

COMPENDIUM OF KEY DOCUMENTS



Pakistan Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter



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Introduction (draft)

This document is a compilation of the key documents produced by the Shelter Cluster Pakistan for natural disasters, since 2010.

Extreme flooding has occurred in Pakistan three years in a row, each time hundreds of thousands of houses have collapsed, displacing millions and thwarting numerous development gains.

The monsoon of 2010 led to one of the largest human displacement and loss of housing in the history of modern humanitarian affairs. Over 1.5 million houses were damaged or destroyed and approximately 11 million individuals either lost their home or experienced some level of damage and loss. In 2011 the southern provinces of Pakistan, Sindh and Balochistan, suffered from new flood after an extraordinary monsoon rainfall, as a result 350,000 – 500,000 houses were completely destroyed and over 2.5m people were displaced. Recently, the unseasonal rain outbursts of 7th to 11th September 2012 destroyed a further 300,000 – 450,000 houses, displacing over 2m people – making extreme flooding a in Pakistan almost a predictable annual event.

In the aftermath of these natural disasters, the Shelter Cluster led by IOM since 2010, has been committed to ensure a strategic and harmonized response, aiming to maximize the available resources, target the most vulnerable and promote the recovery of the affected population in a resilient manner. Therefore, the Shelter Cluster in a joint effort with the cluster members, throughout the various disaster responses has produced a number of strategic documents and technical guidelines, which aimed to guide the shelter practitioners in an adequate and safer shelter response.

In order to capitalize this experience and the knowledge shared and discussed within the Shelter Cluster since 2010, IOM compiled strategic documents and technical guidelines into this compendium, with the objective to facilitate access to reference documents. This document may be used as a reference in the elaboration of new Shelter Cluster documents, as well as provide guidance to the shelter practitioners operating in flood responses in Pakistan.

This compendium is an open document and more information can be added at any time. Moreover, this document may be used as a whole or each chapter may be used separately.



2010 Shelter Response Strategy

PAKISTAN FLOODS SHELTER CLUSTER

STRATEGIC SHELTER RESPONSE (FINAL DRAFT)

Over the course of the 2010 monsoon season, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in its history. The floods have affected 77 districts out of a total of 139 districts in Pakistan, and more than 20 million people – one-tenth of Pakistan’s population – devastating villages from the Himalayas to the Arabian Sea. More than 1,700 men, women and children have lost their lives, and **at least 1.8 million homes have been damaged or destroyed.**

Shelter has been identified as a key strategic objective in the revised Pakistan Flood Emergency Response Plan. The objective is to: *Support durable solutions through the provision of shelter assistance (material and cash as appropriate), prioritizing shelter solutions that can span emergency shelter, transitional shelter and longer-term housing needs.*

Due to the scale of the disaster and the resulting time and resource (financial or capacity) constraints, it will be difficult to address the overwhelming immediate shelter needs using traditional relief, recovery and reconstruction paradigms. The focus should therefore be on flexible and cost effective solutions Supporting those whose homes have been destroyed or heavily damaged, to the extent possible using traditional building materials locally available, enhanced with appropriate technical assistance and support for revitalizing the supply chain of key materials.

Different parts of the country are currently going through different phases of the crisis, and response will be graduated and adapted based upon regularly assessed needs as the flooding recedes, access improves and return becomes possible. An appropriate response is reflective of the different needs and characteristics of each different location.

Different scenarios require different implementation strategies for Shelter Response:

1. Possibility of return – when families may go back to their original locations, e.g. land owners or tenants, in non flood-prone areas.
2. Extended displacement - when families may not return to their original locations, e.g. due to land rights issues, permanence of stagnant water or other reasons.
3. Seasonal flood migrants – when families live in seasonal flood areas and are displaced frequently.

For those families that may return to original location the recommended Shelter Response is to support the beneficiaries in (re)building one habitable room, the **One Room Shelter**. Using social mobilization and mass communications strategies, beneficiaries and their communities will be mobilized to directly participate in the construction process. This can involve beneficiaries building the walls from available material and roofing material and/or doors and/or windows, and/or skilled labour being provided by implementing partners to augment beneficiary efforts. Accommodations should be made for vulnerable people who require additional assistance. For those whose houses are partially destroyed the assistance should focus on the provision of clean-up kits and/or cash grants or vouchers to allow repair of minor damages.

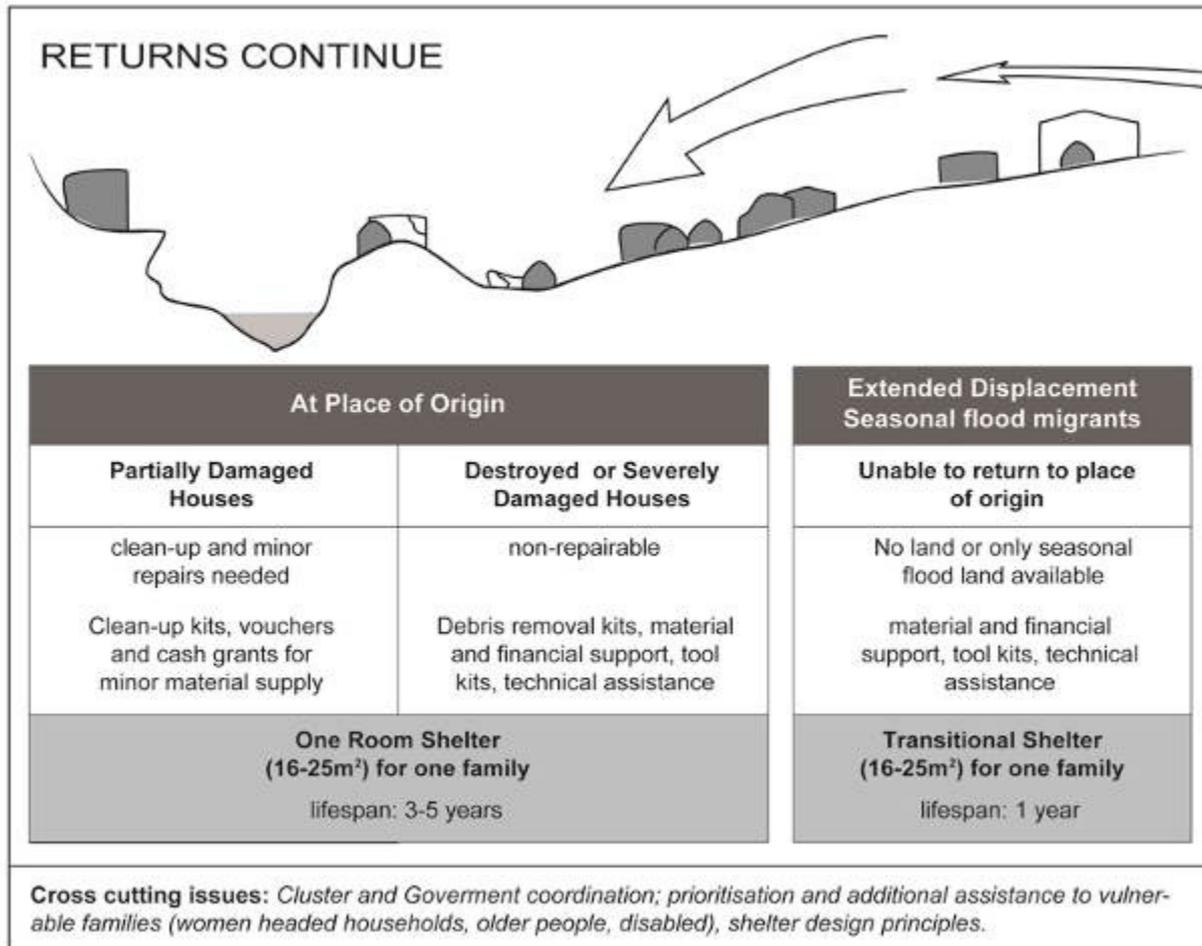
When return is not possible or occurs to seasonal flood plains, the assistance should focus on **Transitional Shelter** prioritizing use of local materials and indigenous techniques when applicable.

The procurement focus will remain on addressing emergency needs, primarily shelter grade plastic sheeting throughout October and into November so that the provision of emergency shelter will continue during the early recovery phase. The plastic sheeting not only responds to emergency shelter needs but has important value in the early recovery phase as it may be used as a component of a self-help longer-term solution (one room shelter) or in the construction of transitional shelters. Shelter items distributed during the emergency phase are also critical in creating interim shelter solutions for families returning to seasonal flood plains.



Shelter support is to be prioritized to the most vulnerable (including women headed households, older people, disabled and those whose houses were completely destroyed, with no salvaged material and with no means to provide construction materials) in the most affected areas and the areas in need of winterization assistance.

ILLUSTRATIVE EARLY RECOVERY SHELTER OVERVIEW



ONE ROOM SHELTER is a more durable solution built at place of origin with indigenous materials and techniques. The envisaged lifespan of the One Room Shelter is 3 to 5 years, which can be extended upon upgrading of the shelter.

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER is a transitional solution that responds to temporary needs, e.g. for those facing extended displacement or those living in frequent flooded areas. Transitional shelter should have a lifespan of at least 1 year, and a design that allows for reuse of materials.

COSTS

Estimated costs are based on indicative costs of pilot projects (to confirm upon completion of the projects). As the shelter unit costs indicated by the agencies differ widely, therefore, the unit cost has been estimated on the basis of costs for materials, tools, transport and labour. Costs for sanitation as well as participation, implementation, overhead are excluded.

The **cost of the One Room Shelter** will vary according to the capacity of the beneficiaries to participate in its construction. The minimum cost will reflect the beneficiaries’ contribution with labour and materials and the maximum cost addresses the support to the most vulnerable, which includes the provision of labour and materials.



2010 Shelter/NFI Winterization Strategy

SHELTER/NFI WINTERIZATION STRATEGY

There is an urgent need for winterization as part of the response to the Pakistan floods, as extreme weather in certain affected areas may further endanger lives. Shelter and NFI support is a priority in order to protect flood-affected households from the elements.

This Strategy advocates for an immediate response to these needs and provides recommendations on minimum winterization standards.

As winter has arrived in some of the affected areas the timeframe for action is extremely limited. Districts in northern KP, Gilgit Baltistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and some areas of Baluchistan will face sub-zero temperatures in the coming months (referred to below as the 'target areas'). [Specific from Met Office to be added]



In cold climates, with temperatures below freezing, people will die within one day without adequate protection from the elements. In addition, rain and wind increase heat transfer away from the body. Therefore survival is often dependent upon prioritising the distribution of NFIs to best provide thermal comfort.

(Selecting NFIs for Shelter, IASC, Emergency Shelter Cluster, 2008)

To maximize assistance and protection for those in need, the Winterization Strategy for Shelter & NFI advocates that the following three approaches be undertaken simultaneously:

a) Accelerated and increased distribution of winterized emergency shelter & NFI (see Annex A)

Standard NFIs including blankets, bedding and mattresses have been part of the recommended NFI kits since the beginning of the emergency response. However, a significant gap remains in the target areas*. The Shelter Cluster stresses the need to accelerate distribution of blankets and mattresses already in the pipeline and advocates further procurement of these items to expand coverage, addressing areas with no coverage to date as an urgent priority.

b) Provision of winterized Transitional Shelter (see Annex B)

Certain Shelter Cluster members have experience of implementing winterized transitional shelter programs in Pakistan. Those who have experience and immediate implementing capacity are encouraged to act in the target areas.

c) Identification of alternative solutions including collective centres

In areas where emergency shelter assistance has not yet been provided, it is recommended that agencies support flood-affected households to coordinate with local authorities to identify collective centers where families can be sheltered during the winter months.

* See emergency shelter gap summary at www.shelterpakistan.org



SHELTER PRIORITIES FOR WINTERIZATION

The key shelter priority is to keep the immediate space around bodies warm. This is provided primarily by **warm clothes** and **bedding**. The key needs are for **blankets**.

The secondary shelter priority is to provide protection from the elements, by providing a **waterproof roof**. Adequate Drainage is also needed, so **tools** are needed to help prevent tents from flooding.

Ground insulation and bedding is key in preventing heat loss to the ground, and will help survival through periods of cold. **Providing thick quilts or high quality** blankets can provide personal insulation from the ground, whilst closed cell foam, or raised wooden floors will reduce this heat loss. **Plastic sheeting** is a key basic flooring component preventing rising damp.

To ensure a warm living environment, wind proofing is essential. Draughts can be blocked by **plastic sheeting, canvas, or blankets** over gaps. Draughts can also be blocked at ground level by **building low walls** (or excavating downwards if there is no risk of flooding). Additional **Tools** may be required to complete this.

The use of stoves to heat internal spaces is dependent on the fuel availability, and choice of stove must take into account of where the fuel comes from. Cooking and heating functions of stoves should be considered separately and care needs to be taken with reducing fire risk. Smoke is a common cause of respiratory infections and eye disease. Care should also be taken with toxic exhaust gases such as carbon monoxide build up. (*Selecting NFIs for Shelter, IASC, Emergency Shelter Cluster, 2008*)

SHELTER CLUSTER **RECOMMENDED NFI KIT FOR FLOODS RESPONSE 2010**

The underlined items provide winterized support.

NFI KITS – suggested		
Jerry cans/ hygiene kits/ mosquito nets etc. are not included as they are covered by the WASH and Health Clusters		
High priority	<u>Blankets*</u>	5 single or 2 double (Northern areas) 2 single (Southern areas)
	Kitchen set	1
Lower priority	Shade net 6m x 6m**	1
	Hurricane lamp***	1
	<u>Fuel efficient cooking stove***</u> (with access to appropriate fuel)	1
	<u>Clothes***</u> (fabric and sewing kit preferable to clothes)	1
	<u>Floor sheets or ground mats</u>	

* Fewer blankets are required in southern areas.

** As the temperature is now beginning to fall, the need for shade netting is reduced.

*** In previous emergencies in Pakistan, fire outbreaks in tents and temporary settlements have led to the banning of stove distribution. All stoves and lamp distribution programmes should be accompanied by fire safety public information and preparedness.

**** In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, clothes are a significant need. However to reach coverage of the largest number of families there will be delays in distribution.

Suggested clothing package:

- Winter Jacket Adult (M or L)- 3 units
- Winter Jacket Children (children M)- 4 units
- Winter undergarments for Children (children M)-4 sets
- Socks Adults- 6 pairs
- Socks for Children (children S-M) 8 pairs
- Warm Cap Adults- 2 units
- Warm Cap Children (children S-M)- 4 units
- Ladies winter shawl- 2 units



2010 Winterized Shelter Technical Guidelines

→ Winterized Tent

A winterized tent must be made of waterproof canvas, and must have a strong supporting frame. It must provide a minimum of 12m² (130sq.ft.) covered area. Additionally, a winterized tent has the following components:

- **Fly sheet**
Separate fly sheet, usually made from canvas, which fits over the inner tent.
- **Flue manifold:**
The inner tent and flysheet each have a metal plate with a hole in it. These plates are sewn in or fixed into a canvas pocket. This allows for a stove with a chimney to be placed inside the tent without the risk of the flue pipe igniting the canvas when hot.
- **Structural supports:**
The poles which form the vertical supports and the ridge beam should be made of a thick gauge steel (min 1.5mm) and with an external diameter of 35-50mm. This gives suitable structural resistance to both high winds and snow loading.
- **Inner lining:**
The inner tent may have a light cotton ('desouti') lining.
- **Mud flaps / valences:**
The tent must have rot proof mud flaps of suitable quality and length to allow the tent to be dug into the ground.

The following graphic illustrate¹ and example of how plastic sheeting, rope and sand bags may be used to winterize a tent:

Basic steps for insulating a ridge tent with plastic sheeting (This is an example only – there are many ways of insulating a tent)		
1. Select a well-drained and suitable site, noting prevailing wind and other features.	2. Lay ground sheet with insulation underneath or with mats on top	3. erect inner tent
4. Fold plastic sheeting over ends of tent tie the "ears" together	5. Cover the roof with a sheet of plastic (min 6mx4m)	6. Put on the flysheet
7. Cover the mud flaps with earth or with filled sand bags (20kg bags easiest)	8. Dig drainage ditches.	

¹ Technical Guidelines for Winterization Strategy, Pakistan - Dec'05-Jan'06



→ Winter Adaptation of Tents by Beneficiary

Beneficiaries have been observed to upgrade tents in many ways. Sensible adaptations should be encouraged. Observed strategies adopted by beneficiaries include:

- Raising floors with timber or stone to reduce draughts and increase insulation.
- Digging in of valences /mud flaps to reduce drafts and risk of flooding.
- Construction of low walls, potentially head height walls to increase thermal mass and reduce drafts.
- Use of plastic sheeting or blankets over closed ends of tent to reduce drafts.
- Use of stoves for cooking and heating at key times of the day when cold is most intense.
- Excavating the interior space of tents to reduce ground level drafts where there is adequate drainage.

