

# emergency shelter options For Cyclone Aila



# Glimpses of Aila affected community



People taking shelter on the embankment (Gabura, Syamnagar)

7 11:41



People taking shelter on the embankment (Dacop)

8 10:49

# An affected family inside the embankment at (Gabura, Syamnagar)



# Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

(Sphere Project 2004, p.208)

**Beyond survival, shelter is necessary to provide:**

- **Security & personal safety**
- **Protection from Climate**
- **Enhanced resistance to ill health and disease**
- **Important for human dignity and to sustain family and community life**

**AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN DIFFICULT  
CITCUMSTANCEES**

# emergency shelter types

## Dispersed Settlement



**Reasons:** Often chosen by community for security, livelihood or as communal coping strategies.

**Danger:** It is difficult for aid agencies to understand need and meeting demand logistically

**Advantage:** it is sometimes easy to achieve durable solution as individual families remain flexible to opportunities.

# STANDARTDS

**Emergency Shelter is one of the most important determinants of general living conditions and often one of the largest items of non reoccurring expenditure.**



*Source: UNHCR Hand Book for Emergencies*

**Relief Operations for Shelters  
is not either cost effective or  
sustainable unless it helps  
toward RECOVERY !!**

**How far we can achieve this goal  
for Cyclone Aila Emergency  
Response?**

# Access to Land vs. Rights to Land

## challenge

Local people/Governments are sometimes reluctant to give land for Transitional Settlement if there is a possibility that these settlements likely to become long term or even permanent.

## Solution

Liaison with Local Government regarding:

- Possible settlement plan
- Possible settlement length
- Possibility of their long term stay and or permanent solution of shelter



# Access to Land vs Rights to Land

## Concerns are:

- Fear that the current value of the land or land surrounding to it may depreciate.
- Resentment if the displaced person (s) appears to receive better support and attentions
- Competition for local resources
- Political impact

## How to Address:

- Any ER from SWG should not generate negative competition.
- Settlement, be it an individual or group must take consent of the neighbors.
- It must be self sustainable, so local resources are not stressed.
- Taking consent of Local Government reduces risk.

# Settlement Issues

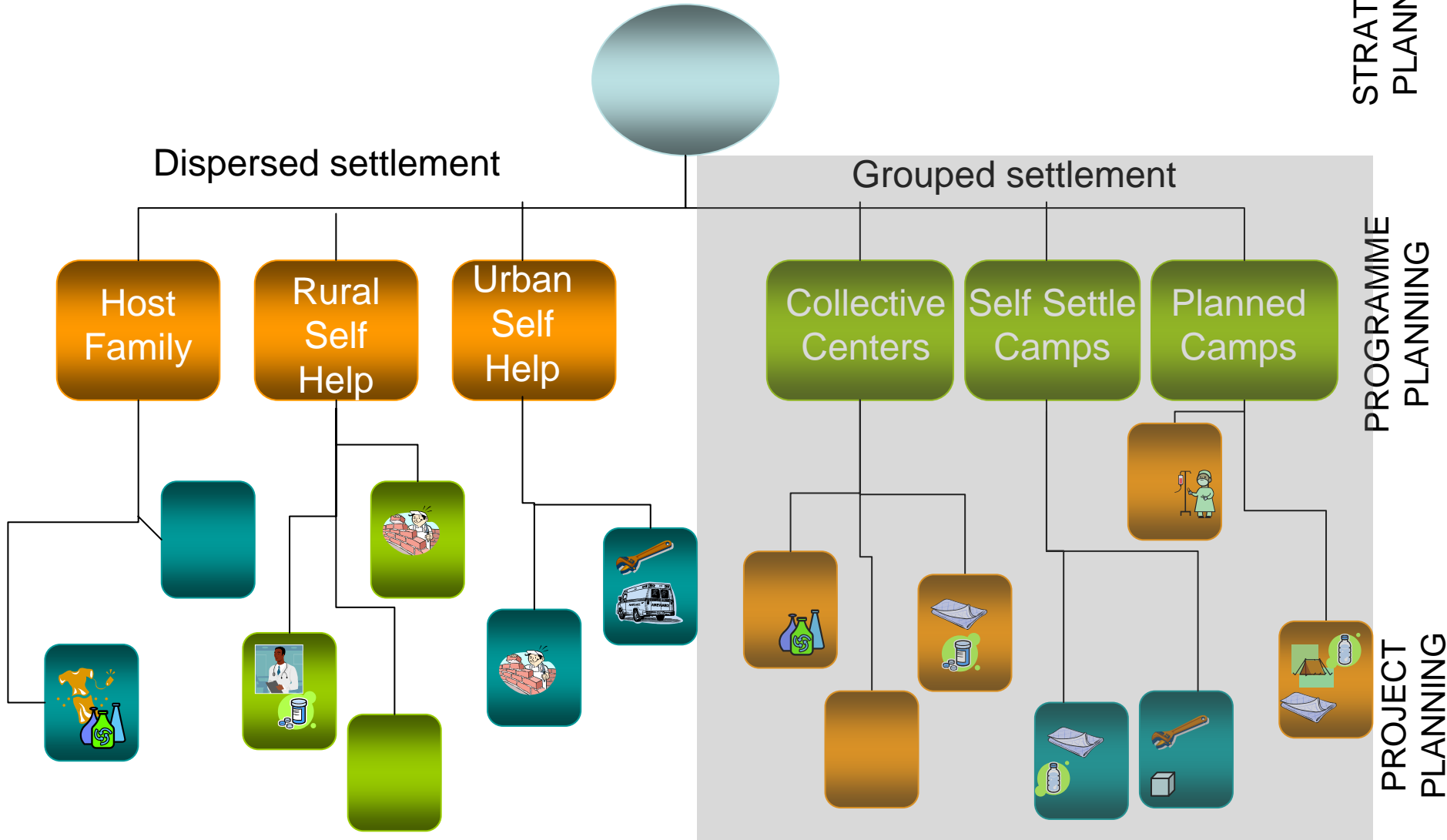
- **Legal complications around land right.**
- **Exclusive use of land by displaced people/ family.**
- **Restricted usage of land by land owner**
- **Access to land**
- **Sustainable use of land**

