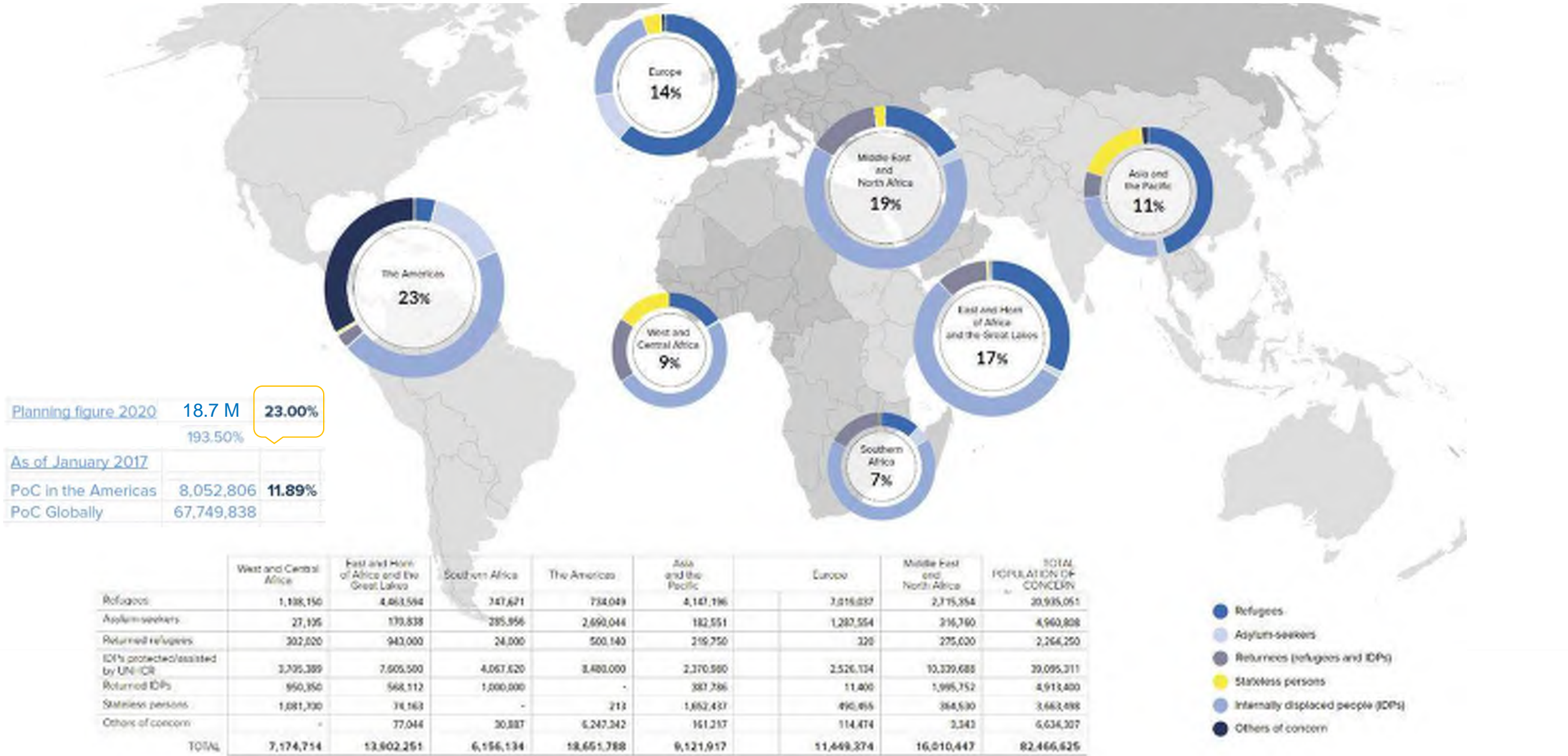


unhcr - persons of concern - 2020 planning figure

82.46 million

estimated persons of concern



Four (4) major situations in the Americas pre-Covid19

Venezuela



33,000
REFUGEES

1.1 million
ASYLUM-SEEKERS

5.4 million
VENEZUELAN
DISPLACED ABROAD

Colombia



8.1 million
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

NCA



109,800
REFUGEES

365,600
ASYLUM-SEEKERS

380,000
INTERNALLY DISPLACED

Nicaragua



7,900
REFUGEES

50,500
ASYLUM-SEEKERS

55,400
PENDING REGISTRATION



Covid-19 / Regional Sit.

Country	Confirmed Cases	Deaths
Brazil	127,389	8,605
Peru	54,817	1,533
Ecuador	29,420	1,618
Mexico	27,634	2,704
Chile	24,581	285
Colombia	8,959	397

Total	302,877	16,362
Region vs Global	8.0%	6.2%
Global	3,784,085	264,679



Shelter and settlements response - key interventions

- Key issues
 - Evictions (day-hotels/apts) / people living in the streets
 - Persons of concern within deportations / quarantines requirements
 - People on the move / quarantines requirements
 - Closure of existing collective centers / people living in the streets
 - Need of health infrastructure

Shelter and settlements response - key interventions

- Key response
 - CBI / 43,000 HH
 - Cash for rent/ hotels (multipurpose)
 - Emergency cash
 - Adapting existing shelters
 - Covid-19 measures
 - New collective shelter
 - Sites
 - Collective centers (+ hotels)
 - Expansion of health infrastructure
 - RHU
 - Emergency infrastructure

- Spatial requirements

Ecuador: Key messages



1 Prevención y control de infecciones (PCI)

- Realizar higiene de manos con frecuencia antes y después de tocar a otros y antes de comer.
- Evitar cubrirse la boca y la nariz con un pañuelo y desechable en una papetera, si no, con un pañuelo, tose o estornudar en el codo.
- Evitar reuniones grupales de más de 10 personas.
- Usar una máscara facial al tener personas expuestas.

Mantener la distancia social (al menos de 1.5 m)

2 Actividades espaciales y de servicios para un entorno seguro

Medidas en áreas comunes y exteriores

- Ubicar las mesas y las sillas de tal manera que permitan la distancia social.
- El personal que realiza la limpieza debe estar equipado con guantes y mascarilla, usando mascarilla que cubra la nariz, boca y barbilla, desinfectar y poner guantes de protección.

Salud pública y local

- Evitar el uso de baños de público, mantenerlos cerrados y utilizar guantes de protección.
- Limpiar los baños con desinfectante y desinfectar con alcohol 70% por lo menos una vez al día.

Exposición de desechos

- Evitar el uso de recipientes para residuos orgánicos como platos de 2 metros.
- Evitar el uso de recipientes de 3.5m por persona y mantener.
- Asignar un responsable de los residuos.

Exposición de personas

- Reducir concentraciones en áreas comunes.
- Colocar dispensadores de gel y alcohol.

Servicios externos

- Las personas deben estar lejos que un proceso de desinfección antes de entrar.

