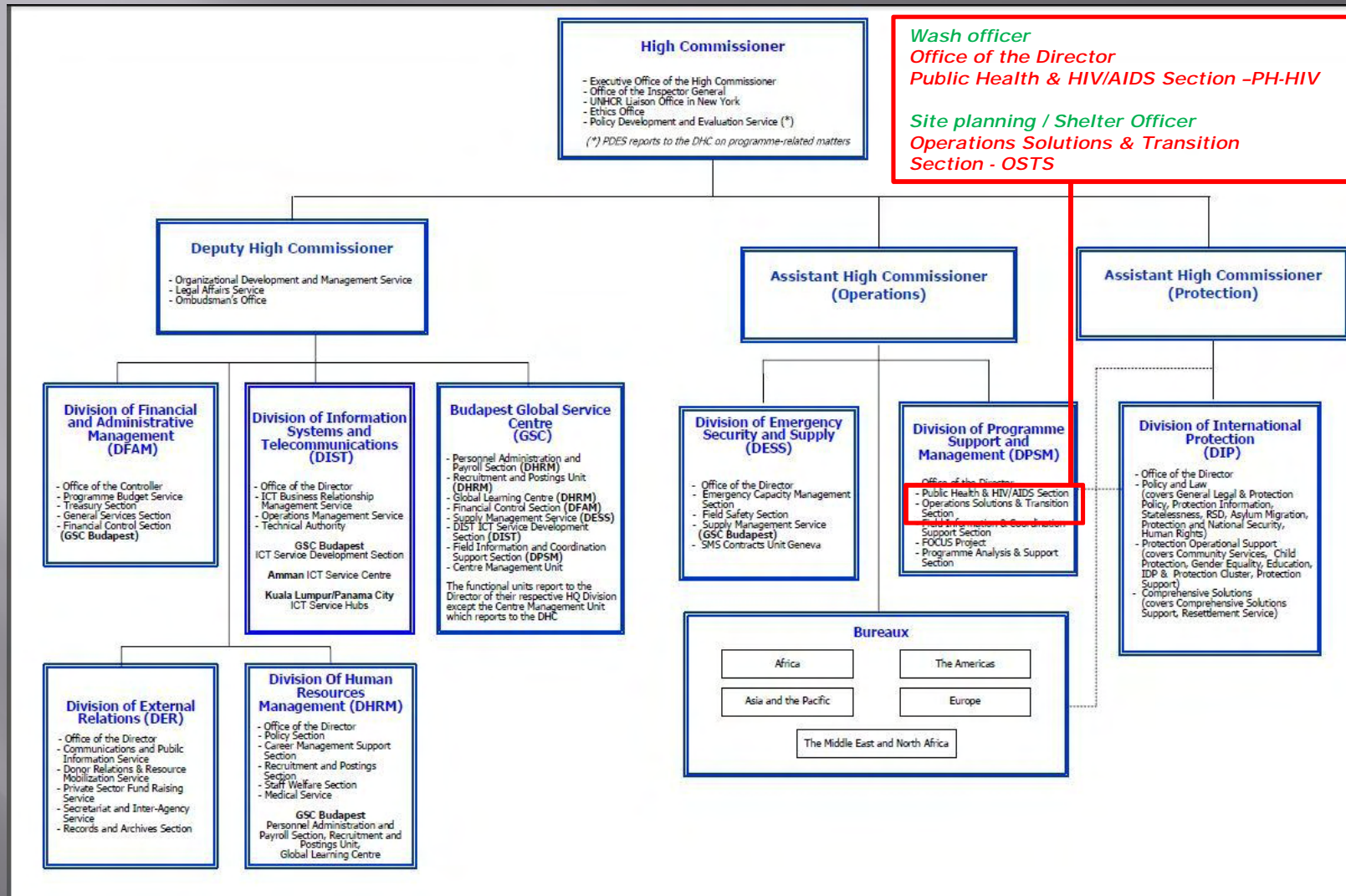


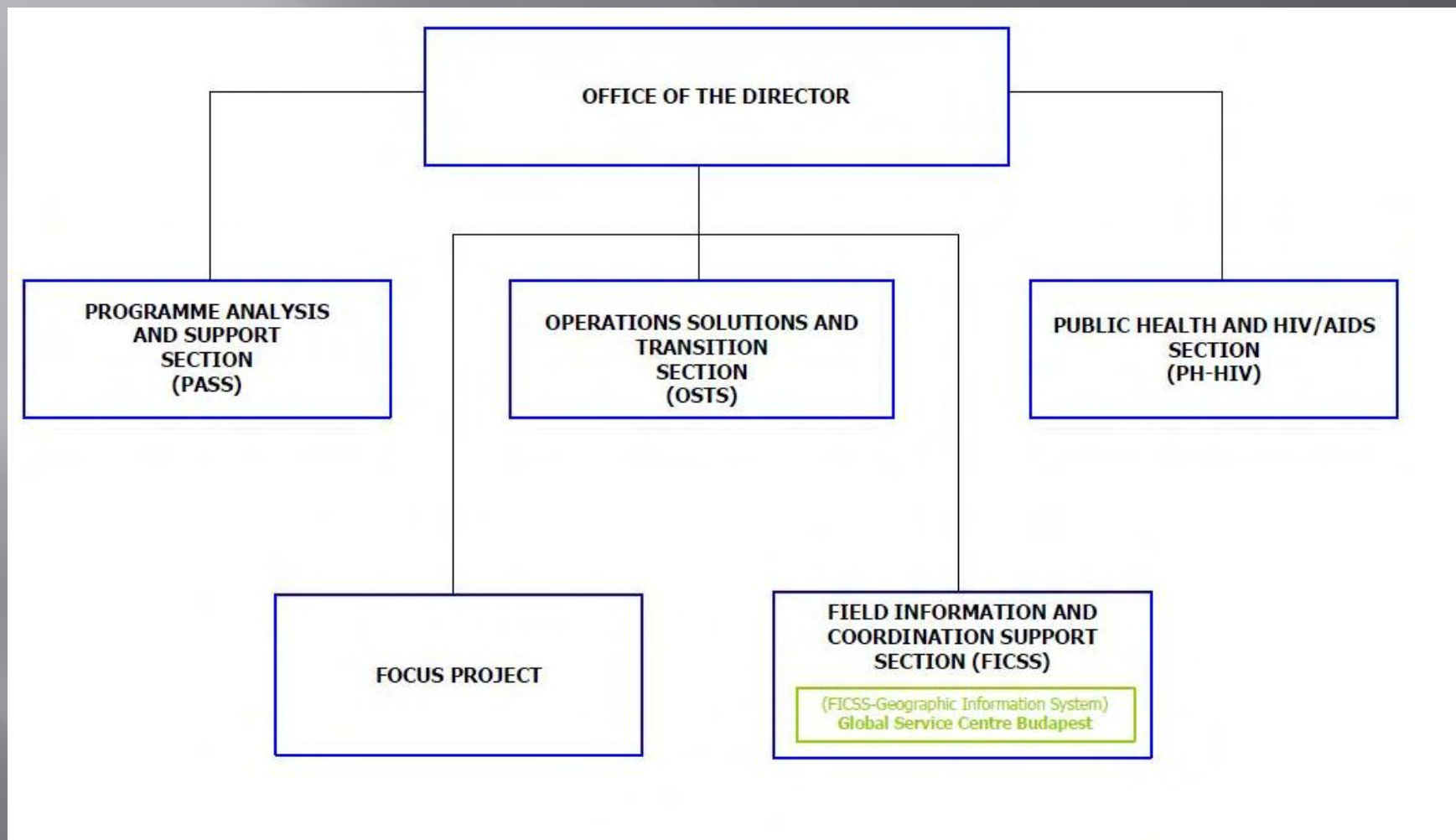


UNHCR Secondment

UNHCR organigramme



Division of programme support and Management (DPSPM)



