Baardheere

Strategic Urban Plan for Durable Solutions to Displacement

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UKaid from the British people

DANWADAAG
Towards Durable Solutions to Displacement

Baardheere Strategic Urban Plan for Durable Solutions to Displacement

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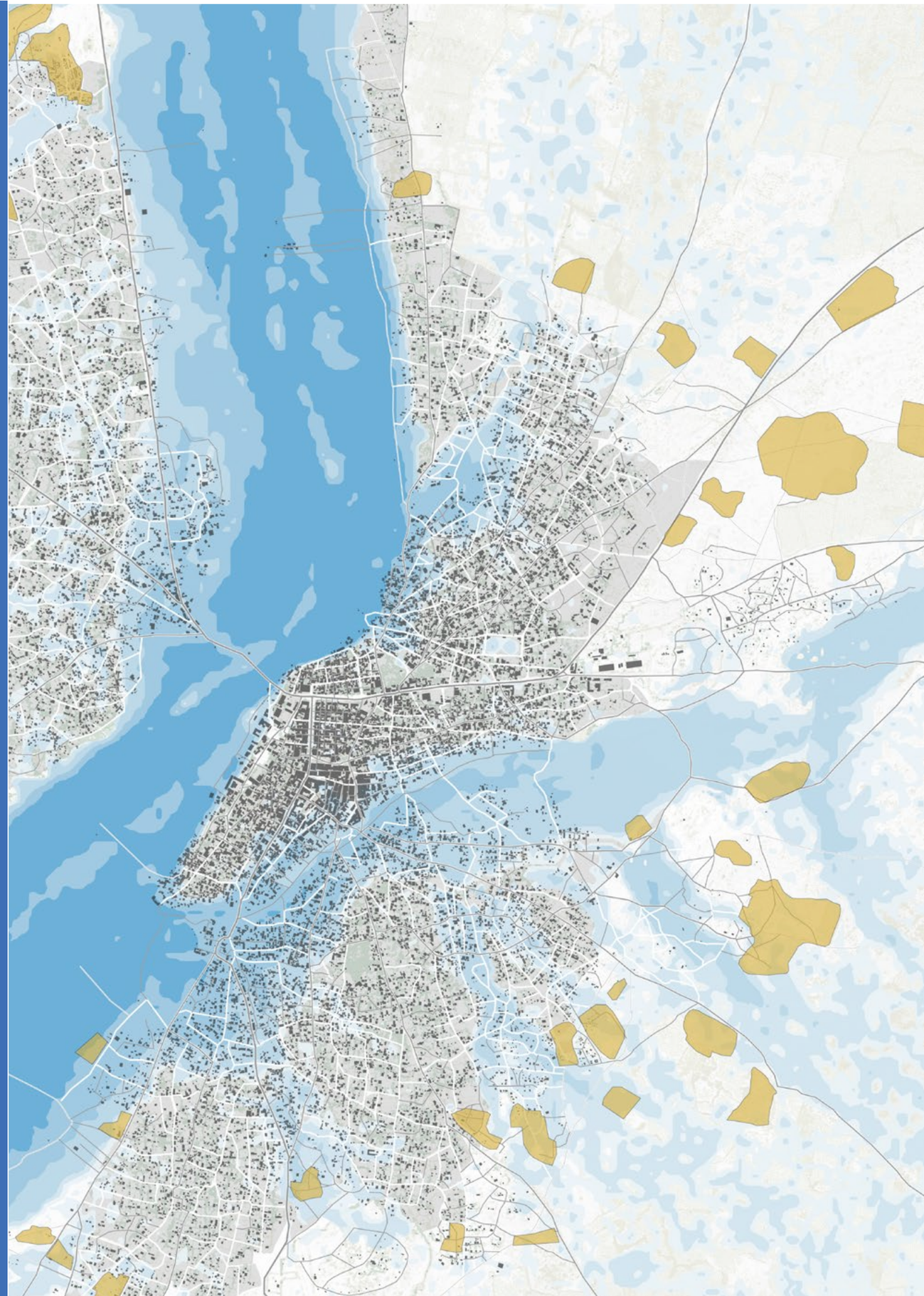

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ATMIS	African Union Transition Mission in Somalia
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PESS	Population Estimation Survey of Somalia
IDP	Internally displaced person
IDPs	Internally displaced people
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management Project
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWS	South West State
UN	United Nations
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children´s Fund
NGO	Non-Governamental Organization
NUP	National Urbanization Policy
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
POC	Protection of Civilian
UNHCR	United Nations High Comission for Refugees
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
UNSOS	United Nations Support Office for ATMIS
SMoE	State Ministry of Education
SMoH	State Ministry of Health
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme of the United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization of the United Nations

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INTRODUCTION

Figure 1: Satellite image of Somalia. Source: Copernicus Open Access Hub (Sentinel-2)

01

Introduction

"Integrating displacement dynamics into urban planning is crucial for long-term urban resilience in Somalia. UN-Habitat and the Danwadaag Consortium led by IOM, collaborate to support cities and their local authorities through inclusive, displacement sensitive, and sustainable urban planning processes. This approach aims to prevent informal settlement growth, mitigate flooding risks, resolve land disputes, and promote social inclusion by integrating displaced individuals into the urban fabric of intermediary town environments."

1.1 Project Overview

16,000,000
Somalia Inhabitants

2,9%
National Growth Rate

25
pp/Km^2
Density National Level

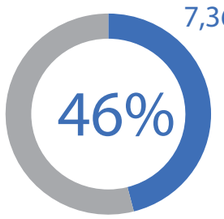
The displacement crisis in Somalia is a longstanding problem, that is exacerbated by natural disasters, floods and droughts, and the continued conflicts throughout many parts of the country. The persistent influx of displaced persons continues to impose challenges on the urban areas while hindering social, economic, and environmental development.

The issues extend beyond just humanitarian concerns. Cities and towns in Somalia must quickly absorb large numbers of newcomers, often leading to the creation of informal settlements that only perpetuate displacement and inequality by leaving IDPs in crowded and precarious conditions.

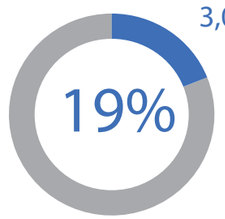
Despite being the region's fastest urbanizing country, Somalia grapples with significant urban planning challenges, with displacement at its core. Inadequate infrastructure capacity hinders the delivery of crucial services like water, food, sanitation, education, and healthcare, posing additional obstacles for newcomers seeking access to these services. Scarce housing options force many IDPs to move to urban areas characterized by chaotic layouts, informal management, and a lack of basic services.

Furthermore, weak governance frameworks in diverse Somali cities impede the formulation and implementation of successful urban planning approaches. The absence of coordination among local authorities, humanitarian entities, and international organizations results in fragmented endeavors that inadequately tackle the root causes of displacement and urban problems.

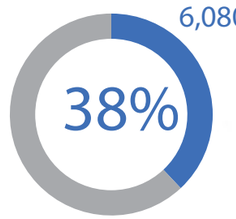
Through a partnership between UN-Habitat and the Danwadaag Consortium led by IOM, both agencies aim to support cities and their local authorities in enabling durable solutions for displaced affected communities (DACs) and long-term city development through inclusive, displacement-sensitive and sustainable urban planning processes. Referral pathways that can prevent the proliferation of informal settlements, reduce the risks of land disputes, and contribute to social inclusion by integrating displaced individuals into the urban fabric of intermediary towns, will be explored.



Somalia Total Urban Population



Somalia Total IDP Population



Somalia People in Need of Humanitarian Assistant

Map 1: Somalia International Setting

"Aligned with the Humanitarian Response Plan and The United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework, UN-Habitat has successfully supported the country´s peace process"

The urban reintegration approaches to displacement represent an opportunity to contribute to the development of Somali cities while addressing humanitarian needs and long-term goals of stability and prosperity within the regions. Establishing a solid collaboration strategy between local and international actors in the Humanitarian -Development-Peace-Nexus approach is essential for effectively assisting displaced populations, hosting communities and local institutions in recovering and building up sustained sources of resilience.

The New Urban Agenda adopted by all UN member States in 2016 further emphasizes the need to pay "special attention" to cities undergoing post-conflict transitions and affected by natural and human-made disasters. How these policies and statements of intent are translated to ensure humanitarian interventions in urban areas fully harness the potential of cities and their inhabitants are yet to be clearly understood in practice.

This is part of a more significant thinking among international and governmental organizations. As the UN's urban agency, UN-Habitat is fully engaged in this endeavour, and many actual experiences and collaborations in the field are feeding the debate on how to develop common ground for its approach.

1.2 Transitioning From Humanitarian Assitance to Durable Solutions in Urban Contexts

According to the latest data of IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) in January 2024 there were 3, 451,000 Internal Displaced Persons in Somalia and approximately the 80% of them were living in urban settings. The numbers are loud and clear, the significant solutions for displacement in Somalia will be in nature, urban. Although, humanitarian assistance provides immediate relief, save lives, alleviates suffering and maintains human dignity during and after man-made crises and disasters caused by natural hazards.

Durable solutions, with its ultimate goal to end specific assistance and protection needs linked to displacement, provides an alternative to short-term humanitarian assistance. These efforts are essential for long-term integration, human development of displaced populations within their new contexts, and fostering stability and inclusiveness in Somalian cities, particularly in the intermediary towns located in the Bay, Gedo and Lower Juba regions that receive most of the population influx.

In this sense, it is imperative to start switching from humanitarian and emergency interventions to more permanent responses to displacement in terms of land tenure, housing provision, livelihoods opportunities, infrastructure delivery, and basic services accessibility. The achievement of a durable solution involves several criteria. These include long-term safety, security, and freedom of movement; a decent standard of living, which includes access to adequate food, water, housing, healthcare, and basic education at the minimum; access to employment and livelihoods; and access to housing, land, and property rights (HLP).

Beyond the technical definition, it's important to understand where displacement occurs. For many countries in the world, including Somalia, this means examining cities and urban areas. A systemic approach to displacement and urbanisation cannot be achieved without a step-change in thinking that reconciles multiple ways of conceiving, engaging with and understanding displacement beyond a humanitarian emergency.

In this sense, UN-Habitat proposes to conceptualise displacement as part of a broader trend of migration to cities. There is a need to support local governments in planning for migratory inflows and internal

Figure 2: A woman carrying water in an IDP camp in South West Somalia. © IOM Somalia (Claudia Rosel), 2022

Figure 3: IDP camp flooded during the raining season outside Baidoa. ©IOM-SOMALIA, 2023.

displacement and capturing the labour, social networks, knowledge, and entrepreneurship abilities brought in by displacement affected communities (DACs) as an opportunity for economic growth and increased local government revenues while addressing their urban challenges.

"Most humanitarian actions are planned and implemented within a short timeframe. As a result of their urgency, they are designed to achieve immediate impact"

This reconceptualization opens-up several opportunities which include:

- **Inclusive Urban Planning:** Ensuring that IDPs are integrated into urban planning processes to improve living conditions and access to essential services.

- **Economic Empowerment:** Providing vocational training and job opportunities to help IDPs achieve economic self-reliance.

- **Infrastructure Development:** Investing in housing, water, sanitation, and healthcare infrastructure to support the growing urban population.

- **Community Engagement:** Promoting social cohesion and community involvement in decision-making processes to foster better integration and stability.

The shift in framing displacement resulting from urbanization presents us with an opportunity to transition from the language and concepts often used in short-term emergencies to a new vocabulary that emphasizes a more systematic and sustainable approach in territorial and spatial planning.

1.2.1 Transitioning From Site Planning to Urban Planning:

The concept of "site planning" primarily focuses on creating safe physical spaces. In contrast, "urban planning" encompasses a broader process that involves the development and design of land use and the built environment, integrating social and economic activities. Urban planning involves establishing well-defined development strategies and legal frameworks to prepare cities for their future. This preparation includes accommodating and managing in a sustainable manner rapid urban growth, attracting investment, increasing housing, securing land and property rights, and gradually building a city's resilience:

- Capacity building for state and municipality to strengthening urban governance and planning, to manage urban growth and reduce disaster risk.

- Improve the quality of the built and natural environment.

- Provide resilient infrastructure and inclusive basic services for all.

- Integrate communities and prevent conflict over land and resources.

1.2.2 Transitioning From Shelter to Adequate Housing:

Shelter is a fundamental human necessity, providing security, personal safety, and protection from the elements. It is crucial in preventing ill health and disease. Adequate housing goes beyond basic shelter; it offers dignity and the opportunity for individuals to lead normal lives. Additionally, proper housing is vital in reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience. Potential interventions in this area might include:

- **Developing Affordable Housing Projects:** Ensuring access to cost-effective and sustainable housing options for low-income families.

- **Upgrading Informal Settlements:** Improving living conditions in existing informal settlements through infrastructure development and service provision.

- **Implementing Legal Frameworks:** Establishing laws and policies that protect property rights and ensure secure tenure.

- **Community Involvement:** Engaging communities in the planning and implementation of housing projects to ensure they meet local needs and preferences.

- **Capacity Building:** Training local authorities and communities in sustainable building practices and effective land management.

By focusing on these areas, interventions can significantly improve living conditions and build stronger, more resilient communities.

1.2.3 Transitioning From Quick Impact Projects to Catalytic Investments to Facilitate Development & Durable Solutions:

Most humanitarian actions are planned and implemented within a short timeframe. As a result of their urgency, they are designed to achieve immediate impact. Slightly shifting this perspective through careful planning, a conscious strategic view in coordinating with longer-term development projects, and investments would contribute to generate inclusive urban growth and achieve regional economic goals. Developing a vision and linking catalytic interventions to a strategic plan and other overarching development documents facilitates coordination, maximising value to support hosting communities. Potential interventions in this area might include:

"The concept of "site planning" primarily focuses on creating safe physical spaces. In contrast, "urban planning" encompasses a broader process that involves the development and design of land use and the built environment, integrating social and economic activities"

- **Comprehensive Needs Assessment:** Conduct detailed assessments to understand the community's long-term needs, including socio-economic conditions, infrastructure deficits, and potential areas for sustainable development.

- **Strategic Spatial Planning:** Develop a strategic plan that outlines long-term development goals and objectives. Identify priority areas that require catalytic investments to drive sustainable development and durable solutions.

- **Integrated Development Approaches:** Design projects that integrate multiple sectors, such as housing, healthcare, education, and livelihoods, to address the root causes of vulnerability. Ensure that projects

"The Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium works with the Government of Somalia and communities to enhance progress towards (re) integration for targeted displacement-affected communities (DAC) in urban centres"

are adaptable and capable of evolving based on changing needs and contexts. This feature will provide reassurance about the resilience of the projects.

- **Neighborhood Pilot Projects:** Start with pilot projects that demonstrate the potential for scaling and replication. Use these pilots at sub-village/neighborhood level to test innovative solutions and gather lessons learned for larger-scale implementation.

1.3 Durable Solutions in Somalia *(Danwadaag Consortium & UN-Habitat Somalia Programme)*

1.3.1 DANWADAAG Consortium:

Established in 2018, Danwadaag (meaning common purpose) is a durable solutions consortium led by IOM with local and international non-governmental organizations. The Danwadaag Durable Solutions Consortium works with the Government of Somalia and communities to enhance progress towards (re)integration for targeted displacement-affected communities (DAC) in urban centres in Benadir Regional Administration (BRA), South West State (SWS), and Jubaland State of Somalia (JSS).

The consortium integrates the expertise of different partners and facilitates knowledge sharing for a multi-sectoral response across the humanitarian, development, and peace (HDP) nexus. The Core consortium members include Concern Worldwide (Concern), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and Gargaar Relief Development Organization (GREDO), and the programme also engages with other local NGOs including Shabelle Community Development Organization (SHACDO), Juba Foundation, Northern Youth Frontier League (NoFYL), Somali Community Concern (SSC), and Lifeline Gedo (LLG). Also closely collaborates with learning and programmatic partners including the Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS) consortium, Regional Durable Solutions Secretariat (ReDSS), UN-Habitat, and REACH.

Danwadaag adopts a twin-track targeting approach to address the challenges of displacement in Somalia, supporting urban towns and intermediary towns located along the displacement corridor. The first track aims to enhance urban resilience by enabling local (re)integration in urban towns experiencing significant incoming displacement. Danwadaag recognizes the importance of empowering these towns to effectively accommodate and support both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities. This involves investing in housing, land support, infrastructure, services, and livelihood opportunities to enhance resident well-being.

The second track targets intermediary towns, or anchor towns, located along major displacement corridors. These towns can potentially absorb more displacement flows, easing the burden on major towns. They are identified through analysis of displacement trends, IDP settlements, service availability, and consultations with local authorities. Danwadaag supports these municipalities by directing resources to strengthen service provision.

By incorporating data on displacement trends and other urban planning indicators, Danwadaag ensures that its efforts are guided and coordinated effectively. This approach allows for informed investments in key urban towns and anchor towns, shaping mobility patterns and addressing the complexities of regional migration dynamics.

As the lead agency and emerging as one of the most engaged agencies in the durable solutions space in Somalia, IOM focuses on community participation and integration of displaced communities, including the delivery of key projects identified in community action plans for job creation and improved basic service delivery.

The consortium is a valuable partnership example of an integrated response to complex challenges in a context characterized by economic, social, and institutional deficits accumulated over decades of crises and continued insecurity. It contributes to the national and international community's effort to prevent, protect, and resolve forced displacement and pursue new, innovative forms of financing urban solutions that leave no one behind.

1.3.2 UN-Habitat Somalia Programme:

UN-Habitat has been active in the Somalia urban sector for more than 30 years. Its interventions have evolved from responding to immediate local needs to systematic attempts to address sustainable urban development through integrated human settlement programmes. UN-Habitat's interventions in Somalia focus on local governance, durable solutions initiatives, shelter and protection in the context of urbanization, improved livelihoods, infrastructure and return and integration linked to durable solutions.

UN-Habitat's work in Somalia has not been done in isolation. For over five years, the agency has been working hand in hand with crisis response agencies such as UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF and IOM to meet the urgent needs of affected communities. In the context of Durable Solutions and the Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus (HDPN), UN-Habitat's approach is one of collaboration, leveraging humanitarian interventions to create lasting change.

In response to different types of urban crises, UN-Habitat, together with partners, has been promoting the application of the Urban Recovery Framework (URF), which aims to identify and address immediate and medium-term urban recovery interventions while laying

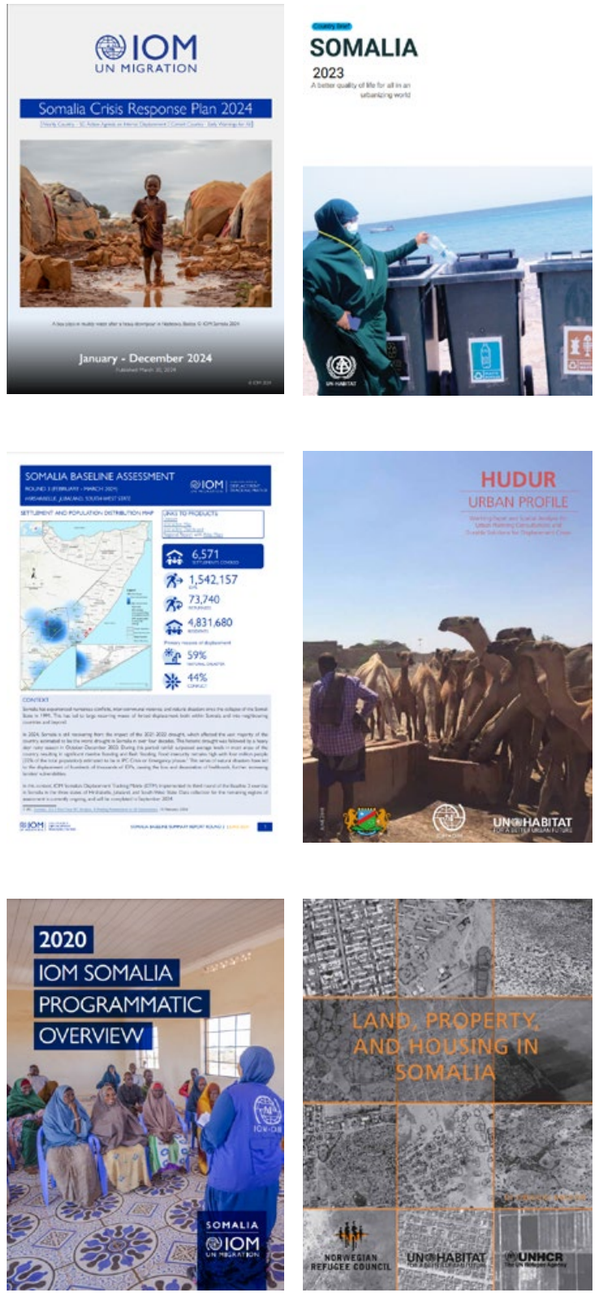


Figure 4: IOM and UN-HABITAT previous reports & projects in Somalia

the foundations for longer-term resilience strategies in cities affected by natural or man-made crises, including conflict.

"Displacement is shaping Somalia's urban landscape and contributing to the country's rapid urbanisation processes"

In order to ensure better recovery by 'building back better' in the Somalia context. UN-Habitat has been taking the lead on three key areas which are at the core of the project approach:

- Integrated territorial and urban planning and basic service delivery through a participatory, inclusive process linked to principles of sustainability and resilience and grounded in the evolving Somali legal and policy framework.

- Increased access to justice, remedial and adjudication on land issues through an integrated framework of the various legal mechanisms guided by clear policy and legislation to ensure coherence in the resolution of disputes.

- Improved land administration and land rights service delivery by institutionalizing appropriate infrastructure and information management systems, thus rebuilding the community's confidence in local and state authorities.

These areas of work reflect UN-Habitat's commitment to improving urban infrastructure, water supply, accessibility to basic services and upgrading the living conditions for displaced populations, contributing to an inclusive urban development in Somalia.

Figure 5: Transitional housing project in Mogadishu. ©IOM-SOMALIA, (Ismail Salad), 2022

1.4 Objectives of The Strategic Plan & Scope of Work

Displacement is shaping Somalia's urban landscape and contributing to the country's rapid urbanisation processes. Despite the political and social challenges, Somalia also faces many opportunities. The urban sector is a crucial driver of development and a catalyst of change due to its high potential to boost the economy, stimulate the secondary and tertiary sectors, and include the IDP population in the livelihood opportunities and economic dynamics of the urban areas.

The strategic plan's main objective is to support the local government and hosting communities to clearly understand the main constraints and strengths of Baardheere city's context due to displacement. Establish a prioritization of these challenges and opportunities to facilitate decision-making regarding potential urban development interventions to attract capital investments to implement specific interventions.

In order to support this task, a set of multi-scalar and multi-dimensional maps were elaborated to build the narrative and consolidate a comprehensive vision of the city's current situation in a larger frame. The process is rooted in a strong planning participatory methodology and an evidence-based approach, building upon primary and secondary data collection and analysis.

The evidence is then combined with reviews of existing planning documents at national and regional levels, international reports, socioeconomic statistics and GIS data. The final report provides a framework for crucial strategic scenarios and recommendations in line with regional and national priorities.

Furthermore, the document also serves as an entry point for other relevant actors, such as humanitarian development agencies, International NGOs, regional and national governments, and other stakeholders. Confirming that the scenarios and recommendations for Baardheere are not isolated from other ongoing projects and interventions. The document aims to sum up and orient the different efforts, investments and strategies in the same direction.

The outcome is a strategic plan for Baardheere that defines a clear direction of growth, providing a holistic vision for a resilient and inclusive city in the upcoming years. It presents several recommendations and critical responses to the main identified problems. Furthermore, different scenarios and proposals are developed to test potential solutions before concluding on normative and policy frameworks, which could possibly be elaborated in a subsequent phase.

"UN-Habitat, together with partners, has been promoting the application of the Urban Recovery Framework (URF), which aims to identify and address immediate and medium-term urban recovery interventions while laying the foundations for longer-term resilience strategies in cities"

1.4.1 Target Audience:

Local Government Officials and Urban Planners: Local government officials, including city councils and urban planning departments, are the primary implementers of the strategic plan. They will use it to:

- **Guide Decision-Making:** Ensure all new developments align with the city's long-term vision.

- **Policy Development:** Formulate policies that address urban challenges such as housing, basic services provision, land tenure, water management and flooding risk.

- **Budget Allocation:** Prioritize funding for critical infrastructure projects and public services.

International Development Partners and Donors: International organizations and

"The urban sector is a crucial driver of development and a catalyst of change due to its high potential to boost the economy, stimulate the secondary and tertiary sectors, and include the IDP population in the livelihood opportunities"

- **Align Programs:** Ensure their interventions support the city's strategic goals.

- **Fund Projects:** Identify opportunities for investment and partnership in housing, land, infrastructure, health, education, and other sectors.

- **Monitor Progress:** Track the impact of their contributions and provide technical support where needed.

World Bank or African Development Bank: The business community and investors will use the strategic plan to:

- **Identify Opportunities:** Look for potential investment areas, such as strategic infrastructure.

- **Understand Regulations:** Stay informed about zoning laws, building codes, and other regulations that affect their operations.

- **Plan for Growth:** Align their business strategies with the city's development trajectory and land use plan.

Civil Society Organizations and Community Leaders: Civil society organizations and community groups will use the strategic plan to:

- **Advocate for Change:** Push for policies that promote social inclusion and address community needs.

- **Engage in Planning:** Participate in consultations and decision-making processes to ensure their voices are heard.

Figure 6: Transitional housing project in Somalia. ©UNICEF, 2012.

1.5 The Strategic Planning Process & Methodology

The plan was developed using IOM's displacement-sensitive lens, which integrates the needs, vulnerabilities, and dynamics of displaced populations into broader urban and regional development strategies. This approach ensures that displaced persons are included through tailored interventions that promote social cohesion and stability while bridging humanitarian efforts with long-term development and peace-building. Additionally, UN-Habitat's strategic planning methodology incorporates evidence-based, inclusive, and innovative principles to address complex urban challenges, fostering transformative change through context-sensitive, multi-stakeholder processes and integrated design in city planning.

Using a systematic and strategic methodology, UN-Habitat has formulated and tested transformative projects in cities using data-driven analysis and exploring applications for frontier technologies, delivering long-term transformative solutions.

UN-Habitat applies an iterative methodology with three main phases:

1. **Understanding the city**

2. **Planning the city**

3. **Transforming the city**

The subsequent sections provide a more comprehensive and detailed explanation of each component.

1. Understanding the city

This first phase of the process is understanding the city and establishing spatial diagnostics and includes activities such as:

- Collecting new data (qualitative and quantitative) via stakeholder interviews, community engagement and field studies.

- Stakeholders mapping and social composition analysis.

- Gap assessment of capacities needed to better include people of concern, including vulnerable migrant and host communities.

- Identifying city priorities.

- Assessing existing plans (using the Plan Assessment Tool) and review of

"The document also serves as an entry point for other relevant actors, such as humanitarian development agencies, International NGOs, regional and national governments, and other stakeholders"

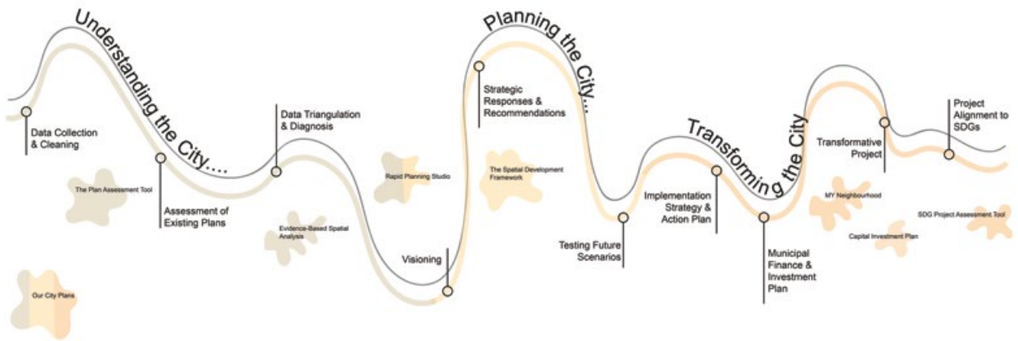


Figure 7: UN-Habitat´s Urban Lab Strategic Planning Process Methodology. ©UN-HABITAT, 2023

the existing legal framework.

- Land availability and suitability analysis for city extension and urban infill strategies.

- Population density scenarios to compare the business-as-usual model of urban growth versus an inclusive and comprehensive model of city expansion and urban infill.

- Analysis of population accessibility to basic services, jobs and infrastructure with projections to better localize investments and projects to make these more efficient and impactful.

- Setting project indicators and sustainability principles. (using the Urban Sustainability Assessment Framework and the SDG Project Assessment Tool)

- Delivering visioning and validation planning workshops.

"The plan was developed using IOM's displacement-sensitive lens, which integrates the needs, vulnerabilities, and dynamics of displaced populations into broader urban and regional development strategies"

The diagnostic phase is crucial to understanding specific goals for the city and the related interventions that will leverage progress against these goals. Through this integrated understanding of context, the interrelated impact of interventions can be extracted, establishing a solid platform for other levers for transformation, such as empowerment of communities, sustainable environments, inclusive economic development, and effective governance, to take effect. This lends toward a more likely transformative development agenda where interventions are not just informed but backed by evidence. This evidence-informed approach can support institutional decision-making to improve the city's functioning and management. In this manner, the UN-Habitat integrated approach is iterative, informed, inclusionary and transformative-focused.

2. Planning the city

In the second phase, leveraging from the situational analysis, the next step is to move into Planning using the data and information collected through the assessment phase.

The Proposed activities for this phase are:

- Define the future vision, goals and objectives of the city extension plan.

- Collect new data (qualitative and quantitative) via stakeholder interviews, community engagement and field studies.

- Establish a community-driven process through rapid planning studios and participatory workshops with the government, other international agencies, IDPs and returnees.

- Elaboration of detailed strategic plans and sectoral plans.

- Detailed disaster risk management and resilience plan.

- Proposed strategic responses (spatial and non-spatial) to ensure an iterative planning process where plans are developed, tested and improved.

- Developing and testing future scenarios through a Scenario Assessment to align planned projects, migration and population forecasting and predicted environmental risks with the proposed actions and intervention. This step can also provide additional insight into job creation, housing supply and future density simulation, all intending to showcase the impact of proposals over time.

Using the established indicators for the project, a strategic vision unifying the goals and priorities of the city can be built based on 4 city main goals or objectives for urban areas, which are:

- **The Compact City**

- **The Connected City**

- **The Inclusive and Vibrant City**

Figure 8: Participatory mapping exercise during in a validation workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, (Luis Gilio), 2024

"The urban sector should be regarded as a social economic entity with many sub-systems that are interlinked and work together to consolidate peace and stimulate economic growth that result in inclusive, resilient and livable cities and towns"

- **The Resilient City**

In this way, the strategic vision (spatial and non-spatial) is informed and evidence-backed, and it can be aligned with capital spending and investment priorities so that the investment is more effective, inclusive, and equitable.

3. Transforming the city

The ultimate phase of the methodology focuses on the transformation of the city through implementation. This phase includes a range of proposed activities intended to bring about significant changes:

- Developing an Implementation Strategy, Action Plan and Project Prioritization.
- Identifying transformative or pilot projects to test city-wide strategic plans on a target area, backed by guidelines such as the Urban Design Guidelines.
- Applying the SDG Project Assessment Tool to ensure the sustainable and long-lasting outcome of the project beyond implementation.
- Strategic responses are detailed into actions and interventions on both territorial and area-based level to provide clear direction and next steps for implementation. An Implementation Strategy is formulated by identifying key stakeholders and time scales for proposed interventions which are also prioritized in collaboration with stakeholders.
- A crucial component of the transforming phase is testing solutions and reviewing against the indicators set at early stages of the process. Evaluating in an iterative way ensures that the interventions remain evidence-informed and attached to a transformative agenda.
- The Capital Investment Planning Tool and the SDG Project Assessment Tool aid this reflective process and help to prioritize action in relation to impact and the municipality's vision, budget and other plans.
- High level assessment for capacity development and strengthen to lead successful planning processes and effective implementation strategies.

By implementing these activities, the city will undergo a significant transformation, addressing current challenges and setting a foundation for future growth and development. The ultimate goal is to create a vibrant, sustainable, and connected urban environments that meets the needs of the hosting communities and IDPs to make more inclusive and just urban settings.

1.6 Transformation of Spatial Data into New Comprehensive GIS Datasets

UN-Habitat has made significant strides in developing the Baardheere Urban Strategic Plan by employing cutting-edge machine learning models and remote sensing technologies to generate previously unavailable GIS datasets. This innovative approach has provided a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of the city's economic, spatial, environmental, social, and demographic landscapes.

The newly created GIS datasets offer highly detailed layers of information, enabling precise mapping of critical elements such as IDP camps, migration pathways, and environmental factors driving displacement. These datasets are not static; they are designed to be continuously updated with fresh data, ensuring real-time relevance and accuracy in reflecting the evolving situation on the ground.

Furthermore, the integration of these advanced tools supports the creation of predictive GIS models, which provide valuable foresight into potential future IDP movements and identify areas likely to require urgent humanitarian intervention. This capability empowers decision-makers with the data-driven insights necessary to respond proactively to emerging challenges, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of humanitarian efforts and urban planning in Baardheere and other cities in Somalia.

1.6.1 UN-Habitat GIS Calculation of Population:

The population estimate was derived using a bottom-up approach, where each residential building polygon was assigned an average household size of six people, based on the 2022 Somalia Integrated Household Budget Survey (SHIBS) data. The building polygons, covering the entire city, were sourced from the Google Open Buildings dataset. Buildings were classified as either residential or non-residential by cross-referencing available open-source land use information and through consultations with local authorities. The resulting population data at the building level was utilized to estimate the city's total population and to compute zonal statistics for various analyses presented in this document.

1.6.2 UN-Habitat GIS Calculation of IDP Shelters:

The IDP shelters were mapped using a deep learning object detection model, trained on high-resolution satellite imagery provided by UNOSAT for the first half of 2024. The imagery covered various areas occupied by IDPs in Jubaland State, including Baardheere. The resulting data layer is key for analyzing the spatial distribution of IDP camps, understanding the structural characteristics of IDP shelters, and estimating population density. In this document, the layer is specifically utilized to conduct a detailed assessment of the flood exposure risk faced by these IDP camps.

1.6.3 UN-Habitat GIS Calculation of Urban Morphology:

The different urban typologies of Baardheere were detected through a machine learning model, which uses road network and buildings structures to cluster together portions of the urban fabric showing similar characteristics. The model is based on the open-source Momepy python library, created to automate the quantitative analysis of urban morphometrics.

1.6.4 UN-Habitat GIS Calculation of Flooding Risk:

The flooding analysis for Baardheere was conducted using the software HEC-RAS for hydraulic modeling. The analysis combines topography, land cover, and historical daily precipitation records to map flood exposure. The layer shows the cumulative water depth in meters reached after one week of precipitation, with a 100-year return period, calculated using the daily rainfall dataset from 2000 to 2024 provided by the NASA Langley Research Center (LaRC) POWER.

"UN-Habitat has made significant strides in developing the Baardheere Urban Strategic Plan by employing cutting-edge machine learning models and remote sensing technologies to generate previously unavailable GIS datasets"

1.7 Stakeholders´Engagement & Participatory Design Process

As part of UN-Habitat´s Strategic Planning Methodology, the inclusive and participatory component is essential for building trust, leveraging local knowledge, fostering community ownership, and ultimately gaining political support from the national and regional governments.

Public participation was a crucial element in developing the Strategic Urban Plan for Baardheere. Through a series of in-person and online workshops, various voices and perspectives were integrated into the analyses, final strategic recommendations, and project proposals. During visioning and validation workshops held in Mogadishu, active participation was ensured from different minority and vulnerable groups, such as women, elderly, children, and IDPs incorporating their insights into the discussions.

1.7.1 Scoping Mission (19th-20th of February, 2024)

The visioning workshop took place in Baidoa on February 19th and 20th 2024 at UNICEF compound. The main objectives were to do a stakeholder's mapping activity, develop the city´s vision, gather relevant data and information to elaborate the different spatial and environmental analyses, and

"An essential objective of the workshop was to build trust and garner political support for the urban plan process among local and regional authorities. By involving these key stakeholders from the outset and ensuring transparency throughout the process, the workshop aimed to create a sense of ownership and commitment to the plan"

build trust and political support to the plan with the local and regional authorities. The workshop employed various participatory techniques such as interactive mapping, group brainstorming sessions, and scenario planning. These techniques facilitated active engagement and creative thinking among participants, leading to innovative solutions and strategies for Baardheere urban development.

Special attention was given to include minority and vulnerable groups such as elderly, women and youth in the visioning process. These groups were actively encouraged to participate in the discussions, ensuring that their particular needs and perspectives were considered in the planning process. This inclusive approach aimed to create a more equitable and representative urban plan for Baardheere.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES:

- **Stakeholder Mapping:** The workshop began with a comprehensive stakeholder mapping activity. This process identified and categorized all relevant stakeholders, including government officials, local community leaders, business representatives, NGOs, and international partners. Understanding the interests and influences of each stakeholder group was crucial for ensuring their active participation and support in the planning process.

- **Data Gathering and Spatial Analysis:** The workshop also focused on gathering relevant data and information necessary for conducting various spatial and environmental analyses. Participants contributed local knowledge and expertise to complement existing data, ensuring a robust foundation for the planning process. This step included mapping existing land use, identifying environmental constraints, and analyzing socio-economic factors that influence urban development.

- **Building Trust and Political Support:** An essential objective of the workshop was to build trust and garner political support for the urban plan process among local and regional authorities. By involving these key stakeholders from the outset and ensuring transparency throughout the process, the workshop aimed to create a sense of ownership and commitment to the plan. Open dialogues and collaborative activities helped to align the interests of the IDPs, hosting community, local government with UN-Habitat and IOM technical support and foster an underpin environment for the plan's implementation.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES:

- Commitment to the project process from the local government, different minority group, stakeholders´ and international actors was achieved.

- New data and information were collected for the analyses phase.

- Clarity on the key locations of IDP sites and main sectoral issues that should be examined in the situational analysis

- Validated information and data of existing services, facilities, and infrastructures.

- Identified key constraints and opportunities of each neighborhood.

- The establishment of a collaborative vision for urban development, fostering a shared understanding from stakeholders, of the aspirations and priorities for the area.

1.7.2 Visioning & Validation Workshop (18th &19th of November 2024)

The workshop held on November 18th and 19th, was realized in Somali by the national team, IOM and UN-Habitat international experts in Mogadishu, and it was a significant step towards developing a comprehensive and inclusive city´s vision. By facilitating active participation, addressing displacement issues, and collecting valuable data, the workshop laid a solid foundation for the planning process. It provided a dedicated platform for the community and local authorities to share their ideas and exchange perspectives on the challenges and opportunities associated with developing the strategic urban plan.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES:

- **Developing the City's Vision:** Participants engaged in collaborative sessions to develop a unified vision for the future of Baardheere. Through interactive discussions and visioning exercises, the diverse perspectives of the stakeholders were synthesized into a coherent vision statement. This vision reflects the aspirations of the community and provides a strategic direction for the city's development.

- **Introduction and Project Overview:** The facilitator began by presenting the project objectives, expected outcomes, and the overall process. This introductory session aimed to align all participants with the workshop's goals and set the stage for interactive engagement.

- **Interactive Sessions:** Participants engaged in interactive sessions designed to provide an overview of urban and territorial development. These sessions included group discussions, breakout activities, and participatory mapping exercises. By using these techniques, the workshop encouraged active involvement and fostered a collaborative environment.

- **Addressing Displacement Issues:** The workshop specifically considered the displacement dimension within the selected areas. Participants discussed the impacts of displacement on urban planning and identified key locations and sectoral focuses that require attention. This approach ensured that

"Participants engaged in interactive sessions designed to provide an overview of urban and territorial development. These sessions included group discussions, breakout activities, and participatory mapping exercises"

Figure 9: Plenary discussion during the visioning & validation workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, (Luis Gilio), 2024

the plan would be inclusive and responsive to the needs of displaced populations.

- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Throughout the workshop, additional data was collected to provide a comprehensive, evidence-based understanding and analysis of the context. This included demographic information, land use patterns, environmental conditions, and socio-economic factors. The collected data will be instrumental in informing the strategic urban plan.

- **Identifying Challenges and Opportunities:** One of the main objectives was to identify the challenges and opportunities related to urban development in Baardheere. Participants highlighted issues such as inadequate infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic disparities. They also identified opportunities for economic growth, improved public services, and community resilience.

"The workshop emphasized the importance of engaging both the community and local authorities. By bringing these groups together, the workshop aimed to build trust and foster a sense of ownership over the urban plan"

- **Community and Local Authority Engagement:** The workshop emphasized the importance of engaging both the community and local authorities. By bringing these groups together, the workshop aimed to build trust and foster a sense of ownership over the urban plan. This engagement is crucial for ensuring that the plan reflects the community's needs and aspirations.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES:

Flooding and Infrastructure Challenges:

- Severe Flooding: Last autumn, flooding in Baardheere caused significant devastation, impacting all aspects of livelihood and development, particularly the bridge collapse.

- Road Conditions: The roads in these areas are damaged and muddy, with many being narrow and difficult to navigate.

- Baardheere Bridge Collapse: Due to the rains the major arterie of the city, that connected the East and West of Baardheere collapsed, creating disconnectednes and lack of accessibility to services and infrastructure for both sides of the city.

- Drinking Water Quality: The quality of drinking water is poor, often salty due to flooding and other unidentified causes.

Health and Sanitation:

- Healthcare Facilities: The neighborhoods in the West, suffer from inadequate health and sanitation facilities, which are crucial for maintaining public health. There is a need to invest in creating more clinics closer to the different neighborhoods.

- Sanitation Issues: Poor sanitation exacerbates health problems, particularly during and after flood events.

Support for IDPs and Education:

- IDP Support: Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the district are poorly supported and organized, lacking essential services and resources.

- Educational Facilities: There are not enough education centers, and those that exist receive insufficient support.

Infrastructure Needs:

- Electricity: There is an urgent need for sustainable electricity to support the district's rapid growth.

- Airstrip: The airstrip is non-functional and there is an urgent need for constructing a new airport, which is crucial for the district's transportation sector.

Market and Economic Development:

- Market Construction: There is a need to construct markets, including a livestock market and a main market, to support local economic activities, particularly agricultural produce from the farming land near the Jubba River.

Additional Findings:

- Previous Reports: Earlier reports highlighted the above needs, and recent workshops have collected additional data to support these findings.

- Protracted Displacement Risks: IDPs and informal settlers often face the risk of eviction due to insecure tenure arrangements.

- Humanitarian Coordination: While many international organizations operate in Baardheere, coordination among agencies and with local authorities is still fragmented.

1.7.3 Second Validation Workshop (30th of January 2025)

It was an interactive workshop held on January 14th of 2025 with the participation of the State and city government, community members, and other Humanitarian Agencies working in Baardheere. It was leaded by UN-Habitat technical team and IOM. The UN-Habitat and Danwadaag teams presented the project outcomes from the analysis, the overall process and validated the first strategic sectoral and action plans for Baardheere.

The participants coming from different sectors and the government personnel engaged in several discussions and interactive sessions that provided a comprehensive overview of proposed urban and territorial development by the UN-Habitat team.

"The facilitator began by presenting the project objectives, expected outcomes, and the overall process. This introductory session aimed to align all participants with the workshop's goals and set the stage for interactive engagement"

Figure 10: Discussing the main challenges for Baardheere during the first validation workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, 2024

"This session was crucial for ensuring that the proposed plans were aligned with the local context. Participants actively engaged in discussions focusing on critical environmental challenges"

During the workshop, the displacement dimension within the selected areas was carefully considered, and key sectoral focuses were identified along with specific locations of concern for further examination. These sessions also facilitated the collection of additional data, contributing to a comprehensive, evidence-based project proposals.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES:

- **Validation of Strategic Sectoral Plans with a Participatory Mapping Exercise:** The workshop included an interactive session and mapping exercise with the participants dedicated to validating the first strategic sectoral plans for Baardheere. This session was crucial for ensuring that the proposed plans were aligned with the local context. Participants actively engaged in discussions focusing on critical environmental challenges, connectivity challenges due to the bridge collapse due to flooding, which poses significant risks to infrastructure and livelihoods.

Regional connectivity issues were also addressed, emphasizing the need for improved transportation networks to facilitate mobility and economic activities with the bridge reconstruction. Land use planning was discussed to optimize space for residential, commercial, and agricultural purposes, while considering the rapid urbanization and population density future projections for Baardheere. Additionally, the session highlighted the urgent need for adequate housing provisions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), ensuring that their needs are integrated into the urban development framework. This comprehensive approach aimed to create a spatial plan that addresses both immediate and long-term challenges.

- **Interactive Discussions:** The workshop discussions among participants from various sectors and government personnel, were important to understand the nature of urban and territorial development in Baardheere. Participants from different backgrounds, including local authorities, community leaders and NGOs, contributed their insights on key issues such as agriculture, infrastructure, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic development.

To complement these discussions, the workshop included exercises designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the proposed urban and territorial development plans. By working together, participants were able to identify common challenges, brainstorm solutions, and develop shared solutions for the future of Baardheere. This holistic approach ensured that the different sectoral plans support to consolidate a compact, resilient, connected and inclusive city were well-informed desicions are the consequence of the community's needs and aspirations.

- **Consideration of Displacement Dimension:** The workshop included specific sessions dedicated to discussing the displacement dimension within selected areas, recognizing the critical impact of displacement on urban development. These sessions provided a platform for participants to explore the challenges and needs of displaced populations, ensuring their voices were integrated into the planning process. By focusing on the displacement dimension, the workshop aimed to address issues such as housing, access to services, and socio-economic integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Participants collaboratively identified priority areas such as flood-prone zones, high- and low-density population areas, and neighborhoods with significant infrastructure deficits.

- **Project Prioritization Activity:** As part of the workshop, a project prioritization activity was conducted to identify and rank the most critical infrastructure projects needed for the development of Baardheere and the short, medium and long-term assessments impact. This activity focused on several key areas, including public infrastructure and social facilities improvement, IDP relocation and housing provision, road enhancement, water catchment and boreholes construction and agricultural and livestock projects. Participants from various sectors and government officials collaborated to assess the urgency and impact of each proposed project.

WORKSHOP OUTCOMES:

- One of the primary outcomes of the project prioritization activity was the strategic allocation of resources towards the most critical infrastructure needs. This prioritization ensures that available resources are directed towards projects that will provide the most significant benefits.

- By systematically ranking the strategic sectoral plans for Baardheere based on criteria such as feasibility, impact, and urgency, the workshop participants were able to develop a clear and actionable roadmap. This roadmap will guide the allocation of resources and efforts for the next ten years towards the most pressing infrastructure needs, ensuring that the development of Baardheere is both strategic and effective.

- Validation and approval of the four different strategic sectoral plans (The compact, resilient, connected and inclusive city) and the displaced scenarios developed.

"By systematically ranking the strategic sectoral plans for Baardheere based on criteria such as feasibility, impact, and urgency, the workshop participants were able to develop a clear and actionable roadmap"

1.7.4 Final Validation Workshop (Hybrid)

Following the second validation workshop, the final proposals and strategic plan for the city had some last amendments based on the feedback from stakeholders, with some processes needing to be re-run and maps updated. Minor adjustments were already made between the second and final validation workshops.

The strategic responses and spatial plan

Figure 11: Prioritization exercise during the workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, 2024

that were developed during the workshops needed refining, with updated analytics and information to ensure accuracy.

This process required some targeted bilateral sessions with UN-Habitat and IOM technical teams with a focal point from the city´s government to ensure the final document remained aligned with the vision defined by the community during the first workshop and that the final outlined strategy endorsed with the agreed intentions during the previous participatory processes.

OBJECTIVES & ACTIVITIES:

- **Integration of Stakeholder´s Feedback and Amendment of the Strategic Responses:** The different spatial and sectoral plans for the city were updated and amended with the final feedback received by the key stakeholders´. The different scenarios for development were also aligned with the community´s main priorities.

"The workshop underscored the need for flexibility in executing the plan, allowing for adjustments based on evolving needs and challenges. Participants agreed that a responsive approach would be crucial to adapting to unforeseen"

- **Final Document Alignment and Comprehensive Review:** The final report/ publication was presented to the main stakeholders´ of the project, which guaranteed accuracy and alignment with the agreed-upon strategies.

- **Targeted Bilateral Sessions:** Focused collaboration was done with the IOM team, the local and regional governments personnel and UN-Habitat technical team to ensure that the final report remained aligned with the outlined strategy agreed during the participatory design process.

- **Detailed Review:** These sessions allowed for a detailed review and final tuning of the strategic plan, addressing any specific concern or additional inputs from key stakeholders.

- **Stakeholder Endorsement:** Seek final endorsements from all key stakeholders, ensuring their commitment and support for the plan's implementation.

CONCLUSIONS:

Stakeholders highlighted the critical need for ongoing capacity building within local government to ensure effective implementation of the strategies. There was also a call for continued technical support from international organizations like UN-Habitat and IOM.

Furthermore, the participants stressed the importance of collaboration among local authorities, international agencies, and the private sector. They agreed that successful implementation of the strategic plan requires coordinated efforts and shared responsibility.

The workshop underscored the need for flexibility in executing the plan, allowing for adjustments based on evolving needs and challenges. Participants agreed that a responsive approach would be crucial to adapting to unforeseen circumstances.

Overall, the workshop concluded on an optimistic note, with stakeholders expressing confidence that the strategies, if implemented effectively, would significantly improve Baardheere´s urban environment and quality of life for all the residents.

Figure 12: Prioritization exercise during the first validation workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, 2024

Figure 13: Closure ceremony of the validation workshop. ©UN-HABITAT, 2024

02

NATIONAL & REGIONAL CONTEXT

02

National Context

“Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa, bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the southwest. The country has a coastline of over 3,300 kilometers, making it strategically significant for maritime trade.”

2.1 National Setting

6
Federal Member States

18
Administrative Regions (Globollo)

118
Districts

1,200
Sub-Districts

Somalia is located in the Horn of Africa, bordered by Ethiopia to the west, Djibouti to the northwest, the Gulf of Aden to the north, the Indian Ocean to the east, and Kenya to the southwest. The country has a coastline of over 3,300 kilometers, making it strategically significant for maritime trade.

As of 2023, Somalia’s population is estimated at approximately 16 million people. The population is predominantly ethnic Somali, and the official languages are Somali and Arabic. The country has a youthful demographic, with over 60% of the population under the age of 25 (IOM Somalia, DTM 2023)

DEMOGRAPHY

Age Structure

Somalia has a youthful population, with a significant proportion under the age of 25. Approximately 60% of the population falls into this age group, reflecting high birth rates and lower life expectancy. This demographic profile presents opportunities and challenges, particularly regarding education, employment, and health services.

