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## District Profile:

## JARIBAN



October 2012 - version 1

## Vision

**A peaceful, well developed infrastructure town with growing economy and modern service access**

Figure 1: Jariban town's Google Earth images in 2002 and 2010



2002



2010

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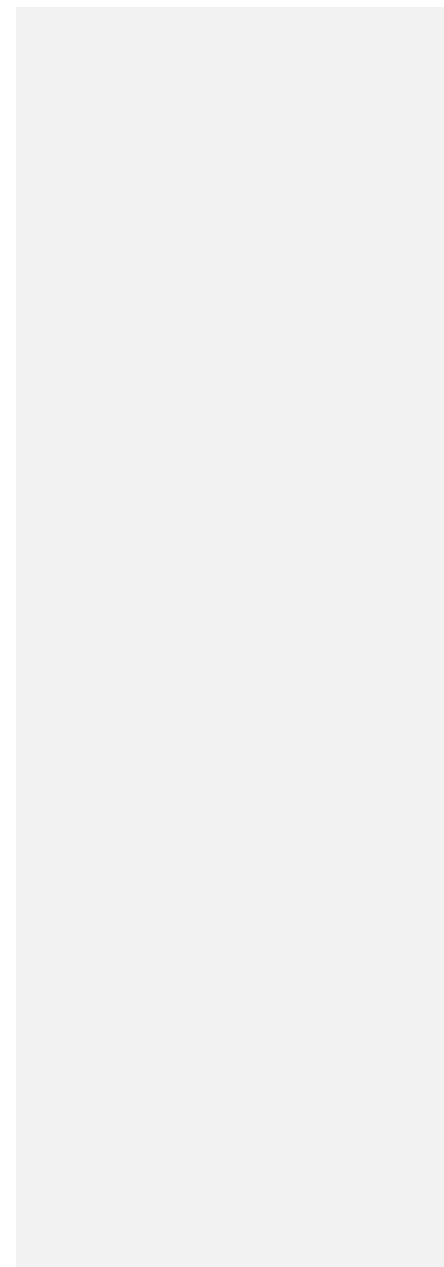
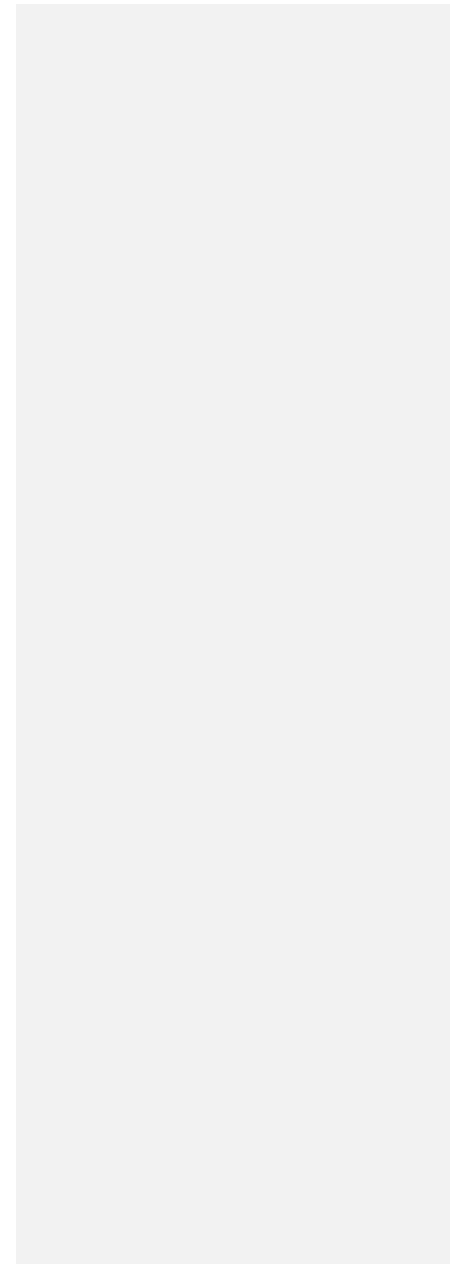
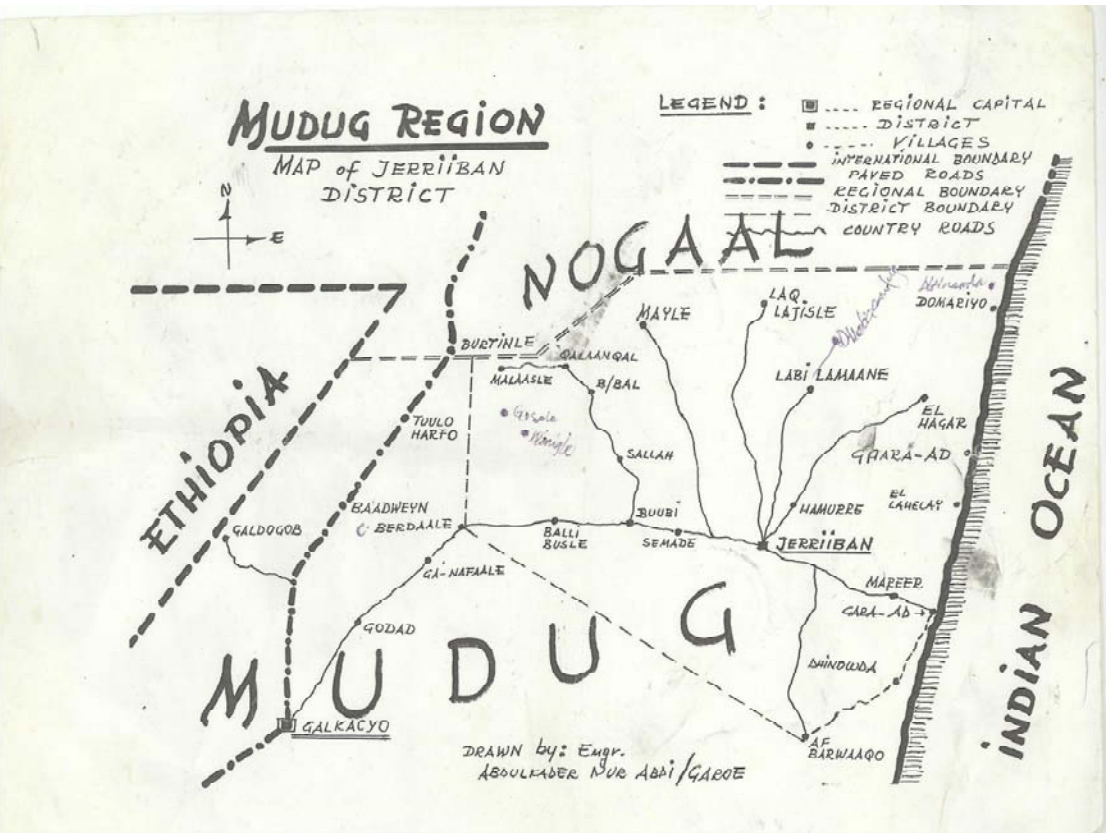