Regional Support Hub – RSH Nairobi



Regional Support Hub in Nairobi Designated Units

Executive Office of the Manager
Administration, Finance and Human Resources

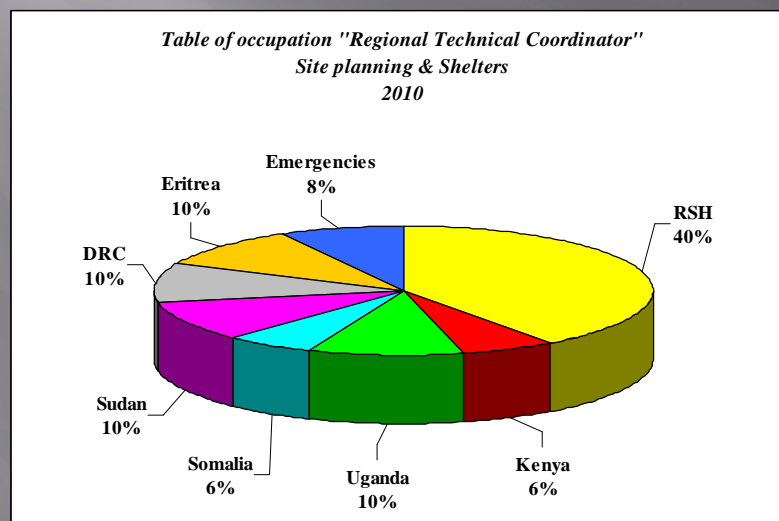
21 specialist units:

- Ø Registration and Profiling
- Ø Refugee Systems
- Ø Geographic Information Systems and Mapping
- Ø Data Analysis and Survey Methodology
- Ø Status Determination and Protection Information
- Ø Resettlement
- Ø Women and Children
- Ø Education
- Ø Public Health
- Ø HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health
- Ø Nutrition and Food Security
- Ø Physical Planning and Shelter
- Ø Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- Ø Regional Liaison for the Sudan and Somalia Situations
- Ø Field Safety
- Ø Staff Welfare
- Ø Supply Management
- Ø Telecommunications and Power Systems
- Ø Information Systems
- Ø External Relations and Public Information
- Ø Financial Management Services

Main objective of the Regional Technical Officer



To enhance and reinforce UNHCR technical integrity and capacities in regional operations (Technical support , trainings, follow up, etc.)



IMPORTANT

Knowledge of the use of GIS software (Map info/ Arc view) or Auto Cad, GPS and Google earth is indispensable to be good Site planer and WASH officers !!!!

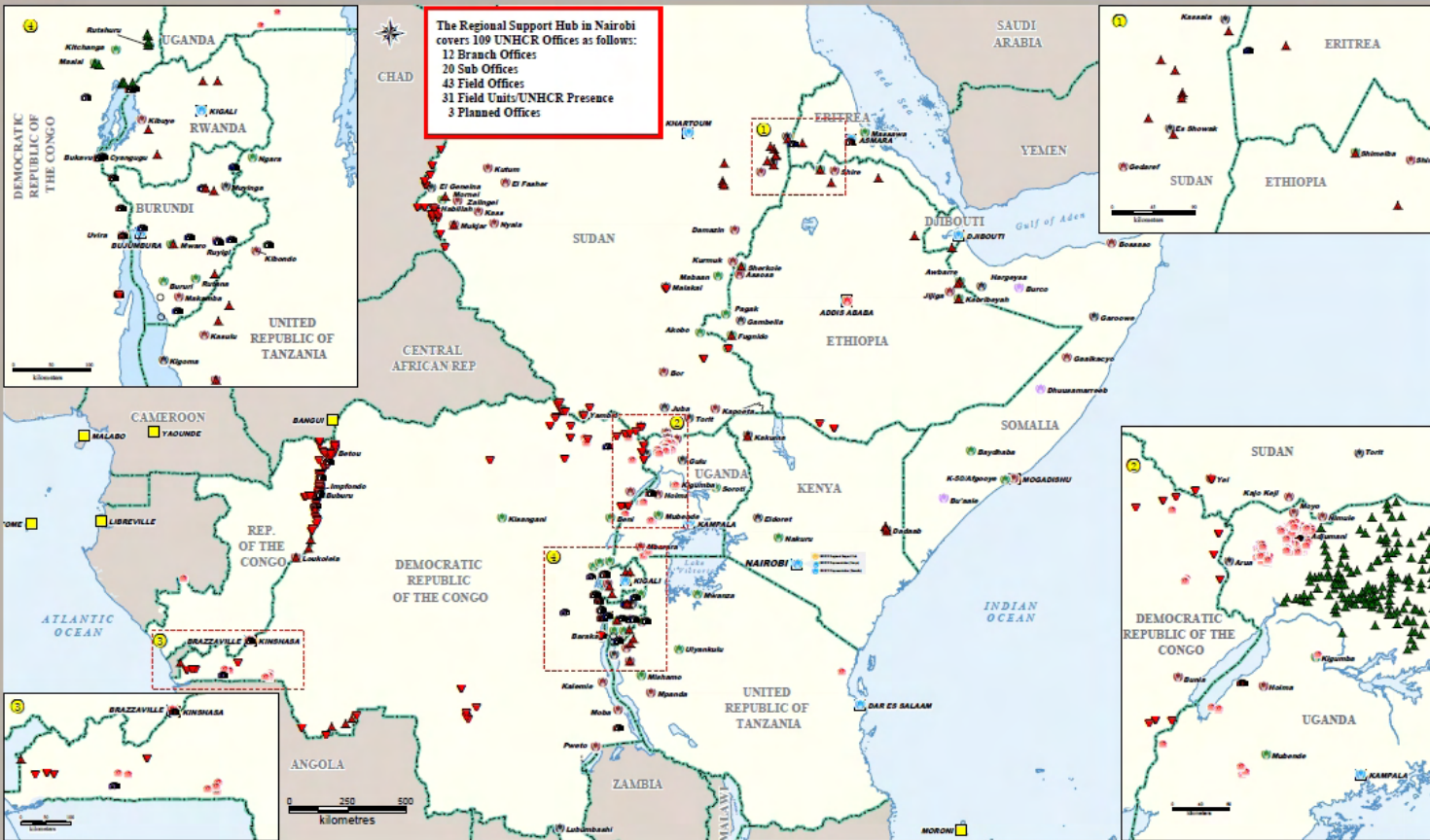
Coverage countries



ANNEX 2

UNHCR presence in countries covered by the RSH-Nairobi

As of January 2009



Check list for site selection



Site Selection

The minimum standard should be used to determine the suitability of the site for settling the affected population and for delivering assistance whilst optimising long term local impact.

To be considered for appropriate site selection

Authorisation for site selection or site survey

Ø National and local authority (Relevant Ministry, Governor, Prefect, Mayor, Local population, etc.)

Beneficiaries (Refugees, IDPs)

Ø Number

Ø Origin, gender, age, etc.

Check list for site selection



Basic characteristic of site

- Ø Water availability / Quality (Lac, river, existing network, etc.)
- Ø Surface of site, extension possibility
- Ø Land use and land right
- Ø Topography (Maps, GPS)
- Ø Elevation (Maps, GPS)
- Ø Soil condition
- Ø Drainage
- Ø Sanitation possibilities (water table, swamp, flooding area)
- Ø Climatic condition
- Ø Vegetation (Forest, shrubs, etc.)
- Ø Mining activities (Diamond, gold, etc.)
- Ø Security (Land slide, mines, cluster bomb, etc.)

Check list for site selection



Location and supportive facilities

- Ø Distance from border / major town and villages / security post (Police, Army, UN forces, etc.) / national road / railway / bus station.
- Ø Proximity to host community facilities and economical centres (health centre, schools, warehouse, air field, market, shops, etc)
- Ø Other existing services (electricity, water provision, gas, etc.)
- Ø Proximity and type of farming and livestock activities
- Ø Availability of construction material (wood harvest, sand, stone, gravel, suppliers, etc.)
- Ø Availability of fuel (collection of firewood, petrol-station, gas, etc.)

