Abdi Ahmed

CEP 491

6/3/18

Abstract:

Somalia's challenges as a whole are extensive, seeming impossible to generate results. Social and political volatility and the coinciding of clan system with a teething democracy make Somalia's circumstance a convoluted one. This complexity is further magnified by rapid urban growth, making it strenuous to centralize the potential advantages of a well-structured urban context to mobilize the improvement and development process. This project will examine urban migration in Somalia and help create guiding principles through resiliency thinking. Examining migration, its causes, its effects and how to better prepare for when crisis-induces mobility hits again. Developing Somalia's institutions and helping them attain self-sustainability is the goal but for this project I will magnify one issue, migration, and help shed light on why urbanization in Somalia is being handled in a wrong manner. The final product will contain a series of guidelines that can be implemented into the long-range planning for Somalia. Highlighting the problems, causes, patterns, and ways to prevent and help the country gain stability and security. This is phase one of this project which likely will not have any guidelines.

The Problem, the goal, and product

For decades, Somalia's inhabitants have lived as nomads, depending on animals for nourishment. Even after independence, few Somalis decided to settle in towns to benefit from modern education and healthcare. As nomads, they shared a common language and religion; though overcoming clan feuds and raids were a way of life, having strong family structures and a

history of complex oral culture became a driving force. Somalis were happy being nomads. But everything was shaken up quickly with the rise of Siad Barre regime and the fall colonial rule. Resulting precisely from changing in colonial rule and unification of power in the south, northern Somalia slowly progressed and politically marginalized. However, there were development along with a successful government after the socialist military government of Mohamed Siad Barre took control in early 1970s, but administration represented tyrannical politics and pressure among Somalia's regions and clan groupings grew. By 1988, a coalition of armed rebel operation took on the regime, resulting in civil war, extensive destruction, and the inevitable collapse of Said Barre's government in 1991. The civil war had far-reaching implications for the vast majority of Somalis at the time through immediate violence, displacement, or famine. Somalia's urban landscape is vastly controlled by unregulated black market[i] principles. Essentially everything is up for grabs and clarity, equitable access to services, and consideration for human rights are the first casualties in such contexts. Cities are an assortment of unintentionally, haphazardly laid-out buildings, and a slew of users fight over the same disorganized public spaces. As in any other post conflict contexts, Somalia's institutions have to be erected again, and with them, the human competency to managed and guide development. In Somalia's situation, development is not easy, but it remains the most basic need for creating resilient cities.

More than a decade and a half of civil war and severe droughts in the Somali region caused the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. Subsequently, following years of exile, returnees are more inclined to choose opportunities extended by the city as opposed to their environmentally ravaged rural areas, but denied "clean water, health facilities, proper shelter, protection, and security of tenure" (Ahern, 2010). Inadequate integration into the city

often is a direct result of different patterns of social exclusion and exploitation. Somalia has a pattern of side stepping the important issue or simply putting a Band-Aid on it so it can feel good about itself. This project will examine the distinct cultural, political, environmental, economic, health and security elements that prompt or propel deliberate catastrophe-induced mobility in Somalia. This project being such a personal one for me because as an immigrant in this country I have been given an opportunity that not many have. I grew up learning and educating myself throughout my life now that I have an opportunity to give back and help a country in crisis I feel obligated and humble. I have a platform from which I can enact change however small it might be.one of the things that constantly needs attention is making sure that am not injecting my opinions into the research that I am doing. I want this project to be comprehensive and rich with facts along with expert analysis. Therefore, the final product will be a serious of guidelines in the form of a research paper to aid Somalia in its recovery process through planning.

Migration Context in Somalia is as convoluted as the country itself, pinpointing exactly where and what the causes "crisis-induced" displacement is not the point of this paper. Rather, looking at displacement from a general perspective to better inform the long-range urban planning within Somalia, is more the goal. Regular and irregular migration were affected by years of political crisis, clan-based warfare and underdevelopment migration patterns of the country. It forced the displacement of over one million across borders and another 1.1 million people internally. Many facets of the country's conventional mobility patterns might have been decisively modified in the outcome of the crisis due to "property loss, resources degradation, or from the socio-cultural impacts of generations having lived- even born and raised-in" (Ahern, 2010) cramped settlements as well as urban surroundings. All these elements will undoubtable interlace and influence chances and preferences of return and impending migration patterns.

