

**HASC - Proyecto Kalú**  
Humanitarian Aid Studies Center - Centro de Estudios en Ayuda Humanitaria




## Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid



### Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

*The objective of humanitarian aid is to protect people's life and dignity when they are threatened; any other consideration is secondary, and the right to receive and give assistance overrides any other concern.*

*This is what the humanitarian imperative tells us.*



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.*

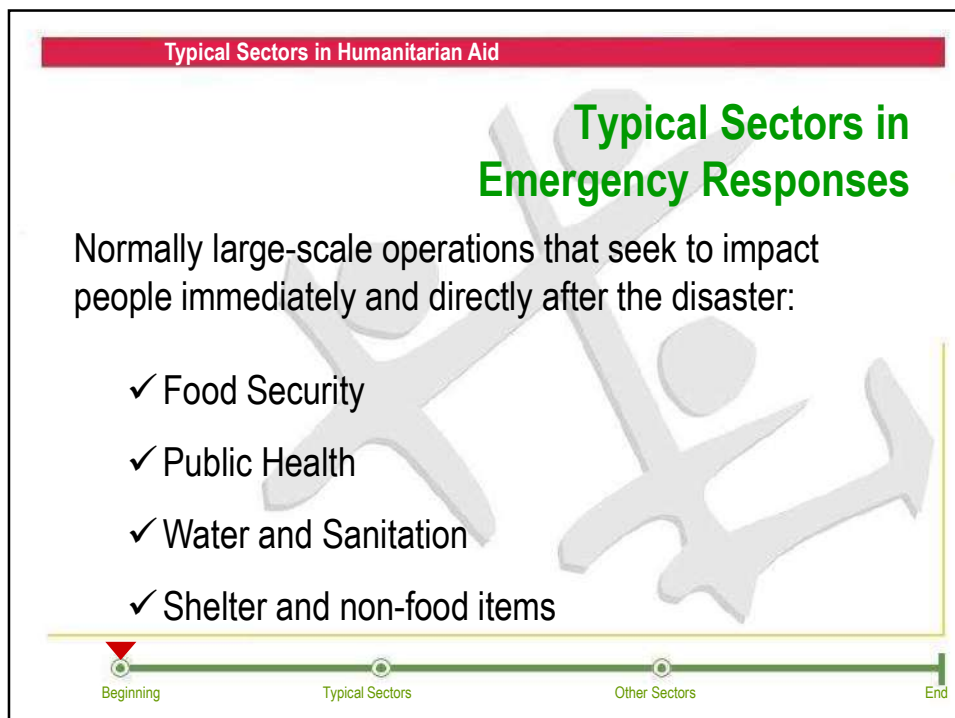
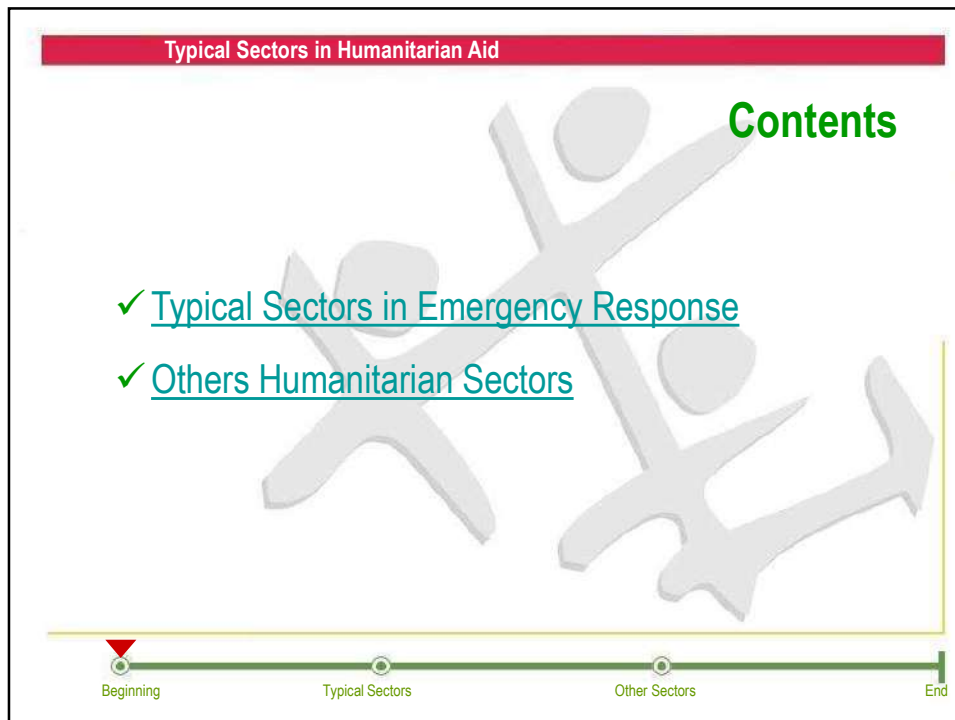
*And that why it is always to save lives and restore dignity.*

Beginning Typical Sectors Other Sectors End

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.

Beginning Typical Sectors Other Sectors End



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

A horizontal timeline with a green line and a yellow border. It has four points marked with circles: 'Beginning' (with a red triangle above it), 'Typical Sectors', 'Other Sectors', and 'End'.

Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## Typical Sectors in Emergency Response

A horizontal timeline with a green line and a yellow border. It has four points marked with circles: 'Beginning', 'Typical Sectors' (with a red triangle above it), 'Other Sectors', and '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."*

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

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"*

Beginning      Typical Sectors      Other Sectors      End

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.

A horizontal timeline with four points: Beginning, Typical Sectors, Other Sectors, and End. A red triangle points to the 'Typical Sectors' point.

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.

A horizontal timeline with four points: Beginning, Typical Sectors, Other Sectors, and End. A red triangle points to the 'Typical Sectors' point.

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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and four points: Beginning, Typical Sectors, Other Sectors, and End. A red triangle points down to the Typical Sectors point.