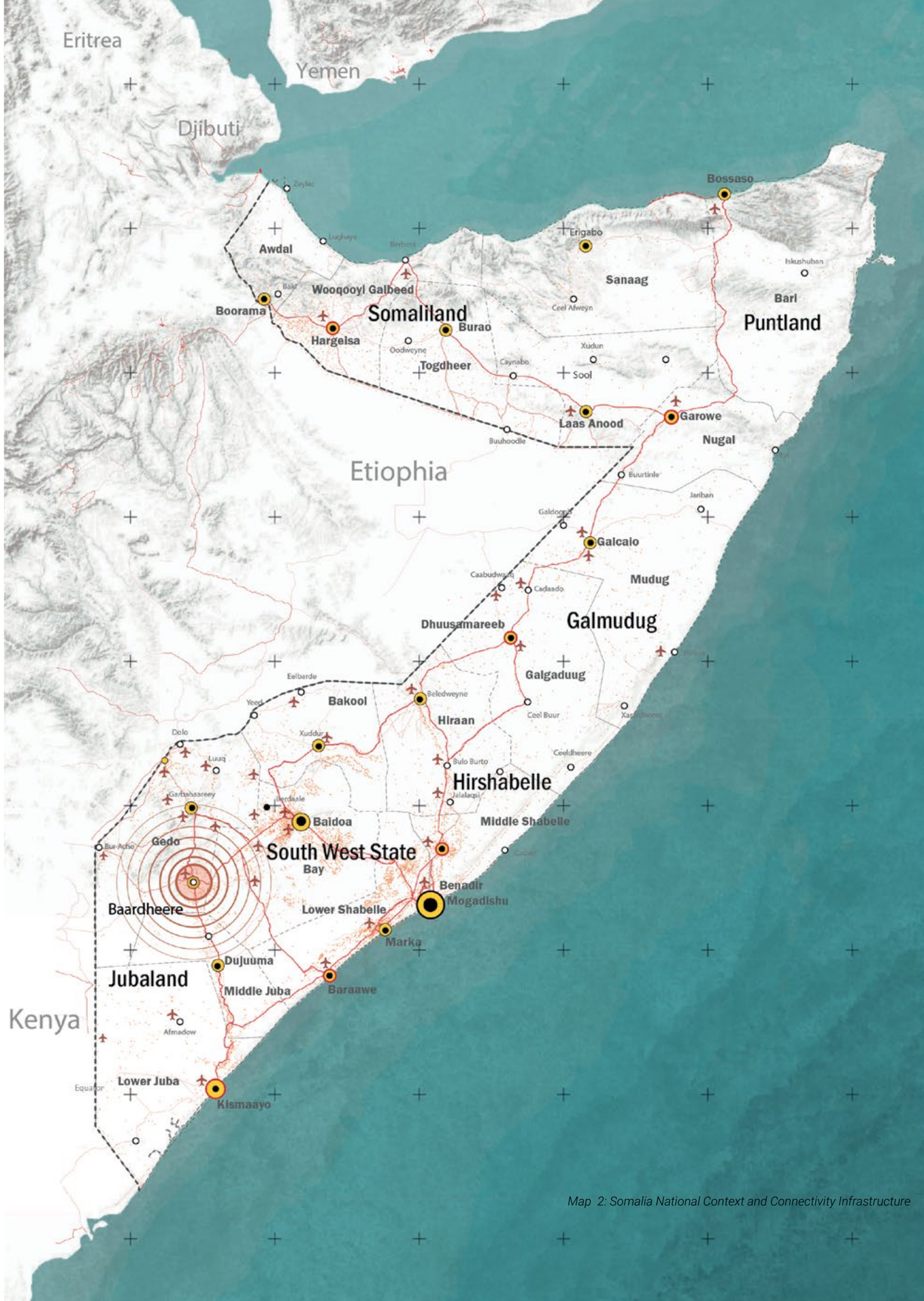
- **0-14 years:** Approximately 45% of the population
- **15-24 years:** Around 15%
- **25-54 years:** About 35%
- **55 years and older:** Roughly 5%

Gender Distribution

The gender distribution in Somalia is relatively balanced, though slightly skewed towards males in certain regions, mainly due to migration and conflict-related factors.

Ethnic and Clan Composition

The Somali ethnic group is the predominant ethnic group in Somalia, making up over 85% of the population. Other ethnic groups include Bantu, Arabs, and a small number of non-Somali ethnicities. Somali society is traditionally clan-based, with major clans



Map 2: Somalia National Context and Connectivity Infrastructure

"The Somali ethnic group is the predominant ethnic group in Somalia, making up over 85% of the population. Other ethnic groups include Bantu, Arabs, and a small number of non-Somali ethnicities. Somali society is traditionally clan-based, with major clans such as the Darod, Hawiye, Isaaq, and Rahanweyn playing significant roles in the country's social and political landscape"

such as the Darod, Hawiye, Isaaq, and Rahanweyn playing significant roles in the country's social and political landscape.

The major clan's composition include:

- **Darod:** One of the largest and most influential clans, the Darod are primarily located in northeastern Somalia (Puntland), parts of southern Somalia, and in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia. Sub-clans include the Marehan, Ogaden, and Harti (Majeerteen, Dhulbahante, and Warsangali).

- **Hawiye:** Another dominant clan, the Hawiye are mainly found in central and southern Somalia, particularly around Mogadishu and the surrounding regions. Major sub-clans include the Abgaal, Habar Gidir, and Hawadle.

- **Isaaq:** Predominantly located in the northwestern region (Somaliland), the Isaaq clan is one of the major clans in the self-declared independent region. Sub-clans include the Habar Awal, Habar Jeclo, and Garhajis.

- **Rahanweyn (Digil and Mirifle):** Primarily based in the southwestern regions, including Bay, Bakool, and Lower Shabelle. They are known for their agricultural lifestyle. Sub-clans include the Geledi, Hadamo, and Jiroon.

- **Dir:** The Dir clan is distributed across Somalia, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. Sub-clans include the Gadabuursi and Issa.

Minority Groups

In addition to the major clans, there are several minority groups in Somalia:

- **Bantu:** Descendants of African slaves brought to Somalia in the 19th century, the Bantu primarily inhabit the southern regions, engaging in farming and manual labor. They are often marginalized and face discrimination.

- **Bajuni:** An ethnic minority primarily located in the coastal regions of southern Somalia and the islands off the coast. They are traditionally fishermen and sailors.

- **Benadiri:** A minority group in Mogadishu and other coastal cities, of Arab and Persian descent, traditionally involved in trade and commerce.

- **Bravanese:** Another coastal minority, found in Brava and other southern coastal towns, with a distinct cultural and linguistic heritage.

URBANIZATION

Somalia's urban population represents approximately a 47.9% of the total, with an annual urban growth rate of about 4.2%. Major urban centers include Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Bosaso, Kismayo, and Baidoa. Rapid urbanization is driven by rural-to-urban migration, displacement due to conflict and natural disasters, and the search for better economic opportunities.

The rapid urbanization and displacement have led to the proliferation of informal settlements. These areas often lack basic services such as water, sanitation, and electricity, contributing to poor living conditions. Efforts are being made to improve urban infrastructure and provide better housing solutions. For example, initiatives have been undertaken to construct housing units, improve revenue collection systems in districts, and integrate urban planning efforts

HEALTH & EDUCATION

Health indicators in Somalia remain challenging. Life expectancy at birth is approximately 56 years, lower than the global average. The country faces high maternal

Figure 14: Women from different ethnic groups in Dolow. © IOM Somalia (Claudia Rosel), 2022

"Health indicators in Somalia remain challenging. Life expectancy at birth is approximately 56 years, lower than the global average"

and infant mortality rates, malnutrition, and limited access to healthcare services. Efforts to improve health outcomes are ongoing, supported by international organizations and the Somali government.

•**Life expectancy:** About 56 years

•**Infant mortality rate:** 74 deaths per 1,000 live births

•**Maternal mortality rate:** 829 deaths per 100,000 live births

EDUCATION

Education levels in Somalia are among the lowest in the world. The adult literacy rate is estimated to be around 37.8%, with significant gender disparities. Primary school enrollment has recently improved but remains low, particularly for girls. Access to secondary and higher education is limited, with ongoing efforts to rebuild and expand educational infrastructure.

•**Adult literacy rate:** Approximately 37.8%

•**Primary school enrollment rate:** Around 50%

•**Gender parity in education:** Significantly skewed, with fewer girls attending school compared to boys. Despite challenges, there have been strides in improving education. Some regions, like Somaliland and Puntland, have made notable progress in education governance and enrollment rates. Several humanitarian agencies are working on strengthening the education systems in different regions.

Figure 15: WHO community health worker providing support for a vaccination campaign. ©WHO-SOMALIA, 2022

GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

Topography

Somalia's topography is diverse, consisting of flat plains, plateaus, and highlands. The country's landscape can be divided into several distinct regions:

- **Coastal Plains:** Stretching along the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden, the coastal plains are relatively flat and low-lying, characterized by sandy beaches and small dunes.
- **Central Plateaus:** The central region of Somalia features extensive plateaus with elevations ranging from 500 to 1,000 meters. This area is primarily semi-arid and supports pastoralism.
- **Northern Highlands:** The northern part of the country includes the rugged highlands of the Karkaar Mountain range. The Golis Mountains, part of this range, have peaks reaching up to 2,416 meters at Mount Shimbiris, the highest point in Somalia.
- **Southwestern and Western Lowlands:** These areas are predominantly flat and are intersected by the country's two major rivers, the Jubba and the Shabelle.

Volcanic Activity

Somalia is part of the East African Rift system, an area of tectonic activity. While Somalia does not have active volcanoes, the neighboring regions within the Rift Valley, particularly in Ethiopia and Djibouti, experience volcanic activity. The Afar Triangle, located northwest

"Education levels in Somalia are among the lowest in the world. The adult literacy rate is estimated to be around 37.8%, with significant gender disparities"

Figure 16: Students play in a classroom. ©UNICEF-SOMALIA, 2022

Figure 17: Flash floods rains in an IDP camp. ©IOM-SOMALIA, 2023

of Somalia, is a notable active volcanism and rifting region.

Mountains

The most significant mountain ranges in Somalia include:

- **Golis Mountains:** Running parallel to the northern coast, these mountains feature some of the highest elevations in Somalia.
- Karkaar Mountains: **These are part** of the broader highland system in northern Somalia, contributing to the region's varied topography.

Climate and Weather

Somalia has a predominantly arid to semi-arid climate characterized by hot temperatures and irregular rainfall. The climate can be divided into four main seasons:

- **Jilal (December to March):** The dry season, with hot temperatures and very little rainfall.
- **Gu (April to June):** The primary rainy season brings most of the annual rainfall.
- **Xagaa (July to September):** A secondary dry season, typically cooler than Jilal but still arid.
- **Deyr (October to November):** A shorter rainy season, providing additional but less consistent rainfall.

Rainfall

Rainfall in Somalia is highly variable and often insufficient. The average annual rainfall ranges from less than 100 mm in the arid northeast to about 500 mm in the southwest. The central and northern regions experience the least rainfall, contributing to their semi-arid conditions. The two primary rainy seasons, Gu and Deyr, are critical for agriculture and water resources but are often unpredictable, leading to droughts and water scarcity.

Natural Hazards

Somalia is prone to various natural hazards, including:

- **Droughts:** Frequent and severe, especially in the central and northern regions, impacting agriculture and livestock.
- **Floods:** Seasonal flooding occurs, particularly along the Jubba and Shabelle rivers, causing displacement and damage to infrastructure.
- **Cyclones:** Occasionally affect the coastal areas, bringing heavy rains and strong winds.

The irregular rainfall patterns contribute significantly to the flooding risk in Somalia. Flash floods are a common occurrence, particularly along the country's major rivers, the Juba and Shabelle, which overflow during periods of intense rainfall. Flooding is especially prevalent in low-lying regions and areas with poor drainage infrastructure, affecting urban centers, agricultural lands, and communities living near riverbanks. These floods exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, particularly for displaced populations living in informal settlements, and often lead to the destruction of homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods, further compounding humanitarian crises in the country.

These geographic conditions shape the livelihood of Somalia's population, influencing agriculture, water resources, and settlement patterns. The variability in climate and weather and the diverse topography pose significant challenges to sustainable development and disaster management in the region.

"Rainfall in Somalia is highly variable and often insufficient. The average annual rainfall ranges from less than 100 mm in the arid northeast to about 500 mm in the southwest. The central and northern regions experience the least rainfall, contributing to their semi-arid conditions"

2.2 Governance & Administration System

"Somalia's administrative and governance system is characterized by a federal structure designed to accommodate the Country's diverse clans and regions"

Somalia has a complex and evolving administrative and governance system shaped by its tumultuous history. The Country has faced decades of civil war, political instability, and clan-based conflicts, leading to a fragmented governance structure. However, it's important to note that despite these challenges, significant efforts have been made to establish a functional and inclusive system of government, offering hope for the Country's future.

Somalia's administrative and governance system is characterized by a federal structure designed to accommodate the Country's diverse clans and regions. Despite significant challenges, progress is being made towards establishing a more stable and inclusive governance framework. Continued efforts to enhance security, promote political reconciliation, and build institutional capacity are essential for the Country's future stability and development.

The Country stands as a unique federal republic, officially known as the Federal Republic of Somalia. This federal system, a distinctive response to the Country's deep-seated clan divisions, was adopted to promote political stability by decentralizing power. The current federal structure is composed of:

- **Federal Government:** Based in Mogadishu, the capital city, the federal government is responsible for national policies, defence, foreign affairs, and economic regulation.

- **Federal Member States:** These include Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubaland, South West State, and the self-declared but not internationally recognized Somaliland. Each state has its own government and exercises a significant degree of autonomy.

- **Regions:** President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre established five of these regions in 1974 and 1975 for baized clan reasons: Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Gedo, Bay, and Bakool; Banaadir shrank to consist of only Mogadishu at the same time.

- **Districts:** The basic unit of local governance, responsible for local services and administration. Districts are headed by commissioners or mayors appointed by the regional government or elected locally.

- **Sub-districts:** In rural areas, village councils or traditional elders often play a significant role in local governance, resolving disputes and managing community affairs.

Executive Branch

The executive branch is headed by the President, whom the Federal Parliament elects. The President appoints the Prime Minister, who leads the Council of Ministers (the cabinet). The executive branch is responsible for implementing laws, overseeing national defense, conducting foreign policy, and managing the federal administration.

President: The current President in July 2024 is Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, who was elected in May 2022.

Prime Minister: The Prime Minister, Hamza Abdi Barre, appointed by the President, is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the government and heads the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Branch

Somalia's legislative authority is vested in the Federal Parliament, which is bicameral and consists of the House of the People and the Upper House:

- **House of the People (Lower House):** Comprising 275 members elected by clan-based electoral colleges. Members serve four-year terms.

- **Upper House (Senate):** Comprising 54 members elected by state assemblies. Members represent the federal member states and serve four-year terms.

- **The Federal Parliament:** Responsible for passing laws, approving the budget, and overseeing the executive branch.

Judicial Branch

The judiciary in Somalia is independent and consists of several levels:

- **Constitutional Court:** Reviews the constitutionality of laws and resolves disputes between federal institutions.

- **Federal High Court:** Handles major civil and criminal cases.

- **Appeals Court:** Reviews decisions from lower courts.

- **District and Regional Courts:** Handle local civil and criminal matters.

Local Governance

Local governance in Somalia varies significantly between regions and federal member states. While some areas have relatively functional local administrations, others are affected by ongoing conflicts and lack effective governance structures.

2.2.1 Federal Member States

The Provisional Constitution of Somalia lays the groundwork for a federal system, establishing six Federal Member States (FMS):

- **Jubaland**
- **South West State**
- **Hirshabelle**
- **Galmudug**
- **Somaliland**
- **Puntland**

The Constitution does not clearly delineate responsibilities between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States, particularly in critical public sectors such as health and education, as well as other vital areas like security. Article 52 of the Constitution emphasizes the need for coordination between the FGS and FMS on relevant issues. Only a few overarching areas are explicitly allocated to the FGS, including foreign affairs, defense, citizenship and immigration, and monetary policy (Article 58). For all other matters, the distribution of power and resources must be negotiated between the FGS and the FMS.

According to the principle outlined in Article 50, authority is allocated to the level of government where it is expected to be most

"The Country stands as a unique federal republic, officially known as the Federal Republic of Somalia. This federal system, a distinctive response to the Country's deep-seated clan divisions, was adopted to promote political stability by decentralizing power"

"The Gedo region is divided into seven districts, each contributing to the region's administrative, economic, and social landscape. Their strategic locations along international borders and the Jubba River make Gedo a critical region for trade, agriculture, and humanitarian efforts"

effectively exercised. Despite several years of negotiations, no definitive agreements have been reached, and tensions between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and some Federal Member States (FMS) continue.

The FGS holds a strategic role in urban planning, particularly concerning regional and national infrastructure provision. It is responsible for formulating national policies and strategic directives, such as those pertaining to land, urbanization, and housing. However, from a legal standpoint, the FGS does not play a role in the approval of urban plans and strategies.

2.2.2 Jubaland State Governance Structure

The governance structure of Jubaland State, an autonomous federal member state in southern Somalia, is designed to align with the broader federal system of governance established under Somalia's Provisional Constitution. The governance structure of Jubaland reflects Somalia's broader efforts to decentralize power, promote federalism, and ensure representation for its diverse communities. While significant progress has been made, ongoing challenges such as insecurity, inter-clan tensions, and limited resources continue to impact governance effectiveness in Jubaland. This is how it operates:

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

President: The President of Jubaland is the head of state and government, responsible for leading the administration and representing the state at the federal level. The President is elected by the Jubaland Parliament.

Vice Presidents: Assist the President in governance and oversee specific portfolios or regional matters.

Council of Ministers: Composed of ministers appointed by the President, this council is responsible for implementing policies, managing resources, and delivering public services in sectors like security, health, education, and infrastructure.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Jubaland Parliament(Regional Assembly): The legislative body is responsible for passing regional laws, approving budgets, and providing oversight of the executive branch. Members are often selected through clan representation or indirect elections.

Representation: The Parliament includes representatives from various clans and communities, reflecting Jubaland's diverse population, including the Ogaden, Marehan, Sheekhaal, and other minority clans.

Judicial Branch: ubaland operates a regional judicial system that handles local legal matters, including customary law, Sharia law, and statutory law. The judiciary functions under the broader framework of Somalia's judicial system, but enforcement and independence can vary.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

District & Regional Administrations: Local governance in Jubaland is decentralized to district and regional levels. District councils and regional governors oversee local service delivery, infrastructure development, and security in their respective areas.

Customary Governance: Traditional elders and clan leaders play a significant role in conflict resolution, community governance, and mediating disputes.

Revenue Generation: Jubaland generates revenue through three main sources; Customs duties at the Port of Kismayo (its economic hub). Taxation on goods, businesses, and services within the state. Lastly, through external donor support for development and humanitarian projects.

Development of Humanitarian Coordination: Jubaland collaborates with international organizations like the United Nations, IOM, and NGOs to address displacement, food insecurity, and infrastructure needs. The state government plays a role in allocating land for IDPs and facilitating projects for urban planning and public services.

GOVERNANCE MAIN CHALLENGES & ISSUES

Clan Politics: Clan dynamics and disputes often affect political stability and governance effectiveness.

Security Concerns: The presence of Al-Shabaab in parts of Jubaland poses significant challenges to governance and development.

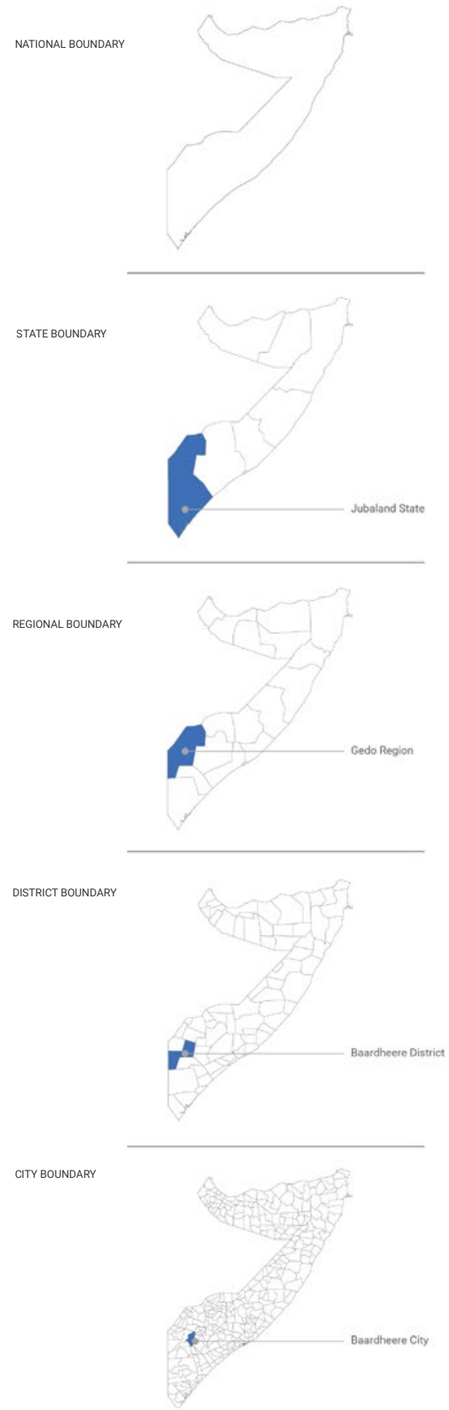
Federal-State Relations: Tensions between Jubaland and the Federal Government of Somalia over political autonomy, election processes, and resource sharing periodically arise.

Service Delivery: Limited financial resources and infrastructure constrain the state's ability to deliver basic services like health, education, and water.

GEDO REGION

The Gedo region, located in the southwestern part of Somalia, is one of the largest and most strategically significant regions in the country. It plays a vital role in Somalia's geopolitical, economic, and humanitarian landscape due to its location, demographics, and natural resources. The major districts of Gedo include:

Garbaharey District: Serves as the regional capital, is the political and administrative



hub of Gedo, hosting regional government offices and playing a central role in coordinating development and humanitarian activities.

"In addition to formal administrative structures, traditional clan leaders and elders play a significant role in local governance. They often mediate conflicts, oversee customary law, and support the formal administration in maintaining peace and order"

Baardheere District: Is the largest urban center in Gedo and is located along the Jubba River, making it a major agricultural hub. Baardheere also hosts significant populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and serves as a focal point for urban planning and humanitarian interventions.

Luuq District: It is strategically positioned on a bend of the Jubba River near the Ethiopian border, is known for its historical significance and trade routes. Its location supports river-based agriculture and regional trade.

Doolow District: Situated on the border with Ethiopia, serves as a vital transit and trade hub. It is home to several humanitarian organizations and accommodates large numbers of IDPs and refugees, making it a key point for cross-border coordination and aid delivery.

El Wak District: It is located near the Kenya border, is a critical link for trade between Somalia and Kenya. This district plays an important role in livestock trade and cross-border economic activities, although it faces challenges related to security due to its border location.

Buurdhuubo District: Though smaller in scale, is recognized for its agricultural potential along the Jubba River and its contributions to regional food production.

Ceel Waaq District: Acts as a link between Gedo and neighboring regions, with its economy primarily driven by pastoralism and livestock trade.

Regional Administration

Each region within Jubaland State has its own administrative structures, which oversee local governance and development activities. Regional administrations are responsible for implementing state policies, managing public services, and ensuring security within their respective areas.

District Administration

Districts are the basic units of local governance within the regions. Each district has a district commissioner or mayor, typically appointed by the regional government. The district administration handles local issues, including public services, infrastructure development, and community welfare.

Traditional Leadership

In addition to formal administrative structures, traditional clan leaders and elders play a significant role in local governance. They often mediate conflicts, oversee customary law, and support the formal administration in maintaining peace and order.

BAARDHEERE DISTRICT

Baardheere district operates under Somalia's federal government system, which devolves authority to the state and district levels. The administrative structure of Baardheere is governed by a district commissioner and a local council, which is tasked with managing day-to-day governance, security, and service delivery in the district.

Administrative Structure

District Commissioner

The district commissioner serves as the highest-ranking government official in Baardheere, appointed by the regional or state authorities. The commissioner oversees governance, development, and security within the district and coordinates with the regional and state governments.

Local Council

The local council, consisting of elected or appointed representatives from various parts of the district, plays an advisory role and supports decision-making processes related to local governance, development projects, and public services. They also represent the interests of local communities within the district.

Coordination with State & Federal Authorities

Baardheere's local government coordinates closely with the Jubaland State authorities, including the state president and various ministries. The Jubaland State government is responsible for broader policy direction, law enforcement, and resource distribution within the region, which affects Baardheere. The district also receives guidance from the federal government on issues related to national security, law, and public administration.

Security & Law Enforcement

Given Baardheere's strategic and volatile position, security in the district is a significant focus. Security forces include local police and regional security forces supported by the South West State government. In some areas, coordination with Somali National Army (SNA) units or African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) troops helps maintain security, particularly due to the presence of Al-Shabaab militants in the region.

Judicial System

The district typically has its local courts that handle legal disputes, civil cases, and minor criminal offenses. For more significant or federal cases, legal matters may be referred to higher courts within the Jubaland State or national-level courts.

Collaboration with Humanitarian Organizations

Baardheere's administration also works closely with international and local NGOs, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations to address pressing issues such as displacement, food insecurity, healthcare, and infrastructure development. Coordination between local authorities and these organizations is critical to addressing the ongoing humanitarian needs in the region.

Sub-Divisions

Baardheere District is further divided into smaller administrative units to ensure effective governance and service delivery. These sub-divisions typically include:

Urban Centers

Baardheere Town: The second main urban center and administrative hub of the district. It hosts the district's key governmental offices, markets, and public facilities.

Villages and Rural Areas

- The district includes several villages and rural areas governed by village elders or local administrators. These villages are crucial for agricultural activities, which form the backbone of the district's economy.

Traditional Leadership

In addition to the formal administrative structure, traditional leadership plays a vital role in the governance of Baardheere District. This includes:

"The district commissioner serves as the highest-ranking government official in Baardheere, appointed by the regional or state authorities. The commissioner oversees governance, development, and security within the district and coordinates with the regional and state governments"

"The policy and urban planning system in Somalia is shaped by the country's federal structure and the need to address various challenges, including security, displacement, and infrastructure deficits"

Clan Elders

- Clan elders are influential in local governance, conflict resolution, and maintaining social order. They often work in conjunction with the formal administrative authorities to address community issues.

Customary Law

- Customary law, or Xeer, is practiced alongside formal legal systems. It governs various aspects of social conduct, land disputes, and other local matters.

Security and Governance

- **Local Security Forces:** Security in Xudur District is maintained by local security forces, including police and community-based security initiatives. These forces work under the oversight of the District Commissioner and collaborate with regional and federal security agencies.

- **Development Councils:** Development councils or committees are established to focus on specific sectors such as health, education, and infrastructure. These councils are instrumental in planning and implementing development projects within the district.

BAARDHEERE TOWN

Baardheere Town, serves as the administrative headquarters in the district, hosting the offices of the District Commissioner and other local government institutions. These offices coordinate governance activities, oversee service delivery, and implement policies across the district.

Socially and culturally, Baardheere acts as the heart of the district, bringing together people from various clans and communities. It hosts schools, health facilities, and religious centers that serve both urban and rural populations. The town is also a hub for community gatherings, cultural events, and dispute mediation led by traditional elders. Additionally, it is a key provider of essential services, with its healthcare facilities and educational institutions acting as referral points and learning centers for the entire district.

Baardheere Town is sub-divided into four principal neighborhoods, which are:

- **Baardheere Northwest**
- **Baardheere Southwest**
- **Baardheere Northeast**
- **Baardheere Southeast**

2.3 Policy, Planning, & Legal Frameworks

2.3.1 Federal & Regional Framework

The policy and urban planning system in Somalia is shaped by the country's federal structure and the need to address various challenges, including security, displacement, and infrastructure deficits. Urban planning and development policies are essential for promoting economic growth, improving living conditions, and managing the rapid urbanization in major cities.

The urban planning system involves coordination between federal and regional governments, local communities, and international partners. While significant challenges exist, ongoing efforts in policy formulation, infrastructure development, and community engagement have been carried out by UN-Habitat, IOM and other UN Agencies.

Federal Government Role

National Policies and Strategies: The

Figure 18: Discussing the legal implications of the proposed actions in Baardheere. © UN-HABITAT, 2024

Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) is responsible for formulating national policies and strategic directives related to urban planning. These include overarching policies on land use, housing, urbanization, and infrastructure development.

Strategic Oversight: The FGS oversees large-scale infrastructure projects, regional development plans, and coordination between different federal member states. Key areas under federal jurisdiction include foreign affairs, defense, citizenship, and major infrastructure projects like highways and ports.

Federal Member States Role

- **Autonomy in Planning:** Each Federal Member State (FMS), including regions like Jubaland State, Puntland, and Galmudug, has a significant degree of autonomy in urban planning and development. They create localized plans that address specific regional needs and challenges.

"Regional governments and local councils are directly involved in urban planning and implementation of development projects. This decentralized approach aims to ensure that planning is responsive to local conditions and requirements"

- **Local Governance:** Regional governments and local councils are directly involved in urban planning and implementation of development projects. This decentralized approach aims to ensure that planning is responsive to local conditions and requirements.

2.3.2 Lacking of a State Urban Land Management Law

As of now, Jubaland State does not have a specific Urban Land Management Law. However, efforts are underway to develop and standardize urban planning processes within Somalia, including Jubaland. The Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) has collaborated with the Federal Ministry of Public Works, Housing, and Reconstruction to create governing policies and regulations aimed at addressing challenges associated with urbanization and land administration. In contrast, other regions in Somalia have made progress in formalizing urban land management. For instance, Puntland has enacted an Urban Land Management Law that provides guidance on land management processes and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders.

In the absence of a specific urban land management law in Jubaland, land governance is primarily guided by customary practices, federal regulations, and provisional state-level policies. The Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) has conducted studies highlighting the need for improved land rights, land use, and land management in Jubaland to prevent conflicts and promote sustainable development.

In summary, while a dedicated Urban Land Management Law is not currently in place in Jubaland, ongoing initiatives at the federal level and lessons from other regions aim to establish comprehensive frameworks for urban land management in the future.

2.3.3 On-going Land Management Local Processes

While Jubaland does not yet fully follow a formalized or uniform urban planning process, its governance structures, influenced by federal policies, customary systems, and international collaboration, reflect an evolving approach to urban planning. The state is gradually incorporating elements of standardized procedures, particularly in high-priority areas like IDP integration, infrastructure development, and flood resilience. Further legislative development, capacity building, and security stabilization will be critical for Jubaland to establish a comprehensive and effective urban planning framework. However:

- The state often relies on customary land management systems, which involve clan elders and community leaders in decision-making.

- Federal guidelines and principles—such as those being developed by the Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction, and Housing (MPWRH)—are beginning to influence Jubaland's approach to urban planning.

- To Local governance structures oversee land use and urban development at the district level, particularly in cities like Kismayo and Baardheere.

CHALLENGES IN ADOPTING STANDARIZED PROCESSES

- Weak Governance Capacity: Limited technical expertise and institutional capacity hinder the development and enforcement of urban plans.

- Insecurity: The presence of Al-Shabaab in rural areas restricts access and complicates planning efforts.

- throughout all cities and local governments of the State.

- Customary Land Practices: Clan-based land tenure systems often take precedence over formal land use regulations, making planning more complex.

- Rapid Urbanization: The growth of cities like Kismayo and Baardheere outpaces the capacity of local authorities to manage development effectively.

2.3.4 Humanitarian-Driven Urban Planning

Humanitarian-Driven Urban Planning in Jubaland State, including cities like Baardheere, Kismayo, and Doolow, represents a response to the region's unique challenges, notably the high presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and recurring climate-related shocks such as floods and droughts. This type of urban planning is shaped and supported by international humanitarian organizations, particularly IOM and UN-Habitat, with the support of local governments, and community stakeholders.

In Jubaland, urban planning is heavily influenced by humanitarian needs, specially in cities like Kismayo, Baardheere, and Doolow, where IDPs represent a large portion of the population. These efforts include:

- IDP Resettlement Plans: UN-Habitat, IOM, and NRC assist in designing formal IDP camps and transitioning informal settlements into integrated urban areas.

- Infrastructure and Service Development: Agencies work with local authorities to build roads, water systems, and drainage networks as part of urban planning.

"Humanitarian-driven urban planning in Jubaland is a critical response to the region's displacement crisis and urbanization challenges"

Through their efforts, UN-Habitat and IOM contribute significantly to improving living conditions for displaced populations, reducing the risk of conflict, and promoting sustainable urban development. By addressing immediate humanitarian needs and fostering resilience, they ensure that urban planning in Jubaland is inclusive, equitable, and prepared for future challenges.

In conclussion, Humanitarian-driven urban planning in Jubaland is a critical response to the region's displacement crisis and urbanization challenges. By prioritizing immediate needs such as shelter and sanitation, while also laying the groundwork for long-term resilience and integration, this approach not only improves living conditions for IDPs but also strengthens the overall urban landscape.

2.4 Jubaland State Context

The Jubaland State is situated in the southern part of Somalia, making it one of the country's five federal member states. It shares borders with Kenya to the southwest, Ethiopia to the west, and the Indian Ocean to the east, giving it approximately 300 kilometers of coastline. To the north, Jubaland borders the Somali regions of Bay and Bakool, while it is internally divided into the Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba regions. Its geographical position makes Jubaland a strategically significant region in Somalia, serving as a gateway for trade and regional diplomacy.

Jubaland's administrative divisions highlight its diverse geographical and economic features. The Gedo Region lies in the northwest and is characterized by semi-arid terrain with agricultural zones along the Jubba River. Middle Juba, located centrally, is a fertile region known for its agricultural potential, with Bu'aale serving as its regional capital. In the southernmost part of Jubaland, Lower Juba includes the state capital, Kismayo, which is the largest urban center and a critical port city for both domestic and international trade. These regions collectively define Jubaland's economic and administrative importance.

The Jubba River, which runs through Gedo, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba, is a defining feature of Jubaland's landscape. It provides water for irrigation-based agriculture, domestic use, and livestock. The fertile floodplains along the river are among Somalia's most productive agricultural areas, supporting the cultivation of crops like maize, sorghum, and fruits. In addition to agriculture, the coastal areas of Jubaland, particularly around Kismayo, benefit from abundant marine resources, making fishing another vital economic activity.

Jubaland experiences a semi-arid to tropical climate, with hot temperatures year-round. Rainfall is irregular, divided between the Gu (April to June) and Deyr (October to November) rainy seasons. This variability leads to frequent droughts and occasional flooding, especially along the Jubba River. The terrain includes vast plains, fertile river valleys, and sandy coastal regions, making it a diverse but challenging environment for sustainable development.

Economically, Jubaland is a hub of agriculture, livestock rearing, and cross-border trade. Towns like Doolow and Dhobley facilitate trade with Ethiopia and Kenya, while Kismayo's port serves as a major center for imports, exports, and fishing. The region's urban centers, including Baardheere, Garbaharey, and Bu'aale, function as economic and administrative hubs, supporting local and regional development. Additionally, Jubaland's strategic location along the Indian Ocean positions it as a critical player in maritime trade and international commerce.

Jubaland's population is predominantly ethnic Somali, with major clans including Darod sub-clans like the Ogaden, Marehan, and Sheekhaal, as well as minority groups. The population is concentrated in urban areas and along the Jubba River, while rural communities rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods. The region also hosts significant numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly in cities like Kismayo and Baardheere, adding pressure to its resources and infrastructure.

In conclussion, Jubaland's geographical position, natural resources, and access to the Indian Ocean make it one of Somalia's most significant regions. However, its development is hindered by security challenges, displacement, and climate vulnerabilities. The region's fertile lands, trade opportunities, and strategic location position it as a critical area for investment and governance reform to ensure sustainable growth and resilience.

"Jubaland is a hub of agriculture, livestock rearing, and cross-border trade. Towns like Doolow and Dhobley facilitate trade with Ethiopia and Kenya. In addition to agriculture, the coastal areas of Jubaland, particularly around Kismayo, benefit from abundant marine resources, making fishing another vital economic activity"

Figure 19: IDP farmer using a hoe to till the soil in a collective farm in Jubaland. © FAO/Mahad Said, 2024

2.5 Displacement & Migration

Displacement and migration in Jubaland State are driven by a combination of conflict, climate-related shocks, economic hardship, and governance challenges. Conflict remains the primary driver, with the presence of Al-Shabaab creating insecurity and forcing thousands to flee rural areas for safer urban centers like Kismayo, Baardheere, and Doolow. In addition to insurgency-related violence, clan-based disputes over land and water resources often result in forced displacement, particularly in the fertile areas along the Jubba River. Proximity to borders with Kenya and Ethiopia further complicates the security situation, as cross-border conflicts and counterterrorism operations destabilize communities.

Climate change and environmental factors exacerbate displacement across Jubaland. The region experiences frequent droughts, which deplete water sources, kill livestock, and destroy crops, driving pastoralists and farmers to migrate in search of resources.

Flooding along the Jubba River further displaces communities, particularly in low-lying towns like Baardheere, where inadequate infrastructure worsens the impact of seasonal floods. Overgrazing, deforestation, and unsustainable agricultural practices have also led to land degradation, further reducing the productivity of farmland and contributing to rural-to-urban migration.

Economic hardships are another major driver of migration. Jubaland's economy relies heavily on agriculture, livestock, and fishing, all of which are sensitive to climate shocks and insecurity. Farmers and herders often lose their livelihoods due to droughts or floods, pushing them to cities like Kismayo and Baardheere in search of better opportunities.

Urban centers also attract economic migrants from rural areas due to their relatively better access to services and humanitarian aid. However, the lack of diverse employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas means that many migrants face persistent poverty and remain dependent on external assistance.

Weak governance and land tenure issues significantly contribute to displacement in Jubaland. The lack of clear land ownership systems often leads to disputes and forced evictions, particularly in informal settlements and IDP camps. This situation is compounded by the limited capacity of local governments to manage land allocation and provide basic services. In many cases, displaced populations and migrants move to urban centers where humanitarian aid is more accessible. Organizations like UN-Habitat, IOM, and WFP play critical roles in filling these governance and service delivery gaps, particularly in IDP settlements.

Displacement and migration patterns vary across Jubaland's towns and cities, reflecting their unique geographic and socio-economic contexts. Kismayo, as the largest urban center and capital of Jubaland, hosts one of the largest IDP populations in the state. Thousands of people from conflict-affected areas or returning from Kenya's Dadaab refugee camps settle in Kismayo, attracted by its port, economic opportunities, and access to humanitarian aid.

However, this rapid population growth has overwhelmed the city's infrastructure, leading to the expansion of informal settlements with inadequate water, sanitation, and housing. Similarly, Baardheere, located along the Jubba River, serves as a hub for both IDPs and rural migrants. Seasonal flooding frequently displaces local communities, while rural-to-urban migration has increased pressure on the town's limited resources, particularly in agriculture-dependent areas.

"Urban centers also attract economic migrants from rural areas due to their relatively better access to services and humanitarian aid. However, the lack of diverse employment opportunities in both urban and rural areas means that many migrants face persistent poverty and remain dependent on external assistance"

Figure 20: Rural migration and displacement into urban contexts in Jubaland. © AMISOM/AU UN PHOTO, 2013

2.6 Socio-economic Development & Livelihoods

The economy of Jubaland State in Somalia is primarily driven by agriculture, livestock rearing, fishing, trade, and cross-border commerce. These activities are shaped by the region's geography, natural resources, and strategic location along the Indian Ocean and borders with Kenya and Ethiopia. Agriculture plays a significant role, particularly in the fertile floodplains of the Jubba River, where crops like maize, sorghum, sesame, bananas, and various fruits and vegetables are cultivated. Irrigation systems reliant on the river support farming, although they often suffer from underdevelopment or damage due to conflict and poor maintenance. However, frequent droughts, seasonal flooding, and land disputes challenge the agricultural sector's sustainability and productivity.

Livestock rearing is another cornerstone of Jubaland's economy, with camels, cattle, goats, and sheep forming the backbone of pastoralist livelihoods. Many rural communities engage in nomadic pastoralism, moving with their herds in search of water and grazing land. Agro-pastoralism, which combines livestock rearing with crop farming, is also common. Livestock trade is significant, with animals being exported through Kismayo Port to Gulf countries such as Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Despite its economic importance, this sector faces challenges from recurrent droughts, loss of grazing land, and regulatory hurdles associated with cross-border herding into Kenya and Ethiopia.

Jubaland's coastal areas, particularly around Kismayo, support a growing fishing industry. The Indian Ocean provides abundant marine resources, including tuna, lobster, and shrimp, which are vital for local livelihoods and food security. While fish exports through Kismayo Port offer economic potential, the sector is hindered by illegal fishing by foreign vessels and a lack of infrastructure such as cold storage and processing facilities. As a result, the fishing industry remains underdeveloped compared to its potential.

Trade and cross-border commerce are vital economic activities in Jubaland, facilitated by its strategic position along borders and the Kismayo Port. The region imports essential goods such as food, fuel, and construction materials while exporting livestock, fish, and agricultural products. Towns like Doolow and Dhobley serve as trade hubs, connecting Somalia with Kenya and Ethiopia. However, trade efficiency is often limited by poor infrastructure, inconsistent regulations, and security concerns along border crossings.

In urban areas like Kismayo and Baardheere, small businesses and the informal economy provide essential livelihoods. Street vending, small-scale trading, and informal transportation services are common, while remittances from Somalis living abroad play a crucial role in supporting local spending and household income. However, access to formal financial systems and credit remains limited, restricting the growth of small enterprises. The construction sector is expanding, especially in urban areas, driven by increasing urbanization and investment in infrastructure.

The economy of Jubaland is deeply rooted in its natural resources, with agriculture, livestock, and fishing serving as primary livelihoods. Trade, both domestic and cross-border, plays a vital role in connecting the region to broader markets, while humanitarian aid and small businesses provide additional sources of income. Despite its potential, insecurity, climate challenges, and weak infrastructure continue to hinder Jubaland's economic development. Investments in infrastructure, governance, and resilience-building are essential to unlocking the region's full economic potential.

"The economy of Jubaland is deeply rooted in its natural resources, with agriculture, livestock, and fishing serving as primary livelihoods. Trade, both domestic and cross-border, plays a vital role in connecting the region to broader markets, while humanitarian aid and small businesses provide additional sources of income"

Figure 21: An IDP farmer preparing locally produced food in Jubaland. © FAO, 2024

03

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

03

Situational Analysis

"The Baardheere serves as a key link between the central and southern parts of Somalia, though infrastructure challenges often hinder smooth transportation. Its proximity to other towns in the Gedo region and its position within Somalia's broader economic and humanitarian landscape makes it strategically important."

3.1 City Overview

Baardheere is located in Jubaland State in the Gedo region of southern Somalia, along the Jubba River, one of Somalia's major rivers. It is the second largest city in the State after Kismayo, Jubaland's largest and most densely populated city. It is located approximately 250 kilometres to the west of Baidoa city and sits in a highland area with fertile soil for agriculture. It is in proximity to the Juba River, which provides good water accessibility.

Baardheere serves as a key link between the central and southern parts of Somalia, though infrastructure challenges often hinder smooth transportation. Its proximity to other towns in the Gedo region and its position within Somalia's broader economic and humanitarian landscape makes it strategically important.

The area around Baardheere is characterized by flat to gently undulating plains, with fertile soils in the floodplains near the river. These plains are ideal for crop cultivation and livestock grazing. Away from the river, the terrain becomes increasingly dry and arid, transitioning into semi-arid rangelands typical of much of Somalia.

Baardheere is home to a population of approximately 163,697 individuals, considering the hosting community and IDPs, according to FAO and IOM. Although, this figure can fluctuate due to internal displacement and migration caused by conflict, food, and environmental challenges.

The town's population consist mainly of ethnic Somali people, with the majority belonging to the Marehan clan, which is a sub-clan of the more prominent Darod clan and is one of the dominant groups in Baardheere and the broader Gedo region. The Rahanweyn clan (also known as Digil and Mirifle) is present in the city, particularly in agricultural and riverine areas along the Jubba River. Somali Bantu communities, often associated with the riverine areas of southern Somalia, can also be found in Baardheere. Lastly, the Hawiye clan is also present in Baardheere, particularly among displaced populations. They may be involved in trade, agriculture, or small businesses.

"The town's population consist mainly of ethnic Somali people, with the majority belonging to the Marehan clan, which is a sub-clan of the more prominent Darod clan and is one of the dominant groups in Baardheere and the broader Gedo region"

Baardheere in Numbers

City Size:
5,307 Ha
(Admin. Boundary)

Urban Footprint:
1,206 Ha
(Urban Boundary)

Total Population:
163,697 pp
(hosting community + IDPs population)

Number of IDP Settlements:
53 Sites
(Data from IOM DTM, 2023)

Hosting Population:
89,000 pp
(Disaggregated data from FSNAU & FAO, 2024)

Available Vacant Land:
652 Ha
(within the city boundary)

IDP Population:
74,697 pp
(Disaggregated data from IOM DTM, 2023)

Average Water Consumption per Capita:
16 lts daily
(FAO-SWALIM, 2022)

City Population Density:
102 pp/ha
(within urban footprint without IDPs population)

Number of Households:
23,456 units (permanent structures) UN-HABITAT, 2023
12,560 units (Shelters/non permanent) UN-HABITAT, 2023

3.2 Urban Growth & Form

Over the last 50 years, Baardheere urban form has been shaped by a combination of demographic changes, agricultural expansion, environmental challenges, and socio-political dynamics. The clan-based social structure has played a crucial role in the establishment of the different neighborhoods and population density distribution around the community and clan settlements.

The Jubba River has played a defining role in shaping the spatial configuration of Baardheere. Its influence extends across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, dictating settlement patterns, land use, and urban growth. The Jubba River has historically been the lifeline of Baardheere, attracting early settlers due to its water supply and fertile floodplains. The initial urban core of the city was established near the river, where access to water for drinking, agriculture, and livestock was most convenient. This proximity ensured that the river served as the foundation for both economic activities and population density. Over time, as the population grew, urban expansion radiated outward from the river. The areas closest to the river are still some of the most densely populated, while less fertile and more arid areas further away from the river are less developed.

Agricultural activity played a major role in the spatial configuration of the city. This has led to a mix of urban and rural land use near the riverbanks, with farmland often encroaching on urban zones. Irrigated farming systems have developed along the river, and the configuration of agricultural plots often aligns with irrigation canals and water availability. As the city expanded, some agricultural lands were converted into urban areas, particularly for housing and markets. This transition has resulted in competition for prime riverfront land between urban developers and farmers.

The city has been part of the regional corridor for trade and transport, influencing the positioning of key infrastructure like roads and market spaces along its banks. Baardheere's road infrastructure is underdeveloped, which has influenced the spatial layout. Limited connectivity to surrounding regions has concentrated economic and social activity within the central urban core, while peripheral areas remain less developed. Areas with better access to schools, healthcare, and markets have attracted more settlement, creating clusters of urban growth. Conversely, lack of infrastructure in certain areas has discouraged development, leaving these zones sparsely populated.

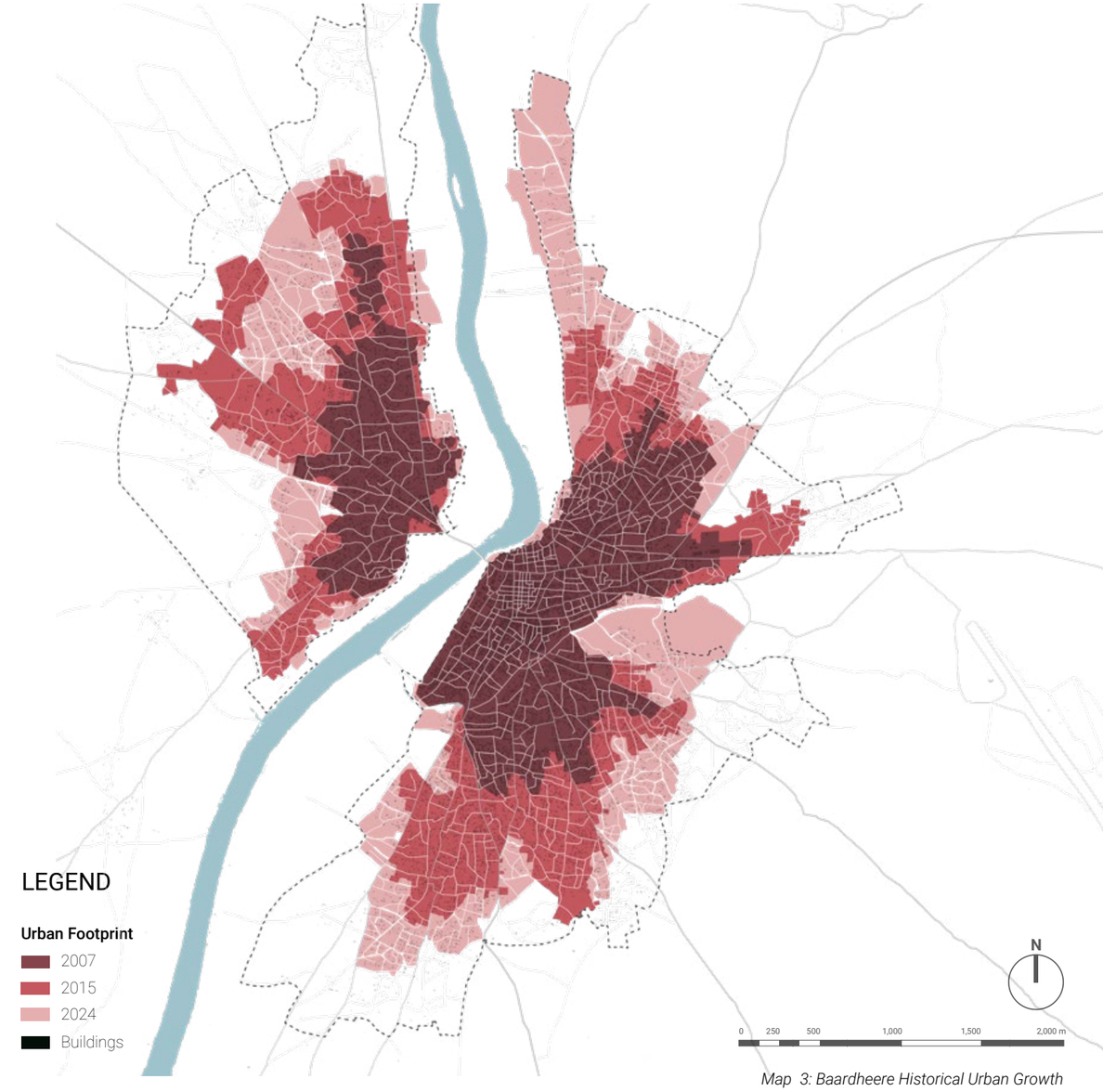
Natural population growth and the concentration of displaced populations have increased urban density, particularly in central areas. This growth has intensified the demand for housing and services, leading to haphazard expansion. The influx of displaced persons has reshaped the physical structure of Baardheere. IDP camps and informal settlements have sprung up on the urban outskirts, often without proper planning or infrastructure. These settlements have created new population centers, contributing to spatial inequality and increasing demand for services in peripheral areas.

Furthermore, the presence of humanitarian organizations has influenced the spatial structure of Baardheere by directing resources and services to certain areas, such as IDP camps or specific neighborhoods. This can create imbalances in urban development. Limited external funding for infrastructure (e.g., roads, water systems) has concentrated development in specific zones while leaving other areas underdeveloped.

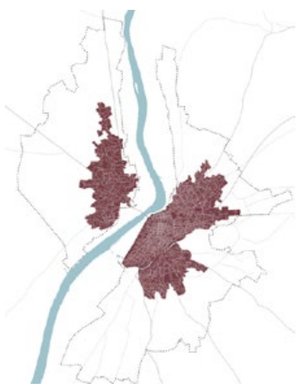
"The Jubba River has played a defining role in shaping the spatial configuration of Baardheere. Its influence extends across economic, social, and environmental dimensions, dictating settlement patterns, land use, and urban growth"

Baardheere in 2007

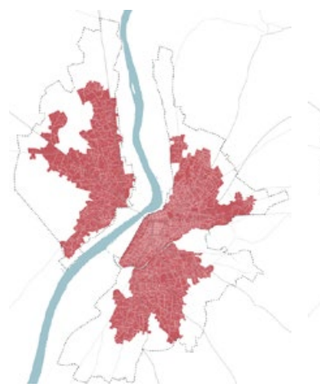
By 2007, the city experienced significant changes, the urban footprint grew from 120 Ha in 2001 to 197 Ha by 2007. The city expanded the urban footprint about 50 hectares.