Figure 2: Location of Jariban District

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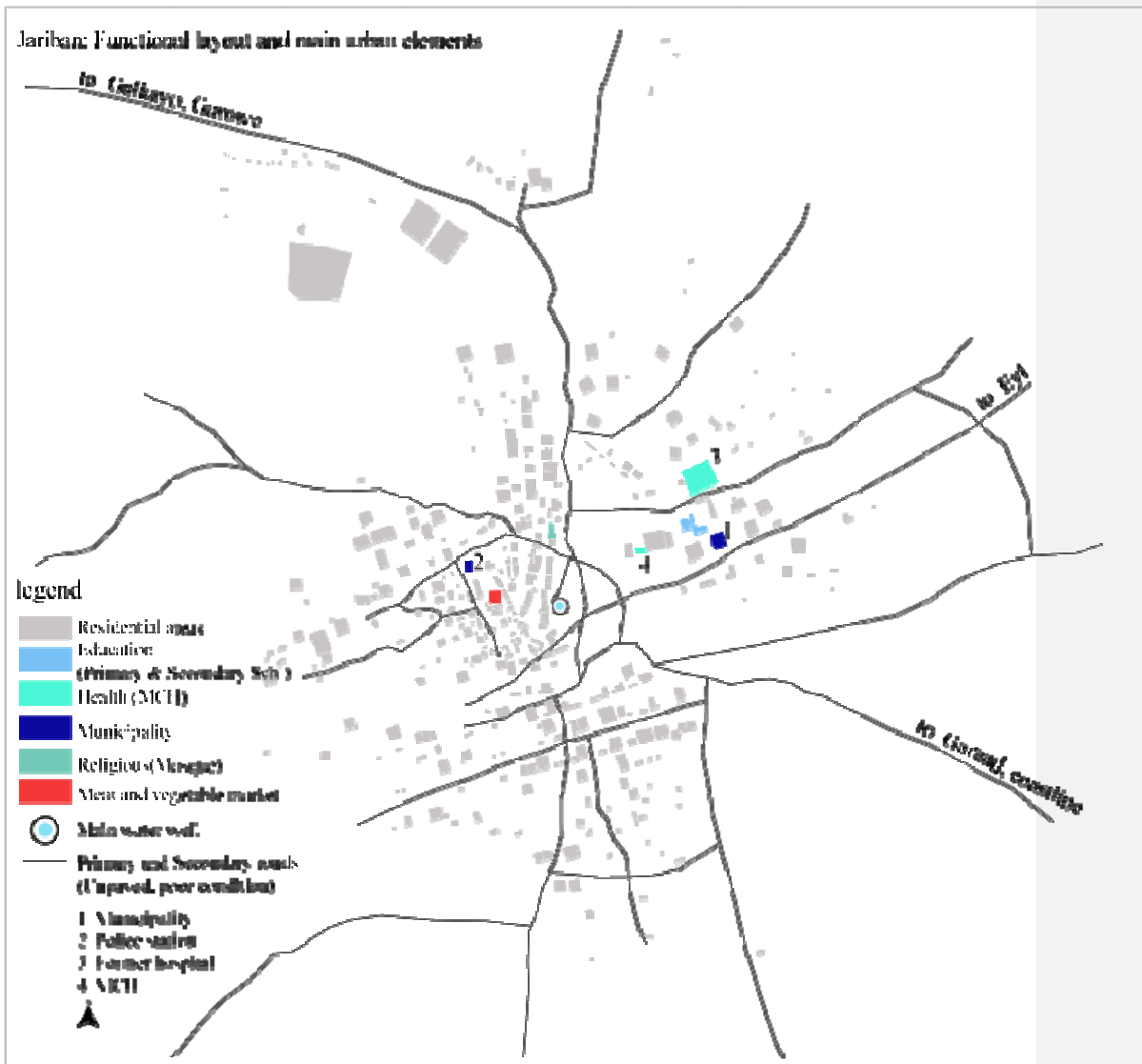




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Figure 3: Functional layout and main urban elements for Jariban



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## I. Executive summary

This district profile gives an overview of the current social and economic conditions of Jariban District. The main purpose is to help district authorities develop an understanding of the current situation in their district and anticipate what the future situation in the district might look like.

This district profile is the first step in preparing the District Development Framework for Jariban. The profile is composed of social, economic, environmental, transportation, and technical infrastructure profiles. It also includes on-going projects and development potential and constraints.

Jariban District is located 220 km southeast of Garowe and lies between Latitude 07° 12' N and Longitude 048° 51' E and covers area of 420 squared km. It is bounded by Eyl Districts in the north, Galkayo in the south, Garowe and Burtinle in the northwest and the Indian Ocean in the east.

Jariban has first gained a district status in the 1957s during the Italian–Somali Administration and later on in the 1968 has become fully fletched district in the Mudug Region of Somalia.

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) shows that Jariban District has population of around 85,000 people in 2007, almost two third of whom are nomadic and only 26 per cent live in the permanent villages and the town of Jariban. In addition, the district profile team made a rough estimation, which was based number of permanent properties counted on the latest satellite image and average household size, concluded that the total settled

population in the district should be around 11,400 people and around 2,800 whom live in Jariban town and 8,600 live in the rural area of the district. This estimation does not include number of nomadic population, which is sporadic and no clear information to justify the rate of this population. According to the estimation even if the nomadic population accounts for 74 per cent of total population as claimed by MoPIC then the total population in the district will still be less than the half of the MoPIC's estimation.

