

Name _____

Period _____

You too can design a Refugee Camp!

www.refugeecamp.com

Congratulations! You have been promoted from a 7th grader to a M. D.! That's right, a Medical Doctor, and you are a member of the team 'Doctors Without Borders', an organization which provides emergency medical aide to refugees all around the world. If needed, this organization also provides any supplies that the refugees need to survive. As a doctor, you are in charge of setting up a camp for Afghan refugees fleeing due to fighting in Afghanistan. These refugees have nothing with them but the clothes on their backs. What will you need to provide for the refugees while they are living in the camp? List at least **5** basic needs you would like to provide for them and give a short explanation of why the refugees need these items.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

As you are answering questions in the rest of this packet, use the information below in 'Guidelines for camp planning'. Also you will need to refer to your Doctors Without Borders reference material on Water Purification and Disease.

Guidelines for camp planning:

Each person needs 5 liters of drinking water a day to survive. For best optimal health, each person should have a total of 20 liters a day so they can cook and wash also. Water will be distributed at 'Water points' which are a faucets located in the camp.

Number of people per latrine	20 Maximum
Number of people per water point	250 Maximum
Distance to water point from shelter	150 meters Maximum
Distance to latrine from shelter	around 50 meters
Distance between latrine and water point	100 meters Minimum

SHOW WORK FOR ALL OF YOUR CALCUALATIONS!

1. Emergency tents provided are 4 meters long by 4 meters wide or _____ square meters

2. Each of these tents is for a family of 8. How many square meters does each person have inside the tent? _____

3. 400 people will be coming into camp over the next week, how many of each of the following will you need?

Tents (assume each tent will be full) _____

Water points _____

Liters of water a day, for the entire camp, at the very least _____

Liters of water a day, for the entire camp, so people can cook and wash also _____

Latrines _____

4. In reality, refugee camps are usually much larger than this one. For example various camps are home to around 20,000 refugees. How many of the following would you need at these larger camps? **SHOW WORK FOR ALL OF YOUR CALCULATIONS.**

Tents (assume each tent will be full) _____

Water points _____

Liters of water a day, for the entire camp, at the very least _____

Liters of water a day, for the entire camp, so people can cook and wash also _____

Latrines _____

5. Back to the camp you are designing for 400 refugees.

First, determine which direction the river is flowing. Is it flowing towards the top or bottom of the map? _____ **Mark the direction the river is flowing on your map.**

Make a one-inch grid on your map. The scale on the map is 1 inch = 50 meters. Therefore **each side** of a square on your grid is _____ meters long.

How many **square meters** is one square on your grid? _____

Each tent takes up _____ square meters.

How many tents can you fit in one square on your grid? _____

Use the information from question 3 and the data table in 'Guidelines for site planning' to design your camp. Design the layout of your camp on the sheet provided.

