

CAMP 11 FIRE INCIDENT

SITUATIONAL ASSESSMENT

ROHINGYA REFUGEE RESPONSE, COX'S BAZAR BANGLADESH

DATA COLLECTION: JUNE 2023





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Methodology and Data Collection 1

Key Findings2-3

Affected Households4

Displacement4

Needs and Assistance5

Shelter/NFI5-6

Site Management and Site Development7

Communication with Communities8

Protection8

Priority Needs8

Health9

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene10

LIST OF ACRONYMS

- BDT- Bangladeshi Taka
- CFW- Cash for Work
- CwC- Communication with Communities
- DMU- Disaster Management Unit
- HHs- Households
- HoHH- Head of household
- IOM- International Organization for Migration
- LPG- Liquefied petroleum gas
- NFI- Non-Food Items
- NGO- Non-Governmental Organisation
- NPM- Needs and Population Monitoring
- SMSD- Site Management and Site Development
- SNFI- Shelter and NFI
- WASH- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



INTRODUCTION

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

Overview:

The massive fire that swept through Camp 11 on March 5, 2023, affecting over 16,000 Rohingya refugees, severely damaged certain areas of the world's largest refugee camps. Of these, 5,000 Rohingya refugees were temporarily displaced and moved to nearby camps. The fire destroyed 2,165 shelters and affected many refugees who were left with nothing. Three blocks (A, B, D) were affected with Block D having the most affected households (1,278). IOM redirected efforts to assist those affected by the fire through rapid deployment of staff, resources, and uninterrupted presence in the camps.

Moreover, IOM's Needs and Population Monitoring team conducted Initial Rapid Needs Assessment within 24 hours to provide immediate response and In-depth Rapid Needs Assessments within 48 hours to support effective decision-making processes in meeting the needs of the affected population.

In addition, in order to assess and to provide an overview of the current situation and humanitarian services and gaps, as well as to understand the driver and severity of needs of the affected population from each sector's perspectives and to know the sufficiency and effectiveness of the assistance provided to the affected households, this household level situational assessment was conducted in June 2023 with the households affected by fire incident on March 5th. This report presents the overall findings of the assessment.

Research Method, Sampling and Data Collection:

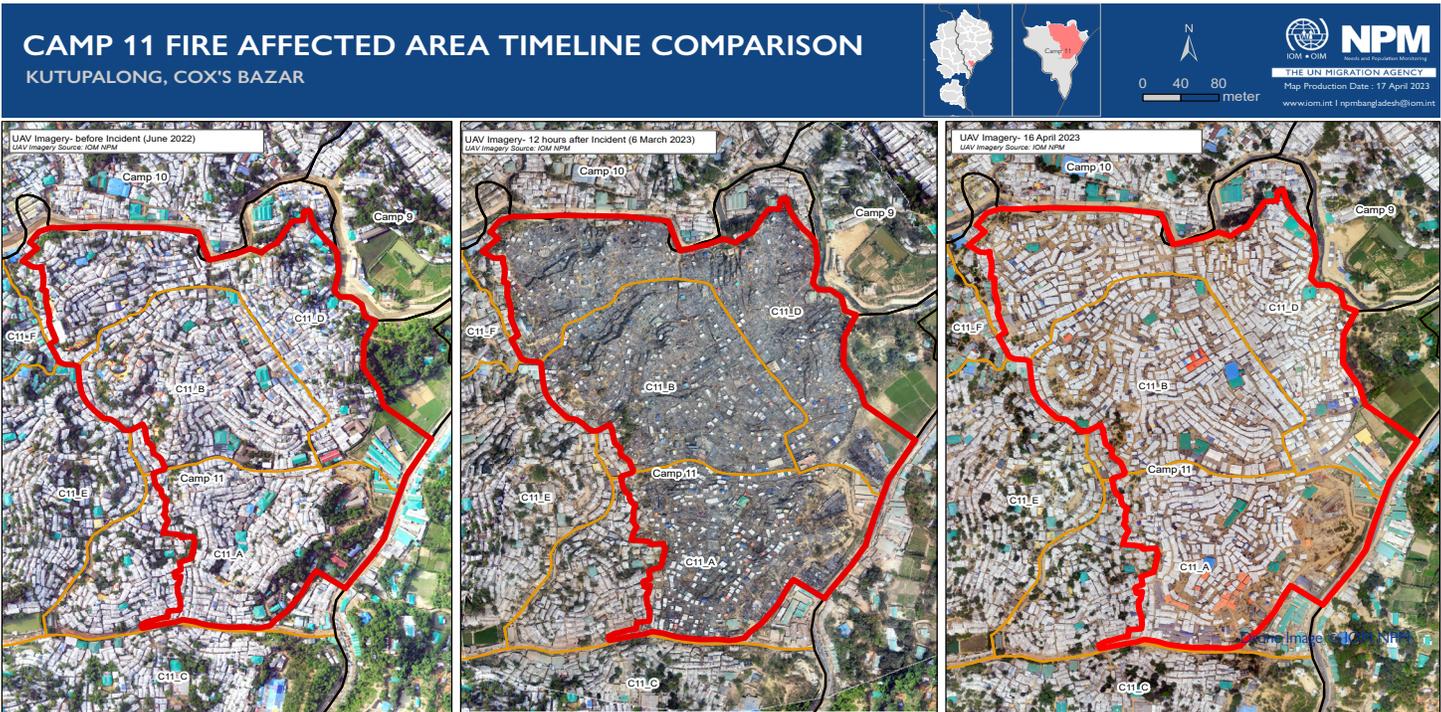
The study followed a quantitative method approach by using a structured questionnaire and applied an in-person data collection exercise. A total of 222 household-level surveys (male-83 and female-139) were conducted in all three affected blocks A, B, and D in Camp 11.

