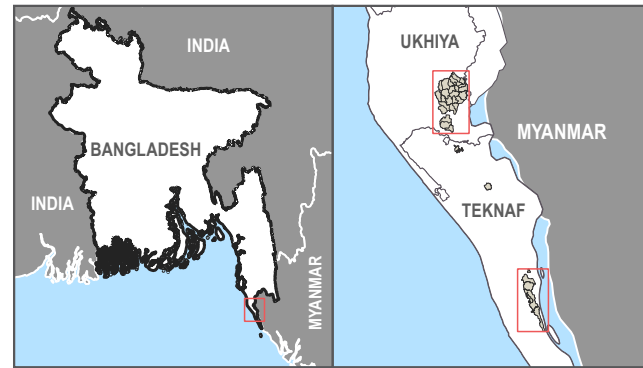
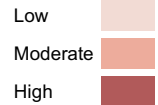


BANGLADESH - Rohingya Refugee Crisis - Cox's Bazar District

Fire Hazard Susceptibility: 2m Critical Fire Jump Distance



Fire Susceptibility



Boundaries



Description :

This map shows the fire hazard susceptibility based on the assumption that the higher the density of structures, the greater the fire hazard. A critical distance of 2 metres (buffer: 1m on each side of a structure) between the structures is used to calculate the fire hazard. In Bangladesh, the BNBC (Bangladesh National Building Code) recommends a distance of 1.25m between buildings that are up to 15m tall. So it was logical to use 2m critical distance. This map also includes major roads as they would act as fire lines. Road widths are available in the Logistics Sector 2020 dataset, and the buffers are created according to the road width. (the difference between the buffer obtained from the structure footprint and the buffer obtained from the road widths is being considered as the fire hazard susceptibility.) If the total area of the fire spread is between 0 and 500 sq.m, it is considered a low fire hazard, medium if it is 500 to 90,000 sq.m, and high if it is more than 90,000 sq.m.

The map aims to support sectors to identify priority areas for interventions at the camp level. All fire susceptibility estimates carry uncertainty and the presence or absence of susceptibility does not guarantee the presence or absence of fire. It is not designed as a stand-alone tool for detailed site planning decisions.

