Introduction

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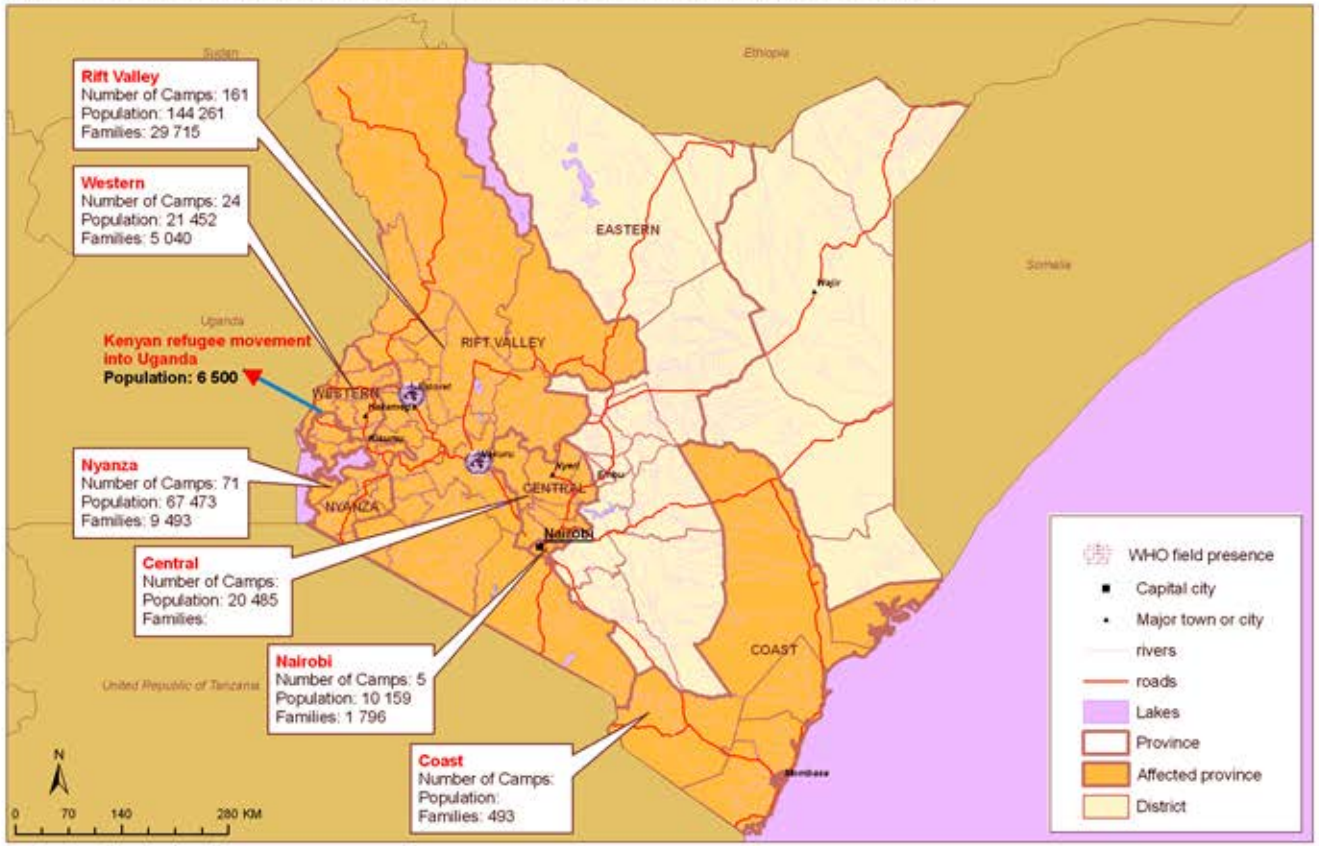
For the purposes of this competition we choose to explore displacement and peoples' movement at the scale of internal displacement and migration due to conflict and violence.

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) defines Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as persons who have been forced to flee their homes, in particular as a result of armed conflict, generalised violence, violation of human rights or natural/human made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised border.

Violence-affected areas and internally displaced persons (IDPs), Kenya, January 2008



World Health Organization

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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Data Source: Kenya Red Cross Society, WHO/HAC
Map Production: Public Health Mapping and GIS
World Health Organization

History and context

Ethnic clashes have been a feature of Kenyan elections since the first multi-party general elections in 1992. Between 1995-2005, politically motivated violence continued to flare up mostl in Rift Valley, Nyanza and Western Provinces (OHCR, Feb 2012;RCK 2005).

In 2007, Kenya experienced its worst incidence of internal displacement following the diputed presidential elections.

