

HUDUR

URBAN PROFILE

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

JUNE 2018



UN HABITAT
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Cover:
A waterpoint north of Buulow Village © Ibrahim Mohamed Abdi

Hudur Urban Profile
Working Paper and Spatial Analysis for Urban Planning Consultations and Durable Solutions for Displacement Crises - June 2018

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In Collaboration with



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|---|--|---------------|--|----------------|--|
| Mainly Agriculture Usage
(farmland, animal holding ground) | | Built-up Area | | Trunk Road | |
| Mainly Open Area | | Airstrip Area | | Primary Road | |
| Mainly covered by Shrubs | | | | Secondary Road | |
| | | | | Access Road | |
| | | | | Track | |



Scale 1:25,000
 Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 38N
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter

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INTRODUCTION



A view of the main street in hudur

This working paper summarizes main aspects of an urban profile of Hudur from the spatial perspective. This analysis considers the development potentials and constraints of Hudur within a time frame of five to ten years.

Reference is made to other studies and data updates undertaken by UN agencies and other local and international stakeholders. However, given the current security situation in Hudur, there is no comprehensive study that captures in detail the situation of the town and its inhabitants.

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

Based on the current Community Action Planning Process in Hudur's urban villages, the recent establishment of the District Council, and reflecting on local, state and national strategy papers and plans, the paper outlines proposals for town planning and transformations with the integration and upgrading of the many IPD settlements in a way that all residents benefit from the improved living conditions, better access to urban services and job opportunities.

It is hoped that this working paper contributes to the necessary public discussion on Hudur's future development and facilitates decision making by state and local authorities, including the new Hudur District Council, in the interest of all.

This process is supported and funded under the Midnimo Project jointly implemented by International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and the United Nation Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

The Midnimo (Unity) Project 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 Interior and Federal Affairs and Regional Authorities in Jubaland and South West States.

The project is anchored on the following government frameworks:

- Wadajir Framework
- National Development Plan Somalia 2017-2019
- Peace Building Priority Plan
- South West State Drought Response Plan
- South West State 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 children and health facilities for all.

In doing so, the project contributes in a new way to support the high number of IDPs in the rapidly growing cities of Somalia with a view to also serve the hosting communities.



The entrance of Suuq Weyne, main market of the town

Qoraalka waxa uu soo koobayaa qaababka ugu muhiimsan sooyaalka magaalada Xudur marka laga eego dhinaca qaabdhismeedka. Falanqeyntani ayaa loo arkaa mid soo bandhigeysa hiigsiga fiditaan iyo caqabadaha Xudur ee mudada shanta ilaa tobanka sano ah ee soo socda.

Waxaa la tixraacay daraasaad iyo macluumaad ay ururiyeen Hay'adaha Qaramada Midoobey, ururada caalamiga ah iyo kuwa maxaliga ah. Si kastoo ay tahay ba, xaalada amni ee haatan ka jirta Xudur, ma jirto daraasad dhameystiran oo si faahfaahsan u cabireysa xaaladda magaalada iyo dadyowga ku dhaqan.

Iyadoo maanka lagu hayo in horumarka Xudur uu si dhakhsha ah u kobci karo iyada oo ku xirnaan doonta koboca dhaqaale, bulsho iyo isbeddelka deegaanka ee Soomaaliya, qoraalkani wuxuu isku dayayaa inuu koobsado mawduucyada uga waaweyn ee deegaameynta iyadoo isla markaasna ku sii xiri doonta dalabaadka mujtamaca kala gedisan ee ku nool Magaalada (oo isukugu dadka soo laabanaya, barakacayaasha gudaha iyoo kuwa lagu soo qaxey ee marti geliyey).

Iyadoo laga duulaayo, geedi socodka hanaanka qorshe bulshadeedka haatan laga wado xaafadaha magaalada Xudur, golihihi deegaanka ee dhowaatan la yegleeley isla markaana xisaabta lagu darsanayo qorshayaasha ama istaraatiijiyadaha qaran, qoraalkani waxa uu hoosta ka xariiqayaa howlaha qorsheynta magaalada, horumarinta, isdhexgalka iyo kor u qaadida deegaamada barakacaysaasha iyada oo loo fulinayo sifo ay dhamaan dadka ku nool ay uga wada faa'iideystaan heerka nololaha ee la horumariyey, fursad simana u wada helaan ka faa'iidayisiga fursadaha shaqo ee soo baxa.

Waxaa la filayaa iney warqadani wax kusoo kordhin doonto wada hadalka bulsho ee aan looga maarmin horumarka mustaqbalka ee Xudur iyadoona u fududeyn doonta go'aanada ay gaarayaan mas'uuliyiinta deegaanka iyo dowlad gobaleedka oo ay qayb ka yihiin golaha cusub ee degmada Xudur oo dhamaan dan u ah.

Waxaa hanaankani gacanta ku haya laga na maalgelinayaa mashruuca Midnimo oo ay si wadajir ah u dhaqan gelayaan Hay'adda Caalamiga ah ee arimaha muhaajiriinta oo loo soo gaabiyo (IOM) iyo Barnaamijka Deegaanmeynta Bini'aadamka ee Qaramada Midoobey ee loo soo gaabsho (UN-Habitat).

Mashruuca Midnimo waxaa loo diyaariyey in lagu taageero sidii loo gaarsiin lahaa xalalka waara meelaha ay saameeyeen barakaca iyo soo laabashadu ee Maamul-Goboleedyada Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed. Waxayna salka ku haysaa barnaamij nabadeyn ah oo Qaramada Midoobey ay dhawaantani dejiyeen iyadoona weliba la waafajinayo ujeedooyinka qorshaha guud ee nabadeynta iyo xasilinta oo ay hurmuudka ka yihiin Warsaarada Arrimaha Gudaha ee Dowlada Dhexe iyo mas'uuliyiinta Maamul-Goboleedyada ee Jubaland iyo Koonfur Galbeed.

Mashruucani waxa uu ku qotomaa habraacyada dawladda, sida:

- Habraaca wadajir
- Qorshaha Horumarinta Qaran ee Soomaaliya 2017 ilaa 2019
- Qorshaha Mudnaanta Nabadeynta
- Qorshaha Gurmada Abaarta ee Koonfur Galbeed
- Qorshaha Mudada fog ee Koonfur Galbeed
- Hindisaha Xalalka Waara

Barnaamijka waxaa looga dan leeyahay in sare loogu qaado kartida hoggaanka deegaanka si loo sahlo soo noqosho sii jirta, soo kabasho, isdhexgal iyo nabad ku wada noolaanshaha kuwa barakacu saameeyey, dadka soo laabtay, kooxaha soo guray iyo dadka martida loo yahay.

Qoraalkani waxa uu dersayaa xalal u suurtaglaya dadka soo laabtay inay ku noqdaan tuulooyinkoogii, isla markaana waxa uu xisaabta ku darsanayaa sidii loo samayn lahaa guryo cusub oo laga yagleelo deegaamo nabdoon, kuwaasi oo leh fursado si ay dib ugu noqdaan nolol caadi ah oo shaqooyin leh, waxbarasho leh iyo adeeg caafimaad oo loo siman yahay.

Kolkey hadaba sidaa tahay, mashruuca wuxuu gacan ka geysanayaa habka cusub ee la rabo in wax loogu qabto tirada badan ee barakacayaasha ku sugan magaaloyinka Soomaaliya ee sida xawliga ah u sii koraya iyada oo laga fikirayo sidii loogu adeegi lahaa bulshada lagu soo qaxey.

HUDUR TOWN INFORMATION

LOCATION AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

Hudur (Xudur) town is the administrative capital of Hudur District, one of the five districts in the south western Bakool region of Somalia, namely: Eel-Berde, Tieglow, Rabdhure, Wajid, and Xudur district.

Hudur lies approximately 420 km South West from Mogadishu, 130 km North of Baidoa and 200 km from Belet Weyne. It is located at the junction of inter-regional roads: in the North-West, to El Berde and , the Ethiopian border, through Yeed; in the South, a 130 km road links to Baidoa, capital of Bay region; on the East, to Tieglow and Hirshabelle via Belet Weyne. On the South-West to Wjiid.

GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Hudur town comprises of five urban villages, each headed by a village leader and committee members with specific structures and roles.

<u>Buulow:</u>	North
<u>Moorogaabey:</u>	North-West
<u>Sheikh-awey:</u>	South-West
<u>Horseed:</u>	South
<u>Shiida:</u>	West

In October 2017, with support from the Finn Church Aid (FCA) and the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG), Hudur District saw the successful appointment of 27 councilors elected to form the local District Council.

The council was elected by delegates selected by traditional elders in consultation with members of parliament, in line with South West State Local Government Law 10 of 3 July 2017 and the Wadajir National Framework on local governance.

