

SCCCM-Site Development & Site Planning Harmonized Standard Matrix		
Description and Categorization of Technical Standards	Sector Minimum Standard	References & Remarks
A General Site Planning Considerations		
1 Percentage of settlement sites that offer sufficient usable surface area to carry out private and public outdoor activities appropriate to the context	30 square meters for each person, including household plots, where communal services can be provided outside the planned settlement area. The minimum ratio between covered living space and plot size is 1:2; move as soon as possible to 1:3 or more.	SPHERE Standards and Bangladesh adopted SCCC Sector standard
2 Shelter	30% of site space	SD Catalogue 2.1
3 Roads, Pathways & Drainage Infrastructure	20% of site space	SD Catalogue 2.1
4 Facilities	20% of site space	SD Catalogue 2.1
5 Open Space Programmed	5-10% of site space	SD Catalogue 2.1
6 Open Space Unprogrammed	15-20% of site space	SD Catalogue 2.1
B Shelter / Facility Location		
7 Min. distance to the edge of the terrace	More than half of the slope height Terrace platforms should be at least more than half of the slope height	If it is for shelter in a risky area, to be allocated min. 1.8m terrace platform or at least to consider half of the slope height for terrace platform- SD Catalog 2.1 p 48
8 Household drainage network	Household drainage must connect with the main drains and ensure network connectivity in line with the natural water system	Ref. Minimum drainage design and construction standards
9 Flood hazard (low) < 0.5m	1)Plinth Height should be more than .6 m (2 ft) 2).5m (1.6 ft) height Pathway/shelter connected road	Stilt shelter may be considered for such a situation with proper drainage and pathway/road connection
10 Flood hazard (medium) 0.5m - 1m	1)Plinth Height should be more than .6 m (2 ft) or 1.2 m (3.8 ft) based on context. 2).5m (1.6 ft) - 1m (3.2 ft) height Pathway/shelter connected road	- Stilt shelter may be considered for such situation with proper drainage and pathway/road connection Also Other options (if there is not enough land) Ideal tips to make cost-effective elevated shelters and elevated facilities structures include cover-up of retaining walls and concrete bunds.
11 Flood hazard (High) 1m >	No Construction in these areas without elevated facilities structures include cover-up of retaining walls and concrete bunds.	The construction of shelters or facilities should be avoided unless major mitigation measures have been taken.
C Landslide/ Slope Protection:		
12 Landslide Hazard Low Susceptibility	Low Risk: Angle: Gradient is <30 degrees	Defined standards are based on the SD catalogue 2.1
13 Landslide Hazard Medium Susceptibility	Moderate Risk: - Gradient is 30-45 degrees with >8 feet height - Gradient is >45 degrees with 6-8 feet height	Defined standards are based on the SD catalogue 2.1
	High Risk: - Gradient is >45 degrees with 8-12 feet height - Very High Risk: Gradient is >45 degrees with >12 feet height	
14 Landslide Hazard High Susceptibility	No Construction on High Risk areas	The construction of shelters or facilities should be avoided unless major mitigation measures have been taken.
D Shelter/Facilities		
15 Learning facilities	9 x 6.6 m (29.4 ft x 21.5 ft)	Noted to refer based on the number of users: Education: 80 children (5-18 years old) per facility that can convert perimeter Other general purposes: 50HH per facility that can convert perimeter
16 Solar street lights	5-8 HHs	EEN Guideline
17 Lightning arrestors	160-220 m	EEN Guideline
18 Religious facilities	266 HH/facility	The condition to be applied to refer and consult with the SCCC sector based on the context is specific depending on the size of the population, the availability of land, and the maximum walking distance from the furthest locations.
19 Health posts	10,000 individuals/facility	Health Sector Guideline
20 Primary Health Centre	25,000-30,000 individuals/facility	Health Sector Guideline
21 Shelter Size (Basic for 1-6 members)	150 sq ft	Shelter Technical Guidance (1-6 persons) Sector should advocate for 1-4 persons
22 Shelter with Cooking (for 1-6 members)	150 sq ft	Shelter Technical Guidance (1-6 persons) Sector should advocate for 1-4 persons
23 Max. number of shelters per shelter block	6	However, it must be context-specific and have to be analyzed in consultation with the SCCC sector
24 Min. number of rooms / shelter	2	Shelter Technical Guidance
E Road/Pathway and Drainage		
25 Minor Pedestrian route measured from wall to wall (shelter front to front)	2.4 m (8ft)	this includes a 5ft pathway with 1.5 ft on each side for drainage & roof overhangs.
