

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner  
Cox's Bazar.

**ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE**

Date: 10.03.2025

Sl.	Subject/ Activity	Current Status	Remarks
01.	Rohinaya Population	Individuals: <b>1,005,675</b> Families: <b>204,236</b> Children-52% Adult-44% Older Persons-4% Persons with Disability-1% Male- 492,781 (49%) Female- 512,894 (51%) Orphan: 43,997 (Male: 21,413 Female: 22,584)	<u>As per joint Govt. of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of January 31, 2025)</u> This exercise of collecting data of Rohingya people according to the agreed form started on 24/06/2018. Registration of 1,005,675 Individuals from 204,236 Families have been completed till 31 January, 2025. 36,873 refugees of 8,179 families are living in Kutupalong & Nayapara Registered Camps since 1992. Survey of orphan done by Social Service Department (SSD) with the help of a2i.
02.	<b>New arrivals</b>	(Individuals: 64,718 Families: 17,478)	These FDMNs entered the camps in the last few months. In addition, 46 individuals crossed the Bangladesh border, and now they are staying in a primary school in Ukhiya Upazila. Among them, 44 are from the Chakma community and 2 are from the Barua community.
03.	New born	Around 30,000 per year	As per population Fact sheet of UNHCR & Health Sector. Crude birth rate: 30.04 (3%)
04.	Camp Area	8,000 Acres (Approximately)	It was a reserve forest and wild life sanctuary. This area is a corridor for endangered Asian Elephant around 40 plus elephants are entrapped because of the camp settlement.
05.	Total Camp	Old Registered Camps-02 (Refugee) Ukhiya – 26 Teknaf – 07 Bhasanchar - 01	Total camps: 34
06.	CiC office	Total-34	45 officers from MoPA and MoDMR are working as 1 RRRRC, 3 Addl. RRRRC, 3 Asst. RRRRC, 25 CiC and 13 ACiC with around 350 support staff funded by UNHCR.
07.	Temporary Shelter	2,07,546	Made of Bamboo and Tarpaulin.
08.	Providing food assistance	WFP (June, 2024) (General Food Assistance) GFA all through E-Voucher- 921,042 (In Camps of Cox's Bazar)	UNHCR is kindly received 12.5 USD worth of items per month.
09.	Water	Shallow tube wells: 9,672 Deep tube wells: 4,675	Some water networks and water points were installed by DPHE funded by WB/ADB.

10.	Sanitation	Total Latrines: 44,365	Fecal sludge management initiatives are available in the camp.
11.	Bathing Cubicles	23,732	Constructed by DPHE/LGED funded by WB/ADB
12.	Road Construction	69.4 km	(a) 52 km. of 14 roads were constructed by LGED. (b) A 10 km. long main road was constructed by AFD funded by UNHCR. (c) 6.4 km. HBB road of (05) five access roads were constructed by IOM.
13.	Multipurpose Centre	187	
14.	Mosque	1,606	
15.	Health and Medical services	FH (Field Hospital): 05 PHCC (Primary Health Care Center): 43 HP (Health Post): 65 DTC (Diarrhea Treatment Center): 03 SRH (Sexual & Reproductive health): 28 INC (Integrated Nutrition Center): 45 EPI (Expanded Program Immunization) center: 122 Total Doctors: 409 Total Nurses: 387 Total Paramedic: 272 Total Midwives: 192 Total Health Staff: 3500+	(a) A total of five (05) field hospitals and 42 primary health care centers and 66 health post in the camps and within area have been set. Among them 46 hospitals/health care centers are serving 24 hours. (b) A total of 456 IPD beds at those hospitals/health care centers have been commenced. (c) Competency of Cox's Bazar Sadar Hospital and Upazilla Hospitals has been escalated. (d) Department of Family Planning is providing family planning facilities and health facilities to mothers and children through 18 centers. (e) Efficiency has been boosted up of present health care centers (incl. 30 bed Cholera hospital) operated by MSF and ICDDR. B. (f) At present, 140 Government and Non-Government organizations are providing their service to all the camps. (g) COVID-19 related more information will be available in section 15 in this report.
16.	COVID-19 Update (25/08/2024)	Test- 167,316 Confirmed Cases- 6,856 Recovered-16,272 Death-44	Percentage of positive cases to total FDMNs: 5.49% Percentage of recovery: 98.91%
17.	Re-excavation of canal in camp area	79 km	This task was implemented jointly by UNHCR, IOM, WFP to avert flash flood and water logging during monsoon.
18.	Preparedness for Disaster	Relocating the people residing in risk-prone area for landslide, cyclone & hill slide.	a) Potential landslide areas are demarked jointly by Dhaka University and Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) funded by UNHCR. b) Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) has been included in the working group comprised of different organizations including IOM and UNHCR. c) All temporary shelters are strengthened with transitional shelter equipment for the preparedness of cyclone. d) To date a total of 48,646 individuals from 11,097 families have been relocated from camps – 1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,12,14,15,16 and 18 to camps –