Context:

Somalia's long coastline connects it to the Gulf of Aden to the north and the Indian Ocean to the east, as well as it shares borders with Ethiopia, Djibouti and Kenya. One advantage that Somali's share is a common ethnicity, language and religion that transcend across borders. Regardless of where they go there will always be someone out there that they can relate to. Even within Somalia mobility due to crisis is a major factor in terms of how people tend to group or migration patterns. Somalia's clan issue is a key determinant on how people settle together. Somalia's major clans are the Hawiye, Darood, Dir/Isaaq, and Rahanweyn. Each of these clan are a huge clans that consist of sub-clans and lengthy family networks that have strong clout on identity but also disorganized or split in an unstable process. Looking at the cultural elements of migration, whether its patterns or even simply why people make migrate the way they do is crucial to this project because not only can we as planners influence and dictate migration whether it's going across borders or internal migration. Understanding all facets of migration from a cultural aspects help shape a more comprehensive plan to better prepare and thwart future migrations.

Climate:

Somalia has an arid climate. There is almost no seasonal variations and suffers from unpredictable rainfall. Rainfall trends include "scarcity, poor distribution, seasonal variability" in terms of when the wet seasons would end and begin and annual inconsistent in the amount of rainfall. As a result, the country suffered and experienced droughts of different harshness "every 4-5 years." With the worst one being in 2011, couple the drought with lack of security and limited access of humanitarian agencies, caused the deaths of thousands to the already war-torn displacement. One of the most overlooked issue when we talk about mobility or displacement in

Somalia is climate. Climate change and population constraint on natural resources are hastening the destruction of environmental resources, which in turn will negatively impact the livelihoods of the "nomadic and agro-pastoralists." Overgrazing and overstocking, for example, have led to resource depletion. The key ingredient that is constantly regurgitated is better management, better urban resilient planning. The issues are what they are but despite the short-term gains, for instance, water development, they often lead to social inequalities because there isn't management. Overall Somalia has poor sustainable practices and with such a harsh climate we can't afford to be careless with how we plan for a city. The biggest reason why I chose to look at climate change as it pertains to migration is because climate is completely out of our control. Knowing exactly how climate or extreme weather conditions lead to urbanization within Somalia.

Lit Review: Tanzania Case study.

The history of forced migration in Somalia is linked to the armed conflict that began with the Ogaden war in 1977 (FMO). Even before that contemporary forced migration is rooted in colonial divisions, clan conflict and relentless rivalries over the economic and political resources of the post-colonial state. In 1960, Somalia gained its independence but was crippled by a lack of political validity and a weak economy base that was necessary for a newly minted independent country to survive and thrive. In the 70s needless militarization and aid dependences, superpower backing, and the rise Said Barre a dictator, was the pattern throughout the 1970s (FMO). By 1978, the Ogaden war resulted in the fall of the Barre regime. Some 400,000 Somalis (FMO) fled to Ethiopia and Djibouti as a result of the conflict and some 2 million Somalis were internally displaced because of war. Following the disintegration of the Somali

state has been a progressive process of regional reconstruction. The purpose of this project is to see how internal migration is leads to urbanization especially in the wake of reconstruction. This is will primarily be done by analyzing major causes of internal migration. Secondly, I will dive into the methodology on how to mitigate the foreseeable mishandling of internal migration by looking at case studies that have done similar internal migration issues and looking at how they have tackled the issue. Lastly, look at the date compiled and generate guidelines that will shape how Somalia can manage internal migration through policy changes or planning practices.