Nearly 664,000 people fled fled their homes during 2 months of inter-ethnic violence which cost 1,300 lives.(Parliament of Kenya, Nov 2013). Around 350,000 IDPs took refuge in 118 camps while 300,000 people found shelter with host communities and were considered "integrated"(OHCR, Feb 2012).

Effects;

- Lost lives.
- Displacement.
- Lost and damaged property.
- Broken communities and families.
- Economic instability.
- Fear and insecurity.
- Spread of diseases due to unhygienic conditions and rape.
- Psychological trauma.

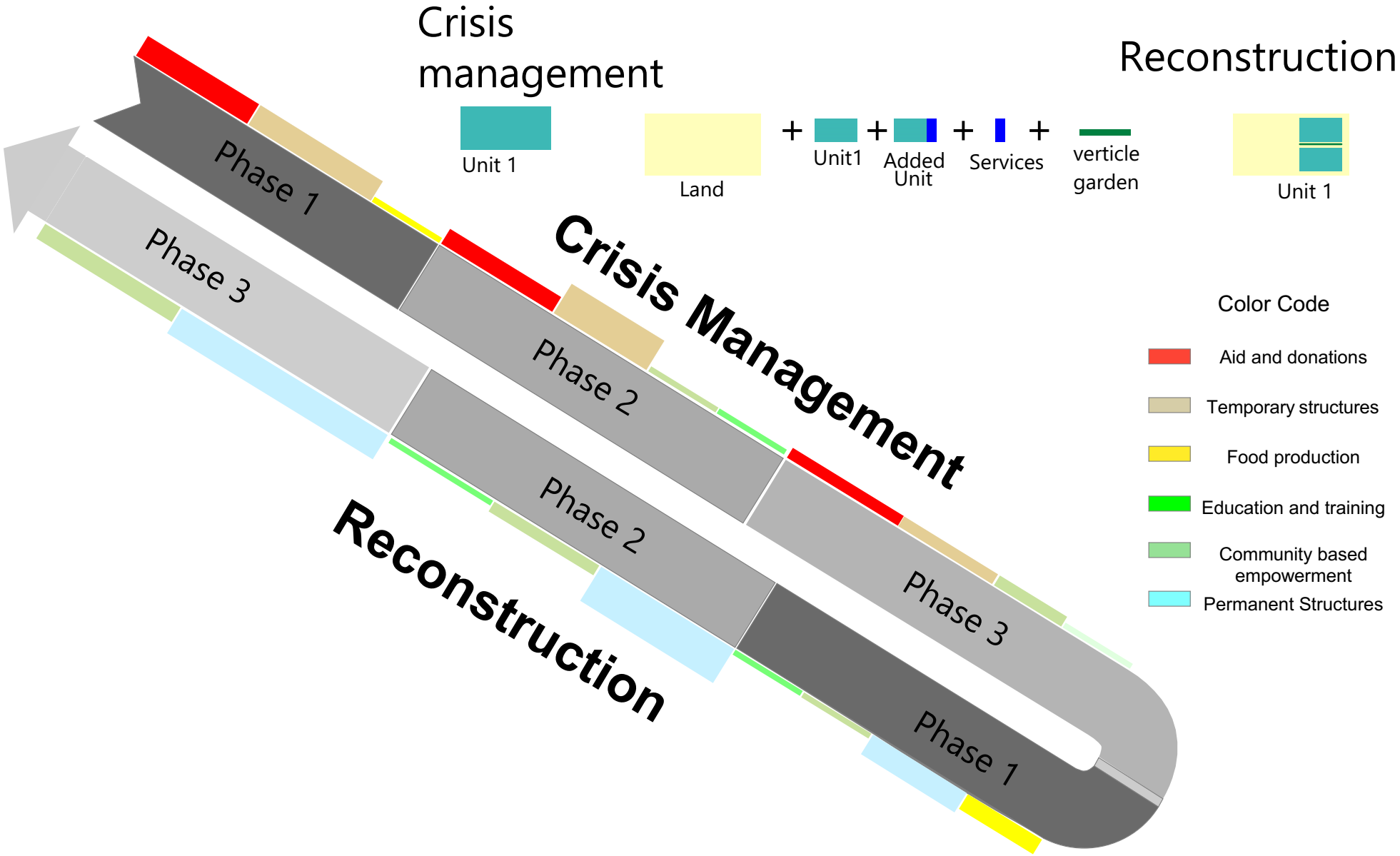
Analysis

Problem	Solutions					
	Housing		Services		Infrastructure	
	crisis management	reconstruction	crisis management	reconstruction	crisis management	reconstruction
Lack of basic needs						
-food, shelter & clothing.	-food aid -temporary structures -clothing donations	-own-grown food -permanent structures -self provision clothing	organisations providing basic needs -donors -organisers	-agricultural training -technical training	small scale, semi-permanent, modular agricultural schemes.	-medium to large scale, permanent agricultural schemes
-basic social services such as healthcare - both physical and mental	Temporary clinics	Permanent clinics and hospitals	-clean water -waste management -medical aid	-clean water -waste management -medical provisions	-electricity -waste management systems -water -medical equipment	-electricity -established waste management systems -piped water -medical equipment
Social disintergration						
-broken community structure	temporary Public spaces	permanent Public spaces	-leadership, -enabling socio-cultural practices	-leadership, -enabling socio-cultural practices	_____	_____
-broken families	temporary trauma camps.	-therapy centres -orphanages	counselling	counselling	-facilities and equipment	-facilities and equipment
-security	temporary secured clustered dwellings	permanent secured clustered dwellings	government and organisation provided security	government and community provided security	-temporary street lighting and fences	-street lighitng -fences
-lack of social services - education	temporary schools	permanent schools	teaching and learning	teaching and learning	-donated books, stationery,	-books, stationery, facilities and equipment
Economic instability						
-loss of property	temporary sttlement area and dwellings	land allocation and permanent dwellings	donations -financial aid	self acquisations	market structures - buying	-established market structures
-loss of livelihood	temporary commercial structures and spaces	established commercial structures and spaces	_training to acquire new skill sets	financial support system e.g. microfinance to enable capital provison	market structures -selling	-established market structures

Concept

Progressive development.

