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

NOVEMBER 2017
Mainly Agriculture Usage (farmland, animal holding ground)
Mainly Open Area
Wadi (riverbed)
Mainly covered by Shrub

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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the working paper is to prepare a rapid urban planning exercise for elaborating on solutions for long term urban development and current displacement crisis.

Reference is being made to other studies and data updates undertaken by UN agencies and other international stakeholders, for example REACH Initiative, which capture in detail the situation of IDPs and returnees in Baidoa.

This working paper summarizes major aspects of an urban analysis (profile) from the spatial prospective. That includes considerations of the development potentials and constraints with a time horizon of five to ten years.

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

Based on the recent Community Consultations in Baidoa’s urban villages, and reflecting on local, state and national strategy papers and plans (National Development Plan) the paper outlines proposals to combine planned city extensions and transformations with the integration and upgrading of the many IDP settlements in a way that all residents benefit from the improved living conditions, better access to urban services and job opportunities.

It is hoped that this working paper contributes to the necessary public discussion on Baidoa’s future development and facilitates decision making by state and local authorities, including the new Baidoa District Council, in the interest of all. The steps and the concept for city consultations are explained in the final chapter.

This process is supported and funded under the Midnimo (Unity) Project’s has been developed to support the Attainment of Durable Solutions in Areas Impacted by Displacement and Returns in Jubaland and South West States. It stems from a newly established UN Peacebuilding Programme and aligns itself with broader peacebuilding and stabilization objectives championed by the Ministry of Internal and Federal Affairs and Regional Authorities in Jubaland and South West States.

The project is anchored on the following government frameworks:

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

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

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

In doing so, the project contributes in a new way to accompany the ever increasing number of IDP the rapid growing cities of Somalia with a view to also serve the hosting communities.
Hadafka uu buugani laga leeyahay ayaa ah in ladiyaarinta qorshe magaalaa oo deg deg ah si loo helo sharaaxad xalka muulada fog ee kobca balida iyo midaa dhow ee ah mushaakhtiga haatan kataagan barakaca.

Waxaa tixraac lagu sameeyey daraasad iyo macluumaadka ah ayaa horey u qabteen Hay'ada qarmaadka midoobey, gaar kale oo arintani khusayso tusøale ahaan sida hindsisiga “REACH” oo ka haya faa�aafin xaalada kuwa guudaha dafka kusoo barakacay iyo kuwa kusoo laabtey Magaalada Baydhabo.

Hagistant shaqo aya oo kooceeyay astaamaaha ugu muhiimsan ee talangeynta (sooqanka)magaalada iyo muuuqqaliga u u haan karo. Waxaana kamil ah in ladardarqeynta ifalaabooyinka jirimo ee iyo culeysyada jira rajada darifeedhee waqtiga shan laa toban saarano.

Iyadoo ahmiyad gaar ah lasiinaayo kobca magaalaa ee Baydhabo uu si dhiikii leh isu badalayaayo iyadoona taqamaan ugu muhiimsan tahtay sida sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka mudada fog ee kobca baldka iyo midka dhow ee ah mushaakhtiga haatan kataagan barakaca.

Waxaana xal laga qaadanaayo wadatashiyadda xeer bulsho ee dhawaanta lagu yiraado iyo macalladii gaar ah isu badalanayo iyadoo la acsadda dhabto daanta xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad u sameeyey waqtiga ugu horeysan waxaa si loo xillo in lagu taageero deegaanada iyo macalladii kuwa xaqabin fursadaha xaaladda uu xirto in awoodi xaaladda uu la xirto. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad lagu tusaale qaadano awoodi xaaladda uu la xirto. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad ka awoodinkii ah in loogu noqtoqon kara isku noo qaatay bulsho ee dhowka ee ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Waxa ayaa xilluunka ay oo macallada dhaqanka dowladda ay u muqdiyey in hadalka ku jira xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Waxaayna fursadda shaqo yahay in welihii waxay awooday xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad ka awoodinkii ah in loogu noqtoqon kara isku noo qaatay bulsho ee dhowka ee ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Waxa guudaha dalka kusoo barakacay iney kusoo laabtaan xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Mashruucan midnimmo ayaa waxaana loo deejboy in lagu taageero deegaanaada iyo maamul gobaleddaayada Jubaano iyo Koonfur Galbeed inay gaaraan xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Mashruucan ayaa iskujuu jira hab labaadkaa dowladda ay u gaageeyo in la mid awooda la xal oo awoodi xaaladda uu la xirto. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad ka awoodinkii ah in loogu noqtoqon kara isku noo qaatay bulsho ee dhowka ee ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Hay'ada qarmaadka midoobey oo arintanay waa habr-aqoocii uu wuxuu xisciileeyo in la badan kii uu hortay in ahaano wuxuu ku dhiyaado. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad ka awoodinkii ah in loogu noqtoqon kara isku noo qaatay bulsho ee dhowka ee ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Mashruucan midnimmo ayaa waxaana loo deejboy in lagu taageero deegaanaada iyo maamul gobaleddaayada Jubaano iyo Koonfur Galbeed inay gaaraan xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Mashruucan midnimmo ayaa waxaana loo deejboy in lagu taageero deegaanaada iyo maamul gobaleddaayada Jubaano iyo Koonfur Galbeed inay gaaraan xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.

Mashruucan midnimmo ayaa waxaana loo deejboy in lagu taageero deegaanaada iyo maamul gobaleddaayada Jubaano iyo Koonfur Galbeed inay gaaraan xaaladda uu la dhashay. Iyo macallada xaaladda uu la jeedayda la xaad kaa noqoto kara sida hajigaan sida dhowka waxaad ka heliyo sharaxaad kusaabsan xalka.
2. Baidoa City Information

Location and Regional Context
Baidoa, locally known as Baydhabo, is a strategic town in south-central Somalia and the interim capital of South West State of Somalia.

Baidoa is situated approximately 240 kilometers west of Mogadishu and southeast of the Ethiopian border, on one of the main Somalia trade corridors, connecting the seaport of Mogadishu and the productive region of the Lower Shabelle with Ethiopia and Kenya.

