

An Analysis of the Differences Between Temporary Accommodation and Emergency Accommodation

Shahram Zendeh Del Sabet¹

1. PhD student in urban planning and master's degree in geography and urban planning with specialization (improvement and renovation), and civil technology engineering - construction and expert in judicial sciences and management of the postgraduate education and doctoral (electronic) center of Payam Noor University, Isfahan – Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

*Accommodation,
Temporary
Accommodation,
Emergency
Accommodation,
Accident.*

ABSTRACT

When an accident occurs, the injured people stay in the area for about two to 12 hours, waiting for their assignment to be clarified. After this period, the period of emergency accommodation begins, which may last from the first day to the first six months. In this period, the injured people are generally accommodated in tents. The third stage is the stage of temporary accommodation. This stage, which often follows the previous stage, begins in the second month and may even last up to six years or more. The end of this stage depends on the reconstruction operation and permanent settlement. The current research is an applied research in terms of its purpose and a descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology. This research seeks to examine the differences between emergency accommodation and temporary accommodation. Therefore, firstly, the definitions of the subject are given and finally, the types of accommodation are classified. With a review of the history of the evolution of the above-mentioned species during recent decades, temporary accommodation, as a distance limit between emergency accommodation and permanent accommodation, has always been the focus of many discussions and debates. While in some accidents there is an urgent need for temporary accommodation due to various political, social and climatic reasons, following a number of other accidents, the said distance has been removed or other approaches have been adopted, including the possibility of physically connecting the emergency accommodation to the permanent one. On the other hand, disaster literature emphasizes not to use temporary accommodation as the first solution. There are many solutions for providing shelter, of which temporary accommodation is only one of them. In other words, temporary accommodation should be considered the last solution as much as possible due to the possibility of becoming permanent.

Introduction

Human settlements are always facing dangers caused by accidents and how to deal with this issue can play a decisive role in reducing its negative effects. Shelter and accommodation is a decisive factor for survival in the early stages of a crisis. In addition to this issue, the need to provide shelter for personal comfort and security, support against bad weather conditions, increasing resistance to disease and ill health, as well as to achieve human dignity and the continuation of social and family life in difficult conditions, is necessary. Is. The type of relief to the afflicted people and residents is determined according to the main factors, such as: the nature and scale of the crisis and as a result the destruction of the settlement, weather conditions, local conditions, political situation and security conditions, the context and ability of society to adapt. Regarding the rights and needs of people who are indirectly affected by the accident, special considerations should be taken into account.

The concepts and literature of emergency and temporary accommodation are completely different and each has its own solutions, methods and policies according to the type of incident. It should be noted that although settlement camps have differences with the settlements of accident survivors in terms of length of stay, distance from the cause of the accident, the amount and type of services and facilities, the level of users and required performance, etc., but the minimum requirements and the nature of the issues Related to the community displaced from the place of residence (before the accident), it is almost the same in both. It is important to note that such designed camps should not be used as the first and only option for temporary accommodation, but as a last resort. These camps will be successful when the affected population has lost their land, property, and livelihood, and due to the unsuitability of the land or the lack of safety of the remaining buildings, there is another option for temporary accommodation. (Tehran Study and Planning Center, 2013: 7). Therefore, it is necessary to examine the differences between emergency accommodation and temporary accommodation, which is discussed in this research.

2 .Theoretical foundations

Providing housing for victims in crisis situations is called housing, which includes four parts: emergency shelter, temporary shelter, temporary housing, and permanent housing (Kamli et al., 2015: 114).

There are many differences of opinion regarding the issue of accommodation and temporary shelter. Some believe that temporary housing is the middle ground between emergency housing and permanent rehabilitation. According to them, temporary accommodation and shelter are the initial stages of disaster management and permanent reconstruction, and they do not consider it as a separate stage. Another group believes that this stage is a separate stage. The existential philosophy of the temporary shelter is that the planners and managers of the reconstruction can make decisions and plans with more ease and leisure, and the people are also safe from accidents in the temporary shelter. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that adequate housing is everyone's right. With the occurrence of destructive natural disasters and in critical conditions after the disaster, when the functions and social institutions of the society collapse in a certain period of time, the right to have suitable housing is denied to the victims. Due to the lengthening of the construction time for the victims' housing, this right should be provided in temporary housing for the victims. In the studies conducted regarding disasters, providing suitable shelter and housing for victims of the disaster includes a continuous flow from emergency shelter to the construction of permanent housing, which usually deals with three groups of emergency housing, temporary housing, and permanent housing. Emergency accommodation includes situations where disaster survivors seek a place outside of their permanent home to stay for a short period of time. Temporary shelter refers to situations that go beyond providing a shelter in an emergency. Temporary housing includes conditions in which the surviving families continue their responsibilities and daily activities in the new residence and are aware that their living conditions are out of the emergency and temporary state. This accommodation can be in the form of mobile units, rented housing, tents or other forms. In permanent housing, the survivors return to their permanent homes (Asfi and Farrokhi, 2015: 56-57).

One of the most important issues in the crisis planning process, which in addition to the social and human consequences, has a very high cost, is the issue of temporary accommodation of the victims of the accident in suitable residential spaces until the completion of the reconstruction of the permanent accommodation. This is of great importance due to the double vulnerability of the injured groups (especially physically disabled groups, children, women and the elderly) as well as the need to create social stability for the resident's participation in the reconstruction process of permanent housing. The experiences of recent decades in the world and in Iran show the application of different tastes in the process of temporary accommodation. Apart from the spatial differences and specific conditions of each region that create requirements in the nature of temporary accommodation camps, in the process of creating and operating these areas, unfortunately, the necessary evaluations in terms of social proportions, behavioural and cultural patterns, and criteria for creating suitable human environments have been considered. (Ebrahimi, 2016: 45).

