

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

*There are many situations in which this can happen and many ways in which we must respond.*

*Therefore a humanitarian intervention is not defined by what it does, but why it is done.*

*And that why it is always to save lives and restore dignity.*



Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

However, analysis of the types of disasters and humanitarian crises that occur has taught us that certain threats or potentially damaging situations are more frequent than others, and for these, certain sets of activities can be developed – this is what we call typical sectors of intervention. But we must never lose sight of what was said in the previous paragraph: humanitarianism is not an area or a type of action but the objective we pursue. Once again, we see that in this field we work by objectives.



Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

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- ✓ [Typical Sectors in Emergency Response](#)
- ✓ [Others Humanitarian Sectors](#)



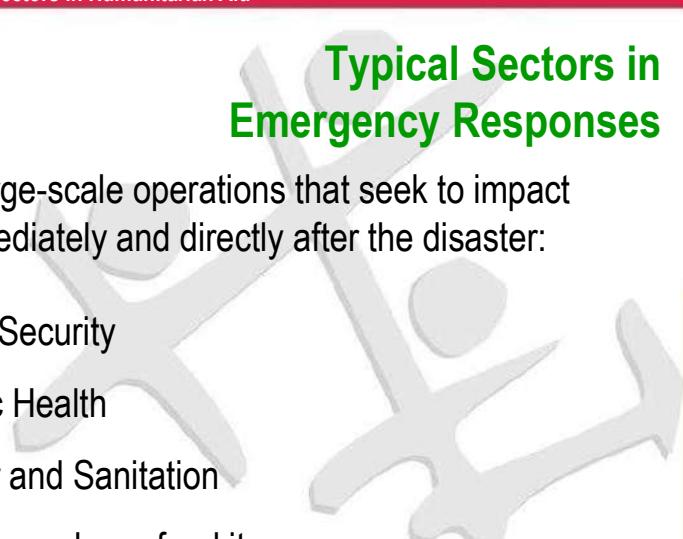
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Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Typical Sectors in Emergency Responses

Normally large-scale operations that seek to impact people immediately and directly after the disaster:

- ✓ Food Security
- ✓ Public Health
- ✓ Water and Sanitation
- ✓ Shelter and non-food items



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Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Other Humanitarian Sectors

That will be needed for to deal with specific situations, or when the situation is prolonged.

The benefits may be indirect or long-term:

- ✓ Humanitarian Protection
- ✓ Institutional advocacy
- ✓ Education in Emergencies

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Typical Sectors in Emergency Response

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Food Security

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization:

*"Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."*



Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Public Health

According to The World Health Organization is:

*"The science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals in conditions in which the individual in particular and the community in general can enjoy their natural right to health and longevity"*



Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Public Health

Public health interventions must ensure:

- ✓ Multisectoral approach: food, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, health care.
- ✓ Interinstitutional approach: seeking the participation of local governments, hospitals, NGOs, Ministry of Environment and others.

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Public Health

- ✓ and base their actions on information consistent with public health in order to get maximum impact for the greatest number of people.

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Water and Sanitation

According to The Panamerican Health Organization:

*"The objective for water supply and sanitation programmes in emergency situations is to reduce the transmission of disease which is spread by the orofecal route and exposure to vectors."*

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Water and Sanitation

- ✓ Water and Sanitation is normally a part of public health.
- ✓ These activities are critical in the early hours of a disaster.
- ✓ The main causes of morbidity and death are related to water-borne diseases.
- ✓ Deals with water supply, disposal of excreta and solid waste.

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Temporary Shelter and Distributions of Non-food items

Shelter and other related items are required to provide personal security and protection against hazards and climate, as well as greater resistance to ill health and disease.

- ✓ are key in supporting the community's own coping strategies, and incorporate elements of self-sufficiency and autonomy.



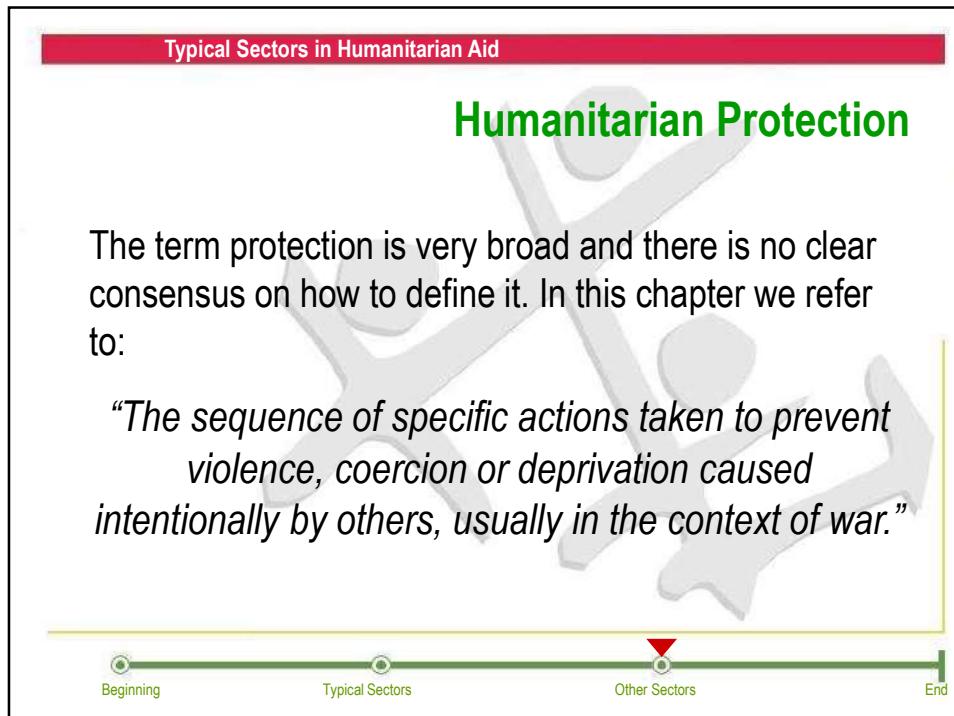
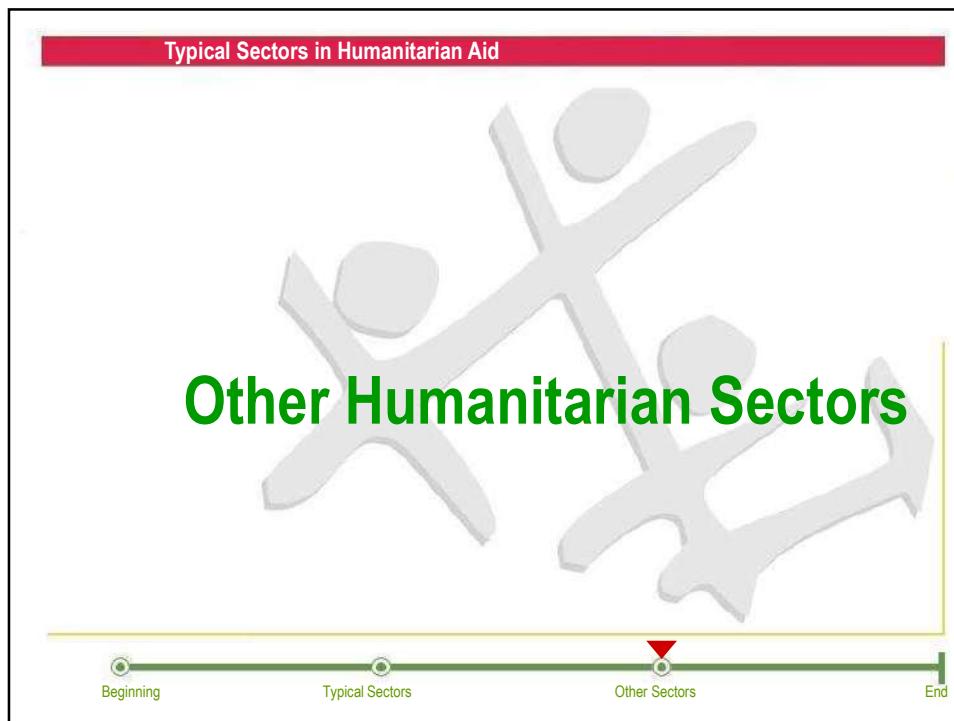
Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Temporary Shelter and Distributions of Non-food items

Shelter and other related items are required to provide personal security and protection against hazards and climate, as well as greater resistance to ill health and disease.

- ✓ Are essential to maintain human dignity and sustain family life.





Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Institutional advocacy

Is a planned process by which we seek to influence decision makers who have a significant effect on people's lives.

Advocacy is usually aimed at policy makers and seeks to improve the situation of a significant number of people.



Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Education in Emergencies

Every child has a right to an education.

Even in an emergency, we must begin to provide an adequate education as soon as possible.



**Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid**

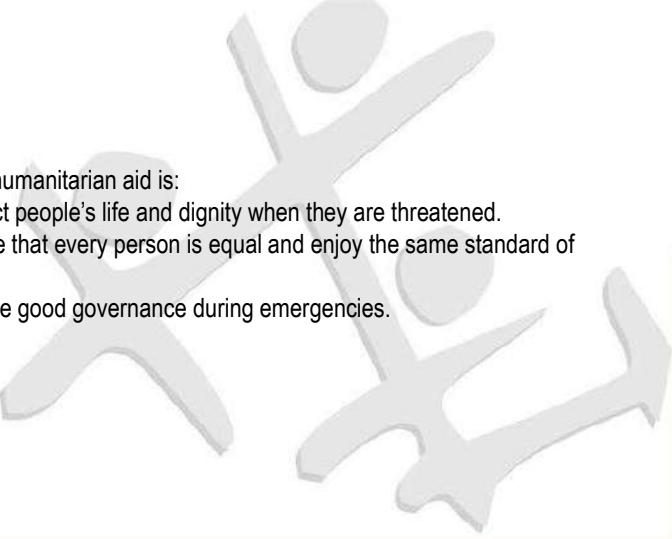
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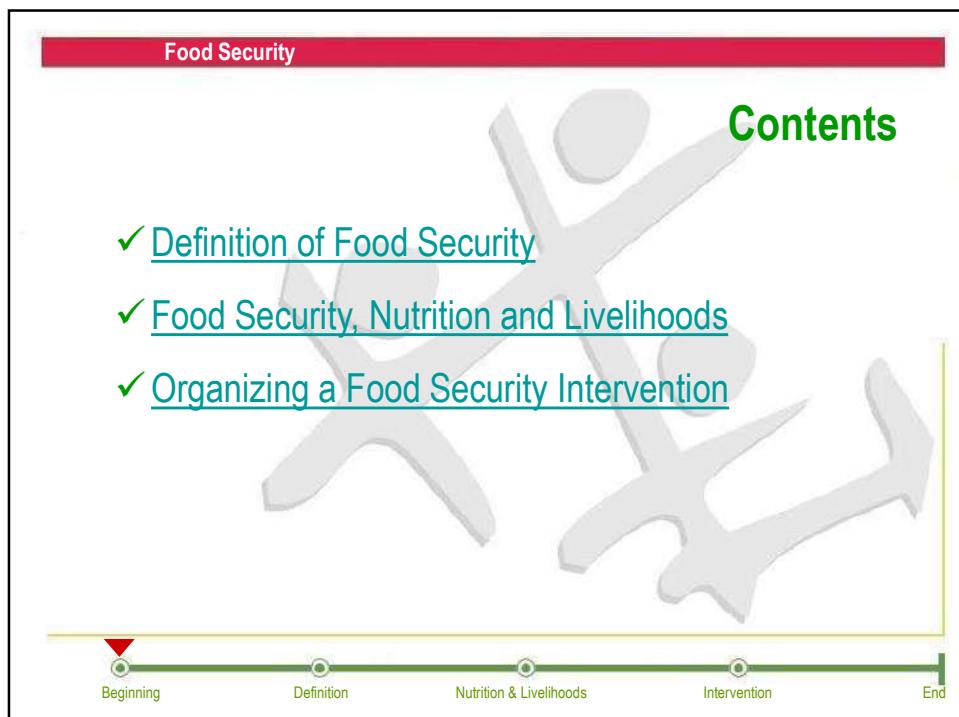
The objective of humanitarian aid is:

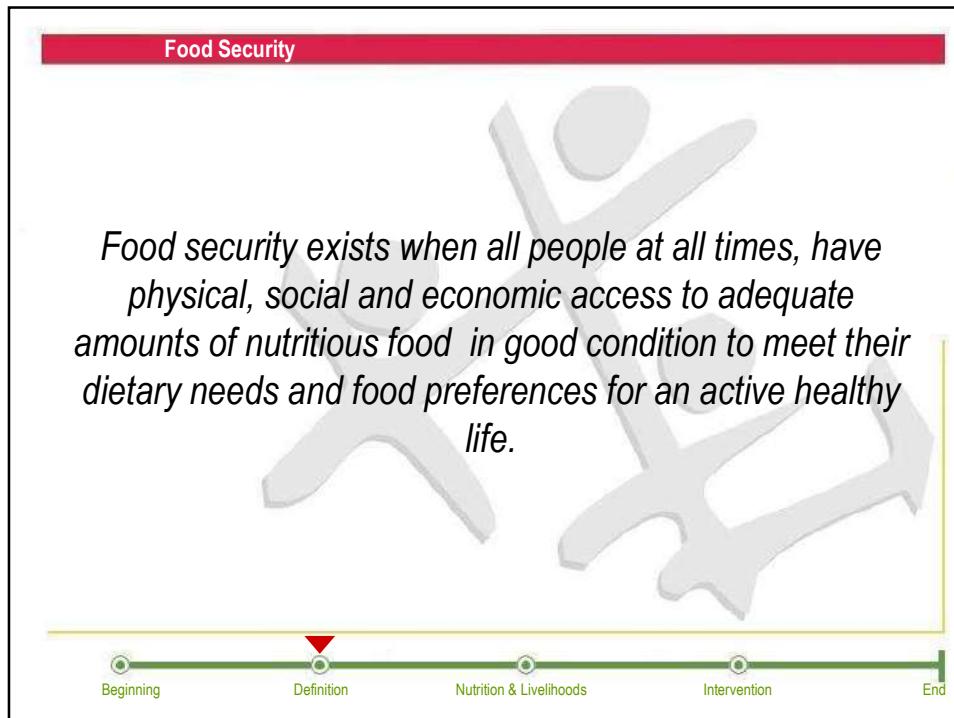
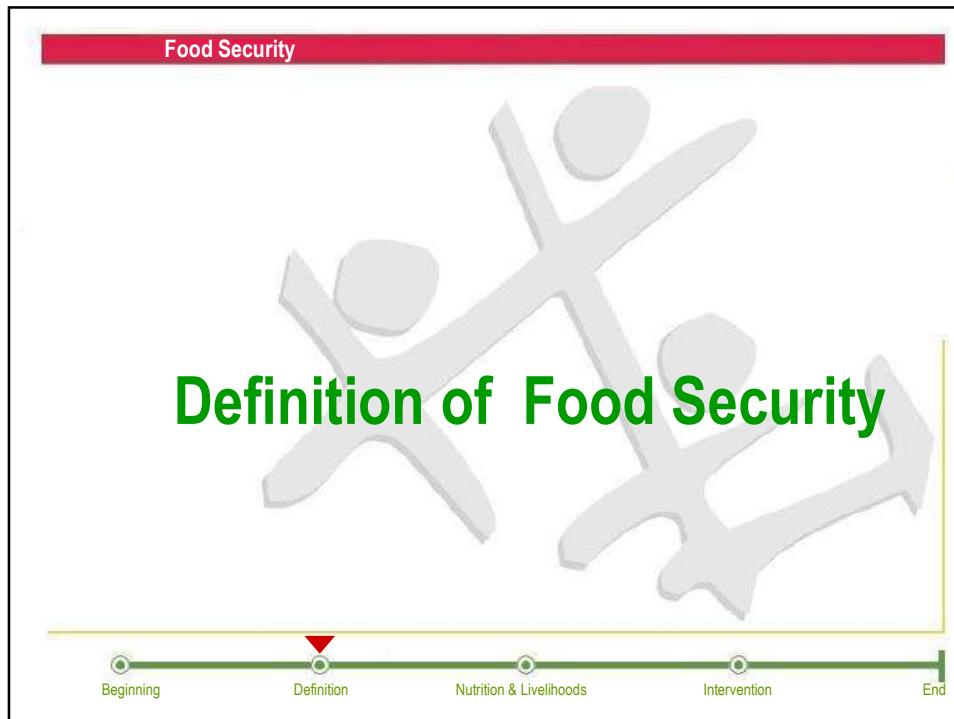
(X) To protect people's life and dignity when they are threatened.

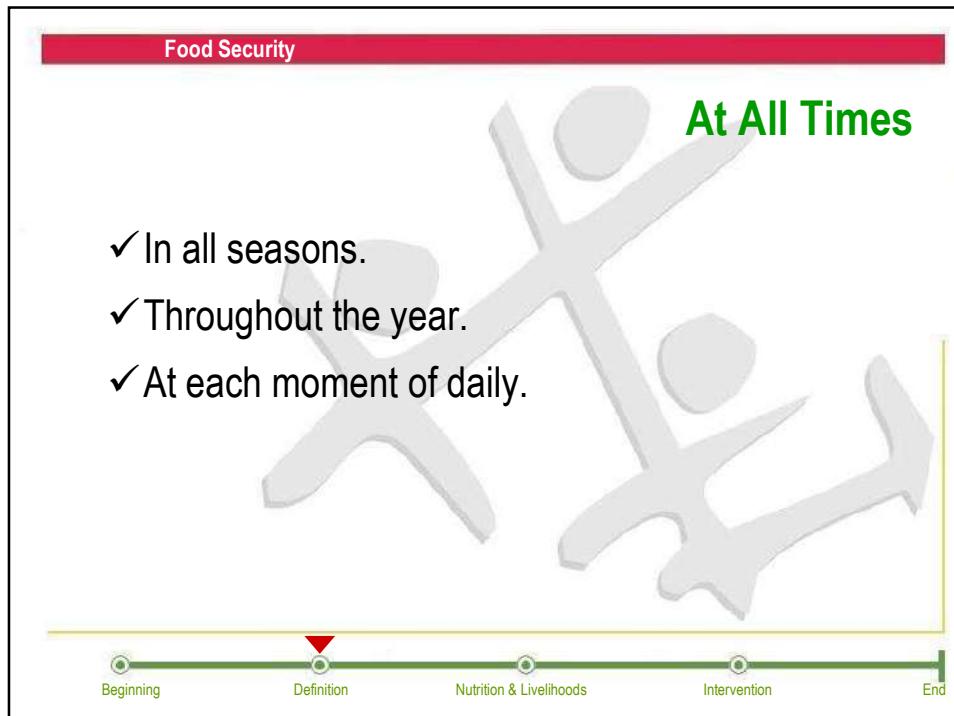
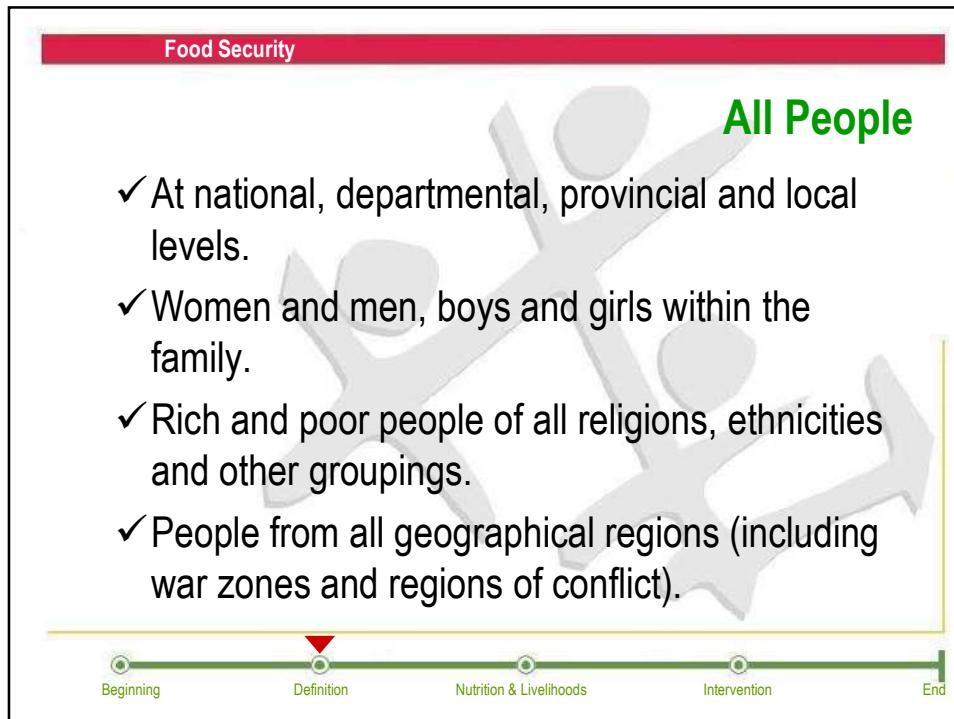
To guarantee that every person is equal and enjoy the same standard of living.

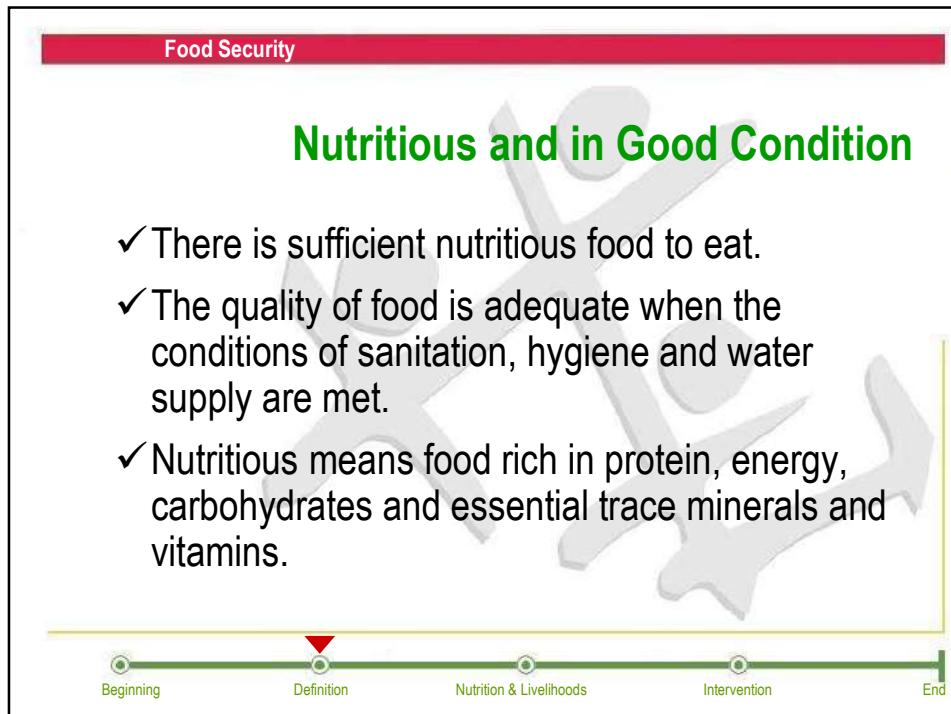
To guarantee good governance during emergencies.











Food Security

## Meeting Dietary Needs and Food Preferences

- ✓ The diet must include clean drinking water.
- ✓ It must meet the particular requirements of vulnerable groups (such as pregnant women, lactating women, and small children).
- ✓ It must be culturally acceptable food.

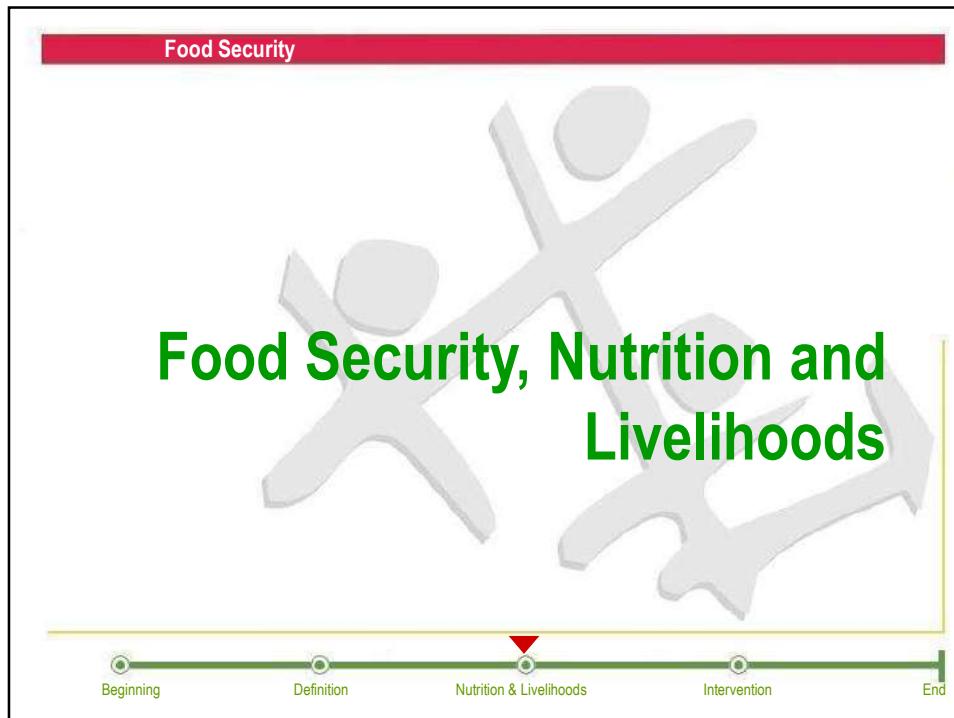
Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

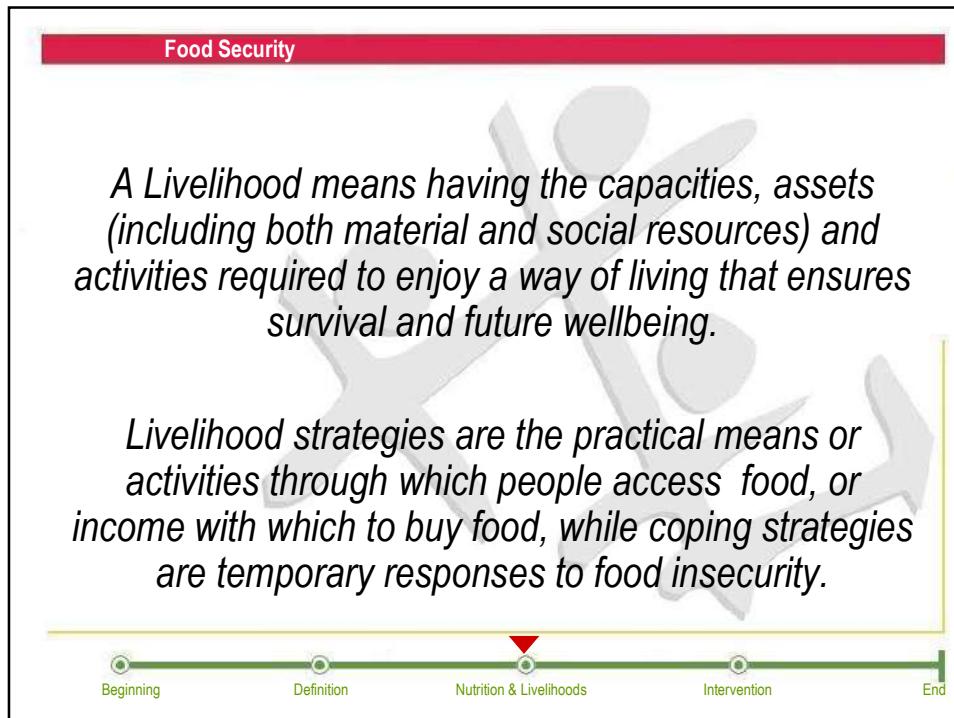
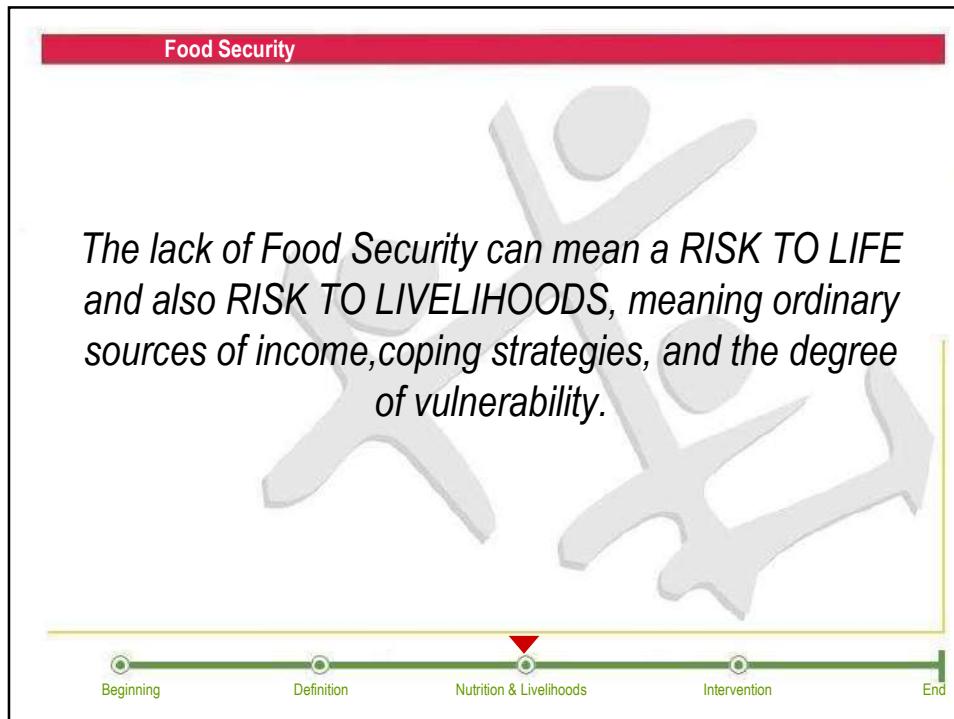
Food Security