→ Kit for Winterization Upgrading of Tents

The basic materials required to winterize a tent are plastic sheeting and rope with blankets and floor insulation for personal shelter. Below are the priority items that a family will need to provide for tent winterization. The remaining materials to be distributed will depend on what families have already possess²:

Quantity	Material	Use	
First priority			
2 per person	Blanket or quilt - high quality*	Personal shelter - ground insulation and personal cover	<p>* minimum 2 high quality wool blankets per family (minimum TOG value of 2.0). If high quality synthetic blankets (generally brightly patterned fleece type material) or thick quilts are used, fewer than 2 may be used. Mattresses are the preferred form of ground insulation, but are subject to logistics constraints.</p> <p>sphere NFI standard 1 guidance note 3: "Provision of insulated sleeping mats to combat heat loss through the ground may be more effective than providing additional blankets"</p> <p>** clothes must be winter clothes, clean, compressed, sorted by age/size and gender and culturally appropriate.</p> <p>sphere NFI standard 1 guidance note 3: "Changes of clothing: individuals should have access to sufficient changes of clothing to ensure their thermal comfort, dignity and safety. This could entail the provision of more than one set of essential items, particularly underclothes, to enable laundering"</p> <p>*** plastic sheeting - (OXFAM/MSF quality preferred, reinforced with bands) to wrap the tent and cover the floor. This corresponds to two or three 6mx4m plastic sheets.</p> <p>**** general ground insulation reduces ground heat losses. Partially flooring a room with blankets and plastic sheeting will allow people to sit reducing direct conductive heat loss. Note that sandbags may also be used in the construction of basic walls.</p>
60m ²	plastic sheet**	covering - waterproofing / flooring	
20m	20m Rope – UV stabilised	structural -support / fixing sheeting	
	warm clothes. ***	Personal shelter	
Second priority			
1x	Needle and 20m thread	structural - basic tent repairs and draught proofing	
25m	5mm cord	structural - support / fixing sheeting	
Third priority			
4mx4m	plastic straw mats / 10mm closed cell foam / carpet underlay****	Flooring	
Fourth priority			
1	Cooking stove, heating stove 4 months fuel	Cooking – higher priority than heating. Type of stoves dependent on fuel availability.	
2-2.5m	chimney pipe with bend for stove. Valve on flue to control flow	Chimney for stove if appropriate, 1.5mx1m chicken wire to prevent metal from touching tent.	
Structural support – if required			
1 set	2m Steel Metal tent pole set – 1.5" diameter, 1.5mm min wall thickness	Replacement of damaged poles. – 2 upright, 1 cross piece jointed in middle. Alternatively, replacement tents may be provided for those most in need.	
Community support			
1 per 20 families	Spade and pick axe	Community toolkit to help with digging of drainage and construction of low tent walls	

² Technical Guidelines for Winterization Strategy, Pakistan - Dec'05-Jan'06

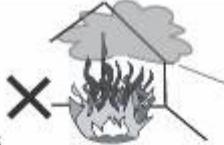
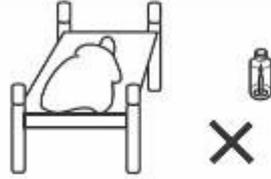
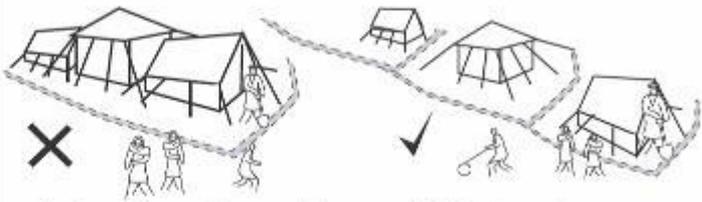
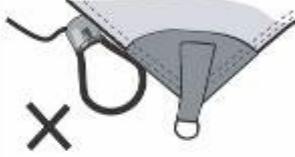


Fire Safety recommendations for temporary settlements

Source: Shelter Cluster Pakistan - Dec'05-Jan 06

FIRE SAFETY

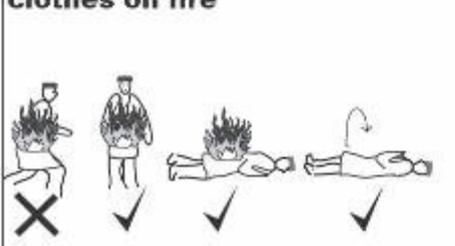
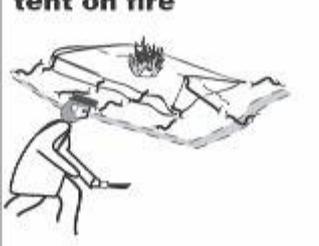
PREVENTION

<p>- NO open fires or bare flames inside tents</p> 	<p>- Candles must be placed in lamps or in jars</p> 	
<p>- Never leave a candle lit while sleeping or when leaving the tent.</p> 	<p>- Tents walls must be a minimum of 16 feet apart.</p> 	
<p>- Stoves must not touch tent walls. - Chimneys should go through a solid wall or through a fire-proof plate.</p> 	<p>- Do not smoke inside tents.</p> 	<p>- Electric light bulbs must be at least 6 inches from the tent canvas.</p> 

PREPAREDNESS

<p>- Set up community fire committees, for training and fire fighting.</p> 	<p>- Make fire stations with buckets, sand, fire beaters and fire extinguishers.</p> 
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IN CASE OF FIRE

<p>clothes on fire</p>  <p>STOP, DROP AND ROLL. If your clothes are on fire, STOP where you are, DROP to the ground and ROLL to extinguish the flames</p>	<p>tent on fire</p>  <p>- Check that there is no-one inside. THEN knock down the tent. This will help stop the fire from spreading.</p>	<p>burns</p>  <p>- Cool the burn area with cold water or a wet cloth immediately.</p>
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2012 Emergency Shelter Response Strategy

PAKISTAN 2012 FLOOD

Initial recommendations for EMERGENCY SHELTER RESPONSE (FINAL DRAFT)

The overall objective of the shelter cluster during the emergency phase is to complement the government of Pakistan's support to those whose homes have been destroyed by the monsoon or otherwise can not access adequate shelter. The cluster will ensure that the affected population have access to shelter and non food items which provide basic protection from the rain and sun as well as enabling people to maintain privacy and dignity. Priority will be given to vulnerable populations and special accommodations will be made to ensure women and children have access to shelter.



Needs Analyses:

MIRA shows that a total of 2, 8 million people were affected by the 2012 flood in 15 districts, in Southern Punjab, Northern Sindh and Baluchistan. Seven districts were notified by NDMA as the most severely affected: Rajanpur and DG Kahn in Punjab; Jacobabad, Kashmore and Shikarpur in Sindh and Nazirabad and Jaffarabad in Balochistan. The Shelter Cluster advocates for the assistance to all affected population with humanitarian needs but in line with NDMA recommendations will prioritize these 7 districts.

According to MIRA results a total of 392,787 houses were affected, being 235,672 (61%) partially damaged and 157,117 (39%) fully damaged. 2 million people were displaced and approximately 1, 7 million are estimated to be in temporary settlements³, while approximately 280,000 people are with host families.

MIRA findings also show that 25.5% of the affected population is currently living without any type of shelter and 18.7% are currently living in makeshift shelters, i.e. **227,638 households are in need of immediate shelter support.**

Furthermore, MIRA results indicate that the expected period of displacement ranges from 2- 4 weeks to 304,350 (27%) people to 4-8 weeks for 270,533 (24%). 135,267 (12%) people expected to be displaced for more than 8 weeks and 417,072 (37%) don't know how long they will be away from their place of origin.

In order to collect more information about the living conditions, needs and assistance gaps of the displaced population, return intentions and obstacles for return, Shelter Cluster will pursue with Temporary Settlements Support Unit (TSSU) assessments in coordination with the other relevant clusters.

RECOMMENDATION:

The preferred emergency shelter option will be a shelter kit made of materials and items which will have the maximum utility in the recovery process, such as a kit comprised of plastic sheeting, poles and fixings. This type of shelter is less costly than tents and enables a more flexible use both during the displacement period and the recovery phase during the construction of more durable solutions. Tents are the preferred option for formal camps and will also be used in other scenarios based upon life saving requirements. People are currently facing different scenarios, and the shelter solution for each is highlighted in this table:

³ The Shelter Cluster understands temporary settlements as any type of settlement/place where the flood affected displaced population found for temporary location whilst cannot return to place of origin.



Displacement Status	ON SITE		DISPLACED			
Location Type	Destroyed Houses	Partially damaged houses	Host families/ Dispersed settlements	Spontaneous camps (such as roadsides)	Collective Centres	Planned camps
	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tents c) Tool Kits d) Household Kits	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tool Kits c) Household Kits	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tents c) Tool Kits d) Household Kits	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tents c) Tool Kits d) Household Kits e) Lighting	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tool Kits c) Household Kits d) Lighting	a) Emergency Shelter Package b) Tents c) Tool Kits d) Household Kits e) Lighting

Coordination with WASH and Health clusters indicated that hygiene kits, jerry cans and mosquito nets will not be provided or monitored by the shelter cluster.

The following should be noted with regard to **distributions of shelter and non-food items:**

- Clean up kits will be provided to individual families and communities to help with removal of mud.
- Specific gender considerations must be made in selection, targeting, distribution and follow on shelter support.
- There will be a need for winterization of shelters since the temperatures in northern Sindh will drop considerably already in the early fall. It is assumed that those who remain displaced or return to destroyed houses will require winterization assistance
- Operational organisations will need to closely follow displacement so that coverage can be given to the maximum number of families.

Tents may be required for some over-congested collective centres

BENEFICIARY SELECTION CRITERIA

Shelter Cluster strongly recommends the targeting of shelter assistance beneficiaries according to the following criteria (still in revision with Protection Cluster):

a. Precondition for assistance is that families were:

- Affected by the floods
- Face great difficulties to cope with the situation.

b. Assistance targets are priority vulnerable and socially marginalized people, such as but not limited to:

- Women and children
- Female-headed households,
- Widows
- Child-headed households
- Landless persons
- People without CNICs
- Religious or ethnic minorities
- Transgender people
- Older persons (>60)
- Persons with disabilities
- Persons with chronic diseases or serious medical conditions,
- Illiterate and chronically poor persons (for instance income under 6,000 PKR per month and no livestock).

This current appeal is limited to the lifesaving phase and does not include post-emergency shelter nor winterization requirements



2012 Early Recovery Shelter Response Strategy

EARLY RECOVERY SHELTER CLUSTER STRATEGY (FINAL DRAFT)

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

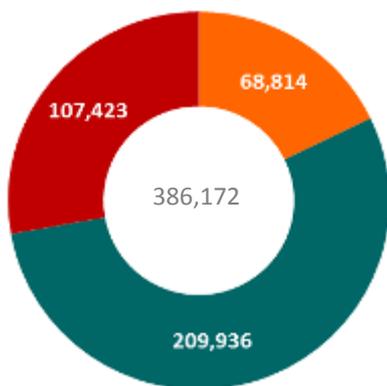
Provide low-cost shelter support to the most vulnerable families whose houses have become uninhabitable after the 2012 floods, in a way that improves their resilience to future natural disasters.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

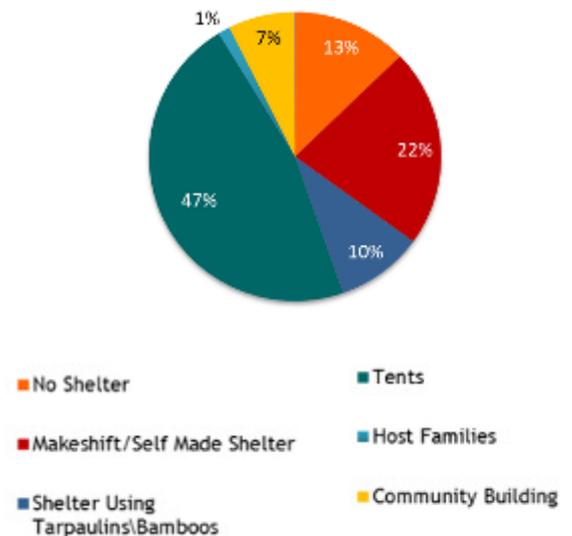
In September 2012, flash floods due to heavy rains caused widespread damage in 15 districts of northern Sindh, southern Punjab and eastern Balochistan. Results from a roll-out of the Multi-agency Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) in September 2012 indicated that 5 million people were affected and 386,172 houses damaged or destroyed. Of the houses affected, approximately 60 per cent were partially damaged, with the remaining 40 per cent fully destroyed.

Houses damaged and destroyed 2012

Balochistan Sindh Punjab



Living conditions in affected provinces up to the 31st December



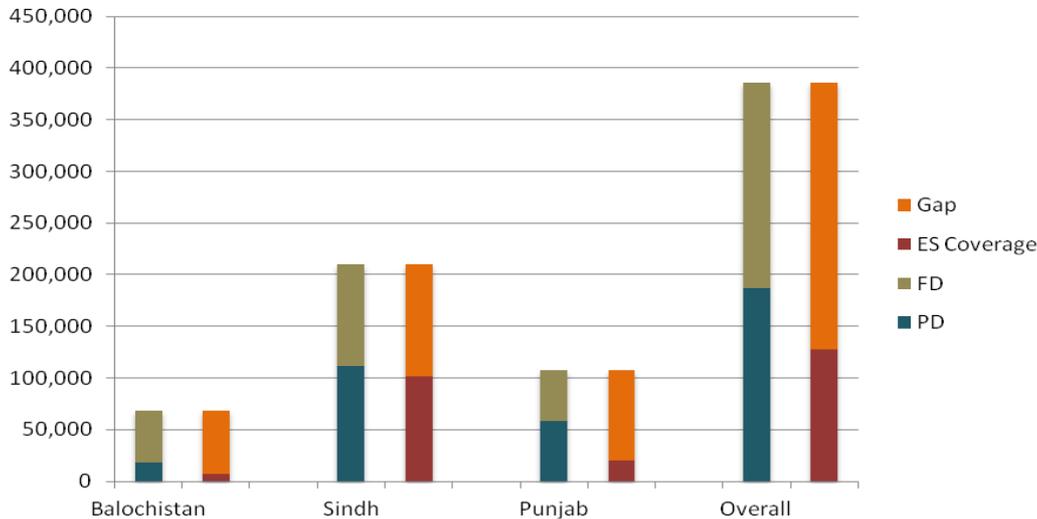
In October and November 2012, the Shelter Cluster’s Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) conducted its first phase of assessments, reporting that the majority of IDPs counted in the MIRA had already left displacement sites. This finding was supported by the second phase of TSSU assessments in December 2012, which demonstrated a consistent trend of return from temporary settlements to areas of origin, with acute humanitarian needs in remaining displacement sites as well as returnee areas.

More than 6,000 families remained in displacement sites in Sindh and Balochistan as of December 2012, with 82 per cent citing inaccessible place of origin as the main obstacle to return. In temporary settlements, 47 per cent of families were without shelter or living in makeshift shelters. In all districts, families who had returned to villages reported similar conditions overall, with 38 per cent of families living in makeshift shelters and 4 per cent without shelter of any kind. (TSSU Phase 2 Assessment)



EMERGENCY SHELTER ASSISTANCE COVERAGE AND GAP ANALYSIS

The Shelter/NFI Cluster initially requested 33 million USD to respond to the immediate emergency shelter needs of families affected by the floods, but only 11 million USD in funding was secured. As of March 2013, only 33 per cent of emergency shelter needs had been met, with 258,181 families still in need of shelter assistance.



(Above) Partially and fully damaged (PD/FD) houses, emergency shelter coverage and gap as of March 2013

EARLY RECOVERY SHELTER STRATEGY

The Shelter Cluster expects that emergency shelter distributions for the 2012 floods will diminish after March 2013, with the focus shifting to early recovery (ER) shelter interventions. Given the frequency of disasters in the affected provinces and lessons learnt from 2010 and 2011 flood responses, the overall objective of the ER Shelter Strategy is to provide low-cost shelter support to the most vulnerable families whose houses have become uninhabitable after the 2012 floods, in a way that improves their resilience to future natural disasters. At present, funding commitments for the ER phase are low, and agencies are therefore encouraged to focus on achieving maximum impact and coverage with minimum inputs.

The Shelter Cluster has established a target of 173,777 ER shelters, representing 50 per cent of affected houses. This target takes into account the self-recovery potential of affected families as measured by the ACCRA (Assessment of Community Coping Capacity in Return Areas, 2012), as well as the assistance capacity of humanitarian organizations. ER shelter assistance may consist of One Room Shelters (ORS) or roofing kits, per the conditions outlined below.

As reported in the revised Monsoon Humanitarian Operations Plan (MHOP), an estimated 87 million USD are required to meet ER shelter needs. This is based on an average cost of 500 USD per shelter in material or cash support, accounting for variations in cost depending on shelter type (pucca, mud, loh kat). The technical guidelines provide more details on shelter costs.

In view of the limited available resources and widespread needs, it is important to strategically target assistance to the most vulnerable families and adapt ER practices to achieve the broadest coverage possible. Inputs from humanitarian and government actors should support beneficiaries' own self-help efforts to maximise the impact of assistance provided. With this in mind, the Shelter Cluster advocates for the following ER priorities for the 2012 floods:

1. **Avoiding double coverage:** Roofing kits and ORS should not be implemented in the same UC unless both are being provided by one agency. When one agency provides both, there should be a clear strategy to indicate which beneficiaries are targeted for each type of assistance. In order to avoid creating gaps, these recommendations should be adapted in coordination with the Shelter Cluster as appropriate to support the situation in each UC, including consideration of the type of damages and upcoming ORS commitments. For example, if roofing kits were distributed with limited coverage in a large UC during the early stages of a response, this should not necessarily disqualify the UC for ORS projects during early recovery.
2. **Roofing kits as ER assistance:** Distribution of roofing kits should not be restricted to emergency shelter activities. Given



limited resources for 2012 ER needs, the Shelter Cluster recommends providing roofing kits to people with partially and fully damaged houses in order to ensure that people with fully damaged houses are not excluded from this type of assistance. All roofing kit distributions should be accompanied with recommendations to beneficiaries on how to use the kits for temporary shelter as well as for reconstruction efforts. Practical demonstrations are encouraged to ensure that beneficiaries are engaged and aware of various roofing kit uses.

