ABSTRACT:
During the past five decades, the United Nations (UN) has had to cope with the increase in conflicts, disasters and climate change. Currently, non-government organisations (NGO) are struggling to keep up with the demand for shelter. Not only has this altered our history, but it is also an ongoing issue that will continue to do so until a durable solution can be found. The aim of this literature review aims to unravel the current problems in shelter within the UN – in particular, exploring the terminology and attributes of ‘transitional shelter’ and ‘self-recovery’. A process involving the affected population to start the recovery process themselves. The study also investigates why the affected population sometimes rejects shelter either through ethnocentrism or sociocultural values, which create barriers. The study covers a diversity of subjects that help decide if human perception through the different lens of “Design with Intent”, can support the task of creating shelter to help cross-cultural integration. The focus of the study is on why design can help support the role of self-recovery in creating a process that accommodates individual needs as well as to the masses.

INTRODUCTION:
This literature review is about humanitarian shelter that assesses the significance of ‘transitional shelter’, ‘self-recovery’ and ‘sociocultural’ values from an industrial design perspective. It explores these topics by contemplating the relationship of human values with the environment and material attachment. The study highlights that future structures for shelter will have to be more than a roof and four walls. It delves into how different cultural aspects may play a larger role in fulfilling well-being for the user mentally and physically. More importantly, it focuses on clarifying the terms; ‘transitional shelter’ and ‘self-recovery’ within the non-government organisations (NGO). These values establish an approach for designing a shelter for different cultures. It looks at why the shelter is rejected and how the process of self-recovery helps reconstruction.

RESULTS:
Key areas found in this study for transitional and self-recovery were:
- Different terminology used by academics and NGOs that overlap, have different meanings or have generated new vocabulary with the same definition.
- The term transitional shelter may be changed in order to suit the government or culture.
- The misconception of the shelter; a) It could be perceived as bridging the gap from emergency to permanency b) Viewing it as a separate three phase construction process c) Considering it as a prefabricated shelter d) Thought as a product, not a process.
- Not all NGOs acknowledge that transitional shelter has five distinct characteristics of being relocated, recycled, upgraded, reused and resold.
- Seven alternative words relating to transitional shelter are: a) Temporary shelters, b) Transitional shelters or c) Temporary shelters should usually be designed to be relocated and d) Thought as a product, not a process.
- Different terminologies used by academics and NGOs that overlap, have different meanings or have generated new vocabulary with the same definition.
- The term transitional shelter may be changed in order to suit the government or culture.
- The misconception of the shelter; a) It could be perceived as bridging the gap from emergency to permanency b) Viewing it as a separate three phase construction process c) Considering it as a prefabricated shelter d) Thought as a product, not a process.

CONCLUSIONS:
The objective of the literature review has captured the cultural aspect of perception, psychology and cognition. The scope of phenomenology through the use of human perception has proven that it can have a beneficial outcome for the user by offering choice (Lockton 2010). The choice to act on an impulsive to do the right action by use of instruction by form, colour and position. These simple processes could trigger the correct process or action towards recovery. These techniques from Design with Intent could reposition the user away from the one-size fits all concept and helps develop a transitional shelter that can be customised for cross-cultures. These findings suggest a role for finding a systematic process in self-recovery with transitional shelter to promote a process that caters to the individual needs and the masses. The phenomenon of the human senses and characteristics could play a role in the design stages of this shelter. We refer to link back to our history of disasters and how cultures defended themselves against nature and themselves (Savid 1976, Nebbett 2003, Coppola 2015).

The challenge now is to create an artefact that contains the values of material attachment and familiarity of what we associate with a home, using transitional shelter as a tool to work from. Clashing the knowledge gap of providing what they need through protection that suits their customs and traditions through form and material attachment without ethnocentrism.