

SHELTER-CCCM SECTOR · COX'S BAZAR

SCCCM JRP 2027 master data workbook for partners

Analysis of shelter conditions, hazard exposure, camp and block criticality, and the 2027 shelter targets

Item	Detail
Coverage	33 camps, 182 blocks, 1,168,006 people and 182,534 assessed shelters (July 2026)
Workbook analysed	13.1 Shelter and Site Development Current Situation Analysis – Sep 2026, UNHCR block update (eight sheets, live formulas)
Underlying data	IOM and UNHCR camp and block assessments 2026, UNHCR and IOM block-level shelter fact sheets (October 2026), block hazard summary, HLP case log, Site Development Gap Assessment, 2026 incident record
Audience	Shelter-CCCM sector partners, for review and JRP 2027 planning
Date	5 October 2026 (updated with the UNHCR and IOM block-level shelter fact sheets)
Status	Draft for partner review. Figures can change as partners correct camp data.

Every number in this document can be traced to a cell in the partner workbook. Sources for data files and external standards are given as numbered footnotes.

Contents

Contents	2
1. Summary.....	3
2. About the partner workbook.....	3
What is live and what is fixed	4
3. Method in brief.....	4
4. Population and shelter stock	5
5. Hazard exposure and land conditions	6
6. Camp criticality	7
What drives the critical camps	8
Threshold alerts	9
7. Block watchlist	9
8. Land, site works and 2026 incidents.....	10
Housing, land and property	10
Site development gaps	10
2026 incident record	10
9. Shelter targets for 2027	11
Targets by shelter type and condition.....	11
What the targets add up to	12
Indicative cost.....	12
10. Data gaps and caveats	13
Annex A. Camp results.....	14
Annex B. Acronyms and terms	15

1. Summary

This note walks through what the partner workbook shows and how to use it. The workbook brings together eight sheets from the sector's JRP 2027 master data analysis: camp and block data, a block-level shelter inventory, a camp criticality index, a block watchlist, a dashboard and a 2027 shelter target model¹. Six findings stand out.

- **Shelter quality is the main gap.** Of 182,534 assessed shelters, 68,903 (37.7%) are still makeshift or emergency shelters and only 920 (0.5%) are Temporary Safer shelters. The 112,711 transitional shelters include 56,086 Improved Shelters that still have plastic-sheet roofs. 18,236 shelters (10.0%) carry severe or major damage, and a further 93,900 (51.4%) have moderate damage.
- **Four camps are critical.** Camp 12, Camp 10, Camp 8W and Camp 13 score 49 or more on the criticality index. They host 168,179 people (14.4%). With the six Tier 2 camps, the 10 highest-need camps hold 34.3% of the population and 44.0% of severely damaged shelters.
- **There are two hazard geographies.** The hill camps (Camp 8E, 8W, 10, 11 and 5) have 67–77% of shelters in landslide zones. The southern camps (Camp 25, 22, 27, 26, 24) have 64–92% of shelters at flood risk and almost no landslide exposure. Each group needs a different package.
- **Risk concentrates in named blocks.** 24 blocks in 12 camps face both landslide and flood risk (Priority 1). Camp 7 and Camp 8W have four each.
- **Alerts catch what the index hides.** Camp 25 is only Tier 3, yet 92.1% of its shelters are flood-exposed, the highest in the response. Camp 7 is Tier 2 without tripping a single alert. The index and the alerts must be read together.
- **The 2027 shelter target costs about 35.8 million USD.** At current settings it means repairing 93,293 shelters, maintaining 49,077 MTS and TSS, and building 12,257 new MTS and 13,411 new TSS (including FIREBREAK upgrades). Replacements and upgrades make up 83% of the cost.

Tier 1 and 2 camps hold 34% of the population and 44% of severe damage

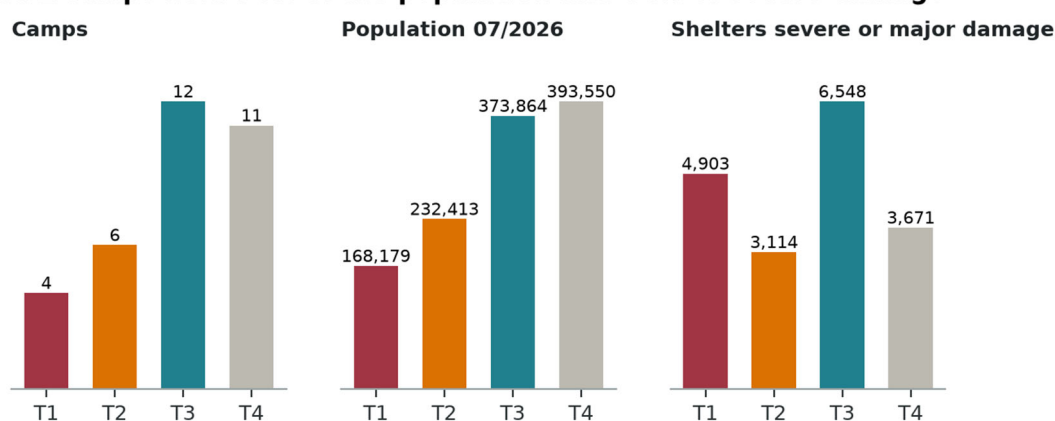


Figure 1. Camps, population and severe shelter damage by criticality tier.

2. About the partner workbook

¹13.1 Shelter and Site Development Current Situation Analysis – Sep 2026, UNHCR block update (Excel), Shelter-CCCM Sector, Cox's Bazar, October 2026. Unless stated otherwise, every figure in this document is read from that workbook after a full recalculation.

The partner version keeps the eight sheets partners need to review camp data and plan for 2027. It opens on the methodology sheet, which carries a note explaining what is included.