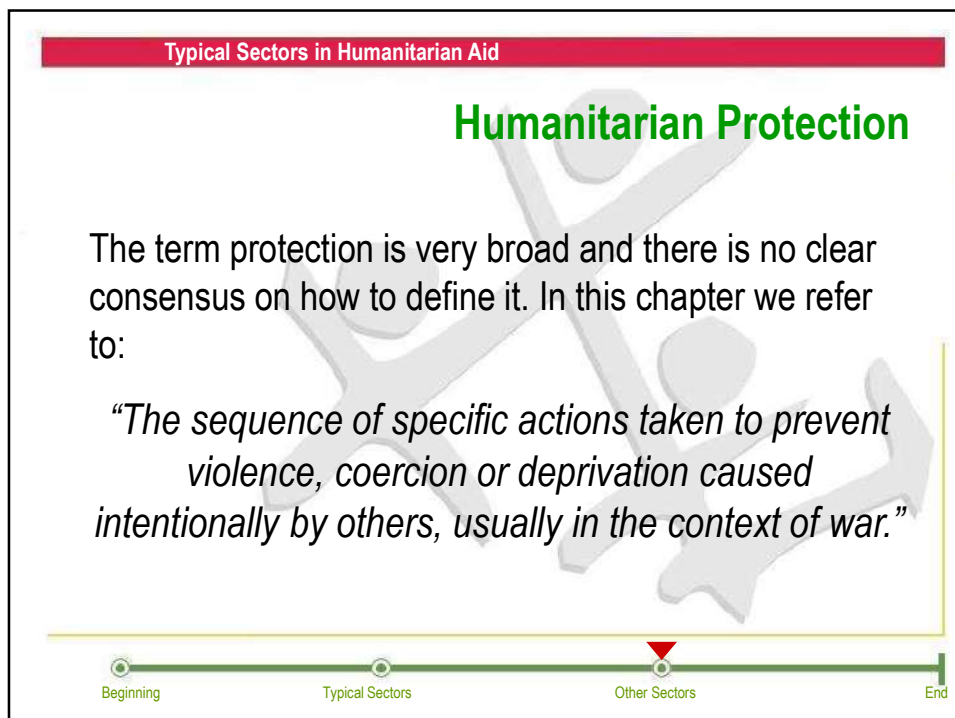
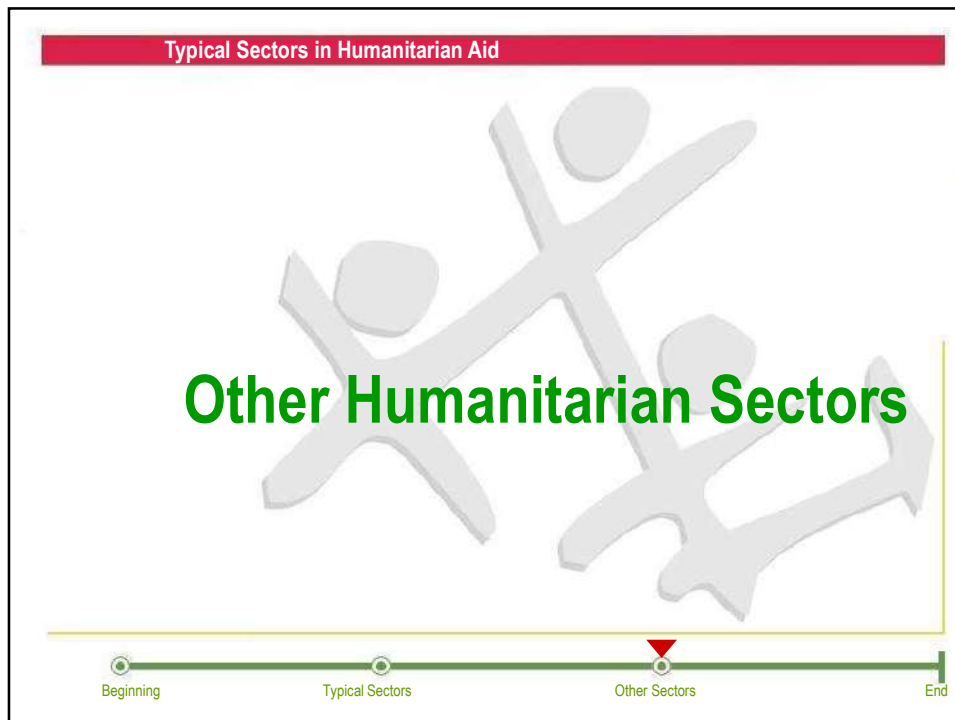
Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

## 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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and four points: Beginning, Typical Sectors, Other Sectors, and End. A red triangle points down to the Typical Sectors point.



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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and a yellow border. It has four points: 'Beginning' (a green circle), 'Typical Sectors' (a green circle), 'Other Sectors' (a red triangle), and 'End' (a vertical line). The 'Other Sectors' point is marked with a red triangle pointing downwards.