HISTORY

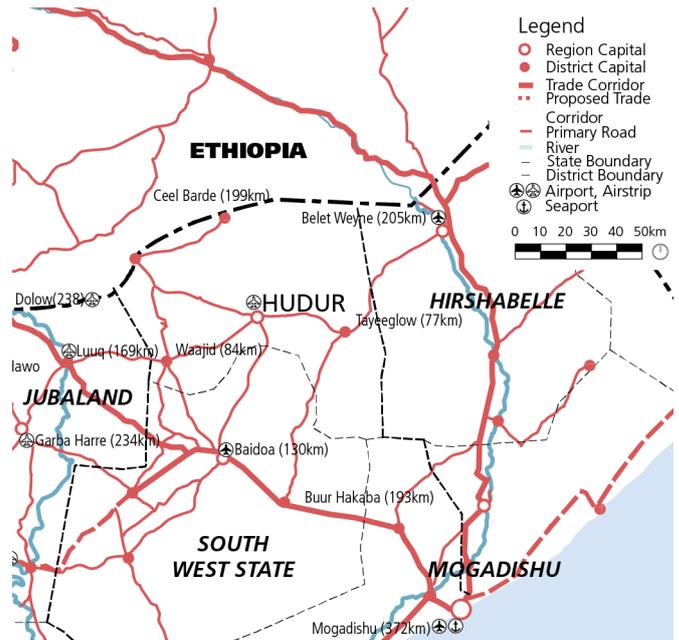
During the middle ages, Hudur was part of the Ajuran Empire that governed much of southern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia.

In the early modern period, Hudur was ruled by the Gelledi Sultanate. In 1910, after the death of the last Sultan Osman Ahmed, the kingdom was eventually incorporated into Italian Somaliland Colony; in 1960, after independence, the town was made the center of the Bakool Region and the Hudur District.

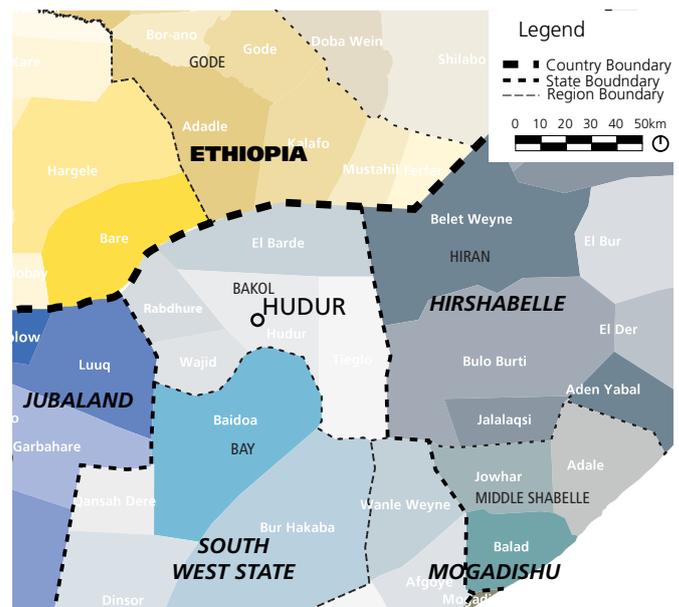
When the central government collapsed, the town experienced significant damages and loss of infrastructure and basic social services. In early 1990s, United Somali Congress (USC) militia attacked and occupied the town. The local Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) militia retaliated and continuously engaged in hit and run attacks with the USC militia in the town's environs.

In 1999, the RRA finally managed to seize control of the wider Bay and Bakool provinces. This saw the town and larger region gradually transform and once more become one of the more stable areas in south Somalia.¹

In 2002, the Interim South West State Administration was formed by the leader of the RRA and later in 2005 dissolved. It was then re-established in November 2009 officially as a Federal Member of the transitional Government.



Hudur's Regional Context and distances from the town in kilometers



Administrative boundaries around Hudur

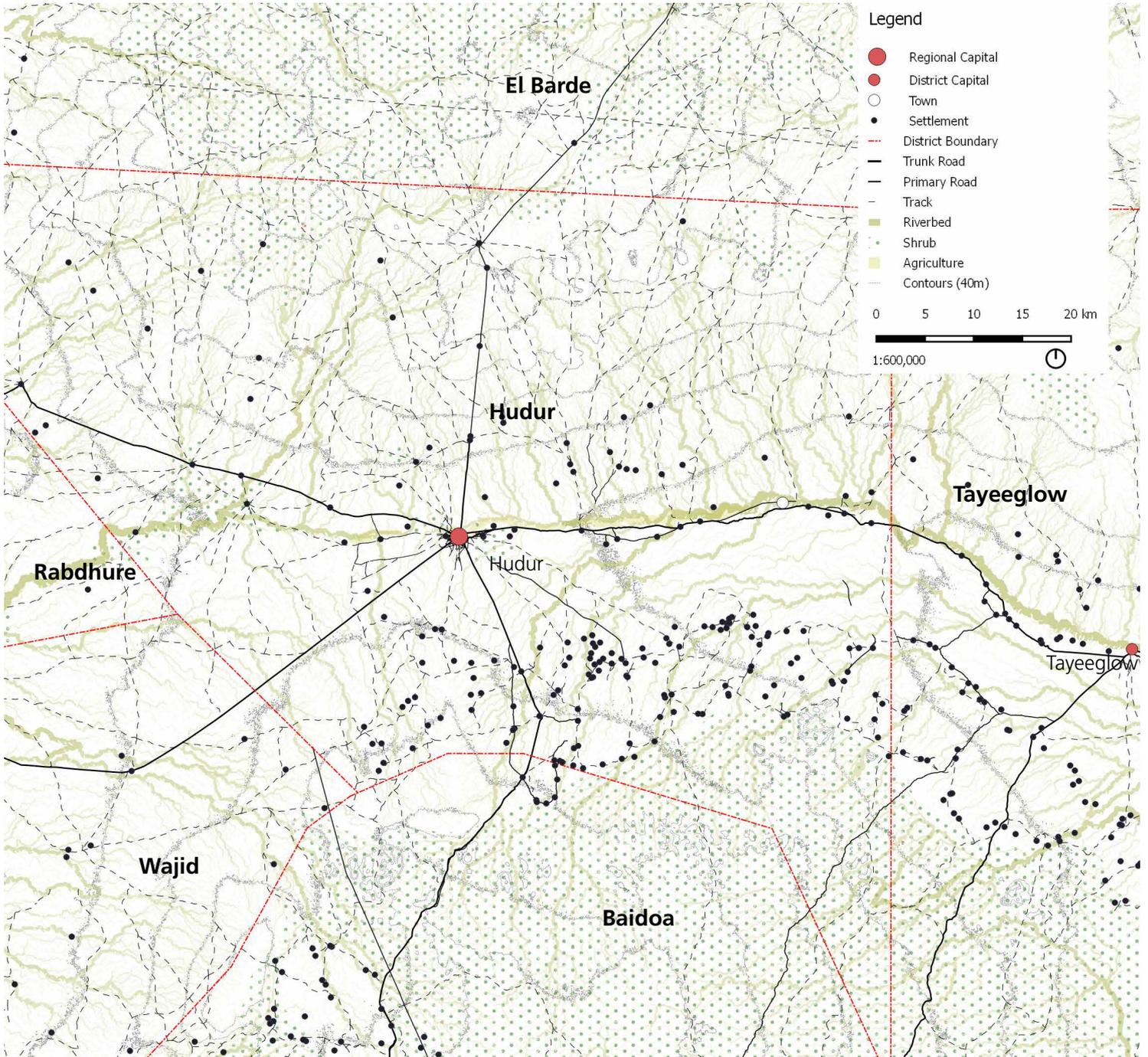
In 2006, the region of Bakool became the second region in the country to hold an election for its officials through a community based participatory process, highlighting a democratic process.

In the 1999, during the Islamist insurgency, Hudur was seized by Al-Shabab (AS) who controlled its region until March 2014, when the Somalia Armed Forces, assisted by the Ethiopian troops and AMISOM, re-captured the town.