Existing data (Governmental Institutions)

- Ø Maps (GIS data, etc.)
- Ø Data on geology of the site (region)
- Ø Data on hydraulic measure (Rain, Rivers, Flooding areas, etc.)
- Ø Risk disaster
- Ø Weather report



Whatever settlement you are planning

- ∅ transit centre
- ∅ Way station
- ∅ camp / settlement
- ∅ extension to an existing settlement or camp

The **UNHCR** and **SPHERE** minimum standard should be used to determine the suitability

Water, sanitation and site planer/shelter officers should always be involved in the assessment process to ensure that the characteristics of the site relating to these activities are properly understood and appropriate strategy and layout to develop the site established according standards

Minimum standard Shelter & Site planning

Item	Indicators	HCR	Sphere
Minimum distance between border and refugees camp	km	50	-
Minimum surface per persons for camp planning (incl. garden)	m2	30 - 45	45
Metric scale of plan	cm	1 : 1'000 1 : 5'000 1 : 10'000	-
Ideal gradient of site	%	-	2 - 4 (not more that 7%)
Roads and walkways	Site (camp)	20 - 25 %	-
Open space and public facilities	Site (camp)	15 - 20 %	-
Minimum floor space in tropical climate	m2 per person (Individual shelter)	3,5	3,5 - 4,5
Minimum floor space in cold climate.	m2 per person for (Individual shelter)	4,5 - 5,5	3,5 - 4,5
Standard for provisory collectives shelters (booth, hangar)	Booth 7m x 12 m	14 - 25 p (~ 5-7 families)	-
Storage for personal effects	Booth 150 - 200 m3	1'000 p	-
Camp Module: 1 Family	person	4 - 6 persons	-
Camp Module: 1 Community	Family plot	16 plots (~ 80 persons)	-
Camp Module: 1 Block	Communities	16 communities (~ 1'250 persons)	-
Camp Module: 1 Sector	Block	4 blocks (~ 5'000 persons)	-
Module " 1 village	sector	4 sectors (~ 20'000 persons)	-

Minimum standard Shelter & Site planning

Item	Indicators	HCR	Sphere
Water tap	community	1 (80 -100 pers.)	-
Latrine (pit)	family	1 (6-10 persons)	-
Health centre (Site)	camp	1 (20'000 p)	-
Referral Hospital	camp	10 (200'000 p)	-
School block (15 classrooms ~ 50 m2 each)	block	1 (5'000 p)	-
Distribution centre	sector	1 (5'000 p)	-
Market	Site (camp)	1 (20'000 p)	-
Feeding centre	Site (camp)	1 (20'000 p)	-
Refuse drums	Community	2 (~ 100 p)	-
Communal refuse pit	20 m3	1 (~ 500 p)	-
Distance between all structures and road	m	5 – 7	-
Fire prevention of built up area	Firebreak	30 m – 50 m every 300 m 1 – 1,5 m between guy rope	2m between dwelling 6m between clusters of dwelling 15 m between blocks of clusters
Warehouse space for grains in bags	Space of floor per tonne	1,2 m2	-

Minimum standard Wash

Item	Indicators	HCR	Sphere
Drinking and hygiene purposes water (emergency)	Minimum Litre p/p/day	7	-
Drinking and hygiene purposes water	Litre p/p/day	15 - 20	15
Health centre	Litre p/patient/day	40 - 60	40 –60
Feeding centre	Litre p/patient/day	20 - 30	15 – 30
Cholera centre	Litre p/patient/day	-	60
Water quality undisinfectd supply (faecal coliforms)	Maximum coliforms per 100 ml	1 - 10	10
Water quality, chlorine treatment	Maximum mg per litre	0,2 – 0,5	0,2 – 0,5
Water quality turbidity	Maximum NTU	-	5
Underground water pipe depth	Tropical area Low temp.	40 – 60 (cm) 60 – 90 (cm)	-
Maximum distance between dwelling and water point (tap, handpump, rope and bucket)	Maximum distance	100 m	500 m
Number of people per well with handpump or rope and bucket	People per well	200 p	250 p
Individual (family) latrines (one cubicle)	Number of persons	20 p	20 p
Collective latrines (one cubicle)	Number of persons	100 p / 50 p (Rec.)	-
Minimum distance between latrines and shelter	m	6 m family latrine 15 m communal (Rec.)	-
Maximum distance between latrines and shelter	m	50	50 (1min.walk)
Minimum distance between latrines and groundwater source	m	30	30

Minimum standard Wash

Item	Indicators	HCR	Sphere
Minimum distance between bottom of pit latrine and water table	m	1.5	1.5
Refuse bins at individual dwelling level	Number of families per bin of 200 L	10	10
Communal refuse pit	20 m ³	1 (~ 500 p)	-
Wheelbarrow for transportation of wastes	For 500 people	1	1
Minimum distance between refuse bin and dwelling	m	15	15
Minimum distance between communal refuse pit and dwelling	m	-	100