Lavandería

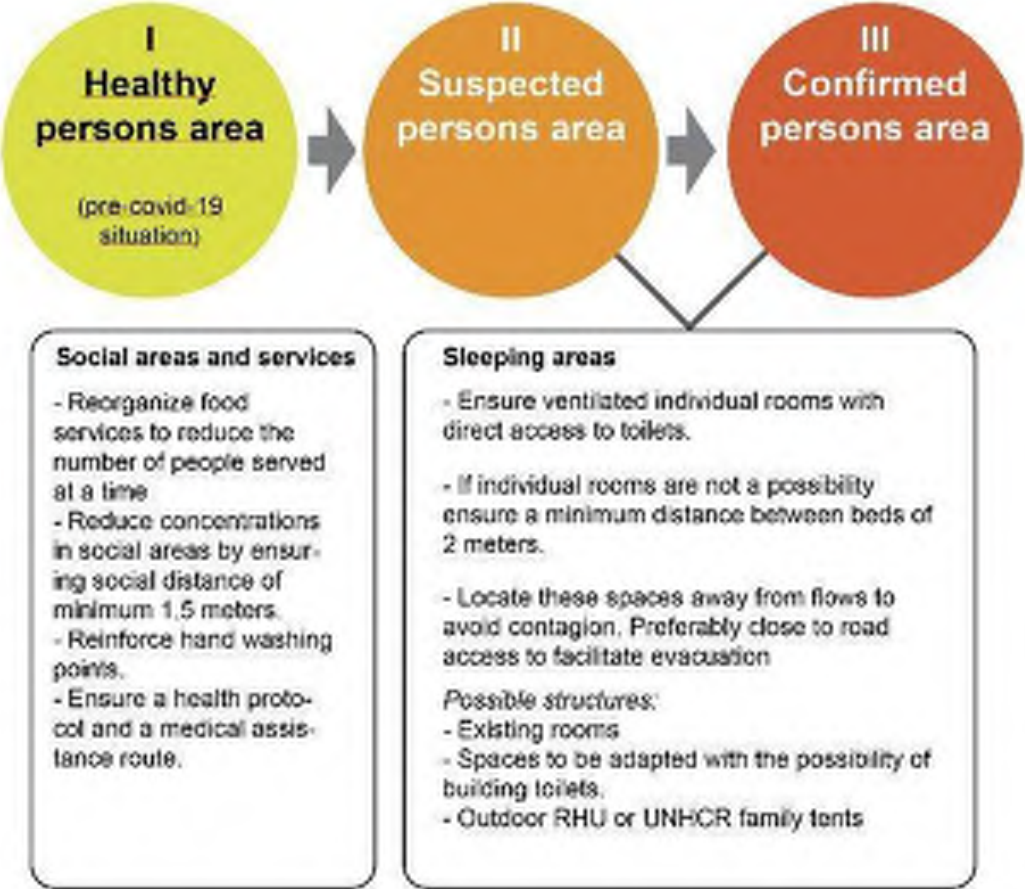
- Se debe desinfectar la ropa de cama, sábanas, alfombras, etc. con una solución de cloro al 0.5%.

Servicio de alimentación

- Reducir el espacio de personas sentadas a la vez.
- Se debe mantener un espacio libre de la zona de comida y evitar el uso de platos de comida y platos de comida.

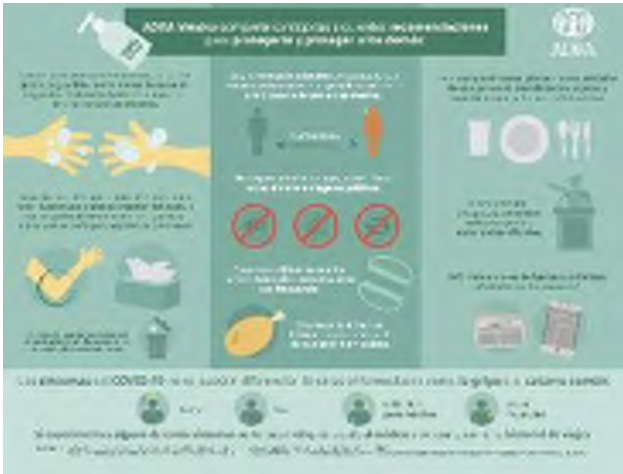
Gestión de residuos

- El momento de recoger los residuos de comida debe ser con un solo recipiente de basura de plástico y cubierto dentro de una zona adecuada que esté desinfectada.