Temporary accommodation is often referred to as the following three words in disaster literature:

A- Transitional residence: Transitional residence includes the process of residence from the time of emergency to the stabilization period and prioritizes the "time" factor as the main indicator.

B- Intermediate settlement: This word more or less has the meaning of clause "a" and it can be concluded that "time process" and "physical form" of temporary settlement are included together.

C- Temporary accommodation: compared to the other two words, temporary accommodation is more common.

It is vague and physical and includes a wide range of structural forms and temporary settlement forms, from emergency tents to prefabricated houses (Nojovan, 2010: 20).

Temporary housing can be considered as a set of all activities, including collecting and identifying distressed and homeless people, transferring people to shelters and creating safe and healthy living conditions until they return to their original home or original habitats. The temporary duration is estimated from 6 months to two years depending on the conditions, type of crisis and facilities, and some researchers and aid institutions consider it as the basic core of permanent accommodation (Falahi, 2016: 10). It is worth mentioning that the difference between temporary and emergency housing is the duration of using temporary housing, which may last for several months or years (Nojovan, 2010: 17).

The characteristic of this type of accommodation is temporary houses and condos. In the spatial organization of temporary accommodation, all permanent elements are available, which must be implemented immediately, therefore, only the methods are changed and all elements must be converted to permanent ones (Iranshahi, 2010: 5-6). Housing is one of the basic human needs. Therefore, after the destruction of houses, it is obvious and necessary to build a shelter that will solve this basic need. Since the construction of housing for displaced people requires spending a lot of time and money, which seems impossible in a short period of time, the issue of temporary housing is raised and finds a special place. It is possible to mention the first step in the discussion of temporary accommodation to create a shelter to protect people from the harsh weather conditions and to create a sense of security in them, which can be called emergency accommodation. But since the reconstruction stage in most cases takes a considerable amount of time due to various economic, technical and administrative reasons, and also considering the fact that emergency housing is only a provider of basic human needs and cannot serve as a relatively long-term residence for several If it is considered a month or a year, the temporary accommodation finds its importance. Emergency accommodation cannot protect its residents from weather conditions such as winter cold. And be stable against strong seasonal winds. Therefore, the necessity of building a shelter that can meet the needs of its residents in a relatively longer period of time leads to the formation of the temporary accommodation stage (Moghfour and Selaj, 2014: 2-3). The important point is that the emergency and temporary shelter should be set up near the destroyed houses of the people after the earthquake, because it is better for the victims from a psychological point of view and a sense of belonging to the previous place of life (Tomoika, 1997: 15).

In the discussion of accommodation after unexpected events, crisis management is involved with the time parameter more than other parameters. The time that a manager has for initial accommodation (shelter) according to the climatic conditions, is at most until the beginning of the night, because with winter conditions and especially in mountainous areas, the amount of casualties due to frostbite and freezing may be far from The more the incident happened. After creating the primary shelter, which are the red halal tents, the discussion of temporary accommodation begins. The construction of small units with minimal living facilities that will accommodate the victims for a period of several months to several years begins and in the end leads to permanent accommodation (Jihad University Humanities and Social Sciences Research Institute, 2015: 31).

shelter

The review of specialized disaster literature shows that the general meaning of shelter and temporary residence is beyond "place of life" and includes concepts such as livelihood issues, peace of mind, and psychological comfort. Therefore, people become homeless after the accident, not just homeless. This means that as a result of an accident, the family finds its existence and material and spiritual savings of years suddenly destroyed. Therefore, the shelter as a space to create peace, security of mind and mental and spiritual recovery of the injured person should be given serious attention. In this regard, the temporary residence should be considered in a comprehensive concept not only as a physical product, but also as a process and in the middle of emergency accommodation to permanent accommodation (Falahi, 2016: 5). In 2005, the Oxfam Institute, in a study of providing shelter for tsunami victims in Southeast Asia, considered temporary accommodation to be a big challenge and raised the question whether the goal of the operators is to create a place for the homeless to "stay" or a place to "live". those? In the mentioned article, it is stated that accommodation for a family should provide safety and comfort and bring a sense of belonging. Therefore, when providing shelter for the injured, special attention should be paid to their return and the dignity of the family.

In general, three options for the establishment of temporary settlements for people who are exposed to a natural or man-made disaster can be defined according to the type of event, the number of homeless people, political issues and the ability of society to face disasters.

1) People remain in place and tend to settle near their destroyed houses and huts.

2) People move away from their homes and settle in host communities or government buildings and communal spaces.

3) People are harvested from their homes, but remain in groups. In this regard, it is necessary to build a temporary camp for the displaced people who have been forced to leave their homes and villages.

Due to the relatively young nature of post-tragedy shelter researches, there are often differences in the expression of meanings, especially when translating words. In the following, some terms used in the accident literature and especially the temporary shelter after the accident will be explained.

Temporary human settlement

It is a relatively new word today It is used instead of the word "camp" or "site". Since in the design and planning of a set of temporary settlements, attention should be paid to the goals of development and sustainability at the regional level and the human aspects of the people who are going to live in the camp, it seems that the mentioned word can be appropriate. A temporary human settlement should pay attention to the following aspects.

- The possibility of creating suitable employment for the self-sufficiency of the homeless
- The possibility of their spiritual and psychological self-confidence.
- The possibility of benefiting local residents and around the camp from the services of the refugees

temporary residence

It is often used with the following three words in disaster literature:

- Transitional residence that includes the process of residence from the emergency to the stabilization period and prioritizes the "time" factor as the main indicator.