Effective coordination is essential to ensure the strategic targeting of assistance to the most vulnerable families. The Shelter Cluster recommends the following principles:

1. **UC ranking:** The Shelter Cluster Assessment Unit is currently conducting a UC ranking exercise using existing data from MIRA and Temporary Settlement Support Unit (TSSU) assessments to prioritise areas with the greatest ER shelter needs. This exercise will form the basis for UC allocation.
2. **One agency per UC:** Ideally each UC should be assisted by a designated agency so that inputs are distributed across as many UCs as possible rather than concentrated in a single area. If the needs of a UC greatly exceed the capacity of one agency, it may be possible for another agency to assist. In this case, agencies should closely coordinate their assistance and avoid working in close proximity to minimise tensions among beneficiaries receiving varying standards of assistance (e.g. roofing kits versus ORS).
3. **Targeting the most vulnerable:** Agencies should target their assistance to the most vulnerable families within a UC. This entails applying strategic beneficiary selection criteria, paired with strong social mobilisation to clarify the selection process, in order to achieve coverage of the most acute needs across the UC.
4. **Prioritisation of agencies in UC selection:** Priority in UC selection should be given to agencies with confirmed funding. Exceptions may be made for agencies planning to assist beneficiaries from their 2010 projects, provided that agencies demonstrate serious plans and eligibility to obtain funding. Organizations whose 2010 shelter projects have been destroyed in subsequent floods are recommended to seek funding to recover damages for the same beneficiaries. Agencies who intend to incorporate a shelter component into existing projects (WASH, livelihoods, etc.) in a particular UC will also be given priority, provided that the agencies have a past record of shelter implementation and reasonable potential to obtain funding for shelter projects.
5. **Flexibility in UC preferences:** Agencies should maintain flexibility in their planning with relation to particular UCs in case other agencies have already confirmed funding and commenced work in the same UCs. Agencies should be realistic in “flagging” the UCs in which they intend to work, in order to avoid gaps created by agencies claiming UCs and then changing plans.

The following **key concepts** are highlighted to guide the planning and implementation of ER shelter activities:

1. **“Shelter is a process rather than a product”⁴.** The focus of the shelter programs should not be on delivering a finished product, but rather on the process of engaging with beneficiaries, transferring knowledge on safer construction, and improving the capacity and resilience of communities to respond to future disasters. Beneficiaries should be supported with skills and knowledge that will enable them to make **incremental upgrades** to their shelters over time as their capacity and resources increase.
2. Agencies are encouraged to **minimise direct inputs** in terms of material/financial support, but to **maximise the impact** of projects by ensuring the **direct involvement of communities** in the construction process. The low cost shelter approach supports the construction of one basic shelter that can be upgraded in the future.
3. Assistance should **catalyse self-help efforts** through the sharing of key skills for construction, maintenance, repairs and upgrades of shelters. In this way, immediate assistance can sustain long-term impacts by **building the resilience and self-help capacity** of communities. **Knowledge transfer** on safer construction techniques should be incorporated through **technical guidance and trainings**. Trainings should be practical, provided on site, and open to families that are not receiving direct shelter support to ensure maximum coverage and broader potential for replication.
4. Assistance should be **beneficiary-driven**, informed by a **flexible approach** and offering a **variety of shelter solutions tailored to the needs and capacities of beneficiaries**. Rather than introducing communities to entirely new materials and methods, agencies are encouraged to support the adaptation of vernacular designs and the improvement of the

⁴ Davis, I: ‘Shelter After Disaster’ Oxford Polytechnic Press 1978



traditional techniques to facilitate the construction of safer and more resilient shelters. These techniques can be improved by incorporating **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** measures, such as strengthened roof, extended roof eaves, and wall structures and elevated flooring, as detailed in the Shelter Cluster's Technical Guidelines.

5. Agencies should **strategically select sites** according to level of needs and **target limited resources to the most vulnerable persons** in each site. Assistance should be guided by the **beneficiary selection criteria** developed in coordination with NDMA and the Protection Cluster⁵, which identifies most vulnerable households as those with at least one of the following characteristics:
- With a completely destroyed house
 - With no salvaged materials and no means to provide construction materials and/or labour
 - With no possibility to return to their place of origin and thus face extended displacement for at least for 6 months
 - Whose lives are endangered by weather conditions

Combined with at least one of the vulnerability criteria such as:

- Female-headed households
- Child-headed households
- Older person-headed households
- Households headed by person with disabilities (physical, intellectual, sensory)
- Households headed by person with a chronic disease

Holding the **Identity card** should not be a fact of discrimination neither a criteria of prioritization. Pakistani nationals might have lost their ID during occurrence of a natural or man-made disaster either during the migration from the original places

6. Agencies should provide guidance to communities on **safer location** for shelter construction, keeping in mind the limitations of land tenure. Agencies can also advocate for the construction of elevated platforms in villages to mitigate the impact of floods.

The Shelter Cluster highlights that, in conjunction with ER shelter projects, it is important to liaise with government authorities to **advocate for the repair of damaged infrastructure**. Consecutive floods and limited repair of infrastructure undermine the efforts of safer shelter construction and the promotion of communities' resilience to future flood events.

The Shelter Cluster also advocates for an integrated response and strongly recommends the **inter-sector coordination in order to provide complementary assistance to the affected population**. Agencies are encouraged to seek complementary activities either internally or externally with other partners working in other sectors such as WASH, Health, livelihoods, Food security and Education.

⁵ For more information consult *Beneficiary Selection and Targeting Inter-Sectoral Guidelines for Pakistan Endorsed Version August 2011*



Shelterpedia: brief notes on shelter assistance and types of shelters

Shelter is critical to survival in the aftermath of a disaster. From the emergency phase until durable solutions, it is necessary to provide security and personal safety, while protection from the climate also protects from ill health and disease. Shelter and settlement support human dignity and family and community life, when populations are displaced or in their homes, maximising communal coping strategies.⁶

Shelter assistance, along with other humanitarian sectors, has globally been broken down into the following three distinct **response phases**: emergency, recovery and durable solutions. In reality, these phases usually overlap and it is essential that response is planned and implemented as a continuous, uninterrupted effort. It must take place within a strategic framework that covers the entire affected population, from immediate response to durable solutions. However, for the sake of clarification⁷ this document follows these definitions:

Emergency: The emergency phase is the period during which individuals within the affected population are concerned primarily with survival.

Recovery: Recovery support ensures that the displaced population is supported to shorten the need for emergency sheltering and moves towards more durable housing solutions as quickly as possible. Reconstruction begins for non-displaced populations and those returning home.

Durable solutions: Durable solutions are sustainable options for settlement, both for those who were not displaced, and for those who were displaced but returned, resettled in the region that they displaced to, or relocated to another region or country.

Shelter Types

In order to better meet the needs of the affected population, the shelter assistance needs to consider the moment and the specific needs of a certain population at a certain time within the humanitarian response. As mentioned above, the humanitarian response is organized in 2 phases and the shelter assistance needs to reflect these. Hence, different shelter types will be recommended to the emergency and early recovery phases, always in line with the geographical, climatic, and cultural and vulnerability needs of the beneficiaries.

This chapter provides definitions and detailed description of the different types of shelters and NFI recommended by the Shelter Cluster in Pakistan.

Emergency Shelter		Early Recovery Shelter		Non Food Items (NFI)	
Tents	Emergency Shelter Kit	One Room Shelter	Transitional Shelter	High Priority	Low Priority

→Emergency Shelter

Emergency shelter is the provision of basic and immediate shelter necessary to ensure the survival of disaster-affected persons. It includes rapid response solutions such as tents, insulation materials, other temporary emergency shelter solutions, and shelter related non-food items (NFIs)⁸.

Sphere Standards for Emergency Shelter:

- Aim to provide at least 45 m² per person for the whole site, including facilities such as water taps and roads
- Aim to provide 3.5 m² covered space per person or 4.5 m² per person in cold climates.

⁶ The Sphere Project (2004)

⁷ Transitional settlement and reconstruction after natural disasters – field edition, UN (2008)

⁸ Shelter Coordination in Natural Disasters, IFRC (2012)

**Emergency Shelter Types:**

TENT							
Description	Tents are self-contained and portable shelters with a cover and a structure ⁹ . The type of tent chosen to assist affected population needs to reflect the local climate requirements. Seasonal variations may have to be accompanied with upgrading and secondary interventions such as stoves, blankets and tent linings.						
Size/ Standard	Sphere standard for covered living space: 3.5m ² per person Example: 21m ² for a tent for a family of six 33% of total floor area should have 1.8m minimum head height						
Duration	The structure and covering must be capable of 18 months of continuous usage						
Type and Unit Cost	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>UNIT COST PKR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Family Ridge Tent-double fly</td> <td>13,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family Ridge tent- Winterized</td> <td>36,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		UNIT COST PKR	Family Ridge Tent-double fly	13,000	Family Ridge tent- Winterized	36,000
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For more information consult: Tents, A guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief – Joseph Ashmore and UN/OCHA							

EMERGENCY SHELTER KIT									
Description	Is a package that includes plastic sheets, rope and poles. The emergency shelter kit allows the provision of shelter in the onset of a disaster that can be reused in the construction of longer term solutions. The contents of the Emergency Shelter kit need to reflect the local climate and cultural requirements, such as privacy and gender separation. Practical guidance on how to use the Emergency Shelter Kit should be given to beneficiaries to promote a safer and more adequate use of the kit.								
Detailed Content and Unit Cost	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>UNIT COST PKR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2 Plastic Sheets Grade 1; 4x5m minimum</td> <td>1,350</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rope 6mmx30m (PP / Nylon)</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 poles / 5 bamboos</td> <td>400 (Bambo 3" dia, 20' long)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		UNIT COST PKR	2 Plastic Sheets Grade 1; 4x5m minimum	1,350	Rope 6mmx30m (PP / Nylon)	100	2 poles / 5 bamboos	400 (Bambo 3" dia, 20' long)
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Duration	The anticipated lifetime of plastic sheeting is less than 2 years ¹⁰								
For more information on the use of plastic sheeting consult: Plastic Sheeting. A guide to the specification and use of plastic sheeting in humanitarian relief (2007) Joseph Ashmore, IFRC and Oxfam									

ROOFING KIT											
Description	Similar to Emergency Shelter kit, the Roofing Kit which includes more poles and can be used as a temporary shelter or in the construction of roofs of One Room Shelters. In principle the Roofing Kit should target households with houses partially destroyed. However, given limited resources for 2012 ER needs, the Shelter Cluster recommends providing roofing kits to people with partially and fully damaged houses in order to ensure that people with fully damaged houses are not excluded from assistance. All roofing kit distributions should be accompanied with clear recommendations to beneficiaries on how to use the kits for temporary shelter as well as for reconstruction efforts. Practical demonstrations are encouraged to ensure that beneficiaries are engaged and aware of various roofing kit uses.										
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→ Early Recovery Shelter

Early recovery approaches the need to begin supporting restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and the rule of law as soon as possible¹².

Early Recovery Shelter types:

ONE ROOM SHELTER	
Description	<p>One Room Shelter starts with the complete construction of one room of the permanent house, offering shelter until the rest of the house is finished. One Room Shelter is a flexible beneficiary-driven approach, which leads to the final product of a safer shelter. ORS uses familiar vernacular construction practices improved with DRR measures, to ensure the construction of safer shelter and its maintenance with the participation of beneficiaries. The ORS is a process that :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes the transferring of knowledge on safer construction techniques to vulnerable groups, as a way to improve communities' resilience to disasters; Is a first step towards reconstruction and beneficiaries can upgrade it according to the evolution of their capacities and resources.
Estimated Cost	The cost of ORS will vary according to the materials and program implementation costs. For guiding proposes the Shelter Cluster estimates the material cost to be on average:
	LohKat
	Mud
	Adobe
	Burnt brick
Concrete Brick	
Estimated duration	5 to 10 years

TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	
Description	<p>Transitional Shelter is an incremental process which supports the shelter of families affected by conflicts and disasters, as they seek to maintain alternative options for their recovery¹³. Through its five characteristics, transitional shelter can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded into part of a permanent house; Reused for another purpose Relocated from a temporary site to a permanent location Resold, to generate income to aid with recovery; and Recycled for reconstruction
Estimated Cost	Variable according to the materials used
Estimated duration	Depends on materials and type of construction

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRANSITIONAL SHELTER AND ONE ROOM SHELTER (ORS)?

(...) One room shelter (ORS) starts with the complete construction of one room of the permanent house, offering shelter until the rest of the house is finished. In addition, certain complementary structures such as foundations or latrines may also be constructed.

Although one room shelter eventually gets "extended" into a permanent house, the approach does not allow reuse for another purpose, the relocation to another site or recycling of components for permanent reconstruction. In addition it is also unlikely that specific parts of a one room shelter can be resold.¹⁴

¹² IFRC 2012, Shelter Coordination in Natural Disasters

¹³ Transitional Shelter Guidelines (2012) IOM, Shelter Centre

¹⁴ Transitional Shelter Guidelines (2012) IOM, Shelter Centre



→Non Food Items (NFI)

An emergency shelter does not provide for all shelter needs. **People also must have access to suitable non-food-items**¹⁵.

“Clothing, blankets and bedding materials meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and the maintenance of health, privacy and dignity. Basic goods and supplies are required to enable families to meet personal hygiene needs, prepare and eat food, provide thermal comfort and build, maintain or repair shelters.”¹⁶

NFIs are divided into three broad categories, of which the following two will be the main focus for the shelter sector:

- General Household Support Items, which can usually be distributed without additional instruction, promotion, or education: cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans and buckets,
- Household Shelter Construction Support Items, which usually require additional instruction, promotion and/or education: tool kits and construction materials
- For information purposes, the third category is Household WASH Support Items, such as mosquito nets and household water treatment.

NFIs are distributed from the emergency phase until durable solutions are achieved. Items distributed change over the period of response.

The table below establishes the priority items to be distributed and unit prices (in June 2013):

NFI PACKAGE				
Description	The NFI packages need to consider climate and cultural contexts. In Pakistan the NFI packages will change some of its items to meet seasonal needs for Summer and Winter.			
Contents and Unit Costs	HIGH PRIORITY	(WINTER) Blankets/ quilts	4 singles or 2 doubles	600 PKR (double)
		(WINTER) Warm shawls	2 adult, 4 children	500 PKR
		(SUMMER) Summer Blanket	4	300 PKR
		Kitchen Set	1	2500 PKR
		Jerry Can (20L)	1	1400 PKR
		Solar Lamp	1	900 PKR
	LOW PRIORITY	Plastic Mats/Floor sheet	2 mats / 1 sheet	160 PKR
		Clothes* (fabric and sewing kit preferable to clothes) and shoes	-	-
		Food container (for rice, flour, etc.)	1	-

¹⁵ Tents, A guide to the use and logistics of family tents in humanitarian relief – Joseph Ashmore and UN/OCHA

¹⁶ The Sphere Project, 2004



Design Principles

The technical guidelines provide detailed information about One Room Shelter construction in Pakistan, however there are number of overarching principles that should to be regarded when planning a shelter program. These principles aim to promote a more social, cultural and economic adequate shelter assistance and improve the resilience of the affected population.

Indicators	Criteria:	Design Principles:
Climate Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ventilation Winterisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the shelter to allow adequate ventilation to reduce internal temperatures (especially in the hot areas) Where necessary, due to climate conditions, winterisation of shelters is to be applied. The design should allow a step by step improvement of the climate suitability (e.g. option to include further openings / to add further isolation) (For detailed information refer to Shelter Construction Technical Guidelines and Guidelines for winterization)
Social Suitability/ Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Vulnerability Gender Balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The participation of community throughout the implementation of programs, promotes ownership and facilitates cultural and social suitability of the shelters. Shelter programs should seek to target the most vulnerable members of the beneficiary communities (refer to Shelter Response Strategy and Vulnerability Criteria for Shelter Support) Gender sensitive programming is strongly recommended and women should be consulted about a range of issues. (refer to Vulnerability Criteria for Shelter Support)
Social/ economical Suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate materials Locally available and familiar techniques Options for further upgrading Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferably material should be purchase in local markets; it involves local economy and reduces transportation costs. Use of well-known materials and techniques will promote the participation of the beneficiaries in the construction process and its maintenance Options for step by step improvement according to rising income generation needs of beneficiaries. Shelters should allow the access of disabled people.
Cultural suitability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typology/ layout Integration of beneficiaries' options/capacities of reconstruction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design shelters to meet local needs, household activities, distribution, as well as the local cultural requirements. The design of the shelter should consider a flexible use space. Consider design and techniques adopted by beneficiaries when (re)building their own shelter.
Resource effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use salvaged materials. Allow future reuse of materials. Minimize impact on natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of salvaged materials is encouraged when in good condition (bricks, door/window-frames, roof beams etc.) Consider options to reuse the construction materials of transitional shelters for further durable solutions. Consider options to dismantle materials for reuse. The choice of materials should avoid increased pressure on natural resources.
Appropriate Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location Safe location Land tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When possible, shelters should be constructed at, or near to the existing homestead without inhibiting permanent housing Transitional shelter not to prevent (re-)construction of permanent housing. Minimise exposure to hazard: avoid hazardous locations and apply DDR recommendations Take account of access to livelihoods. When possible ensure proper land rights - by legal documents or agreement with landlord or neighbors' confirmation.
Risk Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Hazards Fire Hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Shelter Construction Technical Guidelines Disseminate information on appropriate safe use of shelter (for reference see annex on Fire Safety for emergency shelter).



2012 One Room Shelter Construction Technical Guidelines

The **One Room Shelter technical guidelines** provide detailed technical guidance on practical implementation of the Shelter Cluster Early Recovery strategy. It is hoped that this will be a useful tool for implementing partners, helping to standardize and ensure coherence among response efforts to improve the resilience of the flood affected communities to future disasters.

These guidelines were developed based on previous shelter cluster technical guidelines (2010 and 2011 Flood) and the valuable input from cluster members which shared the results of their housing damage assessments, and provided key information about the effectiveness of used Disaster Risk Reduction measures in shelter construction.

Each chapter gives detailed information about the construction of the 5 main typologies of shelters found in southern Pakistan: **Loh Kat, Mud, Adobe, Burn Brick and Concrete Brick**. The information is displayed as a step by step construction guidance and detailed recommendations are given to each component of the shelter construction. Each typology is named after the main material used in the shelter construction:

Loh Kat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete Brick
				
page 23	page 26	page 29	page 33	Page 36

Observations on Housing Damage

The 2012 flood hit some areas that were previously affected by the 2010 flood and where many shelter agencies implemented shelter programs. In the aftermath of the 2012 flood some shelter members undertook damage assessments of the shelters built in 2010 and shared the findings with the Shelter Cluster TWIG and were incorporated in the present guidelines. In summary:

It was observed that serious damages were caused mostly by the combined action of the wind and rain that eroded the layers of roofs and the external surfaces of walls, penetrating in the core of the masonry melting the mud mortar and thus weakening the walls. Moreover, it was observed that the flood exceeded the sill level, reaching the lintel in several areas.