Modular design

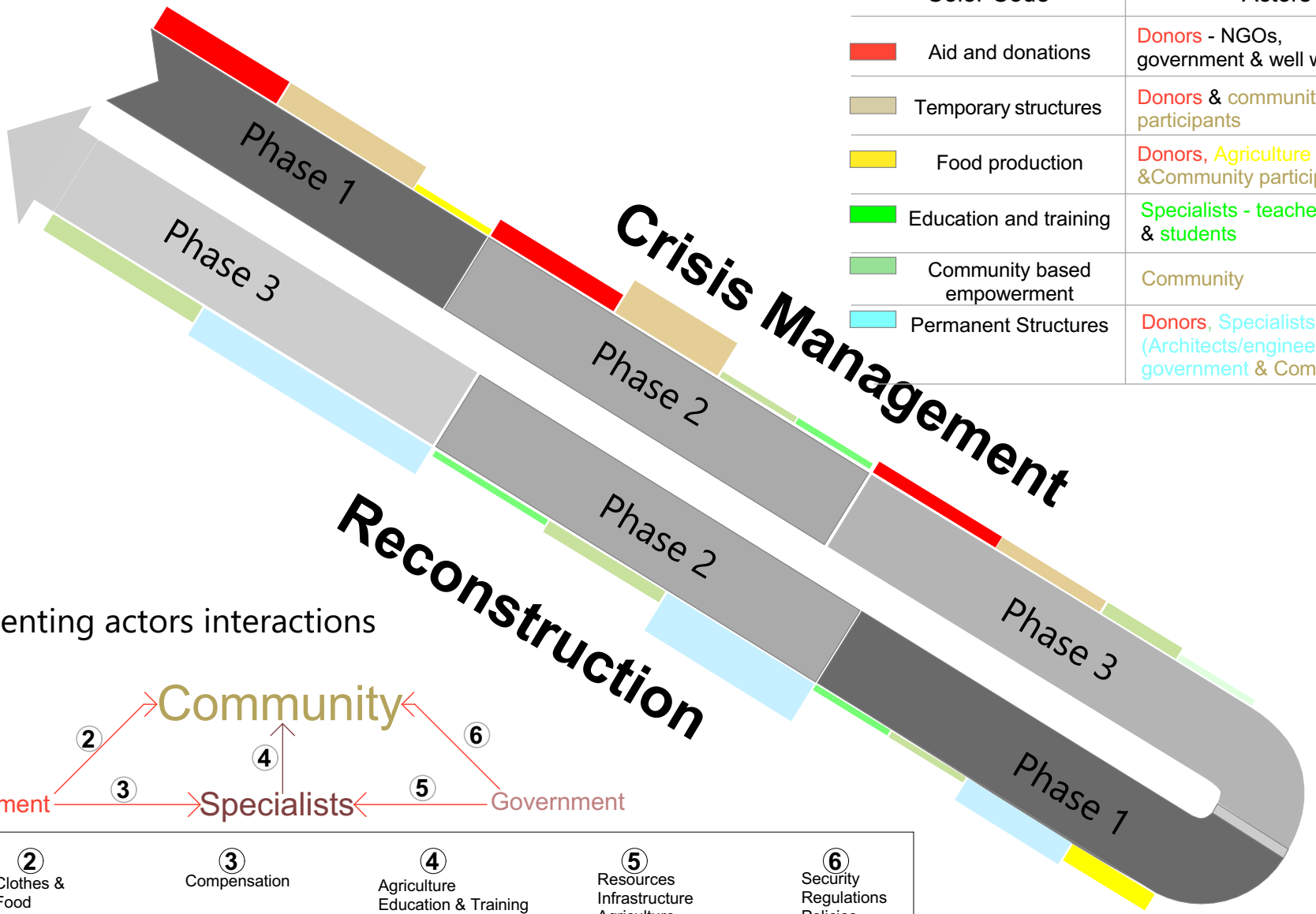


Actors

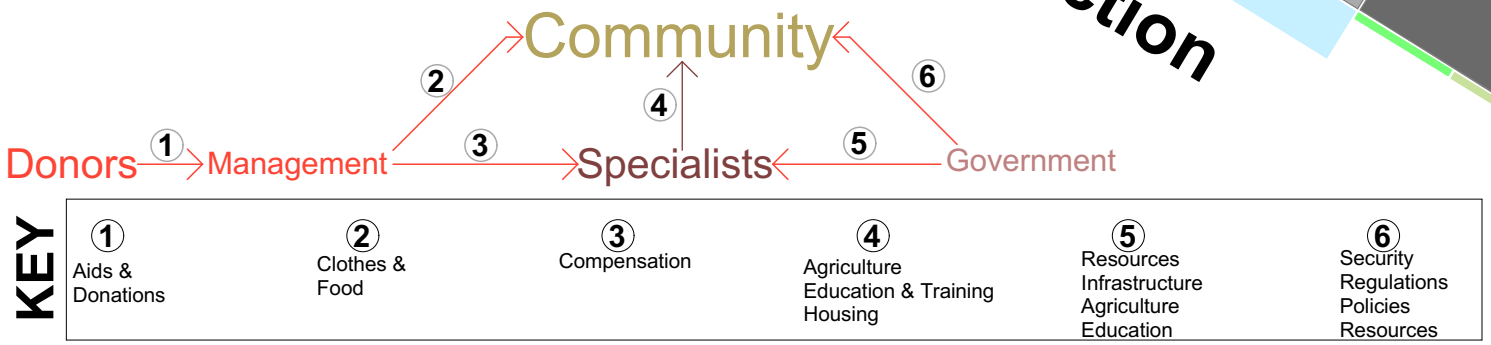
Progressive development.

Modular design

Color Code	Actors
Aid and donations	Donors - NGOs, government & well wishers
Temporary structures	Donors & community participants
Food production	Donors, Agriculture Specialists &Community participants
Education and training	Specialists - teachers/trainers & students
Community based empowerment	Community
Permanent Structures	Donors, Specialists (Architects/engineers), government & Community