With respect to education, the district has total of seven primary schools with 915 students and 24 teachers. There is also one secondary school with 42 students and 2 teachers located in Jariban town. Most rural villages have quranic schools and only 6 rural villages have primary schools, which are mainly in poor condition, lacking basics facility for education. Education is extremely affected by the lack of financial resources and poor road accessibility in the district. The school enrolment rate is recently increasing in the primary education, whereas the secondary education is badly affected by the piracy activities.

With regard to health services, it is extremely poor in the district due to vacuum of functional hospital and absence of doctors and other professional personnel as well as lack of medical laboratory. The District has three functional MCHs, one of which is located in Jariban town and other two are located in Ballibusle and Garaad each. There are also 6 health posts located in the rural villages of Ballibusle, Garaad, Seemade, Sallah, Labi and Lamaane.

The economy of the district depends primarily on livestock rearing and fishery sectors. Municipality of Jariban estimates that around 60 per cent of the family income comes from livestock rearing, while

30 per cent from fishery and the remaining 10 per cent from small scale retail shops.

It is estimated that the livestock rearing and fishery sectors produce significant economic value, which is between US\$ 1.6 and 2.2 million for livestock and around one millionUS\$ for the fishery sector, in the district. However none to close this number is taxed.

According to the municipality, the revenue from the property tax has accounted for one third of total revenue generated in the district, while income from trade and commerce accounted for 14 per cent, revenue from services accounted for 25 per cent and the remaining nine and five per cent has come from private income tax and other taxes respectively. Concerning expenditure, the staff costs accounted for 23 per cent of total expenditure in the 2011 fiscal year, while 41 per cent was spent on services and purchasing of equipment for basic service delivery and 22 per cent spent on infrastructure. The remaining was used to pay debts, small grants and other. The Jariban District budget from the 2011 fiscal year had no additional balance to spend in 2012.

District is covered by flat land, which covered with open to sparse shrubs and coastal strip is particularly covered with sand soil. Jariban is in semi-arid desert zone. Temperature varies between 28 and 32 degrees in the day time while in the night time it drops down to 20-27 in the most of time of the year. Average rainfall in the district varies between 125 mm to 150 mm annually. There are two rainy season. Gu rains (long rains in April-June) and the Deyr (short rains in October-December).

Urban pattern in Jariban town has been developed around the main water well. Single story houses, which are made of iron sheets and stones, have created some sort of radial pattern around the water well without any clear demarcation for roads. Urban expansion is limited in the fringe. The most identical urban element is the water well and empty space around it. The main road connecting Jariban town to Garowe, Galkayo and Eyl and the coastal village of Garaad is passing through this empty space around the well. This area is also used as playground of football. Urban fabric is predominantly residential and in few retail shops are located in the first ring facing to the well.

There are no paved roads in the entire district. Accessibility is very limited to both other urban areas such as Galkayo, Garowe or Eyl, and rural areas within the district due to extremely poor road condition.

Jariban District has 23 selected local councils and four departments namely planning, social services and public works. Total number of staff including councils is 38, while the Puntland government has also 26 staff based in Jariban.

In Jariban town the electricity is provided 18 hours a day by a private company called Golis, which also provides mobile phone connection in the district as well as Puntland. There is no piped water system, drinking water for people and animal is conveyed from the wells



## II. Introduction

The Ministry of Interior, with support from the UN Joint Programme for Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery, has developed a training series for the District Participatory Planning and Budgeting Process, which is now titled Public Expenditure Management system.

In the first stage, participants from district offices and the community learn how to develop a district development framework (DDF). The framework will be formulated using the development vision, priorities, and three years rolling investment plan and needs of the district over the next five years. The preparation of a district profile is designed to be one of the bases of the DDF.

The district profile gives an overview of the current social and economic conditions of the district. The main purpose of the district profile is to help district authorities to develop an understanding of the current situation in order to anticipate what the future situation in the district might look like.

Jariban District is located 220 km southeast of Garowe and lies between Latitude 07° 12' N and Longitude 048° 51' E and covers area of 420 squared km. It is bounded by Eyl Districts in the north, Galkaio in the south, Garowe and Burtinle in the northwest and the Indian Ocean in the east. Jariban District lies in the far remote area of the east of Mudug. It was first settled around 1945s as a water source settlement, which became an important settlement around 1950s. Jariban town has the famous water well that provides water for surrounding nomadic communities and their livestock for many years.

Jariban has first gained a district status in the 1957s during the Italian–Somali Administration and later on in the 1968 has become fully fledged district in the Mudug Region.

The UN-habitat team in Garowe have conducted two days missions to Jariban District in 06-17 September 2012. The team has met with key district stakeholders including district administration, elders, women groups, business people and central government representatives in the district to collect primary information of social baseline, economic baseline and basic social services and so on to do the district profile which is an initial step of the DDF preparation.

During the data collection the team have fully observed the overall context of the district including the social condition and physical layout of the district although it was difficultly to visit the whole district village due to distance and inaccessibility of the poor road condition.

In the process of data collection and gathering UN-habitat team with the help of local government had invited local stakeholders including village elders and central government representatives in the district in order to present the key information needed to put in the profile and explain the key concept of the district profile with connection to the DDF.

The key information for the district profile was collected with help of the mayor, the member of district councillor, and local staff of the municipality, representatives of regional authorities, the development committee of Jariban and village elders.

### III. Profiles

#### 3.1 Social profile

##### 3.1.1 Demography

There is no accurate statistics available about population in Jariban District. Several international agencies, central government and local government all have significantly different figures for the district population.

A rough estimate of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) in 2007 shows that Jariban District has the population of around 85,000 people in 2007, almost two third of which is nomadic and only 26 per cent lives in the permanent villages and the town of Jariban.

Table 1: Population estimate by MoPIC

Population	Settled	Nomadic	Total
Jariban District	22,486	62,734	85,220
	26 %	74%	100

Source: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), 2007

In addition, the household size survey funded by UNFPA and the settlement survey supported by UNDP have not realised yet the information on population.

The most population is nomadic moving from one place to other depending on the seasonal changes. There are 40 permanent villages and around 20 small areas, which have 2-6 permanent houses located around the water sources.