For this data collection exercise, a simple random sampling approach was adopted and the sample size for each block was calculated at a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 11%. To ensure representativeness, the number of samples was proportionally calculated based on the number of households per block in Camp 11.

The assessment was conducted by 24 NPM enumerators divided into 12 teams. The KOBO system was used to collect interviews. Before starting data collection, NPM organized a one-day training for the enumerators. The data was cleaned and analyzed by the NPM information management team.

Limitations:

There was a small gender gap between males (37%) and females (63%) respondents due to the unavailability of male respondents in the households since males remain busy with receiving assistance, owning business/CFW, etc. during the daytime, hence a 50:50 ratio could not be achieved. Indicators were based on respondents' perceptions and may not directly reflect the exact realities of service provision.





KEY HIGHLIGHTS



DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- Assessed camp Camp 11
- Assessed blocks A, B, D
- Total respondents 222
- Gender representation Male- 37%, Female- 63%
- Age of the respondents (highest) 18 to 39 years (55%)
- Average HHs size 5.8



NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

- **98%** of the respondents noted their HHs had received services or assistance in the first 24 Hours following the fire incident.
- Access to clean drinking water, food items, shelter materials, access to latrine and clothing were the households' immediate needs following the fire incident.
- **49%** of the respondents stated that the assistance provided to them in the first 24 hrs. following the fire incident were not sufficient.



AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

- **100%** of respondents reported they were affected by the fire incident.
- **82%** of respondents reported their shelters were destroyed completely.
- **11%** of the respondents reported their shelter has someone who was injured during the fire incident, while 89% said no.



SHELTER AND NFI

- **37%** reported Shelter/NFI assistance delivered after the fire incident was insufficient. **92%** of them bought shelter items.
- **63%** of the respondents reported they have spent 1 to 5000 BDT for the purchase of various shelter products which was the highest amount.
- **91%** said they were consulted and their preferences (for kitchen space, window, door) were considered.



DISPLACEMENT

- **98%** of the respondents said that the fire incident had forced them to temporarily displace elsewhere.
- **69%** of respondents informed that they moved and settled in 21 different camps, while **31%** moved to the host community.
- **60%** of the respondents said that they were displaced only for one day.
- **97%** of the population movement was not facilitated/organized by authorities or agencies, meanwhile, 98% of the respondents stated that their return was also not facilitated/organized by the authorities and agencies.



SITE MANAGEMENT & SITE DEVELOPMENT

- **50%** got a chance to participate and work in any CFW activities in their block.
- **60%** believed access to shelter and evacuation Routes in case of fire have been improved with the fire reconstruction activities.
- **43%** of the respondents reported that their shelters are safer now from landslide risk than after the fire due to reconstruction of the slope stabilization, while 40% said that the shelters are safer now than before the fire.
- **50%** stated that interventions from the community could not damage or collapse SD works for slope stabilization.



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

- **96%** of the respondents stated they received information about all services and types of assistance since the fire incident.
- **84%** of the households reported they believed service providers or humanitarian actors considered their household's preferences when deciding what kind of aid to offer.
- **90%** of the respondents said they had a positive impression of how well service providers and humanitarian actors had communicated and consulted with them before beginning their relief services.

HEALTH

- **48%** of the respondents stated they are facing challenges in accessing or receiving healthcare services in comparison to the time before the fire occurred.
- **62%** of the respondents rated the unavailability of functional health facility nearby as the main challenge, following by 59% "Too much long waiting time and 56% indicated "Poor quality/unavailability of medicine at the health facilities.
- **61%** of respondents requested a return to full operationalization of fire-affected health facilities, and 57% reported a need to improve the availability of required medicine.
- **55%** of households reported having paid to receive treatment.

PROTECTION

- **100%** of the respondents reported their households had received protection-related support following the fire incident. **82%** of the respondents mentioned they received consulting support and **18%** mentioned they received referral support.
- **86%** of the respondents mentioned children in the affected areas are still afraid because of the fire. **13%** of respondents reported that either during the fire or while fleeing from the fire their households lost their personal civil documents.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- **100%** of the respondents stated their HHs had received WASH support after the fire Incident.
- **78%** of the households mentioned they have access to enough water, while 22% do not.
- **70%** of the respondents informed that their households do not have access to waste bins at the household level.
- **20%** of the respondents reported they had private latrines or latrines inside the shelter.

PRIORITY NEEDS

- Households' immediate top three priority needs are electricity/solar lamps/batteries (91%), household/cooking items (81%), and food (62%).
- **36%** of the respondents rated their current household needs as very serious, while 58% of them described them as serious.
- **99%** of the respondents said they had priority needs for the next six months. Those that were considered to be "very important" were: electricity/solar lamps/batteries (72%), access to food (64%), and household/cooking items (41%).
- There are significant differences between males and females reporting priority needs in the next six months. Male respondents stated their top 3 needs (those that were considered to be very important) in the next 6 months are electricity/solar lamps/batteries (70%), access to food (68%), and household/cooking items (47%). Female respondents reported their top 3 needs (those that were considered to be very important in the next 6 months) are access to health services and/or medicine (73%), registration services/documentation (61%), and access to education for children (37%).