-Intermediate settlement has more or less the meaning of the previous word and it can be said that the "time process" and "physical form" of the temporary settlement are included together.

-Temporary accommodation, which is more structural and physical compared to the other two terms, and includes a wide range of structural forms and forms of temporary accommodation, from emergency tents to prefabricated houses.

Homeless community

This term includes international refugees and displaced persons due to accidents. Although the problems faced by both groups are of the same type, the way of responding can be different according to the type of accident.

Camp

It is an area of an area that is allocated as a temporary settlement for the homeless in which all human needs, both physical and psychological, must be answered (Ebrahimi, 2016: 46-47).

3-Research background

In 2011, Jifu Liue studied the devastating earthquake of 7.1 Richter in 2010 in the Yusha region of China with 2698 people killed and in it, while expressing the effective factors in the intensification of the damage inflicted on the region, the experiences of reconstruction and restoring the region to its previous state. It has dealt with the earthquake and the role of government organizations and institutions in providing relief to the victims, including their accommodation. This research considered the special environmental conditions of the region and the lack of infrastructure facilities for relief among the factors affecting the severity of casualties.

In 2020, Pessica et al. discussed the impact of temporary accommodation sites on urban socio-spatial performance in an article (case study: Central Italy earthquake). In this research, the researchers analyze the characteristics of these settlements since the time of the crisis: before the disaster (emergency phase); During disaster recovery after reconstruction. In fact, researchers seek to demonstrate the potential benefits of adopting multidimensional spatial analysis methods to enhance the provision of integrated solutions, which contribute to sustainable urban development.

In an article in 2021, Perez-Valkarsel et al. evaluated temporary housing in humanitarian disaster conditions. In this article, the researchers have examined the most suitable conditions that can be created after a disaster and then they have provided suggestions for creating temporary housing.

In 2009, Nirabadi and Kohbanani discussed in an article titled locating temporary accommodation camps for earthquake survivors using hierarchical analysis (case study: Neishabur city). By using three macro indicators: land use, urban open spaces and communication network, each of which contains sub-factors, the authors have identified suitable places for temporary accommodation (15 places), and most of these places have an acceptable area for this purpose. and use of open space such as parks.

In 2009, Omidred et al. conducted a research under the title of locating temporary accommodation using geographic information system (the case study of region one of Tehran municipality). The authors have introduced thirteen main criteria and a number of secondary criteria which include 24 criteria in total and based on the calculations made in Arc GIS software, fourteen places have been introduced as ideal places for temporary accommodation of accident victims in one area of Tehran municipality. they say In 2013, Ahdanjad et al. conducted a research titled optimal location of temporary accommodation places for earthquake victims in urban areas using multi-criteria methods and geographic information system for the case study of Zanjan city. In this research, the authors used 14 criteria of land use type, population density, vulnerability, parks, vacant land, land use compatibility, tall buildings, distance from high voltage power lines, distance from educational centers, distance from law enforcement centers, distance from stations. fire department, distance from medical centers, distance from fault and slope and using hierarchical analysis method (hierarchical analysis) they have located temporary accommodation areas in Zanjan city. The results of the research show the lack of sufficient spaces, including parks and urban open spaces, for the settlement of earthquake victims in the city of Zanjan. This can be seen in the fabric of the city more clearly than in other parts.

4-Research method

The current research is applied research in terms of its purpose and descriptive-analytical research in terms of its nature and methodology. This research seeks to examine the differences between emergency accommodation and temporary accommodation. Therefore, firstly, the definitions of the subject are given and finally, the types of accommodation are classified.

5-Findings

There is a process in providing post-disaster shelter. This process starts from the moment of the accident and continues until the end of the reconstruction phase. When an accident happens, the injured people are in the area for about 12 to 24 hours, waiting for their assignment to be clarified. After this period, the period of emergency accommodation begins, which may last from the first day to the first six months.

