



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE**

**NEW SOCIAL HOUSING PROJECTS IN AFRICA
CASE STUDY: HELIWAA DISTRICT, MOGADISHU**

M.Sc. THESIS

Fartun Ali MOHAMUD

Nicosia

January, 2023

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MASTER

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M.Sc. THESIS

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January, 2023

Approval

We certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Fartun Ali Mohamud titled "New Social Housing Projects in Africa Case Study: Heliwaa District, Mogadishu" and that in our combined opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and in quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Applied Sciences.

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Declaration

I hereby declare that all information, documents, analysis, and results in this thesis have been collected and presented according to the academic rules and ethical guidelines of the institute of graduate studies, Near East university. I also declare that as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced information and data that are not original to this study.

Fartun Ali Mohamud

20/01/2023

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Fartun Ali Mohamud

Abstract

New Social Housing Projects in Africa Case Study: Heliwaa District, Mogadishu

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Social housing refers to housing that is affordable, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly. It can be owned and managed by the government, non-profit organizations, or private developers, and is typically intended for low- to moderate-income individuals and families. Some features of social housing may include energy-efficient appliances and building materials, solar panels or other renewable energy sources, water-saving fixtures, energy-efficient lighting, low-flow toilets, landscaping that uses drought-resistant plants, recycling, and composting facilities, and access to public transportation and amenities. The goal of social housing is to provide affordable, comfortable, and healthy housing for all while also reducing the environmental impact of the built environment. The purpose of this study is to analyze the plan and implementation of the new sustainable social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia. And to highlight the critical success factors that would encourage the continuity of the social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia. The Heliwaa new social housing project has been analyzed according to the SNDP criteries which are: Economic Growth, Social Development, Good Governance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response and Regional and International Engagement. The findings of this research will address the challenges of the new social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia, and also encourage the continuity of the new social housing project. Adequate knowledge of the critical success factors for a sustainable social housing project will also be provided in this study.

Keywords: sustainable social housing, Mogadishu-Somalia new Social Housing, Critical Success Factors for Social Housing, internally displaced people, social housing projects in World and Africa

Özet

Afrika'daki Yeni Sosyal Konut Projeleri Alan Çalışması: Heliwaa Bölgesi, Mogadişu

Mohamud, Fartun Ali

M.Sc., Mimarlık Bölümü

Ocak, 2023, (54) sayfa

Sosyal konut, uygun fiyatlı, enerji verimli ve çevre dostu konut anlamına gelir. Kar amacı gütmeyen kuruluşlar veya özel geliştiriciler tarafından sahip olunabilir ve yönetilebilir ve genellikle düşük ila orta gelirli bireyler ve aileler için tasarlanmıştır. Sosyal konutların bazı özellikleri, enerji tasarruflu cihazlar ve inşaat malzemeleri, güneş panelleri veya diğer yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, su tasarruflu armatürler, enerji verimli aydınlatma, düşük akışlı tuvaletler, kuraklığa dayanıklı bitkiler kullanan çevre düzenlemesi, geri dönüşüm ve gübreleme tesisleri ve toplu taşıma ve olanaklara erişimdir. Sosyal konutun amacı, yapılı çevrenin çevresel etkisini azaltırken herkes için uygun fiyatlı, konforlu ve sağlıklı konut sağlamaktır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Somali Mogadişu'daki yeni sürdürülebilir sosyal konut projesinin planını ve uygulamasını analiz etmek ve Somali Mogadişu'daki sosyal konut projesinin sürekliliğini teşvik edecek kritik başarı faktörlerini vurgulamaktır. Heliwaa ilçesinde yeni sosyal konut projesi Ekonomik Büyüme, Sosyal Kalkınma, İyi Yönetim, İnsani ve Afet Müdahalesi ve Bölgesel ve Uluslararası Katılım olan SNDP kriterlerine göre analiz edilmiştir. Bu araştırmanın bulguları, Somali Mogadişu'daki yeni sosyal konut projesinin zorluklarını ele alacak ve aynı zamanda yeni sosyal konut projesinin sürekliliğini teşvik edecektir. Sürdürülebilir bir sosyal konut projesi için kritik başarı faktörleri hakkında yeterli bilgi de bu çalışmada sağlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: sürdürülebilir sosyal konut, Mogadişu-Somali yeni sosyal konut projesi, sosyal konut için kritik başarı faktörleri, ülke içinde yerinden edilmiş insanlar, Dünya ve Afrika'daki sosyal konut projeleri

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CHAPTER I

Introduction

Research Background

Social housing is housing that is owned and managed by the government or a non-profit organization and is made available to people who are unable to afford housing on the private market. Social housing is intended to provide a safe, affordable place to live for low-income households, seniors, people with disabilities, and other groups who may have difficulty finding affordable housing on the private market. Some examples of social housing include public housing, which is owned and managed by government agencies, and non-profit housing, which is owned and managed by non-profit organizations (Reeves, 2006). The term "social housing" can also be referred to as subsidized or low-cost housing that also has the additional benefit of contributing to the revitalization of the surrounding community in which it is situated. The process is supervised by institutions that are autonomous, long-lasting, and efficient, and which encourage the participation of neighborhood residents in local governance (Gram-Hanssen & Bech-Danielsen, 2012). Families with low to moderate incomes are the target demographic for social housing, which takes into consideration a wide variety of tenure types. There is no provision made for outright individual ownership. The goal of the social housing strategy is to provide families with low incomes with an affordable housing option that includes both rental and ownership tenure, as well as additional services that foster empowerment and development and promote a way of life that is conducive to communal living. Additionally, the strategy aims to provide these families with a way of life that is conducive to communal living (Reeves, 2006). As cities all over the world look for solutions to the housing shortage that many groups are currently experiencing, one urban construction typology has been floated for many years as a possible way to expand housing units without lowering the quality of life (Brzezicka, 2020). This has been done to combat the housing shortage. This housing typology, which first appeared in the 1960s and 1970s (Urban, 2012) as a response to the excessive "tower within the park" paradigm advanced by Le Corbusier (Chebaiki-Adli, 2016) and others, was able to get around some

of the problems associated with large-scale urban regeneration because it emphasized livable scale and communal context. This housing typology first appeared as a response to the excessive "tower within the park" paradigm advanced by Le Corbusier and others. The goal of high-density, low-upward-push housing is to incorporate the positive aspects of both urban and suburban development strategies, such as a variety of public transit options, accessibility to urban services, a small size, public open space, and individually owned homes. In addition, high-density, low-upward-push housing is intended to minimize the negative aspects of both urban and suburban development strategies (Charytonowicz, 2016). Strong population growth, urban sprawl, planning failures, regions of illegal occupation and informal housing, and reforms affecting "good governance" are reoccurring themes in institutional reports and scientific evaluations on the subject of African cities. Other common themes include informal housing and informal occupation. The early optimism that was brought on by independence was quickly dashed by the financial crisis of the 1980s, a string of structural adjustment programs in the 1990s that led to a general reduction in state involvement, and then directives to turn to public-private partnerships. All of these events occurred after independence was achieved. As a direct consequence of this, urban operations were carried out on a much smaller scale; however, since the turn of the millennium, there has been a significant urban return.

The promotion of economic expansion and the alleviation of poverty has brought the subject of urban development back onto the radars of decision-makers (ministries and local authorities) as well as lending institutions. Despite their links to the principles of decentralization and participation, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and UN-Habitat are once again pushing for the implementation of technological interventions in urban settings. As a direct consequence of this, a wide range of stakeholders, including the state authorities themselves, have begun new development initiatives or reactivated old ones. Within the framework of this paradigm, brand-new programs for the development of ostensibly social property and the construction of housing have been initiated (Hopkins, n.d.). These public intervention initiatives aim to offer modest categories of the population with inexpensive housing by mobilizing the social group for rental or ownership.

