

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

ROHINGYA CRISIS MANAGEMENT AT A GLANCE

Date: 16.06.2026

Sl.	Subject/Activity	Current Status	Remarks		
01	Rohingya Population	Individuals: 1,197,411 Families: 249,024 Children-52% Adult-44% Older Persons-4% Persons with Disability-4% Male- 48% Female- 52% Orphan: 44,002 (Male: 21,415 Female: 22,587)	As per joint Govt. of Bangladesh-UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of May 31, 2026) This exercise of collecting data of Rohingya people according to the agreed form started on 24/06/2018. Registration of 1,197,411 Individuals from 249024 Families have been completed till 31 May 2026. 39,737 refugees of 8,686 families have been living in Kutupalong & Nayapara Registered Camps since 1992. Survey of orphans done by Social Service Department (SSD) with the help of a2i.		
02	New arrivals	(Individuals: 152,029 Families: 39,881)	These FDMNs entered the camps in the last few months.		
03	New born	Around 30,000 per year Total number of born children in Rohingya Camps= 266334 (2017-2026 [Up to March])	As per population Fact sheet of UNHCR & Health Sector. Crude Birth Rate(CBR) : 3.3 %		
04	Camp Area	8,000 Acres (Approximately)	It was a reserve forest and wildlife sanctuary. This area is a corridor for endangered Asian Elephants around 40 plus elephants are entrapped because of the camp settlement.		
05	Total Camp	Total Camps: 34	Old Registered Camps-02 (Refugee) Ukhiya – 26 Teknaf – 07 Bhasanchar - 01		
06	CiC office	Total Office- 34	31 officers from MoPA and MoDMR are working as 1 RRRC, 2 Addl. RRRC, 5 Asst. RRRC, 17 CiC and 4 ACiC with around 350 support staff funded by UNHCR.		
07	Temporary Shelter	2,28,102	Made of Bamboo and Tarpaulin.		
08	Providing food assistance	WFP (March, 2026) (General Food Assistance) GFA all through E-Voucher- 1,104,942	Group 1 Extremely Food Insecure 33% Cox's Bazar: \$12/person Bhasan Char: \$13/person	Group 2 Highly Food Insecure 50% Cox's Bazar: \$10/person Bhasan Char: \$11/person	Group 3 Food Insecure 17% Cox's Bazar: \$7/person Bhasan Char: \$8/person

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			1. Child-headed households 2. Households headed by a person with disabilities. 3. Female-headed households without able-bodied adult men (aged 18 to 59) 4. Elderly-headed households without able-bodied adult men (aged 18 to 59) 5. Households with two or more persons with disabilities 6. One member households	All households not included in Group 1 nor in Group 3 1. Male-headed households with able-bodied men and without members with disability	1. Male-headed households with able-bodied men and without members with disability 2. Female-headed households with able-bodied men and without members with disability 3. Household without females of reproductive age (18-49) and without children (0 to 17) and without members with disability
09	Water	Tube-well (Shallow +deep)- 13210	Some water networks and water points were installed by DPHE funded by WB/ADB.		
10	Sanitation	Total Latrines: 51,587	Fecal sludge management initiatives are available in the camp.		
11	Bathing Cubicles	Total Bathing- 25,874	Constructed by DPHE/LGED funded by WB/ADB		
12	Water Network	Total Network - 279 Tap stand- 5,936			
13	Water Reservoir	17 Nos (Teknaf)			
14	Fecal sludge treatment plan (FSTP)	152 Nos	FSTP ensures the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of human waste, safeguarding both public health and the environment in the Rohingya camps.		
15	Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	104 Nos	Through this program, activities are implemented to collect, sort, reuse, and recycle solid waste generated in the camp area.		
16	Road Construction	69.4 km	(a) 52 km. of 14 roads were constructed by LGED. (b) 10 km. A long main road was constructed by AFD funded by UNHCR.		

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			(c) 6.4 km. HBB road of (05) five access roads were constructed by IOM.
17	Multipurpose Centre	187	Some Multipurpose Centres have been used as learning and cultural centres
18	Mosque	1,606	
19	Health and Medical services	FH (Field Hospital): 05 PHCC (Primary Health Care Center): 45 HP (Health Post): 54 DTC (Diarrhea Treatment Center): 03 SRH (Sexual & Reproductive health): 18 INC (Integrated Nutrition Center): 40 EPI (Expanded Program Immunization) center: 114 Total Doctors: 393 Total Nurses: 388 Total Paramedic: 211 Total Midwives: 369 Total Health Staff: 3500+	(a) A total of five (05) field hospitals and 45 primary health care centers and 54 health posts in the camps and within the area have been set. Among them 50 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 Upazila 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 by present health care centers (incl. 26 bed Cholera hospital) operated by MSF and ICDDR.B. (f) At present, 133 Government and Non-Government organizations Including 11 UN agencies are providing their service to all the camps. (g) COVID-19 related information will be available in section 15 in this report. (h) Measles case data in Rohingya camps: Suspected case: 592 Confirmed case: 68 Death : 05
20	Re-excavation of canal in camp area	36.51 km	This task was implemented jointly by UNHCR, IOM, WFP to avert flash flood and water logging during monsoon.
21	Preparedness for Disaster	Relocating the people residing in risk-prone areas for landslide, cyclone & hill slide.	a) Potential landslide areas are demarcated 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 of different organizations including IOM and UNHCR. c) All temporary shelters are strengthened with transitional shelter equipment for the preparedness of cyclones. 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.
22	Reforestation and LPG	Tree Plantation: 2018: - 290,000	To preserve the forest, wood fuel is replaced by LPG gas by a safe plus project of UNHCR, IOM, WFP and FAO.

