

TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICE

Standards guide planning and set-up of relocation sites, to provide a safe, secure and healthy environment for the relocation site residents, and access to a minimum level of services.

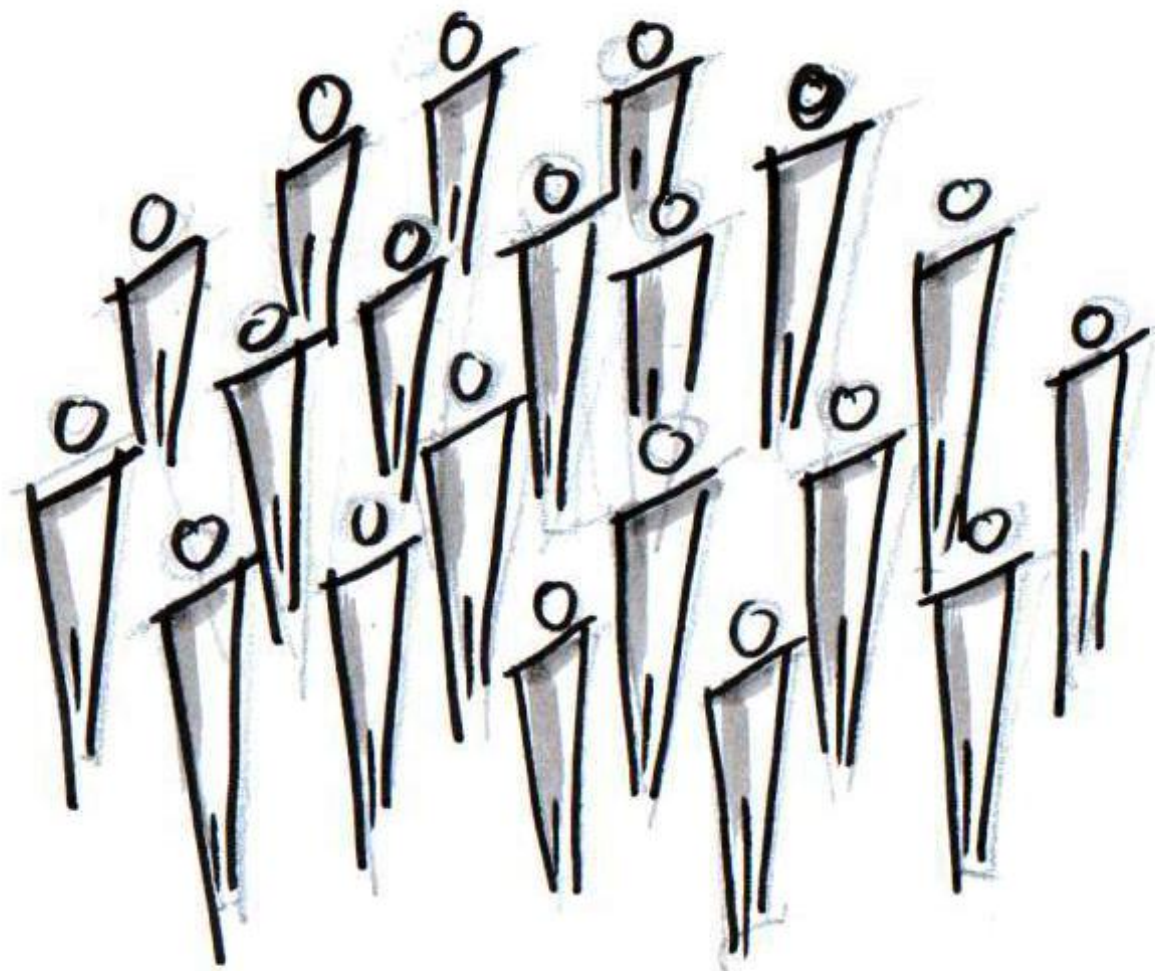


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Republic of Namibia

TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICE



**WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION,
AND HYGIENE PROMOTION**

**FOOD SECURITY
AND NUTRITION**

**SHELTER, SETTLEMENT
AND NON FOOD ITEMS**

HEALTH

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For further reference: The SPHERE Project (2011), *The Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, and www.sphereproject.org





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TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND PRACTICE

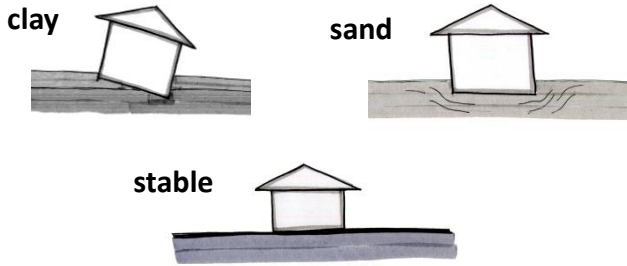
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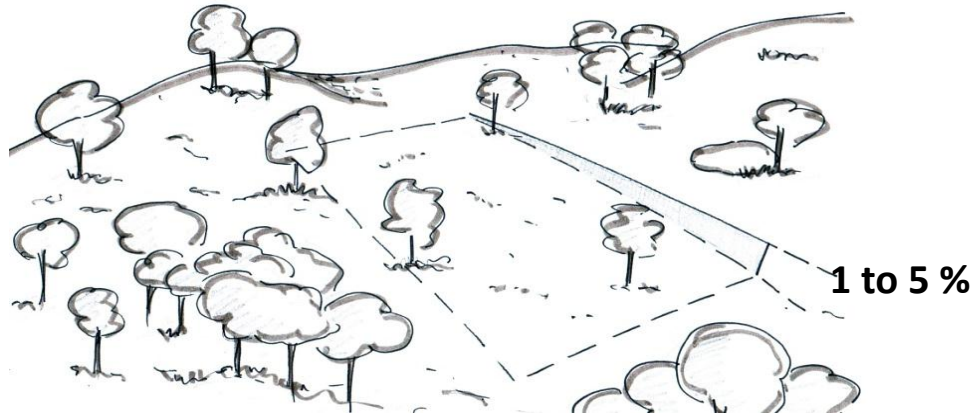
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GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES . SITE SELECTION . SITE PLANNING

Topography and types of soil:



soils with a good absorbance of surface water are preferred, especially for the construction and functioning of latrines



