

# STOCKHOLM

#### A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL - OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY

#### **Engaging Private Sector for Nature Solution that is a Climate Resilient City**

By the Executive Mayor and Chairman of Hargeisa District Council

2-3 JUNE 2022





"To be without trees would, in the most literal way is, to be without our roots," A. Richard Mabey

Imagine this with Trees



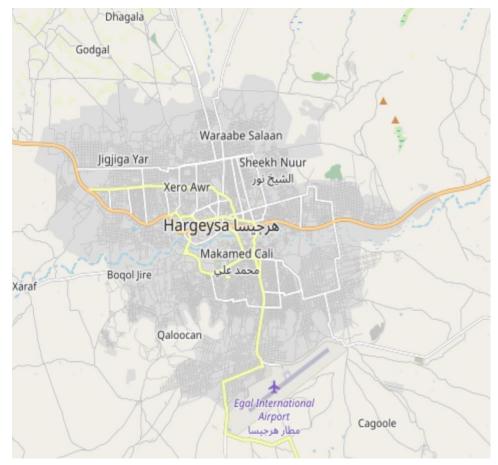
#### **DDP-III**



## **District Vision**

"A prosperous and well-organised **green** city, with modern urban infrastructure, consisting of well-integrated residents and communities"

# **Hargeisa District Profile**



**Geographical Location**. Hargeisa district is located in the Ogo highlands -in a valley at a height of 1,334 meters (4,377 ft) above sea level. The city is located at 9°34'N 44°4'E latitude and longitude with a total area of 56 square kilometres and split by Marodi-jeeh dry river. Streams vertical to the river give the city an undulating landscape..

**Climate**. The city has a semi-arid climate characterized by warm winters and hot summers. Average monthly temperatures in Hargeisa range from 18 degrees C in December-January to 24 degrees Celsius in the month of April to June. The city receives the bulk of its rainfall between April and September, averaging just under 400 mm of rainfall annually.

**Population.** Recent studies indicate the district is a home to approximately 1.2 million residents.

#### Sub Districts

• The district/city is divided into eight (8) sub-districts, which is further divided into sections. Each section is also further categorized into an alphabetically based ward system, using Somali alphabetical references of B,T,J,X...

Sub-District Structure and Rural Divisions						
26-Jun	31-May	Ahmed Dhagah	Ahmed Mo'alim Haroon			
Durya B, T, J, X	Isha Borama	18-May (B, T, J);	Hodan (B, T, J);			
Gol-jaano B, T, J, X	Pepsi	Sheikh Muse Du'ale (B, T, J);	Ali Roobleh (B, T, J);			
Cayngal B, T, J, X	Boqol-Jire	Mohamed Ali (B, T, J);	Dalaayo (B, T, J);			
Almis B.T, J,	Faluuja	Farah Nuur (B, T, J, X);	Haybe Laambad (B, T, J);			
	Kandahar	Abdi Idan (B, T);	Waaberi (B, T, J);			
	Sheikh Omar;		Warancade (B, T, J);			

## Main Urban Challenges 1. Transport Infrastructure (Roads)

Despite "road infrastructure" being a national development policy priority, the city's road infrastructure exhibits low road density and has received little improvement over the past thirty years

Even the paved road networks are of a poor-quality and lacking sustainability and resilience in design as well as user safety features and proper drainage system

Poor road layout and absence of proper drainage system, backlog in repairs in paved sections of the road networks, and lack of proper maintenance of natural drainage systems lead to flooding and cause damage to paved roads, other utility infrastructures and properties, and even fatalities throughout the city during the rainy seasons





#### **Proposed Solution**

- Construction of new new climate resilient asphalt roads with drainages within Hargeisa city Target 130 km/ YEAR
- Upgrading of existing 100 kms roads in Hargeisa city into climate resilient asphalt roads
- Construction of new climate resilient bridges, culverts, and Irish bridges in collaboration with Ministry of Public Works
- 66% of DDP –III proposed infrastructure investment