The development of a few home estates and a few condominium complexes for civil servants were typically the only housing requirements during colonial times (Goerg & Fourchard, 2003) Social housing represented achieving a certain level of modernity for the newly independent republics that were created after gaining their independence in 1960. Currently, home production companies have created the rental blocks encouraged by the Athens Charter, occasionally at the request of the former French government. This type of lodging was created as a tool to support the development of the modern city inhabitant, defying the norms of existence that frequently appeared to be the domain of villages. Those programs were often aimed at resident civil servants in each of the involved international locations. Only those in the middle and upper classes would wish to have enough money to live in the homes, whether they were for rent-to-own or apartment use. These programs did not benefit the poorest households, despite the fact that they clearly showed the improvement of public intervention inside the housing area. Creditors, therefore, reacted with pressure in response to those strongly sponsored businesses that were driven by utilizing indebted states and frequently reaping benefits from surrounding clients.

Social housing in Somalia Over 75,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) and vulnerable host communities in Somalia are the targets of a new, multimillion-dollar project called Saameynta, which means "impact" in Somalia. The National Durable Solutions Strategy will be put into action through this intervention by the UN, its allies, and the Federal Government of Somalia. The project also aims to encourage IDP integration into cities, lessen poverty for thousands of poor people, and minimize the need on humanitarian aid. To provide communities affected by displacement with affordable housing, job opportunities, and community assets like infrastructure, irrigation facilities, markets, and other locally identified priorities, Saameynta's innovative approach seeks to leverage the values generated by planned urbanization and investment. IDPs living in the cities of Baidoa, Bossaso, and Beletweyne will have more access to sustainable basic services including water, shelter, and healthcare because of Saameynta. In collaboration with the government, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN-HABITAT, and the Integrated Office of the UN Resident Coordinator will collaborate with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to undertake the initiative

(UNHCR - *One Million People Displaced by Drought in Somalia*, n.d.). IDPs struggle with a lack of possibilities for growth and development in their new areas, which makes it challenging for these groups to escape the cycle of poverty, according to Ewa Naqvi, Deputy Chief of Mission for IOM in Somalia. Due to decades of conflict and severe weather conditions like drought and flooding, millions of people in Somalia are internally displaced, and the majority urgently need humanitarian aid. (Schumann et al., 2018)

Communities that have been forced to leave their homes in Somalia are moving to metropolitan areas in search of essential products and services as more rural portions of the nation become inhabitable and traditional livelihoods become less accessible (Jelle et al., n.d.). The majority of IDPs live in crowded communities and are frequently in danger of being evicted by landlords. Improving the livelihood status of IDPs and their host communities in Somalia will require finding long-lasting solutions to protracted displacement. Humanitarian aid cannot resolve persistent problems like mass displacement and repeated droughts and floods on its own. The UN prioritizes finding lasting solutions because of this project. (Schumann et al., 2018)

These investments have been validated to be a big possibility for the district and citizens alike and would appreciably exchange the location right into a gateway into Benadir from the wealthy, breadbasket neighboring districts of Middle Shebelle and Hiraan. Wahar Adde and its surrounding environs had their first settlement during the duration of the Siyaad Barre technology, in the late Seventies whilst because of massive-scale urban improvement in the town's core the municipality moved thousands of households from inner town neighborhoods including Afarta Jardiino, some components of Howlwadaag, Wardhiigley and Kaaran to the outskirts imparting reasonably-priced incentives to entice voluntary relocation (Ifpri, 2011).

Statement of the Problem

The new social housing project in Mogadishu is a new business to the companies in Somalia, the 1st social housing project to be implemented in Mogadishu in over three decades by the Banadir regional administration through the durable solution unit. Due to

a lack of expertise in the planning and implementation of new social housing projects, they must manage their planning and implementation abilities during their working activities to handle their jobs effectively and efficiently for resource utilization. A study should be conducted to assess the planning and the new social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia, since the implementation of newly planned buildings, recruiting customers, and retention are inadequate when considering these limitations.

Aim of the Study

The purpose of the study is to analyze the planning and implementation of a new social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia. Many reviewed studies in this present work have elaborated on the research, which is the strategy a researcher chooses to keep the flow of the research. Previous studies have shown that there are three distinct ways to approach research: descriptively, exploratorily, and explanatorily. This research has adopted the 3 distinct ways of the research approach. Data collected from reviewed literature that meets the criteria listed above will also be analyzed and evaluated. The justification for this is that the researcher will gain an understanding of both the dependent and independent variables.

In this present thesis work, I performed a search on 3 databases of peer-reviewed studies, systematic reviews, books, and full-length articles evaluating social housing projects. I used keywords social housing, critical success factors of social housing, housing projects, new social housing, and social housing in Africa. Results were gathered.

Research Questions

What is the definition and significance of social housing in the world?

What are the international examples of social housing?

What is the social housing's existing situation in Africa continent?

What are the characteristics of social housing in Mogadishu, Somalia?

What can be the new approaches and factors for the improvement of the social housing projects in Mogadishu, Somalia?

Significance of the Study

The findings and recommendations of the study will be useful in several sectors including the management team of the new social housing project in Mogadishu Somalia. Public housing sectors, community housing sectors, and other stockholders would benefit from the findings of this research.

Limitations

This study focused only on the new social housing project in Mogadishu Somalia, other parts of Somalia that may need social housing facilities were not considered. Another limitation is that the investigation carried out on the new social housing project in Mogadishu Somalia was only based on reviewed literature and not physical observations

CHAPTER II

Literature Review

Evaluation of Social Housing

The long-term economic, environmental, and social benefits of housing that is made available by governments and/or non-profit organizations through various empowered housing schemes, built with sustainable and environmentally friendly materials, preclude any increase in life-cycle cost, thereby ensuring that not only the current generation but also the generations to come will be able to meet their housing needs based on overall social value. The topic of social housing is an extremely important one, particularly in the sub-Saharan regions of Africa, and in particular in Somalia, where a new social housing project has recently begun and is the primary focus of this research. The idea of social housing and its relative benefits to developing communities and countries have been the subject of several studies that have been conducted recently. Both governments and non-governmental organizations will inevitably get involved in the construction of environmentally friendly social housing for areas that are in need but may have been economically deficient in the past. Because Mogadishu, the capital city of Somalia, has been in desperate need of social housing for several decades, the purpose of this study is to investigate an ongoing social housing project that has recently been initiated. A study conducted by (Oyebanji et al., 2017) examined and determined some Critical Success Factors for achieving a sustainable social housing plan to meet housing needs from the perspectives of economics, the environment, and society. The literature review was the primary focus of the study's analysis, and it was followed by the development of a questionnaire based on the factors that were determined to be critical for achieving a sustainable social housing plan by housing authorities in England.

(Ihuah et al., 2014) conducted yet another study to determine the Critical Project Management Success Factors for the delivery of sustainable social housing in Nigeria. The research-based its findings on authenticity, credibility, and social relativity, gathering necessary analytical information from previously reviewed scholarly literature. According to the findings of the study, 22 critical success factors must be present to accomplish the

goal of achieving sustainable social housing delivery in Nigeria. These findings can also be relevant to other locations around the world. According to the findings of the study, the most important factors are those that concern the management team, the organization that is in charge of the project, the workers, and the environment.

Similarly, considering sustainability (Essa & Fortune, 2008) conducted a study in which they discussed and analyzed the factors that will place sustainability and assessment at the center of housing organizations and agencies. The research investigated and analyzed the various sustainable housing practices that are in place in the UK. The research team gathered the information needed for the study's analysis from a variety of different sources, such as 600 quantity surveying firms, associations that are involved in housing, and other architectural organizations that are based in the UK. According to the findings of the study, the factors that affect sustainability in housing are energy, pollution, water, materials, environment, transportation, health/wellbeing, and land use, with environmental factors being the most common and most critical factor to be considered in sustainability involving social housing projects.