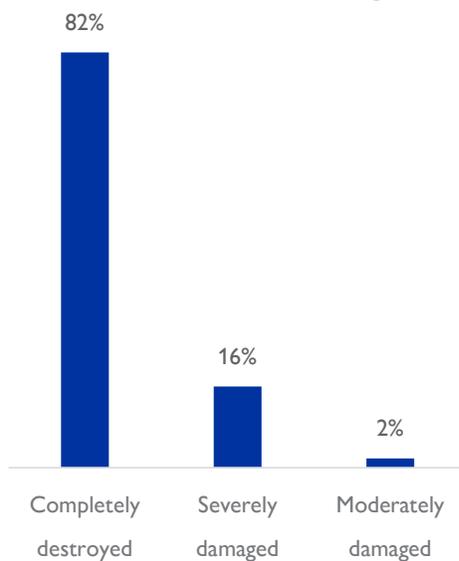
AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

100% of respondents reported they were affected by the fire incident. A high majority of the respondents reported they lost their essential items during the fire, including cooking/fuel (99%), shelter (98%), food (98%), clothing (96%), etc.

Shelter Damage:

82% of the respondents reported their shelters were destroyed completely, 16 per cent indicated severe damage while only 2 per cent noted moderate shelter damage.

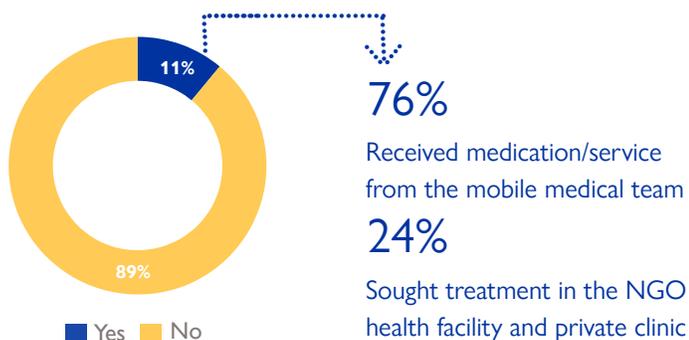
Graph 1: Level of Destruction in the Shelter During Fire



Injury and Treatment:

Overall, 11 percent of respondents reported their shelter had someone who was injured during the fire incident, while 89% said no. Out of them, 76% stated the injured household member had received medication/service from the mobile medical team, and most of them sought treatment in the NGO health facility and private clinic.

Graph 2: Percentage of HHs Reporting Having Someone in the HHs who was Injured During the Fire Incident



DISPLACEMENT

98% of the surveyed respondents reported the fire event had resulted in their temporary displacement. Most of the respondents (87%) mentioned all household members were displaced or fled the shelter during or immediately after the fire incident.

Movement Location:

69% of respondents informed that they moved and settled in 21 different camps, particularly within the Kutupalong Balukhali Extension areas, while 31% mentioned they moved to the host community.

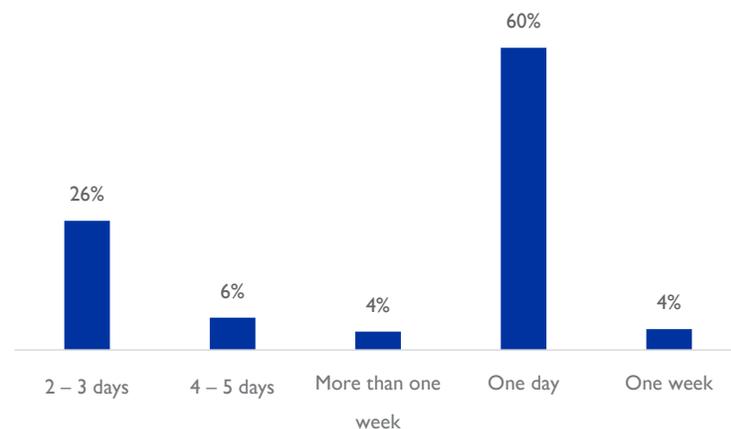
Almost one-third of the respondents (29%) reported they moved to Camp 11, 17% in Camp 9, and 13% in Camp 12. Specifically, Blocks A (40%) and B (44%) had the highest percentage who reported they moved to host community areas.



Duration of the Displacement:

60% of the respondents reported they were displaced for one day, 26% informed 2-3 days, 6% said 4-5 days, and 8% mentioned one week or more than one week.

Graph 3: Duration of the Displacement



Movement Facilitation/Return:

- A high majority of the respondents (97%) reported the movement to camps/host community while fleeing from the fire was not facilitated/organized by authorities, the army, or humanitarian organizations.
- Almost all respondents (98%) reported the return was not facilitated/organized by authorities, the army, or humanitarian organizations.



NEEDS AND ASSISTANCE

89%

Percentage of HHs Reported they Received Services or Assistance in the First 24 Hours Following the Fire Incident

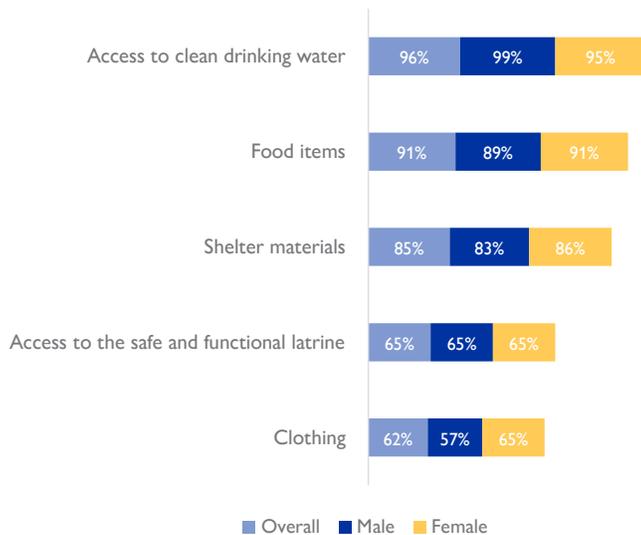
Yes-89%

No-10%

89% of the respondents reported they had received services or assistance in the first 24 hours following the fire incident, while 10% said no and 1% said they did not know.

