. Attracting additional growth at this location would apply additional pressure to already strained service delivery and is not seen to be beneficial to either the IDP or host community in the long term. Furthermore, this will risk increased competition between communities, limit inclusion of IDPs and significantly heighten tensions and risk of conflict.

#### ACTIONS NEEDED

- This scenario assumes no actions are taken and worst case scenario results are experienced
- Evaluation of how much land is actually available to be developed for future expansion of host settlement; of IDP settlement to understand extent to which this scenario could occur before situation dramatically worsens



**LEGEND**

**Land Use**

- Host Community
- IDP Settlement
- Agricultural Land
- Waterbody
- Water 20m Buffer
- Floodplain 1m

**Settlement**

- Permanent Structure
- Shelter Density

**Roads**

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

**Slope**

- ≤ 10 degrees
- 10-20 degrees
- > 20 degrees

**Scenario**

- Projected Growth (HC)
- Projected Growth (IDP)
- Natural Boundary
- Growth Pattern
- Commercial Potential
- Public Service Potential
- 🐄 Livestock Market

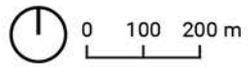
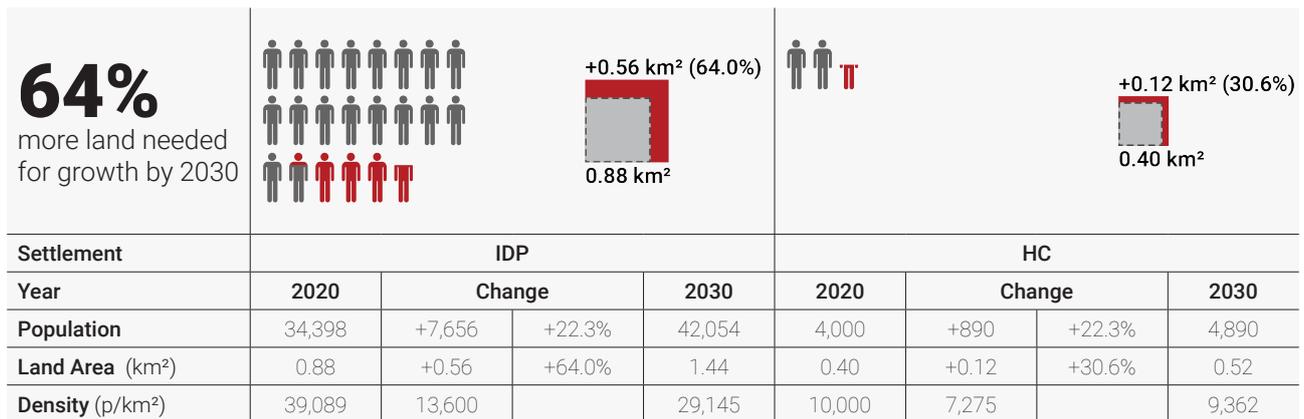


Fig. 62: Scenario 1A diagram

## SCENARIO 1B – BUSINESS AS USUAL AT MORE SUSTAINABLE DENSITY



PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

With no committed resettlement, planning, or development measures undertaken, both the IDP and host community are likely to experience population growth at a rate of approximately 2.03% per year, matching the Somali region's natural rural growth rate. This would result in population growth of around 7,656 (+22.26%) by 2030, resulting in a combined population of 46,945.

Although impossible to predict, future influx is also possible, especially without any coordinated planning.

### LIKELY IMPACT/OUTCOMES

Given that the camp area already exhibits a very high population density (estimated at 39,089 p/km<sup>2</sup>), this growth is likely to result in unstructured expansion of the built footprint, especially at the periphery of the current settlement, where some infill may still be possible. Due to limited available space, though, this expansion is liable to extend onto land at steep slopes unsuitable for settlement and onto valuable agricultural land that would further strain relations between the IDP and host communities eager to advance agricultural activities. This would also negatively impact both environmental conditions and livelihood opportunities for both communities.

Any infill at the periphery would result in further densification. Without a spatial plan in place, further growth beyond the current bounds of the camp will occur at a similar, or slightly lower, density compared with that of the existing camps, as space is already severely limited. These outcomes are not desirable from both a humanitarian and long-term planning perspective. The current density is already well below humanitarian standards and does not allow for dignified living conditions and or improved access to services.

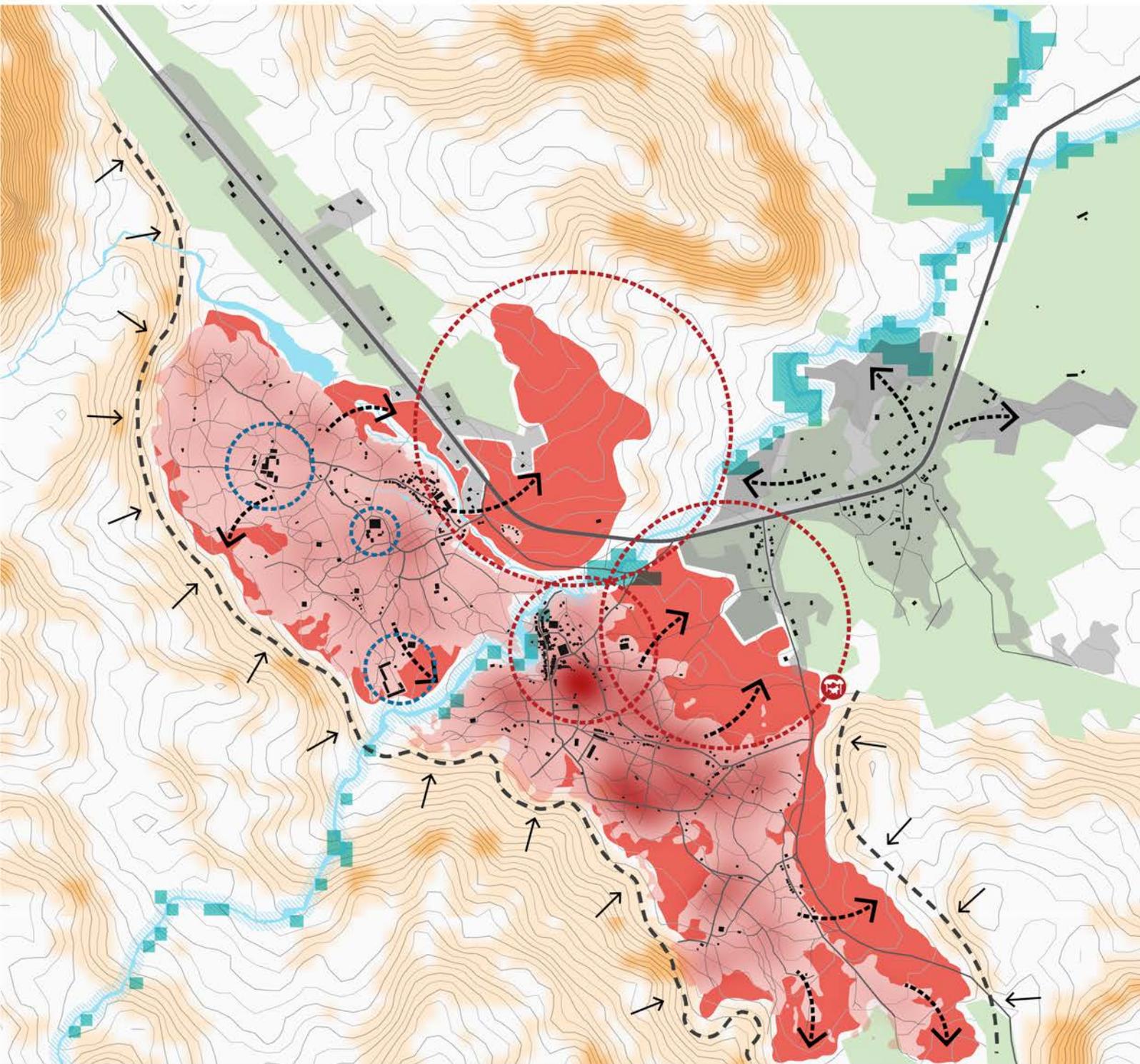
Furthermore, it does not set in place any potential for the settlement and its surroundings to move toward a more sustainable trajectory.

The host community, which is significantly smaller, at only around 4,000 residents, has maintained a density of only around 10,000 p/km<sup>2</sup>, which is more in line with similar towns in the area (Babile 7,800 p/km<sup>2</sup>, Harar 6,750 p/km<sup>2</sup>). Assuming the 2.03% growth rate, the host community is projected to grow by around 890 by 2030, which would require an additional 0.11km<sup>2</sup> of land to accommodate at a similar density.

Although difficult to predict, there are a number of factors that could attract additional population influx if further improvements are made that enable the current population to remain and grow. This would require expansion of basic services and public facilities. Attracting additional growth at this location would apply additional pressure to already strained service delivery and is not seen to be beneficial to either the IDP or host community in the long term. Furthermore, this will risk increased competition between communities, limit inclusion of IDPs and significantly heighten tensions and risk of conflict.

### ACTIONS NEEDED

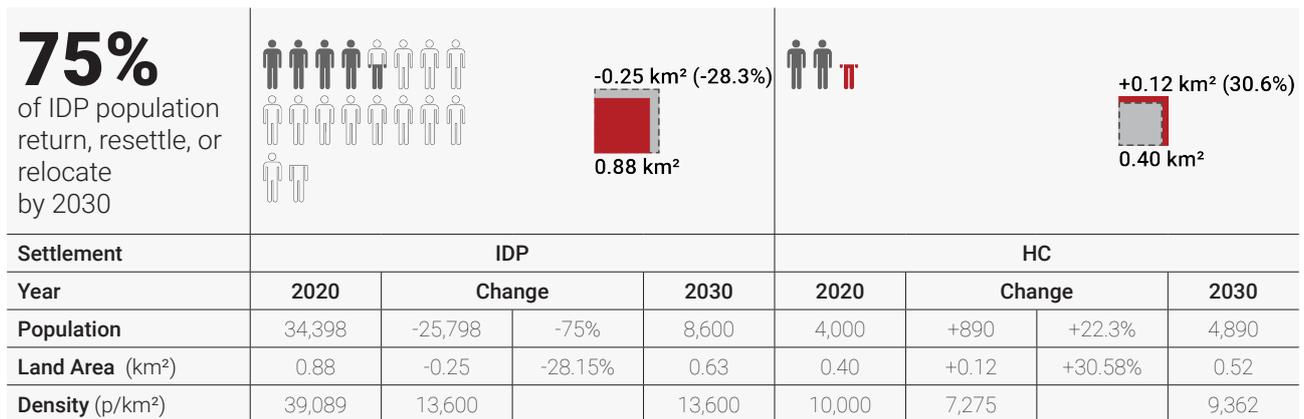
- This scenario assumes no actions are taken and worst case scenario results are experienced
- Evaluation of how much land is actually available to be developed for future expansion of host settlement; of IDP settlement to understand extent to which this scenario could occur before situation dramatically worsens



**LEGEND**

<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Topography</b>	<b>Scenario</b>
Host Community	Permanent Structure	Contour 10m	Projected Growth (HC)
IDP Settlement	Shelter Density	Contour 5m	Projected Growth (IDP)
Agricultural Land	<b>Roads</b>	<b>Slope</b>	Natural Boundary
Waterbody	Highway	≤ 10 degrees	Growth Pattern
Water 20m Buffer	Road	10-20 degrees	Commercial Potential
Floodplain 1m	Track	> 20 degrees	Public Service Potential
	Path		Livestock Market

Fig. 63: Scenario 1B diagram

**SCENARIO 2 – PHASED RETURN / RELOCATION / PARTIALLY REMAIN**

PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

To achieve a more sustainable situation and accommodate the natural growth of the host community, up to three quarters (75%) of the existing IDP population would need to be resettled elsewhere.

**LIKELY IMPACT/OUTCOMES**

This would allow the previously settled camp area of 0.88km<sup>2</sup> to be redeveloped to serve the remaining IDP population of around 8,600 at a reduced density of around 13,600p/km<sup>2</sup>, consistent with that of Addis Ababa as a reference. And it would leave 0.25km<sup>2</sup> that could either be returned to the host community for agricultural activities or planned to accommodate natural growth of both the IDP and host community populations.

Given the existing relationship of the IDP community to nearby Jijiga, its low population density (2,380 p/km<sup>2</sup>), and its propensity for growth, resettlement there for IDPs that cannot or will not return to their home villages may provide an opportunity without significant disruption.