In addition, a rough estimation made by the district profile team shows that the total settled population in the district should be around 11,400 people and around 2,800 whom live in Jariban town and 8,600 live in the rural area of the district.

This estimation was made based on few assumptions. First, 2012 Google Earth satellite image of Jariban town was digitized using GIS software and 403 permanent properties were counted. This figure was multiplied by average number of household size, which is six people per household in Puntland, assuming that there is only one household per property. In addition, fifteen per cent of additional population was added as there might be some people living in the Somali bull houses, who may not be captured in the satellite image. Similarly, for the rural population an average of 200 inhabitants living per those permanent (Table 2) villages and another additional 30 people per temporary 2-6 houses villages were taken to calculate the population in the rural of the district.

Therefore the District's total settled population was estimated to be around 11,400 people in 2012. This does not include number of nomadic population, which is sporadic and no clear information to justify the rate of this population. Even if the nomadic population accounts for 74 per cent of total population as claimed by MoPIC then the total population in the district will still be half of the MoPIC's estimation.

Table 2: Population estimate in the district

No	Name	No	Name
1	Garcad	21	Shakaal
2	Ballibusle	22	Dhinawada dhigdhigley
3	Seemade	23	Labilamaane
4	Sallax	24	Galxagar
5	Buubi	25	Khuurile
6	Afbarwaaqo	26	Maglooyin
7	Malaasle	27	Mareer
8	Qalaalnqal	28	Ceelbardaale
9	Kulub,	29	Guuca
10	Dhinawda qoryowayn	30	Mayle
11	Ceeldhanaane	31	Towfiiq
12	Gaarcad	32	Raxanreeb
13	Ilfooxshe	33	Qonqoraaf
14	Gosol	34	Garasle
15	Dhoobocantuug	35	Booc
16	Carocasoo	36	Isqaniin
17	Hayaanle	37	Jidlabe
18	Kalakaca	38	Shamcaan
19	Shillinxaraar	39	Bahalley
20	Raydable	40	Cawlcelis

Source : Municipality of Jariban

According to `The Puntland Five Year Development Plan`, the average expectancy in Puntland State of Somalia is 49 years of age, one of the lowest in the world, while infant mortality rate (132 , per 1,000 live births) is among the highest in the world.

### 3.1.2. Education

The district has total of seven primary schools with 915 students and 24 teachers. There is also one secondary school with 42 students and

2 teachers located in Jariban town, according to district education authority (Table 5). Most rural villages have quranic schools and only 6 rural villages have primary schools, which are mainly in poor condition, lacking basics facility for education. On the other hand, the data of Ministry of Education indicates that the number of students enrolled in the primary schools in 2012 was 1094, there were also 42 students enrolled in the secondary school in Jariban. This will make a total of total 1,136 students in the district. The difference between the data of the municipality and the ministry is that some students who were dropped out after the registration were not counted in the district system but were still included in the ministry's data.

Education is extremely affected by the lack of financial resources and poor road accessibility in the district. Remote areas cannot access to education facility due to poor road conditions. On the other hand, according to the district administration, the school enrolment rate is recently increasing in the primary education, whereas the secondary education is badly affected by the piracy activities. It is common for students, who are at the age of the

institution	location	type (public, private)	area size (building) sqm	area size (total compound) sqm	no. of classroom
Kindergarten					
1. xxxxxx					
Koran school	every village				
<b>Elementary/ intermediate</b>					
1. Jariban primary school	jariban	public	60x60	80x70	8
Garaad primary school	garaad	public	40x60	70x60	6
balli busle	ballibusle	public	35x60	60x60	4
seemade primary school	seemade	public	30x50	40x60	4
sallax elemntary	sallax	public	40x45	45x50	3
labilamaane elementry	labi-laame	public	25x10	15x10	2
dhoobo cantuug elemental	dhoobo cantuug		20x10	20x10	2
<b>Secondary</b>					
Jariban secondary school	jariban	public	30x30	30x30	6
Vocational					
N/A					
University					

secondary education, to join the pirates though this is also slightly decreasing now.

Table 3: Educational institution in the district

Source : Municipality of Jariban

All primary schools in the district are public and receive a limited support from central government such as curriculums, text books for teachers and small money for teachers 'salaries especially through the Ministry of Education.

Table 4: Jariban: Facilities in educational institutions

institution	library		laboratory		toilet		computer room		other facilities	
	no.	condition	no.	condition	no.	condition	no.	condition	no.	condition
Kindergarten										
Koran school										
Elementary/intermediate										
Jariban	Nil		Nil		4	good	Nil		Nil	
Garaa'd	Nil		Nil		2	fair	Nil		Nil	
Balli busle	Nil		Nil		2	bad	Nil		Nil	
Seemade	Nil		nil		2	fair	nil		nil	
sallax	nil		nil		nil		nil		nil	
Dhoobo cantuug	nil		nil		2	good	nil		nil	
Secondary										
Jariban	Nil		Nil		2	fair			nil	
Vocational										
N/A										
University										

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Table 6: Enrolment and attainment rate in the district

Source : Municipality of Jariban

According to Ministry of Education, the number of students in the primary schools has increased by 32 per cent in 2012 compared to 2011, while there is almost no change in the secondary students' enrolment rate. The main reason is likely that the potential students, who are at the age of secondary school, are attracted by the piracy activities.

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 5: Educational institution in the district

Source : Ministry of Education

Table 4. School enrolment and attainment rate

Source : Municipality of Jariban

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Jariban primary school

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### 3.1.3. Health

Health service is extremely poor in the district due to vacuum of functional hospital and absence of doctors and other professional personnel in the district as well as lack of medical laboratory.

The District has three functional MCHs, one of which is located in Jariban town and other two are located in Ballibusle and Garaad each. There are six health posts located in the rural villages of Ballibusle, Garaad, Seemade, Sallah, Labi and Lamaane and one non-functional hospital in Jariban. Local government provides a limited support for the health facilities, and drug supply and the staff salaries are partially supported by INGO, the World Vision and Somali Red Crescent, and staff's small salary, which is not sufficient for even basic needs, paid by Ministry of Health. Most people have to travel to Galkayo to receive health services.