   Tanzania:

The population of Tanzania has risen and grown from 15.90 million people in 1975 to 25.60 million by 1990 (UN HABITAT) while the population by 2000 was estimated to be around 34 million. UN HABITAT projects that the country will have a population of about 63.12 million by 2030. Which is unpresented growth for a country that has been crippled by corruption and mass migration outward. None the less, Tanzania has risen to the challenge with increased population comes high urbanization rates. In 1975, about 10 percent of the population lived in urban areas. By 1990, that number skyrocketed to 28.20 percent (Tanzania). In the coming decades almost half the population of Tanzania will be urban. This is unprecedented growth compared to nations around Tanzania and compared to Somalia. However, experience has shown that high population and urbanization growth rates in Tanzania joined with poor economic performance, weak institutional arrangements and inappropriate policies have, coupled with other things, advanced the existing situation to the point where the majority of urban dwellers live in informal or unplanned settlements (Tanzania Country Study). For instance, 70 percent of the people in Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Arusha live in spontaneous simple settlements that lack the most basic infrastructure and social services. In addition to lack of simple infrastructure,

people that live in these settlements are known to experience all forms of urban poverty, disproportionately. The lack of social services leads to unfulfilled lives and creates more chaos. These forms of urban poverty include insufficient incomes, vulnerability, powerlessness and voicelessness (Berkes, 1998)

Tanzania faced a barrage of urban problems that somehow seemed impossible to tackle from their point of view. Faced with these staggering challenges, how is the governments coping with the situation. This is where seeing policies and implementing strategies helps shape my senior project. The issue with Somalia is not lack of ability rather is showing them that it is possible to achieve the impossible. So in this particular case study about Tanzania, I will examine and outline the recent policies that are in place today to reverse these issues. Secondly, what are the ongoing practices that are found Dar es Salaam, a major commercial city in Tanzania.

Recent policies:

Tanzania started by doing a major employment intensive upgrading within communities which then helped the government adopt a number of policies that guide housing development as well as employment generation. Some of the most important policies include the:

- National Human Settlements Development Policy
- 1999 New Land Act,
- New Employment Policy (under revision) and
- NGO Policy.

National Human Settlement Development Policy

The policy was adopted in January 2000 and had two main objectives:

➤ To promote the development of human settlements that are sustainable.

➤ To facilitate the provisions of adequate and affordable shelter to all income groups in Tanzania (Briggs, 2000).

There were even further consideration to exactly what policies statements related to poverty eradication. The below box shows in detail what they have done. What we can gather from the box is how Tanzania has taken great steps to implement policies that would in the long run effect the life of its citizens and create a sustainable livelihood from which to be proud of. In African nations we have more than anything nations that are so defend even the thought of getting up and working for something feels counter-productive to generating wealth and money for the day. Most African nations are so poor that it is easier to join warlords who can promise food for the day you and your family in exchange you murder and kill. I highlight this issue with Africa as a whole because we see a great example in Tanzania about how to reverse the overwhelming urban issues that stem from years of conflict and decades of corruption and war.

The New Land Act:

This act was passed in 1999, and unlike the old act, the new one does a great job in identifying land value. Before anyone could build whatever they wanted on any land regardless of the specific needs that that land might be good at. Furthermore, the act provides mechanism for regularizing informal settlements. However, this act came under heavy scrutiny because is give all the land power regulation to the president, the Minister of lands and the commissioner of lands (The Urban Informal Sector). The other critique that the act comes with is that is does a bad job at adopting/adapting to the current popular land management process within these informal settlements.

New Employment Policy (Revision):

One of the other major policy changes Tanzania was taking initiative to deal with all the youth that are unemployed. Often this is something we forget is a big stable in creating a sense of community because people are busy with work that they don't have the time to do anything else. For example, in Somalia today one of the biggest issue is employment and the covert problems that is causes which are not as apparent. By that I mean young kids and the youth joining rebel armies or even militant armies because there is no other way to pay for food, shelter and all the other necessities that humans need on a daily basis. Therefore, they are to joining armies and other militant groups that have devious agendas and in that process kids become institutionalized or even worse dead at a very young age. Then you have generation after generation that violent and oppressive to their own people and we sit here and wonder when the peace will come. But if these kids had jobs and had other means to occupy their time then we start seeing more accomplished individuals working for the betterment of a country. Tanzania took great initiative by putting policies to occupy young minds and to set the future of the country in great hands, we are all aware that children are the future. With that in mind since 1997 the supply for labor for far exceeds its demand resulting in high rates of unemployment. For example, the informal sector could only employ about 62.5 percent of the annual increase of labor force in urban areas compare that with the capacity of the formal sector, which can only employ about 8.5 percent of labor force (Tanzania, 2025). With this revised policy the main objective is to stimulate employment growth in order to reduce unemployment and underemployment with the goal of attaining full employment and improving standards of living of for all people. With this policy it specifically identifies sectors and areas that have high employment potential based of the prevailing socio-economic conditions as well as putting forth strategies for increasing