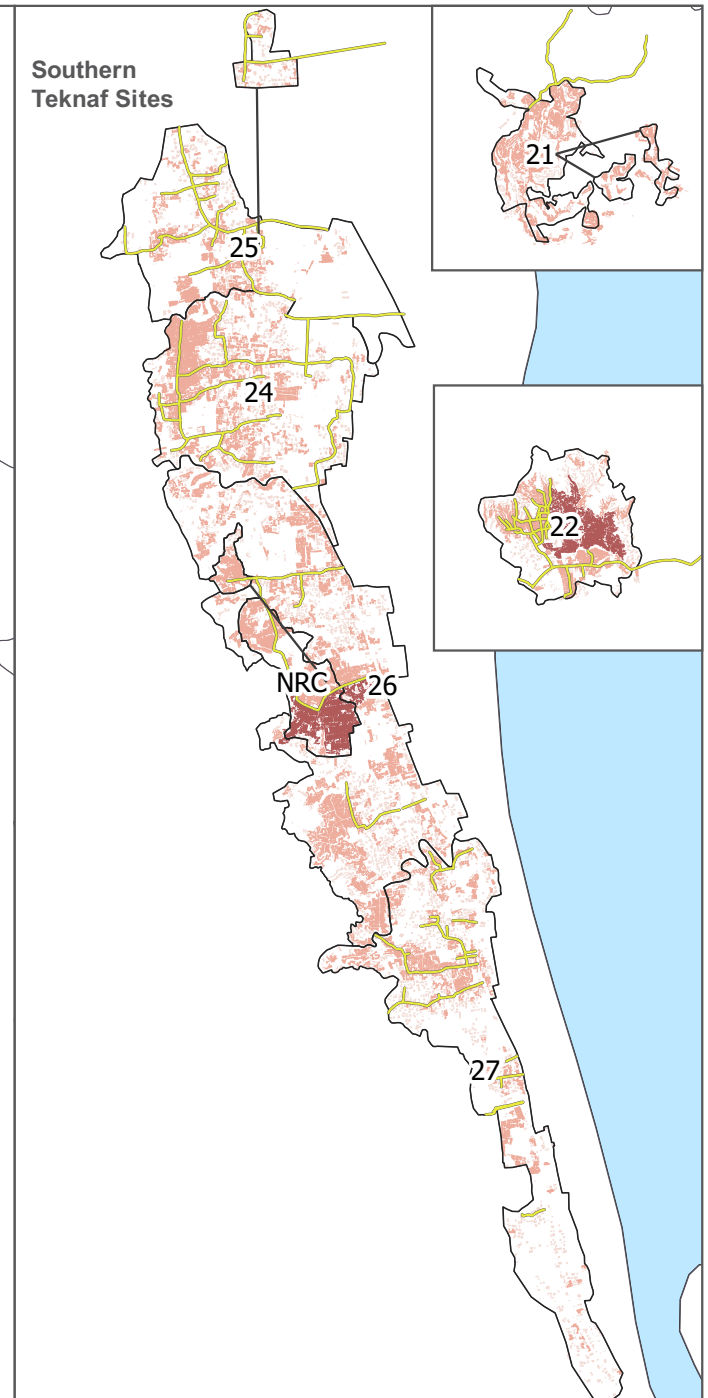
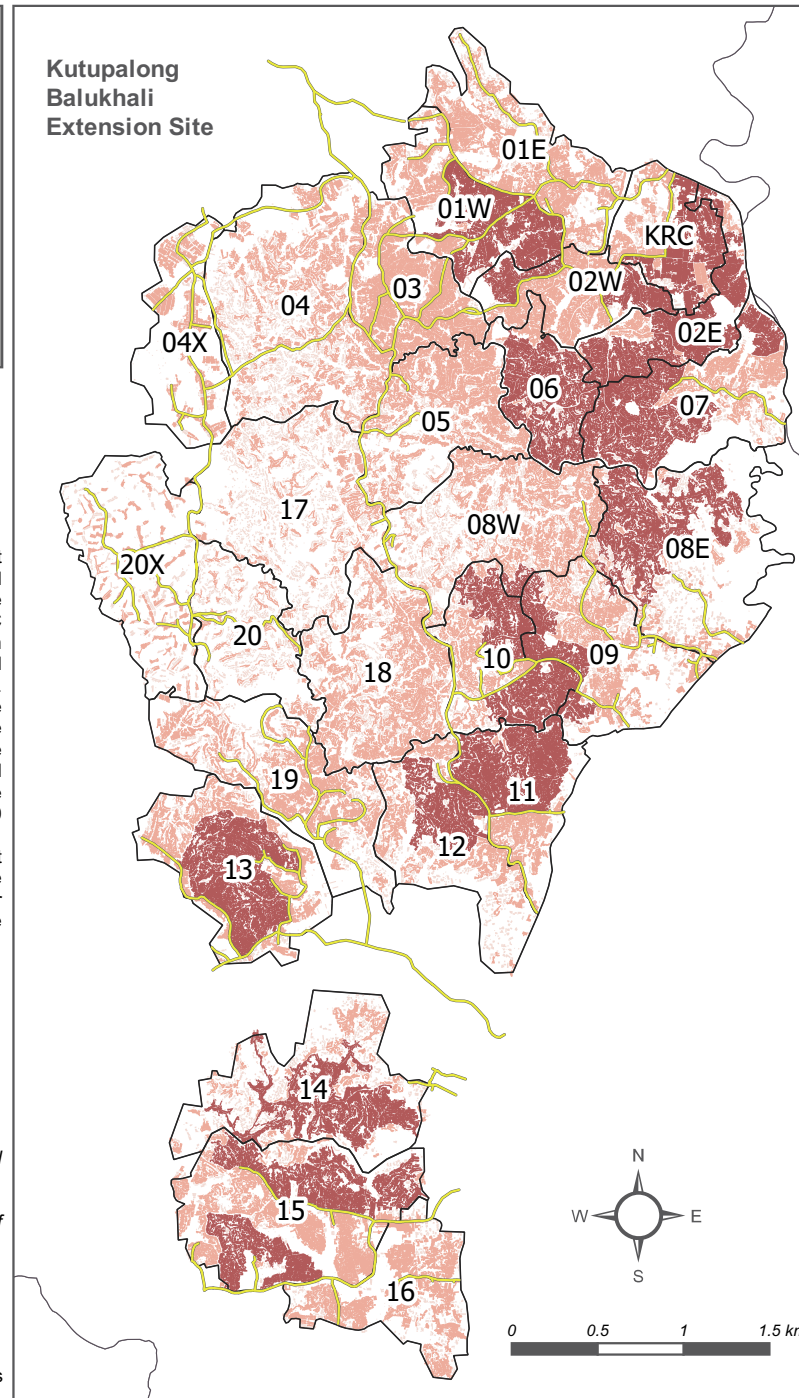
Data Sources:

Camp Boundary: ISCG, 2022
Fire Susceptibility: Derived from the Structure Footprint (UNOSAT-REACH, April 2021) and Roads (Logistics Sector, 2020)
Roads or Paths: Logistics Sector, 2020
Coordinate System : WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N

Disclaimer :

Data, designations, and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by REACH.

The results are not ground-proofed and inherently limited by the quality of Data. Other factors, such as fire load, topography, wind direction, land cover, etc. are not taken into account.



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