

Balancing Sphere standards with implementation constraints





The Rohingya crisis enters its fifth year.

926,486 refugees are living in 33 camps located in the hilly terrain on around 5800 acres

Interrelated challenges within the camps' environment

- Congestion
- Insufficient basic services and facilities
- Limited access
- Exposure to natural and man-made disasters
- Deforestation, forest and biodiversity degradation
- Construction in riverbeds and on hill slopes
- Water pollution and solid waste
- Human-wildlife conflict

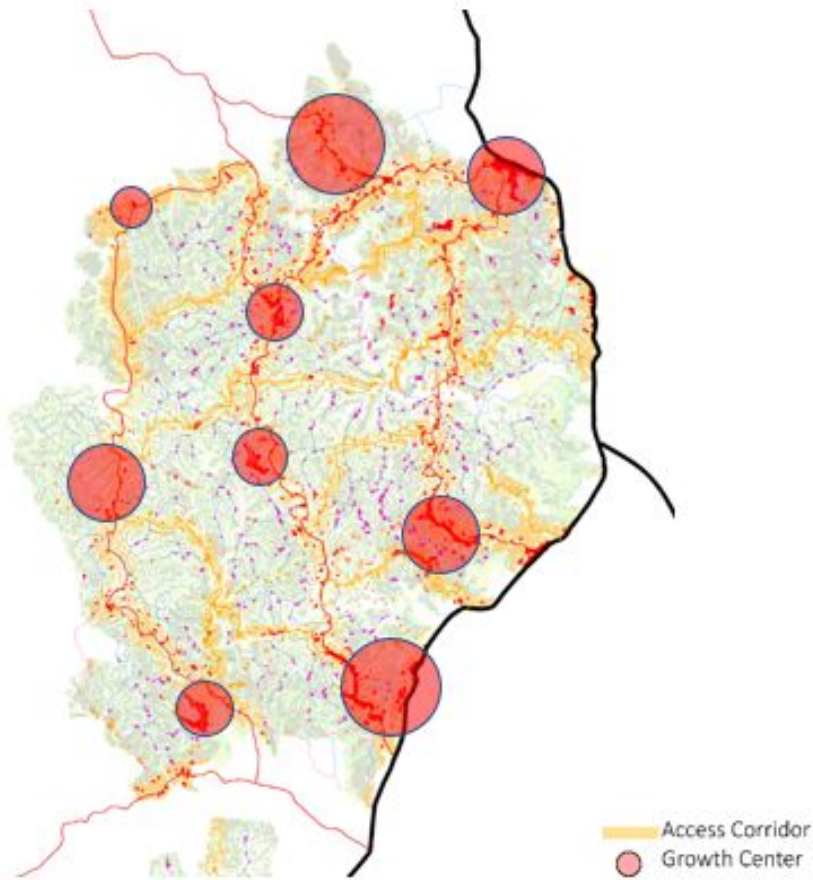


Source: SNFI Sector

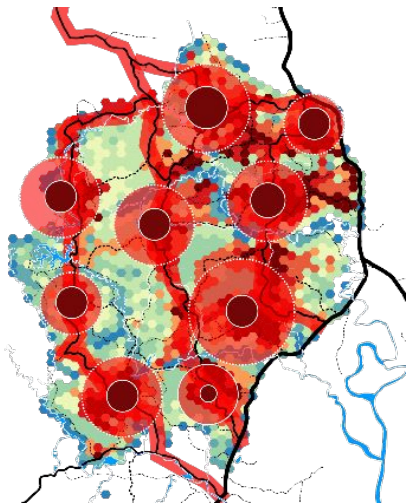
- Shrinking budget and resources
- Uncertainty of the future of the protracted crisis

How to address those issues when site planning was not possible at the emergency phase?