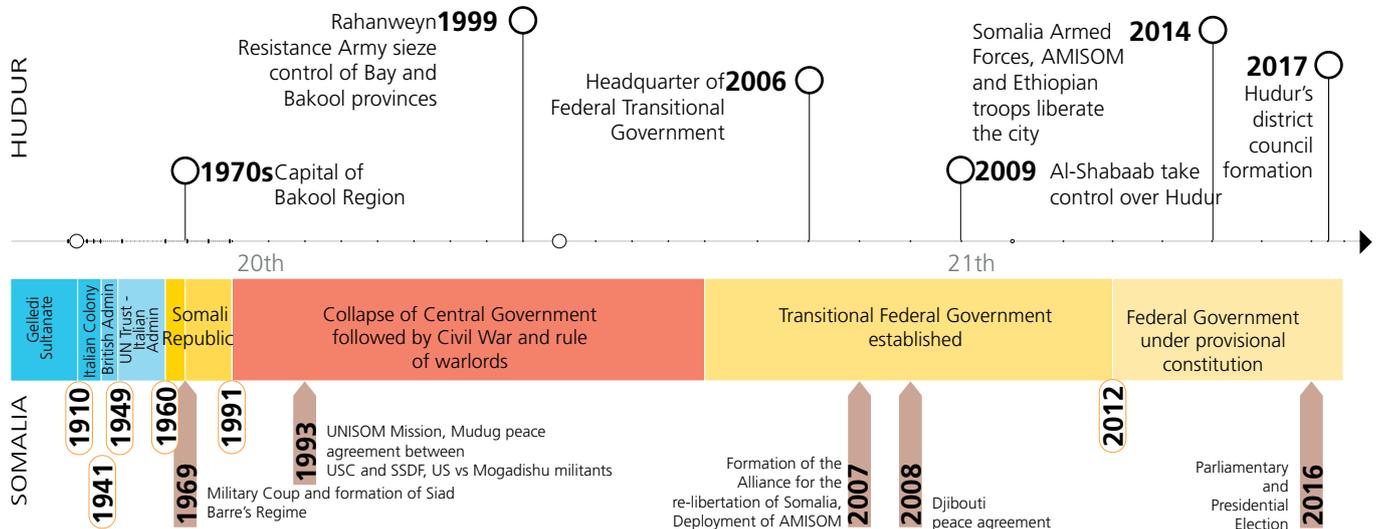
Hudur has since then been under the control of the Somalia Federal Government. The relative stability reached under these conditions brought Hudur to host the first district council election in South West State.

Despite this political achievements, the humanitarian situation in town remains alarming, as parts of Bakool region are not under full government control and major supply routes are blocked.

1. Hudur Community Action Plan, 2018



Hudur and its hinterland



Timeline of significant event in Hudur (above) and Somalia (below) between 20th and 21st Century

URBAN GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

PEOPLE AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

The dominant clan in Hudur town is the Hathama clan, which belongs to the Rahaweyn (Digil and Mirifle) communities. The main language spoken in the town is the Cushitic Maay.²

Bakool region, where the town is located, has one of the lowest shares of the total population in the country (3%), and one of the lowest urbanization rates (16.9%). As of 2014 it was estimated to have a total population of 367,000 persons. The urban population amounted to 62,000 people, while the rural one was 134,000 people. Nomads and IDPs were estimated to 147,000 and 24,000 people respectively.³

The population of Hudur district has been increasing steadily due to natural growth, as well as due to migration into the district. However, the urban population has remained constant between 2005 and 2014, the years where the UNDP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) respectively had drafted population data reports. As of 2005, the district of Hudur was estimated to have an urban population of 19,100 people.⁴ In 2014 this was estimated at 19,992 people. Given that in the surveys urban areas are primarily identified as district capitals, one can assume that the population in Hudur has not increased substantially.

However, there are no updated population figures available. More recent data captured by the Demographic and Health Survey of UNFPA are supposed to be released by the second half of 2018, which should shed more light on the latest trends.

Taking the entire 2014 population as a reference (including IDPs), and considering an annual population growth of 2.5%, similar to the Somalia average, Hudur might reach 32,000 inhabitants by 2025. This constitutes a plausible baseline for town development planning in the near future.

POPULATION ESTIMATION OF BAKOOL REGION - 2014

Urban Population	61,928	16.9%
Male pop.	33,477	54.1%
Female pop.	28,451	45.9%
Households:	9,417	
Household size:	6.6 (national average: 6.4)	
Rural Population	134,050	35.6%
Male pop.	70,614	52.7%
Female pop.	63,436	47.3%
Households:	20,597	
Household size:	6.5 (national average: 5.8)	
Nomadic Population	147,248	40.1%
Male pop.	78,515	53.3%
Female pop.	68,733	46.7%
Households:	23,338	
Household size:	6.3 (national average: 6.5)	
IDP:	24,000	6.5%
Male pop.	11,655	48.6%
Female pop.	12,345	51.4%
Households:	1,800	
Household size:	13.3 (national average: 3.7)	
Total:	367,226	

2. Hudur Community Action Plan, 2018

3. UNFPA Population Estimation Survey of Somalia (PESS) 2014

4. UNDP, draft Somalia population report 2005

URBAN FORM AND URBAN GROWTH

Congruent to the population data, the built-up areas of the town have not increased substantially in the past 10 to 15 years, virtually remaining the same between 2012 and 2016 (see graph in page 9).

The modest urban expansion has helped to maintain overall structure compact and kept the urban form relatively ordered. Primary roads are organized around a clear grid, with a central "high street" where the majority of public buildings and activities are concentrated, and has four perpendicular axes. A strip of green land, separates the village of Buulow, in the North-East, to the rest of the town. Density is quite well distributed throughout the town, around 105 people/ha, which is medium-high compared to the Somalia context.

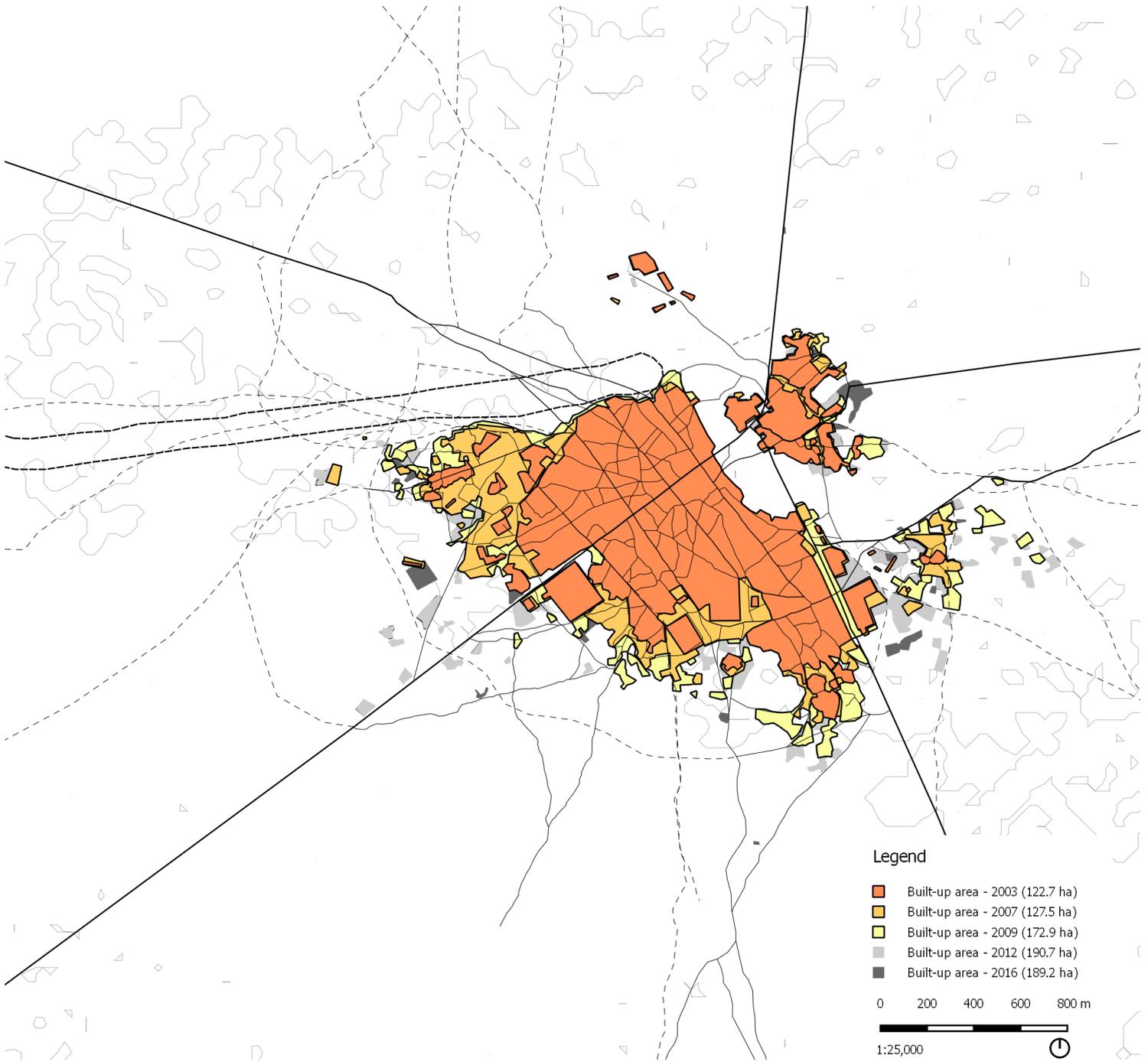
On the internal road, however, plots are located with a less clear hierarchy, following vernacular and informal patterns. The later development in the outskirts of the urban area also shows a less strict logic, with dispersed constructions occupying the areas around the town, limited only by the airstrip in the north.

