



## **Garbaharey District Baseline Assessment and Conflict & Clan mapping (Activity 1.1)**

January 16, 2018

**To:** The Ministry of Interior, Jubbaland State, Somalia

**District Baseline Assessment and Conflict & Clan mapping report for Garbaharey District**

---

Dear MOI Team,

**DANSOM Research and Consultancy** team travelled to Garbaharey for 6 days (December 15<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017) to conduct a thorough District Baseline Assessment and Conflict & Clan mapping for Garbaharey District. Please find attached hereto our assessment report.

We thank you in advance for your kind consideration and remain available to directly discuss any questions.

Sincerely yours,



M. M. Dirir  
Managing Director

+252 (0) 615570144 (Somalia)  
+254 (0) 722853540 (Kenya)  
[dirir@dansomconsultancy.org](mailto:dirir@dansomconsultancy.org)  
[www.dansomconsultancy.org](http://www.dansomconsultancy.org)

## Content

---

<u>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</u> .....	4
<u>ACRONYMS</u> .....	5
a) Maps: .....	6
b) Tables: .....	6
<u>1. INTRODUCTION:</u> .....	7
1.1 Profile and Description of Garbaharey Town .....	7
<u>OBJECTIVES</u> .....	8
<u>ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY</u> .....	8
Limitations of the assessment: .....	9
<u>2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:</u> .....	10
2.1 District Administration .....	10
2.2 Administration (Legitimacy and links to Jubbaland State) .....	11
2.3 Clan Representation and inclusivity in the District Administration .....	12
2.4 Gender representation and inclusivity in the District Administration .....	13
2.5 Youth representation and inclusivity in the district administration .....	13
2.6 Civil Society representation and inclusivity in the District Administration .....	13
2.7 Administration Capacity .....	14
2.8 Financial Management.....	14
<u>3. SECURITY AND CONFLICT:</u> .....	14
3.1 Security Situation.....	14
3.2 Conflicts .....	15
3.3 Peace Infrastructure / Resources for Peace .....	15
3.4 Connectors and dividers Garbaharey .....	15
3.5 Service delivery .....	16
<u>4 INFRASTRUCTURES:</u> .....	16
4.1 Existing infrastructure.....	16
4.2 Local Economic Activities.....	17
4.3 Available social services.....	18
4.4 Humanitarian Actors .....	18
<u>5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:</u> .....	19
<u>ANNEX I: PICTURES</u> .....	22

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

***DANSOM Research and Consultancy*** would like to express its deepest appreciation to all those who provided us the support and made possible to complete this District Assessment Report. A special gratitude goes to Garbaharey District Commissioner, Mr. Iman Adow, who supported us and collaborated with us in the course of this assessment; and thanks to all respondents who gave us their precious time and honest thoughts in these sensitive topics.

We also express thanks to the Minister of Interior of Jubbaland State, Mr. Mohamed Warsame Farah (Darwiish), his Deputy, Mr. Abdurrahman Mohamed Hussein, and the Director General of the Ministry, Mr. Abdurrahman Abdi Ahmed, who helped us coordinate this assessment.

Finally, we acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the staff of the Ministry of Interior of Jubbaland State who supported us and collaborated with us in the course of this assessment. Special thanks to Mr. Abdisamad Mohamed Ali (Garoon) for his relentless efforts and support.

## **ACRONYMS**

AMISOM – African Union Mission in Somalia  
AS – Al-Shabab  
DAI – Development Alternatives Incorporated  
DC – District Commissioner  
ENDF – Ethiopian National Defence Force  
FGD – Focus Group Discussions  
IOM – International Organisation for Migration  
JPLG – UN Joint Programme on Local Governance  
JS – Jubbaland State  
KII – Key Informant Interviews  
MOI – Ministry Of Interior of Jubbaland  
NCA – Norwegian Church Aid  
OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
SNA – Somali National Army  
TFG – Transitional Federal Government  
TIS – Transition Initiatives for Stabilization (Project for Somalia)  
UIC – Union of Islamic Courts  
UNDP – United Nation Development Programme  
USAID – United States Agency for International Development  
WFP – World Food Programme

List of maps and tables

**a) Maps:**

*Map 1:* Map of Garbaharey District

**b) Tables:**

*Table 1:* Types of groups, number of males and females in each Klls and FGDs with the cumulative total

*Table 2:* The 2008 District Council sub-tribe representatives and locations

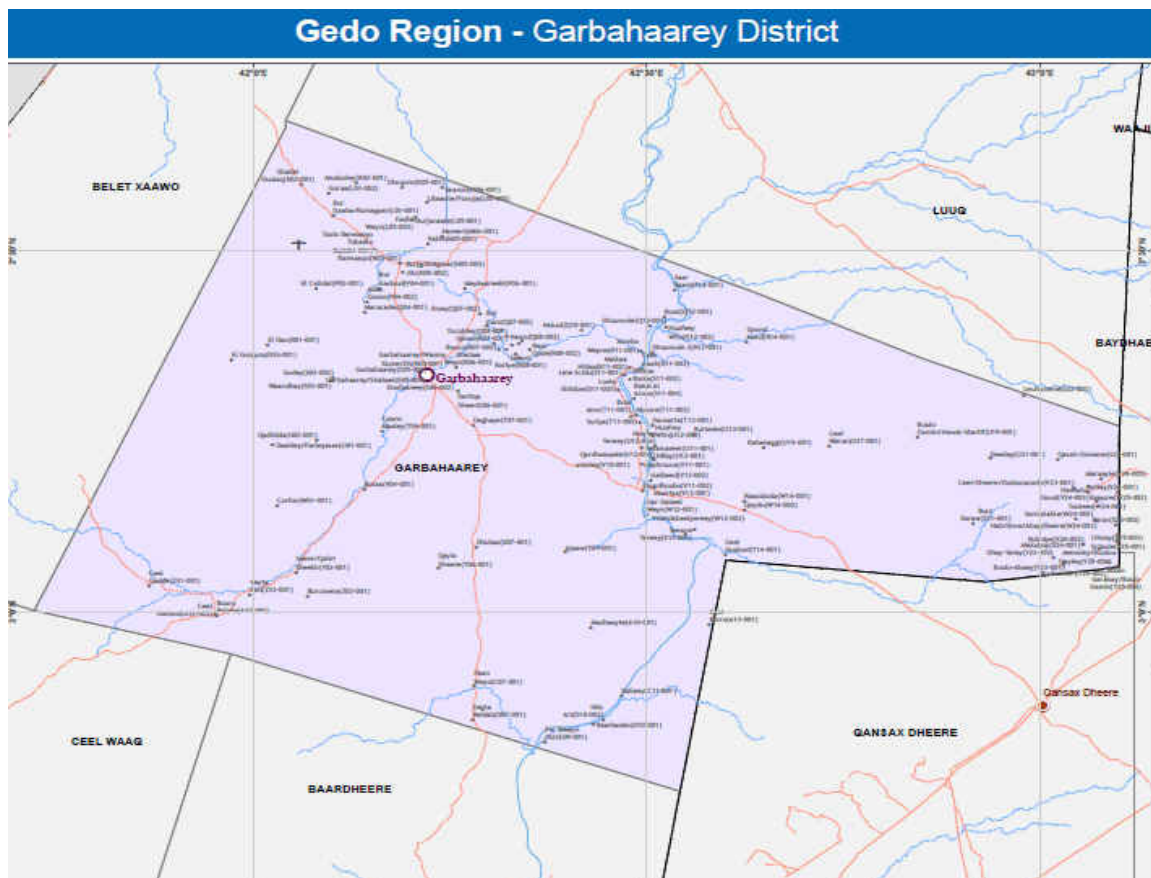
*Table 3:* Names, position, and tribe of the members of the current administration

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

### 1.1 Profile and Description of Garbaharey Town

Garbaharey District (Map 1) is the capital city of Gedo Region, which is the second largest region in Somalia, and shares borders with four other Somali regions: Baay, Bakool, Middle Juba, and Lower Juba. Garbaharey District is geographically located at the centre of the Gedo Region and covers an area of 160km<sup>2</sup> and has an estimated population of 50,000 people<sup>1</sup>. Majority of people's livelihood primarily depends on livestock, agriculture and trade.