- Reprogramme Density - decongest overcrowded camps and strategically densify new nodes, Service hubs and Economic nodes
- Define suitable land for construction based on topography and hazard (flood, landslide)
- Identify good location with high accessibility for Facility Hubs

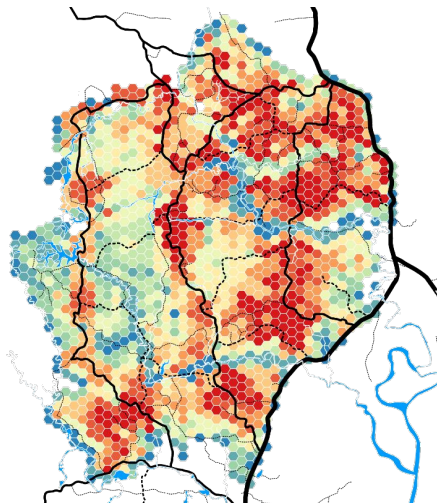


Replanning



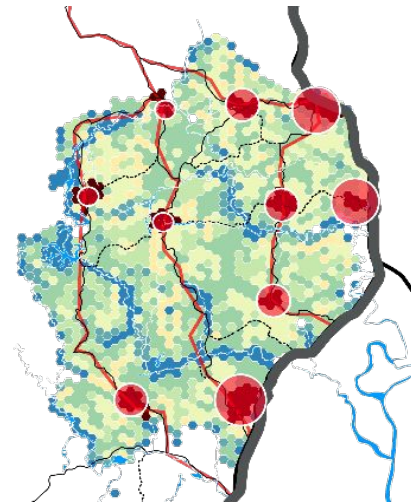
**Camp
Maintenance**

- Accommodate natural population growth: suitable expansion areas and/or vertical growth
- Improve connectivity and invest in basic services



**Camp
Consolidation**

- Relocate refugees from high-risk and environmentally sensitive areas, and ensure at least primary blue-green corridors
- Replanning the camp

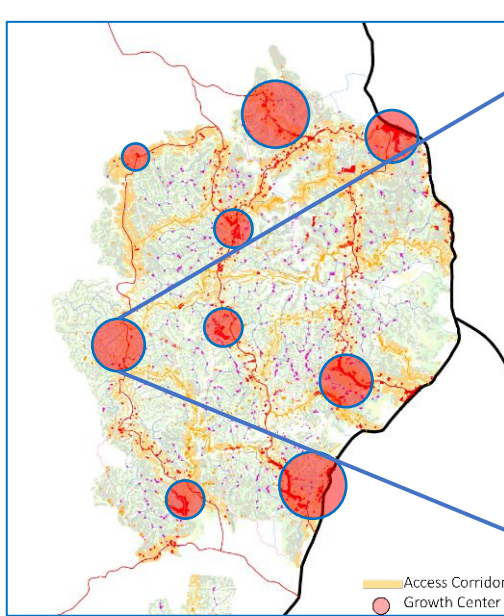


Camp Closure

- Repurpose of key facilities and infrastructure to benefit host community
- Decommissioning and environment restoration

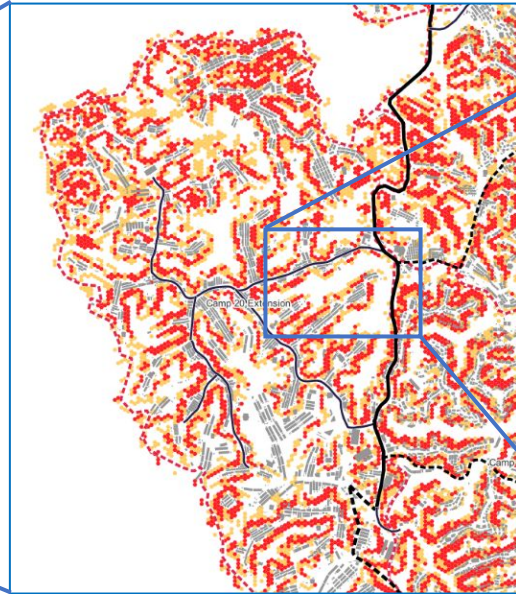
Linking Macro Strategy to Meso and Micro Planning

Example: Natural risk mitigation & Strategic densification



Macro

Relocation from one of the camps directed to identified areas on infrastructure nodes in Camp 20 Ext



Meso

Identified developable land, minimized mitigation measures and link to plantation and watershed activities



