

# FREE DOWNLOAD MANAGING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN EMERGENCIES

## Managing Water Supply and Sanitation in Emergencies

This book is based on a public-health approach to the provision of water and sanitation in emergencies: an approach that is information-based and people-based. It emphasizes the need for a coordinated and phased response, which adapts to meet constantly changing needs.

## Managing Water Supply and Sanitation in Emergencies

Each year more than 200 million people are affected by floods, tropical storms, droughts, earthquakes, and also operational failures, wars, terrorism, vandalism, and accidents involving hazardous materials. These are part of the wide variety of events that cause death, injury, and significant economic losses for the countries affected. In an environment where natural hazards are present, local actions are decisive in all stages of risk management: in the work of prevention and mitigation, in rehabilitation and reconstruction, and above all in emergency response and the provision of basic services to the affected population. Commitment to systematic vulnerability reduction is crucial to ensure the resilience of communities and populations to the impact of natural and manmade hazards. Current challenges for the water and sanitation sector require an increase in sustainable access to water and sanitation services in residential areas, where natural hazards pose the greatest risk. In settlements located on unstable and risk-prone land there is growing environmental degradation coupled with extreme conditions of poverty that increase vulnerability. The development of local capacity and risk management play vital roles in obtaining sustainability of water and sanitation systems as well as for the communities themselves. Unfortunately water may also represent a potential target for terrorist activity or war conflict and a deliberate contamination of water is a potential public health threat. An approach which considers the needs of communities and institutions is particularly important in urban areas affected by armed conflict. Risk management for large rehabilitation projects has to deal with major changes caused by conflict: damaged or destroyed infrastructure, increased population, corrupt or inefficient water utilities, and impoverished communities. Water supply and sanitation are amongst the first considerations in disaster response. The greatest water-borne risk to health in most emergencies is the transmission of faecal pathogens, due to inadequate sanitation, hygiene and protection of water sources. However, some disasters, including those involving damage to chemical and nuclear industrial installations, or involving volcanic activity, may create acute problems from chemical or radiological water pollution. Sanitation includes safe excreta disposal, drainage of wastewater and rainwater, solid waste disposal and vector control. This book is based on the discussions and papers prepared for the NATO Advanced Research Workshop that took place in Ohrid, Macedonia under the auspices of the NATO Security Through Science Programme and addressed problems Risk management of water supply and sanitation systems impaired by operational failures, natural disasters and war conflicts. The main purpose of the workshop was to critically assess the existing knowledge on Risk management of water supply and sanitation systems, with respect to diverse conditions in participating countries, and promote close co-operation among scientists with different professional experience from different countries. The ARW technical program comprised papers on 4 topics, : (a) Vulnerability of Wastewater and Sanitation Systems, (b) Vulnerability of Drinking Water Systems, (c) Emergency response plans, and (d) Case studies from regions affected by Drinking Water System, Wastewater and Sanitation System failures.

## **Risk Management of Water Supply and Sanitation Systems**

Includes statistics.

## **Emergency Sanitation**

This book discusses the issues and stages in the development of water supplies, from the initiation of a programme through to the community management of a supply system. The importance of involving all the members of a community in decisions about water provision is emphasised, as is the need to incorporate hygiene education.

## **Developing and Managing Community Water Supplies**

The development of technology in the emergency sanitation sector has not been emphasised sufficiently considering that the management of human excreta is a basic requirement for every person. The lack of technology tailored to emergency situations complicates efforts to cater for sanitation needs in challenging humanitarian crisis. Concerns persist on the lack of faecal sludge management that considers the whole sanitation chain from containment until treatment. This study focused on the development of a smart emergency toilet termed the eSOS (emergency sanitation operation system) smart toilet to address the limitation in technical options. This toilet is based on the eSOS concept that takes into account the entire sanitation chain. This study also addresses the limited time for planning in emergencies by developing a decision support system (DSS) to help quick selection of optimal sanitation options. The aim was to enable users of the DSS to plan their emergency sanitation response within the shortest time possible. The study aims to contribute toward a better emergency sanitation response by application of technology advances.

## **Rethinking Faecal Sludge Management in Emergency Settings**

These guidelines have been designed to help those involved in the assessment of emergency water sources to collect relevant information in a systematic way, to use this information to select a source or sources and to determine the appropriate level of treatment required to make the water suitable for drinking. The book is relevant to a wide range of emergency situations, including both natural and conflict-induced disasters.

