

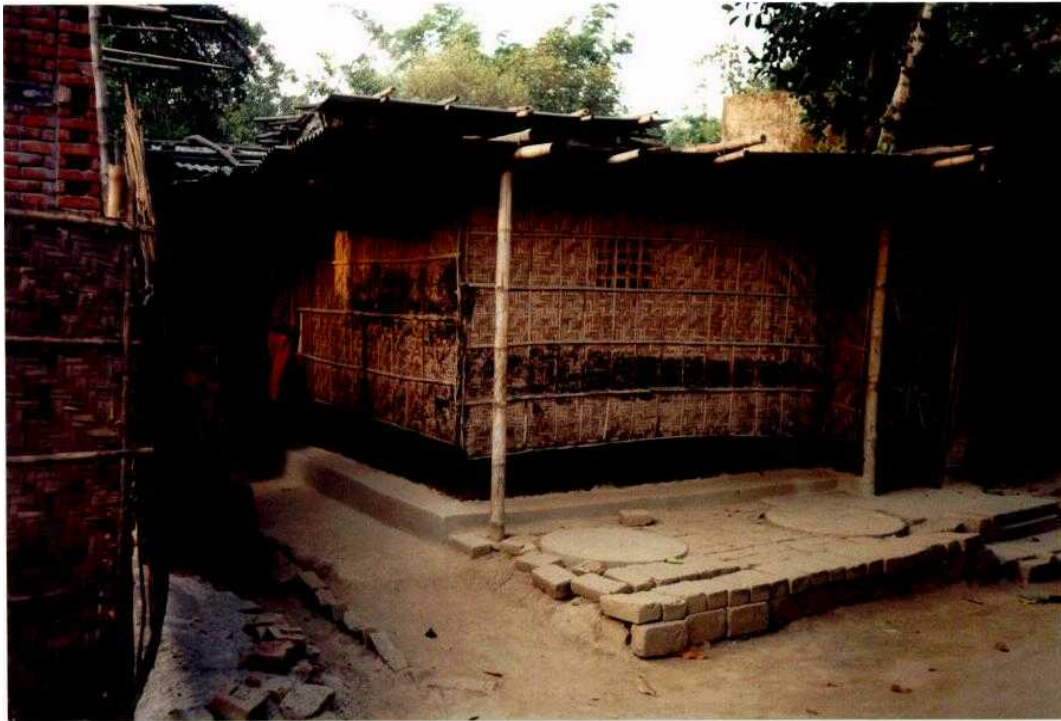
Appendix B: Photographs



Photograph 1: A typical thatched house in Sundarban village. The main verandah (to the left of the picture) is used for eating and resting. A storage space has been created by extending the plinth to the right of the house and sheltering it with a side verandah.



Photograph 2: Cross bracing, on gola ghor (grain storage houses), is common in Sundarban village and the surrounding area



Photograph 3: Old motor oil painted on the bottom of bamboo mat walls to protect them from insect attack and rot. In this para, near Dinajpur town, many of the bamboo houses were similarly treated



Photograph 4: Housing & Building Research Institute's model house in Dhaka. The house has a precast concrete frame and precast ferro-concrete roof but costs 15,000Tk, nearly 8 times the price of a similarly sized thatched bamboo house.



Photograph 5. Komidini, the savings group coordinator, leads a group discussion on hazards and vulnerability by the workshop participants. (Workshop 2 Hazards)



Photograph 6: Workshop participants by their section of layered mud wall (Workshop 3: Building with Mud)



Photograph 7: Painting bitumen on bamboo posts is a cheap and effective way of making them last longer. Frequently old and rotten posts are a significant factor in house collapses during strong winds (Workshop 4: Building with Bamboo).



Photograph 8: Traditional song team such as this one (seen at a wedding in Sundarban village) have great potential in communicating development ideas in Bangladesh.



Photograph 9: The demonstration building under construction: laying a proof course to protect the walls from rot and insect attack.



Photograph 10: The finished demonstration building: the bamboo frame for the sapra CI sheet roof has been painted with bitumen and lashed down with strong wire.



Photograph 11: Village markets act as a meeting place and play an important part in the social, as well as the business, life of the village



Photograph 12: Building materials are transported along the village roads by rickshaw van.



Photograph 13: A layered mud wall house under construction. This two-roomed house is being built by local builders whilst the householder is building his kitchen house himself. A decorative edging is incorporated into the carefully built walls.



Photograph 14: Thatching frames made of bamboo and tied together with jute string all follow this particular pattern characterised by twist of green bamboo (sepni).

Appendix C: Implementing Organisations

Housing & Hazards

The Housing & Hazards Group has been set up at Exeter University to coordinate programmes implementing appropriate technology improvements to reduce the vulnerability to hazards of poor people's housing.

Contact: Robert Hodgson
H&H Coordinator
c/o Earth Resources Centre University of
Exeter Exeter EX4 4QE United Kingdom

Chetonar Dak

Chetonar Dak is a grass roots community development organisation which has been working in Sundarban village since 1991. Chetonar Dak coordinates various education, training and health programmes.

Contact: Peter Kritanta Roy Director Chetonar
Dak
Village Genda, House no. 2 P.O. Savar
Dhaka -1340 Bangladesh

Tiverton-Sundarban Support Group

TSSG works in partnership with Chetonar Dak since its inception, supporting its development programmes and exchanging cultural information. The partnership is described by Ahmed (1997).

Contact: Robert Hodgson
TSSG Secretary
Lower Beer Uplowman Near
Tiverton Devon EX147PF United
Kingdom

Grameen Trust

The Grameen Trust is part of the Grameen Bank and funds various projects researching means of alleviating poverty in Bangladesh.

Contact: Professor Syed M Hashemi Project
Director
Programme for Research on Poverty Alleviation Grameen
Trust Grameen Bank Bhaban Mirpur 2, Dhaka -1216
Bangladesh