			4,5,6,13,14,15,16,17,18 and 20.
19.	Reforestation and LPG	Tree Plantation: 2018: - 290,000 2019: - 380,000 2020: - 690,000 2021: - 530,000 2022: - 225,000 2023: - 225,000 2024: - 316,069	To preserve the forest, wood fuel is replaced by LPG gas by safe plus project of UNHCR, IOM, WFP and FAO.
20.	Education	Learning facilities: 3,530 Community based Learning Facilities (CBLF): 2,356 Other Learning facilities: 444 Students: 339,238 Teachers: 8,894 Rohingya children up to Grade 8-9 in the age group of 11-14 year are under MC (Myanmar Curriculum)	According to Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2023, 371,393 Rohingya children require education. Medium of instruction is English and Burmese.
21.	Electrification in the camp area	Overhead Line: 20 km Solar Street Lights: 6,686	Electricity provided CiC's Office, Emergency Facility Center, APBN Office and Field hospitals. Project was implemented by BREB and LGED funded by WB/ADB.
22.	Livelihood skills training	Homestead Plantation/ Micro Gardening. Sewing Training. Handicraft from Jute & Bamboo. Recycling of Waste Materials. Goat Rearing.	By different UN Agency, INGO and NGO.
23.	Safety Measure	Activities already completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Barbed wire fence- 70 km. (100%)</li> <li>• Watch Tower - 86 (100%)</li> <li>• Check post-26 (100%)</li> <li>• Ongoing Activities:</li> <li>• Walkway- 42.51 km. (73.29%)</li> <li>• CCTV- 743 (49.93%)</li> <li>• Solar lights- 1045 (76.17%)</li> </ul>	10 Infantry Division, Bangladesh Army, is implementing the project. Total cost BDT 197 crore.
24.	Law Enforcing Agency	3 Battalions APBn 8, 14, 16 and (a part of 9 APBn in Bhasanchar) Alongside RAB-15 District Police	More than 2000 security personnel of APBn have been deployed to secure camp area under 1 DIG and 4 ADIGs