Regional guidance: diagram

Mexico: Key messages



- Adapting existing shelters

Colombia: Border with Venezuela, Isolation center



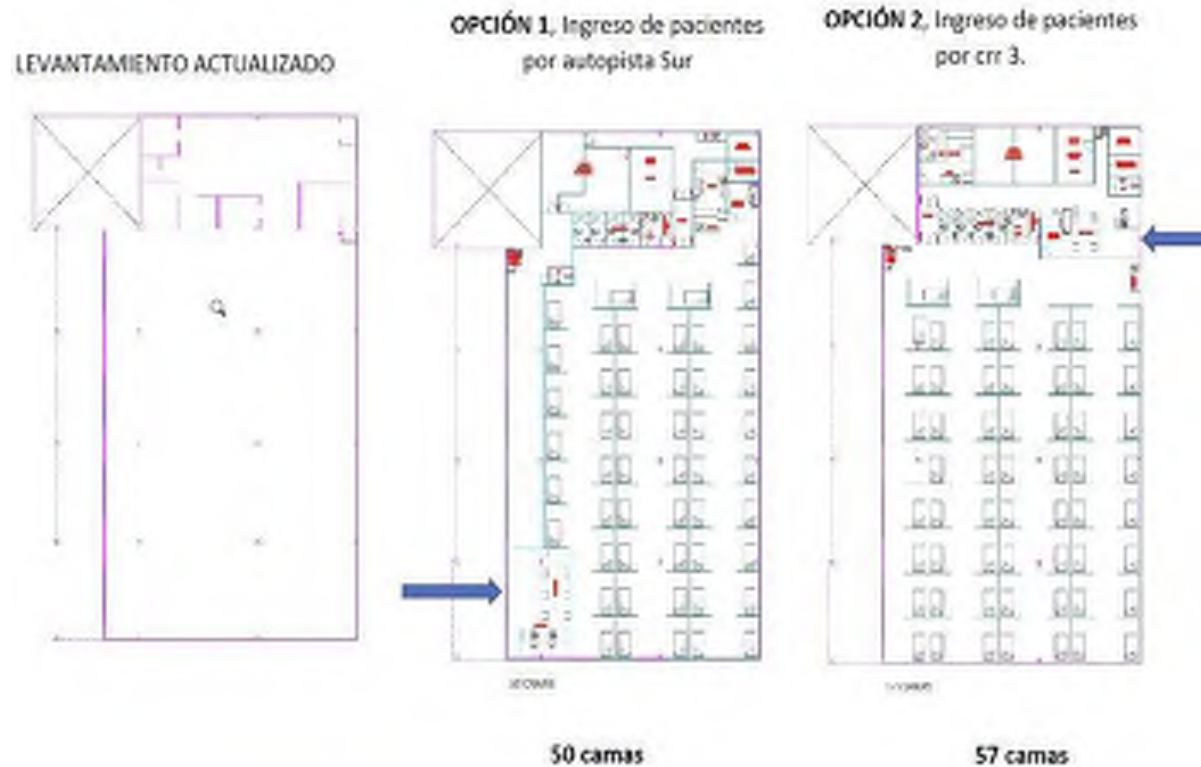
- New collective shelters

Peru: Basilica Maria Auxiliadora, Haitians transit site

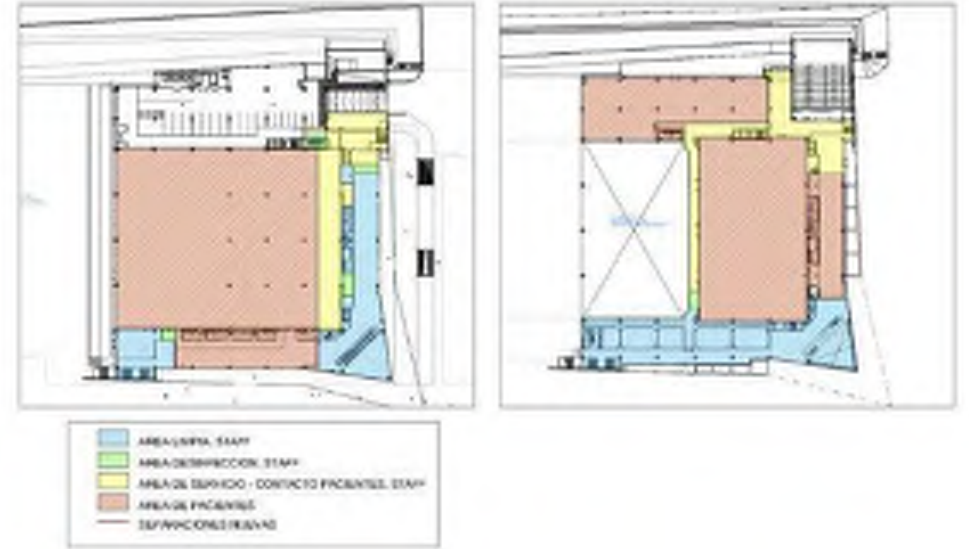


- New collective shelters

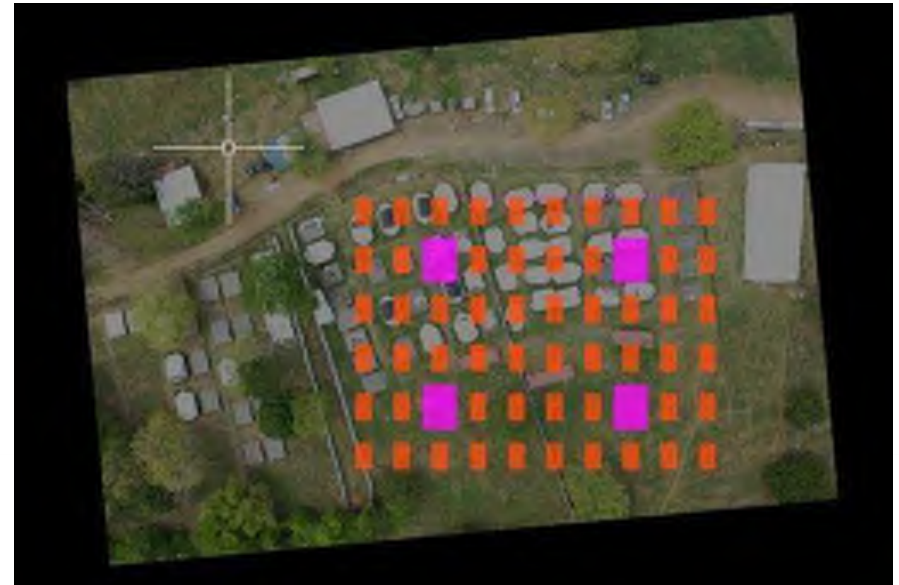
Colombia: Soacha, quarentine center



Ecuador: Soacha, quarentine center (with ICRC)