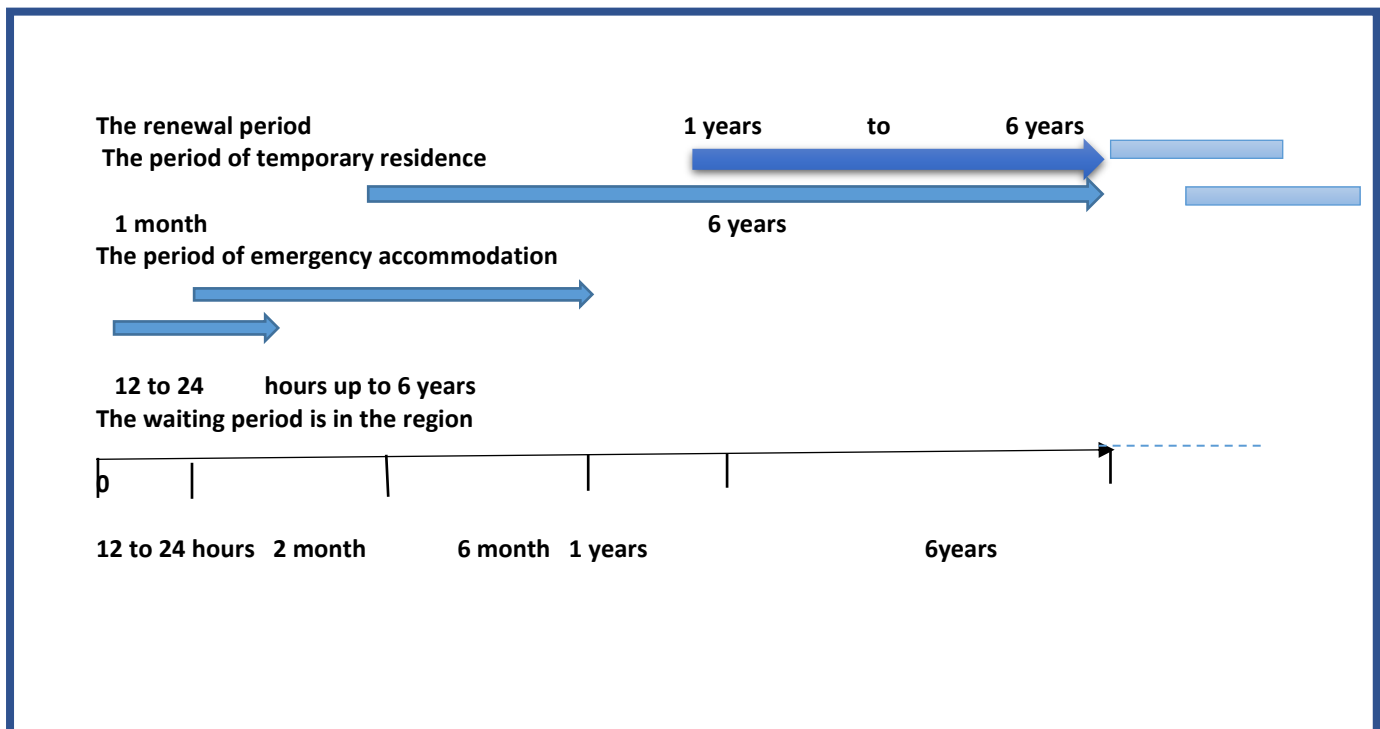


Figure 1- Process of post-disaster accommodation system in cities
(Study and Planning Center of Tehran, 2013: 7)

From the viewpoints presented until the early eighties, it can be seen that there was no specific framework for post-disaster accommodation, but in 1982, the United Nations Disaster and Relief Administration, summarizing past experiences, called strategies for relief while focusing on the issue of accommodation. , emphasizes its process and provides a framework. The presented framework is based on three parts: emergency housing, housing in reconstruction and outcomes. In this regard, various situations after the accident, including the steps of emergency, temporary and

permanent resettlement, risk reduction and land acquisition and selection are among the important issues.

In other frameworks presented after 1982 about disaster risk reduction, the very important role of the victims to carry out reconstruction activities is emphasized. The approaches of the 90s, especially after the holding of the World Conference on Natural Disaster Risk Reduction in Yokohama in 1994, generally consider the phases of shelter development in the phases of relief, temporary accommodation and permanent accommodation as an interconnected process, in order not only to successfully complete Reconstruction, but rather the continuation of the cycle from relief to development.

The subject of post-tragedy housing is considered a dynamic concept that includes all physical and non-physical activities of societies and can be accepted as a theoretical framework. Also, this framework makes sense in the approach of the cycle from relief to development, in the form of a series of management sciences after the disaster and in the path of development. For this reason, in the final resolution of the Yokohama World Conference (1994) in the Strategic Foundations for the 21st Century section, it is announced that: all stages of relief, organization, reconstruction and development in order to prevent danger, should be in a cycle that aims to reduce human vulnerability and the environment, it can be done.

With the frequent occurrence of natural disasters in the world, the science related to this issue has expanded significantly in the last decade. Meanwhile, the topic of emergency and temporary accommodation has taken a significant percentage of the studies of scientific centers. So far, several documents have described international standards related to temporary and emergency shelter. The most important of them is a document called Sphere, which includes minimum criteria and standards related to crisis relief, and part of the aforementioned documents deals with the issue of temporary accommodation and related standards.

Sandafir is based on two truths. Firstly, all possible steps should be taken to reduce human suffering from war and disasters, and secondly, people vulnerable to the crisis have the right to a dignified life, and therefore they have the right and should receive help.

The mentioned document has presented six standards in relation to the creation of shelters and accommodation for those affected by disasters, which are related to strategic planning in creating accommodation with the aim of providing security, health and well-being, physical planning based on accessibility. to the places of residence and respecting privacy, having enough covered space and continuing to maintain livelihood, using an acceptable map of residents in order to achieve dignity, health, security and well-being, structure in accordance with safety principles and finally minimizing the effects Adverse refers to the environment through the proper settlement of affected families, finding sources of raw materials and construction methods.

The High Commissioner for Refugees has provided a set of standards for the establishment of refugee camps and the Sphere project for the placement of services and infrastructure needed for temporary homeless shelters. According to these instructions, the values required for site design, services, infrastructure and shelter can be calculated and estimated. The aforementioned standards determine the needs of a camp, such as the amount of land, shelter space, road, footpath, or the number of toilets and faucets according to the number of refugees. It should be noted that although the refugee resettlement camps have differences with the settlements of Swanage survivors in terms of length of stay, distance from the cause of the accident, the amount and type of services and facilities, the level of users and required functions, etc., but the minimum requirements And the nature of the issues related to the displaced community (before the accident) is almost the same in both. It is important to note that such designed camps should not be used as the first and only option for temporary accommodation, but as a last resort. These camps will be successful when the affected population has lost their land, property, and livelihood, and there is no other option for temporary accommodation due to the unsuitability of the land or the lack of safety of the remaining buildings, etc. be The following table shows the minimum public facility services:

Table 1- Minimum public services and facilities

Estimated population	The number of each site	Required facilities
200,000 people	10 sites	A hospital
30000people	1.5sites	1health center
5000people	1 the part	1clinic
5000people	1 sites	4places to distribute goods
20000people	1sites	1market
5000people	1 the part	1school

Also Corselis and Vitale (2005), for camp site design by comparing the standards of Sphere Project (2004) and UNHCR (2000) provide the table below.