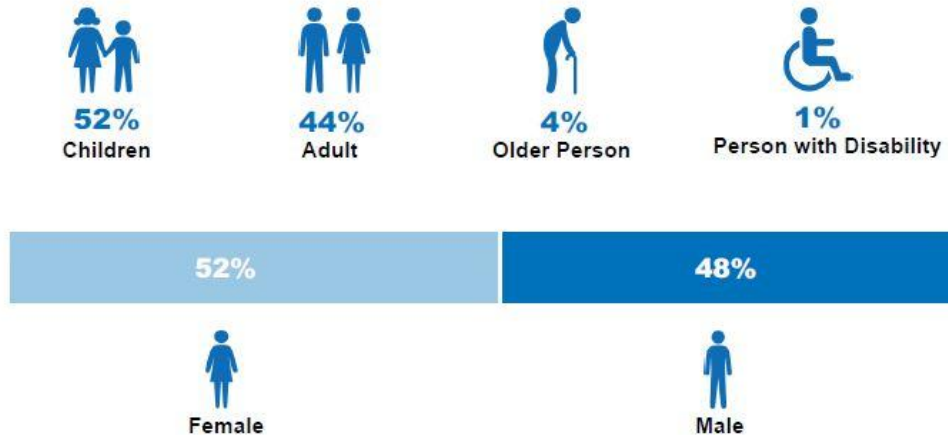
Micro

Complete detailed site plan with riparian vegetation, slope plantation and watershed rehabilitation

Demographics of the Rohingya population

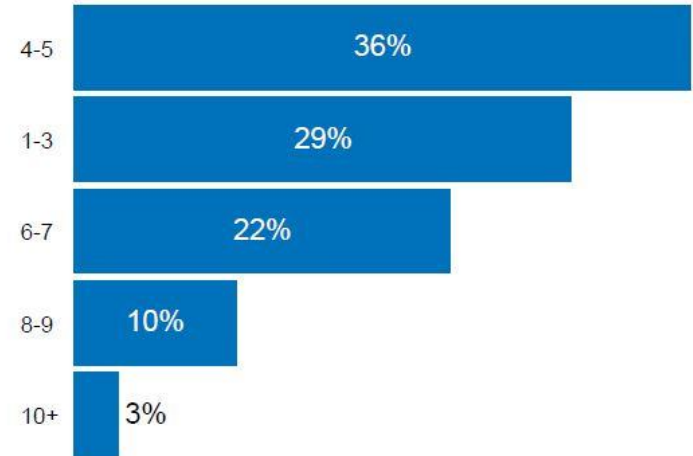
926,486 Rohingya individuals and 195,483 families (UNHCR, May 2022)

Demographic Profile



Family Size

4.7 is the average family size of the total registered population.

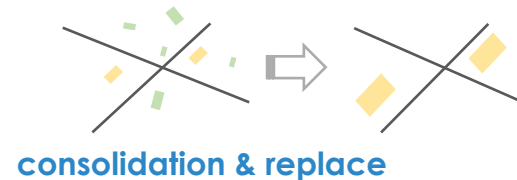
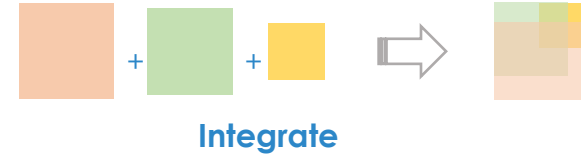


Size of shelter imposed

10'x15' (150 sq.ft, 14 sq.m) for 6 family members gives 25 sq.ft (2.34 m²) per person (including cooking space).

Sphere standards is 3.5 sq.m per person (excluding bathing and cooking space)