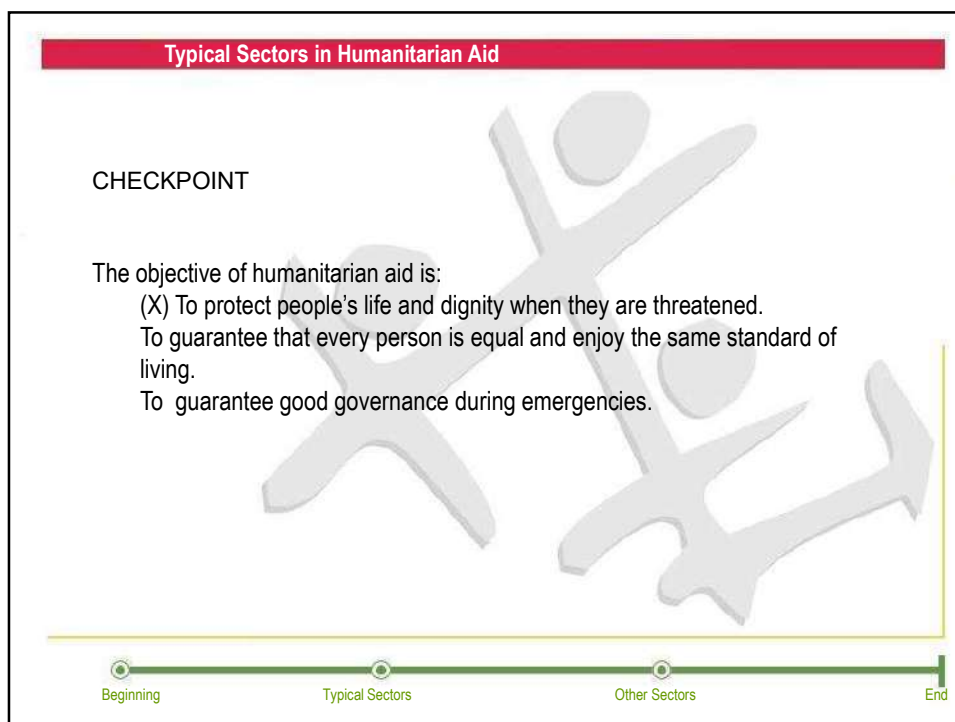
Typical Sectors in Humanitarian Aid

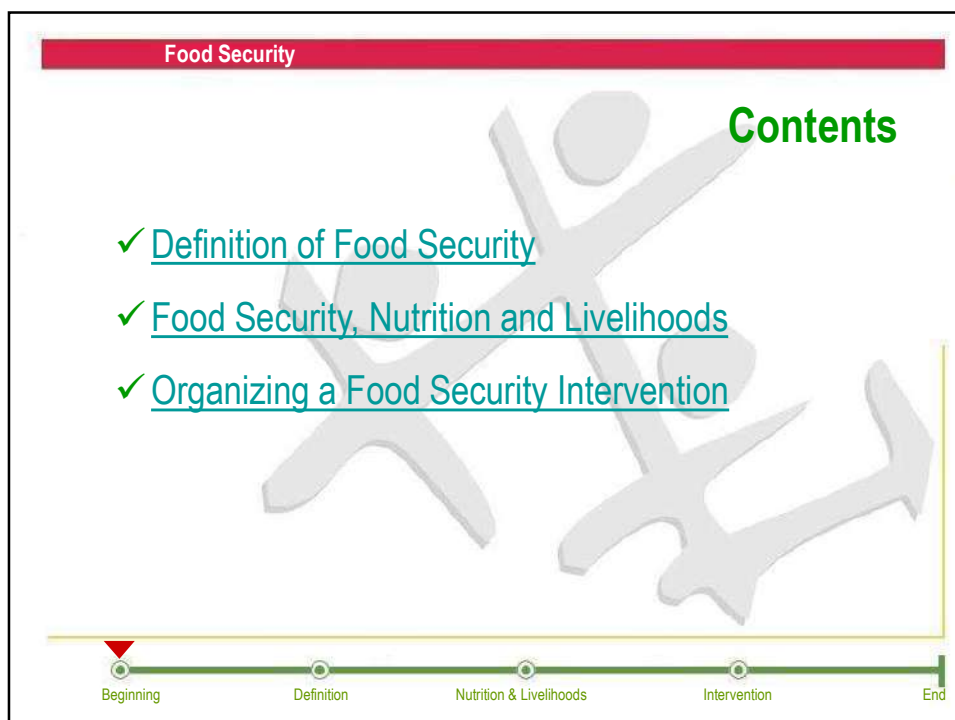
## Education in Emergencies

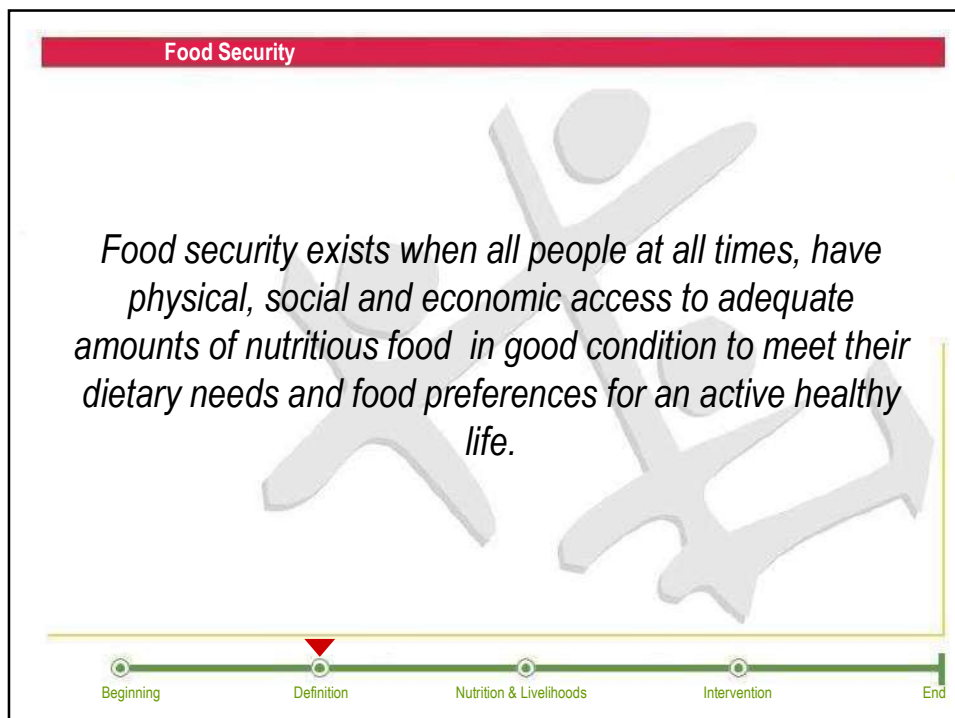
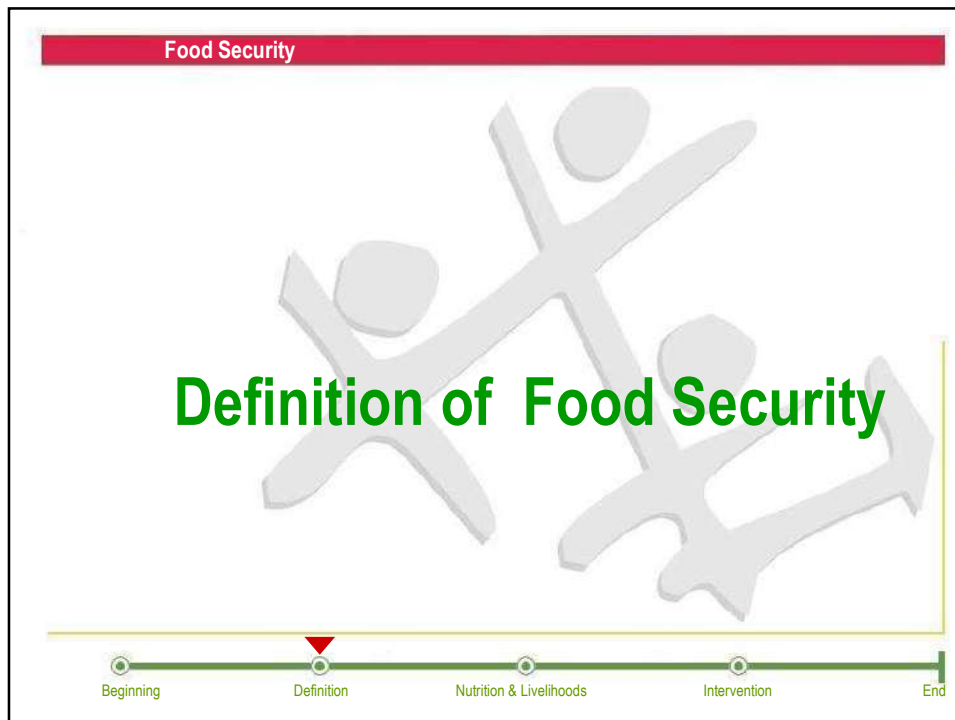
Every child has a right to an education.

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

A horizontal timeline with a green line and a yellow border. It has four points: 'Beginning' (a green circle), 'Typical Sectors' (a green circle), 'Other Sectors' (a red triangle), and 'End' (a vertical line). The 'Other Sectors' point is marked with a red triangle pointing downwards.







**Food Security**

**All People**

- ✓ At national, departmental, provincial and local levels.
- ✓ Women and men, boys and girls within the family.
- ✓ Rich and poor people of all religions, ethnicities and other groupings.
- ✓ People from all geographical regions (including war zones and regions of conflict).

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**Food Security**

**At All Times**

- ✓ In all seasons.
- ✓ Throughout the year.
- ✓ At each moment of daily.

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**Food Security**

## Social, Economic and Physical Access

- ✓ Sufficient food is produced.
- ✓ It's possible to buy sufficient food.
- ✓ There is freedom to go wherever food can be found.

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**Food Security**

## Nutritious and in Good Condition

- ✓ There is sufficient nutritious food to eat.
- ✓ The quality of food is adequate when the conditions of sanitation, hygiene and water supply are met.
- ✓ Nutritious means food rich in protein, energy, carbohydrates and essential trace minerals and vitamins.

