

# ROHINGYAS IN BANGLADESH

# THE CRISIS IN NUMBERS



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# Rohingyas in Bangladesh: The Crisis in Numbers



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# Introduction

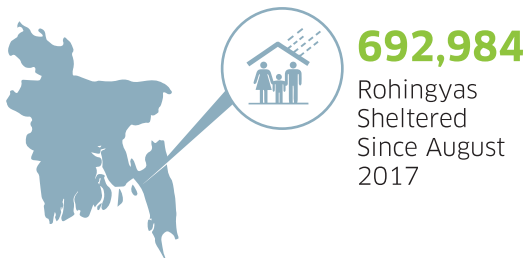
Bangladesh is now host to one of the largest groups of displaced people in the world, the Rohingyas. While the Rohingyas have traditionally sought refuge in Bangladesh whenever they have encountered persecution in Myanmar, since August 2017, that number has exploded. In the last nine months, 692,984 Rohingyas have taken refuge in the coastal district of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Coupled with the more the 200,000 who were already in Bangladesh from previous spates of violence, the number of Rohingyas in Bangladesh currently stands around 1 million. That is more than the entire population of the city of San Francisco.

Bangladesh, with its limited resources, has been trying to do its best to accommodate this persecuted group. For this humanitarian role, the Government of Bangladesh, especially Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, has won international praise and applause. In this endeavour, Bangladesh has partnered up with various international organizations, especially the relevant agencies of the United Nations. But to keep on supporting them for an indefinite period without any lasting solution to the crisis in Rakhine, Myanmar would be asking too much of a country which has its own domestic development targets to achieve with limited resources. That is why the international community, especially the countries with the most global influence, must keep on supporting Bangladesh and strive towards achieving the safe and dignified repatriation of the Rohingyas to their homeland in Myanmar.

Here is a look at the essential numbers which portray the scale of this man-made human tragedy.



## 01 The Displaced Rohingyas

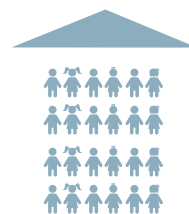


**1.1 Million**  
Rohingyas Currently Sheltered in Bangladesh



That is more than the entire population of San Francisco

## 02 Rohingya Mothers and Children



**36,373**  
Orphaned Rohingya Children in the Camps

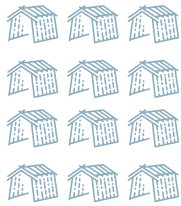


**20,271**  
Pregnant Rohingya Women Being Sheltered



**3,122** Rohingya Children Born Under Supervised Conditions till 15 May 2018





**200,000**

Temporary  
Shelters  
Being Built



**100,000**

Rohingyas to be  
Moved to Custom  
Built Bhashan  
Island



**4,000**

Acres Land  
Allocated for  
Shelter Camps

Bigger Than Size of  
Entire City of Nashville



**30**

Shelter Camps for  
Displaced Rohingyas

Initially, Bangladesh aimed for 84,000 shelters and 20 camps for the displaced Rohingyas, but given the sheer numbers of those who entered, subsequently the targets were increased to the above levels. In this regard, Bangladesh is working closely with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other NGOs. A civil servant from the Ministry of Public Administration, Bangladesh, supervises each camp.





## 03 Food and Necessities

The Government of Bangladesh has partnered up with the World Food Programme (WFP) to undertake the mammoth task of distributing food and necessities to around 855,191 displaced Rohingyas. Each family of 1-3 members receives 120 KGs rice, 27 KGs lentil, and 12 Litres of cooking in each round of distribution. There has been 14 rounds of distribution until 15 May 2018. Private donations and relief materials are distributed with the help of the Bangladesh Army.