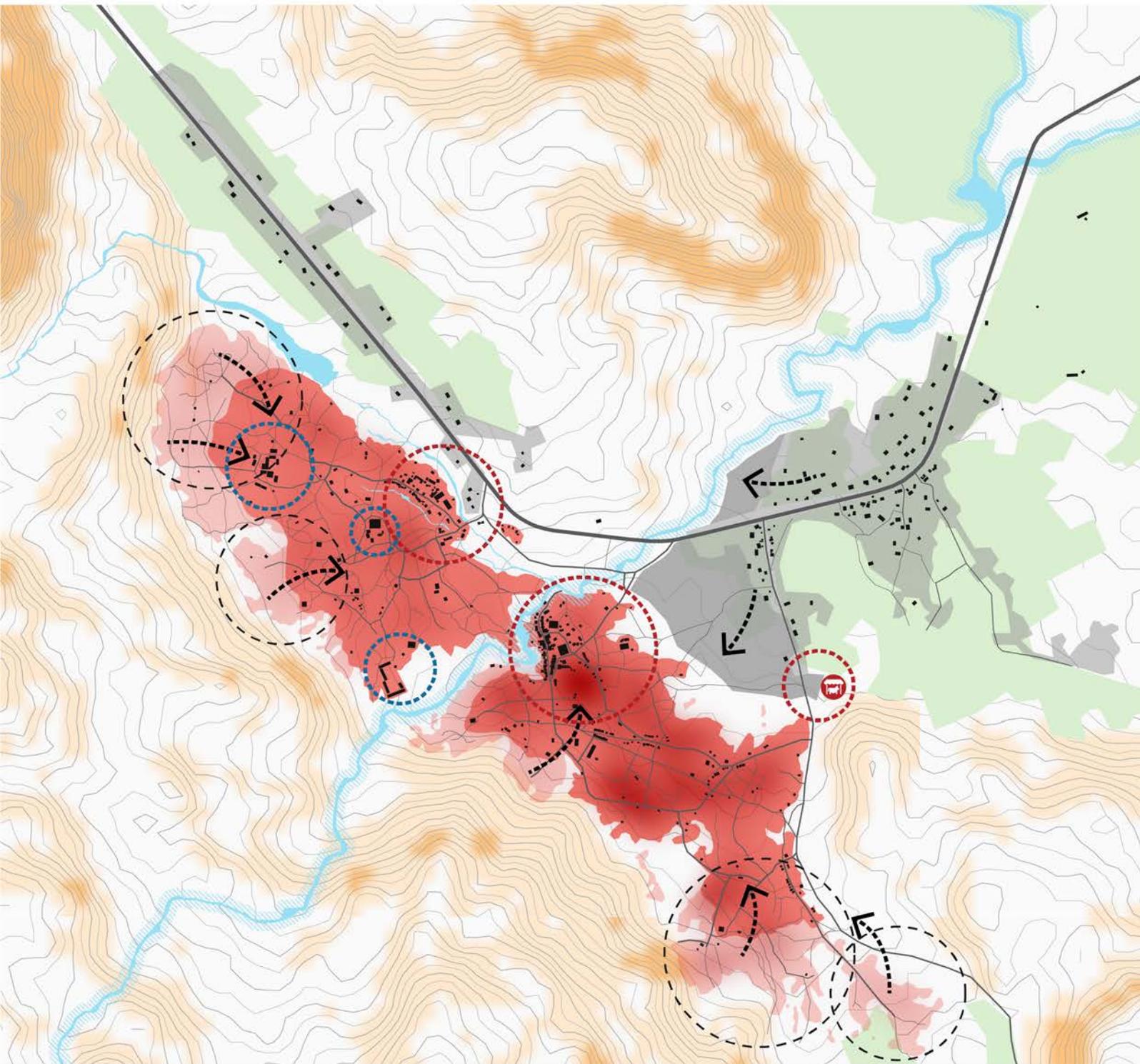
If the entirety of the approximately 26,000 IDPs that would need to be resettled to achieve this scenario were relocated to Jijiga, achieving a medium population density of around 7,275 p/km<sup>2</sup> there would be preferable. This would require around 3 to 4 km<sup>2</sup> of land.

For returning or resettled IDPs, livelihood opportunities and access to basic services and public facilities remain a major concern and an ongoing challenge. Though the situation in Qoloji is not sustainable, there is a fear that IDPs returning to their home villages will not return to improved circumstances. According to the Ethiopia National Displacement Report 5 - Village Assessment Survey Round

5, of villages surveyed with returning IDPs, 42% reported food shortage as a major issue, while 20% reported a lack of non-agricultural livelihood activities and 18% reported a shortage of farmland as the primary challenge faced. In addition, 72% of surveyed villages did not have a health facility.<sup>87</sup> It also must be assured that any IDPs that are resettled elsewhere will have access to opportunities and services.

**ACTIONS NEEDED**

- Intention Surveying to identify which portions of the IDP population are most likely to return home, which are most likely to remain, and which are most willing to resettle in a third location
- Evaluation of portions of existing camp settlement that could be most easily redeveloped at a reduced density
- Evaluation of portions of existing camp that are at highest risk and should be rehabilitated; which could be utilized for agricultural activities in the future if rehabilitated
- Evaluation of safety conditions, access to livelihoods, and access to basic services and public facilities in any context where resettlement or return would be considered
- Evaluation of host community's perspective at the returning / relocation sites
- Evaluation of the capacity of the current infrastructures including water, waste, healthcare, education, etc. at any return/relocation sites
- Carrying out a detailed infrastructure audit alongside a cost-benefit analysis to understand how best to leverage the investment already made in existing built infrastructure in Qoloji to the benefit of the remaining population



**LEGEND**

**Land Use**

- Host Community
- IDP Settlement
- Agricultural Land
- Waterbody
- Water 20m Buffer

**Settlement**

- Permanent Structure
- Shelter Density

**Roads**

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

**Slope**

- ≤ 10 degrees
- 10-20 degrees
- > 20 degrees

**Scenario**

- Projected Growth (HC)
- Projected Growth (IDP)
- Growth Pattern
- Commercial Potential
- Public Service Potential
- Rehabilitation
- LM Livestock Market

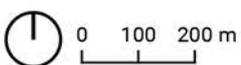
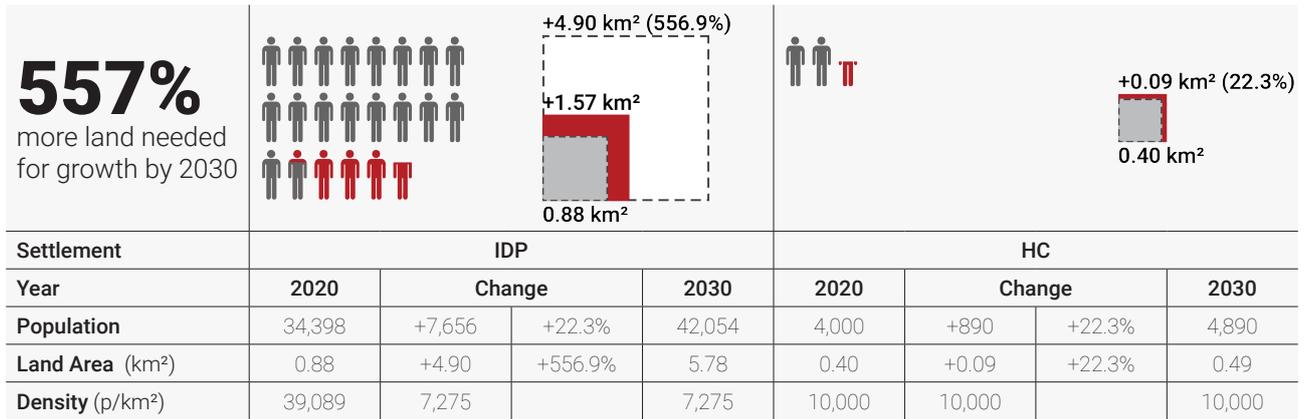


Fig. 64: Scenario 2 diagram

### SCENARIO 3A – LOCAL INTEGRATION AT SUSTAINABLE DENSITY



PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

To redevelop the site to accommodate the current IDP population at a medium density of around 7,275 p/km<sup>2</sup>, matching the average density of the nearby towns of Harar and Babile, would require an additional 3.85km<sup>2</sup> of land in addition to the currently occupied 0.88km<sup>2</sup>, resulting in a total area more than five times larger.

Assuming even a moderate population growth of 2.03%, a further 1.05km<sup>2</sup> would be needed by 2030, meaning a total of 4.90km<sup>2</sup> would be required to accommodate just the IDP population, excluding any growth in the host community, which would be expected in this scenario.

As a point of reference, Babile has a population of 28,411 spread over 3.6 km<sup>2</sup>.

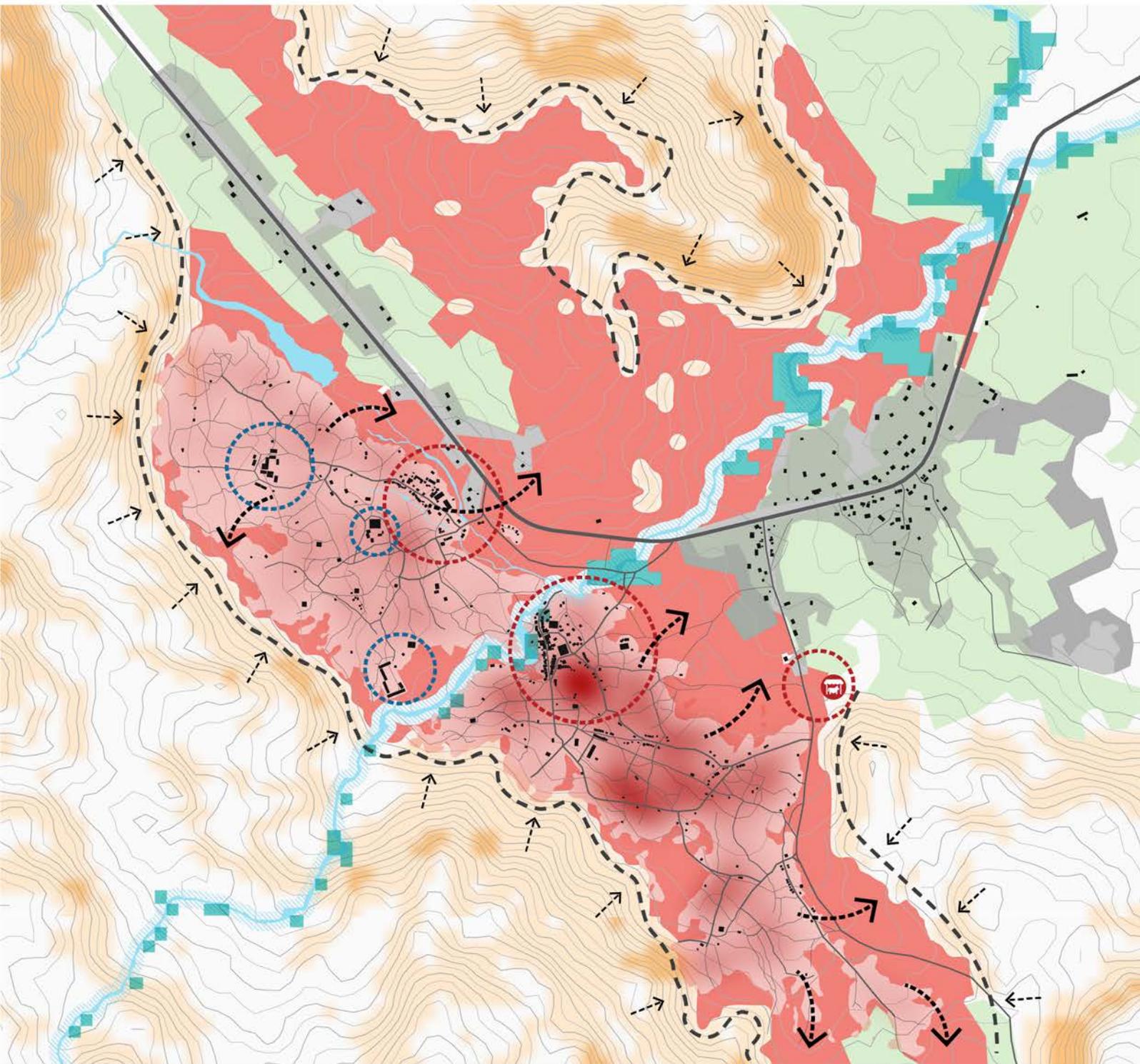
#### LIKELY IMPACT/OUTCOMES

In typical circumstances, this might be considered the best and most likely way forward to improve living conditions in Qoloji. In this case, however, land conditions make it nearly impossible to imagine successful development of the amount of land required to effectively redevelop the site at an appropriate density and in a sustainable manner.

This scenario would likely have a highly negative impact on relations between the IDP population and the host community. It is also probably that environmental impacts would worsen as land that is unsuitable for development is ultimately settled.