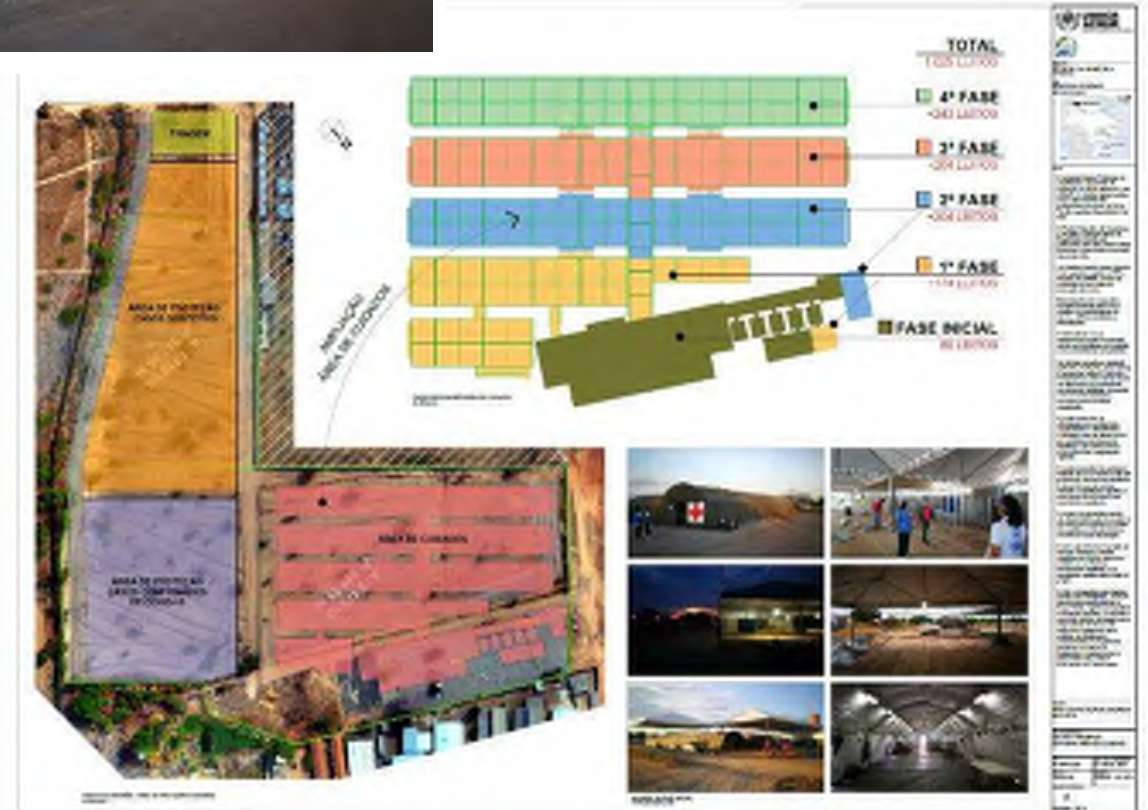
Panama: Darian, quarentine center



- Expansion of health infrastructure

Brazil: Border with Venezuela, Health care and quarantine center

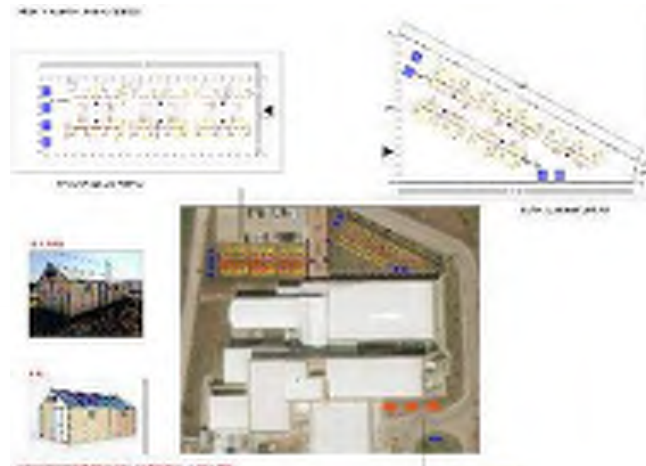
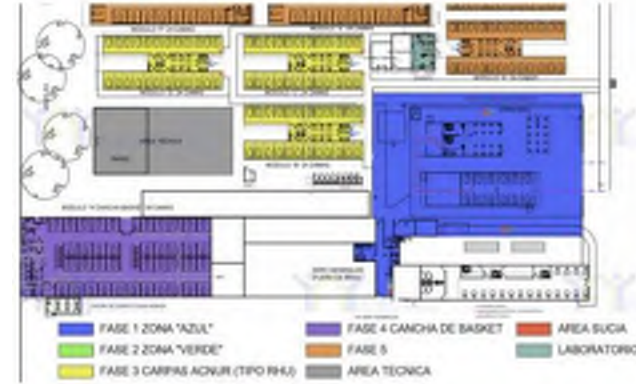
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b4VLpej6Xjg&feature=youtu.be>



- Expansion of health infrastructure

Colombia: Border with Venezuela

https://www.instagram.com/tv/B_AgDLnnM6Z/?igshid=14wcbux88b6s3



- Expansion of health infrastructure

Peru. Hipolito Hospital, recovering areas.



- Training and implementation

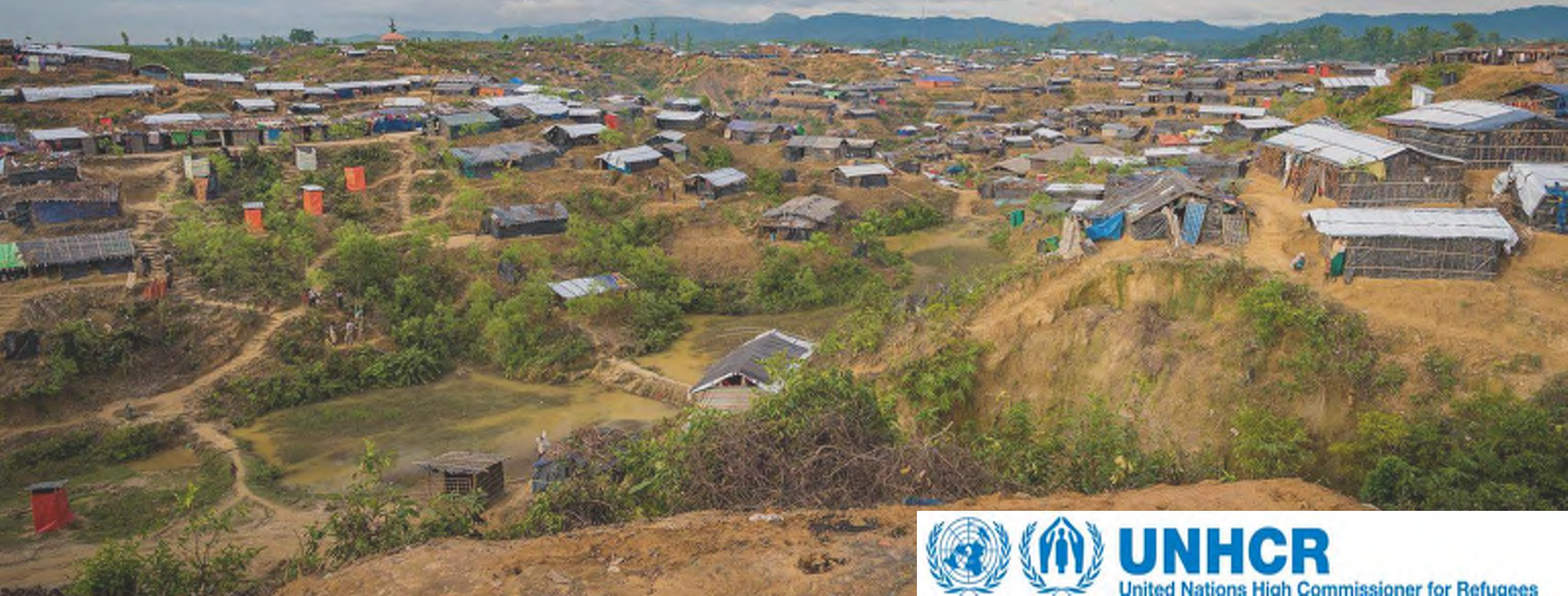
Remote and presential (videos and manuals)



Questions ?