In the last fifteen years the urban growth has not followed any particular direction but instead it 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 accessibility.

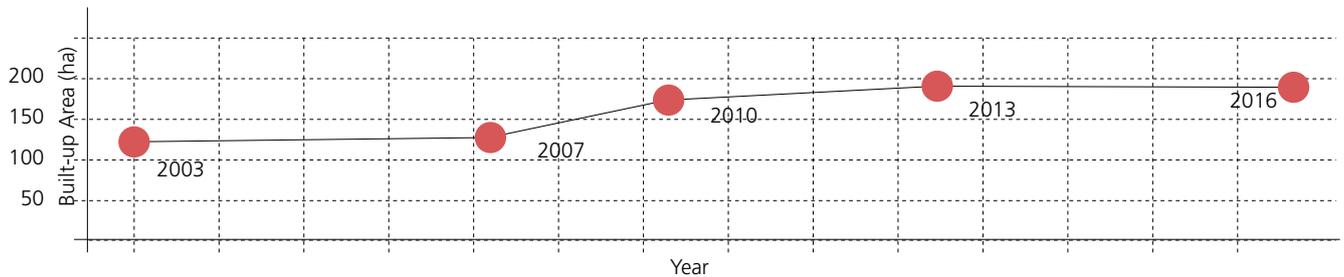
A gradually improving situation in the region might result in higher migration and increased natural population growth. Without actions to regulate and manage the way new construction will take place, Hudur is likely to suffer increased urban fragmentation, illegal occupation, land disputes and difficulties to provide basic services and infrastructure.

POPULATION ESTIMATION OF HUDUR DISTRICT - 2014 - 2005

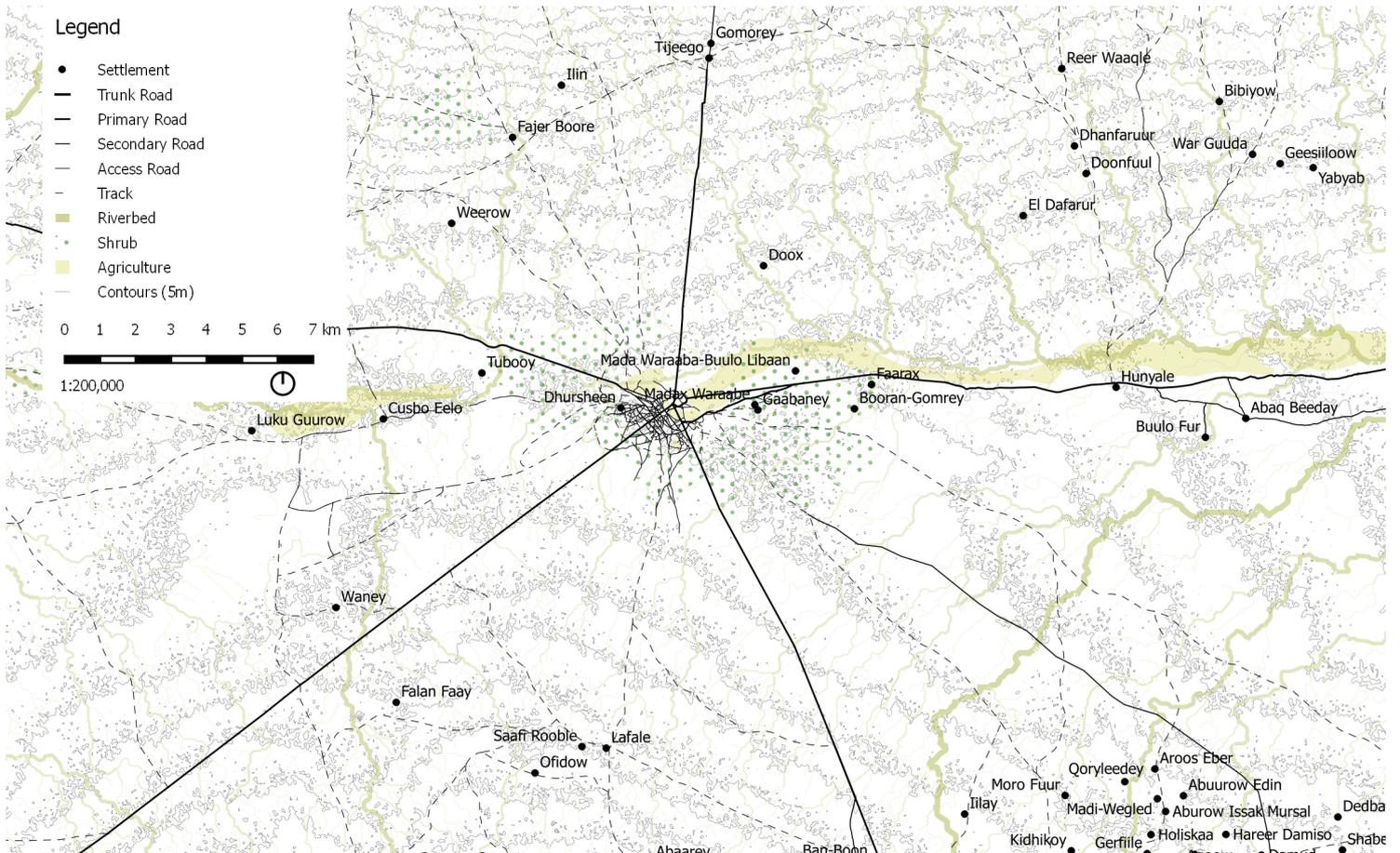
Urban Population	19,992	18.4%
	19,100	
Rural & Nomadic Population	84,110	77.2%
	73,939	
IDP:	4,800	4.4%
	n.a.	
Total:	108,902	
	93,049	
Absolute growth:		15,853
Growth 2005-2014:		17%
Annual average growth 2005-2014:		1.8%



Hudur urban growth - source: elaboration on satellite imagery from google earth



LAND USE PATTERNS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS



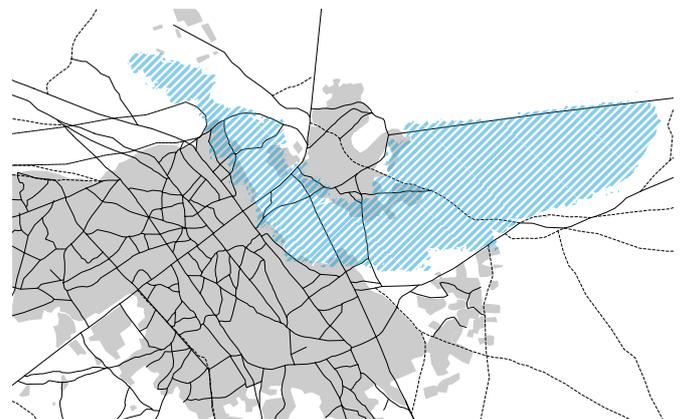
Hudur lies at around 500 m above sea level. The climate in the Bakool region is mostly hot and dry during the year, with erratic and unreliable rains. This bi-modal climate pattern is typical in semi-arid areas. Annual amount of rainfall ranges between 300-350 mm, two-thirds of which usually precipitates during the primary rainy season of Gu (April-June), with the rest of the rainfall occurring during the season of Deyr (October-November). In recent years, there has been a notable change in rainfall patterns as the area has received more rainfall during Deyr than it has during Gu.

Bakool does not belong to the basins of the two perennial rivers in South-Central Somalia, the Jubba and the Shabelle. However, the topography of the region helps to collect waters within two main watersheds that form a narrow strip of greener land between Hudur and Tayeeglow. This locates Hudur in the Bakool Agro-Pastoral Livelihood Zone (LZ), which is comprised of a mixture of pasture and rangeland, suitable for livestock grazing and marginal farming. The southern part of the district is identified as the Bay-Bakool Low Potential Agro-pastoral LZ, while the northern part is mainly arid and mostly pastoral.⁵

Settlements are hence concentrated along the Hudur-Tayeeglow axis, and scattered in the south of the region. Cultivated land is generally characterised by poor soil fertility, high salinity, low moisture retention and a low yield.

The land in the district has been assessed to be affected by moderate to strong degradation, with loss of vegetation, topsoil loss, and decline of soil moisture mainly due to human activity directly exerting pressure on land resources (overgrazing, tree cutting and poor agronomic practices).⁶

The location of Hudur within the region makes it quite strategic because of availability of reliable water sources throughout the year. At the same time, the morphology of the terrain makes the town particularly inclined to flash floods. In particular, the green areas between Buulow and the other villages of Hudur are highly at risk, with the possibility of the village becoming isolated from the main services of the town even for days.