All roads were built over 30 years ago and have not received proper maintenance for a long period during the continuing conflict. The National Development Framework 2017-2019 contains a detailed description for the road network and the strategic intervention needed.

With a huge maintenance backlog, there is a significant need for reconstructing or resurfacing these existing paved roads. The security situation in the region, though, with large part of the territory outside the control of the federal government, makes it very hard to assess this issue properly.

Governance and Administration
The designed capital of South West State is Baraawe, located on the coast in Lower Shabelle Region, half way between Mogadishu and Kismayo. However, the South West State Administration is located ad interim in Baidoa.

As the administrative Head Quarters of the Bay Region and the interim capital of the State, Baidoa is classified as a A district. Its District Council is currently being formed. The Law No. 10 of 3rd July 2017 “Local Government Law of Southwest State of Somalia” defines its role and responsibility, in particular:

- Town planning;
- Provision, maintenance and operation of basic urban services;
- Provision and administration of public facilities and housing;
- Promotion and regulation of economic activities;
- Environmental protection and disaster prevention.

Administratively, Baidoa Town is divided into four urban villages:

- Berdale: East
- Horseed: Northwest
- Howl-Wadaag: Northwest
- Isha: Southeast

Each village elects a village Committee of maximum seven member, with a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer. Villages are divided in other additional six sub-villages: Darusalam, Salamey, Adaado, Wadajir, Waberi, Towfiq.

History
Baidoa is home to a number of important ancient sites. Archaeologists have found pre-historic rock art on the city’s outskirts, in Buur Heybe. Baidoa’s location depends mostly on the presence at the centre of the town of Isha Spring, which has been providing water for centuries to the region.

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

During the Italian Colonial Administration Baidoa was the capital of the Upper Juba Region, including also Gedo and Bakool, as well as most parts of Middle Juba. Present regions were created in the 1970s by the then ruling military regime, when Baidoa was established as Bay’s capital.

After the start of the Somali Civil War in 1991, the city was subjected to violent clashes by various rival factions of the Rahanweyn Resistance Army to ensure full control.

During the turmoil of the war, the Southwestern State of Somalia was formed in 2002, with Baidoa as its main headquarters, but later dissolved in 2006.

In February 2006, Baidoa became the headquarters of the Federal Transitional Government, following the capture of Mogadishu by the Islamic Courts.

In January 2009, al-Shabaab terrorist troops took control of the city after a harsh siege that lasted from July 2008. However, the government managed to regain it on the 22nd of February 2012 with the support of Ethiopia.

Following the establishment of the Somali Federal Government Baidoa became the interim capital of the autonomous South-West State.
Collapse of Central Government followed by Civil War and rule of warlords

Transitional Federal Government established

Federal Government under provisional constitution

Timeline of significant event of Baidoa between 20th and 21st Century
3. URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Baidoa is the cradle land for Maay language, which varies significantly from standard Somali. The main clans are the Digil and Mirifle clans, also known as the Rahaweyn.

There is no updated population data available for Baidoa. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) had drafted population data reports in 2005 where the population of the district of Baidoa was estimated to be 227,761 people; the urban population as 59,107 and the non-urban as 168,654. New estimations from 2014 do not aggregate district populations, but estimates the Bay region population to be 792,182, with an urban population of 93,046. Given the precence of at least four other urban centres in Bay, these figures appear unreliable, as they would suggest a population drop.

Currently, the drought situation, related conflicts and loss of livelihoods have led to the number of IDPs increasing drastically in the urban areas of Bay and Bakool. This is mainly attributed to the availability of aid, jobs and less conflict in urban centers.

CCCM Cluster’s most recent report indicates that currently, Baidoa is home to an estimated 261 IDP sites and 43,479 households. Most of these settlements are in and around the town.

Compared to the previous population data, this shows that the urban population has more than doubled if consideration is taken of the entire community including the host population.

POPULATION ESTIMATION OF BAY REGION - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Population</th>
<th>93,046</th>
<th>11.7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male pop.</td>
<td>47,971</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female pop.</td>
<td>45,075</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>19,527</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>4.8 (national average: 6.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>463,330</th>
<th>58.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male pop.</td>
<td>235,354</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female pop.</td>
<td>227,976</td>
<td>49.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>88,847</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>5.2 (national average: 5.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nomadic Population</th>
<th>195,986</th>
<th>24.7%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male pop.</td>
<td>99,072</td>
<td>50.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female pop.</td>
<td>96,914</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>28,792</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>6.8 (national average: 6.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP:</td>
<td>39,820</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male pop.</td>
<td>19,785</td>
<td>49.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female pop.</td>
<td>20,035</td>
<td>50.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>7.4 (national average: 3.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>792,182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2005 estimate: 620,562
2014 estimate: 792,182
Absolute growth: 171,620
Growth 2005-2014: 28%
Annual average growth 2005-2014: 2.7%

1. UNFPA, draft Somalia population report 2005
2. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey 2014
3. CCCM Cluster, Verified IDP Sites in Baidoa - October Update

URBAN GROWTH

Baidoa was never subject to planning, and the only areas formally developed were along the main axes, where the majority of the public buildings were located.

In the absence of a stable central authority and an overarching urban development planning system, the built environment has been shaped by vernacular and informal forces. The area surrounding the town has been occupied by dispersed constructions that have slowly consolidated and densified. In the last fifteen years the growth has not followed any particular direction but instead has steadily sprawled around the town. The resulting pattern is characterized by a low-density development without a clear hierarchy nor a regular street pattern, with poor access.

This growth mode is also creating issues such as urban fragmentation, illegal occupation, land disputes and lack of basic services and infrastructure.

Security greatly impacts the way the city evolves. The interim government is located within the area directly controlled by AMISOM, and most of the main facilities, such as Bay Regional Hospital, the police headquarter and many schools, are concentrated in close proximity to the compound. This leads to overstrecthing the capacity of many services, while leaving large areas underserviced.

IMPACT OF DISPLACEMENT ON URBAN GROWTH

Baidoa is one of the centres most impacted by migration dynamics. With the huge influx of IDPs and returnees, displacement has been one of the main drivers of the urban expansion that has occurred in the last few years.

