NPM Bangladesh: Displacement Overview - December, 2017 (As of 11 December 2017)

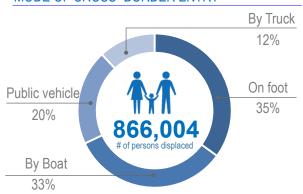


OVERVIEW

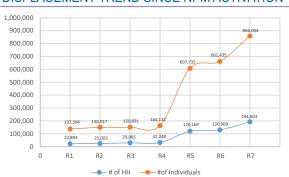
In late August 2017, a mass influx of Rohingya refugees occurred from the Rakhine State of Myanmar into Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. Refugees are living in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas in Cox's Bazar, a district bordering Myanmar where the main border crossing points are located.

From 11 November to 5 December, 1,635 locations in collective sites and host communities were assessed by NPM enumerators. These 1,635 locations are located within two formal refugee camps, three makeshift settlements established before the August 2017 influx, thirty-three new spontaneous settlements both around and separate from the refugee camps and makeshift settlements, and 65 locations where Rohingya were identified living in host communities.

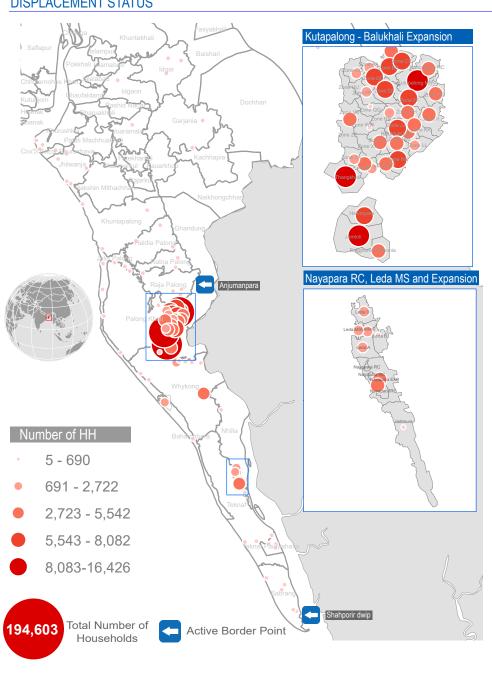
MODE OF CROSS-BORDER ENTRY



DISPLACEMENT TREND SINCE NPM ACTIVATION



DISPLACEMENT STATUS



KEY FIGURES









living in Spontaneous Site



109,686



45,306

living in UNHCR Registered Camps



living in Host Communities

SECTORAL INFORMATION



22% of locations reported having received shelter assistance to date.



16% locations reported that non-formal education facilities are accessible thin less than 30 minutes travel



Food security

1% of all locations reported that the UN or an INGO was a source of



6% of all locations report that half or less of the population have



98% of locations reported access to health facilities. However, 33% locations responded that the population had to travel over 30 minutes



44% of all locations reported that the local market was a source of food while 27% reported that the government was a source of food



137 locations (8%) reported that opportunities were being advertised for vomen to marry, study or work away in another location



Site Planning and Management

73% of the assessed locations are accessible only by footpath, creating an extremely hallenging situation for the delivery of humanitarian aid. 15% are accessible by small vehicle and 11% by large vehicle, while 1% locations did not answer this question. The locations in host communities and formal refugee camps are the most accessible. while the makeshift settlements and spontaneous sites arethe least accessible. Only 9% of locations in spontaneous sites are accessible with a large vehicle.



Date of Publication: 14 Dec- 2017 (a) npmbangladesh@iom.int (b) https://displacement.iom.int/bangladesh Disclaimer: The map is for illustration purpose only. Names and boundaries on this map/dashboard do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.