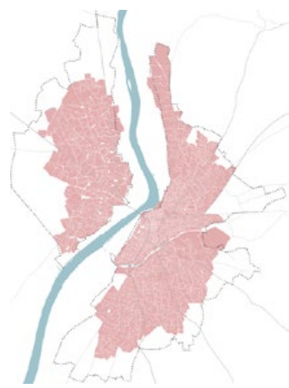
Map 3: Baardheere Historical Urban Growth



2007
197.5 Ha



2015
427.8 Ha



2024
870.6 Ha

Figure 22: Camels livestock crossing to the West side of the city ©Jubaland Government, 2024

Improvements regarding infrastructure provision were done, particularly in the roads condition with the expansion and rehabilitation projects enhancing connectivity and pushing development towards the outskirts of the city. Promoting the creation of new settlements, mainly unplanned and without accessibility to basic services.

By 2007, Baardheere's population was estimated to be in thirty thousands, though precise numbers were difficult to ascertain due to displacement caused by conflict. Large portions of the population consisted of internally displaced persons (IDPs) fleeing violence in surrounding areas, as well as those returning after periods of displacement.

The integration of IDPs into the city´s urban fabric continued to be a challenge, but efforts were made to regularize informal settlements and provide better living conditions for displaced families in the east part of the river.

With the support of different humanitarian aid agencies, the first schools and health clinics were built in the city. Although accessibility for most of the population still remained limited. In early 2007, MSF-Spain was working to reopen the largest hospital in Baardheere, which had been closed for over a decade.

Baardheere in 2015

In 2015, Baardheere experienced significant changes, particularly concerning security and governance. The joint forces of AMISOM and the Somali National Army liberated Baardheere in july of 2015. Following the liberation, Baardheere experienced a resurgence of economic and social activities. Residents began returning to their daily routines, with farmers preparing their lands for cultivation and traders reopening shops that had been abandoned during the period of insurgent control.

By 2015, the city increased its urban footprint to 427 Ha approximately. In 8 years' time span little development occurred in the city from 2007 to 2015, as insecurity continued to hamper reconstruction efforts. Infrastructure such as roads, healthcare facilities, and schools were in poor condition. Efforts to rebuild were slow and primarily focused on basic needs, such as water and sanitation facilities, though these were often temporary or inadequate.

By 2015, education and health services were still severely limited. Some schools had reopened after the recapture of the town, but resources were scarce, and access to education was inconsistent. Similarly, health services were minimal, with only a few clinics operating, often with the support of international NGOs and humanitarian agencies.

Baardheere in 2024

From 2015 to 2024, the city experienced notable changes in urban planning and architecture, reflecting broader improvements in governance, security, and humanitarian efforts, although challenges persisted. The city expanded its urban built-up area from 427 Ha to 870 Ha, which was a vast percentage of land that was turned into an urban and agricultural use.

By 2024, Baardheere saw the rehabilitation of some key public buildings. Government offices, schools, and healthcare facilities that were damaged during the conflict were repaired or rebuilt. The vast majority of IDPs in Baardheere continued to live in informal settlements on the outskirts of the town. These settlements were typically crowded, with makeshift shelters made of plastic sheeting, wooden frames, and scrap materials.

Baardheere's fertile lands, particularly along the Jubba River, continue to support diverse crop cultivation, including staples like maize and sorghum. Farmers have increasingly adopted sustainable practices to enhance productivity and resilience against climate change.

"In 2015, Baardheere experienced significant changes, particularly concerning security and governance. The joint forces of AMISOM and the Somali National Army liberated Baardheere in july of 2015"

3.3 Population by Neighborhoods

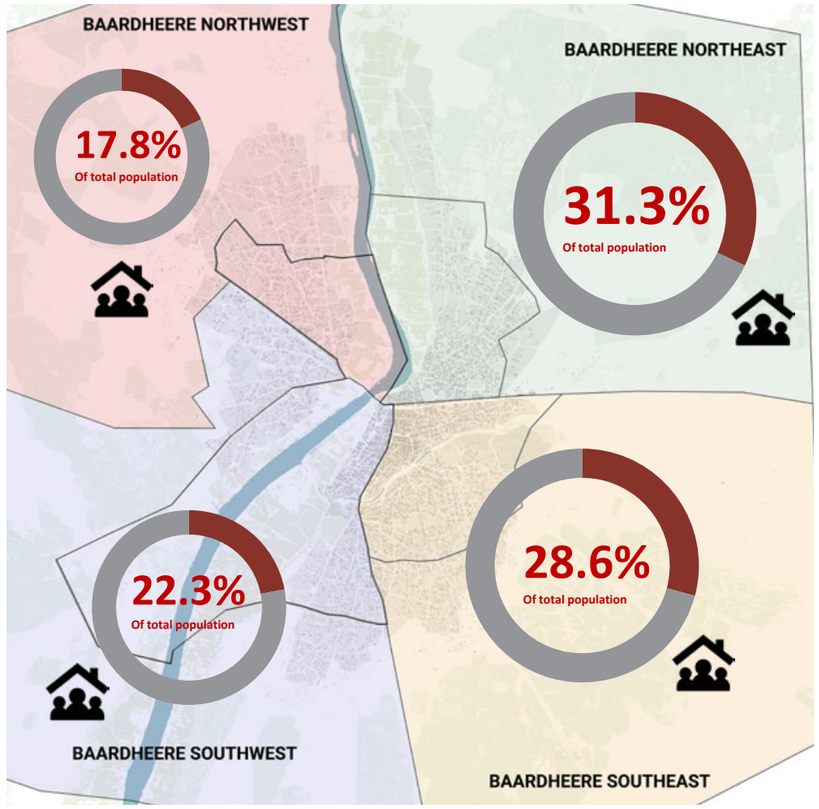
1. Baardheere Northwest

Baardheere Northwest neighborhood wich is conformed mainly by Marehan clan members but also other clans such as Digil and Mirifle, and Bantu clan individuals, hosts a portion of the total population, accounting for 17.8% of the total city´s residents. The total population of the neighborhood is around 29,186 people. This includes a hosting population of 14,867 individuals and an internally displaced persons (IDP) population of 14,319 individuals. The neighborhood spans an area of 1,204 hectares, resulting in a total urban population density of 24.4 people per hectare (pp/Ha), considering the hosting community (HC) and the Internal Displaced People (IDPs).

2. Baardheere Northeast

Baardheere Northeast neighborhood is home to a 31% of the total city´s population, with 51,940 residents (IDPs+HC). The hosting population comprises 20,791 people, while the IDP population stands at 31,149 individuals. The neighborhood covers an area of 1,261 hectares. The average urban population density is around 41 people per hectare (pp/Ha), considering the hosting community (HC) plus the Internal Displaced People (IDPs) which can be considered low for the average standards.Most of the population settled in Baardheere Northeast neighborhood forms part of the Marehan, Darod, Digil, Mirifle and Ajuran clan s and sub-clans communities (IDPs+HC).

"The integration of IDPs into Baardheere´s urban fabric continues to be a challenge, but efforts are being made to regularize informal settlements and provide better living conditions in the city"



Map 4: Population by neighborhood

3. Baardheere Southwest

The neighborhood of Baardheere Southwest accommodates 22% individuals of the total city´s population, which makes it one of the neighborhoods with the lowest population number. The total population is 35,744 people, conformed in its majority by the hosting community with 26, 321pp and 9,423 IDP population.

The average urban population density is around 23 people per hectare (pp/Ha), considering the hosting community (HC) plus the Internal Displaced People (IDPs) which can be considered low for the average standards. The neighborhood covers and area of 1,522 hectares which makes it one of the biggest neighborhoods in terms of spatial area. Most of the land is used for agricultural purposes and some plots are used for urban accomodation.

4. Baardheere Southeast

Baardheere Southeast neighborhood population represents 28.6% of the total city´s population, with a total number of 46, 827 individuals. The hosting population is conformed by 33,156 people, while the IDP population accounts to 13, 671 individuals. The neighborhood covers an area of 1, 334 hectares and has an average population density of 35 people per hectare (pp/Ha), considering the hosting community and the Internal Displaced People (IDPs). Most of the basic services and infrastructure are located in this area, which makes the people living here to have a good accessibility to services such as health and education.

"There is a slight majority of the hosting community compared to the IDP population in the city. It is imperative to establish projects to provide adequate housing and shelter for the displaced communities"

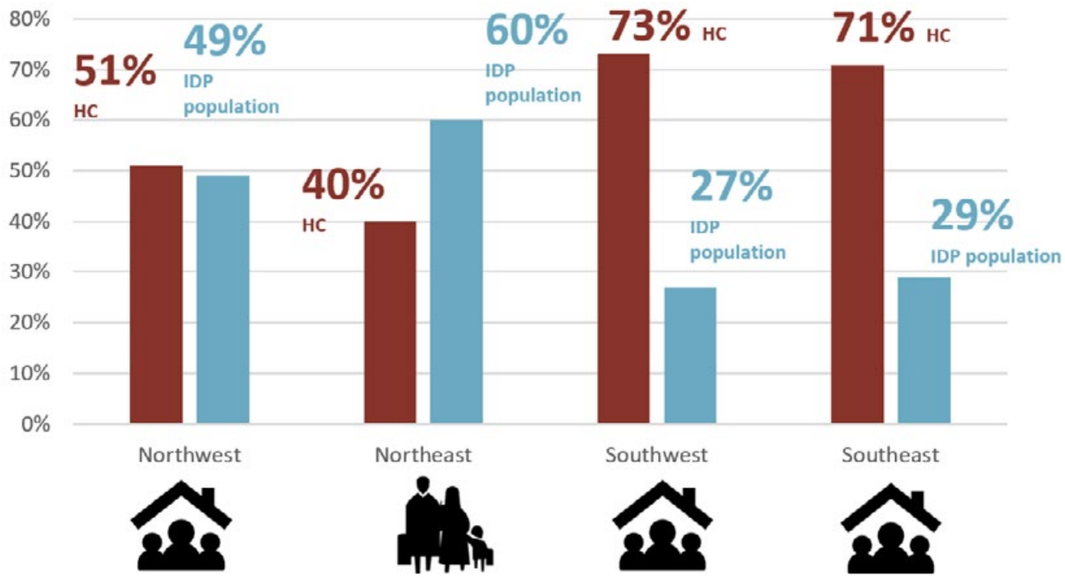


Figure 23: Percentage of IDPs VS hosting community population by neighborhood

3.4 Population Density

Baardheere has a total population of approximately 163, 697 people, according to the information of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) by FAO and UN-Habitat GIS analysis. The hosting population estimation is based on the total number of residential buildings considering an average household size of six people. Within this total population, the host community comprises around 89, 000 people, while the internally displaced persons (IDPs) number approximately 74, 697 individuals. This means that the IDPs represent a 45.6% of the total city´s population while the local residents represent a 54.4%.

Breakdown of Population:

Total Population: 163, 697pp

Host Community: 89, 000pp

IDPs: 74, 697pp

Data Sources:

- **IOM-DTM:** Provides regular updates on displacement and population movements, offering reliable data for population estimates.

- **Food Security & Nutrition Analysis Unit-Somalia (FSNAU):** Provides population data for IDPs and Hosting Communities. The information is collected by a field team of enumerators and analysts and is entered and processed through an integrated database and information management system. The unit draws on reliable and appropriate secondary information at all levels, as well as rigorous analysis of the FSNAU field data.

- **UN-Habitat GIS Analysis:** Utilizes geographical information systems to analyze urban development and housing, ensuring accurate assessments of residential use and population distribution. This detailed breakdown clarifies the significant impact of displacement on Baardheere's demographics, highlighting the substantial presence of IDPs within the overall population.

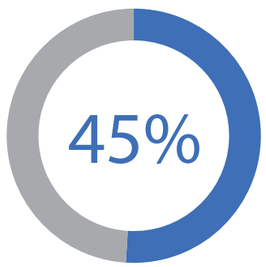
This demographic distribution outlines a significant demographic shift for Baardheere over the last years, where internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute a substantial 45% of the city's total population. In contrast, the local residents account for 55%. This highlights the profound impact of displacement on the town's social fabric and infrastructure.

The average city density is 129/pp/Ha considering the hosting population and the IDPs current population. Based on the population density map for Baardheere, it is evident that the highest population densities are concentrated in the East side of the city center in the North and Southeast

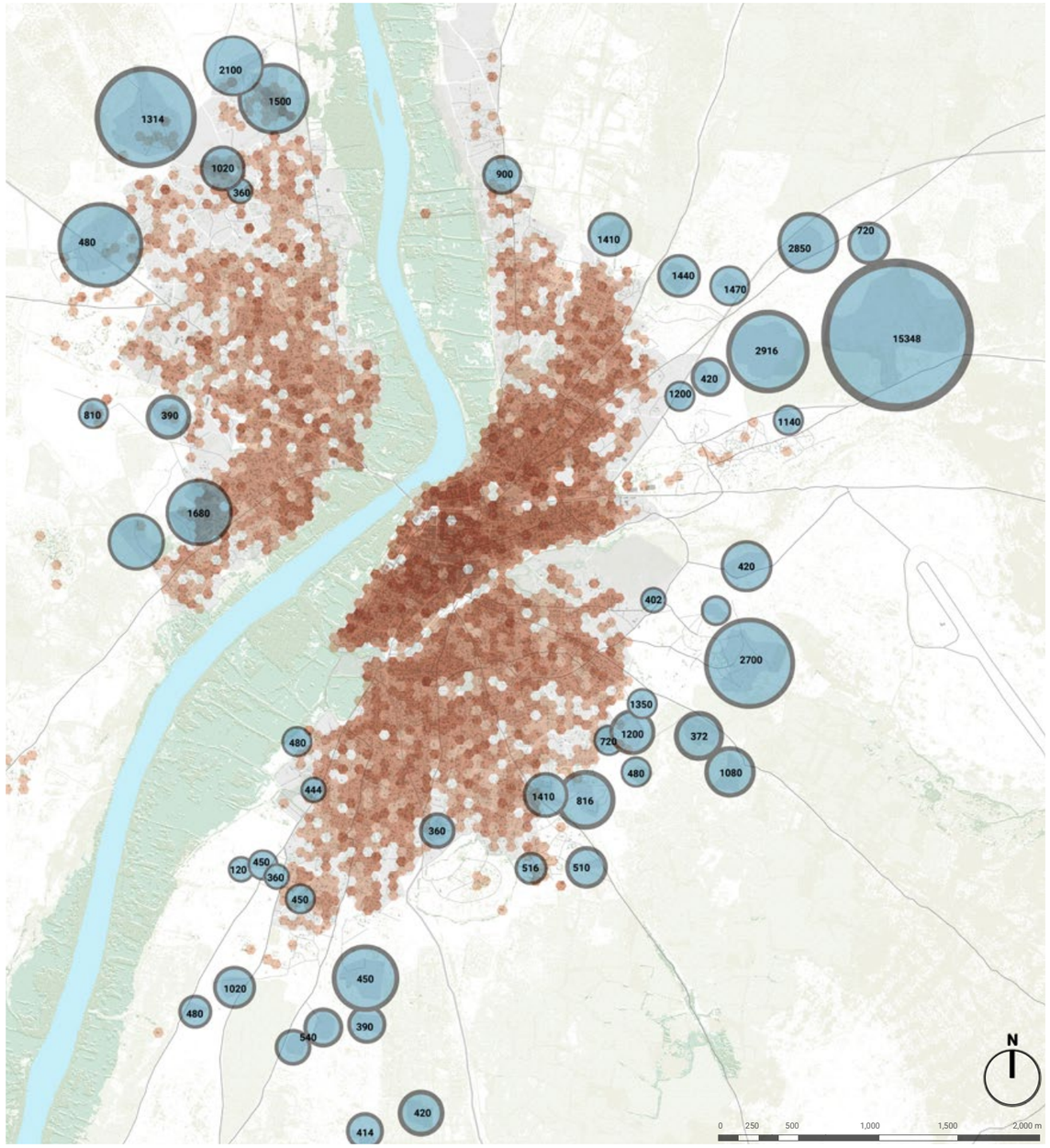
"This demographic distribution outlines a significant demographic shift for Baardheere over the last years, where internally displaced persons (IDPs) constitute a substantial 45% of the city's total population. In contrast, the local residents account for 55%"

102PP/HA

Baardheere´s average population density including hosting community and IDPs.



IDPs represent 45% of the total city´s population



Map 5: Baardheere Population Density Map

LEGEND

POPULATION DENSITY

- 1 - 50 pp/Ha
- 51 - 100 pp/Ha
- 101 - 250 pp/Ha
- > 251 pp/Ha

IDPs DENSITY

- < 1000 pp
- 1001 - 1500 pp
- 1501 - 2000 pp
- 2001 - 3000 pp
- > 3000 pp

Figure 24: IDP camp at West side of the urban-rural periphery ©WHO, 2022

neighborhoods. Moving outward towards the periphery of the city to the East and West, the population density gradually decreases. The numbers in these areas can go from 184pp/Ha in the urban core to 41pp/Ha at the city´s outskirts.

This pattern indicates a significant disparity in population distribution, with the city center in the East side of the river being the most densely populated area, while the Northwest and Southwest areas of Baardheere exhibit considerably lower density levels.

The high presence of IDPs needs urgent and targeted urban planning solutions with resource allocation to address the different structural problems. Such a high proportion of displaced individuals puts immense pressure on local resources, services, and facilities, necessitating innovative solutions and collaborative efforts from both local and international stakeholders.

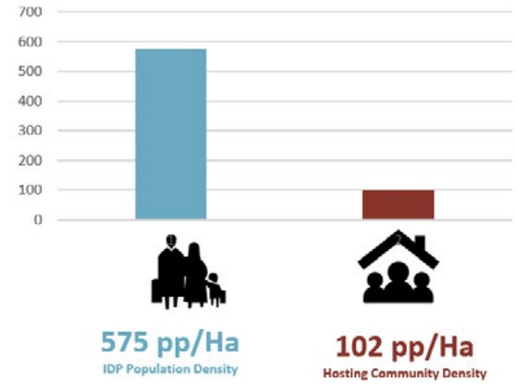
Moreover, this demographic reality emphasizes the critical importance of integrating IDPs into the urban community dynamics and job opportunities in order to activate the local economy. Ensuring equitable access to housing, healthcare, education, and employment, will foster social cohesion and stability.

Precise population figures for Baardheere are difficult to ascertain. The city's area is also variably reported.Due to the lack of consistent data, calculating an accurate population density for Baardheere city is challenging. For more precise and up-to-date information, consulting local administrative sources or recent demographic studies is advisable.

"There is a significant disparity in population distribution, with the city center in the East side of the river being the most densely populated area, while the Northwest and Southwest areas exhibit considerably lower density levels"

The ***IDP population***, which represents almost half of the total population in Baardheere, ***only occupies 11% of the land within the City***, which represents ***130 Hectares***.

The ***IDP average population density is 5 times higher*** than the average population density of the host community.



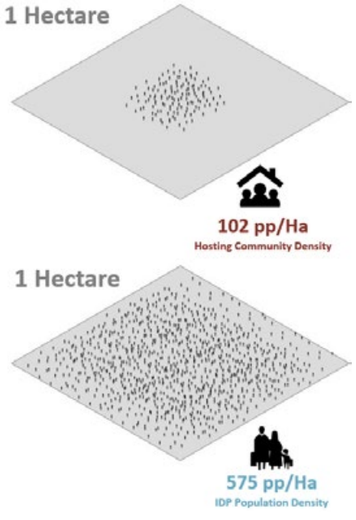


Figure 25: Difference of land occupation and population density among IDPs & hosting community

3.5 Dimension of Displacement & Migration Dynamics

Displacement and migration in Jubaland State, Somalia, are driven by a complex interplay of conflict, environmental challenges, economic hardship, and the search for better access to services and humanitarian aid in urban settings. The displaced population typically includes a high proportion of women, children, and the elderly. Many IDPs arrive with few possessions and have limited means to support themselves at their arrival destinations, increasing their dependency on humanitarian support.

"The displaced population typically includes a high proportion of women, children, and the elderly. Many IDPs arrive with few possessions and have limited means to support themselves, increasing their dependency on humanitarian aid"

Main Drivers of Migration in Baardheere:

1. Conflict and Insecurity

Armed Conflict: For many years, Al-Shabaab maintained a strong presence in Jubaland, including Baardheere. The group controlled large areas, imposing taxes, restricting humanitarian access, and using violence to enforce its authority. In Baardheere specifically, Al-Shabaab held the town until 2015, when it was liberated by the Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). However, sporadic attacks, road ambushes, and the group's residual influence continue to create insecurity in rural areas.

Al-Shabaab often targets infrastructure, such as roads and bridges, disrupting trade routes and access to essential services.

Clan-based Conflicts: In addition to the broader insurgency, inter-clan violence and territorial disputes contribute to instability, forcing many families to leave areas with high tension and violence. Clan conflicts over access to land, water, and pasture are common, particularly in semi-arid regions like Baardheere. Competition between pastoralists and farmers has escalated due to environmental pressures, such as drought and floods.

Political appointments and resource distribution in Jubaland are sometimes influenced by clan allegiances, leading to tensions. Rivalries between clans vying for power within the Jubaland administration exacerbate instability and undermine development efforts. Jubaland's location near the Somali-Kenyan border adds another layer of complexity. Cross-border movements of refugees, armed groups, and smuggling activities create security challenges.

2. Food Insecurity and Famine

Drought: Somalia is highly vulnerable to climate shocks, and recurrent droughts have severely impacted agriculture and livestock in Baardheere. With livelihoods heavily dependent on farming and pastoralism, droughts lead to loss of income, food scarcity, and hunger, forcing people to migrate to areas with better access to resources. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), parts of Somalia, including Jubaland, have faced IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and Phase 5 (Catastrophe) food insecurity levels.

Environmental Degradation: Long-term environmental degradation and changing weather patterns exacerbate the frequency and intensity of droughts and floods, making traditional livelihoods increasingly unsustainable. In Baardheere, drought and flooding have displaced families and destroyed food stocks, pushing many into dependency on humanitarian aid.

While full famine declarations have been averted in recent years due to timely humanitarian interventions, conditions remain precarious. Projections indicate that without sustained aid, famine could become a reality.

3. Economic Hardship

Livelihood Loss: As insecurity and drought persist, economic opportunities have dwindled. Agricultural and pastoralist activities are severely disrupted, leading to loss of income. The lack of alternative

Figure 26: Status of IDP shelters in the city´s rural area. © FAO (Arete/Ismail Taxta), 2022

employment pushes people to migrate to urban centers or even across borders, seeking economic stability.

Livelihoods in Baardheere: Farming is a cornerstone of Baardheere's economy, with many families relying on subsistence or small-scale commercial agriculture. Key crops include maize, sorghum, and vegetables, grown on the fertile lands near the Jubba River. Farmers face barriers to accessing markets due to poor infrastructure and insecurity along transportation routes. Furthermore, the lack of access to agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and modern irrigation systems limits productivity.

"The Pastoralism is a critical source of income and food security in the region, with livestock (camels, goats, and cattle) serving as both assets and trade goods. Livestock trade, including cross-border exports, has historically been a significant contributor to the local economy"

Pastoralism is a critical source of income and food security in the region, with livestock (camels, goats, and cattle) serving as both assets and trade goods. Livestock trade, including cross-border exports, has historically been a significant contributor to the local economy.

4. Access to Services and Humanitarian Aid

Humanitarian Aid: In Baardheere, aid addresses the needs of both host communities and internally displaced persons (IDPs), many of whom are in precarious living conditions. Cash transfers are increasingly used to empower households to purchase food and other necessities, supporting local markets. In Baardheere, the influx of displaced populations into urban and peri-urban areas increases competition for limited resources and services. Vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and minority clans, may face barriers in accessing aid due to discrimination or social exclusion.

5.Climate Change: In late 2023, Baardheere faced severe flooding due to El Niño-induced rains, leading to the collapse of critical infrastructure, including the main bridge over the Jubba River. This disaster disrupted mobility and access to essential services, posing significant challenges to the local administration's capacity to respond effectively. The Federal Government, through the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), collaborated with international organizations like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to provide emergency assistance and restore mobility by deploying motorboats to facilitate river crossings.

Floods: Although droughts are more common, occasional floods further displace communities, particularly during heavy rains that damage property and farmlands, compounding the displacement crisis.

5. Political & Social Factors

Governance and Stability: As of 2024, Baardheere is under the administration of the Federal Government of Somalia, with local governance structures working to rebuild and enhance public services. The city continues to face challenges, including infrastructure deficits, security concerns, and the need for effective disaster response mechanisms. Ongoing efforts by both governmental and international partners aim to strengthen governance, improve service delivery, and build resilience against future shocks.

Urbanization Trends: Urban growth in Baardheere primarily occurs through horizontal expansion, with limited vertical development due to the absence of formal planning and investment in high-rise construction. These areas often lack basic infrastructure, including water, sanitation, and electricity, and are highly vulnerable to environmental hazards like floods. High population densities in informal settlements exacerbate issues like inadequate housing, poor hygiene, and health risks.

Urbanization in Baardheere is a dynamic process driven by displacement, economic changes, and humanitarian aid. While it offers opportunities for growth and development, it also presents significant challenges, including infrastructure deficits, environmental risks, and governance gaps. Addressing these challenges through strategic planning, investment, and inclusive governance can transform Baardheere into a resilient and sustainable urban center, better equipped to meet the needs of its growing population.

3.6 IDPs Main Urban Challenges

Over the past years, Baardheere has become a key refuge for a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The Urban IDPs face a wide range of challenges, including inadequate housing, food insecurity, limited access to basic services, and vulnerability to violence and exploitation.

1. Housing & Shelter

Overcrowded Settlements: IDPs in urban areas, often settle in overcrowded informal camps or shantytowns. These makeshift settlements are characterized by substandard housing, such as temporary shelters made from plastic sheeting, and lack durable infrastructure to withstand harsh weather.

Evictions: Forced evictions are a major issue, particularly in urban areas where land ownership is contested or where private landowners reclaim their property. IDPs are often evicted without adequate notice or compensation, leading to repeated displacement within urban areas.

Insecure Tenure: The lack of formal land tenure for IDPs contributes to their vulnerability to eviction and prevents them from investing in more permanent housing solutions. Many IDPs are forced to squat on public or private land, leaving them in a constant state of insecurity.

Absence of Durable Solutions: Long-term plans to integrate IDPs into the urban fabric—such as through housing projects, skill development, and legal frameworks for land use—are limited. Many IDPs remain in a cycle of temporary assistance without sustainable pathways for improvement.

2. Access to Basic Services & Infrastructure

Healthcare: Many urban IDPs lack access to basic healthcare services. Urban clinics and hospitals are often overburdened, understaffed, and lack essential medical supplies. IDPs, who tend to live on the outskirts of cities, may struggle to access these facilities due to distance, cost, or insecurity.

Education: The education needs of children in IDP settlements are often unmet. Schools in urban areas are either too few to accommodate the growing population or too far from IDP camps. Additionally, economic pressures and the need for children to help support their families often prevent IDP children from attending school.

"Urban growth in Baardheere primarily occurs through horizontal expansion, with limited vertical development due to the absence of formal planning and investment in high-rise construction"

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH): Access to clean water and sanitation facilities is often extremely limited in IDP camps and informal settlements. Poor sanitation increases the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera, diarrhea, and other waterborne illnesses, which are common in IDP settlements.

The rapid growth in population has placed enormous strain on Baardheere's already limited resources. The town's infrastructure, including water supply systems, sanitation facilities, and housing, is under significant pressure to accommodate the needs of both the local population and the newly arrived IDPs.

This situation outlines the urgency for comprehensive support from both national and international bodies to enhance Xudur's capacity to manage this crisis. Humanitarian assistance is crucial to address immediate needs such as food, water, shelter, and medical care.

3.7 IDPs Land Occupation Patterns

"The land occupation patterns of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are shaped by a variety of factors, including availability of land, local governance, security conditions, and socio-economic dynamics"

The manner internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Baardheere settle on land is influenced by several factors, such as the availability of space, the role of local authorities, security challenges, clan ties, the involvement of international aid organizations, and broader social and economic conditions. Many IDPs face uncertain land arrangements, with no formal ownership, legal protections, or guarantees against eviction, making their living situation unstable and precarious.

The management of informal IDP settlements in Baardheere relies on a combination of self-governance by the displaced communities and the support of humanitarian organizations that provide essential services and protection. Tackling the challenges faced by IDPs calls for joint action to improve land security, upgrade living conditions, and promote sustainable livelihoods. According to IOM-DTM, the city is home to around 74,697 IDPs, significantly adding to the population and putting pressure on limited resources of already overstretched public services.

According to UN-Habitat GIS Analysis, key trends have emerged regarding how IDPs occupy land in the different neighborhoods of Baardheere:

1. Informal Settlements

Squatting on Vacant Land: Many IDPs occupy vacant public or private land without formal permission. These informal settlements are often built in the outskirts of cities or in unused urban spaces.

Makeshift Shelters: Housing in these areas typically consists of makeshift shelters made from available materials such as plastic

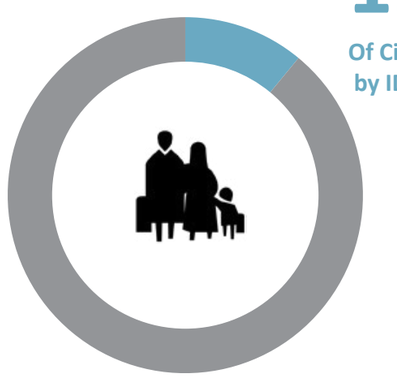
According to CCCM Report on January 2024 there are 53 IDP Settlements in Baardheere.

The occupation of IDP Sites represents only a 11% of the City total urban land (130 Ha). This means almost half of the population lives in only 17.4m per person. (shelter space & services)

There are approx. ***12,500 to 13, 970 Shelter/Non-permanent structures IDP Units in Baardheere.*** *(according to IOM and UNHCR 2024)*

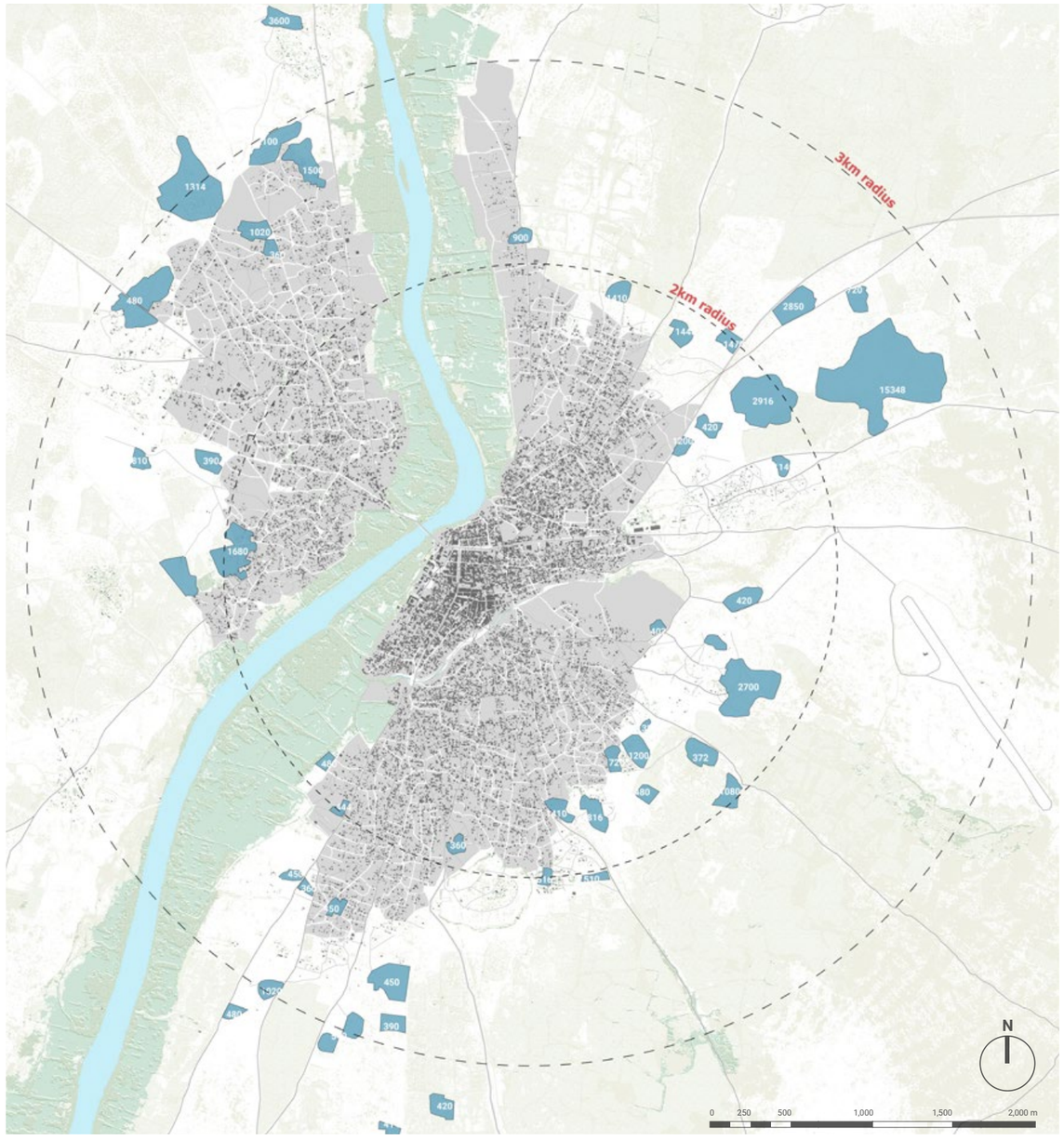
46% (74, 697 pp)
IDP population

11% (130 Hectares)
Land Occupation



11%

Of City´s Land Occupied by IDPs (130 Hectares)



Map 6: Formal & Informal IDP Settlements Distribution in Baardheere

LEGEND

- Agriculture
- Tree Cover
- Blocks
- Buildings
- IDP Camps/Sites
- City Boundary
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Road Network

"In rural areas, land tenure is often governed by customary systems where clan elders allocate land based on traditional practices. However, this system is less prevalent or effective in urban areas where many IDPs reside"

sheeting, wood, and corrugated iron. These shelters are often densely packed and lack basic amenities.

2. IDP Camps

Planned Camps by Humanitarian Organizations: In some cases, IDPs are hosted in camps established by humanitarian organizations. These camps may offer better access to services like water, sanitation, healthcare, and education. These settlements may offer slightly better services and infrastructure compared to informal camps, but they still face challenges like overcrowding, limited access to livelihoods, and long-term land tenure issues.

Government Designated Sites: These camps provide some level of structure and security for IDPs, but they often lack sufficient services. Moreover, tenure security is still a challenge, and these camps are often located on marginal or unproductive land.

3. Integration with Host Communities

Shared Spaces: Some IDPs find refuge by integrating with existing urban populations. They may live with clan relatives, friends, or rent space from local residents.

Rented Accommodation: Where possible, IDPs might rent accommodation, though this is often limited by their economic means and the availability of affordable housing.

4. Clan-based Land Occupation

Clan-Based Allocation: In rural areas, land tenure is often governed by customary systems where clan elders allocate land based on traditional practices. However, this system is less prevalent or effective in urban areas where many IDPs reside.

Community Negotiations: Some IDP communities negotiate with local clans or landowners to secure temporary or semi-formal access to land, but these agreements are usually not legally binding.

5. Peri-urban Land Occupation

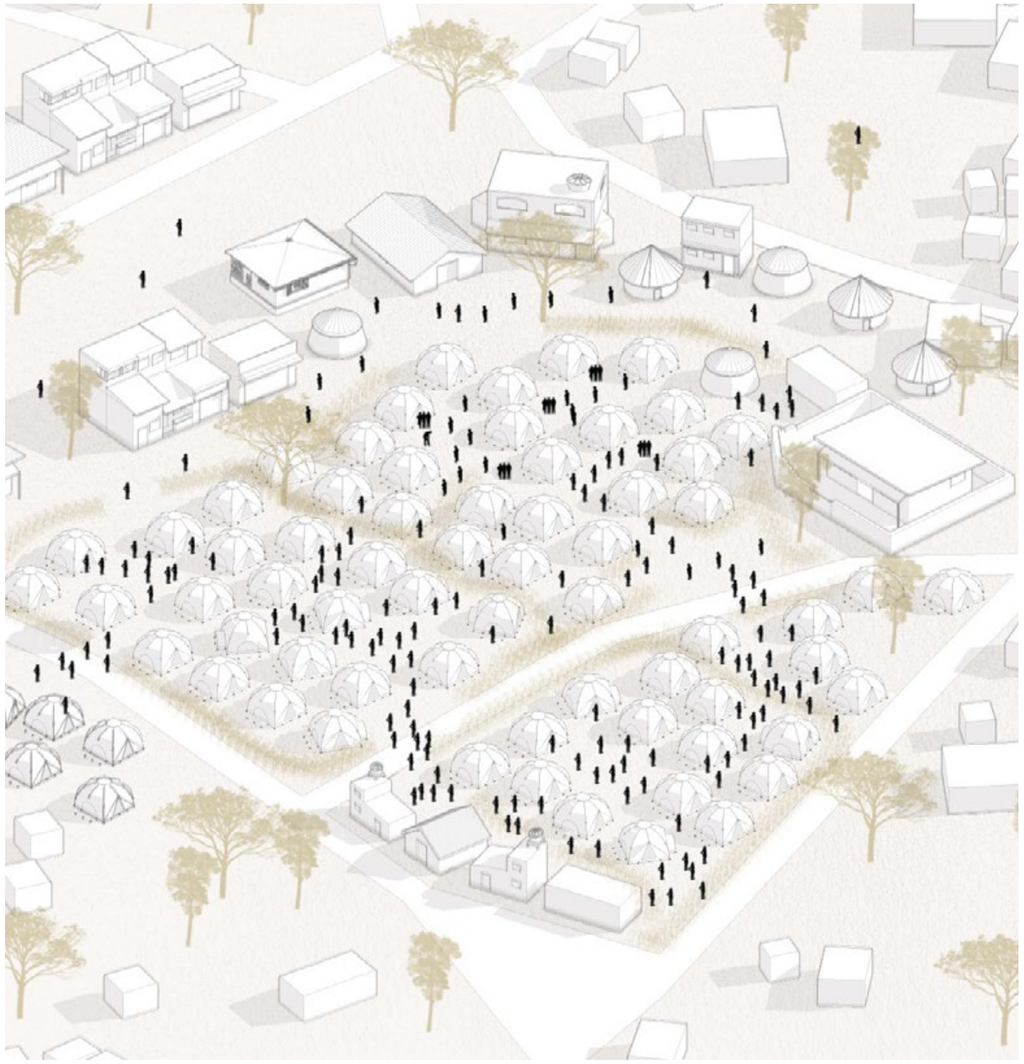
Peripheral Land in Urban Areas: IDPs often settle in peri-urban areas on the outskirts of Baardheere. This pattern is driven by the higher availability of land on the city fringes, where landowners may be more willing to allow temporary settlements. These areas, however, are often poorly serviced and lack basic infrastructure.

Urban Expansion & Land Pressure: As urban areas expand, the land occupied by IDPs on city peripheries becomes more valuable, leading to land pressures and an increased likelihood of eviction. Many IDP settlements are pushed further into marginal land areas, increasing their vulnerability.

- ***The Humanitarian Standards (SPHERE) for IDP Camps recommend to allocate 30m2 per IDP*** **within the camp site (including shelter space) if basic services and infrastructure are provided outside the camp area. If basic services provision should be implemented within the camp site, the recommended square meters per IDP are 45.**

- **Considering that services are provided in the urban area there is a *deficit of 12.6 m2 per IDP* in Baardheere.**

- **This means *there is a need of 224 Ha* of land to allocate an adequate space of living to IDPs in the city. (with a camp site typology, if we envision a high-density urban model to allocate IDPs *the land demand can be reduced by half which represents 122 Ha.***



Current IDPs Status in Baardheere	SPHERE recommended stardards for IDPs if services are provided outside the camp area	SPHERE recommended stardards for IDPs if services are included inside the camp area
17.4 m2	30 m2	45 m2

Figure 27: Axonometric of the Current IDPs Situation in Baardheere Regarding Housing & Shelter Provision

Management of Informal IDP Camps

1. Camp Coordination and Management

Humanitarian Organizations: Informal IDP camps are often managed with the assistance of humanitarian organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNHCR, and various NGOs. These organizations provide coordination, basic services, and support to camp residents.

"The SPHERE Standards are a set of internationally recognized guidelines designed to improve the quality and accountability of humanitarian responses, particularly in emergencies and displacement situations"

Camp Committees: In some camps, IDPs establish self-governing committees to manage daily affairs, resolve disputes, and liaise with humanitarian agencies. These committees play a critical role in maintaining order and ensuring that the needs of camp residents are communicated to aid providers.

2. Shelter and Housing

Makeshift Shelters

Materials Used: IDPs often use available materials such as plastic sheeting, sticks, wooden poles, corrugated iron sheets, and pieces of cloth. These materials are typically sourced from humanitarian aid distributions or scavenged locally.

Structure: These makeshift shelters are rudimentary, providing minimal protection against the elements. They are often constructed quickly and lack durability.

Living Conditions: The shelters are overcrowded, with families often living in very close quarters. Privacy and personal space are severely limited, and the shelters do not provide adequate insulation from extreme weather conditions.

Temporary Shelters

Materials Provided by NGOs: Humanitarian organizations frequently distribute shelter kits that include materials such as tarpaulins, bamboo poles, ropes, and basic tools. These kits are designed to help IDPs build more stable and weather-resistant structures.

Improved Designs: Some temporary shelters follow designs that are intended to be more durable and secure, incorporating better roofing materials and more robust framing techniques.

3. Overcrowding

High Density: The density of shelters in IDP camps and settlements is typically very high, leading to overcrowded living conditions. This exacerbates the spread of communicable diseases and increases tension among residents.

Limited Space: Families often live in single-room shelters or shared spaces, with little room for personal belongings or privacy.

4. Forced Evictions

Frequent Evictions: IDPs frequently face forced evictions, often without adequate notice or provision of alternative accommodation. Evictions are typically carried out by private landowners or government authorities seeking to reclaim land for development or other uses.

5. Governance & Service Delivery Challenges

Weak Local Governance: The local government in Baardheere struggles with inadequate resources, weak institutional capacity, and limited reach into informal settlements. Governance is often divided among traditional leaders, local government representatives, and humanitarian actors, leading to overlapping responsibilities and inefficient service delivery.

Limited Humanitarian Coordination: While many international and local humanitarian organizations are working to assist IDPs, the coordination between these actors is often weak, resulting in gaps in service delivery. This lack of coordination also leads to unequal access to aid, with some IDP populations receiving more assistance than others.

THE SPHERE STANDARDS

The SPHERE Standards are a set of universal minimum standards and internationally recognized guidelines designed to improve the quality and accountability of humanitarian responses to reugees and IDPs, particularly in emergencies and displacement situations.

They cover various sectors, including water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion, food security, nutrition, shelter, settlement, and non-food items. This guidelines are usually designed for short-term recovery responses but still lack long-term vision, solutions and strategies.

Key Aspects of the SPHERE Standards in the Context of IDP Camps:

1. **Adequate Living Space**
2. **Privacy and Dignity**
3. **Safety and Security**
4. **Access to Water**
5. **Sanitation Facilities**
6. **Hygiene Promotion**
7. **Access to Healthcare**
8. **Nutrition**
9. **Food Security and Non-Food Items**

"There is a need of 91.5 Ha of urban land to allocate an adequate space of living to IDPs in Xudur, considering a typical site camp typology"

Figure 28: People displaced by droughts ©UNSOM (Zubeyr), 2022

3.8 Urban Morphology

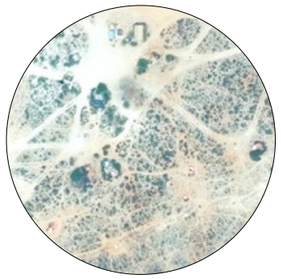
"Urban morphology is the study of the form, structure, and layout of urban areas. It examines the physical characteristics of cities, including their streets, buildings, plots, and open spaces, and how these elements are arranged"

Urban morphology is the study of the form, structure, and layout of urban areas. It examines the physical characteristics of cities, including their streets, buildings, plots, and open spaces, and how these elements are arranged and interconnected. Urban morphology looks at the historical development of cities, the patterns and processes of urban growth, and the social, spatial, economic and environmental factors that influence the physical form of urban areas. The analysis done assesses urban performance based on criteria like accessibility, form, plot layout, mobility, connectivity, buildings, density, social and economic dynamics, etc.

The urban morphology of Baardheere can be classified into five distinct typologies. These classifications are based on the analysis of several key dimensions: plot layout, building density, population density, urban form (organic or gridded), and road density. It is important to note that these dimensions are interrelated and collectively influence the overall urban structure of the city. The urban morphology of Baardheere is significantly shaped by the Jubba River and the Baardheere Bridge, which serve as defining geographical and infrastructural elements of the city. These features influence settlement patterns, economic activity, and connectivity, creating a distinct urban layout. The Jubba River serves as a natural boundary, dividing Baardheere into east and west sides. This division has shaped the growth and spatial organization of the city, with distinct development patterns on each side.

The east side of Baardheere is more urbanized and developed, hosting administrative buildings, markets, and higher-density residential areas. It serves as the city's economic and governance hub.

The west side is relatively less developed, with a mix of residential areas, farmland, and informal settlements.It relies on the bridge for access to markets, services, and employment opportunities located on the east side. Its slower development is partly due to limited infrastructure and fewer economic opportunities. Urban expansion in Baardheere occurs along roads radiating from the bridge, creating a linear growth pattern.



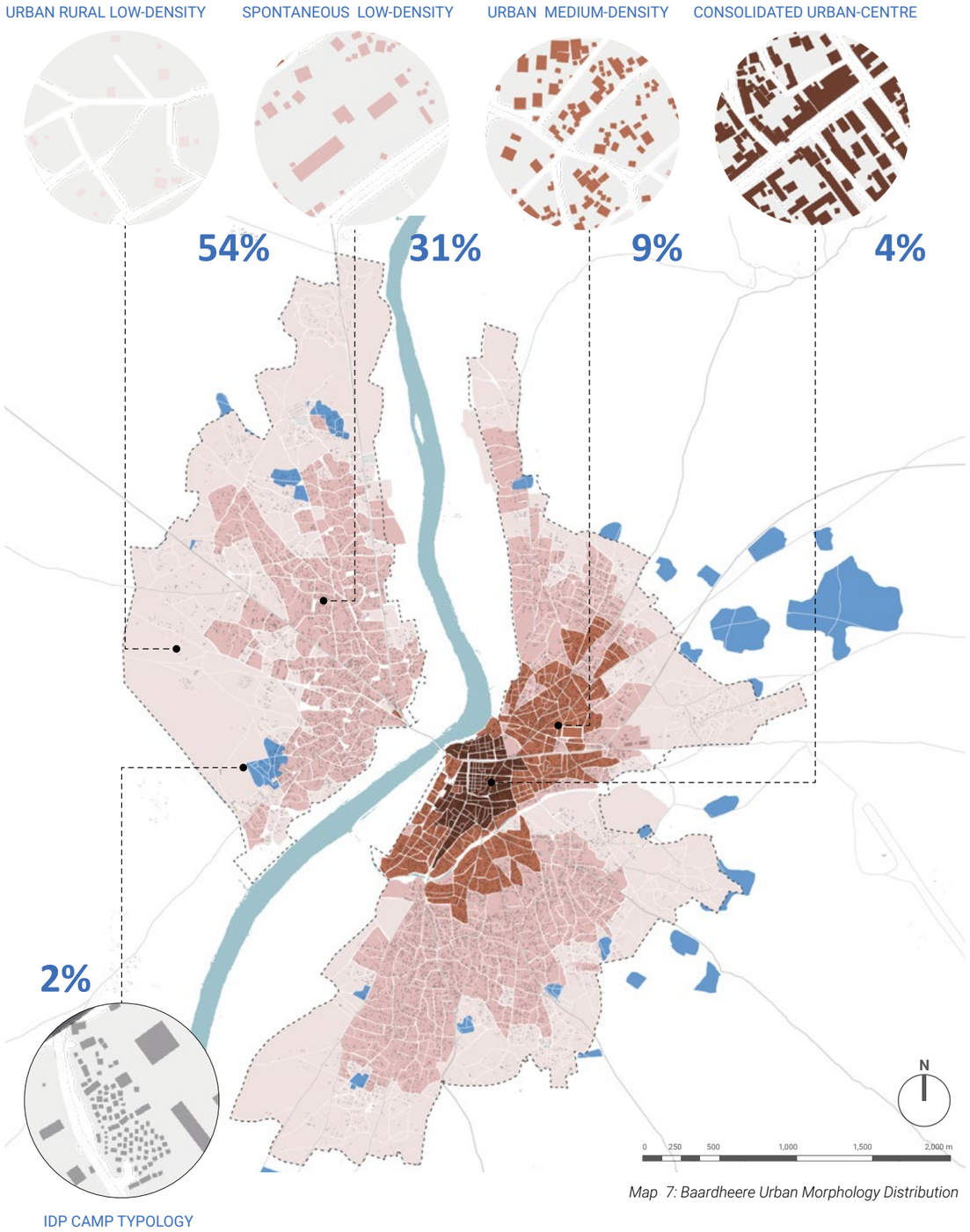
URBAN RURAL LOW-DENSITY

URBAN MEDIUM-DENSITY

CONSOLIDATED URBAN-CENTRE

SPONTANEOUS LOW-DENSITY

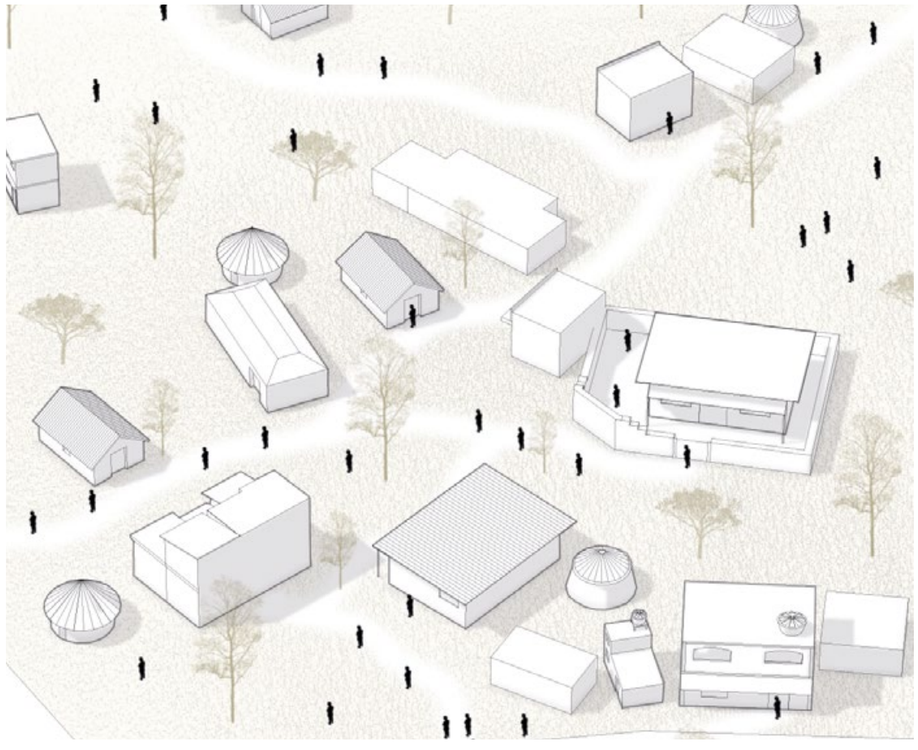
IDP CAMP TYPOLOGY



Map 7: Baardheere Urban Morphology Distribution

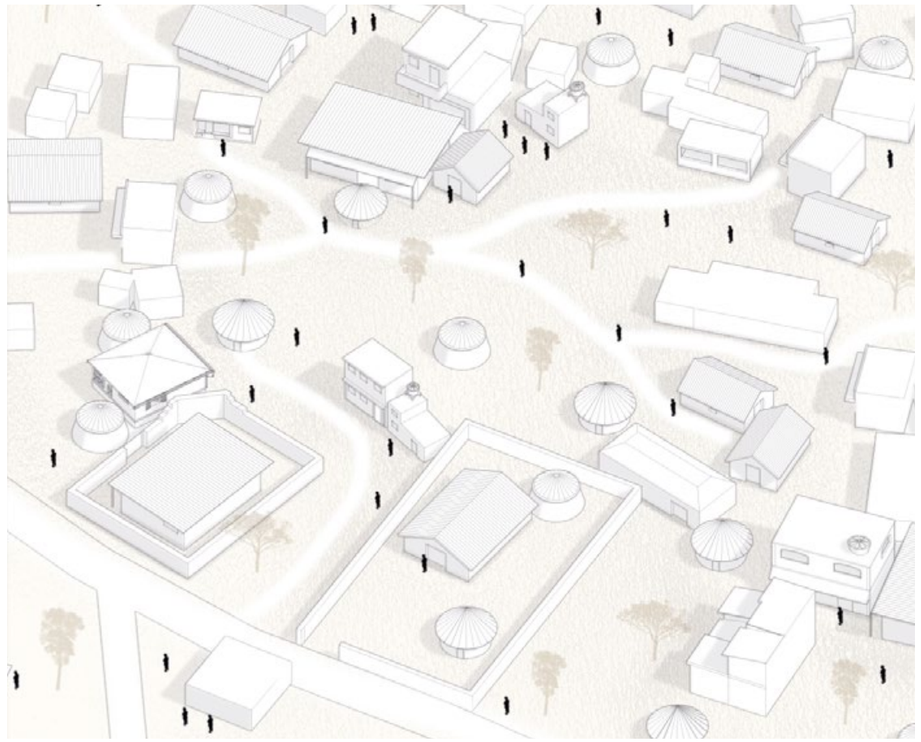
URBAN RURAL LOW-DENSITY PERIPHERY

Population Density: 0-20pp/Ha
Buildings Density: 0-10 Units/Ha
Description: This typology is the consequence of new arrivals into the city. It lacks a clear urban form and structure and accessibility to basi services and infrastructure.



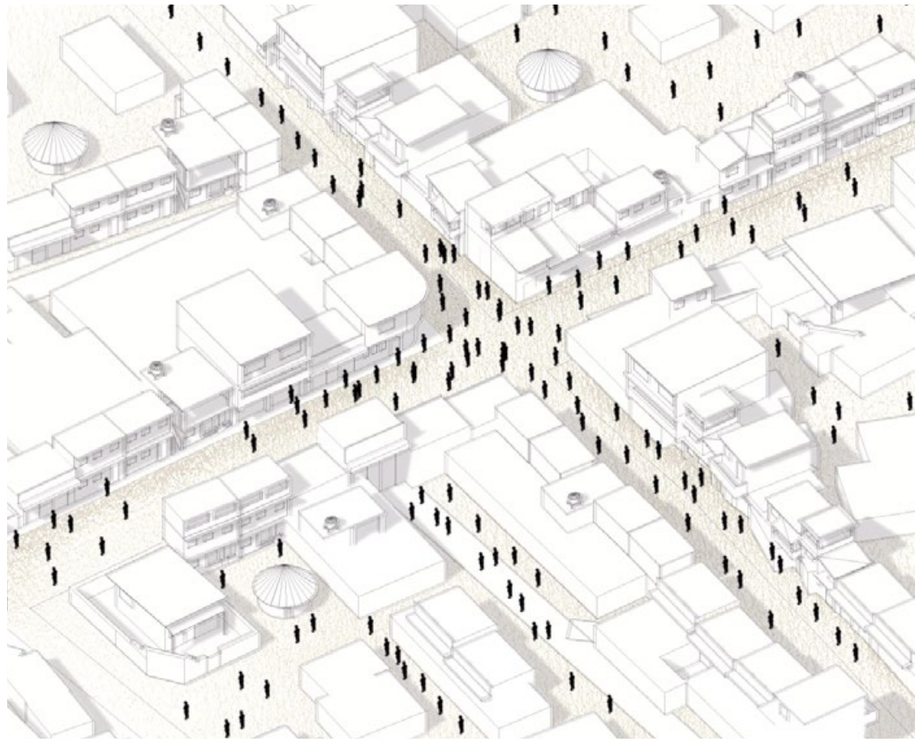
SPONTANEOUS-LOW-MEDIUM DENSITY

Population Density: 20-80pp/Ha
Buildings Density: 0-50 Units/Ha
Description: This typology has some irregular streets, but it has a more consolidated urban pattern. The accessibility to services is better than the settlements at the outskirts.



URBAN MEDIUM-HIGH-DENSITY

Population Density: 81-160pp/Ha
Buildings Density: 51-89 Units/Ha
Description: This typology is close to the consolidated areas and has more coverage of services than the others. There are not so many vacant plots.



CONSOLIDATED HIGH-DENSITY URBAN CENTRE

Population Density: 161-250pp/Ha
Buildings Density: 90-105 Units/Ha
Description: The consolidated high-density urban centre has a clear street structure and a reticular block pattern with several buildings of two or three stores. It is relatively accessible to infrastructure, commerce, and services.

Figure 29: Axonometric view of the different typologies of urban and rural settlements in Baardheere

3.9 Land Use Analysis

A Land Use Plan is a strategic framework used by city planners and policymakers to dictate how land within a specific area will be used and developed. It serves as a blueprint for the physical development of a city, ensuring that land resources are allocated efficiently and sustainably. The plan typically categorizes land into various uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, agricultural, and public spaces, and outlines regulations and guidelines for development and conservation. The primary goals of a Land Use Plan are to promote orderly growth, enhance the quality of life for residents, protect natural resources, and ensure sustainable development in the future.

Baardheere lacks a formal and official land use plan for the city. However, UN-Habitat successfully mapped the current land uses within the urban fabric and categorized each urban plot/block within the city's boundary through GIS satellite analysis, focus group discussions, validation workshops, and field surveys, all with the support of the local government. By 2024, the city's urban footprint extends to 1, 260 hectares.

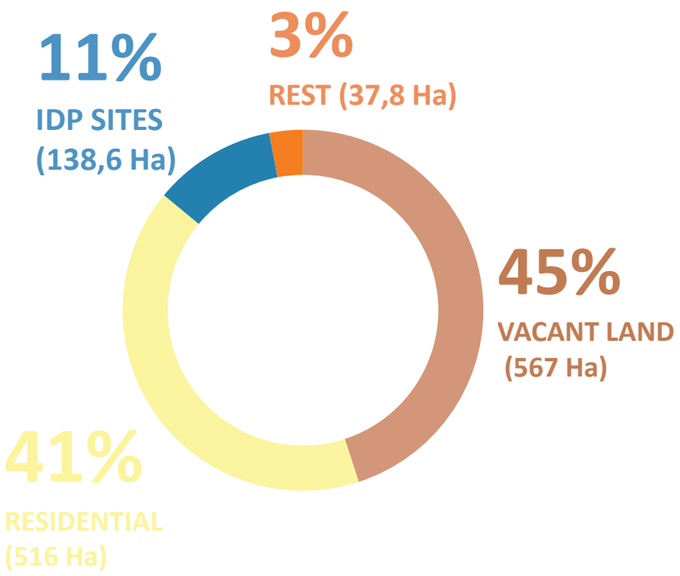
As highlighted earlier, many urban areas in Baardheere require further consolidation in terms of population density, urban form, structure, and a diverse mix of land uses to foster greater economic activity and vibrancy, particularly in the West side of the river. Currently, there is a significant imbalance in land use distribution, with approximately 41% (516 hectares) of the total urban footprint designated for residential purposes, mainly low-density areas. This has resulted in a scattered and mono-functional urban layout, lacking the diversity of activities and land uses within the same urban blocks, which is essential for creating a dynamic and economically robust city

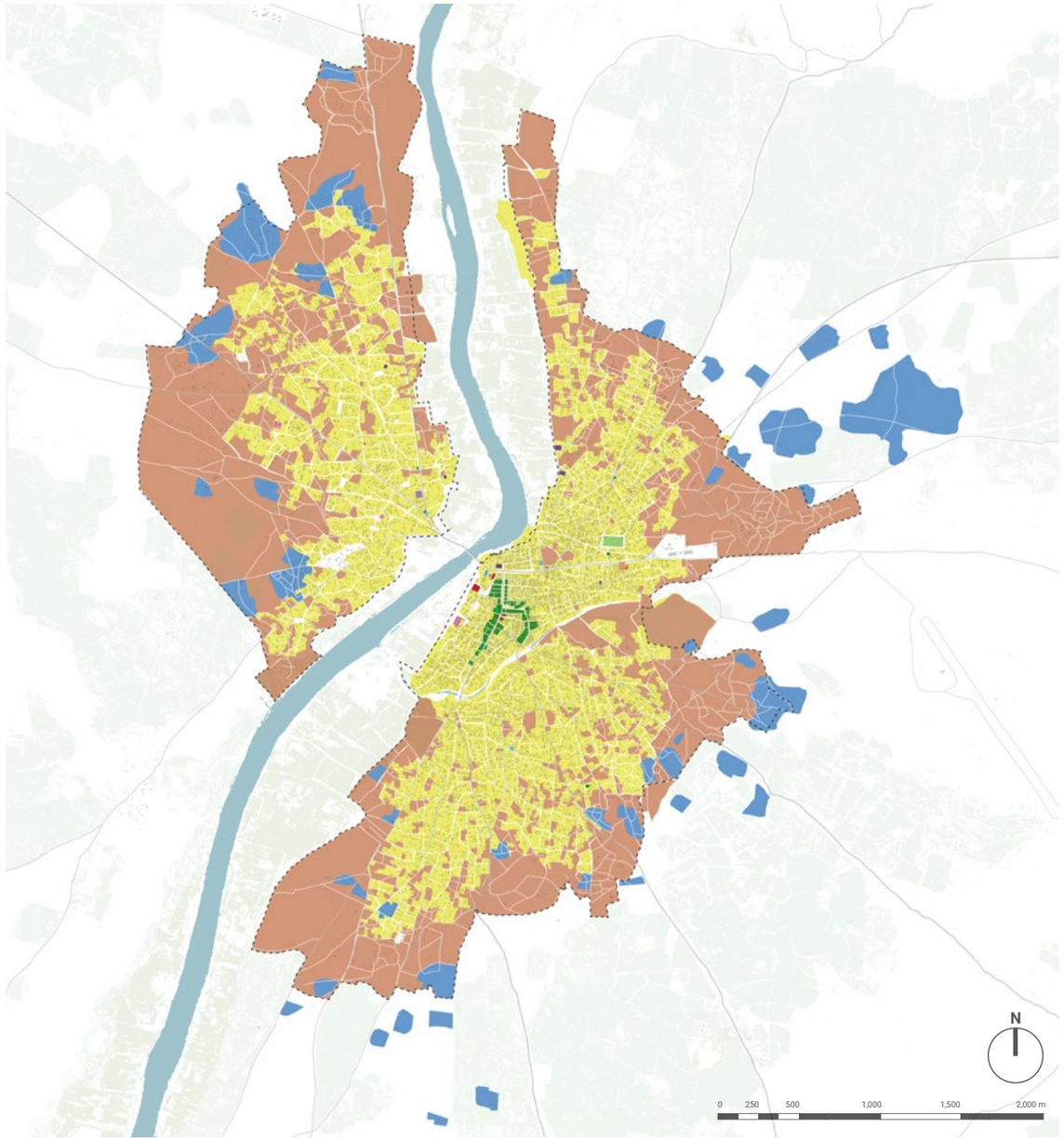
Vacant land is the major land use within the city, accounting for approximately 45% of the total urban land, which represents 567 hectares of total area. The large presence of vacant land indicates significant untapped potential for urban development. This land could be strategically used to address housing shortages, create public spaces, or develop commercial and industrial zones. Furthermore, the opportunity for the implementation of various catalytic projects, including social and public infrastructure, schools, hospitals, and public spaces for residents and the hosting population.

The third largest land use category comprises formal and informal IDP camps within the city, which occupy 11% of the total urban land, which represents 138,6 hectares of Baardheere area. Since IDP sites are essentially exclusive residential areas, this reinforces the argument that Baardheere is predominantly a mono-functional city. Therefore, there is a pressing need for a comprehensive land use plan to rebalance land uses and improve land management, particularly in the West side of the city, that lacks services and infrastructure.

The rest of uses are distributed for Industrial, Governmental, Public Space, Educational, Health and Commercial. None of these alone reaches to the 3% of the total land.

"Baardheere lacks a formal and official city land use plan. However, the UN-Habitat GIS team successfully mapped the current land uses and categorized each urban plot/block within the city's boundary"





Map 8: Current Land Use Distribution in Baardheere

LEGEND

- Vegetation
- Admnistrative
- Agriculture
- Commercial
- Educational
- Health
- IDP Camps/Sites
- Mixed Use
- Recreational
- Religious
- Residential
- Vacant Land
- City Boundary
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Road Network

3.10 Vacant Land & Non-consolidated Urban Areas

The existing vacant land within Baardheere urban area is comprised approximately of 567 hectares of land. This presents a valuable opportunity for improving the overall dynamics of the city in terms of social, economic, housing, and commercial development. The effective utilization of these plots can foster more vibrant, inclusive, and economically viable urban environments.

Land in Somalia, and particularly in Baardheere, is a highly valuable resource, especially due to the town's good accessibility to water and fertile land. Cultivable land with access to water and pasture is in high demand among agro-pastoralist communities along the country. Expansion beyond urban and peri-urban areas is restricted by insecurity, making urban land a lucrative investment for businesses and landowners. As a result, land values in these areas have sharply increased over the past decade, intensifying competition.

Despite the centrality of land to the economy, regulation of land use in Baardheere is largely ineffective due to ongoing conflicts and a weak statutory legal system. Written land title deeds and agreements are often lost. For these reasons, competition over land is often fierce and is one of the main drivers of conflict in many areas among the different clans.

Here are several strategies for how vacant land can be effectively used to enhance various aspects of Baardheere:

1. Opportunities for Planned IDP Settlement Expansion

Controlled Settlement Growth: Vacant land allows for the organized expansion of IDP settlements, helping to prevent the formation of overcrowded and informal settlements. This structured growth is crucial for ensuring that new housing developments are safe, accessible, and integrated into the city's infrastructure.

Densification Processes: Vacant land is important to establish and implement the urban infill strategies in the non-consolidated urban areas. Providing an important opportunity to increase the densities in certain areas of Baardheere through several social housing projects.

Infrastructure and Service Provision: Utilizing vacant land for planned IDP housing enables the installation of necessary infrastructure, such as roads, water supply, sanitation, and electricity, ensuring that these basic services are adequately provided to all residents.

2. Diverse Land Use and Zoning for IDP Integration

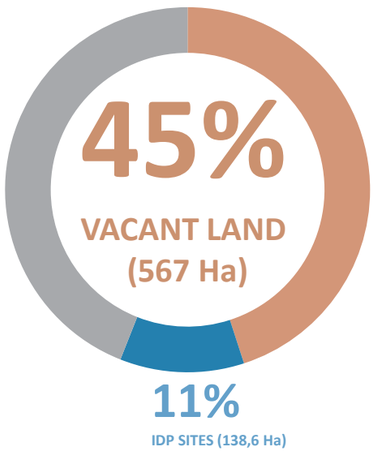
Integrated Land Use: Vacant and low-density areas offer the flexibility to create mixed-use zones that include residential, commercial, and community services. This integration helps IDPs access essential services and employment opportunities, facilitating their socio-economic integration.

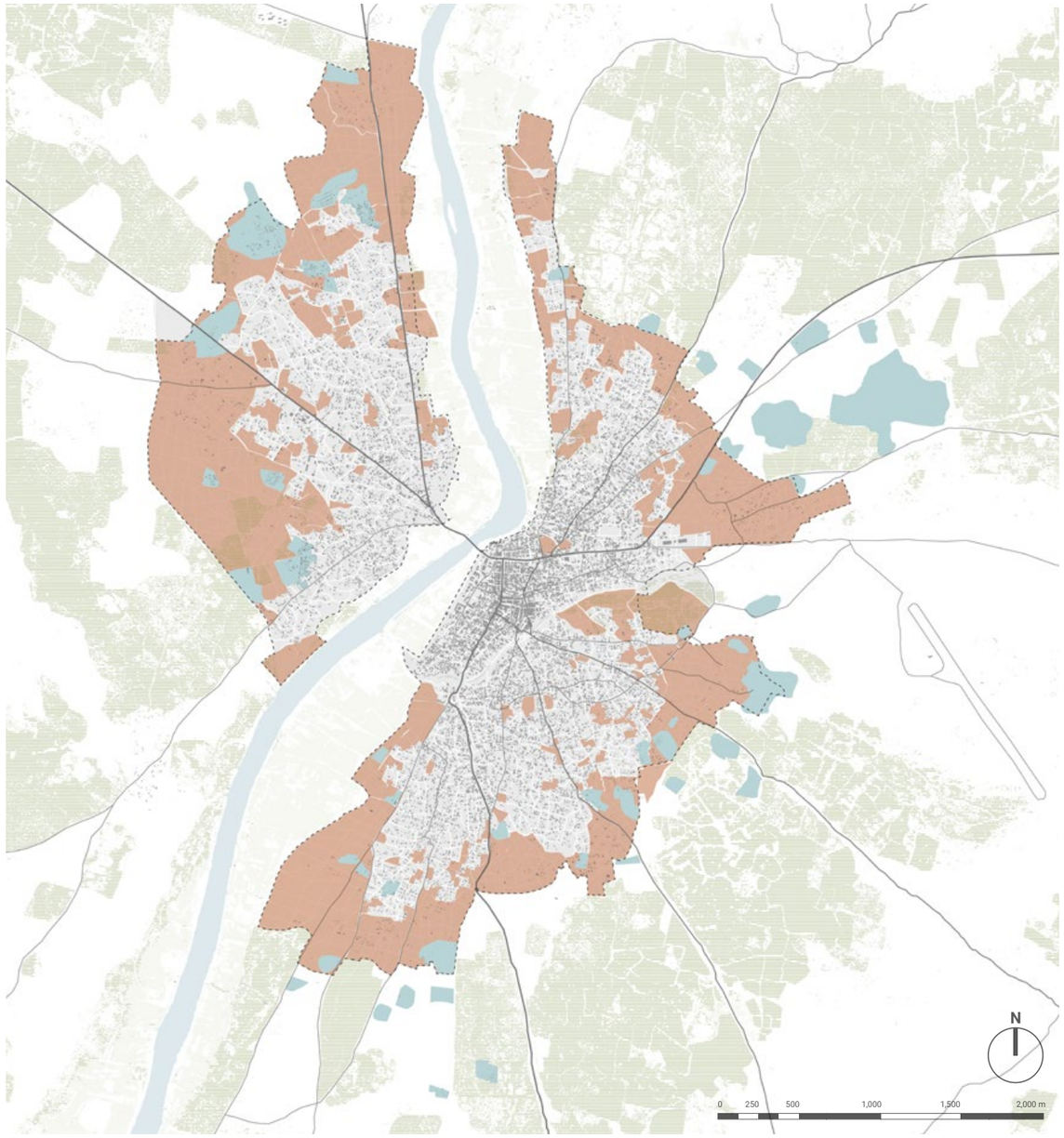
Community Facilities: These areas can be designated for critical community facilities, such as health clinics, schools, and community centres, specifically catering to the needs of the IDP population.

3. Environmental and Green Space Integration

Climate Adaptation: Green spaces help manage environmental challenges, such as flooding, by providing natural drainage and reducing heat in densely populated areas. This is especially important in improving the living conditions in IDP settlements.

Public Spaces for Social Integration & Urban Agriculture: Creating public spaces in low-density areas helps facilitate social integration between IDPs and host communities, promoting mutual understanding and reducing social tensions. Creating urban farming or community gardens, contributing to local food security and providing fresh produce to residents. Urban agriculture also offers employment opportunities, reduces the city's environmental footprint, and creates green, sustainable urban spaces.





Map 9: Vacant Land and Non-consolidated Urban Areas

3.11 Agricultural Land & Riparian Area

Baardheere's agricultural land, particularly along the Jubba River, is among the most fertile in the region, supporting crop production and livestock rearing. Crops such as maize, sorghum, and fruits are staples, with surplus often traded in local markets, making agriculture a critical contributor to the town's economy.

The agricultural land is essential for ensuring food security for the local population, reducing dependency on external food aid and imports. A large portion of Baardheere's population relies on farming and related activities for their livelihoods, both for subsistence and income generation. As Baardheere expands, urbanization increasingly encroaches on fertile agricultural lands. The total area allocated for agriculture in the city, represents more than 1,400 hectares of land, mainly along the Jubba River riparian buffer zone. From this number, a 75% of agriculture is rainfed (seasonal rains) and a 25% depends on irrigation and aritifical methods.

As Baardheere expands, urbanization increasingly encroaches on fertile agricultural lands. Informal settlements and infrastructure development threaten to reduce the amount of land available for farming. Disputes over land ownership and use between farmers and urban developers, as well as between pastoralists and agricultural communities, create tensions.

Climate change is also a relevant challenge for agriculture. Seasonal flooding of the Jubba River damages crops and disrupts farming activities, particularly in low-lying areas near the river. Recurrent droughts exacerbate water scarcity, affecting irrigation and crop yields. Furthermore, the overuse of land without proper soil management practices leads to declining fertility. Informal settlements and infrastructure development threaten to reduce the amount of land available for farming.

Despite the centrality of land to the economy, regulation of land use in Xudur is largely ineffective due to ongoing conflicts and a weak statutory legal system. Written land title deeds and agreements are often lost. For these reasons, competition over land is often fierce and is one of the main drivers of conflict in many areas.

Here are several strategies for how vacant land can be effectively used to enhance various aspects of Xudur:

1.Future Opportunities for Agriculture & Farming in Baardheere

Irrigation Development: Expanding irrigation systems and introducing efficient water management techniques can enhance productivity and resilience against droughts.

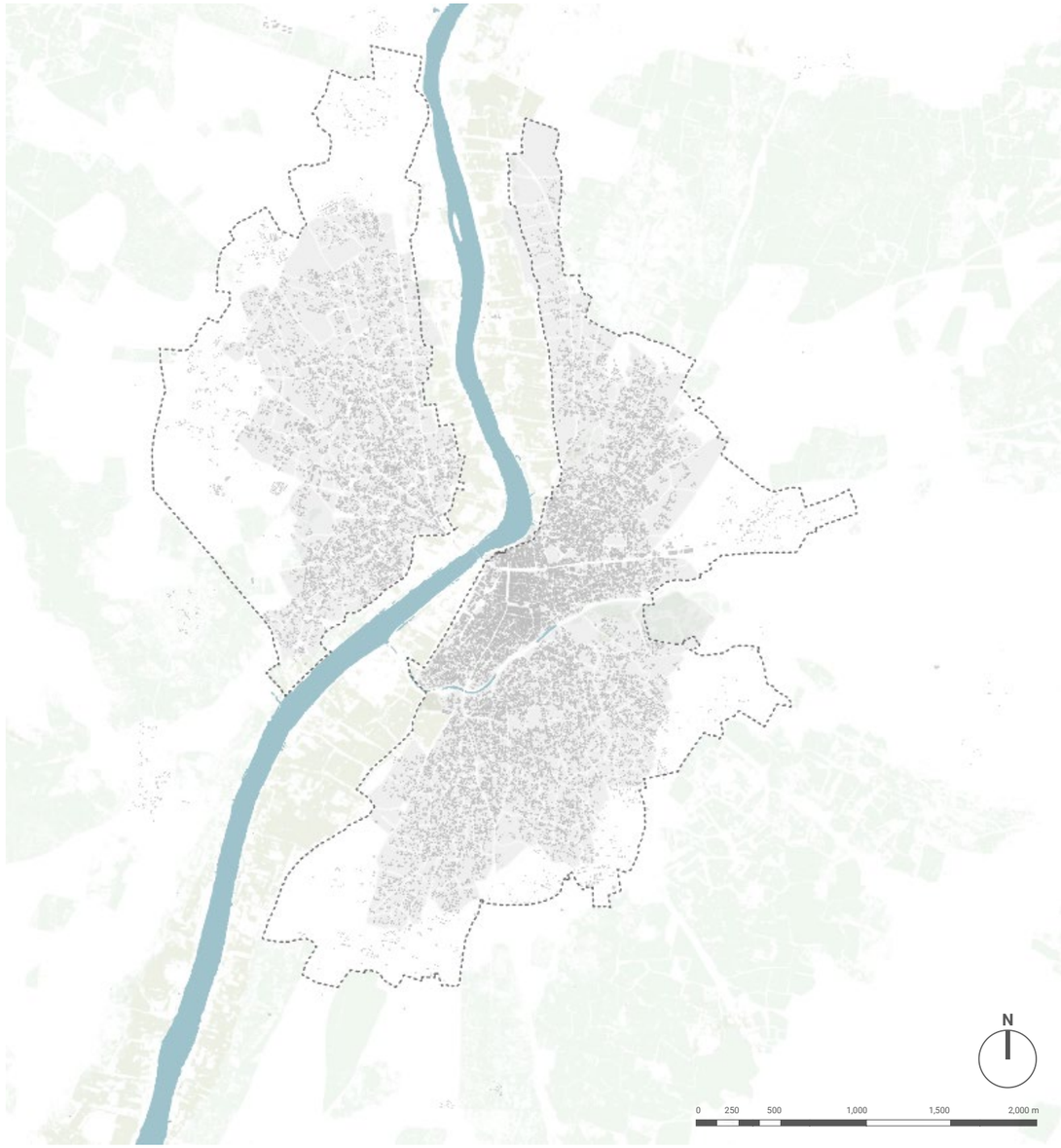
Sustainable Practices: Promoting soil conservation, crop rotation, and agroforestry can improve the sustainability of agricultural land use.

Urban Agriculture Integration: Incorporating urban agriculture into Baardheere's development plans, such as creating green belts or peri-urban farming zones, can preserve agricultural land while supporting urban food systems.

Support for Farmers: Providing farmers with access to affordable credit, quality inputs, and agricultural extension services can boost yields and incomes.

Market Access & Connectivity: Strengthening market linkages for agricultural produce through better road infrastructure and storage facilities can enhance the profitability of farming activities.

Community Innovations: Empowering community-led agrifood innovations is vital for creating sustainable and affordable solutions that maximize value while preserving natural resources.



Map 10: Agricultural Land in Baardheere

LEGEND

- Vacant Land
- Irrigated Crops Agriculture
- Rainfed Crops Agriculture
- Blocks
- City Boundary
- Buildings
- Primary Road Network
- Secondary Road Network
- Street Road Network

3.12 Climate Change & Flooding Risk

Flooding risk in Baardheere is a significant concern from an urban planning perspective, especially given the city's proximity to the Jubba River, which plays a dual role as both a vital resource and a source of vulnerability. The impacts of flooding on urban development are multifaceted, influencing housing, infrastructure, public health, and long-term sustainability.

The Jubba River is prone to flooding during the rainy seasons, particularly during heavy rains upstream or as a result of climate events like El Niño. The low-lying areas near the river are frequently inundated, impacting homes, businesses, and agricultural lands. Continuous erosion of riverbanks due to seasonal flooding weakens the land near the river and threatens the stability of structures and infrastructure close to the water.

"Due The collapse of the Baardheere Bridge disrupted transportation and communication, isolating communities and hindering the movement of goods and people. Shuttingdown of approximately 90% of businesses in the district, severely impacting the local economy"

CONSEQUENCES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

1. Housing & Settlements: Many informal settlements, particularly those housing internally displaced persons (IDPs), are located in flood-prone areas near the river due to the availability of land and lack of alternatives. Flooding regularly damages makeshift shelters and poorly constructed homes, leaving residents displaced or forced to rebuild repeatedly.

2. Infrastructure Challenges: The Roads and bridges, including the critical Baardheere Bridge, are frequently impacted by floods, disrupting connectivity between the city's east and west sides and with surrounding regions. Furthermore, schools, healthcare facilities, and markets often become inaccessible during floods, limiting essential services and economic activity. Existing infrastructure is not designed to withstand extreme weather events, leaving critical systems vulnerable during floods.

3.Baardheere Bridge Destruction: Flooding has had a profound impact on the Baardheere Bridge, the sole vehicular crossing over the Jubba River in Baardheere town, leading to significant disruptions in the region. In March 2023, heavy rains and subsequent flash floods caused the bridge to collapse, severing a critical link between the eastern and western parts of the town.

The collapse of the Baardheere Bridge disrupted transportation and communication, isolating communities and hindering the movement of goods and people. Shuttingdown of approximately 90% of businesses in the district , severely impacting the local economy. The flooding and bridge collapse exacerbated the challenges faced by internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the area, with thousands affected and forced to seek refuge on higher ground lacking basic services.

In the aftermath, local authorities and humanitarian organizations mobilized to provide immediate assistance, including the delivery of rescue boats to aid those trapped by the floods.

4. Lack of Zoning & Land Use Regulations: Unregulated urban expansion has led to settlements encroaching on floodplains, increasing exposure to flooding hazards. The absence of zoning laws allows construction in areas unsuitable for development due to high flood risks.

2.Topography and Drainage

Flat and Low-Lying Areas: The flat topography restricts the natural flow and drainage of water, causing it to accumulate in urban and agricultural areas. This leads to prolonged waterlogging and increased damage to infrastructure and crops.

Figure 30: Status of Baadheere bridge collapsed. © Jubaland Government, 2024

Inadequate Drainage Systems: There are several urban areas in the city, particularly in the west side of the river that often lack sufficient drainage infrastructure to manage heavy rainfall, leading to waterlogging and urban flooding.

Blocked or Poorly Maintained Channels: Blockages in drainage channels due to debris, silt, or lack of maintenance can prevent proper water flow, increasing flood risks.

IMPACTS OF FLOODING:

1.-Humanitarian Impact

Displacement: Flooding can force people to evacuate their homes, leading to temporary displacement and increased vulnerability.

Health Risks: Stagnant water can become a breeding ground for waterborne diseases and vector-borne diseases like malaria.

"Due to the combination of seasonal rains, inadequate drainage infrastructure, and flat topography flooding is a main challenge and a significant risk for the hosting population and IDPs, particularly during the rainy seasons"

Property Damage: Floodwaters can damage homes, personal property, and critical infrastructure, leading to significant economic losses.

2.-Agricultural Impact

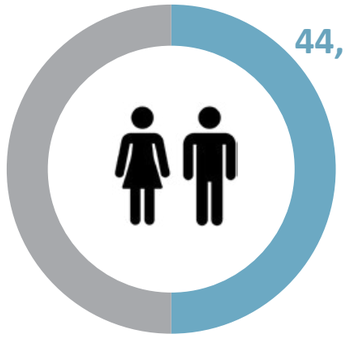
Crop Damage: Floods can destroy crops, leading to food shortages and loss of livelihoods for farming communities.

Soil Erosion: Floodwaters can erode topsoil, reducing agricultural productivity and land quality.

3.-Economic Impact

Infrastructure Damage: Flooding can damage roads, bridges, and other infrastructure, disrupting transportation and commerce.

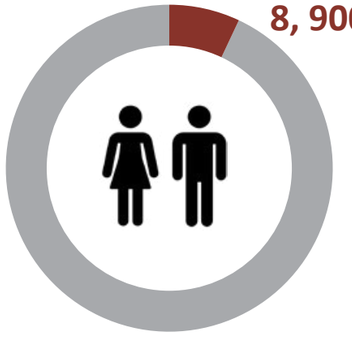
Recovery Costs: The economic burden of rebuilding and recovery can be substantial for local governments and communities.



44, 500pp

50%

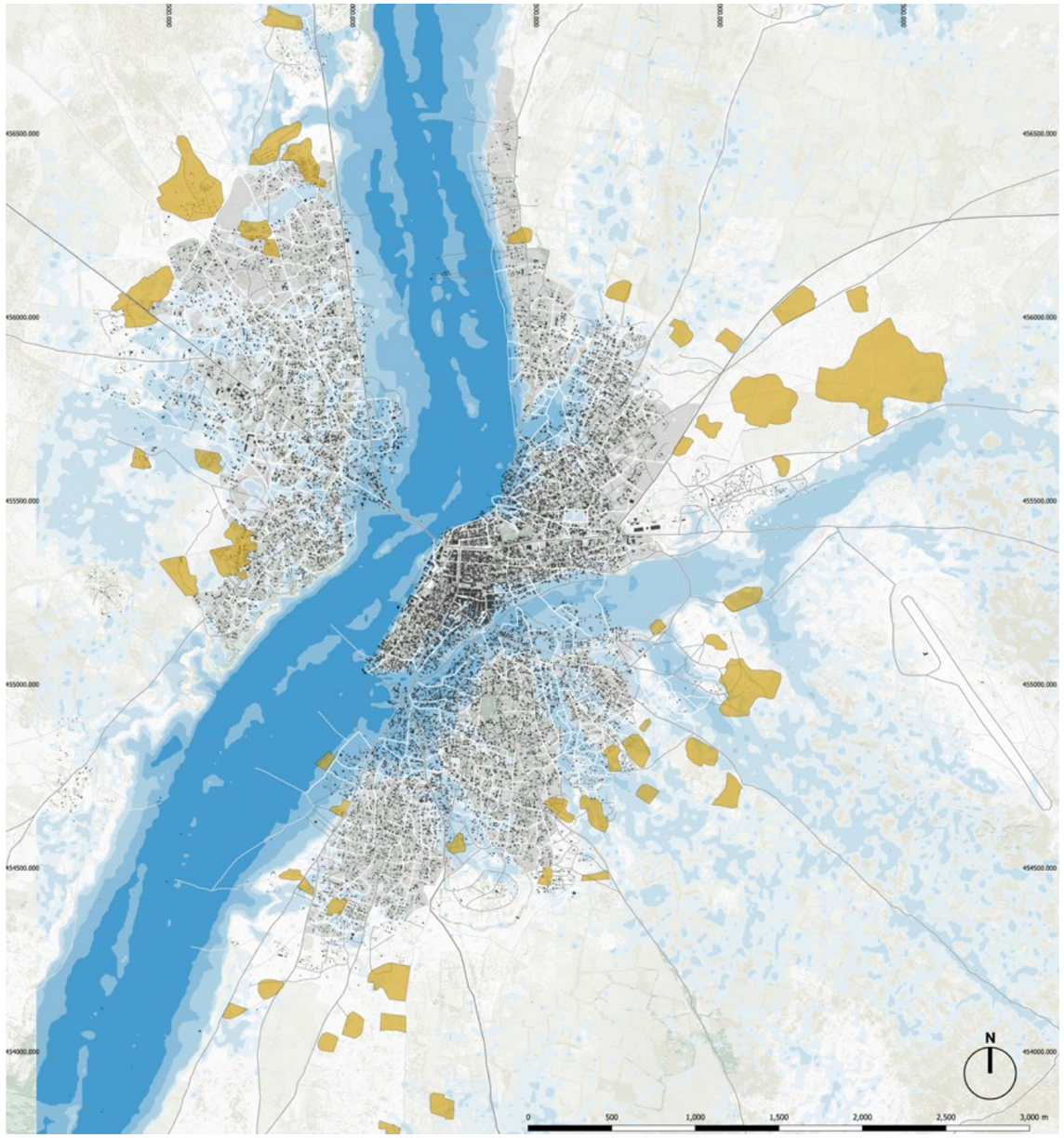
At Risk of Moderate Flooding
With a dept ranging from 0.3 to 0.6 m.



8, 900pp

10%

At Risk of Extreme Flooding
With a dept ranging from 1.5 to 4 m.

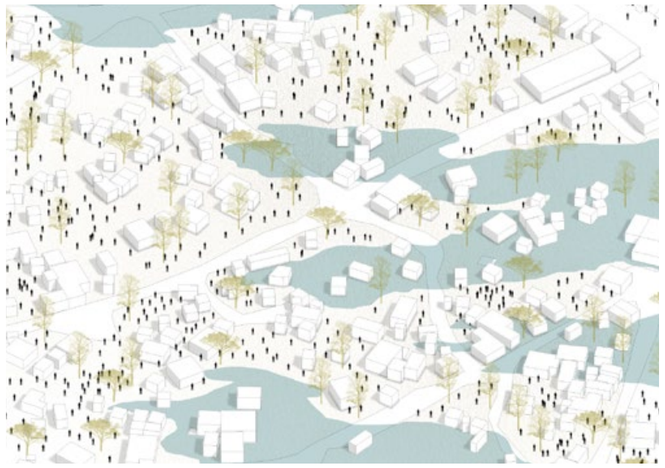


LEGEND

- Buildings
- Blocks
- Tree Cover
- Extreme Flooding (<1.5m)
- Moderate Flooding (0.3 to 0.6m)
- Agriculture
- IDP Camps
- Main Roads
- Secondary Roads

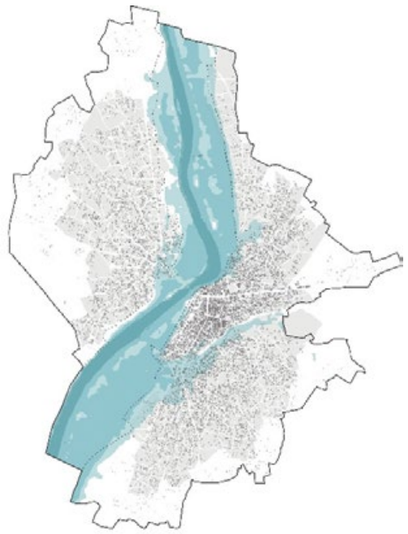
Map 11: Baardheere Flooding Risk Assessment

At this stage, flooding is caused due to the natural drainge limitations and topography characterized by a flat and low-lying terrain. The absence of natural slopes and adequate drainage channels exacerbates the retention of surface water following heavy rains.

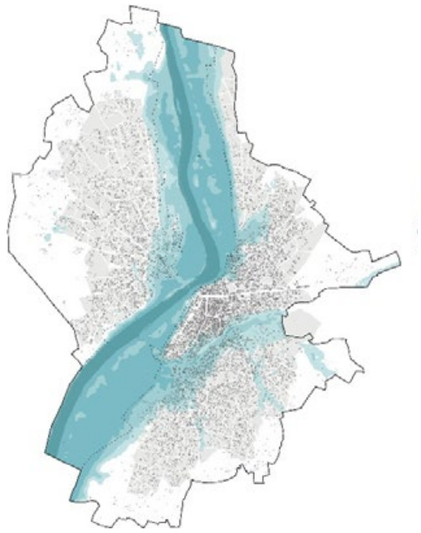


At this stage, flooding starts to affect the social and public life of Baardheere. The accessibility to public services, such as schools, hospitals, parks, and public transport is severely affected, damaging also the economic activity.

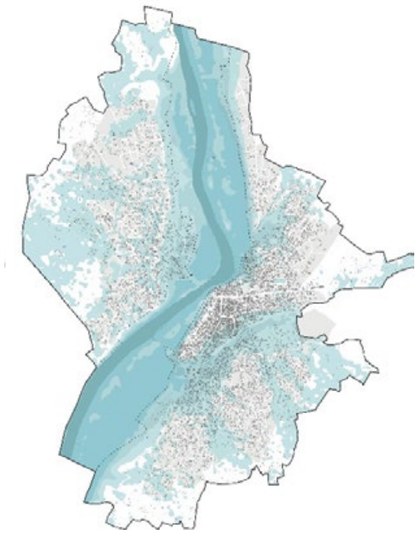
At this stage, there are several lives at risk and there are new displacements, buildings and tents damaged, serious public health risks and waterborne diseases and high economic costs for the community and government.



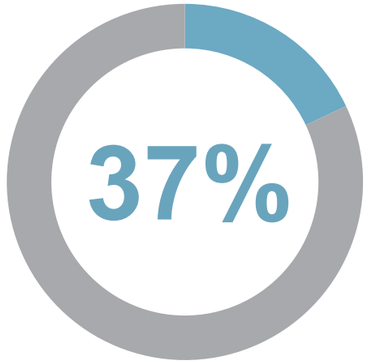
Flooding from 0.1 to 0.5 meters depth



Flooding from 0.6 to 1 meters depth

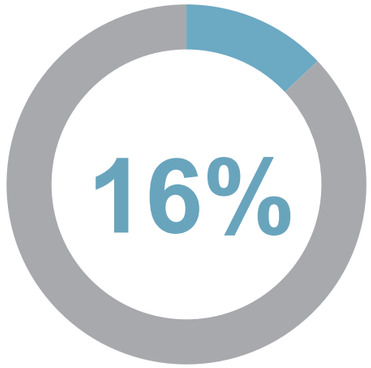


Flooding at more than 2 meters depth



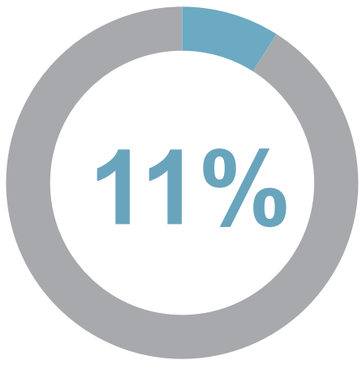
465 Ha

Affected of the total urban area



201 Ha

Affected of the total urban area



138 Ha

Affected of the total urban area

The flooding challenges in Baardheere, are complex and require a holistic approach. Enhancing infrastructure resilience, implementing proactive flood management, engaging the community, and planning for climate change can mitigate flooding impacts and promote sustainable urban development. Coordinated efforts among local authorities, international organizations, and the community are essential for building a resilient future, ensuring resident safety.

A coordinated approach involving both local authorities and international actors is crucial to enhancing Baardheere's resilience to climate change and mitigating the impacts of future flooding. Some main recommendations are:

Flood-resilient Zoning: Avoid urban development in high-risk floodplain areas and enforce zoning laws that designate these zones for non-residential or green space uses, this should be aligned with the city´s land use plan.

River Management: Reinforce riverbanks with vegetation or engineered structures to reduce erosion and improve the river's capacity to manage floodwaters. Develop retention ponds and flood channels to direct excess water away from populated areas.

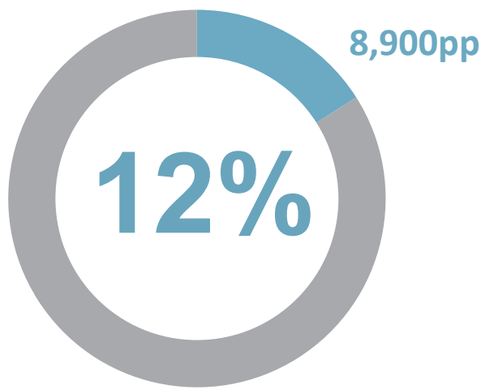
Community Based Solutions: Train local communities in flood response and preparedness, including evacuation plans and measures to protect assets. Promote reforestation and vegetation cover in areas adjacent to the river to reduce runoff and soil erosion.

Identify and develop elevated areas as safe zones for displaced residents during flooding events. Furthermore, encourage elevated housing and infrastructure in low-lying areas to reduce damage during floods.

"The flooding challenges in Baardheere, are complex and require a holistic approach. Enhancing infrastructure resilience, implementing proactive flood management, engaging the community, and planning for climate change can mitigate flooding impacts and promote sustainable urban development"

Figure 31: Floods damage the IDP camps causing serious public health risks & waterborne diseases. © IOM-Somalia, (IOM) 2022

Figure 32: Axonometric of how flooding affects IDP sites perpetuating displacement



Flooding in Baardheere has a profound impact on internally displaced persons (IDPs), leading to the destruction of housing and shelters, heightened health risks from waterborne diseases, and worsening food insecurity due to disruptions in agriculture. It hampers access to essential services such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, often resulting in further displacement that fractures social networks and disrupts livelihoods. The damage to infrastructure and ongoing environmental degradation further exacerbate these challenges, highlighting the need for comprehensive risk management and coordinated support to enhance resilience and implement sustainable solutions for IDPs.

3.13 Accessibility to Basic Services & Infrastructure

The level of accessibility to basic services and infrastruture in Baardheere, such as hospitals and schools for IDPs and the hosting community is significantly challenged. According to recent reports by IOM and UNICEF, IDPs often reside in overcrowded and underserved areas, which limits their ability to access basic services particularly education and health facilities. The infrastructure in these areas is typically inadequate, with insufficient hospitals facilities and educational institutions to meet the growing demand.

1.-Healthchare Services

Limited Access to Healthcare: Baardheere has very limited healthcare facilities. The town's healthcare system struggles with inadequate infrastructure, insufficient medical supplies, and a shortage of trained health professionals. This leaves residents with little access to even basic medical care. Most of the hospitals and clinics are found mainly in the central areas in the East side of the river. There are three main hospitals, two maternal, one Child Health Center and one nutritional center in the city. Flooding has affected some of the facilities, exacerbating the spread of waterborne and airborne diseases.

Humanitarian Aid Dependency: Access to healthcare is largely dependent on humanitarian organizations, which provide emergency medical services and operate mobile clinics. However, frequent security challenges and restricted access due to conflict often disrupt the consistent provision of these services. Given the poor sanitation and frequent flooding, there are elevated health risks related to waterborne diseases such as cholera and diarrhea. Additionally, the healthcare system is under strain during outbreaks of diseases, further highlighting its limitations.

2.-Water & Sanitation (WASH)

Inadequate Water Supply: Access to clean water is a significant challenge in Baardheere, particularly at the city´s outkirts and within the IDP settlements. The town lacks a reliable water supply system, forcing many residents to rely on untreated water sources such as wells and trucks, which can be unsafe. Water scarcity is exacerbated during droughts, which are frequent in the region.

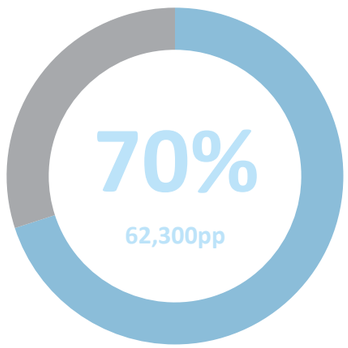
Poor Sanitation Facilities: Sanitation services are severely lacking in Baardheere. Many people, especially in IDP settlements, have limited access to proper latrines or waste management systems, leading to unsanitary conditions and increased health risks.

Drainage System: The existing drainage infrastructure in Baardheere is inadequate to manage the volume of water during heavy rainfall and riverine flooding. The lack of sufficient drainage systems results in water accumulation, leading to submerged croplands, damaged infrastructure, and displacement of residents.

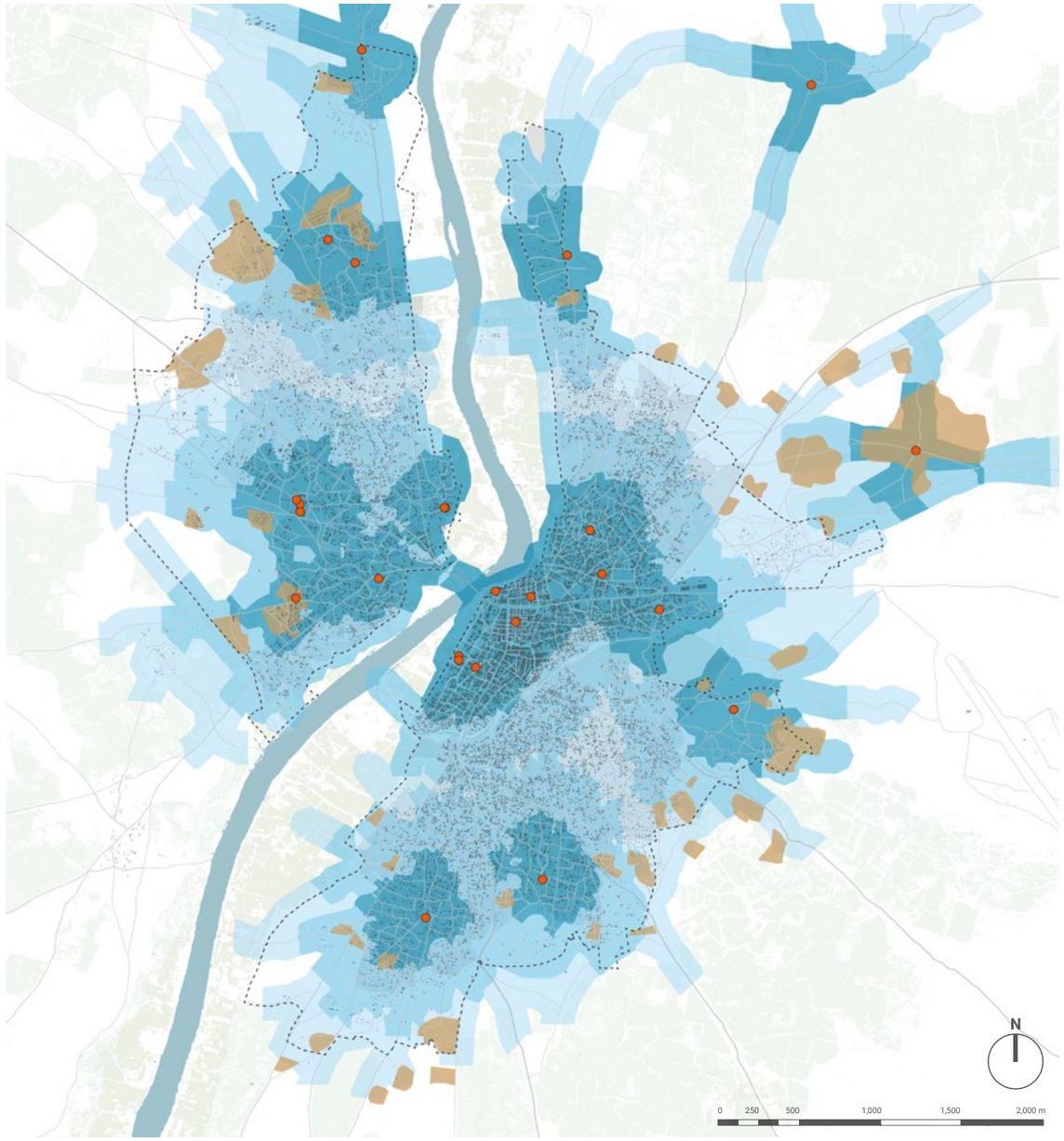
3.-Education

Schooling Opportunities: Access to education in Baardheere is limited, with many children unable to attend school due to a lack of educational facilities, teachers, and materials. According to UNICEF, the city has 20 elementary schools and 17 primary and secondary schools. Also there is Baardheere Polytechnic College and the University of Gedo, that contribute to tertiary education in the Gedo region.

The existing schools are often overcrowded, and many have inadequate infrastructure such as classrooms, clean water, and sanitation facilities.



