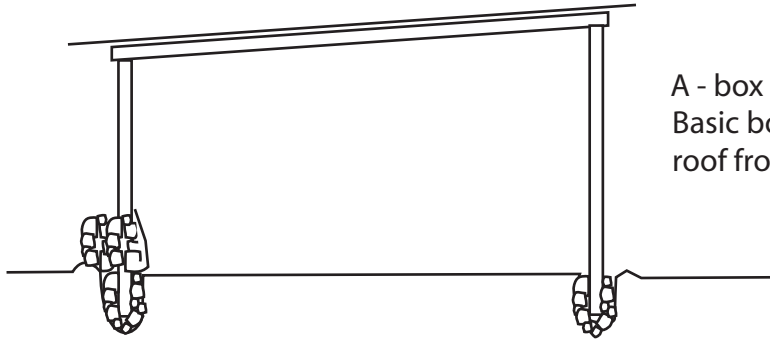


Observed improvised Shelters in AJK Oct / Nov 2005

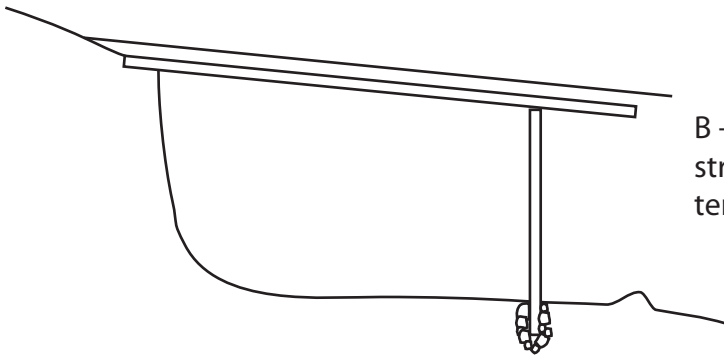
This document discusses shelters improvised by people in earthquake affected villages.

Organisations should aim to support these improvisations to help rural families through the winter.

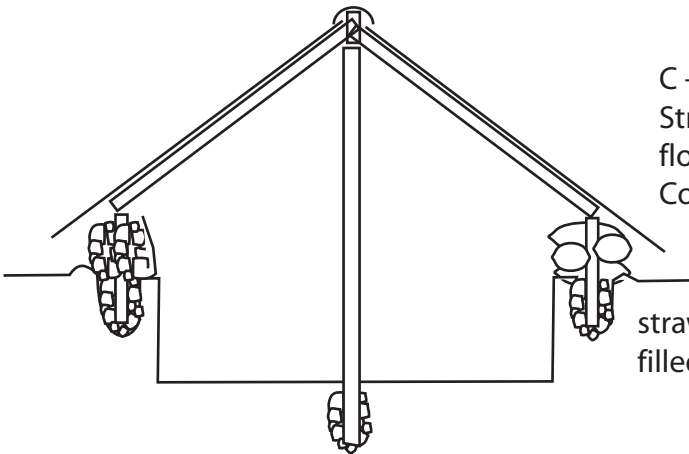
- Upgrading tents and repairing existing houses is also a critical part of shelter for earthquake affected houses.
- Blankets, quilts, stoves with fuel access, cooksets, jerry cans and other critical relief items are critical components of shelter.
- Beneficiary targetting, community involvement, livelihoods and future reconstruction must be considered in interventions



A - box construction
Basic box structure with shallow sloping roof
roof from tin or plastic.



B - lean to construction
structure built off against remaining walls or
terrace walling



C - A-frame construction.
Structure similar to a tent. potential to excavate
floor to increase useable space.
Communities in valleys may not use this type of design.

straw bales or sand bags
filled with mud and stones

material shelter support possible:

- tools to recover materials from old shelters
- nails, wire and metal straps to improve structural strength.
- additional covering materials: tin sheet or plastic.
 - to reduce draughts
 - to increase covered area and make partitions
- gabion mesh wire to strengthen and reinforce walls.

additionally straw grasses, bales, pine, earth and vegetation may be available locally for walling and roofing insulation