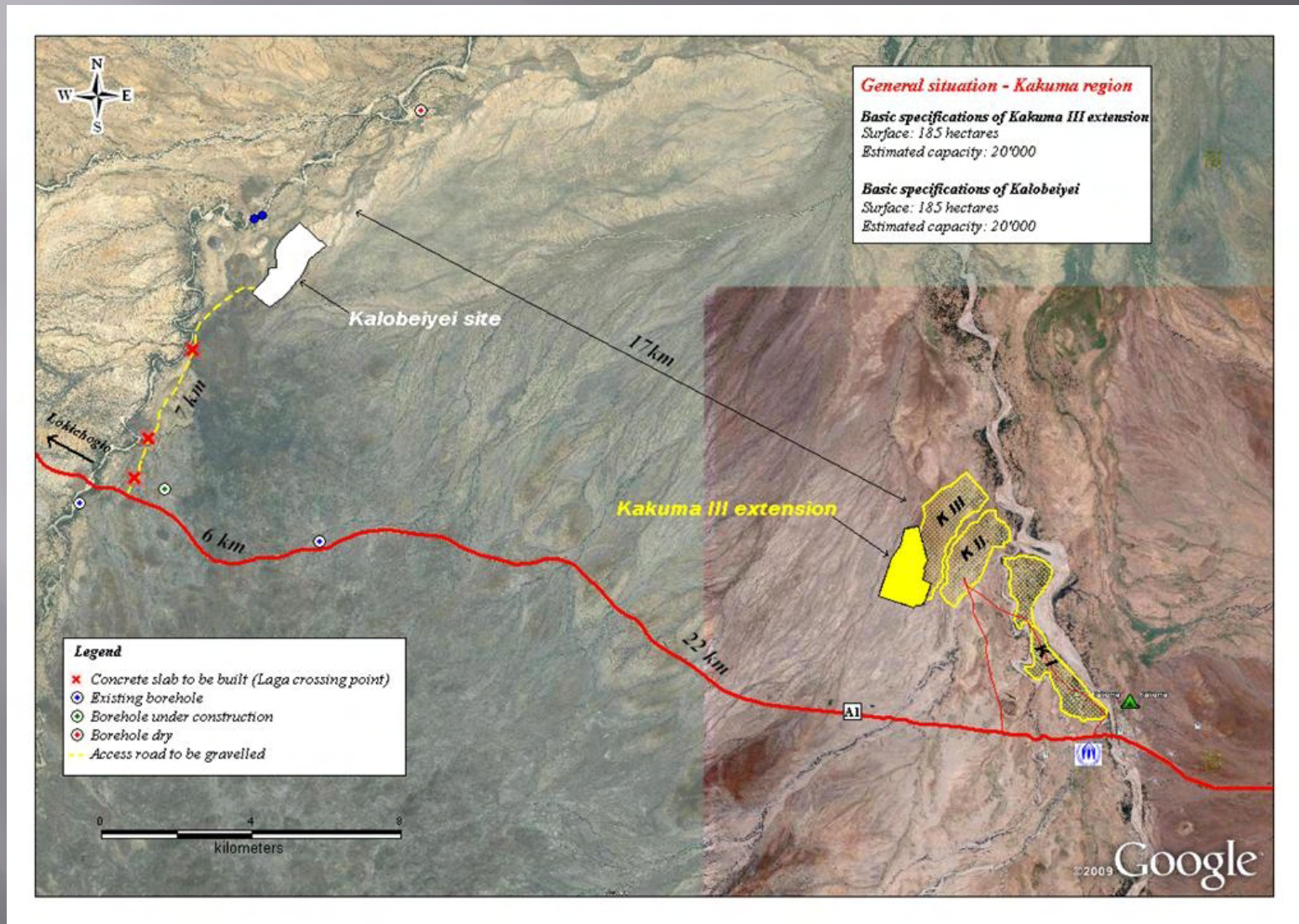
Case study - Contingency Plan



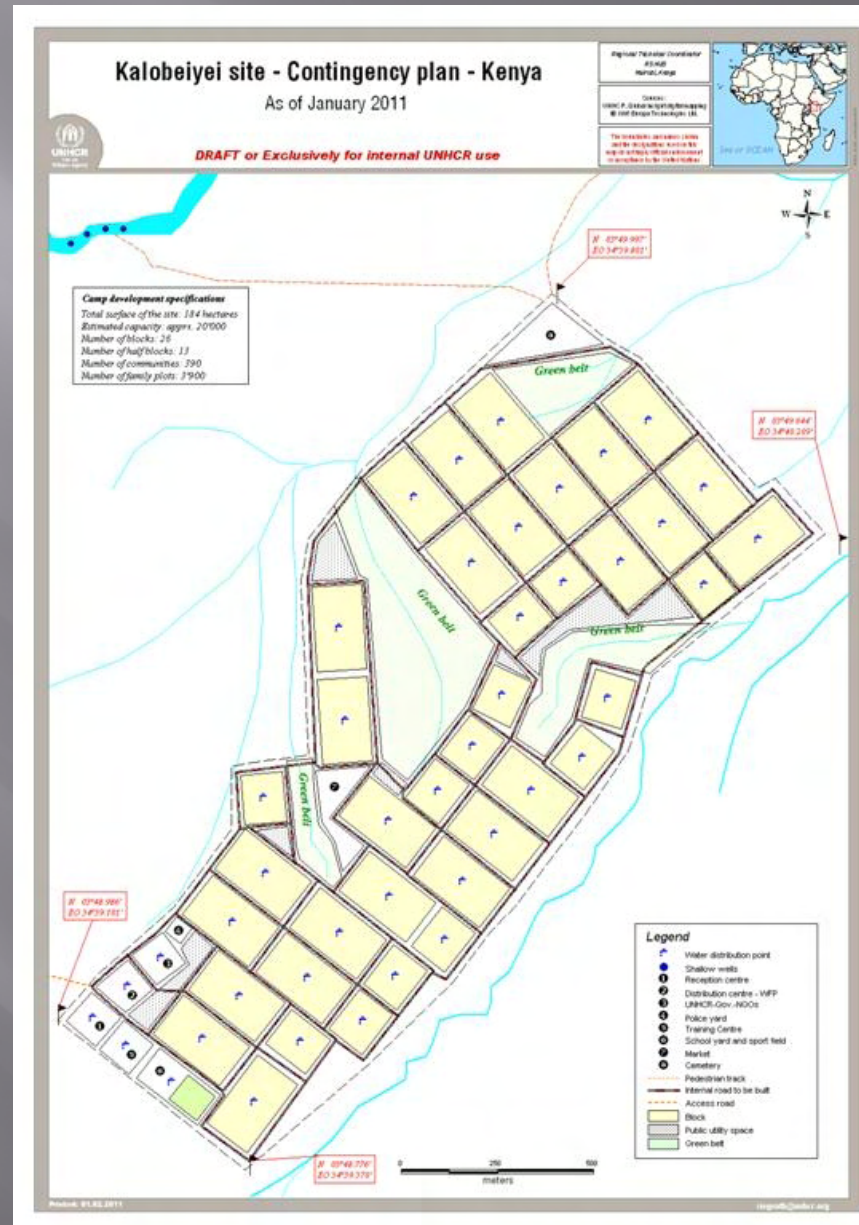
Kalobeiyei site / Kakuma district / Kenya