Many respondents reported they received food items (86%); water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning (80%); emergency shelter materials (45%).

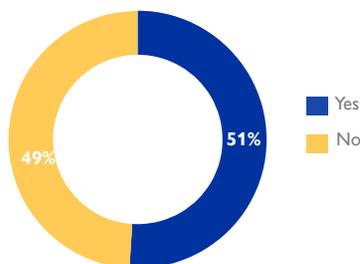
Graph 4: Household's Immediate Needs Following the Fire Incident



Sufficiency of the Overall Assistance:

51 percent of the respondents informed that the assistance provided to them was enough while 49% said it was insufficient, specifically the insufficiency was higher in block D.

Graph 5: Percentage of HHs Reporting Sufficiency of the Assistance



5% of respondents reported they were not satisfied with the assistance and services they had received in the first 24 hours following the fire incident, 72% said they were satisfied, 18 percent were neutral. Insufficient assistance was a major factor for those who weren't happy.



SHELTER AND NFI

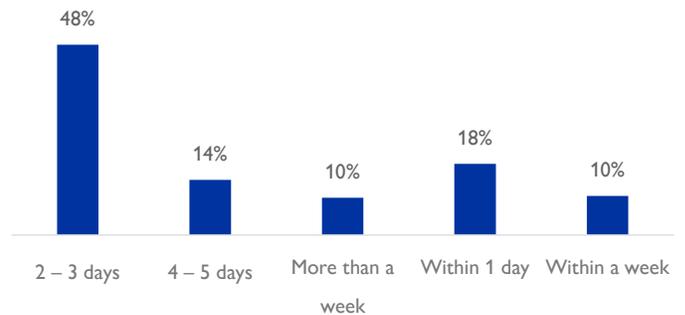
100%

Percentage of HHs Reported they Received Emergency Shelter/NFI support at the Initial Stage of the Fire Response

Yes-100%

Almost half of the respondents (48%) stated that they received emergency Shelter/NFI support within 2-3 days, 14% said it took 4-5 days, only 18% reported received within one day.

Graph 6: Duration to Receive Shelter Assistance After the Fire



Sufficiency of Shelter/NFI Assistance Received:

A large number of respondents (63%) reported Shelter/NFI assistance delivered after the fire incident was enough compared to 37% who informed assistance was insufficient. Out of the respondents who mentioned the assistance was insufficient 92% of them bought Shelter/NFI items.

Graph 7: Sufficiency of Shelter/NFI Assistance Received VS Shelter Items Bought when Assistance was not Enough



The highest amount was 1 to 5000 BDT, which was reported by 63% of respondents for the purchase of various shelter/NFI items, with block D (85%) being higher.

Graph 8: Amount Spent to Buy Shelter/NFI Items

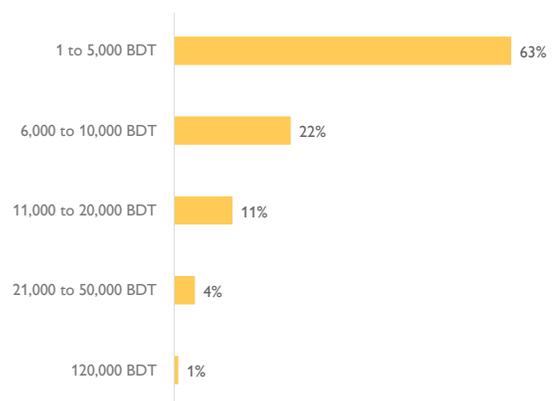




Table 1: Average of Each Shelter/NFI Items Received and Bought

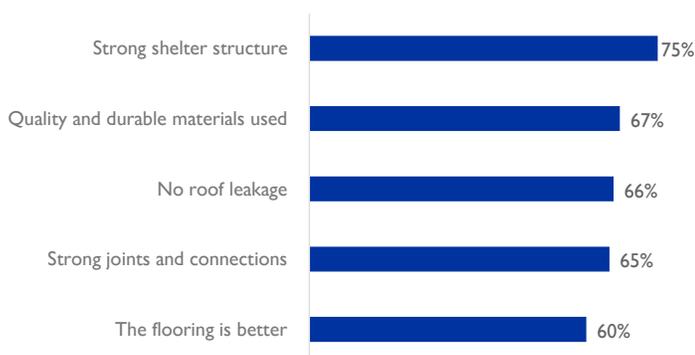
Type of Shelter/NFI Items	Average of Each Item Received	Average of Each Item Bought
Muli bamboo	20.4	52.7
Tarpaulin	1.5	3.2
6 mm rope	2.5	2.5
3 mm rope	2.5	4.6
Jute bag	3	8.25
Floor mat	3	2.5
Mosquito net	2.5	2.5
Blanket	3.2	2.5
Portable solar light	1.5	2.5
Kitchen set	12.9	8.5
LPG canister	1	1
LPG stove	1	1
Clothes	7.5	10

87% of respondents reported they had received full (permanent) shelter assistance after the fire incident, while 13% did not. Out of the respondents who received it, 95% of them mentioned the shelter has already been completed, and their households were already residing there.