Table 2-camp site design standards

required space	Minimum camping area per person Minimum indoor space per person slope of the land
Fire regulations	Minimum distance between buildings Minimum distance between groups of shelters Minimum distance between handles and blocks
Principles of water supply	The minimum amount of water available (liters per person per day) Number of people per water source Distance from the shelter to the tap
Sanitation	Number for each toilet Distance from the shelter to the toilets Minimum distance between toilets and sewers from underground water sources The distance of the bottom of the well from the groundwater level

Another document is a document called Transitional Shelter for Displaced Populations, which, based on Sphere standards in six detailed ways, states mechanisms for developing an appropriate strategy to help resettle survivors. In this document, Corselis and Vitale in 2005, divides emergency and temporary housing options into six categories as follows:

1- Scattered settlement next to the families of friends and relatives, where the survivors spend the period after the emergency of the accident until permanent settlement in the houses or lands belonging to their acquaintances, which are located far from the accident site. During this period, the survivors may be charged rent for housing or they may be allowed to live in these

1-Settling in rural areas in the form of scattered self-settlement, where the homeless population settles on public or private land.

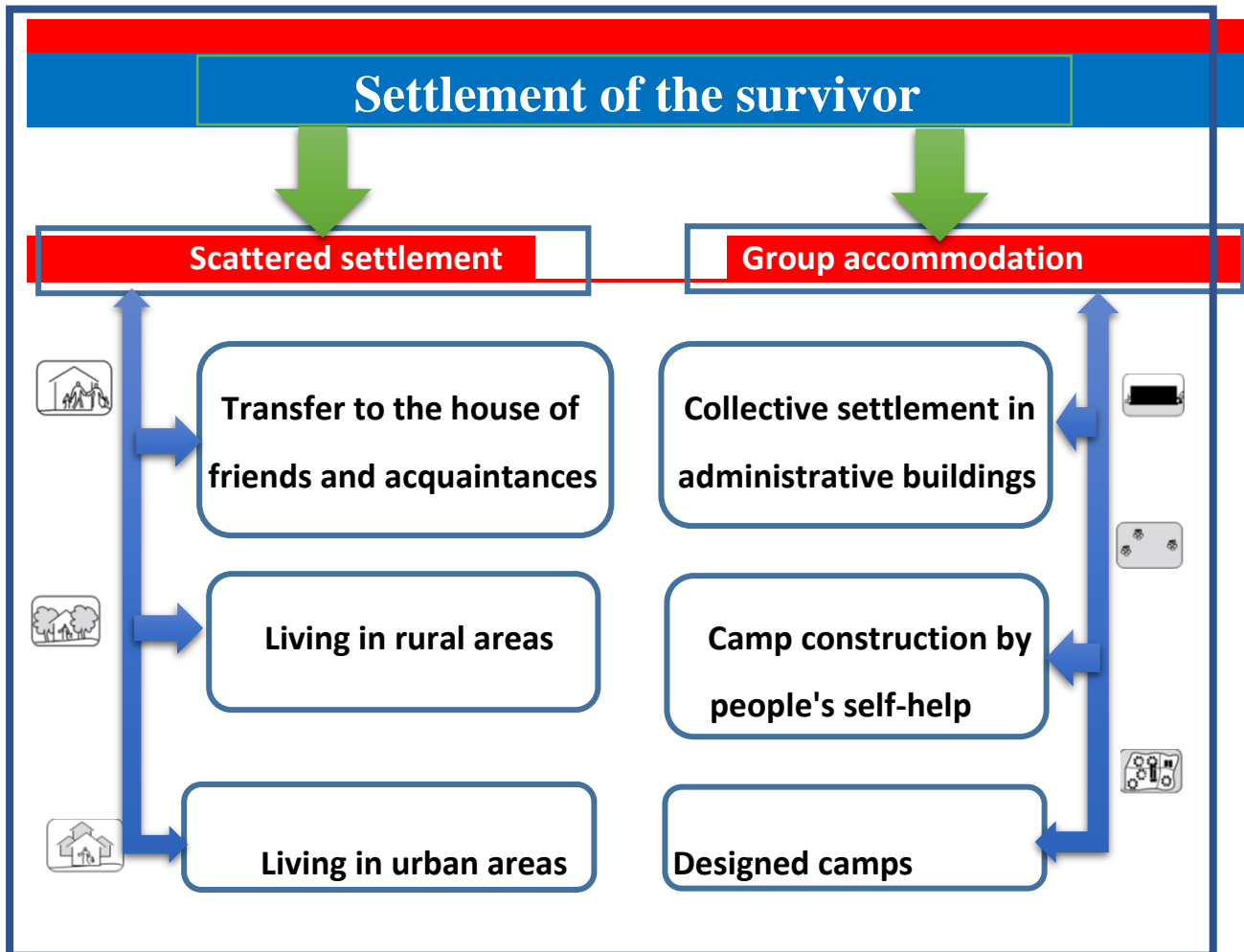
3-Settling in urban areas in the form of scattered self-settlement, where the homeless population settles in the outskirts of the city, on lands that are not used by anyone or informally.

4-Group accommodation in gathering centers, including community centers, large buildings, stadiums, hotels, warehouses, abandoned factories, and semi-complete healthy buildings that were not damaged in the accident, can accommodate a group of people place.

5 -Group accommodation in self-made camps, where the displaced population, without the help of the local government or the community, build a camp on their own land or a public land.

6- Group accommodation in designed camps includes living in sites that are designed for this purpose and have service infrastructure including water supply network, food and non-food items, education and treatment centers. The diagram of the types of settlement of the survivors after the accidents is shown below (Tehran City Planning and Studies Center, 2013: 7).