Case study - Contingency Plan



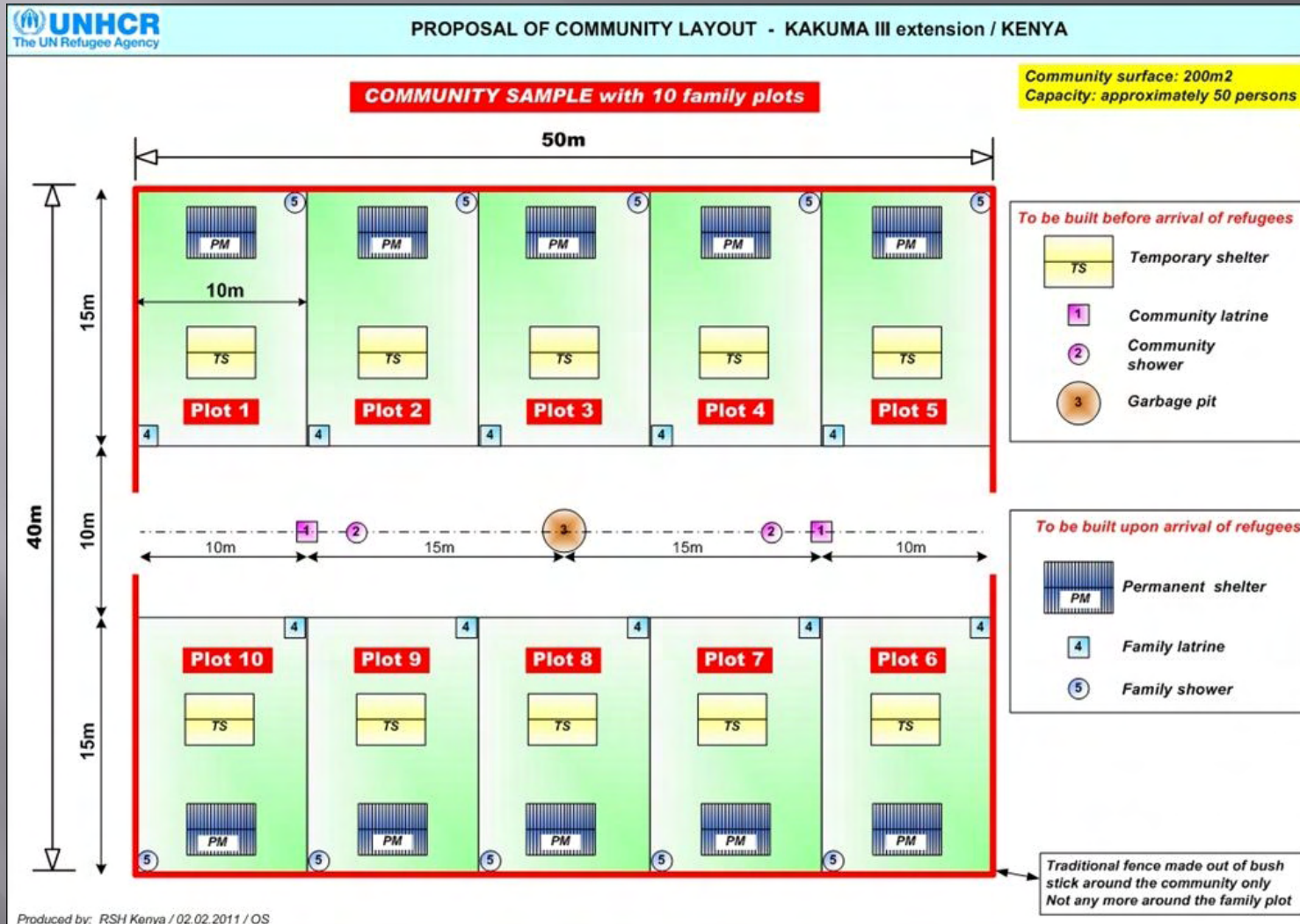
Case study - Contingency Plan



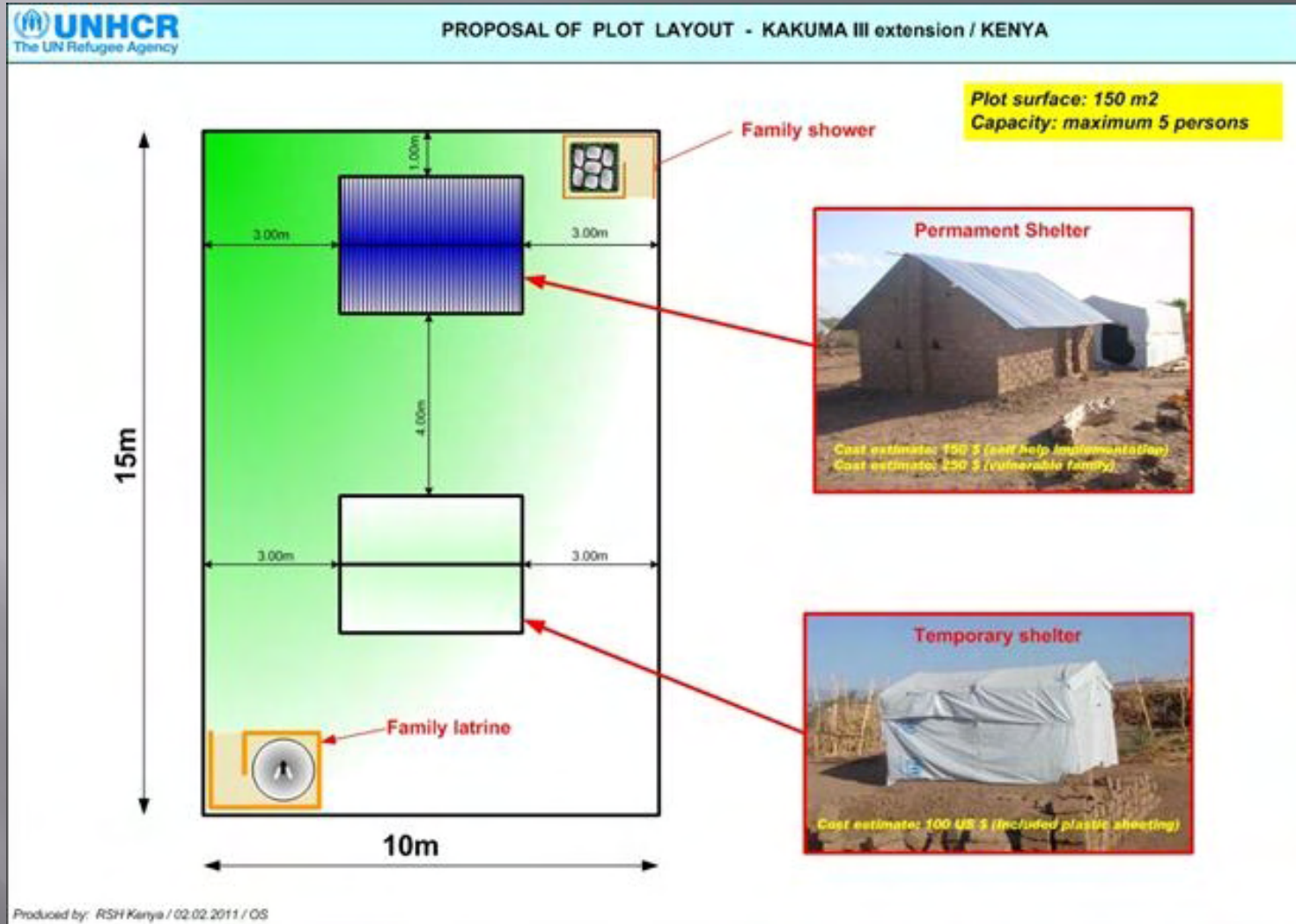
Case study - Contingency Plan



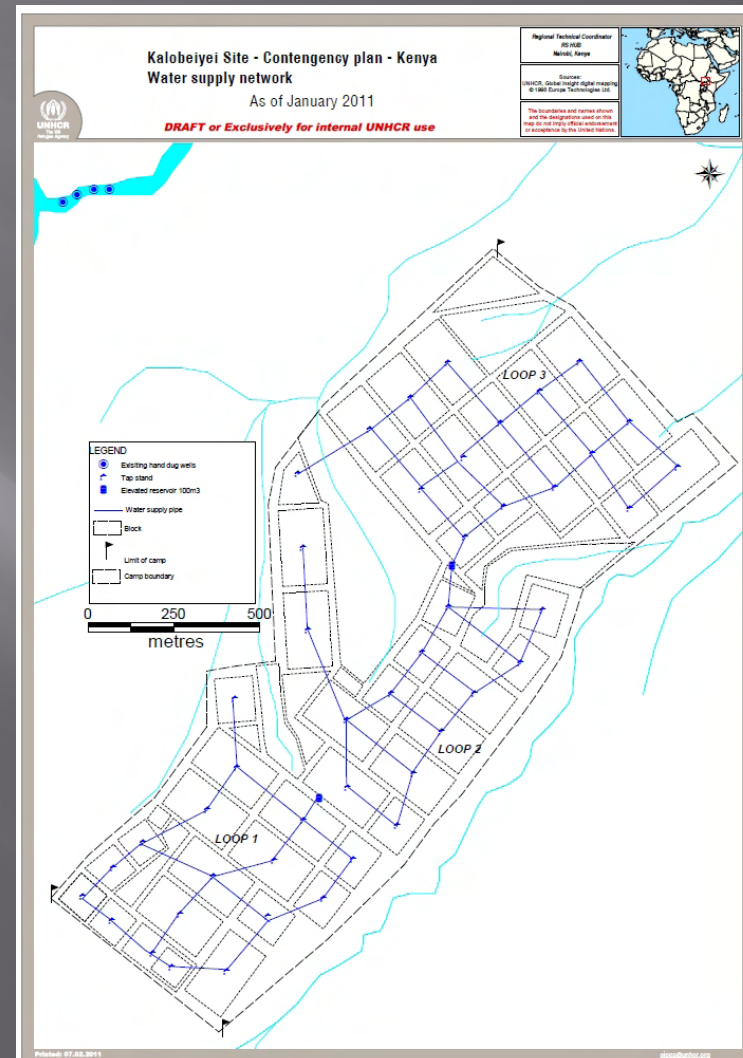
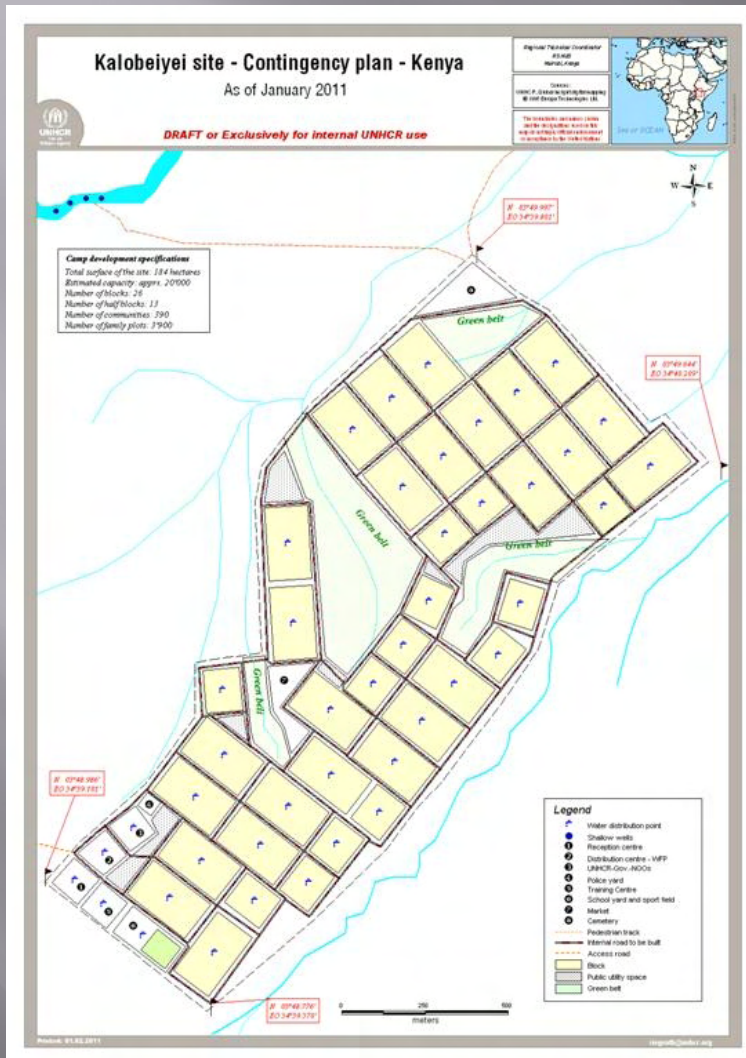
Case study - Contingency Plan