The structures and infrastructures, weakened by the rain-flash and standing in the stagnant water for months, were slowly and progressively eroded with the final result of the total collapse.

The last flood showed that the DRR measures have to be revised on these evidences, raising the protection up to the lintel level at least and improving the waterproofing of the roofing.

Further to these guidelines, the Shelter Cluster, within the TWIG, developed the **illustrated guidelines** which aim to provide visual and simple guidance to the shelter practitioners in Pakistan. The illustrated guidelines are distributed separately and will be accessible on the shelter cluster website.

Notes:

These recommendations are not compulsory and the Shelter Cluster is not liable for any future problem that might occur due to bad execution of these guidelines and lack of monitoring during the process of the implementation.

The Shelter Cluster strongly encourages organizations engaged in shelter activities to include an engineer and/or an architect in their teams, to ensure a stronger technical monitoring of shelter construction.

Consideration should be given to Pakistan Building Code Requirements: Earthquakes; Cyclones and other likely Environmental Design Considerations for all construction methodologies.

For more information please contact the Shelter Cluster team: scpakistan.coord2@gmail.com



The LOH KAT shelter is built with a supporting skeleton made of timer poles, bamboo or steel. The skeleton is covered with matting and then filled and plastered with mud. Commonly the roof is made of thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.

Loh Kat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete Brick
BEARING FOUNDATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS				
Generic Guidance	<p>Foundations and platforms specification, depth and height, dependent on the site characteristics (soil, elevation) and super structure, materials and loads, thus their depth and width have to be designed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The excavation depth may be more than 2’- 3’ in not compacted soils.</p> <p>Generally the width of the platform should be almost one third for each side=1.6-2 times the thickness of the walls.</p> <p>Increasing the width of walls at the base will improve resilience and help keep longer the flood water away from the base of the walls which will extend or prevent the time of disintegration (depending on the time of stagnancy)</p> <p>The foundations need to have a sealed barrier at the base to prevent that the water penetrates into the structure both from the ground (dampness) either from stagnancy. Reinforcing the walls at ground level by adding concrete plaster /pointing layer or mud / lime</p>			
Specific Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Excavation depth minimum 18” below undisturbed ground or compacted soil. -The wall structure or skeleton (wall columns) needs to penetrate to a minimum of 18” in the ground reaching the solid layer and being reinforced with cement or lime / mud posts, to ensure stability of the shelter 			
Notes and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reed, timber, bamboo or other grass structures will have less mass and may have less bulky foundations -The infill trellis or reed material should penetrate to a minimum of 6”. -A tapered foundations (continuous plint) better distribute the load to the ground. It can be obtained by ramming in framework well compacted -it is suggest to add lime in the mud plint to waterproofing the structure -Appropriate anchoring details for the foundation should be considered -the end of pole should be treated with bitumen of other water resistant treatment -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. <i>Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials</i> in these areas 			
Loh Kat RAISED PLINTH FLOOR				
Generic Guidance	<p>The floor level should be raised to at least 1’6” up to 3’ above the Natural Surface Level (NSL) adopting a continuous plint.</p> <p>General recommendation is to protect furthermore the foundations below floor level by raising an earth platform 3’ wide at the top and tapering to NSL over 6’. (i.e 1 in 2 slope minimum.) The top of this platform should be 6” below floor level.</p> <p>A damp proof course (DPC) at plinth level is compulsory in order to prevent moisture rising into the walls. A DPC is either a thin layer of concrete at plinth level with plastic on one surface or simply a strong plastic layer</p>			
DRR improvements (Flood and earthquake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -it is suggest to add lime and cement in the mud plint to waterproofing the structure -the end of pole should be treated with bitumen of other water resistant treatment -at the top of the plinth are proposed horizontal reinforcement with bamboos or timber joins well connected with the vertical poles, overlap and tie them at the corners. -Also a reinforced concrete band is advisable 			
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -re-plaster with lime mud mortar (1:4) the raised plinth at least once an year, before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary -verify the good connection of the pole to the basement -re-treat the base of poles whenever necessary -acknowledge the owners regarding periodic termite treatment 			
Loh Kat SUPERSTRUCTURE				
Walls Core materials and	<p>-Loh Kat walls need to have a supporting skeleton of timber, bamboo, steel or other materials. This skeleton will provide the structural frame for the trellis material.</p>			



<p>techniques</p>	<p>-Loh Kat / Reed / Trellis or similar walls need to be skilfully woven, secured or tied to ensure long term durability of walls. -The skeleton is covered with matting and then filled and plastered with mud mortar. -The durability of the walls can be improved by using wattle and daub or quincha instead of simple matting. -In order to have waterproofing resistance of the core it is suggested to add lime to the mortar.</p>
<p>Note and recommendations</p>	<p>The vertical reed structure or skeleton needs to have very strong fastening with an encircling reed rope. The reed trellis material needs to penetrate to a minimum of 6" in the ground reaching the solid layer and being reinforced with cement or lime-mud posts -It is important to treat at least the base of the structure and wall material with termite treatment and to protect the base of the wall from moisture using bitumen paint, plastic sheeting or other methodologies -Some simple local treatments for termites may include the use of lime slurries, kerosene or used engine oil <i>-Environmental and health and safety issues should be taken into account when using these products</i></p>
<p>DRR for earthquake resistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint and binding • Reinforced bands 	<p>-All junctions (vertical and horizontal) need to be individually tied. -Cross bracing should be provided in lightweight wall panels to improve wind-resistance and stability of the frame. -minimum bracing is at corner panels, bracing all the panels is preferable -minimum diagonal bracing, cross bracing is preferable - at the base of the vertical skeleton (top of the plinth) a horizontal reinforcement with bamboos or timber joins well connected with the vertical poles, overlap and tie them at the corners. -Also a reinforced concrete band may be advisable.</p>
<p>DRR flood resistance (plaster as protective and expendable surface)</p>	<p>A lime-mud mix (1 : 3) for plaster may provide some waterproof resistance to the inner structure. Many options are available e.g. a mixture of lime, mud and bhoosa (straw) well mixed and fermented for 24 hours. A mud toe may further protect the bottom of the walls from disintegration</p>
<p>Maintenance</p>	<p>-re-plaster with lime mud mortar (1:3 mix) the walls at least once an year or whenever necessary -verify the good connection of the elements of the structures (pole and bracing) -re-treat the base of poles at least once an year whenever necessary -inform the owners regarding periodic treatments</p>
<p>Openings Doors and windows</p>	<p>-Openings within the wall space should not take up an area greater than 50% of the wall. -Openings should be higher than wider -Windows and doors should be kept a minimum of 2 ft from corners and from each other. -The doors should open outwards for fire safety purpose</p>
<p>Lintels</p>	<p>-In order to bear and distribute the load of the wall above the openings, lintels should to be installed. -Lintels should be minimum 2" thick and 6" longer than the opening on each side. -Lintels should be designed based on the load being carried overhead. -Being this structure in wood, the more appropriate lintels may be a solution with 2-3 tied bamboos or timber plate</p>
<p>Ventilation</p>	<p>The ventilation is very important mainly during the summer that is very hot in several area. Two windows may ensure ventilation. Alternatively one or two ventilators, executed on the opposite side of the window (generally on the back wall) may ensure a good ventilation. The dimensions depend on the size of the shelter, it may be one of 2' x 1' or two 1'x1' In some areas, where the summer is very hot, it may be suggested to increase the height of the shelter to improve the internal ventilation (in this case the entire structure of the shelter has to be re-calculated) <i>note this will increase the cost of the shelter</i></p>
<p>Loh Kat ROOF</p>	
<p>Generic Guidance</p>	<p>-Roof design should allow for live and dead loads. Live loads are applied loads such as rain, wind, snow or usage for grain or livestock. Dead loads are those including the makeup of the roof structure such as beams, straw, mud, cement etc. -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies, while steel girder roof or similar heavy roof requires a strong bearing structure, therefore it is only suitable for fired brick, concrete block, engineered steel frame shelters -A thick mud layer will add a lot of load to the roof and may cause severe, damaging strain to the roof structure and loadbearing walls. -Timber elements may in some cases be larger loads than steel or other alternatives. -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timber, bamboo or straw roofs are not suitable for indoor cooking or heating fires. -A conical or four-sided pitched roof is preferable in areas where wind loads are a consideration, particularly cyclone vulnerable areas. -Gable ends or flat surfaces may be more stress by resisting to the wind force -The pitch of a roof will vary based on the wind conditions in the area, however a maximum pitch is advised of 30° for simple pitched roofs. -A mono-pitched roof may have a pitch of up to 10° to allow adequate drainage of rainwater. - In the flat roof a minimum slope should be 3/8" per foot.
Main structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Generally double pitched roof with gables. -The main structures may be in bamboos or timber. The design has to consider the loads. Timber of inadequate dimensions can be very heavy. -It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces. -Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. -All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. - The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. -The trusses may be simple, with rafters and collar tie, for span of 9'-10' length, for span over 10' it would be suggested a trusses with wind brace.
Note and recommendations DRR for earthquake resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All loadbearing elements of the roof structure, columns, beams and joists have to be not placed above door or window openings. Any openings provide weaknesses in the walls, because reduce the portion of bearing walls, thus placing the loadbearing elements right above the openings may cause failure in the walls with cracks and even collapse of the portion interested. -Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. Well fastening ensure a good resistance to the strong wind and is a kind of DRR against earthquake -Roofs have different load distribution arrangements, as the concentration of loads underneath the beams, thus in order to distribute equally the roof loads a top plate-band or ring beam should be provided at the top of the walls. It should be continuous encircling the walls, this provides a way of fastening the walls together at the top to prevent pushing outward forces of the roof and in case of horizontal seismic forces -In case of pitched roof with two gables, placing plates-bands at the top of the wall (without gables) distribute the loads and constrains the pushing forces of the rafters outwards. -It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces.
Covering package Generic guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roof topping can be made with many different materials as long as the items are lightweight, strong, durable, secured, waterproof, insulating and maintainable. -Any material that soak water or melt should be avoided -A common practice is the use of a thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer. -Lime plaster or a bitumen mixture may provide a water-resistant finish to the roof that should be reapplied prior and after annual rains.
Covering package Specific guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Above the semi structural mat of straw or thatch, a polythene sheet, a layer of stabilized mud have to be applied in 2 coats, the thickness may be 2", or 1" for pitched roof. <i>Note: the mud layer should not be applied directly on the plastic sheet.</i> -The last coat should be a waterproofing one. Lime mud plaster may improve the water resistance. Bitumen mixed with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it is waterproofing and fire resistant. It should be prepared by mixing bitumen with kerosene oil (5:1) and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud).
DRR waterproofing and drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An overhang of the roof, or eaves, of 15" minimum will prevent rainwater from running down mud or plaster of the walls and soaking into the structure and splash the plinth. This will aid the structures resilience. -For flat roof it is important a right slope to allow the rain water to wash away quickly, the stagnancy upon the roof allow the rain water soaking the top layers and penetrate in the core of walls. -Where there is a parapet is compulsory to provide 1 or 2 waterspouts, the slopes have to be arranged accordingly (minimum 1%). -The waterspouts should be minimum 2.5" and project minimum 8". -The waterspouts have to be well sealed with bitumen without any discontinuity in order to prevent water rain to penetrate in the structure of roof and walls above. -Another option may be CGI spout in "U" shape.



	-The use of gutters for catch rain water may be considered; obviously the slope has to be adequate in case of flat roof
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime mud or bitumen mud mortar the roof at least once an year or whenever necessary - periodic cleaning of the waterspouts -verify the good connection of the element of the structures (pole, rafter, purlin and bracing) -re-treat against termite the bamboos and wooden elements once an year or whenever necessary -inform the owners regarding periodic treatment as termite treatment , annual re-plastering of the roof, periodic cleaning of the waterspouts
Loh Kat	COST ESTIMATE
Notes	The costs of materials may sensitively increase after any catastrophic events due to the scarcity of materials available on the local markets and the difficulty or impossibility of frequent transportation. In addition of that it has to be noted the costs vary from district to district every semester. Therefore it is suggested to upgrade the cost estimate accordingly to the last official quotations of the price analysis by district-wise.
Estimated Unit Cost	XXX USD



The MUD shelter is built with unreinforced layers of a mixture of mud and straw. The walls need to be at least 18" thick and should be plastered. Care need to be put in the choice of beams and its placement. Commonly the roof is made of thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.

Lok Khat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete Brick
Mud	BEARING FOUNDATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS			
Generic Guidance	-Excavation depth minimum 18" below undisturbed ground or compacted soil. -the bearing foundations (under-foundations) should be in stones -The wall structure needs to penetrate to a minimum of 18" in the ground reaching the solid layer and being reinforced with cement or lime / mud posts, to ensure stability of the shelter -minimum dimension for the foundations are 2.5'wide footings founded 2' below the natural surface level (NSL) dimension may increase with mud mortar			
Specific Guidance	-Excavation depth minimum 18" below undisturbed ground or compacted soil. -If there is a skeleton (wall columns), the wall structure or needs to penetrate to a minimum of 18" in the ground reaching the solid layer and being reinforced with cement or lime / mud posts, to ensure stability of the shelter			
Notes and recommendations	-A tapered foundations (continuous plint) better distribute the load to the ground. It can be obtained by ramming in framework well compacted -The foundations can be in stones, in fired bricks, in concrete; cement-sand mortar should be used - tapering or ramming framework mud may be improved by adding cement and lime for waterproofing -Wall columns in wooden pole or bricks may reinforce the structure (DRR against earthquake) - When the mud shelter has a skeleton, appropriate anchoring details for the foundation should be considered			
Mud	RAISED PLINTH FLOOR			
Generic Guidance	The floor level should be raised to at least 1'6"up to 3' above the Natural Surface Level (NSL) adopting a continuous plint. General recommendation is to protect furthermore the foundations below floor level by raising an earth platform 3' wide at the top and tapering to NSL over 6'. (i.e 1 in 2 slope minimum.) The top of this platform should be 6" below floor level. A damp proof course (DPC) at plinth level is compulsory in order to prevent moisture rising into the walls. A DPC is either a thin layer of concrete at plinth level with plastic on one surface or simply a strong plastic layer			
DRR improvements (Flood and earthquake)	- tapered or ramming framework mud may be improved by adding cement and lime for waterproofing -the plinth may be in stones, in fired bricks in concrete, cement/sand mortar has to be used. -at the top of the plinth is proposed an horizontal reinforcement , with bamboos or timber, well			



	connected with the vertical poles, overlap and tie them at the corners
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once yearly, before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary
Mud	SUPERSTRUCTURE
Walls Core materials and techniques	Mud walls (mixture of mud and straw) unreinforced with any other materials should be minimum 18" thick at the base (2' -2.5' preferred). Walls should not taper to less than 13" at the top. (1.5' is preferred) The thickness will provide resilience and distribution of the load from roof to ground. -The resistance and the durability of the wall depend on the compaction. -The compaction can be improved by ramming the walls. -Unreinforced mud walls should be built up in layers of not greater than 12" thickness per day. These layers have to be cured or hardened prior to application of subsequent layers. Time of fermentation of mud will vary according to weather conditions at the time of construction. An estimate of 3 to 4 days per layer is suggested. Local knowledge should be sought regarding appropriate length of time for curing. -the right width plinth and the plumb of the walls themselves ensure the stability
Notes and recommendations	The mud used for the walls has to be carefully selected. Sand, lime and cement may be added in different proportions.
DRR for earthquake resistance: • Joint and binding • Reinforced bands	<i>The mud walls are heavy and will perform badly in earthquake</i> Mud walls longer than 14' should have intermediate cross partition wall. The use of buttresses may support the stability of long wall and corner. Buttresses can be full or partial height, straight or inclined DRR earthquake resistance of mud walls may be improved by vertical and horizontal reinforcement and stiches at corner and intersection of partition walls. -vertical elements as bamboos or timber provide confinement to the walls and directly support the roof -the horizontal reinforcements avoid the separation of the wall, they may be done with steel, wire mesh, timber, bamboo and seven juta rolls. -the band at roof level should be always executed -also stiches as cut timber or cane may be inserted in each corner and junction. they should extend 3' from each side and vertically provided at every 2'
DRR flood resistance (plaster as protective and expendable surface)	-A lime-mud mix (1 : 3 mixture) for plaster may provide some waterproof resistance to the inner structure. -Also bitumen stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it makes waterproofing and fire resistant the walls. It should be prepared by mixing bitumen with kerosene oil (5:1)and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud) -A mud toe may further protect the bottom of the walls from disintegration -The walls have to be plastered till the roof level with 2/3 coats
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the walls at least yearly or whenever necessary (worn-out plaster) -re-apply the film of bitumen yearly before the monsoon season
Openings Doors and windows	-Openings within the wall space should not take up an area greater than 50% of the wall. -Openings should be higher than wider -Windows and doors should be kept a minimum of 2 ft from corners and from each other and open outwards. -The doors should open outwards for fire safety purpose
Lintels	-In order to bear and distribute the load of the wall above the openings, lintels should to be installed. -Lintels should be minimum 2" thick and 6" longer than the opening on each side. -Lintels should be designed based on the load being carried overhead -For short spans timber plate or tied bamboos (2-3) may be an option, which sounds more appropriate to the mud structure. -The pre-cast concrete lintel may be a good option -The lintel may be executed with bricks system using n.2 steels #3 and cement mortar.
Ventilation	The ventilation is very important mainly during the summer that is very hot in several area. Two windows may ensure ventilation. Alternatively one or two ventilators, executed on the opposite side of the window (generally on the back wall) may ensure a good ventilation. The dimensions depend on the size of the shelter, it may be one of 2' x 1' or two 1'x1' In some areas, where the summer is very hot, it may be suggested to increase the height of the shelter to improve the internal ventilation (in this case the entire structure of the shelter has to be re-calculated) <i>note this will increase the cost of the shelter</i>
Mud	ROOF
Generic guidance	-Roof design should allow for live and dead loads. Live loads are applied loads such as rain, wind, snow or



