Macro Settlement Plan /Activities

December 2022

From where were coming? >> Scenarios MSDP 2019-2022

Now

Scenario A "Towards Repatriation"

Scenario B "Environmental Focus"
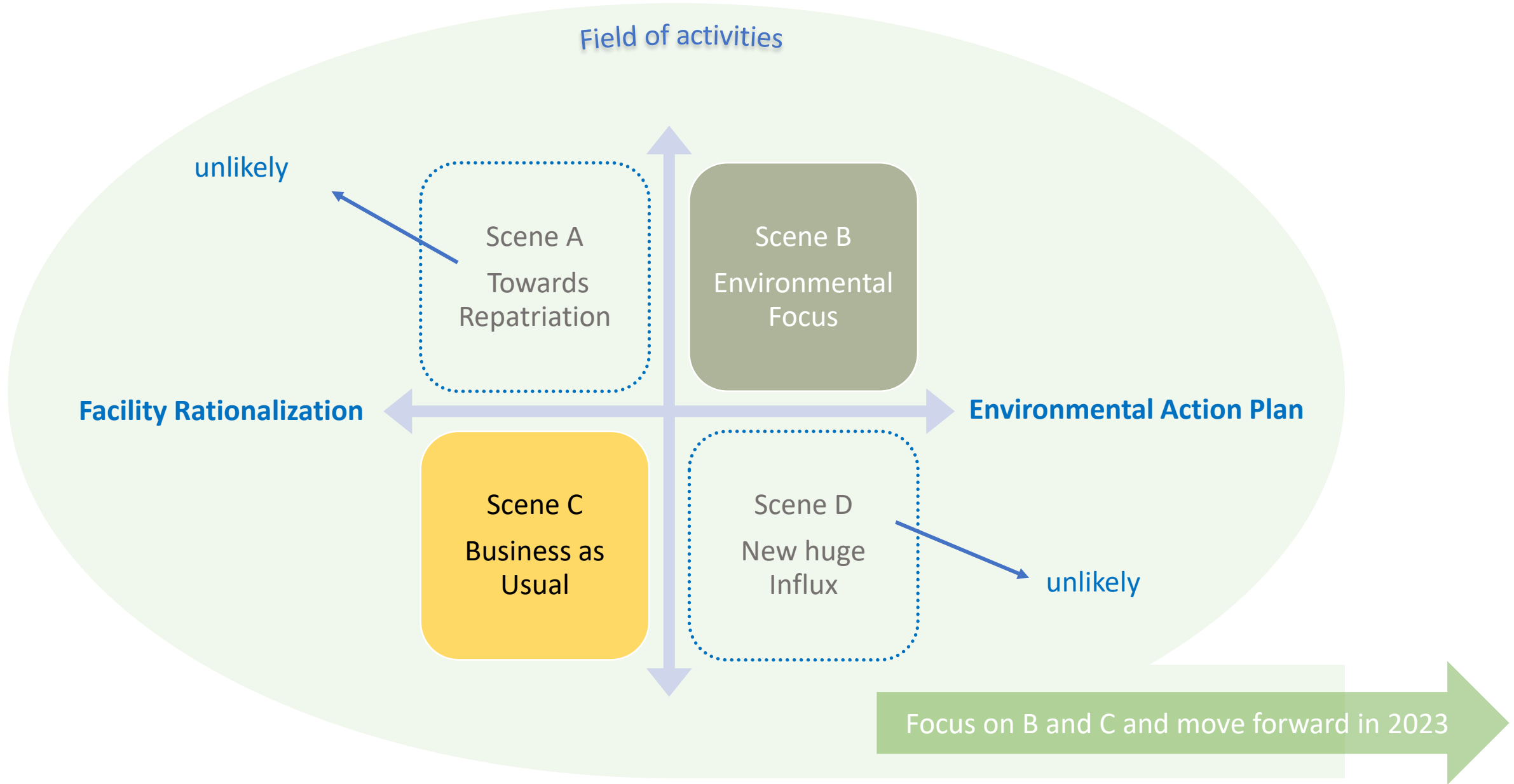
Scenario C "Business as Usual"

Scenario D "New Influx"

Strategy A (e.g. Legacy Plan)

Strategy B (e.g. Environmental Action Plan)

Strategy C (e.g. Facility Rationalization)

Strategy D (e.g Extension Plan)

MSDP Vision

Transformation

Scenarios MSDP 2019-2022

Field of activity – Strategy and Vision

Legacy Plan

Scene A
Towards Repatriation

Scene B
Environmental Focus

Facility Rationalization — Environmental Action Plan

Scene C
Business as Usual

Scene D
New Influx

Extension Plan

Where we are-/will be in 2023?

What's coming next to the MSDP

Moving forward from visions to practical tools

Goals

- Increase protection against fire, storm and flood to refugees

- Definition of the last developable construction areas - The Grey Network.

- Binding determination of the buildable area based on the natural hazard map under consideration of other landscape-determining factors

- Definition and agree an areas of recreation – The Green Blue Network

- Deliver reliable guidance and offer a tool of knowledge for Partners and NGOs to implement their programs and projects

- Guidance for orderly decommission, dismantling and recreation

A MSDP outcome 2023 can be **The Binding Settlement + Structure Plan**

Shelter Choice
Issue: Correct choice of shelter on different terrain
Action: Whenever possible, site shifts and earth fillings should be avoided. This alters the natural flow of water in rainfalls. Schelter types which causes slope disturbance with greater engineering input should be limited.
Outcome: Sensitive transition areas on riverbeds and slopes are identified. Disaster risk reduction due to erosion control in place and landslide prevention improved. Shelter types selection that correspond to the terrain. Stilt shelters are built sensitive transition areas on riverbeds and slopes. Identification of Areas with limitation of shelter types

Child friendly areas and Cyclone Shelters
Issue: the existing playgrounds and sports fields must be kept free and protected as open spaces. They should be supplemented into a child-friendly way. In case of crisis, they should serve as gathering points for families. Temporary shelters should be planned that serve as in normal times and as shelters in cyclones.
Action: Investigate the existing pilot from 2018 and redesign if necessary. Discuss with authorities to implement some more Cyclone Shelter Implement Cyclone shelters
Outcome: Cyclone Shelters are built and included in Mock Drill trainings

Fire Protection and Rescue
Issue: The density of the shelters and the large use of bamboo and other flammable materials in the camps makes them exposed to fires which spread quickly across large areas.
Action: The response to fire and flood emergencies is challenging and requires continuous mobilization of resources, and mock drills to ensure that both infrastructure and the communities are well prepared to respond. Exit- and rescue plans needs to be elaborated
Outcome: Planning and executing of new exit routes resp. improvements of emergency routes. Defining of assembly and meeting points.

