



EMERGENCY MULTI-SECTOR ROHINGYA CRISIS RESPONSE PROJECT

IMPROVING SERVICES AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ROHINGYAS

BASIC INFORMATION

APPROVAL DATE:
**December 30
2013**

END DATE:
**June 30
2020**

TOTAL COMMITMENT:
\$210 million

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES:
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR); Local Government Engineering Department (LGED); Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

OVERVIEW

Since August 25, 2017, violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar, has driven more than 745,000 people from the Rohingya community cross the border into the Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh in what became the largest refugee influx in modern times. The Rohingya are living in extremely congested conditions in makeshift settlements. The influx has put pressure on existing infrastructure and strained the social service delivery systems. The settlement areas lack basic infrastructure and services and are prone to natural disasters, specially cyclones, floods, and landslides. In response to the evolving nature of the crisis, the World Bank has taken a comprehensive, phased and multi-sectoral approach to address needs of the Displaced Rohingya Population (DRP) and the host communities.



CHALLENGE

The vast majority of Rohingya live in 34 extremely congested camps which has added an unprecedented pressure on the areas' natural resources and led to rapid deforestation and slope instability, further increasing vulnerability of the DRP to monsoon rains, flooding, landslides and disasters. The relocation of households at-risk is underway, nevertheless, there is a lack of sufficient and suitable land to accommodate them. Lack of disaster resilient infrastructural facilities and poor road connectivity puts a serious threat to the DRP. Besides, thousands of poorly positioned and low-quality water and sanitation interventions constructed during the initial phase of the influx pose challenges. Salinity is a further risk to water quality; as are the threats of water-borne diseases which are exacerbated by low awareness among the DRP of good WASH practices.

More than half of the Rohingya population are women and girls and before coming to Bangladesh they were exposed to gender-based violence and now are at risk. At least 80 percent of the DRP are dependent on life-saving external assistance which makes them socially vulnerable. Given the scale and complex nature of the crisis, the capacity building of the implementing agencies regarding emergency response is also critical.

APPROACH

The project aims to strengthen government systems to improve access to basic services and build disaster and social resilience of the DRP. As part of improving access to basic services, the project will ensure increased supply of safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion as well as climate resilient infrastructure for the DRP at-risk. The project will also ensure increased access to multipurpose disaster shelters, resilient roads and evacuation routes resulting in reduced climate vulnerability and multi-hazard risks. Also, the project will strengthen community resilience through increased access and participation in gender sensitive community services, youth-focused workfare activities that will mitigate the risk of engagement in negative coping behavior, tree plantation and gender-based violence prevention and response. For implementation of its components, the project will connect multi-sectoral agencies and strengthen their institutional systems by building their capacity to coordinate and communicate activities.

TOWARDS THE FUTURE

The project was approved at the World Bank board on March 07, 2019 and implementation has started.



EXPECTED RESULTS

30 climate resilient multipurpose disaster shelters inside the camps and **23** outside the camps to be constructed to provide shelter to 55,500 people

170,000 people with access to improved water sources

56,700 people with access to improved sanitation

100,000 households participating in community workfare and services

205 km climate resilient access and evacuation roads and 25 km internal roads improved

10 climate resilient and bridges constructed

375 lightning protection systems installed

1500 solar street lights installed