Map 1 - Map of Garbaharey District



Source: UN OCHA

The launch of the district council formation process is part of the ongoing work by the Somalia Federal Government and Federal Member States, with support from the United

<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garbaharey>

Nations (UN) Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG), and European partners, to create effective local governance authorities and services across Somalia<sup>2</sup>

As a result, this district baseline assessment was carried out in Garbaharey District as a prerequisite for the formation of district councils, to find information on several important parameters such as clan dynamics and clan inclusivity, conflict assessment, security situation, and status of current administration.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this assessment was to conduct a district baseline assessment ahead of the formation of the district council for Garbaharey District to assess:

- Clan conflicts
- Clan representation and dynamics
- Security situation
- Administrative gaps that exist in the current administration

Garbaharey is one of the districts selected by Jubbaland State Administration for the formation of district council in order to transfer service delivery and governance to the district levels.

The findings of this assessment will assist the Ministry of Interior of Jubbaland (MOI) and the UNDP to plan accordingly for the formation of the district council.

### **ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

The information on the district assessment was gathered through qualitative research methods mainly; literature review, (FGDS and KIIs) observation, and site visits. The district assessments was carried out by Dansom team and MOI staff who visited the districts and collected data through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with community members representing different sectors of the society (women, youth, traditional/religious leaders, local administration, and community representatives – civil society).

The team used questionnaire designed to obtain information about seven aspects from each district, which are; political participation and representation – with focus on women and youth; clan structures and dynamics; security and conflicts; economy; and financial management and service delivery. Below are the number of FGDs and KIIs interviewed:

---

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/08/21/jubbaland-launches-local-governance-law-begins-district-council-formation-process.html>



**Table 1:** Types of groups and number of males and females in each KIIs and FGDs with the cumulative total

Groups	KIIs		FGDs		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Women Groups	0	5	0	10	15
Youth Groups	3	2	7	3	15
District Administration	5	0	9	0	14
Traditional Elders and Religious Leaders	5	0	25	0	30
Civil Societies	4	1	8	2	15
<b>Total Respondents</b>					<b>89</b>

Interviewed from each group were five (5) respondents for the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and ten (10) respondents for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), except for the Traditional Elders and Religious Leaders group which were five (5) KIIs and twenty five (25) participants in two FGDs. We have used structured questionnaires in both the Focus Group Discussions and the Key Informant Interviews.

**Limitations of the assessment:**

- ✓ The assessment covered only Garbaharey main town and did not include the surrounding villages, which are under Garbaharey district. The reason for their exclusion is that they are not accessible due to the presence of Al-Shabaab (AS).
- ✓ All the respondents were pre-selected by the district administration, which could potentially bias their response.
- ✓ In our FGD with the Traditional Elders and Religious Leaders, more participants had to be accommodated because each clan needed to be representation so this changed the intended number of respondents from 10 to 25. This resulted in the over representation of elders and religious leaders.

## **2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS:**

### **2.1 District Administration**

After the fall of Siyad Bare's regime Garbaharey has witnessed clan rivalries and conflict, which was mainly political whereby clans compete for political representation, control and influence in the district.

The last district council for this district was formed in 2008 during the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) under the presidency of the late Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmed. The district was formed through consultation and negotiation among the main sub-tribes of the Mareehan sub-clans, where it was agreed that the number of representatives each sub-clan would get, would depend on their percentage of their population in the district, as result 13 sub-clans of the Mareehan got representation with majority two sub-clans getting 15 (50%) of the total council members as illustrated in the table below.

**Table 2:** The 2008 District Council sub-tribe representatives and locations

<b><i>Sub-tribe</i></b>	<b><i>Number of representative</i></b>	<b><i>Location they represent</i></b>
<b><i>Reer Siyaad</i></b>	<b><i>8</i></b>	<b><i>Garbo Harey, Tuulo Burwaqo, Iimey, Burji-kahar, Yoobsan, Tulo Burdo, Khodaxley, Fargeley.</i></b>
<b><i>Reer Ugaas Sharmake</i></b>	<b><i>7</i></b>	<b><i>Buurduube, Buraa, Ceel-Gudud, Bamba-Xalimo, Garbaharey, Marcade, Danyerow</i></b>
<b><i>Ina Nuur</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>Godey, Qadiidey, Ali Jama</i></b>
<b><i>Celi</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Libaxlow</i></b>
<b><i>Siyaad Hussein</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Dhubaa</i></b>
<b><i>Reer Garaad</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>	<b><i>Ceel-cade</i></b>
<b><i>Ree Yusuf</i></b>	<b><i>2</i></b>	<b><i>Daabley, Res Qodhe</i></b>
<b><i>Ali Hussein</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Shabeel Duula</i></b>
<b><i>Ree Cisman</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Faanwein</i></b>
<b><i>Baha Faarax</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Far danan, far gurey, faarax guun</i></b>
<b><i>Habar Ciise</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>May kaa rebe.</i></b>
<b><i>Ree Kooshin</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Garbaharey</i></b>
<b><i>Baha Guuled</i></b>	<b><i>1</i></b>	<b><i>Buur duube</i></b>

The administration remained in existence till 2009 when the district fell to the hands of AS, who dismantled the district council and formed their own administration. They controlled the town till 2014 when the district was liberated by the Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). Since then there were no efforts to

reconstitute the district council until 2016 when the Jubbaland State appointed a district administration to run the affairs of the district.

The current Garbaharey District Administration was nominated by president of Jubbaland State in 2016. It consists of 14 members who are led by the District Commissioner, Mr. Iman Adow Karshe, from Mareexan – Reer Siyaad and his Deputy District Commissioner, Mr. Adan Siraad, also Mareexan – Reer Yusuf. The majority of the members were selected from the Somali National Army, which liberated the town from the Al-Shabaab in 2014. At first, they were formed as an interim administration, because of the prevailing war situation against Al-Shabaab, as it was not possible to carry out consultation with all the stakeholders.

**Table 3:** Names, position, and tribe of the members of the current administration

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Sub tribe</b>
Iman Adow Karshe	District Commissioner	Reer Siyaad
Adan Sirad	Deputy District Commissioner	Ree Yussuf
Hussein Mohamed	Secretary of the Municipality	Ree Yusuf
Abdi Rashid Sheikh Mohamed	Finance Secretary	Reer Siyaad
Mohamed Abdi Karim	District Attorney General	Reer Ugaas Sharmake
Abdullahi Ahmed “Biin”	Secretary Community Affairs	Ina Nuur
Abdi Hakim Cano “Kosto”	Head of Police	Ali Hussein
Sheikh Mohamed “Aamusane”	District Chief Justice	Uur Midig
Mohamed Ali Cadow	Commander of the Military	Reer Ugaas Sharmake

## **2.2 Administration (Legitimacy and links to Jubbaland State)**

Although the administration has a good working relationship with the Jubbaland federal state, many of the respondents feel it lacks cordial working relationship with the local community and there is limited or no public participation. Majority of the respondents in our discussion view the administration as one that is nominated by a presidential decree, during a period of political instability as a result of war with Al-Shabaab.

The administration consists of members who are mainly selected from the Somali National army who liberated the town from Al-Shabab rebels. The community views their leadership

style as military which is essentially dictatorial and propagates for respect of command from the seniors without reason. The focus group discussions with the elders and religious leaders revealed that the administration neither consults the public in the management of district affairs nor are transparent and accountable. They further stated that the administration does not have mechanisms for ensuring public participation in resource allocation, budgetary and planning. As result the public does not understand how the district operates and how revenue is collected and used.

In focus group discussion with the civil society, they raised concerns over the fact that the administration does not seek the services of educated people in the society, who will have valuable contributions to the community in terms of making intelligent decisions and give guidance to the administration on how to lead the people in a path of development.

### **2.3 Clan Representation and inclusivity in the District Administration**

Garbaharey is the mostly Mareexan dominated district just like many of the districts in Gedo region. There are close to thirty (30) Mareexan sub-tribes that live in Garbaharey district and among them; the dominant sub-tribe in terms of economics, social and political power is Reer Siyaad who has historically ruled the district. It was also revealed that besides Mareehan sub tribes Garbaharey is also home to other clans, to even though, not many of them, such as the Rahanweyn, Asharaf, Ajuran, Shiqaal, and Jareer communities that have been marginalized politically by the majority Mareexaan tribe.

The clan representation in the district administration is an indicator of the clan's political supremacy and that it is a major stakeholder in the district.

The majority of the respondents stated that they are not satisfied with the current composition of the district administration, and therefore, looking forward to the day they will have the powers to choose members and form a responsible district council of their choice. The further indicated that they would prefer the sharing of power among the resident communities based on their number strength in the district. They explained that some of the reasons why the current administration is unpopular is because the community strength was not considered when nominating the district administration members and instead it was meant to award loyalty and motivate the members of the armed forces who liberated the town from AS.