Flood prone areas

5. FSNAU, Bakool-Agro-pastoral-Profile, 2009

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

URBAN AND RURAL ECONOMY - DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL



Central commercial street in Hudur



Meat market in Suuq Weyne



Main market area in Suuq Weyne

LIVELIHOOD AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

The livelihood activities of the majority of people in Hudur town and the Bakool region as a whole largely depend on livestock rearing and farming. More than 80 % of the population is engaged in these activities.⁷

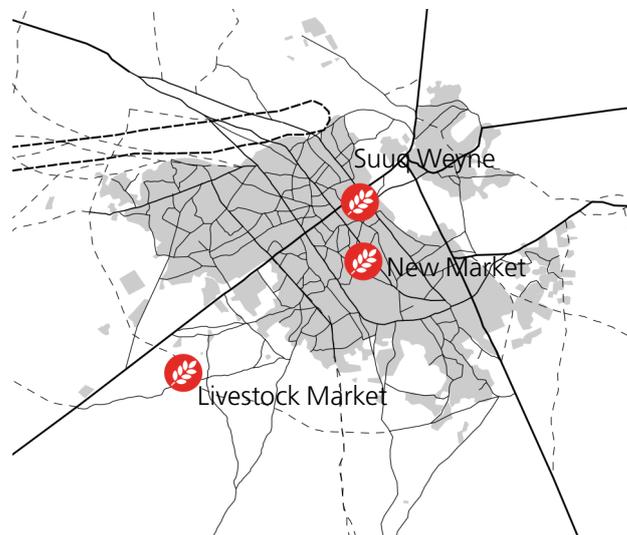
Farming is, however, practiced seasonally, depending on the weather conditions. The main crops produced include cereals (maize and sorghum), beans, simsim and fruits and vegetables (pawpaw, tomatoes, water melon, onions, and pumpkins).

The town has one main market, Suuq Weyne which acts as both a wholesale and retail trading center. The market is centrally located and has some modern structure built under the TIS+ programme. Besides this, there are also other small-scale markets in the villages, that serve the daily needs of the communities. Hudur has also a livestock market.

Within the town, there is also a presence of many small-scale business and menial labor jobs.

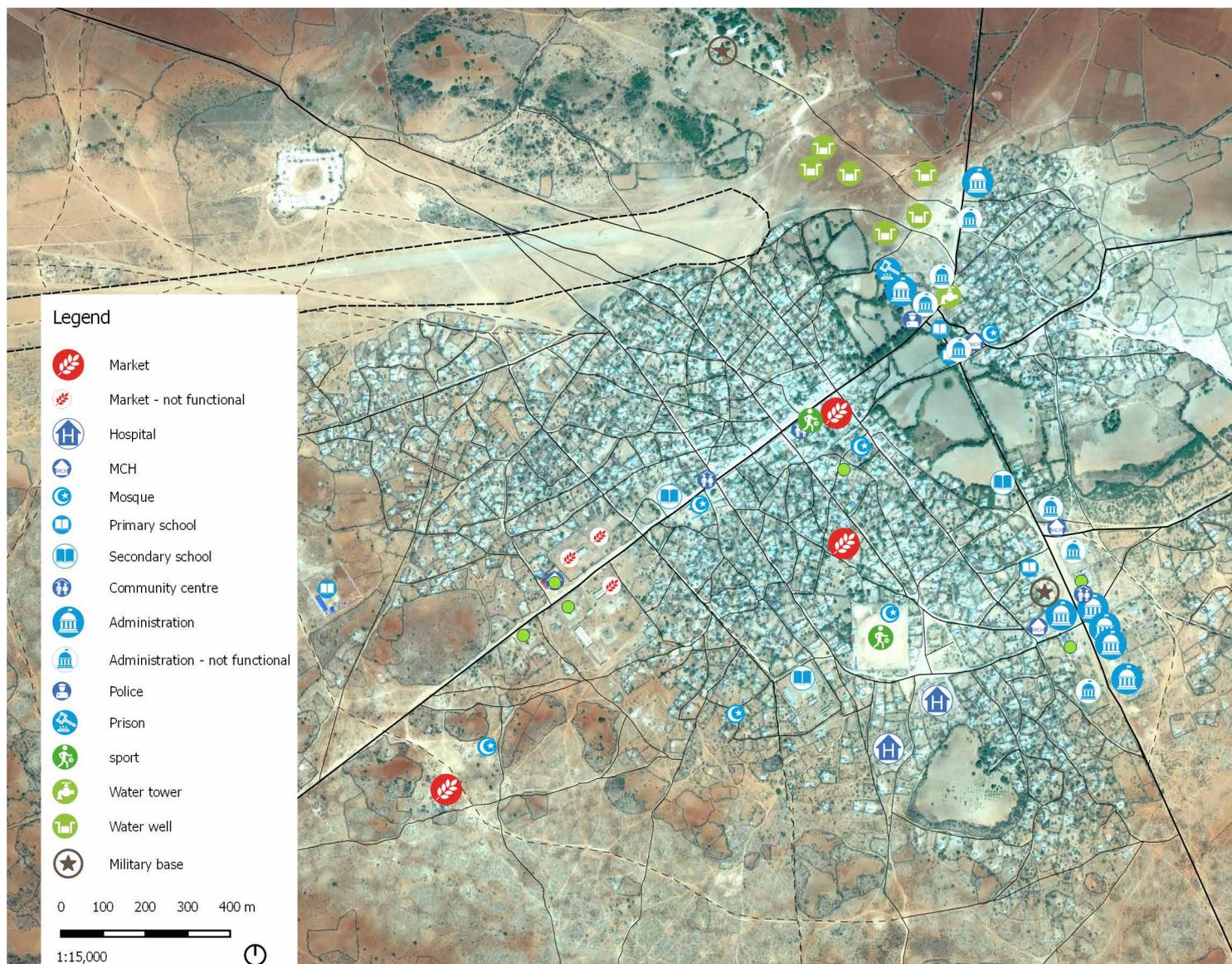
Despite relative stability and peace in the town, the economy is affected by blocking of access roads in the hinterland as AS controls main supply routes in the region and imposes taxes and tariffs. Many goods are airlifted, either from Baidoa or from Mogadishu. This limited accessibility highly impacts commodities prices and prevents the recovery of the local economy.

Employment opportunities are very limited. Development initiatives should explore future investment in agriculture and livestock, as well as providing a base for improving urban infrastructure services, in order to make Hudur a vibrant center of the region again.



7. FSNAU, Bakool-Agro-pastoral-Profile, 2009

BASIC URBAN SERVICES



SECURITY

In March 2014 the government of Somalia, with the aid of the Ethiopian troops and AMISOM assumed control over the regional capital of Bakool from AS. Despite being under Government control, the capital's operations are only limited to a 25 km radius. The actors in charge of maintaining the peace are currently the Somalia National Army (SNA) and the non-AMISOM Ethiopian National Defense Forces (ENDF).⁸

The SNA and ENDF forces set up checkpoints around the town and carry out frequent operations to prevent the AS members from entering the town. These measures mean continued military activity in and around the town. Hudur has a special security arrangement where all the residents contribute to district peace and stability. The community members volunteer daily, working with the police and other security providers.

WATER AND SANITATION

Many wells are present in the area North of Buulow Village, providing water for many pastoralists from surrounding areas. A water tower is located in the village, funded by UNICEF, where donkey carts fetch water for distribution.

8. UNICEF, Joint Assessment Mission to Xudur, 2017

Various donors like DFID, ECHO, GAC, among others, support the rehabilitation of various shallow wells and the installation of hand pumps to improve accessibility of safe drinking water. NRC is installing solar powered systems on the main borehole. The project include the expansion of pipes with communal water kiosks in the town.

So called emergency latrines and hand-washing facilities are being constructed for IDPs and flood-affected inhabitants. In general, the settlements in Hudur rely on pit latrines and lack of a proper planned system of both solid and liquid waste collection and management.⁹

TRANSPORT

As mentioned in the previous chapters, there are four main road linkages from Hudur to other towns in the region. However, mobility is faced with great security issues as roads pass through areas which are not under full government control. The roads are also earthen, and tend to be impassable during the rainy seasons, further restricting transport and commodity movements. The safer link of the town to other regions is the airstrip, serving mainly humanitarian actors and government officials.

9. Bay, Bakool & Lower Shabelle Regional WASH Cluster Meeting Minutes, January, March and April 2018

Daruuro and Transom Airlines, as well as some UN aircrafts are operating in it. The airstrip however has infrastructural challenges, as it is not fenced, which poses a threat to the locals as themselves and their animals wander onto the runway.