## Active and Healthy Life

- ✓ No-one becomes sick.
- ✓ The sanitary conditions in the home environment are adequate.
- ✓ Health care is accessible.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End





### Food Security

*Malnutrition covers a range of situations which include acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition and deficiencies in vitamins and trace minerals.*

*Acute malnutrition refers to the severe wasting or marasmus (emaciation) and/or nutritional edema, while chronic malnutrition refers to stunted growth.*



### Food Security

## Risks to Livelihoods

- ✓ Assessments must include an analysis of food security of different groups according to their livelihoods group and the risks each group faces. Individualized interventions may be needed instead of mass interventions.
- ✓ This usually requires a more thorough assessment than if only 'risk to life' is taken into consideration.
- ✓ This means moving from a food approach to a livelihoods approach.



Food Security

## Possible Food Insecurity Situations

- ✓ Reduced availability of the main source of food that can not be replaced.
- ✓ Seasonal malnutrition, at a particular time of the year.
- ✓ Dependency on marginal subsistence strategies that can damage the livelihood of populations over the long term.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Defining a Food Security Intervention

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Nutritional Assessment

- ✓ The different aspects of nutrition (protein, calorie count, vitamins and trace minerals...)
- ✓ Specific situations,
- ✓ Chronic or general malnutrition,
- ✓ Livelihoods and
- ✓ Different population groups, in regional and social terms.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Defining the Objectives

- ✓ Describe the nutritional status based on the assessment, from historical data and monitoring changes.
- ✓ Undertake further research relevant to the area.
- ✓ Define the optimal situation and the situation realistically sought.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Establish the Strategy

Which must be consistent with the assessment, the proposed objectives and take into account the possibilities of intervention. They can include:

- ✓ Distributing food parcels to prepare at home.
- ✓ Canteens.
- ✓ Comunally-prepared food.
- ✓ Food for work or food for training.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Establish the Strategy

Which must be consistent with the assessment, the proposed objectives and take into account the possibilities of intervention. They can include:

- ✓ Nutrition supplements.
- ✓ Distribution of tools, seeds or animals.
- ✓ Income generation programmes.
- ✓ ...

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

## Establishing Complementary Activities

Since nutrition is not just a case of food supply, other activities should be established to improve people's health and their nutritional status:

- ✓ Antiparasitics.
- ✓ Identifying cases of anemia and their severity.
- ✓ Supplements of vitamin A, iron and Folic acid...



Food Security

## Establishing Complementary Activities

Since nutrition is not just a case of food supply, other activities should be established to improve people's health and their nutritional status:

- ✓ Dissemination of new recipes with food which is accessible and available locally.
- ✓ Activities to promote hygiene in water and sanitation.
- ✓ ...



Food Security

## Definition of the Monitoring System

- ✓ Producing cards for nutrition monitoring and following the programme.
- ✓ Measurement of weight for height, weight for age and height for age in growing children.
- ✓ Harmonizing and sharing data with the public health system.
- ✓ Producing reports.

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

Food Security

### CHECKPOINT

Food Security:

- Is to deliver sufficient food after a disaster.
- Are various nutrition-focused activities that aim to promote sustainable food production for consumption purposes.
- Is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through nutritional programmes.
- (X) Exists when all people at all times, have physical, social and economic access to adequate amounts of nutritious food in a good condition to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active healthy life.
- Refers to reducing transmission of diseases spread by the lack of food the orofecal route and vectors.
- Is a planned process by which it seeks to influence decision makers who have a significant involvement in food production

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End

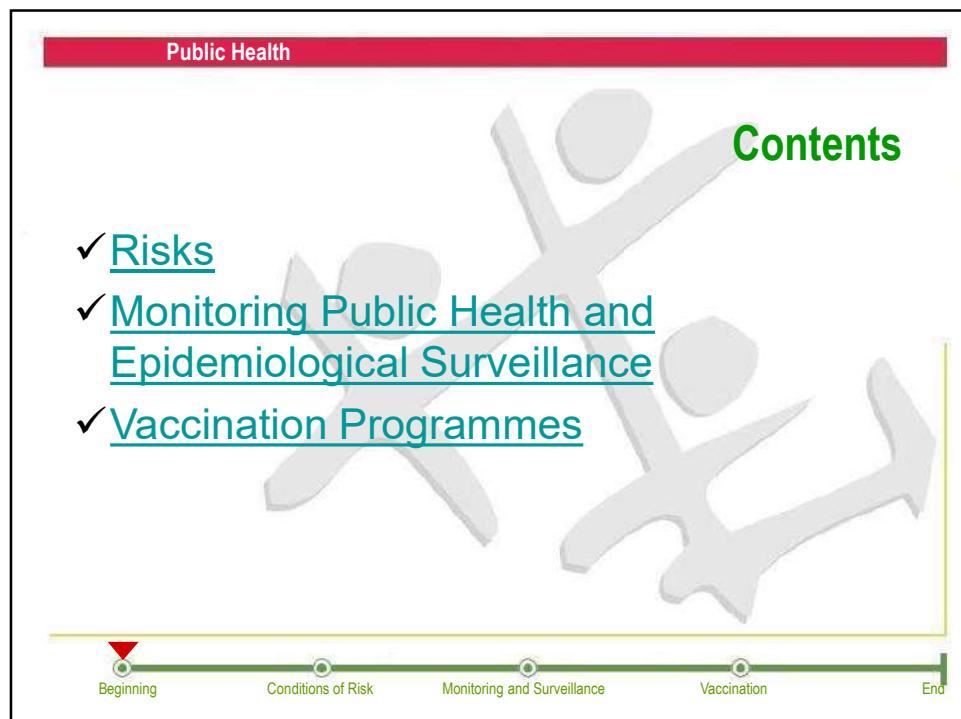
**Food Security**

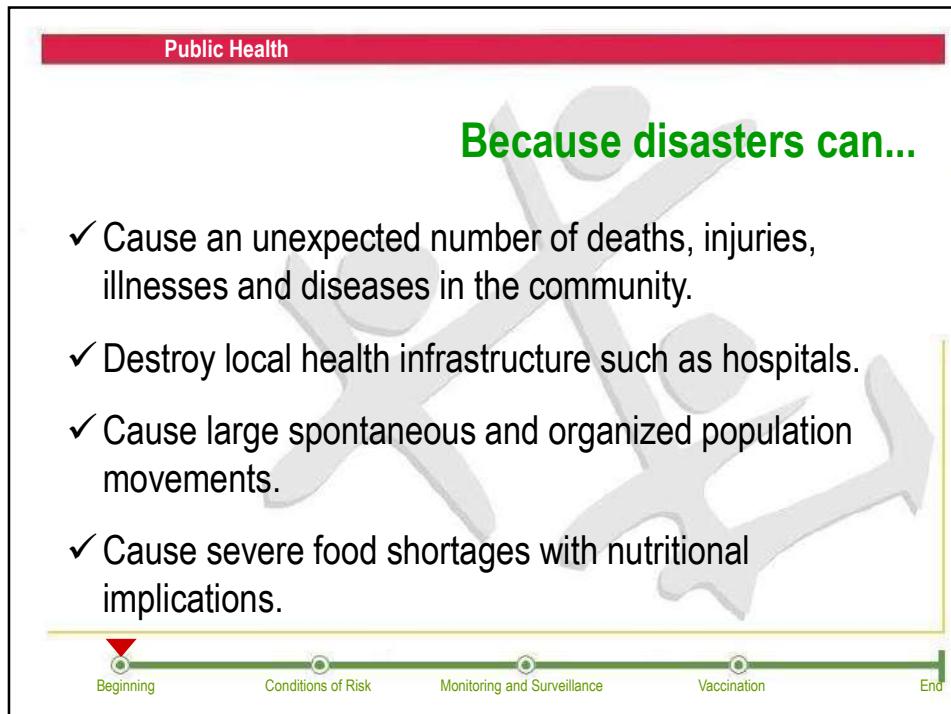
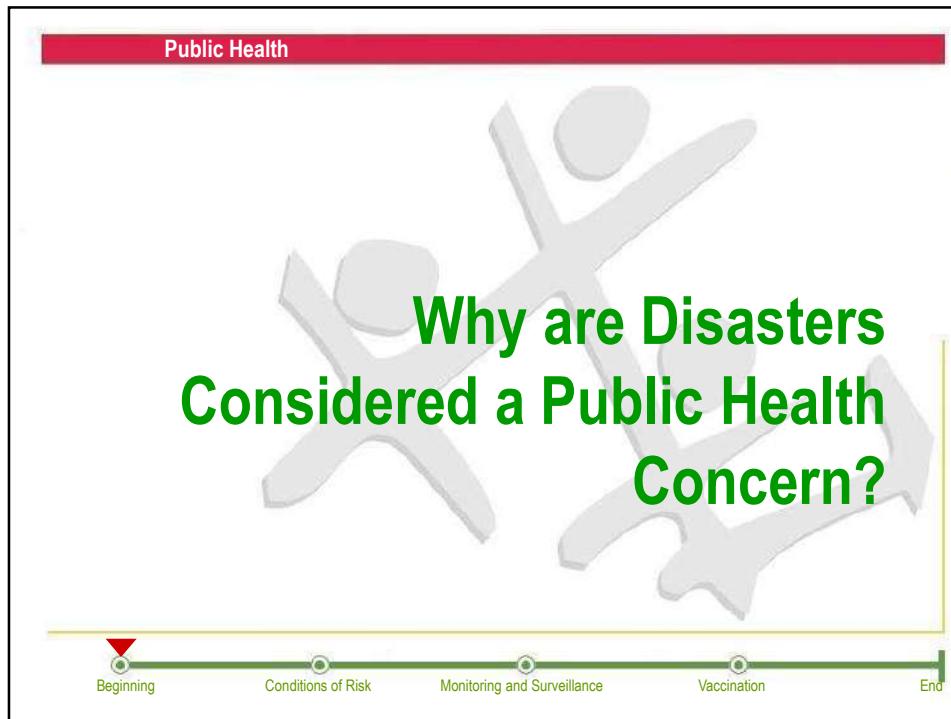
**CHECKPOINT**

Food Security responds to a wide concept that comprise the physical security of people when accessing food resources

False

Beginning      Definition      Nutrition & Livelihoods      Intervention      End





