

NGO Coordination Committee



Shelter Strategy

Approach:

- * People centric approach
- * Building back better
- * Being locally sustainable
- * Being culturally relevant

General Shelter Strategy

IS-CODES and SPHERE standards

- * Minimum 3.5m² per person (4.5 persons on average in a Ladakhi household)

Culturally appropriate and locally relevant house

- * Suitable for lifestyles and activity patterns
- * Respectful of the local building character
- * Sensitive to the local culture

Resistant to possible future disasters

- * Earthquakes
- * Floods

Sustainability

- * Environmentally friendly materials
- * Local materials
- * Energy efficient design
- * Thermal comfort

Community participation

- * Contribution of labour and materials
- * Suggestions for improvement
- * Flexibility and customised features to suit owners needs and desires
- * Training of local construction workers

Specifics

Option 1-Permanent shelters

- * Core shelter to be built before winter which can be expanded to form a larger house later

Use of Stabilized Compressed Earth Block Walls

- * Cost effective material
- * Locally appropriate – variation on local mud block tradition
- * More resistant to future disasters than traditional mud blocks
- * Locally available material
- * Low embodied energy
- * Thermal comfort

Energy efficiency features

- * Insulation in roof, floor and walls
- * Double glazing
- * Passive solar features such as solar walls
- * Appropriate orientation for direct solar gain

Earthquake resistant features

- * Plinth and lintel seismic bands
- * Corner reinforcement
- * Tying of roofs

Flood resistant features

- * Raised stone plinths
- * Stabilized compressed earth blocks

Provision for disabled access

- * Door sizes of 900mm width preferable
- * Door thresholds to be flush

Option 2- Permanent Shelters with use of stones with the same above mentioned features

Option 3- Temporary Shelters with disaster resistant features