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**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.

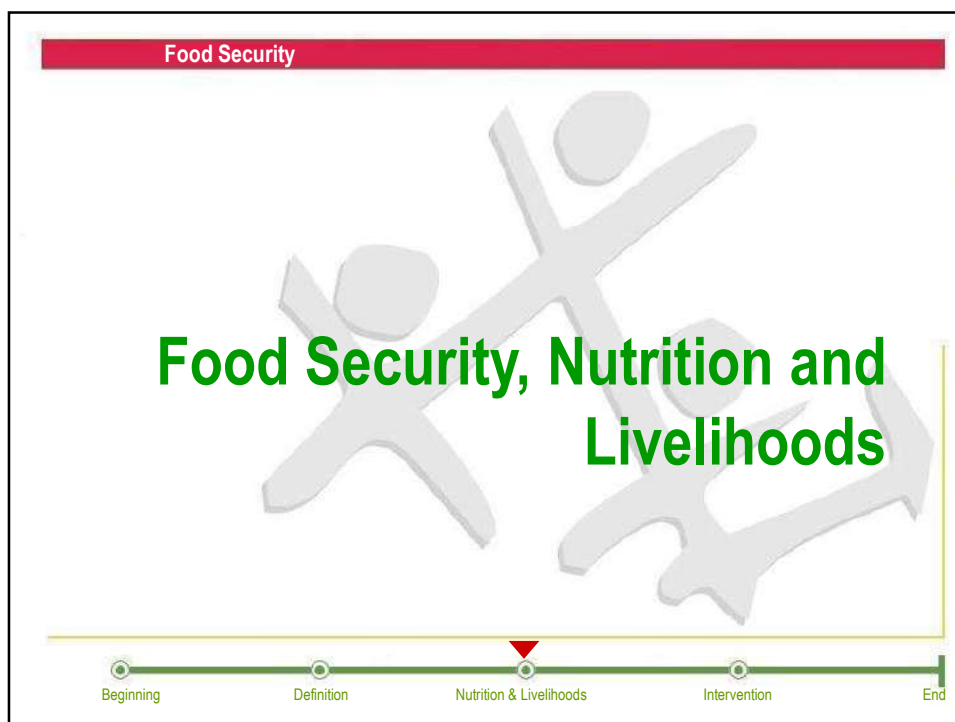
Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**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**

*The lack of Food Security can mean a RISK TO LIFE and also RISK TO LIVELIHOODS, meaning ordinary sources of income, coping strategies, and the degree of vulnerability.*

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**Food Security**

*A Livelihood means having the capacities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required to enjoy a way of living that ensures survival and future wellbeing.*

*Livelihood strategies are the practical means or activities through which people access food, or income with which to buy food, while coping strategies are temporary responses to food insecurity.*

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.*

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**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.

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**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...

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:

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

Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**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


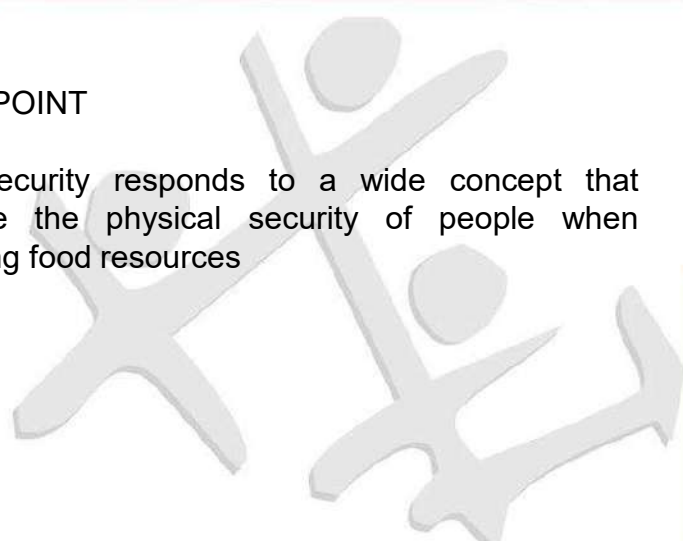
Beginning Definition Nutrition & Livelihoods Intervention End