## **Emergency Water Sources**

This book is the proceedings of the fifth conference on this topic and addresses these issues relating to drinking water and drinking water systems.

## **Water Contamination Emergencies**

The approach of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Humanitarian Contexts is straightforward and practical, with little theory - the focus being on improving professional practice in the midst of humanitarian suffering; written for those whose everyday work involves humanitarian response to WASH needs in emergencies and disasters.

## **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Humanitarian Contexts**

Aimed at practitioners, policymakers and researchers, this volume distills knowledge of environmental health during an emergency or disaster. It draws on results from the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction and experience with sustainable development between the two Earth Summits.

## **Environmental Health in Emergencies and Disasters**

This book reflects the outcome of a three day NATO Advanced Workshop entitled \"Supply of Water to Cities in Emergency Situations.\" Some 35 experts from 14 countries from Europe, the Middle East and Asia assembled in Tel-Aviv for this event. It illuminates a broad spectrum of problems and concerns to the orderly water supply ranging from floods to a surprisingly low concern related to intentional terror-related threats.

## **Water Supply in Emergency Situations**

This publication draws attention to the importance of ensuring that water and sanitation systems remain fully operational in the aftermath of natural disasters. This is critical if countries are to ensure there are no setbacks to the hard-won achievements in terms of access to these services. Risk management is an important tool for the fulfillment of global challenges to provide water and sanitation services to all at all times.

## **The Challenge in Disaster Reduction for the Water and Sanitation Sector**

This new edition includes an update on HIV disease/AIDS, recently developed HIV rapid tests to diagnose HIV infection and screen donor blood, and current information on antiretroviral drugs and the laboratory monitoring of antiretroviral therapy. Information on the epidemiology and laboratory investigation of other pathogens has also been brought up to date. Several new, rapid, simple to perform immunochromatographic tests to assist in the diagnosis of infectious diseases are described, including those for brucellosis, cholera, dengue, leptospirosis, syphilis and hepatitis. Recently developed IgM antibody tests to investigate typhoid fever are also described. The new classification of salmonellae has been introduced. Details of manufacturers and suppliers now include website information and e-mail addresses. The haematology and blood transfusion chapters have been updated, including a review of haemoglobin measurement methods in consideration of the high prevalence of anaemia in developing countries.

## **District Laboratory Practice in Tropical Countries**

In emergencies, distributing cash in a targeted manner can often meet people's immediate needs more quickly and appropriately than the direct distribution of commodities such as food aid. Cash gives people choices and thereby preserves their dignity. Commodity distribution may pose logistical problems, takes time, and in the case of food aid, may disrupt local markets if food is actually available within the affected country or region. But among humanitarian agencies there are fears that cash transfers will pose security risks, create inflation, and fail to be used to meet basic needs. In this guide, the first of its kind, Oxfam staff members present the rationale behind cash-transfer programs, considering the arguments for and against cash as an alternative to commodity distribution. They also give guidance on when cash is the most appropriate intervention and how to assess this. Different types of cash intervention are compared--cash grants, vouchers, and cash-for-work--and the guide uses checklists to explain the practical steps involved in implementing them. They draw on the experience of Oxfam and other agencies of operating such programs, including responses to the devastation caused by the Indian Ocean tsunami in December 2004. The guidelines are primarily intended for NGO personnel: humanitarian program managers, food-security specialists, public-health engineers, finance staff, and logisticians. Policymakers in donor organizations and international agencies will also find them relevant. The sixteen cards contain key elements from the book to explain how to assess whether cash is the most appropriate response to any particular emergency. The cards and the paperback are also available as a set.

## **Cash-transfer Programming in Emergencies**

This field manual is an updated edition of the publication 'Protocol for assessment of health facilities responding to emergencies' (1999). It provides a management tool for health professionals evaluating the preparedness of their health facilities for dealing with disasters, and it contains three main sections: a questionnaire presented in a checklist format for capacity assessment; aspects of preparedness relating to structural and non-structural vulnerability, functions and human resources; and preparedness for specific emergencies relating to industrial sectors and contamination, infectious disease outbreaks and biological,

chemical and radiological emergencies.

