



## **BANGLADESH**

## **FACTSHEET**

March 2017

# **HIGHLIGHTS**

## 7515 children

enrolled in school up to Grade 7 till March in 2017; Grade 8 permission still pending

## 66 survivors

of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) received psychosocial counseling till March in 2017. The number was 221 in 2016

## 6285 birth certificates

for were issued by UP Chairman to the Camp authority since 1992 till March 2017, following online birth registration for the first time

## 483 refugees

with vulnerability are receiving vocational and technical skills training for self-reliance. The number was 1028 in 2016

# Population of concern

A total of 233,228 persons (as of February

2017)

#### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Myanmar – Rohingya  ***In addition, there are 74,000 considered to be newly arrived refugees from NRS since Oct 2016 (as of March 2017)	33,148
Myanmar – refugee-like situation	200,000 (estimate)
***According to the GoB, this number is 300,000- 500,000	
Myanmar – non-Rohingya	68
Others	12
Total	233,228

### **UNHCR Presence**

Staff:

35 national staff

07 international staff

05 affiliated workforce

Offices:

UNHCR Representative office in BGD (Dhaka)

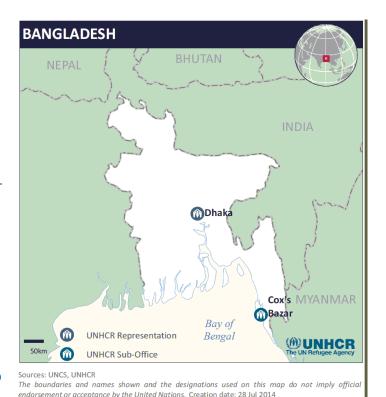
UNHCR Sub Office (Cox's Bazar)

# **Funding level and needs**

USD 13.8 Million annual needs

USD 4.58 Million received to date

31% funded



UNHCR acknowledges the generous contributions of donors for providing un-earmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR. This year the following donors have directly contributed to Bangladesh

#### **WORKING WITH PARTNERS**

- Project Implementing Partners: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), Action Contre La Faim (ACF), Save the Children International (SCI), Technical Assistance Inc. (TAI), NGO Forum for Public Health (NGOF)
- Operational Partners: WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, IOM, Solidarités, Handicap International (HI), Research Training and Management International (RTMI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). Main activities -

Camp refugees: UNHCR Bangladesh works to ensure the protection of 33,148 registered Myanmar refugees in two official camps (Nayapara and Kutupalong) in Cox's Bazar district, and advocates for their durable solutions. UNHCR is also concerned about the protection of some 200,000 unregistered Myanmar Rohingya present in Bangladesh with no formal registration/legal status.

**Urban refugees**: UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) on non-Rohingya asylum applicants of various nationalities. Currently there are 68 urban refugee registered under UNHCR Bangladesh.

Statelessness: UNHCR campaigns for the prevention of statelessness, and monitors situations of 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 is working 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 (in partnership with 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 (in partnership with 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 (in partnership with MDMR 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, Access to Energy and NFIs (NFIs in partnership with 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;
- Solar based mini grid system providing access to street lights, indoor lights in different premises in the camps. Biogas is currently being used as cooking fuel in some selective areas in the camps. Retained Heat Cooker has been promoted as alternative cooking technology. Distributing compressed rice husk as cooking fuel to all families, and kerosene for lamps.

#### Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance (in partnership with 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 incentive-based livelihood programmes, kitchen gardening and computer training to support the refugee community's living standard.

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Website: http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e487546.html

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – www.unhcr.org