Case study - Contingency Plan



Case study - Contingency Plan

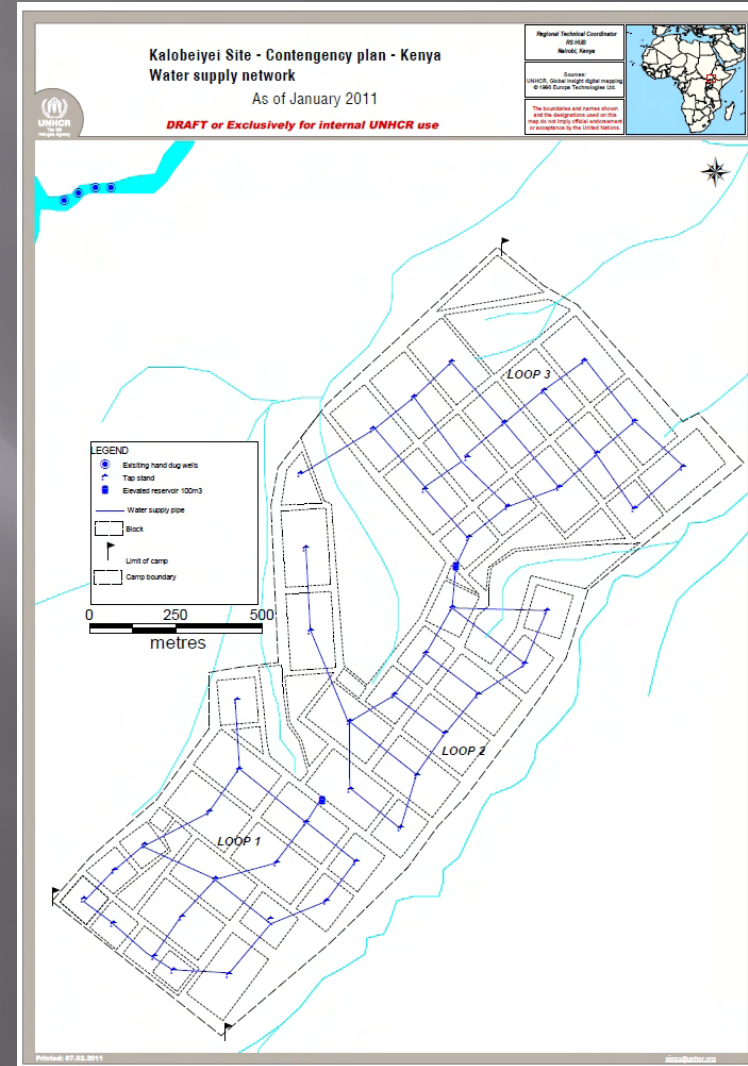
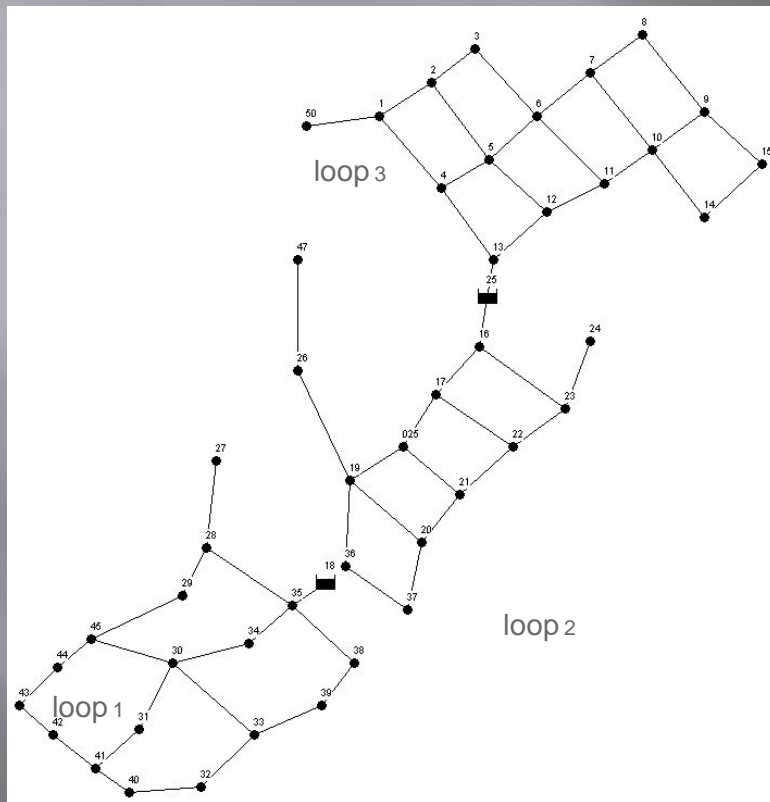