**Food Security**

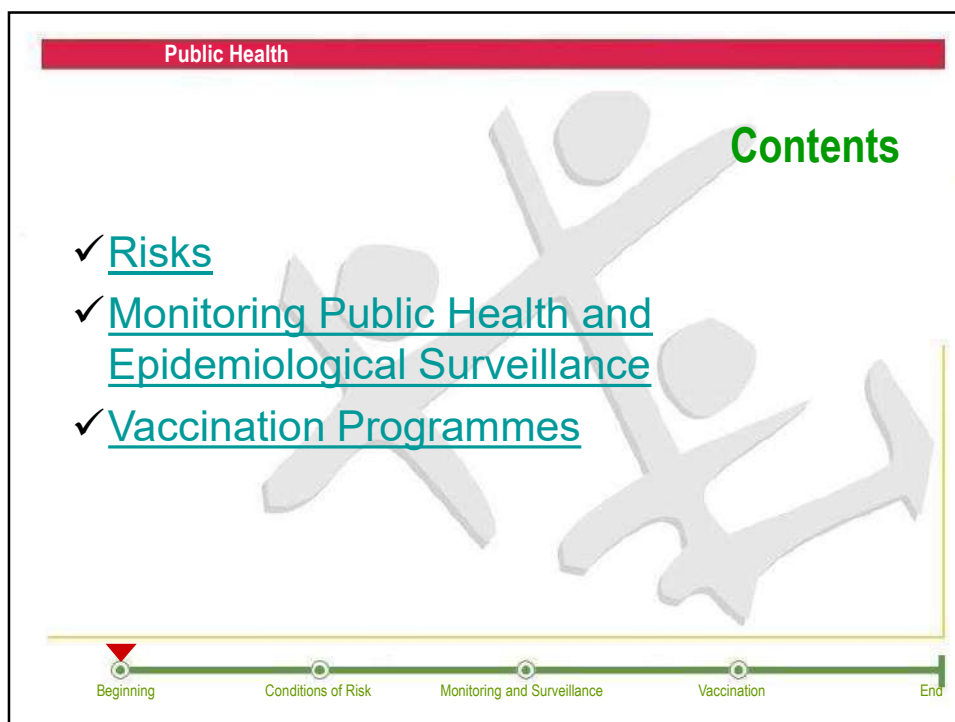
**CHECKPOINT**

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

False



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graph LR; A((Beginning)) --- B((Definition)) --- C((Nutrition & Livelihoods)) --- D((Intervention)) --- E((End))
```



Public Health

## Why are Disasters Considered a Public Health Concern?

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

Public Health

## Because disasters can...

- ✓ Cause an unexpected number of deaths, injuries, illnesses and diseases in the community.
- ✓ Destroy local health infrastructure such as hospitals.
- ✓ Cause large spontaneous and organized population movements.
- ✓ Cause severe food shortages with nutritional implications.

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination 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

## Conditions of Risk

- ✓ Ecological changes resulting from a disaster.
- ✓ Population displacement.
- ✓ Changes in population density.
- ✓ Changes in the basic health services.
- ✓ Damage to public services.
- ✓ Individual aspects.

The diagram features a horizontal timeline with five circular markers labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker, indicating its current position in the process.

Public Health

## Ecological changes resulting from a disaster


Droughts, floods, hurricanes, fighting and other disasters, causing changes in the environment and damage to physical infrastructure, such as water pipes and sewers, resulting in increase in vectors, contamination of drinking water and food, increasing the incidence of illness and diseases in humans and animals, causing epidemics when control measures are not taken immediately or normal preventative actions are overlooked.

The diagram features a horizontal timeline with five circular markers labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker, indicating its current position in the process.

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.




A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker.

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.



A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker.

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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker.

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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled 'Beginning', 'Conditions of Risk', 'Monitoring and Surveillance', 'Vaccination', and 'End'. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' marker.

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.

The diagram features a horizontal timeline with five points: Beginning, Conditions of Risk, Monitoring and Surveillance, Vaccination, and End. A red triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' point, indicating a critical juncture in the process.