Public Health

### Because disasters can...

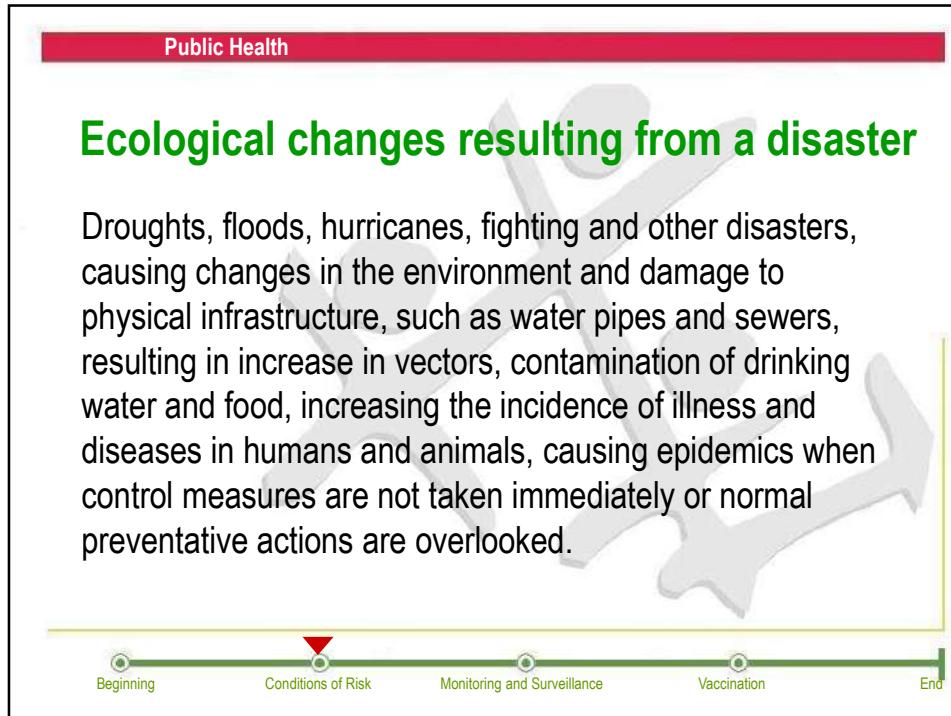
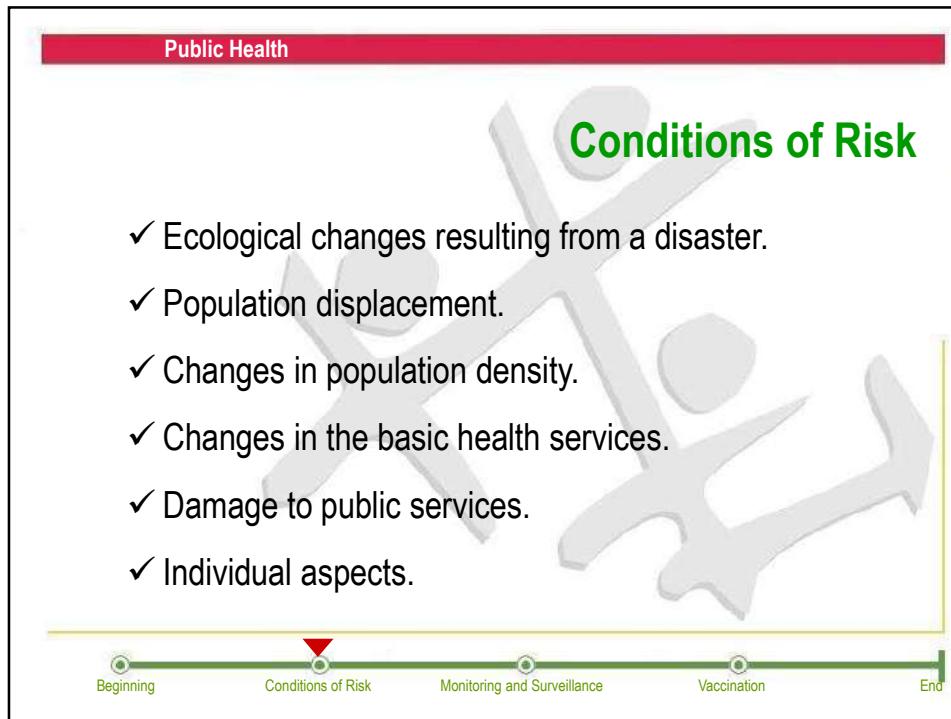
- ✓ Affect the psychological and social behaviour of the affected communities.
- ✓ Have adverse effects on the environment and the population, increasing the potential risk of communicable diseases and environmental hazards which, in turn, increase the incidence of illness, disease and premature death, and can reduce future quality of life.

Beginning      Conditions of Risk      Monitoring and Surveillance      Vaccination      End

Public Health

### Conditions for Increased Risk of Communicable Diseases after Disasters

Beginning      Conditions of Risk      Monitoring and Surveillance      Vaccination      End



Public Health

## Population displacement

Migration from rural to urban areas and vice versa, or between different rural areas or different urban areas; migration of vulnerable or people to damaged areas, and of sick people to areas at risk. Migration causes increases in morbidity and mortality because disease and mortality patterns are different in each region.



Public Health

## Changes in population density

The massive concentration of people in closed communities such as camps or temporary shelter increases the likelihood of disease and is directly proportional to the length of stay and level of overcrowding.



Public Health

## Changes in the Basic Health Services

In the impact and recovery phase of a disaster, basic health services may be affected:

- ✓ The physical infrastructure may be damaged.
- ✓ It can cause disruption of routine vaccination programmes and special programmes such as control of malaria, yellow fever, dengue hemorrhagic fever, equine encephalitis, maternal and child care, etc.
- ✓ Increasing the risk of spread of disease.



Public Health

## Changes in the Basic Health Services

But after the disaster, new health services may also be set up where none existed before:

- ✓ In this case there may appear to be an increase in morbidity as patients previously had no access to medical services and did not report health problems. As such, this situation should not be regarded as an epidemic or disaster-related.
- ✓ In this case it is very important to check the real situation by a retrospective study of cases of this disease in the region.



Public Health

## Changes in the Basic Health Services

But after the disaster, new health services may also be set up where none existed before:

- ✓ If this is difficult, we must monitor increases in incidence rates over periods of days, weeks etc, and assess whether a disaster response or measures to manage epidemics are required.



Public Health

## Damage to public services

As a result of disasters services such as electricity, drinking water, sewage, etc. may be interrupted.

Depending on the degree of community development, this can be critical to the emergence of communicable diseases.



Public Health

## Individual aspects

Individual factors may also increase the risk of community members affected by a disaster experiencing communicable diseases, such as:

- ✓ Personal hygiene.
- ✓ Reduced immunity against illness and disease due to stress, malnutrition, previous health status, etc.

The timeline diagram shows a horizontal green bar with five points: 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk' (marked with a red triangle), 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. The 'Conditions of Risk' point is highlighted with a red arrow pointing towards it.

Public Health

## Public Health Monitoring and Epidemiological Surveillance in Disaster Situations

The timeline diagram shows a horizontal green bar with five points: 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance' (marked with a red triangle), 'Vaccination', and 'End'. The 'Monitoring and Surveillance' point is highlighted with a red arrow pointing towards it.

Public Health

## Public Health Monitoring

Is the practice based on observation and routine analysis of both the occurrence and distribution of diseases and the factors that produce them in order to take effective and timely actions necessary for their prevention and control.

Monitoring information is used in planning, implementing and evaluating public health programmes.



Public Health

## This Monitoring is needed to:

- ✓ Establish appropriate coordination between the various levels of services as well as between the state and private institutions, making rational use of available resources.
- ✓ Keep updated data on morbidity and mortality from diseases that are being monitored at national and international levels.
- ✓ Prevent further adverse effects.
- ✓ Evaluate the effectiveness of programmes and improve contingency plans.

This is done by a systematic collection and analysis and interpretation of data on specific health events.



Public Health

## Epidemiological Surveillance in Disaster Situations

Epidemiological surveillance in disaster situations seeks to give exact and timely information about the state of health of the affected populations.

The surveillance systems integrate instruments, conditions and resources to obtain information that allows them to monitor the status and trends in health and disease in the population; policies, strategies and activities are developed and implemented based on this information.



Public Health

## Objectives of Epidemiological Surveillance in Disasters

- ✓ To study the magnitude of the impact of the event.
- ✓ To estimate the impact on health. Impact of the event.
- ✓ To identify the main health problems in the affected population (risks and effects).
- ✓ To identify groups at risk.
- ✓ To detect changes in hygiene practices.



Public Health

## Objectives of Epidemiological Surveillance in Disasters

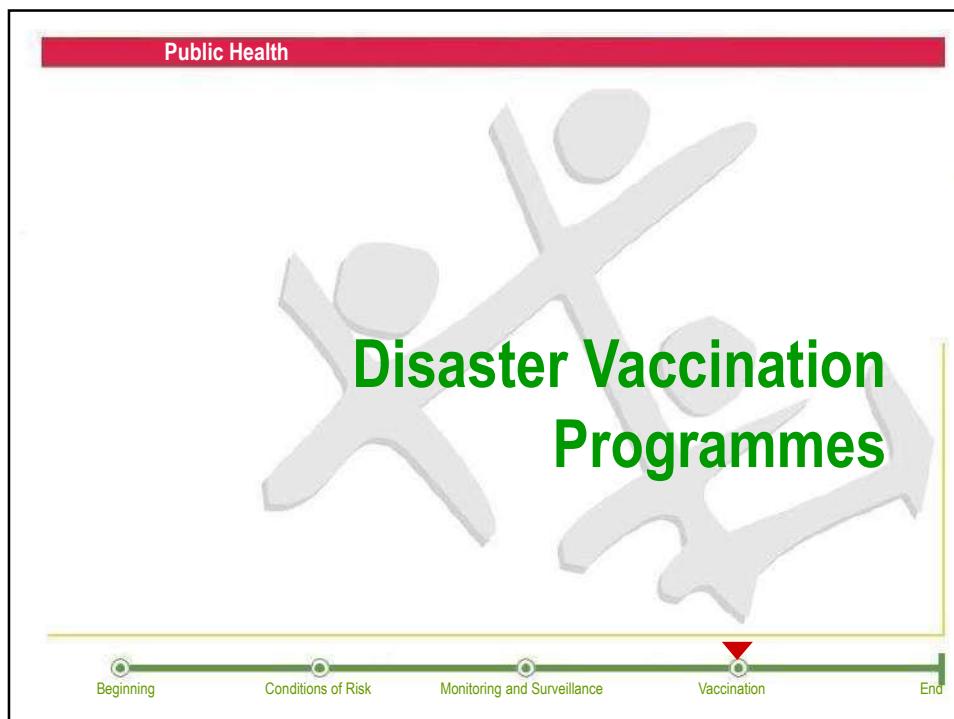
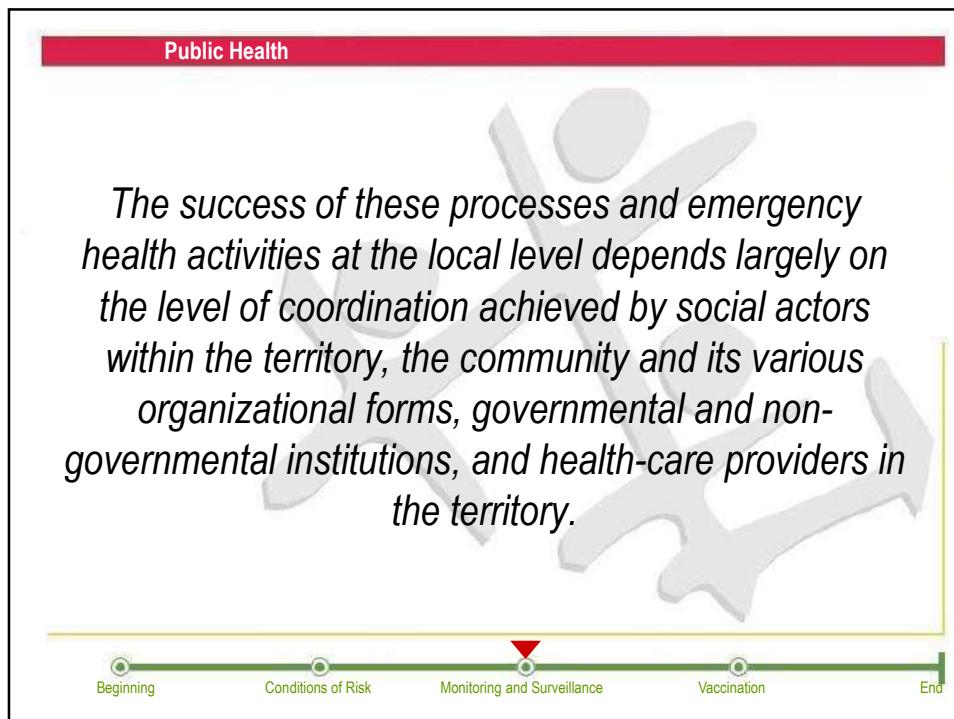
- ✓ To define trends.
- ✓ To detect outbreaks or epidemics.
- ✓ To direct or redirect resources.
- ✓ To adapt existing resources to meet emergency needs and restore the network of services.
- ✓ To identify investigation needs.

Beginning      Conditions of Risk      Monitoring and Surveillance      Vaccination      End

Public Health

*In the case of disasters, the ongoing management of health information at the local level also takes on particular characteristics. Without creating a special, different or parallel system, it should adapt some of the instruments ordinarily used in established epidemiological surveillance systems in the territory and the municipality.*

Beginning      Conditions of Risk      Monitoring and Surveillance      Vaccination      End



Public Health

The diagram features a red header bar with the text "Public Health". Below it is a large grey graphic of two stylized human figures. A horizontal green line represents a timeline with five markers labeled: "Beginning", "Conditions of Risk", "Monitoring and Surveillance", "Vaccination" (which has a red downward-pointing arrow above it), and "End".

*During and after a disaster regular vaccination programmes should be maintained.*

*But it is necessary to differentiate these regular programmes from the "mass immunization campaigns" which should not be rushed into.*

Public Health

The diagram features a red header bar with the text "Public Health". Below it is a large grey graphic of three stylized human figures. A horizontal green line represents a timeline with five markers labeled: "Beginning", "Conditions of Risk", "Monitoring and Surveillance", "Vaccination" (which has a red downward-pointing arrow above it), and "End".

## Mass Vaccination

According to the PAHO the following points must be clear:

- ✓ The vulnerability of the population.
- ✓ The accessibility.
- ✓ The availability of the vaccine.
- ✓ The results and properties of the vaccine.
- ✓ The available resources.
- ✓ Priorities and other measures.

Public Health

## The Vulnerability of the Population

- ✓ The level of natural immunity or that induced by previous immunization,
- ✓ the most vulnerable age group,
- ✓ the stability or likelihood of migration of the target population, and
- ✓ whether the disease is controllable by vaccination.



Public Health

## Accessibility

- ✓ The degree of dispersion of the target population,
- ✓ The level of acceptance of the vaccination among the target population,
- ✓ how to reach the target population, and
- ✓ Transport options.



Public Health

## The availability of the vaccine

- ✓ The quantity available for immediate use,
- ✓ the time to get it from its place of storage to the disaster zone,
- ✓ the approximate time to obtain the vaccine in other countries,
- ✓ the consequences of a delay in the purchase, and
- ✓ the number of full doses of vaccine to be administered compared with stocks.



Public Health

## The results and properties of the vaccine

- ✓ Knowing the real effectiveness of the vaccine for halting transmission of the disease,
- ✓ the necessary doses for effective protection,
- ✓ the stability of the vaccine, and
- ✓ the interval between doses.



Public Health

## Available resources

- ✓ Trained vaccination staff,
- ✓ refrigerator, freezer and insulated containers for storage and suitable transport,
- ✓ supplies of sterile syringes and needles, and
- ✓ ice-making capability.