In future formation of district council stiff lobbying is expected especially from the major sub-clans that are not represented in the current administration who are keen not to suffer a similar fate. On the other hand, the majority Reer Siyaad would struggle to retain the seat of the chair, and remain the dominant tribe of this district.

According to the majority of the respondent, the position that will be heavily contested is the position of Deputy Chair, this is because the residents of Garbaharey District anticipated the second most dominant tribe in the district would be elected for this position, but that has not happened in the formation of the current administration. Instead, Mr. Adan Sirad,

who hails from Reer Yusuf, who is a minority sub-tribe in Garbaharey District, was nominated. This has created new frontiers in the district politics, and has been the cause of power struggle among the sub-clans of Mareehaan, especially between Reer Siyaad and Reer Ugaas Sharmake (the second most dominant sub-tribe in Garbaharey District). Reer Siyaad is accused of disrupting the historical and traditional method of power sharing by accepting the new method of power sharing and accepting to move on.

#### **2.4 Gender representation and inclusivity in the District Administration**

There are no women representatives in the current composition of the district council and women groups have expressed serious concerns about their exclusion from the top leadership, they argued that despite women being mostly affected by the conflicts and were always in the fore front to advocate for peace, unfortunately when it sharing of power women are treated as second class citizen. They also reiterated that they make better leaders than men; they are promoters of peace in the community as well as the main pillar that holds the community together.

However, the majority of the women acknowledge that they face many challenges such as cultural beliefs that do not allow women to be leaders, lack of unity among women. However, they stated they actively advocate for their participation in the district affairs through community sensitization and awareness programmes and they would not shy away from advocating and demanding their rights in the future administrations to be formed in the district.

#### **2.5 Youth representation and inclusivity in the district administration**

Just as the women, youth lack representation in the current district administration. Majority of youth respondents felt that they are marginalised and suppressed. They also reported youth face many challenges such as lack of employment opportunities, access to higher education, lack of sports facilities and other opportunities to develop their talent, and they also lack basic skills that would enable them seek employment opportunities.

Finally, the youth groups have stated they have vibrant organisations such as Gedo youth, which advocates for the needs of the youth. They use the media, to highlight the plight of the youth and therefore very hopeful of the future.

#### **2.6 Civil Society representation and inclusivity in the District Administration**

The Civil Society Groups do not have representation in the current district administration, and also, they are not actively involved in the district administration affairs. They stated that this due to a lot of reasons such as lack of public awareness on the roles of civil society, high levels of illiteracy in the community, and lack of resources to support their activities. However, civil society groups meet often, to discuss ways to improve their contribution to the community, such as how to provide trauma-healing awareness to the public.

## **2.7 Administration Capacity**

The administration has a very weak capacity to properly function and manage the district affairs. Majority of the respondent stated that it does not have skilled manpower that have the capacity to develop systems, policies and properly guide the administration in decision making. Secondly it does not have functioning systems, policies, and guidelines for financial management system, financial planning, revenue collection, budgeting, human resource policies, procurement procedures and public expenditure policies among others.

Finally, it was stated that the administration has never received training and capacity building and be able to meet the community expectation.

## **2.8 Financial Management**

The district administration does not have basic procedures in place for recording and reporting of financial information like the use of generally accepted accounting principles. There were internal control procedures of both accounting and admin issues. The administration does not have a financial management policy with documented guidelines that cover accounting procedures, standard charts of accounts, approval authority for financial transactions and guidelines for controlling expenditures.

Lack of financial management systems according to the respondents' views, opens doors to all kinds of financial mismanagement and diminishes the hopes of accountability and transparency. It facilitates corruption, abuse of office and nepotism by the occupants of power.

## **3. SECURITY AND CONFLICT:**

### **3.1 Security Situation**

Garbaharey Town was recovered from Al-Shabaab (AS) in 2014. Overall the security situation in Garbaharey Town is relatively peaceful and stable, there no incidence of insecurity reported recently.

Somali National Army (SNA), African Union Mission Support in Somalia (AMISOM) and Jubbaland Forces are the main security actors active in Garbaharey Town. The security actors have good working relationship with local administration and the community.

Al-Shabab is a serious security challenge to the people of Garbaharey District as they are present in the most of the villages and control the supply of goods and services to the district. The respondents further revealed that AS imposes exorbitant 'taxes' on all vehicles transporting goods to the district from the neighbouring countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia as well as the ports of Mogadishu and Kismayo. If the owner of the goods fails to

pay the 'taxes' the goods are confiscated. They also collect 'Zakat' which is a mandatory annual tax on their livestock and farm produce. Recently they forcefully collected from the nomads/pastoralists living in Gedo Region over 5,000 heads of camels, cattle and goats.

Due to the strong presence of AS in surrounding Garbaharey District, humanitarian agencies, staff and local administration officials trying to deliver basic services such as food, essential medicine and among other services to the remote villages of the district has been seriously affected.

Garbaharey Town has only one police station, which is ruined and needs serious renovations. The station has few police officers that are not equipped with essential police trainings or equipment.

### **3.2 Conflicts**

Since the collapse of the Somalia central government in 1991, the town has been subject to intra-Mareexaan rivalries over the control of the administration and resources of the district. Currently there is no active conflict however the intra-clan rivalry is still rife, coupled with widespread mistrust particularly on the representation in the district administration where majority feel the clan representation has not be involved may regenerate to conflicts. The respondents also stated potential cause of conflict can also be attributed to land ownership related disputes.

### **3.3 Peace Infrastructure / Resources for Peace**

The traditional clan leaders and the religious leaders are among the most trusted groups in the community who play a central role in holding the community together and advocate for peace. Even though they are not properly organized, they are as fill in the gaps left by lack judicial system and provide an alternative conflict resolution mechanism; however they lack reinforcement of the judgement capacity. The elders are also accused of working as 'fire fighters' who only act when fire is reporting which is efficient in addressing the under lying issues.

There are now organized peace committees who have the capacity to continuously monitor the conflicts and address or settle before they degenerate into fights causing deaths and destruction.

### **3.4 Connectors and dividers Garbaharey**

The assessment identified the following as the key connectors within the District community:

- ✓ Mosques and Islamic learning institutions such as Madrassas
- ✓ Intra/Inter-clan marriages

- ✓ Business
- ✓ Markets (Livestock and Goods)
- ✓ Health facility - MCH
- ✓ District Administration and police station
- ✓ Sporting activities undertaken by youths

In addition, the team identified the following as the key dividers within the community:

- ✓ Clannism, nepotism, prejudice, and bias
- ✓ Poor governance and leadership
- ✓ Corruption and impunity
- ✓ Fear and mistrust
- ✓ Unfair distribution of resources and lack of transparency
- ✓ Insecurity
- ✓ Attempt by one groups/clan to dominate others
- ✓ Recurring clan conflicts/animosities
- ✓ Marginalization and discrimination
- ✓ Scarce water and pasture

### **3.5 Service delivery**

The district is very remote and lacks basic social services. Most of the services are offered by private entities.

The administration provides limited services such as sanitation, hygiene, emergency response such as recent cholera outbreak of 2017, and security. The respondents stated that majority of this services has increased in the last three to five years. However, the town operates under immense challenges such as limited resources to deliver services to more people. The administration's main source of income is tax collected from the market place, farm produce, livestock market, custom fee for trucks transporting goods and sometimes landing fee for airplanes which cannot raise enough resources for all the services expected by the people. It was revealed from the FGD and KIIs with the administration that the chunk of these resources is spent on security.

## **4 INFRASTRUCTURES:**

### **4.1 Existing infrastructure**

Since the 1991 civil war that destroyed Somalia, most of the Garbaharey District public infrastructure was destroyed and social services have collapsed. As a result, most of the services that were offered by central governments are lacking. For example, it does not have a single tarmac road within the district, and in our focus group discussion, the participants stated the main roads connecting the district to neighbouring areas are also in a very poor condition, and impassable during the rainy seasons. These roads are the main source of supplying goods and services from the ports of Mogadishu, Kismayo and



neighbouring countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia. Garbaharey District has never received any support or attention for the past 30 years for its infrastructure.

The only major infrastructure in Garbaharey Town is a small airstrip that is the landing field for small airplanes that transports people and essential good to the town. This airstrip is suffering from lack of essential required facilities and equipment. Currently, it barely meets the minimum requirements to provide a safe landing field for airplanes.