Of the city´s population is within 15 min walking distance of Education



Map 12: Walking Accessibility to Education

LEGEND

URBAN FORM
- Agriculture
- Blocks
- Primary/Secondary School
- City Boundary
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Road Network

WALKING DISTANCE
- 5 min
- 10 min
- 15 min

Impact on Displaced Children: IDP children are particularly affected, with many dropping out of school due to displacement, the need to work, or the lack of accessible educational opportunities within their communities. Humanitarian organizations sometimes provide temporary learning spaces, but these efforts are inconsistent and lack of permanent funding.

4.-Transport & Road Infrastructure

Poor Roads Conditions: The road network in and around Baardheere is severely underdeveloped, with many roads unpaved and in poor condition. This makes transportation difficult, particularly during the rainy season when roads often become impassable due to flooding or mud.

Road Blockades Outside the City: Baardheere's location in a conflict-prone region contributes to its isolation. Insecurity caused by the presence of militant groups such as Al-Shabaab has led to road blockades, restricting the movement of goods and people. This isolation limits access to essential supplies, including food and medicine.

5.-Electricity & Energy

Lack of Reliable Electricity: Access to electricity in Baardheere is extremely limited. The town does not have a stable power grid, and most households rely on alternative sources like generators, solar power, or other makeshift energy solutions. This limits economic activity, access to information, and the quality of life for residents.

High Cost of Energy: For those who do have access to power, the cost of running generators or purchasing solar panels is high, making electricity a luxury that few can afford, especially among IDP communities.

6.-Security & Access

Insecurity Limits Access: One of the biggest challenges in Baardheere is insecurity, which restricts movement and access to essential services. The presence of militant groups and the frequent use of road blockades limit humanitarian organizations' ability to provide consistent aid. Residents, especially those in remote or rural areas, struggle to access markets, healthcare, and other services due to safety concerns.

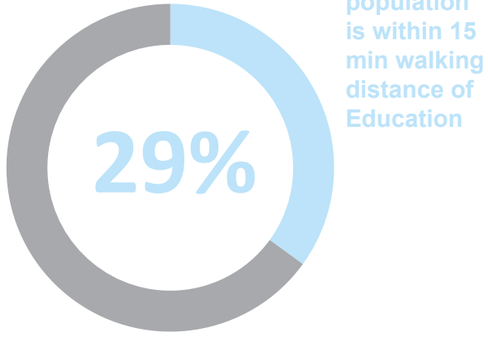
7.-Livelihoods & Economic Activity

Disrupted Livelihoods: Many residents of Baardheere rely on agriculture and pastoralism for their livelihoods. However, frequent droughts, flooding, insecurity and the bridge collapse, have disrupted these traditional economic activities. The lack of infrastructure to support agricultural productivity, such as wider irrigation systems apart from those near the river or access to markets, that further limits wider economic opportunities.

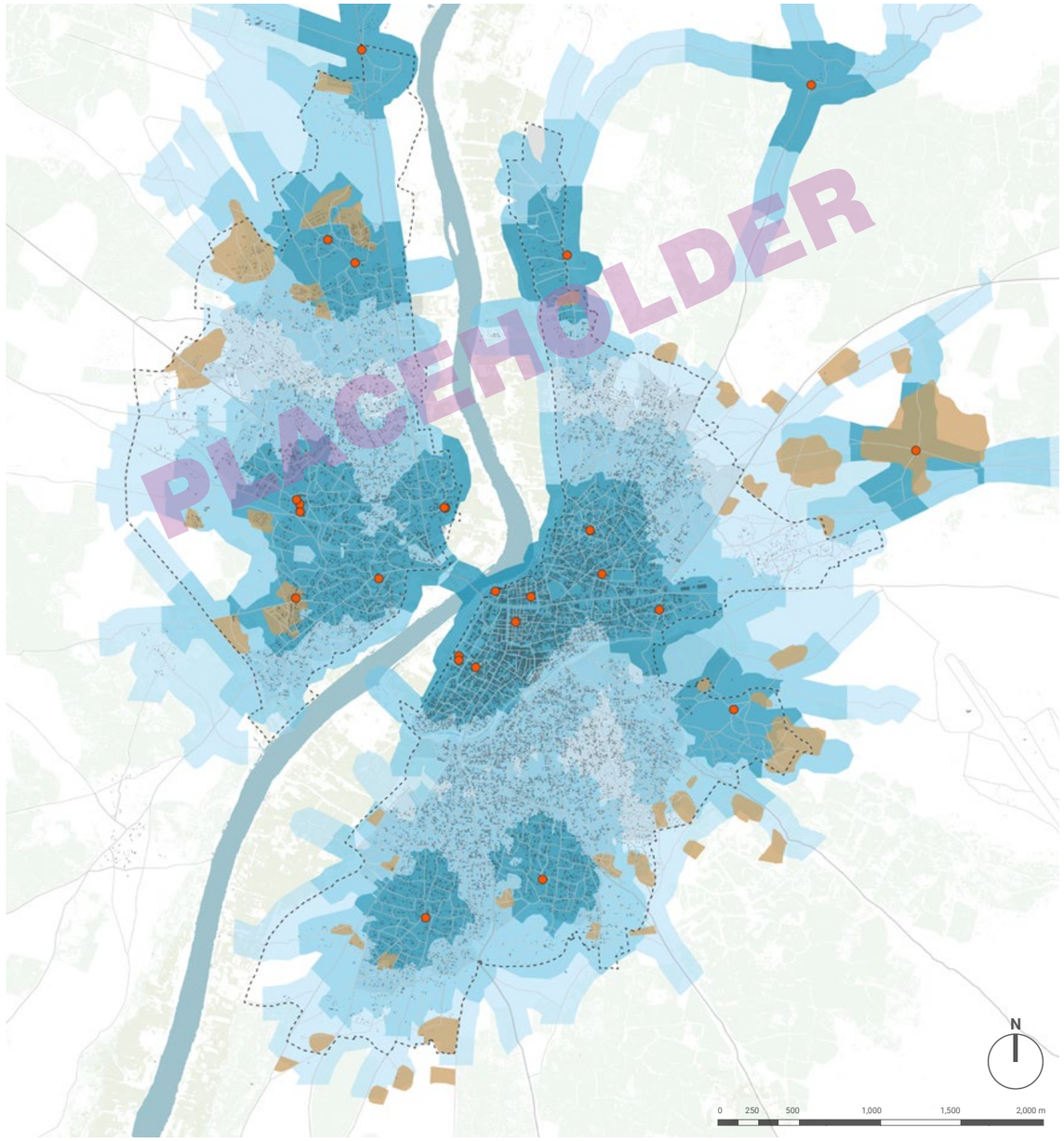
Limited Commercial Activity: Insecurity has also affected trade, with many roads blocked and markets frequently disrupted. As a result, economic activity is minimal, and many residents are dependent on humanitarian aid for survival.

In order to make a more comprehensive qualitative analysis, more data is needed on the conditions of the schools:

- State of the building, including access to electricity, water, and presence of functioning latrines divided by gender
- State of the equipment, including desks and teaching material
- Presence and capacity of qualified personnel
- Enrolment and attendance of children, segregated by age and gender.



Of the city´s population is within 15 min walking distance of Education



LEGEND

URBAN FORM
- Vegetation
- Blocks
- School Primary / Secondary
- City Boundary
- Neighborhood Boundary
- Road Network

WALKING DISTANCE
- 5 min
- 10 min
- 15 min

Map 13: Walking Accessibility to Health

3.14 Collapse of Baardheere Bridge

"Due The collapse of the Baardheere Bridge disrupted transportation and communication, isolating communities and hindering the movement of goods and people. Shuttingdown of approximately 90% of businesses in the district, severely impacting the local economy"

The Baardheere bridge was built in 1978 by Somalia´s centra government and was an essential infrastructural element to connect the two sides of the city and also to provide larger connectivity in the Gedo region. It was designed as a Bailey Bridge, with 140 lenght and 4.5 meters width. Its modular steel design enhanced traffic, commerce and regional connectivity of people, livestock and goods. Over the years, the bridge experienced insufficient maintainance and a deficiency in structural reinforcement, particularly in its foundations that are in contact with the water.

In November 2023, heavy rains led to the collapse of the town's primary vehicular bridge over the Juba River, severing the critical connection between the east and west sides of Baardheere. The bridge's destruction disrupted daily life, hindering access to essential services, markets, and schools. The disaster cutted-off essential transportation routes, disrupting trade and hampered access to health and education from the West side of the city.

Residents faced significant challenges in mobility, with many expressing feelings of isolation. In response, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), provided motorboats to facilitate river crossings, offering temporary relief to the affected communities.

The same flooding events that collapsed the bridge also inundated several roads within Baardheere, rendering them impassable and further isolating parts of the town. As of late 2024, many of these roads remain in disrepair, complicating transportation and the delivery of humanitarian aid. The damaged infrastructure has also contributed to increased prices of basic commodities due to logistical challenges.

Reconstruction Efforts & Community Crowfunding

There are ongoing efforts and endeavors to rebuild the Baardheere brige pursued by the local government, the local community and the international humanitarian agencies. The local government has developed an agenda to prioritize the bridge reconstruction as soon as possible. While the local community has created a committee for fundraising with the local people and the Somali diaspora for the reconstruction.

Local authorities, with support from international partners, have initiated plans to reconstruct the Baardheere Bridge and repair the damaged roadways. However, progress has been slow due to funding constraints and the scale of the required work.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM), in collaboration with the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), provided motorboats to facilitate river crossings, offering temporary relief to the affected communities.

Despite these challenges, the residents of Baardheere have demonstrated resilience, adapting to interim solutions and participating in community-driven efforts to restore connectivity.

In summary, while steps have been taken to address the infrastructural damages in Baardheere, the town still faces significant hurdles in fully restoring its bridge and road network. Ongoing support and coordinated efforts are essential to rebuild and enhance the town's infrastructure for the future.

Figure 33: Status of Baadheere bridge collapsed. © Jubaland Government, 2024

3.15 Ongoing Projects & Interventions

"Due The collapse of the Baardheere Bridge disrupted transportation and communication, isolating communities and hindering the movement of goods and people. Shuttingdown of approximately 90% of businesses in the district, severely impacting the local economy"

Several international humanitarian agencies are actively involved in Beerdhaare town, with various projects aimed at improving the living conditions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the local population. These agencies focus on addressing critical challenges such as health, education, housing, water, sanitation, and livelihood support. These organizations are making significant efforts to support Baardheere's vulnerable populations by addressing immediate humanitarian needs and working toward sustainable development in the region. Some of the organization acting on the field are:

ACTED: From November 2023 to April 2024, with funding from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), ACTED provided life-saving support to over 10,500 individuals affected by floods in Baardheere. This assistance included three cycles of unconditional cash transfers, ensuring access to essential daily foods during the crisis. Additionally, ACTED enhanced community resilience by establishing a robust flood alert system and training 50 community flood committee members across 10 sites on flood prevention and mitigation measures.

Furthermore, in response to water shortages exacerbated by the El Niño floods in 2023, ACTED and the Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization (SADO) rehabilitated the Bulo Ceesan shallow well in Baardheere district. This initiative restored a reliable water source for the community, reducing the need for residents to travel long distances to fetch water.

International Organization for Migration (IOM): IOM has conducted extensive training for community members in Baardheere on disaster risk reduction, focusing on flood preparedness and mitigation. This training empowers local communities to anticipate, assess, and mitigate the impacts of climatic shocks, fostering resilience against future disasters.

UNICEF: In response to flash floods, UNICEF dispatched emergency health and nutrition supplies to Baardheere. The organization supported two fixed and six mobile nutrition treatment centers to reach children with severe malnourishment. Furthermore, UNICEF distributed teaching and learning materials in Jaale Siyad Primary School, benefiting over 400 children.

Wadani Relief Organization (WARO): WARO's field team has been actively engaged in supporting displaced populations living in Baardheere's IDP camps. Their efforts include ensuring access to basic services such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare, implementing protection measures, facilitating psychosocial support, and enabling livelihood opportunities for camp residents.

OXFAM: OXFAM established and trained WASH committees, ensuring community involvement in the operation and maintenance of water facilities. These committees included both men and women to promote inclusive decision-making. Also, Conducted hydro-geological surveys, drilled, and equipped a borehole to serve approximately 5,460 individuals in Wadajir area. Additionally, constructed a 12,000 cubic meter water pan in Geriley to benefit another 5,460 people, addressing critical water shortages.

Lastly, implemented Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approaches, constructed latrines, and conducted hygiene promotion activities to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases.

JUBA FOUNDATION: The Juba Foundation provides extensive health services to communities affected by climate-related challenges, including floods and famine. These services are extended to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in various cities. The foundation has constructed schools and supplied educational materials to institutions unable to afford operational expenditures, aiming to enhance access to quality education. In collaboration with local and international partners, the foundation works to develop Somalia's social protection system, assisting vulnerable groups, including minorities and IDPs.

Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization (SADO): In collaboration with ACTED and with support from USAID, SADO has been providing integrated emergency and early recovery support to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities in Baardheere. This project, running from May 2023 to April 2025, aims to improve living conditions by addressing critical needs in water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH), and livelihoods.

SADO rehabilitated the Bulo Ceesan shallow well in Baardheere, which was destroyed by El Niño floods in 2023. This intervention restored access to safe drinking water for approximately 700 IDP households, reducing the need for long-distance travel to fetch water and decreasing the incidence of waterborne diseases.

SADO has participated in IDP site verification exercises in Baardheere to accurately assess the number and needs of displaced households. For instance, in October 2022, SADO, along with other organizations, identified 35 IDP sites hosting 11,994 households (71,964 individuals)

Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS): SRCS operates clinics and mobile health units in Baardheere, providing essential medical services to vulnerable populations, including those affected by floods and displacement. These services encompass maternal and child health, immunizations, and treatment of common illnesses. SRCS, supported by the German Red Cross and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, launched a forecast-based financing project to enhance community preparedness for droughts and floods. This initiative includes developing early action protocols and conducting community training sessions in Baardheere to mitigate the impacts of anticipated natural disasters.

World Food Programme (WFP): In April 2024, WFP, in collaboration with the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA), activated an anticipatory action plan to mitigate the anticipated impact of floods in Baardheere and other cities. This proactive approach aimed to reduce the adverse effects of flooding on vulnerable populations.

In anticipation of El Niño-induced floods in late 2023, WFP activated a flood anticipatory action programme in coordination with the Government of Somalia. This included delivering pre-emptive cash transfers and warning messages in districts projected to suffer heavy flooding, reaching over 200,000 people. Additionally, WFP pre-positioned boats in key locations, such as Baardheere, to support food delivery when floods disrupted transportation infrastructure, including the loss of a key bridge over the Juba River.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):UNDP, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), conducted hydrogeological and geophysical investigations in the Gedo region, encompassing Baardheere, Dollow, and Garbahaarey districts. The objective was to identify potential groundwater zones to support the drilling of sustainable boreholes.

"IOM has conducted extensive training for community members in Baardheere on disaster risk reduction, focusing on flood preparedness and mitigation."

3.16 Displacement Scenarios: Future Projections & Trends

"As agricultural productivity continues to decline, rural-urban migration will intensify. Young people, in particular, are likely to move to cities seeking employment in the informal economy, construction, or low-skilled services. This rural exodus will result in urban populations swelling, while rural areas become depopulated and economically weakened"

The future of Jubaland State in Somalia is marked by continued displacement and rural-urban migration, driven by conflict, climate change, and economic challenges. Cities like Kismayo, Baardheere and Doolow will bear the brunt of this migration, with significant increases in both IDP populations and overall urban growth. To manage these trends effectively, coordinated efforts from the government, international organizations, and local communities will be required to redistribute migration patterns and displacements dynamics into other cities of the region. This should be made focusing on improving security, enhancing resilience to climate change, and developing sustainable economic opportunities in both rural and urban areas.

CONFLICT INDUCED DISPLACEMENT

Conflict-driven displacement is expected to continue, particularly if security remains fragile or deteriorates. Urban areas, especially Baardheere, will likely continue receiving large numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Without significant progress in stabilizing the Gedo region, the influx of displaced populations will strain local infrastructure, housing, and services for small towns. Humanitarian organizations forecast that displacement due to conflict in Jubaland State will remain high in the coming years, with potentially hundreds of thousands more people being displaced.

CLIMATE CHANGE & ENVIRONMENTAL PRESSURES

Projections indicate an increase in the frequency and severity of climate-related events in Somalia, with Gedo being one of the most affected regions. Droughts are expected to intensify, driving more people from rural areas to cities as they seek food, water, and livelihood opportunities. Simultaneously, flooding could displace people in flood-prone areas, creating additional challenges for urban centers.

The World Bank and UN agencies project that by 2030, climate-related displacement in Somalia could displace several million people across the country, with Jubaland State being a significant contributor to this figure. Many rural populations are expected to move to urban areas like Kismayo, Baardheere, Garbahaarrey, and Afmadow as rural livelihoods become increasingly unsustainable.

ECONOMIC PRESSURES & LIVELIHOODS DISPLACEMENT

As agricultural productivity continues to decline, rural-urban migration will intensify. Young people, in particular, are likely to abandon the agricultural activity and move to cities seeking employment in the informal economy, construction, or low-skilled services. This rural exodus will result in urban populations swelling, while rural areas become depopulated and economically weakened.

Economic displacement due to declining rural livelihoods is expected to push more people toward urban centers. Kismayo, a hub in the region, is likely to face significant population growth, putting further pressure on already limited resources like water, electricity, and healthcare.

URBANIZATION TRENDS IN JUBALAND STATE

The different urban centers in Jubaland have seen a significant urban growth due to displacement and rural-urban migration. Particularly cities as Kismayo, Beaardheere and Garbahaarrey, which have become critical zones for trade, humanitarian assistance, and security compared to the rural areas in Jubaland.

Urbanization is expected to rise at an average annual rate of 4-5%, consistent with national trends. Baardheere is projected to grow from its current urban population of over 163,697pp (including IDPs) to potentially 905,747pp or more by 2035. Urban areas will face significant challenges in absorbing this population growth, particularly with the lack of adequate housing, land, infrastructure, and services.

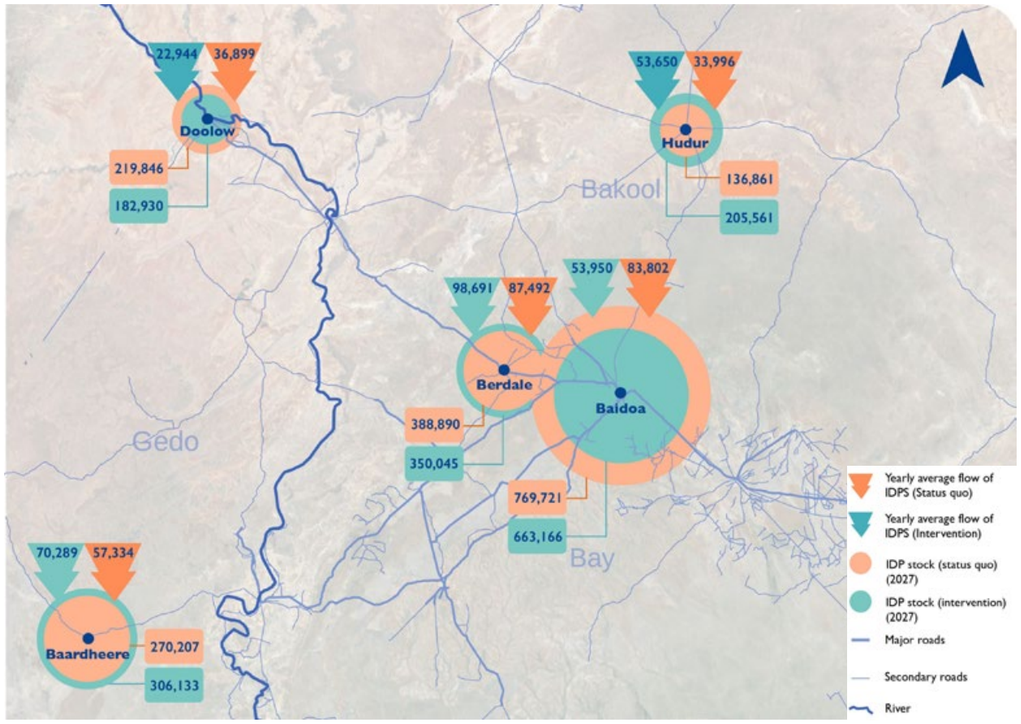
IOM-GIST SCENARIOS FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

As displacement continues, Kismayo, Beaardheere and Garbahaarrey, could see its IDP population swell further, especially if conflict in neighboring regions like South West State or climate shocks worsen. The international humanitarian community will play a crucial role in providing aid, but the scale of displacement may outpace the resources available.

According to the 2024 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) flow projections developed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and GIST, Baardheere is expected to receive an annual IDP inflow ranging between 57,334 and 70,289 individuals. Based on these projections, by 2035, the total population of Baardheere, including both IDPs and the host community, is estimated to reach approximately from 850,000 to 900,000 individuals.

"Baardheere is expected to receive an annual IDP inflow ranging between 57,334 and 70,289 individuals"

The calculations and projections were done through a machine learning model called Prophet applied to the protection & return monitoring Network (PRMN) dataset, which provided district-level data on IDP flows into the target districts. In addition, systematic reviews were conducted and key informant interviews with a diverse range of respondents. These included local community leaders, elders from local clans, leaders of civil society organizations, IDP settlement managers, international humanitarian organizations working in the field, as well as several community members in rural areas who intend to move. This diverse range of perspectives ensured a comprehensive understanding of the situation.



Map 14: IDP Future Flows and Projections in Key Urban Centers in Gedo, Bakool and Bay Regions. Source: IOM/GIST, 2024

3.17 Baardheere Displacement & Urban Growth Scenarios

3.15.1 Scenario One: Assumes UN-Habitat strategies & recommendations are not implemented and IOM-GIST displacement projections for Baardheere materialise.

This scenario projects that, based on IOM-GIST data, Baardheere will experience an annual influx of approximately 70,289 internally displaced persons (IDPs). By 2035, the city is expected to host a total of 778,000 IDPs, in addition to a local population of 124,600 by 2035 considering an annual growth rate of 4%, bringing the total city population to 902,600pp. If the current IDPs land occupation pattern of 575 people per hectare remains unchanged, the demand for land will increase significantly, requiring 1,260 hectares of land—to almost the current city boundary of 1,260 hectares, only to allocate IDPs.

The outcome of this trend presents significant challenges. IDPs will likely face ongoing poor living conditions, lacking access to dignified housing and essential services such as healthcare, education, water and sanitation, and infrastructure. Moreover, this scenario suggests that informal IDP camps can become the dominant development model in Baardheere, which carries several negative consequences for the territory. Urban sprawl leads to inefficient land use, greater infrastructure costs, environmental degradation, and reduced access to services.

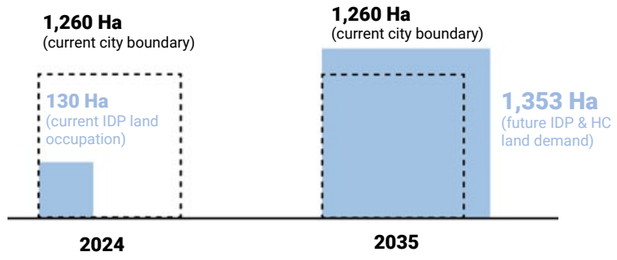
This type of inefficient horizontal expansion strains resources, increases transportation challenges, and undermines efforts to create a cohesive, sustainable, and inclusive urban environments.

778,000 IDPs
(population by 2035)

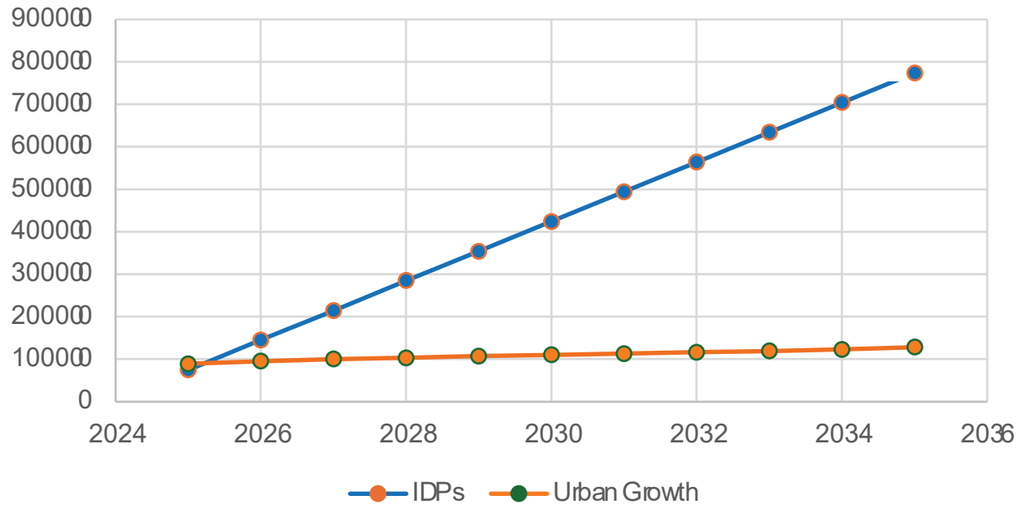
124,600 pp
(HC population by 2035)

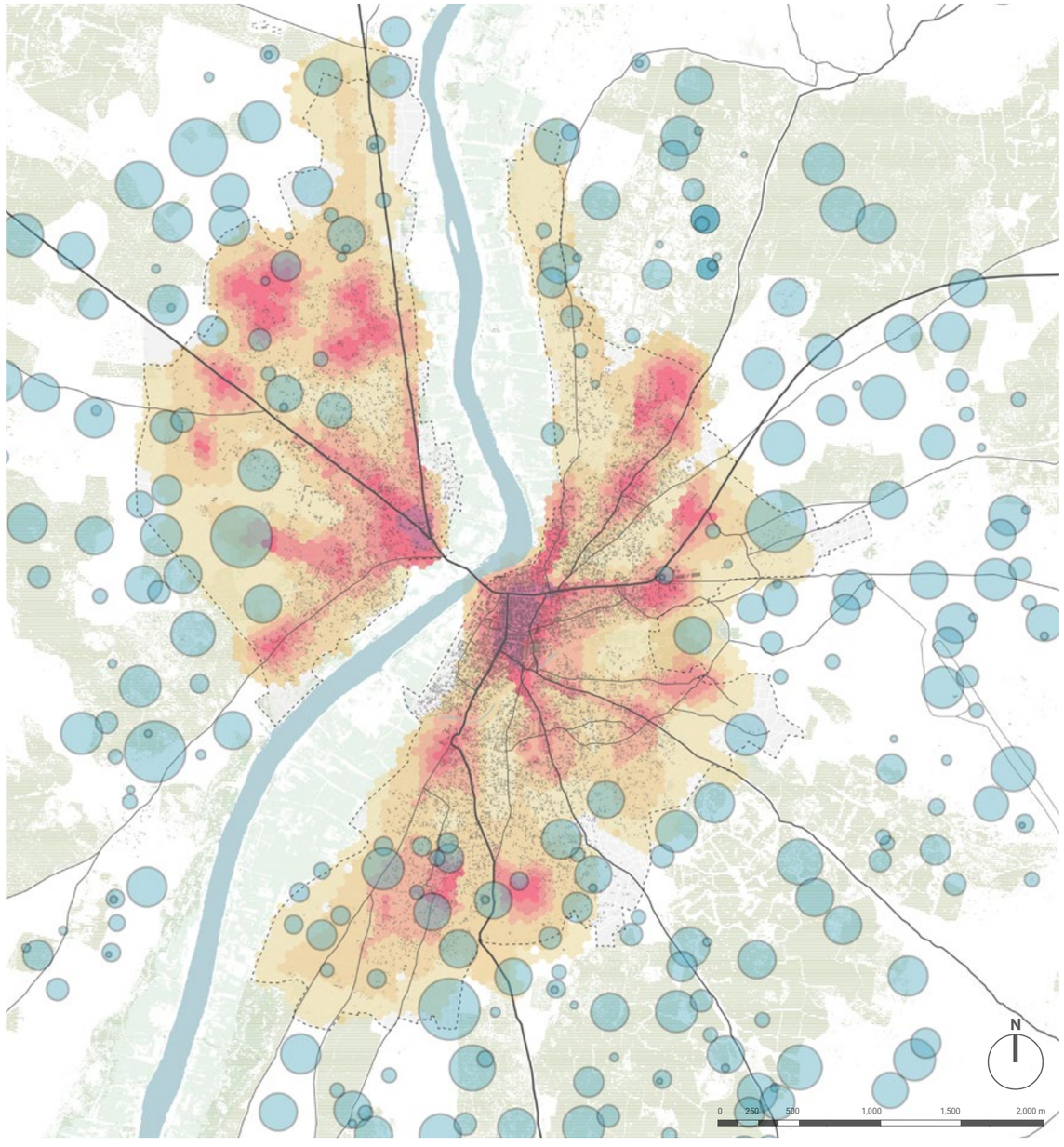
902,600 pp
(Total population by 2035)

IDPs & HC Land Demand Projections (Avg Density:575pp/Ha)



IDP PROJECTIONS & URBAN GROWTH





Map 15: Baardheere scenario one of camp typology for future displacement & urban growth by 2035

LEGEND

POPULATION DENSITY
- 221 - 320pp
- 120 - 220pp
- 61 - 120pp
- 1 - 60pp
- New Urban Growth by 2035

EXISTING IDP SITES
- <1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- 2001 - 3000
- > 3000

ESTABLISHED BY 2035
- <1000
- 1001 - 1500
- 1501 - 2000
- 2001 - 3000
- > 3000

3.15.2 Scenario Two: Assumes some of the UN-Habitat strategies & recommendations are implemented and IOM-GIST displacement projections for Baardheere materialise.

The scenario envision that, based on IOM-GIST data, Baardheere will experience an annual influx of approximately 70,289 internally displaced persons (IDPs). By 2035, the city is expected to host a total of 778,000 IDPs, in addition to a local population of 124,600 considering an annual urban growth rate of 4%, bringing the total population to 902,600 individuals. If the land occupation pattern changes to a consolidated average of 250 people per hectare all over the city. This means the demand for land will increase requiring 2,708Ha— a little bit more than the double of the currrent city boundary of 1,260 hectares.

If this scenario materialises, it will present significant challenges for the IDPs and the hosting community. They will likely face poor living conditions, lacking access to dignified housing and essential services such as healthcare, education, and water and sanitation infrastructure.

Establishing this low dense model of development will create financial issues to the local government, because it requires extensive infrastructure investments, longer roads, water and sewerage pipelines connections and utility networks that increase the maintainance costs for the city. Furthermore, it also creates environmental impact due to a greater land consumption, deforestation and habitat disruption.

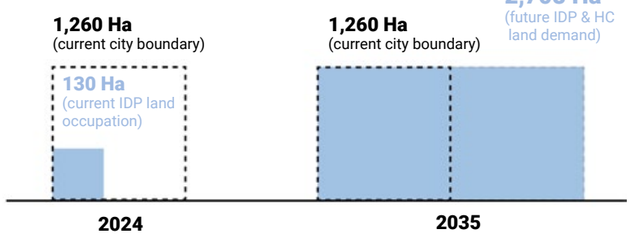
Lastly, this scenario suggests that urban sprawl will erase the remaining protected agricultural lands near the Jubba River, which will lead to a severe food security problem as well as several flooding issues in different IDP Camps and neighborhoods. In conclusion, urban sprawl leads to inefficient land use, greater infrastructure costs, environmental damage and social inequalities.

778,000 IDPs
(population by 2035)

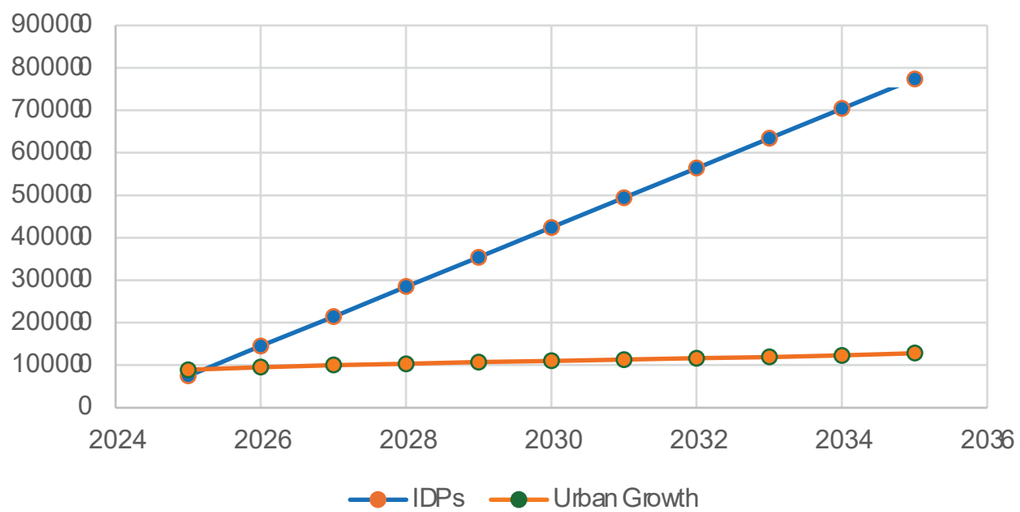
124,600 pp
(HC population by 2035)

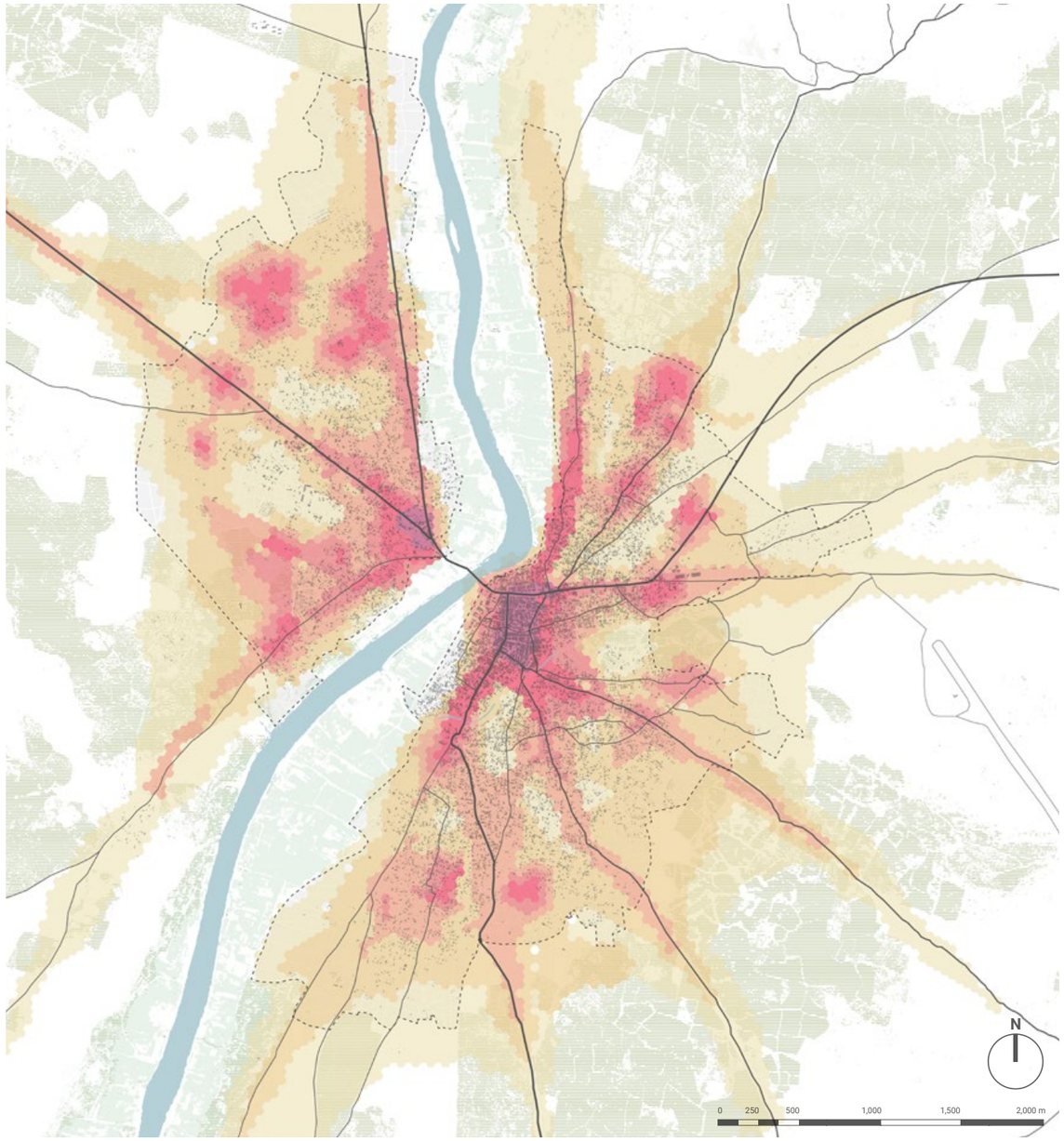
902,600 pp
(Total population by 2035)

IDPs & HC Land Demand Projections (Avg Density:250pp/Ha)



IDP PROJECTIONS & URBAN GROWTH





Map 16: Baardheere scenario two of low-density model of development by 2035

LEGEND

POPULATION DENSITY

- 221 - 320pp
- 120 - 220pp
- 61 - 120pp
- 1 - 60pp
- New Urban Growth by 2035

3.15.3 Scenario Three: Assumes most of the UN-Habitat strategies & recommendations are implemented, and IOM-GIST displacement projections for Baardheere materialise, but the population growth is consolidated following the high-density urban model.

The recommended scenario suggests consolidateing Baardheere´s urban growth with high-density constructions of 3 or four stores buildings for housing, to ensure sustainable and inclusive urban development. Based on UN-Habitat's GIS calculations and assessments, the city's infrastructure and resources can support this population number, ensuring adequate access to essential services, employment opportunities, dignified housing, and water and sanitation, if the high-density model for development is established by the local government.

To address these challenges, UN-Habitat recommends consolidate the urban expansion with an average population density of 250 persons per hectare with peaks of high-density areas in key locations.

This will be achieved by urban infill strategies, targeted relocation of IDPs, and densification projects in specific areas. These will include new urban hubs, primary and secondary roads, and critical neighborhoods. This strategy aims to promote sustainable urban development in Baardheere while ensuring the effective provision of services such as health and education for both new IDPs and the hosting community in the West and East sides of the city.

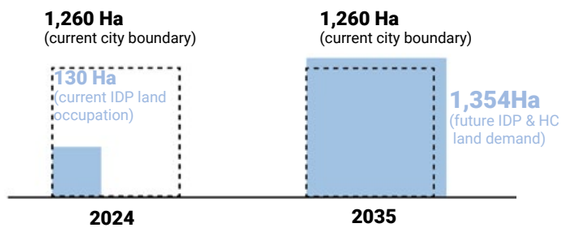
This scenario is the most efficient form of sustainable development and it also considers to develop a comprehensive land management framework that ensures optimal use of land resources, allowing more integrated land uses and activities, preventing urban sprawl and pockets of low density. This will avoid long commutes from its residents to job opportunities and livelihoods.

778,000 IDPs
(population by 2035)

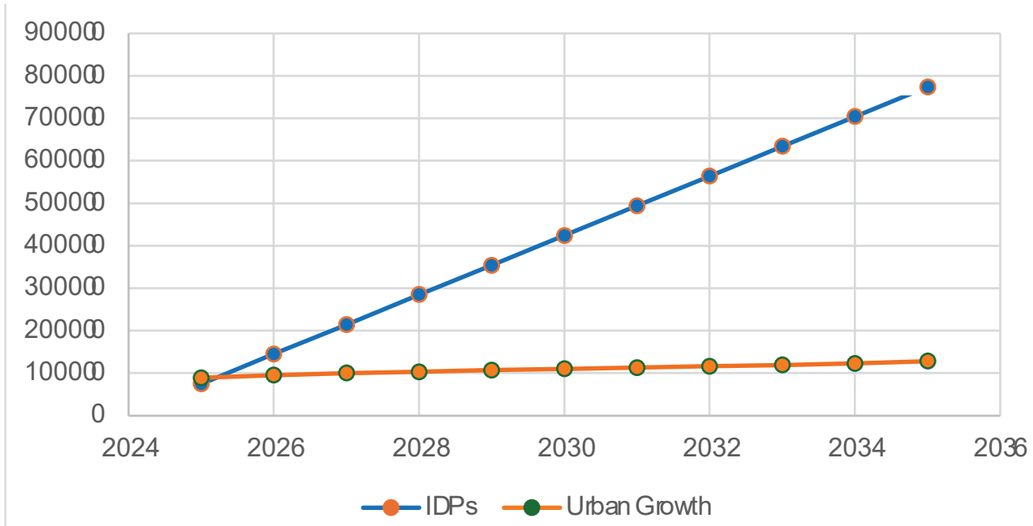
124,600 pp
(HC population by 2035)

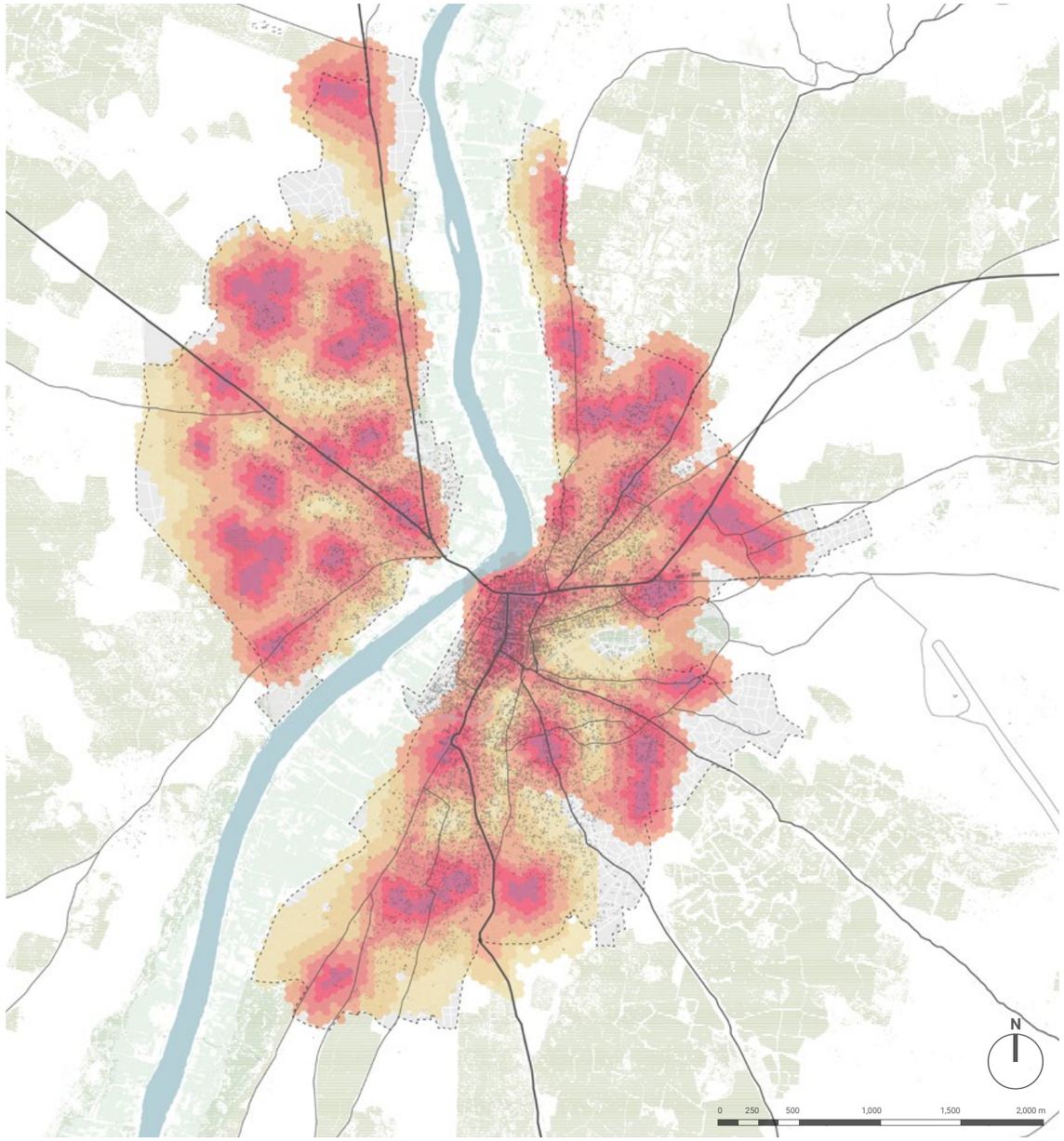
902,600 pp
(Total population by 2035)

IDPs & HC Land Demand Projections (Avg Density:250pp/Ha)



IDP PROJECTIONS & URBAN GROWTH





Map 17: Baardheere scenario of a high-density model of development & urban growth by 2035

LEGEND

POPULATION DENSITY

- 221 - 320pp
- 120 - 220pp
- 61 - 120pp
- 1 - 60pp
- New Urban Growth by 2035

04

THE STRATEGIC DIAGNOSIS

04

Strategic Diagnosis

"The evidence-based analysis identified three main strategic and priority issues highlighting Baardheere performance in relation to the principles of sustainable urban development. These issues represent the strategic framing of a complex diagnosis, synthetised through four conceptual lenses. The lenses, once defined in their conceptual nature, were then contextualised with maps."

163, 697
Inhabitants

4,2%
Growth Rate

102
pp/Ha
Density

4
Neighborhoods

4.1 Identifying & Defining The Main Strategic Issues

An in-depth analysis of the existing spatial and social conditions of Baardheere and its surroundings has led to the identification and analysis of a set of strategic issues. These issues are not just a result of a complex diagnosis, but they also represent the strategic framing of our understanding of the city. This process involves a comprehensive analysis of the city's physical, social, and economic landscape, aimed at understanding the existing challenges and opportunities. This chapter outlines the systematic approach to identifying these critical issues, ensuring that the urban plan is both relevant and responsive to the needs of the community and the government agenda.

The data gathering process and subsequent analysis for the Baardheere Strategic plan used the following elements:

•**Desk Research:** gathered with national and international stakeholders, which included plans, maps, surveys and reports at national, regional, state and city levels.

•**Participatory Workshops:** with the participation of representatives of the municipality, citizens, workers associations and other relevant stakeholders.

•**Liaison with Local Government:** which provided clarifications, recommendations, insights and data only the public administration could have.

• **Georeferenced Data Modelling:** using data from satellites and previous field surveys; GIS models provided insights regarding vegetation, land, water bodies, natural hazards, population dynamics, infrastructure, city development and many others.

In conclusion, the detailed analysis of Baardheere spatial and social conditions has provided a clear understanding of the city's strategic issues. The planning process has incorporated diverse perspectives and technical insights, ensuring an extensive framework for addressing Baardheere's specific challenges and opportunities. This analysis, forms the foundation for a durable solution strategic urban plan that is both contextually informed and community-responsive that includes effectively to the

Figure 34: Defining Baardheere´s main strategic issues. © UN-HABITAT, 2024

4.2 Strategic Issue One: Unbalanced Land Management & Densification Patterns

Baardheere faces significant challenges in population density pattern and land management, characterized by an unbalanced distribution of land uses and consolidation of urban sprawl at the city´s periphery. The city's current land use predominantly supports residential areas, with approximately 41% of the total urban footprint allocated to residential land and 567 hectares of vacant land, which represents a 45% of the total urban area within the city boundary. This overemphasis on residential use and unused land has led to a mono-functional urban environment that lacks the diversity needed for a dynamic and prosperous city.

The limited allocation of land for agricultural, commercial, industrial, and recreational purposes restricts economic opportunities. It reduces the availability of public amenities, contributing to uneven quality of life across different neighbourhoods, particularly in the neighborhoods located at the West of the Jubba River.

In addition to the unbalanced land use, Baardheere also features extensive low-density urban areas. Often located on the city's periphery, but also in areas located within the existing and consolidated urban fabric in the city center. These areas are characterized by sparse development and large plots, primarily used for agriculture or left vacant. While low-density areas provide potential space for future urban expansion, they currently represent an underutilization of land resources.

The inefficiencies associated with low-density development, such as increased infrastructure costs and longer travel distances for residents, exacerbate urban planning challenges. Low-density areas often lack public transport options, leading to reliance on private vehicles. Furthermore, sprawling development increases commuting distances and time.

Effective strategies to densify these areas such as implementing urban infill strategies are essential for maximizing land use efficiency and accommodating the city's growing population.

The presence of internally displaced persons (IDPs) adds another layer of complexity to Baardheere's urban landscape. IDPs often occupy informal settlements or camps, which, while providing immediate shelter, lack proper infrastructure and services. This is mainly due to a lack of affordable housing options or formal support systems existing at the consolidated urban areas. Most cities in Somalia, often lack the necessary urban planning frameworks to distribute and manage the migration influx.

The reallocation of IDPs in Baardheere to more organized and adequately serviced areas is essential for improving their living conditions and fostering their integration into the urban environment. This involves identifying suitable land within the city for resettlement, ensuring reliable access to basic services such as water, sanitation, education, and healthcare, and creating opportunities for economic participation. Implementing proper reallocation strategies not only enhances the quality of life for IDPs but also contributes to managing urban expansion more effectively and alleviating the strain on overcrowded settlements.

There are also governance challenges due to unregulated growth, it makes harder to implement different solutions and support to the IDPs settling in the new urban areas. Upgrading these areas involves improving infrastructure, such as roads, drainage, and electricity, as well as providing better housing options. Community engagement is essential in this process, ensuring that the solutions implemented meet the residents' needs and are sustainable in the long term.

By addressing the underlying causes of urban sprawl and mono-functional land use linked to IDP influxes, Baardheere can transition toward more sustainable and integrated urban development model.

