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## CONFIGURATION OF REFUGEE CAMPS

### *Abstract*

*One of today's significant problems is the handling of the refugees. Thousands of people flee from the areas of hit by the crisis, through frontiers, to places where they think life is safer. In our country, we have not met such a big refugee wave. In contrast, it is important to care about this incident. We have to prepare the greeting, and catering of these people, and the treatment of the evolved situation, to have a full-blown plan when it arises. This process of preparation contains the laying out of the receptions centres' configuration. I delineate, the minimum assumptions, norms, which has to be assured for the accommodation, catering and nonstop working. I give you a short summary about the camp's staff, about their number and exercises.*

*Napjaink egyik jelentős problémája, a menekültek helyzetének kezelése. Rendszeresen jelennek meg, a válságócokból menekülő több ezres tömegek, akik országhatárokat átlépve menekülnek egy, általuk biztonságosabbnak vélt világ felé. Hazánkban ilyen nagyméretű menekülthullámmal még nem találkoztunk. Ennek ellenére, szükségesnek tartom a jelenséggel való foglalkozást. Ezen személyek fogadására, ellátására, a kialakult helyzet kezelésére fel kell készülni, hogy jelentkezésekor már kész tervekkel rendelkezünk. Ennek a felkészülési folyamatnak képezi részét a menekülttáborok kialakításának megtervezése. Ismertetem azon minimum feltételeket, normákat, amelyeket biztosítani kell az elhelyezéshez, ellátáshoz és a folyamatos működéshez. A táborok üzemeltetéséhez szükséges személyzetről, létszámukról és feladatukról rövid összefoglalót adok.*

**Keywords:** *migration, reception camp, minimal condition system ~ migráció, menekült tábor, minimum feltétel rendszer*

## 1. MIGRATION

Migration is an effect which sees the humanity through the history. The unbidden or enforced roving is totally not a new thing in the history of the humanity. Think about the migrations, or the blending of people after the conquests. What happens nowadays cannot be compared to the earlier, neither in quality nor in quantity. Two third parts of the migrants had commenced from the third world, to reach to the desired, presumed to be happier northern and southern territories. But all these things are not so simple. In the course of migration, the individual, the family, an ethnic group, or a whole population, change or transpose their abode, their residence, temporally or permanently but surely over the long pull.

We can talk about external and internal migration. External migration involves more country. There are 'sender', 'emitter', and 'taker' state. Analysing the effect, in some cases there are 'centre' states too. Internal migration refers to the people's movements within the country (e.g. from villages to towns or between regions), which topic is not part of my dissertation.

Migration can be legal or illegal. In the course of legal migration, individuals drift from one state to another with the required documents. Even with the extant documents, have to be considered that sometimes they are not so secure than what we know. These papers are missing in the case of illegal migration. This could be escaping, people smuggling, or human trafficking.

Our country could not avoid the role of 'road of peoples' especially because of the geographical location of the Carpathian Basin. The country is the entrant of the illegal migration towards Western-Europe. Before 1988 Hungary had been a typical refugee emitter country. First asylum seekers came from Romania, approximately 48000 people. In 1991, civil war broke out in Yugoslavia due 70,000 Yugoslav citizens turned to us for protection. In 1995, 5,000 people in the Bosnian conflict were forced to flee. In 1991, 8500 persons in Kosovo clashes sought refuge in Hungary. After the normalization of the situation most of the crowd had dispersed, and did not leave permanent mark on migration map of Hungary. Some of these refugees, relatives, acquaintances find accommodation, but a considerable proportion of the disposal of the State had to take care of. Their placement was solved by setting up refugee camps. The camps contained abandoned barracks, at industrial plants.

Totally different circumstances at the end of the 1990s again became the destination for asylum seekers, but this time they do not came from the neighbouring countries, but also in the more remote regions of the world (e.g. Afghanistan, Iraq). Fortunately, this wave of refugees 'faded' within a few years, , and since 2003 the number of asylum seekers is only a few thousand per year (2009: around 4,700 people, 2010: 2100 people).

At the same time with the Schengen accession of our country illegal migration has become a transit destination for people from the east and the south. Therefore, it will be an important element of the expected sources of danger in the next few years. It is also possible that the illegal immigrants choose our country as target country. In view of this the control of migration is a priority task for the country, this means increased security risk for the country and for the EU.