There is a stream that runs through the town and separates it. During the rainy season, it floods and becomes impossible to cross, as it does not have a bridge to connect the two sides. This affects the day to day lives of the community, because only one side of the town is better developed, and has access to facilities such as hospitals, schools, markets and police station etc. Therefore, the residents of the other less developed side suffer during the rainy season and cannot access those essential services. When interviewing the only doctor in Garbaharey District Hospital, he told us during the rainy season, there were cases of pregnant mothers who died as a result of not being able to cross to the other side where the hospital is located.

#### **4.2 Local Economic Activities**

The majority of the people depend on livestock, agriculture and trade. The recent 2015/2016 droughts and the 2017 cholera outbreak have further worsened the situation in the district by negatively affecting the livelihood of the majority pastoral communities who lost most of their livestock and have become impoverished. This has led to the rise of the numbers of internally displaced people (IDP's) and IDP camps in Garbaharey that rely on aid from local and international NGO's. According to interviews with the local administration, there are four IDP camps in the district: Garka Geli, Warsan, Wasma Xun and Buulo Kaabooy.

There is reported high rate of unemployment in the district, majority of adult men and youths are not engaged in any productive activities or jobs that can create sustainable income and livelihoods for themselves and their families. In the site visit to the town center, it was observed that there are only a few women entrepreneurs who run small scale businesses such as selling goat meat on small tables along the main road, selling tea, miraa (Khat), retail shops that sell basic goods and services such as 'Henna' among a range of other small business that can only support the day to day livelihoods of their families.

Majority of the respondents have stated that they need job creation opportunities in the town. They said the district has a lot of natural resources such as minerals, in the surrounding hills, and therefore wish to have factories set up.

The main currency that is used is the Somali shilling and the American Dollars. There also exists a mobile money transfer system known as EVC, which is offered by Hormuud Telecom, the main telecommunication service provider in Somalia.

### **4.3 Available social services**

The town has very limited social services. For instance, the town has only one public primary school that is supported by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), but there are four private primary and secondary schools. In the site visit to one of the leading secondary school, Al Anwar secondary school, the principal stated that with time the local people are understating the importance of education this gives opportunity to expand and calls for provision of quality education.

However, the schools face challenges such as lack of enough resources to sustain the school operations. This is due to the fact that most of the students' parents are very poor and cannot afford to pay the required school fees, which is \$20 per child per month. Furthermore, the town does not have colleges or universities that are centres of higher education. Most of the students, who graduate from high schools, are forced to stay at home, except for few lucky ones who have relatives abroad who can send them funds to seek admission to universities in neighbouring countries like Kenya, Ethiopia and Sudan.

Similarly, the town has only one district hospital supported by Trocaire and is operating under stressful conditions. In the interview with the only doctor in the hospital, he stated the hospital does not have specialist doctors and a lot of other amenities that are necessary for the smooth operation of the hospital. It does not have adequate supplies and medicines, because Al-Shabaab militants have blocked the road network leading to the town, and air transport is an expensive method making it difficult to get supplies.

The town has two boreholes, which supply clean water to its people. It is operated by a private entity at the cost of one dollar (\$1) per cubic metre and similarly electricity is offered by private companies at the cost of four dollars (\$4) per day for business and one dollar (\$1) for household consumption. This is very expensive for most of the residents in Garbaharey Town.

The majority of the respondents suggested that they immediate priorities are access to health, education, water, and telecommunication.

### **4.4 Humanitarian Actors**

They are a few humanitarian organizations that provide basic services. For example, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) and Trocaire provide basic services to schools and hospital. There is also the presence of few local NGOs such as Gowda, RAAS, just to mention a few. Also, USAID TIS (DAI) is currently supporting the local administration.

## **5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- Generally, there is no representation of youth and women in the current district administration, to address this issue of marginalized groups, youth, women, and minorities should be included in the district administrations. We recommend formation of local council that comes through as participative and inclusive (clan, youth and gender aspects.)
- Before forming the district council administration, we recommend awareness trainings, advocacy and lobbying for all the community on the importance of having all local clans sufficiently represented in the new district council to be formed. This will give a voice to the community and will make them part of the selection of the new district council administration.
- We also recommend conducting gender equality and awareness forums before the formation of the district council. This will empower the women and youth to participate in politics and achieve their political rights. Furthermore, it will also enhance the capacity of young Somali women and men to become future leaders and take part in the development of Somalia by bringing social changes and equality in their communities. There needs to be a special focus on women/girls, providing them with training and educational awareness on the subject of political participation at the local level, governance and leadership. This will be achieved through conducting forums for the traditional elders and religious leaders in the community, members of parliament, civil society groups who are very influential and can support and lobby for women political participation.
- Garbaharey town is relatively safe, but Al-Shabaab is still a serious challenge to the wellbeing of the people of Garbaharey. They are present in all the villages of the district and as a result control the supply of goods to the town. Their presence seriously restricts the functioning of the district administration. We recommend Jubbaland State to provide a military solution to liberate all villages from Al-Shabab control. This will create improved security, development and effective service delivery to the resident of the entire district of Garbaharey.
- There is no community engagement and consultation on the affairs of the district by the administration, it is therefore prudent for the administration to carry out more community awareness and should constantly engage the community.
- We recommend creating interactions, collaborations and information sharing between all the district administrations in Gedo Region. This will improve their working relationship and communication to achieve their common goal of developing and improving their region.

- The Jubbaland State should conduct a training workshop for all district administration staff in Gedo Region; the training should explain to the district administration staff on their roles and responsibility, as well as clarifying the functions of Garbaharey town as the capital city of the region. Moreover, all the district administrations staff should have intensive training; they should have exposure and understanding of how other district administrations functions, we suggest they be taken to other regions or countries that have good and progressive administrative structures so as to simulate them.
- Potential conflicts are likely to emanate from power-struggles between clans and a proper consultative process on power sharing is expected to reduce those conflicts. We recommend peacebuilding and reconciliation training among the local clans before the formation of the district council. This will lay the foundations to eliminate mistrust among the local clans and at the same time promoting a viable local government structure. Furthermore, we strongly recommend trauma healing sessions for the community elders and the religious leaders, women, youth and the community as a whole. This is an important foundation for building sustainable peace, love and unity in the district.
- We also recommend that there should be a pre- council formation reconciliation and awareness initiatives and community outreach. This can be achieved through a reconciliation processes supported by the all the stake holders that will foster integration and trust between clans. The Jubbaland state should gain the trust and the confidence of the local tribes in conducting this awareness. It should be encouraged to have a clan neutral district council as a local institution.
- It would take time before all the governance structures in the district are reconstituted particularly the formal judicial systems, it is therefore recommended the formation of inclusive peace committees representing all the stakeholders, and has full backing and support from the administration to provide alternative dispute resolution mechanism to address the emerging conflicts.
- Majority of the participants are of the opinion that clan is the entry point for all political and social activities in Somalia, therefore to form inclusive district council government the clans should be asked to select a representative in all the categories to participate in the process and eventually elect the council members, and then council members should elect their leadership.
- Due to the lack of infrastructure in the district, we recommend the following:
  - Improve the hospital facility by constructing adequate facilities to accommodate the patients.
  - The hospital needs doctors and nurses who can attend to the patients.
  - The hospital needs equipment to improve its working conditions and potentially save a patient's life.

- The hospital also needs ambulances to transport critically ill patient to the neighbouring district that can handle critical patients.
  - Since there is only one public primary school in the district, we recommend creating more primary schools and opening public secondary schools for the district, so that more children in the district can benefit from enrolling in these schools.
  - Support the existing schools with adequate learning materials and make their school curriculum to be consistent.
  - Employ adequate teachers and reduce the student to teacher ratios.
  - We recommend creating university, college and trade school for the district.
  - Due to the lack of clean water in the district, we recommend improving the hygiene of the Garbaharey town wells, which is the only source of water for the town. We also recommend clean water for all the villages in the district; by digging more wells and creating WASH Programs will significantly improve the water availability and hygiene in the district.
  - The district needs construction of roads and bridges that will connect it to neighbouring districts, which will facilitate the development of the district.
  - The district needs efficient source of energy supply. We recommend installation of solar panels, wind turbines, hydro-electricity and other environmentally friendly sources of alternative energy.
- Social services provided by the administration are very minimal due to limited resources of the administration, which is attributed to lack of financial management systems as well as lack of community buying. It is therefore recommended that the administration invest in putting in place financial systems to boost accountability and earn trust of the community.
  - We highly recommend conducting validation workshops to engage a broad range of key stakeholders who should be involved in the formation process of the district council. The importance of the validation workshops is to solicit the advice of the key stakeholders on the next steps to be undertaken as well as develop a shared understanding of the components of the district council.