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.

The diagram features a horizontal timeline with five points: Beginning, Conditions of Risk, Monitoring and Surveillance, Vaccination, and End. A red triangle is positioned above the 'Conditions of Risk' point, indicating a critical juncture in the process.

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.

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

Public Health

## Public Health Monitoring and Epidemiological Surveillance in Disaster Situations


Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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.




Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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.



Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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 success of these processes and emergency health activities at the local level depends largely on the level of coordination achieved by social actors within the territory, the community and its various organizational forms, governmental and non-governmental institutions, and health-care providers in the territory.*

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

Public Health

**Disaster Vaccination Programmes**

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

Public Health

*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.*

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

Public Health

### 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.

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled from left to right: Beginning, Conditions of Risk, Monitoring and Surveillance, Vaccination, and End. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the Vaccination marker.

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.

A horizontal timeline with a green line and five circular markers. The markers are labeled from left to right: Beginning, Conditions of Risk, Monitoring and Surveillance, Vaccination, and End. A red downward-pointing triangle is positioned above the Vaccination marker.

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.

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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.

Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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.

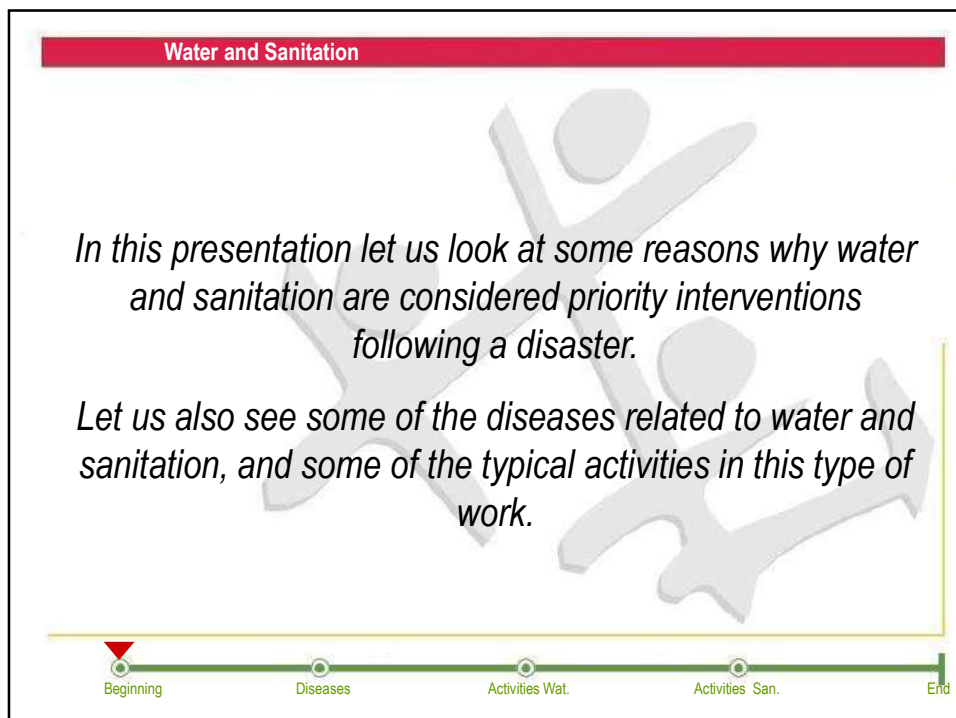
Beginning Conditions of Risk Monitoring and Surveillance Vaccination End

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

## Why do we work in Water and Sanitation in Disasters?

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

Water and Sanitation

*The provision of drinking water is the most important immediate response to a disaster, because it enables affected populations to survive, particularly if they have been displaced to areas where the public health infrastructure has been destroyed.*