Notably, not only the built-up area is grown, but given the compact nature of the IDP settlements, the overall density of city has substantially increased.

Camps are spread across the city, within vacant land in the consolidated city and in its outskirts. However, they tend to be concentrated in two major locations.

On the West, settlements are placed both north and south of the airport, but mainly along the road to Bardera (Hlawwadaag Village). These sites pose issues of security, as IPDs are at too short distance from the AMISOM compound, and will most certainly be relocated. Development in this area also encroaches on the space required by the airport and hampers its expansion possibilities. However, the location allows easy access to the main public facilities and to the central business centre.

North of the city (Horseed Village) settlements occupy a large area of subserviced land. Road access is insufficient and so is the accessibility to basic services and social facilities. Long walking-distances, the makeshift nature of most shelters, the accessibility to basic services and social facilities. Long walking-distances, the makeshift nature of most shelters, the overall density of city has substantially increased.

Most IDPs live in settlements which are on private and public land. Therefore, many face a constant threat of eviction from either private landowners or the government.
Baidoa Urban Growth in the last thirteen years. No reliable population data are available, but given the compactness of IDP settlements and the fact that they are often located within the city in vacant land it is possible to affirm that the overall density of city has substantially increased.
The town is located at an altitude is approximately 390 – 490m above sea level on the edge of the Shebelle River Basin to the east and the Juba River Basin to the west. Baidoa itself drains into the Shebelle River Basin, while the western hinterland belongs to the Juba River basin.

The weather is hot and calm between the monsoons (April and September). Somalia experiences 2 rainy seasons; the main - Gu - in Spring (April to June) and the second - Deyr - in Autumn (October to December).

Its landform is clearly distinguished between the alluvial plain in the west, and the floodplain in the east, which is mainly semi-arid, with shrub and little vegetation. This also corresponds to two different land use systems. On the east, agropastoralism (semi-sedentary grazing) is concentrated along the riparian areas of the seasonal rivers, while the remaining shrub land is used for animal breeding. In the west agricultural uses prevail. The whole territory, though, suffers from limited soil conservation activities, lack of irrigation schemes and tillage capacity.

Although Baidoa is one of the largest cities in Somalia, Bay Region has the lowest urbanization rate in the country, where 58.5% population living in rural areas, 24.7% are nomads and only 11.7% are the urban population. However, the hinterland is among the ones with the highest density of settlements in Somalia. Their distribution follows the described morphological feature of the site, where an escarpment running North-East to South-West separates two relatively level areas of differing elevations. Settlements uniformly spread in the agricultural area west of town, and concentrate alongside the toggas (river beds) on the east.

Deforestation caused by charcoal burning, fencing and vegetation clearing by overgrazing are very common, and can easily cause soil erosion. As a result, exposed and loosened soils can be washed downstream, resulting in gully formation and badlands. These circumstances become even more worrisome inside Baidoa, where riparian areas are being progressively built up.
LIVELIHOOD AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Generally, the key driving factors of Baidoa’s economy include high level of crop and livestock production, the presence of the Transitional Federal Government, financial contributions from international organisations, including the UN and other NGOs, and remittances from the diaspora.

Situated in Bay’s Agro-pastoral High Potential Livelihood Zone, Baidoa is an essential part of the Sorghum Belt, often referred to as Somalia’s “breadbasket”. It serves as an agricultural and livestock trade center with strong economic links to neighbouring rural and urban centres (Mogadishu, Merka, Qoryoley, Bardera and Beled Hawa). It also conducts trade activities with the Ethiopian cities of Dolow and Qalaafe, and the Kenyan town of Garissa.

However, market activity in Baidoa tends to correlate strongly with seasonality as rainfall levels, crop production and livestock conditions/availability are significant determinants to Baidoa’s economy.

Recently the combined effects of drought and on-going crisis in Bay and surrounding areas have had a harmful impact on economic stability and livelihoods, leading to a chronic humanitarian situation and major displacements of population. An approximated 7,000 households have moved to Baidoa since 2017, resulting in loss of assets and sources of livelihood including livestock and land.5

Traders in Baidoa market have strong trade links with Mogadishu’s main market, Bakaara, as most imported commodities originate from there.

Due to the significantly deteriorated security situation in Southern Somalia supply for imported commodities have shifted from Mogadishu to other harbours in Somalia, disrupting traditional normal trade routes, and thus impacting the trade corridor passing though Baidoa. High toll fees along trade routes, imposed by both Federal Government and al-Shabaab, and looting of property during transport have favored largest traders and businessmen and might contribute to the development of monopolies and cartels, influencing market prices.

Previous studies indicated many different markets in Baidoa, especially in the central districts.6 REACH’s assessment in April 2017 localize only five food markets and one non-food market, all within the city periphery and the IDP settlements.7 Further analyses are necessary to identify current commercial areas and assess the need for a coordinated and spatially even development.

In view of the sudden urban expansion that has occurred in the last months, it will be important to protect and enable access to affordable operating markets for producers, consumers and traders.

Detailed studies are necessary to elaborate the spatial potential of economic zones along the main roads, in order to increase and distribute both access to goods and services and opportunities for employment and income-generation activities.

Firewood and charcoal are still important sources of energy used in Baidoa and constitute an important economic sector that employs a big number of people in collection, production and delivery.

5. UNHCR, PRM - Location and populations of IDP sites in Baidoa as of 28 April 2017
6. FSNAU, Livelihood Baseline Analysis Baidoa-Urban 2009
7. REACH, Baidoa Town IDP Settlements Profile April 2017
The Isha spring has traditionally been the main water source for Baidoa, located at the center of the town near the small bridge locally known as Bundadha. The spring used to have plenty of water flowing into the local channel and was the only permanent source with safe drinking water for the entire town and its suburban population.

The impact of the conflict, the economic growth that came after the security improvement, and the rapid increase in population have had a great impact on the environment of the city. The Isha springs have been heavily polluted with dumping of solid waste, household waste water and liquid waste from workshops and other economic activities. Furthermore, lack of watershed protection during the civil war period led to massive deforestation and impoundments which have resulted in reduced spring output since the recharge capacity is low compared to supply.