Decommissioning and Recreation
Issue: Where renaturation and blue-green linkages should be done, e.g., SuLMER projects. In consequence vacated area should be used for recreation and natural planting. Such measures help to improve and consolidate the soil and create spacing between the Shelters, which also serves accesses for rescue and fire extinguishing work by the local fire units
Action:. A proposal of these zones is available and will after final discussion be incorporated into the structure plan. It's essential to talk and agree on this topic where to create a planning instrument which contains clear statements on:
Outcome:
- Mapped natural hazard translated into camp wide granular analysis of necessary mitigation measures cross-checked with field-level information.
- Strengthening the protection of refugees and the environment.
- Delivered reliable guidance and give offer a tool of knowledge for Partners and NGOs to implement their programs and projects.
- Guidance for orderly decommission, dismantling and recreation
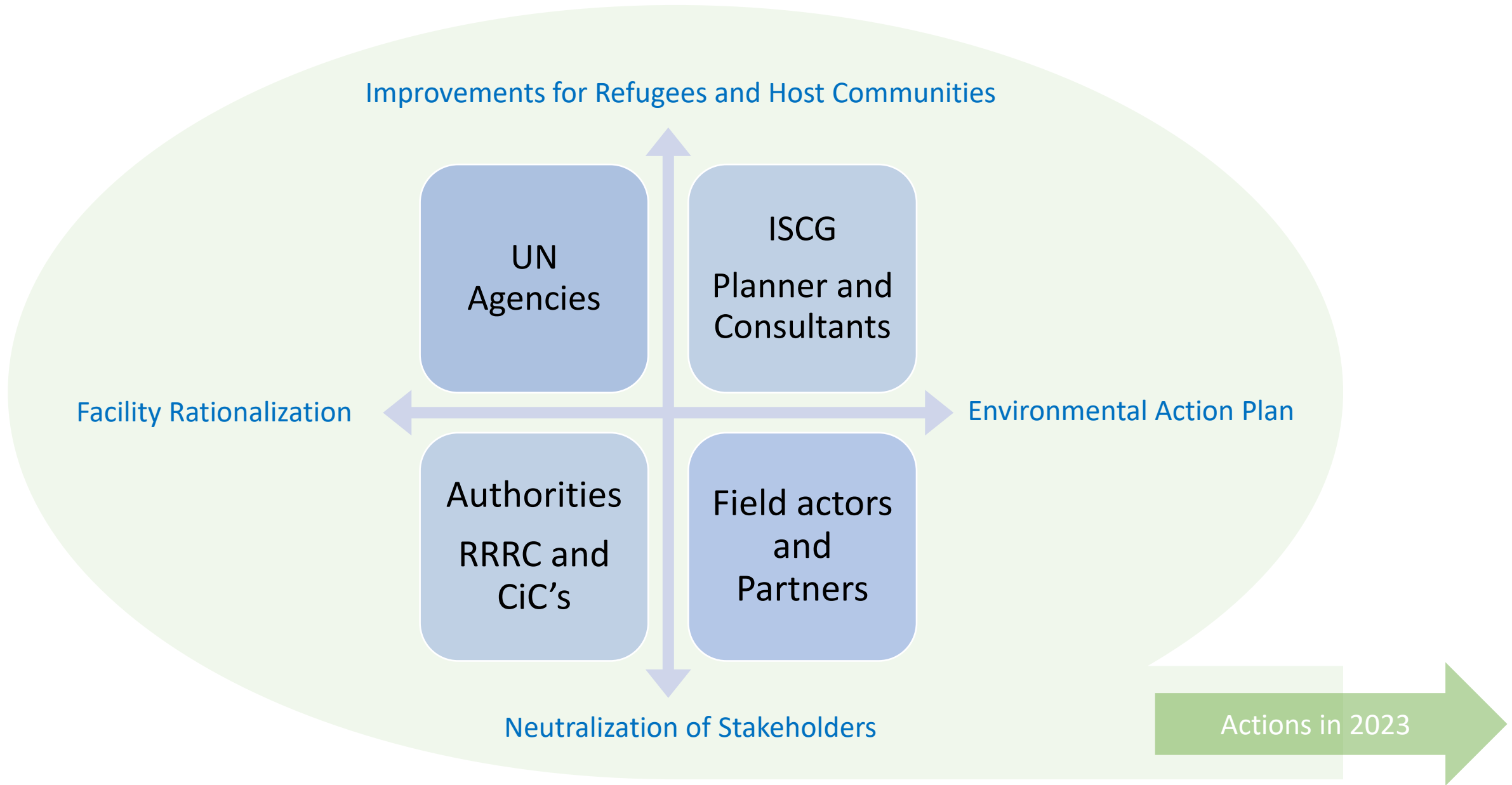- Recreation and natural planting Green blue network visible

Risk
Risk If newcomers or sedentary people cannot be transferred to Basan Char, there is no scope to relieve areas of enormous population density and to carry out decommissioning and renaturation for slope stabilization. Communication with authorities required. Level head of agencies

Improvements

Facility Rationalization

Come to the Blue Green Network

Extension Plan

Shelter and Settlements

Scene B Environmental Focus

Scene C Protection and DRR

Scene D New Arrival and Basan Char

combine and coordinate

Most Involved Stakeholders in Macro Site Plan in 2023

Improvements for Refugees and Host Communities

UN Agencies

ISCG Planner and Consultants

Facility Rationalization

Environmental Action Plan

Authorities RRRC and CiC's

Field actors and Partners

Neutralization of Stakeholders

Actions in 2023

Design and Implement the Binding Settlement and Structure Plan BSSP

Improvements

Situation - Obstacles
The constant growth in the camps is significant.
The high density in most of the camps does not allow everywhere any further expansion which leads to even more social tensions and conflicts.
Nevertheless, without considering allowing multi-storey shelter construction the resettlement will be very limited.
Besides floods and landslides, other risks are to be expected due to the densities, including an increased risk of fire and the even faster spreading of diseases.
This must be prevented, and the densest areas should be relieved with the risk assessment and prioritization in the BSSP.

Objective of the implementation of this plan measure

- to provide more protection to all refugees against natural hazards and fire incidents.
- to provide more natural comfort by creation and connecting of the blue green network including child friendly spaces.
- to convince and get acceptance of all responsible actors including authorities as RRRC and all CiC's for the implementation of this binding plan tool.