26 Minor Pedestrian route measured from wall to wall (shelter front to back)	2.1-2.4 m (7-8 ft)	this includes a 4-5ft pathway with 1.5 ft on each side for drainage & roof overhangs.

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27 Minor Pedestrian route between Back-Back shelters	2m (6.5 ft)	this includes a 3-4 ft pathway with 1.25 ft on each side for drainage & roof overhangs.
28 Minor Pedestrian route between Side-Side shelters measured from wall to wall	2.1 m (7 ft)	this includes a 4ft pathway with 1.5ft on each side for drainage & roof overhangs.
29 Major Pedestrian route measured from wall to wall	2.4-3 m (8-10 ft)	Including 1.5-2 ft side drainage from each side
30 Major Pedestrian route between shelter and facilities without vehicular access from wall to wall	2.4-3.7 m (8-12 ft)	Including 1.5-2 ft side drainage from each side
31 WASH Corridor (Distance from shelter to WASH facility)	2 m (6.5 ft)	this is min. and also while working on the field that needs to cross-check with WASH sector
32 Emergency vehicular road	4-4.3 m (13-14 ft)	Including 1.5-1.6 ft side drainage from each side
33 Tertiary Road (Minor vehicular road)	4.9-5.5 m (16-18 ft)	Including 2 ft side drainage from each side
34 Secondary Road (Major vehicular road)	7.3 m (24 ft)	Including 2 ft side drainage from each side
35 Drainage space identified system	0.5-0.8 m (1.5-2.5 ft)	This is in line with the specified above road type and technical assessment
F WASH		
F1 Water		
36 Maximum distance to nearest water point from household	100 m (330 ft)	WASH sector guideline
37 Minimum Number of functional Taps / user numbers	1/250 users	WASH sector guideline
38 Minimum Number of Shallow or Deep Tube-wells / user numbers	1/250 users of platform 5ft * 8 ft (ideally with drainage and away from latrines)	WASH sector guideline
39 One water-network per block with pumping station + 20/25 tapstands + elevated tanks + solar panels	500m2 per block	WASH sector guideline
F2 Solid Waste Management		
40 Block level Material Recovery Facilities	around 800m3	WASH sector guideline
41 Centralized MRF (few blocks to one camp)	from 1500m2 to 2000m2	WASH sector guideline
42 Landfill	10 liters per person and per year	WASH sector guideline
F3 Sanitation		
43 Minimum number of functional Latrine / user numbers	1 per 20 users 1.5 x 1.5 m (5 x 5 ft)	WASH sector guideline
44 Minimum number of functional Bathing / user numbers	1 per 20 users - 5feets* 5 feet	WASH sector guideline
45 small FSTP (5.000 to 10.000 people) - size one block	Around 1000m2	WASH sector guideline
46 normal FSTP (<50.000 people) - size one camp	Around 2000-4000m2	WASH sector guideline
47 big FSTP (around 150.000 people) - few camps	at least 10000m2	WASH sector guideline
G Food Security		
48 Safe cooking space (Proper ventilation, Separation by household, Proper drainage systems to prevent stagnant water and reduce vector breeding, Fire Safety: Maintain fire breaks between cooking areas and shelters, Child Safety, Structural Safety, Ash disposal pits and food waste management, Promote clean and efficient stoves).	Size and Dimensions Individual/Family Cooking Space: Minimum of 3-4 m ² per household. Communal Kitchen: Approx. 1 m ² per person served. Allow 1-2 meters between cooking stations.	Involves adhering to humanitarian standards that prioritize safety, dignity, and sustainability (SPHERE Standards / UNHCR/WFP guidelines)
49 Safe storage space (Food and non-food item (NFI) storage, Personal household goods, Relief goods stockpiling)	Key requirements: Storage areas are adequate to prevent overcrowding, Items are stored in dry, ventilated, and secure spaces, Proper inventory management is in place to avoid misuse, theft, and deterioration, A focus on ensuring accessibility for all members of the population, particularly vulnerable groups. Storage for Relief Goods: Roughly 5-10% of the total area could be allocated for storage space, depending on the emergency scale and needs. This space is for storing NFIs, food, and household goods. Depending on the specific needs and the distribution infrastructure, it could be used for safe storage.	