An investigation conducted by ((Belassi & Tukul, 1996)) looked into the factors that determine the success or failure of social housing construction projects. The research resulted in the development of a new system that categorizes the important factors and describes the effects of these factors on the performance of the project. The results of this study made it clear that there are several crucial factors at play, including factors related to the performance of project managers, factors related to team members, and environmental factors.

According to the findings of a study conducted by (Shah et al., 2022), critical success factors for affordable housing projects in India and the United Kingdom were identified. That objective was accomplished by conducting an exhaustive search of the relevant literature all over the world. The study findings identified nine categories of critical success factors such as policy and government support; land and planning; participation and funding from financial institutions; sustainability; design and materials selection; clearances; project management and value engineering; infrastructure development for the project; and facility management.

The term "social housing" can also be referred to as either temporary or permanent residential buildings that are owned and managed by the government or organizations that are not-for-profit in nature. Housing that falls under the category of "social housing" can be broken down into two categories: public and community housing. We are in charge of public housing, which is a form of social housing that is rented out on a long-term basis. It is designed for people who have limited financial resources but who want to house primarily people who have not long ago been homeless, who have been victims of family violence, or who have other special needs. In addition to this, it works together with several different organizations to provide housing for networks. People with low incomes or special needs can take advantage of comfortable community housing that offers long-term rental housing at a low cost and is maintained by organizations that are not-for-profit at present (Harvey, 2012; *Lessons Learned*, n.d.).

Sustainability as a concept needs to have a specific as a principle for the social housing sector (Ihuah et al., 2014; Essa & Fortune, 2008; Shah et al., 2022). The European Union (EU) defined sustainable social housing and eco-efficiency as the utilization of non-renewable resources in the built environment with efficiency (Housing Affordability and Sustainability in the EU Analytical Report European Construction Sector Observatory 1 European Construction Sector Observatory Housing Affordability and Sustainability in the EU Analytical Report, 2019). Other aspects that went into the definition were the quality of the building, social and economic considerations about affordability, and psychological effects. To create social housing estates that are sustainable, it is necessary to use a post-development management practice for housing estates. This practice should aim for integrated aspects, including social, economic, and environmental choices in a comprehensive manner. When sustainability is taken into consideration, it leads to the production of a lot of conceptual models. Research on buildings focuses primarily on topics such as energy and thermal efficiency, alternative materials, carbon dioxide emissions, water recycling, and economic and social issues. Any one of these studies investigates ways to enhance the operational phase of building usage or the effects that people have on buildings after they have used them. However, upstream effects should also be taken into account during the implementation phase because the global construction industry consumes a significant amount of energy and material, which

contributes to a greater burden on the environment. Because it takes into account all resources, both economic and natural, emerging accounting appears to be a good alternative method for quantifying sustainability in this scenario. This is because it takes into account all resources.

How people interact with their surroundings and the lives they lead are significantly impacted by the built environment, which includes both structures and other aspects of the world around them. The vast majority of the time, structures are built with the intention that they will remain in pristine condition for tens or even hundreds of years after they have been erected. This is a goal that is frequently pursued. It will inevitably have some kind of an effect on the environment around it, regardless of whether or not its performance over the course of its lifetime is positive or negative. In addition, the consumption of materials, energy, and water, as well as the loss of fertile farmland that is replaced by buildings, account for nearly half of the world's total resource consumption. This is because these factors account for nearly half of the world's total resource consumption. In light of the fact that there is a direct causal link that exists between architecture and the environment, one of the solutions to the problem of sustainability will involve the creation of more sustainable designs and structures.

Social Housing Projects in the World

Cities all over the world are scrambling to find solutions to the housing shortage that many different groups are experiencing, and one urban building typology that has been proposed for years that could increase the number of housing units without reducing the quality of life has been in the spotlight recently. This housing type, which emerged in the 1960s and 1970s as a reaction to Le Corbusier and others' excessive "tower within the park" paradigm, was able to overcome some of the drawbacks of large-scale urban regeneration because of its emphasis on livable scale and communal context. The goal of low-upward-push, high-density housing is to incorporate the best aspects of both urban and suburban development plans, such as proximity to urban services, multiple modes of public transportation, a small footprint, an abundance of public open space, and privately owned homes. This can be accomplished by combining the urban and suburban development plans into one (Chebaiki-Adli, 2016).

There are social housing projects in many countries around the world. Some examples of social housing projects include:

- The United Kingdom: The UK has a long history of social housing, with many homes owned and managed by local authorities or non-profit organizations.
- Canada: In Canada, social housing is provided by both the federal government and the provinces. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is the federal government agency responsible for promoting and supporting affordable housing.
- Australia: In Australia, social housing is provided by both the federal government and the states and territories. The National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) is a partnership between the federal government and the states and territories that aims to increase the supply of affordable housing.
- The Netherlands: The Netherlands has a large social housing sector, with more than 50% of the population living in social housing. The Dutch government regulates the social housing sector and sets rental prices at affordable levels.
- Germany: In Germany, social housing is provided by both the federal government and the states. The German government regulates the social housing sector and sets rental prices at affordable levels.
- India: India has several social housing projects. One notable one is the Social Housing Projects of Laurie Baker in India. Chenkal Choola is a housing project in the Indian state of Kerala that was designed by architect Laurie Baker.
- In Africa: In Africa, we have few countries with social housing projects e.g. Social housing in Yaounde Cameroon, social housing in Kampala Uganda, Empower shack urban Think Tang social housing in South Africa, social housing in Ghana, Social housing of the revolution in Ouagadougou Burkina Faso, social housing in Somalia, etc.

These are just a few examples of social housing projects in different countries around the world. Social housing plays an important role in providing affordable housing for low-income households and other groups who may have difficulty finding housing on the private market.

Social Housing Projects in England

Peter Barber Architects is a UK-based architecture firm that has designed several social housing projects. Some examples of their social housing projects include:

- Hanbury Street, London: This project involved the design of a new block of social housing in the East End of London. The building contains 36 apartments, arranged around a central courtyard.
- "Homes for Hackney": This project involved the design of a new development of social housing in Hackney, London. The development contains 62 homes, including apartments and houses, as well as a community center and a playground.
- "East London Street": This project involved the design of a new development of social housing in the East End of London. The development contains 28 homes, including apartments and houses, as well as a community center and a play area.

Peter Barber Architects has a reputation for designing high-quality, innovative social housing projects that meet the needs of residents and enhance the local community as seen in figure 1.

Figure1

Peter Barber Architects' social housing (<https://www.dwell.com/article/peter-barber-affordable-housing-interview-143c705a>)



Social Housing Projects of David Adjaye in England

David Adjaye is a British architect who has designed several social housing projects throughout his career. Some examples of his social housing work include:

- The Whitechapel Idea Store in London: This project provides housing for artists and creative professionals in the East End of London.
- Chalkhouse Green in Reading: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the town of Reading.
- The Cattle Market in Bristol: This project provides affordable housing for a mix of income levels in the city of Bristol.
- The Matthew Housing Project in Glasgow: This project provides housing for homeless individuals in Glasgow.
- The Triangle in Leeds: This project provides housing for a mix of income levels in the city of Leeds.

Adjaye is known for his innovative and socially-conscious approach to architecture, and his social housing projects often seek to create spaces that are welcoming, inclusive, and supportive of the communities they serve.