Table 1. The eight sheets and what they are for

Sheet	What it holds	What partners can do
README_Methodology	Plain-language method, weights, worked example (Camp 7), sources	Read first
Camp_Shelter_Facility_Summary	One row per camp: population 2025 and 2026, shelter type and condition, hazard, facilities, space per person	Check your camps; source of most calculations
Block_Land_Conditions	One row per block (182): area, population, landslide and flood class, exposed shelters and facilities	Check your blocks
Block_Shelter_Inventory	One row per block (182): shelter type by condition from the UNHCR and IOM fact sheets, with the Improved Shelter switch in cell H3	Check your blocks; choose how Improved Shelters are counted
Camp_Criticality_Index	Rates, 0–100 scores, composite index, rank, tier and alert flags for each camp	Filter and sort; do not type over formulas
Block_Critical_Watchlist	All blocks scored and ranked, with Priority 1/2/3 and a watchlist band	Filter by camp, priority or alert
Critical_Dashboard	Headline figures, tiers, alerts, top 12 camps, HLP, data quality, 2026 incidents, charts	Read; it follows the other sheets
Shelter_Targets_2027	Decision matrix, 2027 actions by camp and shelter type, outcome by tier, indicative cost	Change the yellow cells to test scenarios

What is live and what is fixed

- Formulas between the eight sheets are live. Changing a block figure on Block_Shelter_Inventory or a camp figure in the summary sheets updates the index, tiers, alerts, watchlist, dashboard and shelter targets.
- The index weights, alert thresholds and tier cut-offs are stored as named values (for example W_DMG for the damage weight and _T1 for the Tier 1 cut-off). They can be changed through Formulas > Name Manager.
- Figures that depend on sheets kept in the full workbook are fixed values: HLP cases by camp, the site-development gaps, the 2026 incident figures, the 2026 destroyed-shelter counts and the FIREBREAK upgrade schedule.

3. Method in brief

The method puts different data onto one geography (camp and block) and one scale, so camps can be compared on the whole picture rather than one indicator at a time. The camp and block data come from the sector master data file².

- Rates, not counts.** Each indicator is a share or a rate (damaged shelters as a share of assessed shelters, HLP cases per 10,000 people), so large camps do not rank high just because they are large.
- One 0–100 scale.** Each rate is rescaled so the lowest camp scores 0 and the highest 100. For space per person the scale is reversed, since more space is better.
- Weights.** Seven scores are combined with the weights in Table 2. Life safety and asset loss come first.
- Tiers and alerts.** The index is grouped into four tiers (cut-offs 49, 41 and 34). Six alert thresholds run alongside, so an extreme single value is never hidden by the average.

²SCCCM-MASTER-Data-1.xlsx, Shelter-CCCM Sector: camp and block assessment compilation (IOM and UNHCR, July 2026), block-level hazard risk summary, HLP case log January 2025 – June 2026, and the Site Development Gap Assessment 2026 for the 17 IOM Area of Responsibility camps.

Table 2. Camp index weights and alert thresholds

Component	Weight	Named value	Alert threshold
Shelter damage (severe or major)	22%	W_DMG	above 15% of shelters
Landslide exposure (moderate or higher)	22%	W_LS	above 60% of shelters
Emergency-phase shelters	13%	W_EMG	above 90% of shelters
Flood exposure	13%	W_FL	above 30% of shelters
Congestion (space per person, reversed)	10%	W_CONG	below 12 m ² per person
Priority 1 blocks (both hazards)	10%	W_P1	—
HLP cases per 10,000 people	10%	W_HLP	above 20

Blocks are scored the same way, but with different weights because block records have no damage data: landslide 35%, flood 22%, congestion 18%, population 15% and exposed communal facilities 10%. A block exposed to both hazards is labelled Priority 1.

4. Population and shelter stock

The 33 camps held 1,168,006 people in 242,956 families in July 2026, 5.1% more than in July 2025. The assessments covered 182,534 shelters.

Six in ten of the 182,534 shelters are now in the transitional family

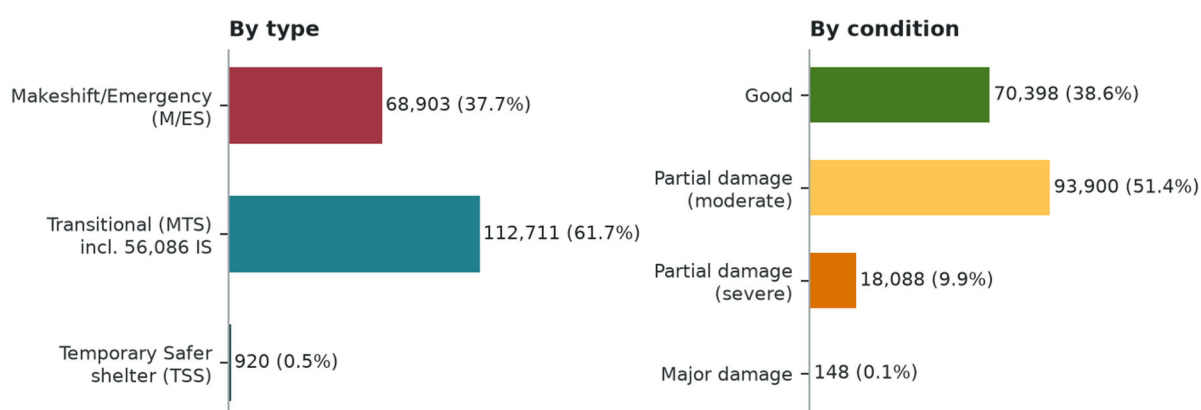


Figure 2. Assessed shelters by type and by condition, all camps, July 2026.

- Makeshift/Emergency shelters make up 37.7% of the stock. In six camps more than 95% of shelters are still M/ES: Camp 19, 25 and 22 (all 100%), Camp 10 (98%), Camp 20 (97%) and Camp 13 (96%).
- Every shelter now has a type. The UNHCR and IOM block-level fact sheets³ classify the 23,158 shelters that had no type in the earlier version. UNHCR counts its 56,086 Improved Shelters (IS) in the transitional family, although they still have plastic-sheet roofs. Counted as emergency shelters instead, they would raise the M/ES total to 124,989 (68.5%). Cell H3 on Block_Shelter_Inventory switches between the two readings, and the whole workbook recalculates.