#### ACTIONS NEEDED

- Detailed assessment of areas that could accommodate potential expansion to determine how much area could be realistically developed and to test viability of this scenario
- Identification of primary areas of risk where development should be restricted
- Mapping of service provision in the local host community to assess gaps and understand what provision could be incorporated in a future developed Qoloji
- Working with local government investment authorities to develop strategies for incentivising further investments, allowing the economy to take advantage of the human capital in the area
- Institutional integration linking to donor and private investments effectively bringing harmonized distribution of services, thus reducing the tensions between IDPs and HC



**LEGEND**

**Land Use**

- Host Community
- IDP Settlement
- Agricultural Land
- Waterbody
- Water 20m Buffer
- Floodplain 1m

**Settlement**

- Permanent Structure
- Shelter Density

**Roads**

- Highway
- Road
- Track
- Path

**Topography**

- Contour 10m
- Contour 5m

**Slope**

- ≤ 10 degrees
- 10-20 degrees
- > 20 degrees

**Scenario**

- Projected Growth (HC)
- Projected Growth (IDP)
- Natural Boundary
- Growth Pattern
- Commercial Potential
- Public Service Potential
- Livestock Market

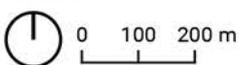
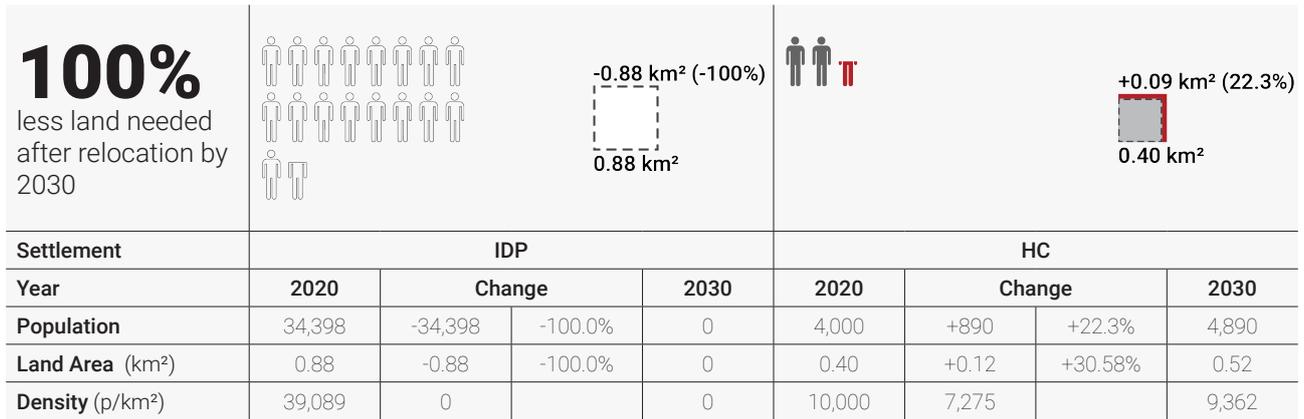


Fig. 65: Scenario 3A diagram

### SCENARIO 3B – PHASED RELOCATION RESULTING IN CAMP CLOSURE



PROBABILITY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY	UNLIKELY	MARGINAL	LIKELY	HIGHLY UNLIKELY
IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION	SLIGHT DETERIORATION	MARGINAL	SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT	SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT

Given the challenges of the site to accommodate the current population of the camp at a density that could be sustainably developed, phased resettlement of the IDP population and ultimate closure of the camp may be the most viable path forward.

With multiple host community settlements nearby in the region that could more easily be developed to receive the population and the development required to appropriately support it, this may be a more responsible place to focus attention and valuable resources.

#### LIKELY IMPACT/OUTCOMES

Given the existing relationship of the IDP community to Jijiga due to cultural similarities, along with its low population density (2,380 p/km<sup>2</sup>) and recent growth trend, resettlement there may provide an opportunity. To accommodate the current IDP population at a medium density of around 7,275 p/km<sup>2</sup>, matching the average of nearby towns of Harar and Babile, an area of around 4.73km<sup>2</sup> of land would be needed. Assuming a medium population growth of 2.03%, a further 1.05km<sup>2</sup> would be needed by 2030, meaning a total of around 5.78km<sup>2</sup> would be required. This, however, would be far easier on a site less constrained than that of the current context at Qoloji.

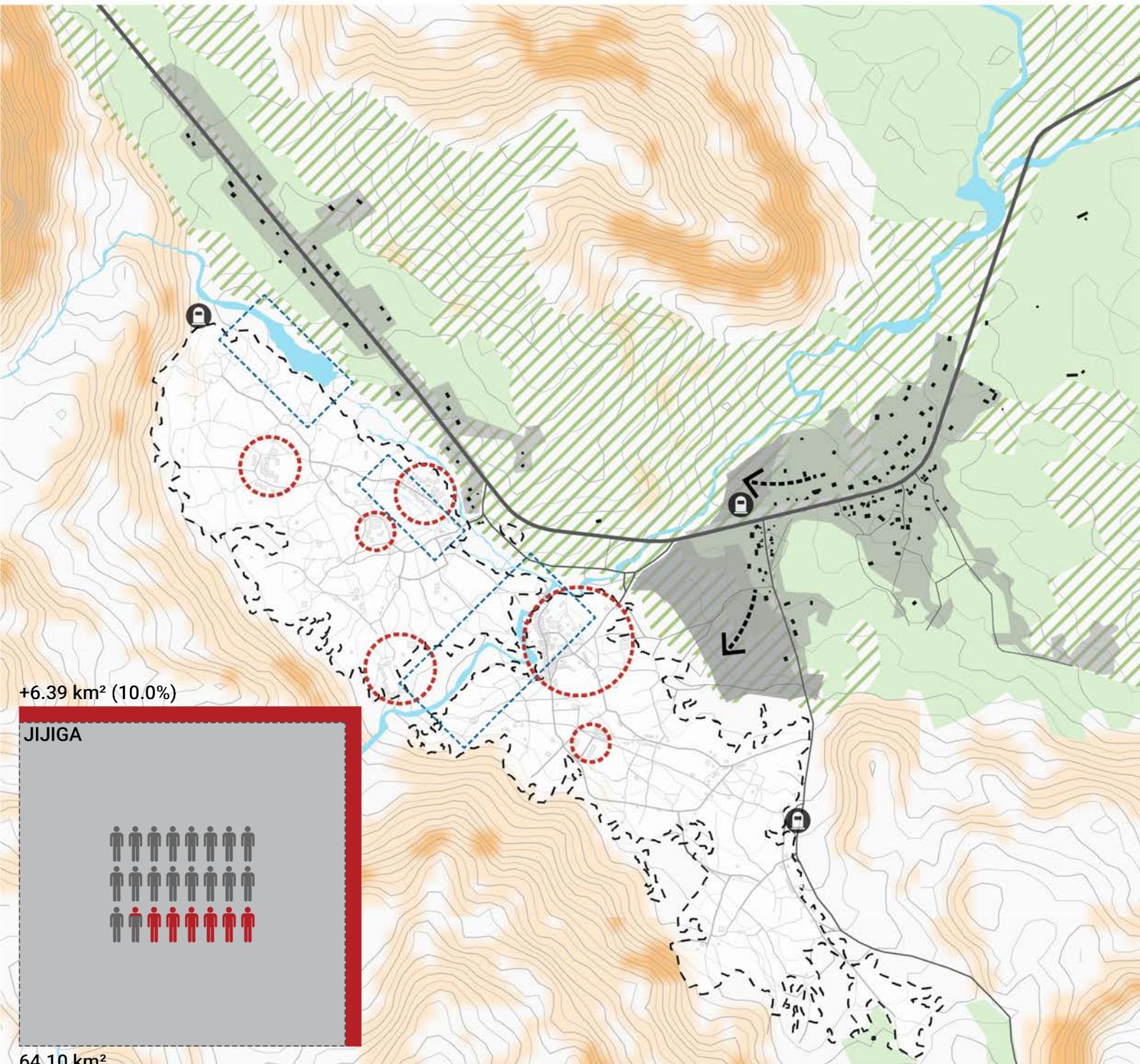
Resettlement of the existing IDP population of 34,398, which is spread across approximately 5,733 households, and subsequent closure of the camp, could be achieved in ten years at a rate of around 50 households per month; doubling that rate to 100 households per month would reduce the time needed to five years.

With successful phased resettlement, the 0.88km<sup>2</sup> area

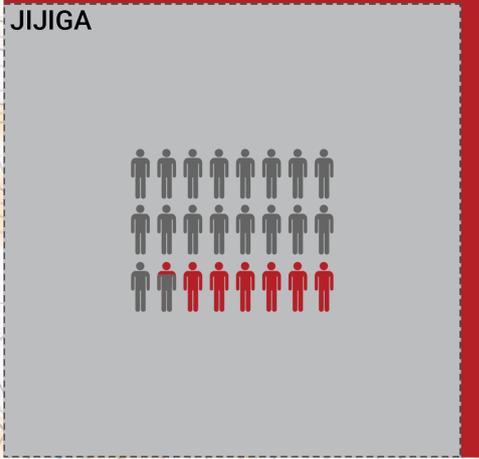
currently occupied by the camps could incrementally be rehabilitated and returned to the host community, increasing access to land that could be used for agriculture and pastoralism. One consequence, however, would be a reduced likelihood that additional investment will be made in Qoloji to improve infrastructure, meaning that access to basic services and public facilities would likely not be improved and may even be reduced for the remaining host community as attention shifts to resettlement.

#### ACTIONS NEEDED

- Determination of criteria for identifying areas which should be prioritised for phased closure in the first year according to UNHCR's Camp Closure Guidelines,<sup>88</sup> and an improved understanding of proximity to infrastructure and of areas prone to risk
- Evaluation of nearby settlements, Jijiga first of all, to determine viability of large-scale resettlement to accept the IDP population
- Evaluation of land for development within nearby settlements, Jijiga first of all, to determine area for sustainable development
- Evaluation of existing permanent structures and infrastructure in Qoloji in order to identify which should be removed and which would need to be decommissioned
- Assessment of contaminated land for environmental rehabilitation



+6.39 km<sup>2</sup> (10.0%)



64.10 km<sup>2</sup>

**LEGEND**

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Land Use</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Host Community</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #f08080; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> IDP Settlement</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #90ee90; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Agricultural Land</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #add8e6; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Waterbody</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, #add8e6 2px, #add8e6 4px); border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Water 20m Buffer</li> </ul> | <p><b>Settlement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #000000; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Permanent Structure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #800000; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Shelter Density</li> </ul> <p><b>Roads</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Highway</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Road</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Track</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px dotted black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Path</li> </ul> | <p><b>Topography</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Contour 10m</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Contour 5m</li> </ul> <p><b>Slope</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffffff; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> ≤ 10 degrees</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ffcc99; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> 10-20 degrees</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #ff9933; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> &gt; 20 degrees</li> </ul> | <p><b>Scenario</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Projected Growth (HC)</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; border-bottom: 2px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Growth Pattern</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 2px dashed red; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Decommissioning</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 2px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Camp Closure</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; border: 2px dashed blue; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Vulnerable Area</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background-color: #000000; border: 1px solid #000; border-radius: 50%; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Graveyard</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, #90ee90 2px, #90ee90 4px); border: 1px solid #000; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Agricultural Growth</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|---|

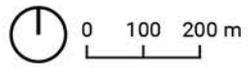


Fig. 66: Scenario 3B diagram

## 5.5 THE WAY FORWARD: RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

In terms of the search for durable solutions in the context of Qoloji, the findings as a result of this study are clear. Qoloji has suffered from a lack of site planning, limited camp management as well as a lack of clear assessments investigating the impact on host communities over the past 5 years. As such, this has helped contribute to a degrading relationship between IDPs and hosting communities as well as a depletion of the natural environment in and around the settlement. For a hosting community deeply dependent on the natural environment, a growing and densifying camp setting has resulted in an urgent desire of hosting communities to have as many IDPs to be relocated.

At this point, it is clear from the findings of this study that the current situation in Qoloji is not sustainable and does not represent a durable solution. If no interventions are made and business is allowed to continue as usual, members of both the hosting and displaced populations will suffer as conditions continue to deteriorate. Continued environmental degradation would also be extensive, which would only further damage already strained relations between the two communities. Beyond the carrying capacity of the site, this study has also found that, given geographic conditions and the density of the current settlements, the high cost of implementing the infrastructure needed to support a large settlement in Qoloji would not represent a strategic investment.