employment opportunities in those sectors. So far, the policy had already identified some 26 sectors and area issues and strategies (Songstad, 2012).

- Youth Employment,

- Child Labor,

- Gender dimension in labor force participation and employment and the targeting at special groups,

- Promoting employment through vocational education training

- Promoting Eutrapurnuship,

- Improve legal and regulatory framework for accelerating growth of informal sector,

- Promoting physical infrastructure and other incentives for employment creation in small scale enterprises, and

- Promoting micro-and small-scale enterprises, credit and financing. (Tanzania, 2025)

NGO Policy:

Another major issue with Somalia that Tanzania has been able to fix was how to work with NGOs. Today, in Somalia there are all sorts of non-profit organization and humanitarian aid from countries. But the biggest issue remains that there are no ways to protect these individuals that have decided to volunteer to help a country in crisis. It takes weeks for humanitarian aid to reach its destination because of militant group's control most of the country and chaos just ensues as soon as there is help from a foreign country. The government has done a horrible job protecting these individuals that want to help people. For example, back in 2011, Somalia had one of the worst famines ever. People were rushing from around the globe to help these starving individuals. There was a military helicopter that was carrying about 2 tons of humanitarian relief

from food, drugs, to deliver to a remote village that was experiencing the famine the worst. But little to their surprise they were being shot at by the militant group Al-Shabaab who didn't want to seem weak to these foreign people. So, the reality is that even those that want to help Somalia cant because it's simply too dangerous. On the other hand, what Tanzania did with the NGO policy was tremendous. By 2001, Tanzania had about 3000 national and international NGOs (Tanzania, 2025). With this this much NGOs Tanzania was forced to pass a policy that sort of projected NGOs. Some of the objectives included;

- To provide an operational definition of NGOs,
- To provide a broad framework for legal and institutional arrangements to facilitate the operations of NGOs in Tanzania,
- To put in place registration procedures, which are transparent, decentralized and which will facilitate better coordination of NGOs while keeping the freedom of association.

One of the hardest thig to do with this policy is implementing the institutional framework. Everyone trying to get power in developing nations so to do a careful analysis of people are qualified is very important. The Vice President's Office is responsible for coordinating NGO activities. With this coordination comes the establishment of a registration office that oversees the NGOs and makes it certain that they are in the books and legitimate. On the legal framework which is equally important, a new law will be enacted that provides guidance on the deficiencies that NGOs are facing at the moment in terms of registration/deregistration, appeals and termination. All these logistics are very important because stressing the formality makes sure that everyone is treated of equal playing field.

Now we move on to implementation:

The administrative structure was completely stripped down from what it was in Dar es Salaam, a major port city in Tanzania. Reconstruction of administrative duties started in December 1999. In this reconstruction process came about three individual municipalities of Ilala, Tameke, and Kinondoni and the Dar es Salaam City Council. In stripping the city administration clean Tanzania was able to keep their new government honest by putting people of integrity and getting rid of all those that had power only to further their agendas. The roles and dictions of the three municipalities are similar to all the other municipalities in the country. However, the Dar es Salaam City Council were allocated the following functions:

a) "To co-ordinate the powers and functions of the urban authorities regarding infrastructure and land use planning;

b) To prepare a coherent city-wide framework for the purpose of enhancing sustainable development;

c) To promote co-operation between the City Council and, or amongst local government authorities within the city areas;

d) To deal with all matters in which there is an inter dependency among the urban authorities;

e) To support and facilitate the overall functioning and performance of the urban authorities

f) To provide peace and security and emergency service such as fire prevention and control, ambulance, and police;

g) To perform such other functions as may be agreed upon between the City Council and other urban authorities;

h) To preform major functions relating to protocol and ceremonies" (Gunderson, 1995)

Now we see exactly the benefits that come with a functioning government because it provides law and order. In a lawless land like Somalia every man is taught to fend for themselves without so much as even worrying about the consequences that it might bring. I get that in Somalia is chaos every day and that people would rather cause harm than harm befall them but we see that with the absence of government there is really nowhere to turn.

