



HIGHLIGHTS

573 children

enrolled in secondary school, Grade 6 and 7

108 survivors

of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) received counseling

1,635 metric tons

of compressed rice husk fuel was distributed among the camp refugees

3,720 refugees

were trained in vocational and technical skills to become more self-reliant

Population of concern

A total of **231,855** refugees

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Myanmar – Rohingya	31,759
Myanmar – refugee-like situation	200,000
Myanmar – non-Rohingya	86
Others	10
Total	231,855

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 34 national staff
- 05 international staff
- 05 affiliate workforce
- 01 secondee

Offices:

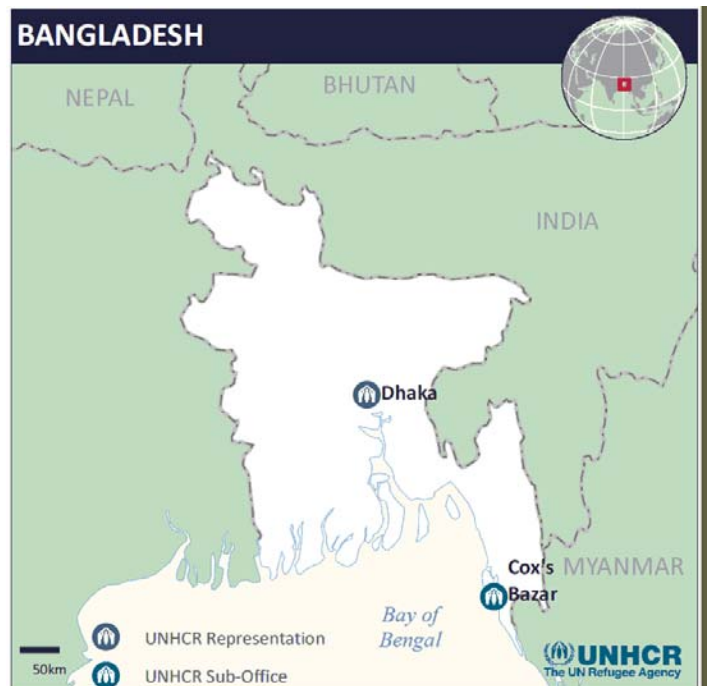
02 offices located in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar

Funding

USD 15.2 Million requested

USD 4.2 Million contributions

28% funded



Sources: UNCS, UNHCR
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Creation date: 28 Jul 2014

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- **Implementing Partners:** Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Action Contre La Faim, Save the Children, Technical Assistance Inc.
- **Operational Partners:** WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, IOM, Solidarités, Handicap International, Research Training and Management International, Médecins Sans Frontières, Muslim Aid-UK. UNHCR participates in the UNDAF and Local Consultative Groups.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

UNHCR Bangladesh works to ensure the protection of registered Myanmar refugees pending a durable solution. It provides support to more than 32,000 registered refugees in two official camps (Nayapara and Kutupalong) in the district of Cox's Bazar. UNHCR is concerned about the protection of some 200,000 to 500,000 undocumented Myanmar Rohingya who have no legal status. Irregular maritime movements of thousands of people from Myanmar's Rakhine State and Bangladesh – who sail to Malaysia, Thailand or even Australia in hope for a better future – constitutes another challenge.

Urban refugees: UNHCR conducts refugee status determination on non-Rohingya asylum applicants and currently supports 96 refugees of various nationalities.

Statelessness: UNHCR monitors populations who are at risk of statelessness.

Protection

- UNHCR ensures that refugees' *registration documentations* are up-to-date and births, deaths and marriages are recorded.
- To improve *access to justice* UNHCR works with the police, judiciary, government officials and refugee community leaders.
- UNHCR is working to increase awareness and improve reporting on the frequent incidence of *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)* in the camp community.
- Refugee children remain at risk of domestic violence, exploitative work, trafficking and marriage. UNHCR and partners ensure *child protection* and improve community awareness of child rights.

Education (partner Save the Children)

- UNHCR ensures the provision of early childhood development and primary education around the camps.
- In a significant step towards socio-economic empowerment, the Government approved the provision of Grade 6 and Grade 7 education to refugees in 2013 and 2014 respectively. It was the first time secondary education has been offered in two decades.

Health and Nutrition (partner MDMR and ACF)

- UNHCR provides basic healthcare through in-camp clinics administered by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Complicated cases are referred to central hospitals. UNHCR's health strategy is to integrate the refugees into the national health system.
- The camp clinics monitor the nutrition situation and provide supplementary and therapeutic feeding, promote reproductive health and breast feeding and implementing various training and information sessions in addition to disease treatment and prevention.

Water and Sanitation (partner MDMR and ACF)

- UNHCR provides potable water to the refugees. Although water scarcity is a major challenge in some areas, UNHCR ensures that potable water is available at all times to the refugees in accordance with international standards.
- UNHCR ensures the availability of basic sanitation and the adequate operation of the related facilities in the camps. UNHCR also applies some innovative approaches in tackling the sanitation challenges resulting from the density and the water scarcity in the camps.

Shelter, NFIs and Access to Energy (partner BDRCS)

- The Government permitted UNHCR to replace the old design of temporary shelters in the camps with more durable shelters made of corrugated iron roofing that are sustainable, and require fewer resources for repairs or periodic reconstruction.

- UNHCR provides compressed rice husk (CRH) as cooking fuel to all families, and kerosene for lamps. A small portion of the solid-waste management in the camps provides biogas that is currently being used as cooking fuel, as part of a pilot project.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance (partner TAI)

- A self-help and community-based management approach is being mainstreamed through the community's leaders and members to overcome refugees' dependence on assistance. Refugees are empowered to play a prominent role in resolving everyday challenges.
- UNHCR also runs different skills training and livelihood activities such as worker incentive programs and kitchen gardening to improve the self-reliance of the community.

UNHCR acknowledges the generous contributions of donors of given un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to Bangladesh

[Canada](#) | [CERF](#) | [European Union](#) | [Japan](#) | [IKEA Foundation](#) | [Private Donors \(Australia\)](#)