## **Field Manual for Capacity Assessment of Health Facilities in Responding to Emergencies**

It is generally accepted that excreta disposal is given less priority in emergencies than other humanitarian interventions such as health care, food and water supply. This is despite the fact that many of the most common diseases occurring in emergency situations are caused by inadequate sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practice. Many aid agencies are aware of these facts and wish to give greater emphasis to excreta disposal. In the past, however, they have often been hampered by a lack of experience and resources to support their field staff. This manual is designed for use by field-based technicians, engineers and non-technical staff responsible for sanitation planning, management and intervention in emergencies. This may include international personnel sent to an emergency, local, national and regional staff.

### **Excreta Disposal in Emergencies**

This book comprises the edited proceedings of a workshop organized by WEDC to explore ways of expanding community-based approaches to water supply and sanitation provision, and how to strengthen the role of non-governmental organizations working in the sector. The book consists of sections on technical, management and social issues; on policy issues; and on recommendations for future action.

### **Water and Ngos**

A comprehensive, best practices resource for public health and healthcare practitioners and students interested in humanitarian emergencies.

### **Health in Humanitarian Emergencies**

This book is for those who are in charge of facilitating community management of water supplies. It provides guidelines and food for thought for managers and decision-makers who want to improve the performance of their organization and make sure that water supply services in place keep working. It answers such questions as: what kind of support do communities require? How can this support be provided? What are the organizational conditions we need to put in place? What tools can we use? Who should be involved? What does it demand from support organizations and the communities? In other words: what does it take to support community management of water supplies.

### **How to Support Community Management of Water Supplies**

This manual presents principles, practices, and guidelines which deal with natural disasters, accidents, or intentional acts that have the potential to disrupt water services. Discussions include applications of knowledge and experience about specific systems, determination of vulnerable components of the system, and offers of strategies for improvement of the deficiencies, including alternate policies.

### **Emergency Planning for Water Utilities**

We propose here a comprehensive educational program, based on the best available evidence to date drawn from recent publications intended to impart the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary for the role of crisis manager. We expect this program to enhance the intercultural and interagency performance across the Disaster Management (DM) cycle. Here "Intercultural" does not refer to different nations and cultural backgrounds but rather to working cultures within diverse agencies. Since communication and information shortcomings are the most common reason for failed DM, this educational program focuses heavily on

collaboration and interoperability between trained professionals involved in disaster response to ensure that they understand the need for collaboration and are aware of each other's limitations and possibilities. The aim of programs such as this is not to re-educate people in respect to their profession/area of expertise, but rather to train them in elements specific to DM and ways in which they can apply their existing knowledge and professional expertise in the disaster context. Such multidisciplinary programs cover all disaster phases, accommodate the needs of each organization, and offer a safe environment where participants are able to learn by doing in an interactive environment--vertically within their own organization and horizontally together with other organizations--by focusing on shared training, cooperation, and intercultural understanding. Such programs bring some degree of standardization and offer a thorough evaluation of participants and the program by using evidence-based scientific methods. One important part of the program is to offer a standardized handbook in which all necessary information is gathered. This is not intended as a substitute for reference books, but it is intended to make the information accessible and easy to learn so that the information can be combined with the practical parts of the education

## **Handbook of Disaster and Emergency Management. First Edition**

This book is the proceedings of the International Conference on Water Contamination Emergencies: Monitoring, Understanding, Acting held in October 2010. The fourth in a series of conference proceedings, this book develops themes from three previous, highly successful Water Contamination Emergencies conferences in addition to dealing specifically with four new principle themes: monitoring, understanding, acting and lessons learned. With contributions from leading scientists and experts in academia and industry it offers a truly international perspective on our ability to deal with water contamination emergencies. Emphasis is given to prevention, strategy and unusual emergency incident situations relating to drinking water. This book should appeal to public health professionals, water companies, regulators, risk and business continuity managers, emergency planners, local authorities, service and support providers, disaster recovery specialists, water security experts, water distribution modellers, and all experts involved in emergency planning and response.

## **Water Contamination Emergencies**

The Toolkit for Water Policies and Governance compiles policies, governance arrangements and related tools that facilitate the design and implementation of water management practices in line with the OECD Council Recommendation on Water.

