Need for long-term planning for WASH interventions, requiring commitments for multi-year funding, greater involvement of development actors, and agreement of authorities on plans as well as provision of land;

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

Lack of easily reachable groundwater in Kutupalong settlement and brackish quality of water in river requires alternative approaches, including introduction of catchment reservoirs.

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 was formed to identify appropriate land for faecal sludge management, with a number of sites now identified and proposed to the local government. One plant planned near Camp 2E will be built in 2020 by MSF with UNHCR’s assistance and support. Other few potential sites have been identified in the southern part of Kutupalong camps refugee settlement and also in Teknaf area.
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 30 September 2019.