Figure 2 - Types of settlement of survivors after disasters



Classification of temporary accommodation

A- Camp method: One of the common solutions after accidents is the camp method, which first selects an open area near the accident area and leveling and preparation measures are carried out. By using the standards and taking into account the conditions of the population that can be settled there and taking into account the duration of the settlement, the climatic conditions, the available resources and the available budget, by using tents, prefabricated structures or temporary buildings, as well as available materials. And the recycling of the shacks is used to settle the displaced and homeless population.

B- Scattered method: In this method, people are allowed to set up temporary accommodation in the place they want. According to the climatic conditions and other considerations mentioned in the previous method, a structure is selected as a temporary accommodation structure and is provided to the homeless people so that they can choose a place to stay. Experience shows that the victims tend to build a settlement in the vicinity of their destroyed residence.

C- Combined method: In this method, the residents will be close to their original place of residence and will be able to use the living facilities in a communal way. The main reliance of this method is on the buildings and structures that are expected to remain standing after the earthquake or can be used with some repairs, including schools, mosques, dormitories, hotels, etc. In this method, it is expected that every citizen will be familiar with his possible temporary accommodation before the crisis (Nojovan, 2010: 21).

Table 3-Types of temporary accommodation spaces

Suitable places	per capita	Maximum distance of residence	Temporary accommodation
Government buildings (schools, barracks) private resistant buildings (hotels) local open spaces	3 square meters per person	Maximum distance of 500 meters from people's place of residence	Local accommodation spaces (neighborhood)
Open spaces or suitable area	20 to 45 square meters per person	2 kilometers from the place of residence, preferably these spaces should be close to the existing urban facilities and infrastructures	Regional accommodation spaces

(Hashemi)5:1390

Determining safe places for temporary accommodation

In the preparation stage of crisis management, the necessary planning for temporary accommodation should be done. In this regard, we should extract the places that meet the necessary conditions from various information sources such as satellite images, maps and existing information layers. These places should be in such a way that by moving people there, they are both safe from danger and accessible, that is, it is possible to provide quick aid to them (Saadat Sarasht, 2015: 6). On the other hand, the capacity and distribution of these places in the city should be such that not only do they cover all the surrounding building blocks, but their distance to the building blocks does not exceed a threshold (about one kilometer) because it has been seen from experience that When moving the population to safe areas, the traffic caused by traffic, accidents and destruction of buildings is such that people (sometimes injured) have to walk the route. If there is no safe area for the building blocks in this radius, it is necessary to prevent the accident before it happens and build safe areas in appropriate places (Naqdi et al., 2015: 3).

Settlement procedures after the accident

Regarding the shelter and accommodation after the accident, various divisions have been made, which Quarantly proposes the following four types (Jahangiri, 1388: 127).

-Emergency shelter: after accidents, disaster survivors are looking for shelter outside their permanent homes for a short period of time, for example, places such as schools, mosques, sports stadiums that have the capacity to accommodate a large number of people. Usually, the first place people seek refuge in is simply a place to spend one or more nights until they can find a more suitable shelter.

-Temporary shelter: The term temporary shelter is used when people want to stay in the desired settlement for a short time. The houses of relatives, friends and acquaintances, hotels, public buildings and the like are among the places that are used for this purpose.

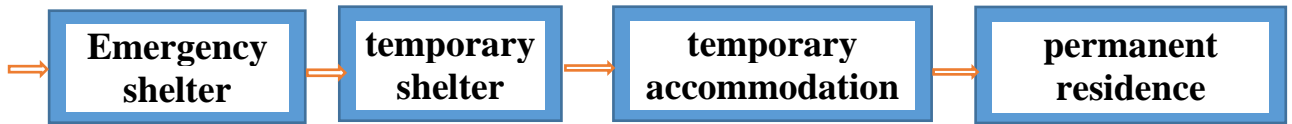
-Temporary accommodation: In the situation where the survivors find that the period of returning to the basic living conditions may take several months, people try to prepare a suitable accommodation for themselves according to the available facilities. Unlike temporary shelter, these households are in temporary accommodation. who are the founders and erectors of temporary housing. During the period of temporary accommodation, daily livelihood activities are carried out. Temporary accommodation is done in two ways.

- Temporary accommodation in the place: In situations where the survivors are forced to stay at home or work and not leave the place to protect themselves from disasters or the threat of other crises, they build temporary houses on the same site.

-Temporary accommodation outside the place: when, for various reasons, the presence of the survivors at the place of the accident is not advisable and leaving the place of residence is necessary to preserve the health and survival of the affected community, it is necessary to have a period of

temporary accommodation outside the previous place or even Be prepared outside the region and sometimes the homeland of people.

-Dime accommodation: Dime accommodation is usually necessary after disasters such as earthquakes that lead to the destruction of people's homes and houses. In this situation, the survivors are forced to rebuild their homes and may experience the beginning of life in a new home and in a different society. This stage is a time-consuming process and requires cooperation and coordination from executive bodies (Ebrahimi, 2016: 49).



*Figure 3-Diagram of the process of providing permanent shelter after accidents
(Kamli et al., 2015: 116)*

Temporary accommodation procedures

Temporary accommodation is divided into two phases: emergency accommodation and mid-term accommodation.

Emergency, immediate or preliminary accommodation:

In all types of natural and man-made disasters, except war, it is related to the time period immediately after the crisis. But in the case of war conditions, this period can also include shortly before the beginning of large-scale conflicts. At this stage, the injured population is accommodated in different ways in suitable places. The main activity of emergency accommodation is placing the injured in relatively safe shelters (tents). At this stage, food, clothing and other basic needs are regularly delivered to the injured through aid groups. The stage of emergency accommodation usually does not exceed two weeks (Behzad Far, 2012: 27).