#### 2. Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

- Around 103,191 persons (15,635 Households) live in the Hargeisa District's IDP settlements, many of them are in extreme poverty condition, and lack access to basic social services such as water, sanitation and hygiene, and legal documentation such as IDs and birth certificates, etc.
- They are more prone to health problems, due to absence of all the abovementioned social services. The children also don't have enough access to primary to secondary education and have relatively higher gang related violence and gender-based crimes.
- Land and sustainable housing are also issues, where residents of these IDPs live-in overcrowded spaces, huts made from clothes and Iron corrugated sheets, on private owned (land) properties; this results their continuous fear of secondary displacement and eviction.
- Disasters prone such as fire and diseases outbreak





#### **Proposed Urban Solution Social Inclusion**

- Hargeisa Local District Government and <u>Alight</u> have developed a prototype and exemplary partnership model to strengthen local ownership and enhance the prospects for effective and sustainable results.
- The model will play a crucial role in the operationalization of One million tree mayor initiative and district efforts to increase IDPs and vulnerable communities' access to comprehensive social services.
- There are on-going efforts to upgrade such partnership into bigger consortium that includes private sector (Dahabshiil Group) and UN agencies (UNDP)



# Prototype Partnership

# 3. One Million Tree plantation initiative of the mayor has twofold objective

- **1. Environmental Protection.** This 6.25 million USD investment is intended to enhance the natural environment and air quality, reduce pollution, improve the city's resilience to climate change impacts and contribute to a healthier, more livable urban environment.
- 2. Job Creation. The tree planting initiative is expected to create eemployment opportunities for vulnerable and underprivileged communities (IDPs and Migrants), thus improve their livelihood.





#### 3. Water Sources

- Around 103,191 persons (15,635 Households) live in the Hargeisa District's IDP settlements, many of them are in extreme poverty condition, and lack access to basic cleaning water dringking,
- They are more prone to health problems, due to absence of all the abovementioned Water supply Services. The children also don't have enough access water/ Sanitation Services at school and higher education facitities.
- Poor household families don't have direct access to clean water, but more importantly they have no work and also earn enough money to buy water tankers instead they can only access "Donkey-Cart Water Supply System.
- Despite external investment from development partners, yet there is no adequate water supply to cover total water needs in Hargeisa City







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#### **Mayor's Campaign Initiative to** improve Public Hygiene and **Sanitation**

- The district will invest approximately 22,298,000 USD in upgrading the district's hygiene and sanitation and making it into a healthier and liveable environment. The proposed investment includes.
- Closure of existing dumpsite and establishment of three/four new dumpsites.
- Establishment of 4 Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station.
- Increase (at least10% pa) door-to-door MSW collection all over the city.

#### 4. Public Utilities (Energy & Telecommunication Services

- In Somaliland, including the city of Hargeisa, the electricity sector is fragmented.
- there are several independent power providers which operates a diesel-powered generator (Imported Fuel and Lubricant Oil with fluctuating prices) that contains a harmful environmental pollutants (Please insert technical details such as carbon measures).
- The prices of electricity are also reported to be some of the highest-priced in the world, ranging from 0.60 to 0.90 cents per kilowatt hour.
- Power distribution infrastructure is an old model installed in a chaotical manner due to customer-base competition between power companies, and is in a spaghetti form and hazardous during windy/rainy seasons.



# **Proposed Renewable Energy Solution**

- Upgrading existing electricity infrastructure (distribution lines) in partnership with private sector.
- Install off grid Solar Panels (Renewable Energy) in all IDPs to meet basic energy needs of households.
- Public & International Development Partner should create "Climate Incentive Grants" for private Sector Fossil Fuel Operating Electricity Companies from Carbon Producing to Clean Renewable Energy Source Enterprise



#### 5. Waste Management and its Infrastructure

- As a result of rapid urbanization, coupled with a low level of investment in waste management processes (recycling/recovery, composting, incineration, and landfill, etc.), the city generates approx. 1200 metric tons of MSW and 1600 metric Cubic of liquid waste per week.
- Five companies each covering one or two districts carry out limited door-to-door collections and dispose of waste using an unsanitary open spaces on the outskirts of the city.
- Though coverage has slightly improved in some districts in recent years, the collection covers, around 38% of households and 41% of commercial premises. particularly, at the household level.
- Large segment of the population, or around 62% of the city's residents, particularly those living on peripheries of the city the poor and the IDPs, dispose of their waste in open spaces, including, gullies and natural drainage system and roadsides.



