

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

ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

Date: 15.12.2025

Sl.	Subject/ Activity	Current Status	Remarks
01.	Rohingya Population	Individuals: 1,173,171 Families: 244,563 Children-52% Adult-44% Older Persons-4% Persons with Disability-4% Male- 48% Female- 52% Orphan: 43,997 (Male: 21,413 Female: 22,584)	<u>As per joint Govt. of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of November 30, 2025)</u> This exercise of collecting data of Rohingya people according to the agreed form started on 24/06/2018. Registration of 1,173,171 Individuals from 244,563 Families have been completed till 30 November, 2025. 39,156 refugees of 8,562 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.	New arrivals	(Individuals: 139,378 Families: 35,961)	These FDMNs entered the camps in the last few months.
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	32 officers from MoPA and MoDMR are working as 1 RRRC, 3 Addl. RRRC, 3 Asst. RRRC, 20 CiC and 4 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)	WFP is kindly received 12 USD worth of items per month and 13 USD for Bhasanchar
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): 46 HP (Health Post): 56 DTC (Diarrhea Treatment Center): 03 SRH (Sexual & Reproductive health): 21 INC (Integrated Nutrition Center): 45 EPI (Expanded Program Immunization) center: 110 Total Doctors: 401 Total Nurses: 387 Total Paramedic: 255 Total Midwives: 210 Total Health Staff: 3500+	(a) A total of five (05) field hospitals and 46 primary health care centers and 56 health post in the camps and within area have been set. Among them 51 hospitals/health care centers are serving 24 hours. (b) A total of 406 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. 26 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	Test- 169,816 Confirmed Cases- 6,859 Recovered-16,2957 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	To preserve the forest, wood fuel is replaced by LPG gas by safe plus project of UNHCR, IOM, WFP and FAO.

		<p>2019: - 380,000</p> <p>2020: - 690,000</p> <p>2021: - 530,000</p> <p>2022: - 225,000</p> <p>2023: - 225,000</p> <p>2024: - 316,069</p>	
20.	Education	<p>Learning facilities: 3,530</p> <p>Community based Learning Facilities (CBLF): 2,356</p> <p>Other Learning facilities: 444</p> <p>Students:304,216</p> <p>Teachers: 10,478</p> <p>Rohingya children up to Grade 8-9 in the age group of 11-14 year are under MC (Myanmar Curriculum)</p>	<p>According to Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2023, 371,393 Rohingya children require education. Medium of instruction is English and Burmese.</p>
21.	Electrification in the camp area	<p>Overhead Line: 20 km</p> <p>Solar Street Lights: 6,686</p>	<p>Electricity provided CiC's Office, Emergency Facility Center, APBN Office and Field hospitals. Project was implemented by BREB and LGED funded by WB/ADB.</p>
22.	Livelihood skills training	<p>Homestead Plantation/ Micro Gardening. Sewing Training. Handicraft from Jute & Bamboo. Recycling of Waste Materials. Goat Rearing.</p>	<p>By different UN Agency, INGO and NGO.</p>
23.	Safety Measure	<p>Activities already completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbed wire fence- 70 km. (100%) • Watch Tower - 86 (100%) • Check post-26 (100%) • Ongoing Activities: • Walkway- 42.51 km. (73.29%) • CCTV- 743 (49.93%) • Solar lights- 1045 (76.17%) 	<p>10 Infantry Division, Bangladesh Army, is implementing the project. Total cost BDT 197 crore.</p>
24.	Law Enforcing Agency	<p>3 Battalions APBn 8, 14, 16 and (a part of 9 APBn in Bhasanchar) Alongside RAB-15 District Police</p>	<p>More than 2000 security personnel of APBn have been deployed to secure camp area under 1 DIG and 4 ADIGs</p>

25	Bhasanchar	Individuals: 34,808 Families: 8,198 (as of 31 October 2025) (They have been relocated 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: 02 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: 829,036 individuals from 186,228 families, but verified by Myanmar 138,809 individuals. Of them 90,506 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 rd Country Resettlement: 6,749 (USA:2,600, Canada: 2,790, Australia:1,099, New Zealand:216 and Others: 11) (As of 15 December 2025)	
28.	Challenges	1. Law and Order	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.
		2. Fund Decreasing	Sharp fund decrease is spiraling the crisis poses threat to social stability
		3. Population	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
		4. Limited Space	Ukhiya & Teknaf have huge constraint of space as it is a mountainous peninsula
		5. Pressure on social infrastructures	Enormous Pressure on Roads, Transport, Locals are suffering. Hospitals etc.
		6. Demographic Imbalance	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.
		7. Tension between Host and Guest	Rohingyas are often coming out from camps and pushing out local day laborers with their cheaper wage, creates disharmonies between the two communities.
		8. Idle youth	Keeping a large young population idle with traumatic memory of genocide is susceptible to various crimes.
		9. Livelihood	Ukhia and Teknaf suffer from space scarcity for establishing any livelihood intervention
		10. Water crisis	Teknaf doesn't have sufficient ground water. Gradual depletion of water level in Ukhia creates crisis for local population during winter
		11. Environments	Camps were temporarily established in a reserve forest

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