Temporarily Accommodating Displaced People During An Emergency

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The provision of temporary accommodation for people is a major component of the response and recovery from a disaster.

The following are some options that should be considered bearing in mind that people affected by disasters usually have a desire to either return to their property or to be accommodated nearby:
Host families, friends and relations
Motels, Hotels or other types of existing accommodation
School camps, on-site vans and cabins
Caravan Parks
Sporting Stadiums/Halls
Showgrounds/Race Courses
Preferred Sheltering Practices

Sanitation

Inside Toilets
- Immediate Water Supply: 50 litres
- 50 m from the building
- At least 20 m away from the kitchen
- Hand Washing: One hand wash facility with soap for every 30 people, 4-5 metres of washing bench for every 100 people, within close proximity to the toilets.

Outside Toilets
- 1 for every 50 people

Water Supply

Showers
- 1 for every 30 people
- Not climate

Drinking
- 4 litres per day
- 11 litres per day

Hygiene
- Public water points are to be sufficiently close to enable use of the minimum water requirement

Access
- 15 litres per person per day

Storage
- 2 x containers per family (5 people)
- 10-20 litres
- 10-20 litres

Shelter and Space Management

Immediate Sheltering
- 1.5 m² per person per hour

Temporary Sheltering
- 5 m² per person

Temperature
- 15-19°C

Ventilation
- 20-30 cubic metres per person per hour

Sleeping
- 30-40cm
- Double row of beds head to head

Waste Management

Services
- At least 1 wheelie bin (240L) is allocated per 40 people per day
- Industrial waste skips could also be used

Disposal
- Arrangements are in place for regular internal and external waste disposal services

Immediate Sheltering includes up to 18 hours.
Temporary Sheltering is beyond 18 hours.

For more information contact
emergencysheltering@redcross.org.au

www.redcross.org.au
Purchase Emergency Sheltering Publications

$20 Preferred Sheltering Practices for Emergency Sheltering in Australia
Provides:
- key actions and guidance
- preferred sheltering practices for sanitation, water supply, shelter and space management, and food
- Australian context, adapted from international standards for humanitarian response in times of disasters

Infographic Posters
Two A3 size Infographics succinctly display the Preferred Sheltering Practices.

$25 Evacuation Centre Field Guide
Provides:
- operational considerations for establishing and maintaining an evacuation centre
- quick reference lists regarding roles and responsibilities
- relevance to any facility that provides basic human needs to people affected by disasters

$15

SAVE WITH PACKAGE DEALS
Package 1: $35 (Save $10)
Buy both the Preferred Sheltering Practices and the Field Guide.

Package 2: $45 (Save $10)
Buy all 3 publications.

Package 3: $60 (Save $10)
Buy all 3 publications and the infographic posters.

$10 Emergency Sheltering Management Handbook
Provides:
- a reference for the operational considerations of managing an emergency shelter
- considerations on managing people with special needs
- advice on critical decision-making

HOW TO ORDER
For more information and to place your order for any of these publications, contact Red Cross Queensland.
Order form: www.redcross.org.au/order
Email: emergencysheltering@redcross.org.au

www.redcross.org.au
Returning to the damaged house or property

19 die in storms
Tornado tears homes apart
Although unlikely to occur in Australia, it is important to consider a worst case scenario when planning for the response to a disaster.
**Context** – evacuation order of Hay due to floods, population 1,200.

**Logistics** – responsibility of establishing the camp, RFS (Royal Fire Services, NSW)

**Camp Management** – NSW Police supported by Australian Red Cross

**Services Provided**

- Catering
- Welfare
- Animals
- Media/Communications
Logistics – Sphere Standards were adopted as no other standards were available at that time.
Camp Management
Catering – provided by the Salvation Army
Animals
Media/Communications

- daily media releases
- daily newsletters
- daily sit reps
- updated notice boards
- daily verbal updates provided
- all meetings of the operations team minuted and action sheets produced.
HAY

Current level 8.96 @ 10am - now falling!

Predicted level 8.9m to 9.0m Sunday night.

Evacuation order has been given.

DARLINGTON POINT

All clear given 8am Saturday.

Road closed Coleambally, now open at Hay/Waddi

Opened - Hay/Goolgowi
OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Number of people manageable in one area
- Animals
- Ethnic mix
- Customs/religion
- Climate (snow)
- Period of stay
- Communications
SITE

- Security - Safety
- Soil type
- Access
- Size (area available)
- Surrounding area (vector breeding)
INFRASTRUCTURE

- Water Supply-(potable/other)
- Shelter (buildings/tents)
- Toilets (septics/sewerage)
- Showers
- Kitchen
- Warehouse (storage)
- Fire Precautions
- Waste Collection
WORK TEAMS

- Rubbish removal
- Cleaning Toilets/showers
- Kitchen cleaning
- Vector control
- Cooks
- Supervisors/Co-ordinators
- Security
- Water Monitors
PRE-PLANNING SHOULD INCLUDE:-

• Checklists for all factors listed previously
• Knowledge and documentation of existing sites identified
• Capacity of sites identified with details of facilities available
• Knowledge of key personnel (catering, construction, etc)
• Defined roles and responsibilities
Lack of planning will result in major public health issues:-
CONCLUSIONS:

The establishment of a temporary evacuation camp is considered to be the last resort after all available commercial options are exhausted.

The compliance with predetermined standards and operational procedures is essential.

The issues around human behaviour are the most complex and difficult to manage.

Environmental Health Officers clearly have a role and should be involved at the pre-planning, establishment and operational stages.