UN Agencies

ISCG Planner and Consultants

Facility Rationalization

Environmental Action Plan

Authorities RRRC and CiC's

Field actors and Partners

Determination of the Priorities
Families should be relocated to less crowded camps. This redistribution will provide relief. However, the difficulty lies in the limited possibilities due to space in general and additionally in the growth of new arrivals from the transit camps. Priorities must be set. "Redistribution or further admission of refugees from the transit centres". The situation in the transit camps is not that simple, but at least the people there are safe. This is not the case for the people in the identified risk areas. Therefore, a change of policy with prioritization of the families at risk is indicated and recommended.

Outcome
It may be expected that an orderly development of all camps with clear specifications will significantly facilitate the work of all involved actors in communication, and realization of buildings and shelters.
Consequently, this measure can help to facilitate to provide safe areas for all refugees within the camp and enables the designated interconnection of open areas through back building and the creation of open spaces. This will significantly improve also the climatic and security conditions.
The current situation with the high density of most camps and the impact of improvement of relocating people from flood-prone areas will be significant.

Extension Plan

Subject
Expansions of settlements into areas of flood zones and landslide areas due forced pressure from stakeholders, NGO's and refugees were created partly uncontrolled.
As a matter of principle, construction and reconstruction should not take place in such areas that have been clearly identified and well known as being areas at risk because the refugees are directly exposed to danger again.
On the other hand, the pressure for additional shelter and buildings for education, health and such others as fire stations is growing from all side of actors and NGOs. There are still uncertainties and disagreements about where it should be allowed to build and where it will be destructive to settle.

Tools in the BSSP

Tools, Actions and Expectations

Communication and Planning Outputs

How to take int account upon topographical constraints

Adding "soft" opportunities as using sensitive areas of flood and landslides for non-structural activities

Defining various types of replanning zones

Gives reliable data for buildable areas

Gives reliable data for Blue-Green and child friendly areas

Planning Connectors

- Linkage to defining densities
- Linkage to site planning & facilities standards
- Linkage to the critical Actors - CIC + Site Planners + Macro Planner

Deliverables

A binding development plan and map with clear and comprehensible statements.

A map and its sub maps which includes all-natural hazard translated into camp wide granular analysis of necessary risk mitigation measures cross-checked aligned with field-level information.
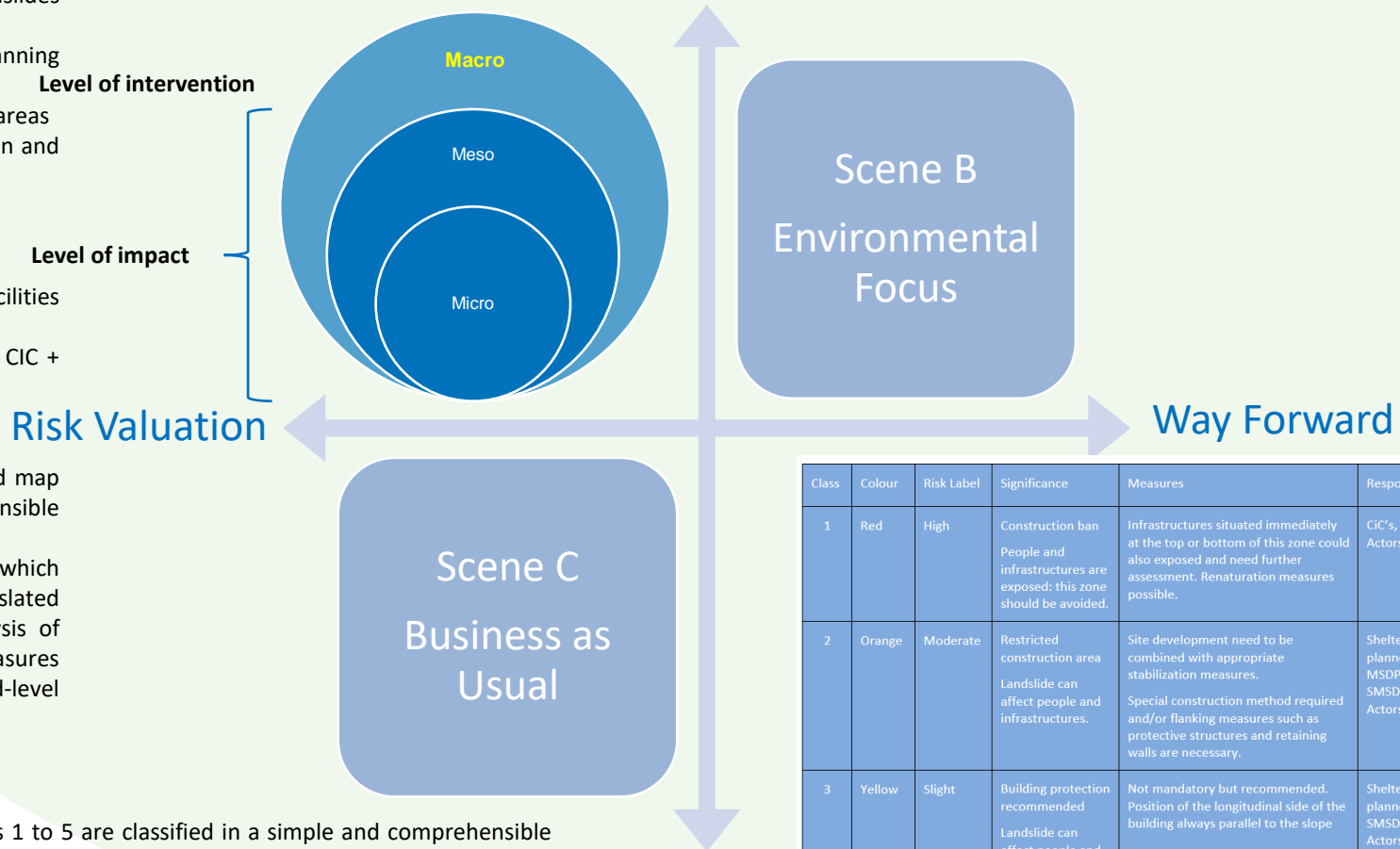
Labels of Threats

The risks in the respective zones 1 to 5 are classified in a simple and comprehensible way and described with which measures a development is feasible in the corresponding zones and which zones must be excluded for development due to identified risks.

Renaturation (SuLMER), watershed projects and creation of security distance areas for instance to apply sustainable fire protection and to build emergency and rescue ways to the regular development should be considered.

Level of Actions

The MSP subdivides the area vertically into the three areas Macro, Meso and Micro levels as described above for the implementation of guiding ideas to the statement of a single shelter building and its infrastructural development. The MSP divides the areas horizontally into the types of use of the network of nature blue-green network, the passage of the land with roads, paths trails and infrastructural development with water, sewage, electricity and media. as well as the land occupation respectively the resettlement and reuse of openly played areas.