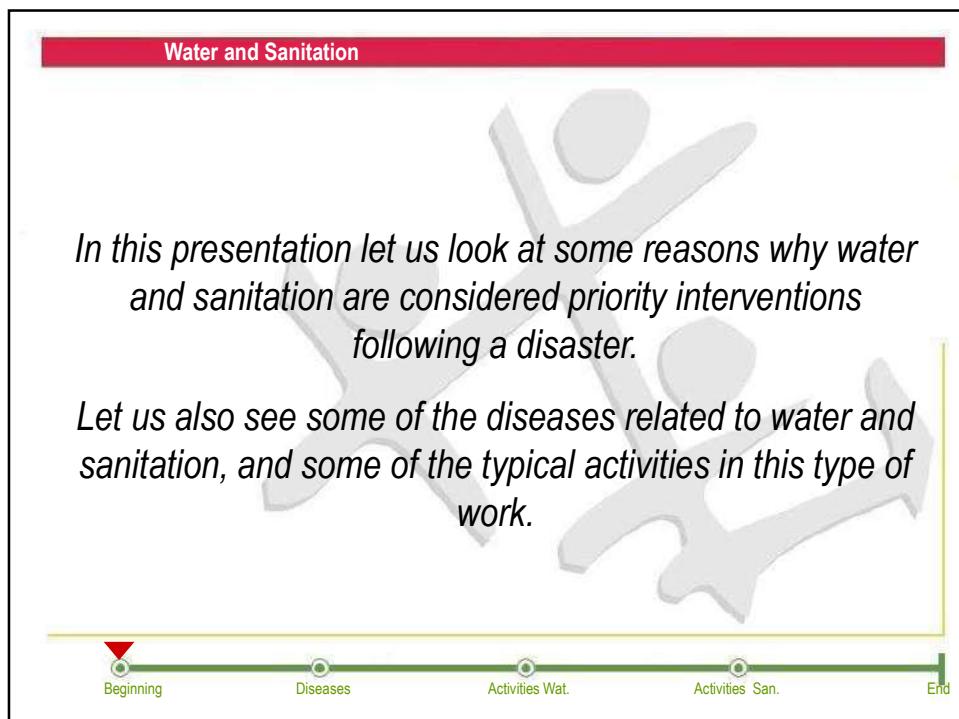
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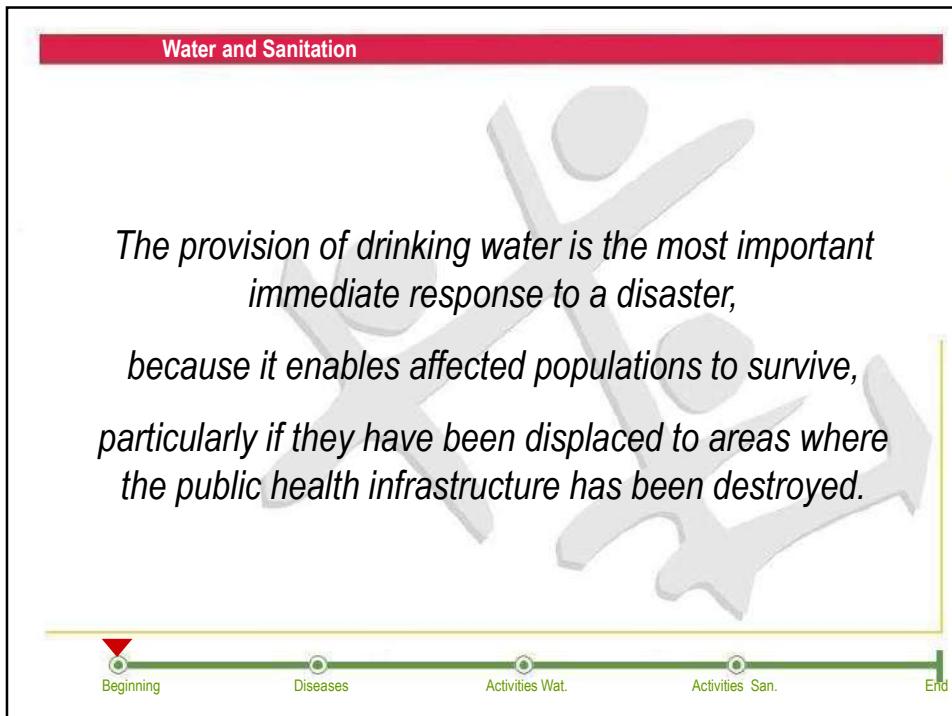
Public Health

## Priorities and other measures

- ✓ Review of the emphasis on vaccination,
- ✓ finding other means to prevent or control disease, and
- ✓ consider operating expenses alongside other priorities.

Beginning      Conditions of Risk      Monitoring and Surveillance      Vaccination      End





Water and Sanitation

*People affected by disasters are most likely to become ill and die from diseases related to inadequate sanitation and water supply than from any other cause.*

*The most common illness of this type is diarrhoea and other illnesses spread by the faecal-oral route.  
Spreading is exacerbated by inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene conditions and contaminated water.*



Water and Sanitation

*Other diseases linked to water quality and sanitation are spread by vectors associated with solid waste and water.*

*These are good reasons to work on water and sanitation in an emergency situation.*



Water and Sanitation

## We Work in Water and Sanitation in Disasters

- ✓ Because ensuring an adequate supply of drinking water is a priority.
- ✓ Because it is important to reduce the risk of spreading disease by the faecal-oral route and by vectors.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

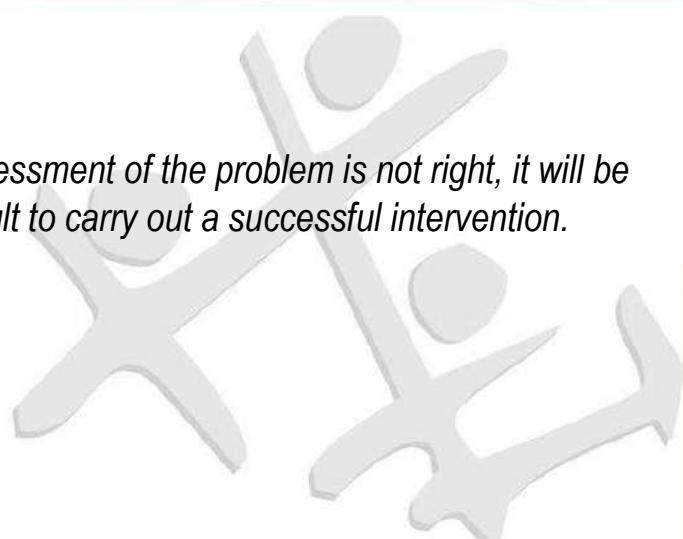
Water and Sanitation

*The people affected by the disaster, humanitarian agencies, donors and local authorities need to know that interventions are appropriate and effective in that they have been planned according to the context.*

*Therefore, it is imperative to proceed with the analysis of the effects of the disaster and of the impact of the programme for providing water and sanitation.*

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation



*If the assessment of the problem is not right, it will be difficult to carry out a successful intervention.*

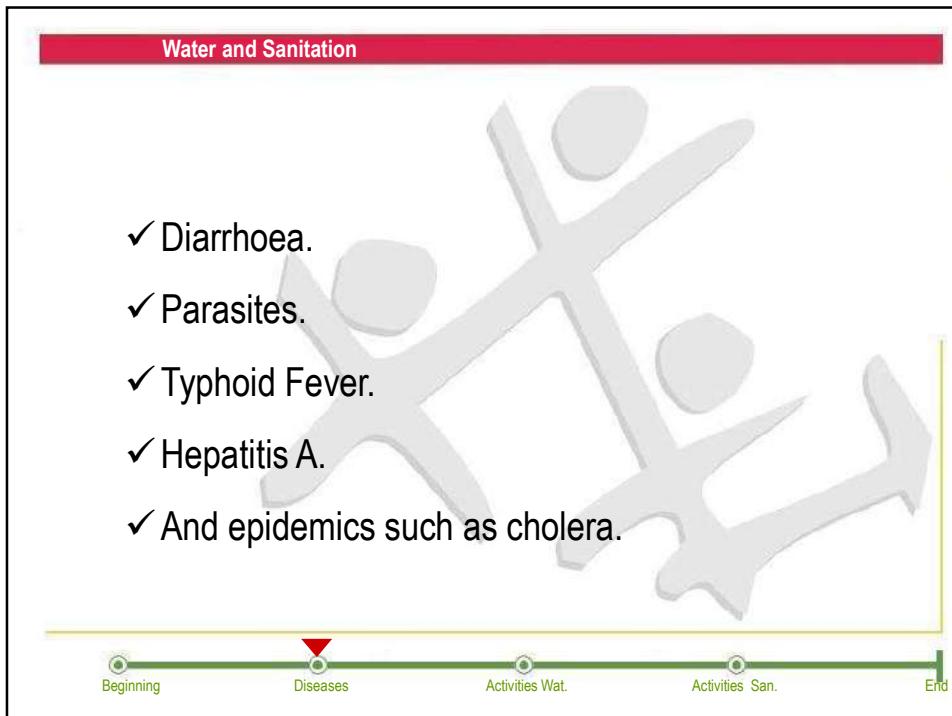


Water and Sanitation

## Contents

- ✓ [Water-related diseases](#)
- ✓ [Activities for Ensuring Provision of Water](#)
- ✓ [Activities for Basic Sanitation](#)





**Water and Sanitation**

The diagram illustrates the connection between water and sanitation activities and the resulting diseases. A horizontal timeline at the bottom shows five stages: Beginning, Diseases, Activities Wat., Activities San., and End. A red arrow points from the 'Beginning' stage to the 'Diseases' stage, indicating that diseases occur before the implementation of water and sanitation activities. Above the timeline, a large grey silhouette of a person is shown, with several arrows pointing from the text area towards it, emphasizing the impact of these activities on health.

*The microorganisms responsible for these illnesses and disease are transmitted by the faecal-oral route, either directly or via water (including ice), milk or food contaminated with sewage, as well as by the hands. Vectors such as insects and rodents, also play an active role in this process.*

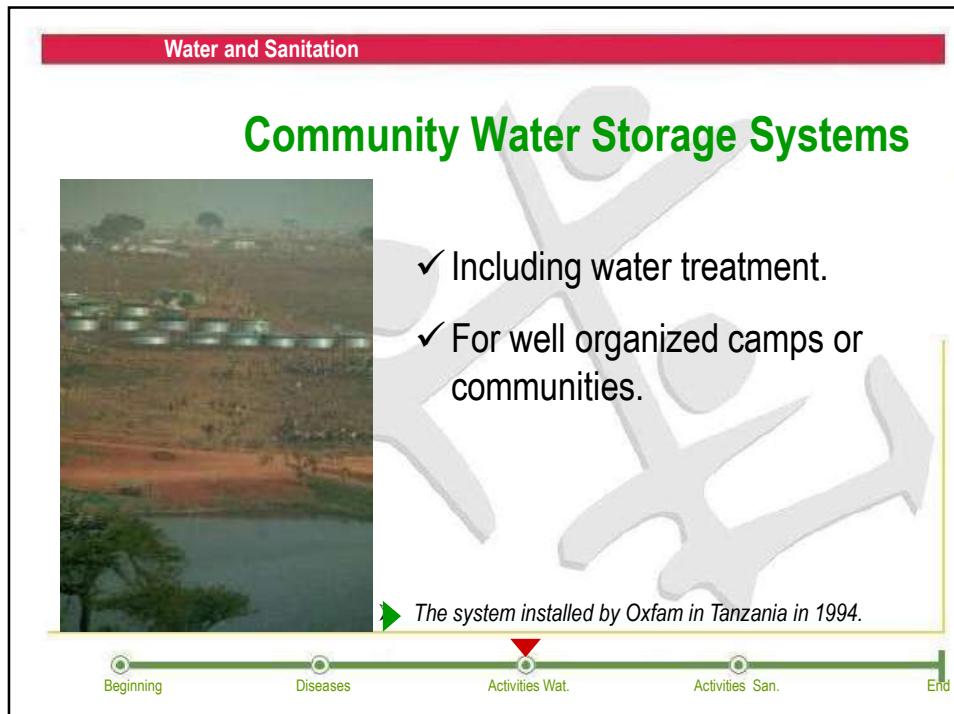
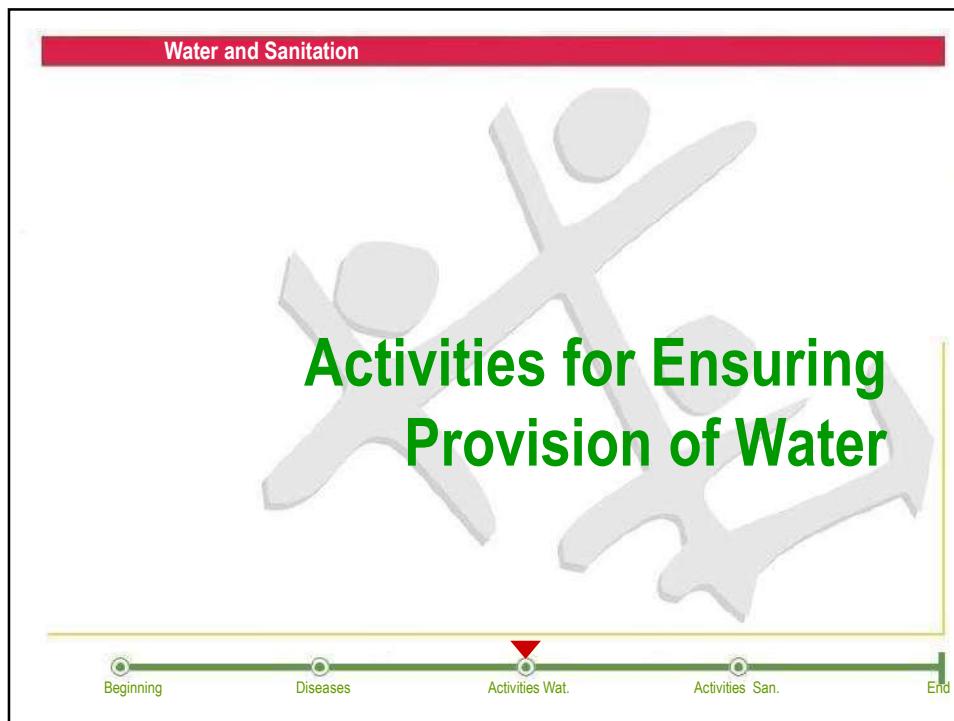
Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

**Water and Sanitation**

The diagram continues the discussion on water-related diseases. It reiterates that some diseases are transmitted directly by water, while others are transmitted by water-borne vectors or in water environments. The timeline at the bottom shows the same five stages: Beginning, Diseases, Activities Wat., Activities San., and End. A red arrow points from the 'Beginning' stage to the 'Diseases' stage. The text below provides specific examples of vector-borne diseases.