³Shelter Inventory Need Assessment Fact Sheet – Block level, UNHCR version (16 UNHCR AoR camps) and IOM version (17 IOM AoR camps), shared with the Shelter-CCCM Sector in October 2026. Shelter type by condition for every block; carried into the workbook on sheet Block_Shelter_Inventory.

- Damage is widespread but mostly moderate. Only 39% of shelters are in good condition. Severe or major damage is concentrated: Camp 12 reports 49.0%, Kutupalong RC 26.9%, Camp 11 20.4% and Camp 5 18.1%.

Space is tight everywhere. Twelve camps have less than 15 m² per person and three are below the 12 m² alert: Camp 3 (10.5), Camp 2E (11.4) and Camp 1W (11.6). The UNHCR planning standard for planned settlements is 45 m² per person⁴; only three camps reach it (Camp 20 Extension, Camp 25 and Camp 27).

5. Hazard exposure and land conditions

45.2% of shelters (82,599) sit in a moderate-or-higher landslide zone and 23.9% (43,676) are at flood risk. The two counts overlap and are never added together.

Hills carry landslide risk, the southern camps carry flood risk

Every camp, sorted by landslide exposure; coloured bars are above the alert threshold; tier in brackets

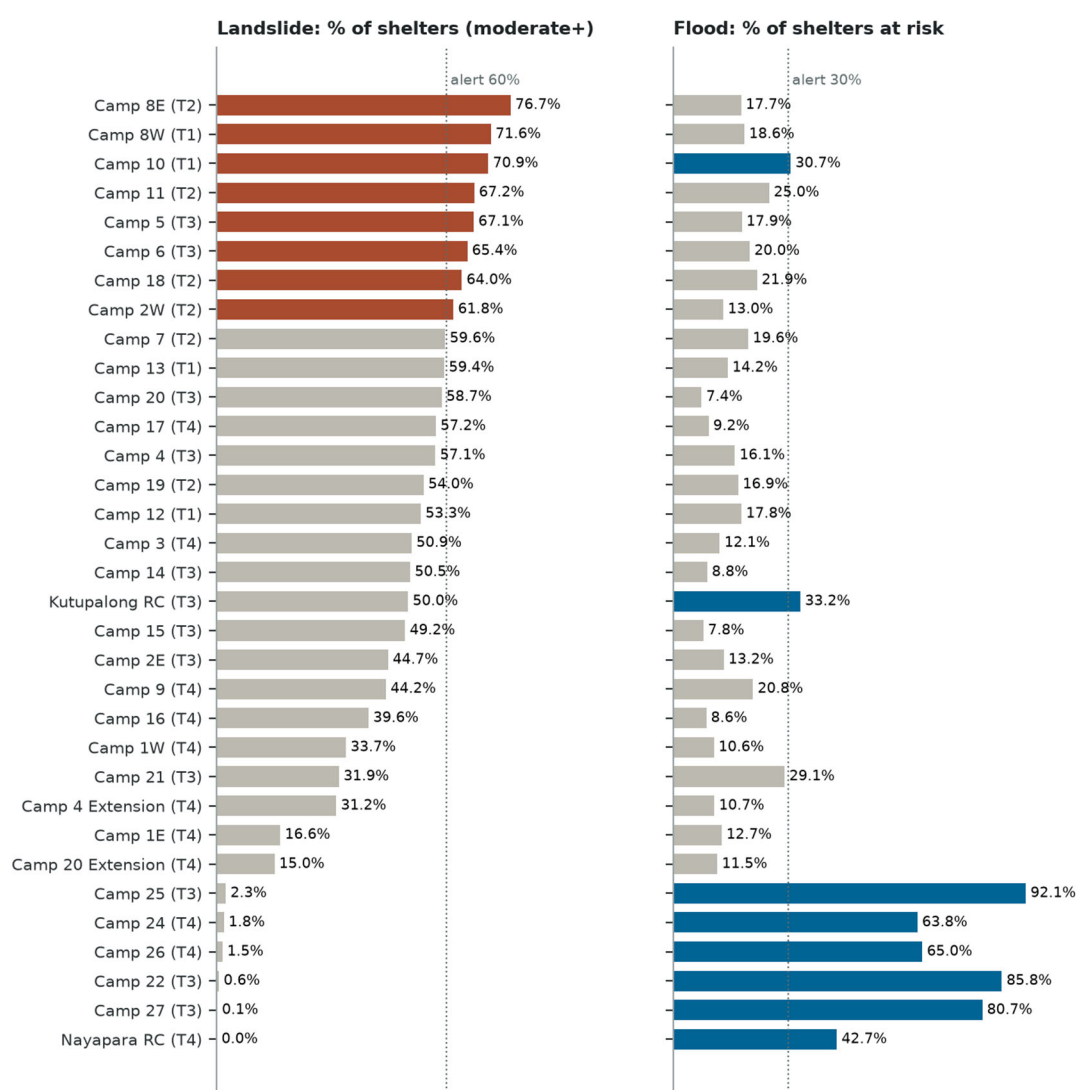


Figure 3. Landslide and flood exposure by camp, with alert thresholds.

⁴UNHCR, Camp Planning Standards (Planned Settlements): minimum 45 m² per person including household gardening, 30 m² without.

[https://sswm.info/sites/default/files/reference_attachments/UNHCR%202015c%20Camp%20Planning%20Standards%20\(Planned%20Settlements\).pdf](https://sswm.info/sites/default/files/reference_attachments/UNHCR%202015c%20Camp%20Planning%20Standards%20(Planned%20Settlements).pdf)

- Landslide alert (above 60%): Camp 8E (76.7%), 8W (71.6%), 10 (70.9%), 11 (67.3%), 5 (67.1%), 6 (65.4%), 18 (64.0%) and 2W (61.8%).
- Flood alert (above 30%): Camp 25 (92.1%), 22 (85.8%), 27 (80.7%), 26 (65.0%), 24 (63.8%), Nayapara RC (42.7%), Kutupalong RC (33.2%) and Camp 10 (30.7%).
- Camp 10 is the only camp that trips both alerts.
- 1,917 communal facilities (learning centres, health posts, WASH and others) sit in a hazard zone.