**ANNEX I: PICTURES**



**KII WITH A MEMBER OF WOMEN GROUPS IN GARBAHAREY**



**FGD WITH WOMEN GROUP MEMBERS**



FGD TRADITIONAL ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS



KII WITH REPRESENTATIVE OF CIVIL SOCIETY



FGD WITH YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS



GARBAHAREY PRIMARY SCHOOL





GARBAHAREY DISTRICT HOSPITAL



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION KII



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION FGD



KII RELIGIOUS LEADERS



**Kismayo District Baseline Assessment and Conflict &  
Clan mapping (Activity 1.1)**

---

---

---

Cover Letter

---

**January 16, 2018**

**To:** The Ministry of Interior, Jubbaland State, Somalia

**District Baseline Assessment and Conflict & Clan mapping report for Kismayo District**

Dear MOI team,

***DANSOM Research and Consultancy*** team travelled to Kismayo for 10 days (December 21st – 30th, 2017) to conduct a thorough District Baseline Assessment and Conflict & Clan Mapping for Kismayo District. Please find attached hereto our assessment report.

We thank you in advance for your kind consideration and remain available to directly discuss any questions.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Dirir  
Managing Director

+252 (0) 615570144 (Somalia)

+254 (0) 722853540 (Kenya)

[dirir@dansomconsultancy.org](mailto:dirir@dansomconsultancy.org)

[www.dansomconsultancy.org](http://www.dansomconsultancy.org)

---

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

DANSOM Research and Consultancy would like to express its deepest appreciation to all those who provided the necessary support and made possible the completion of the District Assessment Report. A special gratitude goes to all our respondents who provided their precious time and honest thoughts in these sensitive topics.

We also express thanks to the Minister of Interior of Jubbaland State, Mr. Mohamed Warsame Farah (Darwiish), his Deputy, Mr. Abdurrahman Mohamed Hussein, and the Director General of the Ministry, Mr. Abdurrahman Abdi Ahmed, Basra Arte TA who helped us coordinate this assessment.

Finally, we acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the staff of the Ministry of Interior of Jubbaland State who supported us and collaborated with us in the course of this assessment. Special thanks to Mr. Abdisamad Mohamed Ali (Garoon) for his relentless efforts and support.

## Content

---

ACKNOWLEDGMENT .....	3
LIST OF MAPS AND TABLES .....	5
a) Maps:.....	5
b) List of Tables .....	5
ACRONYMS .....	6
1. INTRODUCTION .....	7
1.1. Profile and description of Kismayo town.....	7
OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT.....	8
ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY .....	8
Limitations of the assessment:.....	9
2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS .....	10
2.1. District Administration .....	10
2.2. Administration (Legitimacy, links to FMS, Status) .....	11
2.3. Clan inclusivity in the district administration .....	11
2.4. Gender Representation and inclusivity in district administration .....	11
2.5. Youth representation and inclusivity in the district administration .....	11
2.6. Civil Society representation and inclusivity in the district administration .....	12
2.7. Administration Capacity .....	12
2.8. Financial Management.....	12
3. SECURITY AND CONFLICT .....	13
3.1. Security situation.....	13
3.2. Conflicts .....	14
3.3. Peace Infrastructure / Resources for Peace.....	14
3.4. Connectors and dividers .....	14
3.5. Service delivery .....	15
4. EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE .....	15
4.1. Seaport.....	15
4.2. Airport .....	16
4.3. Roads .....	16
4.4. Local Economic Activities: .....	16
4.5. Available Social Services .....	17
4.6. Humanitarian Actors:.....	18
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	18
ANNEX I: PICTURES .....	21

**LIST OF MAPS AND TABLES**

**a) Maps:**

*Map 1* - Map of Kismayo District

**b) List of Tables**

Table 1: Assessment Respondents disaggregated by type and gender ..... 9  
Table 2: Clan representation of current administration..... 10  
Table 3: Clan representation of chairperson of villages in Kismayo..... 10

## ACRONYMS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
AECOM	Architecture Engineering, Construction, Operations, and Management.
ARC	American Refugee Committee
AS	Al-Shabaab
CHF	Corporative Housing Foundation
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
ENDF	Ethiopian National Defence Force
EU	European Union
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member States
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
JPLG	Joint Programme on Local Governance
JS	Jubbaland State
JSF	Jubbaland State Forces
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
MOI	Ministry Of Interior of Jubbaland
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
TIS+	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme



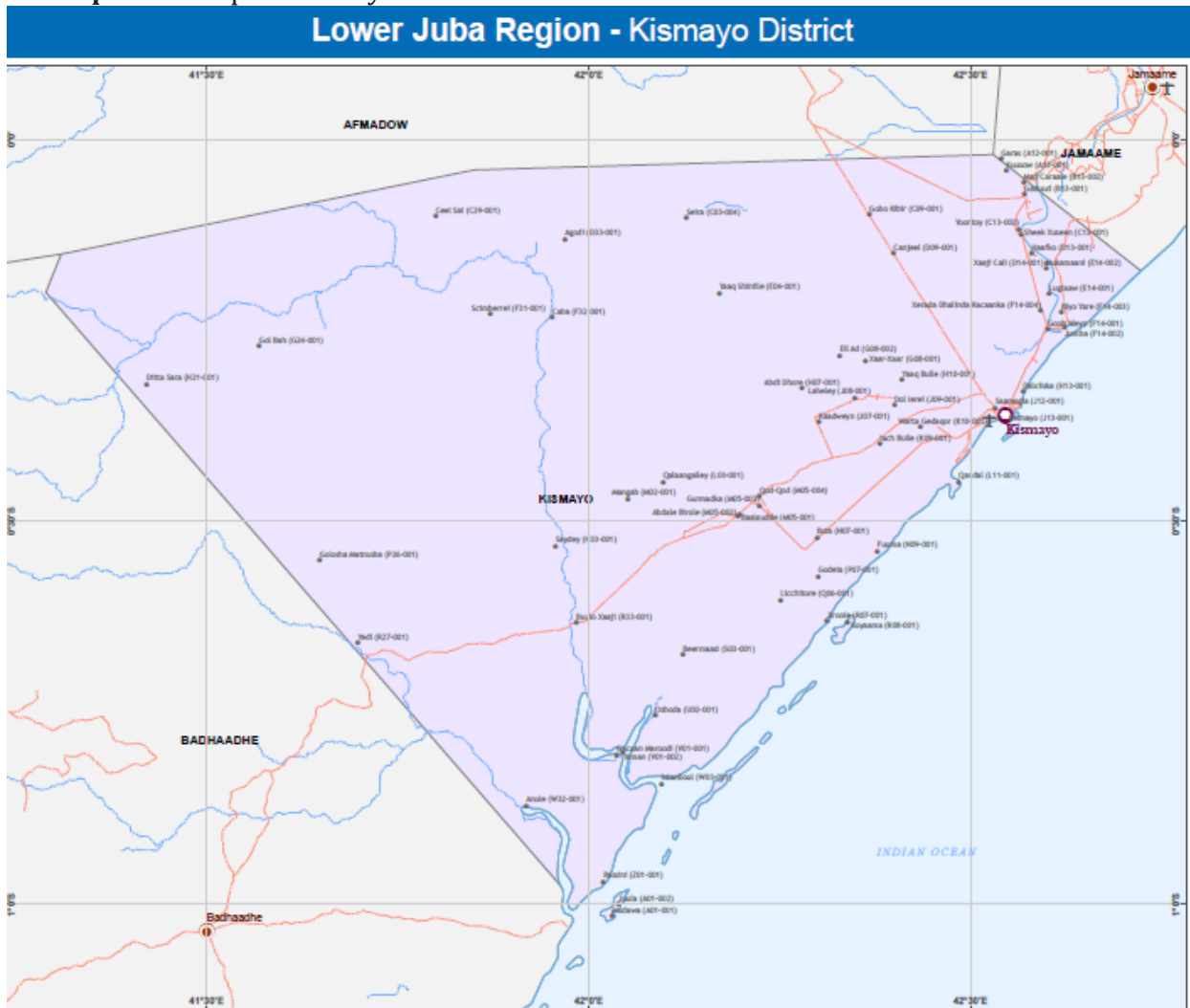
# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Profile and description of Kismayo town

Kismayo Town (Map 1) is the third largest city in Somalia, located 528 km southwest of Mogadishu near the mouth of the Jubba River. It is the capital city of Jubbaland State and the lower Jubba Region and is one of the most diverse cities in Somalia in terms of clan composition. The district has more than 80 villages and an estimated population of around 183,000<sup>1</sup>. The majority of the people depend on livestock, fishing, agriculture, and small-scale trade.