Case study - Contingency Plan



Water supply simulation
with specialized softwares

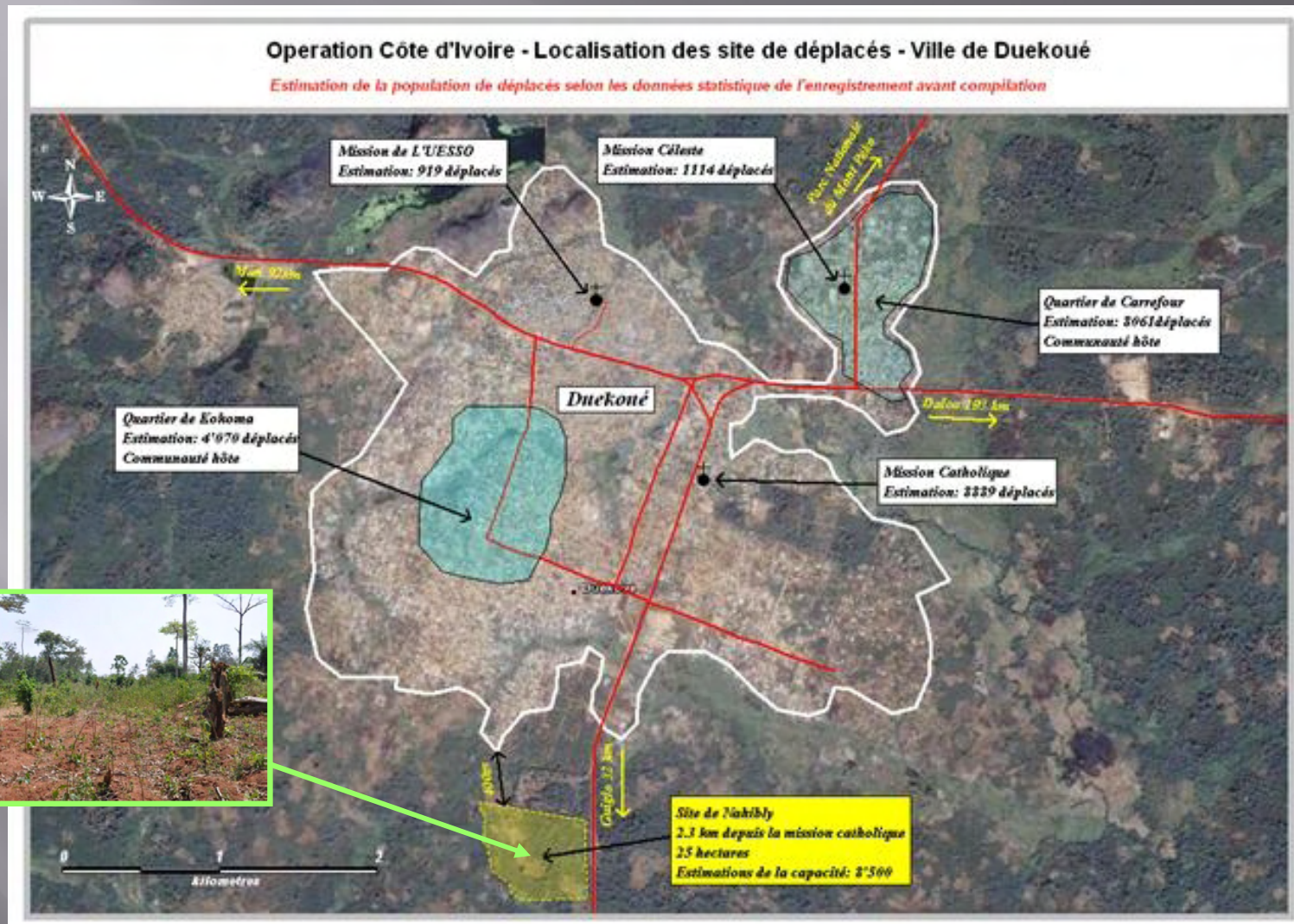
(several variants, costs,
feasibility i.e.)



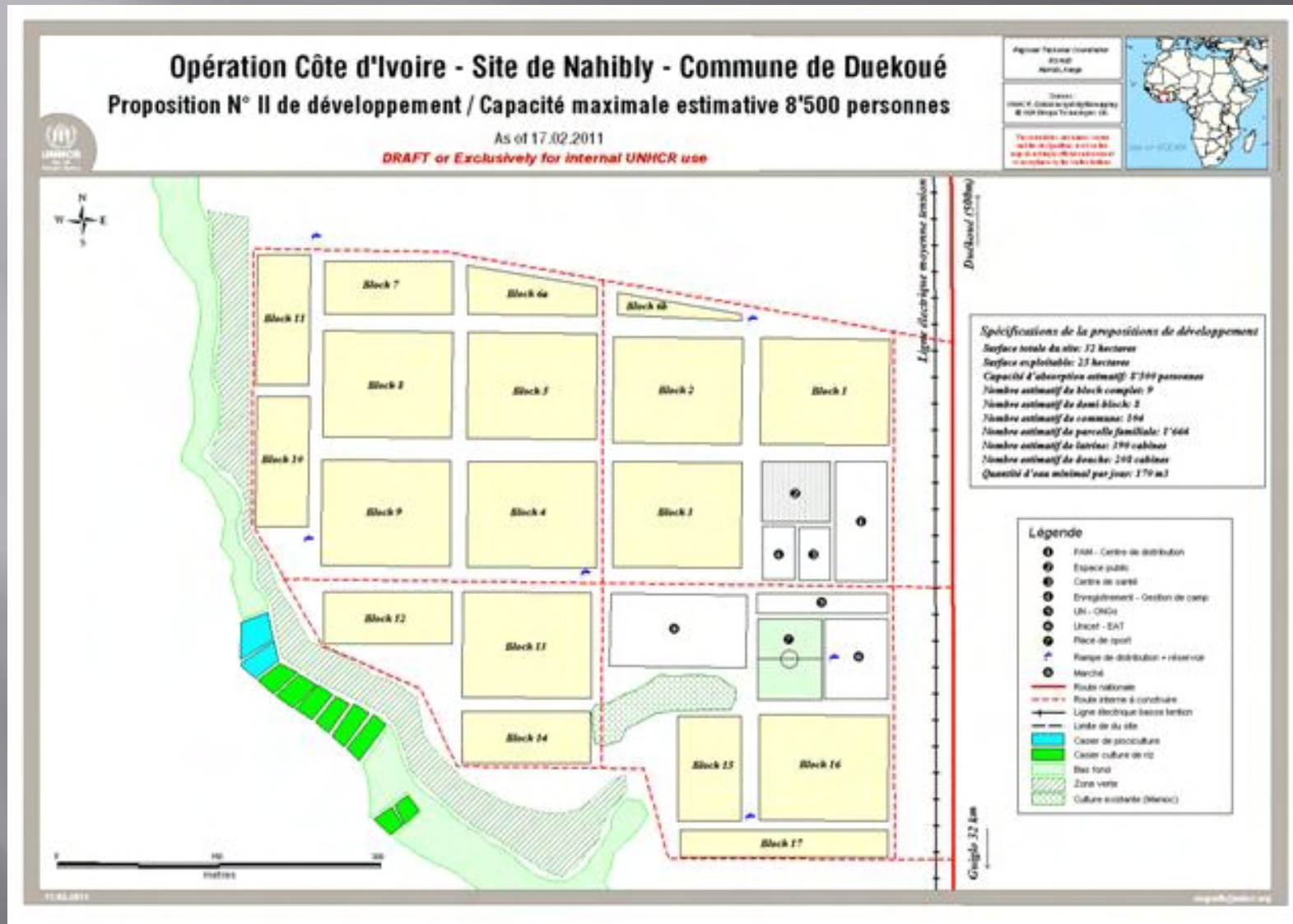
Case study –Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



Case study –Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



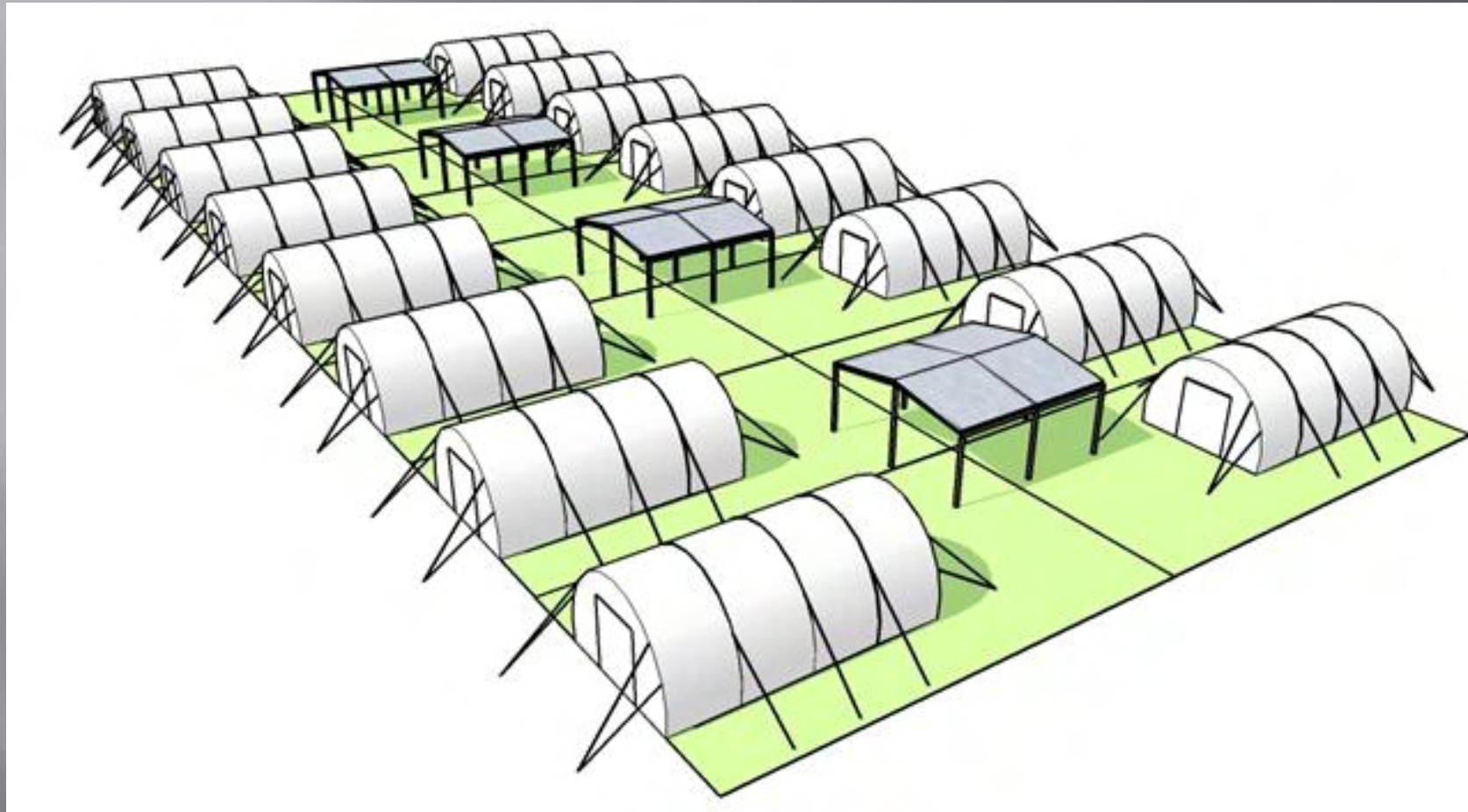
Case study – Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