Before 2005 water distribution was very limited, largely relying on private trucks, donkey cart and public kiosks, while water pipelines were only present along two of the main axes of the city, serving mostly higher income groups. There were also 500-600 shallow wells reported, mostly unprotected and untreated.

UNICEF undertook a series of interventions between 2005 and 2009, including drilling and equipping of 5 boreholes, building of water tanks, installation of a 24 km long pipeline network, rehabilitation of more than 100 shallow wells, and application of a chlorination system.

However, the recent drought has made the water supply precarious, and with increasing numbers of people moving into town the situation is worsening. Uncontrolled and informal exploitation of the aquifer threatens sustainability, safety and access to water supplies in the city.
IDP settlements rely almost entirely on emergency supplies, that are unsustainable in the long term. Currently, the larger part of the water supply is provided by large underground wells situated 5km out of the town, managed by the private company Warjinay Water Company.

UNSOs might start a drilling programme for 29 new boreholes in Baidoa and Beletweyne in the next months. Further studies are needed on ground water resources, especially in the northern part of the city.

**TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT**

The road between Baidoa and Mogadishu is the main connection from the city to other neighbouring towns.

The most frequently used public vehicles in the central part of Baidoa are 3-wheeled auto rickshaws, with estimated 700 units operating within the urban area. Auto rickshaws represent a lower cost alternative to taxis and minibuses especially for short commutes, typically charging half the price for the same distance, with flexible rates. Due to their affordability, ability to negotiate lanes and low fuel consumption, the three-wheeled vehicles are often an appealing investment opportunity for small-scale entrepreneurs.

Baidoa International Airport offers international and local connections. While international flights are mainly operated by international humanitarian organisations, private airlines such as Daruuro Airlines and Transom Airlines provide local air transport within the country. The airport has fuel services, a terminal building, storage container, on-site warehouse, and radio towers.

**POWER AND TELECOMUNICATIONS**

Baidoa has reliable electricity provided 24 hours a day by Baidoa Electric Company.

A modern telephone system is operative, with most urban residents enjoying mobile or landline access.

The town is fully covered by 4G portable internet from multiple internet service providers such as Hormud, Global, Somtel and NationLink. With the growth of online service providers, a number of internet cafés and internet services have also sprung up throughout the city. Recently a damage to the internet cable off the coast of Mogadishu has caused problems to the internet connection, yet to be resolved.

There are three local radio outlets broadcasting in Baidoa: Radio Baidoa 89.5 FM, Radio warsan 88.2FM, Radio Koonfur Galbeed (SWS) 88.8 FM. Furthermore, a local television, TV Koonful Galbeed, is present. Al-Shabaab is able to broadcast in the region via Radio Andalus in Buuloburde and in Baardheere.
EDUCATION

The town is reported to have 48 educational facilities including primary, secondary and Quranic schools, both public and private.

Of these, 19 facilities — early childhood development centres, primary and Quranic schools — are located within an IDP settlement.

With increased stability and security in Baidoa since 2012, the number of children going to school also increased. The latest figures indicate that as of 2017 there were 14,950 students including 7,194 girls attending public and private schools. Enrollment is still extremely low, though, standing way below 50% (for IDP settlements 8%).

High school fees are one of the main causes of this low attendance.

Considering the demographic composition of Baidoa, education is one of the biggest challenges to be faced, in order to access free, quality education in a safe and supportive environment.

Tertiary education in the city is served by the University of Southern Somalia, Upper Jubba University and Bay Universities, all providing certifications to undergraduate programs with various disciplines such as Arts, Medicine, Education and Agriculture courses.

HEALTH

Baidoa has two main health facilities, the Bay Regional Hospital, next to the AMISOM compound, and Bay Haw Hospital, in the northern part of town, providing both general and emergency services to the residents of Baidoa.

Other facilities include health centres and MCH, managed by the Government, International and local organizations such as the MoH, World Vision, WHO and UNICEF.

Baidoa also includes a Community Mental Health Care Centre, the only one in the region, although it is currently in critical condition and lack basic equipment.

Within the IDP settlements there are 7 primary health care units, mostly for pediatric and nutrition services, and 3 pharmacies. However, none of them have access to electricity or water, or have specialized personnel available.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Local sport leagues, organized by the Football federation of Southwest State and the State Ministry of Youths and Sport, conduct regular tournaments.

The city stadium has sufficient space to develop into a more advanced complex and cater for a variety of activities. There are no other sport facilities or public recreational areas in town.

Baidoa has various mosques and religious centres that serve both worshipping and religious studies centres. Masjid Jama is one of the biggest and oldest mosques known in the town. There are also various madrasa and Quranic schools available in the town.
The issues of land disputes remain challenging given the centrality of the dynamics among clans/sub-clans, pastoralist/sedentary communities, IDPs, returnees and host community in and around Baidoa.

IDP settlements are among the most affected, as they are often owned by one or more private landowners, which easily leads to forced evictions and the violation of other housing, land and property rights of displacement-affected people.

When combined with the already volatile security situation and if left unchecked, minor land issues and disputes have the potential to lead to full-blown conflict. With rapid urbanization pressures on the city’s infrastructure, climatic and environmental changes including drought and famine, it is imperative to understand and reform the land administration system in the city.

The underlying issues of insecurity of land tenure in Baidoa must be addressed by local officials through an enhancement of administration, management and governance systems. This should be done through a recognition of the importance of both the informal and formal systems in granting and protecting land rights.

Critical information is required on key variables of pastoralist communities for purposes of informing development, and the on-going peace building and conflict management interventions. Pastoralist communities need to be understood in terms of their needs, and history of settlement and identity/clan affiliation; dominant and minority clans and the land they occupy and their respective boundaries; the land claims that are in conflict with other communities, pastoral or sedentary; and the relationships with urban areas.