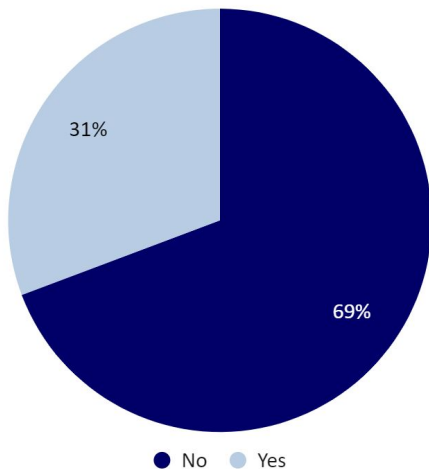
EFFICIENT USE OF SPACE



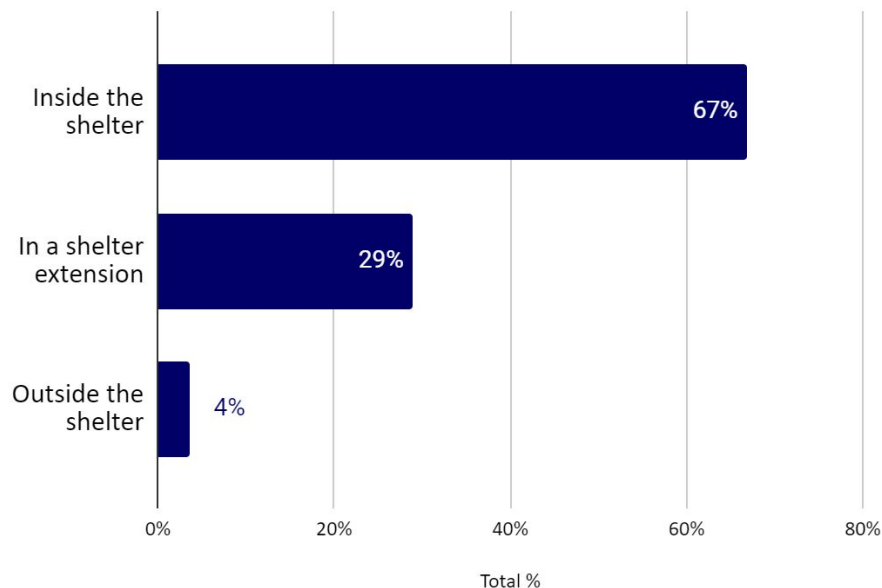
Use of space within small shelters

Findings from SNFI Sector's shelter performance standards assessment, March 2022

Does the HH have a bathing space inside the shelter?



Where does the HH cook?

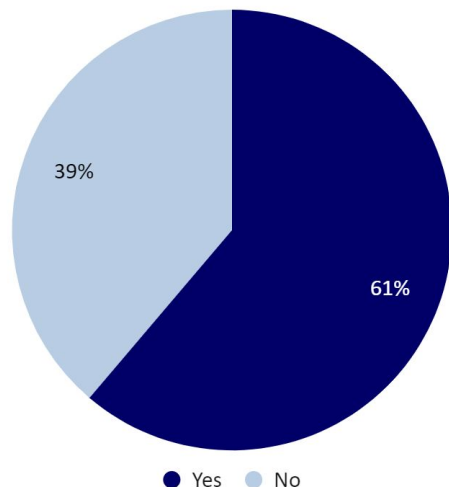


Space constraints - coping mechanisms

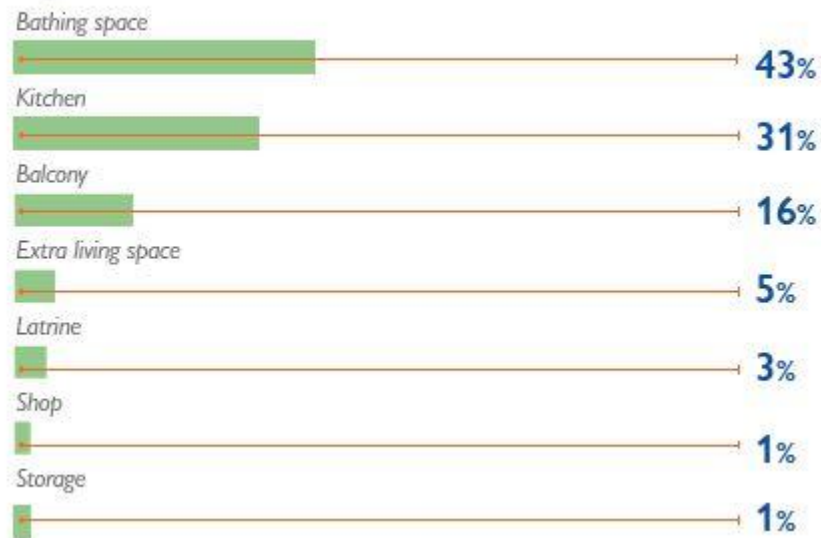
Findings from SNFI Sector's shelter performance standards assessment, March 2022

Shelter Extensions

Has the shelter been extended by the HH?