For programming, this means two packages. Slope stabilisation, retaining walls and relocation of the most exposed shelters fit the hill camps. Drainage, raised plinths and site grading fit the southern camps.

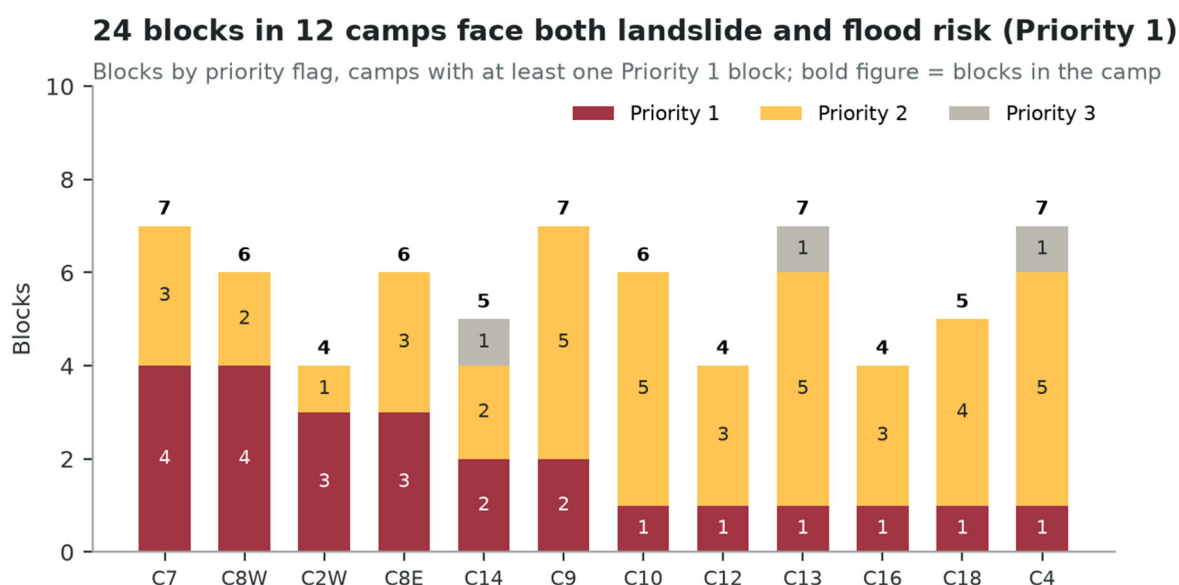


Figure 4. Blocks by priority flag, in the 12 camps with at least one Priority 1 block.

6. Camp criticality

The mean index across all camps is 36.6. Scores run from 54.5 in Camp 12 to 10.3 in Camp 20 Extension.

The block-level fact sheets change the picture for several UNHCR camps, because most of their shelters earlier recorded as emergency or unclassified are now Improved Shelters. Camp 7 moves from Tier 1 to Tier 2; Camp 4, 5 and 6 move from Tier 2 to Tier 3; and Camp 1W, 3 and 17 move from Tier 3 to Tier 4. No IOM camp changes tier.

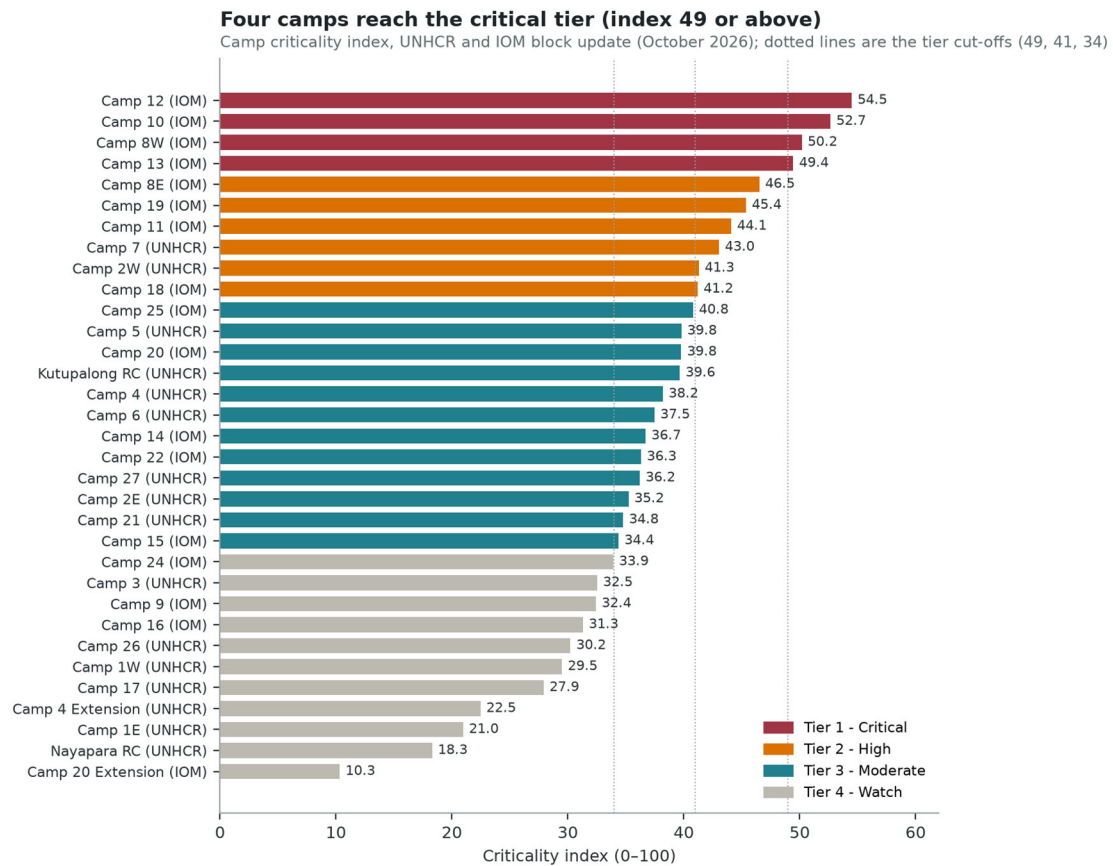


Figure 5. Camp criticality index and tier, July 2026.

