Beginning of emergency crisis

Rohingyas influx in Bangladesh
August to December 2017, influx of refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh.

- More than 670,000 people arrived in Cox’s Bazar District.
- All the humanitarian world and others came to support the crisis.
- An Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) is created to try to manage the actions between the mass of actors.
- At the beginning, the Bangladesh army organized the dispatching of refugees to the camps.

Provides the material to build latrines, water points, and shelters.
Context of mission

GIS & field context:

• At the beginning we had two different and distinct camp in the south of Mega camp. Now all is merged.

• In this part of the Mega camp new arrival zones was concentrate

• At the beginning no data. Just some points of block boundaries and some points of interest in one camp just collected by JG.
Context to mission

MSF side:

• Beginning of October MSF France open activities in the south of currently Mega camp.

• 1 Health center just built. Another in forecast.
Context of mission

Aims:
• Make the first base maps of the camps
• Provide operational support for the teams

They wanted:
• Have a tool to help their displacement in the camp and know what there are.
• Know about the topography in the camp.
• Know the growing of the camp.
• Know the boundaries.
• Know the water and sanitation situation in the camp.
• Know about the natural risks in the district (floods, cyclones, dryness, etc.)
• Etc.
Subject matter in the “Good enough”:

• Have data to make maps

• Boundaries needs
Have data to make maps:

- Collect Point Of Interest in the camp to make the first map
- Find all other sources of data: New satellite imagery, DEM, etc.
- Train a data collector to collect data in the camp. To let me time to make maps and work on all other supports.

- We use OSMand to collect the first data:
  - Quick & easy start
  - You can display the data already collected
  - Have a methodology of update
  - Have several kind of collection
Why it was good enough?

• Osmand data collection:
  • Is not a perfect system of collect but:
    • Easy to learn
    • You can collect data and train someone to do that really quickly
    • It’s easy to adapt and change the methodology of collect.
  • It’s a good tools of offline navigation, where you can put almost all the data you want.
• This data collection respond to the needs of the team, base maps and tools to navigate in the field
• It’s fast to put in place and give you time to do other things and think about the future GIS strategies for this crisis.
• Finally it was a good start to have time to respond to the other needs.
Boundaries issues

• First the Mega camp boundaries, was organized in camps, blocks and Sub-blocks.

• Block and Sub-block boundaries are built in function of Maghie System.

• Several actors use this system. But not use the same naming. For example WFP and the Army used two different block and sub-block names in the south part.

• Camp was distinct at the beginning and finish by merge.

• Nothing is drawn in the camp. Just some points are available from different sources to give an estimation of the position of the blocks.
MSF Needs of boundaries

- To plan Mortality survey
- To analyze the results of the survey
- To know the area of work of the health surveillance team which are based on the Magie System of Sub-block.
- To know better where come from patients with communicable diseases.

- Before the accumulation of needs, we wait the boundaries which should come from other actors.
Building boundaries

Two main aspects to decide to draw this boundaries:

- The block and sub-block are based on Magie system, not Zoning, camps or other upper boundaries.

- The area of MSF health surveillance team is based on the Magie system, so the sub-block boundaries.
Building boundaries

- The surveillance team works directly with the Mazi. They are responsible for the surveillance of 2 Sub-blocks.
- Methodology is to go with the tracker all around the sub-blocks and name the GPX files recorded with the sub-block name and Magie name.
- With all the devices can record an itinerary (Smartphones, Garmin) and 30 minutes included a test.
- 2 days needed to collect all sub-blocks in the south of the Mega camp. Around 310 sub-blocks.
- The last day was to treat all the collecting and make the first boundaries maps with real delimitations.
Why it was good enough

• We had a need to have quickly the boundaries and we had

• The drawing was really bad but a base

• It was ok to start analysis, to look where are the different blocks and sub-blocks, etc.

• The limits was cleaned, updated, improved all along the mission and all the changes and modifications decided. It was a good base.

• Names change in function actors but it was good with some comparison tables.
Finally:

- Who should do and share the camp mapping in emergency context? (POI’s, boundaries)
- How to manage between collect data and wait data? (emergency needs)
- Responsibilities when you share the data? (data quality, legitimacy of the organization, etc.)
Thanks for attention