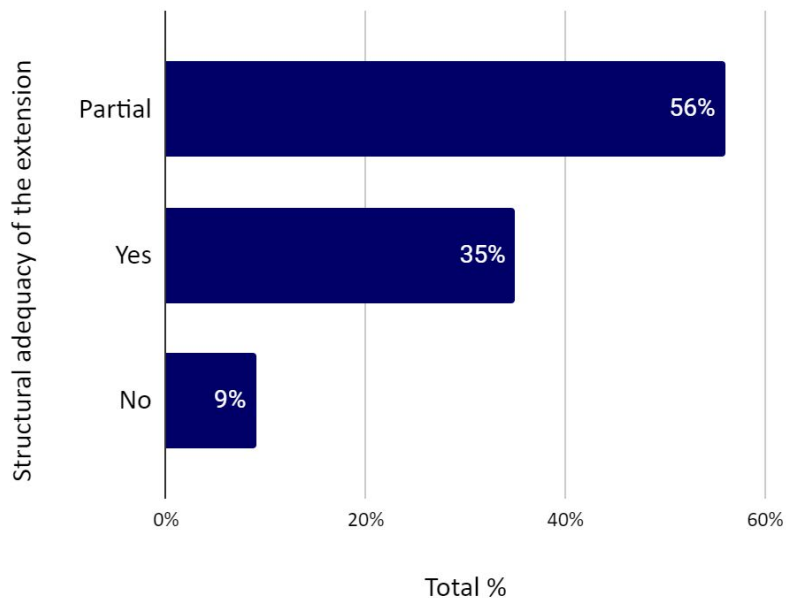
Purpose of extension



Space constraints - coping mechanisms

Findings from SNFI Sector's assessment on perception and use of 150 sq.ft. shelters, January 2022

Shelter Extensions





Source: SNFI Sector

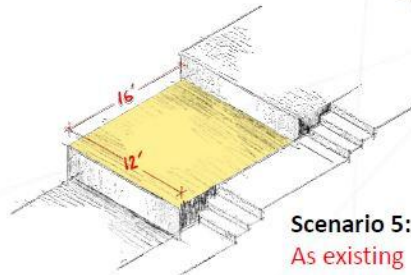
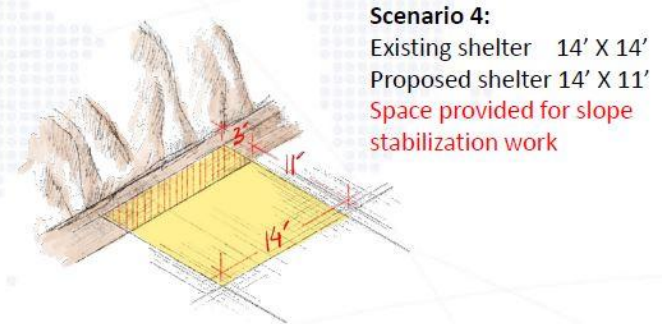
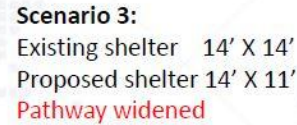
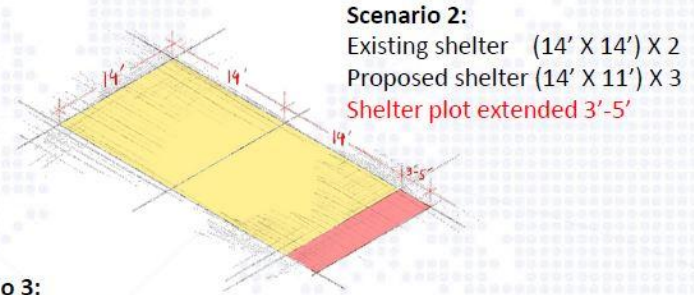
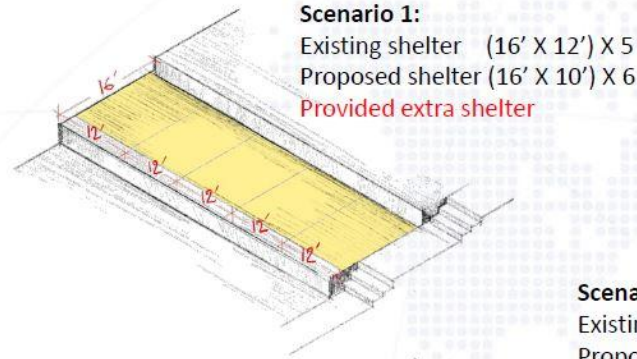


Shelter extensions could be in high-risk locations (remaining empty space), blocking pathway access, drainage, and can be vulnerable to winds and storms if structurally inadequate