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Case study –Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



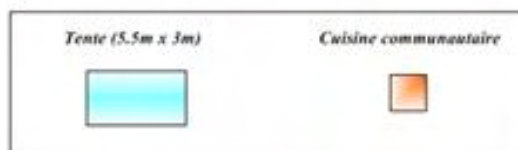
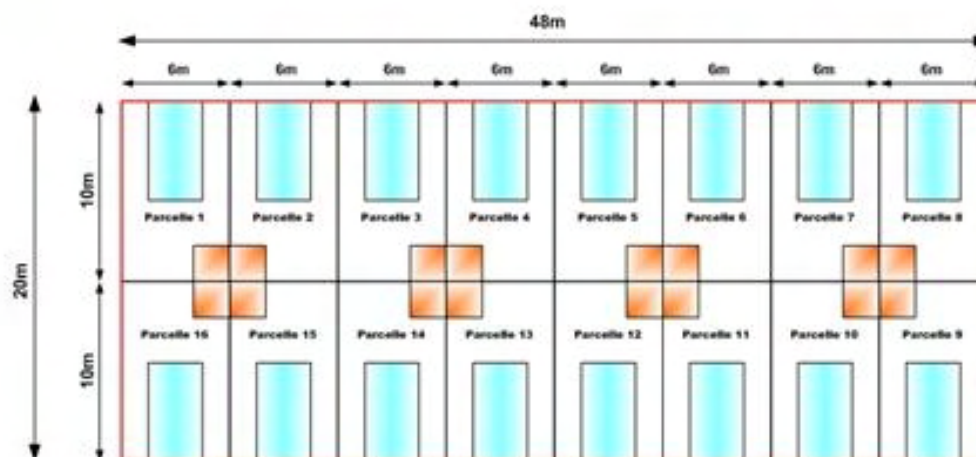
Case study –Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



Opération Côte d'Ivoire 2011 – Camp de déplacés de Nahibly – Proposition de développement d'une commune - Option II

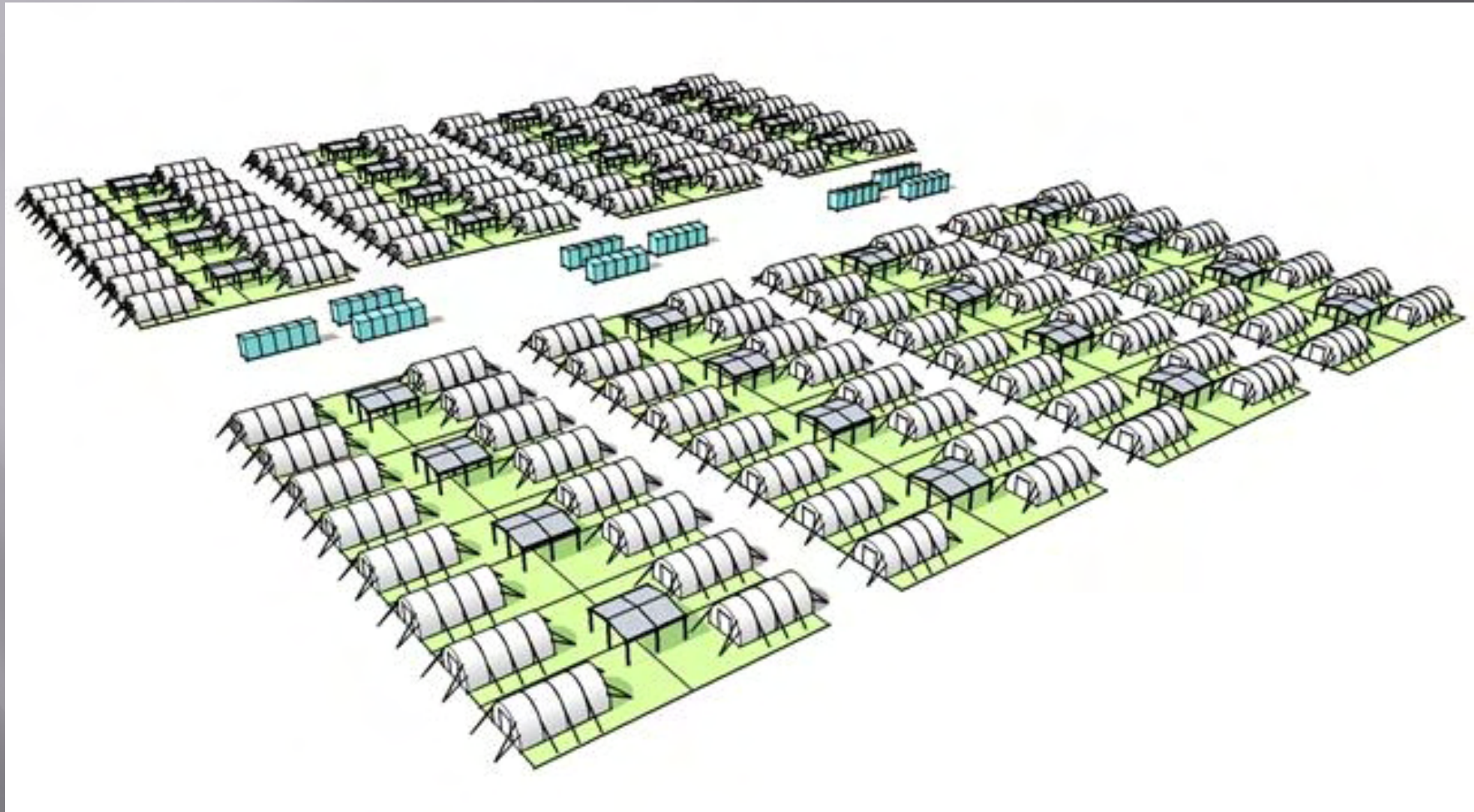
Surface d'une commune: 960 m²
Nombre de parcelle familiale: 16
Capacité d'absorption: environ 80 personnes

PLAN
PROPOSITION D'UNE COMMUNE – OPTION II



Produced by RSI Nairobi – OS – 17.02.2011

Case study –Emergency Côte d'Ivoire



Case study – Emergency Côte d'Ivoire