Level of intervention

Level of impact

Macro

Meso

Micro

Risk Valuation

Scene B Environmental Focus

Scene C Business as Usual

Way Forward

Procedure and Planning

A wide range of data from numerous studies and investigations since 2018 are available to underpin and strengthen this plan.

A proposal of these zones is available and will after final discussion be incorporated into the structure plan.

It's essential to talk and agree on this topic where to create a planning instrument which contains clear statements on:

- Strengthening the protection of refugees and the environment.
- Deliver reliable guidance and give offer a tool of knowledge for Partners and NGOs to implement their programs and projects.
- Guidance for orderly decommission, dismantling and recreation
- Recreation and natural planting Green blue network
- Mapped natural hazard translated into camp wide granular analysis of necessary mitigation measures cross-checked with field-level information.

Related BSSP Map

| Class	Colour	Risk Label	Significance	Measures	Responsible
1	Red	High	Construction ban. People and infrastructures are exposed: this zone should be avoided.	Infrastructures situated immediately at the top or bottom of this zone could also exposed and need further assessment. Renaturation measures possible.	CiC's, SMSD, Actors
2	Orange	Moderate	Restricted construction area. Landslide can affect people and infrastructures.	Site development need to be combined with appropriate stabilization measures. Special construction method required and/or flanking measures such as protective structures and retaining walls are necessary.	Shelter-planners, MSDP, SMSD and Actors
3	Yellow	Slight	Building protection recommended. Landslide can affect people and infrastructures.	Not mandatory but recommended. Position of the longitudinal side of the building always parallel to the slope	Shelter-planners, SMSD, Actors
4	White	Low	Residual risk water only	Reasonable planning. Position of the longitudinal side of the building always parallel to the slope	Shelter-planners, SMSD, Actors
5	Accumulative	Significant to Slight	Pending on the colours matching	If an area is threatened by various natural risks, the highest risk level is displayed in each case (because of the synoptic risk map).	1 to 4

...from macro to micro
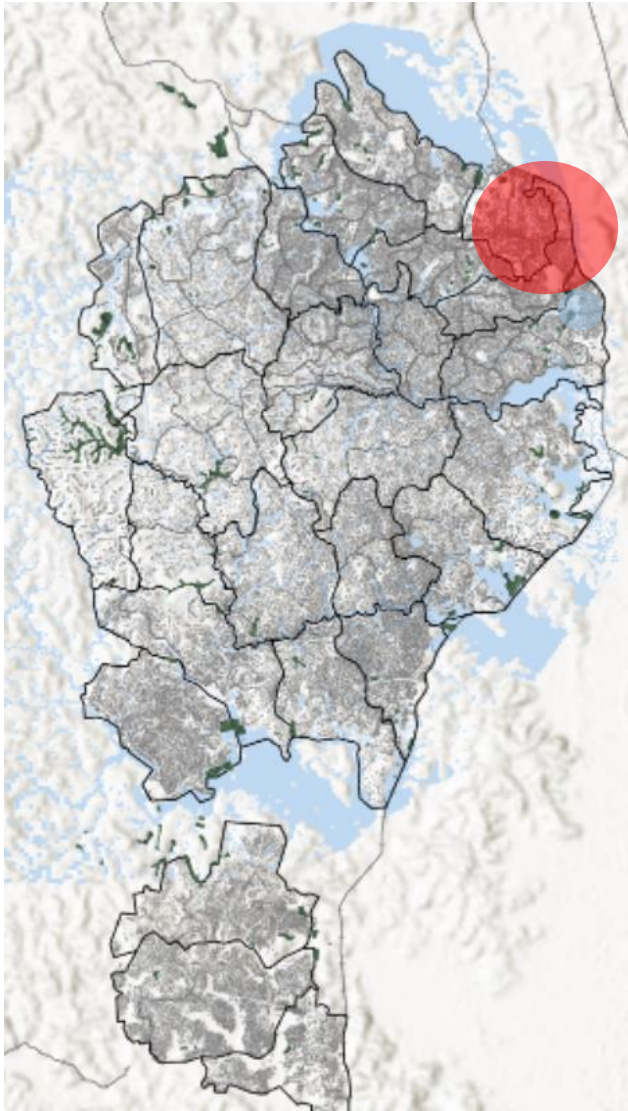
General BSSP Map covering all camps, showing risk areas, relevant infrastructure public facilities and settlement
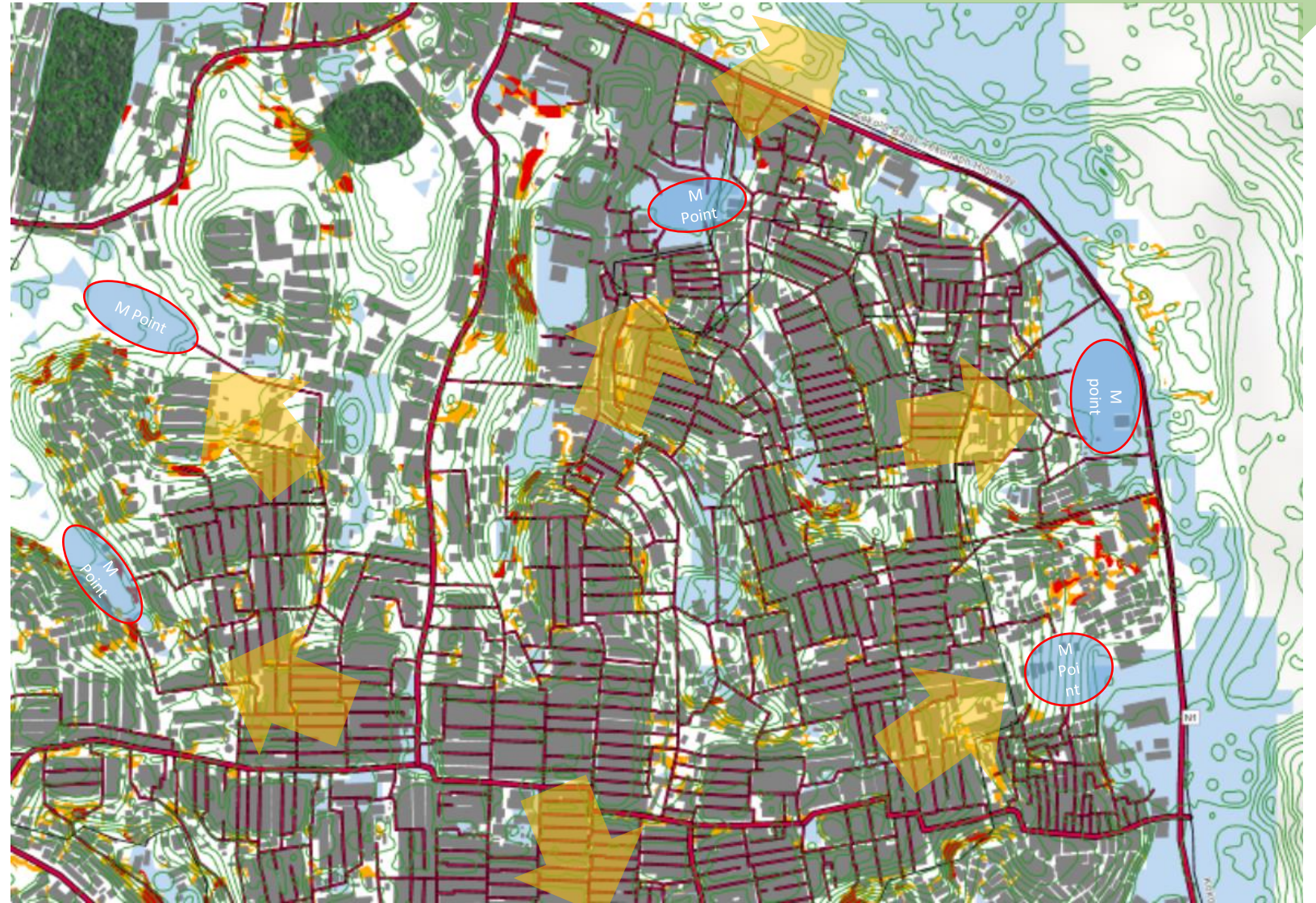
BSSP Map Camp Level with extract of detail interest, among other as red and orange areas, flood areas , with all infrastructures as roads exit and rescue routes, recreation areas, blocked zones as graveyards etc.
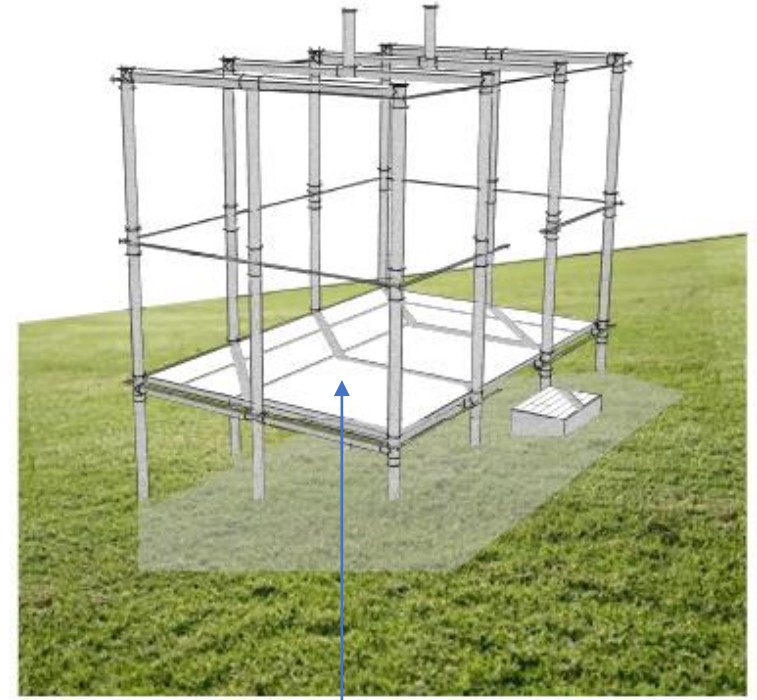
A modular, reusable and fire-resistant steel – cement composite shelter type without major disturbance of the rainwater course