Baardheere Northeast

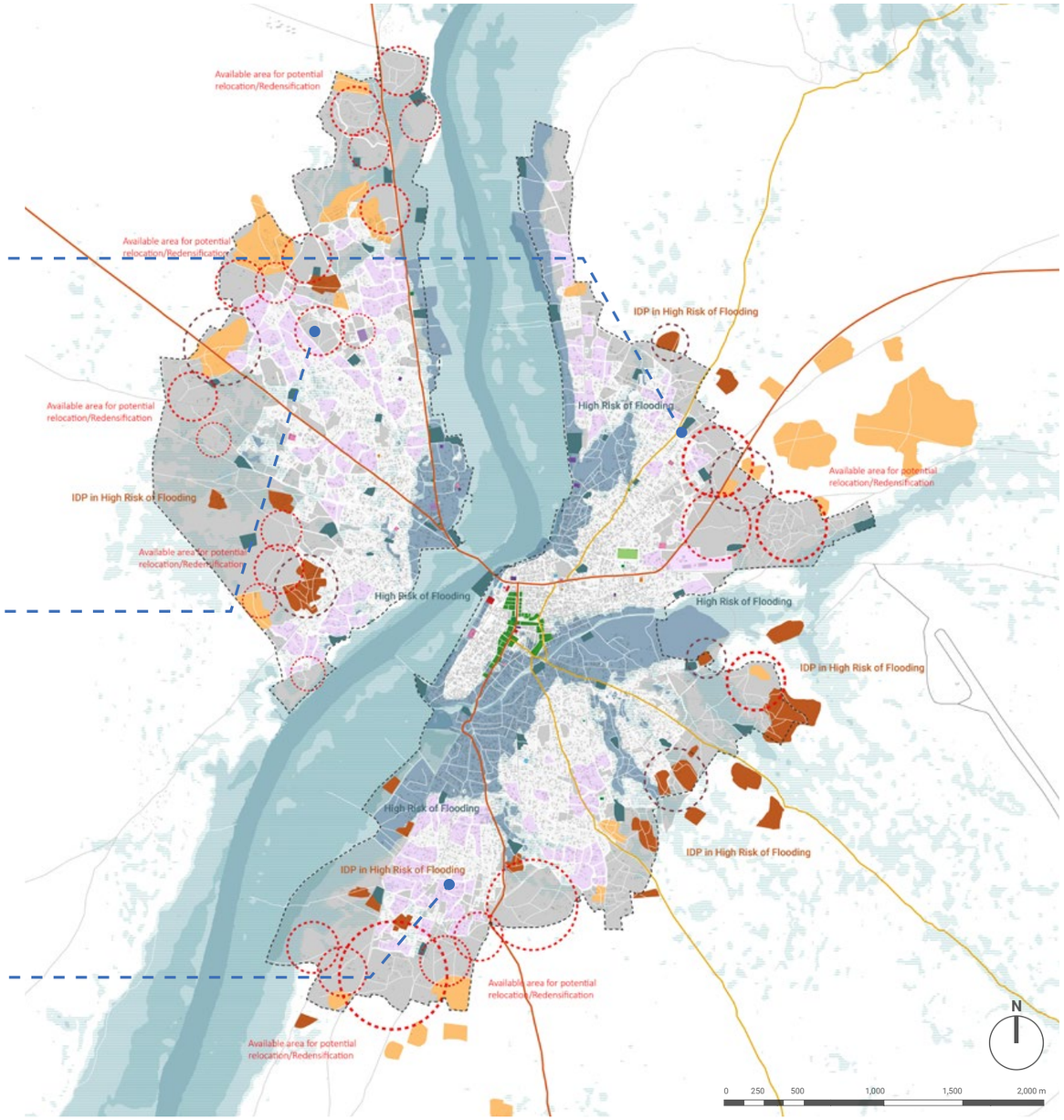
There are more than 200 IDPs at eviction risk in this area of the city.

Baardheere Northwest

There are more than 350 IDPs at eviction risk in this area of the city.

Baardheere Southeast

There are approximately 120 hectares of vacant urban land available for realocation of IDPs.



Map 18: Unbalanced Land Management & Densification Patterns

LEGEND

- Flooding Risk Areas
- Available Vacant Land for Relocation
- IDP Settlements at Eviction Risk
- IDP Settlements at High Risk of Flooding
- Available Areas to Consolidate with Urban Infill
- Available Areas for Public Facilities
- Commercial
- Urban Blocks
- Potential Main Roads
- Potential Secondary Roads

4.3 Strategic Issue Two: Flooding Risk & Climate Change

Climate change manifests in Baardheere through increased variability in weather patterns, more intense and unpredictable rainfall events, and rising temperatures. These changes contribute to a higher frequency and severity of flooding, especially during the rainy seasons.

The region's water systems, critical for agriculture, drinking water, and sanitation, are under stress due to these climatic shifts. In particular, heavy rainfall can lead to the overflow of the Jubba River and other strims, exacerbating the flood risk in low-lying urban areas and surrounding agricultural land.

Baardheere, like many other cities and towns in Somalia, is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which has exacerbated the city's flooding risk. The city currently has 465 hectares classified at risk of moderate flooding, 201 hectares classified as medium flooding risk, which means from 0.6m to 1 meter depth and 138 hectares at very high-level risk of flooding, which means more than 1.5 meter water depth. These numbers reflect that a significant portion of the town is a flooding threat, considering the overall size of the urban footprint.

This flood-prone land not only threatens the physical infrastructure as it was the case of Baardheere Bridge that collapsed in 2023, but also poses severe risks to the residents, with approximately 44,500 people living in areas susceptible to flooding, this represent the 42% of the total city´s population.

The human impact of flooding in Baardheere is profound. More than 8,900 people are exposed to severe flash flooding, which is more than 1.5 meters deep. The GIS analysis also shows that 14% of the total IDP population is at flooding risk, which means some of the informal IDP camps need to be relocated.

The UN-Habitat GIS analysis reveals that 21% of all permanent structures within the city are classified as being at moderate risk of flooding, while 17% are at severe risk. These findings are visually represented in Map 24.

At the neighborhood level, Baardheere Southeast and Baardheere Northwest are identified as the most heavily impacted areas by flooding. Baardheere Northeast also faces significant flood exposure, with extensive areas of IDP camps and permanent structures affected.

Floods can lead to the displacement of communities, destruction of homes, loss of personal property, and disruption of livelihoods. The economic costs are also substantial, as floods damage infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and public utilities, leading to costly repairs and economic disruptions. Additionally, the agricultural sector, which many residents depend on for their livelihoods, is frequently affected by floodwaters, resulting in crop losses and food insecurity.

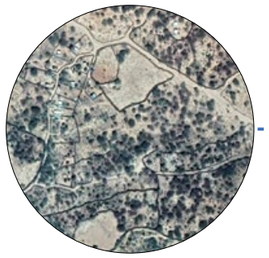
Implementing effective drainage systems and flood control strategies is crucial to mitigating the impact of heavy rainfall and managing water flow. Furthermore, integrating green infrastructure, such as parks and wetlands, can help absorb excess rainfall and reduce the burden on traditional drainage systems.

Building community resilience is also essential in adapting to the changing climate. Implementing public awareness campaigns can educate residents about flood risks and preparedness measures, such as evacuation plans and protective actions.

Additionally, policies that support sustainable agricultural practices and diversify livelihoods can reduce the economic vulnerability of those dependent on flood-prone land.

Baardheere Northeast

There are more than 60 hectares of urban vacant land at the city´s outskirts to implement agriculture, foodable areas and parks.

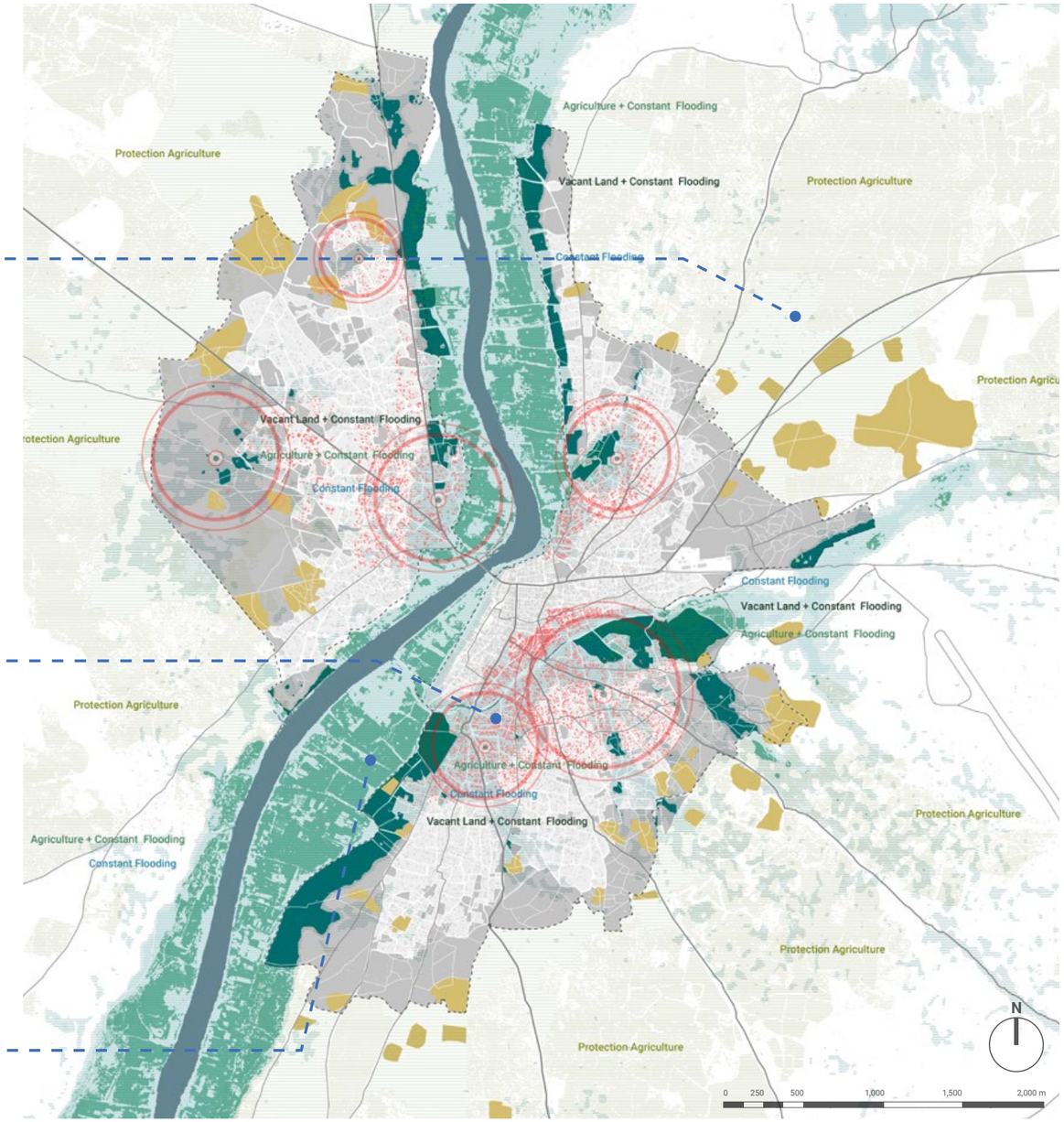


Baardheere Southeast

There are more than 45 hectares of urban vacant land at the city´s outskirts to mitigate the impact of heavy flood.

Baardheere Southwest

There are more than 45 hectares of urban vacant land available to mitigate the impact of heavy flooding with blue strategies.



Map 19: Flooding Risk & Climate Change

LEGEND

- IDP Settlements Suitable for Relocation
- Land Suitable for Preservation
- Vacant Land Suitable for Densification
- Protection Buffer
- Buildings & Permanent Structures at Flooding Risk
- Buildings
- Water
- Urban Blocks
- Potential Main Roads
- Potential Secondary Roads
- Agricultural Land

4.4 Strategic Issue Three: Disconnectedness and Lack of Accessibility to Infrastructure

The condition of the road infrastructure in Baardheere is a critical issue impacting the daily lives of its residents, including a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The city suffers from inadequate and poorly maintained roads, which are characterized by potholes, erosion, and uneven surfaces. There is a lack of connectivity between different neighborhoods and critical areas, particularly from the West side of the city that has issues to access health facilities, schools, and marketplaces, that are mainly located in the East side of Jubba River. This issues is even more critical for the displaced populations, particularly those living in informal settlements or peripheral areas, that have very limited access to essential services and job opportunities.

The limited reach of public transport and the high cost of private transportation to cross the river, further exacerbate these challenges, leaving many people isolated from economic activities. For IDPs and low-income residents, this situation not only limits their ability to access essential services but also hinders their integration into the broader urban community.

Main Road & Infrastructure Issues:

Baardheere Bridge Collapse: The Baardheere Bridge was a critical infrastructure for trade routes connecting Baardheere to other towns in the Gedo region and beyond. Its collapse has disrupted the flow of goods, particularly agricultural produce, which forms the backbone of the local economy.

Unpaved Roads: A significant portion of roads in Baardheere are unpaved, making them vulnerable to erosion, flooding, and difficult to navigate during rainy seasons.

Lack of Maintenance: Limited funding and governance result in poorly maintained roads, with potholes and uneven surfaces.

Inadequate Drainage: Roads often lack proper drainage systems, leading to waterlogging and accelerated degradation during heavy rains.

Street Lighting: Many roads lack lighting, increasing the risk of accidents and crime at night.

Climate change has exacerbated the challenges posed by poor road conditions. Increased variability in rainfall and more intense rainy seasons have led to frequent flooding, particularly in poorly drained urban areas. During these periods, roads often become impassable, further isolating communities and disrupting access to services.

The flooding damages the road infrastructure, creating hazardous conditions and cutting off entire neighborhoods, making it difficult for residents to reach hospitals, schools, and other critical services. This lack of accessibility during floods increases the risk of health emergencies and delays in receiving essential medical care, especially for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses.

This creates broader socio-economic implications for Baardheere. The inability to move goods and people efficiently limits economic growth and development. Businesses face challenges in transporting products, leading to increased costs and reduced competitiveness. Additionally, the lack of reliable infrastructure deters potential investment in the city, slowing overall urban development and modernization efforts.

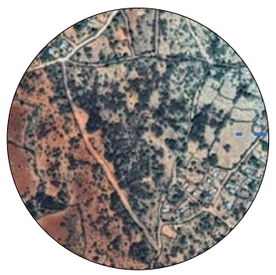
It is crucial for Baardheere to invest in improving its road infrastructure and enhancing connectivity. Prioritizing areas with high populations of IDPs and low-income residents can help ensure that the most vulnerable communities are not left behind.

Baardheere Northwest

There are more than 500 IDPs in the neighborhood without accessibility to water, sewerage, health and education.

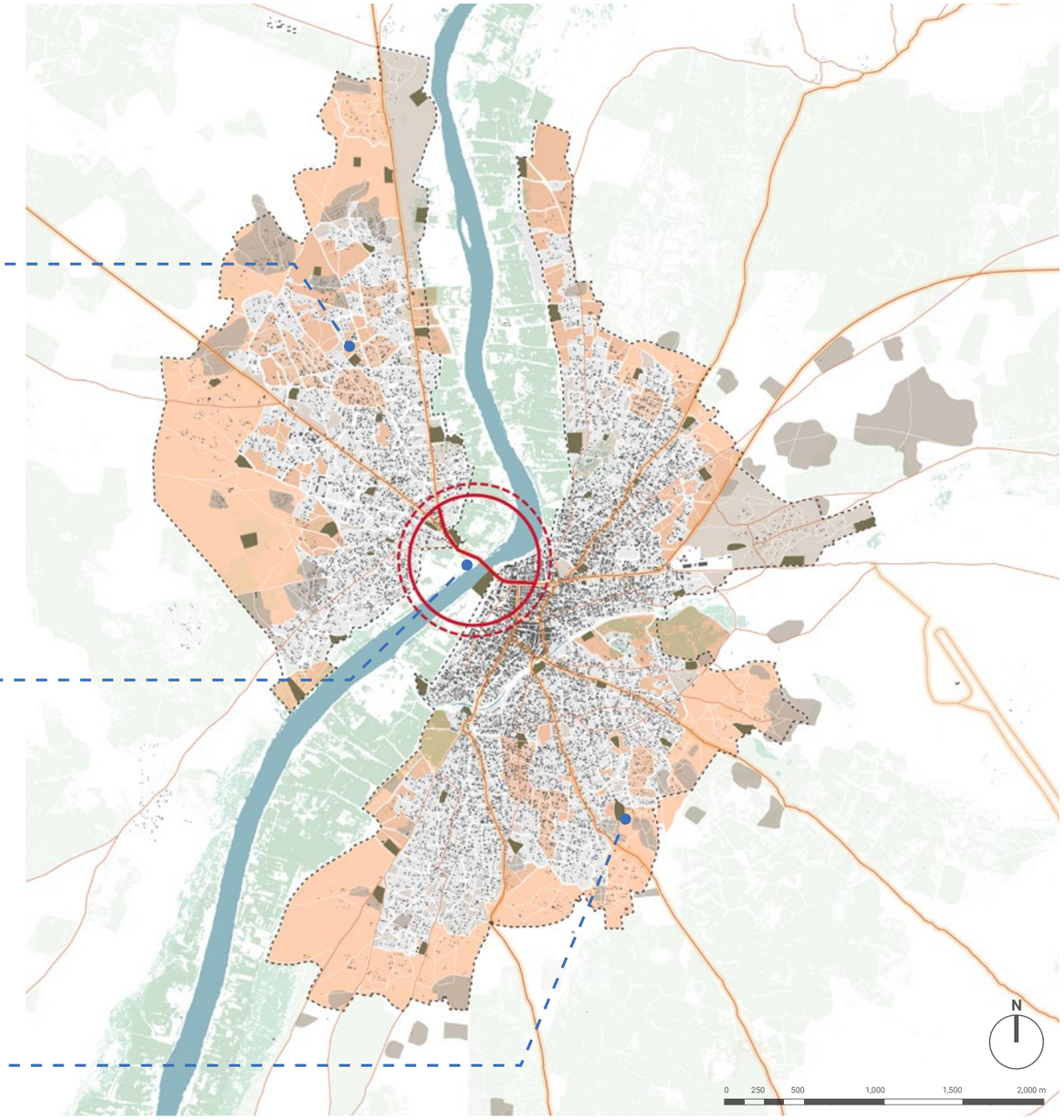
Baardheere Bridge

The Baardheere Bridge was a critical infrastructure for trade routes connecting Baardheere to other towns in the Gedo region.



Baardheere Southeast

There are more than 300 IDPs in this urban area without accessibility to water, sewerage, health and education.



Map 20: Disconnectedness & Lack of Accessibility to Infrastructure

LEGEND

- Disconnected Areas with High Deficit of Public Services
- Vacant Land Suitable for Public Facilities Implementation
- Riverine Agriculture
- Agricultural Land
- Disconnected IDP Settlements
- Water
- Urban Blocks
- Roads in need of upgrading
- Potential Secondary Roads

05

THE STRATEGIC PLAN

05

The Strategic Plan *(2024-2035)*

"The main objective of the strategic vision is to support the local government to clearly understand the main constraints and strengths of their city´s context. Establish a prioritization of these challenges and opportunities to facilitate the decision-making process."

28
IDP Camps Transformed into Housing Projects

56
Hectares allocated for Urban Renovation Projects

5.1 Introduction

The main objective of a Strategic vision and plan is to support the local governments to clearly understand the main constraints and strengths of their city´s context. Establish a prioritization of these challenges and opportunities to facilitate the decision-making process regarding potential urban development interventions and capital investments. To support this task, a set of multi-scalar and multi-dimensional maps were elaborated to build the narrative and establish a comprehensive vision of Baardheere future sustainable development. Once defined in their conceptual nature, they are developed into a more detailed description, spatially interpreted and contextualized in its context at various scales. A roadmap follows this to implementation in the form of an articulated Action Plan for durable solutions to displacement.

According to the UN-Habitat principles, cities need to encourage spatial development strategies that consider the need to guide urban extension, limiting urban sprawl and horizontal expansion, and prioritizing well-connected infrastructure and services. An integrated city has different urban centers within the city´s fabric.

5.2 The Future Vision

During the different participatory and validation workshops, a long term urban vision for Baardheere was consensually developed and decided among the different groups. In a spirit of inclusivity, the community and local government expect to consolidate Baardheere by 2035 as an inclusive, vibrant, green and resilient city. It aims to foster a better quality of life for every resident and surrounding community, including agro-pastoral societies. Through integrated urban planning, robust community engagement and participation of stakeholders, from local communities to governmental bodies and donors, the project aspires to cultivate a city where diversity thrives, green spaces flourish, and resilience is integrated into every facet of society.

The Baardheere Strategic Plan 2024-2035 relies on four main strategic recommendations that directly addresses the critical urban issues identified in the spatial analysis. One of the main objectives of the work methodology was to create an urban development vision based on the participation of the concerned people and potential development partners, taking into consideration different inputs, perspectives, suggestions, and views

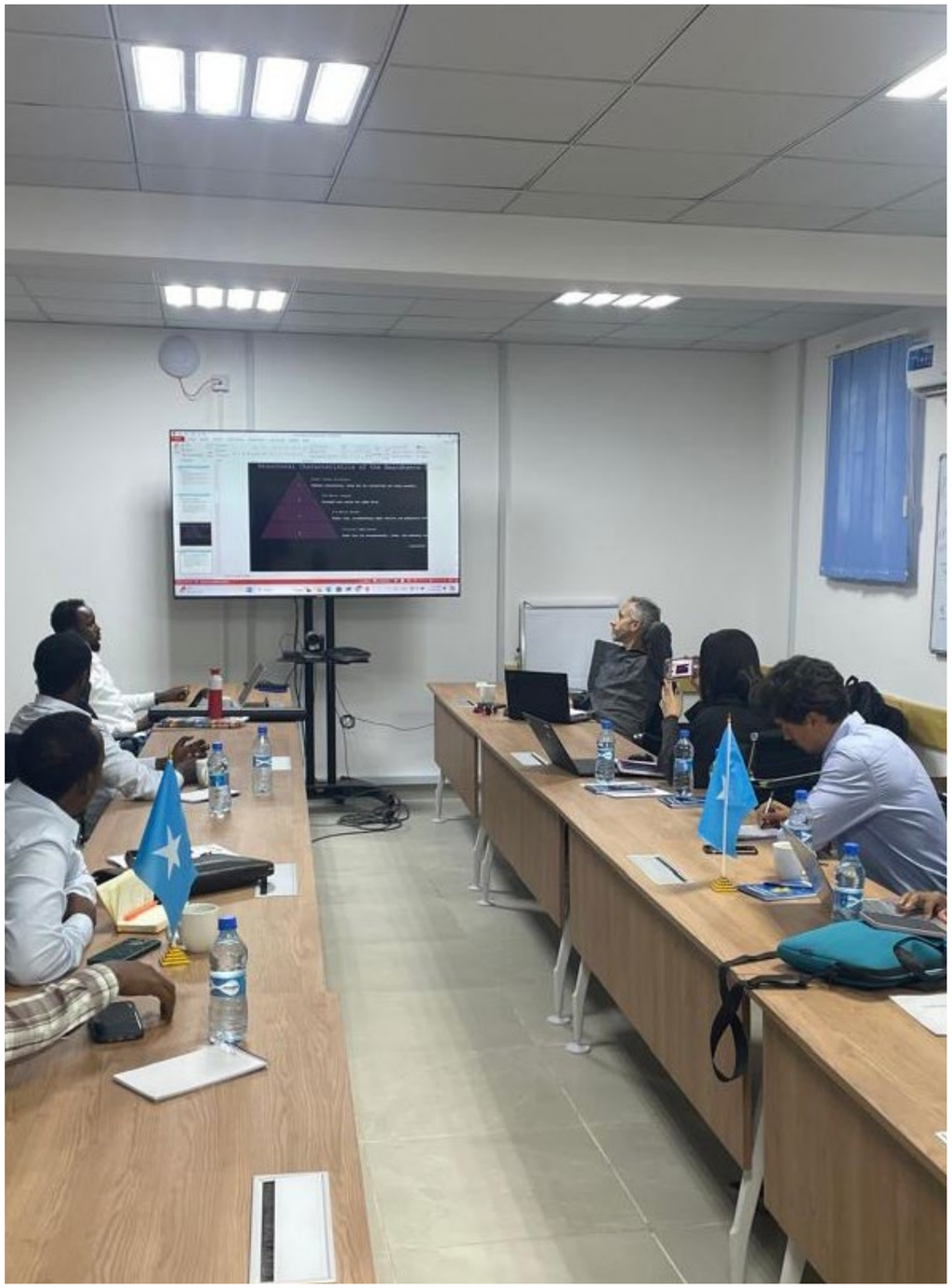


Figure 35: Action plan and priorities discussion during the validation workshop. © UN-HABITAT, 2024

"A series of catalytic interventions were formulated to establish a foundational vision for each sector and identify feasible development opportunities. These interventions were prioritized during a Validation Workshop held in November 2024 in Mogadishu"

during the early stages of the urban plan´s preparation.

A series of catalytic interventions were formulated to establish a foundational vision for each sector and identify feasible development opportunities. These interventions were prioritized during a Validation Workshop held in November 2024 in Mogadishu. The workshop was facilitated by the UN-Habitat team with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and included participation from key stakeholders. Attendees included the Director General of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing of Jubaland State, the Mayor of Baardheere, members of the local community, various government officials, and national technical staff from both UN-Habitat and IOM.

During the workshop, the discussion focused on validating the gathered primary and secondary data, the main issues at regional and city scales, and the strategic recommendations for Baardheere. The critical elements of the discussion were:

- **Land tenure security for residents and IDPs**
- **Reconstruction of the Baardheere Bridge**
- **Construction of solar energy plants for electricity**
- **The construction of health clinics and schools in the West side of the city**
- **Relocation projects for IDPs with housing provision**
- **Construction of markets and community centers in the four neighborhoods**
- **The airport upgrading and fencing**
- **Status and future interventions for a waste management system and accessibility to basic services such as clean water and sewage.**
- **Construction of tarmacked roads and rehabilitation of existing roads and streets**
- **Implementation of a land management system**
- **Construction of community centers and social hubs for women and youth**
- **Engagement with IOM regarding data on the IDP´s camps and possible urban projects with long term vision**

This participatory design process was an essential component of the project. From this discussion, a joint vision for the future of Baardheere and prioritization of projects were developed in a collective manner, including the different interests, aspirations and needs of various sectors while trying to push all the ambitions into the same direction. In definitive, the strategic recommendations in this chapter aim at developing and achieving a compact, resilient, inclusive, accessible, and open city.

The strategic approach of a compact city intends to limit urban sprawl and avoid the pop-up of new informal settlements around the city's outskirts, where IDPs and newcomers usually settle. The intention is to consolidate the town's central core and increment the population density numbers within the proposed developmental protection boundary rather than continuing to expand the city horizontally and create more dispersion. Three concrete actions in the form of specific projects and policies are recommended to consolidate Baardheere into a compact city.

Vulnerability to climate change and flooding risk depends not only on adverse climate conditions but also on the capacity of the local governments and community to anticipate, adapt and resist its impacts with the right interventions and actions regarding infrastructure. Cities with complex informal and precarious settlements as Baardheere are more vulnerable to human and economic losses. The strategic approach for the resilient city aims to reconcile the natural features with the urbanization processes that have taken place during the last decades, protecting the seasonal water bodies inside the city´s urban fabric and along the Jubba River, establishing buffer protection areas to avoid informality. As part of this vision, urban agriculture should be promoted inside the city and the surrounding areas, with the objective of first protecting the land from undesired urbanization and second addressing the issue of food insecurity and food dependency from other regions and humanitarian aid.

The term "connected city" can be defined in multiple ways. A city can be connected through its physical layout but also through economic opportunities and social interaction. To address each of those meanings is the primary recommendation for a connected and integrated city, pointing towards relinking the existing infrastructure, starting with the bridge reconstruction, the economic cores of activities and the main pockets of population densities within Baardheere.

Urban mobility is one of the main challenges, and the proposals for the city are to upgrade the road network, integrate sustainable practices, and engage the community. Baardheere can enhance accessibility, support economic growth, and improve the quality of life for all its residents, including the most vulnerable populations if a new road hierarchy is established and the street patterns appropriately designed with the relevant urban elements to promote accessibility.

Baardheere is often at the forefront of integrating internally displaced persons (IDPs) and migrants, facilitating their social and economic inclusion. The strategic approach to consolidating an inclusive city aims to use urban planning as a peacebuilding tool and establishing a participatory planning process that integrates migration into future development interventions. By adopting inclusive, sustainable, and evidence-based urban planning decisions, Baardheere can ensure that basic services and infrastructure are aligned with a vision for integrated territorial development that accommodates urban growth due to rural-urban migration and displacement.

Failure to plan for the increasing urban population can strain urban services, intensify competition for housing and land, and exacerbate existing dysfunctions in urban systems. This lack of planning can contribute to social tensions, lead to the creation of new informal settlements, exacerbate urban poverty, and increase vulnerability to gender-based violence and exploitation. Therefore, Baardheere must adopt a comprehensive urban planning strategy that not only addresses the immediate needs of IDPs and migrants but also fosters long-term resilience and social cohesion.

There is an interrelatedness of the many components of a land planning system. A Strategic Urban Plan can only address the discussion of land use, transportation, the natural environment, migration, and economic growth by recognizing the contributing effects of one on the other. In terms of inclusivity, the strategic plan must address the needs of both internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the host community, ensuring equitable access to housing, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. Creating affordable housing and formalizing informal settlements through land tenure security can reduce social tensions and prevent the marginalization of vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, enhancing connectivity through the development of efficient public transportation networks will promote social and economic mobility, allowing residents from various parts of the city, including IDP communities, to access job markets and services. By embracing these principles, Baardheere can evolve into a city that is compact, resilient, inclusive and vibrant.

"Cities with complex informal and precarious settlements as Baardheere are more vulnerable to human and economic losses. The strategic approach for the resilient city aims to reconcile the natural features with the urbanization processes"

5.3 Goal One: The Compact City
(Efficient Land Management & Densification Strategies)

To promote sustainable development, a comprehensive urban transformation strategy is vital. This approach emphasizes strategic land management, effective densification, reallocation of IDPs, urban infill, and enhancements to the land tenure system. By prioritizing these initiatives, Baardheere can evolve into a compact and efficient city that optimizes land use, reduces urban sprawl, and provides equitable access to resources and opportunities for its diverse population.

KEY STRATEGIES:

- **Efficient Land Management**

Proposal: Develop a comprehensive land management framework that ensures optimal use of land resources, prevents urban sprawl, and supports sustainable growth.

Land Use Zoning: Implement a zoning plan that designates specific areas for residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational uses. This plan should prioritize mixed-use developments that enhance the functionality and vibrancy of urban spaces.

Land Inventory: Conduct a thorough inventory of all available land, including vacant and underutilized parcels, to identify opportunities for development and strategic investment.

Goal: To create a well-organized urban environment that optimizes land use and supports economic and social activities.

- **Densification Processes**

Proposal: Encourage higher-density developments in targeted urban areas to make better use of land and infrastructure, reduce travel distances, and support a vibrant urban lifestyle.

Vertical Expansion: Promote the construction of multi-story residential and commercial buildings in designated zones to accommodate more people and businesses within a smaller footprint.

Incentives for Developers: Provide incentives such as tax breaks or expedited permitting for developers who invest in high-density, sustainable projects.

Goal: To increase the population density in strategic areas, thereby reducing the environmental footprint of urban growth and enhancing the efficiency of infrastructure and services.

- **IDP Relocation and Integration**

Proposal: Relocate IDPs from informal IDP Camps to planned, serviced neighborhoods that offer adequate housing and access to essential services such as water, sewerage, schools, hospitals, public spaces, etc.

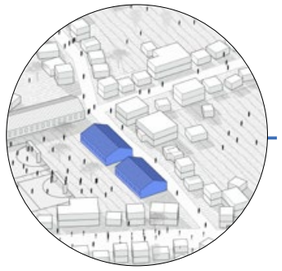
Planned Settlements: Develop new neighborhoods with proper infrastructure, including water, sanitation, electricity, and transportation links, to provide adequate shelter and housing IDPs and local residents.

Goal: To improve living conditions for IDPs, reduce the prevalence of informal settlements, and promote social cohesion within the city.

- **Urban Infill Strategies**

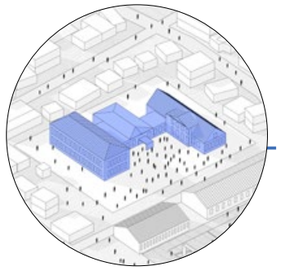
Proposal: Utilize vacant and underused land within the existing urban footprint to develop new housing, commercial spaces, and public amenities.

Infill Development Projects: Identify and prioritize infill sites for development, focusing on areas close to existing infrastructure and services to minimize additional costs and environmental impact.



Baardheere Northwest

Realocation and integration of more than 600 IDPs in the neighborhood with new accessibility to education and health.

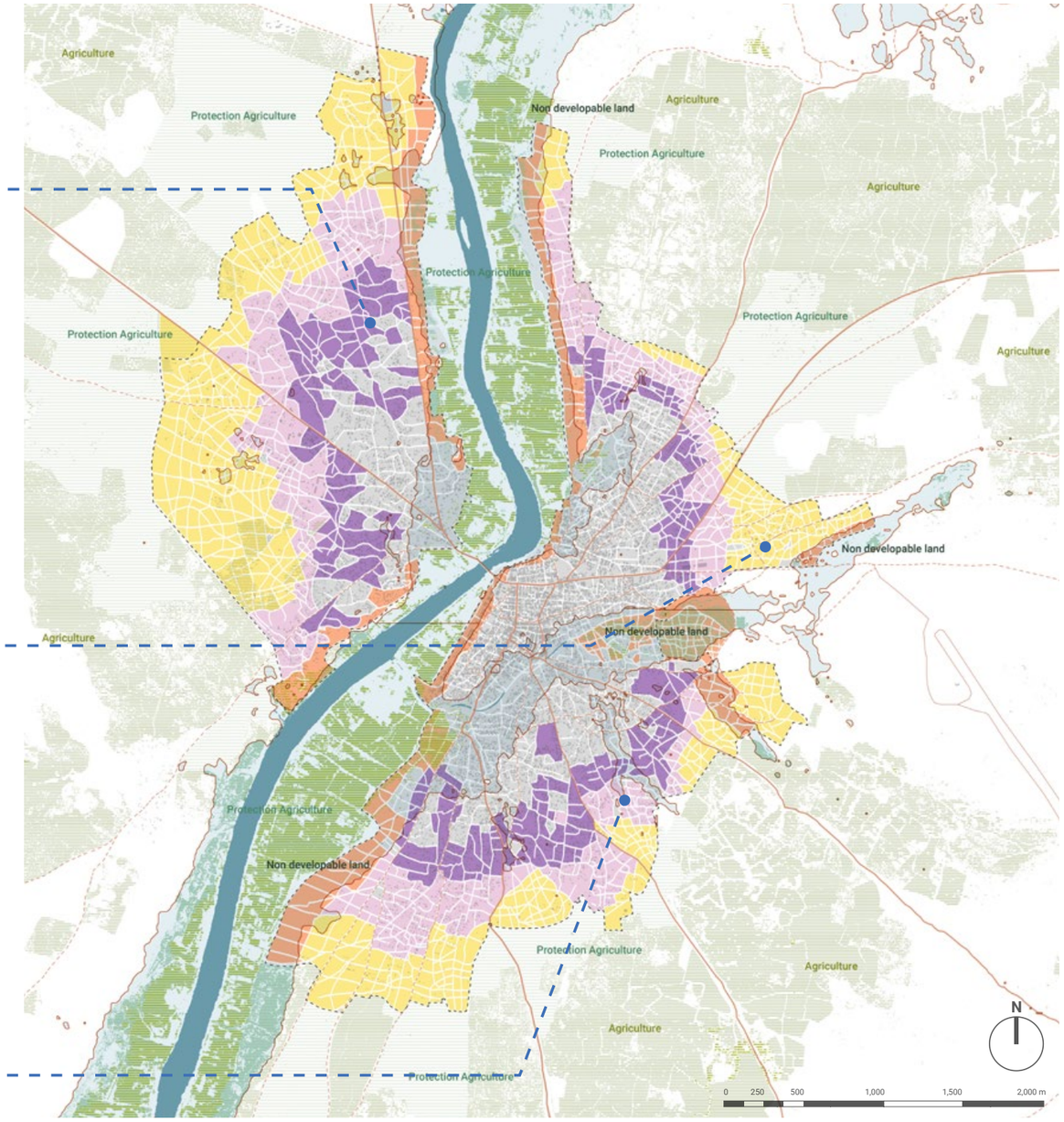


Baardheere Northeast

An urban infill project and new public facilities to integrate more than 260 IDPs in this urban area without accessibility to water, sewerage, health and education.

Baardheere Southeast

New developmental housing project to realocate 380 IDPs in this urban area along the main and secondary roads.



Map 21: The Compact City Strategy

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Urban Footprint
- Existing Agriculture
- IDP Sites

Road Network
- Primary Roads (Sewerage+Drainage Systems)
- Secondary Roads (Environmental+Social Connectors)
- Tertiary Roads/Footways

- Urban Land to consolidate with Urban Infill 250pp/Ha (High Priority)
- Urban Land to consolidate with Urban Infill 250pp/Ha (Medium Priority)
- Vacant Land to Develop/Densify with 150pp/Ha
- First City Extension (250pp/Ha)
- Second City Extension (150pp/Ha)
- IDP Tents & Shelter
- Non Developable Land

Public-Private Partnerships: Encourage partnerships between the government and private sector to finance and implement infill projects, ensuring they meet high standards of sustainability and design.

Goal: To maximize the use of existing urban land, prevent urban sprawl, and create more cohesive and connected neighborhoods.

- **Improving the Land Tenure System**

Proposal: Strengthen the land tenure system to provide secure property rights, reduce disputes, and encourage investment.

Land Registration and Documentation: Implement a systematic land registration process that provides clear and legal recognition of land ownership and usage rights.

Community Land Trusts: Establish community land trusts to manage and protect land for public use, ensuring that land remains accessible and affordable for community members.

Goal: To enhance legal security for property owners and tenants, facilitate transparent land transactions, and support long-term urban planning efforts.

DENSIFICATION SCENARIOS:

- **Efficient Land Management**

Proposal: Develop a comprehensive land management framework that ensures optimal use of land resources, prevents urban sprawl, and supports sustainable growth.

Incremental Housing Development

Proposal: Develop a comprehensive land management framework that ensures optimal use of land resources, prevents urban sprawl, and supports sustainable growth. This approach can accommodate growth over time, providing flexibility for displaced populations while ensuring planned urban expansion. It also minimizes the risk of overcrowding in existing low-density areas.

- **Upgrading Informal Settlements**

Proposal: Improve infrastructure and services in existing informal settlements rather than displacing communities. Formalizing land tenure and upgrading housing and sanitation can create denser, more organized living environments. This supports the integration of IDPs into the urban fabric, enhancing living conditions while avoiding the social and economic disruption of relocation.

- **Densifying Along Transit Corridors**

Proposal: Focus higher-density housing developments along existing or planned public transportation corridors to create transit-oriented developments (TODs). This reduces dependence on private vehicles, encourages more efficient land use, and helps integrate displaced populations into the broader urban economy by providing better access to jobs and services.

- **Incentivize Private Sector Investment in Affordable Housing**

Proposal: Provide incentives, such as tax breaks or land grants, to encourage private developers to build affordable and higher-density housing that accommodates low-income residents and IDPs. This can help fill the housing gap while stimulating the local economy and ensuring that new developments contribute to densification in a planned manner, which will be very beneficial for both, the hosting community and the IDP population living in Baardheere.

"The proposed strategy relocates IDPs from informal IDP Camps to planned, serviced neighborhoods that offer adequate housing and access to essential services such as water, sewerage, schools, hospitals, public spaces, etc"

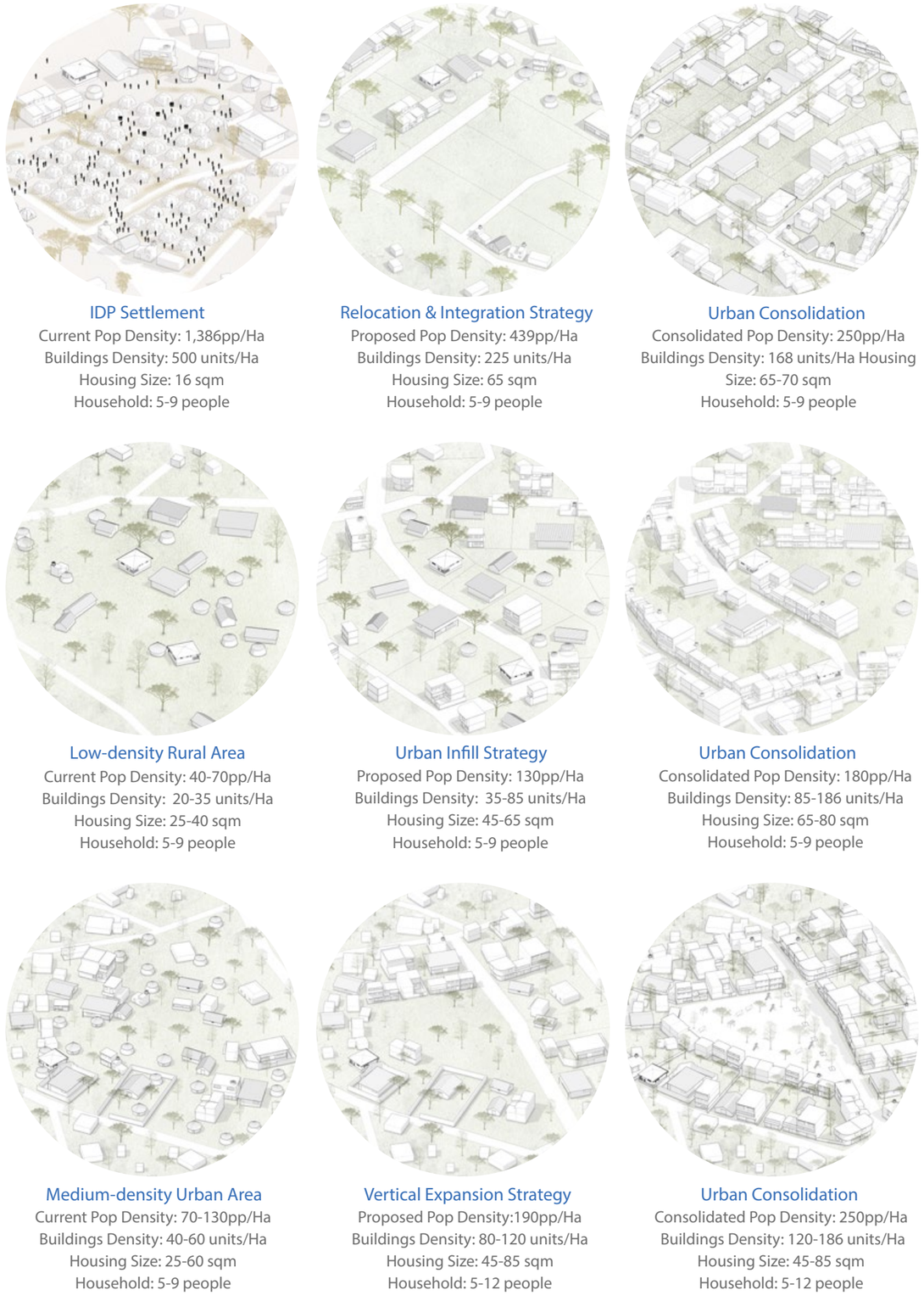


Figure 36: Different densification & urban infill strategies proposed for Baardheere urban consolidation

5.4 Goal Two: The Connected City *(Accessibility & Connectivity Strategies)*

Transforming Baardheere into a connected and accessible city requires prioritizing strategic infrastructure improvements to enhance mobility, safety, and quality of life for all residents. A critical first step in achieving this vision is the reconstruction of the bridge, which is essential for relinking the west and east sides of the town. This vital infrastructure will ensure residents have reliable access to key services such as healthcare and education, while also facilitating economic movement across the city. Complementary measures, such as effective street designs, inclusive public lighting, dedicated bike lanes, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks, and a well-defined street hierarchy, will further improve the connectivity. By supporting diverse transportation options and enhancing access to critical destinations, Baardheere can strengthen social and economic ties, and create a vibrant, inclusive community. This comprehensive approach to accessibility and connectivity can position Baardheere as a model for efficient and sustainable urban planning in the Gedo Region.

KEY STRATEGIES:

- **New Street Sections and Design**

Proposal: Introduce new street sections and design standards to improve the functionality, safety, and aesthetics of Baardheere´s roads. This involves categorizing streets based on their intended use and traffic capacity. To create streets that cater to diverse modes of transportation, promote safety, and enhance the urban experience.

Complete Streets: Adopt a 'Complete Streets' design philosophy, which ensures that streets are safe and accessible for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists, motorists, and public transport passengers.

Street Furniture and Landscaping: Incorporate Street furniture, such as benches, waste bins, and signage, along with landscaping elements like trees and green buffers, to enhance the streetscape and provide shade and environmental benefits.

Baardheere Bridge Reconstruction: Develop a resilient design that incorporates flood-resistant features, such as elevated platforms, reinforced foundations, and proper drainage systems. Considering a multi-use bridge to accommodate pedestrians, cyclists, and vehicles, ensuring inclusivity and accessibility for all.

- **Road Upgrading and Tarmacking**

Proposal: Upgrade existing roads and tarmac key routes to improve road quality, reduce travel times, and enhance connectivity. To provide smooth and durable road surfaces that facilitate efficient transportation and reduce vehicle maintenance costs.

Paving and Resurfacing: Focus on paving and resurfacing roads that are currently unpaved or in poor condition, prioritizing those that serve high-traffic areas and critical services.

Drainage Systems: Integrate effective drainage systems into road designs to manage stormwater and reduce flood risks.

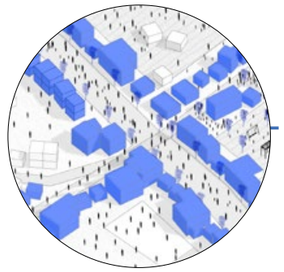
- **Establishing a New Street Hierarchy**

Proposal: Create a structured street hierarchy that defines the role and function of each road within the urban network. To improve traffic management, optimize transportation networks, and ensure efficient use of road space.

Primary Roads: Designate major thoroughfares as primary roads, facilitating high-capacity traffic flow and connecting major points of interest across the city.

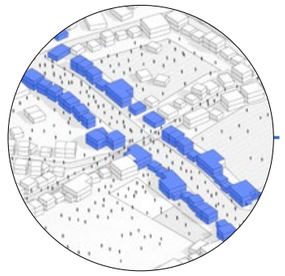
Secondary Roads: Develop secondary roads to link primary roads with local destinations, including residential areas, schools, and commercial centers.

Tertiary Roads: Use tertiary roads for local access within neighborhoods, designed for lower speeds and accommodating pedestrian and local traffic.



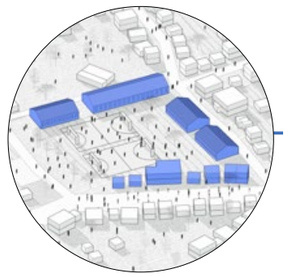
Baardheere Northwest

Increasing the population density along the primary and secondary roads in different urban areas of Baardheere Nortwest with new mixed-use and commerce.



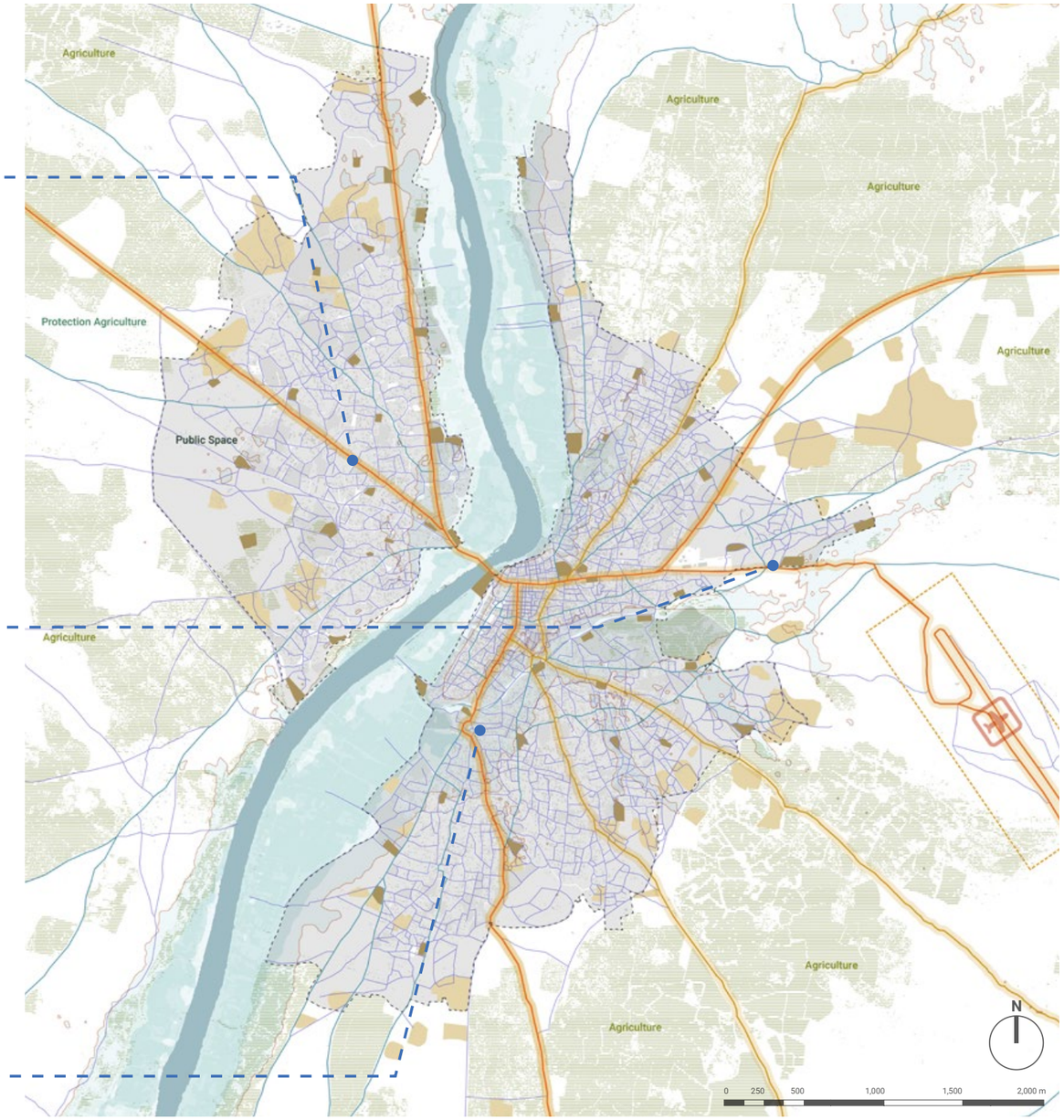
Baardheere Northeast

Establishing of clear a street hierarchy in different city´s areas with implementation of community centers and social HUBs.



Baardheere Southeast

Implementation of high-density housing projects along the primary and secondary roads.