Distributed Among the Rohingyas Since 9 September 2017



**55,189**

Metric Tonnes  
of Rice



**12,319**

Metric Tonnes  
Lentil



**4,270**

Metric Tonnes  
of Cooking Oil



**353**

Metric Tonnes  
of Sugar



**222**

Metric Tonnes  
Salt



**21**

Foods and Grains  
Warehouses Built





**Prime Minister  
Sheikh Hasina**  
on Helping the  
Rohingyas

*Our houses were also burnt down in 1971. Our people fled to India when they had nowhere to go. So, we are doing everything in our power to help the Rohingya.*

*If necessary, we will eat one meal a day and share another meal with these distressed people. After all, we are human beings and we stand for mankind.*

*I appeal to the world to stand solidly beside the forcibly deported Rohingyas in safeguarding their dignity and security.*





## 04 Water and Sanitation



**50,448**

Latrines Built



**6,154**

Drinking Wells  
Set Up

Ensuring clean drinking water and hygienic sanitation for around a million people has been a challenging aspect of sheltering the displaced Rohingyas, especially with the risk of any outbreak of water-borne diseases. With the help of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), UNICEF, International Organization for Migration (IoM), the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) has so far commissioned 4,439 shallow tube-wells, 1,542 deep tube wells, and 157 wells. Work is ongoing to set up a 1,400 feet deep tube-well for providing safe water to 30,000 people. There are also 11 water reservoirs, 2 mobile water treatment plants and 2 mobile water carriers in operation. Apart from building 50,448 sanitary latrines, the Government of Bangladesh, with its partners, has also decommissioned 2,699 inactive and unfit latrines to ensure maximum hygiene. Work is ongoing to introduce medium and small scale 'Fecal Sludge Management' (FCM).



## 05 Infrastructure



**17 KM**

Electricity Transmission Lines Being Set Up



**30 KM**

Approach Roads Connecting City With Camps



**20 KM**

New Water Canals Being Dug in Camp Areas



With financial help of UNHCR, the Government of Bangladesh has already built 9 km of electricity transmission lines of the targeted 17 km. 50 street lights, 10 flood lights, and 1,040 solar lights are lighting up the camps and keeping them secure. With the help of UNHCR, IOM, and WFP, the work of digging new 20 km new water canals is ongoing, of which 10 km work has already been completed.

## 06 Healthcare

**3 Million**

Individual Healthcare Services Provided

**3,077,231**

Vaccination and Vitamin Shots Given

**1,02651**

Under-5 Children Given Nutrition Intervention

**25,000**

Lactating Mothers and Women Given Nutrition Intervention

**162**

Primary Healthcare Centers Set Up

**124**

Agencies Engaged in Healthcare

**12**

Maternal and Child Health Centers

**7**

Field Hospitals Working Round the Clock

In one of the largest vaccination programmes ever seen in any displacement situations, the Government of Bangladesh, has provided vaccinations to the Rohingyas for MR, OPV, Vitamin A, Cholera and Diphtheria. With the help of Orbis International, a programme is ongoing to undertake cataract surgery for 1,000 people and providing spectacles to 5,000 more. An ophthalmology programme is going to screen 50,000 Rohingya children this year for eye related issues and treatment. Health infrastructure has been increased in Upazila hospitals, with an increase of 872 new IPD beds.



## 07 Disaster Preparedness

The displaced Rohingyas are quite vulnerable to the risks posed by Mother Nature, in particular, landslides and mudslides in monsoon and cyclones. The GoB is not sitting idle. With help from UNHCR and IoM, vulnerable populations are being moved elsewhere and camps are being extended in the safer sides to help mitigate the risks posed by landslides and mudslides in monsoon. Families are also being provided with materials to reinforce their shelters to protect them from the risks posed by cyclones. To help avert any death or injuries from wild elephants passing by, the GoB is working now with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).



