



The shelter and settlements program aims to address challenges the refugees face every day, including inadequate access, access to the services, overcrowding, by providing a structured environment for the refugees, ensuring they have access to suitable shelter and dignified living conditions that are free from hazardous situations. Moreover, the program emphasizes the equitable provision of essential services to promote the well-being and safety of all individuals in the settlements.

KEY ACTIVITIES



Regular Shelter Maintenance



The temporary nature of shelter materials approved by the Government of Bangladesh coupled with extreme weather conditions leads to the deterioration of refugee shelters every year. Refugee households thus require regular support, provided through distributions of bamboo, tarpaulin, rope, and wire by UNHCR and partners. In preparation for the cyclone and monsoon seasons, essential materials are distributed to all households for shelter reinforcement. Following extreme weather events such as heavy rains and winds, or incidents such as fires, UNHCR and partners conduct technical assessments of affected shelters and provide repair materials. Additional support by refugee volunteers is provided to vulnerable households who need assistance to repair or rebuild their dwellings.



Shelter Upgrade



UNHCR and partners work together to improve the living conditions for refugees within the approved guidelines. This includes effective and sustainable shelter solutions through the efficient use of space and sustainable use of materials, and reinforcement of existing temporary shelters with steel footings and treated bamboo. Improved designs incorporating fire- and weather-resistant materials continued to be tested, and joint advocacy efforts to replace the temporary shelters are made through the Shelter and CCCM Sector.

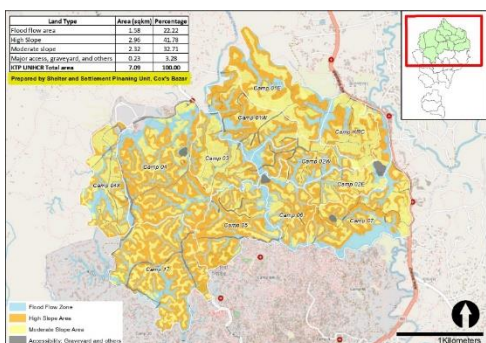


✓ = Resilience Planning and Disaster Risk Reduction
x =



Refugee camps and settlements in Cox’s Bazar are precarious locations prone to multi-hazard risks. UNHCR and partners continue to work on improving access, mitigating environmental risks, and installing and maintaining essential infrastructure like footpaths, access roads, bridges, walkways, steps, and slope stabilization, among others. Eco-disaster risk reduction and infrastructure investments have been integrated with environmental protection and rehabilitation activities, including nature-based solutions such as restoring natural drainage systems and plantation for slope stabilization to reduce soil erosion and flooding. In addition, UNHCR collaborated with the Shelter and CCCM sector to develop and update hazard risk maps to guide infrastructure development as well as new shelter construction across the camps.

✓ = Macro Settlement Planning
x =



Under the leadership of Shelter and CCCM sector and with the technical assistance from UN-HABITAT, a Macro Settlement Plan (MSP) strategy has been developed for Ukhiya Camps. UNHCR and IOM are partnering to mainstream the MSP in their respective areas of responsibility at the camp level. With the involvement of refugee communities and government authorities, UNHCR develops camp upgrading plans to improve and build upon the existing spatial structure. The accessibility network plan helps to connect inaccessible parts of the camps to reduce facility gaps in those areas. Facility rationalization enables efficient use of available space, maximization of resources, while ensuring safety and accessibility. To identify potential locations for extended facilities while protecting and developing community spaces. UNHCR conducted spatial analysis for service coverage and gaps of health facilities, mobile fire stations, multi-purpose service centres and other service points.

Bhasan Char

UNHCR continued to work on general infrastructure upgrades, collaborating with the Additional Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (ARRRC) and the Navy, to meet refugees’ needs for communal services on the island. Priorities include harmonized space allocation within the developed shelter clusters and facility rationalization for refugees. In addition, construction and renovation work is ongoing to re-purpose existing shelters to meet the specific requirements of health facilities and other service points. Furthermore, UNHCR also works with partners on general maintenance and improvement of shelter clusters to meet refugees’ safety and privacy needs, particularly women and girls.