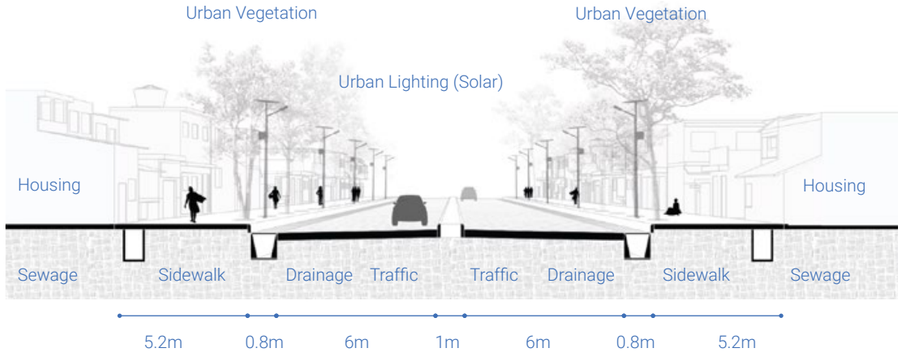


Map 22: The Connected City Strategy

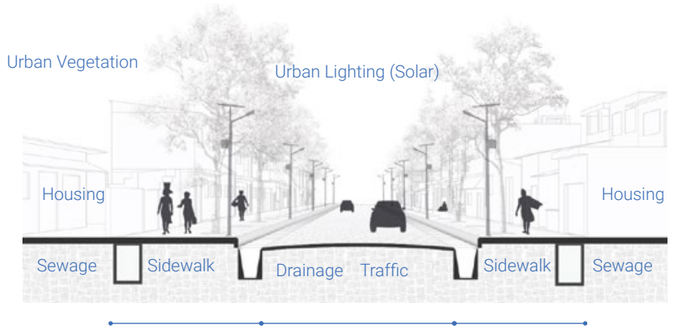
LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Urban Footprint
- Existing Agriculture
- IDP Sites
- Buildings
- Road Network
- Primary Roads (To consolidate with Mixed-use)
- Secondary Roads (To consolidate with domestic business)
- Tertiary Roads/Footways

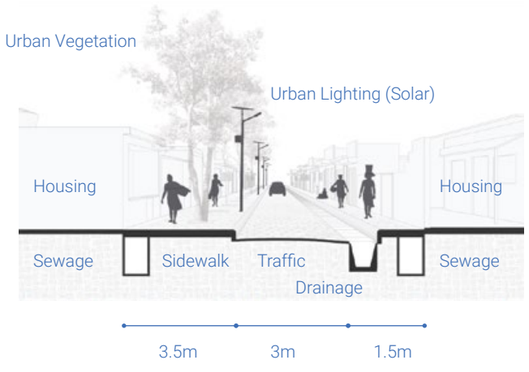
MAIN ROAD (25M)



SECONDARY ROAD (15M)



TERTIARY ROAD (8M)



LOCAL STREET (6M)

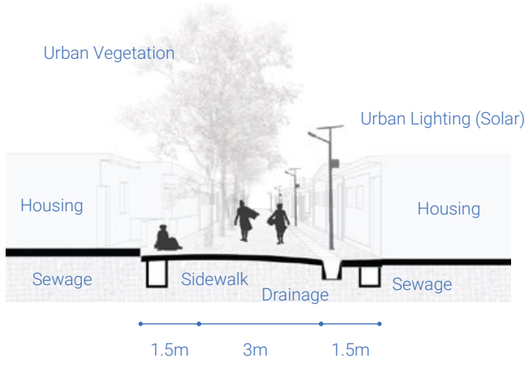


Figure 37: Baardheere representative urban street. © AMISOM, 2020

5.5 Goal Three: The Resilient City *(Resilient Communities & Climate Change Strategies)*

By implementing these strategies, Baardheere can enhance its resilience to environmental challenges and climate variability, ensuring a sustainable and secure future for its residents. The recommendations are mainly focused on water management, agricultural protection, and green infrastructure that will not only mitigate risks associated with water scarcity and flooding but also promote a healthier and a more vibrant urban environment.

KEY STRATEGIES:

- **Flood Control Areas in the Riparian Zone of the River & Construction of New Boreholes**

Flood Control Areas: Establishing flood control areas in a riparian zone requires a holistic approach that combines natural and engineered solutions. By carefully planning and implementing these measures, communities can reduce flood risks, protect vital ecosystems, and promote sustainable development in flood-prone regions. Aiming to provide a consistent water supply, reduce water scarcity, and support local agriculture.

Construction of New Boreholes: Conduct hydrogeological surveys to identify optimal locations for boreholes, ensuring that water extraction does not deplete local aquifers or affect the water tables.

Community Involvement: Involve local communities in the planning and management of boreholes to promote ownership and ensure proper maintenance.

- **Urban Water Catchments for Urban Agriculture & Flooding Management**

Proposal: Develop urban water catchment systems to collect and store rainwater for use in urban agriculture, promoting food security and reducing water runoff. To increase urban agriculture, enhance food security, and promote sustainable water use in urban settings.

Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting: Install rainwater harvesting systems on public buildings, schools, and commercial properties to capture rainwater for irrigation.

Community Gardens: Support the establishment of community gardens and urban farms that utilize harvested rainwater, encouraging local food production and greening urban spaces.

- **Rural Water Catchments for Livestock and Agriculture**

Proposal: Construct water catchment systems in rural areas around Baardheere to support livestock and agriculture, critical for the livelihoods of rural communities. To stabilize water supply for agricultural and livestock activities, improving resilience against drought and supporting rural economies.

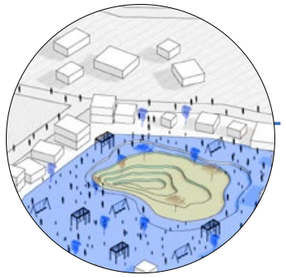
Earth Dams and Reservoirs for Livestock: Build earth dams and reservoirs to store water during the rainy season, providing a water source during dry periods.

Small-Scale Irrigation: Implement small-scale irrigation systems that use stored water efficiently, supporting crop production and livestock needs.

Floodable Public Spaces

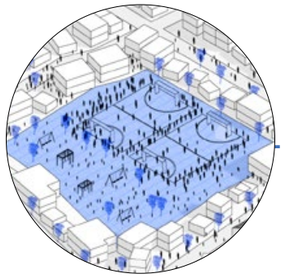
Proposal: Designate and develop certain public spaces as floodable areas that can temporarily hold excess rainwater during heavy rainfall, reducing the risk of flooding in urban areas. To manage stormwater effectively, mitigate flood risks, and provide recreational areas for the community.

Parks and Open Spaces: Create parks and open spaces with water-absorbent surfaces and retention basins that can flood temporarily, protecting surrounding infrastructure.



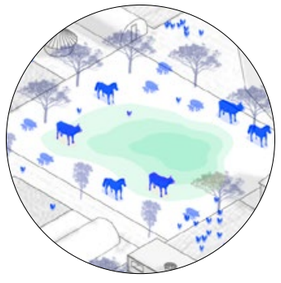
Baardheere Northwest

Implementation of several new floodable public spaces near IDP camps in order to manage flooding and collect rain water for use in urban agriculture.



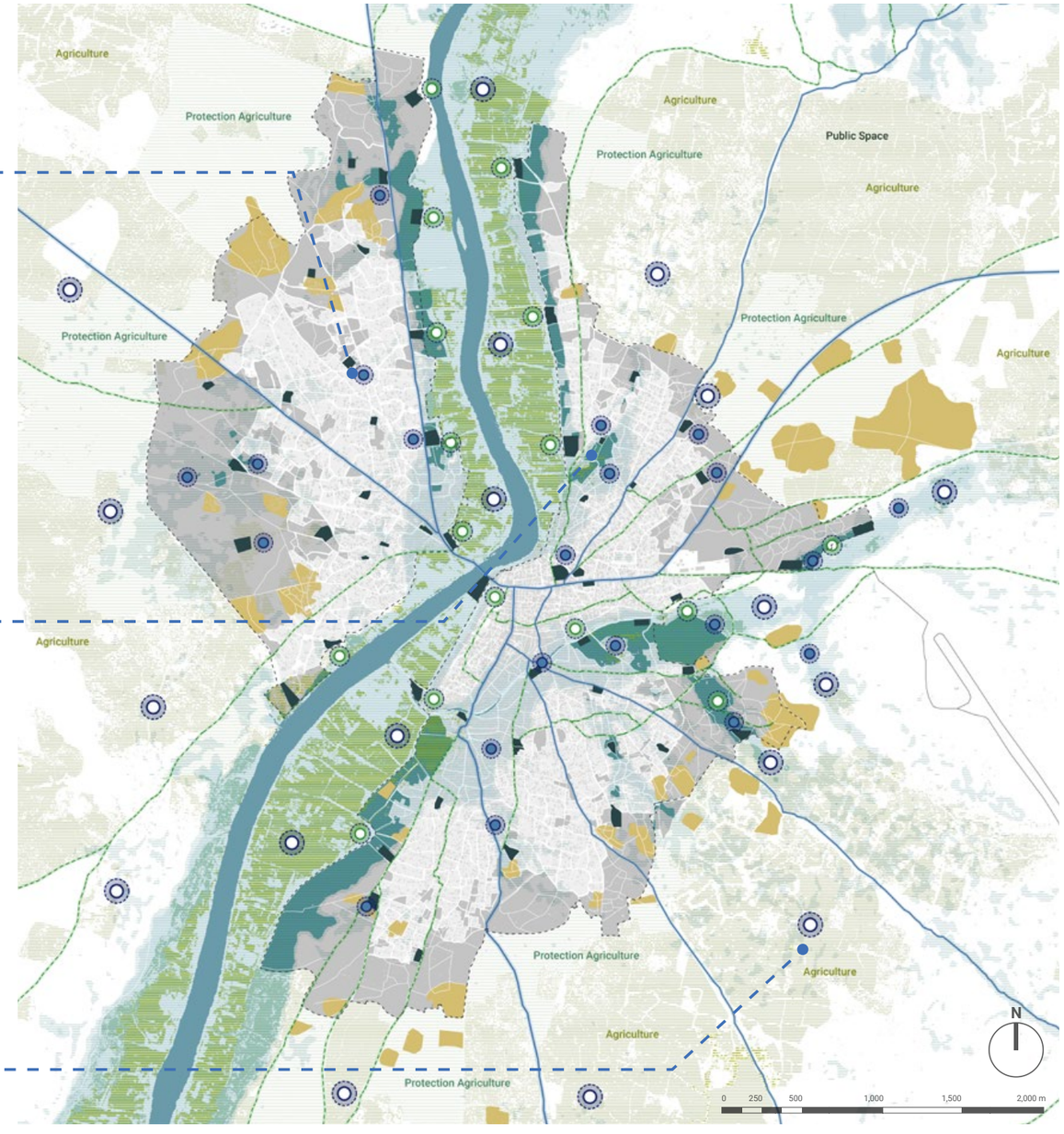
Baardheere Northeast

Construction of new parks and open spaces with water-absorbent surfaces and retention basins that can be used by the community during dry season with recreational purposes.



Baardheere Southeast

Create rural water catchments and retention basins that can be used for agriculture and livestock purposes during drought seasons.



Map 23: The Resilient City Strategy

LEGEND

- IDP Settlements to be Relocated
- Preservation Land (non developable)
- Vacant Land Suitable for Densification
- Protection Buffer (riverine area)
- Proposed Urban Agriculture
- Buildings
- Water
- Riverine Agriculture
- Urban Blocks
- Blue Corridors (drainage system)
- Green Corridors (water & urban vegetation)
- Agricultural Land
- Public Spaces + Floodable Area
- Proposed Rural Water Catchments
- Proposed Urban Water Catchments
- Proposed Boreholes

Multipurpose Use: Design these spaces to be usable for recreation and community activities during dry periods, ensuring they serve multiple purposes.

- **Protection of Existing Agricultural Areas**

Proposal: Implement policies and measures to protect existing agricultural lands from urban encroachment, ensuring they remain available for food production and supporting local economies. To preserve agricultural lands, support local food production, and maintain ecological balance.

Zoning Regulations: Enforce zoning laws that designate agricultural areas as protected zones, preventing their conversion into non-agricultural uses.

Support for Farmers: Provide resources and support to farmers to maintain and improve agricultural practices, including access to markets, training, and subsidies for sustainable farming techniques.

- **Implementation of Blue and Green Corridors**

Proposal: Develop blue and green corridors throughout Baardheere to enhance urban biodiversity, provide natural flood management, and create recreational spaces. To integrate natural elements into the urban environment, improve ecological connectivity, and enhance the quality of life for residents.

Blue Corridors: Establish networks of waterways and wetlands that help manage stormwater, support aquatic ecosystems, and provide aesthetic and recreational value.

Green Corridors: Plant trees and vegetation along streets, parks, and pathways to create continuous green spaces that enhance urban cooling, air quality, and biodiversity.

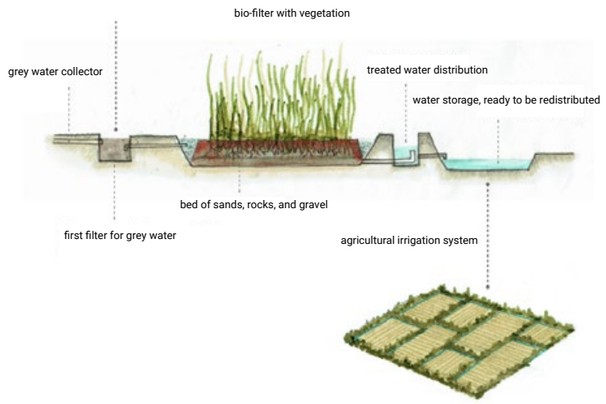


Figure 38: Proposed agricultural sustainable irrigation system

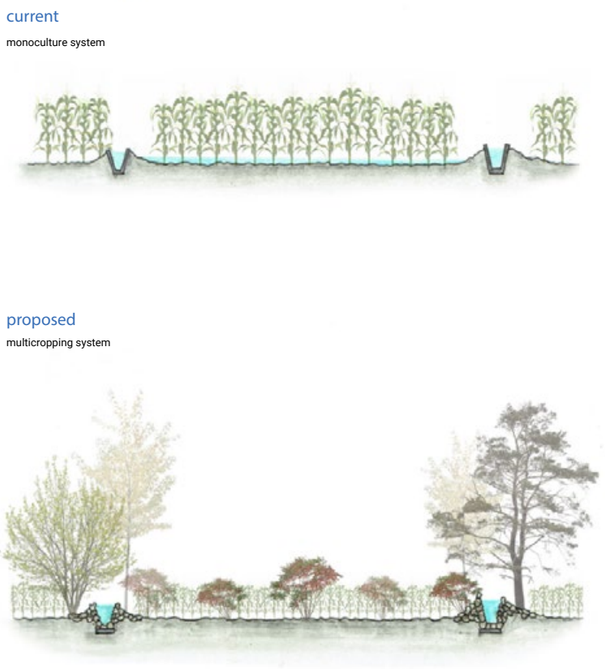


Figure 39: From monoculture to multicropping systems

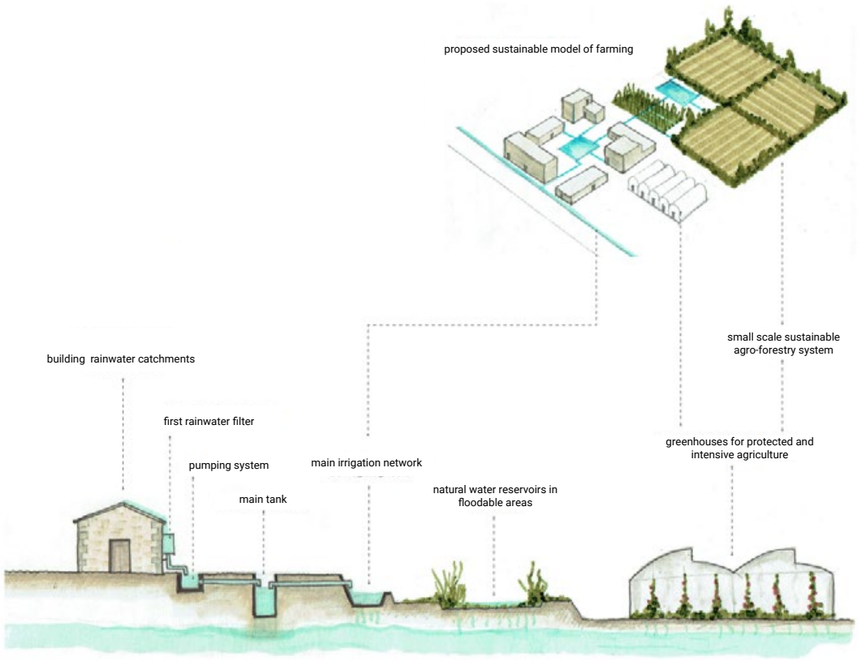


Figure 40: Proposed urban water catchment systems for agriculture

Figure 41: Proposed blue corridor with waterways & wetlands systems

5.6 Goal Four: The Inclusive and Vibrant City *(Better Accessibility to Services & Livelihood Strategies for Economic Development)*

By prioritizing the development of commercial hubs, markets, and local businesses, along primary and secondary roads and with the expansion of public services, Baardheere can transform into a more inclusive city with a vibrant and thriving community. These initiatives will drive economic growth, improve access to essential services, and foster a strong sense of belonging and connection among all residents, including both IDPs and the local population.

- **Development of Commercial Areas and Businesses**

Proposal: Establish new commercial zones along major roads and in new urban centers to stimulate economic activity, and create jobs to diversify the local economy, support small businesses, and enhance the availability of goods and services.

Commercial Corridors: Designate major roads as commercial corridors, encouraging the development of shops, restaurants, and small businesses that serve both the local population and passersby.

Marketplaces: Develop new marketplaces particularly in the West of the city, where vendors can sell a variety of goods, including agricultural produce, and manufactured items. These marketplaces can also serve as hubs for cultural exchange and community events.

- **Creation of New Public Services: Schools, Hospitals, Community Centers for Women & Youth, and Libraries**

Proposal: Improve access to education, healthcare, and information by building new schools, hospitals, and libraries in strategically chosen locations throughout Baardheere. To enhance the quality of life by providing essential public services, promoting lifelong learning, and improving public health outcomes.

Educational Infrastructure: Construct new schools to accommodate the growing population, including primary, secondary, and vocational training centers. Focus on providing quality education and reducing student-to-teacher ratios.

Healthcare Facilities: Build new hospitals and health clinics equipped with essential medical facilities and staffed by trained healthcare professionals. Ensure these facilities are accessible to all residents, including IDPs.

Community Centers for Women & Youth: Implement community spaces for skills training, education, and economic opportunities for women and youth, strengthen community ties by fostering interaction between diverse groups for personal development and education.

Public Libraries: Establish libraries that provide access to books and learning programs. Libraries can also serve as community centers for educational workshops and cultural activities.

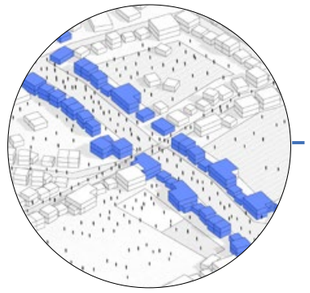
- **Agricultural and Livestock Development**

Proposal: Expand and support agricultural and livestock activities to provide sustainable livelihoods for IDPs and local residents, leveraging the region's agricultural potential. To create sustainable economic opportunities, improve food security, and strengthen community resilience through agriculture and livestock.

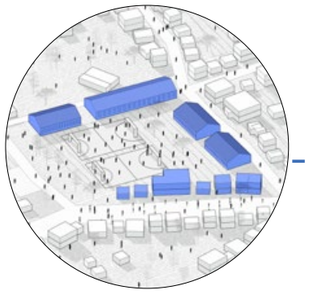
Community Farming Initiatives: Establish community farms where IDPs and local residents can grow crops and raise livestock. Provide training in modern farming techniques, access to seeds, tools, and resources.

Livestock Programs: Develop programs that support livestock rearing, including veterinary services, feed supply, and marketing support. Focus on improving productivity and ensuring the health of livestock.

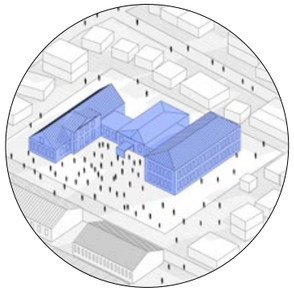
Market Access: Facilitate access to local and regional markets for agricultural and livestock products, helping farmers and herders sell their produce and earn a stable income.



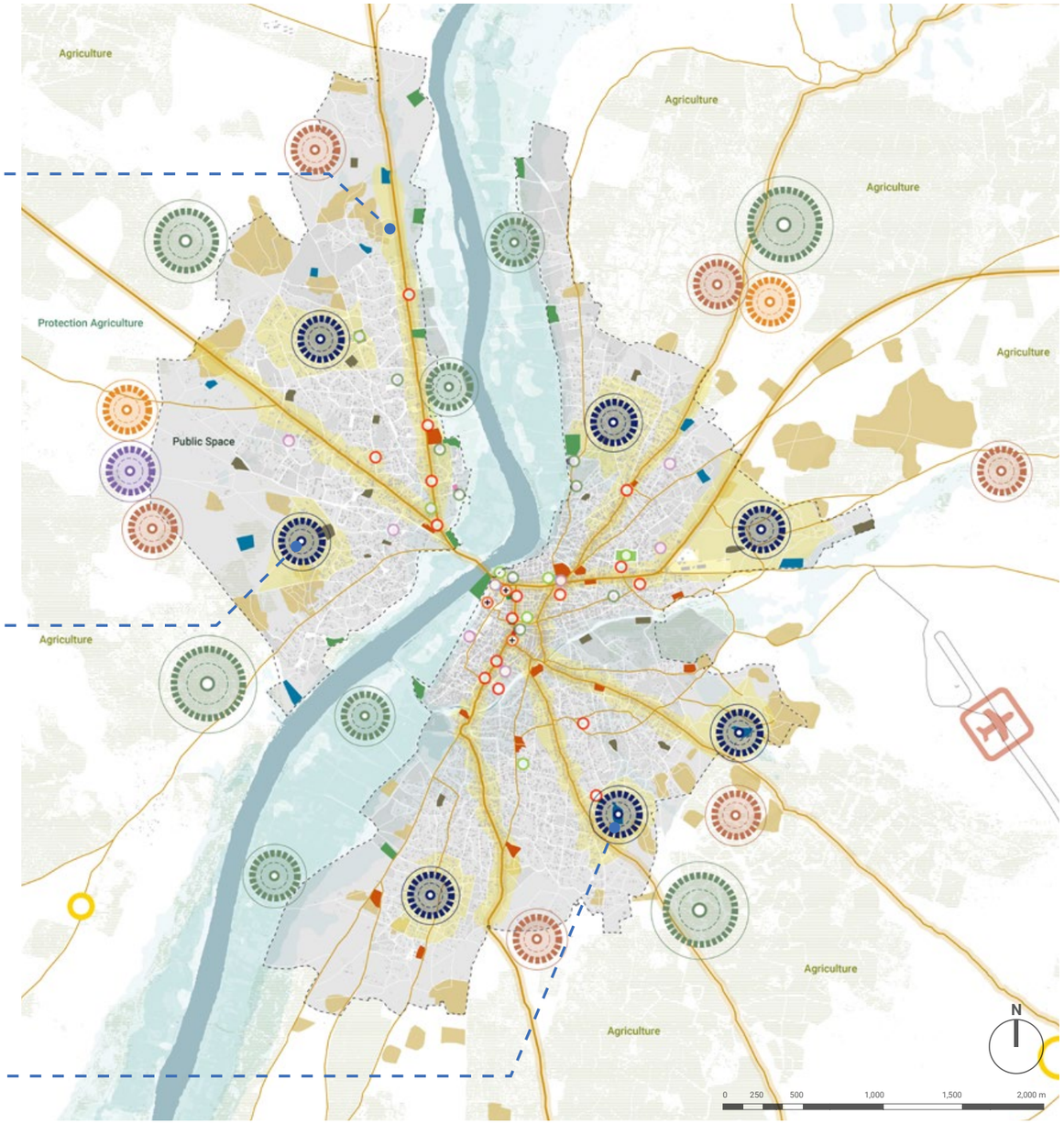
Baardheere Northwest
Implementation of new commercial and businesess with distributed new mixed-use areas along the main roads.



Baardheere Southwest
Implementation of new healthcare centers and dispensary center in order to improve the accessibility to health infrastructure for IDPs and host community in the Western Neighborhoods.



Baardheere Southeast
Implementation of new schools and education facilities of primary and secondary level to improve the accessibility for IDP´s and the hosting community in the Southeast side of the city.



Map 24: The Inclusive & Vibrant City Strategy

LEGEND

- City Boundary
- Urban Footprint
- Existing Agriculture
- IDP Sites
- Proposed Street Lighting with Solar Panels

Road Network

- Primary Roads (To consolidate with Mixed-use)
- Secondary Roads (To consolidate with domestic business)
- Tertiary Roads/Footways

- Proposed Boreholes for Human Consumption
- Existing Markets/Businesses
- Existing Library
- Existing Hospitals & Health Clinics
- Existing Public & Community Spaces
- Existing NGOs in the City
- Proposed New Services HUBs
- Proposed Livestock Holding Grounds
- Proposed Livestock Markets

- IDP Tents & Shelter
- New Businesses & Commercial Areas
- Non Developable Land
- Existing Boreholes
- Existing Dumpsites
- Existing Mosques
- Proposed New Agriculture Cooperatives & Training Centers
- Proposed New Slaughterhouse

06

THE ACTION PLAN

06

The Action Plan

"Transforming strategic recommendations into concrete and implementable programmes and policies requires detailed systemic actions that can trigger the envisaged spatial, economic, and social transformation. It serves as a guide when prioritizing and detailing following actions needed for building a compact, connected, inclusive, open, and resilient city."

6.1 Introduction

250pp/ha
Density can be increased in certain areas of Baardheere

23%
of Mixed land use can be increased within Baardheere

31km
of new linear blue corridors can be implemented

Baardheere's urban strategy is a comprehensive plan aimed at steering the city's growth and development toward sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience. This strategy integrates various targeted initiatives, focusing on essential aspects of urban transformation, such as efficient land use, enhanced connectivity, equitable access to services, and environmental sustainability. By addressing these key areas, the city can lay the foundation for long-term development that benefits all residents while ensuring the efficient and responsible use of resources.

These include the development of a balanced land use plan that integrates residential areas, IDP camps, agricultural zones, mixed-use neighborhoods, and economic centers, ensuring equitable access to resources and services. Additionally, the strategy focuses on enhancing connectivity and infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on upgrading the existing road networks, implementing public lighting, and establishing clear street hierarchies.

The citywide approach for Baardheere emphasizes the spatial aspects of urban development, highlighting the crucial connections between upgrading settlements and broader urban planning, land management, and infrastructure provision processes. This action plan seeks to address two primary questions:

- In what directions should urban expansion and growth be guided?
- What urban patterns, character, and density should be adopted in the city's future development to ensure equitable access to public infrastructure and facilities for all residents?

This approach aims to create a cohesive urban framework that balances growth with sustainable land use, integrates infrastructure planning with settlement improvements, and promotes equal access to essential services across Baardheere.

Transforming strategic recommendations into concrete and implementable programmes and policies requires detailed systemic actions that can trigger the envisaged spatial, economic, and social transformation. It serves as a guide when prioritizing and detailing following actions needed for building a compact, connected, inclusive, open, and resilient city.

Figure 42: Discussing Baardheeres´s priorities during the validation workshop. © UN-HABITAT, 2024

6.2 Proposed Land Use Plan

This detailed land use strategy aims to reshape Baardheere comprehensively into an inclusive, and sustainable urban center. It focuses on optimizing residential spaces, incorporating IDPs into the city's structure, and protecting valuable agricultural land to ensure efficient land utilization and resource conservation. The introduction of mixed-use districts, along with thriving commercial and community centers, is designed to stimulate economic growth while curbing urban sprawl, fostering a more dynamic and interconnected urban environment. Additionally, the plan emphasizes the importance of green infrastructure, the adoption of renewable energy, and the promotion of sustainable transportation systems.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN

1. Residential Areas

The residential component of the plan focuses on creating diverse housing options to cater different socio-economic groups, including IDPs and local residents. Also, to accommodate a growing population while maintaining a high quality of life, providing affordable and diverse housing options. This involves:

- **High-Density Urban Housing:** Developing multi-story apartment buildings and compact residential complexes in central urban areas to efficiently use land and support higher population densities. These areas will be equipped with necessary infrastructure and public facilities, including schools, parks, local businesses and healthcare facilities.

- **Medium-Density Urban Housing:** Designating urban areas with lower density housing options. These areas will be integrated with green spaces and designed to provide a more spacious living environment, catering to families and those seeking quieter residential settings.

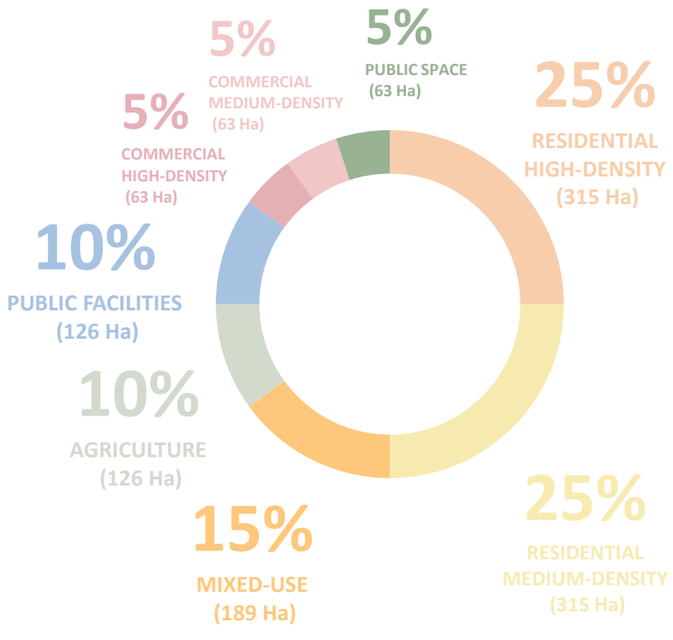
2. IDP Camps and Integration

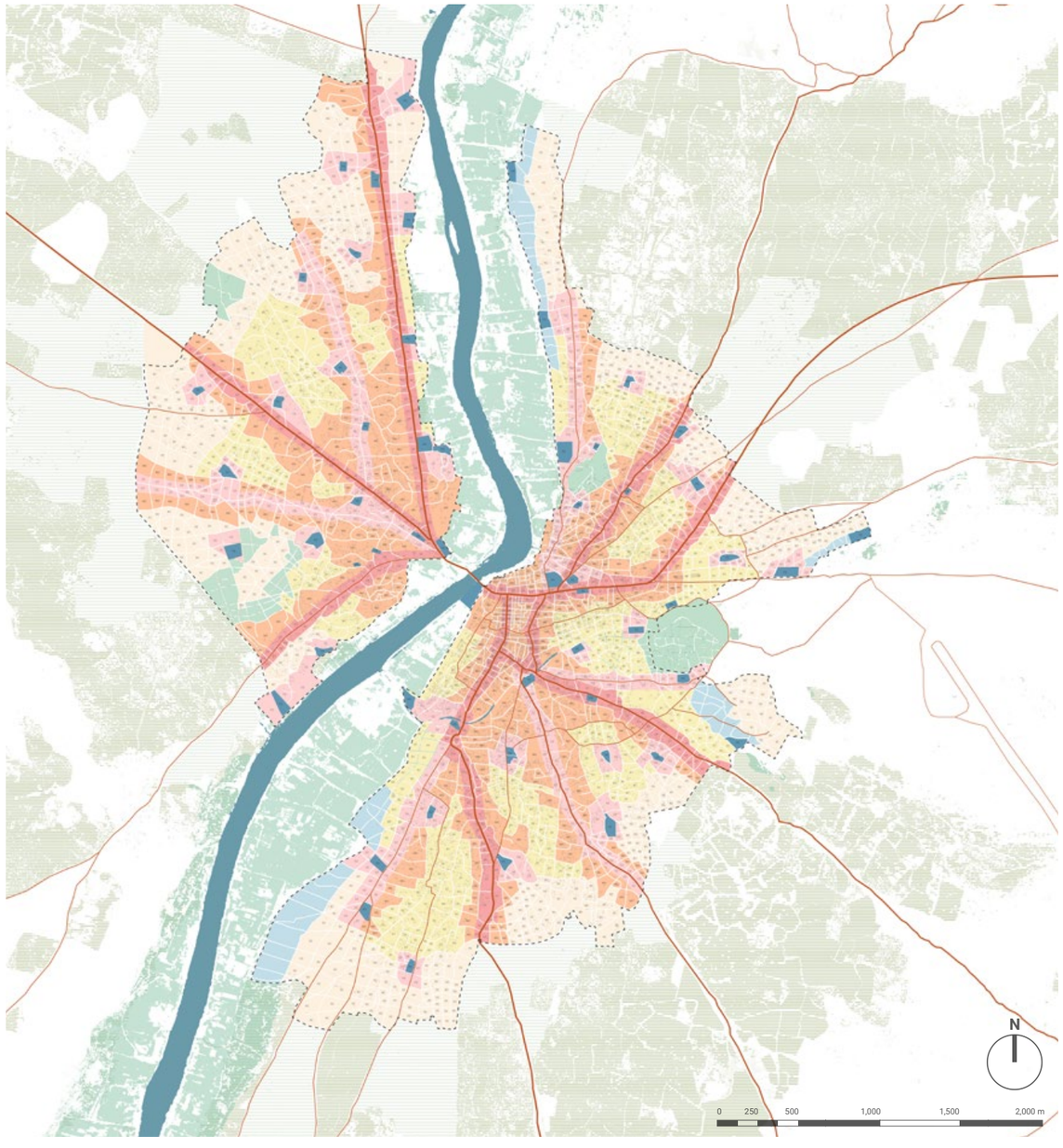
IDP camps will be reallocated and integrated into well-planned neighborhoods that are fully included into the city's basic services and infrastructure, as well as livelihood opportunities. To provide secure and dignified living conditions for IDPs and promote their social and economic integration. This process includes:

- **Infrastructure Development:** Upgrading existing camps with permanent structures, sanitation facilities, water supply, and electricity.

- **Economic and Social Integration:** Creating mixed-use areas within these neighborhoods to include commercial

"This comprehensive land use plan aims to transform Baardheere into a balanced, inclusive, and sustainable city. By carefully managing residential areas, integrating IDPs, preserving agricultural land, developing resilience"





Map 25: The Proposed Land Use Plan for Baardheere

LEGEND

- C1- Commercial High-Density
- C2- Commercial Markets & Businesess
- R1- Residential High-Density
- R2- Residential Medium-Density
- R3- Residential Low-Density
- PF- Public Facilities Health/Education /Community Center
- PS- Public Space
- A1- Agriculture
- A2- Urban Agriculture
- MU- Mixed-Used
- ND- Preservation Land

spaces, job training centers, and community facilities, thereby facilitating the integration of IDPs into the broader urban economy and society.

3. Agricultural Land

Preserving agricultural land within and around Baardheere is crucial to address the food security issues and activate local livelihoods. This action will offer job opportunities to IDPs, women and youth, fostering economic inclusion. The plan includes:

- **Protected Agricultural Zones:** Clearly demarcating agricultural zones to prevent urban encroachment. These zones will be safeguarded through zoning laws and supported by agricultural policies that encourage sustainable farming practices.
- **Urban Agriculture Initiatives:** Promoting urban farming projects such as community gardens and farms next to the riverine area and within residential and mixed-use areas. These initiatives aim to supplement food supply and provide educational and recreational opportunities.

4. Mixed-Use Areas

Mixed-use development is key to creating vibrant, dynamic urban neighborhoods. These areas will blend residential, commercial, and recreational spaces. To foster commercial activity, promote efficient land use, and enhance the social fabric of the city and include:

- **Urban Centers and Corridors:** Developing key corridors and urban centers with a mix of businesses, domestic restaurants, and housing. This design supports a live-work-play environment, reducing the need for long commutes and enhancing the urban vibrancy.
- **Community Hubs:** Establishing community hubs that include public services such as libraries, healthcare facilities, and cultural centers, creating focal points for community interaction and engagement among the hosting communities and the IDPs.

"Establishing community hubs that include public services such as libraries, healthcare facilities, and cultural centers, creating focal points for community interaction and engagement among the hosting communities and the IDPs"

High Density
Medium Density
Low Density

5. Commercial Zones

Commercial zones will be strategically located to support economic growth and accessibility. To provide the infrastructure and environment necessary for a thriving commercial sector, supporting overall economic development. This includes:

- **Central Business District (CBD):** Developing a CBD that serves as the economic heart of Baardheere, attracting businesses, investments, and employment opportunities. The CBD will be equipped with modern infrastructure and services, including public transportation and broadband connectivity.

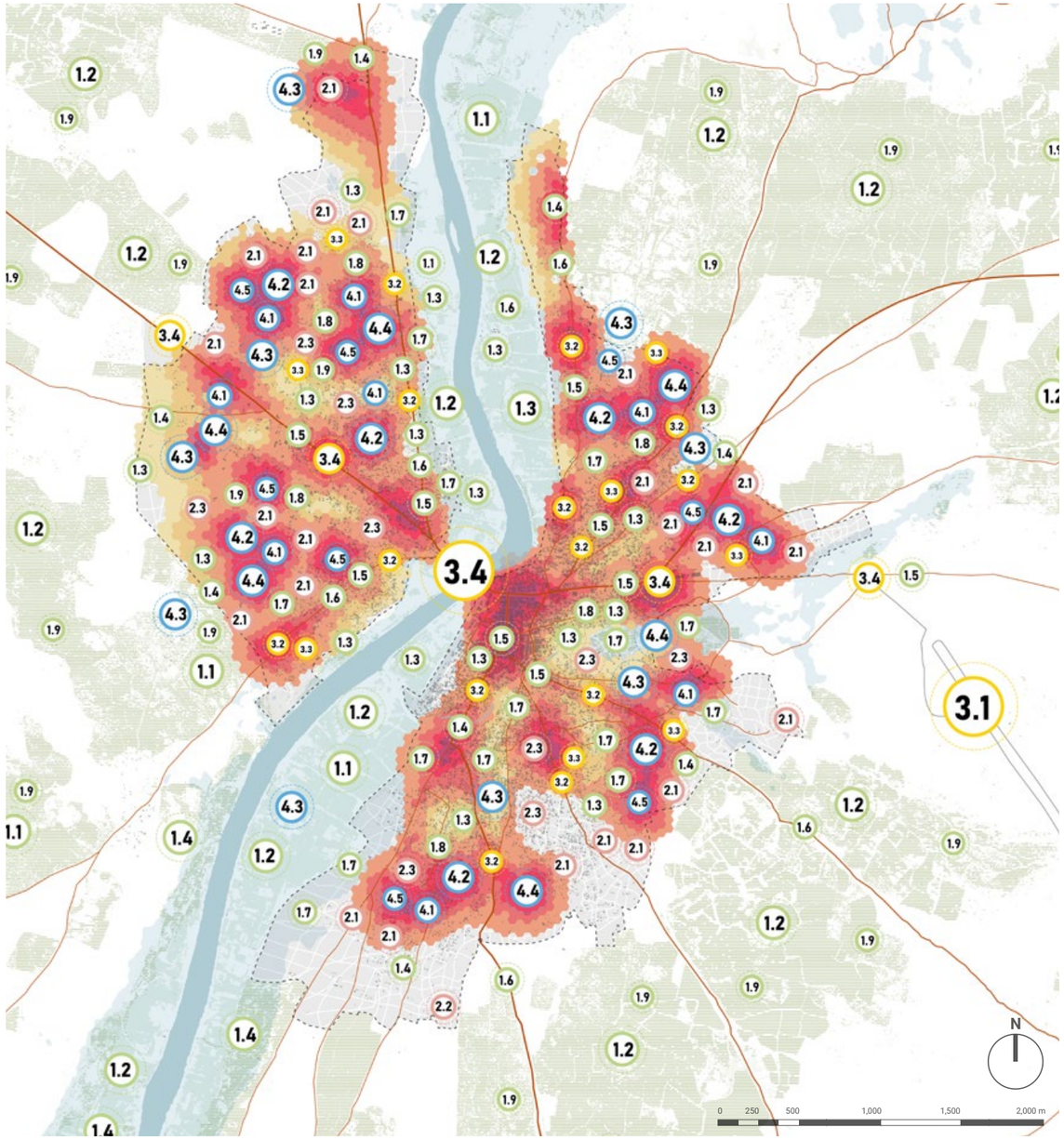
IMPLEMENTATION AND SUSTAINABILITY

1. Integrated Planning and Governance: Establishing a dedicated urban planning committee that includes representatives from local government, community groups, businesses, and international organizations to oversee the implementation of the land use plan.

2. Sustainability Measures: Integrating sustainability into all aspects of the plan, including energy-efficient building practices, water conservation techniques, and green infrastructure such as parks and renewable energy installations.

3. Monitoring and Adaptation: Implementing a robust monitoring system to track progress, evaluate the impact of development projects, and make necessary adjustments. This adaptive management approach ensures the plan remains responsive to changing needs and challenges.

4. Strengthen Legal & Institutional Frameworks: Create clear policies on land ownership, tenure, and dispute resolution to avoid conflicts. It is also key to train local government officials and urban planners in land use management and enforcement.



Map 26: The Strategic Action Plan

LEGEND

- 1.1 Construction of a Dam in Buulow
- 1.2 Construction of new Boreholes
- 1.3 Implementation of green energy and public street lighting
- 1.4 Implementation of solid waste management system & dumping sites in each Sub-Village
- 1.5 Implementation of blue corridors with a drainage and sewerage system
- 1.6 Implementation of green corridors with urban vegetation and NBS
- 1.7 Designated Areas for Land Preservation (Non-developable areas)
- 1.8 New Public Spaces & Floodable Areas
- 1.9 Urban & Rural Water Catchments
- 2.2 IDPs Resettlement Projects, Urban Infill Strategies & New Services
- 2.3 Elaboration of a New City Extension Plan with Roads Hierarchy, Urban Form and High Density
- 3.1 Airport Upgrading, Fencing, Renovation, Widening and Extension of the Airstripe
- 3.2 Extension of Tarmacked Roads, & Rehabilitation of Existing Roads and Streets
- 3.3 Implementation of Social Corridors to Link the New Community Centers and Social HUBs
- 4.1 Construction of a New Referral Hospital for the Region
- 4.2 Implementation of New Community Centers and Social HUBs in the 7 Sub-Villages
- 4.3 Construction of a New Public University
- 4.4 Construction of New Livestock Markets & Veterinary Clinics
- 4.5 Construction of a New Slaughterhouse

6.3 The Action Plan & Prioritization Table

Goal #1: Resilient City							
Intervention	**Actions**	**Priority**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Entity**	**Potential financing**	**Estimated cost (USD)**	**SDG Alignment**
1.1 Construction of drainage infrastructure in critical flooding areas and main roads	1.1.1 Hydrological Assessment, understand water availability and flow patterns and rainfall analysis, stream flow measurement, water balance	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, donor funds	80,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.1.2 Topographical Survey, Map physical features of the land elevation, soil type, vegetation cover					95,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.1.3 Geological Assessment, ensuring structural integrity and subsurface investigation, water modelling					100,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment, Identify and mitigate environmental effects biodiversity impact, water quality, ecosystem services					100,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.1.5 Engineering Assessment, Design canal and catchment area to technical specifications and hydraulic design, structural design, construction methods					150,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.1.6 Stakeholder Consultation, Engaging stakeholders in the planning process and public meetings, feedback mechanisms					100, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
1.2 Construction of water management system, boreholes, urban and rural water catchments and desalination plants	1.2.1 Feasibility Study, Determining technical and economic viability and water demand analysis, cost-benefit analysis, and technology selection	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, service fees, donor funds	90, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.2 Site Selection and Assessment, Identifying appropriate location and proximity to water source, land suitability, environmental considerations					100,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.3 Designated areas for rural and urban agriculture as well as land preservation areas					50,000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.4 Implementation of urban and rural water catchments for human and livestock consumption					60, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.5 Engineering and Design Assessment, Design the plant to meet requirements and plant capacity, process design, infrastructure design					125, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.6 Implementation of public spaces and floodable areas to manage water					50, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
	1.2.7 Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring the compliance with laws and regulations and permitting requirements, water rights, environmental regulations					50, 000 USD	6, 9, 11, 10
1.3 Construction of floodable public spaces and parks	1.3.1 Site Selection and Assessment Identify potential locations for facilities, including land availability, accessibility to waste sources, and environmental concerns.	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Government	Local contributions, service fees, donor funds	60, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	1.3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment, identifying and mitigating environmental impacts, as well as land, water, and air pollution mitigation techniques.					50, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	Technical evaluation, selecting appropriate waste management technologies, collection systems, processing technologies, and disposal techniques					60, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	1.3.3 Economic and financial assessment, ensuring economic feasibility and sustainability, as well as cost analysis, funding sources, revenue generation					50, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	1.3.4 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks operational, environmental, health and safety risks					50, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	1.3.5 Infrastructure Assessment, Ensuring adequate infrastructure and transportation infrastructure, facility design, maintenance requirements					50, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
	1.3.6 Stakeholder Engagement, Engaging and involve stakeholders and public consultations, feedback mechanisms					25, 000 USD	9,10,11, 12, 13
1.4 Implementation of water irrigation systems for agriculture and flood control on the river embarkment	1.4.1 Technical Assessment, Select appropriate technologies and design the system and system design, equipment selection, energy storage	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Government	Public-Private-Partnership, service fees, donor funds	50, 000 USD	7,9,11
	1.4.2 Social Impact Assessment, Understand impact on communities and ensure social acceptance and community benefits, public awareness, community engagement					30, 000 USD	7,9,11
	1.4.3 Risk Assessment, Identify and mitigate potential risks and technical, environmental, socio-economic risks					20, 000 USD	7,9,11
	1.4.4 Infrastructure Assessment, Ensure adequate infrastructure and transportation infrastructure, grid connection, maintenance requirements					25, 000 USD	7,9,11
	1.4.5 Stakeholder Engagement, Engaging and involve stakeholders and public consultations, feedback mechanisms					30, 000 USD	7,9,11

*The costs and prices provided are approximate and intended solely for general informational purposes. These figures are subject to variation based on factors such as location, timing, market conditions, and individual circumstances.

Goal #2: Compact City							
Intervention	**Actions**	**Priority**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Entity**	**Potential financing**	**Estimated cost (USD)**	**SDG Alignment**
2.1 Land availability assessment and relocation strategy for IDPs in Northwest and Northeast neighborhoods of the city	2.1.1 Conduct land availability assessment together with community leaders	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds	35, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.1.2 Prepare a map of the land availability and develop a strategy for IDP relocation					25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.1.3 Land Availability Assessment, Identifying suitable land for relocating IDPs, land identification, ownership, suitability, environmental impact, legal compliance					25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.1.4 Socio-Economic Assessment, Understand socio-economic context and needs of IDPs demographic analysis, livelihoods assessment, access to services, community integration					30, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.1.5 Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, permitting requirements, land rights, human rights compliance					25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.1.6 Relocation Strategy Development, Developing a comprehensive and sustainable relocation strategy relocation plan, community participation, support services					100, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
2.2 Elaboration of a City Extension Plan with a 10 years vision	2.2.1 Land Availability Assessment and plots mapping	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds	25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.2.2 Define the ownership of land in a land management system or a cadaster					25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.2.3 Establish a Land Management Officer with a Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, permitting requirements, land rights, human rights compliance					25, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
	2.2.4 Elaborate the plot lotification layout for the new city extension with provision of services, public facilities, and infrastructure					100, 000 USD	1, 9,10,11,16
2.3 Establishment of a land management system	2.3.1 Land Use Assessment Understand current land use patterns and identify areas for improvement current land use mapping, land use classification, land capability and suitability	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local Authority	Community contributions, donor funds	80, 000 USD	8,11,10,17
	2.3.2 Technological Assessment, Identify technological tools and systems for effective land management GIS, remote sensing, database management to elaborate a city mapping and land information system					85, 000 USD	8,11,10,17
	2.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement, Involve stakeholders in the planning and implementation process and public consultations, stakeholder mapping, participation mechanisms					50, 000 USD	8,11,10,17
	2.3.4 Establishment of land management office					200, 000 USD	8,11,10,17
	2.3.5 Capacity training of the staff					100, 000 USD	8,11,10,17
	2.3.6 Revenue collection system					150, 000 USD	8,11,10,17

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Goal #3: Connected City							
Intervention	**Actions**	**Priority**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Entity**	**Potential financing**	**Estimated cost (USD)**	**SDG Alignment**
3.1 Airport upgrading, & fencing and widening and extension of the airstrip runway	3.1.1 Feasibility Study, Determine technical and economic viability and current runway assessment, demand analysis, cost-benefit analysis	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Ministry of Transport & Aviation, Local Authority	Donor funds	100,000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.2 Site Assessment Assess physical characteristics and constraints, topographical survey, soil and geotechnical investigation, land availability					40, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.3 Regulatory and Legal Assessment, Ensure compliance with regulations and laws aviation standards, permitting requirements, zoning regulations					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.4 Safety Assessment, Ensure project meets safety requirements and runway safety areas, obstacle limitation surfaces, emergency services access					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.5 Risk Assessment, Identify and mitigate potential risks, construction risks, operational risks, environmental risks					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.6 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment, Ensuring adequate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, access roads, drainage and storm water management					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.1.7 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development a detailed design and engineering plans, runway design, structural design, construction plan as well as the construction					400, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
3.2 Rehabilitation of tarmacked roads & existing roads and streets within the city center	3.2.1 Road Condition Assessment, Evaluation the current road condition, pavement condition survey, structural assess-ment, traffic analysis	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, donor funds	25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.2 Site Assessment Understand physical and geographical characteristics and topographical survey, soil and geo-technical investigation, drainage assessment					50, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.3 Socio-Economic Assessment, Understand socio-economic context and impacts and the community impact, economic benefits, public consultation					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.4 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks Construction risks, environmental risks, operational risks					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.5 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.6 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan					90, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.2.7 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis					90, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
3.3 Implementation of the new social corridors and commercial & economic HUBS	3.3.1 Elaborate a comprehensive assessment with analysis of needs by neighborhood, socio-economic studies and surveys,	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Mayor's office	Local contributions, donor funds	25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.2 Identify key locations and plots that have potential for transformation					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.3 Create a detailed land use plan and a zoning framework for each neighborhood HUB					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.4 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks construction risks, environmental risks, operational risks					25, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.5 Design the social corridors that are pedestrian friendly, with bike lanes and integrate public spaces with the new HUBS					40, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.6 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan					200, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.3.7 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the Cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis					50, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
3.4 Reconstruction of the Baardheere bridge and main road that links the city center with the airport	3.4.1 Feasibility Study, and assesment of soil stability, and river hydrology	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Jubaland State Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction & Housing. Baard-heere´s Mayor's office	Local contributions, donor funds, AfDB	50, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.4.2 Develop a resilient design that incorporates flood-resistant features, such as elevated platforms, reinforced foun-dations, and proper drainage systems.					400, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.4.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity					100, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.4.4 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan					400, 000 USD	2,8,9,11
	3.4.5 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis as well as the construction works and necessary materials					1,000, 000 USD	2,8,9,11

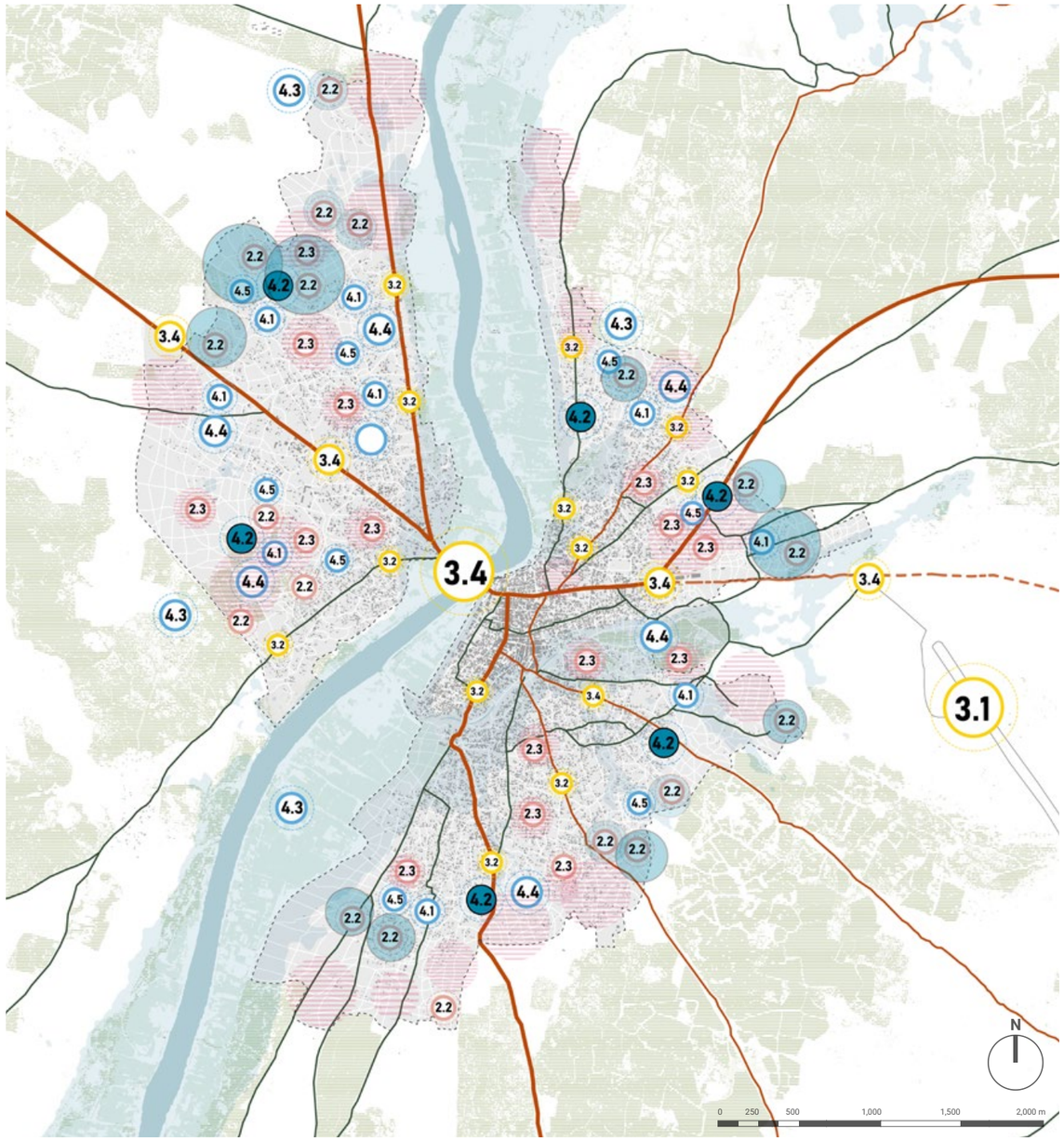
Goal #4: Inclusive and Vibrant City							
Intervention	**Actions**	**Priority**	**Timeframe**	**Responsible Entity**	**Potential financing**	**Estimated cost (USD)**	**SDG Alignment**
4.1 Construction of communitary health clinics and two hospitals in the West part of Baardheere	4.1.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Ministry of Health, Local authority	Community Contributions, Federal Government transfer, donor funds	80, 000 USD	3,10,16
	4.1.2 Healthcare Services Assessment Determine required services and facilities and the service demand analysis, facility planning, staffing requirements					100, 000 USD	3,10,16
	4.1.3 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis					100, 000 USD	3,10,16
	4.1.4 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and architectural design, structural design.					450, 000 USD	3,10,16
4.2 Development of sub-center/community service HUBs in: 1.Baardheere Northwest 2. Baardheere Northeast 3.Baardheere Southwest 4.Baardheere Southeast	4.2.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure	High	Short term 1-2 yrs	Local authority, Ministries	Community Contributions, donor funds, private sector	90, 000 USD	8,9,11
	4.2.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis					90, 000 USD	8,9,11
	4.2.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, develop detailed design and engineering plans and architectural design, structural design.					400, 000 USD	8,9,11
4.3 Construction of primary & secondary schools, as well as tertiary education facilities	4.3.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Authorirty	Community Contributions, donor funds	100, 000 USD	5,9,11
	4.3.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis					100, 000 USD	5,9,11
	4.3.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and architectural design and plans, structural design.					400, 000 USD	5,9,11
4.4 Construction of food & livestock markets, slaughterhouse and Agricultural training centers	4.4.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure for the three projects	Medium	Medium term 3-5 yrs	Local Authorirty, Ministry of Youth and Sports	Community Contributions, Federal Government transfer, donor funds	50, 000 USD	5,9,11
	4.4.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis for the three projects					35, 000 USD	5,9,11
	4.4.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and architectural design, structural design for the three projects					190, 000 USD	5,9,11

*The costs and prices provided are approximate and intended solely for general informational purposes. These figures are subject to variation based on factors such as location, timing, market conditions, and individual circumstances.