The potentially dangerous international migrants came to our region from Asia, Africa the Balkans. It is remarkable that all three routes of concern towards Hungary. The Asian invaders can come from the crisis zone in Central Asia, Egypt, the Middle East and from the direction of China. The migration directions are not expected to change significantly. Accordingly, illegal emigration priority activities are expected to be Csap - Záhony - Nyíregyháza - Budapest, Subotica - Kelebia - Kiskunhalas - Budapest and Oradea - Biharkeresztes - Budapest route and Budapest - Hegyeshalom - Nickelsdorf direction.

All this evidence in 2002, ahead of the events in Afghanistan, more than 4,000 people fled to Hungary. This wave of refugees, if not in this magnitude, but it is still in progress.

The National Security Office's almanac (2004) indicates that "Hungary records three channels for inward migration. One of them is Russia, from Ukraine by the Ukrainian-Hungarian border, reaches our country and extends further Austria and Slovakia to Germany towards the other branch. Other important channel of illegal migration that reaches our country is from Turkey starting from Bulgaria, through Romania towards Hungary. It bifurcates in Budapest: one direction towards Slovenia, south of Austria, north of Italy, the other continues to Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and England. From this angle citizens of Arab countries, Iraqi Kurds, Turks, and more recently the southern republics of the former Soviet citizens arriving illegally. The third migration route is the so called 'classic' Balkan route, which leads to Yugoslavia through Turkey and Bulgaria." The National Security Office's Yearbook of 2008 also contains important information: "There are three main smuggling route passes through Hungary. One from the Russia - Ukraine direction, which is basically used by Asian and African migrants. The second from Romania, which ensures transit options for the Turkish and Moldovan citizens. The third is the Balkan route, which reaches Hungary starting from Serbia and Kosovo."

In early 2011, the North African revolutions[1], political repression, economic hopelessness due to an unprecedented wave of refugees poured Europe. No matter what comes to pass migration will affect mainly Africa, but also for Europe's future. Series of policy decisions expected in this area, but it can stop the process, it is impossible to reverse. We have to get use to it, adapt to it, and we must be prepared to deal with them. We have to take care of their welcoming, catering, transportation, protection, and all that is needed during their secure staying.

The legislature took account of these events and the disaster protection and related amendments to certain acts of the 2011 Act CXXVIII defines our business<sup>1</sup>.

As a successful implementation, we now have to plan for the tasks and creating the necessary financial conditions. I suggest the following tasks:

- estimating the country, in addition to the existing reception centres, the objects where the new arrivals can be placed
- working out and plan the financials for the actuation of the centres
- analysing the opportunities for catering in the object or in its vicinity
- should be appointed the health organizations, which are involved in the curing of the refugees, in the camps as well as in a health institution
- should be assess the existing policing resources, appoint the ones they care about the centres' safety
- assessing what needs for the actuation of the centres and how to ensure them
- appoint the people now, who will ensure the actuation of the camps
- follow the attention continually of the changing of the object's owner, function, and catering staff
- must be prepared the camp house rules, briefings, notices, announcements that are strictly regulates the daily life of the camp
- must be prepared those instructional signs, which will help camp orientation
- has to be organized the camp staff, to prepare for long-term stress situations

Listed tasks are complex an organization is responsible for the implementation there are several tasks which require co-operation. I wish to deal with things connected to the disaster protection in my dissertation.

An important consideration in the design must take into account that the Hungarian law distinguish three different refugee statuses:

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<sup>1</sup> Year 2011 Act CXXVIII § 53 k) records. our contribution. the accommodations and placement of refugees. [2]

- *refugees* in our country got very similar status as Hungarian citizens. The State evolves them passport if it is needed. They have the same rights as Hungarian citizens, except the voting right for parliamentary elections. After three years of constant residence in the country they can make an application for citizenship, if they also suit some specified requirements.
- *protected designation* status have who are not refugees, but there is a real risk that the return would be exposed so-called "serious harm". Serious harm means: death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, civilian's life or personality is threatened due to indiscriminate violence, backed by the armed conflict. Protected designation status and their possessors legal status is very similar to the refugees and this way to the Hungarian citizens too.
- *admitted* is someone who cannot sent back to his country because he would be a victim of persecution, torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or even death penalty, but doesn't entitled for refugee or protected designation status. The admitted status is given one year (after can be prolonged) and includes the possibility of employment, but only with a work permit. Hungarian government does not provide Hungarian travel document for them, even though they do not have any kind of travel document.

