



HIGHLIGHTS

644 children

enrolled in secondary school, Grade 6 and 7; *Grade 8 permission pending*

233 survivors

of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) received psychosocial counseling in 2015

487 birth certificates

given to refugee newborns following online birth registration for the first time

1,084 refugee

youth received vocational and technical skills training for self-reliance

Population of concern

A total of **232,974** refugees

By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Myanmar – Rohingya	32,894
Myanmar – refugee-like situation (at least)	200,000
Myanmar – non-Rohingya	68
Others	12
Total	232,974

UNHCR Presence

Staff:

- 35 national staff
- 06 international staff
- 05 affiliate workforce
- 01 secondee

Offices:

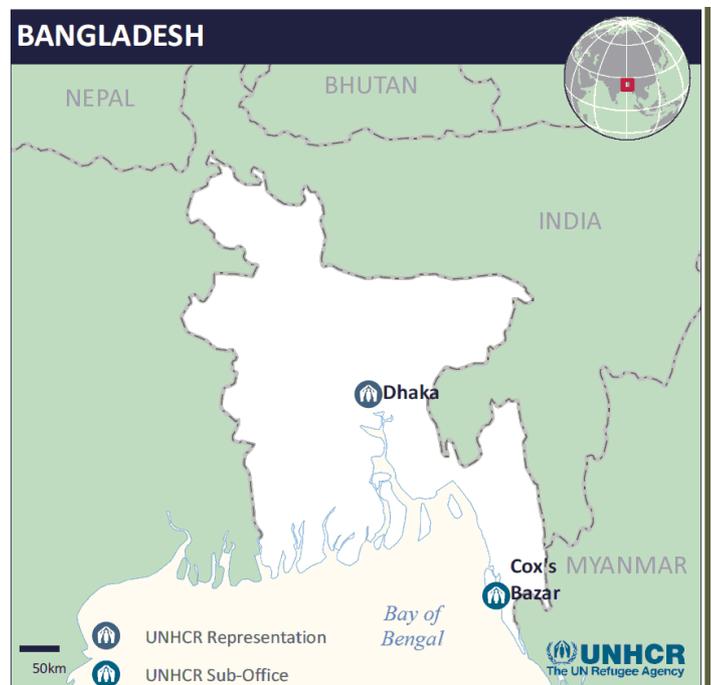
- 02 offices located in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar

Funding level and needs

USD 13.7 Million annual needs

USD 3.21 Million received to date

23% 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

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Canada | CERF | ECHO | European Union | IKEA Foundation | Private Donors (U.K.)

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- **Implementing Partners:** Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Action Contre La Faim, Save the Children, Technical Assistance Inc., NGO Forum for Public Health
- **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 LCGs.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Camp refugees: UNHCR Bangladesh works to ensure the protection of some 32,000 registered Myanmar refugees in two official camps (Nayapara and Kutupalong) in Cox's Bazar district, and advocates for a durable solution. UNHCR is also concerned about the protection of some 200,000 to 500,000 unregistered Myanmar Rohingya present in Bangladesh with no legal status.

Urban refugees: UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) on non-Rohingya asylum applicants of various nationalities.

Statelessness: UNHCR campaigns for the reduction of statelessness, and monitors populations who are at risk of statelessness.

Protection

- Ensuring that refugees' *registration documentations* are up-to-date and births, deaths and marriages are recorded;
- For improving *access to justice*, UNHCR works with the police, judiciary, government officials and refugee community leaders;
- Increasing awareness and improving the response to incidents of *sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)* in the camps;
- Ensuring *child protection* and improving community awareness of child rights for refugee children at risk of domestic violence, exploitative work, trafficking and marriage.

Education (partner SCI)

- Ensuring the provision of early childhood care and development (ECCD) and primary education in the camps;
- Providing secondary education for Grades 6 and 7, however permission for Grade 8 has been withheld for more than a year.

Health and Nutrition (partner MDMR and ACF)

- Providing basic healthcare through camp clinics administered by the MoDMR, and referral of complex cases to central hospitals. UNHCR's health strategy is to integrate the refugees into the national health system in future;
- Monitoring the nutrition situation, providing supplementary and therapeutic feeding, promoting reproductive health and breast feeding and implementing training and information sessions in addition to disease treatment and prevention.

Water and Sanitation (partner MDMR, ACF and NGOF)

- Providing potable water to refugees in accordance with international standards, despite scarcity of natural sources nearby;
- Ensuring basic sanitation and the adequate operation of waste management facilities in the camps. UNHCR also applies innovative approaches to tackling the sanitation challenges resulting from population density and water scarcity in the camps.

Shelter, NFIs and Access to Energy (partner BDRCS)

- Maintaining the existing shelters annually prior to the monsoons, and fundraising for the new design of more durable shelters made of corrugated iron roofing that are sustainable, and require fewer resources for repairs or periodic reconstruction;
- Distributing 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 for selective areas in the camps.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance (partner TAI)

- Mainstreaming self-help and community-based management approach 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;
- Conducting various vocational and technical skills training, in addition to self-reliance activities such as worker incentive programmes and kitchen gardening to support the refugee community's living standards.