Modular pipes   Removable Prefab Footing

Super structure joints - pluggable with screws and bolts structures

Façade Joints – removable cement boards
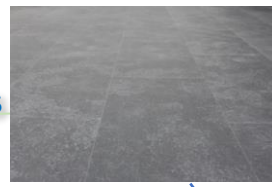
Floor - removable cement boards

This shelter type has a modular structure and can be disassembled and reused elsewhere. It does not require an actual cast-in-place concrete foundation.
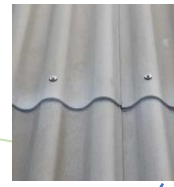
BSSP   Next Steps

... and vis versa, due to the reduction of the sealed areas a impact from micro to macro level

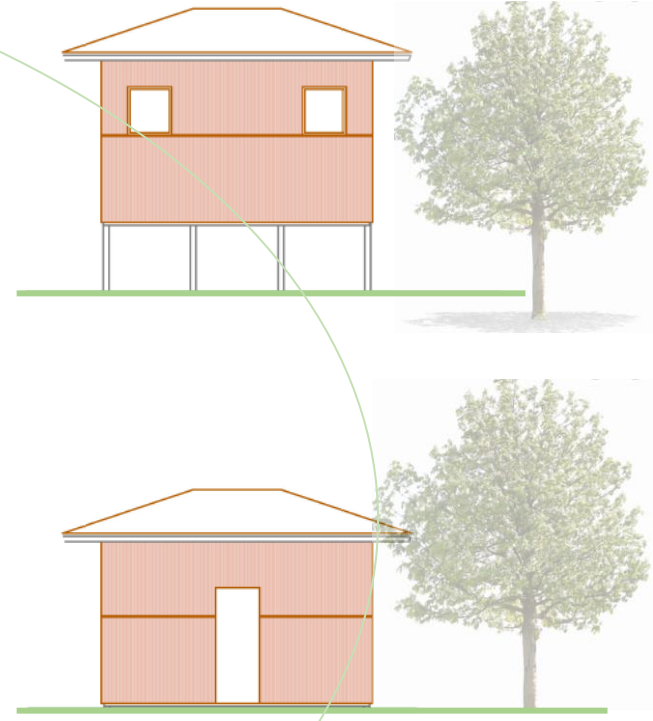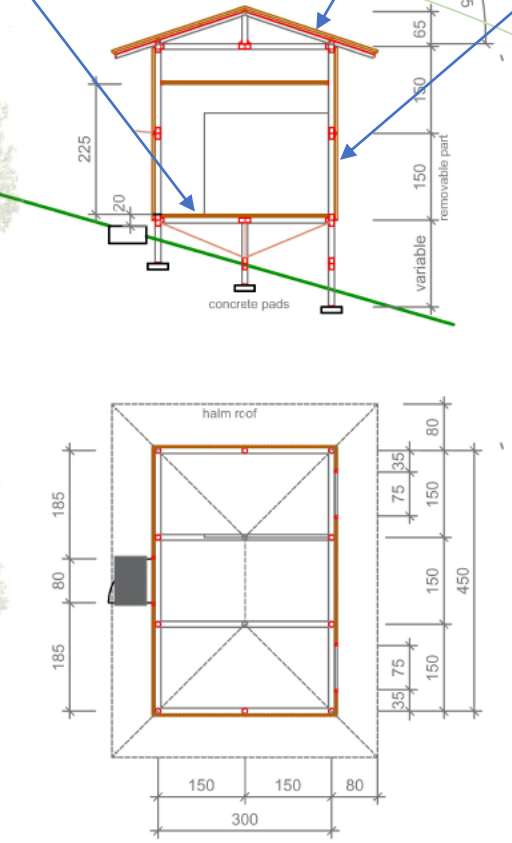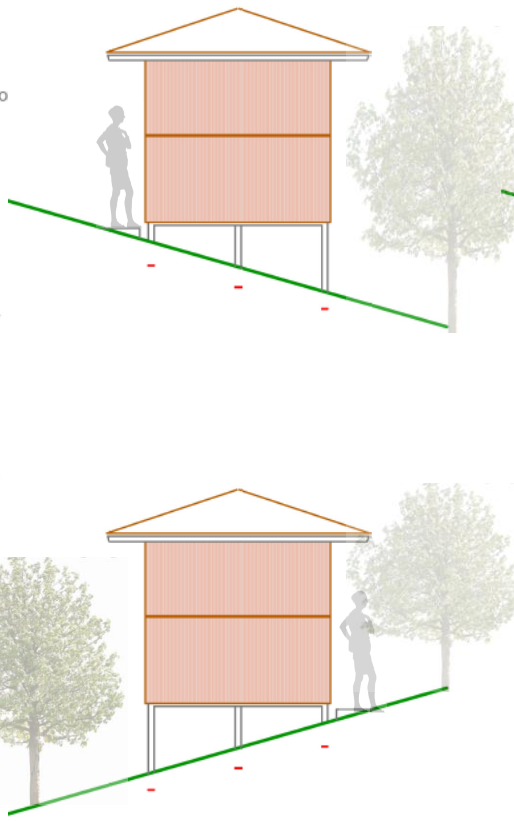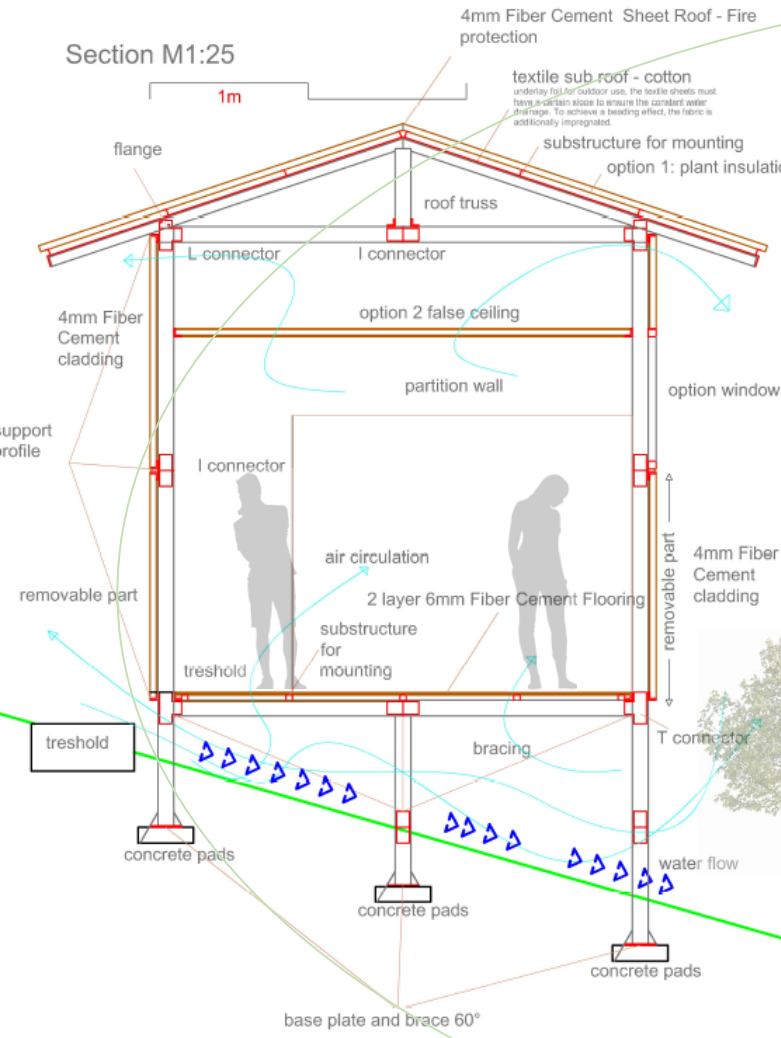**A modular fire-resistant shelter type for critical and transition areas**

Floor   Roof   Facade

Section M1:25

1m

- 4mm Fiber Cement Sheet Roof - Fire protection
- textile sub roof - cotton
  underlay foil for outdoor use, the textile sheets must have a certain slope to ensure the constant water drainage. To achieve a beading effect, the fabric is additionally impregnated.
- substructure for mounting
- option 1: plant insulatio
- roof truss

flange

L connector — I connector

4mm Fiber Cement cladding

option 2 false ceiling

I connector

partition wall

option window

support profile

air circulation

2 layer 6mm Fiber Cement Flooring

substructure for mounting

4mm Fiber Cement cladding

removable part

treshold

removable part

T connector

treshold

bracing

concrete pads

water flow

concrete pads

base plate and brace 60°

concrete pads

65
18.5
225
150
20
150
variable
removable part

halm roof
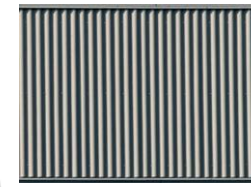
185
80
185
35
75
150
80
35
75
150
150
150
150
450
150
150
80
300

Plug In STILT Shelter Type

A type, similar to the pilot shelter in steel frame.
The distinction lies in the modularity of the support system according to the given max shelter module dimension of 15 by 10 feet.
The frame parts have plug dimensions of either 5 feet and 2 1/2 feet for the stilts in the foundation area.
This enables an individual response to the different steepness of each terrain.

The advantages of the system besides the general fire protection are, namely:
- Simple plug-in self-assembly with bolts and nuts.
- No earth fillings inside the house,
- No blockage of the water course in the area.
- Improved natural ventilation from below.
- Protection against intruding animals
- Extendable for 2 floor structures due to modular system
- Disassembly and assembly at new locations

This shelter type has a modular structure and can be disassembled and reused elsewhere. It does not require an actual cast-in-place concrete foundation.