Figure 2

David Adjaye social housing (<https://urbanomnibus.net/2014/09/architecture-vs-housing-the-case-of-sugar-hill/>)



Social Housing Projects of Bernard Tschumi in France and England

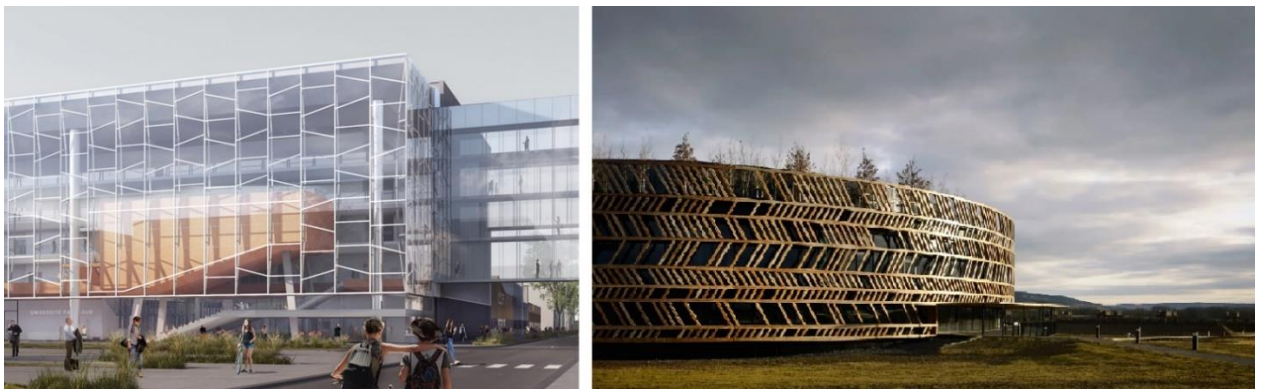
Bernard Tschumi is an architect and scholar who has designed several social housing projects throughout his career. Some examples of his social housing work include:

- Parc de la Villette housing development in Paris: This project provides housing for a diverse range of residents in the city of Paris.
- Quartier des Halles housing development in Paris: This project provides housing for a mix of income levels in the city of Paris.
- New York Housing Authority Red Hook Houses in Brooklyn: This project provides public housing for low-income families in the borough of Brooklyn.
- Fondation des Etats-Unis housing development in Paris: This project provides housing for students and researchers in the city of Paris.

Tschumi is known for his innovative and experimental approach to architecture, and his social housing projects often seek to challenge traditional notions of what housing can and should be.

Figure 3

Bernard Tschumi social housing (<https://divisare.com/authors/888896138-bernard-tschumi-architects>)



Social Housing Projects of MVRDV in France and the Netherlands

MVRDV is a Dutch architecture firm that has designed several social housing projects throughout its history. Some examples of its social housing work include:

- WoZoCo Elderly Care Facility in Amsterdam: This project provides housing for seniors in the city of Amsterdam.
- Social Housing in Paris: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Paris.
- Social Housing in Rotterdam: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Rotterdam.
- Social Housing in The Hague: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of The Hague.

MVRDV is known for its innovative and socially-conscious approach to architecture, and its social housing projects often seek to create spaces that are welcoming, inclusive, and supportive of the communities they serve.

Figure 4

MVRDV social housing (<https://www.mvrdv.nl/themes/2/housing>)



Social Housing Projects of Bohdan Paczowski in Poland

Bohdan Paczowski is a Polish architect who has designed several social housing projects throughout his career. Some examples of his social housing work include:

- Szkieletor housing development in Krakow: This project provides affordable housing for students and young professionals in the city of Krakow.
- Nowy Szczecin housing development in Szczecin: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Szczecin.
- Osiedle Tysiąclecia housing development in Poznan: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Poznan.
- Osiedle Przylesie housing development in Wroclaw: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Wroclaw.

Paczowski is known for his commitment to creating high-quality, affordable housing for a range of income levels, and his social housing projects often seek to create spaces that are welcoming, inclusive, and supportive of the communities they serve.

Figure 5

Bohdan Paczowski social housing

https://issuu.com/accpublishinggroup/docs/paczowski_fritsch_architects_blad



Social Housing Projects of Alejandro Aravena in Chile and United States

Alejandro Aravena is a Chilean architect who has designed several social housing projects throughout his career. Some examples of his social housing work include:

- Quinta Monroy housing development in Iquique, Chile: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Iquique.
- Villa Verde housing development in Constitución, Chile: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Constitución.
- San Francisco de Mostazal housing development in Mostazal, Chile: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the town of Mostazal.
- Lo Barnechea housing development in Santiago, Chile: This project provides affordable housing for low-income families in the city of Santiago.

Aravena is known for his commitment to creating high-quality, affordable housing for a range of income levels, and his social housing projects often seek to create spaces that are welcoming, inclusive, and supportive of the communities they serve.

Figure 6

Alejandro Aravena social housing (<https://www.archdaily.com/797779/half-a-house-builds-a-whole-community-elementals-controversial-social-housing>)



Social Housing Projects of Ayre Chamberlain Gaunt in the UK

Ayre Chamberlain Gaunt is located in the Queensway neighborhood of Southampton, in the United Kingdom. This subsidized social housing project in the UK includes three distinct housing typologies to provide its residents with a variety of different options regarding the interior layout of their homes. The construction of the building was an element of the city's plan to revitalize itself. Large families will have the option to live in the community thanks to the development's combination of flats with three and four bedrooms, new houses with two stories, and townhouses with four stories. The imposing contours of the building are broken up by the numerous brickwork patterns, which also serve as a tribute to the industrial past of the surrounding area.

Figure 7

Social housing in Athis-mons (<https://architizer.com/blog/projects/42-social-housing-units-gardens-and-car-park/>)



Social Housing Projects of Laurie Baker in India

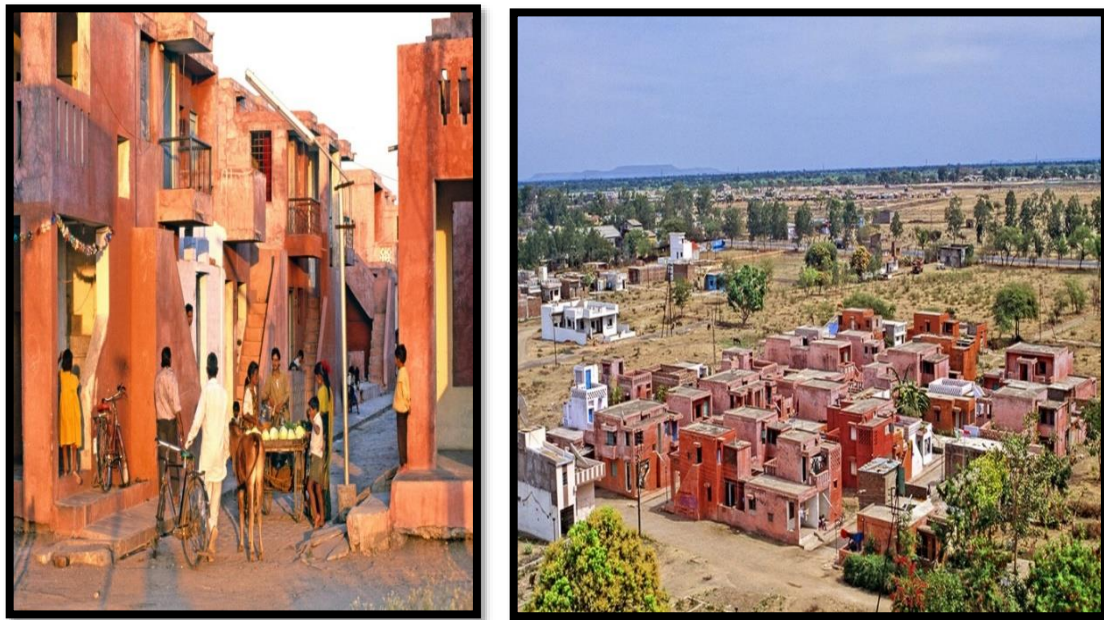
Chenkul Choola is a housing project in the Indian state of Kerala that was designed by architect Laurie Baker. The project was designed to provide affordable housing for low-income families in the region. Baker was known for his commitment to sustainable design and his use of local materials and traditional building techniques in his projects. The

Chenkhal Choola housing project is a good example of this, as it was built using locally-sourced materials and constructed using traditional techniques. The project consists of a series of small, simple houses that are arranged linearly, with a shared courtyard in the center. The houses are built using a combination of brick, concrete, and mud, and are designed to be energy-efficient and comfortable to live in. Overall, the Chenkal Choola housing project is an example of how social housing can be designed in a way that is both affordable and sustainable, and that takes into account the needs and preferences of the communities it serves.