Table 7: Health care facilities in the district

Facilities	number	No. Of bed	No. Of Room	Location
Pharmacy	7		7	Jariban, Garaad
Health post	6		6	Jariban, Ballibusle, Garaad, Seemade, Sallah, Labi and Lamaane
Maternal and Child Health Centre (MCH)	3	nil	6	Jariban, Ballibusle and Sallah
Clinic	0			
Hospital	1			Jariban

Source: Municipality of Jariban

Table 8: Human resources in the health sector

medical personnel	number
pharmacist	0
technician	0
midwife	4
nurse	4
doctor	0

Source: Municipality of Jariban

Insert MCH picture here

Jariban MCH

Main diseases prevalent in Puntland include malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea; these cause more than half of infant mortality. The use of untrained traditional healers for primary health care, female genital mutilation, and outbreak of measles, cholera, dysentery, and meningitis are all major threats to public health<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Puntland Five-Year Development Plan 2007-2011

### 3.2 Economic profiles

#### 3.2.1 Economic sector

The primary economic sector (livestock and fishery) is by far the most dominant economic sector in Jariban followed by the tertiary sector (small scale retail and services); however, the secondary sector does not exist, as there is no manufacturing or industrial production.

The economy of the district depends primarily on livestock and fishery sectors. Municipality of Jariban estimates that around 60 percent of family income comes from livestock, while 30 per cent from fishery and the remaining 10 per cent from small scale retail shops.

#### 3.2.2 Employment and economic activity

Primary Sector livestock and fishery sectors are also main source of employment in the district.

Table 9: Economic activities in the district

category	number	total number of employment
farmers	0	0
fishermen	7	150
retail shops (trading)	43	62
banking and finance	3	6
hotels, restaurants	5	15
transportation	12	24
communication	1	20
education	5	20
government agency	5	14
water	9	22
electricity	2	10
black smith	5	13
Total		356

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The main livelihood source and economic activities in Jariban district are divided into following:

According to the Municipality, employment in the district by sector is as follows;

1. Fishery 30%
2. Livestock trading 60%
3. Petty trading (Retail Shop) 10%

Table 10: Livestock rearing

product	number	value in US\$/per animal	market (local or export)
goat	13,400	40-50	Export and local market
camel	2,000	400-600	Export and local market
sheep	4,500	40-50	Mostly for export
cattle	450	250-400	
<b>Total Value in US\$</b>		<b>1,628,500-</b>	<b>2,275,000</b>

Source: Municipality of Jariban

The livestock rearing and fishery sector produce a significant economic value, which is estimated to be between US\$ 1.6 and 2.2 million for Livestock and around one million US\$ for fishery sector, in the district (Table 10 and 11). When this is properly registered and taxed it can support valuable income for the local government to support basic public services and improve local staff salary.

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Table 11: Fishery sector

Marine resources	volume (tons)	Value in US\$/ton	market (local or export)
Lobster	20-23	20,000	export
Tuna Fish	300-350	1500	export
Shark fish	10-12	800-900	export
<b>Estimated total value in US\$</b>		<b>858,000-995,800</b>	

Source: Municipality of Jariban

Fishing activities, which cannot take place due to the strong wind during the monsoon season that lasts from June to August, provides significant livelihood opportunities for inhabitants. No activity and production during this season.

### 3.2.3 Revenue and income level

The district has limited resources and limited allocation of central government accompanied by inefficiency staffing and absence of law enforcement system in the district level such as police and court of justice, which collectively hinders tax collection and revenue generation.

It is apparent that the revenue from the property tax has accounted for one third of total revenue generated in the district, while income from trade and commerce accounted for 14 per cent, revenue from services accounted for 25 per cent and the remaining nine and five per cent has come from private income tax and other taxes respectively.

Concerning expenditure, staff costs accounted for 23 per cent of total expenditure in the 2011 fiscal year, while 41 per cent was

spent on services and purchasing of equipment for basic service delivery and 22 per cent spent on infrastructure. The remaining was used to pay debts, small grants and other.

Table 12: Revenue and expenditure in 2011

	Type	Amount (Somalia Sh)	In Percentage
<b>Revenue</b>	Trade and commerce	355,000,000	14
	Revenue from the service	650,000,000	25
	Income tax	240,000,000	9
	Income from other departments	125,000,000	5
	Revenue from the property tax	862,500,000	33
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,500,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	Salary of staff	600,847,100	23
	General service and purchasing of equipment	1,085,112,000	41
	Grants and donations	87,418,900	3
	Infrastructure projects	567,900,000	22
	Payment of debts	124,530,000	5
	Reserve account	150,692,000	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616,500,000</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Deficit/surplus</b>		<b>0</b>	

Source: Jariban Municipality

The Jariban District budget from the 2011 fiscal year had no additional balance to spend in 2012.

**Comment [EE1]:** All this table is not very clear to me. i.e. What is services? What do you mean 'department'? What do you mean reserve account? Payment of debts? Please try to make this table a bit.



### 3.2.4 informal sector

No data is available.

### 3.2.5 Business infrastructure

#### 3.2.5.1 Legal framework

Legal framework of the district is in accordance with article 83 of Puntland constitution as Jariban has 23 elected local councils those have specific mandate on delivering basic service to communities which is written in the local government administration Law No.7.

#### 3.2.5.2 Taxation

The taxation system in the district is also in line with the Puntland local government Law No. 7/2003 and tariffs which is stipulated by the Ministry of Interior and Local Government in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Accountant General and passed by the Local Councils.

Jariban district does not collect the majority of legal tax enlisted in the Law No.7 document due to poor technical capacity and lack of proper resource mobilization mechanism followed by lack of law enforcement to convince reluctant people to pay the imposed tax.

Currently dominant portions of local government tax revenue come from four sources:

- Fish and livestock trading
- Retail and commerce shops
- Telecommunication
- Land and property taxes

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Table 13: Type and amount of tax collection in the district

Type of tax	Amount in Somalia Sh	In Percentage
Livestock sales	200,000	9
Markets	156,000	7
Slaughter house	50,000	2
Business license	15,000	1
Property	250,000	11
Land value	400,000	18
Telecommunication(cell phone)	550,000	25
Street markets	250,000	11
Transfer	90,000	4
Rents income	40,000	2
Goods and Qhattax (10%)	60,000	3
Fishing and lobster	150,000	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,211,000.00</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Jariban Municipality

#### 3.2.5.3 Business registration

No proper system for business registration in place in the district. The businesses which are registered so far for the district are mainly small scale businesses that are estimated to be around 320 businesses including those in the villages.