Given these conditions, this study recommends a mixed approach that would require that a significant percentage (as much as 75%), of the IDP population currently inhabiting the camps at Qoloji be resettled elsewhere (as previously outlined in Scenario #2). It would, however, allow for a variety of options for each family. Some (around 25%) of the IDPs could remain and take part in the development of an integrated settlement, some could voluntarily return to their previous homes where safe and sustainable, and some could be supported in incrementally resettling elsewhere in a planned manner. Understanding that return may not be possible for many, nearby settlements should be further analysed to determine preferable relocation sites that could support the given population more sustainably and potentially with a lesser investment.

Initial findings suggest that Jijiga or Babile may be viable options due to existing socio-economic ties to each, but a deeper understanding of the situations in each town is needed to more fully evaluate feasibility. A significant reduction of the population inhabiting the site would help to create the conditions for a small to medium sized integrated

settlement to be developed with a sustainable future that could represent a durable solution for both the remaining IDP population and the hosting community.

For this strategy to succeed, each of the distinct populations and their disparate needs will need to be better understood and addressed. Active engagement is required to develop support and achieve the best results. The goal is to move every member of the displaced community beyond a state of displacement, which is achieved when everyone has been able to overcome the specific vulnerabilities and protection needs that distinguish them from other poor in the communities where they live.

In addition and in line with basic humanitarian principles to ensure inclusion and protection is embedded, as well as the Durable Solutions Initiative, the following policy and operational urban planning related activities are recommended for each population. These include recommendations for further research and studies that should be taken on as well as suggestions for the local authorities and international community.

### POLICY LEVEL RECOMMENDATIONS

- As per NUDSP 2035, the secondary cities and towns along the key transportation corridors will be strengthened, enhancing economic and social development in cities and their hinterlands, with expectation of population migration into these areas. As observed from Qoloji study, week-days migration from IDPs settlements to urban areas for daily labour is a common practice, due to the location of the settlement along the transport corridor. Cities subject to economic growth need to also accommodate temporary migration of a larger number of people seeking employment, in terms of availability of transport facilities, housing, food and other market products. The same policy envisages transformation of existing rural settlements into towns and the formation of new urban settlements which in case of large IDPs settlements, either in protracted situation or within the likelihood of protracted situation to potentially qualify for upgrade to new urban settlements, taking into account of economic, spatial and environmental concerns for such solutions. As development plans are based on the census, the 2007 census does count the at migration data referring to the area of previous place of residence where the one person has been residing before he/she migrated to the area of enumeration, but IDPs and refugees are not acknowledged despite

their impact on land, resources and economic activity. Therefore, if displaced populations are considered in the development of policy and development plans, more opportunities can derive from hosting displaced people in temporary or permanent settings.

- Development of laws and policies that support the application of durable solutions is a necessary measure for the implementation of international commitments and response to the IDPs situation, both in temporary and protracted settings.

### **OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS / DATA & INFORMATION CONSOLIDATION**

- Carry out detailed family counting to clarify and validate figures for population, household count, and shelter count;
- Clarify the settlement boundaries, for both IDP camps and host community, in order to gain a better understanding of actual population density and to better distinguish between host and camp settlements;
- Carry out drone mapping of IDP settlement and peripheral area for up-to-date detailed topographical & photographic imagery;
- Carry out detailed ground mapping and verification of vacant land, existing land uses, infrastructure (water and powers lines), and areas of fragile ecological value in and around the IDP and host community settlement;
- Validate mapping of public facilities, capacity and qualitative information in both IDP settlement and surrounding host community areas to allow for more accurate gap analysis of per capita service provision;
- Develop upon the IDPS settlement data and mapping to develop a consolidated Woreda base map for dissemination and information sharing ensuring inclusion of layers that show durable structures, transport and infrastructure corridors;
- Carry out intention surveys, taking into account the related risks for IDPs who do not want to return to an area;
- Ensure that all data is collected, and a database established with a clear custodian in local government identified to allow for regular updates and monitoring;

The longer term strategic actions that are required in order to allow an inclusive and sustainable future for the IDPS & Host Communities in Qoloji include the following:

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT / DETAILED VISIONING AND STRATEGIC**

### **PLANNING**

- In order to ensure all key actors are engaged in the process to define the future of the settlement, stakeholder analysis and their selection is an important first step in ensuring the validity of and detailed visioning exercises;
- Consider the overall options for durable solutions that relate to the IDPs currently settled in the Qoloji camp. If there are relocation sites that are proposed, the scale and location of these should be considered in relation to the number of IDPs that will remain in Qoloji and a time frame attached to this;
- Consider “quick win” conflict sensitive interventions that are effective and efficient such as using food/multi-purpose cash incentives to bring communities together to mitigate tensions due to limited natural resources, as well as early investments in livelihoods and in health;
- Hold kick-off interactive and spatially focused visioning exercise with key institutional, humanitarian, and development partners and community representatives to integrate local perspectives;
- Carry out detailed economic studies that outline the potential for economic self-reliance of the IDPs in line with the outcomes of the visioning exercise with relevant stakeholders and implementing partners;
- Identify support needed for host communities whose resources and resilience have been damaged due to IDP presence;
- Support go-and-see visits for IDP elders, women, men, children and youth in areas of planned relocation;
- Detailed economic studies that outline the potential for economic self-reliance of the IDPs should be carried out in line with the outcomes of the visioning exercise with relevant stakeholders and implementing partners;
- Consolidate visioning exercise information and align with regional and national priorities for endorsement by local, regional and national authorities;
- Support job creation through key infrastructure investments and incentives that attract agro-processing and other forms of light industrial development and (re) establishment of health and educational services;
- Where relevant, facilitate restitution of land and other property and address other challenges related to housing, land and property (HLP) rights as well as facilitate access to justice for crimes committed during conflict;

Whilst the above sets out an ambitious set of recommendations, it is viewed that for the context of Qoloji, durable solutions are definitely within reach. This study sets out a baseline of the existing situation as well as a snapshot of the future. As such, it is clear that technical solutions can be implemented, but the potential of both the local and host community cannot be effectively leveraged to support sustainable urban development unless the next steps in proactive urban planning are taken forward.









## 6 APPENDIX

## ENDNOTES

- 1 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, "Overall total population" – World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision, retrieved 9 November 2019, [population.un.org](http://population.un.org) (custom data acquired via website).
- 2 Irish Aid, Resilience and Economic Inclusion Team, Policy Unit, Ethiopia Country Climate Risk Assessment Report (2018).
- 3 Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, Accessed December 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/et.html>.
- 4 World Bank Data, GDP Ethiopia, Accessed February 2020, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?end=2018&locations=ET&start=1981..>
- 5 United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision (ST/ESA/SER.A/420) (New York: United Nations, 2019), <https://population.un.org/wup/Publications/Files/WUP2018-Report.pdf>.
- 6 Ibid.
- 7 Egis International in association with IAU-IdF & Urba Lyon, National Urban Development Spatial Plan, National Urban Systems Study, Draft Final Report (2015).
- 8 Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Urban and Peri-Urban Development Dynamics in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa, 2017), [https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/focusareas/Documents/urban\\_country\\_study\\_ethiopia.pdf](https://www.shareweb.ch/site/Agriculture-and-Food-Security/focusareas/Documents/urban_country_study_ethiopia.pdf).
- 9 Zemelak Ayele, "Local government in Ethiopia: still an apparatus of control?", *Law Democracy & Development*, Vol.15 (2011), <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/ldd.v15i1.7>.
- 10 Serdar Yilmaz and Varsha Venugopal, Local Govt Accountability in Ethiopia (Atlanta: Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University, 2008), <https://icepp.gsu.edu/files/2015/03/ispwp0838.pdf>.
- 11 Tilahun Meshesha Fenta, "Local Government in Ethiopia: Practices and Challenges", *Journal of Management Science and Practice*, Vol.2 Iss.4: 71-79 (2014).
- 12 The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), 2006, Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) (2005/06-2009/10).
- 13 Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MOFEC), 2016, GTP II (2014/15-2019/20).
- 14 Egis International in association with IAU-IdF & Urba Lyon, National Urban Development Spatial Plan, National Urban Systems Study, Draft Final Report (2015).
- 15 The Ethiopia Humanitarian Country Team (EHCT) Protection Strategy (01.09.2019 – 31.12.2020)
- 16 Ibid.
- 17 Brookings, Georgetown University and UNHCR, Guidance on Protecting People from Disasters and Environmental Change through Planned Relocation ("Guidance on Planned Relocation"), 7 October 2015.
- 18 including the Ministry of Peace, regional level bureaus (Border Affairs Bureau, DRMB, Education Bureau, Health Bureau, Livestock and Pastoral Development Bureau, TVET, Water Bureau, Urban Bureau, Women and Children), UN Agencies (FAO, IOM, OCHA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UN Resident Coordinator's Office, WFP) and NGOs (DRC, IDMC, NRC, OWS Development Fund, Save the Children) and a donor (SDC).
- 19 A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.
- 20 UNHCR's Initiative in internal displacement 2020-2021.
- 21 UNHCR, 2019, Policy on UNHCR engagement in situations of internal displacement.
- 22 IGAD, 2017, Special Summit on Durable Solutions for Somali Refugees and Reintegration of Returnees in Somalia, Road Map for Implementation of the Nairobi Declaration and Plan of Action.
- 23 NRC/ IDMC, 2015, Workshop report: Kampala Convention, From Ratification to Domestication and Operationalization.
- 24 An index which measures a country's vulnerability

and readiness to improve resilience to climate change. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, ND-GAIN Country Index (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame, 2018), Accessed October 29 2020, <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>.

25 Ibid.

26 USAID, Climate Change Risk Profile Ethiopia (2016), [https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Factsheet%20-%20Ethiopia\\_use%20this.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Factsheet%20-%20Ethiopia_use%20this.pdf).

27 Oxford Policy Management and the Horn Economic and Social Policy Institute, Generation El Niño: Long-term Impacts on Children's Well-being: Final Report (UNICEF: Ethiopia Country Office, 2018), <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/media/871/file/UNICEF%20Generation%20El%20Nino-Final%20Report%20.pdf>.

28 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/455149/share-of-economic-sectors-in-the-gdp-in-ethiopia/>

29 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.ZS?locations=ET>

30 Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, 1st Draft Report On Estimation of Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) of Somali Regional State 2008EFY-2010EFY (Jijiga, 2019), <https://srbofed.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/1st-Draft-RGDP-Report-EFY2008-2010.pdf>.

31 USAID, Climate Change Risk Profile Ethiopia (2016), [https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Factsheet%20-%20Ethiopia\\_use%20this.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2016%20CRM%20Factsheet%20-%20Ethiopia_use%20this.pdf).

32 Egis International, IAU-IdF & Urba Lyon, National Urban Development Spatial Plan (NUDSP) Ethiopia's Urban Development Scenarios Final Report (Addis Ababa: Ethiopia Ministry of Urban Development & Housing, 2015), [http://www.mudc.gov.et/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?uuid=2e582efd-8cd9-43d7-a49f-fed059ec800a&groupId=10136](http://www.mudc.gov.et/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=2e582efd-8cd9-43d7-a49f-fed059ec800a&groupId=10136).

33 USAID, Climate Change Risk Profile Ethiopia.

34 Kefale, Asnake, "Shoats and smart phones: Cross-border trading in the Ethio-Somaliland corridor," Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) Working Paper No.

2019:7, 2019, <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/204632>

35 Ibid.

36 USAID, FEWS-NET, Cross-border Livestock Trade Assessment Report: Impacts of lifting the livestock import ban on food security in Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Djibouti borderland (Nairobi: FEWS-NET, 2010), [https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/east\\_Cross%20border\\_2010\\_10\\_final.pdf](https://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/east_Cross%20border_2010_10_final.pdf).

37 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Baseline and good practices study on water and fodder availability along the livestock trade routes in the Horn of Africa (Addis Ababa, 2017), <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6828e.pdf>.

38 Angassa Tesfaye and Negassi Amaha, "A Review on Cross-Border Livestock Trade Across Dry Land Borders of Ethiopia: The Trends and Implications", Journal of Scientific and Innovative Research 2018; 7(2): 36-42, [http://www.jsirjournal.com/Vol7\\_Issue2\\_02.pdf](http://www.jsirjournal.com/Vol7_Issue2_02.pdf).

39 Kefale, Asnake, "Shoats and smart phones: Cross-border trading in the Ethio-Somaliland corridor," Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) Working Paper No. 2019:7, 2019, <http://hdl.handle.net/10419/204632>

40 Ibid.

41 International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ethiopia National Displacement Report 5: Site Assessment Round 22 & Village Assessment Survey Round 5 June - July 2020 (Addis Ababa, 2020), <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/DTM%20Ethiopia%20National%20Displacement%20Report%205%20%28June-July%202020%29.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=9653>.