*There are other water-related diseases but these are not transmitted directly by water, but by water-borne vectors or in water environments. These include malaria, yellow fever, dengue, encephalitis and onchocerciasis, in the first case, and meningoencephalitis and Legionnaire's disease in the second.*

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End



Water and Sanitation

## Rainwater Collection Systems

- ✓ Can be for households or communities.
- ✓ Where the rainfall is sufficient.
- ✓ Do not usually include a treatment system, so water needs to be treated at the household level.



▼ Riosucio - Chocó, Colombia 2003.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation

## Carrying and Storage Buckets



- ✓ For family use.
- ✓ Keeps the water covered avoiding contamination when transporting it or in the home.

► Bucket designed by Oxfam.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation

## Household Filters

- ✓ For treating water in the home.
- ✓ Needs to be previously decanted.
- ✓ Untreated water from the upper tank drips through ceramic filters to the lower one.
- ✓ A tap ensures that the water stays clean.



▼ Los Sábalos, Bajo Atrato, Colombia, 2005.

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

Water and Sanitation

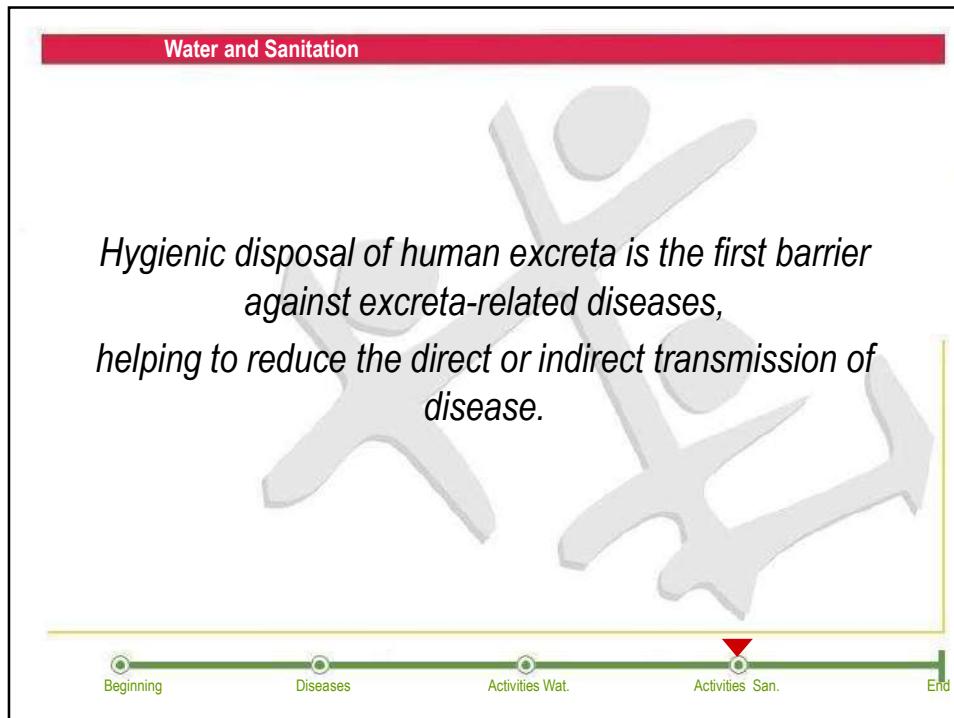
## Wells or Water distribution networks



- ✓ If the water table permits it or there is a nearby source.
- ✓ Normally for community use.
- ✓ It is necessary to study the water flow, seasonality and the recharge time.
- ✓ It usually includes a gravity-fed system and treatment tanks.

▼ El Charco-Nariño, Colombia, 2007

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End



Water and Sanitation

## Excreta Disposal

- ✓ Refers to the correct disposal of human faeces.
- ✓ Materials and designs are selected depending on the location, nature of the community or if it is an intervention in a place of permanent or temporary residence.
- ✓ These systems must have hand washing facilities and be designed with water access in mind.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation

## Some Types of Systems

- ✓ Pit or septic tank latrines, with dual tank or dry systems.
- ✓ Communal or family latrines.
- ✓ A temporary or permanent structure.
- ✓ Small channels leading to a single tank.
- ✓ Connections to normal sewers.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation

## Grey Water Disposal

- ✓ Water from washing clothes, showers, washing kitchen utensils ...
- ✓ Materials and designs are selected depending on the location, nature of the community or if it is an intervention in a place of permanent or temporary residence.
- ✓ The risks with this water are skin diseases and breeding areas for mosquitoes, vectors of diseases such as dengue fever and malaria.



Water and Sanitation

## Some Systems

- ✓ Construction of laundries.
- ✓ Grease traps.
- ✓ Legal rainwater drain networks.
- ✓ Construction of small community networks.
- ✓ Other non-conventional systems designed in the community and adapted to the terrain.



Water and Sanitation

## Solid Waste Disposal

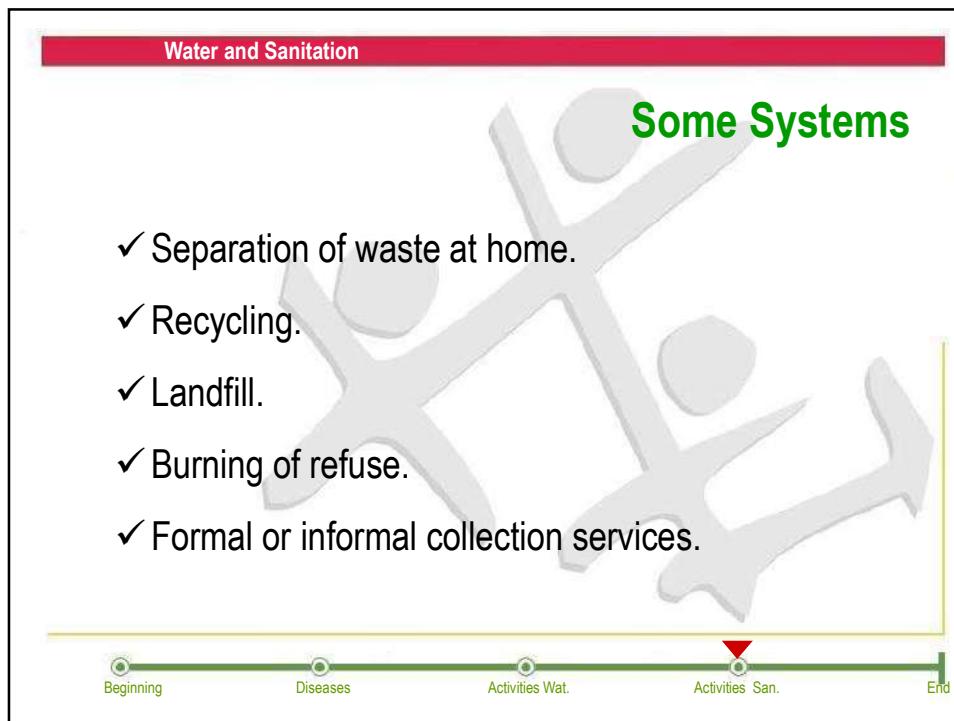
- ✓ Refers to refuse management.
- ✓ The search for suitable alternatives requires consideration of the nature of the sites, in terms of topography, areas susceptible to flooding, climate and cultural aspects.
- ✓ The management of the home and outside it has to be borne in mind.

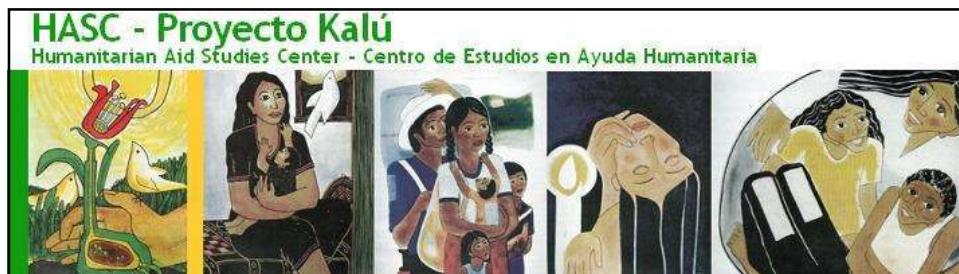
Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End

Water and Sanitation

- ✓ The risk associated with food contamination and skin disease. And also breeding grounds for rodents and insects which are disease vectors.

Beginning      Diseases      Activities Wat.      Activities San.      End





## Design of Temporary Shelters (Refugee Camps)

Timeline: Beginning → Setting up → Water and Services → Site → Shelter → Conclusions → End

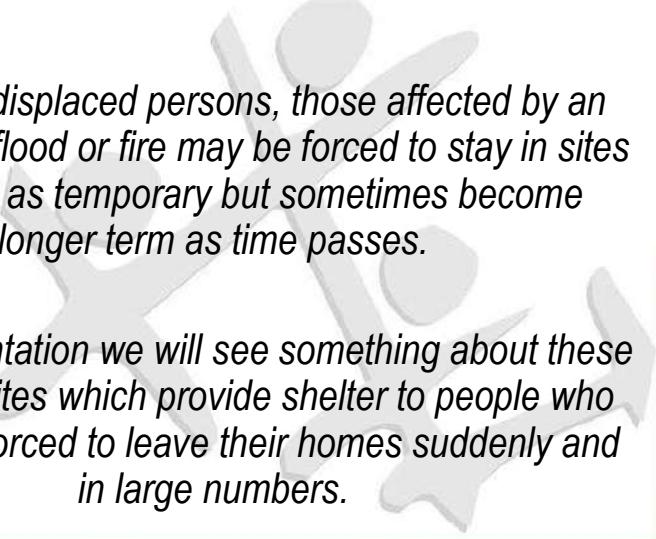
### Design of Temporary Shelters

Temporary shelters are needed for large groups of people who, for various reasons, have lost their home or have to leave their place of residence and are going to need temporary shelter facilities for short or long periods.

They are not only used by refugees, although the term "refugee camp" has become widely used, mainly in contexts other than humanitarian action, and this is due to high-profile media coverage of events involving refugees.

Timeline: Beginning → Setting up → Water and Services → Site → Shelter → Conclusions → End

**Design of Temporary Shelters**



*Refugees, displaced persons, those affected by an earthquake, flood or fire may be forced to stay in sites that begin as temporary but sometimes become longer term as time passes.*

*In this presentation we will see something about these organized sites which provide shelter to people who have been forced to leave their homes suddenly and in large numbers.*



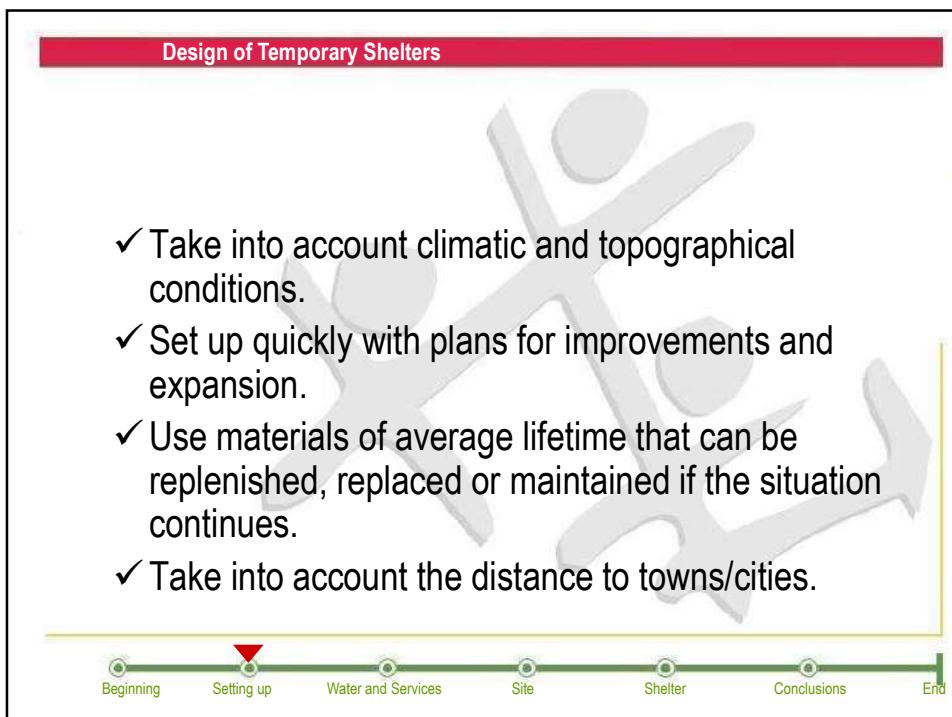
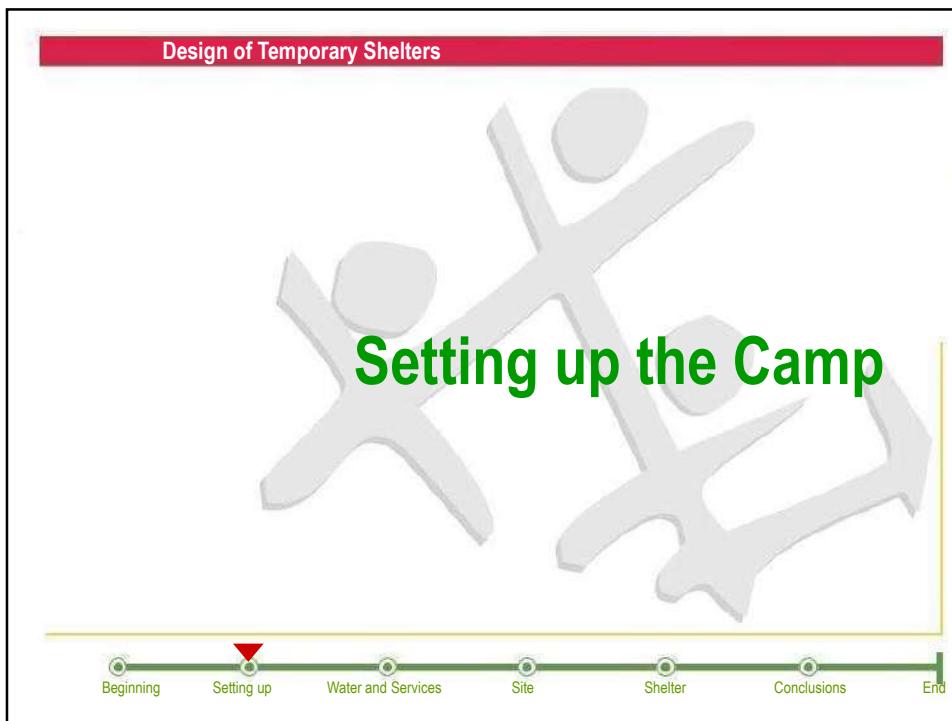
**Design of Temporary Shelters**