Elements
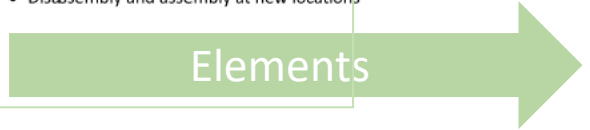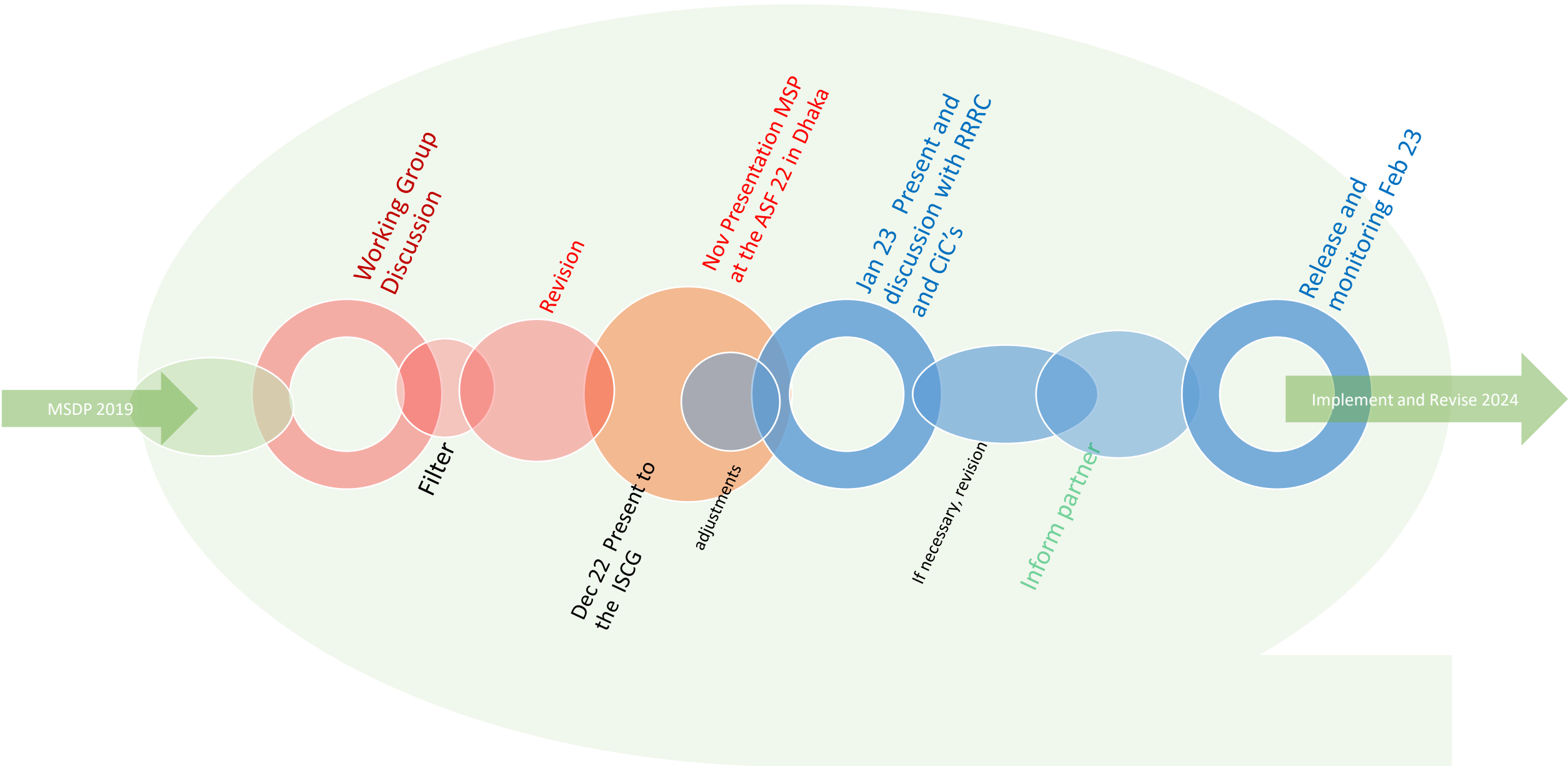
Activities - Public Relation   Nov – Dec 2022

• Discussions and establishing the MSP sub working group (ToR in preparation)

• MSP Presentation at the Asian Shelter Forum ASF 22 Dhaka November 27-30 November

• Joint UNHCR – UN-Habitat Webinar was held on December 8 about the history and current position of MSP
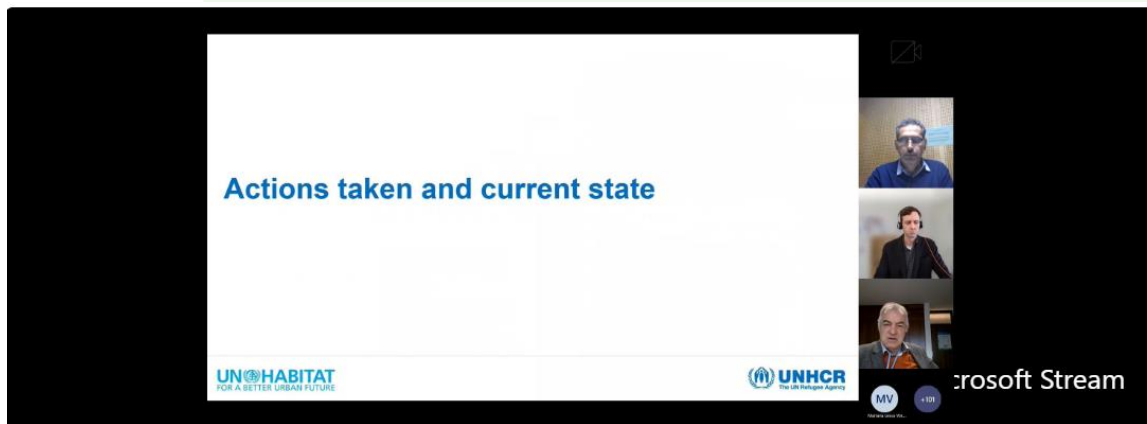
Joint UNHCR and UN-Habitat Webinar (Collaborating for Technical Solutions – the case of Bangladesh)

8. Dezember 2022 • 20 Anzeigevorgänge • Ammar Al-Mahdawi

DB 1 Facilities 2022

How to access MSP relevant data an plans in future? > In a digital transparent dashboard form.