The main feature of Kismayo Town is the seaport, which is the second largest port in southern Somalia, after Mogadishu. This port makes it a strategically important town and hence the reason why so many militia groups have fought for its control since the 1991 collapse of the Somalia central government.

Map 1: Map of Kismayo District



Source: UNOCHA

<sup>1</sup> <http://amisom-au.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/Sector-II-Kismayo.pdf>

Jubbaland State has begun the process of district council formation and Kismayo district is one of the selected five districts. This is part of the ongoing governance reforms by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS) with support from UN Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) on decentralized service delivery and European partners to create effective local governance authorities across Somalia. As a result, this district baseline assessment was carried out in Kismayo District as a prerequisite for the formation of district councils as well as to find information on several important parameters such as clan dynamics and clan inclusivity, conflict assessment, security situation, and status of current administration.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSESSMENT**

The main objective of this assignment was to conduct a district baseline assessment ahead of the formation of the Kismayo District Council.

The specific objectives of this study were to;

- Assess the existence of clan conflicts in the area
- Establish the level of clan representation and dynamics
- Examine the general security situation of the town
- Identify the existing administrative gaps in the current administration.

The findings of this assessment will assist the Ministry of Interior of Jubbaland (MOI) and the UNDP to plan accordingly for the formation of the district council.

### **ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

The information on the district assessment was gathered through qualitative research methods such as literature review, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), observation and site visits. The district assessments were carried out by Dansom team and Ministry of Interior (MOI) staff who visited the districts and collected data using FGD and KII guides with different stakeholders representing different sectors of the society (women, youth, traditional/religious leaders, local administration and civil society).

The team used questionnaire designed to obtain information about seven aspects from each district, which are: political participation and representation – with focus on women and youth; clan structures and dynamics; security and conflicts; economy; and financial management and service delivery. The table below shows the number of FGDs and KIIs conducted with the different representative of the community.

Table 1: Assessment Respondents disaggregated by type and gender

Groups	KIIs		FGDs		TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Women Groups</b>	0	5	0	10	15
<b>Youth Groups</b>	3	2	7	3	15
<b>District Administration</b>	5	0	10	0	15
<b>Traditional Elders and Religious Leaders</b>	5	0	25	0	30
<b>Civil Societies</b>	2	3	1	9	15
<b>Total Respondents</b>					<b>90</b>

From each group, five (5) respondents were interviewed for the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and ten (10) respondents for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), except for the Traditional elders and Religious leaders group which were five (5) KIIs and twenty-five (25) FGDs. Structured data collection tools were used in both the Focus Group Discussions and the Key Informant Interviews.

**Limitations of the assessment:**

- The assessment covered only Kismayo main town and did not include the surrounding 80 villages, which are part of the Kismayo Administration. The reason for their exclusion is that they were not accessible due to the presence of Al – Shabab (AS).
- All the respondents were pre-selected by the district administration, which could potentially bias their response.
- In one of the FGD with the traditional elders and religious leaders, more participants had to be accommodated because each clan needed to be represented so this changed the intended number of respondents from 10 to 25 and resulted in over-representation of elders and religious leaders.

## 2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 2.1. District Administration

Kismayo District Administration has been nominated by president of Jubbaland State (JS) in 2014. The administration has very few members who consist of the District Commissioner (DC), three deputies, head of the police, head of the district courts as well as heads of the five (5) main villages of the town in (table 3)

Table 2: Clan representation of current administration

Name	Position	Clan
Ibrahim Mohamed Yusuf (Tima-Jilac )	District Commissioner	Majeerten
Abdi Barre	First Deputy District Commissioner in charge of community affairs	Mareexan
Rashid Mudulow	Second Deputy District Commissioner in charge of finance and land.	Ogaden
Abdullahi Gab	Third Deputy District Commissioner in charge of security.	Awramale.
Sheikh Abdirizak	Chief District judge.	Ogaden

There is a separation of roles and responsibilities among the three deputies. The first deputy is in charge of community service, the second security, and the third district finance and land matters.

The administration provides limited services such as sanitation, hygiene, security provision and education. However, they have a lot of challenges such as limited resources to deliver services and confusion between the roles and functions of the Federal State and the district administration, since Kismayo is the capital city of Lower Jubba and at the same time the headquarters of the Jubbaland state.

The administration's main source of income is tax collected from the market place, construction permits and land transactions. The administration lacks both the necessary material and manpower coupled with lack of systems to generate revenue on its own. This therefore, limits the ability of the district administration to collect sufficient taxes and use the proceeds in the provision of efficient delivery of services.

Table 3: Clan representation of chairperson of villages in Kismayo

Name	Village	Clan
Osman Farah Bande	Calanley	Majeerten
Abdi Rashid Khalif Elmi	Guulwade	Mareexan
Mohamed Sugow Gedi	Shaqalaha	Ogaden
Abdelfattah Adan Abdullahi	Faanole	Dulbahante
Wacdi Mohamed Diriye	Farjano	Ogaden

From discussions held with the head of the villages at different times, they stated that they regularly meet with the community groups to discuss matters of significance to the community and then make further actions on the priorities.

## **2.2. Administration (Legitimacy, links to FMS, Status)**

The administration enjoys a good working relationship with both the Jubbaland federal state, and the communities who feel even though they don't approve nominated administration for the town but based on circumstance that was the only possible option. There was also confusion due to lack of separation of powers between the district administration and the Jubbaland state particularly relating to the collection of revenues. This was mainly attributed to the fact that Kismayo being the main hub for Jubbaland state with its sea port providing the most important source of revenue.

## **2.3. Clan inclusivity in the district administration**

Kismayo is one of the most diverse cities in Somalia in terms of clan composition. The traditional elders stated that there are nearly 40 clans residing in the town which meant that almost every clan in Somalia is represented in Kismayo. In overall, Kismayo is inhabited by all major Somali tribes of Daarod, Hawiye, Dir, Digil & Mirif and other minorities despite their varying population strength. Nevertheless, it is dominated by members from the majority Daarod Community. The administration has good working relations with all communities and community groups who are vibrant such as the women group, civil society group and youth group.

## **2.4. Gender Representation and inclusivity in district administration**

From the FGDs and KIIs held with women participants, it was revealed that, there was no gender representation in the current district administration as constituted. Women participants expressed serious concerns about their exclusion from the top leadership. They complained that the administration doesn't represent women despite the fact that women were the majority of the town's population. The women participants confirmed that even continuous advocacy and lobbying by active and focal woman group members did not help them convince the top federal state leadership on the need to appoint women representatives to the district administration.

Despite their lack of representation in the district administration the women groups have put together associations that help the less fortunate women through capacity building on basic life skills such as tailoring, tie and dye, training on trauma healing and peace building for their communities. The other participants have also reported their dissatisfaction with the lack of representation of the different stakeholders in the district administration.

## **2.5. Youth representation and inclusivity in the district administration**

The youth were equally lacking representation in the district administration just like their women counterparts. Majority were unhappy. They felt the sheer lack of their representation was the main reason why the plight of the youth was not addressed by the administration.

The youth specifically faced many challenges which included lack of employment opportunities, affordable higher education, lack of resources especially capital to start business and lack of skills which made them an easy target for all the proponents of violent extremism. They also lacked talent development particularly in sport even though the youths had a few sports facilities such as basketball court that was used by both male and female.

The lack of opportunities therefore compels the youth to take very dangerous decisions either by joining the armed groups and illegal migration by travelling through dangerous path to Europe to get better future and improve their lives. The mostly affected were the youth who came from poor families since the few opportunities available employment priority was given to children from either powerful or ruling clans and the children and relatives of the administration leaders.

#### **2.6. Civil Society representation and inclusivity in the district administration**

There is vibrant civil society group that consists of professionals from different fields, who have good collaborations among themselves. They regularly meet and submit ideas to the district administration even though they equally don't have representation in the district administration.

During discussions held with the group they have indicated that the community organizations could have achieved more including carrying sensitization and community awareness on good governance, accountability and rule of law. However, they lack resources to implement those activities

#### **2.7. Administration Capacity**

The administration has a very weak capacity to properly function and manage the district affairs. It does not have technocrats and advisors who can create systems, policies and properly guide the administration when making decisions.