A high majority of the respondents (91%) said they were consulted and their preferences (for kitchen space, window, door) were considered. Only 8% of the respondents said they were informed of the shelter support but were not consulted.

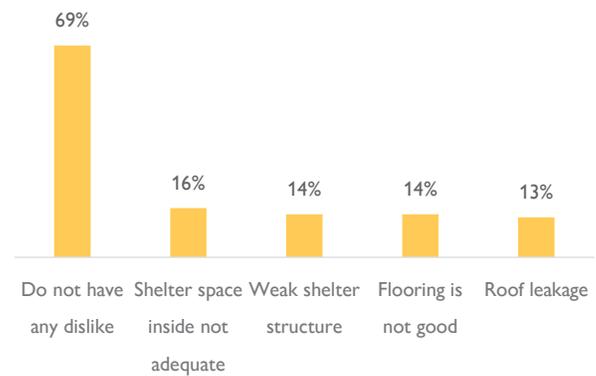
Strong shelter construction is the most reported reason households liked most about the new shelter stated by a high majority of the respondents (75%). Other factors were the adoption of high-quality and long-lasting materials (67%), the absence of roof leaks (66%), the absence of roof leaks (66%), etc.

Graph 9: Aspects Respondents Like the Most about Their New Shelter



A high number of respondents (69%) reported they do not have any complaints about their shelter. Only 16% of respondents informed shelter space inside is not adequate followed by shelter's poor structure (14%), flooring not good (14%), and roof leakage (13%).

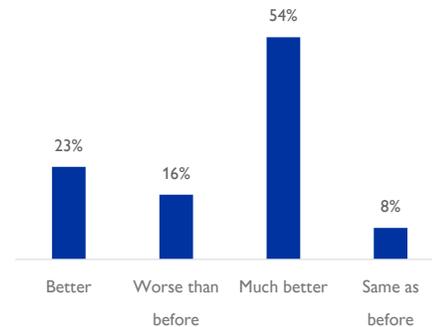
Graph 10: Aspects Respondents Do Not Like About Their New Shelter



When respondents were asked about the current living condition of their shelter, 95% of the respondents reported no problem. Only a few respondents mentioned some issues- rainwater gets inside the shelter through the roof (16%), rainwater gets inside the shelter through the wall (15%), shelter structure is very weak (15%), etc.

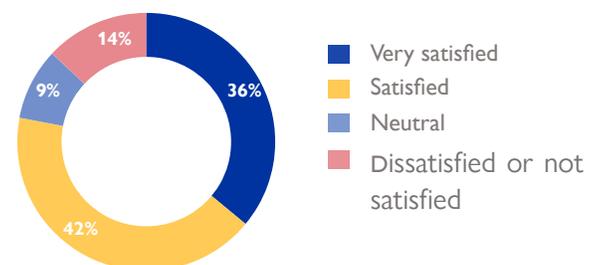
More than half of the respondents (54%) stated their new shelters are much better than previous shelters, while 23% said better, 16% mentioned worse than before and 8% indicated the same as before.

Graph 11: Rating of the Shelter Compared to the Previous Shelter



42% of the respondents reported they are satisfied with their new shelter, 36% said very satisfied, 9% were neutral, and 14% were dissatisfied or not satisfied.

Graph 12: Satisfaction Level with New Shelter





SITE MANAGEMENT AND SITE DEVELOPMENT

Table 2: Movement Challenges Faced by Children, Women, Men

	Responses	Type of Challenges
Children	Yes (32%), No (32%), Sometimes (7%)	Challenges walking up steeply (54%); pathways are blocked, damaged, or slippery (47%); inadequate lighting (37%).
Women	Yes (25%), No (71%), Sometimes (4%)	Lack of lighting (57%), Challenges walking up steeply (54%)
Men	Yes (20%), No (77%), Sometimes (3%)	Challenges walking up steeply (44%); Elderly persons face difficulties moving around the camp (33%)

Cash for Work Opportunities:

82% of respondents reported they had information about 'Cash for Work Opportunities (CFW)' in the camps, while just 18 per cent said they did not.

50%

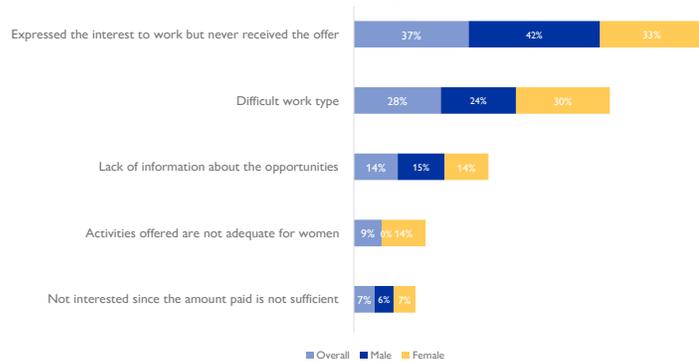
Got a chance to participate and work in any CFW activities in their block

50%

Did not get a chance to participate and work in any CFW activities in their block