6.4 Short Term Actions & Impact Scenario

Short-term Actions	Interventions
1.1 Construction of drainage infrastructure in critical flooded areas and main roads	1.1.1 Hydrological Assessment, Understand water availability and flow patterns and Rainfall analysis, stream flow measurement, water balance
	1.1.2 Topographical Survey, Map physical features of the land Land elevation, soil type, vegetation cover
	1.1.3 Geological Assessment, Ensuring structural integrity and Subsurface investigation, seismic risk assessment
	1.1.4 Environmental Impact Assessment, Identify and mitigate environmental effects Biodiversity impact, water quality, ecosystem services
	1.1.5 Engineering Assessment, Design of drainage systems and technical specs and Hydraulic design, structural design, construction methods
	1.1.6 Stakeholder Consultation, Engaging stakeholders in the planning process and Public meetings, feedback mechanisms
1.2 Construction of water management system, boreholes, urban and rural water catchments and desalination plants	1.2.1 Feasibility Study, Determining technical and economic viability and Water demand analysis, cost-benefit analysis, and technology selection
	1.2.2 Site Selection and Assessment, Identifying appropriate location and proximity to water source, land suitability, environmental considerations
	1.2.3 Environmental Impact Assessment, Identifying and mitigate environmental impacts and terrestrial impact, mitigation strategies
	1.2.4 Hydrological Assessment, Understand water conditions and water quality, currents, hydrodynamic modeling
	1.2.5 Engineering and Design Assessment, Design the plant to meet requirements and plant capacity, process design, infrastructure design
	1.2.6 Energy Supply Assessment, Ensuring reliable and sustainable energy supply and energy demand, energy source options, energy efficiency measures
	1.2.7 Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring the compliance with laws and regulations and permitting requirements, water rights, environmental regulations
1.3 Development of solid waste management system and dumping sites in each neighborhood	1.3.1 Site Selection and Assessment Identify potential locations for facilities, including land availability, accessibility to waste sources, and environmental concerns.
	1.3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment, identifying and mitigating environmental impacts, as well as land, water, and air pollution mitigation techniques.
	1.3.3 Technical evaluation, selecting appropriate waste management technologies, collection systems, processing technologies, and disposal techniques
	1.3.4 Economic and financial assessment, ensuring economic feasibility and sustainability, as well as cost analysis, funding sources, revenue generation
	1.3.5 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks Operational, environmental, health and safety risks
	1.3.6 Infrastructure Assessment, Ensuring adequate infrastructure and transportation infrastructure, facility design, maintenance requirements
	1.3.7 Stakeholder Engagement, Engaging and involve stakeholders and public consultations, feedback mechanisms
2.1 Land availability assessment and relocation strategy for IDPs in the four different neighborhoods of Baardheere	2.1.1 Conduct land availability assessment together with community leaders
	2.1.2 Prepare a map of the land availability and develop a strategy for IDP relocation
	2.1.3 Land Availability Assessment, Identifying suitable land for relocating IDPs, Land identification, ownership, suitability, environmental impact, legal compliance
	2.1.4 Socio-Economic Assessment, Understand socio-economic context and needs of IDPs Demographic analysis, livelihoods assessment, access to services, community integration
	2.1.5 Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, Permitting requirements, land rights, human rights compliance
	2.1.6 Relocation Strategy Development, Developing a comprehensive and sustainable relocation strategy Relocation plan, community participation, support services
2.2 Establishment of a land management system	2.2.1 Land Availability Assessment, Identifying suitable land for relocating IDPs, Land identification, ownership, suitability, environmental impact, legal compliance
	2.2.2 Socio-Economic Assessment, Understand socio-economic context and needs of IDPs Demographic analysis, livelihoods assessment, access to services, community integration
	2.2.3 Legal and Regulatory Assessment, Ensuring compliance with laws and regulations, Permitting requirements, land rights, human rights compliance
	2.2.4 Relocation Strategy Development, Developing a comprehensive and sustainable relocation strategy Relocation plan, community participation, support services
3.1 Reconstruction of the Baardheere Bridge	3.1.1 Feasibility Study, and assesment of soil stability, and river hydrology
	3.1.2 Site Assessment Assess physical characteristics and constraints, Topographical survey, soil and geotechnical studies
	3.1.3 Develop a resilient design that incorporates flood-resistant features, such as elevated platforms, reinforced foundations, and proper drainage systems
	3.1.4 Safety Assessment, Ensure project meets safety requirements and obstacle limitation surfaces, emergency services access
	3.1.5 Risk Assessment, Identify and mitigate potential risks, Construction risks, operational risks, environmental risks
	3.1.6 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
	3.1.7 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development a detailed design and engineering plans, runway design, structural design, construction plan
3.2 Rehabilitation of tarmacked roads & existing roads and streets within the city center	3.2.1 Road Condition Assessment, Evaluation the current road condition, Pavement condition survey, structural assessment, traffic analysis
	3.2.2 Site Assessment Understand physical and geographical characteristics and topographical survey, soil and geotechnical investigation, drainage assessment
	3.2.3 Socio-Economic Assessment, Understand socio-economic context and impacts and the Community impact, economic benefits, public consultation
	3.2.4 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks Construction risks, environmental risks, operational risks
	3.2.5 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity
	3.2.6 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan
	3.2.7 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the Cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis

3.3 Airport upgrading, & fencing and widening and extension of the airstrip runway	3.3.1 Feasibility Study, Determine technical and economic viability and current runway assessment, demand analysis, cost-benefit analysis
	3.3.2 Site Assessment Understand physical and geographical characteristics and topographical survey, soil and geotechnical investigation, drainage assessment for construction purposes
	3.3.3 Safety Assessment, Ensure project meets safety requirements and runway safety areas, obstacle limitation surfaces, emergency services access
	3.3.4 Risk Assessment, Identifying and mitigate potential risks Construction risks, environmental risks, operational risks
	3.3.5 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity
	3.3.6 Design and Engineering Assessment, Architectural and structural drawings needed for construction
	3.3.7 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the Cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
4.1 Construction of new hospitals and clinics in the West Neighborhoods of Baardheere	4.1.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location Land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure
	4.1.2 Healthcare Services Assessment Determine required services and facilities and the service demand analysis, facility planning, staffing requirements
	4.1.3 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
	4.1.4 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and Architectural design, structural design.
4.2 4.2 Development of sub-center/community service HUBs in: 1.Baardheere Northwest 2. Baardheere Northeast 3.Baardheere Southwest 4.Baardheere Southeast	4.3.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location Land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure
	4.3.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
	4.3.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and Architectural design, structural design.
4.3 Construction of new Primary & Secondary Schools in the West Neighborhoods of Baardheere and in the Northeast area	4.4.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location Land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure
	4.4.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
	4.4.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and Architectural design, structural design.
4.4 Construction of food & livestock markets in the city	4.5.1 Site Selection and Assessment, Identify suitable location Land availability, accessibility, topography and soil quality, utilities and infrastructure
	4.5.2 Financial Assessment, Ensure economic viability and sustainability and the cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
	4.5.3 Design and Engineering Assessment, Develop detailed design and engineering plans and Architectural design, structural design.



Map 27: Short Term Actions & Impact Scenario

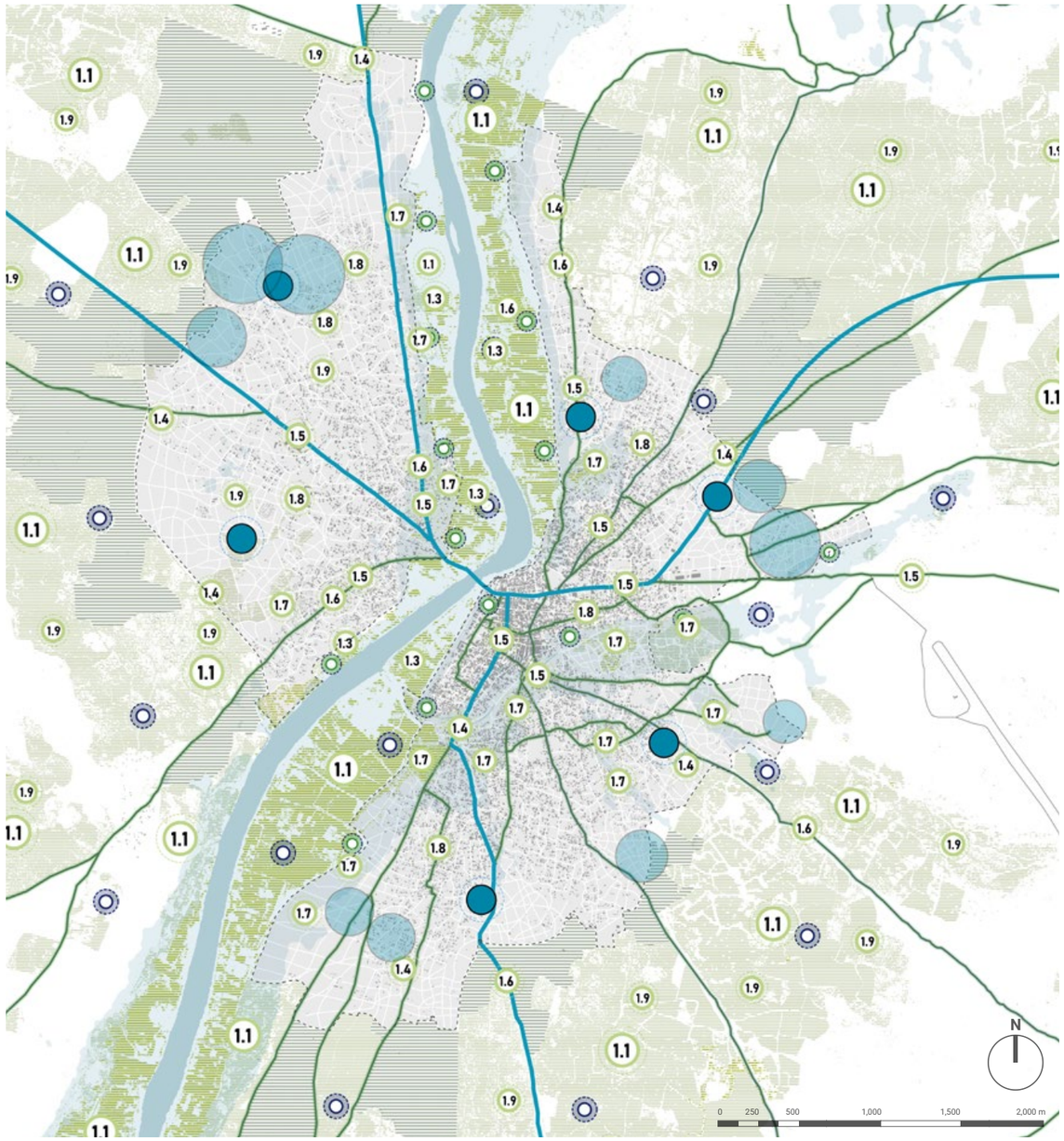
LEGEND

- Vacant Land
- Agriculture
- IDP Sites
- Blocks
- Buildings

- 1.1 Preservation Agricultural Land & Irrigation System
- 1.2 Construction of new Boreholes
- 1.3 Water pumping stations & desalination plants
- 1.4 Implementation of solid waste management system & dumping sites in each Neighborhood
- 1.5 Implementation of blue corridors with a drainage and sewerage system
- 1.6 Implementation of green corridors with urban vegetation and NBS
- 1.7 Designated Areas for Land Preservation (Non-developable areas)
- 1.8 New Public Spaces & Floodable Areas
- 1.9 Urban & Rural Water Catchments
- 2.2 IDPs Resettlement Projects & New Services
- 2.3 Urban Infill Strategies & New Services
- 3.1 Airport Upgrading, Fencing, Renovation, Widening and Extension of the Airstripe
- 3.2 Extension of Tarmacked Roads, & Rehabilitation of Existing Roads and Streets
- 3.3 Reconstruction of Baardheere Bridge and Rehabilitation of Main Road to the Airport
- 4.1 Construction of Primary/Secondary Schools
- 4.2 Implementation of New Community Centers and Social HUBs
- 4.3 Construction of a Training centers for livestock & Agriculture
- 4.4 Construction of New Food & Livestock Markets
- 4.5 Construction of Hospital & Communitary Health Clinics
- High Density: 118-160 pp/ha
- Medium Density: 60-90 pp/ha
- Low Density: 50-60 pp/ha

6.5 Medium-term Actions & Impact Scenario

Medium-term Actions	Interventions
1.5 Construction of secondary roads and social corridors	1.5.1 Feasibility Study, determine technical and economic viability for roads that can be upgraded
	1.5.2 Site Selection and Assessment Identify suitable locations, Land availability, soil quality, accessibility, environmental considerations
	1.5.3 Environmental Impact Assessment, Identify and mitigate environmental impacts Biodiversity, water use, ecosystem services, mitigation strategies
	1.5.4 Construction drawings for the implementation of the roads with all the urban elements deigned in the proposal
	1.5.5 Technical Assessment, Select appropriate plants and urban vegetation that can be planted and maintained with irrigation systems
	1.5.6 Infrastructure Assessment, Ensure adequate infrastructure, Water supply, drainage systems, and accessibility of roads
	1.5.7 Stakeholder Engagement, Engaging and involve stakeholders and public consultations, feedback mechanisms, partnerships
2.3 Establishment of land management system	2.3.1 Land Use Assessment Understand current land use patterns and identify areas for improvement Current land use mapping, land use classification, land capability and suitability
	2.3.2 Technological Assessment, Identify technological tools and systems for effective land management GIS, remote sensing, database management
	2.3.3 Stakeholder Engagement, Involve stakeholders in the planning and implementation process and public consultations, stakeholder mapping, participation mechanisms
	2.3.4 Establishment of land management office
	2.3.5 Capacity training of the staff
	2.3.6 Revenue collection
3.4 Urban and rural watercatchments for human and livestock consumption	3.4.1 Analyze rainfall patterns, groundwater availability, and surface water flow in the region
	3.4.2 Conduct surveys and engage local communities to identify water usage patterns and demand
	3.4.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity
	3.4.4 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan
	3.4.5 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the Cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis
3.5 Rehabilitation of primary & secondary roads	3.5.1 Feasibility Study, Determine technical and economic viability and the current road network assessment, demand analysis, cost-benefit analysis
	3.5.2 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan
	3.5.3 Infrastructure and Utilities Assessment Evaluate infrastructure and utilities and the utility services, drainage and storm water management, connectivity
	3.5.4 Design and Engineering Assessment, Development detailed design and engineering plans and pavement design, structural design, construction plan
	3.5.5 Financial Assessment, Ensuring economic viability and sustainability and the Cost estimate, funding sources, economic analysis



Map 28: Medium Term Actions & Impact Scenarios

LEGEND

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- 1.1 Preservation Agricultural Land & Irrigation System
- 1.2 Construction of new Boreholes
- 1.3 Water pumping stations & desalination plants
- 1.4 Implementation of solid waste management system & dumping sites in each Neighborhood
- 1.5 Implementation of blue corridors with a drainage and sewerage system
- 1.6 Implementation of green corridors with urban vegetation and NBS
- 1.7 Designated Areas for Land Preservation (Non-developable areas)
- 1.8 New Public Spaces & Floodable Areas
- 1.9 Urban & Rural Water Catchments

6.6 Baardheere Northwest Neighborhood Derisnimo Approach

The Derisnimo approach for Baardheere aims to foster an inclusive and integrated neighbourhood by strategically implementing IDP relocation interventions, developmental housing provision for IDPs, and the expansion of public services such as schools and health clinics. The intervention proposes to address the needs of both the host and displaced populations with a long-term vision.

Baardheere Northwest neighbourhood has a total population of approximately 29,186 individuals. From which 14,867 are composed by the hosting population and 14,319 pp by IDP population. This means that the IDP population represents half of the total neighborhood population. The IDP population is distributed in 26 formal and informal IDP sites and other camps that are not yet registered. in the neighborhood

Baardheere Northwest , with an area of 1,204 hectares, presents a significant opportunity for urban regeneration and future inclusive development. Almost 60% percent of this area is vacant and can be potentially used for expanding public services, implement urban infill strategies, as well as IDP realocation and collective developmental housing projects.

The key strategies proposed for Baardheere Northwest are:

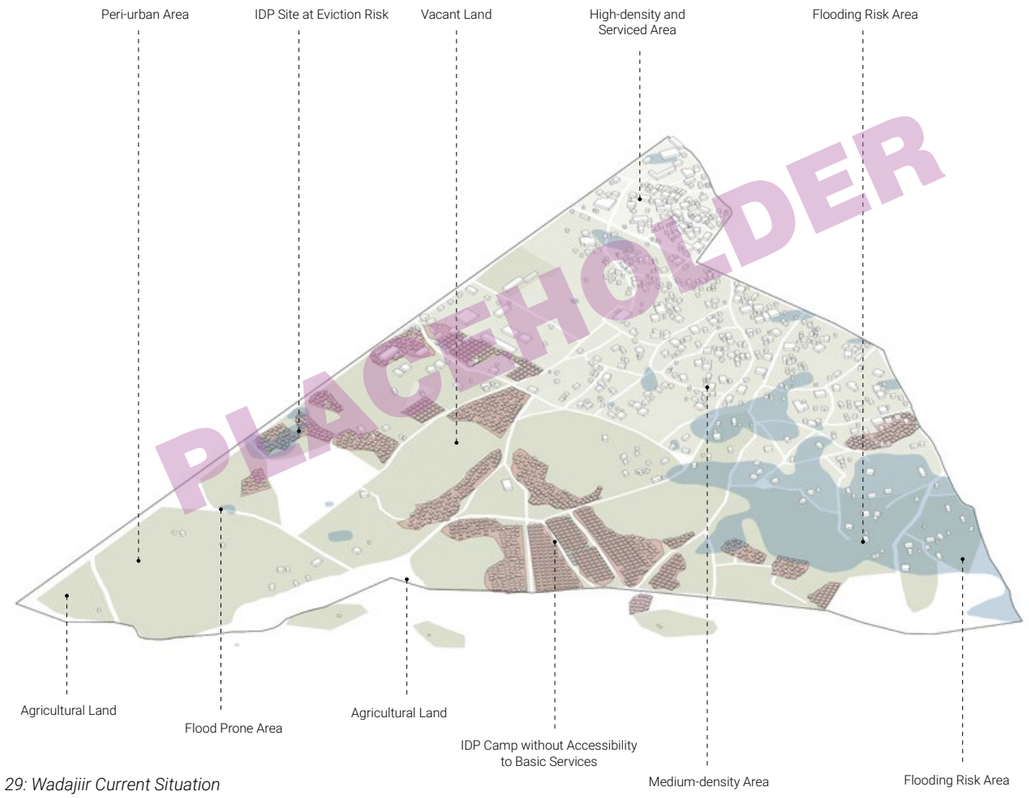
- **Implementation of Green and Blue Infrastructure:** As part of these strategies, creating artificial wetlands to naturally manage stormwater, filter pollutants, and release high-risk flooding areas near the Jubba River is essential. It establishes multi-functional public spaces that can absorb excess rainwater during periods of heavy rainfalls, such as parks, playgrounds, plazas, soccer fields, etc. Lastly, strengthening urban agriculture and preserving land along the riparian area is essential. The implementation of urban agricultural can improve the food security issue in Baardheere.

- **Affordable Housing for Host Community:** Propose to develop different affordable and permanent housing solutions for the local community creating social mix with the IDPs. The housing designs should considerate cultural appropiateness and community acceptance and good standards for living.

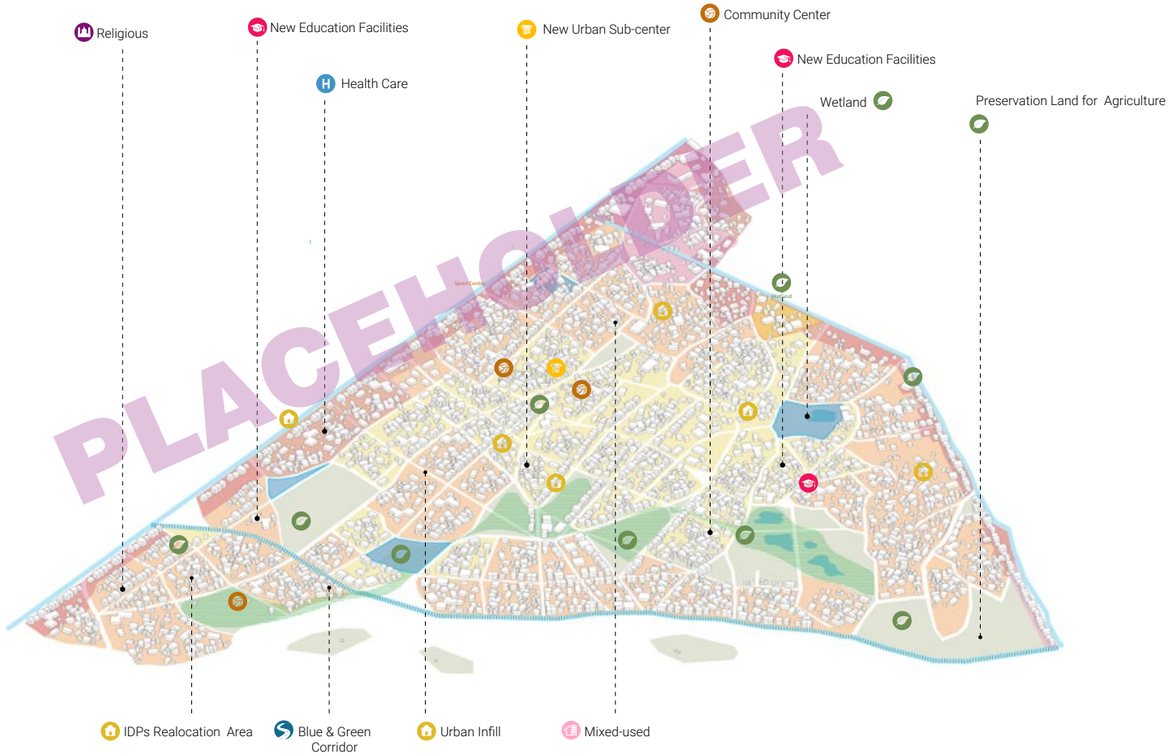
- **IDP Realocation Interventions:** Propose the relocation of 8 different IDP sites into planned housing areas with consolidated densities and good accessibility to basic services and infrastructure such as schools, health clinics, water, sewerage, sidewalks, and electricity.

- **Increment of Population Density and Urban Infill Strategies:** Planned densification projects are part of the overall strategy with the new housing projects that aim to gradually increase densities by implementing vertical housing solutions. It is essential to identify and develop the available underutilized and vacant land with residential and commercial projects to avoid urban sprawl. It is important to specify that the population density should increase at the same pace as creating new public spaces, schools, health clinics, and community centres, promoting social cohesion and improving living standards.

- **Mixed-use development and New Commercial HUBS:** Introduce new areas that integrate residential, commercial, and recreational spaces, promoting economic development and reducing travel times for residents. New mixed-use zones can encourage local entrepreneurship, job creation and livelihood opportunities, benefitting both the IDPs and host community.



Map 29: Wadajiir Current Situation



Map 30: Wadajiir Proposed Interventions

6.7 Financing Sources & Mechanisms

The economic and financial situation of Baardheere highlights the broader challenges confronting urban areas across Somalia, including rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure, and the effects of climate change. According to the African Development Bank (AfDB), Baardheere's financial capacity to invest in critical infrastructure, public services, and economic development remains severely limited. The key challenges are:

Underdeveloped Tax System: The city struggles with weak revenue generation due to a lack of a structured and efficient tax collection framework. **Large Informal Economy:** The dominance of informal economic activities limits taxable income and complicates financial planning. **Dependence on External Aid:** Baardheere relies heavily on international aid and remittances from the Somali diaspora to address both developmental and humanitarian needs, including support for IDPs.

"To improve Baardheere´s economic and financial situation, there is a need for targeted investment in infrastructure, enhancement of the local tax base, and development of financial services"

To improve Baardheere´s economic and financial situation, there is a need for targeted investment in infrastructure, enhancement of the local tax base, and development of financial services that can support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). International support, including from development banks and donor agencies, remains crucial in bridging the gap between local needs and available resources.

To finance the comprehensive strategies proposed for the Strategic Plan and key recommendations, various sources of funding can be considered, each aligned with specific aspects of the city's development goals. These sources include:

INTERNATIONAL DONORS AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

- **World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB):** These institutions offer loans and grants for large-scale infrastructure projects, including road networks, water catchments, and urban infill initiatives. They also support environmental projects like the creation of blue and green corridors.

- **United Nations Agencies:** Agencies like UN-Habitat, IOM, UNDP, and UNHCR can provide technical assistance for projects related to housing, IDP integration, environmental sustainability, and urban planning.

- **The UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (UKFCDO):** UKFCDO can fund different projects in Baardheere by providing financial support through grants or development assistance programs aimed at promoting sustainable urban development, social inclusion, and resilience. UKFCDO could also collaborate with other international donors and agencies, leveraging its expertise in governance, infrastructure development, and humanitarian aid to ensure the effective implementation of the project.

- **USAID and European Union (EU) Development Funds:** These donors often finance humanitarian efforts, including projects that improve living conditions for IDPs and provide resources for sustainable agriculture and water management.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS) AND CIVIL SOCIETY

- **Environmental and Agricultural NGOs:** Organizations focused on environmental conservation, sustainable agriculture, and community development can provide grants and expertise for projects related to blue and green corridors, agricultural land protection, and urban water catchments.

- **Humanitarian NGOs:** NGOs working with IDPs, such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC), The US Agency for International Development (USAID) or the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), can provide funding and resources for improving living conditions in IDP camps and facilitating their integration into the city.

COMMUNITY-BASED FINANCING

- **Local Cooperatives and Community Savings Groups:** Mobilizing local resources through cooperatives and savings groups can finance small-scale, community-driven projects, particularly in urban agriculture, small infrastructure upgrades, and the creation of public spaces.

- **Social Impact Bonds:** Implementing social impact bonds where private investors fund projects with measurable social benefits, such as housing for IDPs or urban environmental projects, and receive returns from the government based on the project's success.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- **National and Local Government Budgets:** Allocating funds from Somalia's national budget and Baardheere municipal budget can support infrastructure projects, housing, and public services. Specific allocations might focus on road upgrading, housing construction, and public facilities like schools and hospitals.

- **Special Development Funds:** Establishing or tapping into existing government-backed development funds dedicated to urban development, environmental sustainability, and infrastructure projects.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPPS)

- **Infrastructure Development:** Partnering with private sector companies to co-finance road construction, public lighting, and commercial area development can reduce the financial burden on the government while ensuring the efficient execution of projects.

- **Housing and Real Estate Development:** Engaging private developers to invest in residential and mixed-use projects, particularly in urban infill and densification, can be facilitated through incentives like tax breaks and fast-tracked permits.

"Establishing a tax revenue system in Somalia is a complex but essential task to fund public services, support development, and stabilize the local economies"

CONCLUSION

By leveraging a diverse mix of these funding sources, the city can successfully finance its strategic plan, addressing the city's needs across various sectors. This approach not only ensures the availability of financial resources through collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, international donors, and local communities.

6.7.1 Establishing a City Tax Revenue System:

Establishing a tax revenue system in Baardheere is a complex but essential task to fund public services, support development, and stabilize the local economies. Here's a comprehensive approach the government could take to initiate and strengthen tax revenue generation in the Somali context:

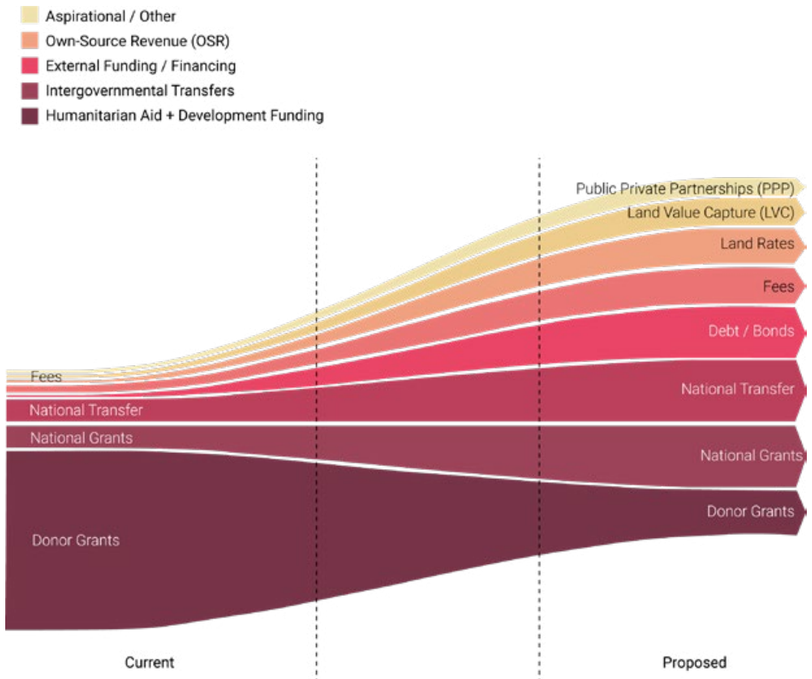


Figure 43: Municipal financing transition, from current to proposed model

"Establishing a tax revenue system in Baardheere is a complex but essential task to fund public services, support development, and stabilize the local economies"

BUILDING LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- **Establish a Local Revenue Authority:** Create a local tax authority responsible for managing and collecting taxes. This body should be equipped with the necessary tools, technology, and trained personnel to manage tax systems effectively.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Invest in the training of tax officials to improve their understanding of tax laws, collection methods, and enforcement mechanisms. This will help in building a professional and efficient tax administration.

LEGAL & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- **Develop Tax Legislation:** Draft and implement clear tax laws that define various tax types (e.g., income tax, sales tax, property tax), rates, and procedures for collection. These laws should be transparent and consistently applied across the city.
- **Simplify Tax Codes:** Simplify the tax code to make it understandable for businesses and individuals. A simplified tax code reduces compliance costs and encourages voluntary tax payments.

EXPANDING THE TAX BASE

- **Formalizing the Informal Sector:** Encourage businesses in the informal sector to formalize by offering benefits such as access to credit, business support services, and market opportunities. Formal businesses are easier to tax and regulate.
- **Property and Land Taxes:** Implement property and land taxes, particularly in urban areas where property values are higher. Properly assessed property taxes can provide a significant source of revenue.
- **Introducing Consumption Taxes:** Implement value-added tax (VAT) or sales tax on goods and services, which can be a reliable source of revenue with a broad tax base.

TAXPAYER EDUCATION & OUTREACH

- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Launch campaigns to educate citizens and businesses about the importance of paying taxes, how the tax system works, and the benefits of compliance. This could include radio programs, town hall meetings, and social media outreach.
- **Incentives for Compliance:** Offer incentives such as tax credits, deductions, or reduced rates for early or voluntary tax filings to encourage compliance.

TAX COLLECTION & ENFORCEMENT

- **Digital Tax Collection Systems:** Invest in digital systems for tax filing and payment to streamline the process, reduce corruption, and improve efficiency. Mobile payment systems could be particularly effective in Somalia, where mobile money is widely used.
- **Enforcement Mechanisms:** Strengthen enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance. This could include penalties for non-compliance, audits, and the establishment of a tax court to handle disputes.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT & COOPERATION

- **Seek Technical Assistance:** Partner with international to receive technical assistance in building and reforming the tax system.
- **Combat Illicit Financial Flows:** Work with international partners to combat illicit financial flows and tax evasion, which can significantly undermine revenue collection efforts.

TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY

- **Transparent Reporting:** Ensure that tax revenues are transparently reported and publicly disclosed. This transparency builds trust among taxpayers, showing them how their taxes are being used to fund public services and infrastructure.
- **Use of Funds:** Clearly demonstrate the use of tax revenue in providing essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Visible improvements funded by tax revenue can increase public willingness to comply with tax obligations.

PHASED IMPLEMENTATION

- **Pilot Programs:** Start with pilot programs in selected neighborhoods to test and refine tax collection methods before rolling them out citywide.
- **Gradual Expansion:** Gradually expand the tax system, focusing on areas with the highest potential for revenue generation and compliance. This allows the government to build capacity and address challenges incrementally.

CONCLUSION

Establishing an efficient tax revenue system in Baardheere requires a strategic approach that includes building institutional capacity, developing clear legal frameworks, expanding the tax base, and improving enforcement. By engaging with international partners, educating taxpayers, and ensuring transparency, the municipal government can gradually develop a sustainable and effective tax system that supports local development and improves public services.

"The municipal government can gradually develop a sustainable and effective tax system that supports local development and improves public services"

6.7.2 Exploring Land Value Capture To Finance Urban Interventions & Collecting Taxes:

Implementing a tax revenue system at the city level using land value capture (LVC) can be an effective way to generate funds for urban development projects in Baardheere, particularly in the context of expanding infrastructure, improving public services, and supporting economic growth. Land value capture is a mechanism that allows governments to collect part of the increase in land value that results from public investments or regulatory changes. Here's how this could be implemented:

ESTABLISHING A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR LAND VALUE CAPTURE (LVC)

- **Create Enabling Legislation:** The local government needs to pass laws that enable the collection of taxes based on the increased value of land. This could include property taxes, betterment levies, or special assessment districts where landowners contribute to the cost of public improvements that benefit their properties.

- **Define Value Capture Mechanisms:** Clearly define the types of LVC mechanisms that will be used, such as development impact fees, tax increment financing (TIF), and land value taxes. These mechanisms should be tailored to the specific needs and context of Baardheere.

"Land value capture is a mechanism that allows governments to collect part of the increase in land value that results from public investments or regulatory changes"

CONDUCTING LAND VALUATION

- **Baseline Land Valuation:** Implement a system to regularly assess the value of land throughout the city. This will involve surveying land parcels, updating property registries, and establishing a transparent valuation process that reflects market conditions.

- **Assessing Incremental Value:** Identify and document increases in land value resulting from public investments, such as new roads, utilities, or zoning changes. This increase forms the basis for applying LVC.

IMPLEMENTING LAND VALUE CAPTURE MECHANISMS

- **Property Taxation:** Introduce or strengthen property taxes where landowners pay taxes based on the assessed value of their land and buildings. As public investments increase land value, property tax revenues will rise, providing a sustainable source of funding.

- **Betterment Levies:** Charge landowners a fee based on the increase in land value due to specific public projects, such as road improvements or new public amenities. This levy can be directly linked to the benefits received by the landowner.

- **Tax Increment Financing (TIF):** Designate specific areas as TIF districts, where future increases in property tax revenue resulting from improvements are used to finance those improvements. This helps fund infrastructure projects without requiring immediate outlays from the government.

STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

- **Build Administrative Capacity:** Train local government officials in land valuation, tax collection, and financial management. This ensures that the system is implemented effectively and transparently.

- **Technology Integration:** Use GIS and other digital tools to map land values, track changes, and streamline tax collection processes. This increases efficiency and reduces the potential for corruption.

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

- Public Consultation: Engage with landowners, businesses, and residents to explain the benefits of LVC and how the funds will be used. Transparency and communication are key to gaining public support.

- Incentives for Compliance: Offer incentives such as phased tax increases or exemptions for low-income households to encourage compliance and reduce resistance.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

- **Regular Audits:** Implement regular audits and evaluations to ensure the LVC system is functioning as intended. Adjust the system based on feedback and changes in economic conditions.

- **Reporting and Transparency:** Provide regular reports to the public on how LVC revenues are being used, emphasizing improvements in infrastructure and public services.

POTENTIAL APPLICATION IN BAARDHEERE

- **Infrastructure Projects:** Use LVC to fund road improvements, public transportation systems, and utility upgrades. For example, a new road project that increases access to certain areas could significantly raise property values, and part of this increased value could be captured through property taxes or betterment levies.

- **Urban Redevelopment:** Apply TIF to finance the redevelopment of underutilized urban areas. The future increase in property tax revenues can be used to pay for initial redevelopment costs, such as land acquisition, public space improvements, or environmental remediation.

- **Affordable Housing:** Direct a portion of LVC revenues to fund affordable housing projects, ensuring that development benefits all segments of the population, including low-income and displaced individuals.

"By effectively leveraging the increased value of land resulting from public investments, the city can support infrastructure improvements, enhance public services, and promote economic growth"

CONCLUSION

Implementing a tax revenue system using land value capture in Baardheere can provide a sustainable and equitable way to finance urban development. By effectively leveraging the increased value of land resulting from public investments, the city can support infrastructure improvements, enhance public services, and promote economic growth, all while ensuring that the benefits of development are shared across the community. It is essential to partner with international organizations for technical assistance, capacity building and funding support.

Baardheere faces significant challenges in funding essential projects such as infrastructure development, flood mitigation, and the reconstruction of the Baardheere Bridge. Traditional revenue sources like taxation and external aid are often insufficient or unreliable.

6.8 The Way Forward

The way forward to transform concepts into projects is to find the needed financial resources and establish specific partnerships to initiate an implementation phase for each strategy. The guiding principles for funding and highlight mechanisms should focus on presenting innovative funding sources with specific costs, estimations, key partners involved, potential donors, and phases needed to address each action plan individually and the case scenarios.

1.- Leverage urban planning value. There is a need to improve urban planning capacity within the national and local governments to promote the importance of urban planning and design for cities and as a key solution to integrate IDPs into cities. The current capacity could be higher, which makes it challenging to engage with the ministries about investments with a long-term vision.

2.- Align the implementation phase with other ongoing projects or initiatives in Baardheere. Various ongoing projects are being implemented in town by different international organizations, and it is imperative to align the strategic recommendations and sum efforts with investments already being made.

3.- Better positioning for outside funding. There are different grant applications available to apply for project funding. A core team to support and elaborate on different grant applications must be established with support of international organizations.

4.- Engage with the private sector and consider PPP funding mechanisms. This type of funding mechanism provides advantages to both parties. The private sector can bring technology and innovation to improve the operational efficiency of services and infrastructure for the inhabitants of Baardheere and the local government can provide legal certainty.

Moving forward, the implementation of this plan will require coordinated efforts across several key areas:

- **Prioritization and Phased Implementation:** The plan should be executed in phases, starting with critical infrastructure projects, such as road upgrades, water supply, and housing for IDPs. Prioritizing these areas will address immediate needs while laying the foundation for future development.

- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Continued engagement with local communities, government agencies, and international partners is essential. Collaborative action ensures that the strategies align with the needs and aspirations of Baardheere residents, particularly vulnerable groups such as IDPs.

- **Institutional Strengthening:** Building the capacity of local institutions to manage and oversee the implementation of the Strategic Plan is crucial. This includes enhancing the administrative and financial capabilities of municipal authorities to efficiently manage resources, enforce regulations, and collect taxes.

- **Sustainable Financing:** Securing diverse funding sources, including government budgets, international aid, public-private partnerships, and land value capture mechanisms, will be key to financing the Strategic Plan. Establishing a robust tax system, including land-based taxes, will also provide a sustainable revenue stream for ongoing development projects.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** A monitoring and evaluation framework should be established to track progress, assess the impact of interventions, and adjust strategies as necessary. This will ensure that the Strategic Plan remains responsive to changing conditions and emerging challenges.

- **Public Awareness and Participation:** Raising awareness about the goals and benefits of the Strategic Plan among the public is important for gaining support and fostering a sense of ownership. Encouraging community participation in planning and decision-making processes will help ensure the success of the initiatives.

By focusing on these areas, Baardheere can effectively implement its Strategic Plan for durable solutions to displacement, driving the city toward a future of sustainable growth, social inclusion, and economic resilience.

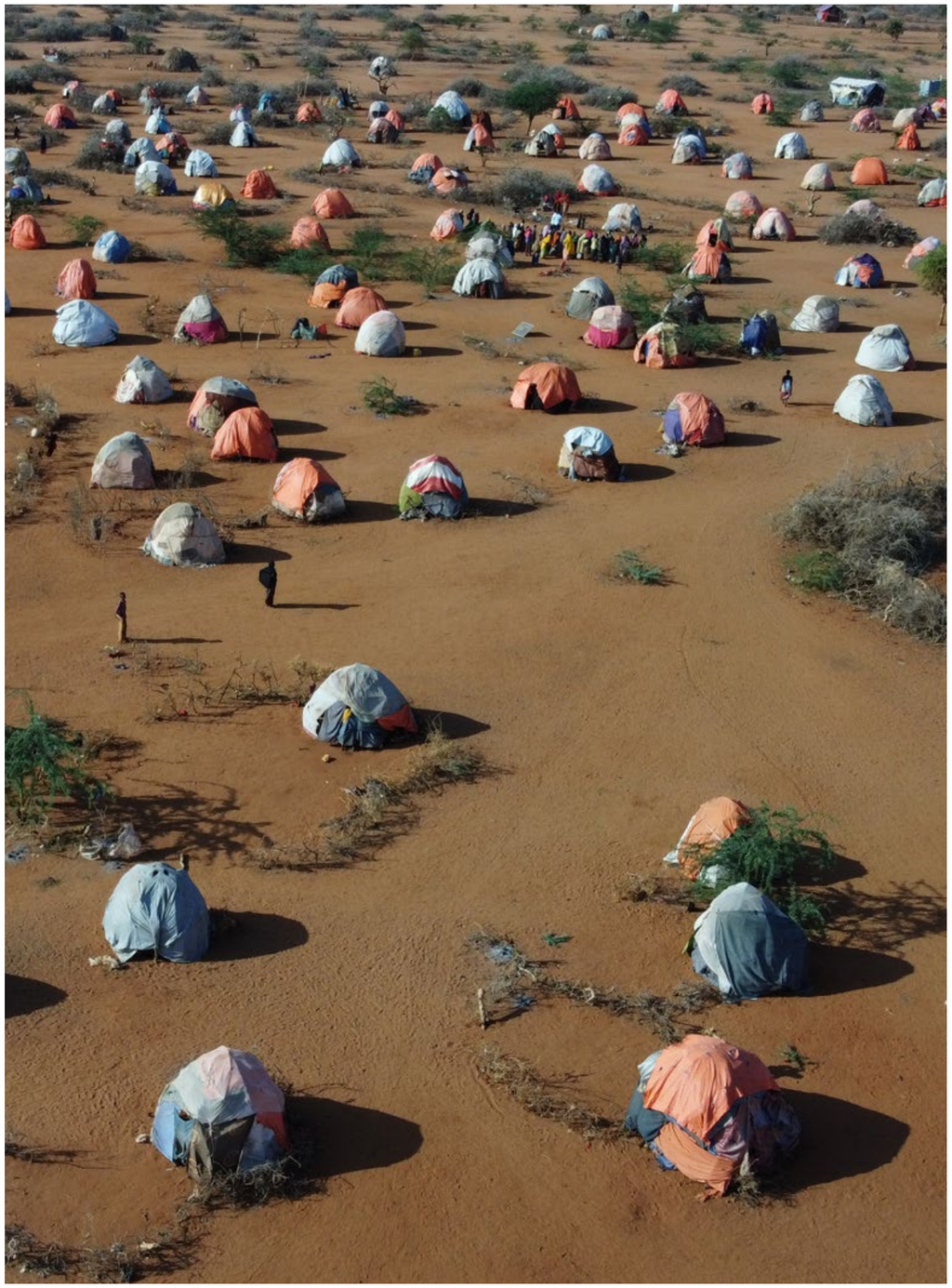


Figure 44: Aerial view of IDP settlements in Jubaland State. © UNSOM, 2022

6.9 Lessons Learnt & Conclusion

The visioning and validation workshops held with key stakeholders, including local government officials, IOM, and UN-Habitat, were critical in shaping the Strategic Plan for Baardheere. These sessions reinforced the value of inclusive and participatory planning, where the integration of perspectives from different participants ensured that the plan was not only technically sound but also culturally and contextually appropriate.

The workshops created a platform for stakeholders to voice their concerns and priorities, fostering a sense of ownership and commitment to the plan's outcomes.

A critical lesson learned from these workshops was the importance of clear communication and consensus-building. The process revealed that alignment of priorities among several actors could be challenging, but essential for the plan's success.

"Through structured dialogue and collaborative decision-making, the workshops helped bridge gaps in understanding and created a unified vision for the city's future"

Through structured dialogue and collaborative decision-making, the workshops helped bridge gaps in understanding and created a unified vision for the city's future. This collaborative approach ensured that the strategic recommendations were both realistic and actionable, with broad support from all parties involved.

Furthermore, the workshops highlighted the necessity of blending local knowledge with technical expertise. Local government officials and community representatives brought invaluable insights into the specific needs and challenges of Baardheere, while IOM and UN-Habitat provided the technical guidance needed to address these challenges effectively. This combination of local and international expertise ensured that the strategic plan was both visionary and grounded in the practical realities of the day to day, setting a strong foundation for its successful future implementation.

If the proposed actions are executed in the near future, both UN-Habitat and IOM would play crucial roles in ensuring their success:

UN-Habitat Future Role for Implementing the Plan

UN-Habitat would lead efforts related to urban planning, infrastructure development, urban design, and sustainable urbanization. Providing the technical expertise in designing and elaborating land use plans, developmental housing projects, neighborhood pilot projects and public infrastructure improvements. UN-Habitat would also be instrumental in promoting institutional capacity building within the local government, ensuring that urban development is aligned with best practices in sustainability, resilience, and inclusivity at a city level.

IOM Future Role for Implementing the Plan

IOM would focus on the integration and support of internally displaced persons (IDPs) within the broader urban framework. This would include managing IDP housing and relocation projects, facilitating access to essential services, and promoting social cohesion between IDPs and the host community.

IOM would also contribute to livelihood programs, helping to create sustainable economic opportunities for displaced populations and supporting their integration into the urban economy.

Together, UN-Habitat and IOM would ensure that the strategic actions are implemented in a way that promotes sustainable development, social inclusion, and resilience in Baardheere.

Several lessons can be drawn from the Baardheere experience when developing another strategic plan for a Somali city, but the main takeaways are:

1. Inclusive Stakeholder Engagement: Involving a diverse range of stakeholders early in the planning process ensures that the plan reflects local needs and priorities. This approach fosters ownership and support from the local community, IDPs, municipal government, and international partners.

2. Clear Communication and Consensus Building: Aligning the various interests and priorities of stakeholders is essential. Effective communication and structured dialogue help build consensus and ensure that the plan is actionable and widely supported.

3. Integration of Local Knowledge with International Technical Expertise: Combining local insights with international best practices results in a plan that is both contextually relevant and technically sound. This integration is crucial for addressing specific challenges while adhering to global standards for sustainable development.

4. Adaptability and Flexibility: The strategic plan should be adaptable to changing conditions and emerging challenges. Regular monitoring and evaluation, coupled with the flexibility to adjust strategies, are vital for the plan's long-term success.

5. Capacity Building: Strengthening local government capacity in urban planning while developing the plan and during the implementation phase is crucial. Ensuring that local authorities have the skills and resources needed to carry out the plan will enhance its effectiveness and sustainability.

6. Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives: Aligning the strategic plan with existing projects and initiatives in the region maximizes resources and avoids duplication of efforts. Collaborative efforts with international organizations and other development agencies can amplify the impact of the plan.

"These lessons provide a roadmap for developing effective, sustainable, and inclusive urban strategies in Somali cities, ensuring that future plans are grounded in local realities while benefiting from global expertise"

These lessons provide a roadmap for developing effective, sustainable, and inclusive urban strategies in Somali cities, ensuring that future plans are grounded in local realities while benefiting from global expertise.

The development of Baardheere's strategic urban plan for durable solutions to displacement, highlights the importance of inclusive, context-sensitive, and resilient planning approaches. By prioritizing infrastructure, engaging communities, and addressing immediate and long-term needs, future plans can ensure sustainable urban growth and improved quality of life.

These lessons provide a blueprint for other towns and regions facing similar challenges, emphasizing the value of collaboration, innovation, and strategic foresight in urban planning in the Somali context.

07

ANNEX

Endnotes

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