

Annex 1 Definitions

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- ▲ **Behaviour change:** a sustained change in the way people act in general, in this context in relation to personal hygiene practices, use of sanitation facilities and the handling of water for human consumption.
- ▲ **Chronic situation.** A situation characterized by an ongoing or recurrent emergency threat. *Chronic situations fall within ECHO's mandate when external assistance is required to prevent and/or mitigate emergencies.*
- ▲ **Communicable diseases.** Infectious diseases transmissible (as from person to person) by direct contact with an infected individual or indirectly (via bodily discharges or by an external vector). *Examples of communicable diseases are: diarrhoeal diseases, measles, acute respiratory infections, cholera, haemorrhagic fevers, malaria, and meningitis.*
- ▲ **Coping capacity.** The level of resources and knowledge available in a community and the manner in which people use these resources and abilities to face the adverse consequences of a disaster.
- ▲ **Diarrhoea:** abnormally frequent evacuation of watery stools. *The prevalence of diarrhoea is commonly used as an indicator to measure project impact, where diarrhoea is defined as more than three loose stools passed in one 24 hour period.*
- ▲ **Disaster.** A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected population or society to cope using its own resources. Events may consist of any combination of natural causes or those resulting from human interventions (e.g. deforestation of steep slopes), industrial or technological accidents, conflict or war and chronic political instability.
- ▲ **Disaster mitigation.** Structural and non-structural measures taken before a disaster event which reduce or eliminate impact on people and the environment.
- ▲ **Disaster preparedness.** Activities and measures taken in advance by people and organisations to ensure effective mobilisation for a response to potential impact of disasters, including the issuing of timely and effective early warnings, the temporary removal of people and property from a threatened location and support to the indigenous coping capacity of the population at risk.
- ▲ **Emergency.** A situation of hardship and human suffering arising from a disaster which has developed because existing capacity (of government or the affected population) cannot sufficiently cope with the impact of an event.
- ▲ **Faecal coliform:** bacteria that inhabit the intestines of humans and animals, including *E. coli.*; *the measure of faecal coliforms (expressed as number of coliforms per 100 ml of water) in water is often used as proxy indicator for the presence of human faeces.*
- ▲ **Hygiene or hygiene practices:** the collective practice of personal hygiene and actions that ensure the cleanliness of houses and surrounding areas, especially in order to prevent illness or the spread of disease.

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- ▲ **Hygiene behaviour:** a wide range of actions associated with the prevention, and restriction of transmission, of water and sanitation-related diseases.
- ▲ **Incidence:** number of new cases of a specified disease during a defined period of time, usually expressed in cases/100,000/day.
- ▲ **Key informant:** a person from the community who is especially knowledgeable and/or respected by specific groups within the community.
- ▲ **Morbidity:** the relative incidence of a disease or rate of sickness, generally expressed as cases per 1,000 per year.
- ▲ **Mortality:** the measure of the rate of death from a disease within a given population.
- ▲ **Sustainability:** the extent to which the benefits of a project or programme continue after the intervention ends.
- ▲ **Vector-borne disease:** disease transmitted to humans directly or indirectly by animals or insects.
- ▲ **Vulnerability.** The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards.



Annex 2 Key information sources

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The following links will take you to the websites of various organisations and institutes that are active in the water and sanitation sector and have a wide experience in emergencies.

ACF Action Contre la Faim, France.

Humanitarian organisation providing assistance both during a crisis and afterwards through rehabilitation and sustainable development programmes. Its ultimate goal is to enable communities to regain their autonomy and self-sufficiency as soon as possible. ACF has a proven track-record in emergency water supply and sanitation interventions www.actioncontrelafaim.org/

IFRC International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Humanitarian organisation carrying out relief operations to assist victims of disasters, and combines this with development work to strengthen the capacities of its member National Societies. www.ifrc.org/what/health/water/index.asp

IRC International Centre for Water and Sanitation, The Netherlands.

Knowledge centre providing news and information, advice, research and training, on low-cost water supply and sanitation in developing countries, with a focus on participation and community management. www.irc.nl/index.php

IRC International Rescue Committee, USA.

IRC provides relief, rehabilitation, protection, post-conflict development, resettlement services, and advocacy for those uprooted or affected by violent conflict and oppression. IRC has a proven track-record in emergency water supply and sanitation interventions. www.theirc.org

ITDG Intermediate Technology Development Group, UK.

ITDG provides practical action with the aim of demonstrating and advocating for the sustainable use of technology to reduce poverty in developing countries. ITDG also produces a wide range of publications, including water and sanitation documents. www.itdg.org

OXFAM GB

Oxfam GB is a development, relief, and advocacy development organisation and has a widely recognised capacity in and vast experience of emergency water and sanitation interventions. www.oxfam.org.uk

PAHO Pan American Health Organization

Regional Office for the Americas of WHO, which focuses on disaster preparedness with experience in water and sanitation mitigation interventions, especially in larger urban contexts. www.paho.org

Annex 2 Key information sources

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RedR Engineers for Disaster Relief

An international charity working to relieve suffering in disasters by selecting, training and providing competent and effective relief personnel to humanitarian aid agencies worldwide. www.redr.org

The Sphere Project

Initiative launched in 1997 by a group of humanitarian NGOs and the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, who framed a Humanitarian Charter and identified Minimum Standards to be attained in disaster assistance. www.sphereproject.org

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. www.unhcr.ch

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

Is a child-focused UN agency supporting longer-term initiatives to improve access to safe water and sanitation and to promote hygiene awareness. It has a particular focus on emergencies, where its central role is advocacy, assessment, and coordination to ensure the care and protection of vulnerable children. www.unicef.org/wes

WDEC Water, Engineering, and Development Centre, UK.

WEDC is a world-renowned teaching and research institution concerned with the provision and management of physical infrastructure, including emergency water and sanitation. <http://wedc.lboro.ac.uk/>

WHO World Health Organization

WHO promotes technical cooperation for health among nations, carries out programmes to control and eradicate disease, and strives to improve the quality of human life; WHO has long experience in water and sanitation issues. www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/en

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