Site planning based on shelter row and household size

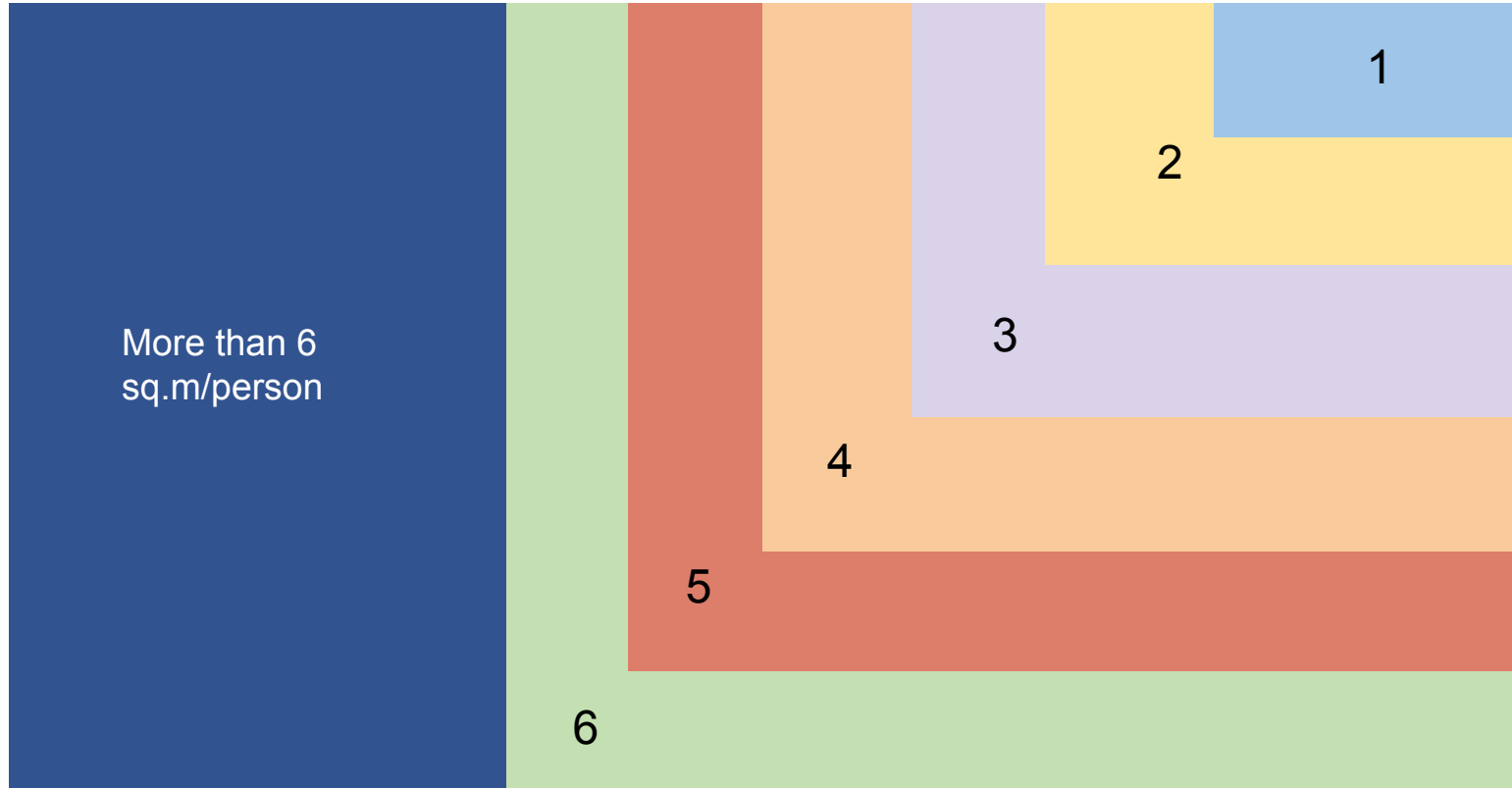
Example from Camp 16
fire response, January
2022:

Provision of shelter as per
household size through a
row-by-row consultation
by Shelter, SM, SD, and
Protection



What are the shelter standards in the context you are working with?

Square meters per person 1 sq.m. = 10.7 sq.ft



“Where national standards are lower than the Sphere Minimum Standards, humanitarian organisations should work with the government to progressively raise them. “

The Sphere Handbook, 2018

Negotiation simulation

You will be discussing with the Government representative from country named Kato.

There are 1 mln refugees living in a congested area and you want to ensure dignified, adequate living conditions by adapting Sphere standards. Unfortunately the government does not accept sphere standards considering that host community is not having those standards ensured so why refugees should have it?