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. 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.*

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

**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.*

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

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.*

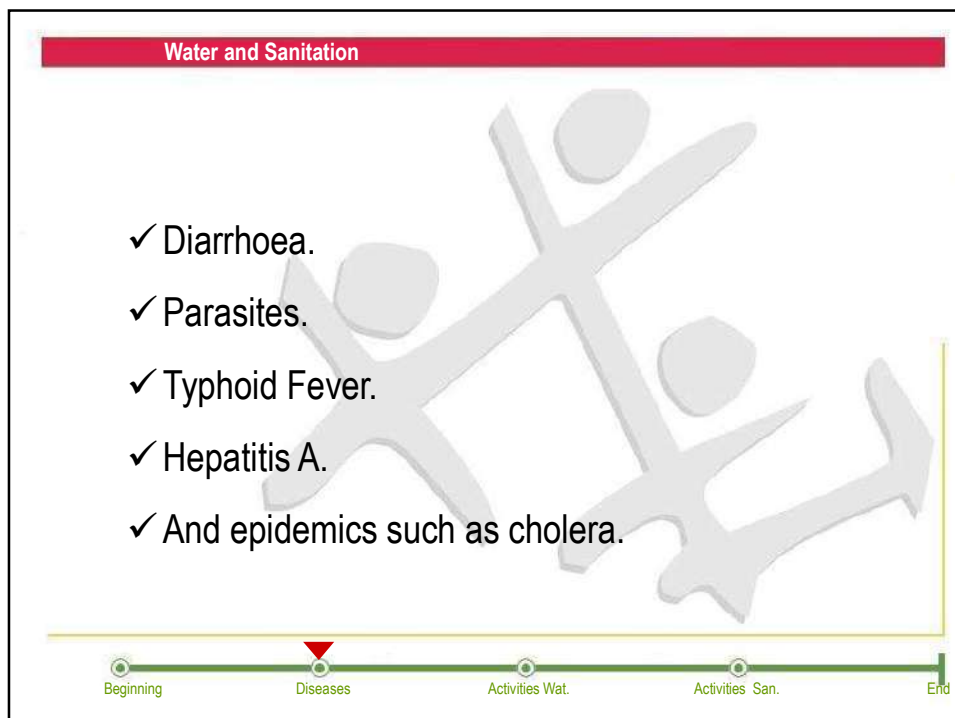
Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

**Water and Sanitation**

**Contents**

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

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End



**Water and Sanitation**

*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**

*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

## Activities for Ensuring Provision of Water

Beginning Diseases Activities Wat. Activities San. End

Water and Sanitation

## Community Water Storage Systems

- ✓ Including water treatment.
- ✓ For well organized camps or communities.

► The system installed by Oxfam in Tanzania in 1994.

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.



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.



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



▼ El Charco-Nariño, Colombia, 2007

- ✓ 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.

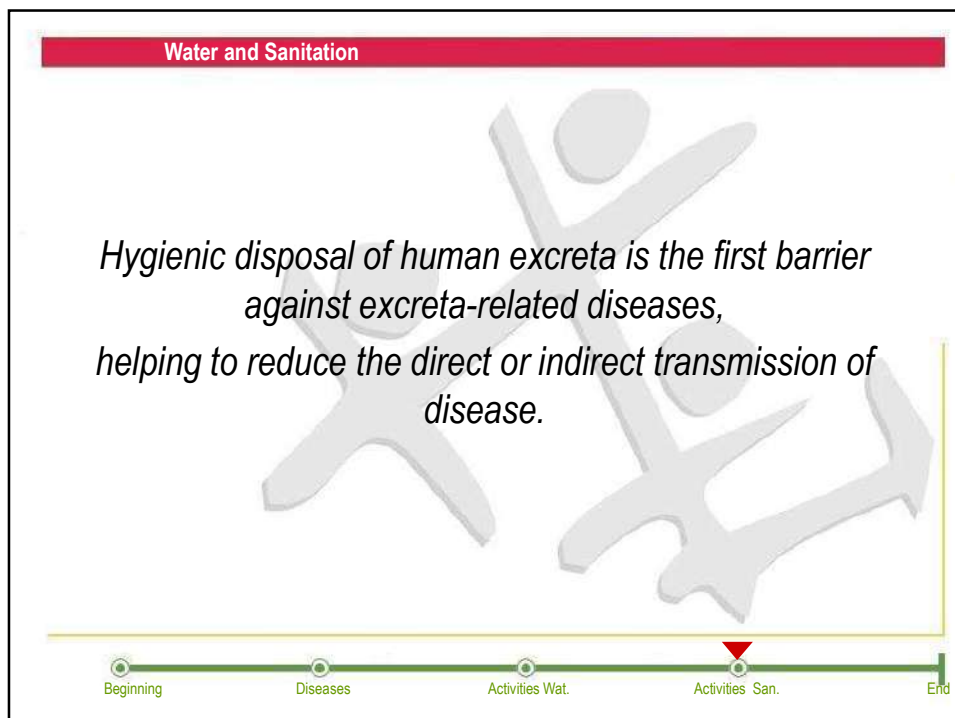
Beginning

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.



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.



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

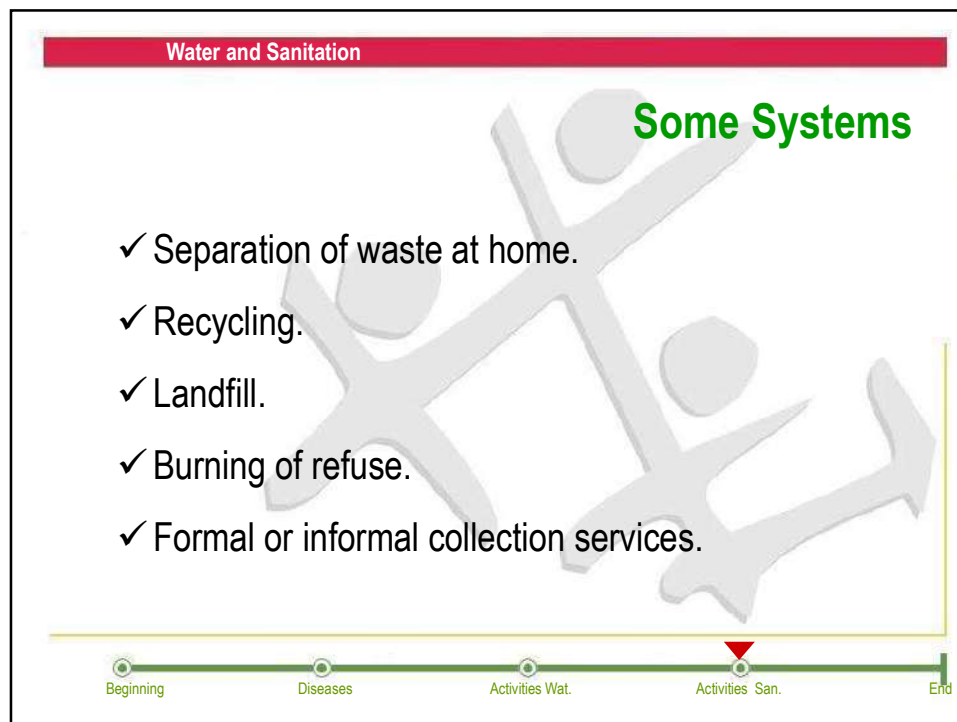
- ✓ Refers to refuse management.
- ✓ The search for suitable alternatives requires consideration of the nature of the sites, in terms of topography, areas susceptible to flooding, climate and cultural aspects.
- ✓ The management of the home and outside it has to be borne in mind.

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



**HASC - Proyecto Kalú**  
Humanitarian Aid Studies Center - Centro de Estudios en Ayuda Humanitaria



## Design of Temporary Shelters (Refugee Camps)




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.*




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.*




Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

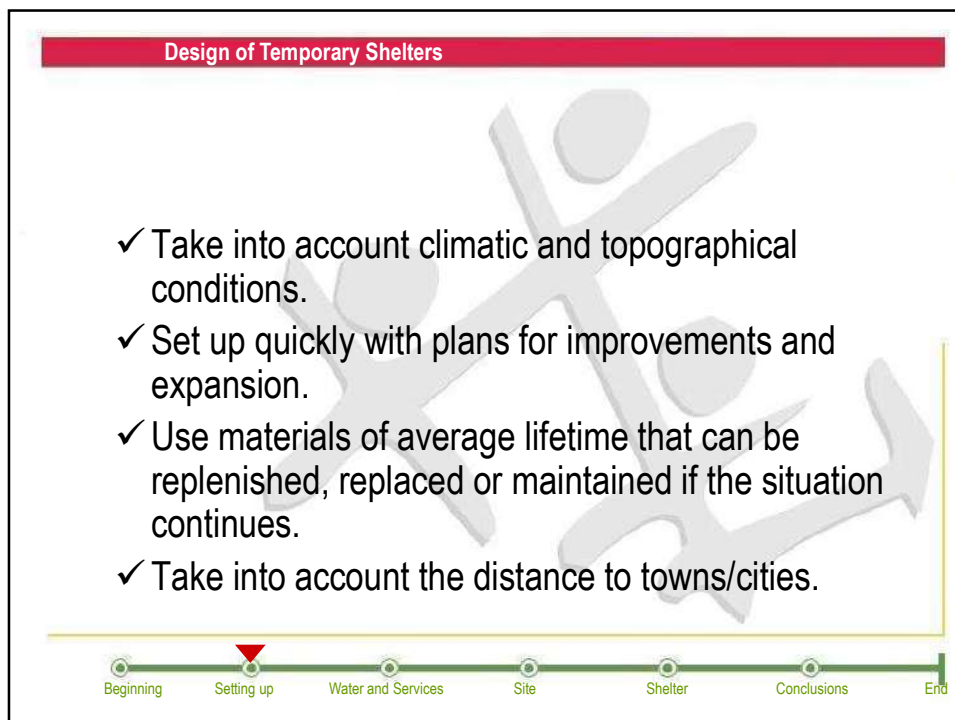
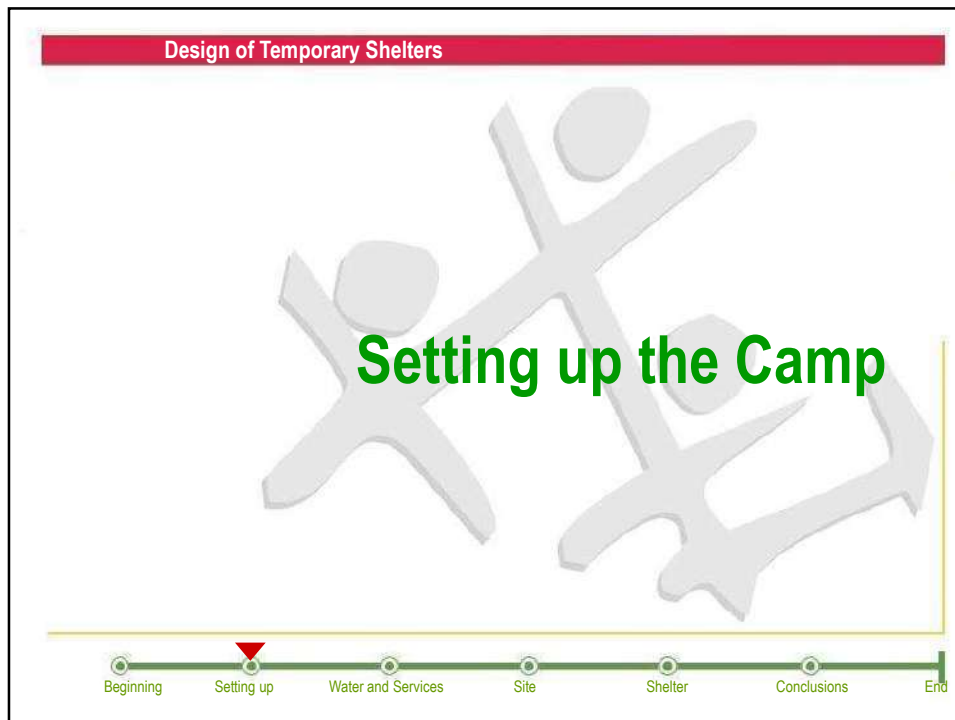
**Design of Temporary Shelters**

**Contents**

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



Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End



**Design of Temporary Shelters**

- ✓ At sufficient distances from where people were displaced if the instability continues, but not too far as to discourage or hinder their return when circumstances permit.
- ✓ Near to logistical hubs, and transport and communications channels, to facilitate aid.

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**Design of Temporary Shelters**

**Areas and Services**

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

