

## Southern Somalia/Northeastern Kenya

1880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coastal/southern Ethiopia caravan trade</li> <li>• Expansion of Ogadeen Somalia and retreat of Oromo from Juba Valley</li> </ul>	
1885	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kismayo a small fishing village/port, population &lt; 5,000</li> <li>• Sultan of Zanzibar had plantation in Juba Valley</li> </ul>	
1895	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rinderpest and smallpox epidemics</li> </ul>	
1897	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British colonialism in Kenya</li> <li>• Juba Region, Southern Somalia – Italian colony</li> </ul>	
1890-1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement of Oromo/Orma pastoralists towards Tana River</li> </ul>	
1916	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death of British D.C. and military campaign against Ogaden</li> </ul>	
1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Southern Somalis export cattle from Lamu port</li> </ul>	
1935-41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italian East African Empire</li> </ul>	
1941-50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• British Military Administration in Somalia</li> <li>• Livestock export trade to Saudi Arabia/Middle East starts; Kismayo port used</li> </ul>	
1950-60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Trusteeship</li> </ul>	
1960	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1st July – Somalia independence</li> </ul>	
1963	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya independence</li> </ul>	
1964-67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shifta wars, Kenya/Somalia</li> </ul>	
1968		
1969	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Siad Barre comes to power</li> </ul>	}
1971		Drought
1974		}
1977		}
1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• President Moi comes to power</li> </ul>	}
1980		Ogaden War 77-78
1982		}
1983		Drought
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wagalle massacre</li> </ul>	}
1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kismayo city population is 100,000</li> </ul>	
1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bardere hydroelectric dam, funded by the World Bank</li> </ul>	
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World bank withdraws support to dam</li> </ul>	
1990		
1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Somalia State collapses, refugees move to Kenya, Dadaab camp started; Utange camps for Somali refugees (to 1995)</li> </ul>	}
1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNITAF humanitarian intervention</li> </ul>	}
1993		Conflict, famine Many deaths
1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNOSOM humanitarian intervention</li> </ul>	}
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of emergency lifted in Northeastern Province</li> </ul>	}
1998		El Nino floods
		}
		Saudi Arabi imposes rinderpest ban – Kismayo exports decline
		↓
		Cross-border trade from Southern Somali to Garissa starts to grow
		}
		From early 90s, Structural Adjustment Programmes and liberalization of the meat market
		}
		Rift Valley fever and ban on livestock exports to Middle East

- 1999 • Hassan Turki and Al Qaeda established in Ras Komboni
  - 2001 • Above disbanded or goes underground
  - 2002 • Mbagathi peace process in Kenya, to 2004
  - 2003 • Rinderpest outbreak stops cross-border trade
  - 2004 • Pokomo-Orma clashes due to privatization of areas along Tana River
  - 2005
  - 2006 • From December, Ethiopia intervention in Mogadisho removes Islamic Court Union, to 2008
  - 2007 • Kenya-Ethiopia border officially closed
  - 2008 • Lamu District/Tana River land grab
  - 2010 • Increased instability, Somali-Kenya border
- Floods and Rift Valley fever – border closed
- Garissa emerges as the largest cattle market in Kenya (outside of Nairobi)
- Kismayo city population c. 350,000 (many IDPs)