The country has to deal with the placement of for the members of these categories until their cases have been determined, even for months.

## 2. PLACEMENT

They have to be accommodated immediately after appearing. They usually do not

arrive in an organized way according to the practical experiences they make camps at the place of their arrival. In other cases, spread over a large area or integrated into the local community or they 'collect' the cross-border refugees organically and carry them in predefined locations. (e.g. Hungary)

When a huge amount of refugees coming, their placement is an urgent task, ensuring roof, avoiding crowd, settling them organically. Should be started it promptly unless the situation will be impracticable. A large number of problems occur at the same time, not to mention the language difficulties, that is really make thing harder.

This is why should take care of all the things in connection with the centres right now when we could plan it calmly.

Placements can take place in the existing refugee camps and temporary camps operating in a specified period. The number of refugees will determine which will the better.

### 2.1. Existing Refugee Camps

In the case of an existing camp, we have to consider the working ones [3]. In Hungary, there are five detention facilities and two refugee centres:

- detention facilities:
  - Békéscsaba
  - Győr
  - Nyírbátor
  - Kiskunhalas
  - Budapest Airport

- refugee centres:
  - Debrecen: open refugee camp, where the asylum seekers stay in the duration of stay in asylum procedures
  - Bicske: integration centre for refugees where they get preparation for their Hungarian integration

These can receive only limited numbers of refugees and asylum seekers.

## 2.2. Temporary Camps

If the maximum capacity of the existing extension does not solve the larger migrant placement, you will need to create a temporary camp, camps and to ensure that the placement of a greater number of migrants. Such camps can be built for other purposes, the currently unused objects (abandoned barracks, schools, colleges etc), if these are not available then a container or a tent camp has to be established.

The constructed objects without conversion or less transformation can quickly put into service. Its great advantage is that it has developed infrastructure, which can be used without modification or a few conversion. People located here have good living condition. The works in technical subjects (roadways, social facilities, public utilities, etc.) correspond to the applicable building, sanitary and epidemiological requirements.

Evolving a container or tent camp takes relatively longer time. In these cases working conditions have to be created, because only the place is determined where the camp will be. The material supplies, equipments needed in the camps have to be transported from their using place to the scene. So equipping these camps take longer.

## 3. EVOLVING OF CAMPS

It is recommended several ‘smaller’ (10,000 + employees are not bigger) camp was established because of the catering it better organized. The order of magnitude of 30 m<sup>2</sup> per camp shall be designed<sup>2</sup>. So, a camp designed for 10,000 per area of land, approximately 3 hectares (about 4 football field)<sup>3</sup>.

A fundamental task of the building is ensuring the conditions of the placement of technical and financial resources, living and working conditions for migrants and the care staff.

It is important to analyse the risks which means dangers for the admission society, during the design of camps. These are:

- political risks
- national security risks
- public safety risks
- economical risks
- social dangers
- cultural dangers
- medical dangers<sup>4</sup>

At designation should be considered the way into direction of the influx of refugees. The advantage of this is that they quickly come to be located, and quickly include them under supervision. It is a general rule that it should use for the placement of hundreds and thousands,

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<sup>2</sup> Dr. Ternák Gábor: Migrációs katasztrófa, Menekültek tömeges ellátásának általános alapelvei <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com> [4]

<sup>3</sup> List of orders of magnitude (area) [http://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagys%C3%A1lgrendek\\_list%C3%A1ja\\_%28ter%C3%BClet%29](http://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagys%C3%A1lgrendek_list%C3%A1ja_%28ter%C3%BClet%29)

<sup>4</sup> Póczik Szilveszter, Nemzetközi migráció – biztonságpolitikai, rendészeti aspektusok [http://ittvagyunk.eu/application/essay/127\\_1.pdf](http://ittvagyunk.eu/application/essay/127_1.pdf)

possibly at the edge of the populated area, may be further away. This is indicated because the strangers appearing close to the living area can cause panic for the majority

- expected length of stay
- expected refugees arrival direction
- should be on expected route of migration
- be far away from the frontier
- ensure the possibility of the requisitioning of the necessary services for the camp's working
- to be on the edge of the settlement
- ensure all the possibilities that need for the safe placement both for the caregivers and refugees
- to be approachable (by truck and bus all seasons)
- safe custody facilities
- public utilities
- food options
- family relations
- cultural habits
- ethnical relations
- weather conditions, seasons