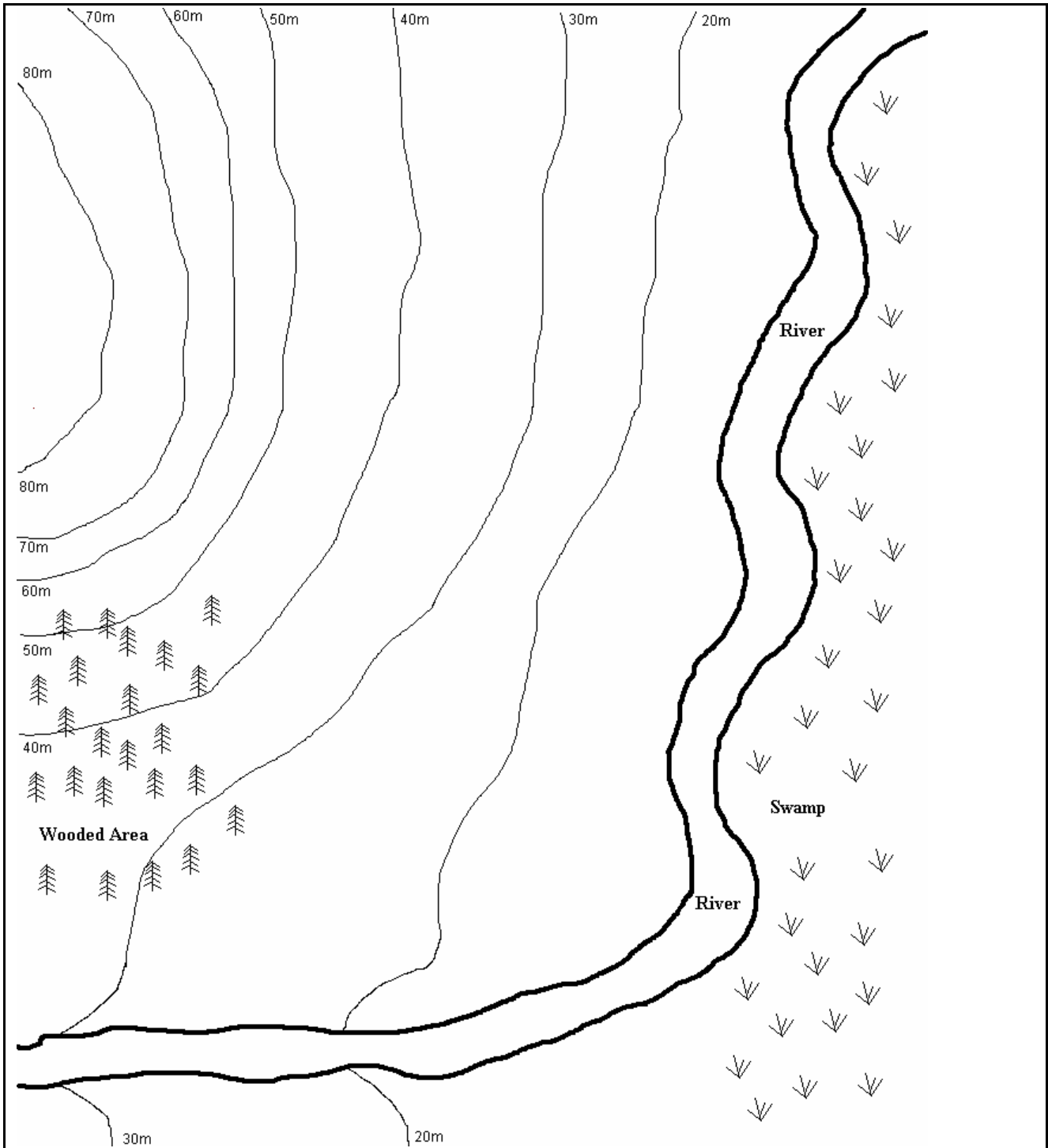
Caution: Think carefully about where water points and latrines should be placed in relation to each and in relation to the tents. (Think about what would happen if the latrines were to leak.)

Use the following symbols on the map.

X = tents

O = latrines

◆ = water points



1 inch = 50 meters

___ inches = 100 meters

___ inches = 150 meters

Distance from latrine to water point _____

Distance from shelter to water point _____

Distance from shelter to latrine _____

6. Why did you place the latrines where you did?

7. Why did you place the water points where you did?

8. As a doctor, you decide to take water from the river for the camp. You test it, and find 850 fecal coliforms per 100ml. What steps will you take before allowing people to consume the water? Hint: read water purification information.

9. Based on what you read about common diseases in refugee camps, what precautions would you take to prevent the spread of disease? Explain at least 4 things you would do and why you would do each. Hint: read disease information.

10. The refugees that reach this camp have been traveling for a long time, and many are suffering from malnutrition. How will you decide who is in most need of treatment?

11. What types of high-energy food will you provide, considering you have no refrigeration? Give at least 2 examples.

12. You have found two cases of measles in your camp, what steps will you take?

13. Four cases of malaria have been confirmed, what steps will you take?

14. You have taken steps to purify the water from the river, but it still has 30 fecal coliforms per 100ml, and now an outbreak of cholera has occurred. What will you do?

15. In addition to providing the basics (tent, water, latrine, food), what would you like to have or do to increase the health of the refugees? Give at least 2 examples.

16. Depression and a feeling of hopelessness are a problem for refugees, what would you do to raise moral in this refugee camp? Give at least 2 examples.