At this stage, the accommodation is not subject to the standards and the means of accommodation are mainly tents and local materials. This type of accommodation is only limited to providing shelter and protecting people from weather and environmental conditions.

Intermediate accommodation

After the initial days of the crisis and before permanent accommodation is prepared, due to the low standards of emergency accommodation, it is often tried to improve the living conditions of refugees by creating medium-term accommodation. Mid-term accommodation includes actions such as identifying, collecting and transferring homeless people to temporary accommodation centres (Hosseini, 2012: 22-23).

Typology of temporary accommodation

After the Second World War, many ideas and designs in the field of temporary shelter have been presented by aid groups, non-governmental organizations and famous architects. These types of designs are very diverse and in terms of shape, they range from a simple tent to prefabricated industrial chambers, wooden and metal huts, shell and inflatable forms, and opening structures. Also, the use of local materials and local technologies is also important in temporary accommodation.

With a review of the history of the evolution of the above species during recent decades, temporary accommodation as a limit between emergency accommodation and permanent accommodation has always been the focus of many discussions and debates. While in some accidents there is an urgent need for temporary accommodation due to various political, social and climatic reasons, following a number of other accidents, the said distance has been removed or other approaches have been adopted, including the possibility of physically connecting the emergency accommodation to the permanent one. On the other hand, disaster literature emphasizes not to use temporary accommodation as the first solution. There are many solutions for providing shelter, of which temporary accommodation is only one of them. In other words, temporary accommodation should

be considered as the last solution as much as possible due to the possibility of becoming permanent. It is worth mentioning that the weather and social conditions after the accident determine the necessity of providing temporary accommodation in a separate stage. For example, after the 1377 earthquake that occurred in winter in an area covered by snow in Ardabil, the need to quickly provide warm temporary accommodation for the affected people was an absolute necessity (Ebrahimi, 2016: 50).

Table 4- Change of views towards the strategies of providing shelter and temporary settlements

Early nineties onwards	Early seventies to eighties
Limiting the role of donors and starting promotion programs for the production of native shelters	Mass production of shelters by donors (outside the accident site)
Responsibility and emphasis on the participation of local people in decisions, implementation, planning and design	Full involvement of aid organizations (outside the region) and making all decisions by non-local people
Examining other aspects of shelter, including economic, social and cultural adaptation to the affected area	Absolute emphasis on the technical and technical aspects of the shelter
Trying to eliminate the stage of temporary accommodation and trying to connect emergency accommodation to permanent and emphasizing the presence of local organizations in the reconstruction.	Separation of emergency accommodation, temporary accommodation and permanent accommodation as three separate periods

(Ebrahimi, 2016: 50)

Key factors in planning temporary accommodation

Various factors should be considered in the planning process, the most important of which are:

Protection: The word protection refers to taking care of the homeless population from the crisis due to which they have been displaced. In the design of temporary settlements, protection is the most important and determining factor.

Security: The aim is to protect the lives and property of survivors from neighboring groups and also to support vulnerable groups such as women and girls against sexual assault.

Access: Access to temporary settlements is the basic condition of any relief and planning. The lack of physical access makes it almost impossible to help. Choosing the location of temporary settlements in a place further away from biological complexes, besides imposing more costs for preparation, requires the construction of communication ways and the required infrastructures, which requires extremely high investment.

Environmental concerns: Neglecting various aspects of the environment, which is caused by the sudden settlement of a large population in a region, will bring dire consequences in the short and long term, in the destruction of the region's resources. It is obvious that the sudden arrival of a large population in an area increases the risk of the spread of infectious diseases.

Cultural and social characteristics of the homeless: the sense of belonging and dependence of the victims of the accident to their living environment has a significant impact on the choice of the accommodation method and its location, and their religion and ethnicity is one of the most important indicators of this issue.

Vulnerable groups: In planning temporary settlements to prevent encroachment and exploitation, special attention should be paid to vulnerable groups. These groups include the elderly, the physically and mentally disabled, the sick, orphaned children and adolescents, female heads of households and single girls, and religious minorities, including basic strategies to support women, and provide their livelihood through education and participation in economic activities.

Is. Also, finding a traditional mechanism such as keeping local and ethnic social groups together in temporary settlements helps a lot to strengthen women's security (Ebrahimi, 2016: 38-39).

The role of temporary accommodation in crisis management

By examining the crisis management cycle, it is clear that settling the victims is one of the stages of crisis response. Of course, proper planning and arrangements for accommodating the injured are somehow related to the preparation stage before the accident.

In countries that are under constant risk of accidents and have coherent and informed crisis management, they always allocate part of their preparedness plans to forecasting and measures related to temporary accommodation. These countries, by using past experiences and while carrying out feasibility studies and obtaining sufficient information from the places at risk, determining the level of risk tolerance, preparing population statistics with regard to its increase in the future, in relation to the provision of future temporary accommodation, the necessary forecast are accepted.

The opinion is that mostly the injured people prefer to stay in a place close to their properties (Saadat Sarasht, 1385: 7). Therefore, the accommodation of the injured should be done with minimum displacement and according to the capacity of safe places. It is possible to establish these two conditions for emergency evacuation and temporary accommodation through optimization.

6-Discussion and conclusion

The concepts and literature of emergency and temporary accommodation are completely different and each has its own solutions, methods and policies. It should be noted that although the accommodation camps have differences with the residences of accident survivors in terms of length of stay, distance from the cause of the accident, the amount and type of services and facilities, the level of users and required functions, etc., but the minimum needs and the nature of the issues related to the displaced community (before the accident, it is almost the same in both. It is important to note that such designed camps should not be the first and only option for temporary accommodation, but be used as a last resort. These camps will be successful when the affected population has lost their land, property, and livelihood, and due to the inappropriateness of the land or the lack of safety of the buildings and... there is no other option for temporary accommodation. When an accident occurs, the people affected by the accident are in the area for about two to 12 hours, waiting for their assignment to be clarified.

