Since an August 25th insurgent attack on security posts in Burma over half a million people, primarily Rohingya, have fled violence and targeted burning in Burma’s Rakhine State, seeking refuge in the Cox’s Bazar District of Bangladesh. This massive, rapid influx has more than doubled the estimated Rohingya population in the district in less than five weeks, overwhelming humanitarian organizations’ capacity to provide emergency food, shelter, health, and WASH assistance. Access to refugees is hampered by insufficient road networks and the vast, fluid distribution of the target population across spontaneous settlements and host communities.

**Refugee population in host communities, by union (as of 30 Sept.)**

- 1,000 or fewer
- 1,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 to 20,000
- 38,558

**Area of burned structures identified on imagery**

- Low
- High

NOTE: Additional burned structures may not have been detected by UNOSAT analysis as of 25 September due to heavy cloud cover.

**Refugee locations**

- Border site
- Host community
- Makeshift settlement (MS)
- New informal site
- Formal refugee camp (RC)

**Circle size indicates number of refugees**

- 100,000
- 50,000
- 10,000

**Refugee population by location**

Aug. 25 population Inflow since Aug. 25

**Total refugee population in area shown**

- Inflow since Aug. 25 502,925
- As of Aug. 25 198,258

Border sites (combined) 18,700 (inflow only)

Leda MS 25,293

Shamlapur MS 33,267

Kutupalong RC 33,901

Nayapara RC 34,230

Balukhali MS 45,470

Host communities (combined) 111,624

Kutupalong MS 178,237

New informal sites (combined) 220,461

Names and boundary representation not necessarily authoritative

Sources: DigitalGlobe, IOM, Inter Sector Coordination Group, UN

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