25	Bhasanchar	Individuals: 37,260 Families: 9,476 (as of 31 October 2024) (They have been <b>relocated</b> to Bhasanchar to ease the density in Ukhia and Teknaf. People living at the high risk of landslide and flash flood, are given priority for relocation)	Health Facilities in Bhasanchar: 20 Bed Hospital: 01 Primary Health Center: 02 Health Post: 03 Number of Learning Center: 35 14 food items and 35 non-food items are being distributed in Bhasanchar. More than 15 NGOs are conducting livelihood programs in Bhasanchar such as Agriculture, Duck farming, Aquaculture, Vegetable gardening, Fishing in the sea, Handcraft(K-Kraft), Poultry, Shoe making, Tailoring, Shops, Sheep and Goat rearing etc.
26.	Repatriation Activities	List handed over to Myanmar in 2018: <b>829,036</b> individuals from <b>186,228</b> families, but verified by Myanmar <b>138,809</b> individuals. Of them <b>90,506</b> individuals are cleared till now. March, 2023- interview of extended family's members for Repatriation. May 2023- Go and See visit of Government officials and Rohingya community representatives to Myanmar. October 2023 - Come and talk visit by Myanmar officials along verification.	
27.	Resettlement	Total 3 <sup>rd</sup> Country Resettlement: 4,897 (USA:2,599, Canada: 1,438, Australia:711, New Zealand:119 and Others: 30) (As of 26 February 2025)	
28.	Challenges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Law and Order</b></li> <li><b>2. Fund Decreasing</b></li> <li><b>3. Population</b></li> <li><b>4. Limited Space</b></li> <li><b>5. Pressure on social infrastructures</b></li> <li><b>6. Demographic Imbalance</b></li> <li><b>7. Tension between Host and Guest</b></li> <li><b>8. Idle youth</b></li> <li><b>9. Livelihood</b></li> <li><b>10. Water crisis</b></li> <li><b>11. Environments</b></li> </ol>	<p>Organized Crimes like murder, kidnapping, rape, drug peddling, arson, robbery etc have been growing up in the camps over the year. Some majhi and community leader were killed in last six months by the different groups.</p> <p>Sharp fund decrease is spiraling the crisis poses threat to social stability</p> <p>Every year around 30,000 newborns are added with more than 1m population in a area of 8000 acres of difficult terrain. Density is around 50000 in the mega camp in Ukhiya</p> <p>Ukhiya &amp; Teknaf have huge constraint of space as it is a mountainous peninsula</p> <p>Enormous Pressure on Roads, Transport, Locals are suffering. Hospitals etc.</p> <p>Total population in Ukhia and Teknaf is around 500000 just less than half of the Rohingyas. Host Community has genuine fear of being minority creates tension.</p> <p>Rohingyas are often coming out from camps and pushing out local day laborers with their cheaper wage, creates disharmonies between the two communities.</p> <p>Keeping a large young population idle with traumatic memory of genocide is susceptible to various crimes.</p> <p>Ukhia and Teknaf suffer from space scarcity for establishing any livelihood intervention</p> <p>Teknaf doesn't have sufficient ground water. Gradual depletion of water level in Ukhia creates crisis for local population during winter</p> <p>Camps were temporarily established in a reserve forest</p>

			which is also a wildlife sanctuary now under threat of extinction
		<b>12. Risks</b>	Many of the temporary Shelters of the camp are at the risk of landslide and flash flood.
		<b>13. Cross-border Crimes</b>	Criminals make their hide-outs across the zero-line area and easily escape after committing crimes in the camps. Drug peddling from Myanmar poses big threat to Bangladesh
		<b>14. Tourism under threat</b>	Pressure on social infrastructures, destruction of wildlife and forest and high rate of organized crimes frustrate the tourism sector of Cox's Bazar- the only industry the district has.
		<b>15. Losing Hope</b>	Rohingyas are losing hopes as they are not repatriated even after 5 years of their latest exodus.
		<b>16. More Challenges to comes</b>	If not Repatriated
29.	Way Forward	<p><b>Repatriation is the only solution to this crisis.</b> Till repatriation starts-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make camp, by any means, free from armed groups, if need be, by joint operation of all concerned.</li> <li>• Concerted Campaign for JRP funding by all concerned- GoB, UN, INGOs, NGOs and other humanitarian organizations like IFRC, ICRC etc</li> <li>• Increase funding for Bhasanchar in particular for maintenance of the houses, streets, solar systems and wash facilities</li> <li>• Providing ships for Bhasanchar transportation by UN</li> <li>• Bhasanchar relocation by GoB &amp; UN</li> <li>• Frequent Go and See visits to and from Bhasanchar be arranged by UN</li> <li>• Construction of houses for further expansion in Bhasanchar by UN</li> <li>• Further funding in Education sector for ensuring quality education with proper assessment and certification</li> <li>• Providing youth out of education with TIVET and life skills</li> <li>• Upscale the livelihood projects in place and innovate more for engaging the idle population to avoid negative coping mechanisms</li> <li>• Supply of Cooking Fuel by UN organizations at Bhasanchar.</li> </ul>	