What drives the critical camps

Table 3. Tier 1 and Tier 2 camps and their main drivers

Rank	Camp	AoR	People	Index	Tier	Main drivers
1	Camp 12	IOM	38,049	54.5	T1	Damage 49.0%, the highest in the response; HLP 20.2 per 10,000
2	Camp 10	IOM	37,701	52.7	T1	Landslide 70.9% and flood 30.7%; 98% M/ES
3	Camp 8W	IOM	38,823	50.2	T1	Landslide 71.6%; four Priority 1 blocks
4	Camp 13	IOM	53,606	49.4	T1	96% M/ES; damage 12.7%; landslide 59.4%
5	Camp 8E	IOM	37,858	46.5	T2	Landslide 76.7%, the highest in the response
6	Camp 19	IOM	32,654	45.4	T2	100% M/ES; HLP 23.3 per 10,000
7	Camp 11	IOM	38,001	44.1	T2	Damage 20.4%; landslide 67.3%; HLP 25.0
8	Camp 7	UNHCR	48,596	43.0	T2	No alert, but high on landslide (59.6%) and four Priority 1 blocks; M/ES share 26.5%
9	Camp 2W	UNHCR	31,125	41.3	T2	Landslide 61.8%; 12.7 m ² per person; three Priority 1 blocks
10	Camp 18	IOM	44,179	41.2	T2	Landslide 64.0%

Threshold alerts

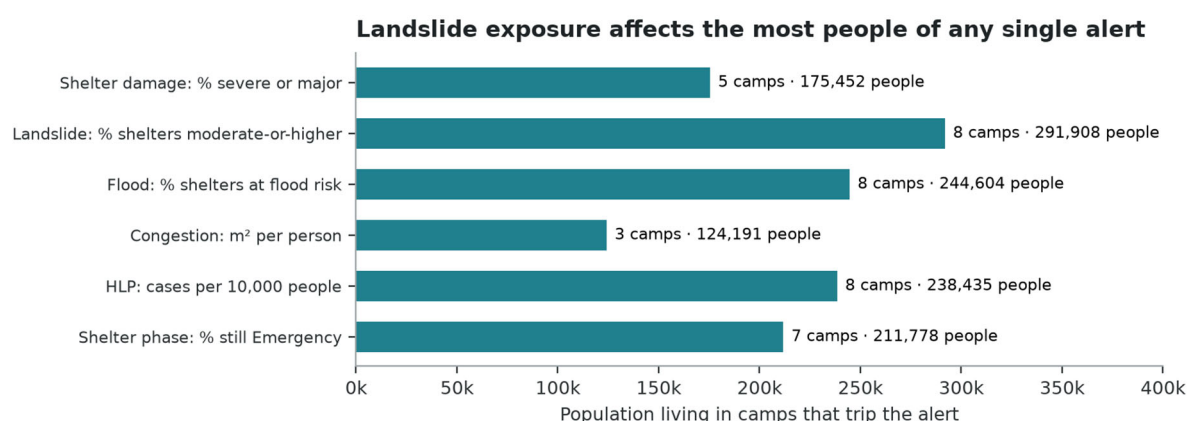


Figure 6. Camps and population affected by each alert threshold.

Several Tier 3 and Tier 4 camps carry alerts that matter for specific programmes. Camp 25, 22, 27, 24 and 26 are flood priorities whatever their overall tier. Camp 21 (65.3 HLP cases per 10,000) and Camp 25 (77.7) have the highest land and property pressure. Camp 1W, 2E and 3 are the congestion hotspots.

7. Block watchlist

The watchlist ranks all 182 blocks. 15 are in band A (top 15), 25 in band B (top 40), 51 in band C and 91 in band D. By hazard label, 24 blocks are Priority 1, 106 Priority 2 and 52 Priority 3.

Table 4. The 15 highest-scoring blocks

Rank	Camp	Block	People	Score	Landslide	Flood	Priority	Alerts
1	Camp 8E	C08E_B	13,229	61.3	Very High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide congestion
2	Camp 8E	C08E_A	11,630	59.0	Very High	High	Priority 1	landslide congestion compound p1
3	Kutupalong RC	KRC_G	2,088	57.9	Low	Low	Priority 3	landslide flood
4	Camp 10	C10_C	6,937	57.5	Very High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide flood
5	Camp 8W	C08W_D	6,182	55.0	Very High	High	Priority 1	landslide compound p1 facilities
6	Camp 10	C10_A	7,656	54.9	Very High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide facilities
7	Camp 18	C18_A	10,889	53.4	High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide
8	Camp 8W	C08W_E	6,378	53.0	High	High	Priority 1	landslide compound p1 facilities
9	Camp 8W	C08W_A	6,147	52.8	Very High	High	Priority 1	landslide compound p1 facilities
10	Camp 10	C10_E	6,620	52.5	Very High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide flood facilities
11	Camp 17	C17_C	10,330	52.2	Low	High	Priority 2	landslide facilities
12	Camp 18	C18_D	7,562	52.2	High	Moderate	Priority 2	landslide
13	Camp 2W	C02W_D	7,920	51.9	High	High	Priority 1	landslide compound p1
14	Camp 11	C11_A	7,095	51.9	Very High	Low	Priority 2	landslide congestion
15	Camp 8E	C08E_C	9,707	51.8	High	Low	Priority 2	landslide flood

Camp 8E holds three of the top 15 blocks, including the two highest (C08E_B and C08E_A, together more than 24,800 people). Camp 8W and Camp 10 hold three each. Kutupalong RC block G ranks third on its small population and combined exposure, even though its hazard classes are recorded as Low; partners there should check the block data.