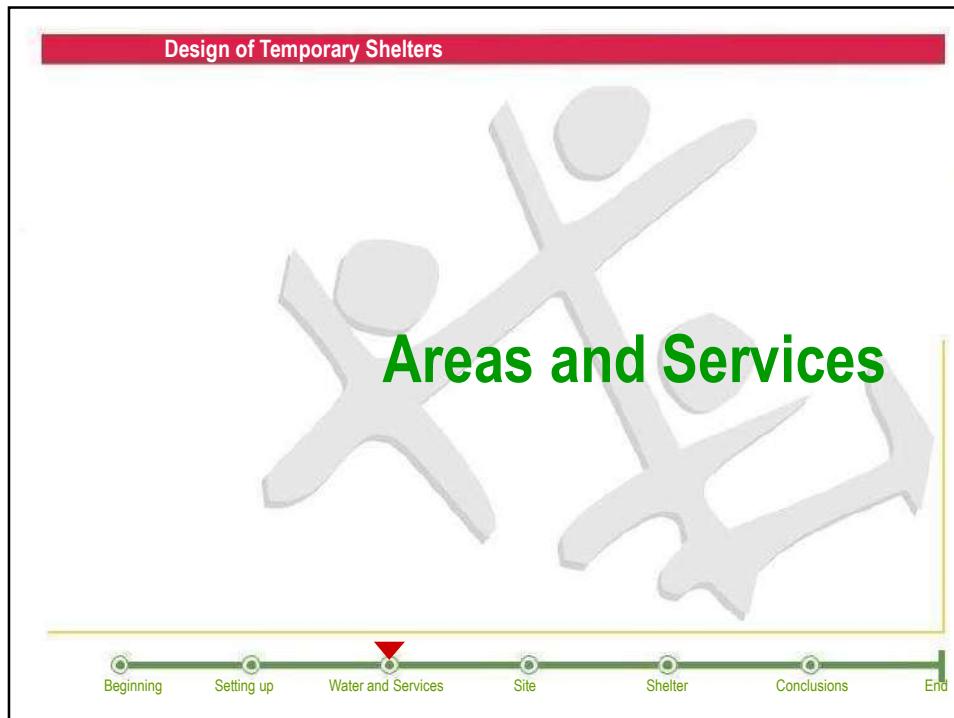
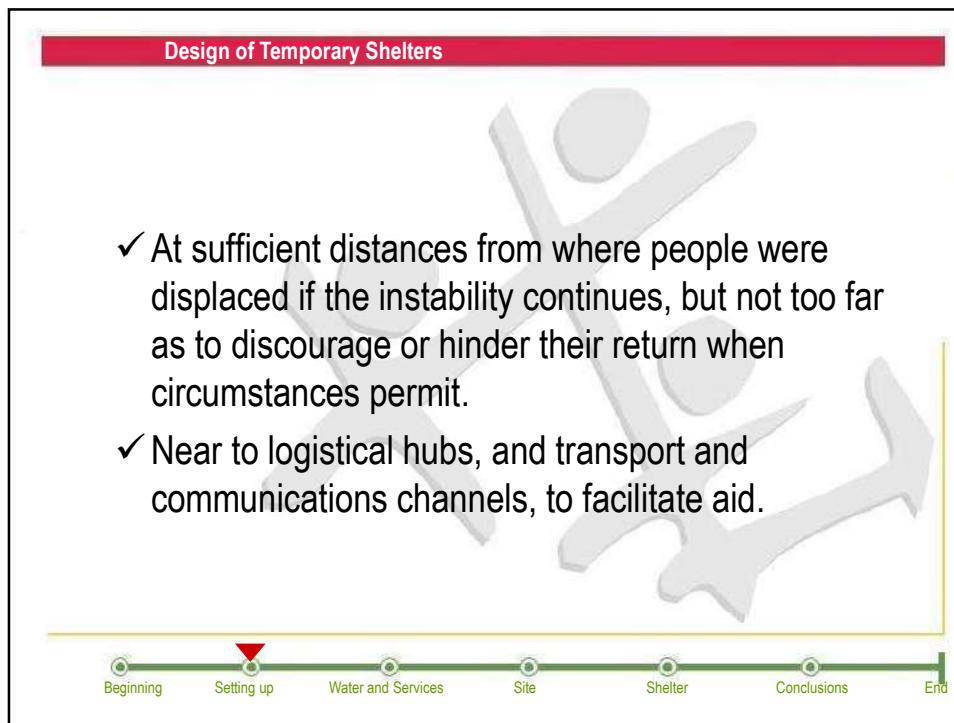


## Contents

- ✓ [Setting up the Camp](#)
- ✓ [Areas and Services](#)
- ✓ [The Site](#)
- ✓ [The Shelters](#)
- ✓ [Conclusions](#)







Design of Temporary Shelters

## Camp Areas

- ✓ Service Area: Housing the permanent staff working in the camp and where basic services are located.
- ✓ Shelter Area: Where the occupants are housed.
- ✓ Camp Organizers' Area: Where the people responsible for setting up the camp will be temporarily housed until the camp becomes fully operational.

```
graph LR; A([Beginning]) --> B([Setting up]); B --> C([Water and Services]); C --> D([Site]); D --> E([Shelter]); E --> F([Conclusions]); F --> G([End]);
```

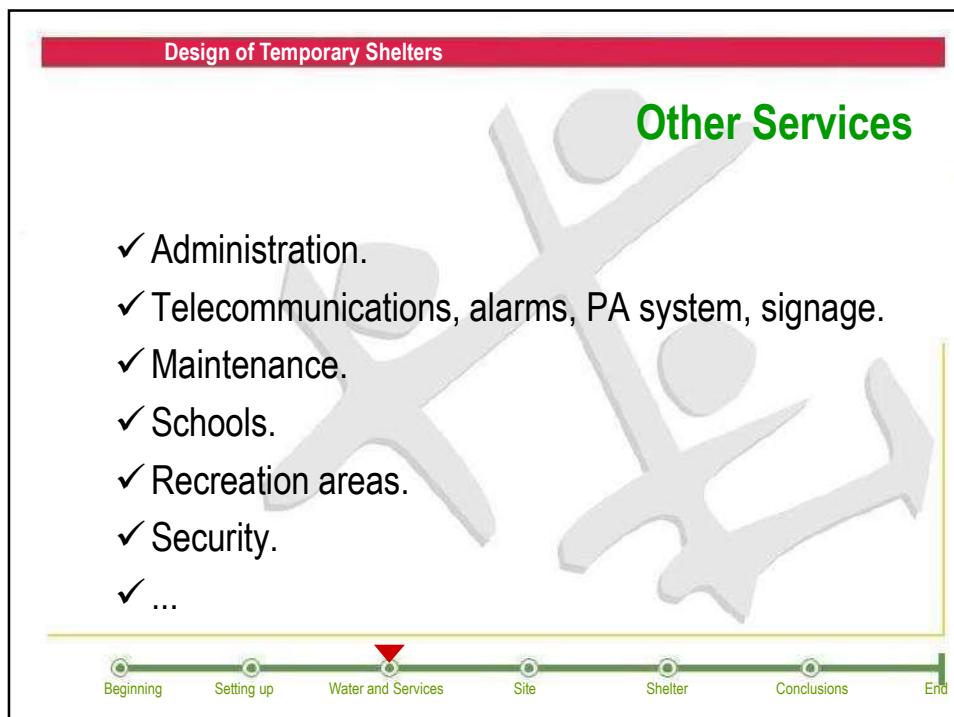
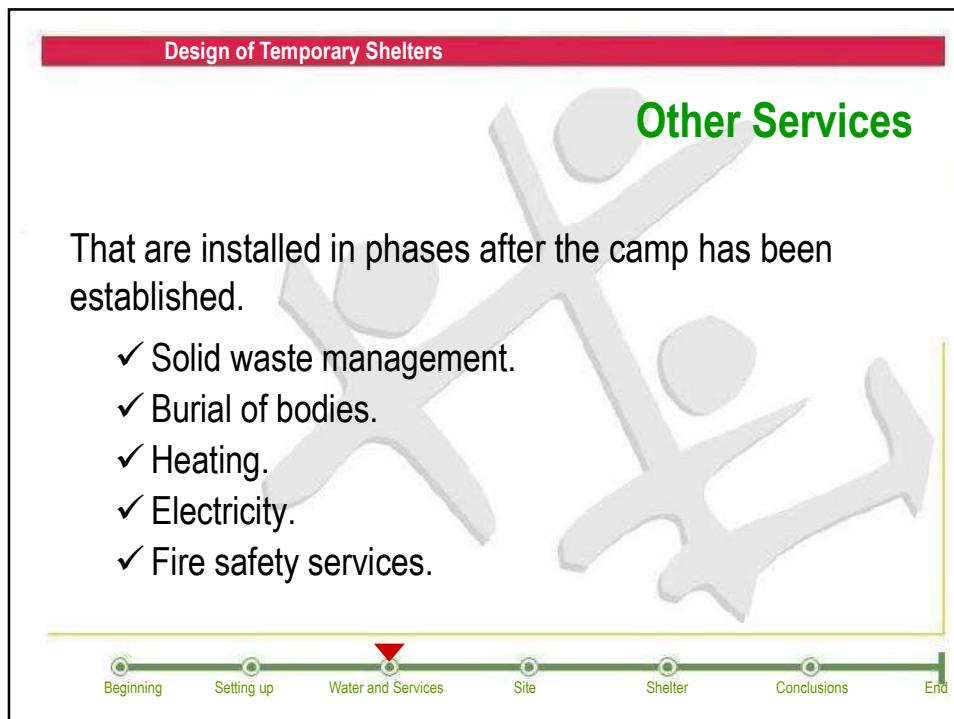
Design of Temporary Shelters

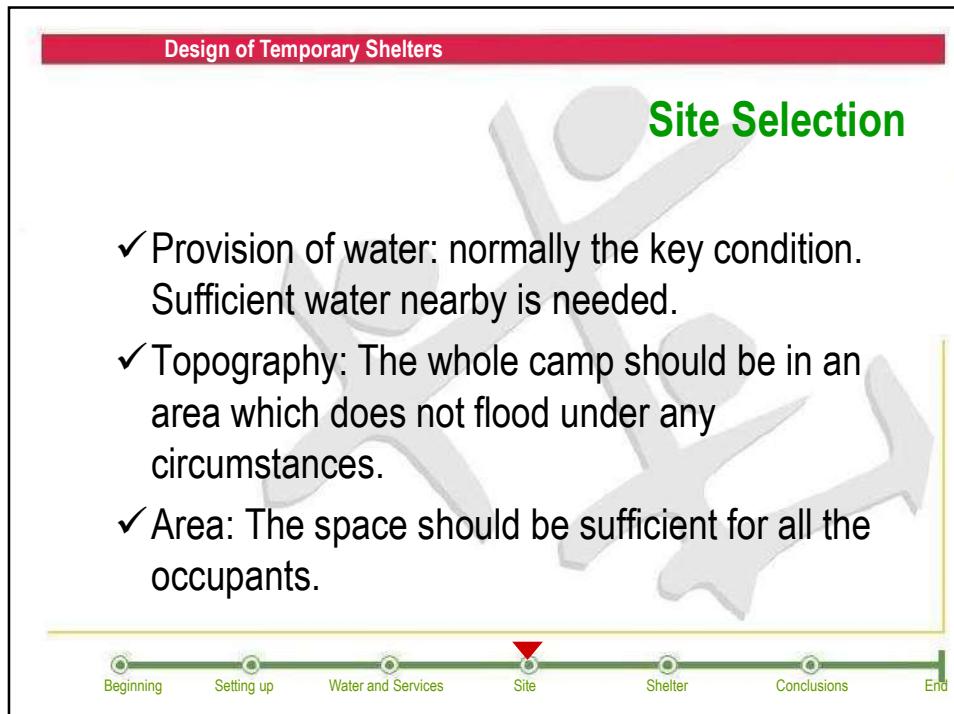
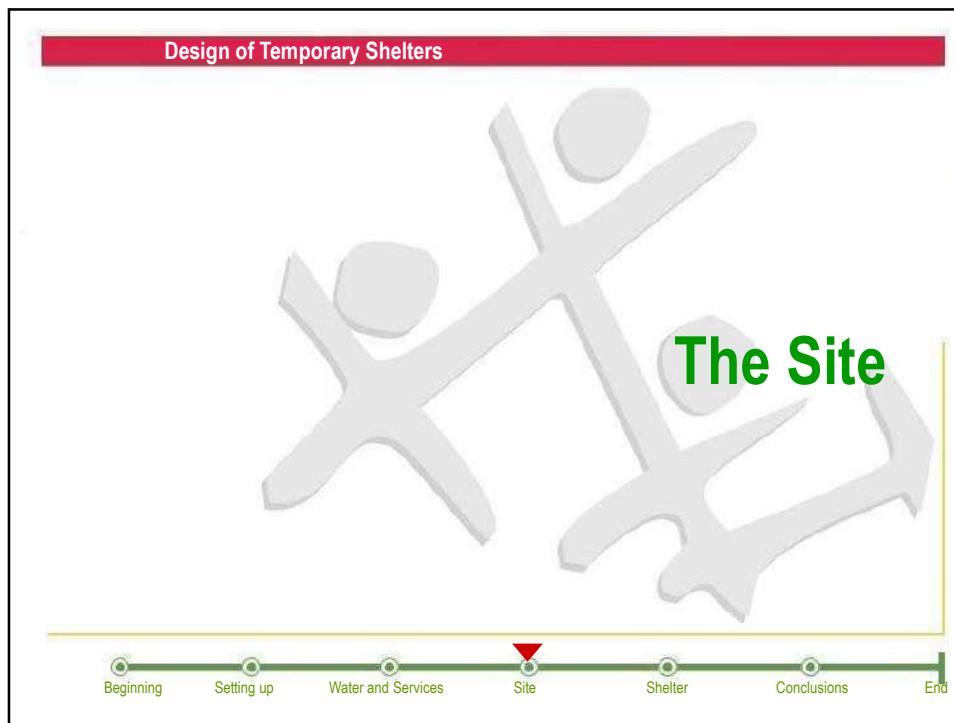
## Basic Services

- ✓ Shelters.
- ✓ Health Services.
- ✓ Food.
- ✓ Water and Sanitation.

