SHELTER/SITE/INFRASTRUCTURE OBJECTIVE
Shelter UNHCR has distributed kits to households to help re-strengthen their shelters, ahead of and during the monsoon season. Over 87,795 families received kits to help them tie down their bamboo-frame shelters. 9,067 families were supported with shelter repair/replacement materials to replace degraded parts of their shelter’s structure.

UNHCR shelter strategy aims to:
1. Develop a master site plan for refugee settlements in collaboration with relevant sectors
2. Improve shelter design that meets the minimum standard for safe, dignified and appropriate living
3. Improve the living environment in refugee settlements for better protection of refugees and access to services and facilities

PROGRESS
Many of the settlement areas are prone to flooding and landslides due to their hilly locations in Cox’s Bazar. UNHCR is collaborating with IOM and WFP through an engineering platform called the Site Maintenance Engineering Project (SMEP) to develop land and infrastructure across all refugee settlements. SMEP is working on heavier engineering projects across all camps. UNHCR and partners have constructed over 700km of roads, footpaths, stairs, drainages, and slope stabilization structures to mitigate risks and designed and built stronger and better-built shelters. Additionally, UNHCR and partner agencies continue to construct facilities and improved infrastructure in the settlements. The Government of Bangladesh has approved a mid-term shelter strategy (MTS strategy), as assistance in the refugee settlements is shifting to medium-term planning. As part of the MTS strategy, UNHCR is advocating for the construction of ‘transitional shelters’ with innovative shelter alternatives to address spatial constraints and congestion in the settlements. These shelters would need to be built with specific site plans, in which UNHCR is engaging the authorities. UNHCR and BRAC established plants to treat bamboo which is used for mid-term shelters. Treated bamboo may last for 10-12 years by protecting it from fungi, insects and other biological and physical elements. The Shelter and Site planning team is continuously working to improve the living condition of the households, neighborhoods, blocks and camp levels with civil infrastructure and communal building projects.

CHALLENGES
- Highly congested settlements and limited options for relocation to safer areas pose health and protection risks.
- The settlements and their infrastructure are extremely fragile and need more disaster-proofing, especially for cyclone preparedness.

UNHCR’s Transitional Shelter incorporates disaster risk reduction elements in its basic design with a steel frame structure that can withstand high winds. It meets the minimum SPHERE standard for covered shelter space and therefore contributes to better safety, privacy, and dignity of life. UNHCR and others will continue to advocate for a sustainable mid-term shelter strategy, more land to decongest overcrowded settlements and relocate refugees from areas with natural hazards, as well as improve the areas already provided by the Government of Bangladesh. UNHCR and other actors are honing coordination and developing wider partnerships to improve shelters and living conditions.

Source: UNHCR and UNHCR Partners. For more information, contact obrien@unhcr.org or visit: http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar_refugees

Creation date: 30 June 2020
**KEY FIGURES**

- **9,067** Shelter received support for repair/replacement
- **87,795** Household received pre-monsoon shelter tie down kits
- **119** Transitional shelter constructed
- **207.8** Kilometers of infrastructures constructed including roads and pathways, bridges and retaining structures since 2019

**DISTRIBUTION STATUS (2020)**

- **9,067** HH received shelter repair and replacement assistance
- **87,795** Tie down kit distributed

**PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of transitional shelters constructed</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td># of kilometers of access road and pathway constructed</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td># of shelter repair and replacement assistance provided</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>9,067</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of shelters assessed for shelter repair and replacement assistance distribution</td>
<td>81,880</td>
<td>9,067</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACHIEVEMENT TRENDS**

- Number of transitional shelter constructed
- Number of transitional shelter supported

**TREND ANALYSIS BY CAMP**

- Number of HH received pre-monsoon shelter kit
- Number of shelter received support for repair/replacement

**THANK YOU**

UNHCR’s humanitarian response in Bangladesh is made possible thanks to the generous support of major donors who have contributed unrestricted funding to UNHCR’s global operations, and to donors who have generously contributed directly to UNHCR Bangladesh operations. In 2020, continued generous support has been received from the governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

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