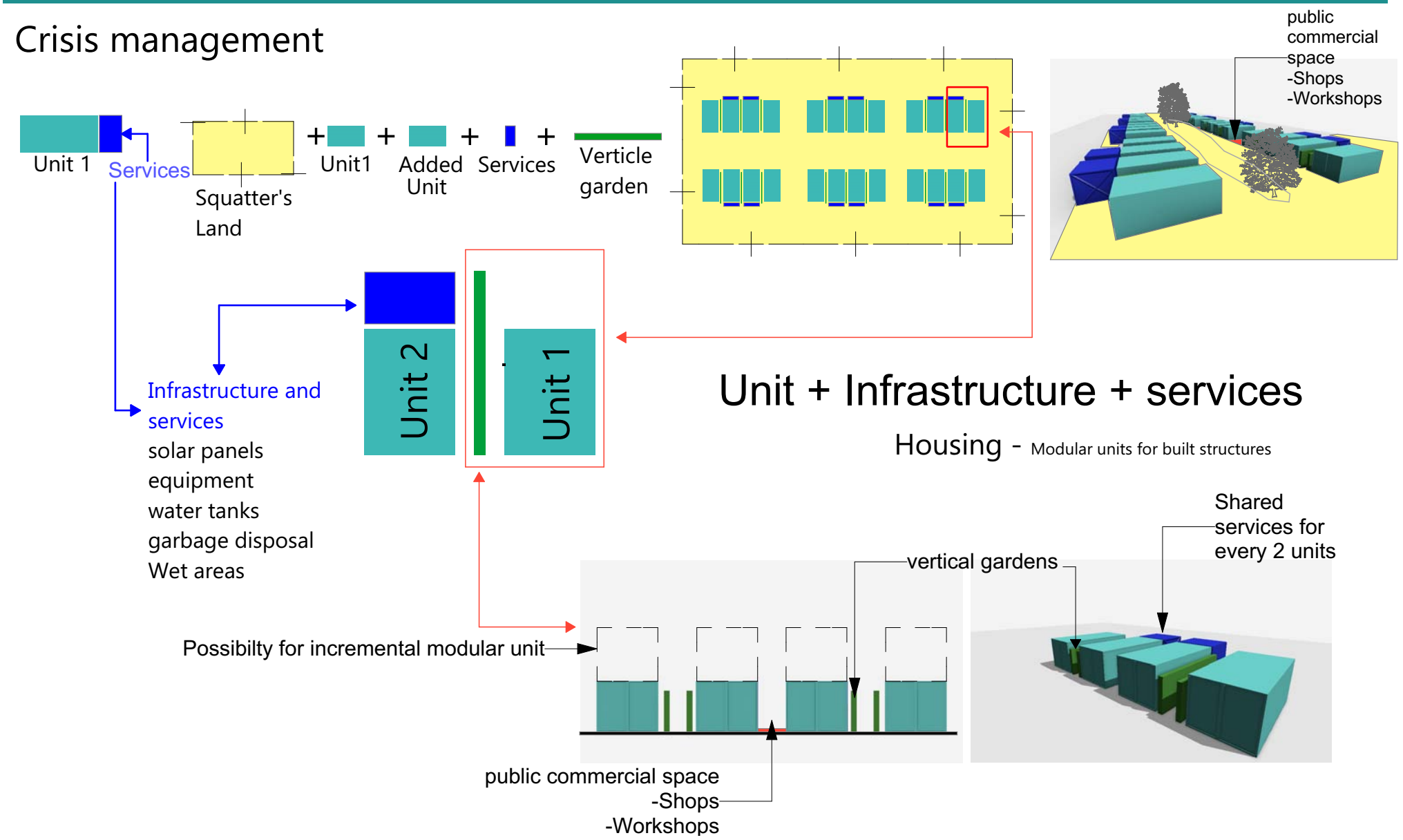


Flow chart representing actors interactions



Crisis Management.

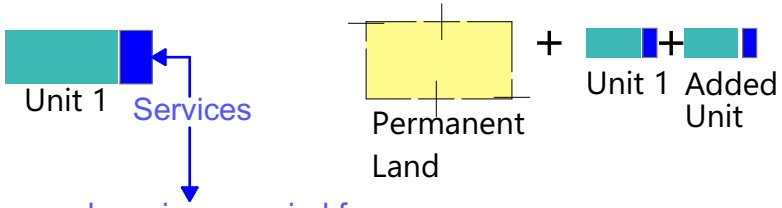
Crisis management



Reconstruction

Progressive Development
Modular design

Crisis management



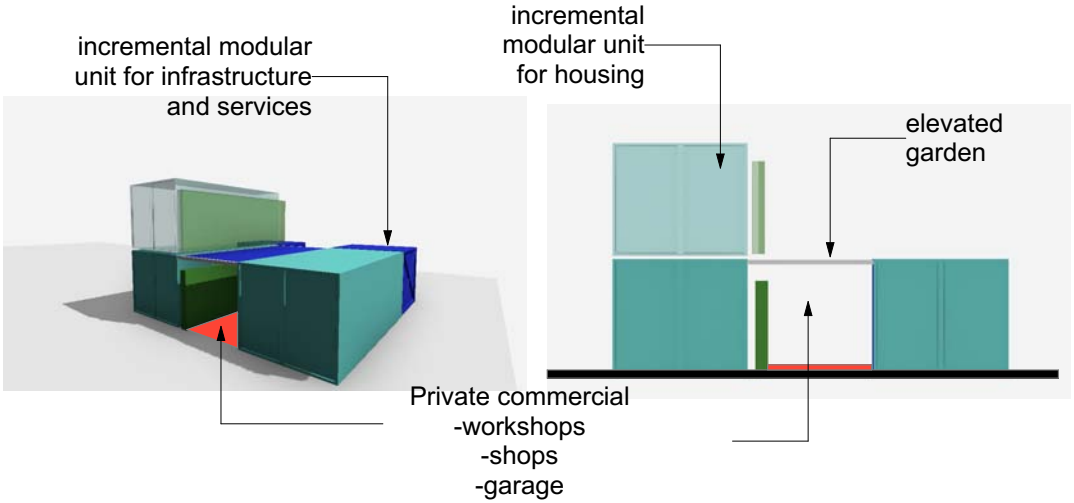
Infrastrusture and services carried from previous phase