**100,000**

Rohingyas Relocated from  
Land/Mud Slide Prone Areas



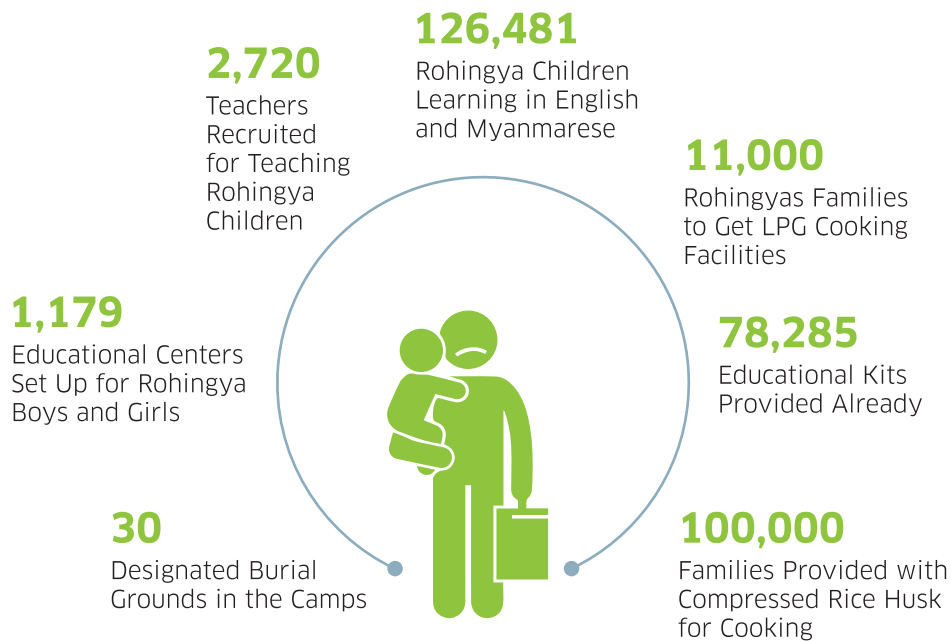
**150,894**

Families Provided With  
Cyclone Protection Materials





## 08 Civic Services for the Displaced



## 08 Challenges Ahead

To overcome the issue of overcrowding in camps, Bangladesh has undertaken a timely plan to voluntarily relocate around 100,000 Rohingyas in southeastern Bangladesh to an island at the mouth of the Meghna River in Noakhali. The process, aimed at providing better facilities and safety, could start by June and is costing Bangladesh around \$280 million. The Bangladesh Navy has almost finished developing Bhashan Char, with 440 buildings to accommodate the forcibly displaced people along with geographic features to protect them from cyclones, tidal surges and flooding.

## Planning Ahead

Another significant challenge in the days ahead would be keeping the international funding flowing into Bangladesh for food and other basic necessities for the forcibly displaced people, especially since private donations have been decreasing day by day. With the help of the UN agencies and other stakeholders engaged, the GoB has formulated the Joint Response Programme (JRP) for March-December 2018. For that Bangladesh would require around \$951 million. This plan involves mainly expenses for food, water, sanitation, camp management, health, security, nutrition, shelter materials etc.

### Bhashan Char Relocation

**\$280**  
Million  
Project

**100,000**  
Rohingyas to get  
Accommodation

**Protection**  
from Cyclones  
and Flooding

**440**  
Shelter  
Buildings



## End Note

Apart from the obvious economic losses, Bangladesh is also paying a high social and environmental cost for sheltering a million displaced people. Till now, 500 acres of forests land has been razed to the ground for meeting the energy needs of the displaced Rohingyas. Tourism in Cox's Bazar, which boasts the world's longest natural sea beach and is the main attraction for tourists coming into Bangladesh, has also taken a hit. While Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the GoB and the people of Bangladesh continue to stand by these distressed people at their time of ultimate need, the situation on the ground, and especially given the magnitude of the responsibility, dictates that the status quo cannot, and should not continue indefinitely.

The GoB and most of the countries of the world that have stood by the Rohingyas and the host Bangladesh are seeking a speedy resolution to the crisis. The current state of affairs, if left without resolution indefinitely, can also have serious domestic political and regional security implications. It is therefore, in everyone's interests, especially that of the Rohingyas, that a speedy resolution is reached to the crisis and the forcibly displaced people can once again go to their homeland in Myanmar in a safe and dignified manner. For that, the world needs to keep up the pressure on Myanmar to do the right thing and keep supporting Bangladesh, which has been on the right side of history in this epic human tragedy.





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