

Adequacy of Transitional Shelter Parameters:

Indicators	Standard	Remarks
Lifespan	Materials and shelter construction to allow for 6-24 months use	
Internal area	Provide a minimum of 3.5m ² per person ¹ , 18m ² in floor plan or 24m ² at a maximum	Assuming average of 5 persons per family
Head height	A minimum of 2 metres from the ground to the eaves	Slight variation may arise depending on material used.
Roof Design & pitch	Roof to be designed with adequate strength for proposed roofing material, the pitch is to be at minimum 25%	CGI sheets are commonly used and well accepted by communities
Ventilation and temperature	Design of the shelter to allow for adequate ventilation, and minimise internal temperatures. Where possible, promote openings on 3 sides of the shelter	
Weatherproofing	Design to protect from rain	
Privacy	At least one internal division for privacy	
Cost	Min. IDR 2,000,000 – Max. IDR 3,000,000 (200-300 USD)	For basic transitional shelter, assuming additional input of material and labour from homeowners

¹ SPHERE standards, The Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, 2004

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Culturally and climatically appropriate	Materials and construction techniques to be used are familiar to the beneficiary	
Public health – Drainage	Adequate site drainage is provided to minimise the risk of flooding	
Site Placement	Shelter should be constructed at, or near to the existing homestead, without inhibiting permanent housing reconstruction	Except when existing damaged house is deemed unsafe.
Flexibility/resource efficiency	Where possible, materials are to be reusable.	T-shelters had often been used as kitchen, verandas, or shops once permanent structures were completed.
Technical Assistance	Ensure that transitional shelters are well constructed to maximise life span and protection	This could take form of trainings, building of model shelters in communities
Community Participation	Construction to encourage community participation and empowerment	
Targeting ²	Provision should be prioritised for those who are 1. In the worst earthquake-affected area, especially in landslide area 2. The most vulnerable 3. Lack capacity for self-recovery	Where possible this should be determined with local government and community leaders
Water & Sanitation	To be coordinated with WASH cluster	This is agreed to be a longer term consideration that will require WASH and Health components

² See 091016_TWIG_T-Shelter_Notes.pdf on <http://groups.google.com/group/SUM09> for beneficiary selection discussion during the Transitional Shelter workshop held on 16th October at Universitas Bung Hatta