Figure 8

Chenkhal choola housing Laurie Baker

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317036910_Laurie_Baker_A_model_for_Sustainable_Architectural_Design/figures?lo=1



These are just a few examples of the many architects and firms that design social housing around the world.

Social Housing in Africa

Social housing in Africa refers to housing that is provided by the government or other public sector entities to low-income families or individuals. It is intended to provide an affordable and stable housing option for people who may not be able to afford market-rate housing. There are many challenges to providing social housing in Africa, including a shortage of land, a lack of funding, and a lack of infrastructure and basic services. As a result, many people in Africa live in informal settlements or slums, which often lack basic amenities such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation. Despite these challenges, there have been some efforts to provide social housing in Africa. For example, the government of South Africa has implemented several programs to provide housing for low-income families, including the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) and the Breaking New Ground (BNG) initiative. In Kenya, the government has implemented the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP), which aims to improve the living conditions in informal settlements in the country. Overall, the provision of social housing in Africa is an ongoing challenge, but there have been some efforts to address the issue and improve the living conditions for low-income families in the region. Some of the social housing in Africa include;

Social housing in Cameroon

The structural adjustment plans of the 1980s put an end to an approach to urban interventionism that had been around for a while¹. In Cameroon and Mauritania, the stock of publicly owned housing was either privatized, transferred, or sold to the occupants of the units. As an alternative, the administration of public housing would be governed by legally dubious agreements or settlements between administrators and tenants. Tenants, who would in reality assume ownership of their home and pass it on to their heirs or family members without always paying the necessary taxes, would govern the administration of public housing. At the same time, residents were typically left to take responsibility for public areas such as stairwells, public squares, and communal courtyards. Only Burkina Faso began a significant social housing initiative in the 1980s, during the revolutionary era that lasted from 1983 until 1987 and was brought to an end by the assassination of

Thomas Sankara. After this event, the country joined the group of states that were undergoing structural transformation.

Figure 9

Social housing in Yaounde, Cameroon (<https://metropolitics.org/IMG/pdf/met-biehler-choplin-morelle-en.pdf>)



Social Housing in Uganda

The section that follows provides a concise explanation of how the budget is handled in the plan that is currently being shown, which is one of several affordable house plans that contain three bedrooms. Housing industry professionals believe that this is a significant value when the Ugandan real estate market is taken into consideration, in addition to the fact that this is part of a planned development.

Figure 10

Social housing in Kampala Uganda (<https://karmod.eu/blog/low-cost-housing-projects-uganda>).



Social housing in Ghana

In Ghana, only a small fraction of people who are employed in the formal sector, the vast majority of whom are elite civil and public servants, have access to housing finance assistance. This assistance can come either directly in the form of home provision or indirectly in the form of money transfers in the form of housing allowance. The Ghana Statistical Service (2012) reports that workers in the informal economy do not have access to comparable housing financing options. These workers make up 86.1% of the overall labor force. Overall utilization of mortgages is extremely low due to the underdeveloped nature of the mortgage system, the housing market, and the financial markets that are necessary to support the industry. This results in a low housing market (Bank of Ghana, 2007). In addition, the few financial intermediaries, such as Ghana Homes Loans (GHL) and the Homes Finance Company (HFC), focus on high-income customers, the bulk of whose work is performed in the loans. This is because high-income customers account for the majority of the work in the loan industry.

Social Housing in South Africa

Even though it is not a novel tactic in South Africa, the concept of social housing is only a moderately recent development in formal housing regulations. Since the 1920s, there has been an effort made to provide social housing, both formally and informally. It was implemented as a solution to the issues of poverty that had arisen as a direct result of the circumstances of the conflict. The new housing policy, which rejects the elevation of individualized private home ownership above all other types of stable tenure, has not paid much attention to the necessity of rental and common ownership housing. This is even though rental and common ownership housing are both essential. This point has been brought up consistently, and it has been emphasized by bringing up research conducted on a global scale which suggests that for the housing industry to function effectively, thirty percent of the housing stock ought to be made available for rental. 25 a Foundation in Support of Social Housing. The Minister of Housing was assigned the task of analyzing and making recommendations concerning the procedures that are involved in formulating policy and strategy as well as carrying them out to a group of 26 people.

The post-apartheid era in South Africa saw the creation of a housing machine for the people of Cape Town. This machine was instrumental in assisting with the resolution of the housing crisis that was brought on by rising property taxes. The task at hand was to provide an equitable distribution of public land for over 2700 ad hoc towns by making use of cutting-edge techniques and ensuring that essential utilities were made available. The buildings have a smaller footprint than a traditional slum would have with dense housing, which leads to improved land use and creates long-term stakeholders among the members of the community. In addition to this, the plan will provide the network with educational opportunities in the areas of water management, renewable energy, and livelihood.

Figure 11

Empower shack urban Think Tang in South Africa

(<https://www.archidatum.com/projects/empower-shack-urban-think-tank/>)



Social Housing in Burkina Faso

The prosperous city shouldn't lose sight of how important it is to be welcoming to people of all backgrounds. As a consequence of this, concurrently with the launch of these large-scale initiatives, programs that are referred to as "social housing" are initiated with funding coming from public-private partnerships that are somewhat murky. Because of the restricted capacity of the states to make investments, these are considered to be of the utmost importance, and the growing number of investors, particularly those from developing countries, makes them possible. In this scenario, despite the goals that were set at the beginning, very few housing units that are affordable to people with low incomes have been constructed. Instead, these homes are intended to provide access to homeownership and require both a bank loan and salaried employment; therefore, the vast majority of urban residents are not eligible to purchase one of these homes.

Figure 12

Social housing of the revolution in Ouagadougou Burkina Faso

<https://metropolitics.org/IMG/pdf/met-biehler-choplin-morelle-en.pdf>



Social Housing in Somalia

Social housing in Somalia refers to housing that is provided by the government or other public sector entities to low-income families or individuals. It is intended to provide an affordable and stable housing option for people who may not be able to afford market-rate housing. In Somalia, the availability of social housing is limited due to several factors, including a shortage of land, a lack of funding, and ongoing conflict and instability in the country. As a result, many people in Somalia live in informal settlements or slums, which often lack basic amenities such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation. Despite these challenges, there have been some efforts to provide social housing in Somalia. For example, the Somali government has implemented the Somali National Development Plan, which includes a focus on improving housing and infrastructure in the country. In addition, international organizations and NGOs have worked to provide housing assistance and support to vulnerable populations in Somalia, including refugees and internally displaced persons. Overall, the provision of social housing in Somalia is an ongoing challenge, but there have been some efforts to address the issue and improve the living conditions for low-income families in the country.