Have to be determined in the case of container or tent camp:

- soil must be hard, smooth, has good water drainage capability
- should not be far from railway station and roads
- ensure enough space for the expected people and for the storage of the material which needed for the working of the camp
- to be expandable
- can be placed the facilities that responsible for the catering of the people in the camp
- to be comply with fire safety, public health and health requirements should have good internal roads, or the possibility of developing one[5]

It is recommended to designate two or three temporary location where the camp could set up already, because when the event occurs it cannot be a prudent, thorough work because of the lack of time. At that time, the equipment should be given the main attention. The camps must be modifiable to comply with long-term housing for refugees. It is an important aspect at the designation that not an object to be designed for its intended use, which endanger the public provision. These include the previously mentioned non-working educational institutions, factories stopped production and barracks which are not operated by the Army, objects, and areas which designed for container or tent camp.

Cooperation needed already at the choosing of location with:

- the immigration agency
- local protection committees
- police
- Army
- local organization of the National Public Health Service
- regional offices (from 01/01/2013)
- local governments
- transport companies
- future catering workers
- medical institutions
- service providers

- churches, charitable organizations
- future security organizations

The camp design, equipment, attention should be paid to ensure that the minimum necessary conditions at all times necessities. Consideration should be given to the people living here will not move into weeks but for months, perhaps years. It is necessary to ensure that the people living here feel securely. Have to be prepared to the tensions even tussles between the refugees because of the corralling one place for a longer period where the living conditions are different from the habitual. In my opinion, a well-equipped camp could reduce the number of such events. This fact should be considered at planning of accommodation.

Therefore the camp has to have:

- premises what are suitable for the placement of the migrants and provide separation for the families and sexes
- resting and work places of the staff (camp management, administrators, reception, guard etc.)
- catering block where the following premises have to be provided, cooking, preparing and washing room, restaurant, social facilities, storage facilities and landfill
- medical block for outpatient care, and a nursing-home for a few days of treatment
- community room for briefings and meetings, if there is no place for this purpose, the canteen can be designated
- a room for practising religion; the community room or the canteen are also suitable for this
- bath that ensures the regular, daily hygiene for children, pregnant women, and patients; hot water for adults on the defined date and time
- warehouses for storing equipments running the camps, and the offertories of both the domestic and international civil organizations; clothes, religious books and publications, toys, and even electronic machines come as donations[6]; these donations has to be stored from the arrival until the beginning of the distribution

The selection of the camps' staff requires serious circumspection. Even at the appointment of the camps have to be selected those people who are going to be the major players in daily life, at first the leader of the camp and the operating expert. These people have to take part of the planning and organizational process from the appointment of the camp. Ensure the other employees at the activation of the camps. In the setting-up of the camp has to be reckoned with the preparation of the staff to obtain their tasks. This preparation has to be performed before the arrival of the first refugee.

Thinking about the camp's life, its daily functioning I find it necessary to appoint the following persons. The numbers in parenthesis applies in case of 1000 people camp. Camp's size and location may change them.

- camp leader – he is a personal leader; has to have experiences in organizing and managing larger community and handling the conflicts occurred between them (1 person)
- camp assistant manager – he must have the above experiences, does not need to be an independent position, an interpreter or a psychologist could also perform this job (1 person)
- medical staff, doctor and nurse – a doctor is needed in order time, but nurse is required to continuous presence, therefore more people have to be appointed to ensure the 24-hour presence with shifts (1 doctor, 3-4 nurses)
- interpreters, depending on the number of refugees – in the daytime they have to do the official cases, filling documents, holding briefings and conferences etc; after working hours till the start of them he is enough to be on duty (4-5 persons)

- kitchen staff – if the camp has the own kitchen then it will require (for 1000 doses): 1 kitchen leader, 4-5 cooks, 6-7 kitchen-maids and 1 storekeeper[7]; if they only distribute the food then they will have to evolve the staff for that, inmates could be involved to this (12-14 persons)
- reception and watchkeeping persons – migrants leave their homes because of suspected or real political or ethnic persecution, they flee from wars, without custody and supervision they would leave the camps and make their ways towards Western Europe, to prevent this, you need a reliable guards in the camp; their number is determined by the camp's placement, which can concretized at the evolving (approximately 13-15 persons)
- camp's operators and troubleshooters – (1-2 persons)
- chaplains – in accordance with religion, must be ensured the religious practice (2-3 persons)
- representatives of caritative organizations – they can be involved into almost every kind of performance of tasks (2-3 persons)
- psychologists – they have to care about physically and psychologically injured refugees, helping them to proceed the new life situation; they have to deal with the conflicts between inmates (2-3 persons)
- pedagogues and kindergarten teachers – education, language learning and the taking care of the children in preschooler age have to be provided; preferably from the same nations (their number could be defined before the evolving of the camp)
- administrative employees – they are responsible for the inmates' registers, their documents and the control and supervision of the daily life of the camp (5-6 persons)
- storekeepers – receive, store and distribute the tools and materials that needed for running and they handle the donations
- communication expert – performing spokesman tasks (1 person)