The assessment has established that the administration does not have any systems, policies, guideline regarding financial management system, financial planning, revenue collection, budget, human resource policies, procurement procedures and public expenditure policies among others.

#### **2.8. Financial Management**

The district administration does not have basic procedures in place for recording and reporting of financial information like the use of generally accepted accounting principles (GAP). There were no internal control procedures of both accounting and admin issues. The administration does not have a financial management policy with documented guidelines that cover accounting procedures, standard charts of accounts, approval authority for financial transactions and guidelines for controlling expenditures.

The district administration doesn't have financial management system, no established tax collection policy at all and lack of capacity to develop budgets and audit their expenditure. There were no records on tax collection and expenditure. This therefore calls for an urgent need to help the administration develop robust financial systems.

The administration does not have strategies to diversify its funding base which makes it 99% reliant on local collection and trickle down from the Jubbaland State. There is need to identify the best strategy for diversifying funding base by undertaking resources audit in the organization which will help assess what is or is not feasible to achieve within a financing strategy. This can be achieved by focusing on people, skills, money, capacity, contacts, commitment, credibility, time and markets. Although there are many different possibilities, it must be recognized that financial self-sufficiency is difficult to achieve as it involves a lot of time, effort and special skills. There is also the danger that the administration may lose sight of its objectives commonly known as the 'tail wagging the dog' syndrome. Moreover, there is need for an entrepreneurial approach as an alternative financing option which involves a fundamental re-assessment of beliefs and practices within the larger Jubbaland State.

### **3. SECURITY AND CONFLICT**

#### **3.1. Security situation**

Kismayo Town was recovered from Al-Shabaab in 2012 by a strong alliance of Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) and Jubbaland State Forces (JSF). Since 2012 the general security of the town has been improving and it has minimal incidences of insecurity.

Overall the security of Kismayo town is safe and stable, and people enjoy free movement at all times. The main security actors in the town are the Jubbaland State Forces, who provide ample security and protection to the community. The army patrols the roads at all times of the day and night, and often check vehicles for safety purposes. The army has good working relationship with the community and the community provides intelligence to the army about potential insecurities they witness. This has tremendously led to improved security in the town. Similarly the army provides protection to major hotels, restaurants and other facilities such as sports facilities of the town.

There is presence of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) as well as Ethiopian National Defence Forces whose activities are restricted to the port, airport and outskirts of the town. They rely heavily on the support from Jubbaland State Forces.

Al Shabab is still the main security threat, they are present less than 30km outside Kismayo town and continue to exert their influence in the surrounding villages. In overall, due to the improved security situation in Kismayo town, close to 61,000 Somalis have returned to Kenya since 2014, including 20,900 in the first three months of 2017. The majority of these Somali refugees have returned to Kismayo town in Lower Juba. The reception capacity in these areas requires additional support especially in the sectors of health, WASH, and education. In addition to the challenges related to security and the overall level of development in the country, there are specific immediate challenges in ensuring the

successful reintegration of the returnee population. A significant number of extremely vulnerable Somali nationals remain socially marginalized and economically destitute<sup>2</sup>.

### **3.2. Conflicts**

There are no active conflicts in Kismayo at the moment and the local communities enjoy peace and security. However, due to the dark past of the region, there exists historical political competition between all the tribes who are competing to advance their interests and supremacy. This was caused by long period of civil war in Somalia that has created animosity between all Somali tribes which has led to political competition, deep mistrust, and power sharing conflict, clan rivalry and political wrangling among all the local clans in Kismayo. This needs to be addressed and handled with care, since power sharing struggles can be a recipe for potential conflicts in Somalia.

### **3.3. Peace Infrastructure / Resources for Peace**

The district has peace committees and other community groups that provided an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. However, the committees are mostly project funded and therefore lack ownership from many of the majority members. There is also competition among the committees on which have more following than the other. Clan elders and traditional leaders belong to all the groups and are very active in terms of solving issues and conflicts using the traditional system commonly known as 'xeer'. However, there is need to harmonize the different committees and enhance with formal trainings and linking them with administration and other entities that are responsible to provide justice and redress to the communities.

### **3.4. Connectors and dividers**

The assessment noted the following as the key connectors within the Kismayo district community:

- Mosques & Islamic learning institutions such as Madrassas
- Intra/Inter-clan marriages
- Business
- Markets (Livestock & Goods)
- Health facility - MCH
- District Administration
- Police Station
- Sporting activities undertaken by youths

In addition, the team identified the following as the key dividers within the community:

- Clannism, nepotism, prejudice and bias
- Poor governance and leadership
- Corruption and impunity
- Fear and mistrust
- Unfair distribution of resources and lack of transparency

---

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR - Supplementary Appeal - Somalia Situation – January – December 2017 <http://www.unhcr.org/591ae0e17.pdf>



- Insecurity
- Marginalization and discrimination
- Scarce water and pasture
- Lack of access to basic services

### **3.5. Service delivery**

The fall of the former central government of Somalia in 1991 has resulted in complete failure and collapse of vital institutions that provided basic services at all levels including at the district level. The collapse of the infrastructure thus completes the break-up of the state. The combination of breakdown of institutions and physical infrastructure coupled with the use of clan violence has created the conditions in which violence became self-sustaining and factional warfare developed between the clans.

None of the predominant factions during the civil war provided any sustained service delivery and the town was left at the whim and fancy of business elites or businessmen who were closer or aligned with the warlords.

The Jubbaland State was accredited with restoring order, social services and provision of relevant security in Kismayo District. Further the Jubbaland state has created an enabling environment where humanitarian organizations are welcomed to the district to provide vital services like health, education and sanitation among others alongside the state.

The Kismayo district administration as currently constituted lacks the capacity to provide the necessary services to the local populace. It is only the security which is provided by the administration. Services such as housing are completely lacking and few existing facilities are overstretched. Private companies provide water, electricity, garbage collection services within the town.

## **4. EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **4.1. Seaport**

The seaport is the main feature of the town. It is the second largest port in southern Somalia after the port of Mogadishu and it was built in 1966 for the purpose of exporting bananas and other horticultural products as well as importing agricultural machineries and other goods into the country. However, due to the prolonged civil war, the condition of Kismayo seaport is extremely bad and it had not received any maintenance or repairs for close to three decades. For example, some of its building has collapsed due to lack of maintenance making it hazardous and dangerous to operate in the port. It has no toilets and safe water for drinking. It has only four warehouse facilities, and the only functioning one is used by WFP and IOM. WFP warehouse is the largest warehouse with capacity 1,400 MT, and the rest are small. Of the 3 main warehouses in Kismayo port, only one can be used for storage while the other 2 require urgent rehabilitation<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup>

<http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/public/DLCA/2.1.4+Somalia+Port+of+Kismayo;jsessionid=E2805B456D0C92690F43C20149796B07>

The Jubbaland State Force provide security to the port alongside the Kenya Defense forces (KDF)

#### **4.2. Airport**

Kismayo has an airport about 12 km from the city which was formerly a Somali Air Force training base. Following the outbreak of the civil war, the airport was closed for a period of time and its infrastructure was significantly damaged due to the war. However, the facility was reopened by Jubbaland State and has done extensive rehabilitation works with support from International Partners. The airport is currently in operation and serves local flights such as Jubba Airways, Ocean Airlines, and Freedom Airline among others. The Jubbaland State Force provides security to the airport alongside the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

#### **4.3. Roads**

Kismayo has only one tarmac road that runs at the centre of the town joining the airport, seaport and the presidential palace which is about 15-18 km. It has been recently renovated by Development Alternatives Incorporated (DAI) with funding from United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This same road extends to Jilib via Bulogadud-Gobweyn-Jamame and beyond Kismayo and has not been maintained for the past three decades of civil war. The Jubbaland State Force provides security checkpoints along this route.

Within the town there are no feeder roads that are tarmacked which connect between the five villages of Kismayo. These feeder roads are equally in dilapidated condition some of them are blocked by the sand dunes and garbage from the nearby blocks making transport difficult, costly and unsafe. None of the road that connects Kismayo to the towns in the south such as Afmadow and Badadhe are made of bitumen/tarmacked.

#### **4.4. Local Economic Activities:**

Kismayo economy is traditionally based on agriculture and fishing. The Lower and Middle Juba regions are Somalia's most fertile land and arguably the bread basket of the country. It is the richest in terms of fertile farming land. However, these farms are not utilized as they are under the control of AS militias thus could not receive any support from the international donors and are burdened with high taxation by AS.