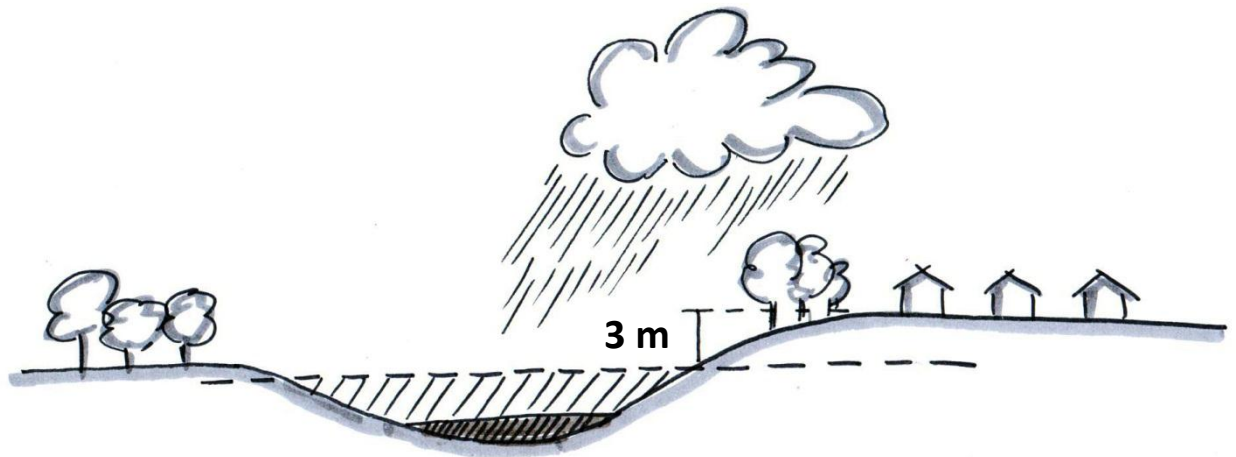
gentle terrain slope is suggested (between 1 to 5 %)

Flooding areas, and other risks:



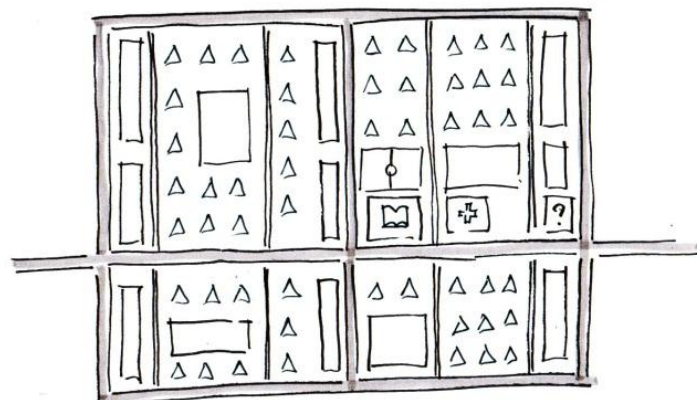
the site should not be located in a flooding area, exposed to high wind, or any other environmental risk

Flooding areas:



the site lowest point should be located at a minimum of 3 meters above the maximum level of the water table

Site master plan:



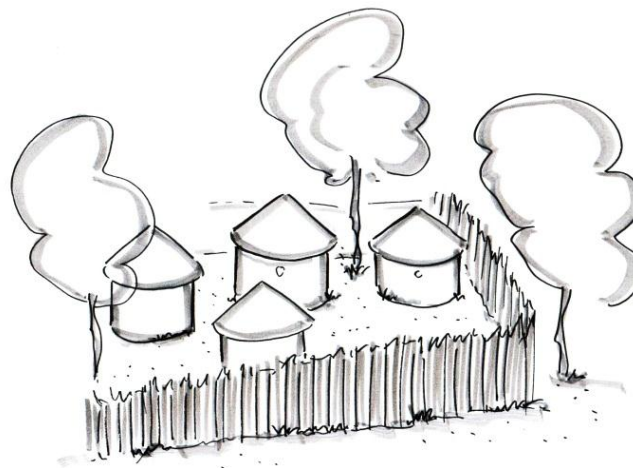
the lay outing of a site should follow a master plan, mapping out boundaries, infrastructures, facilities, services, and communal areas





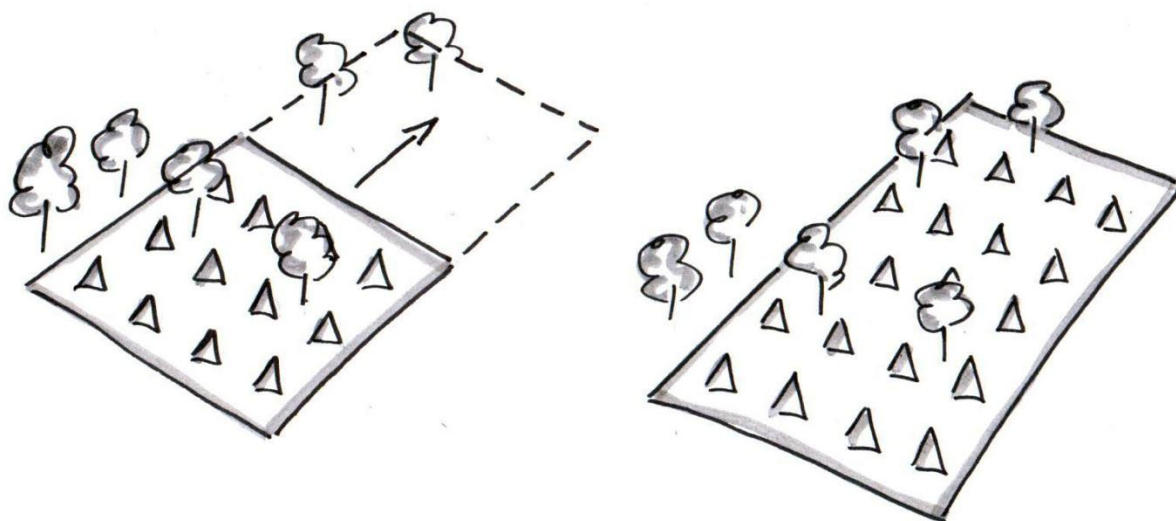
GENERAL GUIDING PRINCIPLES . SITE SELECTION . SITE PLANNING

Cultural concerns:



Namibian village organization pattern

Site expansion:



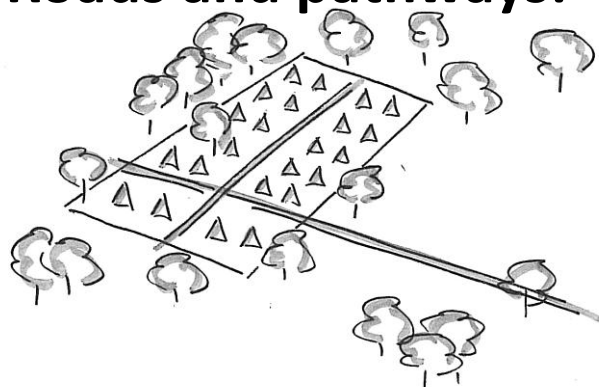
consider the possibility of expanding the site

Host community:

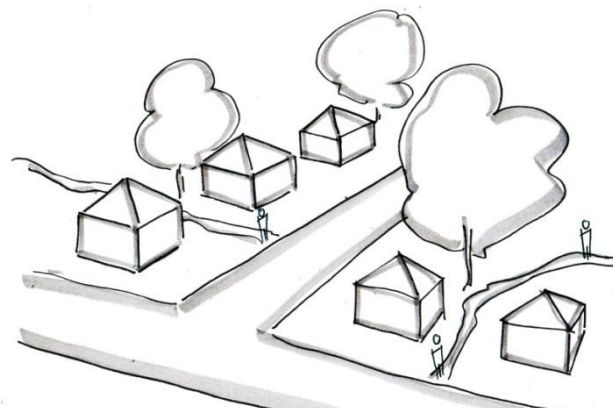


understanding and agreement should be achieved between the affected population and the host community regarding the location of the site

Roads and pathways:



the site must be accessible to the humanitarian actors



roads and pathways should be included in the layout planning
paths should be included as main points for social interaction



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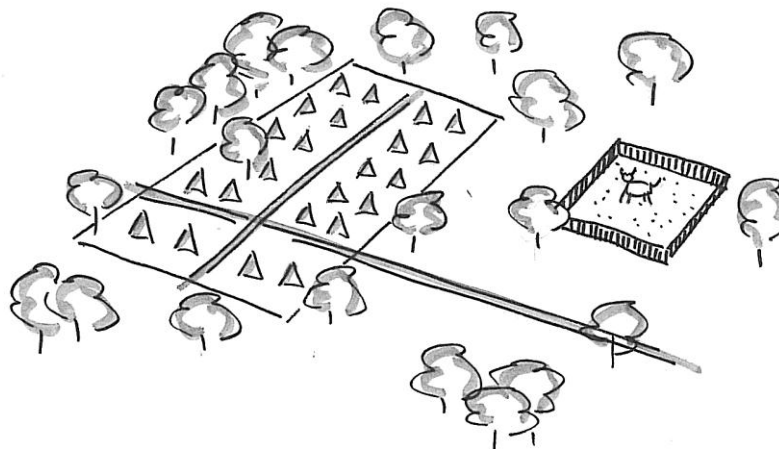
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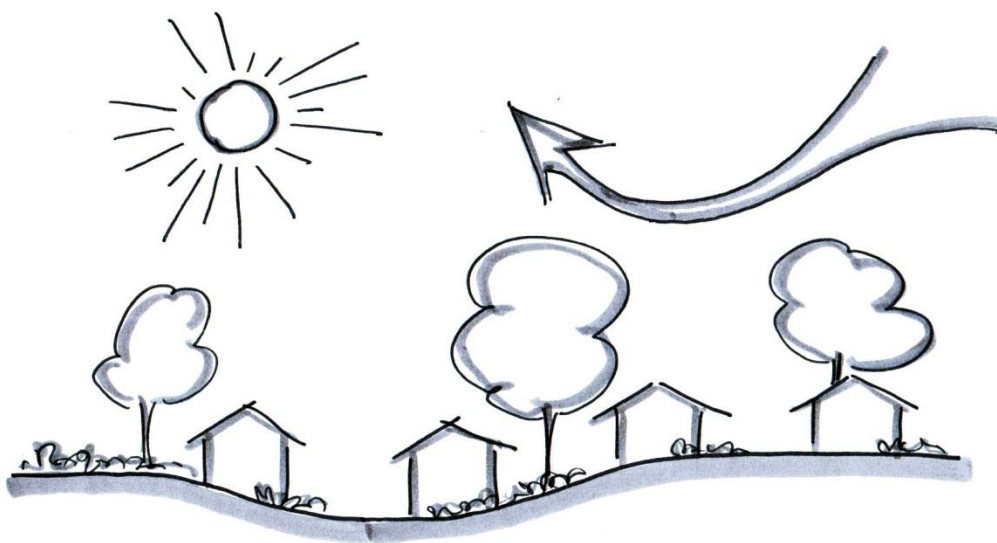
GENERAL GUIDANCE . SITE SELECTION . SITE PLANNING

Animals:



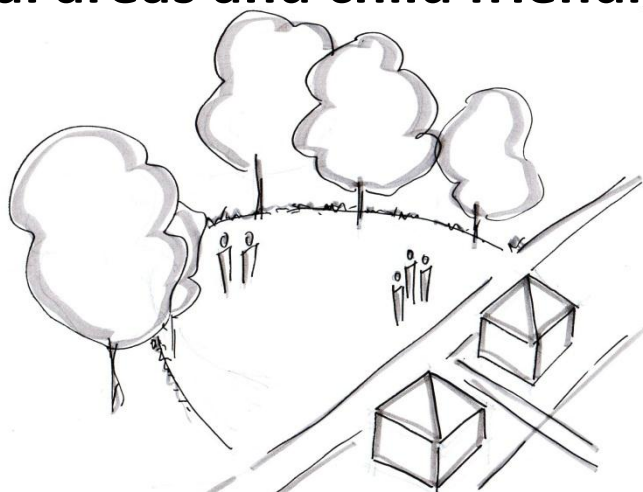
additional land, located outside the relocation site should be considered if possible for the placement of the animals

Trees and vegetation:

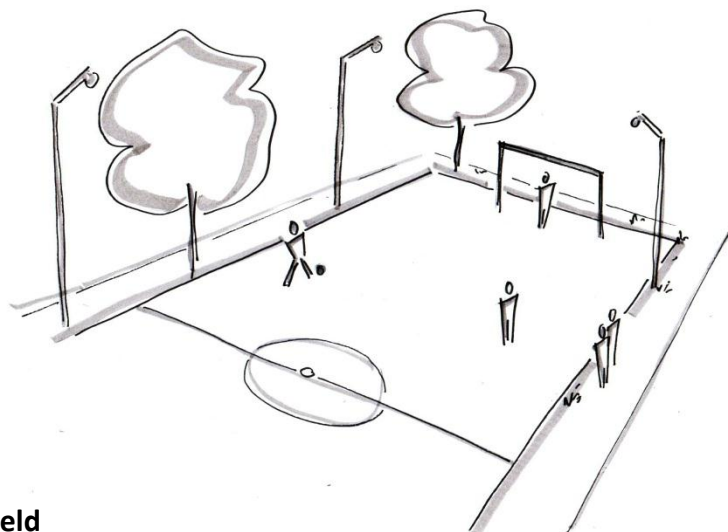


trees and vegetation provide shade, reduce the possibility of soil erosion, and the presence of air dust

Communal areas and child friendly spaces:

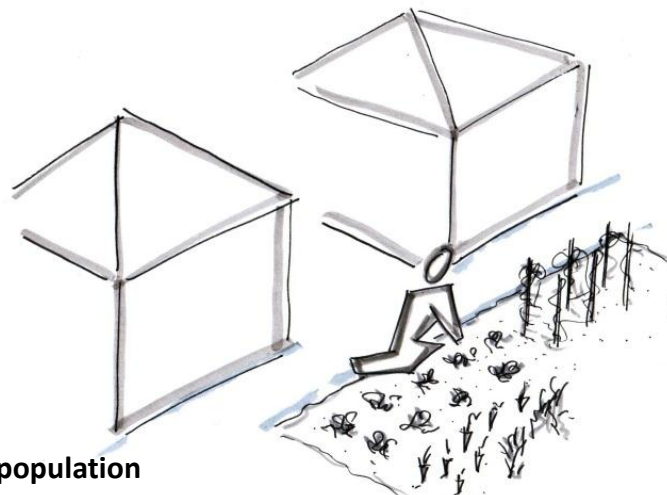


open spaces
gathering areas



football field

Agricultural areas:



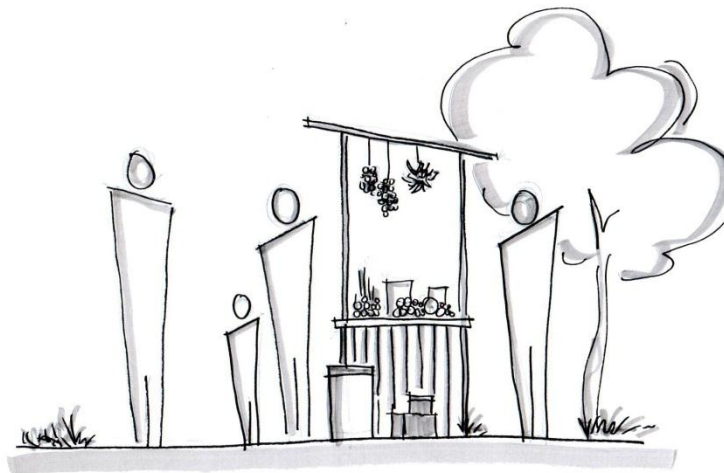
agricultural areas should be available when possible and accessible to the affected population



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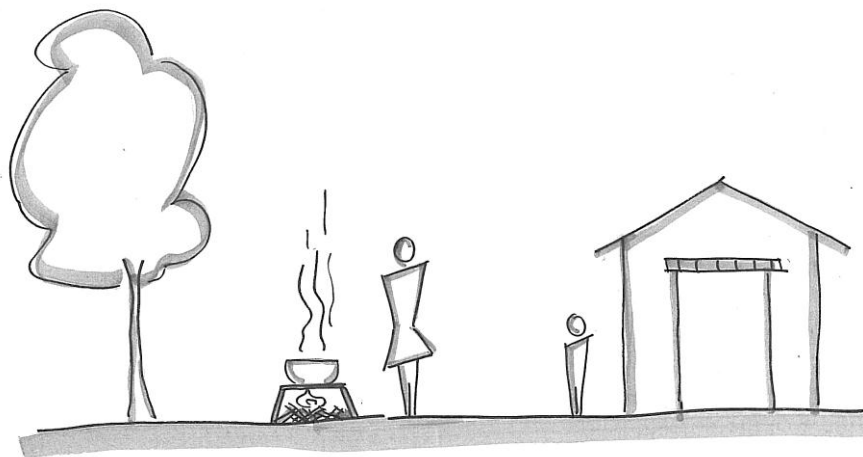
For further reference: The SPHERE Project (2011), *The Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, and www.sphereproject.org

Access to livelihoods:



access to markets should be available when possible

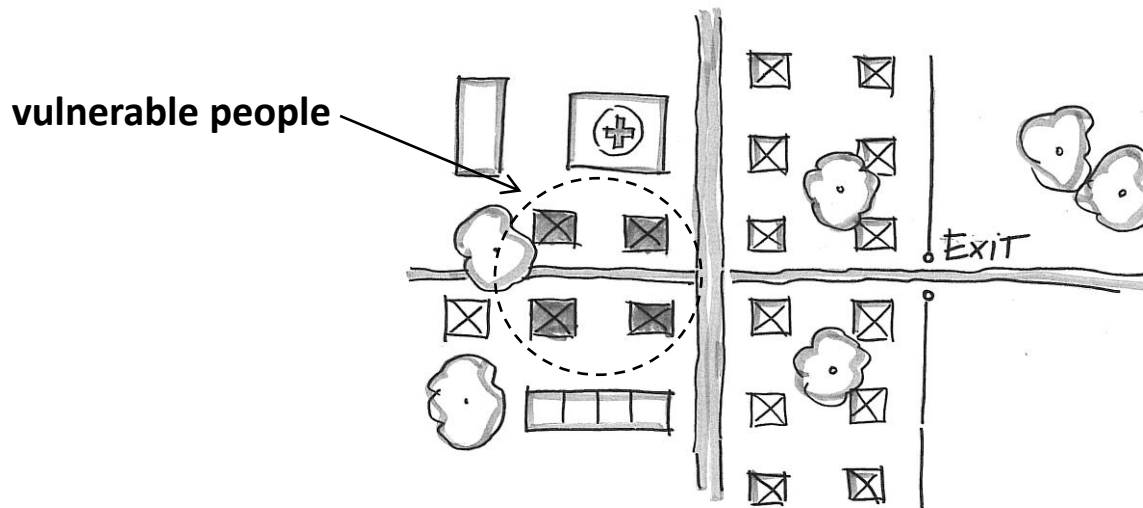
Access to resources and cooking areas:



0,6 to 2,8 kilograms . fire wood needs per day

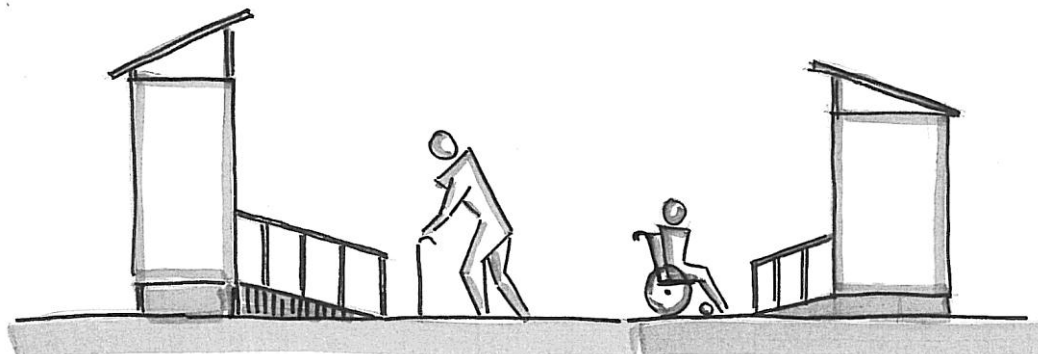
cooking areas should be located along the relocation site, and fuel should be available

Vulnerable people:



shelters for vulnerable people should be located neraby services, and close to one of the site exit routes

Accessibility for people with disabilities:



services buildings should be adapted to allow accessibility to people with disabilities

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

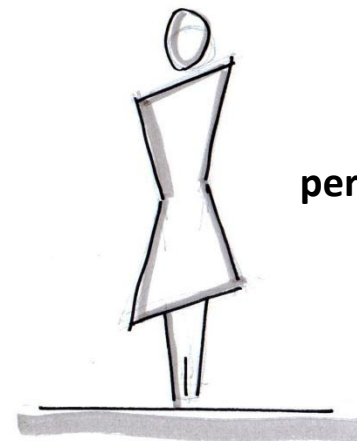
Total basic water needs:

7.5 - 15 litres per person / day

survival water intake need; basic hygiene; basic cooking.



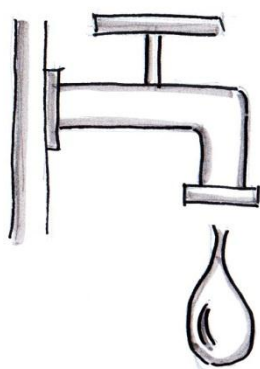
7.5 - 15 litres



per person / day

Water points:

Tap: 1 for 250 people



less than
500 m



maximum distance to shelters . 500 m

Hand pump: 1 for 500 people



Open well: 1 for 400 people

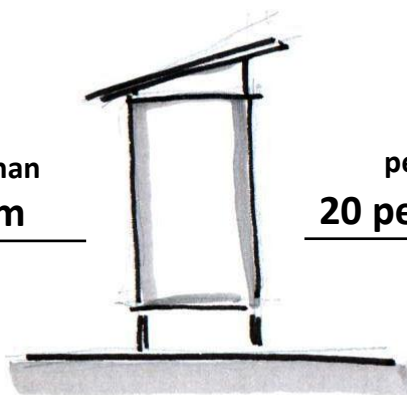


Latrines:

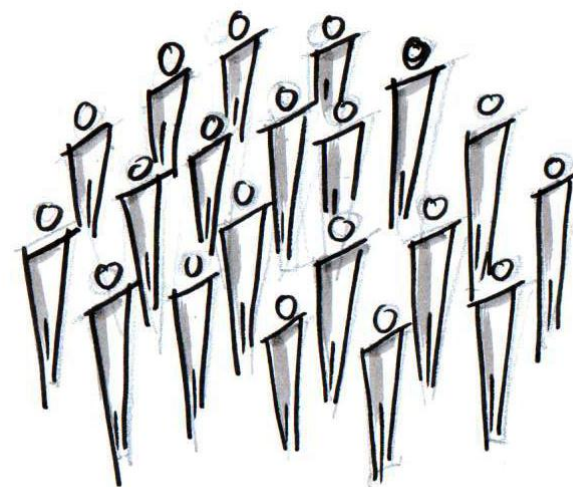
1 per 20 people



less than
50 m

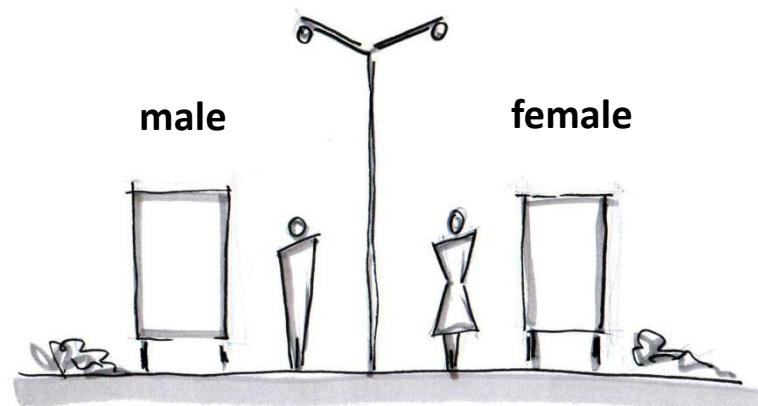


per
20 people



maximum distance to shelters . 50 m

Latrines and communal bathing facilities lighting and separate by sex:



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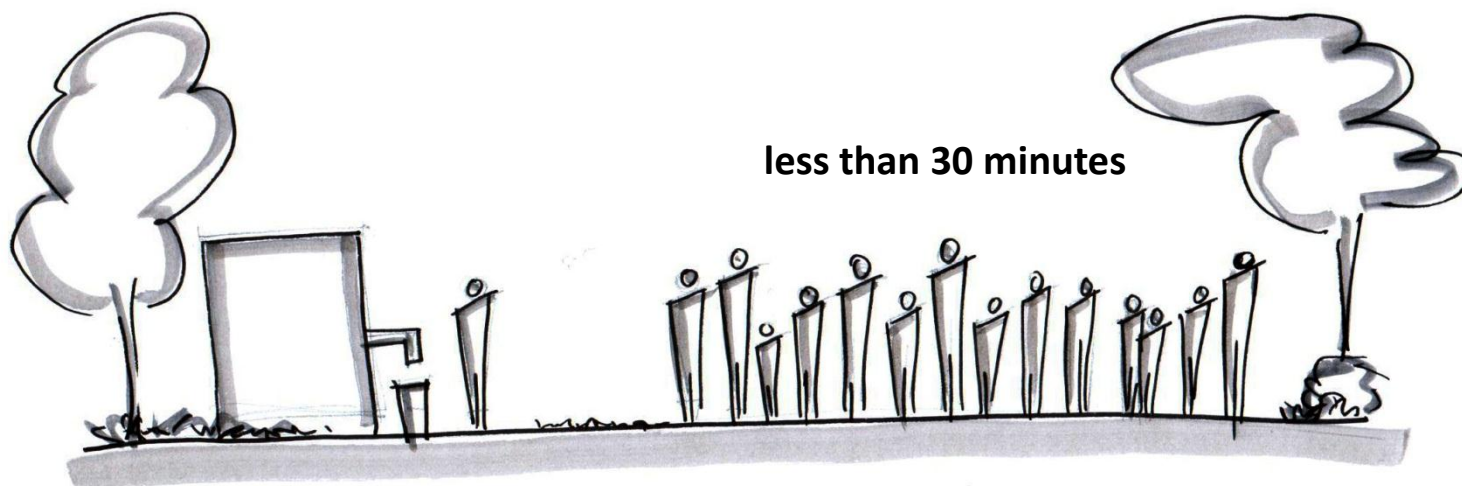
WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

Hand washing points next to latrines:



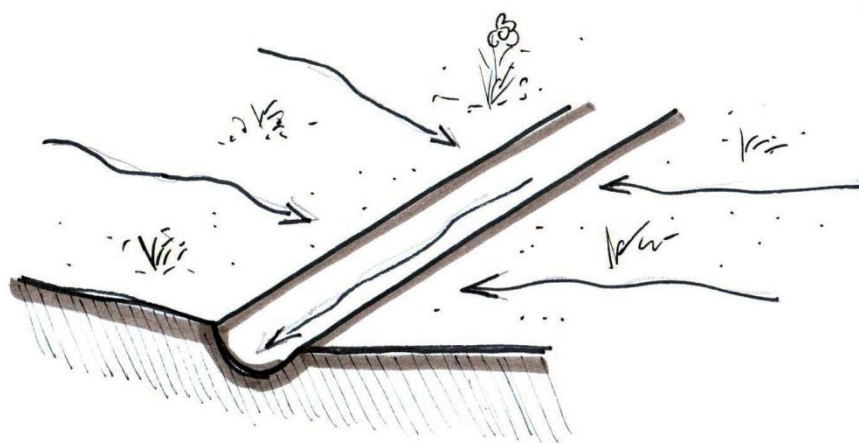
there should be a constant source of water near the toilet for this purpose.

Queing time:



queing time for water – no more than 30 minutes

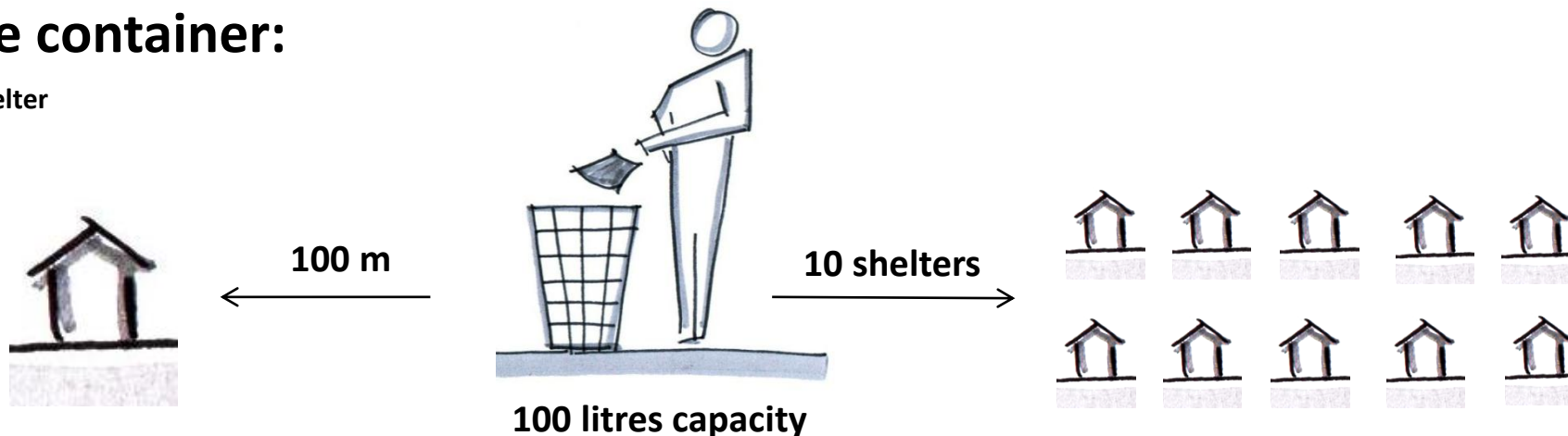
Drainage:



a proper drainage plan, addressing storm water drainage through site planning and wastewater disposal using small-scale, on-site drainage, should be implemented to reduce potential health risks to the disaster-affected population.