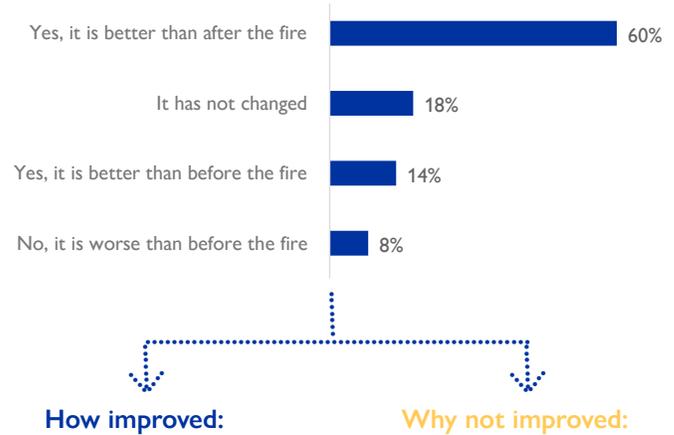
More than one-third of respondents (37%) said they showed interest to work but never received the offer; 28% said the type of work is challenging; and 14% said there is a lack of information about the opportunities.

Graph 13: Main Reasons for Not Accessing CFW Opportunities



If respondents were reached out by SMSD and shelter partners about site replanning and shelter construction after the fire incident

Graph 14: If Access to Shelter and Evacuation Routes in Case of Fire Have Been Improved with the Fire Reconstruction Activities



How improved:

Why not improved:

52%- Access pathways and roads are wider.

89%- Reconstruction activities not completed or enough.

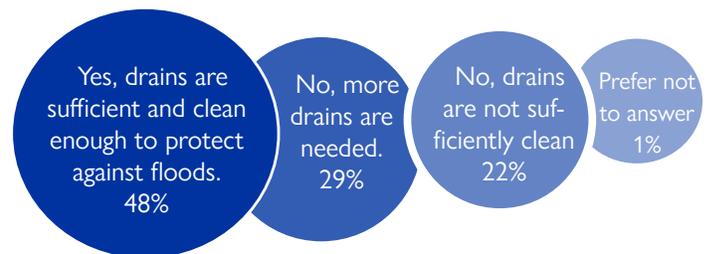
48%- Stairs and pathways have been reconstructed better than before.

11%- There are shelter materials in the access pathways or roads.

Shelter Safety from Landslide Risk after the Reconstruction:

43% of the respondents reported that their shelters are safer now from landslide risk than after the fire due to reconstruction of the slope stabilization, while 40% said that the shelters are safer now than before the fire. 14% mentioned no change and only 4% noted it is more unsafe than before the fire.

Graph 15: If Drains in the Fire Affected Area are Sufficient to Prevent Floods after the Reconstruction Activities



Awareness of Construction and Plantation Activities:

When respondents were asked if they are aware of construction and plantation activities that they should avoid from their side so that already completed SD works for slope stabilization don't get damaged and collapse, 44% reported they know that excavation of soil, uprooting of plants, construction of toilets, and shelter extension can cause damage or collapse the slope stabilization, while 50% mentioned interventions from the community cannot damage or collapse SD works for slope stabilization, only 6% said they do not know.



COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

96%

Percentage of HHs Reported they Received information about all Services and Types of Assistance Since the Fire Incident

Yes-96%

No-4%

84% of respondents stated they believed service providers or humanitarian actors considered their household's preferences when deciding what kind of aid to offer; 9% answered no; and 7% said sometimes.

Since the Fire, If Service Providers or Humanitarian Actors considered HHs Preferences Regarding the Aid Delivery	Yes (84%)
	No (9%)
	Sometimes (7%)

90% of respondents said they had a positive impression of how well service providers and humanitarian actors had communicated and consulted with them before beginning their relief services.

94% of responders claimed they had not encountered any challenges since the fire when offering feedback or sharing a complaint.



PROTECTION

68%

Percentage of Respondents Reported they Received Protection-related Support Following the fire incident

Yes-68%

No-29%

Following the fire incident, 68 percent of respondents reported they had received protection-related support compared to 29 per cent of respondents who did not. The percentage was higher in Block A (34 HHs) who did not receive any protection-related support though the reason behind this could not be determined. 82 percent of respondents mentioned they had received consultation support and 18 percent mentioned they received referral support.

82% Male-90%, Female-99%	18% Male-45%, Female-8%
Received consultation support	Received referral support

64% of respondents perceived the safety and security situation has improved since the fire in March while 30% of respondents mentioned it remains the same, and 4% said the situation has worsened.

¹Civil documents include Myanmar IDs or land ownership documents, UNHCR registration documents, proof of birth or marriage, or other such legal documents.

²Case management, psychosocial support, legal aid, community-based dispute resolution mechanisms, support at women-/child-friendly spaces, support with identity documents

64% Safety and security situation has improved since the fire

30% Safety and security situation remains the same since the fire

4% Safety and security situation has worsened since the fire

3% of respondents reported that there are areas (or places) that are considered unsafe for boys and men in the camp since the fire, while 93% didn't, and 2% said they do not know. 7% of respondents reported that there are areas (or places) that are considered unsafe for girls and women in the camp since the fire, while 90% didn't and 3% said they do not know.

There are many ways children have been affected by the fire incident (shown below- Graph 24)

Graph 16: Different Ways Children Have Been Affected by the Fire



13% of respondents reported that either during the fire or while feeling from the fire their households lost their personal civil documents¹. 97% of respondents stated that their households had not need to access protection services² since the fire, while only 2% said yes, and 1% mentioned they did not know.