Most fishery boats are not officially registered. There are more than 300 small boats scattered in the coastline and only 7 companies registered to the coastal town of Garaad village where the lobsters export takes place.

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### 3.3 Environmental profiles

#### 3.3.1 Natural elements

##### Topography:

Jariban is located around 185 metres above the sea level. District is covered by flat land, which covered with open to sparse shrubs and coastal strip is particularly covered with sand soil.



Landscape in the coast of Garaad village

##### Climate:

Jariban is in semi-arid desert zone. Temperature varies between 28 and 32 degrees in the day time while in the night time it drops down to 20-27 in the most of time of the year. During the monsoon season, June to August, in the Indian Ocean, strong and sand laden wind blowing from south east makes difficult to live in the coastal strip, therefore most residents move in inland towns.

### Rainfall and water resources

Average rainfall in the district varies between 125 mm to 150 mm annually. There are two rainy season. Gu rains (long rains in April-June) and the Deyr (short rains in October-December).

Table 14: Wells in the district

No	Location of the well	Number of well	Status
1	Jariban	2	functional
2	Ballibusle	2	functional
3	Kulub	1	functional
4	Mareer	1	non-functional
5	Seemade	1	Functional
6	Buubi	1	functional
7	Ceelbardaale	1	functional
8	Sallax	1	functional
total		10	



The main well in Jariban

### 3.3.2 Soil and vegetation

Depending on the landform in the district, there are three identical areas with different vegetation and soil. These are;

- HawdArea which has dense trees of acacia and drought resistance trees.
- AddunArea which is covered with short shrub trees and sand soil.
- Deex Area which is sand soil area lined with the coastal area. There are scattered shrubs and sand soil is moving during the summer time when the wind is strong.

Most of the terrain is suitable for pasture and due to scarcity of water the cultivation is not common practice.



Vegetation in the district

### 3.3.3 Environmental hazards

Solid waste is a problem in the district and one of the major reasons for environmental pollution. There are also some environmental hazards including but not limited to

- Desertification

- Strong summer wind that comes with sand laden and makes it difficult to live in coastal line
- Excessive tree-cutting for charcoal, degrades vegetation cover and affects soil quality

### 3.3.4 Waste management

There are no garbage collection points in Jariban and no proper sanitary waste dump site. Garbage burning is a common form of handling garbage.



Solid waste dumped in the beach

### **3.4 Urban Structure**

#### **3.4.1 Urban centre and urban growth**

Urban pattern in Jariban has been developed around the main water well. Single story houses, which are made of iron sheets and stones, have created some sort of radial pattern around the water well without any clear demarcation for roads. Urban expansion is limited as the Google Earth images in 2002 and 2020 shows that only few small houses are built in the fringe.

The most identical urban element is the water well and empty space around it. The main road connecting Jariban town to Garowe, Galkayo and Eyl and the coastal village of Garaad is passing through this empty space around the well. This area is also used as playground of football. Urban fabric is predominantly residential and in few retail shops are located in the first ring facing to the well.



Urban fabric in Jariban

#### **3.4.2 Road network**

There are no paved roads in the entire district. Most roads are in poor condition, dirt roads and washed off during the raining season. Accessibility is very limited to both other urban areas such as Galkayo or Eyl and rural areas within the district due to extremely poor road condition.

#### **3.4.3 Formal and informal settlements**

##### **3.4.3.1 Land ownership (public and private land)**

Regarding land ownership, apart from the current government offices and public facilities including schools, which are around 20 buildings, there is no land specifically owned by public. Private land ownership is in place without proper registration.

##### **3.4.3.2 informal settlement**

Land in the district is owned by private people with no permission from local government. Official registration of the land and properties is not existed; common understanding is the formal right to land and property. There are no IDP sites but urban poor are living in the edge of the town of Jariban.

#### **3.4.4 Cultural heritage**

There is no cultural site identified in the district.

#### **3.4.5 Recreation/cemetery**

There are two cemeteries in Jariban and no specifically designed recreation area in the district. Main empty space around the water

well functions as playground and as well as a meeting point for inhabitants in Jariban.