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		2019: - 380,000 2020: - 690,000 2021: - 530,000 2022: - 225,000 2023: - 225,000 2024: - 316,069 2025: - 248,900 2026:- 26,826	
23	Education	Learning facilities: 3,774 Community based Learning Facilities (CBLF): 2,793 Other Learning facilities: 45 Students: 292,545 Teachers: 8,115 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) 2026, 437K Rohingya children require education. The medium of instruction is English and Burmese. Community Based School: 107 Community Based Madrasa: 42
24	Electrification in the camp area	Overhead Line: 20 km Solar Street Lights: 19,562	Electricity provided CiC's Office, Emergency Facility Center, APBN Office and Field hospitals. The project was implemented by BREB and LGED funded by WB/ADB.
25	Livelihood skills training	Homestead Plantation/ Micro Gardening. Sewing Training. Handicraft from Jute & Bamboo. Recycling of Waste Materials. Goat Rearing.	By different UN agencies, INGO and NGO.
26	Safety Measure	Activities already completed: ● 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%)	10 Infantry Division, Bangladesh Army, is implementing the project. Total cost BDT 197 crore.

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27	Law Enforcing Agency	3 Battalions APBn 8, 14, 16 and 1 1 Ansar Battalion (a part of 9 APBn and 33 1 Ansar Battalion 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 2 ADIGs
28	Bhasanchar	Individuals: 33,792 Families: 7,515 (as of 31 May 2026) (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: 01 Health Post: 01 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.
29	Repatriation Activities	List handed over to Myanmar in 2026: 829,036 individuals, verified by Myanmar 253,964 individuals (as of January 2026). 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.	
30	Resettlement	Total 3 rd Country Resettlement: 7,575 (USA: 2,600, Canada: 3,113, Australia:1,505, New Zealand: 296, UK: 21, Ireland: 3, Japan: 5, Sweden: 10, Italy: 4, Netherland: 7, Greece: 3, Philippines: 3 (As of 19 May2026)	
31	United Council of Rohingya (UCR)	The United Council of Rohingya (UCR) is a community-based civil society organization established as a unified representative body for Rohingya people living in refugee camps in Bangladesh. Standing as a symbol of hope, unity, and collective leadership, the UCR works to ensure the rights, dignity, and sustainable repatriation of the Rohingya Community. The organizational structure consists of a 5 members Presidential Panel, an Executive Committee of 41, and 21 Sub-Committees. Currently, 13 of these sub-committees are active across all camps. Mission ● To unify all Rohingya under a representative and inclusive platform. ● To advocate for justice, accountability, and human rights at both national and international levels. ● To strengthen education, leadership, and community resilience within the refugee camps.	

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		- To ensure the active participation of women, youth, and all community groups in decision-making processes. - To facilitate sustainable repatriation efforts through strategic dialogue and advocacy.		
				Possible Solution
32	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.	Ensuring greater presence of law enforcement agencies and CiCs in the camps, increasing mobile court operations, and engaging UCR, Maji, Imams, and teachers to reduce crime
		2. Fund Decreasing	Sharp fund decrease is spiraling the crisis poses threat to social stability	Requesting increased funding from donor agencies
		3. Population	Every year around 30,000 newborns are added with more than 1m population in an area of 8000 acres of difficult terrain. Density is around 50000 in the mega camp in Ukhiya	Organizing seminars to prevent child marriage and polygamy, and to raise awareness about family planning
		4. Limited Space	Ukhiya & Teknaf have huge constraint of space as it is a mountainous peninsula	Unauthorized shelters must be demolished and shelters constructed as per the plan.
		5. Pressure on social infrastructures	Enormous Pressure on Roads, Transport, Locals are suffering. Hospitals etc.	Sustainable infrastructure
		6. Demographic Imbalance	The total population in Ukhia and Teknaf is around 500,000, just less than half of the Rohingyas. The Host Community has genuine fear of being minority creates tension.	Increasing various benefits for the host committee
		7. Tension between Host and Guest	Rohingyas are often coming out from camps and pushing out local day laborers with their cheaper wage, creating disharmonies between the two communities.	As part of efforts to reduce tension, seminars are conducted to raise awareness and provide motivational support

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		8. Idle youth	Keeping a large young population idle with traumatic memory of genocide is susceptible to various crimes. Involved in livelihood activities, skill development and vocational training
		9. Livelihood	Ukhiya and Teknaf suffer from space scarcity for establishing any livelihood intervention Increasing livelihood Project
		10. Water crisis	Teknaf doesn't have sufficient ground water. Gradual depletion of water level in Ukhia creates crisis for local population during winter Increase in surface water treatment plants
		11. Environments	Camps were temporarily established in a reserve forest which is also a wildlife sanctuary now under threat of extinction Take legal action against the cutting down of mountains and trees, and promote tree planting. Increase awareness about the consequences of deforestation and mountain degradation
		12. Risks	Many of the temporary Shelters of the camp are at the risk of landslide and flash flood. Conducting training for Rohingyas on the risks of landslides and flash floods in temporary shelters.
		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 Ensuring a greater presence of law enforcement agencies along the border, enhancing mobile court operations, blocking crime-prone routes, and engaging UCR, Maji, Imams, and teachers to reduce criminal activities.
		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. Restrict unnecessary movement of Rohingyas beyond the camps and ensure the implementation of all precautionary measures.

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		15. Losing Hope	Rohingyas are losing hope as they are not repatriated even after 5 years of their latest exodus.	Organizing seminars as part of awareness and motivation activities for their repatriation.
		16. More Challenges to comes	If not Repatriated	
32	Way Forward	Repatriation is the only solution to this crisis. Till repatriation starts- • 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.		