42 Ibid.

43 Ibid.

44 Meedan Mekonnen, "Drought, Famine, and Conflict: A Case from the Horn of Africa" (University of Notre Dame, 2006), accessed Oct 29 2020, <https://www.beyondintractability.org/casestudy/mekonnen-drought>.

45 Government of Ethiopia and UN-OCHA, Flood Response Plan Ethiopia: 2020 Kiremt Season Floods (September 2020), [https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia\\_-\\_flood\\_emergency\\_response\\_](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ethiopia_-_flood_emergency_response_)

plan\_for\_2020\_kiremt\_season\_16\_sep\_2020.pdf.

46 Kumari Rigaud, Kanta, Alex de Sherbinin, Bryan Jones, Jonas Bergmann, Viviane Clement, Kayly Ober, Jacob Schewe, Susana Adamo, Brent McCusker, Silke Heuser, and Amelia Midgley, *Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration* (Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2018), [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29461/WBG\\_ClimateChange\\_Final.pdf](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29461/WBG_ClimateChange_Final.pdf).

47 Field Assessment Report for Shelter Conditions Qoloji Sites, 9 April 2020

48 Ibid.

49 Ibid.

50 IOM DTM Ethiopia, Ethiopia - Site Assessment Round 21 (May 2020), accessed Sep 2020, <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia-site-assessment-round-21>.

51 Anouk Delafortrie, "Helping people displaced by ethnic violence in Ethiopia", European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, last modified March 28 2019, [https://ec.europa.eu/echo/field-blogs/photos/helping-people-displaced-ethnic-violence-ethiopia\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/echo/field-blogs/photos/helping-people-displaced-ethnic-violence-ethiopia_en).

52 Ibid.

53 Ivana Hajžmanová, "Why Aren't We Talking About The Biggest Internal Displacement Crisis Of 2018?", Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), last modified September 2018, <https://www.internal-displacement.org/expert-opinion/why-arent-we-talking-about-the-biggest-internal-displacement-crisis-of-2018>.

54 World Bank, *Seventh Ethiopia Economic Update: Special Topic: Poverty and Household Welfare in Ethiopia 2011-2016* (2019).

55 UN-OCHA and Ethiopia Central Statistics Agency (CSA), *Ethiopia - Subnational Population Statistics*, retrieved from HDX September 2020.

56 Red Cross & Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Atlas of the Upper Fafan Catchment* (2016).

57 Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, Demographic & Socio-Economic

Development Indicators of Somali Regional State 2010EFY (2017/18) (Jijiga, 2017), <https://srbofed.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/2010EFY-Demographic-Socio-Economic-Indicators-of-SRS.pdf>.

58 ICPAC, *Report on Historical Climate Baseline Statistics for East and West Hararghe, Ethiopia Vol 2* (2019), <https://www.icpac.net/publications/report-historical-climate-baseline-statistics-east-and-west-hararghe-ethiopia-vol-2/>.

59 Ibid.

60 Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, Demographic & Socio-Economic Development Indicators of Somali Regional State 2010EFY (2017/18).

61 USAID, FEWS-NET, LIU and MoARD, *Ethiopia Livelihood Zones* (2018), [https://fews.net/data\\_portal\\_download/download?data\\_file\\_path=http%3A//s3.amazonaws.com/shapefiles.fews.net/LHZ/ET\\_LHZ\\_2018.zip](https://fews.net/data_portal_download/download?data_file_path=http%3A//s3.amazonaws.com/shapefiles.fews.net/LHZ/ET_LHZ_2018.zip).

62 Ethiopian Somali Regional State Bureau of Finance and Economic Development Regional Developmental Information and Population Affairs Core Process, *Physical and Socio-Economic Profile of Babile District 2007, May, 2016*, Jijiga, Ethiopia

63 Ibid.

64 Ibid.

65 Ibid.

66 Ibid.

67 Ibid.

68 Sisay Kebede, Getachew Animut and Lemma Zemedu, *The contribution of camel milk to pastoralist livelihoods in Ethiopia: An economic assessment in Somali Regional State*, IIED Country Report (London: IIED, 2015), <https://pubs.iied.org/10122IIED/>.

69 Ibid.

70 IOM DTM Ethiopia, Ethiopia - Site Assessment Round 21 (May 2020), accessed Sep 2020, <https://displacement.iom.int/datasets/ethiopia-site-assessment->

round-21.

71 Figure based on shelter counting from Google satellite imagery from October 2020

72 Household size cross referenced against UN-Habitat Remote Sensing Data.

73 Somali Region Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG), Report - Qolji site Assessment Report - 24th January 2020.

74 NRC

75 NRC

76 NRC

77 Somali Region Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG), Report - Qolji site Assessment Report - 24th January 2020.

78 Ibid.

79 Ibid.

80 NRC

81 NRC

82 Somali Region Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG), Report - Qolji site Assessment Report - 24th January 2020.

83 Ibid.

84 Urban Land Lease Proclamation No 721/2011

85 MUDDCo 2003(EC). Urban Land Development and Management Policy: Implementation and Capacity Development Strategies, Addis Ababa. (Amharic version p.5)

86 Somali Region Durable Solution Working Group (DSWG), Report - Qolji site Assessment Report - 24th January 2020

87 IOM, Ethiopia National Displacement Report 5: Site Assessment Round 22 & Village Assessment Survey Round 5 June - July 2020 (Addis Ababa, 2020).

88 Global CCCM Cluster, Camp Closure Guidelines,

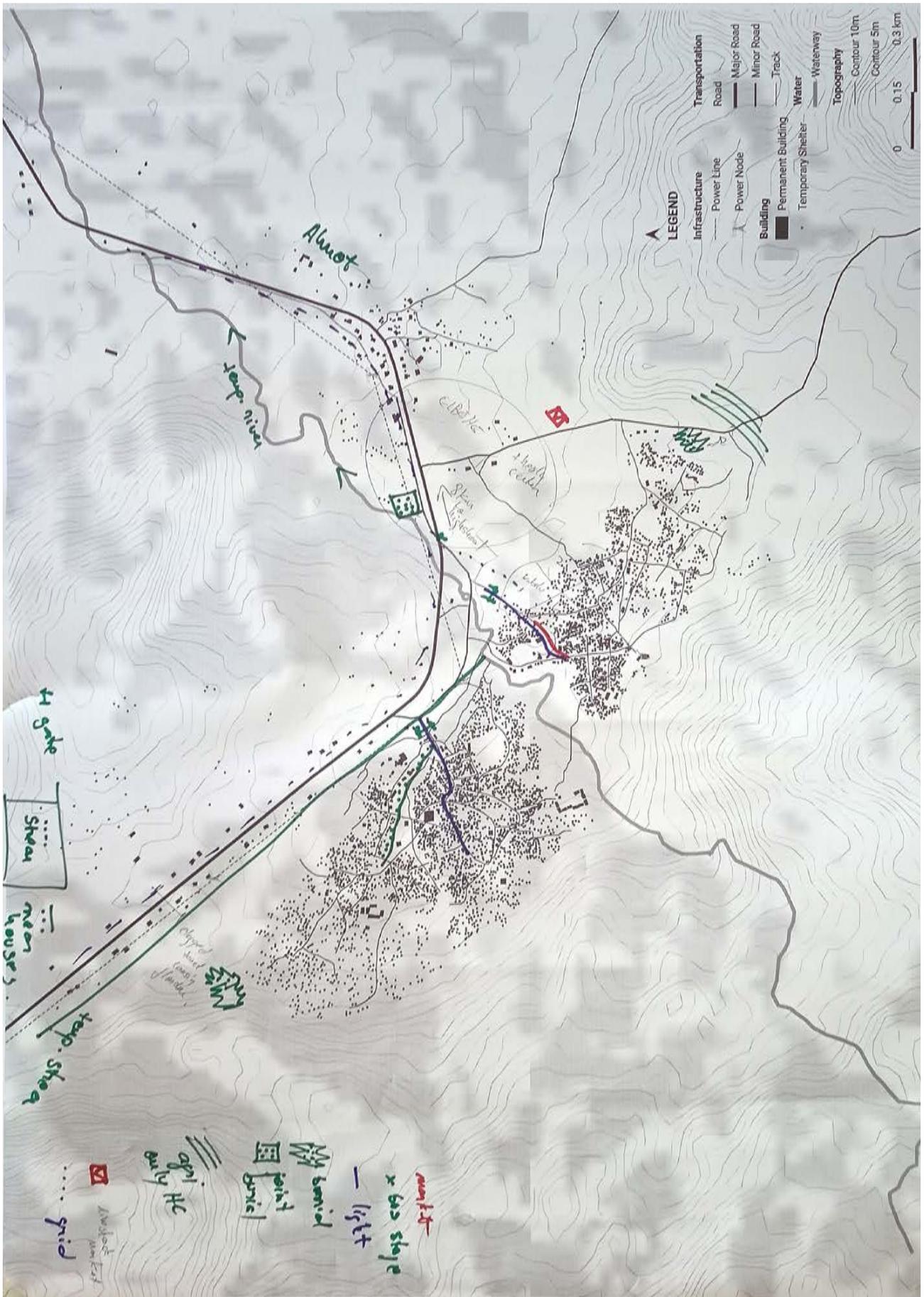
March 2014, <https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/47942/Camp+closure+Guidelines/d3123d57-02f1-4c01-ad8e-b6a09745652d>

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

The first community engagement sessions were organized on 06 October 2020 for the Qoloji IDP community and on 07 October 2020 for the host community. The purpose of these sessions was to understand the challenges and opportunities from both the IDP and the host communities. A mapping exercise was carried out during the sessions to gather detailed spatial information at the settlement level.

Challenges	Opportunities
The health center has health staff but there is gap in medicine. There is also no laboratory in the health center.	Trade is the most feasible, such as food commodity, livestock, there is also a market for livestock in the HC area. The livestock market and asphalt road are 2 opportunities.
The most gap is in terms of shelter: the houses are very small, and they are hot during the day and cold at night. It is overcrowded, very small space. It is made of plastic sheets. There is no capacity to separate the children because everyone has only one small room.	Electricity is another opportunity. There is a grid along the asphalt road. Ahnot was already connected to the grid, but Qoloji is not connected. The installation can be extended in Qoloji and support the health and education facilities, help new business ideas and improve the standard of living
Qoloji has mountain in both sides and the little agricultural land is for HC	the Somali culture the communities help each other.
The firewood to be collected is too far. When you leave in the early morning you come after sunset. there are snakes.	Women have a cooperative collaboration when one woman is marries – support with food and utensils.
IDPs do not consider the settlement clean because the pits fill in quickly.	The Gov promised to construct one high school in Ahnot in the future.
There are communal latrines, but they are far from some of the households. Sometime the latrines fill out, some organizations conduct cleaning using tractors. But the latrines are far from some HH.	
In the gauges there is always issues with flooding. Usually the flooding damages the houses. One person died in the last season due to flood.	
The tarmac road was constructed in a way that it becomes a barrier to the water flow. One tunnel under the road was provided by the road constructor but due to waste and it is blocked, and all water drains in Qoloji 1.	
Life in Ahnot depends on Farming and livestock, small trade but the trade was affected by covid19 issues. However, for the last years the livelihoods of the kebele has declined 70% because the degradation and the environmental degradation and resource competition	
Women face challenges due to household conflict because of financial gaps; fencing firewood is dangerous because is far;	
Children challenges because the schools are overcrowded Other challenge is lack of educational material.	
The livestock herring has decreased, less productivity because of scarcity of grazing land. This year has been a lot of flood affecting agriculture land.	
The agriculture area is enough but there are not enough tools for providing food for everyone, some products need to be purchased.	
The flooding has caused damage. For the past 6 months the farmland has been flooded.	

**ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MAP**



## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

### IDPS

Category	Question	Answer
Basic Info	1. Describe life in Qoloji? What are the challenges? What is the best thing about living in the settlement?	<p>The IDPs came to Qoloji with no property and no asset. The life is thanking to Allah.</p> <p>The health center has health staff but there is gap in medicine. There is also no laboratory in the health center.</p> <p>The most gap is in terms of shelter: the houses are very small, and they are hot during the day and cold at night. The biggest problem they face is the shelter. It is overcrowded, very small space. It's made of plastic sheets.</p>
	2. What is the typical household size? At what age will the children have their own house/ move out?	<p>The household has from 6 to 12 people in one family. Generally, there is no capacity to separate the children because everyone has only one small room. Usually the criteria for separating is 10 to 12 years old. In the scenario of Qoloji, no more housing and it is difficult to separate boys from girls. Currently there is lack of shelter.</p> <p>Some people used to have their own property to separate the children and this is what is needed. The IDPs assume they will not be dependent on partners support and prefer self-reliance and have recovery support by provision livelihoods.</p>
Economy and Livelihood	3. What are the main jobs / livelihoods in Qoloji?	Some people go to Jijiga to be daily laborer. Other people sell in the market.
	4. Do members of the IDPs community have access to cultivation land? If yes, who owns the land? Do they have to pay to use it? How much? (Show on Map)	There is no cultivation land, because the IDPs do not own the land. There is no much land to cultivate anyway because Qoloji has mountain in both sides and the little agricultural land is for HC
	5. What fuel is used to cook food? How do people access such fuel? Who gets it men or women? How much does it cost?	<p>Firewood is used for cooking, gathered by women and children. The firewood to be collected is too far. When you leave in the early morning you come after sunset. The firewood is very far and if it rains affected the women and children collecting firewood, there are snakes.</p> <p>You can find charcoal and firewood for sale in the market. Some HH sell firewood for an income. One load is valued at 300 Birr can be used for 3 days. One load can be gathered in one day.</p>
Public Infrastructure and Services	6. Where does the community get food from? Who gets it? If provided by humanitarians, then what is the plan when/if this stops?	<p>There are vegetables in the market, meat, there are small kiosks with chat, tea, and cooked food restaurants. The market was identified on the map.</p> <p>Food is also distributed by WFP at the distribution center, but the food received is very little. The road along the distribution center is the road with shops, restaurant and kiosks.</p>
	7. Who goes to the market generally men or women? Is it safe for men? For women? (Show on Map)	The women do the shopping, the household and food jobs are all don't by women. The men do the labor work such as in construction.
	8. What will happen when food will no longer be distributed in Qoloji?	<p>The food will be provided by the daily laborer who make money in Jijiga and community support among the embers and according to Somali culture.</p> <p>Until the food arrives, majority of HH are poor and not able to do daily labor. The HH with daily labor contribute to support the "weak" HH.</p>
	9. Can a person with disabilities access the market? Do they need support? Is the road good enough?	Persons with disabilities are supported by their family

	10. Does the community often leave the settlement and for what purpose?	Often people go to Jijiga for work, or for medical purposes but the travel is minimum because the cost is high  Men who come to Jijiga stay 3 days for work, but some stay up to a month in Jijiga before going back to Qoloji.
	11. How do you travel? How much does it cost? And where do you get the transport from – is there a taxi /Bus stop? (Show on Map)	There is bus/ public transport. The station is just at the asphalt road from Qoloji. The cost to Jijiga was 50 Birr, after covid19 the cost of transport increased to 100 Birr one way. Two ways is 200 Birr.
	12. How often do the community members in general, travel outside the area? Are there barriers to you traveling to specific areas? (Show on Map)	Health facilities in Jijiga and Elbehey are used for the referral system.  Primary school is available in Qoloji. High school education is only in Elbehey Kebele (between Bombas and Qoloji), 8km from Qoloji where students travel by foot.
	13. Where does the community bury the dead (Show on the map)	Two Qoloji IDPs graveyards are indicated on the map and one graveyard common with HC in Ahnot, the IDPs reps claim it is far from the IDPs settlement. The two Qoloji IDPs are at full capacity.
<b>Living Standards</b>	14. Where does the community dispose of household solid waste? (Show on Map)	There are several pit (natural stream) where garbage is collected and burned every Wednesday. The pits are small, 4 kebeles are using one pit, for HH is near natural gauges but they are all filling quickly.  Each 4 kebele within Qoloji has one gauge for waste collection and burning. Qoloji 2 has 19 Kebele, Qoloji 1 has 18 kebele.  IDPs do not consider the settlement clean because the pits fill in quickly.
	15. What is the condition of your housing? How many people live in your house? How does the community construct a housing and where do you get the material? (Show on Map)	Generally, the shelters are not good in quality, they are made of makeshift. The best option is to upgrade into transitional shelter.  Plastic sheet was provided long time ago. The plastic sheets are wearing off. Now people buy garment from the market or they sew old clothing and cover the shelter. The second-hand clothes are purchased from Jijiga and there are not for sale in Qoloji or Babile.
	16. How does the community store food and water?	The live-in makeshift house and they use makeshift for water and food. They use sacks for storing food. The water is stored in plastic jerrycans.
	17. Where does the community access latrines / washing facilities? What is the distance to the latrines?	There are communal latrines, but they are far from some of the households. Sometime the latrines fill out, some organizations conduct cleaning using tractors. But the latrines care far from some HH.
	18. Is there lighting at night? Do women/girls feel safe using them, especially at night? Show on Map	The main roads have a small number of solar lights. The main roads were indicated on the map form the gate of the Q1 and around the road with a market in Q2.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	19. Is there any flooding / drought happening in the area in the past year, and where did it happen? (Show on Map)	In the gauges there is always issues with flooding. The areas vulnerable to flood were indicated on the map. The direction of water flow was also indicated, including through the HH areas is visible that where there are streams no shelter is built. Usually the flooding damages the houses. On person died in the last season due to flood.
	20. Did it cause any damage in the community housing, crops, livestock or any other assets?	The tarmac road was constructed in a way that it becomes a barrier to the water flow. One tunnel under the road was provided by the road constructor but due to waste and it is blocked, and all water drains in Qoloji 1. If the tunnel will be open the flood will be mitigated.

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

### IDPS

	21. Is there any physical infrastructure to prevent the flooding? How does the community prepare for flooding/ drought? (Show on Map)	At HH near the water passage, the people are taken away. If it is night, the elders and youth come out to guard and oversee the flood. For nearby houses they will evacuate.
	22. Do the IDPs feel safe generally?	No
	23. Where are the incidents reported, for example who is supporting response to fire?	Here were cases of fire, where a food store burned. There was no response from Jijiga so the water tracker from Qoloji was the one who traveled down. The community came to take some equipment of health facility to put down the fire. The incident was reported to Jijiga and Jijiga did not respond, so the water tracker came.
<b>Settlement Governance</b>	24. What is the local governance structure in the Qoloji settlement? (if there a committee of leaders, are women part of it and how many are women? How do male and female youth have their views represented)	<p>Qoloji is divided in 2 main governance structures: Qoloji I with 18 kebele and 4 zones, and Qoloji II 19 Kebeles and 5 zones. Each kebele there are 4 administrators (chair, manger, security leader and women affairs). In each kebele there is 1-woman among the administrators.</p> <p>In addition, there is are committees: food distribution committee, there are also women representing in the committee. In each 5 members of the committee there are 2 women.</p> <p>What organizations conduct training in Qoloji, members of the HCs also come to Qoloji for training. Partners include HC and IDPs in training. That time is meeting together.</p>
<b>Future Vision</b>	25. What does the community prefer among staying at the current settlement / returning to home settlement / relocating to other settlements and why?	Some people want to relocate by going to the original clan area. For the IDPs with relatives in the region can relocate where they can live among their clan. Some IDPs do not have this option and can return to where they come from. But also return is sometimes not possible so there are some who need to stay because they don't have where to go.
	26. What would you need to know before taking a decision?	<p>For the ones to relocate, is IDPs should know the type of livelihood that will be there, in the planned relocation sites, if there are shelters and the type of livelihood opportunities. There are also need of awareness creation for the HC – the receiving community to be informed that IDPs are coming and will live there.</p> <p>For local integration to capacity the existing the facilities and livelihood, the HC can accommodate and there is capacity to locally integrate. The IDPs are now creating pressure, firewood, health and education facilities, basic services and infrastructure to be expanded.</p> <p>The plans of local integration to help the HC otherwise if the HC are not informed that the facilities expanded, and no project in HC then risk of conflict with IDPs. All support the IDPs need to be given to HC also in order to ensure integration.</p>
	27. What jobs can take place in Qoloji that is not agriculture and livestock?	<p>Trade is the most feasible, such as food commodity, livestock, there is also a market for livestock in the HC area. The livestock market was indicated in the map.</p> <p>Organizing the community in cooperatives and small-scale trade, providing startups and income generation activities through microfinance, creating groups and providing microfinancing for them to be self-sustained. For food stores, currently people go to Babile to purchase food commodities, but Qoloji can have its own a store for food. The livestock market and asphalt road are 2 opportunities.</p> <p>Electricity is another opportunity. There is a grid along the asphalt road. Ahnot was already connected to the grid, but Qoloji is not connected. The installation can be extended in Qoloji and support the health and education facilities, help new business ideas and improve the standard of living</p>

	<p>28. Are IDPs generally willing to pay rent for housing? Who will be the one to provide such housing, its maintenance?</p>	<p>There is need for renting. Now there are small kiosks made of iron sheets and IDPs are renting from one another in the settlement. The iron sheet kiosks are found mainly along the main road and are only made for businesses. As the area turns more into town, sometimes renting is already happening,</p> <p>For new arrivals or IDPs HH who do not have space in Qoloji yet, they are renting from HC before receiving a plot in Qoloji IDPs settlement.</p>
	<p>29. When youth marry and they need their own house, where is the new house located or how does the community make space for a new HH?</p>	<p>Within Qoloji site the new family will build a shelter</p> <p>When new couples marry, it becomes additional HH. They use the previous rations from their parents. There are marriages form 18 yo. Usually the woman comes where the man is. There are many early marriages because youth they don't have jobs. Additional HH are creating 2 problems: there are no extra rations for new HH, there is no new space for additional HH, they love with the parents.</p> <p>For supporting new HH, there are a group of women, support group. The women collect utensils for the woman who married, mainly kitchen items.</p>

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

### IDP WOMEN GROUP

Category	Question	Answer
Basic Info	1. Have you even been/ lived in an urban center? Have you even been to Jijiga or Harare? Can you describe it? What do people do in the urban center?	Some people have never been in an urban center. Other HH who do have families in Jijiga they come to get food support from their family or clan, because the Somali culture the communities help each other. When the food is not enough, the family member from Qoloji comes Jijiga comes to collect food and support from family/ clan
Public Infrastructure and Services	2. What are services for women in particular?	Women have a cooperative collaboration when one woman is marries – support with food and utensils.  The second option is where the food and 50 birr are collected from each women in a joint budget. If there is an accident for any women and her family the fund will support the woman and her children.
	3. Do children with disabilities face challenges?	The humanitarian support is also covering children with disabilities. Now after this year there has been more support for people and children with disability.
	4. Why did you choose to come to Qoloji and not another settlement?	When the incident happened, we decided to go with all the community, it was not an individual choice. The choice for Qoloji it was a community decision, and not a decision each takes because living in the community is important and they want to stay together.
	5. Do you have documents for proof that you live in the house/ shelter? Can a house belong to both men and women or just man/ just woman?	The documentation can accommodate both men and women. If the man is available is the man name on the documentation, but if the man is not available than it is possible is the woman.
	6. Are there any women vulnerable to GBV, or any other different form of abuse? Who is mediating GBV and community conflicts?	It used to happen but not anymore. Usually elders intervene and mediate the conflicts between married couples and other conflicts within families.
Future Vision	7. What would your children do for a living when they grow up?	1 <sup>st</sup> to Gov and NGOs that open access to education for children. What we need is the children to be educated up to university to become doctors and engineers.