# **Proposed Nature Based WM Solution**

- Closure of existing dumpsite and establishment of three/four new dumpsites
- Establishment of 4 Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station
- Increase (at least10% pa) door-to-door MSW collection all over the city.
- 3 Mayor's have visited Sweden a Private Company Specialized in Managing Public Sanitation (Waste Management Company) to explore "Future Waste Management Partnership".



#### 6. Climate Change Impact Local Livestock Survival

Hargeisa often experiences climate change induced severe adverse impacts.

- Recurrent drought causing:
  - Economic stagnation (Since significant portion of district economy depends on livestock trade)often
  - Forced displacement, rural to urban migration, and unorganized city growth.

 $\,\circ\,$  Social and security challenges

 Floods often causing localized disasters and exacerbate the above conditions





#### **Climate Change Nature Based Solution**

- The plantation of One Million trees is spread across the 5 years tenure of Hargeisa Local District, which translates to plantation of around 200,000 trees per year.
- Construction of new new climate resilient asphalt roads with drainages within Hargeisa city Target 130 km/ YEAR
- Upgrading of existing 100 kms roads in Hargeisa city into climate resilient asphalt roads
- Construction of new climate resilient bridges, culverts, and Irish bridges in collaboration with Ministry of Public Works



locations



Public schools and Education facilities

and MCHs



AA

Government Buildings and Ministries

And Streets and Roadside





### **Corona Virus Recovery**

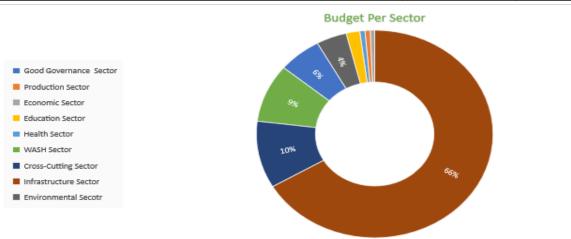
Although, the combined effects of Climate Change and the Global Outbreak Dieseas called "CARONA VIRUS -COVID-19" had a tall impact to overall "Socio-economic Sector", which had a direct effect in the livelihood of the entire pipulation.

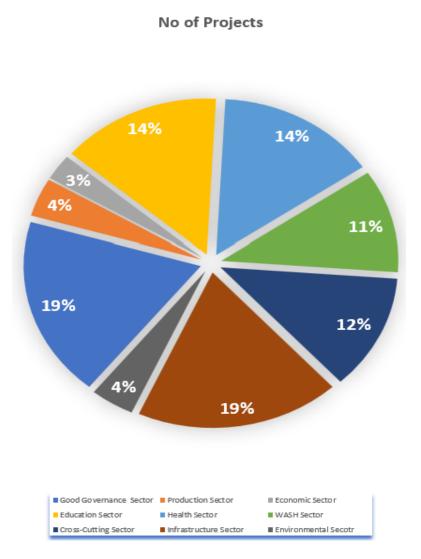
Despite the reduction of "Overseas Remittemence" from family members, the local reciepient families had to rely on their own saved assets (Livestock, Farms and Mixed Farms) if at all.

There are no systematic global, national and local intervention plans that is designed to support local communities to start recovery from both Covid-19 and Climate Change

#### **Integrated District Development Plan -III Programmes and Projects**

National Pillar	Sector	No of Projects	Sector Budget	Budget Percentage
Governance	Good Governance Sector	14	14.6 M	6%
	Production Sector	3	1.8 M	1%
Economy	Economic Sector	2	1.5 M	1%
Social Pillar	Education Sector	11	4.6 M	2%
	Health Sector	11	1.8 M	1%
	WASH Sector	8	22.3 M	9%
	Cross-Cutting Sector	9	25.7 M	10%
Infrastructure Pillar	Infrastructure Sector	14	163.8 M	66%
Environmental Pillar	Environmental Secotr	3	10.3 M	4%
Contingency Fund			3.8 M	2%
	75	250.0 M	100%	









Thank You! END

Prepared by Ahmed Dalal Farah, Ali Abdi Deria and Abdiaziz Mohamed Ismail

on-Behalf

Hon Abdikariim Ahmed Mooge, Executive Mayor & Chairman of Hargeisa District Council