## **Toolkit for Water Policies and Governance Converging Towards the OECD Council Recommendation on Water**

Understanding the impacts of urbanization on the urban water cycle and managing the associated health risks demand adequate strategies and measures. Health risks associated with urban water systems and services include the microbiological and chemical contamination of urban waters and outbreak of water-borne diseases, mainly due to poor water and s

## **Urban Water Security: Managing Risks**

Resilient Water Services and Systems: The Foundation of Well-Being provides an overarching framework on water and sanitation services and how they are coping with resilience, aging infrastructure and climate change. The Editors present conceptual evidence about resilience backed by case studies that demonstrate resilience in practice. There are 13 case studies, from Asia, Africa, Europe and North and South America, providing informative perspectives from around the world. This is a timely collection of historic and contemporary evidence that will have increasing relevance in the coming decades. This volume will be of relevance to both scholars and practitioners. "Resilient water services are the key to water security across the

world. Sustaining them is a challenging task in high-income countries where aging infrastructure is a critical issue, and in low-income countries where new infrastructure is needed and ability-to-pay is a more formidable barrier to success. The editors have compiled a succinct analysis and assembled case studies that cover diverse regions and contexts. From this book the reader will gain a wealth of knowledge about water services, as well as rich vicarious experiences from the cases.

## **Resilient Water Services and Systems:**

This is a fully revised new edition of this acclaimed practical manual. Indispensable for fieldworkers on projects or programs aiming to reduce the incidence of water-and-sanitation-related diseases, this book will also be useful for other relief and development workers, particularly those working in the fields of community development, health, and engineering. The authors describe a wide range of approaches to hygiene promotion that can be used in different settings. Central to these approaches is a commitment to working in collaboration with people and encouraging them to take more control over the factors that influence their lives. The authors stress the need for a form of hygiene promotion that fosters capacity-building rather than the provision of information alone. The opening chapter of the manual introduces the reader to the context of emergency relief and development projects and provides insights into current hygiene promotion theory. The main body of the text then goes on to consider the four phases of the project cycle--assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation--each of which is assigned a chapter for discussion. These chapters draw together the experience of hygiene promotion fieldworkers in many emergency and rehabilitation, water, sanitation, and hygiene program undertaken by CARE and other agencies. The annex comprises other useful material including a series of concise "how-to" guides, pictures for use or adaptation in the field, information about hygiene-related diseases and how to prevent them, and an annotated bibliography.

## **Hygiene Promotion**

Includes statistics.

## **Out in the Cold**

Water supply, Potable water, Water, Management, Disasters, Emergency measures, Risk analysis, Organizations, Government organizations, Enterprises, Public utilities, Environmental health

## **Security of Drinking Water Supply. Guidelines for Risk and Crisis Management. Risk Management**

There is a perennial gap between theory and practice, between academia and active professionals in the field of disaster management. This gap means that valuable lessons are not learned and people die or suffer as a result. This book opens a dialogue between theory and practice. It offers vital lessons to practitioners from scholarship on natural hazards, disaster risk management and reduction and developments studies, opening up new insights in accessible language with practical applications. It also offers to academics the insights of the enormous experience practitioners have accumulated, highlighting gaps in research and challenging assumptions and theories against the reality of experience. Disaster Management covers issues in all phases of the disaster cycle: preparedness, prevention, response and recovery. It also addresses cross-cutting issues including political, economic and social factors that influence differential vulnerability, and key areas of practice such as vulnerability mapping, early warning, infrastructure protection, emergency management, reconstruction, health care and education, and gender issues. The team of international authors combine their years of experience in research and the field to offer vital lessons for practitioners, academics and students alike.

## **Guide to Ground-water Supply Contingency Planning for Local and State Governments**

Safe & reliable drinking water (DW) is vital to every community. Emergency response planning is an essential part of managing a DW system. Routine emergencies are manageable if the water system has an emergency response plan that can be put into action quickly. More serious non-routine emergencies may result from intentional acts of sabotage, chemical spills, floods, earthquakes, windstorms, or drought, which can drastically affect the system. This comprehensive guide for emergency response planning has been prepared by the Wash. State Dept. of Health. It includes a planning template that will help all public water systems develop an emergency response plan, which is an essential part of managing a DW system.