Football playground in Jariban



A view from the coastal Garaad village,

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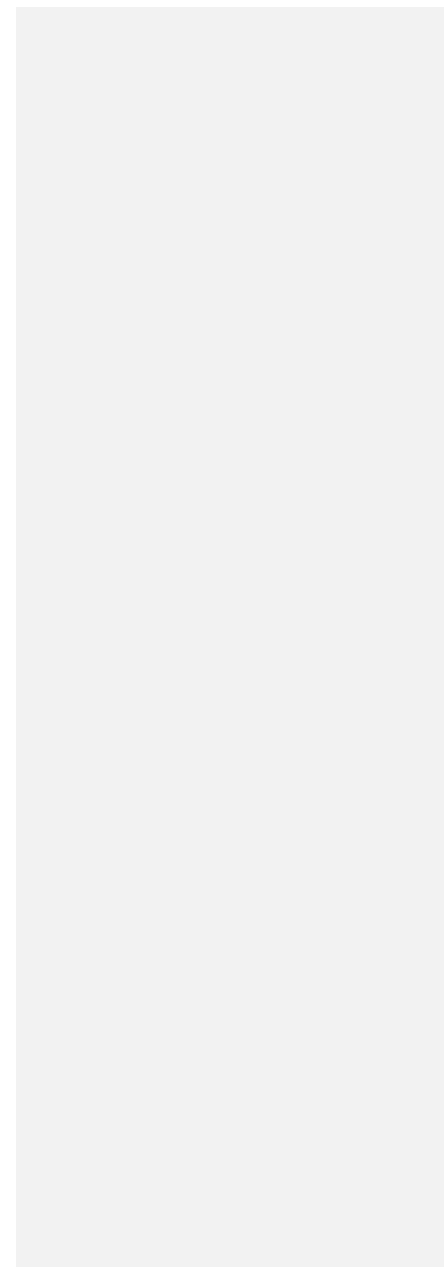
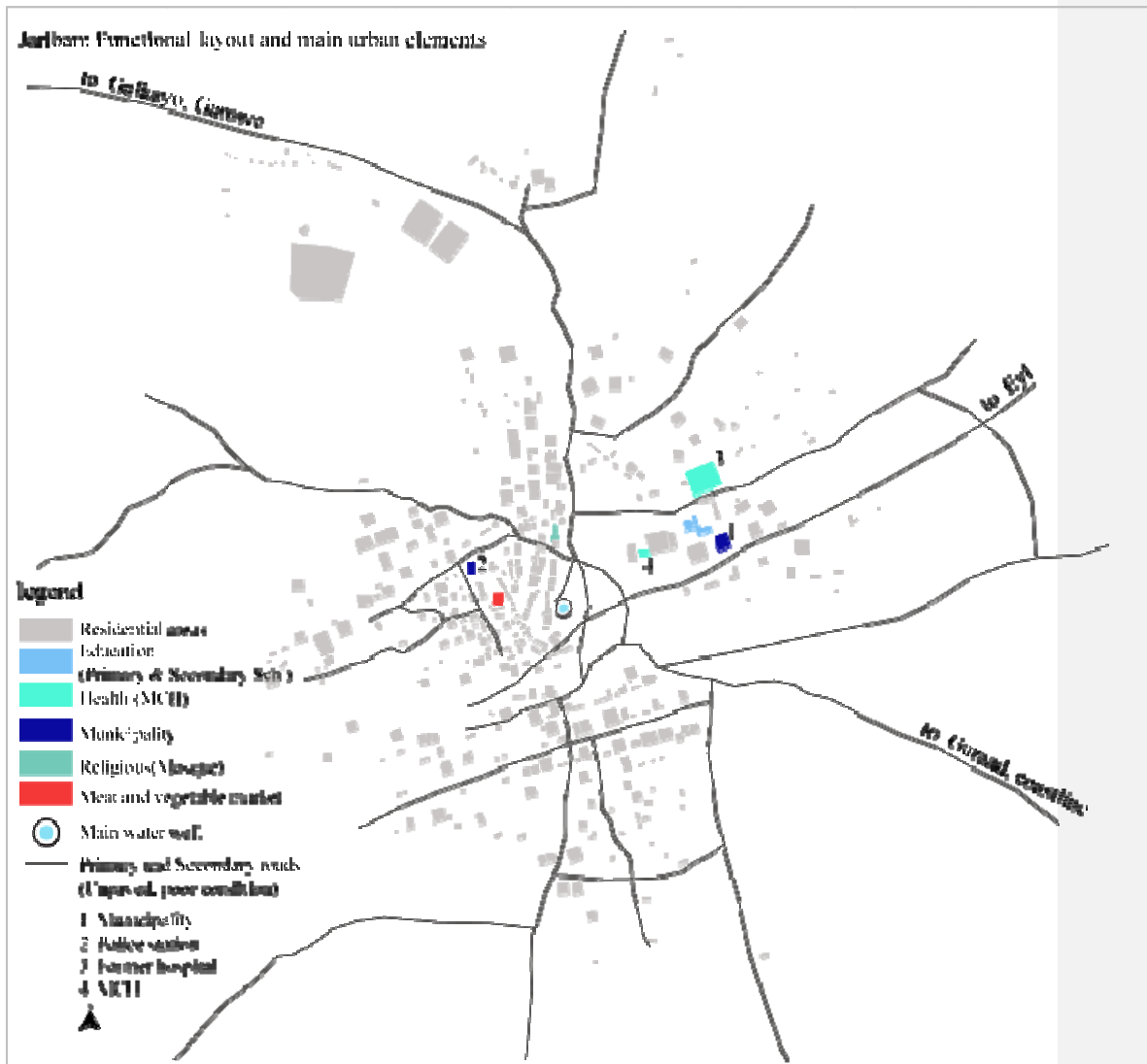


Figure 4: Jariban functional layout and main urban elements



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Figure 5: Jariban town's Google Earth images in 2002 and-2010



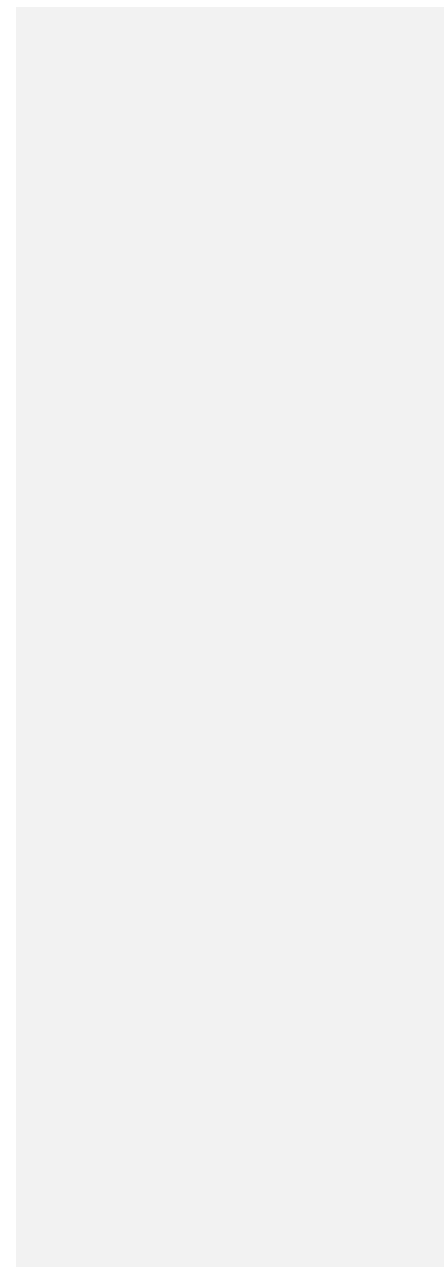
2002

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2010

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### 3.5 Public administration

#### 3.5.1 Government agency

Jariban has 23 selected local councils and four departments namely planning, social services and public works. Total number of staff including councils is 38, while the Puntland government has also 26 staff based in Jariban.