After this period, the period of emergency accommodation It begins, which may last from the first day to the first six months. In this period, the injured people are generally accommodated in tents. The third stage is the temporary accommodation stage. This stage, which often follows the previous stage, begins in the second month and may even last up to six years or more. The end of this stage depends on the reconstruction operation and permanent settlement.

With a review of the history of the evolution of the above-mentioned species during recent decades, temporary accommodation, as a distance limit between emergency accommodation and permanent accommodation, has always been the focus of many discussions and debates. While in some accidents there is an urgent need for temporary accommodation due to various political, social and climatic reasons, following a number of other accidents, the said distance has been removed or other approaches have been adopted, including the possibility of physically connecting the emergency accommodation to the permanent one. On the other hand, disaster literature emphasizes not to use temporary accommodation as the first solution. There are many solutions for providing shelter, of which temporary accommodation is only one of them. In other words, temporary accommodation should be considered the last solution as much as possible due to the possibility of becoming permanent.

It is worth noting that the weather and social conditions after the accident, It determine the necessity of providing the type of temporary accommodation in a separate stage. For example, after the 1377 earthquake that occurred in winter in an area covered by snow in Ardabil, the need to quickly provide warm temporary accommodation for the affected people was an absolute necessity.

References:

- Ebrahimi, Afsana (2016), planning of temporary housing after possible earthquake in Tehran, a case study of area 20 (Ray Shahr), Master thesis, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University
- Omidaver, Babak; Tahanesh, Mehdi and the brothers of the partners, Mohammad (2009); Locating temporary accommodation using GIS (case study of one region of Tehran Municipality); Mashhad, the second urban planning and management conference, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad.
- Asefi, Maziar; Farrokhi, Shaheen (2016) Evaluation of temporary housing after the earthquake and ways to improve its quality according to the needs of the victims of a case study, Sarand-Haris village, Rural Research, Volume 7, Number 1, 55-80.
- Al-Kotsar, Abbas (2014); Locating temporary housing after the earthquake using membership functions and fuzzy overlap in geographic information system (GIS), case study, district one of Qom city, Yazd University master's thesis.
- Behzad Far, Mustafa (2012), Bam earthquake and explanation of contexts, foundations and city reconstruction strategy, Architecture and Urban Planning Study and Research Center, Urban Development and Architecture Quarterly, No. 5 and 6.
- Hosseini, Seyed Behshid (2018) Evacuation and emergency accommodation in non-active defense (basics and experiences), first volume, first edition, Tehran
- Hosseini Amini, Hassan; Asadi, Saleh; Barnafar, Mehdi (2009), evaluation of the structure of Langrod city for passive defense planning, Applied Research Journal of Geographical Sciences, No. 1, Tehran
- 8. Hosseini, Seyyed Azim and Vaez Shahanghi (2014) Harmonization of SWOT analysis technique from the point of view of passive defense studies, Passive Defense Promotional Scientific Quarterly, 6th year, No. 1, Spring 2014 (consecutive 21), pp. 57-66.
- .Kameli, Mohsen; Hosseini Amini, Hassan; Hosseini, Behshid; Hosseini, Baqir (2016) Determining passive defense criteria in emergency evacuation and resettlement of big cities using Delphi method, Urban Ecology, 7th year, number 2, serial 14, 113-124.
- 10. Naghdi Karim, Mohammad Saadat Sarasht, Ali Mansourian, Mohammad Javad, and Ledan Zoz (2015), Optimization of Temporary Accommodation in Crisis Management, Spatial Information Systems, Country Mapping Organization, Qeshm Free Zone Organization.
- 11. Mahdi teenager; Omidar, Babak and Salehi, Ismail (2012); locating temporary accommodation using fuzzy algorithm; Case study: district one of Tehran Municipality; Urban Management Quarterly, No. 31.
- 12. Nirabadi, Hadi; Kohbani, Hamidreza (1389); Locating temporary accommodation camps for earthquake survivors using AHP Research case: Neishabur city; Tehran Geomatic Conference, Mapping Organization of the whole country
- Alc¸ada-Almeida,Luı’s. Tralha,Lino ~ . Santos ,Luı’s . Coutinho-Rodrigues ,Joaõ(2009). A Multiobjective Approach to Locate Emergency Shelters and Identify Evacuation Routes in Urban Areas. Geographical Analysis 41 (2009) 9–29 r 2009 The Ohio State University.
- Alc¸ada-Almeida,Luı’s. Tralha,Lino ~ . Santos ,Luı’s. Coutinho-Rodrigues ,Joaõ. A Multiobjective Approach to Locate Emergency Shelters and Identify Evacuation Routes in Urban Areas. Geographical Analysis 41 (2009) 9–29 r 2009 The Ohio State University(2009) .
- ds in Technology, Information and Operations Management, 3 (1) , 1-100.
- Booth, S. , A. (1993),. "Crises Management Stretegy".London, Routledge.
- BOUNDY, J.A .& U.S.R .MURTY, (1999), Graph Theory with Applications, ISBN :964-6761 -57-7.
- Cannon T. (2000); “Vulnerability analysis and disasters.” In: D. J. Parker, ed., Floods, Vol. 1., London: Routledge, 2000.
- CEMP)2012(Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, The Pennsylvania State University,pennstate press.40-65.
- Chang .Hsu- His- Huang .Wen-chin.(20056). Application of a quantification SWOT analytical method2005).