- ISCG has started the program with the dashboard facilities on a browsing platform with all relevant data and maps

FACILITIES MAPPING DASHBOARD

Camp	Block	Sector	Facility Type	Facility Status	Implementing Partner
All	All	All	All	All	All

Education	CwC	Health	Nutrition	Shelter NFI	SNFI-LPG	Food Security	Protection	SMSD	Religious	Government
3.277	81	217	45	42	22	148	543	106	3.168	86

Facility Type Chart
Filtering by all option

Total Facilities
7.735

Legend

Camp Facility

Sector

- Education
- CwC

Number by Selection
7.735

Facility Status

Functional	7.712
Non Functional	22
Under Construction	1

Next DB in 2023

The table below shows the implementation steps. It shows also the relevant partners involved in the process

Importance	Label	Source	Timeline
1	Facilities	IOM/UNHCR	December 2023
2	Infrastructure	WFP/IOM/UNHCR	February 2023
3	Development	IOM/UNHCR/UNICEF?	June 2023
4	Nat Haz	WFP/IOM/UNHCR	June 2023
5	Recreation	IOM/UNHCR	September 2023
6	Decommissioning	IOM/UNHCR	September 2023

Dashboard Labels

Next DB in 2023

Dashboard 1
Facilities
Public Buildings

- Health
- Learning Centers
- Government Buildings

Dashboard 2

Dashboard 2

Infrastructure

Economic and organizational substructure for the service

- Roads, Pathways, Bridges

- Drainage

- Solar Street Lights

- Water & Energy Supply

- Waste and Debris Areas

- Waste Water Treatment

Next DB in 2023
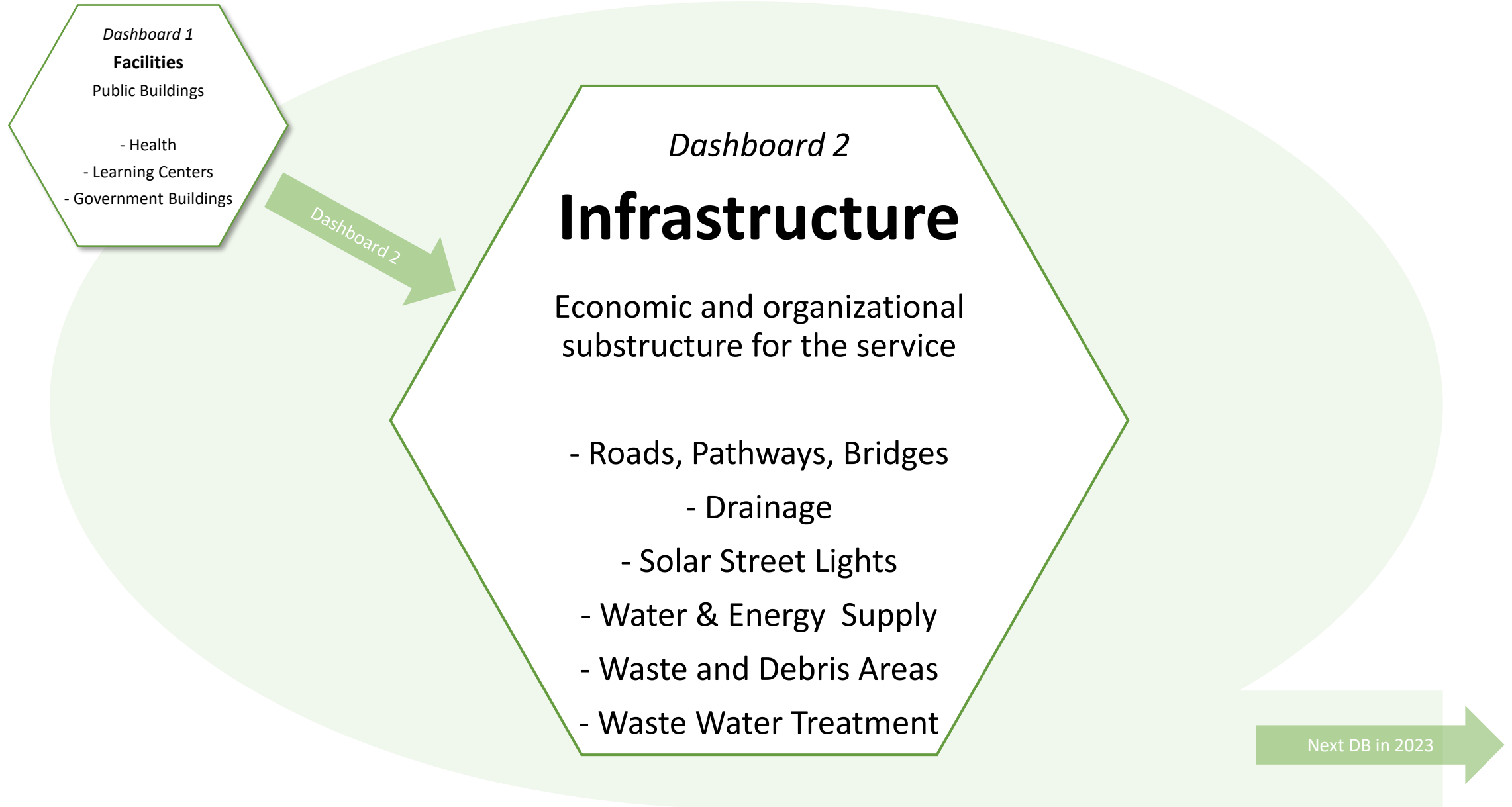
The facilities are recorded and prepared. Now the infrastructure data will be processed up to date

Dashboard 1

Facilities

Public buildings

- Health
- Learning centers

Dashboard 6

Decommissioning

Relief and protection

- Shelter
- Facilities

Dashboard 2

Infrastructure

Economic and organizational substructure for the service

- Roads, Pathways, Bridges
- Drainage
- SSL
- W&E Supply
- Waste and Debris Areas
- Waste Water Treatment

Macro Settlement Plan

Mantle of limitation and possibilities
Explanation and Description

- Development Strategy
- Labeling and Definition of Zones
- Goal Description

Dashboard 5

Recreation

Blue green network

- Farmland
- SuLMER
- Watershed Programs
- Playgrounds
- Graveyards

Dashboard 3

Development

Remaining areas considered for urbanization

- Shelter available land
- Facilities available land

Dashboard 4

NatHaz

Blocked, limited or restricted areas

- Flood Prone
- Landslide Areas

Continuation to complete the MSP Cycle

Next DB in 2023

Dashboard format – The dynamic planning tool for stakeholders and authorities
In this way, in the future, all relevant maps and data can be viewed online, while the user is guided according to the corresponding requirements of each label.

BSSP Plan Extract

Decommission and reduction

New development

Decommission and recreation

Thank you