Naming blocks makes funding requests easier to read and to verify after delivery. Partners are encouraged to use the watchlist rank and band when proposing site works and shelter relocation.

8. Land, site works and 2026 incidents

These figures come from sheets kept in the full sector workbook and appear as fixed values in the partner version.

Housing, land and property

The HLP log records 1,551 cases between January 2025 and June 2026, or 13.3 per 10,000 people. Camp 21 (143 cases), Camp 27 (142) and Camp 25 (102) report the most. Five camps have no recorded case, which may reflect reporting rather than the absence of disputes.

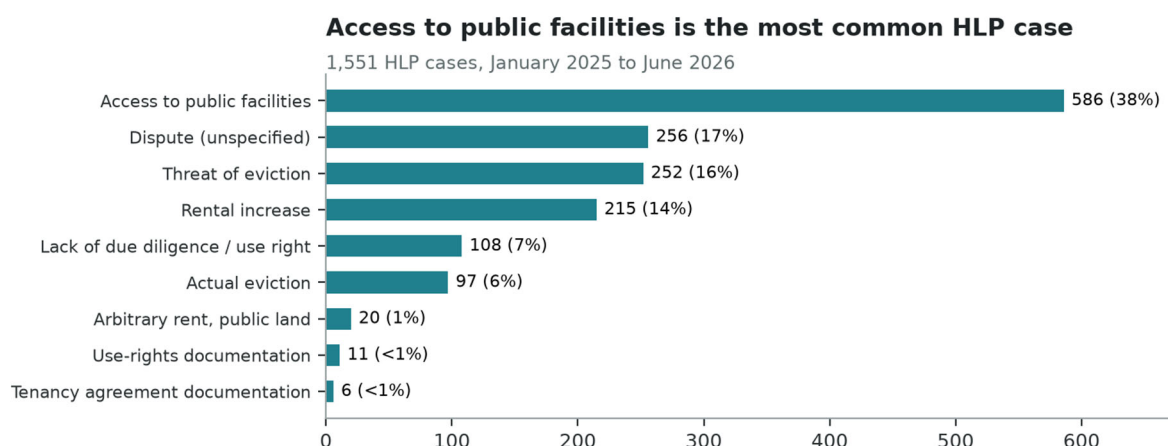


Figure 7. HLP cases by type, all camps.

The largest group, access to public facilities (37.8%), is a service-delivery problem rather than a household tenancy issue. Eviction threats and actual evictions together make up 22.5% of cases.

Site development gaps

The Site Development Gap Assessment covers only the 17 IOM AoR camps. It lists about 107,500 m² of slope stabilisation, 69,600 m of drainage and 161,300 m of access paths still to be built. There is no equivalent data for UNHCR AoR camps, so these gaps are not in the index.

2026 incident record

Partners reported 2,879 incidents between 1 January and 15 September 2026, in all 33 camps⁵. They affected 141,823 people, displaced 20,243, and caused 53 deaths and 230 injuries. 19,564 shelters were damaged, 522 of them totally. 1,203 communal facilities and 3,327 site infrastructure items were also damaged.

- Wind storms were the most frequent event (1,431), followed by landslides (620), fires (574) and floods (74).
- Two thirds of incidents (66.8%) fell between June and August; July alone saw 929.
- In 331 incidents, maintenance works were recorded as still required.
- Six camps recorded much more impact than their structural rank suggests. They are worth watching in 2027.

⁵Dataset-reported-incidents.xlsx, Shelter-CCCM Sector: 2,879 incidents reported by camp and site management partners from 1 January to 15 September 2026. Carried into the partner workbook as fixed values on the Critical_Dashboard.

The shelter target model adds the 522 totally destroyed shelters to the 2027 replacement target, since they no longer appear as standing stock.

9. Shelter targets for 2027

Shelter_Targets_2027 applies the sector decision matrix to every assessed shelter, camp by camp. For each shelter type and condition, the matrix sets an action, a unit cost and the share covered in 2027⁶. The yellow cells can be changed, and all totals and costs update.

Table 5. Decision matrix at current settings

Type	Condition	Action in 2027	Unit cost (USD)	Share
Emergency Shelter (ES)	Minor (good)	No action	0	100%
	Moderate, option a	Repair	45	75%
	Moderate, option b	Replace by MTS	850	25%
	Severe	Replace by MTS or TSS (camp standard)	850 / 1,450	100%
Transitional Shelter (MTS)	Minor	Maintenance	30	100%
	Moderate	Repair	45	100%
	Severe	Repair; 20% replace by TSS	75 / 1,450	80% / 20%
Temporary Safer shelter (TSS)	Minor	Maintenance	7	100%
	Moderate	Repair	missing	100%
	Severe	Replace by TSS	1,450	100%

Severe M/ES and shelters destroyed in 2026 are replaced by TSS where a camp is Tier 1 or 2, has a landslide or flood alert, or lost 50 or more shelters in 2026. Otherwise they are replaced by MTS. At current settings, 20 camps use TSS and 13 use MTS: Camp 1E, 1W, 2E, 3, 4, 4 Extension, 9, 14, 15, 17, 20, 20 Extension and 21. Any camp can be overridden, for example where land or approval rules rule out TSS.

Targets by shelter type and condition

Table 6. Observed stock by shelter type and condition, all 33 camps

Shelter type	Stock	Minor	Moderate	Severe
Makeshift/Emergency Shelter (M/ES)	68,903	21,321	41,600	5,982
Transitional Shelter (MTS)	112,711	48,218	52,248	12,245
Temporary Safer shelter (TSS)	920	859	52	9
All assessed shelters	182,534	70,398	93,900	18,236

The type-by-condition split is now observed rather than estimated: the UNHCR and IOM fact sheets record the condition of each shelter type, block by block.

⁶Sector decision matrix and unit costs, Shelter_Targets_2027 sheet, rows 7–16 (yellow cells). Unit costs: ES 160 USD, MTS 850 USD, TSS 1,450 USD; repairs 30, 45 and 75 USD; TSS minor maintenance 7 USD. These are sector planning values, not procurement prices.

What the targets add up to

Table 7. 2027 shelter actions by AoR and tier

Group	Camps	ES good (no action)	Maintain	Repair	New MTS	New TSS from damage	FIREBREAK (net)	All new TSS
AoR: UNHCR	16	9,495	37,014	35,491	2,408	2,689	3,366	6,055
AoR: IOM	17	11,826	12,063	57,802	9,849	4,419	2,937	7,356
Tier 1 - Critical	4	5,499	2,856	13,543	2,576	2,384	235	2,619
Tier 2 - High	6	2,344	8,047	24,301	2,618	1,362	1,241	2,603
Tier 3 - Moderate	12	7,663	16,488	28,145	4,043	1,689	2,318	4,007
Tier 4 - Watch	11	5,815	21,686	27,304	3,020	1,673	2,509	4,182
All 33 camps	33	21,321	49,077	93,293	12,257	7,108	6,303	13,411

In total, 2027 would bring 25,668 new shelters: 12,257 MTS and 13,411 TSS, of which 6,303 are FIREBREAK upgrades net of TSS already built from damage. AoR rows and tier rows are two views of the same total and must not be added.

Repairs dominate 2027 in every tier

Shelter actions in 2027 by criticality tier (ES in good condition not shown)

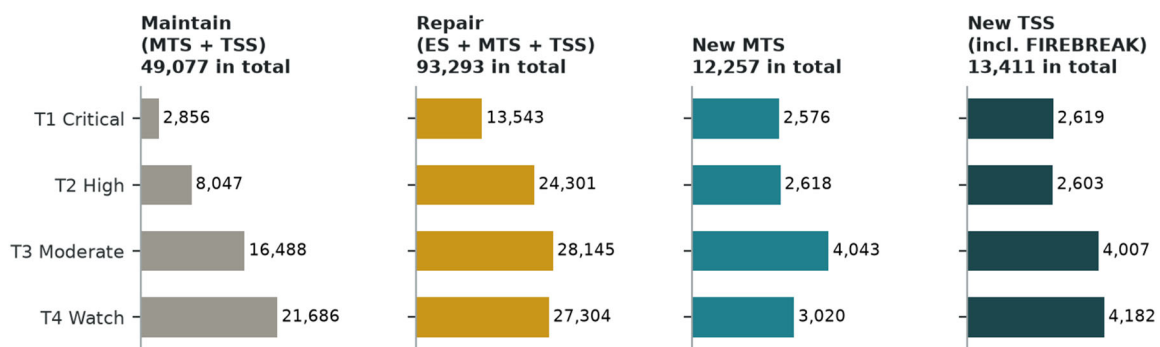


Figure 8. 2027 shelter actions by criticality tier.

Indicative cost

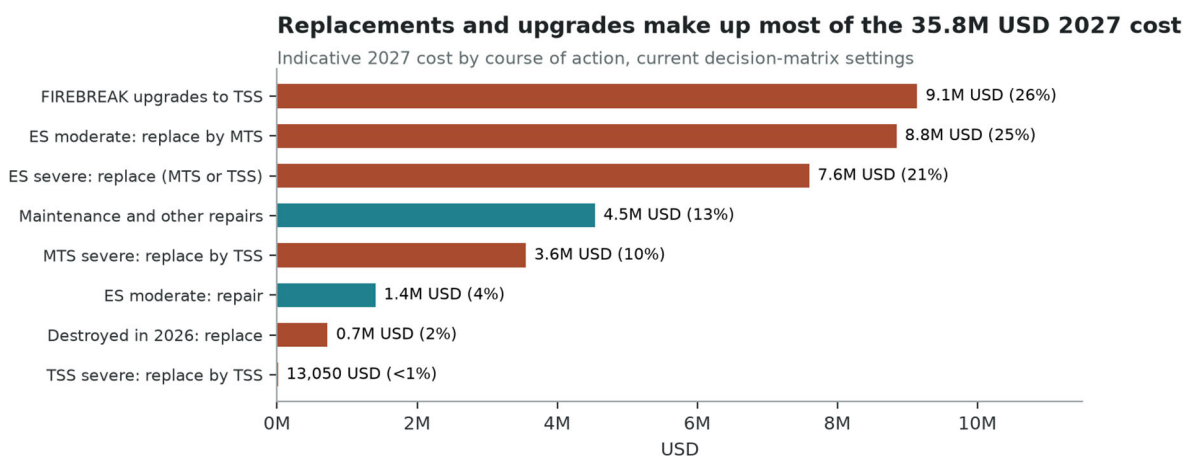


Figure 9. Indicative 2027 cost by course of action, current settings.

Table 8. Cost lines, 2027

Course of action	Shelters	Unit cost (USD)	Cost (USD)
ES, minor: maintenance (if costed)	21,321	0	0
ES, moderate: repair (option a)	31,197	45	1,403,865
ES, moderate: replace by MTS (option b)	10,403	850	8,842,550
ES, severe: replace by MTS (camp standard MTS)	1,794	850	1,524,900
ES, severe: replace by TSS (camp standard TSS)	4,188	1,450	6,072,600
MTS, minor: maintenance	48,218	30	1,446,540
MTS, moderate: repair	52,248	45	2,351,160
MTS, severe: repair	9,796	75	734,700
MTS, severe: replace by TSS	2,449	1,450	3,551,050
TSS, minor: maintenance	859	7	6,013
TSS, moderate: repair	52	missing	0
TSS, severe: replace by TSS	9	1,450	13,050
Destroyed in 2026: replace by MTS	60	850	51,000
Destroyed in 2026: replace by TSS	462	1,450	669,900
FIREBREAK upgrades to TSS, net of upgrades from damage	6,303	1,450	9,139,350
Total, 2027			35,806,678

Three points to keep in mind when using this figure:

- It covers shelter hardware, repair and maintenance only. Site works, site management, NFIs and coordination are budgeted elsewhere.
- The two largest lines are FIREBREAK upgrades (9.1M USD, 26%) and M/ES moderate replaced by MTS (8.8M USD, 25%). Moving the option b share from 25% to 10% cuts the second line to about 3.5M USD and shifts the shelters to repair.
- By principle, TSS with moderate damage are not in need of repair, so the 52 shelters concerned are costed at zero.