Infrastructure Development for Basic Services



UNHCR continued to rehabilitate and develop new infrastructure for basic services providing access to health, education, emergency response services, etc. This includes identification of strategic project locations, stakeholder support for road alignment, and relocation of affected households to suitable locations.

Total beneficiaries*

19,773

Received emergency and regular shelter repair replacement support along with transitional shelter assistance.

UNHCR Bangladesh takes a strategic approach to shelter and settlement planning in Cox's Bazar, aiming to provide dignified and secure living conditions for the Rohingya population.

7,912

Linear meters of access roads constructed and/or maintained (pathway, roadway, stairs, bridges)

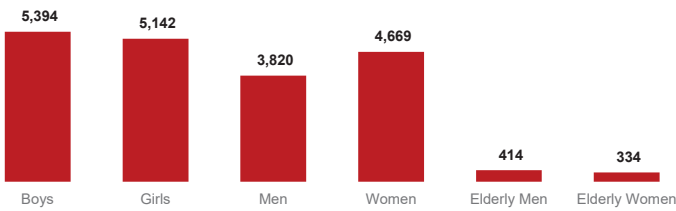
2,418

HH assisted with shelter construction/repair

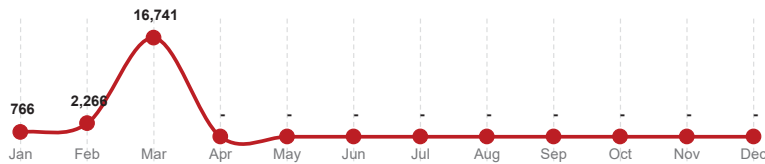
69,525

Number of volunteer supported

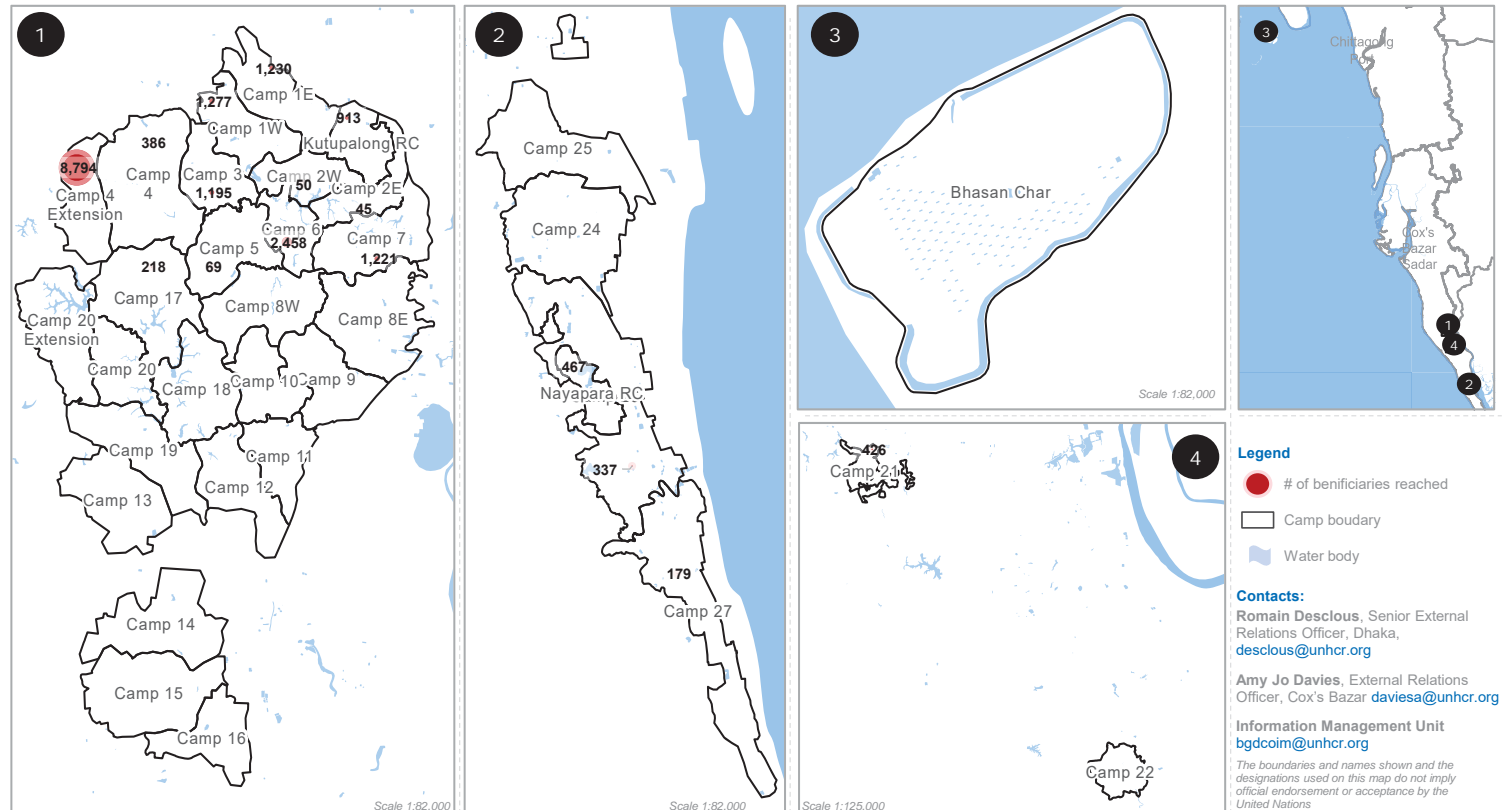
Age and gender



Monthly trend (Adolescent girls reached through MHM sessions by month)

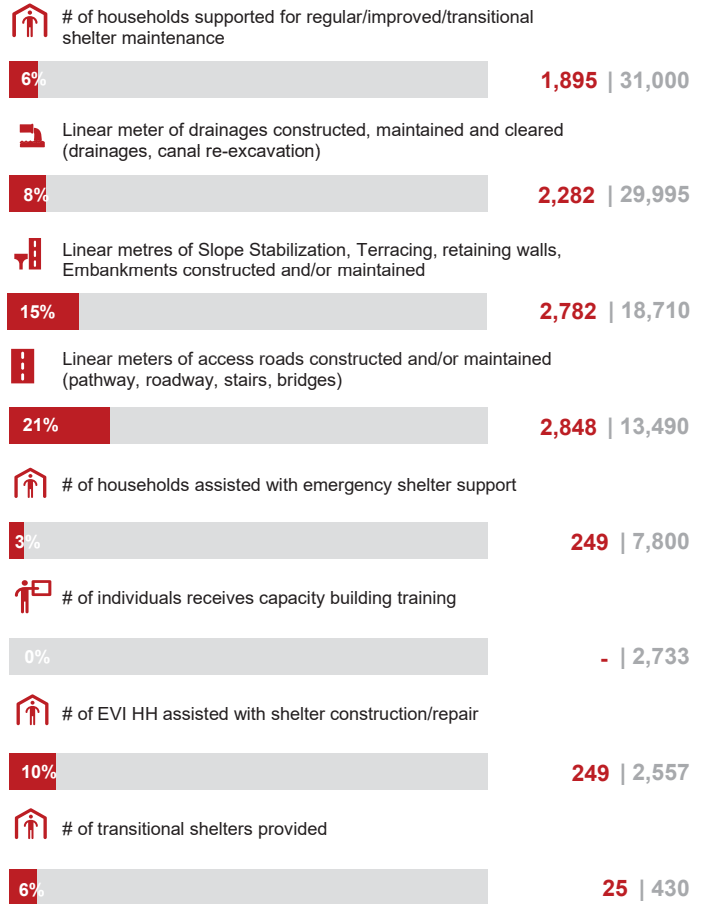


Geographic overview (beneficiaries by camp)



Key achievements

Progress against target



*The number of beneficiaries shown across the factsheets includes individuals who received multiple forms of assistance and does not represent the unique number of individuals assisted.