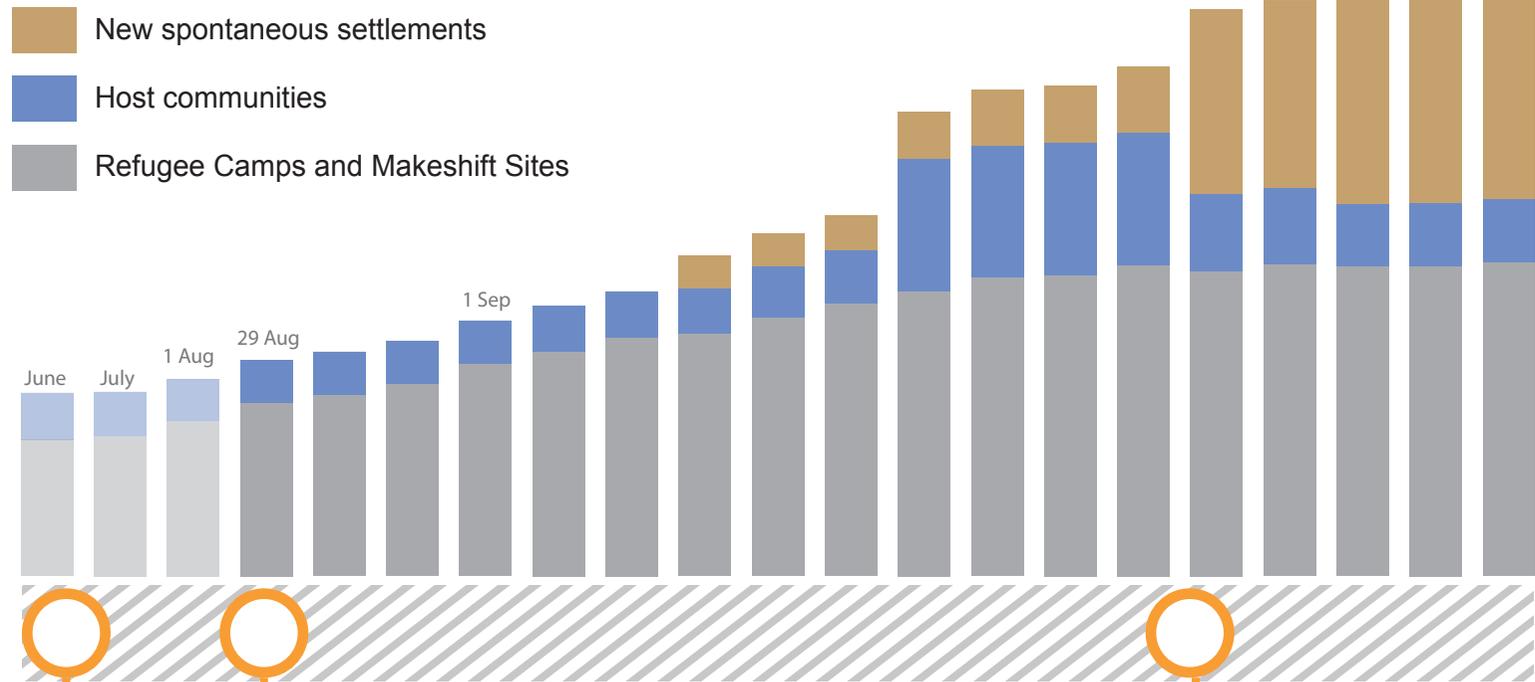# Bangladesh: Influx into Cox's Bazar (as of 16 September)

There have been successive waves of displacement of the Rohingya population from Rakhine state, Myanmar to Bangladesh since the 1990s. As of August 2017, there were an estimated 190,000[1] Rohingya in Bangladesh, concentrated in two upazilas in Cox's Bazar. On 25 August, violence once again broke out in Rakhine state, triggering a massive influx of approximately 400,000 people across the border. As a result, as of 16 September, there are now almost 600,000 Rohingya in Cox's Bazar.

600,000
Total number of Rohingya in Cox' Bazar

Legend:
- New spontaneous settlements
- Host communities
- Refugee Camps and Makeshift Sites

Chart labels: June, July, 1 Aug, 29 Aug, 1 Sep, 15 Sep

Of these:

33,000
Are registered refugees

314,000
Are living in makeshift settlements and camps

63,000
Are living in host communities

400,000
Have arrived since 25 August (approximate)

Following an outbreak of violence in Rakhine in October 2016, more than 74,000[2] Rohingya fled to Bangladesh. Since then, until August 2017, the number of Rohingya in Bangladesh remained steady with no major influx reported.

On 25 August, insurgents attacked army and police posts in Rakhine, resulting in widespread violence, mass displacement of civilians and the suspension of most aid activities. As a result, as of 16 September more than 400,000 people had fled to Bangladesh.[3]

New arrivals to Cox's Bazar initially moved into established sites and host communities. However, due to limited space, severe overcrowding and the strain on basic services, new arrivals have been increasingly establishing new, spontaneous, settlements, which have appeared since this latest influx.

1 Including 33,000 registered refugees (UNHCR) and 164,000 undocumented Rohingyas living in makeshift settlements and host communities according to NPM round 4 (July 2017).
2.NPM round 3 (June 2017).
3.ISCG
Fluid movement makes the tracking of new arrivals challenging. Figures are triangulated estimates based on the visual observation of key informants. Data should not be considered accurate headcounts for the number of people in each location. Rather they should be rough estimates to enable response planning.