Dealing with density in humanitarian settlements

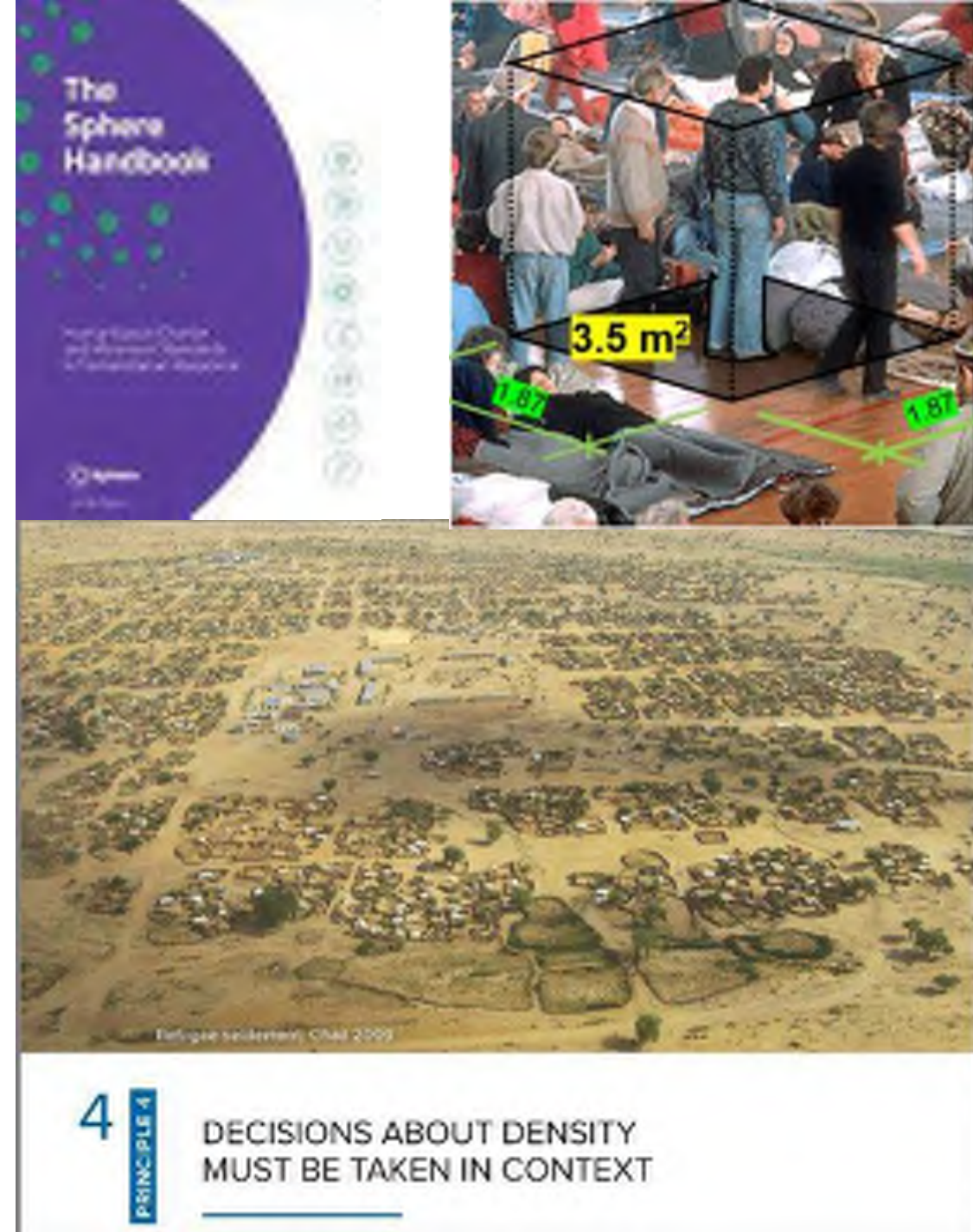


UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Defining density

- Sphere – 45 m². min. usable surface area per person (p251) in camp-type settlements or 22'200 per km².
- Min. living space 3.5/4.5 m² (p255)
- MPA principle 4 – where possible avoid high density in rural settlements, average age of refugee settlement 17 yrs., allow space for expansion and integration.
- High population density within human settlements has been shown to **increase pressure on resources and services**, increase likelihood of communal conflict, increase risk of fire and elevate protection and health risks.



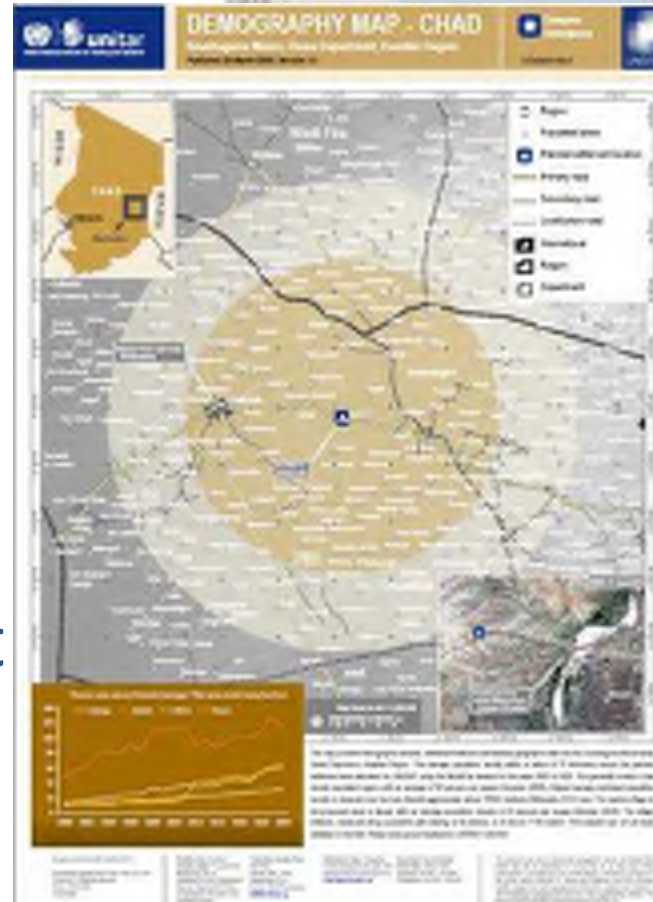
Urban context

- UN-Habitat 5 principles supporting 3 key features of sustainable neighbourhoods : compact, integrated & connected. At least 15,000 per km².
- High pop density more efficient urban centres (optimise service & infrastructure, Environmental sustainability, energy efficient, etc..)
- Post COVID19 – densification v disaggregation (social distancing / infection transmission)



SIP – Overview

- ▣ **890** UNHCR settlement sites
- ▣ **41** countries
- ▣ **IDP** camp / settlement
- ▣ **Refugee** camp / settlement
- ▣ Documents can be searched by location "geo-search tool"



SIP priority sites rapid data extract

Ranking	General information		Settlement information						Shelter information				
	Country	Site Name	Current Area of Site (Km2)	UNHCR PoC	Total of HH	Total Capacity of site (# of people)	% of occupation	Above / Below capacity	# PoCs per shelter	Above / Below capacity	sqm (m2) per person	Above / Below standard	Number of Shelters in the camp/settlement
2	Pakistan	Akora Khattak	0.003	79	14	25	316.00%		6		37.97		6160
3	Uganda	Kyangwali	-	113,932	41,321	110,000	103.57%		3	-	-		41,321
3	Uganda	Kiryandongo	-	62,633	10,083	60,000	104.39%		7		-		10,083
3	Uganda	Palabek	-	51,280	15,563	55,000	93.24%		4		-		-
4	Lebanon	no available data											
5	Islamic Republic of Iran	Taft	1.51	30,796	7,499	30,796	100.00%		5		49.03	-	-
7	Ethiopia	Tierkidi	5.07	73,885	13,942	70,000	105.55%		6		68.62	-	-
7	Ethiopia	Melkadida	15.643	33,096	4,712	55,002	60.17%		8		472.66	-	6952
8	Bangladesh	Kutupalong RC	5.62	875,283	79,683	124,889	273.11%		5		16.48		453
8	Bangladesh	Nayapara RC	2.13	82,197	18,243	47,333	173.66%		5		25.91		550
11	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Lusenda	2.2	30,145	7,140	20,000	150.73%		5		72.98	-	-
12	Kenya	Kakuma	12.8	187,349	40,464	190,000	83.30%		4		80.88	-	38542
16	South Sudan	Ajuong Thok	15.34	40,640	7,973	47,000	86.47%		6		377.46	-	6,528
17	Iraq	Domiz 1	2	30,796	7,499	30,796	100.00%		5		64.94	-	-
19	Myanmar	Say Tha Mar Gyi	0.27	14,458	2,678	-	-		6		18.67		-
20	Rwanda	Mahama	175	59,372	-	55,256	107.45%		-		2947.52	-	6907

- Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iraq, Rwanda and Myanmar have sites with challenges from a site density perspective.
- Uganda, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Myanmar have challenges with individual shelter density and occupancy in excess of 5 persons.

What is the COVID19 checklist



Distributing **essential humanitarian assistance** in a way that avoids spreading the disease.