Of particular interest will be how minority groups are treated in the context of the existing land governance frameworks. It is also important to analyze the key institutions involved in terms of administering land rights, focusing on accessibility and the availability of land information to the public.
New arrivals constructing a bull in an IDP settlement outside Baidoa Airport

LATEST DATA

As at the end of 2016 Somalia has been experiencing drought with the situation getting worse in the beginning of 2017. These severe drought conditions have contributed to the displacement of more than a half a million people across Somalia. A UNHCR report indicates 837,000 have so far been displaced in the country between January and September.\(^\text{10}\)

UNHCR indicates that Bay region holds the highest record of origin of both direct impact of drought and drought related displacement at 247,717 and still is the target area of arrival in the country.

Within the region, the main area of settlement is Baidoa, where 261 IDP sites and 43,479 households were identified.\(^\text{11}\) Notably, a large part of arrivals are from the same Bay region. Of 174,281 people recorded in June in Baidoa, 22.9% of the displaced population in the country, 149,599 were from the Bay region, 24,015 from Bakool and 667 from other regions.\(^\text{12}\)

According to IOM’s Emergency Tracking Tool data, 66% of the current 247 IDP sites are recent sites.\(^\text{13}\) This is consistent with the analysis conducted by UN-Habitat comparing data from UNOSAT, REACH and recent satellite images of the town. Within 7 months (September 2016 – April 2017) IDP settlements have increased by 177%, from 54 to 150ha (see maps on opposite page).\(^\text{14,15}\)

With rains at the end of Gu and beginning of Deyr there were reports of some IDPs returning to their home villages (e.g. 390 households in Baidoa in the last week of May). However, it appears that these returns are temporary in nature, primarily for planting opportunities in Bay region. Latest figures confirm an increase of 13,587 people in Baidoa only in June. If rains remain constant, there may be larger numbers of families returning to their point of origin, It is estimated that after the initial 4 months, about 15% of the IDPs will return to their origin, and a further 30% after the subsequent 4 months. However the last projections show that up to 80% of displaced people are not likely to return back to their original homes.

\(^{10}\) UNHCR, Displacement Dashboard, Cumulative displacement and trends 1 January to 30 September 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN

\(^{11}\) CCCM Cluster, Verified IDP Sites in Baidoa - October Update

\(^{12}\) UNHCR, Cumulative Drought driven displacements 1 Nov 2016 to 23 Jun 2017 monitored by UNHCR-led PRMN

\(^{13}\) IOM, Baidoa displacement situation report from data collected between 10th to 17th May 2017

\(^{14}\) UNOSAT, IDP Shelter changes in Baidoa, Somalia, between 8 February and 2 October 2014

\(^{15}\) REACH, Baidoa Town IDP Settlements Profile April 2017
October 2014
41.5 ha

September 2016
54.5 ha

April 2017
150.8 ha

IDP settlement

Legend
- IDP Settlement: Improvised Shelter
- IDP Settlement: Metal Structure
- Food market
- Non food market
- School
- Health
- Nutrition
- Latrine
- Waterpoint
- AMISOM Compound

Scale: 1:20,000
IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND BASIC SERVICES

REACH’s latest assessment indicates an increase vulnerability in the humanitarian situation and in the provision of basic services.

Safe drinking water is beyond reach across the settlements, as the sphere standard of 15 litres per day per person is not met for 65% households. However, the maximum suggested distance of 500m from a waterpoint is respected.

Access to latrines is severely limited, with an average of 100 people per latrine (standard is 20), and 60% of the shelters further than 50m from a latrine. 84% of the facilities have no gender separation, and none of them is illuminated at night. It is prominent the vulnerability to water borne diseases, mainly caused by lack of latrines in the settlements and open water sources such as berkads.

Shelter is one of the highest priority, with almost 90% of people residing in Buuls and only 10% living in Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) shelters. Approximately 90% of the households have earthen floors in their shelters. (p 13%).

As more people are expected to settle in the area, ensuring sufficient improvements of services and shelter should be a priority.

This report covers IDP settlements and their surroundings, and maps only the facilities that are accessible by targeted communities. More detailed studies are necessary to evaluate IDP settlements in relation to their position within the city, and the potential receptiveness of the existing urban facilities.

Services and facilities mapping should cover the entire Baidoa to explore the relationship between IDPs and host community, growing settlements and established urban structure.

* targets are based on minimum Sphere or UNHCR standards
** target is based on Food Minimum Expenditure Basket for Bay Region in April

New arrivals in the IDP settlement “Beled Amin 2“, South of the airport

Beled Amin 2: CGI shelters built by NRC in 2014
Social infrastructure required for the new city population - darker and lighter colours indicate higher and lower population estimation.

If no planning interventions are undertaken IDP settlements are likely to develop into peri-urban slums and overload the already strained infrastructure of Baidoa. This should go beyond the provision of sufficient improvements of basic services and shelter. Baidoa would more than double its population, even considering an high return of 30%. It is therefore crucial to understand how to facilitate the evolution of IDP settlements from camp-like to urban form.

Considering suitable density suggested by UN-Habitat for urban areas is 150 people/hectare, it would be necessary to add more than 10 km² to the current surface occupied by IDP settlements. This new area will need to be connected to the city and adequately served by infrastructure and public facilities.

There is no standard prescribed currently in Baidoa, but the Urban Regulatory Framework (URF) established in Puntland can help to provide an estimation of the required public structures needed to assure a sustainable development for the new extension of the city. The table summarize the requirements for the different zones of concentration of IDPs in Baidoa. Figures refer only to the needs for the new population. It is clear that equivalent standards should be applied for the upgrading of the existing urban area.

### Additional area to accommodate current IPD and returnee population considering and high return rate of 30%.

#### URBAN DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

| Education | Kindergarte + Quran | 5,000 | 11 11 7 2 3 1 6 0 4 0 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Primary school | 5,000 | 11 11 11 7 7 3 2 1 6 5 |

| Health | Health post/MCH | 5,000 | 11 11 8 7 3 2 1 6 4 2 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Social | Mosque | 5,000 | 11 na 11 7 na 3 2 na 6 4 na |
| Community centre | 5,000 | 11 na 11 7 na 3 2 na 6 4 na |

| Administration | Police station | 5,000 | 11 na 11 na 3 2 na 6 4 na |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| Public Facilities | Fire Brigage | 15,000 | 6 4 na 4 2 na 1 1 na 2 1 na |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| Commercial | Market | 15,000 | 6 4 na 4 2 na 1 1 na 2 1 na |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

| Park | Neighborhood park | 5,000 | 11 na 11 7 3 2 6 4 na |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Social infrastructure required for the new city population - darker and lighter colours indicate higher and lower population estimation.