## IDP MEN GROUP

Category	Question	Answer
<b>Basic Info</b>	1. Have you even been/ lived in an urban center? Have you even been to Jijiga or Harar? Can you describe it? What do people do in the urban center?	Trade, government employees, private business
<b>Living Standards</b>	2. Do you have documents for proof that you live in the house/ shelter? Can a house belong to both men and women or just man/ just woman?	The documents are only temporary there is no ownership. Both women and men can have the documents, it depends on the HH if there is a man or not.
	3. Why did you choose to come to Qoloji and not go to an urban center?	Due to clashes at displacement site Because of the environment, In order to get support
<b>Vulnerability</b>	1. How do you prevent the spread of covid-19?	Sanitation, social distance, awareness creation
<b>Future Vision</b>	4. Do you see yourself or your children moving to Jijiga or another city in the foreseeable future? Why?	To get education, to get basic service facilities, to get a job, a livelihood
	5. What would your children do for a living when they grow up if you have not been displaced?	Expected to get education and live people in Fafan, is peaceful area Work in Government office Become businessmen

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

### HOST COMMUNITY

Category	Question	Answer
Basic Info	1. Where do you live/ Where do you come from? (Show on Map)	Ahnot kebele includes the hosting community of Qoloji, estimated at 500 HH.
	2. How big are the families generally? What is the typical household size?	Average 8 members per HH, some families are as big as 12 people. Jobless and early marriage is claimed to be the cause of women getting married from 16 to 21 years old, but not over 21 yo.  In addition to IDPs, the population of the HC is also increasing due to natural growth. The HC representatives claim that the population increase is due to early marriage and joblessness. There is only one case of HC to marry of lady from IDPs in 6 years.
	3. Do you have neighbors? How far do they live? Is their plot size larger or bigger than yours? Is your plot fenced? Why is a fence important (if any)?	Each HH has big space. Some areas of the HH have both fences areas and open areas. Previous times, before IDPs, fencing material was available and HH perimeters were fenced. Now the wood is scarce, so fencing is not a priority since it is more needed for cooking.  The reasons HH use fence is to ensure safety for the children and animals. The HH are not able to do sophisticated fencing, iron sheets are too expensive, as well as natural construction materials for shelter and fencing are scarce and far away.
	4. At what age will the children have their own house? Where will the youth build their houses when they make their new families? What do the parents needs to provide for the new families?	In Islamic religion male children at 7 yo need separate housing, but many HH cannot provide additional rooms for the growing boys.  The young women and men are getting married from 16 yo from 21 yo. The location of the house for the new family depends if the parents can provide a separate plot of land otherwise the new couple will construct the course on the plot with the parents. Sometimes the man comes to reside with the family of the wife in the same compound of her parents, if this is the case, the house shall be farther from the house of the parents, but on the same compound.
	5. Describe life in Ahnot?	Life in Ahnot depends on Farming and livestock, small trade but the trade was affected by covid19 issues. However, for the last years the livelihoods of the kebele has declined 70% because the degradation and the environmental degradation ad resource competition from IDPs that have been in Qoloji because the number of IDPs is very big.
	6. Any challenges for women?	Women face challenges due to household conflict because of financial gaps; fencing firewood is dangerous because is far;  For the women, the HH duties are gathering firewood and water. Firewood was nearby but due to the competition of resources with IDPs, gathering firewood needs long travel time for HC women and it is dangerous.  Water used to be available for HC but due to the water installations for IDPs, the water availability is reduced for HC. There ae many water points for IDPs but not for HC.
	7. Any challenges for people with disability?	Disabled people need more care and attendance and some of them do not get that because women need to wash their clothes, sometimes they need to be taken to the toilet, so they have physical challenges that needs mor attendance but sometimes this is not possible because family members are going for different activities to make money for the family.

	<p>8. Any challenges for children?</p>	<p>Children challenges because the schools are overcrowded so there are small desks that are shared with IDPs also. Class 1 to class 7 use the school in Ahnot.</p> <p>Other challenge is lack of educational material. For families with big number of children is difficult to cover educational material for all their children.</p> <p>From grade 8 and upper grades there is a center called Elebehey, where children go for grade 9 and grade 10 they. Some children from poorer families, they walk there 8km, towards Jigjiga. Children from more wealthy families take bajaj at a cost of 15 Birr one way, 30 Birr return. The Gov promised to construct one high school in Ahnot in the future.</p>
<p><b>Economy and Livelihood</b></p>	<p>9. Do the hosting community receive support from other organization than the government?</p>	<p>The promised compensations for hosting IDPs were never given, so HC also migrate to other areas for a better life.</p> <p>Government conducts a safety net program, every 6 months there is distribution of cash ETB 225 per individual, it depends on the number of members in HH. If there are 6 members receive it once in 6 months. DRC supports in WASH, NRC WASH and health.</p>
	<p>10. If yes, how would you see yourself as non-dependent on this support?</p>	<p>Aid organizations are mainly helping the IDPs but not the HC. Since the arrival of the IDPs the life of the host has been affected dur to resource competition, therefore the HC have been forwarded their needs to be included in aid support, but up to now there are no concrete response from partners. Many organizations conducted interviews and assessments but nothing productive. The HC are fed up with questions, assessments and delegations. Today they respected that we are called from Jigjiga. All meetings are demoralizing cooperation with organizations led to assessments fatigue. Previously there was prosperity there was land for grazing, now livestock do not have good grazing and they are eating bad materials, including plastic waste affecting their livestock health.</p> <p>Now what the IDPs need support, and HC increasingly needs to find relocation to reduce the number of IDPs – the only support they need is to get rid of the IDPs and relocate them to other places because the resources available have been depleted.</p> <p>For example, the firewood collection the women need to go out early during dark and come back at night. This is due to the reduction of resources surrounding the area. If IDOPs find durable solutions the IDPs will leave and there will be no more issues. Th only solution to all issues to take IDPs out of Qoloji to other places. Some IDPs coming form Oromia regions came to Qoloji, and in addition to the new influx in 2017 there were IDPs already displaced with 3 year before, that were brought to Qoloji. They came not due to conflict but from another camp.</p> <p>Some IDPs were relocated to Godijano, there was return to Tuliguled, there was return to Wader that relocation and return they like, because it reduced the burden on HC. Why the relocation stopped? Only relocation and return can solve the problem.</p>

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES

### HOST COMMUNITY

	<p>11. Do you have access to cultivation land? How big is the cultivation land and where is it? (Show on Map)</p>	<p>The livestock herring has decreased, less productivity because of scarcity if grazing land. This year has been a lot of flood affecting agriculture land. Some areas of low land have been swept by the flood.</p> <p>The farmland was pointed on the map in the lowlands. The area affected by flooding was pointed on the map. The grazing land was pointed on the map in both hills and lowlands indicating overlapping of grazing land and farmland. During farming season animals graze on mountains, when the farm is cut the animals come and graze on the agriculture land eating the leftovers.</p> <p>Another challenge for the farming is that there are a lot of children from IDPs who steal the food from the farmlands of the HC, causing conflict between communities. This conflict is solved through discussion among elders. Nowadays the HC are patient, but big issues are taken to discussion with elders. Sometimes children fight among themselves, issues also traditionally solved.</p>
	<p>12. What will the host community respond to the IDPs who do not have an option to return or to relocate?</p>	<p>Currently the HC is not in the position to host even one IDPs individual because of the depletion of resources. When IDPs were brought, there was a promise from Gov to compensate the HC for hosting IDPs but there was no support. Then there was a promise from the Gov that they will move the IDPs. Now, it was enough, and the resources have been depleted so they do not agree with any IDPs to stay.</p> <p>The HC claim that those who have a clan affiliation they should go and burden their own clan. The HC claims that now there is peace between Somali and Oromia region so the Oromia IDPs they should go back to their own farm lands.</p> <p>In 2016 the HC was open to host IDPs to live together assuming it was planned as a community living as one, so everyone can prosper together. No support was given to HC therefore the IDPs are not welcome to stay. Now what the IDPs need support to relocate, and HC also need them to find relocation and reduce the number of IDPs. The only support HC needs is to get rid of the IDPs and relocate them to other places because the resources available have been depleted.</p> <p>For example, the firewood collection the women need to go out early during dark and come back at night. This is due to the reduction of resources surrounding the area. If IDPs find durable solutions the IDPs will leave and there will be no more issues. The only solution to all issues to take IDPs out of Qoloji to other places. Some IDPs coming from Oromia regions came to Qoloji, and in addition to the new influx in 2017 there were IDPs already displaced with 3 year before, that were brought to Qoloji. They came not due to conflict but from another camp.</p> <p>Some IDPs were relocated to Godijano, there was return to Tuliguled, there was return to Wader that relocation and return they like, because it reduced the burden on HC. Why the relocation stopped? Only relocation and return can solve the problem.</p> <p>Example: in the initial stage when IDPs came, the Gov at that time told the HC members owning the farmland where Qoloji was erected. His farmland products were removed and the Gov said it was temporary and after some time they will move the people. Now there have been 6 years, where people settled in his farm. The precondition was that the IDPs will stay there only temporary. The individuals in cause has 11 family members and has never received compensation. His children are going to other towns to do jobs because there is no farm-land for his family to work on.</p> <p>The only solutions of IDPs is to go, no IDPs is welcome to settle. HC members advise the humanitarian community to settle Qoloji IDPs in a different place each 6 years so they will deplete the resources of also other hosting communities. Other woredas will not accept them either.</p>

	13. Has the community ever been compensated for the land used by IDPs? Is the community willing to receive a compensation in terms of selling or renting land to IDPs?	<p>HC was never compensated for the loss of land and environment. The community was never compensated for allocating land to IDPs.</p> <p>Emergency has temporary nature. After 6 years you cannot call it an emergency so people can go to their clans or return to the area where they came from, since the situation is good now. In Somali Region, every Somali has a land. This land is our land and we are not willing to give it to other clans. This is the clan arrangement for each woredas in Somali Region.</p>
	14. What do you think about making an income from renting or selling land to investors from Jigjiga or another place, not IDPs? If you construct some houses are you willing to rent for income?	We don't have what to sell or what to rent. The main issue is just that they don't want to live with IDPs. They want IDPs to be relocated or to return to Oromia.
	15. How many clans do they think live in Jigjiga? Who owns the land in Jigjiga – one clan or more?	All Somali clans live in Jigjiga. Any clan can go to Jigjiga and buy a plot to settle with their family.
	16. Do you have family who have moved in Jigjiga? If yes, do they live peacefully among other clans?	Many HC moved to Jigjiga. There was never a conflict between clans in Jigjiga because all clans live in Jigjiga peacefully. Jigjiga is the capital city of the region, some HH reside here but it is their own will – they purchase plot if and they settle with family – without depending on other person, on aid or depending on the clan.
	17. Do you welcome people from Jigjiga to come and live in Ahnot?	<p>Jigjiga can go to Ahnot and live there with the condition that they have objective to invest and create cooperatives working together with the people in Ahnot and not separately.</p> <p>The land is scarce for HC and they need back for agriculture the area where IDPs are. The HC claims that they will not allow IDPs to purchase and the land.</p> <p>However, Jigjiga investors can go to Ahnot to provide service, purchase land and do trade only by creating cooperatives, but land alone is not for sale to anyone. The HC representatives are welcoming investors but not IDPs, even if IDPs will not be dependent on aid, they are not welcome.</p> <p>The HC claims that the IDPs and HC have many differences in the living style, because of the long time that IDPs lived in Oromia their culture is now very different than the HC.</p>
	18. How do you get food? Is the agriculture enough or do you have to purchase from the market?	The agriculture area is enough but there are not enough tools for providing food for everyone, some products need to be purchased. There is need of farming tools to make the area more productive. There are some shops in Ahnot and a livestock market. Main market is in Jigjiga and Harar.
<b>Living Standards</b>	19. How does the community construct a housing and where do you get the material?	From Babille Oromia they purchase construction materials, 8 KM far.
<b>Vulnerability</b>	20. Are there any women vulnerable to GBV, or any other different form of abuse? Who is mediating GBV and community conflicts?	In traditional time, there was beating of women, but the beating was reduced to verbal disagreements. When there is verbal conflict it is solved in traditional way: relatives, elders. There is no beating anymore, now there is no beating. One of the reasons there is no beating is that the women are more productive. If they are doing their work and if the women bring income there is no reason for beating women.
	21. Is there any cases of sexual abuse?	No.

## ANNEX | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT NOTES HOST COMMUNITY

	22. Is there any flooding / drought happening in the area in the past year, and where did it happen? Do you expect more if such events happening in the future? (Show on Map)	The flooding has caused damage. For the past 6 months the farmland has been flooded. The farmland affected was pointed on the map along both sides of the tarmac road. The livestock market is currently not accessible from the southern access road so market users need to make a detour using the tarmac road.
<b>Settlement Governance</b>	23. How many people live in Ahnot?	The village is called Qoloji inside the kebele is called Ahnot. Qoloji comprises of 500 HH, Ahnot has a total of 4,000 HH.
<b>Future Vision</b>	24. What would your children do for a living when they grow up? Where will they live?	Business traders, technical, administrators, politicians



Engagement with Host Community Representatives  
UN-Habitat



Mapping Exercise  
UN-Habitat



Engagement with IDP Representatives  
UN-Habitat

## ANNEX | STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP

The second stakeholder engagement session was organized on 18 February 2021 by UN HABITAT Ethiopia and Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB). Representatives of various regional bureaus and NGOs attended the workshop. The purpose of this workshop was to disseminate and validate the findings from the spatial profiling.