Insert municipality building picture here

Table 15: Government agencies

Government agencies	location	no.of employment
national level		
minstry of healthy	Jariban	2
minstry of education	Jariban	8
minstry of security	Jariban	10
minstry of interior	Jariban	1
minstry of livestck	Jariban	3
minstry of enviroment	Jariban	1
TOTAL		25
regional level		
regional admisntration	1	
district level		
distrcet counciler	Jariban	23
department of planing	Jariban	3
department of social service	Jariban	7
department of public works	Jariban	5
TOTAL		38

Source: Jariban Municipality

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### 5.2 International organizations and NGOs

Table 16: International organizations and local NGOs

International organizations and NGOs	category	location
Dail	healthy	Jariiban
Somalia Red Crescent	emergencies	Jariban and its villages
DIA	development	Jariban
The World Vision	development	Jariban
<b>National NGOs</b>		
Deex youth organizaqtion		Jariiban, Garaad
Jeedo	Education	Jariiban
Homboboro	relief& develop	Jariban
Jariiban youth organizqtion	relief& develop	Jariban
Jariiban women organization	relief& develop	Jariban
Yahan	relief& develop	Jariban

Source: Jariban Municipality

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### **3.6 Transportation profile**

#### **3.6.1 Public transportation system**

There is no public transport system in the district. Private minibuses, which are only two and whose travel time is not regular, operate between Jariban town and Galkayo. There are also trucks operating between Galkayo and Jariban, and used to carry food and other commodities including livestock which is purchased in the local market. Most people have only chance of using these trucks to go out of Jariban. Road conditions are extremely poor and only four-wheel vehicles can drive in.

#### **3.6.2 Traffic flow/connection/links**

Jariban town has linkages with Galkayo and Garowe in the inland Garaad village in the coast.

#### **3.6.3 Road conditions**

Roads in Jariban district are the roughest in Puntland. Most areas is not accessible. Jariban town has dirt road and accessibility from main in land town, Galkayo or Garowe, is difficult due to poor road conditions. Rural areas are accessible only with four-wheel vehicles.

#### **3.6.4 Traffic safety**

There is very limited traffic to Jariban and no accidents is reported in 2011. Road conditions are poor and likely cause accidents in the course of high traffic flow.

#### **3.6.5 Parking facilities**

Jariban does not have any specific areas allocated for car parking. Parking on vacant land and on-the plot is common.

### 3.7 Technical infrastructure

#### 3.7.1 Water supply system

Jariban District has no piped water system. People rely on underground water conveyed through wells. In Jariban there are two main water wells, one of which is used for drinking water in the house. Water conveyed with truck to fill residents' water tanks for use. The other water well is used for animal; water is conveyed to borehole from which livestock can drink easily. The cost of one cubic meter of water is around 4 US\$ in the district.



The main water well for drinking



Borehole for livestock

#### 3.7.2 Power supply system

In Jariban electricity is provided 18 hours a day by a private company called Golis, which also provides mobile phone connection in the district as well as Puntland. Most of houses in Jariban are connected to power supply grid though some poor families are still living without electricity. Remote areas in the district have no electricity.

In the district 1 kWh electricity is charged for 1.5 US dollar.

#### 3.7.3 Telecommunication network

A private communication company, Golis Telecommunication Company, provides mobile connection for the district. Connection becomes problem during the windy season due to weak infrastructure.

#### 3.7.4 Sewage and drainage system

Jariban has no sewage and drainage system.

### 3.8 On-going projects

Table 17: On-going projects in the district

sector	type (development or Emergency/Relief)	organizations	location
Health	relief	The World Vision	Jariban
Infrastructure			
Road rehabilitation	development	DIA	Ballibus Jariban - Labilamaane
Food	relief	World Food Programme	All villages

Source: Jariban Municipality

**Comment [EE2]:** Can you find out how much money budgeted for each this on-going project

### **3.8 Development potential**

- Livestock and Fishery are both the most dominant sectors for people's livelihoods in the district but are not fully exploited.
- Better market connections can be established for the lobster trading as it is a high value product and has not been fully exploited.
- Jariban has long and untouched coastline suitable for exploitation of tourism when the security situation improves dramatically.
- A port infrastructure established in Garaad village, which is within Jariban District, would create substantial opportunities for establishing new trade linkages with neighbouring countries and creating employment in the district.
- Long coastline can be used for the sea salt production in the district.
- Mineral resources can be explored and exploited.

### **3.9 Constraints**

- Poor security. There are wide spread of piracy movement in whole coastal villages and Jariban negatively affecting the production of marine resources and overall business activities.
- Lack of financial resources. Most fishermen in the district are not able to purchase modern and safe fishing equipment therefore not able to carry out activities during the summer when the prevailing wind is strong and dangerous to fish in the Ocean.

- Lack of proper road network to connect coastal villages and Jariban to inland towns especially to Galkayo and Garowe. Due to road condition most fishermen cannot market and deliver their products to the most populated towns in the inland where there is a high demand for fish consumption.
- Prolonged drought and tree cutting for charcoal production, which is the main challenge of maintaining ecological system in the district and resulted in deformation of nature of soil and deterioration of vegetation that has significant impact on both farming and livestock rearing.
- Poor and outdated knowledge for animal rearing and frequency drought, which minimized the output of livestock and resulted in fled of several herders from rural areas into villages and urban areas in search of basic lifeline.
- Constant seasonal migration between coastline and rural inlands, which makes people depending on weather condition to survive. Monsoonal wind during the summer makes difficult to live in the coastal line which is the main life source for the residents in the region.
- Poor coordination between central government, local government and community.
- Lack of skilled human resources to help local development.
- Lack of basic infrastructure for health, education, transportation and technical infrastructure.

#### IV. Findings and lessons (remaining tasks) for next year

- Acquiring accurate data is extremely difficult in Jariban during district profiling, and key information about issues such as population was often based on rough estimation.
- Extremely inflated demographic data makes it very difficult to trace existing situation of basic sectors
- No record of any sector data available in the district,
- Gender-disaggregated information is not available,
- Jariban urban map should be produced,
- Better assessment should undertake regarding the district demographic data (Population, birth rate, death rate etc)
- Acquiring more detailed data about economic sectors and poverty level is needed.
- Mapping Jariban technical infrastructure and on-going projects is needed.
- Social sector facilities in the district should be mapped.
- More training should be given to Local Council, Regional and/or District representatives or head of government departments related on role and responsibility and work coordination in order to improve the information sharing among them.

## V. References

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