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Working Paper and Spatial Analyses for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises - 19
### FINDING SOLUTIONS FOR TODAY AND THE FUTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of urban function</th>
<th>Population Served</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Region                 | 500,000+          | Major cultural or civic facilities – Civic Centre, Cultural Centre  
  Central library  
  Major recreational and sporting facilities including major stadium  
  Tertiary education (Technical and further education, University)  
  Regional health services |
| Urban Centre           | 100,000+          | Youth Centre  
  Main Mosque  
  Facilities and services for particular population groups including young people, older people, disabled |
| District               | 20,000-50,000     | Civic and cultural facilities such as district library  
  Multipurpose community centre  
  Secondary Education  
  District Mosque  
  MCH, Health Centre  
  Individual and family support services |
| Neighbourhood          | 5,000-10,000      | Community hall or small community centre  
  Primary Education  
  Kindergarten and Quran school  
  Mosque  
  Access point for family support, health care and other forms of support services |

Social infrastructure planning hierarchy suggested by UN-Habitat

**PLANNING FOR WHOM?**

In Baidoa demographic shifts are intersecting with the impacts of climate change, conflict and displacement. This creates challenges for how growth is planned and delivered. Some of the key questions to be considered are:

- Who is likely to be living in these urban growth areas and what are their likely needs for infrastructure and services including social infrastructure?
- How can social infrastructure be best provided in these new communities given higher land values, the existence of surrounding facilities in nearby areas and the assumed lifestyle preferences and social needs of the likely inhabitants of these urban growth areas?
- What is the relationship between new and existing communities and what can be done in the planning and design stages to facilitate integration and maximize potential wider community benefits?

The future city will contain both city extensions and infills. Both of these forms of growth will occur among existing groups that have established sets of values, aspirations, motivations, lifestyles and views of themselves as a community. It is clear that the focus of planning should not only be on what occurs within a particular urban development site, but how the creation of a new community will impact on its existing, surrounding community.

The social dimensions of planning must be considered along with the physical. Questions on how new areas can be integrated with existing ones, how existing areas can benefit from new development within or beside their neighbourhood, and how facilities and services can be planned so that they address the needs of and attract both new and existing residents are fundamental.

**PLANNING AHEAD**

Despite the fact that the current growth has been fueled by the recent natural disaster, the migration towards the urban center is likely to continue, even at a slower rate. In few years the city’s population might reach 500,000 people. This will not only mean a larger land demand, and a higher infrastructural requirement, but will confirm Baidoa as an urban centre of national strategic importance and a regional hub of service delivery.

It is important to think now about the range of social infrastructure that will likely be required to support that population but more importantly that role, what facilities and services are best located where, and at what scale.

A further challenge is that the social infrastructure required and provided in the future could well be quite different from what we understand about social infrastructure today. Given this, social infrastructure planning principles that focus on flexibility, multipurpose use, adaptability, accessibility for a wide range of groups and integration with activity centres and transport, are important today and likely to continue to be important into the future.

**SOMALIA NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND SOUTH WEST STATE STRATEGIC PLAN**

The Somali National Development Plan 2017-2019 (NDP) recognises the South West State as one of the core engine of economic development in the country. As its interim capital, Baidoa has a central role in the document.

In full alignment with the federal Somalia NDP, the SWS Strategic Plan 2017-19 identifies priorities that can be referred to the town and its region according to six thematic sectors:

- **Peace, security and rule of law**
- **Economic Development**
  - Youth empowerment and expansion of employment
The drought intervention and recovery plan for SWS provides a framework for drought recovery based on assessments done on the productive sectors, calling for a concerted effort to protect community livelihoods from shocks, improving resilience and adaptive capacities.

The plan outlines immediate, mid and long term needs. Main priorities involving urban areas include:

**Health**
- **Short-term**: Facilities supplies, nutrition sensitization and treatment of acute malnutrition, school feeding;
- **Mid-term**: Disease surveillance, mobile clinics, public health education, immunization/vaccination, Wash facilities;
- **Long-term**: Health institution management, quality control and standardization, policy reviews,

**Education**
- **Short-term**: Temporary schools, building construction/rehabilitation, teacher and vocational training, girls and adult education;
- **Mid-term**: Curriculum development, enrolment mobilization, department strengthening, child-friendly activities;

**Water**
- **Short-term**: Eater trucking, rehabilitation of waterpoint, boreholes and wells, rainwater harvesting, awareness campaigning. Wash promotion
- **Mid-term**: Early warning systems, rehabilitation/construction of water catchment facilities, Wash management, water piping system;
- **Long-term**: Expansion of water infrastructure with renewable energy, reservoirs and purification plants, capacity building for operation and maintenance, EIA.

**IDPs**
- **Short-term**: Intervention at original areas, land policy, continuing aid interventions;
- **Mid-term**: Improved access to basic services, local integration.
- **Long-term**: Support return, socio-economic integration initiatives.

“\[
\text{We look at the whole range of issues that will make the IDPs become normal citizens, normal residents of the big cities. But also look at durable solutions where people can return [...] realising that actually many of the IDPs will never go back. Even those that have lost their livelihoods are likely to be integrated into the cities. Therefore we need to support them not just with basic services, but also with livelihoods}\]

Peter del Clercq - Deputy Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary - General (DSRSG) for Somalia
SCENARIO 1 - NO INTERVENTION

If no particular effort for urban planning is undertaken, we can expect the current development trends to continue and escalate quickly. As no plan is in place to invest in public infrastructure, urban sprawl will put pressure on existing urban services, possibly leading to congestion of vital regional roads. Urban sprawl also has a major negative impact on food insecurity as it consumes valuable agricultural land. Without public investment in services, both the growing host community and the large amount of displaced people and returnees will compete for the current services and job opportunities offered in Baidoa, increasing the pressure on an already overloaded system. Finally, without social regulations in place, the developments undertaken in this scenario are likely only to cater the better-off income group, fostering segregation and conflict.