The main mode of transport for the residents of Hudur is non-motorized given that most of the settlements are located in close proximity to the town center. A few minibuses provide a public means of transport.

POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Hudur town has no reliable electric power supply. Some private fuel-powered generators provide electricity to a few households and businesses, while others rely on personal generators. The main road has solar street lighting.

Most residents enjoying mobile or landline telephonic access. Only one company, Hormuud, provides internet services but connection is largely unreliable. High Frequency radios facilitate cash transfers in terms of remittances as well as other social support mechanisms.

There is also only one radio station that serves the town while other stations, including TV stations, are available using satellite dishes.

EDUCATION

There are several community managed public schools in Hudur town and a few private schools. The town also has two integrated (elementary+secondary) schools. There are no higher learning institutions in town and many who wish to pursue higher education have to travel to other towns like Baidoa and Mogadishu.¹⁰

In general, the education system has no common curriculum and many of the facilities experience inadequacies in terms of trained teachers, education supplies, and physical infrastructure - classrooms and school furniture. The schools also suffer from lack of support from the parents and community. These inadequacies and lack of incentives result in low enrollment rates and high drop-out.

HEALTH

Hudur District has one main hospital constructed by the local community with additional support from DRC/DDG and Diaspora community. On 28 December 2017, the hospital re-opened with deployment of two general physicians, hospital lab, operation theatre, inpatient and outpatient departments.

The three functional Maternal Child Health Clinics (MCH) are run by GREDO/SCI, MARDO/UNICEF and ACFT. The most notable gap in public health care in Hudur is a lack of functional Primary Health Units (PHU) to cover the accessible villages.¹¹

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Hudur has various mosques and religious centres that serve both worshipping and religious studies centres. There are also various madrasa and Quranic schools.

The main community centre in town, next to the main market, provides facilities for both social activities, meetings and sport. Local sport leagues, organized by the District Council and the Regional Football Federation of SWS and the State Ministry of Youths and Sport, conduct regular tournaments. The town has one stadium that has is partially fenced, but needs rehabilitation.



Water tower in Buulow



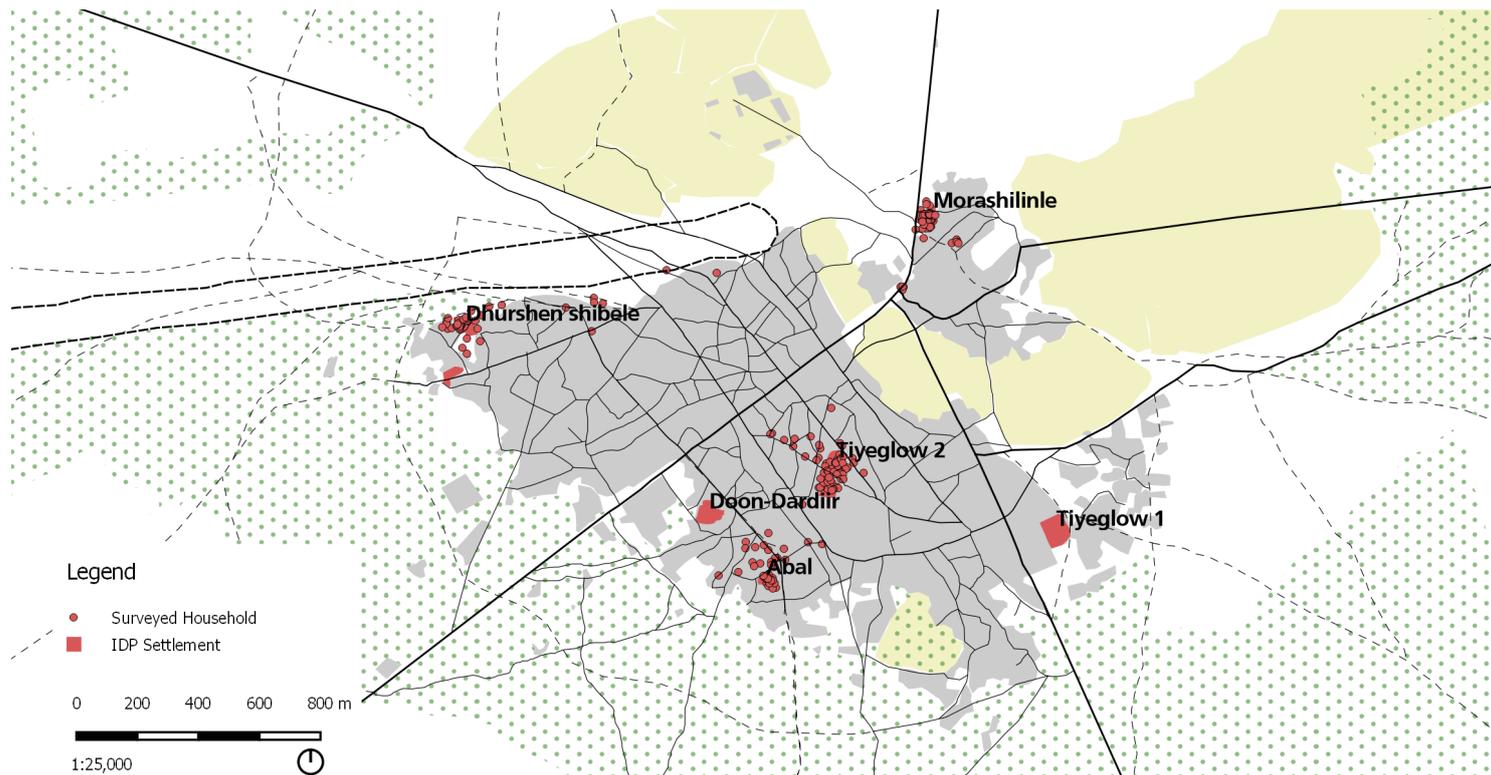
Hudur Girls Primary School in Bulloow



Basketball court in the main community center, at the centre of Hudur

10. Hudur Community Action Plan, 2018
 11. Ibid

DIMENSION OF DISPLACEMENT, HUMANITARIAN NEEDS & SERVICES GAPS



CURRENT SITUATION OVERVIEW

There are no accurate data on IDPs in Hudur, which is not covered yet by the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix. Some NGO active on the ground estimate the number of IDP households within the urban area as of 4,428 in fourteen settlements across town.¹²

Most of the IDPs live in buuls and temporary shelters. In Tyeglow 2 Camp they occupy some structures intended for a local market.

Overall shelter and basic service provision is poor. However, differently from many towns in Somalia where IDP are segregated in far and poor accessible areas, settlements are well distributed among the five villages, located in urban pockets or within the fringed of the built up area. This could facilitate local integration, and help to direct humanitarian aid at both IDP and host communities.

The humanitarian situation has worsened during the last Gu season, with above average rainfall resulting in flash flooding. Heavy rain water completely isolated Bullow village from the main market and other social amenities, and heavily affected most of the areas in town. The use of unprotected water and lack of basic sanitation in and around the areas where people are moving into are potential factors that could cause disease outbreaks including Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and other water borne disease.

Most farms have become water logged, delaying sowing by several weeks, and thus possibly aggravating the food availability.¹³

MIDNIMO ASSESSMENT¹⁴

As part of the Midnimo project, aiming at breaking the cycle of displacement by enabling IDPs to voluntarily become part of the urban population of their respective towns, a survey was conducted in February 2018, in Hudur town.

The survey was designed to identify socio-economic characteristics of IDPs and host community households living in Hudur as well as to provide an overview of the different conditions of the inhabitants of the town. Interview questionnaires were developed and comprised of a set of 259 multiple response questions. The survey was designed to use Kobo Toolbox, an open data collection platform that is used to carry out surveys through mobile technology. A total of 213 individuals were interviewed, one hundred among them were women while one hundred and thirteen were men.

In choosing the respondents, the research team tried to cover most of the urban villages of the town (see map above). The focus areas were chosen around the main IDP settlements, and questionnaires were distributed among IDP and host community households in order to reflect the condition of the different groups.

The findings of the assessment highlight that the most urgent needs for the people of Hudur are very similar between host community and displacement-impacted population and are common within the five villages. The main need is food, indicated by 100% of the interviewed, together with shelter (73%) and water (66%) respectively.

The climatic shocks and lack of security have negatively affected the economy of Hudur, leading to an increase in food insecurity and low household resilience in the advent of such shocks characterized by high need, low income sources and high expenditure. Household vulnerabilities and protection issues, as well as

12. Action contre la faim, Rapid need assessment report on floods in bakool region 30 April, 2018

13. Ibid

14. UN-Habitat, Midnimo Joint Baseline Household Assessment - Hudur, forthcoming



Women constructing a buul in Dhurshen Shibebe

access to basic services, are common to both the HC and IDP households, similar to the urgent needs. All the households reported employing one coping mechanism weekly, the most common strategy being reliance on less preferred/less expensive foods (85%). Despite this the main monthly expenditure of the households was recorded as being on food (99%).