PRIORITY NEEDS

Table 3: Households' Priority Needs for Next 6 Months (Top 5)³

Type of Needs	Very Important	Important	Not Important
Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	72%	28%	0%
Access to food	64%	36%	1%
Access to health services and/or medicine	60%	40%	0%
Household/cooking items	41%	59%	1%
Access to income-generating activities/employment	77%	23%	0%

³The ranking has been done based on the total number of responses for each option, e.g. electricity/solar lamps/batteries (72%) was selected by 201 respondents and then it was categorized whereas access to income-generating activities/employment (77%) was selected by 37 respondents and then categorized.



HEALTH

86%

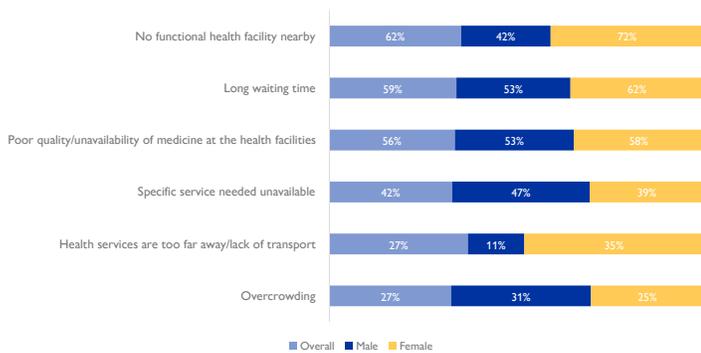
Percentage of Respondents Reported they were able to obtain health care when they needed it in the last 3 months following the fire incident



Among those who indicated they received medical care, 85% reported they sought treatment at NGO health facilities or hospitals, 35% went to pharmacy shops in the market and 24% said they visited private clinics or hospitals.

In comparison to the time before the fire occurred, 48 per cent of the respondents stated they are facing challenges in accessing or receiving healthcare services and the percentage was higher in block D. Lack of a functioning medical facility nearby was the biggest challenge reported by 62% of the respondents, followed by long waiting time (59%).

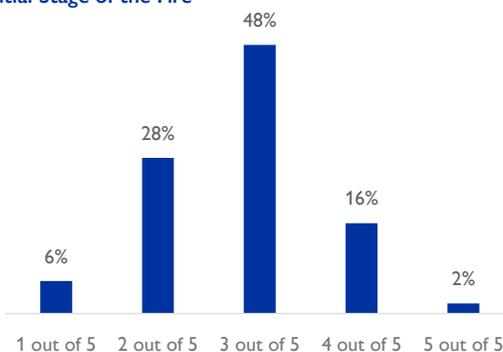
Graph 17: Challenges in Accessing or Receiving Healthcare Services in Comparison to the Period Before the Fire Incident



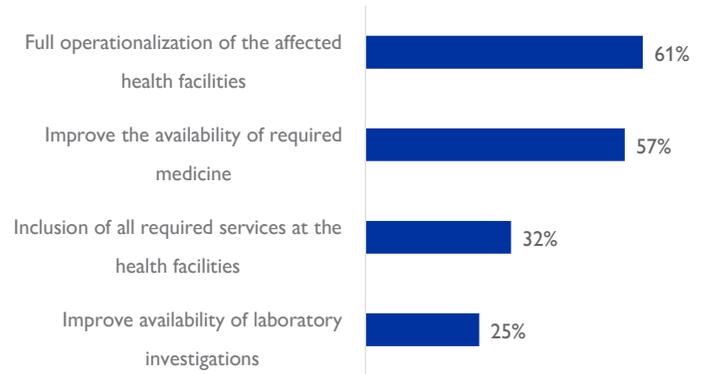
Satisfaction with the Health Service:

54% of respondents informed they are satisfied with the health services provided by the existing health facilities, mobile medical teams, and community healthcare workers after the fire incident, while 41% of respondents were neutral and 5% said were unsatisfied.

Graph 18: Rating of the Services Provided by Mobile Medical Teams During the Initial Stage of the Fire



Graph 19: Suggestions to Improve Health Service in this Camp



Mental Health and Psychosocial Support:

64% of respondents reported they received mental health and psychosocial support services in the last 3 months since the fire incident. For respondents who did not receive the support, the percentage was higher in blocks A and D.

The services are easily accessible, culturally appropriate, and retain respect and dignity, according to all respondents (100%) in the survey.

84% of the respondents stated that the services were provided in a non-discriminatory manner, whereas 16% disagreed.

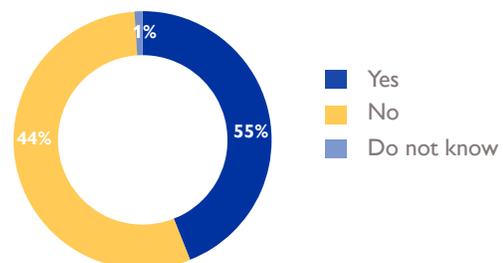


If Respondents Received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services in the Last 3 Months after the Fire Incident

Respondents who got the services stated that this support was positively linked with their well-being in a variety of ways e.g., 90% of respondents informed they feel safe (90%), feel respected and supported (87%), and basic needs met (61%).

However, those who did not receive the services said that it had a negative influence on their wellbeing in a variety of ways, including feeling stressed (73%), feeling insecure (53%).