-Solar power

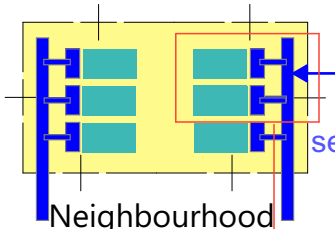
-Water tanks

-Garbage disposal

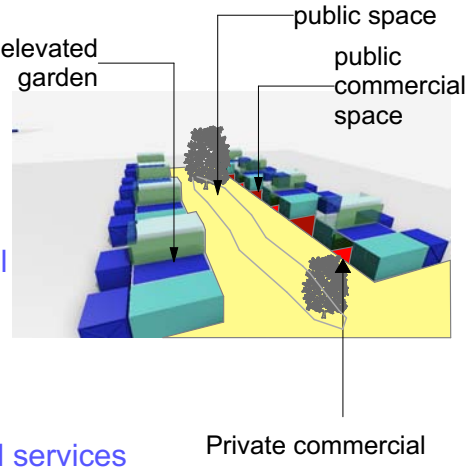
-Verticle garden



Reconstruction



services by local government

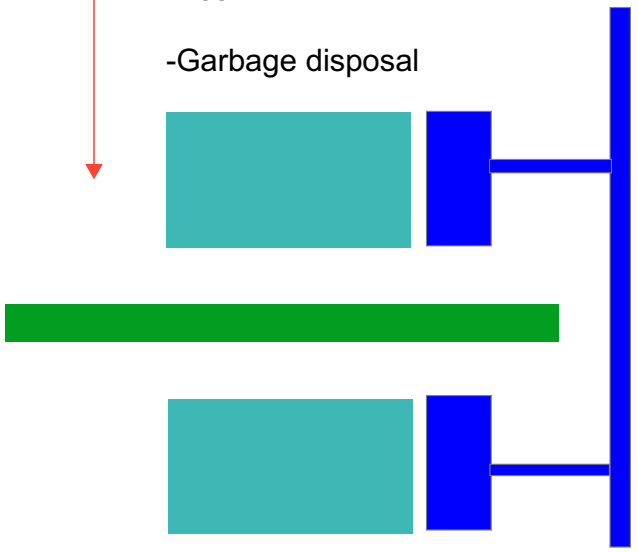


Infrastrusture and services from current phase

-Grid power

-Waterlines/Sewer lines

-Garbage disposal

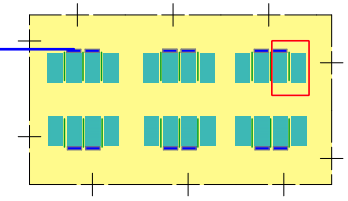


Urban Scale

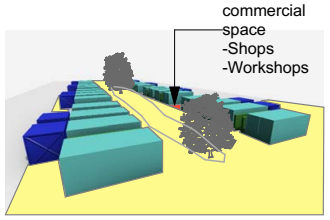
Crisis management
Reconstruction

IDPs will gradually be relocated from their squatter land (which is partially secluded from the rest of society) to a more favourable portion of land where they can own land, sustain themselves economically and be fully integrated into the rest of society.

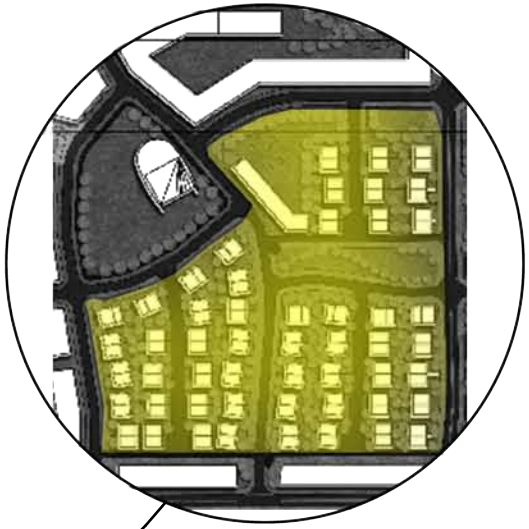
Crisis Management (Stage 1)



Infrastructure and services
solar panels
equipment
water tanks
garbage disposal
Wet areas



Neighbourhood layout



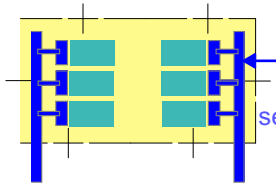
Crisis Management

Transformation from crisis management phase to progressive development stage.

Transformation from crisis management phase to progressive development stage.