From the assessment it is made clear that there are very few sources of income for the residents of Hudur as 61% rely primarily on day labour, followed by (14%) subsistence farming and subsistence livestock farming (8%). Additionally, children have been forced to contribute to household income; where 48% of children (age 5-17) are reported to have contributed towards the households' income 3 months before the assessment was conducted.

Only 19% of the children of school-going age were reported to be enrolled in school. Lack of school fees being the common barrier to access of education. The lack of a thriving economy that supports the resilience of households is thus highlighted as a major need/ gap that should be addressed as the town grows and develops administrative structures.

The vulnerabilities are further highlighted when looking at ownership of land. Only 18% of the assessed households are reported to own the land they live on. There are very few reported arrangements made to ensure security of tenure for people in Hudur, putting them at risk of forced eviction which often result into multiple displacements.

Furthermore, temporary (24%) and emergency shelters (23%) of poor quality, predominantly plastic sheeting (72%) were commonly reported in all the villages. 94% of the households further reported the lack of internal separation in the shelters, raising the concerns over protection issues. The village of Abal was concluded to host the newest settlements

as all the households from the village had shelters of less than 6 months while Horseed and Bullow are the oldest.

The access to health care was limited in the villages as only 9% of the households have health facilities within the settlements that they reside in; with a over half of the households taking a range of 11 to 20 minutes to reach a facility.

Access to water sources was mainly from unprotected sources such as water tanks and unprotected wells for domestic use, including cooking and drinking. Also, just 28% of the assessed households treat their drinking water. Additionally, only 48% of the assessed households reported to have access to a latrine in a distance of less than 10minutes and only 22% have access to a private facility.

The humanitarian response for the people of Hudur has been limited and at the time of assessment only 17% of the assessed households reported that they had received any type of humanitarian assistance in the last three months from when the assessment was conducted. Humanitarian actors (both local and international NGO's) and the government should therefore work at reaching out a larger portion of the population in need.

The research constitute a first attempt to get an overview of the condition of people affected by displacement in Hudur. Further assessments and analyses should be carried out regularly to provide guidance for humanitarians and local decision makers.

HUDUR COMMUNITY ACTION PLANNING 2018

Community consultations in all villages of Hudur were held from 11 to 15 February 2018, prepared and facilitated by a Core Facilitation Team (CFT) consisting of the following:

Abdullahi Mohamed Noor
Adan Abdi Issack
Fatuma Abdirahman Mohamed
Noor Ahmed Hassan

Deputy Governor
DC's office
Civil Society
DC's office

The CFT was supported by the local teams of IOM and UN-Habitat.

In total, the process involved 125 participants (80 male and 45 female). The consultations consisted of representatives from different groups (youth groups, women groups, business groups, community elders, religious group, returnees, IDPs, persons with disabilities and village leaders) and from different institutions such as the local District Authorities.

Through a participatory, bottom-up planning process participants analysed their current situation and developed a shared vision to prioritize development initiatives that facilitate social cohesion, peaceful coexistence and can fulfil their basic needs and rights, particularly access to basic social services.

As part of the intensive discussion in plenary and work-group sessions the participants formulated and agreed on their vision for Hudur:

“By 2020, Hudur District will be enjoying peaceful coexistence between host communities, IDPs and returnees with enhanced infrastructural/public facilities and improved access to livelihoods, education and health services by different socio-economic groups”

The challenges and opportunities highlighted during the workshop were consolidated into a Community Action Plan (CAP), and specified into a set of goals:

- Improved security, good governance and educational and infrastructural facilities which contribute to a common identity;
- Improved health services;
- Improved livelihoods.

For each goal, a list of strategic actions and priority development initiatives were identified that would lead closer to the realization of the shared vision.

In this way, the Community Action Plan provides a “catalogue” of possible interventions (see page 18) for NGOs, humanitarians and other agencies to tap in.

Early delivery of small scale intervention projects presents an opportunity to mobilise and motivate residents, as well as to ensure that community action planning process maintains momentum. Other projects will require further discussion, additional funding and a longer design phase. Part of this process will also help in the capacity building of the District Council to come up with solutions and projects to improve the conditions of people in the district



A votation during the plenary



Women during a group exercise



Hudur Community Action Planning

HUDUR DISTRICT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT



H.E. the President of South West State, Shariif Hassan Sheikh Adan, inaugurates Hudur Council © Mika Jokivuori

Following the formation of Hudur's district council and the election of the Mayor and his Deputies in October 2017, the South West State Ministries of Interior, Local Governance & Reconciliation, and Public Works, together with representatives from ILO and UNCDF conducted a capacity assessment of Hudur District Council in May 2018. The objective of the mission was to assess immediate support needed and potential JPLG engagement in the areas of intuitional capacity support, policies and legal frameworks and improved service delivery. JPLG stands for the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery, and will be implemented in the coming five years.

The assessment team met with various stakeholders of Hudur district including District Council, Mayor, Deputies and Secretary General, community representatives, NGOs and CBOs. The capacity of the local government was analysed under different parameters, and the following four main challenges and intervention areas were identified:

The district administration and council do not have convenient working facilities and offices

The offices of Hudur District occupy two building blocks in the same compound. One of them, hosting the Mayor, his deputies and a few other departments, has recently been refurbished by Danish Demining Group (DDG) under the Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) and Finn Church Aid (FCA). The other building, assigned to the administration offices, is in poor condition and lacks of proper furniture and equipment.

Inadequate human resources within different departments of the municipality

Hudur District currently has 27 district council members, Mayor, two Deputy Mayors and Secretary General. According to the current district structure, there are five departments under the Secretary General (Public Works, Administration and Finance, Social Affairs, Security and Planning). Due to limited resources, ambiguity over the employment process and lack of convenient working space, most of the positions are either vacant or temporarily filled by volunteers. There is also a huge need, emphasized by the administration itself, for trainings and capacity buildings.

Huge financial challenges that hinder capacity and the service delivery

Livestock market, stable food market and business licenses are all potential sources to mobilize revenues for the district council to provide services for the inhabitants. However, Hudur District needs a functional administrative department of revenue collection in order to manage these resources. At the same time, financial systems and guidelines for budgeting and planning, financial reporting and execution of budget need to be put in place.

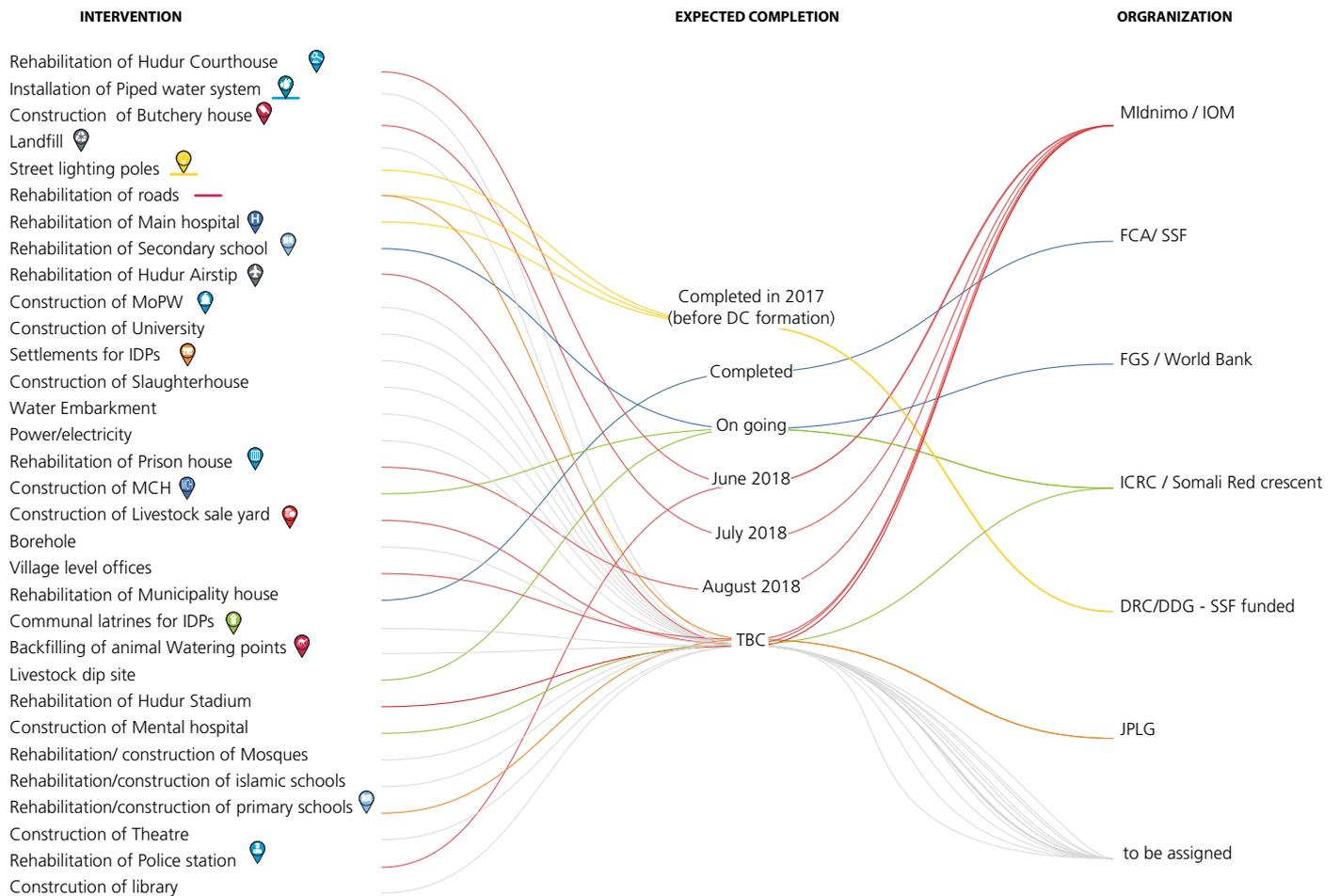
Lack of legal frameworks, policies, guidelines and plans at local level

