IDP Integration Spatial Planning: Mogadishu, Somalia

Economic Inclusion Exchange East Africa: Working Group Meeting
1 October 2020
Economic Inclusion: Urban Profiling

WHAT?
A urban profile is a spatial and multisectoral description and analysis of an urban area.

WHY?
By spatially analysing the context, local authorities are in a better position to understand the challenges and to develop a holistic, sustainable and evidence-based development policy.

FOR WHOM?
The main users of Urban Profiles are local authorities, state government, humanitarian and development organizations and donors.

HOW to be used?
With other analysis tools like the Fragility Index and Maturity Model (FMM) which classifies districts in terms of: security and rule of law, local governance, social cohesion and reconciliation and community.

WHERE?
UN-Habitat has done in 2018 four Urban Profiles in Somalia: Kismayo, Baidoa, Hudur and Dollow. All profiles are available at UN-Habitat website.

HOW was done?
Urban profiling follows a bottom-up process that begins with community consultations, then, data collection and analysis, validation by community and authorities and dissemination.
Economic Inclusion: Location and Regional Context

- Is there good connectivity for people and goods between the city and regional and international destinations?
- To what extent does the city have strong, integrated economic relationships with other cities and regions? Is the city a key node, or is it close to a key node, in global or regional transportation networks (ports, rail, air)?
Urban Profiling:
Livelihood and
Productive Sectors:

Factors that influence the local economy &
main activities in which the community rely
on:
- Livestock rearing and farming
- Agriculture
- Small, medium or big scale businesses
- Remittances from diaspora
- Tax revenue from airport or port activities

Financial contributions / ODA
- Trade routes
- Imports / exports
- Markets (wholesale and retail)
- Hospitality sector (hotels and restaurants)
- Industry
- Role of youth in employment and
  livelihoods
City Profiling: Outputs

- Introduction
- General city information
  - Location and regional context
  - Governance and administration
  - History
- Urban growth and demographics
  - People and demographic trends
  - Urban growth
- Land use patterns and environmental constraints
- Urban and Rural economy
  - Development potentials
  - Livelihood and productive sectors
- Basic urban services
  - Security
  - Water and sanitation
  - Transport and transport management
  - Power and telecommunications
  - Education
  - Health
  - Social and religious services
- Housing, land and properties
- Dimension of displacement, humanitarian needs & services gaps
  - Latest data
  - Immediate needs and basic services

**ACTION!**

- Community and city consultations
- Community Action Planning (CAP)
- Capacity assessment
- Development scenarios
Case Study: Mogadishu IDP Integration Planning

- Mogadishu is the 5th largest city in the East African region.
- IDPs: 850,000 (in 2019)
- An estimated one-third of all IDPs in Mogadishu, have lived in long-term protracted displacement relying on humanitarian assistance.
Heliwa: Existing infrastructure and facilities

Analysis undergoing but lack of neighbourhood scale social facilities
Heliwa Neighbourhood Plan: Proposed infrastructure and facilities

- Road Network extending existing grid and hierarchy, following visible property lines
- Social & Market Facilities follow Somali Urban Regulatory Framework (URF)
Catchment Area of Neighbourhood level Education and Health facilities as per URF (500m-10 minutes walk)
Heliwa Housing Scheme: Local Integration

- Affordability
- Mixed-use
- Socially mixed
- Solutions focused
Implementation Plan
Priority projects should be added following community and local authority consultations.
National Urban Policy: