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WASH OBJECTIVES

- 1 Adequate, acceptable, safe and dignified life-saving water supply and sanitation services
- 2 Refugees have access to information for promoting hygiene in their communities
- 3 WASH assistance is sustainable and cost-effective,

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ✓ **371,582** refugees in 14 camps reached with UNHCR supported WASH activities
- ✓ **150,000** people reached with large-capacity fecal waste treatment plant (in partnership with Oxfam)
- ✓ **14** chlorinated water networks completed with others under construction

PROGRESS

UNHCR and partners developed WASH facilities while dealing with a very challenging topography and the initial acute emergency needs of the response. Improvements made over 2018 included upgraded latrines with larger volume pits to last longer; a large-capacity fecal waste treatment plant (in partnership with Oxfam) to serve a 150,000 people; and a move towards supplying safer water supply through a chlorinated water networks to support both refugees and the host community. 14 networks are now completed with others under construction. UNHCR is continuing to closely monitor groundwater resources to ensure their sustainable use. Water purification tablets and containers for collection and storage of water were distributed to refugees.

UNHCR also trained 677 WASH field staff (including partner organisations) and refugee volunteers, and organised a rapid WASH assessment and repair works in 2018. Within the host community UNHCR repaired drainage systems and built latrines for schools, as well as a waste water treatment plant as part of its Quick Impact Projects.

Hygiene promotion activities remain in critical need and are being boosted to avert public health incidents. WASH staff are developing new modalities to deliver unified public health messages with health teams working in the settlements. This combined programme aims to prevent a dengue fever outbreak.

WASH is working closely with the protection unit to define and deliver hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene kits; these continue to be distributed to girls and women across the camp.

CHALLENGE

 Need for long-term planning for WASH interventions, requiring commitments for multi-year funding, greater involvement of development actors, and agreement of authorities

 Sanitation management challenges for Kutupalong settlement due to large population size, congestion, topography, and unavailability of land

 Lack of easily reachable groundwater in Teknaf area and brackish quality of water in river requires alternative approaches, including introduction of catchment reservoirs

WAY FORWARD

To address acute water needs in Teknaf, an upgrade of surface and groundwater resources serving both refugees and host communities is planned with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) and the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE).

A site was identified and permission granted to construct a large new water reservoir at Domdomia in Camp 27.

The lack of sanitation treatment and de-sludging capacity poses a significant public health risk in all camps. A committee of RRRC, UN agencies (including UNHCR), DPHE and others has been formed to identify appropriate land for faecal sludge management, with a number of sites now having been identified and proposed to the local government. One plant planned near Camp 2E will be built in the next couple of months by MSF with UNHCRs assistance and support.

KEY FIGURES

371,202

Refugees received UNHCR WASH support

41,623

WASH infrastructures in UNHCR WASH managed camps

56,897

WASH hygiene kits distributed since January 2019

69,379

Female hygiene kits distributed since March 2019

677

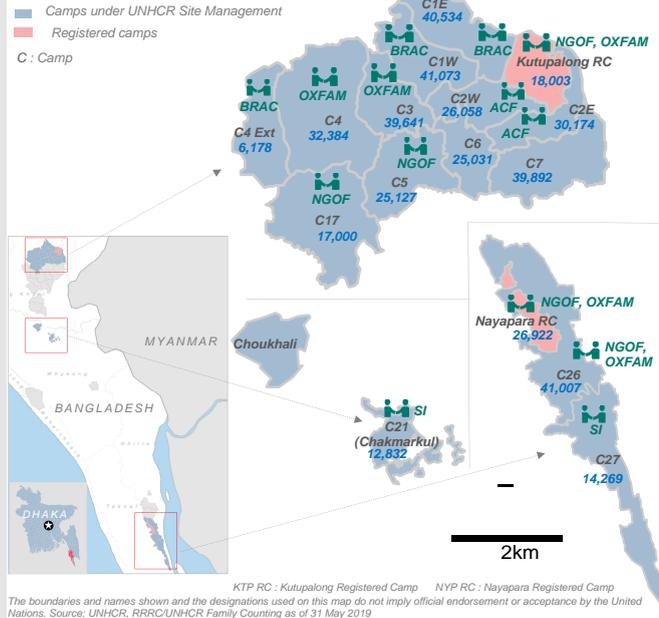
WASH field staff and volunteers trained in WASH emergency response in 2018

