



## **HISTORY OF JUBALAND**

The community of horn of Africa consists of groups like pastoralists, agriculturalists and sea fisheries. The pastoralists were settled in pre - Islam period. In large area of horn of Africa. The Somali pastoralists were settled on the other parts of present Somalia from Juba River to red sea and west side up to near Harar present in Ethiopia.

In the coming of Islamic religion, Somali community accepted it. Expansion of the Islamic religion was spread westward into Ethiopia, where there was Christian's orthodox and the Islamic movement south ward, the communities were traditions with no religion belief.

In 16 century Islamic movement led by Ahmed Gurey launch from Zeyla supported Othman dynasty against Ethiopia orthodox dynasty supported by Portuguese. After the defeat of Islamic movement in Ethiopia the Christians groups were able to capture Harar strong hold of Islamic movement.

The southern front had a stronghold at Buur Hakaba after the defeat of Gedi Shambo none religion believer . All alliance called EJI under ELAY suldanate came in to existence. A internally conflict in the Elay dynasty forced part of the Eji to make reconciliation with wardey and borana communities across to west bank of Juba river in 17/18 centuries. The west bank of Juba river upto Ganana mere (present Tana River). There were three main pastoralists groups like Wardey, Borana and Samburu. After a period a big war lasting twenty years, happened in between the Juba river and Ganana mare(Tana river areas. This war in between EJI Somali communities' against Wardey, Borana and Samburu.

EJI communities were able to push the Wardey from Kismayo to Garseni crossing Tana river. After defeating Wardey there was a large number of Wardey accepted Islamic religion and they were allowed to settle in region and became part of EJI community. EJI also were able to push the Borana and Samburu to Ewaso Nyiro basin. The British colony arrived in south Somalia 1895 and signed with an agreement EJI Sultan **Ahmed Magan Yusuf** in Kismayo. The British colony started formation of regional administrative system called **Jubaland** that extends from Kismayo to Isiolo, Northward upto Garbahrey.

The British created administrative system in Juba region. This caused a conflict between the EJI sultanate and British colony administration that resulted on the killing of British representative in Kismayo.

British divide and rule administrative system empowered Agriculture, fishery and urban community clans. The British administrative system created districts like Kismayo, Afmadow ,Jamame, Jilib ,Bardhere ,Garbaharey ,Garissa,Wajir, Mandera and Isiolo. Kismayo there were urban communities, such as, Arabs,Indians,Bajun and Somali clans (EJI). Jamame mainly settled Dir while Jilib west side residence were pastoralist Ogadeni, East side residence were Dir and Sheikhal, Juba farmers in river bank residences were Bantu (Jareer). Bardhere residence were also collection of EJI (Somali) clans consisting of Ajuran, Ogadeni, Marehan and Rahanwein

The EJI Somali, were pastoralist who took part of wars with Wardey ,Borana and Samburu in search of resources, like livestock, water and pastures and expansion of Islamic religion practice. The communities that did not participate in the wars were Bajuni, Arabs, Indians, Jareer and there were few clans later immigrate during and after colonial periods in the region.

### **JAREER( BANTU)**

Jareer can be categorized into two groups, first group:

1. **Mushunguli:** this group is Originally came from Malawi and Tanzania
2. **Oji** -were the originally settlers of river bank in juba river.

Migration of Eji was facilitates through an agreement (xeer) with Oji. The historical background of juba land is misinterpreted by power seekers from outsiders like the people who came from other regions within the Somalia especially those who are from North East and central regions in Somalia because of they have been looking for Juba resources which is full of potential resources more than other regions of Somalia. Hence this influx and migration existed since colonial era or after independent of Somali

Republic. The EJI and Jareer communities have a old relationship and understandable that existed past and present. Jabuland has long border within the Somalia and neighboring countries, for instance, Bay, lower Shabelle, North Eastern Kenya regions and Ethiopia. Jabuland areas consist of lower, middle Juba and Gedo regions.

### **Conclusion**

I wish to advise certain people who pretend that they have full information about the history of Jabuland and how its habitants settled in the region. As I mentioned in above clearly Jabuland's history can't be considered a true history as someone or few people wrote and assumed according to his or their wish.

### **SUGGESTIONS**

- The only option open is to create, an inclusive federal state at regional level according to new Somali constitution in near future and present TFG charter, called Jubaland without interference from other regions for the settled community in Juba region to solve there own differences and form through grass root democratically elected system
- The people of Jubaland in need for regional reconciliation and united security forces, therefore to push out of the region the prolonged enemies Al shabab and foreign fighters in order to form a democratization system which will lead a system that every village and districts or clans in Juba regions can participate formation of Jubaland State of Somalia.
- To mobilize local community in order to iliminate forcely the so-called Islamic militants-Alshabab out of the entire Juba regions.
- To assist reconciliation peace process for the community of Juba regions in order to live peace and harmony among them and their other Somali regions as well as neighboring countries.
- To host, participate and play vital role for national reconciliation peace process, as regional federal state, wherever and anytime, with the helping friendly countries.

- Collecting and reporting all human rights abuses happened since 1991 to the date in Somalia, particularly Juba regions, to international communities.
- To provide and resume all livelihood activities such as, healthcare and education services in Juba regions and expose all their problems to donor countries for humanitarian assistance.
- To ensure, strengthen and improve the stability and development, for whole regions of the horn of Africa and enhance the business opportunity in the region and exchange the technology between neighboring countries as we live in era of technology.

Yours Sincerely

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Somali Parliament.