<b>Organizer</b>	UN Habitat Ethiopia
	Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB)
<b>Participants</b>	Representative of Regional President Bureau
	Representatives of DRMB
	Representatives of Regional Bureau for Urban Development and Construction (UDCB)
	Representatives of Regional Bureau for Finance and Planning (BOFED)
	Representatives of Bureau for Agriculture and Livestock
	Representatives of local governments of Babile Woreda
	Representatives of Hosting Community from Anod Kebele
	Representatives of UNHCR
	Representatives of IOM
	Representatives of OCHA
	Representatives of REDSS
	Representatives of RESDO
Representatives of Women Development ERD	

Qoloji Spatial Profiling Validation Workshop in Jijiga city 18-19th Feb, 2021 participant attendance sheet

S.No	Name	Organization	Position	Woreda
1	Amin Yusuf	RedSS	KM. Program Growth	
2	Mohamed Abdi	Resdo	project co-ordinator	
3	Abdirachman Abulula	DRMB	Team lead	
4	Mohamed Yasin	DRMB	Expert	
5	Fozia Abdi	BOUCA	Head Officer	Babile
6	Dr. Badri Abdi	Babile	Administration	Babile
7	Khadiza Abdulkadir	BOFED	Expert NGOs	
8	Nimo Ahmed	UNHCR	protection	Jijiga
9	Abdulkadir Omar	UNDP	Project leader	
10	Ahmed Mohamed	IOM	Sr. Eng. Assst. Dir	Jijiga town
11	Mohamed Aden	OCHA	AIHAO	Jijiga
12	Mustafa Ibrahim	DRMO	Head office	Babile
13	Mulisa Abdi	President office	M&E Coordinator	Jijiga
14	Fatima Nouv	women development ERD	manager	Jijiga
15	AYMad Sheikh Osman	Kalanyi	community	Babile
16	Jawhara Maxamed	Anod	Host Community	Babile
17	Habiba iman	??	??	??
18	Jawhara maxamed	??	??	??
19	Atakeltan Ahmad Nur	??	??	??
20	Mahamed muhammad	??	??	??
21	Nasir ahmed abdulahi	??	??	??
22	Hawson ah abdi	??	??	??
23	<del>Ahmed ah abdi</del>	<del>??</del>	<del>??</del>	<del>??</del>
24	Musayib owdie	??	??	??

Key Points from the Workshop	
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There have been some efforts to decongest the density during COVID-19, but this has largely been unsuccessful</li> <li>• The distance between shelters is reported to be 0.4 m and the size of shelters varies with an average number of 3m x 3m, which accommodates 6-8 p/shelter</li> <li>• One shelter is not for one family, sometimes two families stay there</li> <li>• Shelters remain largely makeshift, in fact HC in Qoloji are settling in makeshift shelters similar to the IDPs</li> </ul>
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is question regarding the accuracy of the population that there may be more people than estimated</li> <li>• It is also mentioned that the population increases from 2011 to 2015, although not specifying if it is IDP or HC</li> </ul>
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Informal discussions took place around the Qoloji IDPs having an income from daily labor in Jijiga and from renting out their properties in Oromia. It is estimated that day labor wages in Jijiga are around 300 birr (around USD 10) per day</li> <li>• Host community feels the economy of Qoloji is more prosperous than Anod Kebele because many of Qoloji IDPs have an income, in addition to aid support.</li> </ul>
Environmental Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The hosting community advised that the impact on the host community environment to be more highlighted (e.g. deforestation)</li> <li>• It is mentioned by the deputy of Babile Woreda that the wider environmental impact of the IDP settlement extends far beyond Qoloji site</li> <li>• Due to the demand for firewood, which is a primary source of energy in the camps, and wood for construction, deforestation in the area has become a serious issue. The resulting land degradation has amplified the risk of flooding and erosion.</li> <li>• It is advised to perceive the impact in the area of Oromia and Somali by calculating the average firewood consumption per household.</li> <li>• These effects have further increased tensions with the host community and threaten a wider regional backlash to the camp.</li> </ul>
Public Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is only one health post in the Anod Kebele for the host community which is not sufficient</li> <li>• It is reported that the IDPs only have access to education until 4th grade while the HC has that until high school. IDP students have to go to the HC for further education. The limited capacity of the facility can also contribute to the tensions between the two communities.</li> </ul>
Future Scenario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been resettlement with around 200 HHs, but the shelters remain occupied afterwards. People came back and took over the vacant shelters for commercial activities as IDP population represents large market for sale of goods</li> <li>• There is concern that even if incremental resettlement strategies continue, current approach has not led to any decrease in population</li> <li>• It is emphasized from the HC that they do not agree with IDP remaining in Qoloji.</li> <li>• There are also questions from organizations and the HC about when the relocations can take place. The general recommendation of UN-Habitat is that the phased relocation will also enable land readjustment and environmental recovery during not after relocations.</li> </ul>
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Babile Woreda administrator mentioned the woreda is not involved in the decision making for the camp and requested an additional meeting with UN-Habitat and DRMB to discuss the scenarios</li> </ul>



Presenting the Findings to the Stakeholders  
UN-Habitat

## ANNEX | ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS

The following table is provided for additional background context on how the population, shelter, and density figures in this study were reached. For comparison, different projections are borne out based on alternative inputs.

*Table: Population Density and Distribution across Qoloji Area*

Qoloji Population Density		Qoloji Area (Total)	Host Community	Qoloji (Total)	Qoloji I	Qoloji II
Data Source	Built-Up Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	1.28	0.40	0.88	0.43	0.45
	Percent of Total:	100.00%	31.25%	68.75%	33.59%	35.16%
IOM	Number of Households	13,334	500	12,834	5,394	7,440
	Individuals per Household	6.24	8.00	6.17	6.23	6.13
	Household Density (HH/km <sup>2</sup> )	10,417	1,250	14,584	12,544	16,533
	Population	83,148	4,000	79,148	33,578	45,570
	Percent of Total:	100.00%	4.81%	95.19%	40.38%	54.81%
	Population Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )	64,959	10,000	89,941	78,088	101,267
UN-Habitat Remote Sensing	Number of Shelters	6,133	400	5,733	2,249	3,484
	Individuals per Shelter	6.26	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
	Shelter Density (shelters/km <sup>2</sup> )	4,791	1,000	6,515	5,230	7,742
	Population (6p/shelter)	38,398	4,000	34,398	13,494	20,904
	Percent of Total:	100.00%	10.42%	89.58%	35.14%	54.44%
	Population Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )	29,998	10,000	39,089	31,381	46,453
Sphere Standards (4p/shelter)	Number of Shelters	Not Applicable		5,733	2,249	3,484
	Individuals per Shelter			4.00	4.00	4.00
	Shelter Density (shelters/km <sup>2</sup> )			6,515	5,230	7,742
	Population (4p/shelter)			22,932	8,996	13,936
	Population Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )			26,059	20,921	30,969
Sphere Standards (45m <sup>2</sup> /p)	Number of Shelters	Not Applicable		4,889		
	Individuals per Shelter			4.00		
	Shelter Density (shelters/km <sup>2</sup> )			5,556		
	Population (Avg. 4p/shelter)			19,556		
	Population Density (p/km <sup>2</sup> )			22,222		

(Legend: Calculated/Sourced)

The following table summary is provided for comparison of different population growth rate projections, and the variation seen when calculated using alternative base data.

*Table: Comparison of projected population growth rates for Qoloji Area (Summary)*

Year	Population	Total (IOM)	Total (UN-Habitat)	IDP (IOM)	IDP (UN-Habitat)	HC	Percent Change
2020	Current	83,148	38,398	79,148	34,398	4,000	
2030	Low Increase (1.00%)	91,847	42,415	87,429	37,997	4,418	10.46%
	Population Change	8,699	4,017	8,281	3,599	418	
	Medium Increase (2.03%)	101,655	46,945	96,765	42,054	4,890	22.26%
	Population Change	18,507	8,547	17,617	7,656	890	
	High Increase (3.06%)	112,397	51,905	106,990	46,498	5,407	35.18%
	Population Change	29,249	13,507	27,842	12,100	1,407	

## ANNEX | ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS

The following table is provided for a more in-depth view of population growth projections from 2020 to 2030 based on IOM's base population count. Figures are inclusive of both IDP and HC.

*Table: Comparison of projected population growth rates for Qoloji Area (IOM figures, inclusive of IDP + HC)*

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Low Increase</b> (1.00%)	83,148	83,979	84,819	85,667	86,524	87,389	88,263	89,146	90,037	90,938	<b>91,847</b> +10.46%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	831	840	848	857	865	874	883	891	900	909
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	831	1,671	2,519	3,376	4,241	5,115	5,998	6,889	7,790	8,699
<b>Medium Increase</b> (2.03%)	83,148	84,836	86,558	88,315	90,108	91,937	93,804	95,708	97,651	99,633	<b>101,655</b> +22.26%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	1,688	1,722	1,757	1,793	1,829	1,866	1,904	1,943	1,982	2,023
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	1,688	3,410	5,167	6,960	8,789	10,656	12,560	14,503	16,485	18,507
<b>High Increase</b> (3.06%)	83,148	85,692	88,315	91,017	93,802	96,672	99,631	102,679	105,821	109,059	<b>112,397</b> +35.18%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	2,544	2,622	2,702	2,785	2,870	2,958	3,049	3,142	3,238	3,337
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	2,544	5,167	7,869	10,654	13,524	16,483	19,531	22,673	25,911	29,249

The following table is provided for a more in-depth view of population growth projections from 2020 to 2030 based on this study's estimated base population total. Figures are inclusive of both IDP and HC.

*Table: Comparison of projected population growth rates for Qoloji Area (UN-Habitat figures, inclusive of IDP + HC)*

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
<b>Low Increase</b> (1.00%)	38,398	38,782	39,170	39,561	39,957	40,357	40,760	41,168	41,580	41,995	<b>42,415</b> 10.46%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	384	388	392	396	400	404	408	412	416	420
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	384	772	1,163	1,559	1,959	2,362	2,770	3,182	3,597	4,017
<b>Medium Increase</b> (2.03%)	38,398	39,177	39,973	40,784	41,612	42,457	43,319	44,198	45,095	46,011	<b>46,945</b> 22.26%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	779	795	811	828	845	862	879	897	915	934
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	779	1,575	2,386	3,214	4,059	4,921	5,800	6,697	7,613	8,547
<b>High Increase</b> (3.06%)	38,398	39,573	40,784	42,032	43,318	44,644	46,010	47,418	48,869	50,364	<b>51,905</b> 35.18%
<b>Population Increase</b> (Year)	0	1,175	1,211	1,248	1,286	1,326	1,366	1,408	1,451	1,495	1,541
<b>Population Increase</b> (Cumulative)	0	1,175	2,386	3,634	4,920	6,246	7,612	9,020	10,471	11,966	13,507

## ANNEX | ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS

The following table is provided for comparison as an alternative assessment from that used to develop the Scenarios presented in this study. These density figures are based on base population figure provided by IOM.

*Table: Comparison of urban footprint, population, and population density (IOM Figures)*

2020	Qoloji Area	Host Community	IDP (Total)	Qoloji I	Qoloji II
<b>Built-Up Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	1.28	0.40	0.88	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Percent of Total	100.00%	31.25%	68.75%	33.59%	35.16%
<b>Population (IOM 2020)</b>	83,148	4,000	79,148	<b>33,578</b>	<b>45,570</b>
Percent of Total	100.00%	4.81%	95.19%	40.38%	54.81%
<b>Population Density (p/km<sup>2</sup>) (IOM 2020)</b>	64,959	10,000	89,941	78,088	101,267

(Legend: Calculated/**Sourced**)

The following table is provided for comparison as an alternative assessment from that used to develop the Scenarios presented in this study. These area figures are based on base population figure provided by IOM.

**Table - Area required (km<sup>2</sup>) depending on projected population changes 2020-2030 (IDP only, IOM Figures)**

<b>Population Change</b> (2020 - 2030)  IOM Figures		<b>Low Density</b> 2,380 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Unplanned Density of Jijiga Town)	<b>Medium Density</b> 7,275 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Average Density of Babile + Harar Towns)	<b>High Density</b> 13,600 p/km <sup>2</sup> (2014 density of Addis Ababa World Bank)	<b>High Density</b> 44,970 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Half current Density of Qoloji Camp IOM)	<b>High Density</b> 89,941 p/km <sup>2</sup> (Current Density of Qoloji Camp IOM)
<b>Planned Decline:</b> (-75%)	Change in Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	7.43	1.84	0.57	-0.44	-0.66
	Percent Change	844.76%	209.08%	65.33%	-50.00%	-75.00%
<b>Resettlement of current population at given densityNo Change</b>	Change in Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	32.38	10.00	4.94	0.88	0.00
	Percent Change	3679.03%	1136.30%	561.33%	100.00%	0.00%
<b>Low Increase:</b> (1.00%)	Change in Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	3.48	1.14	0.61	0.18	0.09
	Percent Change	395.37%	129.34%	69.19%	20.92%	10.46%
<b>Medium Increase:</b> (2.03%)	Change in Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	7.40	2.42	1.30	0.39	0.20
	Percent Change	841.15%	275.18%	147.20%	44.52%	22.26%
<b>High Increase:</b> (3.06%)	Change in Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	11.70	3.83	2.05	0.62	0.31
	Percent Change	1329.33%	434.89%	232.63%	70.35%	35.18%



Qolaji, December 2019. © Jonathan Weaver for UN-Habitat.