Before the Civil war, Kismayo had a number of factories such as meat-packing factory, as well as a tannery and a modern fish factory. There were also two sugar refineries, one at Jowhar and another situated near Jilib (Marerey Sugar Factory)<sup>4</sup>. These no longer exist and are damaged irreparably.

---

<sup>4</sup> AMISOM Sector II Profile Report

Currently, the economy depends on businesses/trading, fishing, farming and livestock. The major employer in the town is the Kismayo Port that provides an entry point to all imports and also exports of livestock.

There was high level of unemployment, and adult men and youths are not engaged in any productive activities or jobs that can create sustainable income and livelihoods for themselves or their families. This was mainly so due to massive pressure on the existing opportunities and facilities. It was observed that in the town center, women entrepreneurs run majority of the small-scale business such as petty trades on the main road, tea joints, miraa (Khat) joints, retail shops that sell basic food and non-food items among a range of other small business that can only support the day to day livelihoods of their families.

The main currency that is used is the Somali Shilling and the American Dollars as well as the mobile money transfer system known as EVC, which is offered by Hormuud Telecom, which is also the main telecommunication service provider in this town and all over Somalia. The dollar economy is effect and most transactions are done through the mobile money technology.

#### **4.5. Available Social Services**

The district administration does not have the capacity to provide basic social services a part from security other services is limited to the confines of the town. The surrounding villages do not have any social services as they are not accessible due to presence of AS in the vicinity or even within the village.

In terms of education, there are 26 schools, 12 of which provide both secondary and primary level of education. There are four universities and colleges which were recently established. However, the education sector lacks a lot of support in terms of resources such as harmonised teaching syllabus, standard curriculum, qualified teachers, skills training and modern facilities such as computers internet and laboratories. The schools charge a fee of \$10 per child per term for lower primary, \$12/child/term for upper primary and \$15/child/term for secondary education.

There is only one district hospital that is operating under stressful conditions. Built in 1931 by Italian Government, Kismayo General Hospital is the only hospital in the region which provides free services and has the capacity to handle many of the medical cases. Since the civil war, it has been operating under severe conditions. It is now recovering gradually with the support of IOM. It has 300 bed capacities. The town also has a few private clinics that are run by private entrepreneurs. The town also has mother and child (MCHs) centres that is supported by humanitarian organisations that provides both health and nutrition services. Private consultation in the clinics within the town charge \$10 per visit on average.

In regard to services such as water and electricity, the town has a supply of clean borehole water and electricity that is offered by private companies at cost two dollar (\$2) per metre cubic of water and electricity cost six dollars (\$6) per day for business and two dollar (\$2) for household consumption. This is very expensive, to the majority of the people who are earn below the poverty threshold of less than 2 dollar per day Majority of the respondents

stated that they need improved services especially improved access to clean water, affordable health and education.

#### **4.6. Humanitarian Actors:**

They are a few humanitarian organizations that provide basic services IDP, schools and hospital. They include:

- ACTED
- AECOM
- ARC
- DAI
- ICRC
- WFP
- UNHCR
- UNDP
- TIS+
- SSF
- SIF
- Several Local NGOs

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Kismayo is a unique town which is inhabited by almost all the major clans in Somalia; it therefore calls for unique solutions to enhance the community participation and ownership of the district council that will be formed. This can be achieved through;
  - ❖ Awareness trainings, advocacy and lobbying for the community on the importance of having all local clans sufficiently represented in the new district council. This has the potential to bring stability, unity and lay the foundation for the development of the district.
  - ❖ Supporting the role of traditional elders and religious leaders in mediating and brokering conflict resolution in order to achieve a long lasting peaceful coexistence and establishment of fair and just district council which will serve the interest of all communities.
2. There is a strong feeling among majority of the respondents that for the community to benefit from existing administration one of its very own has to be in power, this

will always fuel the conflicts and tension and its therefore recommended the current and future administration should improve their service delivery to all the residents of the district and heavily invest on community sensitization on the roles and the responsibilities of the administration and also enhance public participation.

3. Even though there is currently no active inter clan conflict, there is deep mistrust, political competition, power sharing conflict, Clan rivalry and political wrangling which need to be addressed so that it does not cause power-struggle conflicts in the future. If not handled with care can lead to potential conflicts which are likely to emanate from power-struggles between all clans. We recommend;

- ❖ The root causes of this political conflicts between all clans to be addressed and then proper consultative process on power-sharing to be reached so as to reduce this potential conflicts and shift the focus on development.
- ❖ To hold trust building initiatives between all communities to address the problems of clannism, civil war and the effects it has on the future of the district and the country by large.
- ❖ To hold pre- council formation reconciliation between all communities to address the importance of compromise, forgiveness and forging a new path of development, peace, love and unity.
- ❖ Building social integration and cohesion between all communities to as to develop a bond that glues them together which one Somalia, one country, one nation for all. This will also help to strategically plan for the needs of the community now and the future.
- ❖ The Jubbaland state should gain the trust and the confidence of the local tribes in conducting this awareness and should encourage having a clan neutral district council as a local institution.

4. Despite the existence of vibrant Women groups in the district, there is no female representation in the district administration. We recommend that youth and women should to be included in the future district administrations. This can be achieved through:

- ❖ Empowerment of women and youth groups through advocacy and community awareness promoting their rights, roles and responsibilities. This will to enable them get actively involved in district politics and decision making processes.

- ❖ Providing them basic education, basic skills, employment assistance, health, and housing and support to women who are in disadvantaged positions due to poverty, homelessness, and victims of the civil war.
  - ❖ Providing them trauma awareness, counselling and healing assistance.
  - ❖ Conducting forums for the traditional elders and religious leaders in the community, members of parliament, civil society groups who are very influential and can support and lobby for women political participation.
5. The administration has a weak capacity to effectively govern and deliver services. Therefore we recommend creating a very strong, democratic and accountable district administration, capable of delivering efficient and sustainable services to the people that will bring socio-economic transformation in the district. This can be achieved through:
- ❖ Technical and financial support to the district administration so that they can improve their service delivery.
  - ❖ Improving the knowledge and skills development for district administration staff so that they can perform their duties diligently.
  - ❖ Improving accountability and effectiveness of the district administration, as well as promoting people's inclusivity in the programs executed by the administration through trainings and seminars.
  - ❖ Improve the capacities of the district administration to plan, finance and manage the delivery of services to the people.
  - ❖ Refining the separation of powers and responsibilities between the Kismayo district administration and Jubbaland state ministries in areas where there is confusion of roles such as taxation and revenue collection. This separation will streamline the functions of each level of administration.
  - ❖ The staff of the district administrations to be given external exposure so that they can have a clear understanding of how other district administrations functions, so that they can improve their efficiency and capacity.
  - ❖ Creating interactions, collaborations and information sharing between all the district administrations in Lower jubba Region. This will improve their working relationship, communication exchange and working together to achieve a prosperous future for the region.

6. The major infrastructure of the town such as the roads, seaport and airport suffer from decades of lack of maintenance. We therefore recommended that a priority to be given for their renovation particularly for the sea port where most of the revenues is generated. We recommend improving the condition of the feeder roads connecting the villages of kismayo, such as installation of street lights.
  
7. We recommend the district council formation process should follow all necessary policies, systems, standards and procedures such as the Wadajir National Framework.
  
8. We highly recommend pre-council formation workshops to engage a broad range of key stakeholders who should be involved in the formation process of the district council. The importance of the validation workshops is to solicit the advice of the key stakeholders on the next steps to be undertaken as well as develop a shared understanding of the components of the district council.

## **ANNEX I: PICTURES**



KISMAYO DISTRICT COMMISSIONER ADDRESSING PARTICIPANTS



OPENING SPEECH REMARKS FROM CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP





OPENING DAY CEREMONEY



OPENING CEREMONEY REMARKS FROM MOI



FGD WITH WOMEN GROUP



FGD WITH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION GROUP



KII WITH WOMEN GROUP



KII WITH YOUTH GROUP



FGD WITH WOMEN GROUP



LUNCH WITH YOUTH GROUP



FGD WITH TRADITIONAL ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS GROUP



KII WITH CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP



FGD WITH YOUTH GROUP



KII WITH TRADITIONAL ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS GROUP



FGD WITH TRADITIONAL ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS GROUP



FGD WITH CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP



KII WITH CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP



FGD WITH YOUTH GROUP





LUNCH WITH TRADITIONAL ELDERS AND RELIGIOUS LEADERS GROUP



KII WITH CIVIL SOCIETY GROUP