These headcounts are informative, which can be changeable if necessary.

The internationally recognized treatment should be applied admitted refugees which can be summarized as follows:

- they cannot be punished or given unfavourable treatment solely because of their presence in the country considered to be unlawful
- they cannot be restricted in their movements, except when the public health and public order is required, we must be prepared to operate closed camps
- internationally recognized civil rights should be granted particularly from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- they should be given all necessary assistance, must be provided basic necessities, including food, basic hygiene and health facilities, apply the basic principles of international solidarity and implementation of burden sharing
- we have to handle them as people with tragic fate who require special understanding and empathy
- they must not be subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading situations
- should not be used with discrimination based on race, religion, politics, nationality country of origin, or their state of health
- they shall be treated as legal equality, they have the right to the court or any other competent administrative authorities
- asylum seekers have to be placed as their safety can be guaranteed
- do not use them in subversive activities either against their own country or other countries
- must be respected the family unity



- every assistance should be given to them that their missing family members could be sought out
- measures must be taken for the protection of underage and unaccompanied children
- ensure internet access (for mailing)
- financial support of relatives and friends should be allowed
- proper measures should be taken for birth, death, marriage registration
- should be allowed to transport their assets to the country in which the permanent settlement was provided for them
- should be given all the necessary means for them to find a lasting solution to their situation
- everything should be done in order to facilitate the voluntary repatriation<sup>5</sup>

#### **4. STANDARDS TO BE CONSIDERED AT DESIGNING**

Placing the migrants must be considered the number of people to be reckoned with at the phase of the preparation and designing. There are standards that define at the placement what should be expected during the operation. Should be assessed during the designation that what is the social background of the object and how much has to be increased. How much should be expected in the container and tent camps, where they are to be installed in its entirety. The conditions to ensure have to be defined individually in particular situation. (mobile toilets, bathing facilities, water supply, ensuring food, waste disposal, etc.) [9].

##### **4.1. Accommodations[11] [12]**

As I wrote earlier, this can be pre-established building or container and tent camp, which had been using for other purposes. Their evolving has the specificities, but the supply of placement and necessity equipments are approximately equal. Therefore I won't distinguish between the forms of placement in the described data. I calculated on 1000 people camp in all cases. Depending on the camp's size it can be easily calculated that a larger or smaller camp needs.

The main aspect at the evolving is to ensure the relaxation, and the necessities can be placed here. Basic conditions are determined in 173/2003 (28 of Oct) Government regulation § 5-6<sup>6</sup>. Although the legislator recorded the requirements of 'the non commercial, communal, leisure accommodation services' in this law. In my opinion, this should be the starting point at the design.

What the above regulation determines for temporary accommodation in 5. §(1) is true for our case. A) paragraph says that the accommodation needs to be suitable for 24 human residence, without endangering human health and to ensure the required minimum latitude. Satisfy the basic needs of comfort, so provide lying surface, and drinking water, bathing facilities and toilets in the neighbourhood.

The same act § 6 records the followings:

1. Each unit of the building shall be constructed corresponded to the requirements of safety of life:
  - a) stability and strength
  - b) fire safety
  - c) operational reliability

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<sup>5</sup> Schiber József: A migrációval kapcsolatos feladatok, menekültek kezelése, ellátásának rendje. Polgári védelem országos parancsokság kiadványa a települések polgármesterei részére, 1992[8]

<sup>6</sup> 173/2003 (28 of Oct.) Government regulation § 5, the basic conditions of the establishment of institution and accommodation, § 6, Establishment of institution and accommodation[10]