Reconstruction (Stage 2)

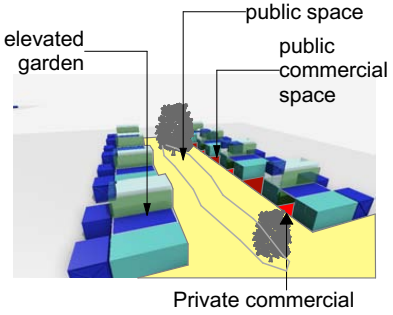
Reconstruction



services by local government

Infrastrusture and services from current phase
Grid power
Waterlines/Sewer lines
Garbage disposal

Neighbourhood layout



TRANSFORMABLE HOUSING

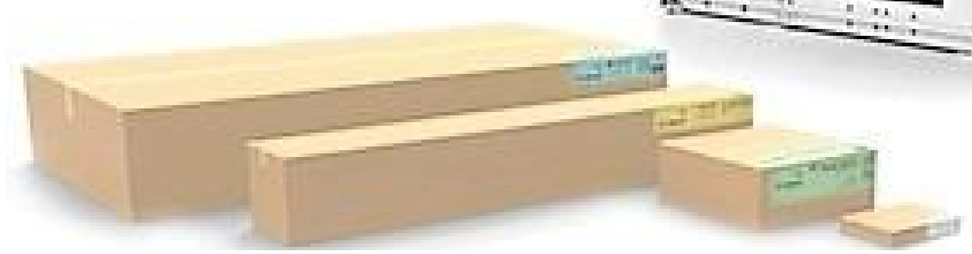
Semi-permanent | Permanent

Suggested IKEA units to manufacturer's details. Panels, pipes, connectors and wires all come flat packed in cardboard boxes like IKEA furniture. A solar panels on the roof provides energy to illuminate the interior after dark.

The life-span of the units for this proposal is a recommended 30 years from the current 3 years proposed by the manufacturers, while maintaining the 17.5m^2 for 5 people. Instead of flat-pack temporary shelters, the unit should be provided such that it is semi-permanent, easily expandable and customizable by users transitioning from crisis management to reconstruction.This option puts an emphasis on the durability and functioning of the units to enable future additional units on top other than the size.

service unit

housing unit



PROPOSED HOUSING

Semi-permanent Permanent

The IKEA units allows for upgrading overtime. For example the users of the units could upgrade by adding earth walls or a metal roof.

In our proposal we recommend standardized housing and service unit for housing that will cut across living areas, medical and educational centers and other public spaces. These units should be designed such that they are light and therefore mobile.

