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Experiences with local building culture in Kismayo



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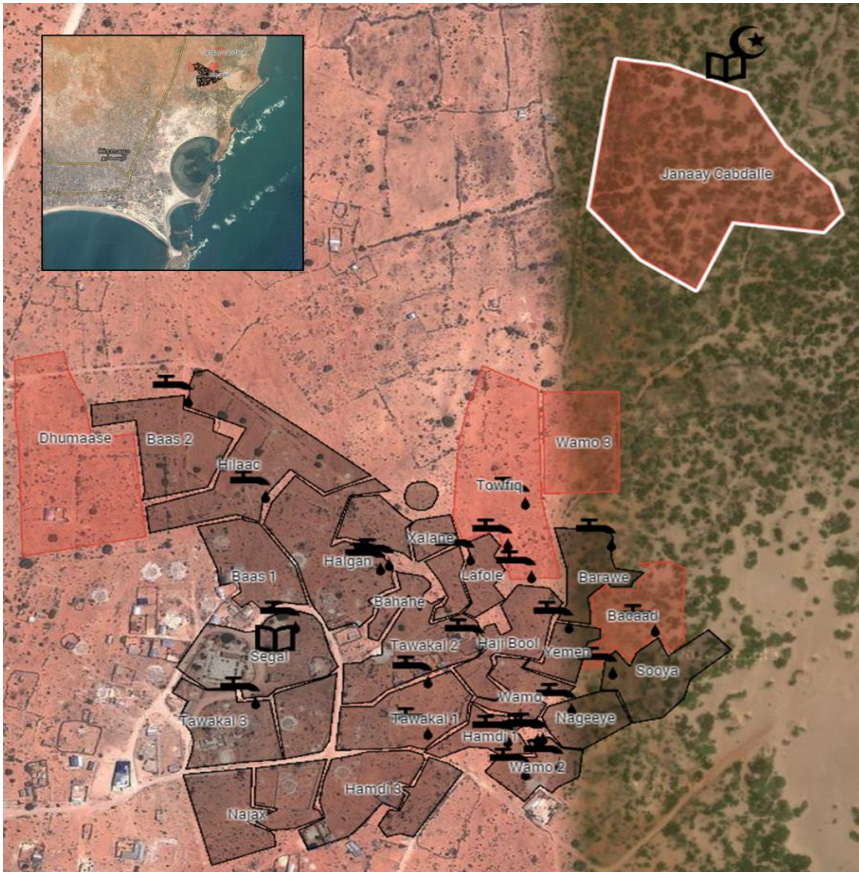


Content of this presentation

1. Brief overview IDPs situation in Kismayo
2. Actions taken by humanitarian partners and government
3. Kismayo shelter pilot project
4. Suggestions on the way forward



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Overview IDPs in Kismayo

- Of the total IDP population in Jubaland which is estimated to be 135,000 - Kismaayo hosts the largest IDP population with more than 57,240 IDPs (DTM 2016)
- 75% of IDPs arrived before 2015, 15% in 2015 and 10% in 2016 and majority are living in 73 IDP camps spread in the town but mainly in two sections in Kismayo town
- The mapping exercise conducted in Kismayo in May 2016 revealed that around 64% of the IDPs inside Kismayo live in an unplanned settlement (make shift) and have no land tenure agreement



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The challenges IDPs in Kismayo

- Congested IDP camps
- Land tenure
- Evictions
- Seasonal flooding
- Emergency focus (emergency funding)
- Unclear levels responsibilities
- Meeting needs



2. Actions taken by humanitarian partners and government

- Provision of Emergency/transitional shelter (ARC, NRC, WRRS)
- Temporary relocation from IDP camps to new site (Dalxiiska) by government
- Still poor living conditions of IDPs



3. Shelter Pilot Kismayo

1. Soil test → soil contains enough clay in order to be used for the production of sun-dried mud-blocks for the wall-construction.

2. Making Adobe bricks for the different soil types.

3. Demonstration different foundation techniques

4. Destructive testing when blocks are dry.

Two different prototypes were piloted to ensure that the beneficiaries would be able to take an informed choice:

- Adobe block house with improved (cement-based) foundation and CGI roof (approved)
- Hybrid shelter with improved foundation and block-board walls

3. Shelter Pilot Kismayo

The square Adobe block structure measures 4m x 4m with a pitched roof made of timber and CGI sheets and a ceiling height of 3m. The structure features 2 windows, 1 door. This permanent shelter is highly durable, lasting for 20-35 years with regular maintenance. The structure offers good ventilation and stays relatively cool in the hot climate. All materials are locally sourced and beneficiaries fully participated during shelter pilot project



3. Shelter Pilot Kismayo (hybrid shelter)

Kismayo Hybrid shelter {Plywood}

The square plywood and cement structure measures 4.4m x 4m and one meter Brenda with a pitched roof made of timber and CGI sheets. The structure features 2 windows and 1 door. The plaster foundation is 0.8m high and the structure sits on a plot 100m². This transitional shelter is upgradable and can last for up to 5 years as long as the timber is protected from termites. Potential for upgrade and expansion to suit families' changing needs over the lifespan of the shelter.





IOM shelter project using local available materials

- Construction of **500 shelters** in Kismayo. Started as emergency/transitional shelter project with temporary land tenure of 5 yrs
- The Jubbaland administration had initially provided land measuring 500mx300m with each unit sitting on a 10mx10m piece.
- During implementation the Government suggested a change in the size of the plot to **12m x 15m**. **This subsequently increased the size of the land to** 300m x 690m to accommodate an approximate 500 shelters. The shelter occupies **4.4m x 4m** and a including a latrine.
- The land has enough space for additional structure and /or extension of the existing unit by the beneficiary.
- Open spaces for facilities within the camp are also provided such as schools (education), child friendly spaces, markets (livelihoods), administrative centres, mosque, water points and police outposts (protection). Roads and fire breaks are also included which constitute 30% of the total area (Circulation)
- Jubbaland authority promised to give land title to beneficiaries and removed 5 years land tenure
- <https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B53uGb98wsEVX0pKNEJtdDY2M0E>



Using soil from area to construct shelter





IOM shelter project using locally available materials





Construction progress photos



4. Suggestions on the way forward



Locally Driven Solutions Approach

- Support local authorities to convene community dialogue sessions Including conflict, risk, resource mapping, SWOT analysis and prioritization process
- Shelter is only one component of a broader ‘search for solutions for IDPs and Returnees’
- Support local authorities to plan for longer term recovery within the frame of the longer term Solutions land tenure
- In the context of Somalia, ensuring strengthening social cohesion and establishing mechanisms for peaceful co-existence is essential and underscores sustainable shelter interventions