The Somali National Development Plan (SNDP) is a long-term development strategy for Somalia that was developed by the Somali government in partnership with the

international community. The plan covers the period from 2013 to 2016 and aims to achieve sustainable and inclusive economic growth, social development, and good governance in Somalia. The SNDP is organized around five strategic pillars:

- Economic growth: The plan aims to promote economic growth through investments in infrastructure, agriculture, and the private sector, and by improving the business environment.
- Social development: The plan aims to improve the well-being of the Somali people through investments in health, education, and other social services.
- Good governance: The plan aims to strengthen the institutions of governance in Somalia and improve the delivery of public services.
- Humanitarian and disaster response: The plan aims to improve the resilience of communities in Somalia to natural disasters and other emergencies.
- Regional and international engagement: The plan aims to strengthen Somalia's relationships with its neighbors and with the international community.

Overall, the SNDP is a comprehensive development strategy that aims to address the many challenges facing Somalia and promote long-term economic and social development in the country (*Federal Government of Somalia, 2017*).

Figure 13

Somalia prefabricated homes (<https://karmod.eu/blog/somalia-prefabricated-houses/>)



CHAPTER III

Methodology

Study Design

The method of the research is the case study. It includes the description and plan of the new social housing project in the Haliwaa Social Housing Project in Mogadishu, Somalia.

The process of data collection in studies is defined as the steps taken to assess the data considered in the study. Primary and secondary sources have been identified by previous researchers as the two main options for gathering information. In the subsequent research, secondary sources will be used to compile information. The secondary resource will help the researcher corroborate the data gathered, which was based on the review of the relevant literature.

When gathering information from a group of respondents, the materials or tools used for data collection are collectively referred to as instruments. These can take the form of a questionnaire, a survey, an interview, an observation, a checklist, a case study, or any number of other options. In this particular research study, the gathering of the data makes use documentation process of relevant information relating to the considered subject matter.

The evaluation of the data that has been gathered in a useful format and is then adequately analyzed is known as data analysis. The information obtained from different literature studies was systematically analyzed in this study. The Heliwaa new social housing project has been analyzed according to the SNDP criteries which are, Economic Growth, Social Development, Good Governance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response and Regional and International Engagement.

Mogadishu's new social housing project

While the new social housing enterprise's strategy for planning is sound, it will benefit from more careful documentation in the form of permanent records that can be

consulted later. The company and its constituents will be assisted if and when fresh challenges appear. In the Inaugural attempt at social housing for the first time in over three decades, the Banadir Regional Administration's Durable Solutions Unit is implementing a social housing project in Mogadishu, which is the focus of this study.

Three hundred additional social housing units have been commissioned for communities suffering from displacement. The term "sustainable housing" is commonly used to describe this approach to building new social housing because it emphasizes reducing, reusing, and recycling materials while also lowering the negative environmental impacts and maintenance costs associated with the building over its lifetime and improving the quality of life for its occupants. Three hundred brand-new apartments for the public are being built at a major crossroads in the Heliwa neighborhood. Two major roads will run through this area: The World Bank Interlock Road and the Bal'ad - Jowhar Road. Initiated in Mogadishu's heliwa district, this project is the first of its kind to provide affordable housing to the city's underserved population.

Banadir Regional Administration's Heliwa Social Housing Project, Presently, significant shifts are taking place in the Heliwa region. Historically an underserved neighborhood in an equally underserved district, it is increasingly becoming a choice location for Mogadishians and newcomers to the city to transport to because of its relative affordability and ample area. So far, the World Bank Interlock Avenue and the Bal'advert Jowhar Street have been the two most prominently proposed infrastructure projects within the district, with the latter aiming to connect the district with the neighboring federal member nation of Hiirshabelle. They worked together with the European Union and the Banadir region's office for a durable solution to design and implement the project. These low-income apartments were designed with careful thought given to their history, prospective neighborhood, and floor plan. Typology 1 consists of two-story buildings with four dwelling units and type 1B consists of two-story buildings with ten commercial units on the ground floor and two dwelling units on the first floor. Typology 2 consists of a two-story building with a single dwelling unit. (typology 1: 1A (2-story building, 4 residential units), 1B (2-story building, 10 commercial units on the Ground floor, and 2 residential units on 1 floor, while typology 2: has 2 stories building with 1 residential unit).

Figure 14

Bird-eye view of a first social housing project in Mogadishu. (Heliwaa Social Housing Project – Durable Solutions Unit (DSU))

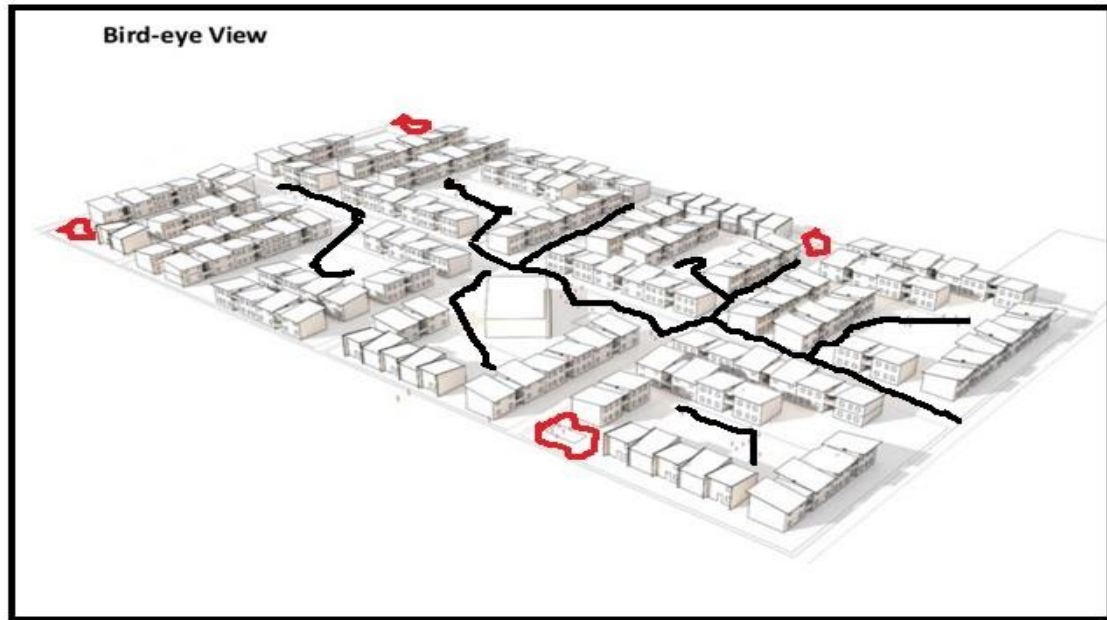


Figure 15

2-story building, 4 residential unit, each story has two kitchens, two toilets and rooms. (Heliwaa Social Housing Project – Durable Solutions Unit (DSU))