Graph 20: HHs Who Paid for Medical Treatment after the Fire Incident





WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

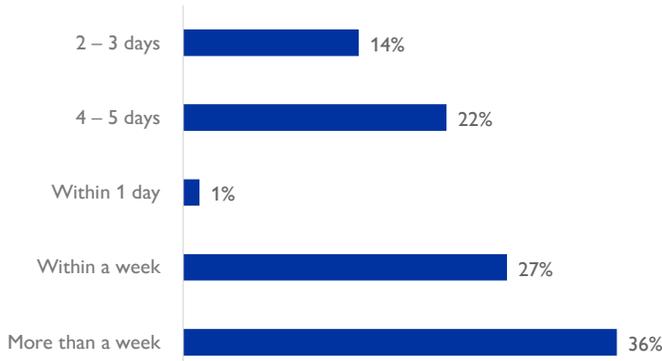
100%

Percentage of HHs Reported Received WASH Support after the Fire Incident

Yes-100%

The majority of the households received bathing soap (98%), latrine (74%), toothbrush and toothpaste (71%), water (70%), etc.

Graph 21: Duration to Receive WASH Assistance After Fire



Water:

Most of the households (75%) reported their main drinking water source is deep tube well followed by tap stand into the settlement site (48%), and shallow tube well (18%).

Graph 22: If Households Have Access to Enough Water Currently

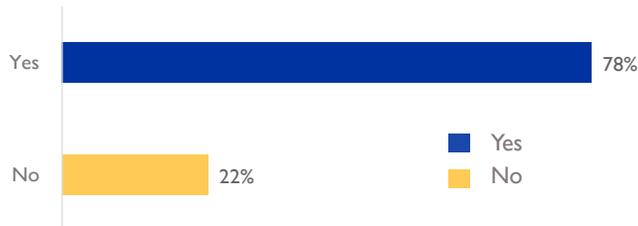


Table 4: Satisfaction Level with Different WASH Assistance⁴

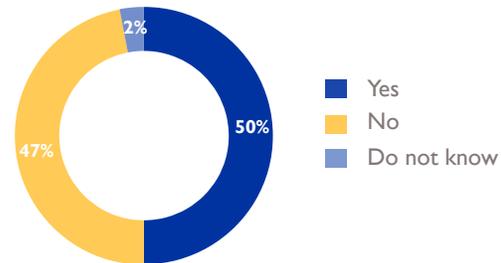
	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied	HHs reporting main reasons for dissatisfaction
Access to drinking water	14%	58%	13%	16%	0%	Water source far away (28%), long waiting time (25%), do not have enough water (16%)
Access to latrines/toilet	7%	66%	16%	11%	0%	No latrine nearby (79%), one latrine for more than 20 people (63%), do not do maintenance on time (38%).
Access to bathing facilities	5%	77%	17%	2%	0%	No bathing nearby (100%), feel unsafe (25%), no water available near the facility (25%)
Solid waste management system	3%	52%	35%	10%	0%	Bins are not sufficient (95%), do not collect waste regularly (55%), bins are broken (23%)
Access to the hygiene materials (soap/MHM kit)	3%	65%	28%	4%	0%	Quantity of soap not enough (89%), do not receive soap regularly (67%), MHM materials not enough (22%).

⁴Note: WASH supply was reduced in May 2023 throughout the camps

Sanitation:

Eighty-nine per cent (89%) of the respondents mentioned their households using public latrines, whereas only 20% had private or latrines inside the shelter.

Graph 23: If Female Members Feel Safe Using the Communal Latrine at Night

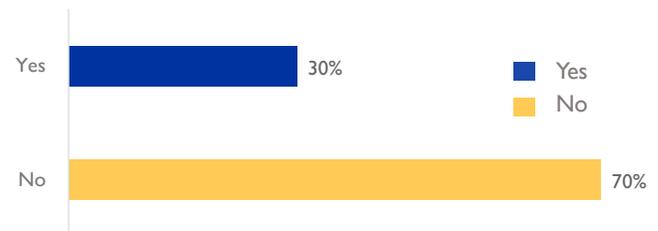


Hygiene:

90% of respondents reported they have soap in their household.

Most of the households (70%) their households do not have access to waste bins at the household level. The percentage was higher, particularly in blocks A and D. Out of the households who said yes, many of them (80%) had one bin.

Graph 24: Households' Access to Waste Bins



When respondents were asked how frequently they find visible waste in the vicinity of their household (30 meters or less), 70% reported sometimes, 11% said often/always, and 15% informed never.

ABOUT NPM

NPM is part of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programming. DTM is IOM's information management system used to track and monitor displacement and population mobility. It is designed to regularly and systematically capture, process, and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the evolving needs of displaced populations. At Cox's Bazar, NPM was first launched in early 2017 and has been a key data provider in the Rohingya humanitarian response.

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) unit works to support evidence-based humanitarian decision-making and prioritization by tracking needs and vulnerabilities in Cox's Bazar, among both Rohingya and the host communities. Through NPM's broad information management framework, service providers are able to access and make use of comprehensive data and analysis on the needs and vulnerabilities of affected populations, promoting more informed and nuanced humanitarian programming. NPM works closely with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the Sectors, other IOM units, and various organizations, especially through designing and conducting a wide range of assessments and by providing technical mapping capacity.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For feedback, please contact: npmbangladesh@iom.int

The International Organization for Migration | Bangladesh Mission

Needs and Population Monitoring | Cox's Bazar

Parjatan Luxury Cottage-2, Motel Road

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Tel: +88 02 5504 4811 - 13

Email: npmbangladesh@iom.int

Website: <https://bangladesh.iom.int/>

For NPM Products: <http://iom.maps.arcgis.com/>

