

EC Partners

- UN-HABITAT
- UNDP
- ILO
- UNA NGO Consortium
- Oxfam-Novib
- Local authorities
- Local NGOs

Facts and Figures

- **€5 million** total budget from **EC grant for 2005-2008 + US\$1.5 million** co-financing by UNDP
- Additional funding raised of more than **US\$8 million** from DFID, Government of Japan, Government of Italy, UNICEF, UNDP etc.
- **8** towns in Somaliland, **4** towns in Puntland and **2** towns in South Central Somalia



**EUROPEAN
COMMISSION**

Local Governance

Somalia Urban Development Programme (SUDP)

Supporting urban governance, urban management and service delivery in Somali towns

The SUDP is implemented by a consortium of agencies lead by UN-HABITAT and is supporting local authorities in 14 Somali towns to set up and improve basic urban governance and management structures, while improving service delivery through strategic local projects.

**Context**

Somalia is in a post-conflict situation where emerging authorities lack basic structures and capacities. While urban centres grow rapidly, over a million people remain displaced within and outside the country. The programme aims to support local governance structures to set up basic structures combined with tangible projects to upgrade service delivery.

Objective: to contribute to the social and economic recovery of Somalia

- promoting an increasingly democratic, inclusive and accountable system of governance;
- promoting more efficient and socially effective management practices for the country's cities and towns;
- assisting both Central and Regional administrations in establishing the main legal and institutional instruments of governance.

Impact

- Training of local councillors on leadership and management skills;
- Upgrading of markets and slaughterhouses while improving management structures (in 9 towns);
- Setting up GIS based property taxation systems, leading to increased municipal revenue, and improved municipal finance systems in 11 towns;
- Setting up a planning framework for main urban centres, including plans for integration of IDPs and returnees;
- Improving solid waste management systems in 8 towns.

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Bossaso: The story of the *Tawakal* IDP settlement and the lady who planned it



Karoon Sheikh Hussein - camp leader of *Tawakal* - has no educational background. With other camp elders, she designed the settlement with maximum spacing and appropriate lanes so that they can minimize risks in the event of fire. The space for community facilities – a mosque, latrines, a school, and an MCH – was also planned for, with support from UN-HABITAT. DRC provided 15 latrines.

*"In *Tawakal*, we are now about 150 families, mostly from central and south Somalia. We have been living in Bossaso for over ten years and experienced many difficulties because our clan, *Dir*, is a minority in this area.*

*Before *Tawakal* was created, we were living in the IDP settlement called 100 Bush, but we had to leave 8 months ago when the land rent increased. Our former landlord objected to the construction of latrines and because the settlement was also very close to a large garbage collection area, the sanitation was very bad. 100 Bush is very congested, without access roads and open spaces. We had frequent damage and property loss from past fire outbreaks, and we lived in fear of new fires.*

For a very long time, I had dreams of getting suitable land in a safe environment for my people to settle on. One day, while looking for a place to hide and respond to the call of the nature, I came across this nice place with small trees. I also noticed a man wandering around and I thought he might be looking for women to rape, but he was the landlord of the area looking after his land. The man, whose name is Mr. Ibrahim Muse Afadde, needed people like us to settle temporarily on his land to watch that no one grabs it, because he lives far away. We started negotiations.

We are now living here without paying rent, although this could change in the future, most probably when basic infrastructure is built – this happened in other settlements. Whenever the demand for and the value of the land increase, landlords change their attitude and evict people on short notice or demand increased rent.

*This area is on the outskirts of town. There is no light at night and many people in the former settlement told us that it is exposed to thieves and rapists from the nearby Airport Militias. I used to answer, '*Tawakal*' meaning –'Allah will protect us' – that's how our settlement got its name.*

When I was in 100 Bush, I observed UN-HABITAT demarcating the site after the fire to create firebreaks. This is why, when we settled here, other camp elders and I insisted on keeping the settlement spacious and creating firebreaks. It is the only way to contain fires. Now the major priorities of the community are a water tank, health services, education, and income opportunities, especially for women."