2. Accommodation comply with the requirements of:
  - a) a) hygiene and health protection
  - b) environmental protection
  - c) energy saving and heat retention
  - d) protection against moisture
  - e) property protection
3. Sizes of each premises fulfil the conditions of:
  - a) average ceiling height
  - b) volume of air
  - c) useful floor area
  - d) washing and toilet facilities

‘Mattress accommodation’ is acceptable in case of short time placement. These are: sports facilities, public and religious institutions where a temporary accommodation can be evolved. /173/2003 (28 of Oct) (2) Government regulation/<sup>7</sup>

Comply with the followings:

- ceiling height at least 190 cm, in the attic room the keel line should be at least 240 cm, foot part of the bed at least 60 cm
- bunk bed is allowed in premises with at least 240 cm ceiling height
- the width of the corridor surface of at least 80 cm
- have to be provided 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> base surface (50x190 cm lying surface) or 8 m<sup>3</sup> volume unit per living space (bunk bed is the minimal base surface)

These representative data are minimum conditions that could change depending on the recorded placement opportunities in the above regulation. Thus can be calculated the space requirements of a camp with 1000 people:

Space requirements:	4m <sup>2</sup> per lying space
Bed sizes:	80 x 190 cm
Cabinet sizes (minimum):	60 x 60 cm
Fridges:	after 50 places (20 pcs.)
Bed:	1000
Tent – for 10 people:	100
Tent – for 20 people:	50

Minimal distance between tents is 2-3 metres.

In heating season 20 °C temperature must be ensured. It is easier in built camps because the institutions for this purpose are built. In container and tent camps this tasks is much harder. This fact must be considered at the time of the designation, and must deal with this.

## 4.2. Catering

The catering has to be provided with the decent quality and quantity of food, and must be taken care of the conditions of public catering and public health matters of refugees.

They must consider the health status of the refugees and the dietary regulations of their religious. Catering must be provided within the legally defined standards.

Kitchen and canteen block have to be designated in such a way that they preferably are side by side, and have good opportunity to approach even by car and on foot.

## 4.3. Water Supply

According to the Government regulation 38/1995[13] (5 of Apr) § 10(3): ‘If drinking water services affect the 20 % of the urban area and/or more than 500 people, therefore it pauses 12

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<sup>7</sup> 173/2003 (28 of Oct.) Government regulation, annex no. 2: "C"-class resort, Mattress-resort, Emergency accommodation

or 6 hours predictably, then the provider has to take care of the drinking water a different way with the amount of 10 litres / person. More than 12 hours but less than 24 hours service outage 25 litres / person, in excess of 24-hour 30 litres / person / day drinking water is provided.<sup>7</sup>

Drinking water:	2-3 litres / person / day
Bathing:	40-50 litres / person / day
Toilet using:	20-30 litres / person / day
Washing:	20-40 litres / person / day
Catering:	20-40 litres / person / dose
Medical station:	5-10 litres / patient
Ward:	40-50 litres / patient
Cleaning:	2-3 litres / m <sup>2</sup> <sup>8</sup>

With these numbers the daily water consumption is 147-223 m<sup>3</sup> for 1000 people.

Must be considered at designation that if the refugees do not have enough water containers, they couldn't store and use the water they were given. Therefore water containers are needed where piped water do not exist. Dr. Ternák Gábor in *Migrációs Katasztrófa (Migration Disaster), Menekültek tömeges ellátásának általános alapelvei (General Principles of Multitudinous Supply of Refugees)* entitled works he thinks 40 litres is an adequate amount of water containers per family. I count by tents, where 2-3 families dwelling, this means 80-100 litres water container. This water fits on 4-5 20 litres can.

Drinking water's quality requirements are defined in Government regulation 201/2001. (25 of Oct) § 3-4.

#### 4.4. Restrooms, bathing option

Number of equipments of restrooms and washing, bathing premises has to be determined considering the estimated largest number of refugees. Hand washing opportunity has to be ensured for restrooms.

They have to provide washing and bathing opportunities (lavabo, tap) for at least 20 women and 30 men on the accommodation. Showering opportunities separated by gender are needed with hot water. If the accommodation does not have continuous hot water supply then has to be ensured bathing opportunities 2-3 times a week, which could in another object.

One flushing toilet is needed for 20 women and 30 men. Can be increased their numbers with mobile toilets. One urinal for 15 men and hand washing facilities are also important to be ensured.

In case of 1000 people these equipment are indispensable:

Sinks, taps:	42
Showers:	66
Toilets:	42
Urinal:	33

They must take care of the latrines in a tent camp.

