



A completed cluster of emergency shelter as viewed from the village above. The villagers have located the shelters on the broad agricultural terrace below the ridge on which the village is situated. The "buildings" are being lived in and though small are fairly comfortable after a fire is lit inside. The onset of rains will create waterlogging problems and of the crop. Even some of these emergency shelters may have to be re-located.

Completed emergency shelter: Village Maneri, Bhatwari Tahsil, Uttarkashi District

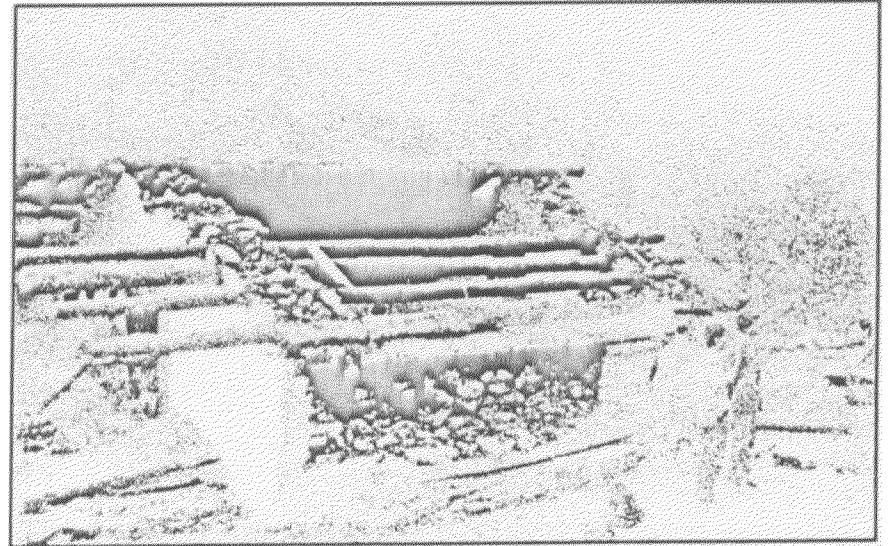
After some relief measures have been undertaken, siting of the new settlement would be the primary task. On the basis of geological evaluation of current/alternate sites (for possibility of future ground movements, landslides, rockslides etc.), settlements would have to be partly or completely relocated. The exchanges of land between owners (households, agencies or the govt.) will need to be worked out and infrastructural facilities (power, water, pathways, community buildings, drainage, etc.) laid out. Only then can reconstruction activities be initiated.

RECONSTRUCTION

Half the roof of this heavily damaged house in Hurri village has been taken down to enable recycling of the slate, timber planks and round poles for emergency shelter.



Reconstruction using bitumenised biomass sheet: Village Thathi, Pratapnagar Tahsil, Tehri Garhwal District.



Recycling of building materials: Village Hurri, Bhatwari Tahsil, Uttarkashi District

The Slate roof of this house has been replaced by bitumenised biomass sheet (Literoof) as a lightweight substitute for the winter. This is a lightweight and flexible material but is subject to risk of puncture by hailstones and fraying of the edges at low temperatures due to the lack of an end batten.