	<p>usage for grain or livestock. Dead loads are those including the makeup of the roof structure such as beams, straw, mud, cement etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies, while steel girder roof or similar heavy roof requires a strong bearing structure, therefore it is only suitable for fired brick, concrete block, engineered steel frame shelters -A thick mud layer will add a lot of load to the roof and may cause severe, damaging strain to the roof structure and loadbearing walls. -Timber elements may in some cases be larger loads than steel or other alternatives. -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials -Timber, bamboo or straw roofs are not suitable for indoor cooking or heating fires. -A conical or four-sided pitched roof is preferable in areas where wind loads are a consideration, particularly cyclone vulnerable areas. -Gable ends or flat surfaces may be more stress by resisting to the wind force -The pitch of a roof will vary based on the wind conditions in the area, however a maximum pitch is advised of 30° for simple pitched roofs. -A mono-pitched roof may have a pitch of up to 10° to allow adequate drainage of rainwater. - In the flat roof a minimum slope should be 3/8" per foot.
<p>Main structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies. -As main beams three-four bamboos tied together may work. The number of main bamboos beams should be two. -Timber of adequate section and weight may be an option; a bearing pad should be placed underneath. -Steel girder are not advisable, in case a bearing plate has to be insert underneath the girder in order to distribute its load -The secondary structure of purlin may made by bamboos well sized. The distance between bamboos should be not more than 1' (1 brick), their length has to be enough to overlap the thickness of walls -Above the bamboos a mat of chick, straw, thatch and plastic sheet is generally used. Straw and plastic sheet have to be incorporate in the top of the walls by the final plastering. <p><i>Bamboos, timber and straw should be treated against termites.</i></p> <p>T-iron and tiles are forbidden for mud walls</p>
<p>Note and recommendations DRR for earthquake resistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All loadbearing elements of the roof structure, columns, beams and joists have to be not placed above door or window openings. Any openings provide weaknesses in the walls, because reduce the portion of bearing walls, thus placing the loadbearing elements right above the openings may cause failure in the walls with cracks and even collapse of the portion interested. -Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. Well fastening ensure a good resistance to the strong wind and is a kind of DRR against earthquake -Roofs have different load distribution arrangements, as the concentration of loads underneath the beams, thus in order to distribute equally the roof loads a top plate/band or ring beam should be provided at the top of the walls. It should be continuous encircling the walls, this provides a way of fastening the walls together at the top to prevent pushing outward forces of the roof and in case of horizontal seismic forces. -In case of pitched roof with two gables placing plates/bands at the top of the wall (without gables) distribute the loads and constrains the pushing forces of the rafters. -It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces.
<p>Covering package Generic guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roof topping can be made with many different materials as long as the items are lightweight, strong, durable, secured, waterproof, insulating and maintainable. -Any material that soak water or melt should be avoided -A common practice is the use of a thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer. -Lime plaster or a bitumen mixture may provide a water-resistant finish to the roof that should be reapplied prior and after annual rains.
<p>Covering package Specific guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Above the semi structural mat of straw or thatch, a polythene sheet, a layer of stabilized mud have to be applied in 2-3 coats, the thickness may be 3" maximum. The mud layer may make heavy the structure. -The last coat should be a waterproofing. Lime /mud plaster may improve the water resistance. -Bitumen mixed with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it is waterproofing and fire resistant. It should be prepared by mixing (5:1) bitumen with kerosene oil and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud). -Also the animal dump, mixed with mud, may be a kind of waterproofing as an eco-friendly option



	-In case of flat roof, the coats of plaster have to incorporate the top of the walls and the parapet, protecting the matting of plastic sheet and straw and the structure of roof, as a kind of waterproofing capping. This is a DRR that will avoid the rain water to penetrate in the connection roof/walls.
DRR waterproofing and drainage	-An overhang of the roof, or eaves, of 15" minimum will prevent rainwater from running down mud or plaster of the walls and soaking into the structure and plash the plinth. This will aid the structures resilience. -For flat roof it is important a right slope to allow the rain water to wash away quickly, the stagnancy upon the roof allow the rain water soaking the top layers and penetrate in the core of walls. -Where there is a parapet is compulsory to provide 1 or 2 waterspouts, the slopes have to be arranged accordingly (minimum 1%). -The waterspouts should be minimum 2.5" and project minimum 8". -The waterspouts have to be well sealed with bitumen without any discontinuity in order to prevent water rain to penetrate in the structure of roof and walls above. -Another option may be CGI spout in "U" shape. -The use of gutters for catch rain water may be considered; obviously the slope has to be adequate in case of flat roof
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime mud or bitumen mud mortar the roof at least once an year or whenever necessary - periodic cleaning of the waterspouts -re-apply the film of bitumen yearly before the monsoon season -verify the good connection of the element of the structures (beams and purlin) -re-treat against termite the bamboos and wooden elements once an year or whenever necessary -inform the owners regarding periodic treatment as termite treatment , annual re-plastering of the roof, periodic cleaning of the waterspouts
Mud	COST ESTIMATE
Notes	The costs of materials may sensitively increase after any catastrophic events due to the scarcity of materials available on the local markets and the difficulty or impossibility of frequent transportation. In addition of that it has to be noted the costs vary from district to district every semester. Therefore it is suggested to upgrade the cost estimate accordingly to the last official quotations of the price analysis by district-wise.
Estimated Unit Cost	XXX USD



The ADOBE shelter is built with sundried mud bricks. The walls need to be at least 13.5" thick and should be plastered. Care needs to be put in the choice of beams and its placement. Commonly the roof is made of thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.

Loh Kat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete Brick
Adobe	BEARING FOUNDATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS			
Generic Guidance	<p>Foundations and platforms specification, depth and height, dependent on the site characteristics (soil, elevation) and super structure, materials and loads, thus their depth and width have to be designed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The excavation depth may be more than 2'- 3' in not compacted soils.</p> <p>Generally the width of the platform should be almost one third for each side=1.6-2 times the thickness of the walls.</p> <p>Increasing the width of walls at the base will improve resilience and help keep longer the flood water away from the base of the walls which will extend or prevent the time of disintegration (depending on the time of stagnancy)</p> <p>The foundations need to have a sealed barrier at the base to prevent that the water penetrates into the structure both from the ground (dampness) either from stagnancy. Reinforcing the walls at ground level by adding concrete plaster /pointing layer or mud / lime</p>			
Specific Guidance	<p>-Excavation depth minimum 18" below undisturbed ground or compacted soil.</p> <p>-If there is a skeleton (wall columns), the wall structure or needs to penetrate to a minimum of 18" in the ground reaching the solid layer and being reinforced with cement or lime / mud posts, to ensure stability of the shelter</p>			



	-Minimum dimension for the foundations are 2.5' wide footings founded 2' below the natural surface level (NSL) dimension may increase with mud mortar
Notes and recommendations	-A tapered foundations may better distribute the load to the ground, they are also an economic option. -The foundations can be in stones, in fired bricks in concrete, cement/sand mortar has be used - Adobe brick are not suggested for the foundations, but in case cement mortar has to be used and they have to be plastered with cement/sand/lime to improve the waterproofing -Wall columns in wooden pole or bricks may reinforce the structure (DRR against earthquake) When the adobe has a skeleton, appropriate anchoring details for the foundation should be considered
Adobe	RAISED PLINTH FLOOR
Generic Guidance	The floor level should be raised to at least 1'6" up to 3' above the Natural Surface Level (NSL) adopting a continuous plint. General recommendation is to protect furthermore the foundations below floor level by raising an earth platform 3' wide at the top and tapering to NSL over 6'. (i.e 1 in 2 slope minimum.) The top of this platform should be 6" below floor level. A damp proof course (DPC) at plinth level is compulsory in order to prevent moisture rising into the walls. A DPC is either a thin layer of concrete at plinth level with plastic on one surface or simply a strong plastic layer
DRR improvements (Flood and earthquake)	-the plinth may be in stones, in fired bricks in concrete, cement/sand mortar has been used. -at the top the plinth a reinforce band with 2 bars can ensure the earthquake resistance, in case of concrete plinth it may be reinforced with 4 bars
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once yearly, before the monson season, and whenever necessary -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish.
Adobe	SUPERSTRUCTURE
Walls Core materials and techniques	-Adobe brick construction should not be built less than 13.5" thick, in order to provide resilience and distribution of the load from roof to ground. -it is important good execution to reduce the weaknesses, start to build the walls from the corners, and get the bond correct, since weak corners make the shelter vulnerable. -lime and cement should be added to the mud mortar to increase the bonding capacity and the waterproofing
Notes and recommendations	-In order to improve the durability it may be used fired bricks for the external face of walls only till the sill level, and the abode brick for the internal. The thickness will be minimum 13.5" as well. -Another solution may be to used fired bricks walls (full wall) till the sill level and above with the adobe. This increases the bearing capacity and waterproof resistance. -If only adobe brick are available, in order to improve the stability and durability of the shelter, it may be increased the thickness at the base of walls, till sill level, up to 18" -Cement-lime-sand mortar is preferred to the mud mortar, although the walls have to be plastered.
DRR earthquake resistance: • Joint and binding • Reinforced bands	-Suitable interlocking of adobe brick should be provided to ensure stability and durability of walls and provide earthquake resistance. -in order to reinforce the corners, the wall rows may be overlapped and projected at the corners, this provides such a buttress. Also increasing the thickness at the corners provides buttresses -It is also recommended to use fired bricks as columns for the corners and openings of an adobe structure -Steel bars may be used as vertical reinforcements at the corners and junctions
DRR flood resistance (plaster as protective and expendable surface)	-the Adobe has poor water resistance thus the external walls have to be protected. -the adobe shelter has to be completely plastered externally, while internally at least till the sill level. -A protective layer is compulsory for the external walls and suggested for the internal. -A protective layer has to be applied at least till 3' above the ground level (better sill level). -The protective layer may be a eco-friendly one as lime–mud mixture, or animal dung mixed with mud, or in alternative a film of bitumen mixed with kerosene oil. <i>bitumen with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it makes waterproofing and fire resistant the walls. It should be prepared by mixing bitumen with kerosene oil (5:1) and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud)</i> -It is suggest to use lime/cement plaster till sill level for waterproof resistance (applied on the bitumen film). -Above the sill level the use of lime-mud plaster (1 : 3 mixture) may improve the waterproof resistance to the inner of the upper structure -The coats have to be 2- 3 applied by curing and in sequence till the roof level
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once an year before the monsoon



	<p>season, and whenever necessary (worn-out plaster)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -re-apply the protective film (mixture with lime, or animal dung, or bitumen) at least once an year before the monsoon season or when worn-out -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish
Opening door window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Openings within the wall space should not take up an area greater than 50% of the wall. -Openings should be higher than wider -Windows and doors should be kept a minimum of 2 ft from corners and from each other and open outwards. -The doors should open outwards for fire safety purpose
Lintels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In order to bear and distribute the load of the wall above the openings, lintels should to be installed. -Lintels should be minimum 2" thick and 6" longer than the opening on each side. -Lintels should be designed based on the load being carried overhead -For short spans timber plate or tied bamboos (2-3) may be an option, which sounds more appropriate to the adobe structure. -The pre-cast concrete lintel may be a good option -The lintel may be executed with bricks system using n.2 steels #3 and cement mortar.
Ventilation	<p>The ventilation is very important mainly during the summer that is very hot in several areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two windows may ensure ventilation. Alternatively one or two ventilators, executed on the opposite side of the window (generally on the back wall) may ensure good ventilation. -The dimensions depend on the size of the shelter, it may be one of 2' x 1' or two 1'x1' <p>In some areas, where the summer is very hot, it may be suggested to increase the height of the shelter to improve the internal ventilation (in this case the entire structure of the shelter has to be re-calculated) <i>note this will increase the cost of the shelter</i></p>
Adobe	ROOF
Generic guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roof design should allow for live and dead loads. Live loads are applied loads such as rain, wind, snow or usage for grain or livestock. Dead loads are those including the makeup of the roof structure such as beams, straw, mud, cement etc. -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies, while steel girder roof or similar heavy roof requires a strong bearing structure, therefore it is only suitable for fired brick, concrete block, engineered steel frame shelters -A thick mud layer will add a lot of load to the roof and may cause severe, damaging strain to the roof structure and loadbearing walls. -Timber elements may in some cases be larger loads than steel or other alternatives. -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials -Timber, bamboo or straw roofs are not suitable for indoor cooking or heating fires. -A conical or four-sided pitched roof is preferable in areas where wind loads are a consideration, particularly cyclone vulnerable areas. -Gable ends or flat surfaces may be more stress by resisting to the wind force -The pitch of a roof will vary based on the wind conditions in the area, however a maximum pitch is advised of 30° for simple pitched roofs. -A mono-pitched roof may have a pitch of up to 10° to allow adequate drainage of rainwater. - In the flat roof a minimum slope should be 3/8" per foot.
Main structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies. -As main beams three-four bamboos tied together may work. The number of main bamboos beams should be two. -Timber of adequate section and weight may be an option; a bearing pad should be placed underneath. -Steel girder are not advisable, in case a bearing plate has to be insert underneath the girder in order to distribute its load -The secondary structure of purlin may made by bamboos well sized. The distance between bamboos should be not more than 1' (1 brick), their length has to be enough to overlap the thickness of walls -Above the bamboos a mat of chick, straw, thatch and plastic sheet is generally used. Straw and plastic sheet have to be incorporate in the top of the walls by the final plastering. <p><i>Bamboos, timber and straw should be treated against termites.</i></p> <p>T-iron and tiles are strongly not advisable for adobe.</p>
Note and recommendations DRR for earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All loadbearing elements of the roof structure, columns, beams and joists have to be not placed above door or window openings. Any openings provide weaknesses in the walls, because reduce the portion of bearing walls, thus placing the loadbearing elements right above the openings may cause failure in the walls with cracks and even collapse of the portion interested.



<p>resistance</p>	<p>-Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. Well fastening ensure a good resistance to the strong wind and is a kind of DRR against earthquake</p> <p>-Roofs have different load distribution arrangements, as the concentration of loads underneath the beams, thus in order to distribute equally the roof loads a top plate/band or ring beam should be provided at the top of the walls. It should be continuous encircling the walls, this provides a way of fastening the walls together at the top to prevent pushing outward forces of the roof and in case of horizontal seismic forces.</p> <p>-In case of pitched roof with two gables placing plates/bands at the top of the wall (without gables) distribute the loads and constrains the pushing forces of the rafters.</p> <p>-It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces.</p>
<p>Covering package Generic guidance</p>	<p>-Roof topping can be made with many different materials as long as the items are lightweight, strong, durable, secured, waterproof, insulating and maintainable.</p> <p>-Any material that soak water or melt should be avoided</p> <p>-A common practice is the use of a thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.</p> <p>-Lime plaster or a bitumen mixture may provide a water-resistant finish to the roof that should be reapplied prior and after annual rains.</p>
<p>Covering package Specific guidance</p>	<p>- Above the semi structural mat of straw or thatch, a polythene sheet, a layer of stabilized mud have to be applied in 2-3 coats, the thickness may be 3" maximum. The mud layer may make heavy the structure.</p> <p>-The last coat should be a waterproofing. Lime /mud plaster may improve the water resistance.</p> <p>-Bitumen mixed with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it is waterproofing and fire resistant. It should be prepared by mixing (5:1) bitumen with kerosene oil and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud).</p> <p>-Also the animal dump, mixed with mud, may be a kind of waterproofing as an eco-friendly option</p> <p>-In case of flat roof, the coats of plaster have to incorporate the top of the walls and the parapet, protecting the matting of plastic sheet and straw and the structure of roof, as a kind of waterproofing capping. This is a DRR that will avoid the rain water to penetrate in the connection roof/walls.</p>
<p>DRR waterproofing and drainage</p>	<p>-An overhang of the roof, or eaves, of 15" minimum will prevent rainwater from running down mud or plaster of the walls and soaking into the structure and plash the plinth. This will aid the structures resilience.</p> <p>-For flat roof it is important a right slope to allow the rain water to wash away quickly, the stagnancy upon the roof allow the rain water soaking the top layers and penetrate in the core of walls.</p> <p>-Where there is a parapet is compulsory to provide 1 or 2 waterspouts, the slopes have to be arranged accordingly (minimum 1%).</p> <p>-The waterspouts should be minimum 2.5"and project minimum 8".</p> <p>-The waterspouts have to be well sealed with bitumen without any discontinuity in order to prevent water rain to penetrate in the structure of roof and walls above.</p> <p>-Another option may be CGI spout in "U" shape.</p> <p>-The use of gutters for catch rain water may be considered; obviously the slope has to be adequate in case of flat roof</p>
<p>Maintenance</p>	<p>-re-plaster with lime mud or bitumen mud mortar the roof at least once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>- periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p> <p>-re-apply the film of bitumen yearly before the monsoon season</p> <p>-verify the good connection of the element of the structures (beams and purlin)</p> <p>-re-treat against termite the bamboos and wooden elements once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>-inform the owners regarding periodic treatment as termite treatment , annual re-plastering of the roof, periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p>
<p>Adobe COST ESTIMATE</p>	
<p>Notes</p>	<p>The costs of materials may sensitively increase after any catastrophic events due to the scarcity of materials available on the local markets and the difficulty or impossibility of frequent transportation. In addition of that it has to be noted the costs vary from district to district every semester. Therefore it is suggested to upgrade the cost estimate accordingly to the last official quotations of the price analysis by district-wise.</p>
<p>Estimated Unit Cost</p>	<p>XXX USD</p>



The BURN BRICK shelter is built with fired bricks. The walls need to be at least 9” thick and should be plastered. Care needs to be put in the choice of beams and its placement. Commonly the roof is made of thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.