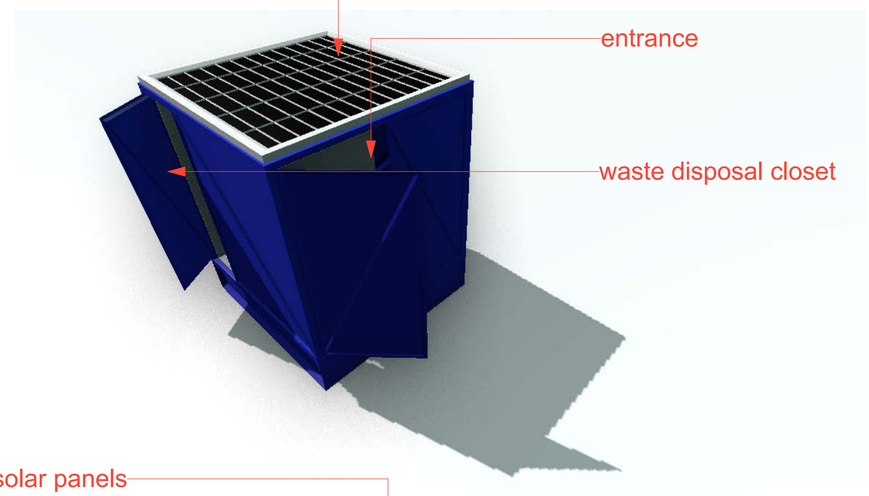
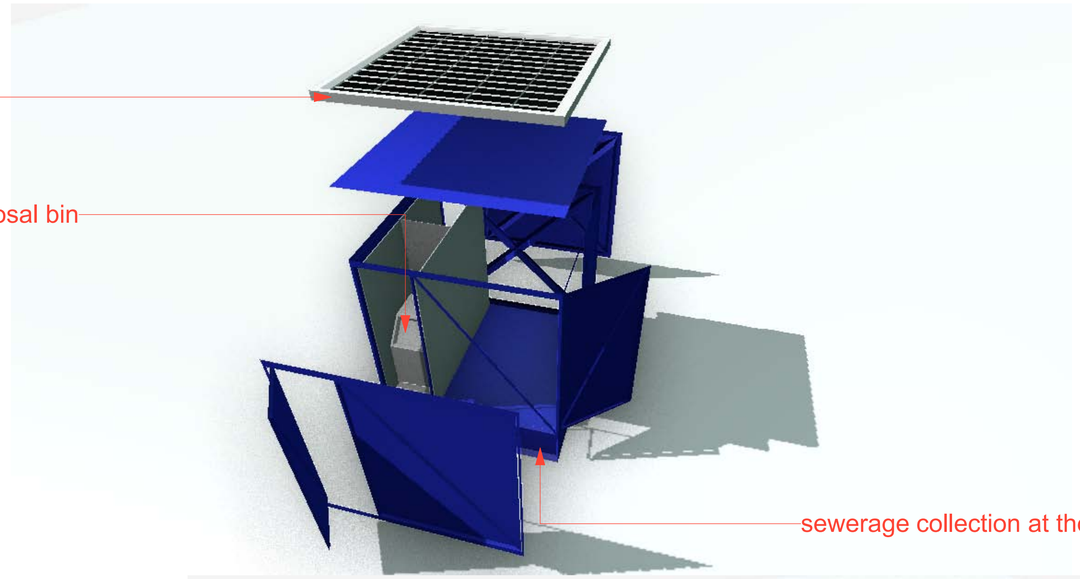
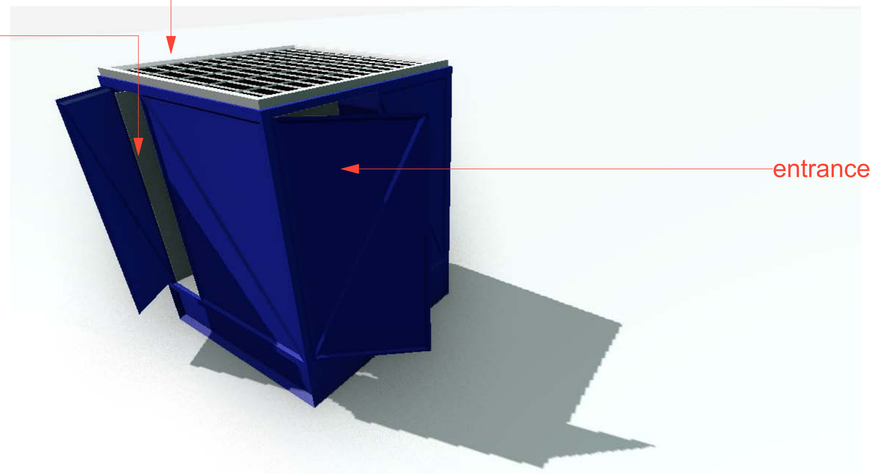
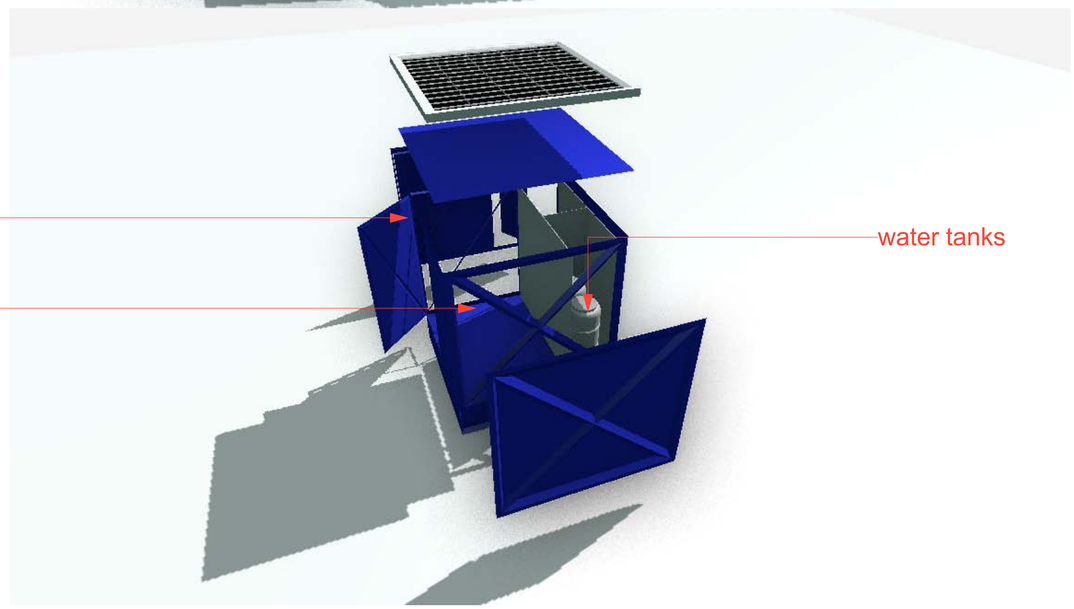
The housing unit should be such that its easily customizable by the users into functionable spaces they deem fit. These means the interior partions should be highly flexible.

PROPOSED SERVICING

Semi-permanent | Permanent

housing unit

service unit

The service unit contains a water tank, garbage disposal system, waste management system, wet areas to facilitate housing and solar panels on the roofing of all these services.

This service unit is shared in crisis management. In reconstruction, each housing unit is accompanied by a service unit which is incorporated into the services provided provided for the local area by local government e.g. sewerlines and gridlines for power.