### **Disaster Management**

Disasters and public health emergencies are increasing. Climate change, transportation incidents, increasing numbers of mass gatherings, chemical and technical incidents, increasing number of armed conflicts and terrorism are some of the major reasons for this increasing pattern. Any of these events may result in severe casualties, destruction of infrastructures and create a situation in which the number of victims may exceed available resources. Much of the knowledge in disaster medicine is based on the “lessons learned”. However, it has been proven that no lessons learned theoretically can be of practical use if the knowledge is not tested in an appropriate environment. In this perspective, the major clinical excellence and testing laboratories for disaster response are the scenes where disasters happen. Yet, most of the research and reports in the field are produced in high-income countries, while most of the disasters happen in middle- or low-income countries. There is thus a need to bring these two environments together in order to translate theory into practice and among people who are highly exposed and involved in the multidisciplinary management of a disaster or major incident.

### **Emergency Response Planning Guide for Public Drinking Water Systems**

Water supply, Potable water, Water, Management, Disasters, Emergency measures, Risk analysis, Organizations, Government organizations, Enterprises, Public utilities, Environmental health

### **Handbook of Disaster and Emergency Management (Second Edition)**

This book is designed to assist those responsible for planning, implementing and supporting rural water supply programmes to increase sustainability.

### **Health Mobilization Program for Emergency Hospital Management**

Access to water and sanitation remains a critical challenge in various countries in Africa. The crisis remains the crisis of governance rather than the physical and economic scarcity. In most countries, water is realized as a human right and subsidies are provided for the indigent households. The tricky issue in rural areas remains an issue of access that is often linked to willingness and ability to pay for the installation and daily consumption. The Handbook of Research on Resource Management and the Struggle for Water Sustainability in Africa presents practical examples of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation in African countries. It further addresses the contemporary issues of alternative energy as part of climate change mitigation and utilizes case studies to examine how communities adapt to climate change. Covering topics such as climate justice, ecological governance, and political ecology, this major reference work is a dynamic resource for government officials, sociologists, climate scientists, activists, students and educators of higher education, academicians, and researchers in the fields of social sciences, government, developmental studies, international relations, and political science.

## Waterlines

This is a single-volume guide to all the main analytical frameworks for gender-sensitive research and planning. It draws on the experience of trainers and practitioners, and includes step-by-step instructions for using the frameworks.

## Security of Drinking Water Supply. Guidelines for Risk and Crisis Management. Crisis Management

In 2004, the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality recommended that water suppliers develop and implement "Water Safety Plans" (WSPs) in order to systematically assess and manage risks. Since this time, governments and regulators, water suppliers and practitioners have increasingly embraced this approach, but they have also requested further guidance. This much-anticipated workbook answers this call by describing how to develop and implement a WSP in clear and practical terms. Stepwise advice is provided through 11 learning modules, each representing a key step in the WSP development and implementation process: 1. Assemble the WSP team; 2. Describe the water supply system; 3. Identify hazards and hazardous events and assess the risks; 4. Determine and validate control measures, reassess and prioritise the risks; 5. Develop, implement and maintain an improvement/upgrade plan; 6. Define monitoring of the control measures; 7. Verify the effectiveness of the WSP; 8. Prepare management procedures; 9. Develop supporting programmes; 10. Plan and carry out periodic review of the WSP; 11. Revise the WSP following an incident ; Every Module is divided into three sections: 'Overview', 'Examples and Tools', and 'Case studies'. The overview section provides a brief introduction to the Module, including why it is important and how it fits into the overall WSP development and implementation process. It outlines key activities that should be carried out, lists typical challenges that may be encountered, and summarizes the essential outputs to be produced. The examples and tools section provides resources which could be adapted to support the development and implementation of WSPs. These resources include example tables and checklists, template forms, diagrams, or practical tips to help a WSP team address specific challenges. These are often example outputs and methodologies adapted from recent WSP experiences. Each Module concludes with case studies so the reader can benefit from lessons-learned from real-life experiences. They are intended to make WSP concepts more concrete and to help readers anticipate issues and challenges that may arise. The descriptions were drawn from WSP initiatives in Australia, the Latin American and the Caribbean region (LAC), and the United Kingdom.

## Decision-makers' Guide in Water Supply Management

Rural Water Supply in Africa

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