Refuse container:

1 per 10 shelter



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FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Recommended Daily Rations (in grams) per person			
	Option 1 (grams)	Option 2 (grams)	Option 3 (grams)
Maize meal / Maize grain - Mahangu	420	420	450
Beans	60	60	50
Fish / tinned	30	0	0
Beef / tinned	0	30	25
Cooking oil*	30	30	0
Additional items that should be included in the ration			
Sugar	20	20	20
Iodized salt	5	5	5
Fresh vegetables	0	0	100
Spices	0	0	5
Total (grams)	565	565	655
Total (kilograms)	0,565	0,565	0,655
Energy (Kcal)	2.092	2.092	2.116



Source: WFP Namibia, Emergency Flood Report – WFP Technical Assistance to the Directorate of Disaster Risk Management – May 2011 / February 2012, Page 8 - The table including the 3 daily ration options has been developed based on the available resources during past emergencies.

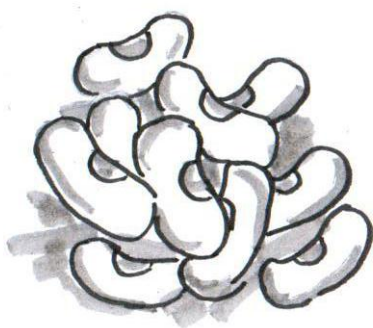
The ration is calculated based on the assumption that the population has no access to any source of food.

* It is recommended that cooking oil is fortified with Vitamin A

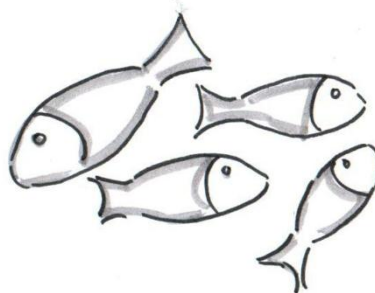
Food items:



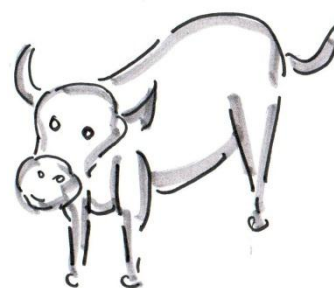
maize



beans



fish

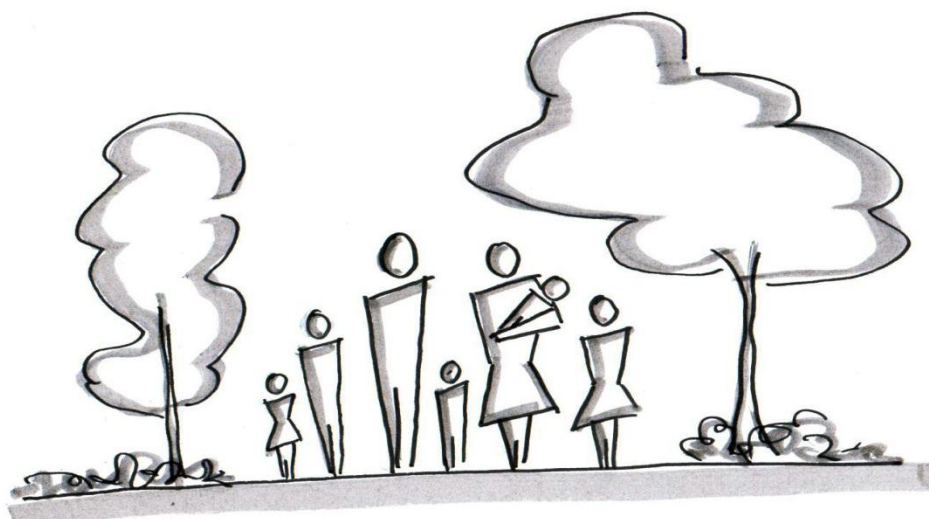


beef



cooking oil

Household food distribution:



distributed food items should reach all household members



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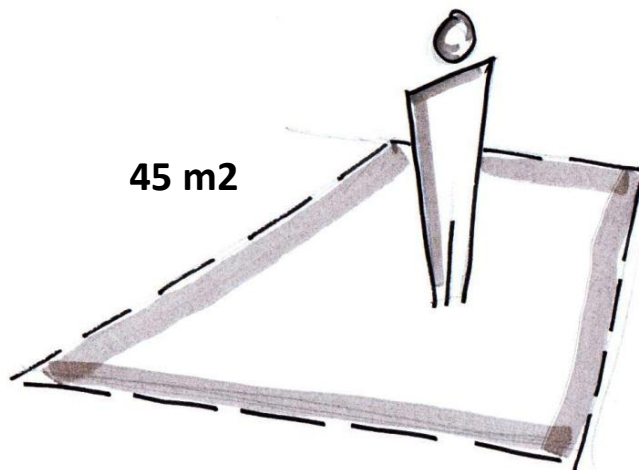
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SHELTER, SETTLEMENT AND NFI'S

Usable surface area:

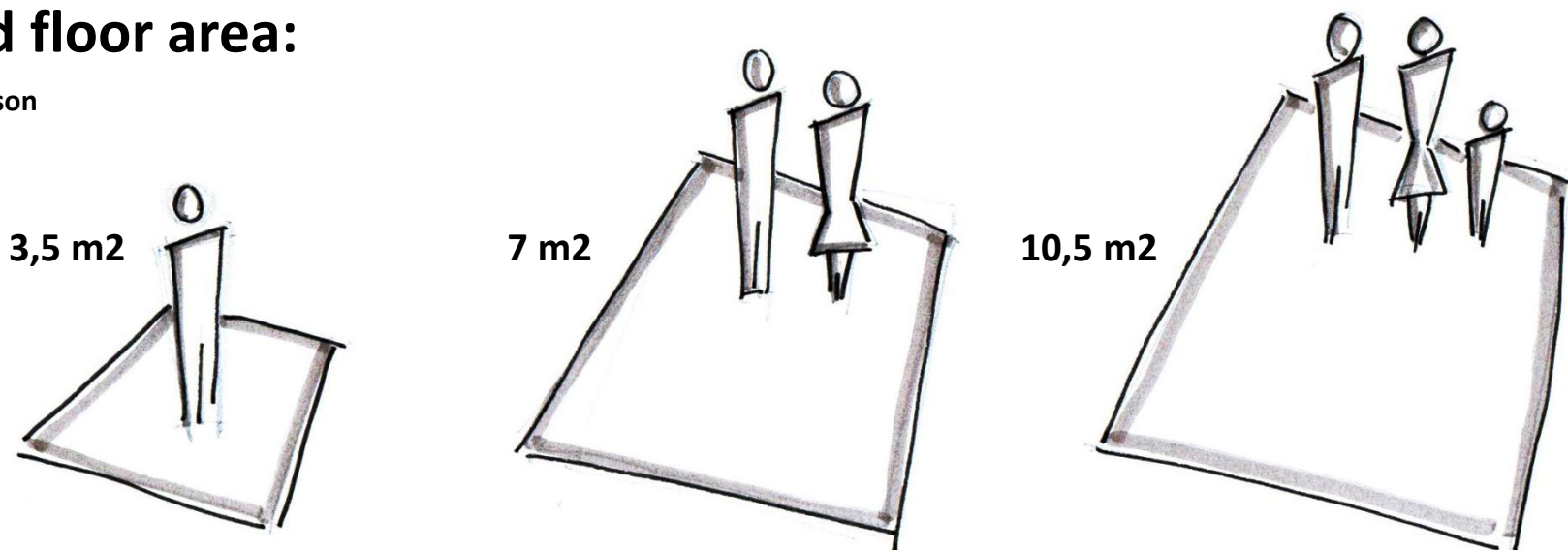
45 m² per person



(used to calculate the area of the relocation site)

Covered floor area:

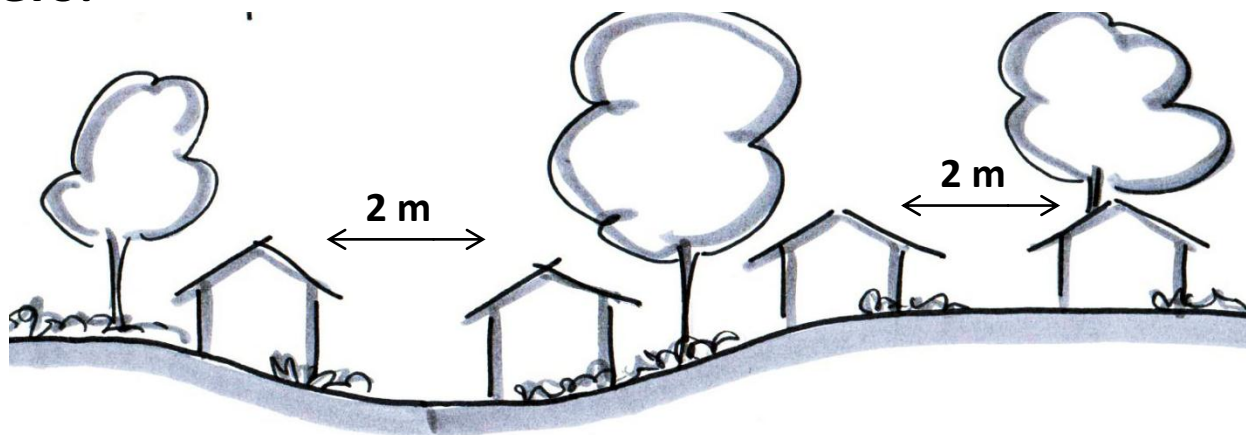
3,5 m² per person



(used to calculate the number of tents needed)

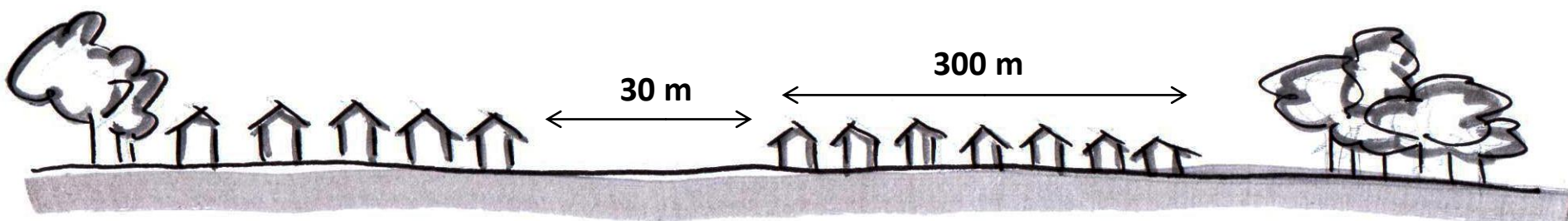
Distance between shelters:

2 m in between shelters



Fire breaks:

a 30 meter fire break should be placed every 300 meters of shelter built areas



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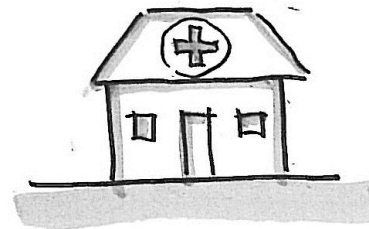
HEALTH

HUMAN RESOURCES	Standard
Medical doctor	1 per 50000 people
Qualified nurse	1 per 10000 people
One midwife	1 per 10000 people
Community health worker (CHW)	1 per 1000 people
HEALTH UNITS	Standard
Basic health unit	1 per 10000 people
Health centre	1 per 50000 people
District or rural hospital	1 per 250000 people

NOTE: The human resources needed will depend on the context and the scope of the emergency. In Namibia, Ministry of Health and Social Services usually contributes to health specific assessment to determine health assistance needs of the affected population. A key element in health provision in times of emergency is the establishment of a solid referral system. Community health workers are key in addressing basic health needs, information and awareness raising to the affected population, hygiene promotion and serve as key communication focal point for the health sector. Nurses and midwives can provide assistance to the chronically ill, persons with disabilities or medical conditions, pregnant women and infants, as well medical cases that are not addressed by the community health workers. In smaller relocation sites where nurses and midwives are not permanently located, mobile outreach is necessary for the provision of health assistance. Complicated health and emergency cases are to be addressed by medical doctors. It is to be reiterated that for this a health referral system is critical.

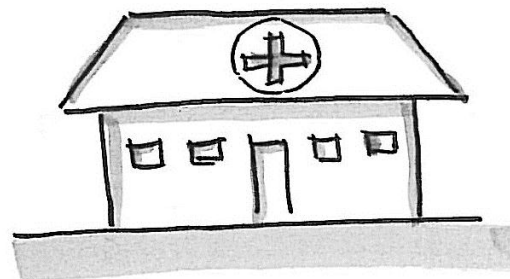
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