Loh Kat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete brick
Burn Brick BEARING FOUNDATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS				
Generic Guidance	<p>Foundations and platforms specification, depth and height, dependent on the site characteristics (soil, elevation) and super structure, materials and loads, thus their depth and width have to be designed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The excavation depth may be more than 2’- 3’ in not compacted soils.</p> <p>Generally the width of the platform should be almost one third for each side=1.6-2 times the thickness of the walls.</p> <p>Increasing the width of walls at the base will improve resilience and help keep longer the flood water away from the base of the walls which will extend or prevent the time of disintegration (depending on the time of stagnancy)</p> <p>The foundations need to have a sealed barrier at the base to prevent that the water penetrates into the structure both from the ground (dampness) either from stagnancy. Reinforcing the walls at ground level by adding concrete plaster /pointing layer or mud / lime</p>			
Specific Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Excavation depth minimum 24” below undisturbed ground or compacted soil. -The wall structure or columns (reinforced masonry) should extend to the same depth of 24" to reach the solid layer and ensure stability -Minimum dimension for the foundations are 2’wide footings founded 2’ below the natural surface level (NSL) 			
Notes and recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Brick masonry has heavy load and require a concrete, stone or brick foundation to distribute the load to the ground and thus ensure stability of the wall -Appropriate anchoring details for the foundation should be considered -the plinth can be plastered with cement/sand/lime for improve the waterproofing -burnt brick may be a better option for foundation due to their waterproofing characteristics -in order to improve the stability of the trench, a layer of cement/soil may be poured under foundation. The suggested mixture (stabilized soil) is sand(27%) soil (70 %) cement (3 %); the thickness should be 6” minimum. 			
Burn Brick RAISED PLINTH FLOOR				
Generic Guidance	<p>The floor level should be raised to at least 1’6”up to 3’ above the Natural Surface Level (NSL) adopting a continuous plint.</p> <p>General recommendation is to protect furthermore the foundations below floor level by raising an earth platform 3’ wide at the top and tapering to NSL over 6’. (i.e 1 in 2 slope minimum.) The top of this platform should be 6” below floor level.</p> <p>A damp proof course (DPC) at plinth level is compulsory in order to prevent moisture rising into the walls. A DPC is either a thin layer of concrete at plinth level with plastic on one surface or simply a strong plastic layer</p>			
DRR improvements (Flood and earthquake)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the plinth may be with fired bricks or in concrete, cement/sand mortar has be used. -the plinth can be plastered with cement/sand/lime for improve the waterproofing - at the top the plinth a reinforce band with 2-4 bars can ensure the earthquake resistance, in case of concrete plinth it may be reinforced with 4 bars 			
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once yearly, before the monson season, and whenever necessary -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish 			
Burn Brick SUPERSTRUCTURE				
Walls Core materials and techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fired brick walls may differ in size depending on structural design. -The minimum requirement is 9”, i.e. the length of a brick -Increasing the thickness provide stability, durability and waterproofing, it may be 13.5” i.e. 1.5 brick’s length. 			



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Alternate the displacement of the brick each rows to ensure the interlocking -Construct from corners to center -Ensure good connection from plinth to walls and interlock bricks at corners -Reinforce long walls at centre -Avoid too wide vertical joints, and too thick bedding joints -Hollow block walls should be reinforced using steel or similar materials -Cement or lime and sand based mortar should be used for bonding. -Cement Mortar for General Purpose Use (but the mix can be harsh) 1 Cement: 4 Fine Sand -Cement Lime Mortar for Block and Bricklaying, plasters and Renders: 1 Cement: 1 Lime: 6 Sand -Lime Mortar for Block and Bricklaying: 1 Lime: 3 Sand
Notes and recommendations	<p>All junctions of the wall - at base, top and corners - need to be tied, either through interlocking or reinforcement elements like timber or steel.</p> <p>Care should be taken to ensure salt in the sand is of very low levels, as salt will damage the mortar</p> <p>It is not advisable to build more the 3 shelters in line, since long walls have a negative seismic response</p>
DRR for earthquake resistance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Thickness and good execution consist in DRR themselves. -Reinforced band at floor level, sill level, lintel level and roof level are DRR measures against earthquakes. -The bands have to be continuous, interlocking the bars at corners. -The number of bars may be 2-4 depending on the height of the band. -The floor and top bands are suggested to be 3"-4" with 4 bars#4, while the ones at sill and lintel may be 2" with 2 bars#3. -The top band should be provided in any case as a basic DRR against earthquake. -Vertical reinforcements with steel bars collaborate to the stability and seismic resilience of the shelter. -The vertical bars have to be interlocked with the horizontal ones. <p>Columns in reinforced concrete, along with reinforced horizontal bands improve the seismic resistance. This kind of structure, named "CONFINED MASONRY" is the more suitable in seismic areas, but obviously it is expensive.</p>
DRR flood resistance (plaster as protective and expendable surface)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The external plastering is always a good practice, since it protects the masonry from rain, wind and stagnant water , prolonging its durability. -It is suggested cement/lime/plaster at least till the sill level. -Pointing is an option from the sill level up to the roof. -Plastering the whole walls is preferable. -Plastering is mandatory for mud/lime mortar execution. -While pointing is suggested anyway in case of good quality of bricks, cement mortar and good execution of the masonry.
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once an year before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary (worn-out plaster) - re-plaster the external walls at least once an year before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish
Opening door window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Openings within the wall space should not take up an area greater than 50% of the wall. -Openings should be higher than wider -Windows and doors should be kept a minimum of 2 ft from corners and from each other and open outwards. -The doors should open outwards for fire safety purpose
Lintels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In order to bear and distribute the load of the wall above the openings, lintels should to be installed. -Lintels should be minimum 2" thick and 6" longer than the opening on each side. -Lintels should be designed based on the load being carried overhead -For short spans timber plate or tied bamboos (2-3) may be an option, which sounds more appropriate to the adobe structure. -The pre-cast concrete lintel may be a good option -The lintel may be executed with bricks system using n.2 steels #3 and cement mortar.
Ventilation	<p>The ventilation is very important mainly during the summer that is very hot in several areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two windows may ensure ventilation. Alternatively one or two ventilators, executed on the opposite side of the window (generally on the back wall) may ensure good ventilation. -The dimensions depend on the size of the shelter, it may be one of 2' x 1' or two 1'x1' <p>In some areas, where the summer is very hot, it may be suggested to increase the height of the shelter to improve the internal ventilation (in this case the entire structure of the shelter has to be re-calculated) <i>note this will increase the cost of the shelter</i></p>
Burn Brick	ROOF
Generic guidance	-Roof design should allow for live and dead loads. Live loads are applied loads such as rain, wind, snow or



	<p>usage for grain or livestock. Dead loads are those including the makeup of the roof structure such as beams, straw, mud, cement etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies, while steel girder roof or similar heavy roof requires a strong bearing structure, therefore it is only suitable for fired brick, concrete block, engineered steel frame shelters -A thick mud layer will add a lot of load to the roof and may cause severe, damaging strain to the roof structure and loadbearing walls. -Timber elements may in some cases be larger loads than steel or other alternatives. -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials -Timber, bamboo or straw roofs are not suitable for indoor cooking or heating fires. -A conical or four-sided pitched roof is preferable in areas where wind loads are a consideration, particularly cyclone vulnerable areas. -Gable ends or flat surfaces may be more stress by resisting to the wind force -The pitch of a roof will vary based on the wind conditions in the area, however a maximum pitch is advised of 30° for simple pitched roofs. -A mono-pitched roof may have a pitch of up to 10° to allow adequate drainage of rainwater. - In the flat roof a minimum slope should be 3/8" per foot.
<p>Main structure</p>	<p>This structure is supposed to be more resistant, thus the solution of the bamboos beam is not suitable, neither the less is not forbidden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timbers of adequate size and steel girders are suitable options. -The girder "I" beam size should depends on the number (1 or 2), loads of the roof and thickness of walls -Suggested sizes are 4"x6" or 4"x8", also 5.5"x2.5" may be used. -Bearing plate, or pad, has to be inserted underneath the girder in order to distribute its load. -A steel plate may be 12"x8"x0.5", a concrete tile or wooden board may be on option. <p><i>Anti-oxide treatment is suggested for the iron/steel elements.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The secondary structure of purlin may made by bamboos well sized. -The distance between bamboos should be not more than 1' (1 brick), their length has to be enough to overlap the thickness of walls -Above the bamboos a mat of chick, straw, thatch and plastic sheet is generally used. Straw and plastic sheet have to be incorporate in the top of the walls by the final plastering. <p><i>Bamboos, timber and straw should be treated against termites.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -An alternative to the "I" girder may be a concrete precast beam. -An alternative to the bamboos and straw are the "T" beams (T-iron) and tiles of cement or burned clay.
<p>Note and recommendations DRR for earthquake resistance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -All loadbearing elements of the roof structure, columns, beams and joists have to be not placed above door or window openings. Any openings provide weaknesses in the walls, because reduce the portion of bearing walls, thus placing the loadbearing elements right above the openings may cause failure in the walls with cracks and even collapse of the portion interested. -Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. Well fastening ensure a good resistance to the strong wind and is a kind of DRR against earthquake -Roofs have different load distribution arrangements, as the concentration of loads underneath the beams, thus in order to distribute equally the roof loads a top plate/band or ring beam should be provided at the top of the walls. It should be continuous encircling the walls, this provides a way of fastening the walls together at the top to prevent pushing outward forces of the roof and in case of horizontal seismic forces. -In case of pitched roof with two gables placing plates/bands at the top of the wall (without gables) distribute the loads and constrains the pushing forces of the rafters. -It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces.
<p>Covering package Generic guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roof topping can be made with many different materials as long as the items are lightweight, strong, durable, secured, waterproof, insulating and maintainable. -Any material that soak water or melt should be avoided -A common practice is the use of a thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer. -Lime plaster or a bitumen mixture may provide a water-resistant finish to the roof that should be reapplied prior and after annual rains.
<p>Covering package Specific guidance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Above the semi structural mat of straw or thatch, a polythene sheet, a layer of stabilized mud have to be applied in 2-3 coats, the thickness may be 3" maximum. The mud layer may make heavy the structure. -The last coat should be a waterproofing. Lime /mud plaster may improve the water resistance.



	<p>-Bitumen mixed with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it is waterproofing and fire resistant. It should be prepared by mixing (5:1) bitumen with kerosene oil and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud).</p> <p>-Also the animal dump, mixed with mud, may be a kind of waterproofing as an eco-friendly option</p> <p>-In case of flat roof, the coats of plaster have to incorporate the top of the walls and the parapet, protecting the matting of plastic sheet and straw and the structure of roof, as a kind of waterproofing capping. This is a DRR that will avoid the rain water to penetrate in the connection roof/walls.</p>
DRR waterproofing and drainage	<p>-An overhang of the roof, or eaves, of 15" minimum will prevent rainwater from running down mud or plaster of the walls and soaking into the structure and splash the plinth. This will aid the structures resilience.</p> <p>-For flat roof it is important a right slope to allow the rain water to wash away quickly, the stagnancy upon the roof allow the rain water soaking the top layers and penetrate in the core of walls.</p> <p>-Where there is a parapet is compulsory to provide 1 or 2 waterspouts, the slopes have to be arranged accordingly (minimum 1%).</p> <p>-The waterspouts should be minimum 2.5" and project minimum 8".</p> <p>-The waterspouts have to be well sealed with bitumen without any discontinuity in order to prevent water rain to penetrate in the structure of roof and walls above.</p> <p>-Another option may be CGI spout in "U" shape.</p> <p>-The use of gutters for catch rain water may be considered; obviously the slope has to be adequate in case of flat roof</p>
Maintenance	<p>-re-plaster with lime mud or bitumen mud mortar the roof at least once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>- periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p> <p>-re-apply the film of bitumen yearly before the monsoon season</p> <p>-verify the good connection of the element of the structures (beams and purlin)</p> <p>-re-treat against termite the bamboos and wooden elements once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>-inform the owners regarding periodic treatment as termite treatment , annual re-plastering of the roof, periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p>
Burn Brick	COST ESTIMATE
Notes	The costs of materials may sensitively increase after any catastrophic events due to the scarcity of materials available on the local markets and the difficulty or impossibility of frequent transportation. In addition of that it has to be noted the costs vary from district to district every semester. Therefore it is suggested to upgrade the cost estimate accordingly to the last official quotations of the price analysis by district-wise.
Estimated Unit Cost	XXX USD



The CONCRETE BRICK shelter is built with reinforced concrete or cement bricks and plastered with cement mortar. The walls need to be at least 8" thick and should be plastered. Care needs to be put in the choice of beams and its placement. Commonly the roof is made of thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.

Loh Kat	Mud	Adobe	Burn Brick	Concrete Brick
Concrete Brick	BEARING FOUNDATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS			
Generic Guidance	<p>Foundations and platforms specification, depth and height, dependent on the site characteristics (soil, elevation) and super structure, materials and loads, thus their depth and width have to be designed on a case by case basis.</p> <p>The excavation depth may be more than 2' - 3' in not compacted soils.</p> <p>Generally the width of the platform should be almost one third for each side=1.6-2 times the thickness of the walls.</p> <p>Increasing the width of walls at the base will improve resilience and help keep longer the flood water away from the base of the walls which will extend or prevent the time of disintegration (depending on the time of stagnancy)</p>			



	The foundations need to have a sealed barrier at the base to prevent that the water penetrates into the structure both from the ground (dampness) either from stagnancy. Reinforcing the walls at ground level by adding concrete plaster /pointing layer or mud / lime
Specific Guidance	-Excavation depth minimum 24" below undisturbed ground or compacted soil. -The wall structure or columns (reinforced masonry) should extend to the same depth of 24" to reach the solid layer and ensure stability -Minimum dimension for the foundations are 2'wide footings founded 2' below the natural surface level (NSL)
Notes and recommendations	-Concrete brick masonry has heavy load and require a concrete, stone or brick foundation to distribute the load to the ground and thus ensure stability of the wall. -Appropriate anchoring details for the foundation should be considered -the plinth can be plastered with cement/sand/lime for improve the waterproofing burnt brick may be a better option for foundation due to their waterproofing characteristics -in order to improve the stability of the trench, a layer of cement/soil may be poured under foundation. The suggested mixture (stabilized soil) is sand(27%) soil (70 %) cement (3 %); the thickness should be 6" minimum
Concrete Brick	RAISED PLINTH FLOOR
Generic Guidance	The floor level should be raised to at least 1'6"up to 3' above the Natural Surface Level (NSL) adopting a continuous plint. General recommendation is to protect furthermore the foundations below floor level by raising an earth platform 3' wide at the top and tapering to NSL over 6'. (i.e 1 in 2 slope minimum.) The top of this platform should be 6" below floor level. A damp proof course (DPC) at plinth level is compulsory in order to prevent moisture rising into the walls. A DPC is either a thin layer of concrete at plinth level with plastic on one surface or simply a strong plastic layer
DRR improvements (Flood and earthquake)	-the plinth may be with fired bricks or in concrete, cement/sand mortar has be used. -the plinth can be plastered with cement/sand/lime for improve the waterproofing -at the top the plinth a reinforce band with 2-4 bars can ensure the earthquake resistance, in case of concrete plinth it may be reinforced with 4 bars
Maintenance	-re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once yearly, before the monson season, and whenever necessary -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish
Concrete Brick	SUPERSTRUCTURE
Walls Core materials and techniques	Concrete brick walls and reinforced concrete walls may differ in size depending on structural design. Concrete block walls should be at least 8" thick -Alternate the displacement of the brick each rows to ensure the interlocking -Construct from corners to center -Ensure good connection from plinth to walls and interlock bricks at corners -Reinforce long walls at centre -Avoid too wide vertical joints, and too thick bedding joints -Hollow block walls should be reinforced using steel or similar materials -Cement or lime and sand based mortar should be used for bonding. -Cement Mortar for General Purpose Use (but the mix can be harsh) 1 Cement: 4 Fine Sand -Cement Lime Mortar for Block and Bricklaying, plasters and Renders: 1 Cement: 1 Lime: 6 Sand -Lime Mortar for Block and Bricklaying: 1 Lime: 3 Sand
Notes and recommendations	All junctions of the wall - at base, top and corners - need to be tied, either through interlocking or reinforcement elements like timber or steel. Care should be taken to ensure salt in the sand is of very low levels, as salt will damage the mortar It is not advisable to build more the 3 shelters in line, since long walls have a negative seismic response
DRR for earthquake resistance: • Joint and binding • Reinforced bands	-Reinforced band at floor level, sill level, lintel level and roof level are DRR measures against earthquakes. -The bands have to be continuous, interlocking the bars at corners. -The number of bars may be 2-4 depending on the height of the band. -The floor and top bands are suggested to be 3"-4" with 4 bars#4, while the ones at sill and lintel may be 2" with 2 bars#3. -The top band should be provided in any case as a basic DRR against earthquake. -Vertical reinforcements with steel bars collaborate to the stability and seismic resilience of the shelter. -The vertical bars have to be interlocked with the horizontal ones.
DRR flood resistance (plaster)	Although the blocks are enough resilient to the water, the external plastering is always a good practice, since it protects the masonry from rain, wind and stagnant water, prolonging its durability.



