

limited scale. Gradually it was scaled up and now we can supply five lakh litres of water everyday in this camp alone," Araf said.

He went on to say that Oxfam has ensured water supply not only in the Uchhiringang camp, but also other Rohingya camps in Teknaf and Ukhiya so that around two lakh people can have access to both surface and groundwater.

Still, the crisis is not over as sanitation remains another big challenge in the camps.

In 2017, around 1 million Rohingya people fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh, leading to the formation of a vast network of refugee camps.

One of the biggest tasks was to provide enough toilets for them as fast as possible. Thousands of shallow pit latrines were dug, creating a huge challenge of managing the massive amount of waste generated.

To add to the challenges, the camp locations are steep, hilly terrain that are prone to landslides and monsoon flooding, putting huge stress on the sanitation systems that are vital to prevent the spread of disease.

"So, Oxfam being a global leader in water and sanitation in the humanitarian context tried to solve this major issue of latrine waste management," Araf added.

In 2018, Oxfam established the largest faecal sludge treatment plant in the humanitarian context in Ukhiya camp. With the capacity to manage 120 cubic metres of faecal sludge each day, the facility serves a population of 150,000 and receives waste from five to seven camps, Oxfam officials said.

The facility is a biological treatment plant and gravitational force is the main driving energy to operate it.

Till now, Oxfam has built two large scale faecal sludge treatment plants for Rohingya refugees.

Meanwhile, the third one to be constructed in Teknaf is in the designing phase. Altogether, these three large scale centralised faecal sludge treatment plants will support around half a million people living in the camps and host communities regarding their latrine waste management.

Kulsum Begum (pseudonym), a mother of four children living in Uchhiringang camp, said the toilets would previously overflow within seven days.

"Moreover, we had to suffer from various diseases. But now, we don't need to set up new toilets as the waste is now collected regularly," she added.



A faecal sludge treatment plant was set up at the Ukhiya Camp considering the glaring hygiene issues the humanitarian face.  
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