SCENARIO 2 - IMMEDIATE RESPONSE TO URBAN CRISIS

The size of the emergency ongoing in the region requires immediate response and quick life-saving planning decisions, with material and logistical assistance based primarily on direct service provision to affected people, and the construction of shelters within or near to urban areas. However, such an approach will prove unsustainable in the long run and could have knock-on negative impacts on urban planning and the functioning of local markets for food, water, and energy. It may generate dependency and fail to tap into the potential, skills, and assets of urban IDPs. Tensions may also arise between host community, returnees, and displaced people, as the various groups have similar needs, are experiencing similar difficulties, but only one would be targeted for assistance. On a spatial level, failing to connect IDP settlements and the broader city will exacerbate the fragile condition of the city, failing to face the “normal” urban challenges Baidoa is encountering while aggravating the load on natural resources, infrastructure, and social facilities.

SCENARIO 3 - LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

An area-based, multi-sector approach could help alter the scale of interventions, complementing the traditional humanitarian focus on the affected individuals with a broader lens that considers the whole population of an existing urban system and tries to meet both short-term humanitarian and longer-term development needs of urban populations and their environments. The areas occupied by IDP settlements should be approached as integrated part of the urban environment, and planned as city extensions rather than temporary camps disconnected from the city. The definition of a strategic framework should lay out diverse actions in a step-by-step approach: aiming to solve the most urgent problems, at first, and to start a process of urban development, in the meantime.
The development strategy proposed harnesses the resources and opportunities already present in urban areas and works to support, restore and improve existing urban systems after a crisis.

While complex, the urban environment presents humanitarian and development actors with the opportunity to operate at scale, and in a cost-effective way, but only if they work with the ingenuity and perseverance of local populations, grasp the way that urban systems were functioning prior to the crisis and envision how these systems can evolve after it.

These systems include governance, infrastructure, markets and social systems, among others, and to take them all in to account requires a more holistic and spatial approach and develop a shared strategy for the development of Baidoa.

Key to this is an appreciation of existing social and human capital, and the opportunities provided by local governance institutions, markets and the private sector to support relief and recovery.

Also important is recognition of the fact that displaced populations can be self-reliant and contribute to the local economy, and that humanitarian response can benefit from the expertise of urban development actors and existing development programming.

Through participation, the common needs of the communities will be highlighted, promoting peace, reintegration and unity.

Consultative workshops will be the main modality of ensuring that the process is participatory. During the workshops, rapid planning assessments will be conducted.

**INCREMENTAL (STEP-BY-STEP) PLANNING APPROACH**

A step-by-step approach considers the decreasing public interest which occurs in long planning processes; which take a significant amount of time before implementation begins. Long processes sometimes result in a change of needs in terms of priorities for the target beneficiaries, resulting in white elephant projects.

This approach attempts to address this by starting with small-scale, short-term projects which have the potential of triggering other forms of development in the community giving the city a chance to naturally grow both socially and economically.

Due to the dimension of the projects, implementation can, on different levels, start almost immediately as others run parallel to each other. Through this approach, the initial implementation helps in achieving the overall mid-term and ultimate goals that the city/communities set.

**Step 1 Provide better connectivity**
Access roads are suggested allowing for better connectivity and economic integration of the different parts of the site and at a city scale.

**Step 2 Provide immediate need**
Following the outcome of the consultative workshop, public facilities and services should be differentiated and placed accordingly to their population catchment and coverage area.

**Step 3 Promotion of income-generating activities**
Potential economic areas are identified and linked with the major transport infrastructure, for safe and effective movement of goods and people between various areas of the settlement and the town.
The community consultation in all villages of Baidoa held in June 2017 were prepared and facilitated by a core facilitation team consisting of representatives of the following institutions:

- Governor Bay Region
- Baidoa Local Authority
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Interior
- NCR/Commission for Refugees SWS
- IOM and UN-Habitat local team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Male Participants</th>
<th>Female Participants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bardale</td>
<td>19 June 2017</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isha</td>
<td>20 June 2017</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseed</td>
<td>21 June 2017</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howl Wadaag</td>
<td>22 June 2017</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMMON COMMUNITY CHALLENGES**

Lack of quality education

There are very few functioning schools in Baidoa district, the existing ones often only with unqualified teachers, and the participants are worried about how the future of their children will look since most of the parents cannot afford the school fees.

Abdirahman A. is a father from Horseed village “when I was young I did not get the chance to go to school for learning because we were living in the rural areas and my parents could not afford to send me to the town and pay the school fees. One of my dreams was to take care of my children’s education but I can’t see my dream turning into reality because I have eight children and cannot afford to pay their school fees as I’m struggling for the daily bread” he said.

Inadequate of health care

Baidoa has only one main hospital and some MCHs, but some villages don’t have any. The hospital is supported by international organizations like ICRC and Save the Children. The hospital is located in the town center and most of the IDPs have no access to it due to distance and restricted movement during night-time. All the complicated cases are transferred to Mogadishu.

Hulbay M., displaced person from Howlwadaag village, said: “as mothers and women we are the most vulnerable, because as we are often pregnant or in lactating period, we are always at risk if we are not offered proper health services or if we don’t get access to the health facilities. We need ambulances in order to always being able to reach the main hospital in case of emergency. We also want MCH in our settlement, and trained health professionals”.

Other challenges:

- Environment degradation;
- Insufficient support for IDPs and Returnees in Baidoa and its environment;
- Lack of livelihood opportunities i.e. microfinance, life skill training, support for economic activities;
- High unemployment rate;
- Poor roads and infrastructure;
- Poor housing and settlement planning/ lack of any urban plan;
- Housing and Land property issues;
- Missing social facilities and amenities;
- Scarcity of public water sources;
- Peace and Security issues.