10. Data gaps and caveats

Table 9. Known gaps and what would close them

Gap	Effect	What would close it
How Improved Shelters are counted (56,086 shelters, UNHCR camps)	Counted as MTS, following UNHCR; as M/ES the total would be 124,989 and nine camps would be Tier 1	Sector decision; switch in cell H3 of Block_Shelter_Inventory
Fact-sheet population not dated	July 2026 population kept; fact-sheet families and individuals shown for reference only	UNHCR and IOM to confirm the reference date
Site development data for IOM camps only	Gaps not in the index; UNHCR camps not comparable	Equivalent assessment in UNHCR AoR camps

Annex A. Camp results

Table 10. All 33 camps ranked by criticality index

Rank	Camp	AoR	People	Damage	Landslide	Flood	m ² /p	Index	Tier	Alerts
1	Camp 12	IOM	38,049	49.0%	53.3%	17.8%	16.7	54.5	T1	damage hlp
2	Camp 10	IOM	37,701	7.4%	70.9%	30.7%	13.3	52.7	T1	landslide flood emergency stock
3	Camp 8W	IOM	38,823	2.9%	71.6%	18.6%	19.9	50.2	T1	landslide
4	Camp 13	IOM	53,606	12.7%	59.4%	14.2%	14.1	49.4	T1	emergency stock
5	Camp 8E	IOM	37,858	2.2%	76.7%	17.7%	25.1	46.5	T2	landslide
6	Camp 19	IOM	32,654	8.7%	54.0%	16.9%	23.6	45.4	T2	hlp emergency stock
7	Camp 11	IOM	38,001	20.4%	67.3%	25.0%	12.3	44.1	T2	damage landslide hlp
8	Camp 7	UNHCR	48,596	5.6%	59.6%	19.6%	15.0	43.0	T2	—
9	Camp 2W	UNHCR	31,125	4.3%	61.8%	13.0%	12.7	41.3	T2	landslide
10	Camp 18	IOM	44,179	2.2%	64.0%	21.9%	17.4	41.2	T2	landslide
11	Camp 25	IOM	13,122	3.6%	2.3%	92.1%	88.2	40.8	T3	flood hlp emergency stock
12	Camp 5	UNHCR	34,145	18.1%	67.1%	17.9%	18.2	39.8	T3	damage landslide
13	Camp 20	IOM	12,120	7.7%	58.7%	7.4%	41.2	39.8	T3	emergency stock
14	Kutupalong RC	UNHCR	18,955	26.9%	50.0%	33.2%	21.3	39.6	T3	damage flood
15	Camp 4	UNHCR	46,302	15.7%	57.1%	16.1%	25.4	38.2	T3	damage
16	Camp 6	UNHCR	30,076	14.8%	65.4%	20.0%	12.1	37.5	T3	landslide
17	Camp 14	IOM	39,720	13.5%	50.5%	8.8%	22.1	36.7	T3	—
18	Camp 22	IOM	25,432	3.0%	0.6%	85.8%	22.1	36.3	T3	flood emergency stock
19	Camp 27	UNHCR	30,057	13.0%	0.1%	80.7%	45.2	36.2	T3	flood hlp
20	Camp 2E	UNHCR	34,369	11.4%	44.7%	13.2%	11.4	35.2	T3	congestion
21	Camp 21	UNHCR	21,910	6.4%	31.9%	29.1%	18.7	34.8	T3	hlp
22	Camp 15	IOM	67,656	3.7%	49.2%	7.8%	14.6	34.4	T3	—
23	Camp 24	IOM	37,143	4.9%	1.8%	63.8%	31.9	33.9	T4	flood hlp emergency stock
24	Camp 3	UNHCR	43,274	3.7%	50.9%	12.1%	10.5	32.5	T4	congestion
25	Camp 9	IOM	46,234	1.1%	44.2%	20.8%	14.1	32.4	T4	—
26	Camp 16	IOM	27,499	0.7%	39.6%	8.6%	19.6	31.3	T4	hlp
27	Camp 26	UNHCR	56,313	9.7%	1.5%	65.0%	31.0	30.2	T4	flood
28	Camp 1W	UNHCR	46,548	13.5%	33.7%	10.6%	11.6	29.5	T4	congestion
29	Camp 17	UNHCR	29,935	3.4%	57.2%	9.2%	33.2	27.9	T4	—
30	Camp 4 Extension	UNHCR	11,657	12.4%	31.2%	10.7%	44.8	22.5	T4	—
31	Camp 1E	UNHCR	53,809	6.1%	16.6%	12.7%	12.0	21.0	T4	—
32	Nayapara RC	UNHCR	25,881	7.4%	0.0%	42.7%	12.9	18.3	T4	flood
33	Camp 20 Extension	IOM	15,257	3.5%	15.0%	11.5%	118.6	10.3	T4	—

Annex B. Acronyms and terms

Term	Meaning
AoR	Area of Responsibility (IOM or UNHCR camp management lead)
ES	Family group of Emergency Shelter
FIREBREAK	Sector target: one third of the shelter stock at TSS standard over five years from 2027
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
IS	Improved Shelter, counted by UNHCR in the Transitional Shelter family
JRP	Joint Response Plan for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis
M/ES	Makeshift and Emergency Shelter
MTS	Family group of Transitional Shelter (mid-term shelter)
NFI	Non-Food Items
Priority 1 block	Block exposed to both landslide and flood risk
TSS	Family group of Temporary Safer shelter