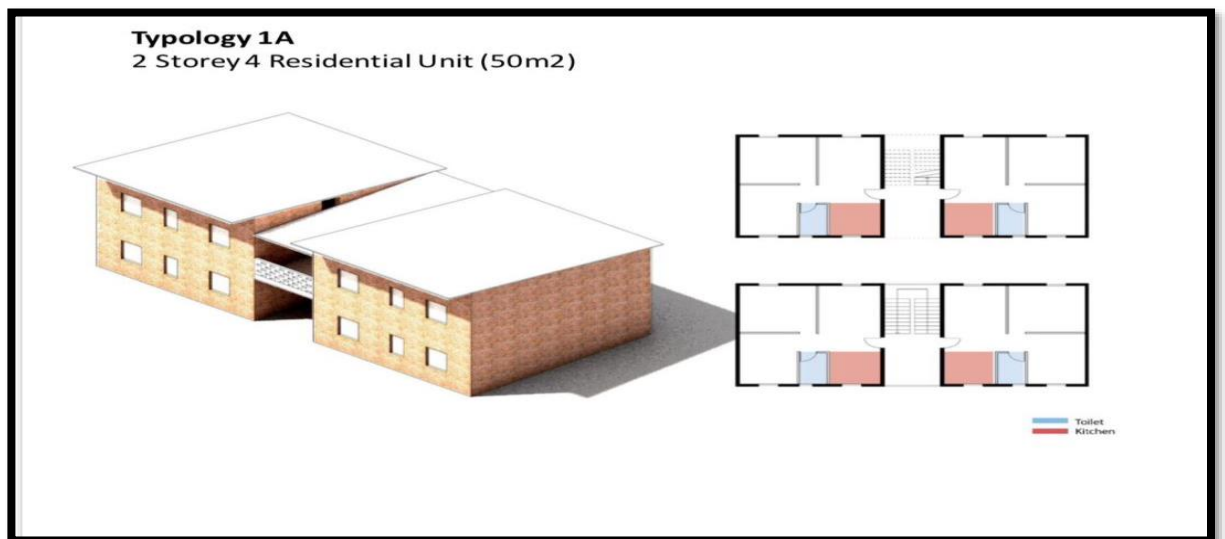


Figure 16

2 story building and 1 residential unit, 1 story have one kitchen, 1 toilet, and room. (*Heliwaa Social Housing Project – Durable Solutions Unit (DSU)*)

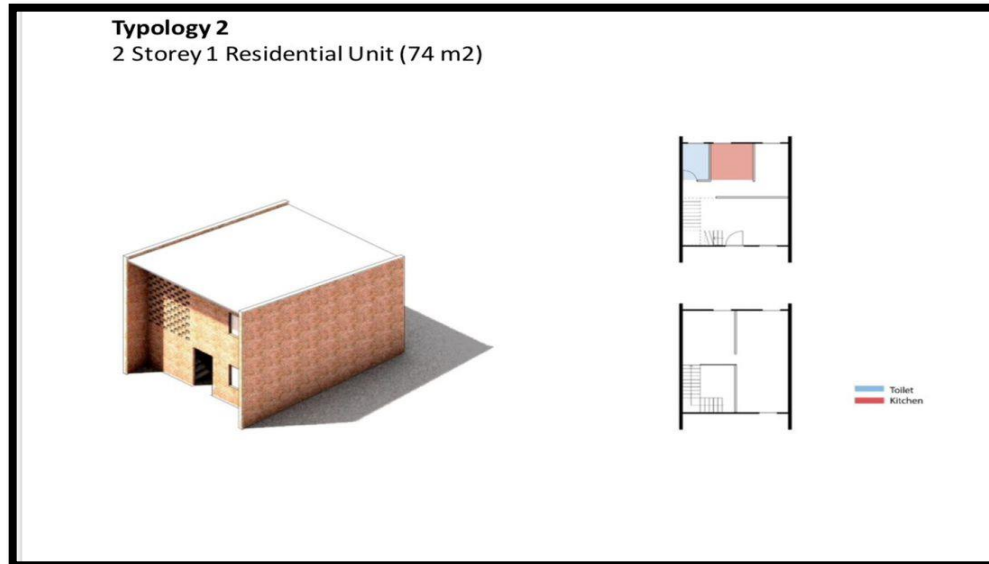


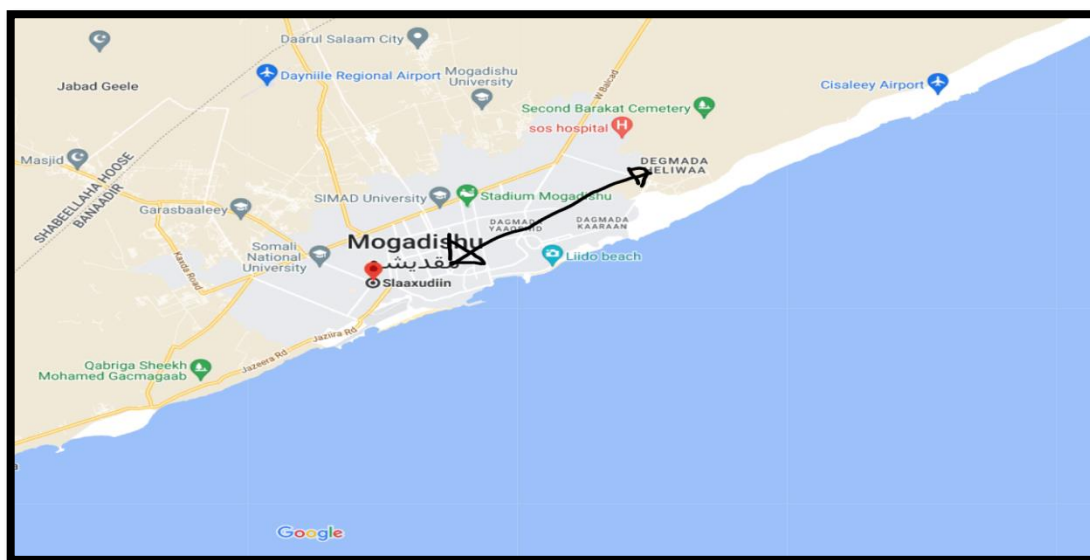
Figure 17

3D view of a first social housing project in Mogadishu. (*Heliwaa Social Housing Project – Durable Solutions Unit (DSU)*).



Figure 18

The design area of Mogadishu and Heliwa, where the new settlement is being built. (<https://earth.google.com/web/search/Degmada+Heliwaa,+Mogadi%c5%9fu,+Somali/@2.08491922,45.39999155,22.25464202a,1756.88595075d,35y,-0h,0t,0r/data=CigiJgokCWyskQIZABAET-B0cqNVgBAGZ8nLRTlqUZAIRwzZylQqEZA>).



The Somali National Development Plan (SNDP) is a long-term development strategy for IDPs Somalia that was developed by the Banadir regional and United Nations partnership with the international community. The Heliwaa new social housing project has been analyzed according to the SNDP criteria, which are Economic Growth, Social Development, Good Governance, Humanitarian and Disaster Response and Regional and International Engagement.

Economic growth: The plan aims to increase the total number of people who have benefited from economic growth. Thousands of people have benefited from this new housing project in terms of quantity and quality, as well as people with manual skills such as tailoring, carpentry, and pottery making.

- **Social development:** The plan aims to improve the well-being of the IDPs in Somalia through investments in new settlements, education, and other social services. Thousands of people have improved because of this project; the new

housing project has become a positive development that has improved the community and the district.

- **Good governance:** The plan aims the new housing available will reduce the number of displaced people in the refugee camps, and 1500 persons will be reduced from the refugee camps to the new settlements. Thousands more will find commercial units, health centers, and public spaces. The project will have access to comprehensive social services. Thousands of people have benefited from the new social services because the businessmen are funding them, the social services are not far from the new housing, and the new social services have become a great opportunity for the municipality and the people alike. The type of social services that can be found at free health centers like MCH and basic services such as food, utensils, and clothes have been an investment.
- **Humanitarian and disaster response:** This project addressed the problems faced by thousands of IDPs in order to address the challenges faced by displaced communities in Somalia due to natural disasters, children's education and parents who are worried about the future of their children and emergency situations. Those people.,
- **Regional and international engagement:** The plan aims to improve the thousands of displaced people living in refugee camps in the Banadir region of Somalia. This project is collaborative Banadir region and the United Nations for International Community.

Overall, the SNDP is a comprehensive development strategy that aims to address the many challenges facing Somalia and promote long-term economic and social development in the country.

CHAPTER 1V

Discussion

Many factors should be considered when implementing a new social housing project. Some of the key ones are listed below.

