

EMERGENCY
SANITATION

EMERGENCY SANITATION

ASSESSMENT AND PROGRAMME DESIGN

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Harvey, P.A., Baghri, S. and Reed, R.A. (2002)
Emergency Sanitation: Assessment and programme design
WEDC, Loughborough University, UK.

ISBN Paperback 1 84380 005 5

This document is an output from a project funded by the UK
Department for International Development (DFID)
for the benefit of low-income countries.
The views expressed are not necessarily those of DFID.

Designed and produced at WEDC

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The authors would like to hear from anyone who uses this book in the field with comments on its usefulness and areas which require improvement. Please forward comments or suggestions to Bob Reed at the address overleaf.



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The ‘Assessment and Programme Design for Emergency Sanitation’ project (R6873) has been funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) of the British Government.

The following organisations have acted as peer reviewers for this research contract. They have reviewed draft documents, provided access to staff for interview, given advice on project design and implementation, provided information, and have been involved in and provided support for field trials. This project would not have been possible without their support and encouragement.

Opinions noted within these documents do not necessarily represent those of DFID or the collaborators, but are solely those of the authors.

DROP

Development through Resource
Organisation and Planning



INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



UNHCR



UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

Acknowledgements

Thanks go to all individuals and organisations that have been involved in the production of the manual, guidelines and training modules. It is hoped that the wide range of organisations and individuals that have contributed to this project will facilitate the usefulness of this work to an even wider range of personnel and emergency situations.

All contributions are gratefully acknowledged. It should be noted, however, that the opinions in this document are solely those of the authors. The following individuals have contributed to the research either as peer reviewers, advisory panel members, by testing the work in the field, or by providing information for specific sections of the work.

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Abbreviations

CDC	Centres for Disease Control
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DROP	Development for Resource Organisation and Planning
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
O&M	Operation and maintenance
PAHO	Pan American Health Organisation
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PRA	Participatory rural appraisal
RRA	Rapid rural appraisal
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats
TRCS	Tanzania Red Cross Society
TSS	Total suspended solids
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
uPVC	unplasticised polyvinyl chloride
VIP	Ventilated improved pit (latrine)
WEDC	Water, Engineering and Development Centre
WHO	World Health Organisation

Glossary of terms

Desludge:	to empty the contents of a latrine pit or septic tank
Closed setting:	affected site has clear boundaries and population figures are known (e.g. refugee camp)
Epidemic:	the appearance of a particular disease in a large number of people in the same period of time
Faecal–oral:	disease transmission from faeces to the human digestive system via the mouth
Gender:	the physical and/or social condition of being male or female
Infiltration:	the absorption of liquid by material, for example when water is absorbed by the ground
Landfilling:	the disposal of solid waste by excavating a hole in the ground, filling this with waste and then covering with soil to fill the hole
Latrine:	a toilet, especially a simple one such as a hole in the ground
Logistics:	the careful organisation of procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of materials and equipment
Morbidity:	the number of cases of a particular disease reported within a particular society and within a particular period of time
Mortality:	the number of deaths within a particular society and within a particular period of time
Open defecation:	to defecate outside a latrine, normally in a natural environment
Open setting:	affected site has no clear boundaries such as a normal urban or rural area
Sludge accumulation:	the build up in volume of excreta, normally within a latrine pit or septic tank
Socio-cultural:	relating to the social and cultural practices, beliefs and traditions within a particular society
Stakeholder:	a person or group of people who have a share or a personal or financial involvement in a programme
Superstructure:	the part of a building which is above the ground
Sustainability:	the ability of something (e.g. activity, facility or system) to keep operating effectively without negative impact
Vector:	an insect or animal which carries a disease from one animal or plant to another (particularly humans)
Wastewater:	‘dirty’ water arising from laundry areas, kitchens, bathrooms, etc.

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