Are basics insofar as life would be difficult without any one of them.

```
graph LR; A([Beginning]) --> B([Setting up]); B --> C([Water and Services]); C --> D([Site]); D --> E([Shelter]); E --> F([Conclusions]); F --> G([End]);
```





Design of Temporary Shelters

## Site Selection

- ✓ Security and Protection: safe from the threats that have caused the exodus and taking into account new threats and public order within the camp.
- ✓ Ease of Access.
- ✓ Environmental Considerations: Looking for a healthy environment for the inhabitants.

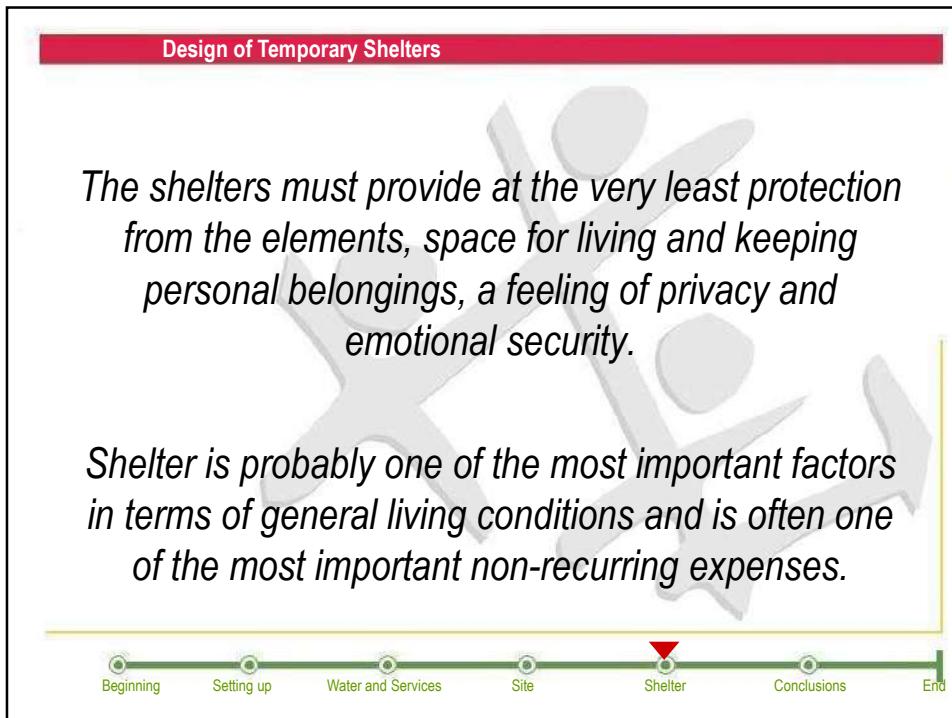
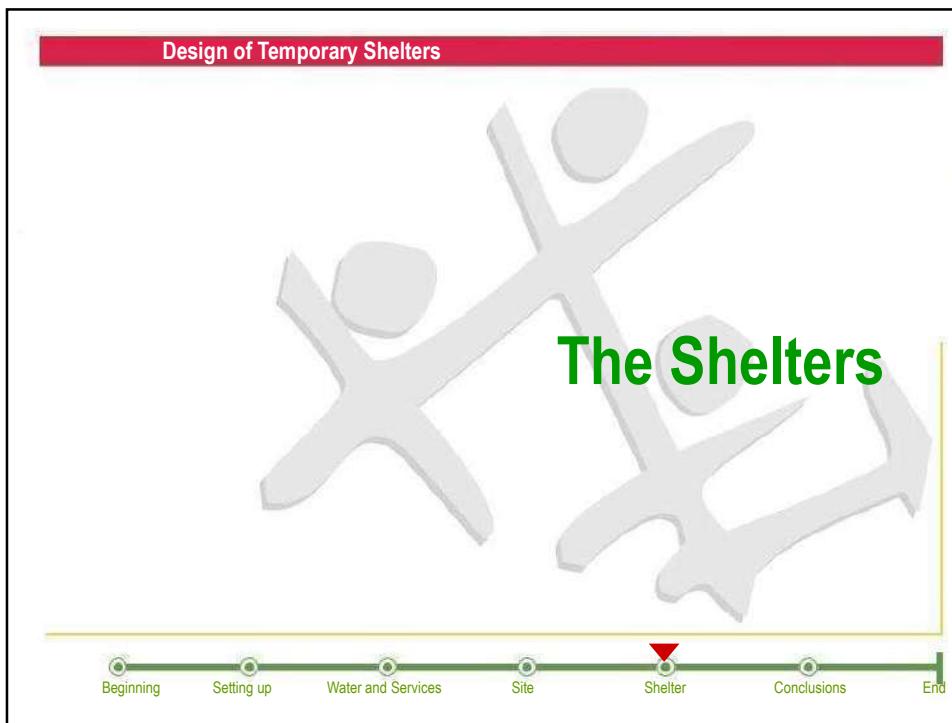
A horizontal timeline bar at the bottom of the slide shows a sequence of stages: Beginning, Setting up, Water and Services, Site (marked with a red triangle), Shelter, Conclusions, and End. Each stage is represented by a small green circle with a dot in the center, except for 'Site' which has a red triangle pointing upwards.

Design of Temporary Shelters

## Site Selection

- ✓ Soil conditions: With vegetation, to allow adequate water absorption and food production. Absence of any legal problems.

A horizontal timeline bar at the bottom of the slide shows a sequence of stages: Beginning, Setting up, Water and Services, Site (marked with a red triangle), Shelter, Conclusions, and End. Each stage is represented by a small green circle with a dot in the center, except for 'Site' which has a red triangle pointing upwards.



**Design of Temporary Shelters**

*The lack of adequate shelter and clothing can have serious impacts on people's physical and mental health, especially in cold climates or when there are significant daily temperature variations.*

*Therefore, in addition to shelter, it is very important to provide, when necessary, blankets, clothing and stoves.*

```
graph LR; A[Beginning] --> B[Setting up]; B --> C[Water and Services]; C --> D[Site]; D --> E[Shelter]; E --> F[Conclusions]; F --> G[End]; E -- red arrow --> E;
```

**Design of Temporary Shelters**

## Emergency Shelter

- ✓ Shelter planning should be among the first activities, not only for its own importance but because social activities and other services are planned around it.
- ✓ Where possible local materials should be used, and ones that are fire resistant and reusable.

```
graph LR; A[Beginning] --> B[Setting up]; B --> C[Water and Services]; C --> D[Site]; D --> E[Shelter]; E -- red arrow --> E; E --> F[Conclusions]; F --> G[End];
```

Design of Temporary Shelters

## Emergency Shelter

- ✓ The time spent in public facilities should be as short as possible.
- ✓ Shelters must ensure adequate living space, for basic, social and income-generating needs. And, of course, avoid overcrowding.

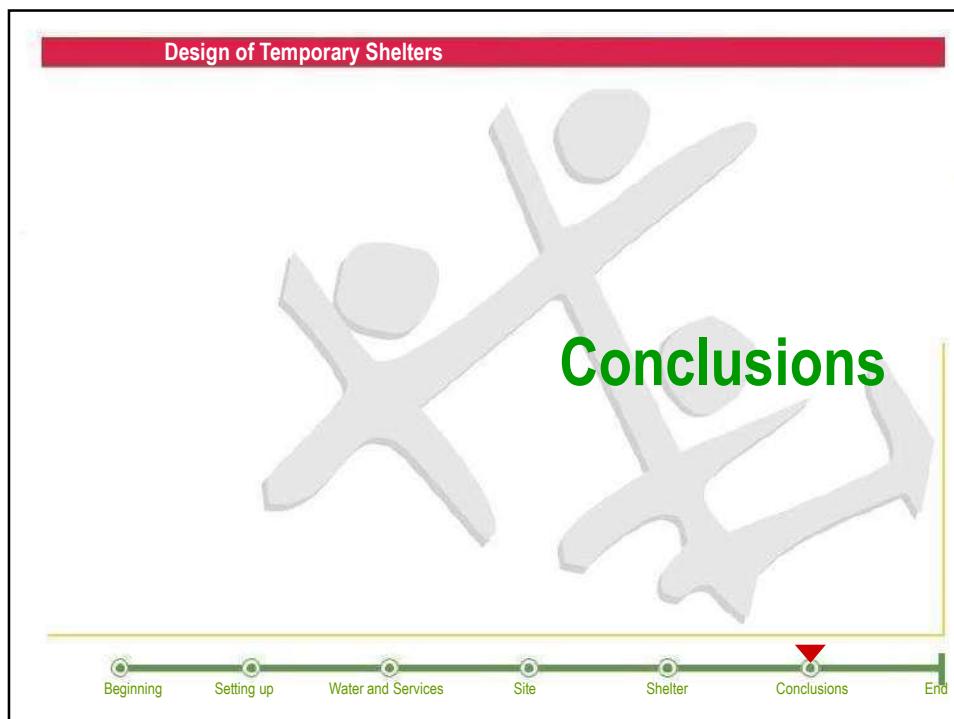
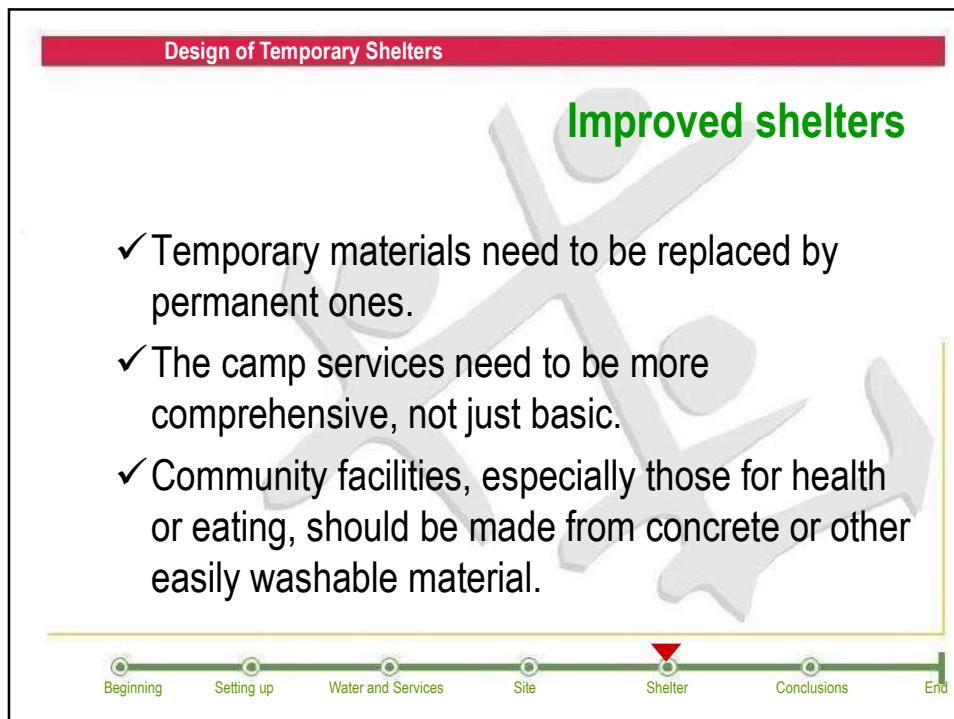
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Design of Temporary Shelters

## Improved shelters

- ✓ If the situation continues, communal shelters must be replaced by family shelters.
- ✓ They must be as similar as possible to the traditional homes of their inhabitants.
- ✓ Family homes should be regarded as preferable to collective shelters.

```
graph LR; A[Beginning] --> B[Setting up]; B --> C[Water and Services]; C --> D[Site]; D --> E[Shelter]; E --> F[Conclusions]; F --> G[End]; style E fill:#ff0000,stroke:#000,stroke-width:2px
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Design of Temporary Shelters

*Temporary shelter or "camps" are a living space with social dimensions, not only for their residents but for the people who are managing them, whether they are from NGOs, international organizations, public institutions or a mixture.*

*The different actors should coordinate for the benefit of camp residents, and any sense of competition should be resisted.*



Design of Temporary Shelters

*Similarly, the quality of care should not depend on the will of the manager, but on needs, local customs and humanitarian standards, whether international or specific for the particular operation.*



**Design of Temporary Shelters**

*This coordination should prevail within the camp and between camps, if there are any, in the region.*

*And not only should there be coordination between agencies but also within the camp community, which may not be easy, given that people are experiencing difficult times or belong to different races or cultures.*



**Design of Temporary Shelters**

*The camp residents should participate in camp management, as they are most likely to come up with the best solutions for all types of challenges.*

*So we should prevent this temporary situation from getting in the way of community governance systems.*



**Alberto Martos Sauquillo, President of Proyecto KALÚ**

HEREBY CERTIFIES THAT:

**Omar Saleh Abdullah Al-hajj**

has completed the course "**Sectors of Humanitarian Response, the Sphere Project and the UNHCR Emergency Manual (I)**", which includes the following contents:

- Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods.
- Public Health.
- Water and Sanitation.
- Design of temporary shelter and Refugee Camps.

This is a 100 hours continuing education course, and was given with an e-learning methodology. This course was completed on 2 February 2022 .



**Alberto Martos  
President**