The Hudur council endorsed a set of by-laws recently, but no wider policy framework, strategy or plan has been enacted in the district. The lack of guiding, legal frameworks and policies also created dispute between state and local government mandates as well as the roles between different departments of the district.



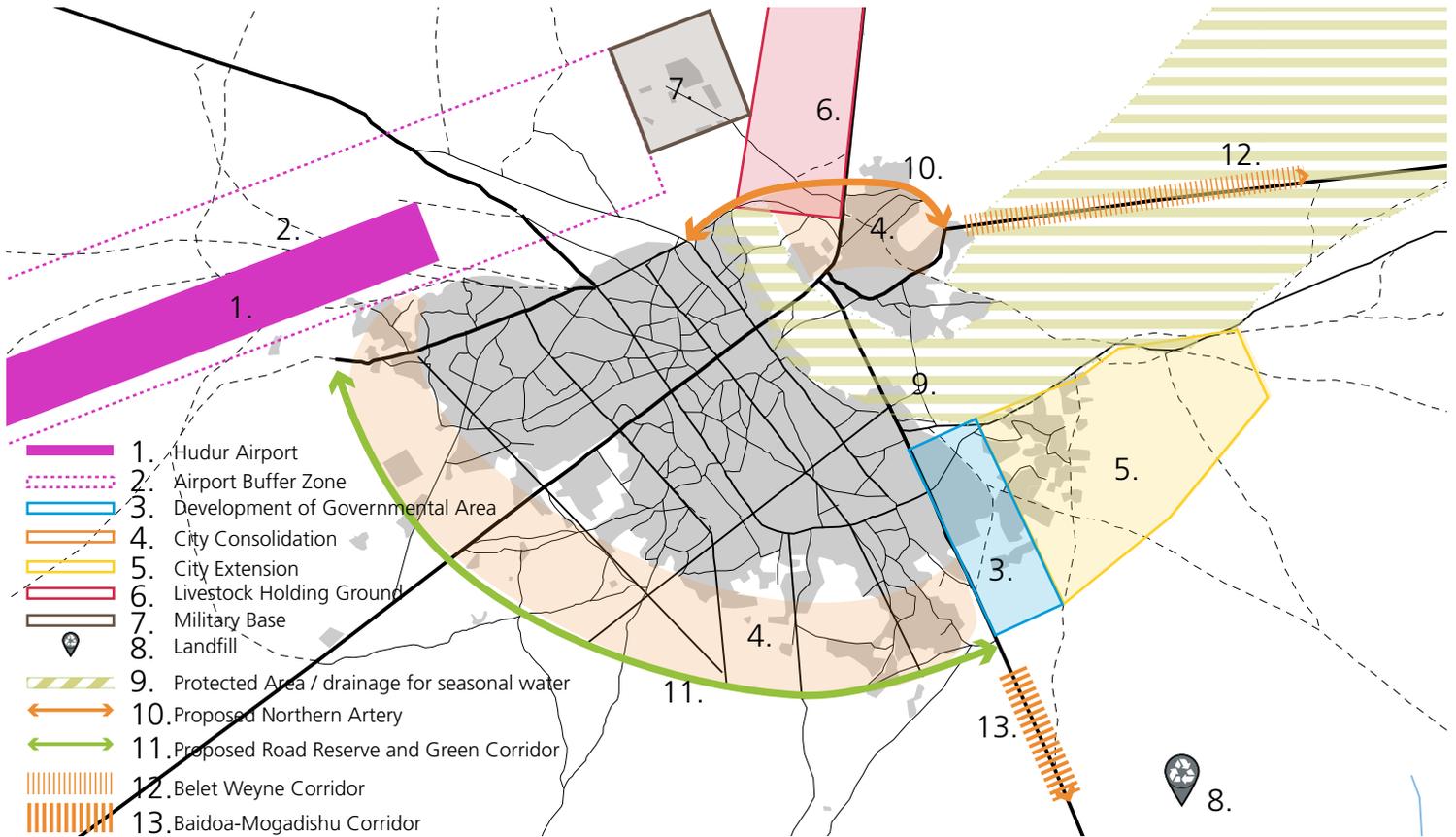
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Quick capacity building to district council and executive on governance, mandates of the local governments, public expenditure management, district development planning and project monitoring and evaluation;
- Hiring technical consultants on district planning, administration and finance and support employment of departmental heads and key staff to functionalize the district departments;
- Development of essential legal frameworks, policies, and district plans of local governments - human resources management, procurement, business licensing and public financial managements;
- Carrying out a contextualized civic education programme on local governance, rights and duties to empower both local government and local community;
- Training district administration and district council through peer learning with other local governments in Somalia;
- Construction and rehabilitation of district premises, with provision of office equipment and furniture;
- technical and financial support to key departments especially public works, finance and planning.



The list is derived from the Community Action Plan and the District Assessment, and shows some other recent completed and ongoing projects.

DEVELOPMENT SCENARIO AND TOWN PLANNING



Even without regulations for urban planning in place, it is possible to coordinate the many actors active in the district and direct them towards a sustainable development. A committed District Council supported by technical experts can guide the town beyond the current emergency situation, taking into account a long term prospective. If no particular effort for urban planning is undertaken, one can expect the current development trends to continue and escalate quickly as described in page 8.

The development strategy proposed harnesses the resources and opportunities already present across the urban villages of Hudur and works to support, restore and improve existing urban systems. The strategy will have to be supported by a participative process to involve all the stakeholder groups active in the district in the discussion on the future of Hudur.

At the same time, it will have to be aligned to the overarching planning, namely the Somalia National Development Plan and the South West State Strategic Plan, and could constitute a base of discussion for the elaboration of the future District Development Plan.

The airport, as the main connection to the outer region of South West State and Somalia, and a key infrastructure for the town's development, should be one of the pillars of the development strategy, and an adequate buffer zone should be preserved free from construction in order not to hamper its possible expansion and operation.

Hudur has valuable land with good access to water that currently is being used for livestock activities. This should be protected from other development, and further enhanced with related facilities (livestock market, slaughterhouse, veterinary services) and better connectivity to trade routes.

Access to the airport and the main productive areas of the town could build upon the existing infrastructure and a possible new artery circumventing Buulow. A demarcated road reserve in the South of the town - maintained as a green corridor - could provide a clear planning boundary and allow to decongest the traffic from and to the town in the future.

For the expansion of the residential areas, it is advisable to consolidate the ongoing development around the existing villages, in the South (mainly Shiida and Horseed) and in the North (Buulow), while also continuing the expansion towards the East. This would leave space for the airport in the North-West and the proposed livestock area in the North-East. Appropriate density should preserve the compact character of the town, and assure access to water and basic services.

It would be more advisable to establish buffer zones for seasonal water and the drainage system passing through town, especially in critical areas like the central green zone. Rehabilitation and 'greening' of open spaces within the town and the proposed new settlement area should also be planned.

A sanitary landfill should be located in a proper location, taking into consideration dominant winds, and buffer zones from residential, livestock and airport areas. It should also be away from waterbodies and riverbeds, to avoid possible water contamination. The area in the south, close to the Baidoa-Mogadishu Corridor, could fulfill these criteria.

All these aspects of urban development should be part of a participatory planning process in the upcoming months, jointly promoted by MIDNIMO and the District Council and involving all the relevant stakeholders of the town.

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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