Through this exhaustive venture of looking at the whole of Tanzania policies one thing that seems to make sense is to start form the bottom and totally eradicate everything that has been constructed before this study. This seems harsh but the only to figure out if what we need is reconstruction of simple alignment is to absolutely rid the country of all that plagues this its society.

Box 1. Selected policy statements from the NHSDP

Poverty eradication
     The government shall promote:
(i)   small scale building material industries;
(ii)   labour intensive projects e.g. during the provision of infrastructure in
         human settlements;
(iii)   earmarking of special areas within neighborhoods for informal sector
         activities.

Building in unplanned settlements
(i)   Unplanned and serviced settlements shall be upgraded by their inhabitants
         through
            CBOs and NGOs with the government playing a facilitating role.

    The government through local government shall:

(ii)   Support the efforts of the inhabitants to form and run CBOs and NGOs for
         upgrading purposes.

Planning and building standards
     (i)   Building and construction standards shall be revised so that they
become functional   and performance based rather than prescriptive. They shall
be flexible and affordable.

Building materials
(i)   Private and popular or informal sectors shall be encouraged to engage in
         the production of building materials by giving them incentives;
(ii)   Small–scale industries for building materials at the community level shall
         be   promoted;
Urban economy
     The government shall:
   (i) Provide supportive environment for the development for the development
of micro   economic enterprises/informal sector activities and urban framing.

Bibliography:

- "Informal Sector or Petty Commodity Production: Dualism or Dependence in Urban Development?" *Informal Sector or Petty Commodity Production: Dualism or Dependence in Urban Development? - The Urban Informal Sector*,

- Songstad, Nils Gunnar, et al. "Why Do Health Workers in Rural Tanzania Prefer Public Sector Employment?" *BMC Health Services Research*, BioMed Central, 5 Apr. 2012, bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1472-6963-12-92.

- Berkes, F. and C. Folke. (eds). 1998. *Linking Social and Ecological Systems. Management Practices and Social Mechanisms for Building Resilience* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

- Raskin, P., T. Banuri, G. Gallopin, P. Gutman, A. Hammond, R. Kates, and R. Swart. 2002. *Great Transition: The Promise and Lure of the Times Ahead* Stockholm Environment Institute, Stockholm

- Gunderson, L. H., C. S. Holling, and S. Light. (eds). 1995. *Barriers and Bridges to the Renewal of Ecosystems and Institutions*, Columbia University Press, New York.

- Carpenter, S. R. 2001. Alternate states of ecosystems: evidence and its implications. In *Ecology: Achievement and Challenges* Press, M.C., Huntly, N. and Levin, S. (eds). Blackwell, London, pp. 357–383.

- oke, C., S. Carpenter, T. Elmqvist, L. Gunderson, C. S. Holling, B. Walker, J. Bengtsson, F. Berkes, J. Colding, K. Danell, M. Falkenmark, F. Moberg, L. Gordon, R. Kaspersson, N. Kautsky, A. Kinzig, S. A. Levin, K-G. Mäler, L. Ohlsson, P. Olsson, E. Ostrom, W. Reid, J. Rockström, H. Savenije, and U. Svedin. 2002. Resilience and sustainable development: building adaptive capacity in a world of transformations. *ICSU Series on Science for Sustainable Development No. 3* International Council for Scientific Unions, Paris or The Swedish Environmental Advisory Council 2002:1. Ministry of the Environment, Stockholm,

- Estes, J. A. and D. O. Duggins. 1995. Sea otters and kelp forests in Alaska: generality and variation in a community ecological paradigm. *Ecol. Monogr* 65:75–10