



### Identification of High-Risk Areas and Prioritization for Decommissioning and Development

In the last May MSP newsletter, we showed the density map to illustrate the specific problems associated with it. Today we would like to inform you about the ways in which macro-planning can help to tackle this problem. The majority of the 961,000 individuals reside in camps that are excessively crowded. To address this issue, a comprehensive investigation and analysis of landslide-prone areas and flood mapping were conducted since 2019 and now combined in one hazard map. Based on these findings, the high-risk zones were identified and mapped, and the results have been incorporated into the Macro Plan Dashboard. This data enables us to generate information and prioritize resettlement efforts using the available free buildable areas identified in the development plan.

**Situation - Obstacles:**

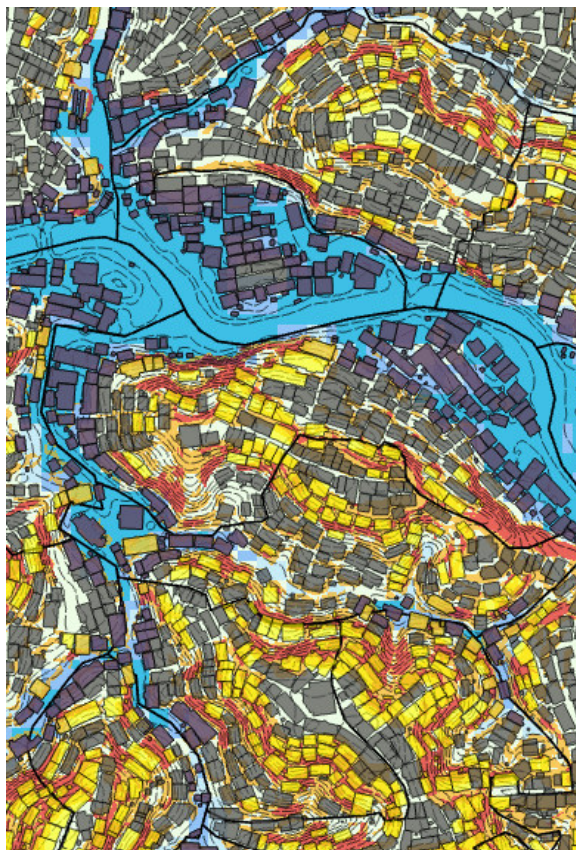
Several obstacles have been identified that necessitate the decommissioning of high-density areas:

1. The camps continue to experience significant population growth.
2. High-density living conditions lead to social tensions, conflicts, and limited opportunities for further expansion.
3. The dense areas pose increased risks of floods, landslides, fires, and the rapid spread of diseases.
4. The reluctance of some of the refugees concerned to lose their privileged property rights in the event of resettlement.

**Objective of the Implementation:**

The implementation of this plan measure aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Provide enhanced protection against natural hazards and fire incidents for all refugees.
2. Create a more natural and comfortable environment by establishing a blue-green network and child-friendly spaces that connect decommissioned areas with the natural surroundings.
3. Gain acceptance and cooperation from all relevant stakeholders, including authorities such as RRRC and CiCs, in order to effectively implement this binding plan.
4. Resettlement: by promoting dialogue, mitigating concerns and fostering social inclusion, a positive and inclusive environment can be created for all refugees concerned.



*Hazard and Decommission Camp 7/11 Landslide, flood and combined*

**Determination of Priorities:**

Relocation of families to less crowded camps is a priority to provide relief. However, space limitations and the constant influx of new arrivals from transit camps pose challenges.

Renaturation and blue-green linkages, such as the SuLMER projects, are essential to create recreation areas and promote natural planting. These measures help improve soil quality, create spacing between shelters, and provide access for rescue and fire extinguishing operations by local fire units. It is vital to engage in dialogue and reach agreements on where to create planning instruments that provide clear guidelines.

The implementation of this plan aims to achieve the following outcomes:

1. Detailed mapping of natural hazards translated into a camp-wide granular analysis of necessary mitigation measures, cross-checked with field-level information.
2. Enhanced protection for refugees and the environment.
3. Provision of reliable guidance and digital accessible knowledge tools for partners and NGOs to implement their projects.
4. Guidance for orderly decommissioning, dismantling, and nature conservation areas linked with the blue green network.
5. Visible establishment/linkage of a green-blue network through new nature conservation areas including natural planting.

**Conclusions:** In summary, the Macro Settlement Plan addresses the challenges posed by high-density areas within the camps. The decommissioning and resettlement efforts aim to provide better protection against natural hazards, create a more comfortable environment, and gain acceptance from all responsible actors. By prioritizing families at risk and incorporating renaturation and recreation measures, we can improve living