as protective and expendable surface)	
Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -re-plaster with lime/mud/cement mortar the raised plinth at least once an year before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary (worn-out plaster) - re-plaster the external walls at least once an year before the monsoon season, and whenever necessary -in case of reinforced band: verify that the bars are not expose and corroded, paint them with red oxidant varnish
Opening door window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Openings within the wall space should not take up an area greater than 50% of the wall. -Openings should be higher than wider -Windows and doors should be kept a minimum of 2 ft from corners and from each other. -The doors should open outwards for fire safety purpose
Lintels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -In order to bear and distribute the load of the wall above the openings, lintels should to be installed. -Lintels should be minimum 2" thick and 6" longer than the opening on each side. -Lintels should be designed based on the load being carried overhead -The pre-cast concrete lintel may be an appropriate option for this typology -The lintel may be executed with bricks system using n.2 steels #3 and cement mortar.
Ventilation	<p>The ventilation is very important mainly during the summer that is very hot in several areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two windows may ensure ventilation. Alternatively one or two ventilators, executed on the opposite side of the window (generally on the back wall) may ensure good ventilation. -The dimensions depend on the size of the shelter, it may be one of 2' x 1' or two 1'x1' <p>In some areas, where the summer is very hot, it may be suggested to increase the height of the shelter to improve the internal ventilation (in this case the entire structure of the shelter has to be re-calculated) <i>note this will increase the cost of the shelter</i></p>
Concrete Brick	ROOF
Generic guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Roof design should allow for live and dead loads. Live loads are applied loads such as rain, wind, snow or usage for grain or livestock. Dead loads are those including the makeup of the roof structure such as beams, straw, mud, cement etc. -A bamboo or other lightweight roof can be used for all construction methodologies, while steel girder roof or similar heavy roof requires a strong bearing structure, therefore it is only suitable for fired brick, concrete block, engineered steel frame shelters -A thick mud layer will add a lot of load to the roof and may cause severe, damaging strain to the roof structure and loadbearing walls. -Timber elements may in some cases be larger loads than steel or other alternatives. -Bamboo and timber are susceptible to termites. Adequate treatment should be provided to timber and bamboo materials -Timber, bamboo or straw roofs are not suitable for indoor cooking or heating fires. -A conical or four-sided pitched roof is preferable in areas where wind loads are a consideration, particularly cyclone vulnerable areas. -Gable ends or flat surfaces may be more stress by resisting to the wind force -The pitch of a roof will vary based on the wind conditions in the area, however a maximum pitch is advised of 30° for simple pitched roofs. -A mono-pitched roof may have a pitch of up to 10° to allow adequate drainage of rainwater. - In the flat roof a minimum slope should be 3/8" per foot.
Main structure	<p>This structure is supposed to be more resistant, thus the solution of the bamboos beam is not suitable, neither the less is not forbidden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timbers of adequate size and steel girders are suitable options. -The girder "I" beam size should depends on the number (1 or 2), loads of the roof and thickness of walls -Suggested sizes are 4"x6" or 4"x8", also 5.5"x2.5" may be used. -Bearing plate, or pad, has to be inserted underneath the girder in order to distribute its load. -A steel plate may be 12"x8"x0.5", a concrete tile or wooden board may be on option. <i>Anti-oxide treatment is suggested for the iron/steel elements.</i> -The secondary structure of purlin may made by bamboos well sized. -The distance between bamboos should be not more than 1' (1 brick), their length has to be enough to overlap the thickness of walls -Above the bamboos a mat of chick, straw, thatch and plastic sheet is generally used. Straw and plastic sheet have to be incorporate in the top of the walls by the final plastering. <i>Bamboos, timber and straw should be treated against termites.</i> -An alternative to the "I" girder may be a concrete precast beam. -An alternative to the bamboos and straw are the "T" beams (T-iron) and tiles of cement or burned clay.

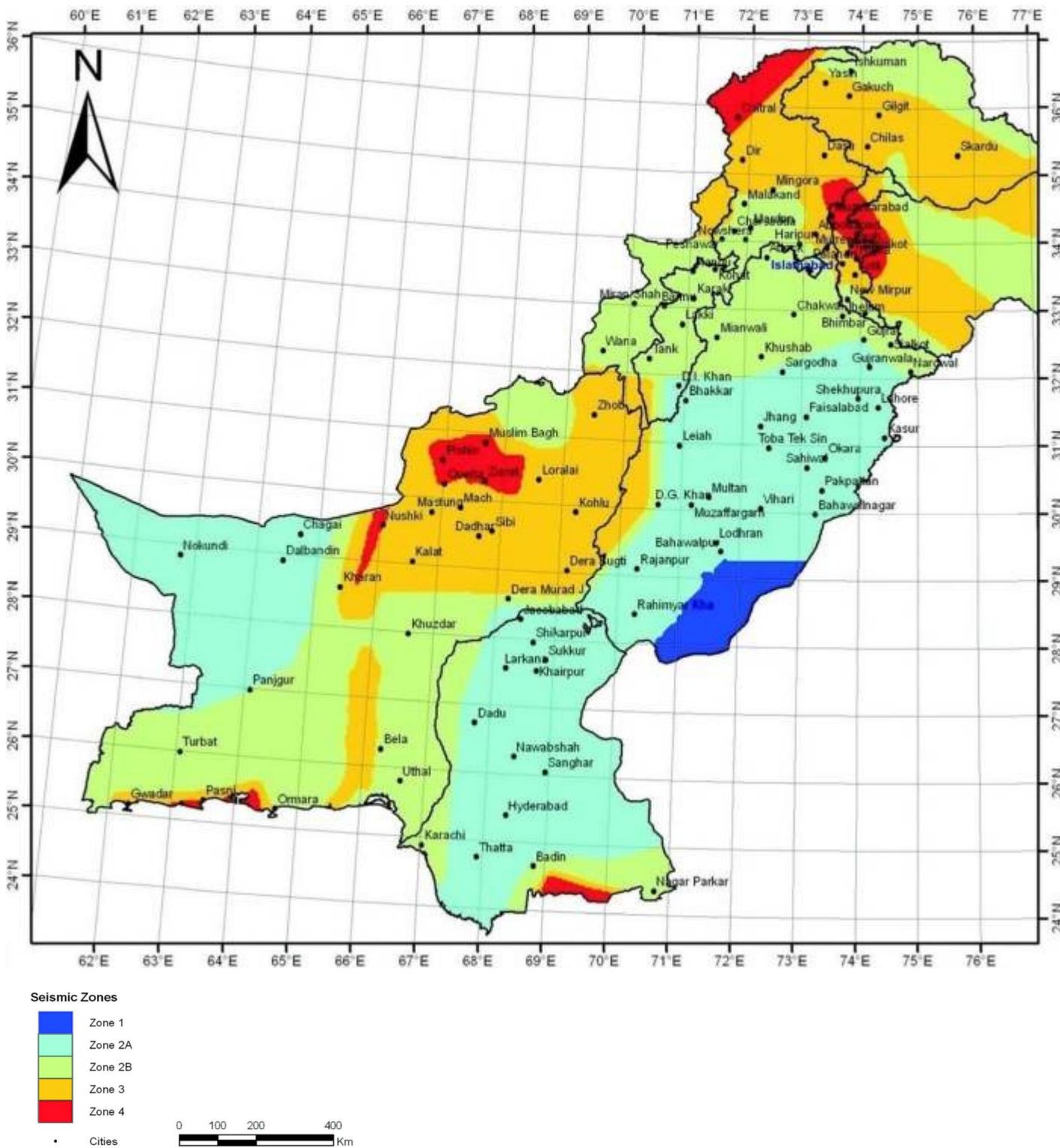


<p>Note and recommendations DRR for earthquake resistance</p>	<p>-All loadbearing elements of the roof structure, columns, beams and joists have to be not placed above door or window openings. Any openings provide weaknesses in the walls, because reduce the portion of bearing walls, thus placing the loadbearing elements right above the openings may cause failure in the walls with cracks and even collapse of the portion interested.</p> <p>-Any elements of the roof structure should be tied to each other. All joists or beams in the roof structure need to be individually tied to purlins. The roof must also be securely tied to the wall structure. Well fastening ensure a good resistance to the strong wind and is a kind of DRR against earthquake</p> <p>-Roofs have different load distribution arrangements, as the concentration of loads underneath the beams, thus in order to distribute equally the roof loads a top plate/band or ring beam should be provided at the top of the walls. It should be continuous encircling the walls, this provides a way of fastening the walls together at the top to prevent pushing outward forces of the roof and in case of horizontal seismic forces.</p> <p>-In case of pitched roof with two gables placing plates/bands at the top of the wall (without gables) distribute the loads and constrains the pushing forces of the rafters.</p> <p>-It is suggested to assemble trusses instead of rafters, since the horizontal bottom chord ties the inclined top chords constraining their pushing outward forces.</p>
<p>Covering package Generic guidance</p>	<p>-Roof topping can be made with many different materials as long as the items are lightweight, strong, durable, secured, waterproof, insulating and maintainable.</p> <p>-Any material that soak water or melt should be avoided</p> <p>-A common practice is the use of a thatch or other structural system, plastic sheeting with a mud plaster layer, protected with a final waterproofing layer.</p> <p>-Lime plaster or a bitumen mixture may provide a water-resistant finish to the roof that should be reapplied prior and after annual rains.</p>
<p>Covering package Specific guidance</p>	<p>- Above the semi structural mat of straw or thatch, a polythene sheet, a layer of stabilized mud have to be applied in 2-3 coats, the thickness may be 3" maximum. The mud layer may make heavy the structure.</p> <p>-The last coat should be a waterproofing. Lime /mud plaster may improve the water resistance.</p> <p>-Bitumen mixed with stabilized mud mortar is an effective treatment, it is waterproofing and fire resistant. It should be prepared by mixing (5:1) bitumen with kerosene oil and mud (1.5 kg of bitumen for 30 kg of mud).</p> <p>-Also the animal dump, mixed with mud, may be a kind of waterproofing as an eco-friendly option</p> <p>-In case of flat roof, the coats of plaster have to incorporate the top of the walls and the parapet, protecting the matting of plastic sheet and straw and the structure of roof, as a kind of waterproofing capping. This is a DRR that will avoid the rain water to penetrate in the connection roof/walls.</p>
<p>DRR Waterproofing and Drainage</p>	<p>-An overhang of the roof, or eaves, of 15" minimum will prevent rainwater from running down mud or plaster of the walls and soaking into the structure and plash the plinth. This will aid the structures resilience.</p> <p>-For flat roof it is important a right slope to allow the rain water to wash away quickly, the stagnancy upon the roof allow the rain water soaking the top layers and penetrate in the core of walls.</p> <p>-Where there is a parapet is compulsory to provide 1 or 2 waterspouts, the slopes have to be arranged accordingly (minimum 1%).</p> <p>-The waterspouts should be minimum 2.5"and project minimum 8". -The use of gutters for catch rain water may be considered; obviously the slope has to be adequate in case of flat roof</p> <p>-The waterspouts have to be well sealed with bitumen without any discontinuity in order to prevent water rain to penetrate in the structure of roof and walls above. Another option may be CGI spout in "U" shape.</p>
<p>Maintenance</p>	<p>-re-plaster with lime mud or bitumen mud mortar the roof at least once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>- periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p> <p>-re-apply the film of bitumen yearly before the monsoon season</p> <p>-verify the good connection of the element of the structures (beams and purlin)</p> <p>-re-treat against termite the bamboos and wooden elements once an year or whenever necessary</p> <p>-inform the owners regarding periodic treatment as termite treatment , annual re-plastering of the roof, periodic cleaning of the waterspouts</p>
<p>Concrete Brick COST ESTIMATE</p>	
<p>Notes</p>	<p>The costs of materials may sensitively increase after any catastrophic events due to the scarcity of materials available on the local markets and the difficulty or impossibility of frequent transportation. In addition of that it has to be noted the costs vary from district to district every semester. Therefore it is suggested to upgrade the cost estimate accordingly to the last official quotations of the price analysis by district-wise.</p>
<p>Estimated Unit Cost</p>	<p>XXX USD</p>



Seismic Zoning Map of Pakistan

Source: Pakistan Building Code



Zone 4 is where the risk of earthquakes is higher

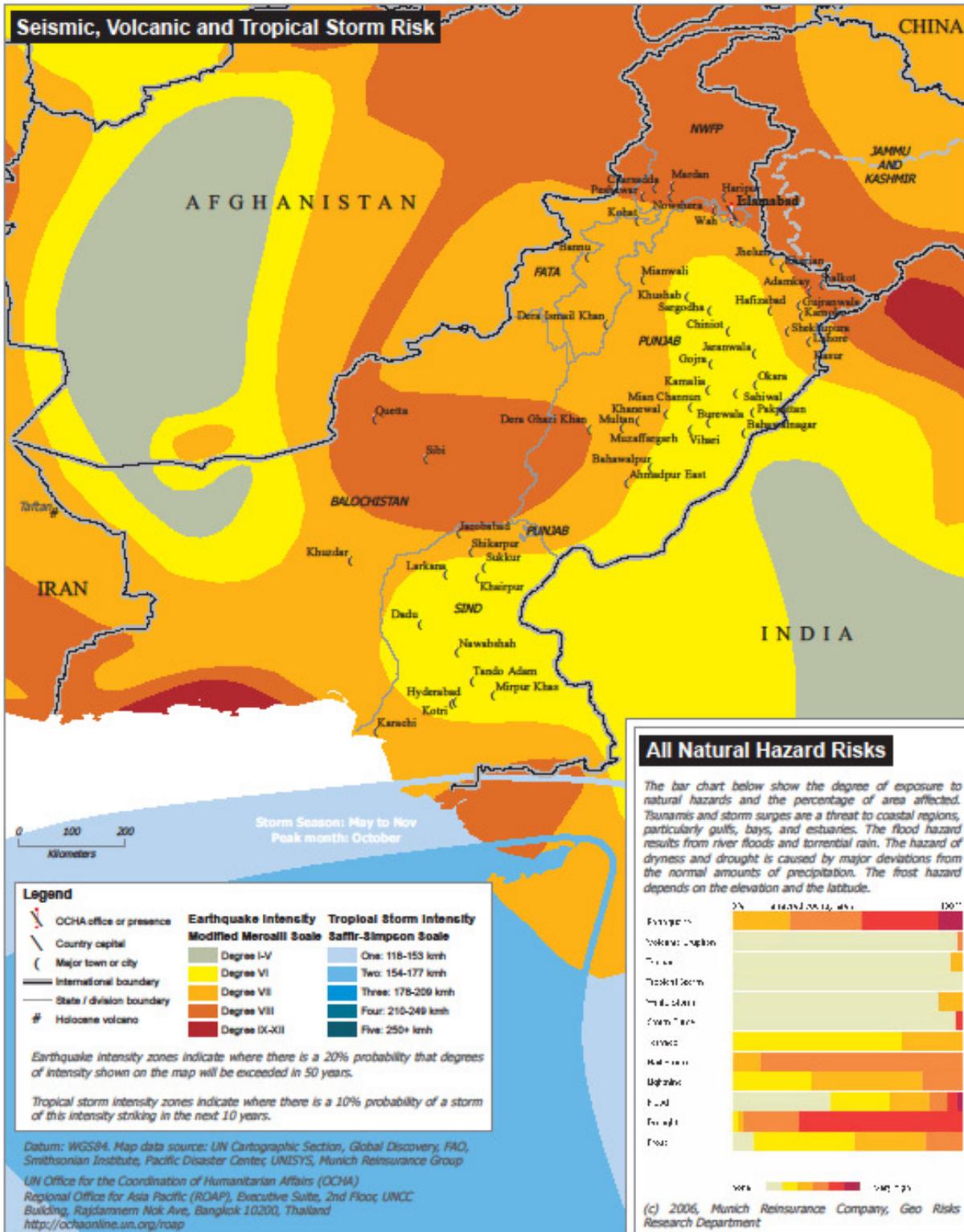


Natural Hazards in Pakistan

Source: OCHA



OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific
PAKISTAN: Natural Hazard Risks
Issued: 26 February 2007

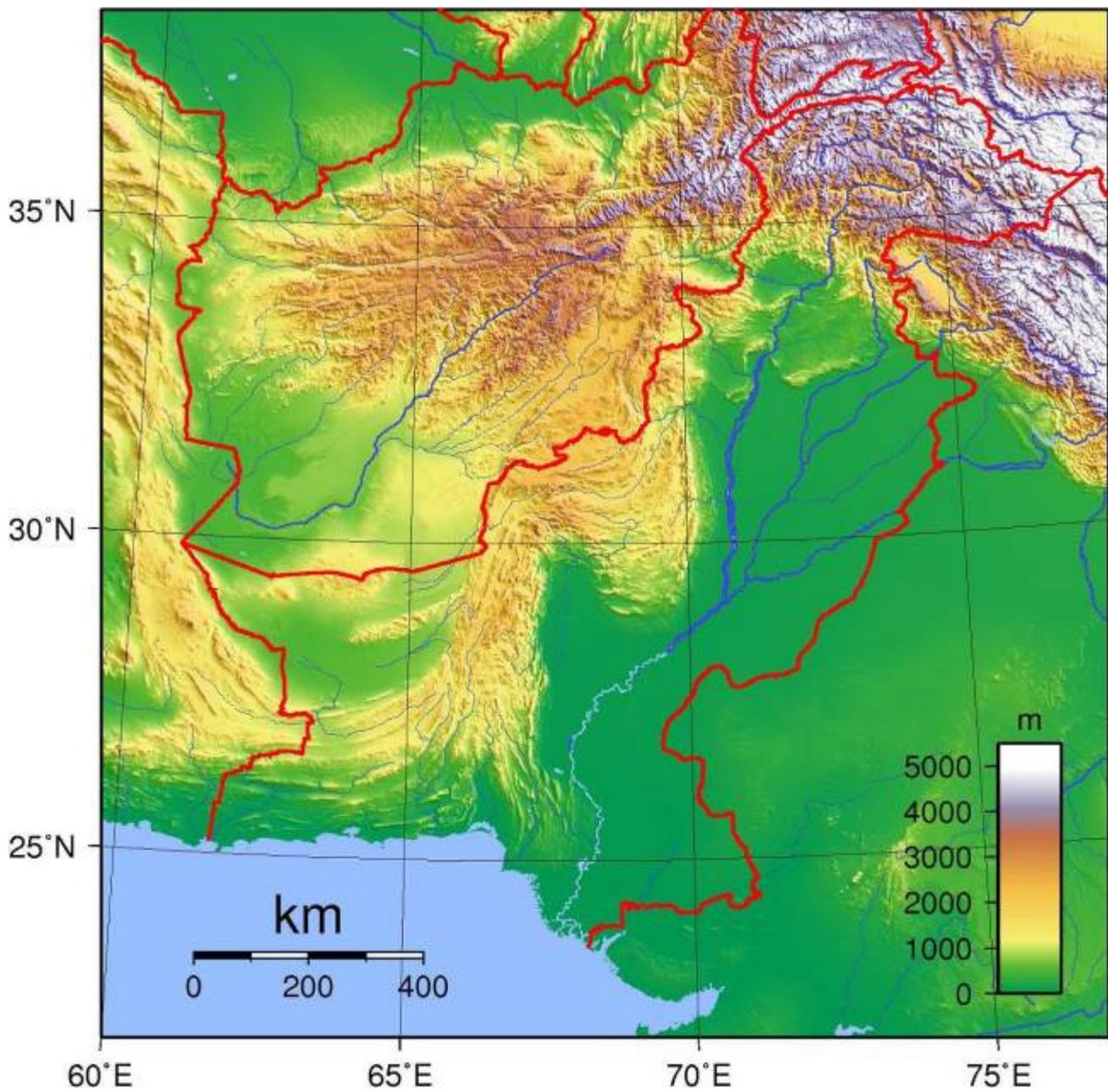


The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Map Ref: OCHA_PAK_Hazard_v1_070226