- **Funding:** Securing adequate funding is crucial for the success of any housing project. This may involve seeking grants or loans from government agencies or private organizations.
- **Location:** The location of the housing project is important, as it should be accessible to amenities such as schools, hospitals, and public transportation.
- **Size and type of units:** The size and type of units should be appropriate for the target population, and should meet the needs of the community.
- **Sustainability:** Consideration should be given to making the housing project as sustainable as possible, through the use of energy-efficient materials and design.
- **Affordability:** The housing project should be affordable for the target population, and should consider the cost of living in the area.
- **Community input:** It is important to involve the community in the planning process to ensure that the housing project meets the needs and preferences of those it is intended to serve.
- **Partnerships:** Building partnerships with other organizations and agencies can help to ensure the success of the project and provide additional resources and support.
- **Green space:** The benefits of parks and other green areas are manifold, including but not limited to the promotion of a healthy environment, the reduction of population density, and the promotion of social interaction and physical exercise.
- **Space in the neighborhood:** an area that is optimal for social interaction is important for a social housing project.
- **Public space:** A public forum is a place where the general public can congregate and observe one another. This has to be considered in implementing a social housing project.

- Private space: Separate and personal space for the residents of a given area needs to be equally considered.
- Focal point: Instead of being merely a geometrical center, a focal point can also be a purpose-built public space or building.
- Natural boundaries: The use of natural barriers such as trees, water features, etc. to demarcate communities and govern land use. This must be considered to enable a sustainable social housing project implementation.
- Community healthcare: It's important to maintain a healthy society so that displaced people don't have to resort to any of the negative behaviors that led to their displacement in the first place. For those who have been displaced within their own country. People who have been displaced within their own country need new homes that are in harmony with nature and have a designated area for students to study and socialize. Equally essential is having ready access to a wide range of medical care options.
- Circulation: Parking, homes, businesses, and roads all count as part of the circulation system that needs to be considered.
- Connectivity: Linkages between internally displaced people and surrounding areas and parcels of land promote social housing interactions within the site, as well as accessibility to public areas and healthy facilities outside the site. This is an important factor to be considered.
- Healthy habitat (energy/thermal efficiency): Designing aesthetically pleasing units with good insulation for thermal comfort using sustainable methods would make efficient use of natural lighting via window placement and the appropriate amount of glazing, would incorporate passive ventilation systems, and would provide a comfortable interior space.
- Infrastructure: Infrastructure includes smooth, traffic-free streets, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks with few vehicle crossings, ample outdoor lighting, reliable power sources, and other essentials are critical factors that should be considered for a sustainable housing project.

- Location and land use: The background, location, planning, layout, and unit design of the land and its uses must be considered for the implementation of a sustainable social housing project.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

According to the findings of this research study, the most important reason for the existence of social housing anywhere in the world is to provide low- and middle-income citizens with access to social housing projects that are priced affordable. In the first chapter, we learn about the context of the thesis, which includes discussions of social housing projects, social housing projects in Africa, and social housing projects in Mogadishu, Somalia, as well as the objectives within the thesis problem, the purpose of the study, research questions, and the limitations of the study. The second chapter is a review of the relevant literature, which covers topics like affordable housing initiatives in the future, sustainable design practices, and case studies of social housing in the world then social housing in Africa, and then social housing Somalia.

This has been the goal of initiatives all over the world to build social housing. In this study, the unfavorable situation of social housing in Africa, particularly in Somalia, where there has not been any existing social housing project, was discussed. This was especially true in the case of Somalia. The purpose of this research was to examine the new Mogadishu, Somalia social housing project. According to the findings of this study, a number of the factors that are contributing to the failure of the new social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia have been linked to environmental and security challenges. This research has made available some critical success factors that will lead to the sustainability of the new social housing project in Mogadishu, Somalia.

These success factors include a focus on economic growth, social development, good governance, humanitarian/disaster response, and the provision of security awareness. By overcoming this obstacle, these success factors will allow the new social housing project to continue for the long term. These factors are essential in the Haliwaa district region of Mogadishu, Somalia, in order to facilitate regional and international engagements in the development of a social housing project that is viable over the long term. These success

factors are the reiteration of the five strategic pillars of the SNDP which include a focus on economic growth, social development, good governance, humanitarian/disaster response, and the provision of security awareness and regional/international engagement. By overcoming this obstacle, these success factors will allow the new social housing project to continue for the long term. These factors are essential in the Haliwaa district region of Mogadishu, Somalia, in order to facilitate regional and international engagements in the development of a social housing project that is viable over the long term.

Recommendations

Understanding sustainability needs to be adopted into the social housing sector. Sustainable principles aim to balance social, economic, and environmental considerations in the planning and development of a housing project. Some key principles that may be considered when implementing a social housing project are listed below.

- **Affordability:** The housing should be affordable for the target population, considering the cost of living in the area. Affordable social housing is made possible through a variety of means, including but not limited to: subsidies for the costs of housing provision, purchase, rent, mortgage loan rates, etc.
- **Good governance:** The provision of sufficient sustainable social housing to meet housing needs is contingent on two factors: 1) economic growth, and 2) good governance aimed at promoting economic growth.
- **Adequate funding:** Budget sufficiency is important so that public and private sectors can meet the housing needs of all households with suitable, long-term social housing.
- **Economical/efficient use of resources:** Consideration should be given to incorporating other uses, such as retail or commercial space, into the housing

project to create a more vibrant and livable community. To provide mixed development and flexible structures in a way that promotes and minimizes future maintenance and expansion costs, economic design and efficient use of resources are essential.

- **Energy efficiency:** The housing should be designed and constructed to be as energy-efficient as possible, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce energy costs for residents.
- **Water conservation:** Measures should be taken to conserve water, such as the use of low-flow plumbing fixtures and drought-tolerant landscaping.
- **Materials:** The use of sustainable materials, such as recycled or rapidly renewable materials, should be considered in the construction of the housing.
- **Transportation:** The housing should be located in an area that is accessible to public transportation and other amenities, to reduce the need for car use.
- **Community involvement:** Involving the community in the planning and development process can help to ensure that the housing meets the needs and preferences of those it is intended to serve.
- **Advance technology:** Appropriate technology to enable renovation, minimize waste, protect the environment, and guarantee the construction of sustainable social housing that satisfies housing needs is important.
- **Efficient Management:** Continuity and benefit for stakeholders through effective management of housing provision activities during construction and usage to reduce the total cost of ownership.

- Adequate economic planning: To guarantee access to necessary infrastructure services like roads, water, efficient energy, rail services, etc. adequate economic planning is required.
- Policies enactment: Enacting and enforcing policy and legal frameworks that promote
- effective implementation and control is a critical success factor to be considered.

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APPENDICES

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Personal Information

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- **Birth Date:** September 25th, 1997 in Mogadishu
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Education:

Faculty of engineering and computer sciences

BACHELOR of civil engineering

Salaam university. Mogadisho – **Somali 2015 – 2019**

Diploma of Archicad and AutoCAD – **September 2017**

Diploma of English Language at (AL-IMRA). **July 2016** secondary school at horsed madina primary & secondary school-**2011 to 2015** in Mogadisho Somalia.

Seminars:

workshop of safety of site work- **June 2019**

SIMINAR of Research and methodology at (CRT) - **September 2018**

workshop of introduction to civil engineering - **September 2018**

work shop of construction management and quality control - **November 2017**

workshop of how to control mix-concrete - **August 2017**

workshop of how to manage drainage system - **May 2016**

Experience

Duties/Responsibilities

supervisor to site engineering at Iftin CONSTRUCTION COMPANY- **April / October 2019**

Skills:

- ❖ Proficiency in Microsoft Office:
Word
Excel
Power point
- ❖ Proficiency planning & design

Languages:

Somali: Native

English: Excellent

Arabic: Understandable

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