These data do not include the needs of the camp staff. Have to be evolved toilets and bathroom facilities for them to the neighbourhood of their jobs.

#### 4.5. Medical Care

An important aspect of the organization of health care is the survey of the refugees' health status. Characteristics of the relationship between migration and health status that all people's health bears the traces of where he came from and how they lived and what kind of diseases are there, including contagious diseases, what could possibly infect them. Migrants' health status is unknown we could only have assumptions about what kind of infection are there in their

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<sup>8</sup> Water and Human Organism, [http://www.icewater.hu/cikk/20/a\\_viz\\_es\\_az\\_emberi\\_szervezet.html](http://www.icewater.hu/cikk/20/a_viz_es_az_emberi_szervezet.html) [14]

living area, so we only have superficial information. Therefore their placement in a refugee camp and their health care is a big challenge. At the time of evolving the camps we shall reckon with this situation. We have to think of the steps of the elimination of the epidemics at the very beginning.

At the admission the examining doctor must declare any infectious diseases, or if the patient has to be separated because of any other medical reasons he must do the obligatory actions.

Certifications after medical assessment:

- the inmate can be placed in the community
- placed under medical control (due to identified chronic, non-communicable diseases)
- separable (due to infectious disease that do not requires medical placement)
- only with the results of the medical examination can be placed in community
- must be transported to medical facility immediately

This requires a doctor's office with medical equipments. Infirmary is also needed with separation by gender. (50 people/bed)

In case of 1000 people it has to be provided 20 people's placement. Restrooms and bathing facilities must be ensured in this block separately from the basic restrooms.

#### **4.6. Cleaning, Washing**

Daily cleaning is required at least once. Its implementation can be carried out by the inhabitants of the refugee camps. Ensure the implementation of linen changes, together with the washing. The exchange of the blankets, pillows and mattresses and also bath towels in every two week and a disinfectant cleaning in every six month must be performed.

This task should be carried out by an external company.

Washing areas should be designated where the camp's inhabitants can wash their own personal garments.

#### **4.7. Waste Placement**

The total quantity of waste generated is usually weight (kg or t) and volume (m<sup>3</sup>) is given, in relation to a year. The further measure of waste is the annual 'produced' waste quantity per person (in kg / inhabitant / year and m<sup>3</sup> / inhabitant/ year units).

Depending on the settlement structure there are measurable differences between the capital and the major cities and towns in waste discharge. The annual 'produced' waste quantity per person in Budapest is approximately 1.1–1.2 m<sup>3</sup>, around 0.9-1.2 m<sup>3</sup> in the cities and 0.6-1.0 m<sup>3</sup>. The average in the country is 1.0 m<sup>3</sup> / year / inhabitant. In this case we are talking about refugee camp, so the waste quantity is far fewer. It is sufficient to calculate on the 50-60 % of that amount, that means 0.5-0.6 m<sup>3</sup>[14]

Therefore the amount of the daily waste is about 1.4-1.7 m<sup>3</sup> that could be placed in 6-7 pieces of 240 litres or 2-3 pieces of 770 litres, or 1-2 1100 litres cans or containers. This does not include the canteen waste and the hazardous waste of the health department. [15] [16] [17]

#### **4.8. Extermination of Insects and Rodents**

The prevention of encroachment, fouling, restraining and regular extermination of distributors of infectious diseases and other harmful insects and arthropods, rodents and other animal pests must be provided. This task should be organized with the involvement of the National Public Health (ÁNTSZ in Hungarian).

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

There are signs of the crisis, which reflect on where and when can we calculate on the appearance of the refugees. After considering these issues things getting worse and we should count on the first refugees. We should open the doors of the refugee camps and start the continuous placement in this period. As long as a camp is not full with refugees it is not expedient to open a new one. If the camps in the refugees' direction are full then the transportation must be arranged with opening other camps that is on the route of the migrations. If these camps have already placed then only the appointment and the opening should be implemented. Appliance and actuation only take a few days.

I find it important that the job descriptions of the planned positions for the actuation and operation must be made in this section of the preparation. These job descriptions would be handed out to the employees at the time of the actuation. This ensures for the employees to get the knowledge of what tasks they have immediately. Of course, these can be and have to be supplemented with specificities after the starts of the camps.

I feel that the implementation of what I described in my dissertation ensures civilized placement of refugees, where they can expect safe circumstances while the society's sense of security maintain.

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