

C.3 Bangladesh - 1975 - Conflict displaced

Case study: Shelters and camp planning

Case study credit: CUNY Center
See Shelter Projects 2008 for more

Project type:

Cyclone-resistant shelters in camps for the displaced.

Disaster:

Bangladesh war of independence, 1971

Number of people displaced:

Hundreds of thousands.

Project target population:

Three camps.

Occupancy rate on handover:

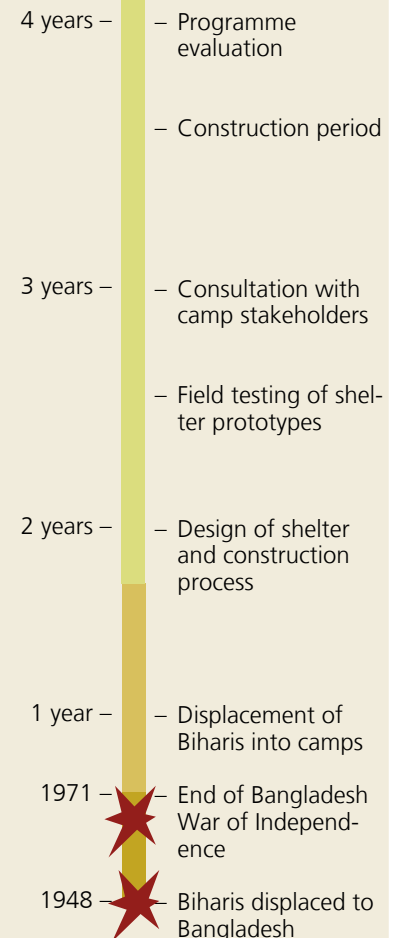
100%

Shelter size

Various



Project timeline



Summary

Long-term camps for displaced stateless populations were upgraded using cyclone-resistant shelter designs made from local materials, in order to re-organise and upgrade small camps along community-cluster designs.

Strengths and weaknesses

- ✓ Shelters made from local materials were successfully designed to withstand strong winds.
- ✓ Small clusters of shelters allowed for privacy and for community support.
- ✓ Reorganisation of camp layout gave more personal outdoor space to each family, and allowed for better drainage.
- ✓ Implementation was quick, due to use of locally available materials.
- ✗ A-frame design was structurally sound but reduced indoor space, and made extension of shelter difficult.
- ✗ Lack of involvement of target population in design process resulted in lower levels of beneficiary satisfaction post-occupancy