Inadequate shelter can increase respiratory diseases which aggravate the impact of the virus.



Decongesting and reducing human density in settlements to maintain social distancing and reduce transmission.



Expanding the shelters of vulnerable households to **reduce overcrowding** and mitigate the spread of the virus.



Planning and building **isolation areas and medical facilities** according to health criteria.

- **The purpose of the document** is to guide UNHCR field operations in planning and implementing shelter and settlement actions to reduce the transmission risk of COVID-19 amongst our population of concern.
- **This checklist is a rapid preparedness and response tool** for UNHCR settlement planners, shelter officers and other field-based technical colleagues to assess conditions in camp and camp-like contexts leading to informed solutions.
- **The checklist considers actions** to address identified COVID-19 risks and ascertain what actions could be undertaken to reduce density where it is determined to be excessive at household or settlement level, or both. The checklist will also help identify additional health infrastructure needs so that the overall spatial planning approach and any additional land requirements are identified. Solutions should be read in conjunction with WHO, IASC and UNHCR guidance and adapted to the operational context.

LINKS TO RELEVANT GUIDELINES:

- [UNHCR - Interim Guidance on Shelter and Settlements Response to COVID-19](#)
- [UNHCR - Key Considerations for Selecting Health Infrastructure for Response COVID-19](#)
- [UNHCR - Operational guidance material on Public Health & WASH COVID-19](#)
- [UNHCR - Emergency Handbook](#)
- [UNHCR - The Warmer Huts Approach to settlement planning](#)
- [UNHCR - Shelter Design Catalogue](#)
- [UNHCR - Camp Site Management Interim Operational Guidance for COVID-19 Readiness and Response](#)
- [WHO - The practical manual to set up and manage a severe acute respiratory infection \(SARI\) treatment centre and a SARI screening facility in health care facilities](#)
- [WHO - Guidance on water, sanitation and health care waste: Technical brief for water and sanitation practitioners and providers](#)
- [IASC - Interim Guidance - Scaling-up COVID-19 Outbreak Readiness and Response Operations in Humanitarian Situations - Including Camps and Camp-Like Settings](#)
- [The Sphere handbook](#)
- [GOV data mitigation resources](#)

SETTLEMENT PROFILE INFORMATION

Current status of the camp:	Current population	Total capacity	Total area	average population*	Total number of shelters	Total number of h/h
	Pop.	Pop.	km²	Pop.	Number	h/h
Density Issues	Settlement Camp		Shelter		Possibility of extension	
According to UNHCR standards Minimum area of 40m² per person Minimum living space of 3.6 m² per person	YES/NO (p. 40m² per person)		YES/NO (number of shelters have > 3.6m² per person)		YES/NO	
Collective accommodation	Type		Information			

*Average groups in the census of COVID-19 include those defined by age and existing co-morbidities. Please consult with health colleagues for figures.

HOUSEHOLD / FAMILY PROFILE INFORMATION

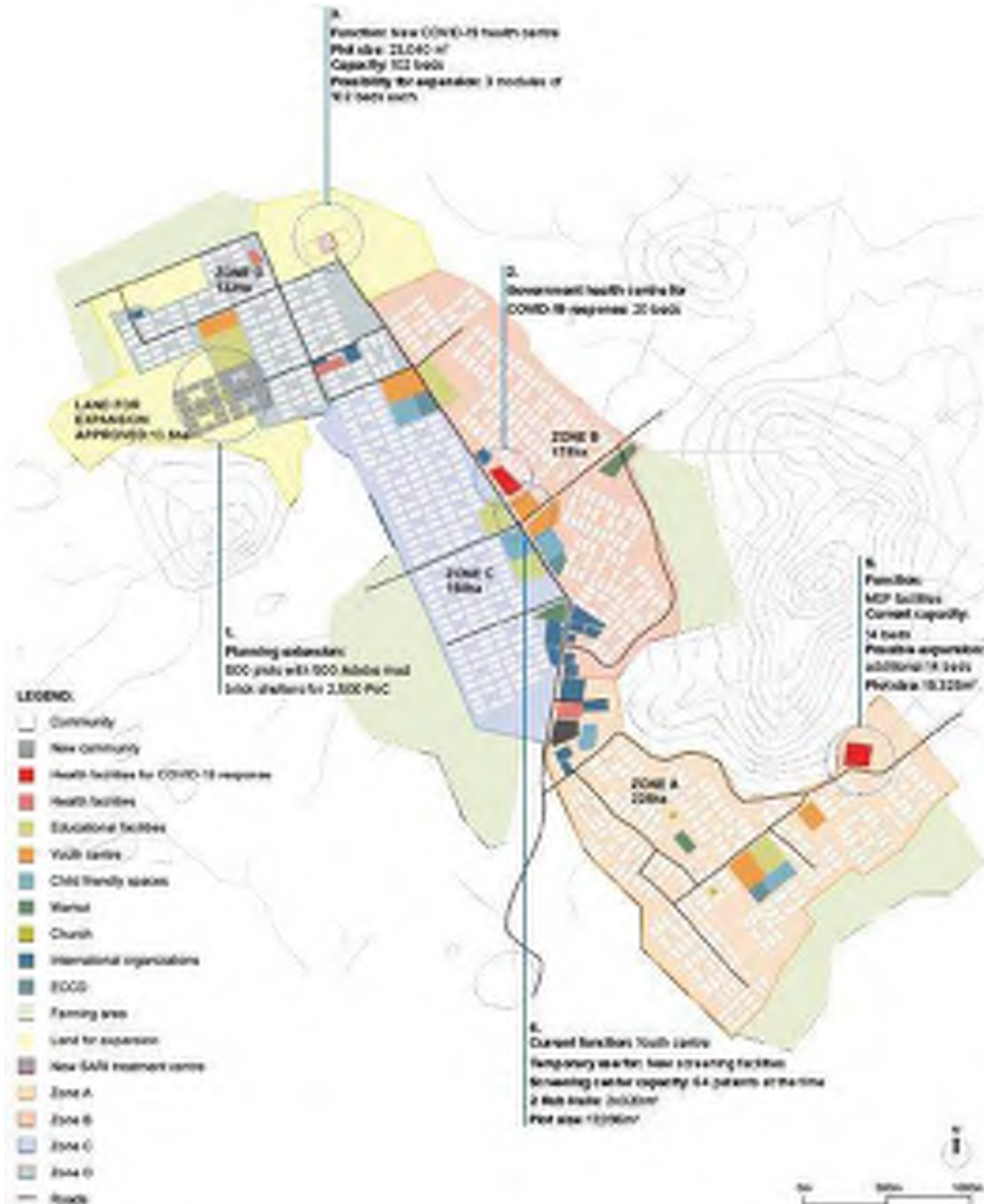
How many:	Members per HH (average)	HH without individual shelter	HH with high-risk members	% of HH with COVID-19 high-risk members
	Number	h/h Pop.	HH Pop.	%
Information on the household / family plot:	Plot	Distance between shelters	Shelters on the plot	Is there a family challenge in the shelter area?
	m x m	m	Number	YES/NO
Information on the shelter:	Type & material (Shelter Design Categories)	Size	Units or %	
	Type 1 Type 2	m x m m x m	Number of shelter/s Number of shelter/s	
Household / Family level facilities	Latrine	Cooking area	Water point	
	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	
If No, how many households share the facilities	Number	Number	Number	