Pakistan Topography

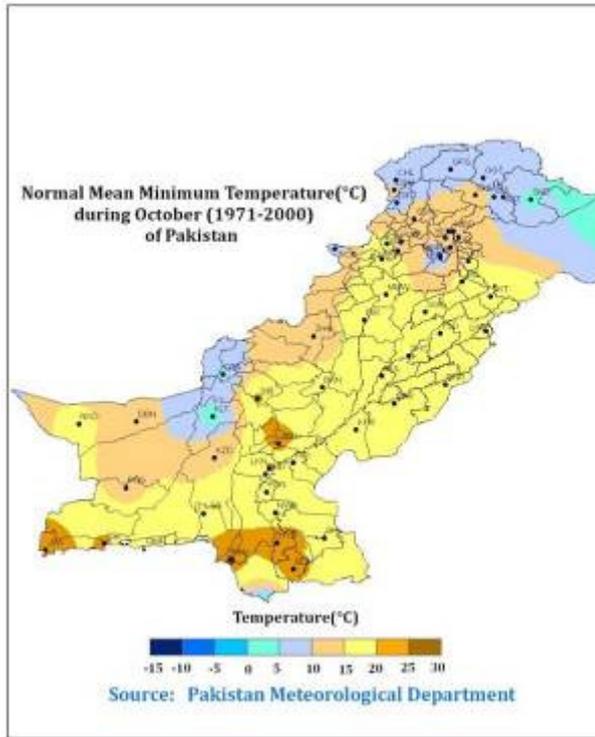




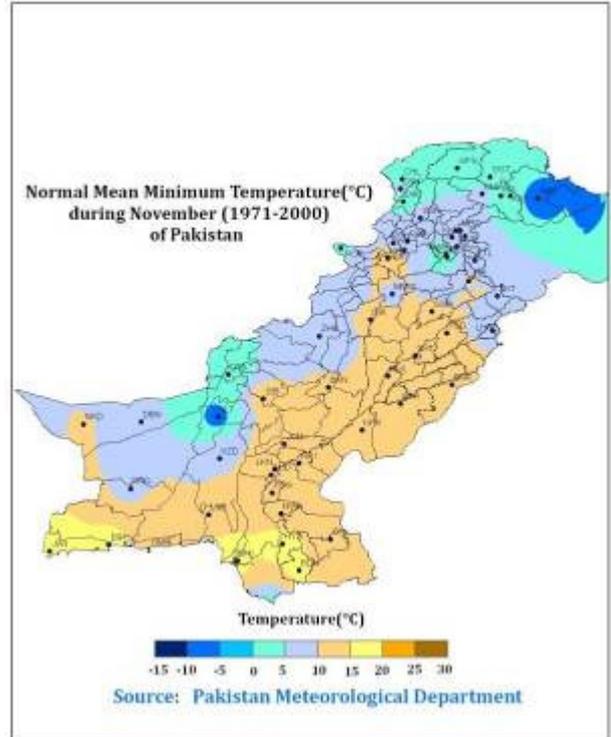
Winter Temperatures in Pakistan

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department

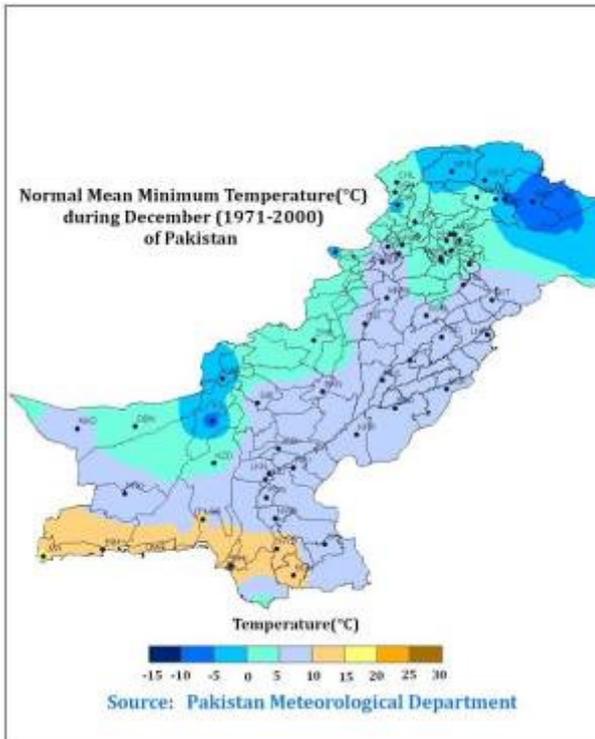
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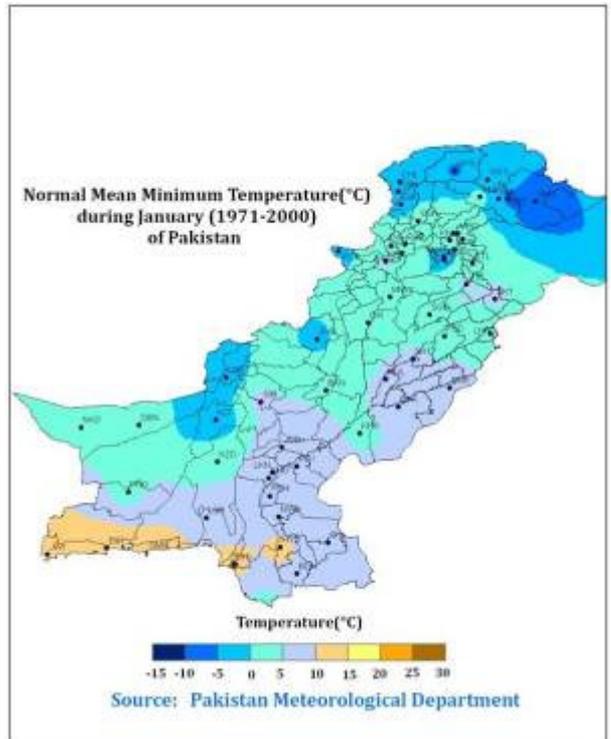
NOVEMBER



DECEMBER

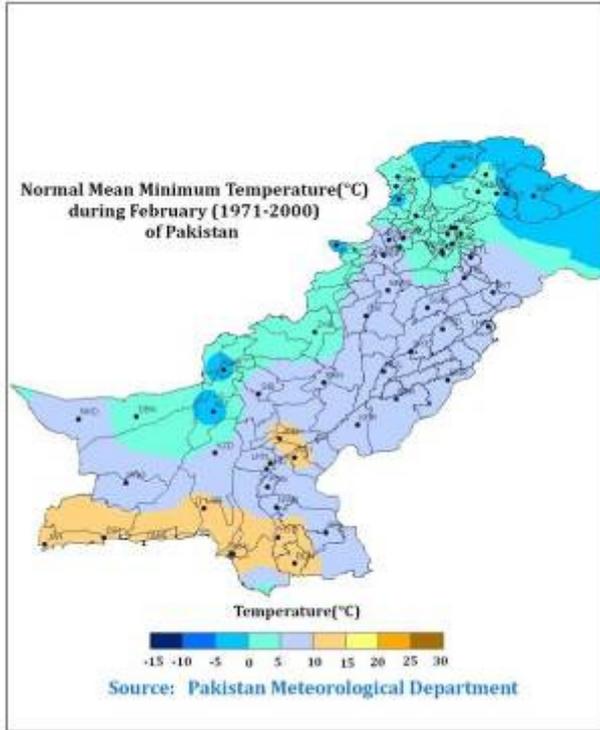


JANUARY

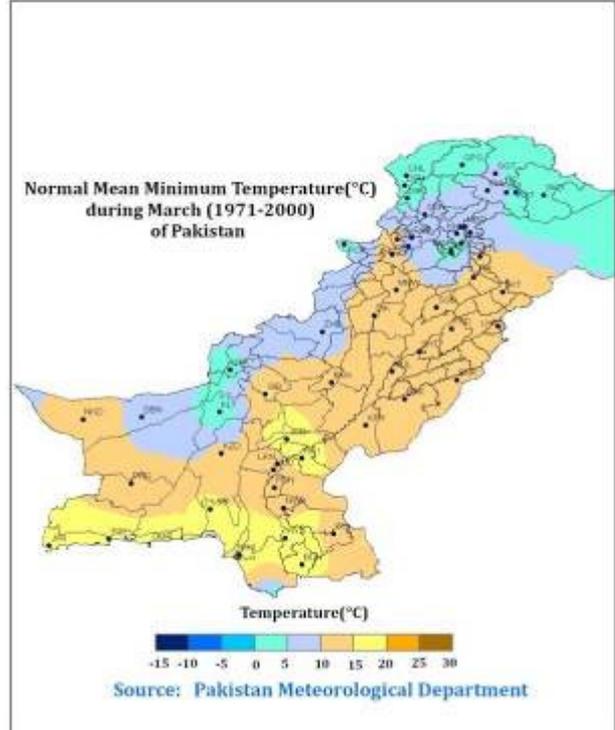




FEBRUARY

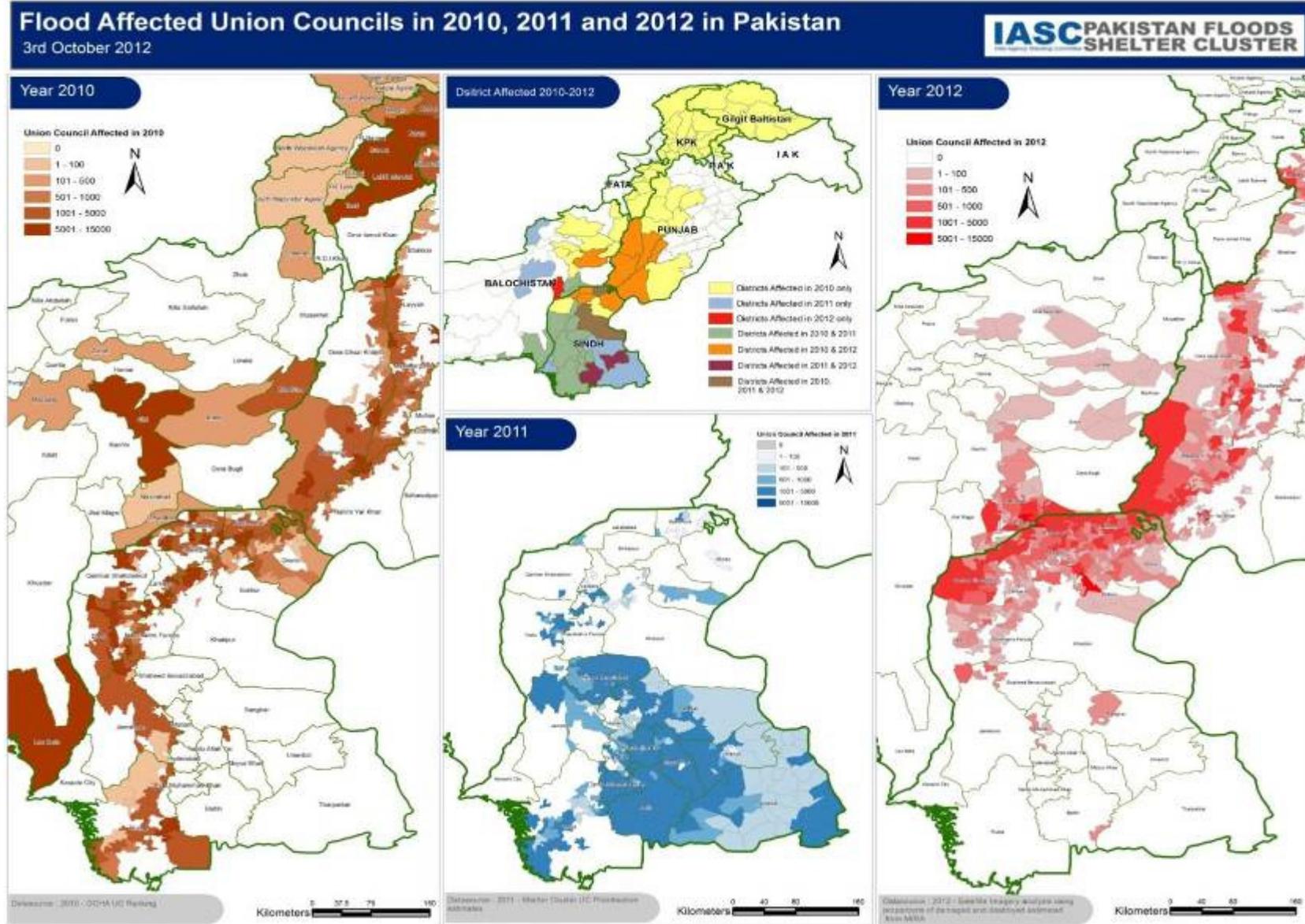


MARCH





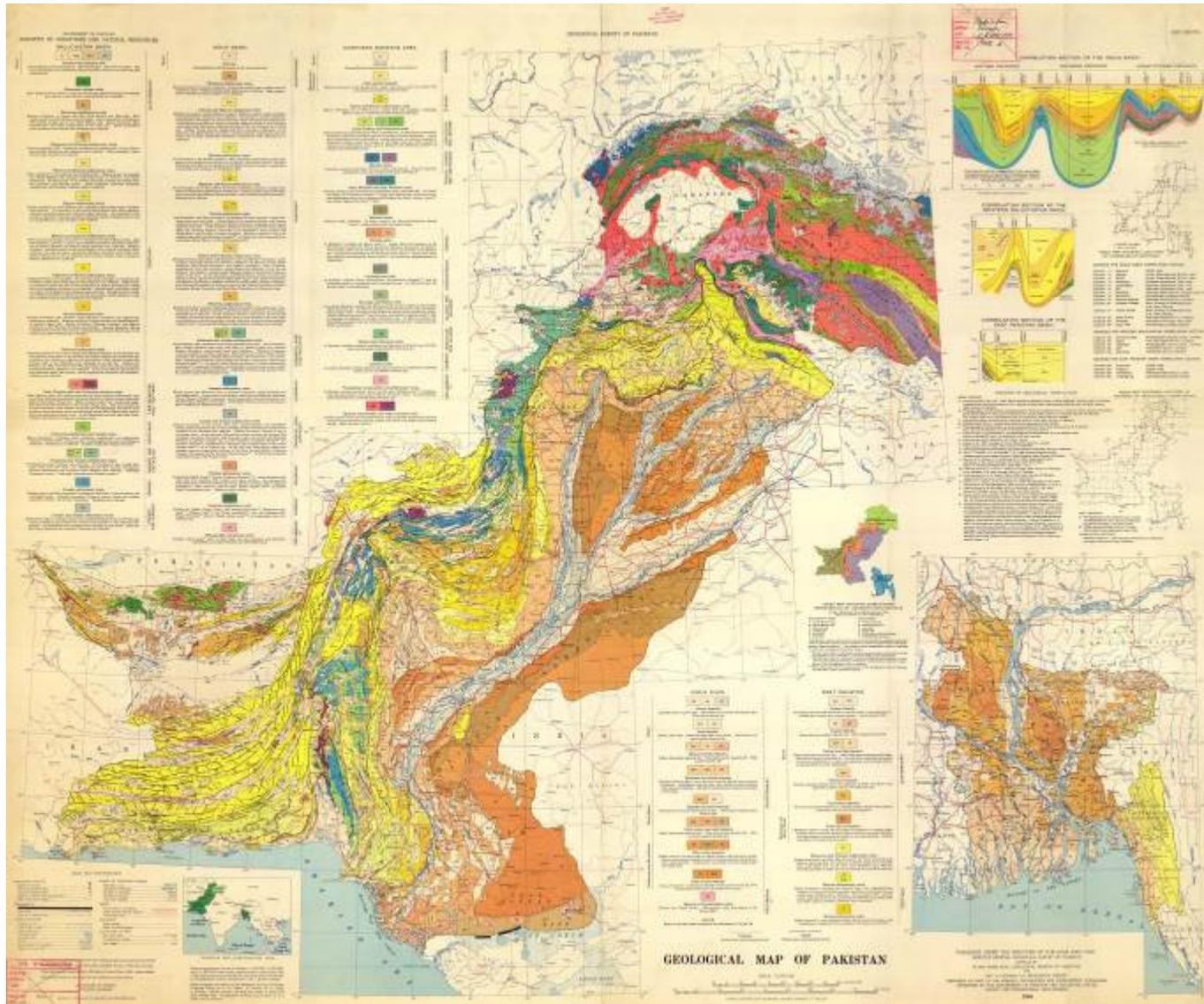
Map illustrating flood affected areas in 2010, 2011 and 2012





Geological Map of Pakistan

Source: http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/esdb_archive/eudasm/asia/maps/PK2001_GETO.htm





Geological Map of Sindh, Pakistan