80%*

Households with access to soap

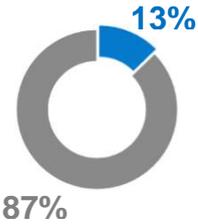
GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION & PARTNER

UNHCR WASH Partners (ACF, BRAC, NGOF, OXFAM, SI)
14 camps are actively supported by UNHCR WASH Partners



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Source: UNHCR, RRRC/UNHCR Family Counting as of 31 May 2019

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

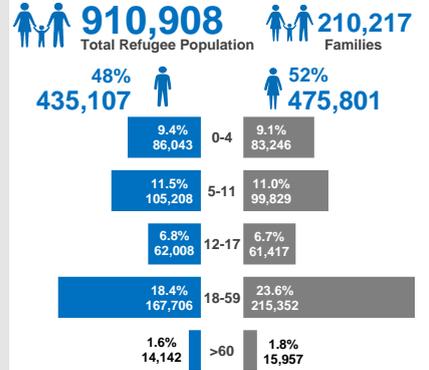


\$307.6 M
Overall financial requirement

\$38.9 M
WASH financial requirement

\$247.3 M
Others financial requirement

POPULATION BREAKDOWN



WASH FACILITIES STATUS

6,773

Water Points (tube well)

27% Non-functional¹

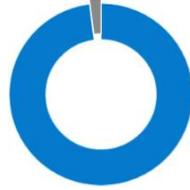


73%
Functional

14,643

Bathing Facilities

2% Non-functional

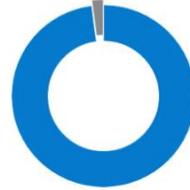


98%
Functional

20,207

Communal latrine facilities

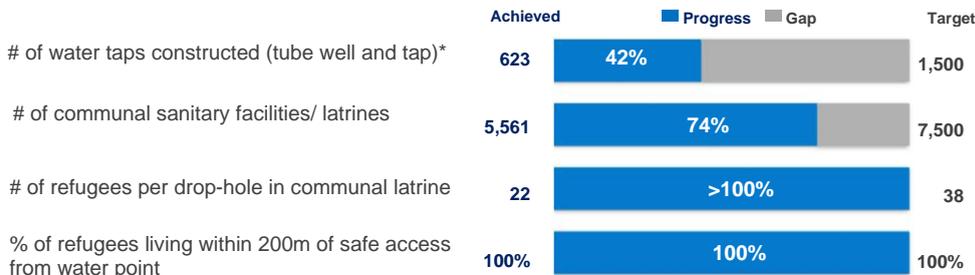
2% Non-functional



98%
Functional

¹ Mainly due to (1) no water when borehole is drilled; (2) waiting for regular maintenance; (3) some others dry-up because of seasonal fluctuation

PROGRESS AGAINST 2019 TARGETS

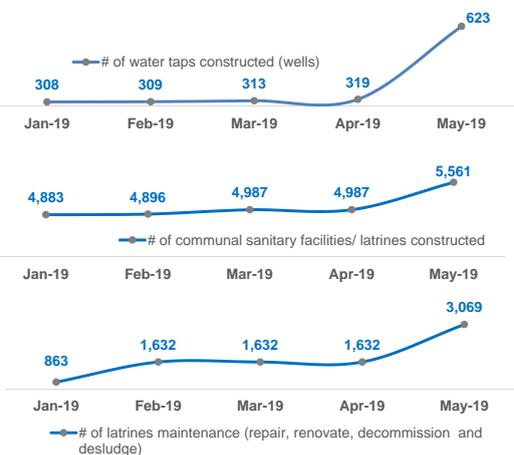


* Cumulative achievement since December 2018

ACHIEVEMENT (MAY 2019)

- 878 WASH facilities constructed in this reporting month, including 304 water taps and 574 latrines.
- 4,066 WASH facilities maintained in this reporting month, including 2,629 tubes well and 1,437 latrines.
- 449 waste bins and waste pits installed in this reporting month.

ACHIEVEMENT TRENDS



ANALYSIS

KRC : Kutupalong Registered Camp