# Transitional Settlement (TS) Planning

(Adopted from UNHCR Shelter Handbook)

Dispersed settlement

Grouped settlement



PROGRAMME  
PLANNING

PROJECT  
PLANNING

# FOUCUS of Planning of TS

- Protection and Security
- Risk from Natural Hazards
- Safe Materials & Construction Techniques
- Gender & Age (demography, gender based violence: GBV)
- Vulnerable Groups (aged, chronic diseases, UAM many need special accommodation and attentions)
- Environment (natural resource management: NRM, deforestations, pollutions etc)

# Planned Self Settled Shelters

## Small Plots: 200-300 sqm.

- High Density Clusters should be avoided.
- When it is unavoidable, planning for environmental sustainability should be the key issue.
- Small lands poses threats for supply and demand imbalance for maintaining sustainability.
- Avoiding spread of cluster must be in focus as it may become larger than infrastructure and will becomes unsustainable.



# Emergency Transitional Shelter Options

## Collective Centers

- School, hotel, hospital, community centers, religious centers etc.

## Dispersed Family Centers

- Family friends or relative's land, original location of destroyed home

## Cluster TS

- Gov land, private land, public land, location destroyed cluster etc.

# Cluster TS

- Is the land feasible for the purpose?
- Ownership of the land?
- Population and per family sft /sqm?
- Environmental Sustainability and NRM?
- How long land will be available?
- Logistic plan?
- Will it assist toward recovery ?
- Livelihood options?

# Essential Family Shelter Material Items NFI

- Tents
- Plastics sheeting
- Prefabricated shelter & containers
- Materials and Tools for construction

## Factors to Consider:

- Should be repairable.
- Should be adaptable to changing livelihood options
- Preferably local MATERIAL but not in expense of SUSTAINABILITY.

# Essential Family Shelter Items NFI

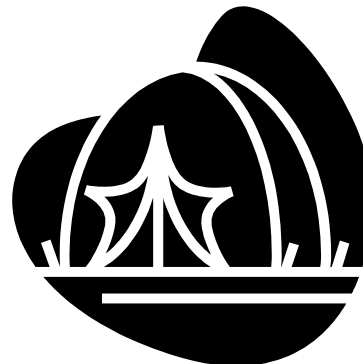
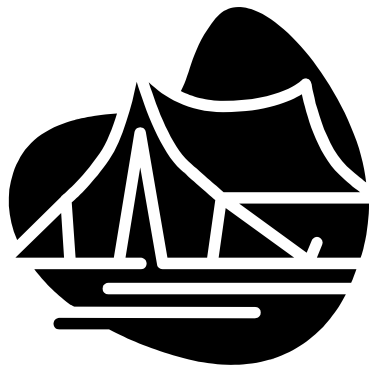
- Blankets
- Tools
- Clothing
- Lighting: torch, lamp, candles
- Mattress/ rugs
- Cooking utensils
- Water containers
- Fuel
- Stoves
- Vector and pest Control

## Factors to Consider:

- Design and Distribution of Shelter package.
- Project plan must identify the purpose of distribution (cash, materials, labor)
- Health and Safety
- SUSTAINABILITY.

# Important factors when you consider a 'Tent'

- Price guide
- Tent types
- Materials and Specifications
- Guidelines for erections
- Climatic conditions



# Factors for selection: NFI & Shelter materials for Cyclone Aila

Response should answer:

- Can they meet local demand?
- Are they culturally accepted?
- Can they be easily adaptable for local use?
- What the supplier's production capacity is?
- What will the Plastic or Tarpaulin be used for?
- How long should Shelter materials last?
- Are materials fire resilient?