HEALTH AND PUBLIC FACILITIES INFORMATION

	Function	Capacity	Size of the plot	Availability of extension	CPS coordination
Information on existing health facilities for COVID-19:	1.....	h/h	m²	YES/NO	00000000 00000000
	2.....	h/h	m²	YES/NO	00000000 00000000
Information on new health facilities being planned for COVID-19: (To be implemented by UNHCR or implementing partners)	Function	Capacity	Size of the plot	Availability of extension	CPS coordination
	.....	h/h	m²	YES/NO	00000000 00000000
Information on existing buildings that could be temporarily used for COVID-19:	Function	Possible use	Size of the plot	Water availability	CPS coordination
	.....	.....	m²	YES/NO	00000000 00000000

If density or health infrastructure mitigation actions are necessary PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT LAND FOR EXPANSION

Information on the land: (Please follow the Shelter Plot Assessment to understand mapping the Assessment template Annex 2 p.11)	Official approval	Area used	Capacity	CPS coordination	Topography/drainage risks	Water availability	Risk hazards and mitigation
	YES/NO	km²	Pop.	00000000 00000000	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO



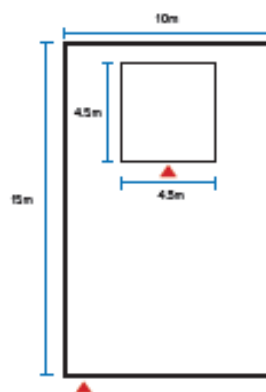
RECOMMENDATIONS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL:

SHORT-TERM PLAN:

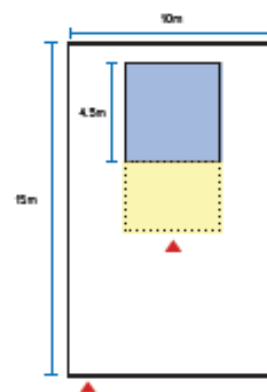
Addressing identified COVID-19 high-risk group members -**Priority 1**- and density challenges -**Priority 2**- through improved shelter conditions on the individual plot:

Scenario A: Provide material to expand existing shelter

Scenario B: If there is adequate space on the existing plot, provide additional shelter.

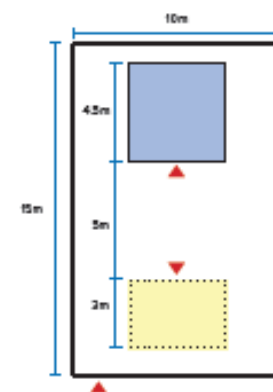


CURRENT STATUS



SCENARIO A, PRIORITY 1&2

Provision of material for expansion



SCENARIO B, PRIORITY 1&2

Additional shelter

Existing shelter

Entrance and exit points

Consider the possibility of expansion of the existing shelter or providing additional shelter within the plot, without compromising spacing.
Please check UNHCR Shelter Design Catalogue.

Next steps

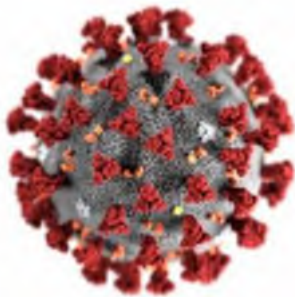
- Consultation with key-field based settlement planners
- Settlement assessments
- Technical support
- Identify contextually appropriate solutions
- Capture good practice
- Information sharing - SIP



COVID – 19 Response

UK Shelter Forum

Jamie Richardson – Shelter Technical Advisor



faith. action. results.

Shelter Settlements and Infrastructure



Infection Prevention Control (IPC)



Household and Communities



Collective



Health



Cross Cutting



Infection Prevention Control (IPC)



For people who are sick:

- Separates ill persons, suspected or confirmed, from those who are not
- Restricts movement of sick people to avoid spread of virus
- Keeps people out of the public until there is a low risk of transmission



For people who are not sick, but may have been exposed:

- Separates & restricts movement of people to monitor symptoms for early detection
- Prevents spread of infection or contamination

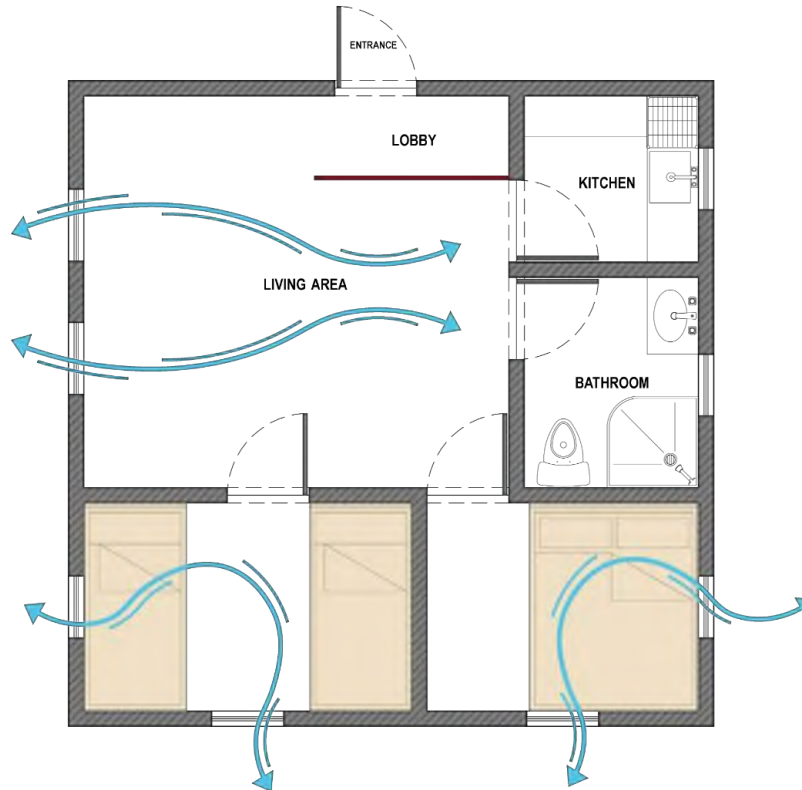


For vulnerable people:

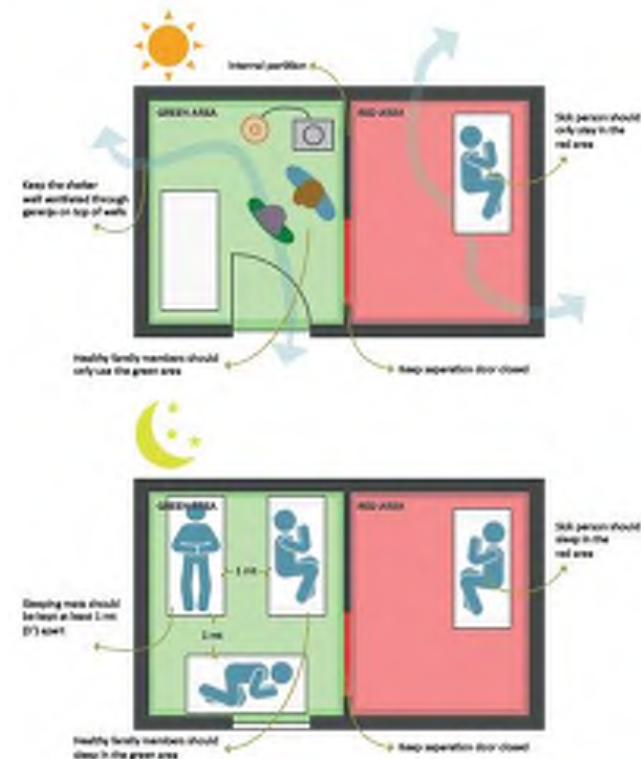
- Voluntary restriction of movement of elderly (>60) people and those with an underlying health conditions
- Prevents infection of people mostly likely to get very poorly and protects caregivers



Household – IPC Guide



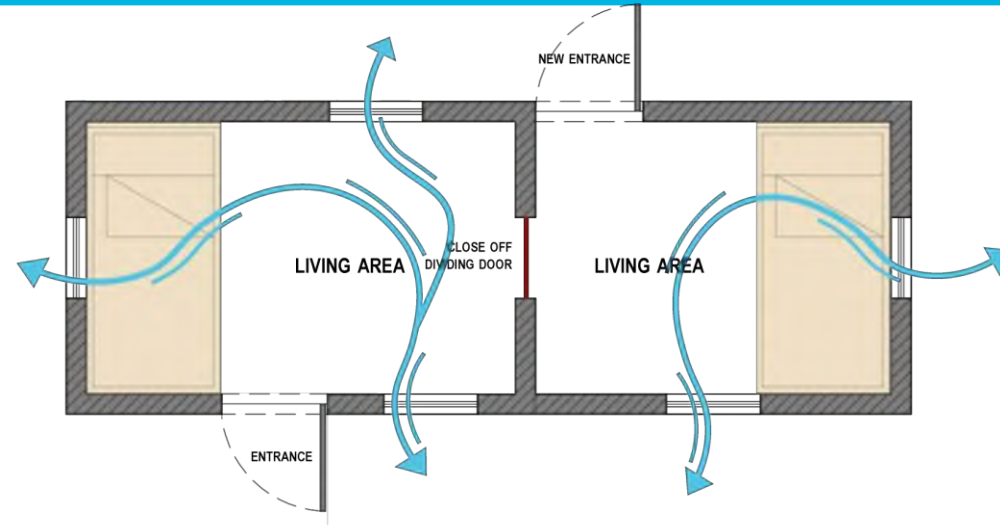
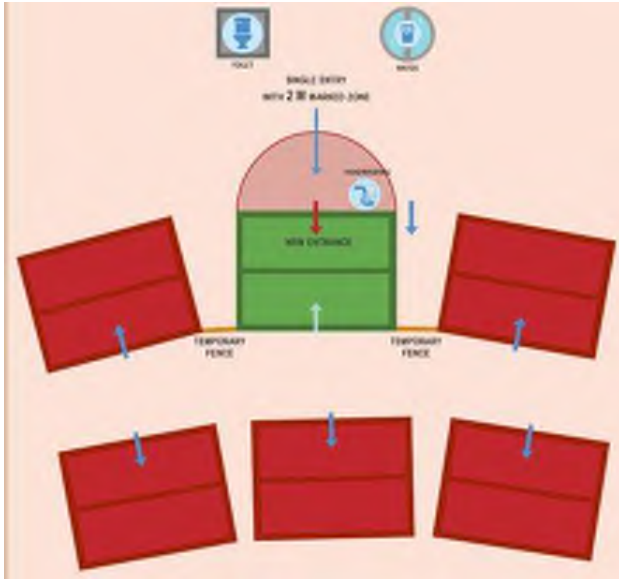
General Principles



Quarantine and Isolation



Household – IPC Guide



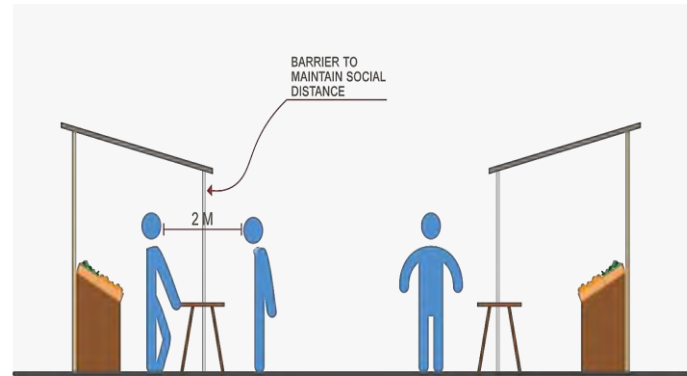
Shielding Discussion:

- Protection
- Mental health
- Logistics
- Supporting care providers

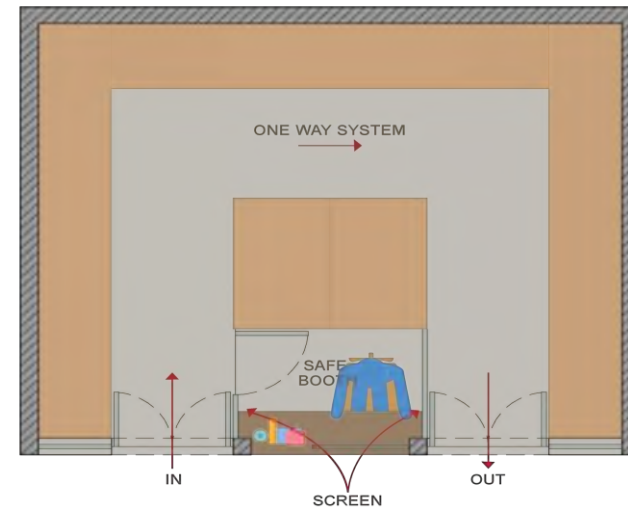


Community

STREET TRADER



SHOP LAYOUT

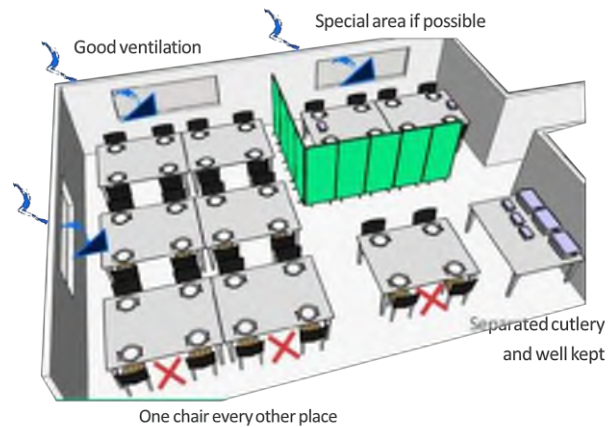




Collective Shelter



Guidelines for Disaster Evacuation Procedures and Evacuation Centre Management in a COVID-19 Context



Migration centre spatial arrangement and guide



Collective Shelter



Nepal Quarantine Facilities