



GREEN RECOVERY CONNECT

Resources for Shelter Sector in Sri Lanka

1) Housing Reconstruction after Conflict and Disaster

Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), 2003

This paper reviews experiences in housing reconstruction in the aftermath of natural disaster and conflict. It offers guidance on how to plan and prepare for a housing reconstruction intervention; describes the various housing reconstruction approaches available; and sets out the various models of implementation that tend to be used.

2) Post-Disaster Livelihood-Environment Assessment Rules of Thumb

2008

The five rules of thumb are designed for a user with some environmental background. The rules provide the basis for a preliminary scoping of shelter-related livelihood activities to identify whether negative environmental impacts are likely and whether a more assessment and mitigation actions are needed. General guidance on the follow-up assessment is also provided. The five rules of thumb, do not result in a precise assessment of impact, but can help an environmental specialist to quickly identify where further attention is needed.

3) The Economic Impact of Shelter Assistance in Post-Disaster Settings

CHF International, 2005

This report addresses the impact of emergency shelter programs in the development of post-relief economies and in building incomes of affected populations. Additional research conducted by CHF International on income development of beneficiaries of emergency shelter programs is reviewed, and the first steps toward rigorous and accurate measurement of the impact of these programs on the incomes of beneficiaries. Each of these analysis provides information useful to future programmers of relief assistance.



4) Oxfam Briefing Note on Shelter and Gender

Oxfam

People displaced by disasters or conflicts are often required to live in unfamiliar circumstances, which might be in camps (planned or spontaneous), emergency or transitional shelters, collective centers, or with host families. Living outside of a familiar environment (or in inadequate shelters) can increase people's vulnerabilities and expose them to greater risks. To ensure that displaced persons: face minimal exposure to health, safety, and protection risks associated with their new physical environment; and are able to successfully and rapidly re-build their disrupted homes and livelihoods; attention must be paid to the different needs, responsibilities, and coping strategies of women, girls, men and boys. This assessment provides key questions and considerations.

5) Oxfam Transitional Settlement Displaced Populations

Oxfam, 2005

These guidelines were developed as part of the University of Cambridge shelter project for coordinators and specialists working in humanitarian relief who are concerned with the transitional settlement needs of displaced people and their hosts. The guidelines offer a common planning tool for developing and implementing settlement and shelter strategies for people affected by conflict or natural disaster. Other readers may also find them useful, because many aspects of transitional settlement work are relevant to policy making for displaced populations in general.

6) Shelter and Settlement Standards in Post-tsunami Sri Lanka

UNHCR, 2005

There has been some degree of confusion among actors involved in transitional shelter regarding how exactly SPHERE, the TAP circular dated 08.03.05 and TSS relate to each other. In this document UNHCR



Shelter Unit intends to clarify above relations to ensure international standards are obeyed in both the provision of transitional shelters and the establishment to transitional settlements. The information, standards and guidelines provided in this document are an attempt to facilitate the efforts of provision of transitional housing of adequate quality in Sri Lanka.

7) Shelter Sector Items

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), 2008

This booklet offers practical guidance on how to integrate the distribution of these shelter sector items into wider assistance programmes, involving other sectors and IASC clusters, select and combine both household Non-Food Items, such as blankets and cook sets, and shelter Non-Food Items, such as plastic sheeting and timber and integrate the distribution of these shelter sector items into the development and implementation of shelter sector strategies.

8) Sphere Rapid Shelter Assessment

SPHERE

This list of questions serves as a guide and checklist to ensure that appropriate information is obtained that should influence post-disaster shelter response. The list of questions is not mandatory, and should be used and adapted as appropriate. It is assumed that information on the underlying causes of the disaster, the security situation, the basic demographics of the displaced and any host population and the key people to consult and contact, is separately obtained.

9) Housing Reconstruction after Conflict and Disaster

Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Humanitarian Practice Network (HPN), 2003

This paper reviews experiences in housing reconstruction in the aftermath of natural disaster and conflict. Drawing on examples from the last two decades it offers guidance on how to plan and prepare for a housing reconstruction intervention; describes the various housing reconstruction approaches available; and sets out the various models of implementation that tend to be used. Rather than detailed prescription, it refocuses the discussion from a single house' or shelter reconstruction to a process, thereby reintegrating housing reconstruction into the wider recovery context.

