



Transitional > durable shelter: a two-phase incremental model

DURABLE SHELTER MODELS TO ENSURE BENEFICIARY PARTICIPATION AND LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT

The more durable shelter models are based on a community-driven self-help approach. The beneficiaries receive skills training in construction and building material production. They receive food-for-work (through WFP) for their involvement in the building of their own houses. The acquired technical skills improve their opportunities in the job market.

The approach used is a two-phase incremental model. Phase 1, contractor-based, provides a basic unit quickly: a wetcore, a demarcation of the plot with a stone foundation, a boundary wall (providing security for a block of up to 12 plots and defining the street-scape), and a floor slab. Beneficiaries move in using a temporary shelter kit, and in Phase 2 they are provided with construction materials and technical support – in the form of training – to incrementally add the rooms.

LAND AND TENURE ISSUES IN A POST-CONFLICT ENVIRONMENT

Often, the displaced are a substantial source of income for the “landowners”, who commonly charge high rents while waiting for better opportunities to develop or sell off their land. This results in a reluctance to allow any improvements of a (semi-)permanent kind on the property (e.g. improved shelter, de-densification, and construction of pit latrines, water points, waste collection facilities, etc.). Thus the “squatters” are kept in “permanent transition”, under constant threat of eviction. Negotiated agreements between the key parties in the temporary settlements, including procedures to prevent eviction, provide a minimum level of security. In the resettlement sites, incremental security of tenure options are being developed, effectively protecting the displaced from further evictions.

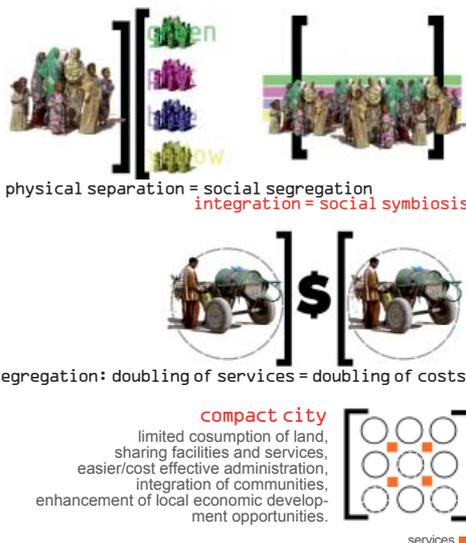
FINDING SUSTAINABLE SPACE FOR DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

Resettlement sites need to respond to certain criteria:

- Possible provision of adequate, affordable, and sustainable basic services and infrastructure
- Possible provision of security of tenure and shelter
- Social sustainability (security and level of integration into existing host community)
- Economic sustainability (access to economic opportunities and impact on expenditures)
- Spatial sustainability (promoting environmentally friendly and compact city growth)
- Cross-subsidising possibilities and benefits for the host community (e.g. the sharing of infrastructure and services and the increased value of serviced land)



Bosasso: strategic development plan prepared and IDP resettlement areas (in orange) negotiated with local authorities, communities and landowners.



SUDP - urban development programme for the somali region

The SUDP is an umbrella programme for urban interventions in the Somali regions. UN-HABITAT is the lead agency, and its partners are UNA, ILO, Oxfam-Novib and UNICEF, each contributing in its field of specialization. The three main components addressed are **(1) governance**, including legal and institutional reforms, strengthening municipal governance and the role of civil society; **(2) urban management**, including strategic planning and development control, land management, municipal finance, delivery of basic services and local economic development; and **(3) the implementation of local projects** by local consortia, building on the two capacity-building elements already mentioned. The programme is funded by the European Commission, and co-funded by UNDP, Government of Italy, Government of Japan, UNICEF and DFID. The programme receives support from WFP through Food-For-Work schemes.

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