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.

Beginning

Setting up

Water and Services

Site

Shelter

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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.

Beginning

Setting up

Water and Services

Site

Shelter

Conclusions

End

Design of Temporary Shelters

Other Services

That are installed in phases after the camp has been established.

- ✓ Solid waste management.
- ✓ Burial of bodies.
- ✓ Heating.
- ✓ Electricity.
- ✓ Fire safety services.

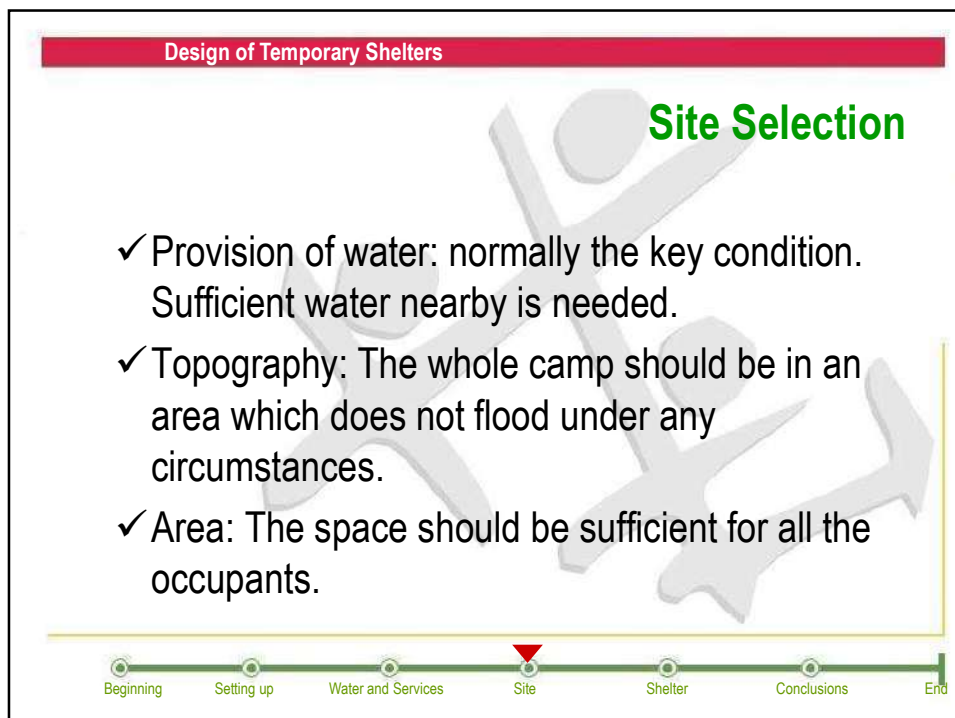
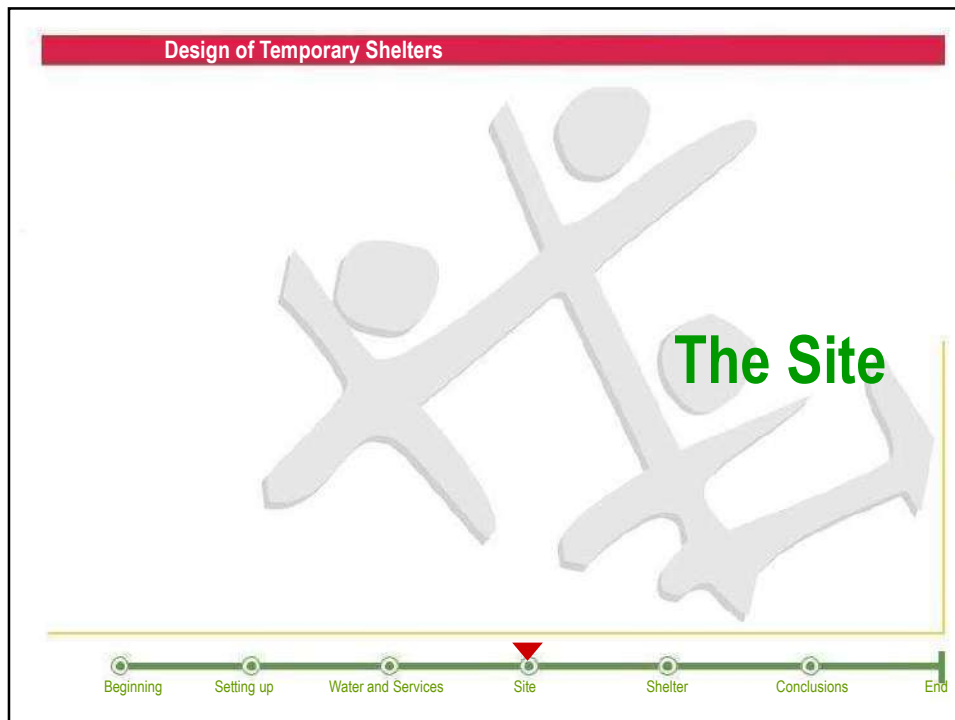
Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

Design of Temporary Shelters

Other Services

- ✓ Administration.
- ✓ Telecommunications, alarms, PA system, signage.
- ✓ Maintenance.
- ✓ Schools.
- ✓ Recreation areas.
- ✓ Security.
- ✓ ...

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   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.

Beginning

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Design of Temporary Shelters

## Site Selection

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

Beginning

Setting up

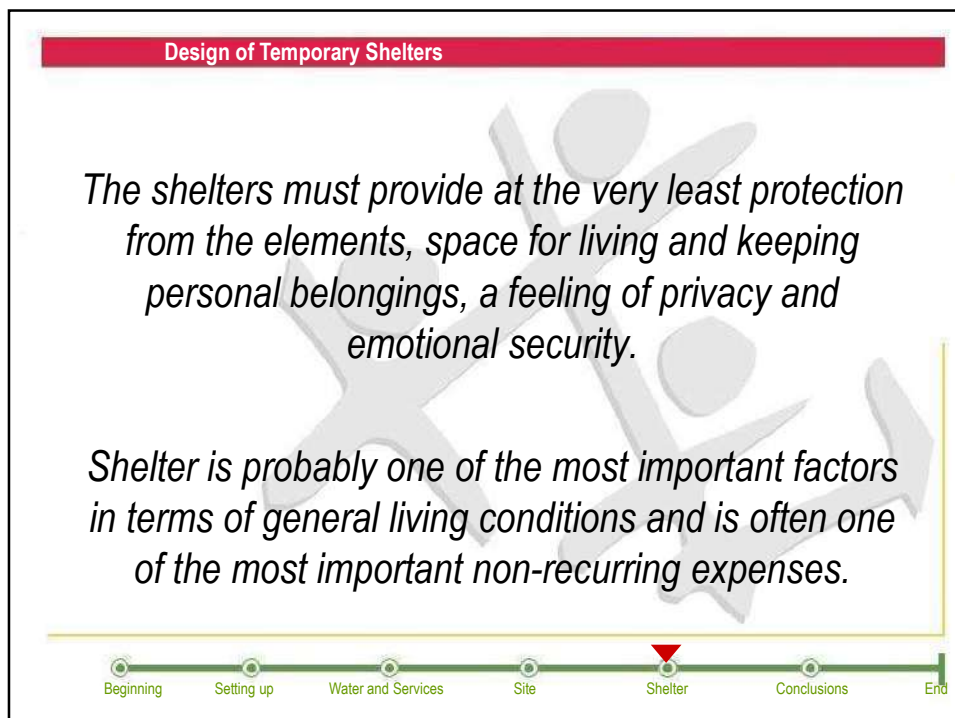
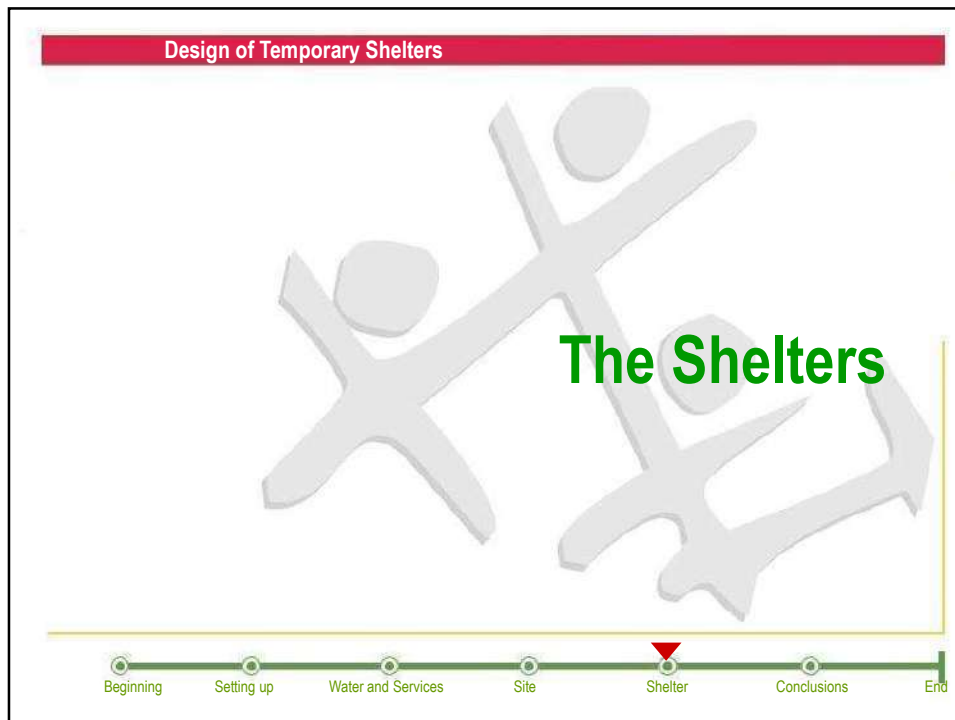
Water and Services

Site

Shelter

Conclusions


End



**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.*




Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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.




Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   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.




Beginning Setting up Water and Services Site Shelter Conclusions End

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.



Beginning Setting up Water and Services Site Shelter Conclusions End

**Design of Temporary Shelters**

## Improved shelters

- ✓ Temporary materials need to be replaced by permanent ones.
- ✓ The camp services need to be more comprehensive, not just basic.
- ✓ Community facilities, especially those for health or eating, should be made from concrete or other easily washable material.

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**Design of Temporary Shelters**

## Conclusions

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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 coordinated for the benefit of camp residents, and any sense of competition should be resisted.*

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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.*

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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.*

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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.*

Beginning   Setting up   Water and Services   Site   Shelter   Conclusions   End

**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**