Observations

Poor community connection between the IDPs, host community and returnees will diminish the reintegration process if no quick action is taken. However participants and communities were very eager to be supported through sustainable projects.

Action Points and Recommendation

- Conduct further community and city-wide consultations
- Select the most relevant project from the community action plan for implementation of Midnimio and other programmes and projects;
- Quick implementation of the prioritized activities
- Promoting joint stakeholders and implementing partner working relationship;
- Enhance reintegration process by developing reintegration projects and creating forums among the IDPs, returnees and the host communities.
COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

The core facilitation team with support from IOM and UN-Habitat local staff, as well as WFP and Peace Building Fund (PBF) partners conducted a five days intensive Community Based Planning process covering all ten villages and sub-villages in Baidoa: Darusalam, Isha, Salamey, Adaado, Howl Wadaag, Wadajir, Bardale, Waberi, Towfiq and Horseed.

The process involved 100 participants (69 male and 31 female) from 22nd to 26th of July 2017. Participants represented different socio-economic groups including women, religious groups, IDPs, returnees, youth, village committees, and village leaders.

Through a shared visioning process, participants outlined development initiatives at household, group and community levels. The workshop specified the challenges raised by the village consultations into an action plan which identified priority intervention projects.

This action plan can also provide a “catalogue” of possible interventions other agencies can tap into. Early delivery of small scale intervention projects present an opportunity to mobilise and motivate residents, as well as to ensure the programme maintained momentum.

GOAL 1: Improved infrastructure and facilities

Public facilities
- Construction of police station
- Rehabilitation of football playground
- Construction of community hall
- Construction of administration offices at village level

Infrastructure
- Construction of bridge
- Construction and rehabilitation of roads

Security
- Street lighting
- Fire extinguisher

GOAL 2: Improved health services

Health centers
- Promotion of maternal and child health care
- Rehabilitation Baidoa Community Mental Health Care Centre

Sanitation activities
- Construction of dump sites
- Sanitation activities in the villages
- Construction and rehabilitation of wells

GOAL 3: Improved livelihoods

Self-helping income generating projects
- Income generation activities/grants loan
- Training Skills
- Employment opportunities/job creation
- Provision of machinery

Farming
- Construction of drainage water channels
- Construction and rehabilitation of water catchments

Education
- Provision of school learning materials
A city consultation or rapid planning exercise is an intensive planning consultation where citizens, government officials, elders, religious leaders, representatives of NGOs and donors come together to discuss planning ideas, develop a common understanding on critical issues and problems in their town or village and elaborate a way forward to find solutions and prepare for decision-making by authorities or communities.

Ultimately, the purpose of the session is to give all the participants enough information and background to become involved in the discussion process.

Plenary sessions are organized to encourage the participation of all. When the agenda of the planning workshop relates to the development of a particular area in a town, for example, a sub-district in Baidoa, then, the planning workshop should ideally take place nearby.

The technical team for facilitating the workshop will be fully equipped to produce slides, sketches and maps to translate the discussion of the participants and to come up with planning proposals which will later be presented to full plenary for setting up action points.

How does it happen?
Everyone – from city planner to local business and property owners – works together through different steps to arrive at the best planning solution. The participation of the newly formed community action group is crucial for the success of the workshop in order to capture the different demands of IDPs, returnees and host community.

Day 1 Involvement and hand-on workshop
The planning team first shares details about the plans with the participants to help them understand the project background, purpose and the different roles everyone has to play. A public hands-on workshop is conducted for the purposes of creating a clear understanding on the part of all participants about the purpose and process of the session and to explore the public’s opinion, the needs and demands of various communities and to hear from the authorities what are their plans and programs.

Day 2 Options and proposals for decision making
The following day, participants work in focal group sessions together with assigned technicians from the technical team on various planning issues, for example the need for schools
## Duration
3 days / proposed in November 2017

**Participants** Government officials, representatives from local communities, elders, religious leaders, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, representatives from local, national and international NGO working in the area, and potential funding organizations

**Number of participants** 30 to 40

**Facilitators** Team of experienced moderators for plenary and focus-group discussions, assisted by a small technical team of Translators, Urban Planners, and Civil engineers

**Preparation** Midnimo-National program Officer with his team of Community Development Advisors in close coordination and collaboration with the Government of South-West State. This includes Budget.

**Agenda** To be discussed with Government Officials around 1 month ahead of the Planning Workshop

**Invitations** To be prepared, signed, and submitted through Government of South-West State

**Location** Suitable hall, preferably municipal hall or other hall that is easy accessible and offers enough space to undertake plenary and focus-group discussions

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### What are the benefits?

Through brainstorming and design activity, many goals are accomplished during the session.

**Trust and vision** Everyone who has a stake in the planning exercise develops a vested interest in the ultimate vision.

**Good Planning** The technical team works together to produce a set of finished documents that address all aspects of design eventually producing a community owned plan.

**Feasibility and Economy** Since the input of all participants is collected at one event, it is possible to avoid the prolonged discussions that typically delay conventional planning projects. Finally, the finished result is produced more efficiently and cost-effectively because the process is collaborative.

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in an already overcrowded area. This is the time where the participants bring in their local expertise and knowledge while the technicians take notes and consolidate maps produced before the workshop.

This input is used to discuss alternatives and create more detailed plans for review and validation by participants.

**Day 3 Baidoa Plan: Commitment and Action Points**

The technical team further refines and narrows the feedback into a preliminary proposed action points to be presented at the end of the planning workshop. It is very important to have decision makers present at the end of the planning workshop so that participants will be aware what comes next and who is doing what in which time?

To be sure, not all decisions can be made directly during the planning workshop. Sometimes it needs more technical studies and consultations at different government institutions. Document refinement and further feedback occur through stakeholder discussions and follow-up meetings after the workshop. Furthermore, it is important to inform the general public through the media and social media on the results of the planning workshop.
Your comments to consolidate this paper are highly appreciated. Please send us your feedback.

Talada aad ku xoojinayso buug-yarahan aad baan u soo dhawaynaynaa. Fadlan fikirkaaga nala wadaag.

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