

Shelter Project Research



Activity Description

Shelter is one of our basic needs. In times of crisis, proper shelter is vital for survival.

This activity will provide you with insight into one of the many roles that can help support people in times of crisis, and how technology can be used to assist such roles.

During this activity within the project you will research various key words to find out more about the needs and purposes of each. This will allow you to provide a considered response to the next stage in the activity.

Steps

1

Displaced People

Who is a displaced person?

Who is an internally displaced person?

What is the difference between a displaced person and a refugee?

What events and conditions can displace people?

Watch this <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L24Ed4ndVBs>

According to UNHCR, what percentage of the worlds refugee are children?



2

Aid Agencies

There are a number of agencies providing aid to displaced people. Discover the charter for each of these agencies:

Who are UNHCR? What is their focus?

Who are IOM? What is their focus?

Who are UNICEF? What is their focus?

Who are IFRC? What is their focus?

Who are OCHA? What is their focus?



3

Camps

Watch this: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nh8RkueRewA>

What is a transit camp?

Watch this <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fxsajk10-SI>

What is a refugee camp?



4 Shelter

Taken from Post-disaster shelter:

Ten designs by IFRC:

Meeting shelter needs in the aftermath of disasters and crises remains a major challenge for governments, humanitarian agencies and, most importantly of all, for the affected populations themselves. Beyond survival, shelter is an essential contributor to security, personal safety, protection from the climate and resistance to ill health and disease. Ensuring adequate shelter provides disaster affected households with a place from which they can address their other needs, promoting the use of existing capacities, resources and social networks. Although supporting self-recovery shelter activities by individual affected households is commonly recognised as being preferable, the context of a specific emergency may render such an approach impractical. The scale of the disaster and the resulting shelter need, the impact of the disaster on local resources and the local economy, and the need to address the inherent shelter or settlement risks as part of the sheltering process may require the use of interim solutions as a basis for temporary or longer term shelter. Any such interim shelter design needs to reflect the local context, and where possible local construction technologies and cultural preferences – and the time needed to develop and agree such solutions after the disaster has occurred including the required engineering and specification development can significantly delay the shelter response.

Types of shelter:

- Emergency shelter: Short term shelter that provides lifesaving support, the most basic shelter support that can be provided immediately after the disaster.
- Temporary shelter: Post disaster household shelter designed as a rapid shelter solution. By prioritising speed and limiting costs of the construction, the lifetime of the shelter may be limited.
- Transitional shelters: Rapid, post disaster household shelters made from materials that can be upgraded or re-used in more permanent structures, or that can be relocated from temporary sites to permanent locations. They are designed to facilitate the transition by affected populations to more durable shelter. Transitional shelters respond to the fact that post disaster shelter is often undertaken by the affected population themselves, and that this resourcefulness and self-management should be supported.



- Progressive shelters: post disaster rapid household shelters planned and designed to be later upgraded to a more permanent status. This is achieved by integrating future transformation and alteration possibilities in structural basis of the unit.
- Core shelters / One room shelters: post disaster household shelters planned and designed as permanent dwellings, to be the part of future permanent housing, allowing and facilitating the future process of extension by the household, following its own means and resources. The aim of a core shelter is to create one or two rooms, providing safe post disaster shelter that reaches permanent housing standards, and facilitates development, but not completing a full permanent house.

Why is shelter important?

What is the difference between an emergency shelter and core shelter?



6

Shipping Containers

What is shipping container architecture?

What are the advantages of shipping container shelters?

What are the disadvantages of shipping container shelters?

Where does it make sense to use shipping container shelters?

Access to brief to be added