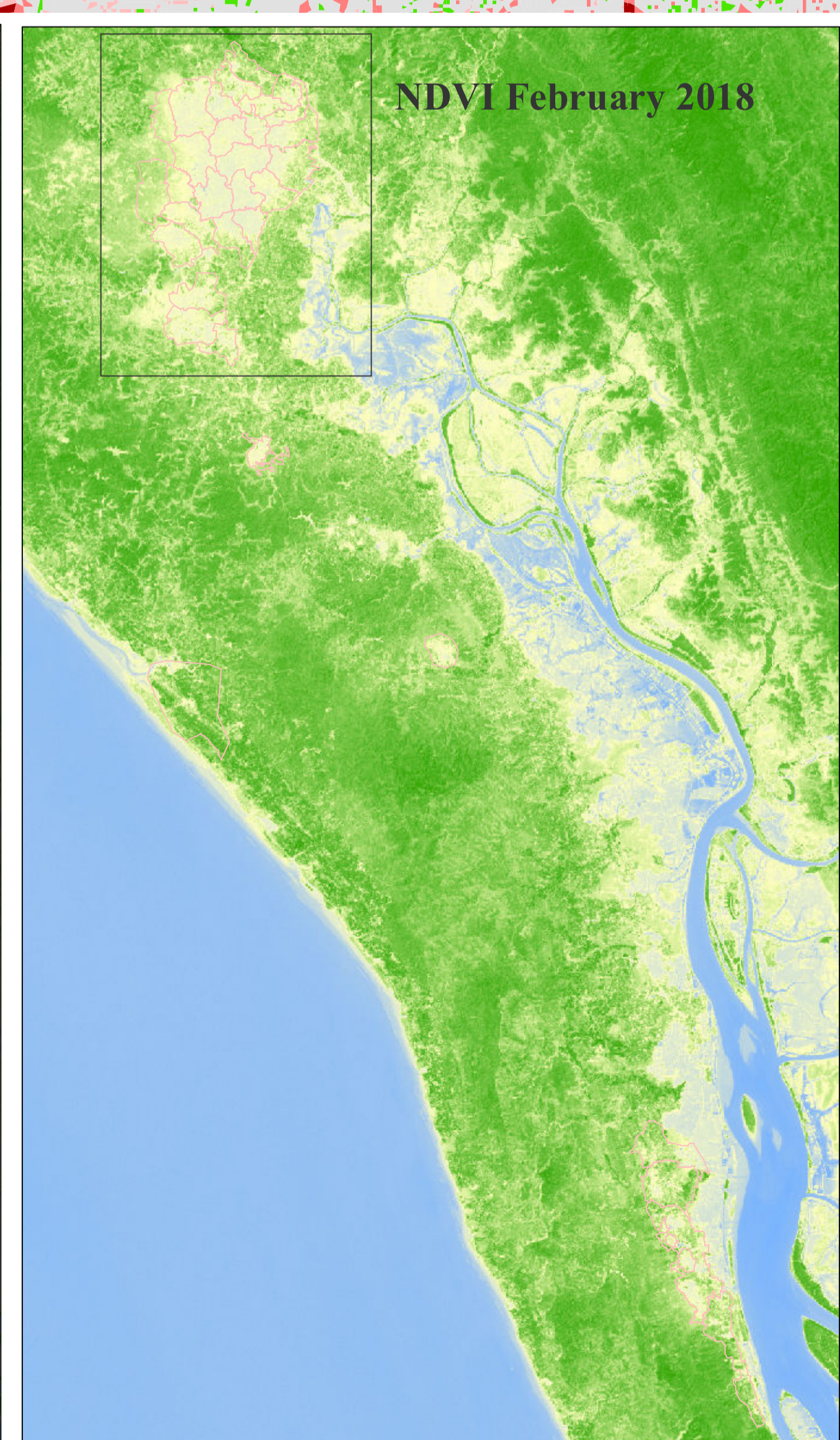
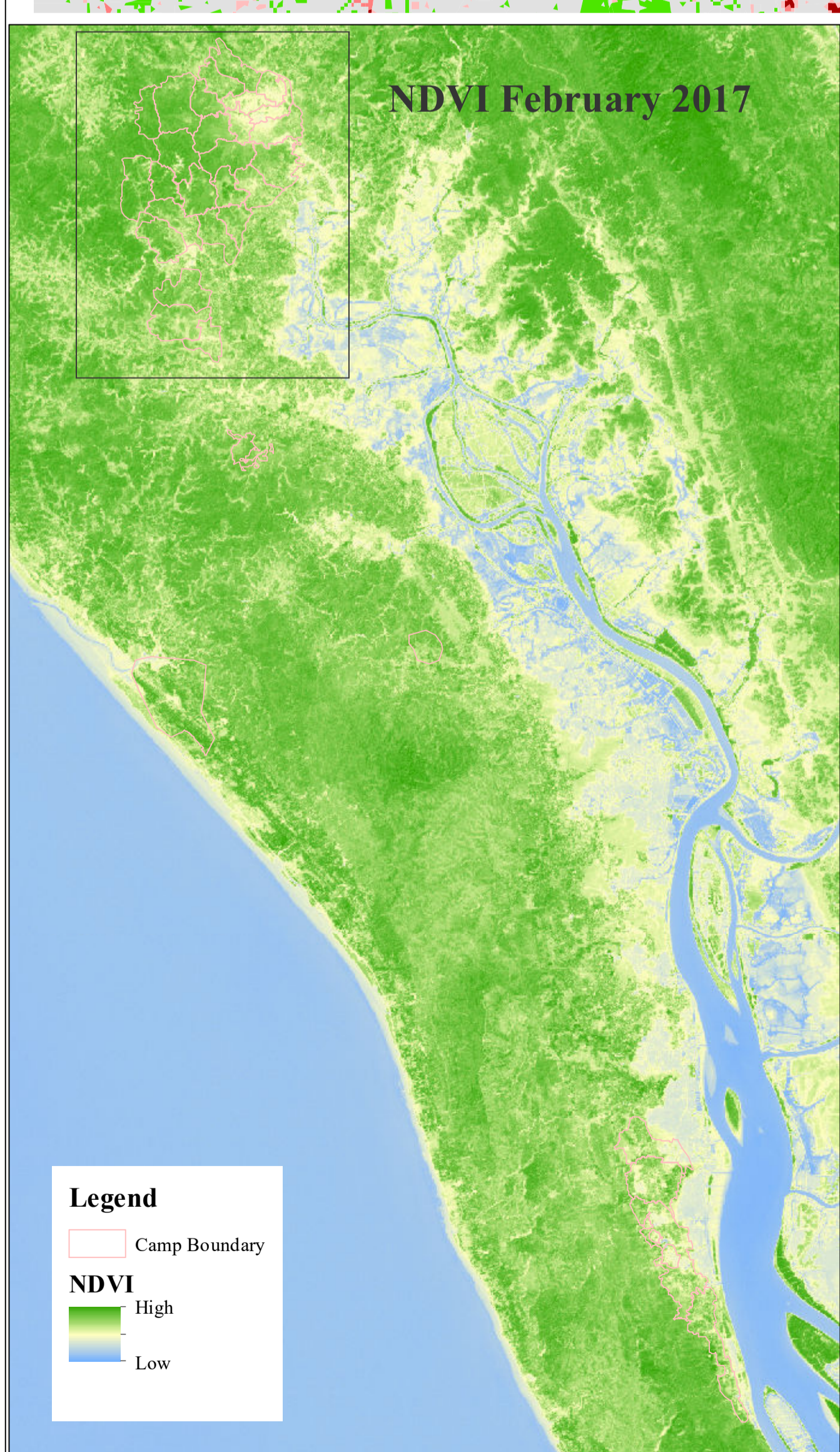


Camps	Degradation (Hectare)		
	High	Medium	Low
13	24	29	0
14	13	46	2
15	6	54	0
16	0	13	0
17	72	12	0
18	37	33	0
19	12	34	0
1E	2	28	8
1W	4	34	1
20	36	11	0
20 Extension	57	21	4
2E	0	2	0
2W	0	3	0
3	12	30	0
4	65	45	1
4 Extension	44	6	0
5	21	37	0
6	0	6	0
7	0	18	0
8E	5	51	1
8W	38	37	0
9	1	28	0
Kutupalong RC	0	3	0
Total	448	581	18



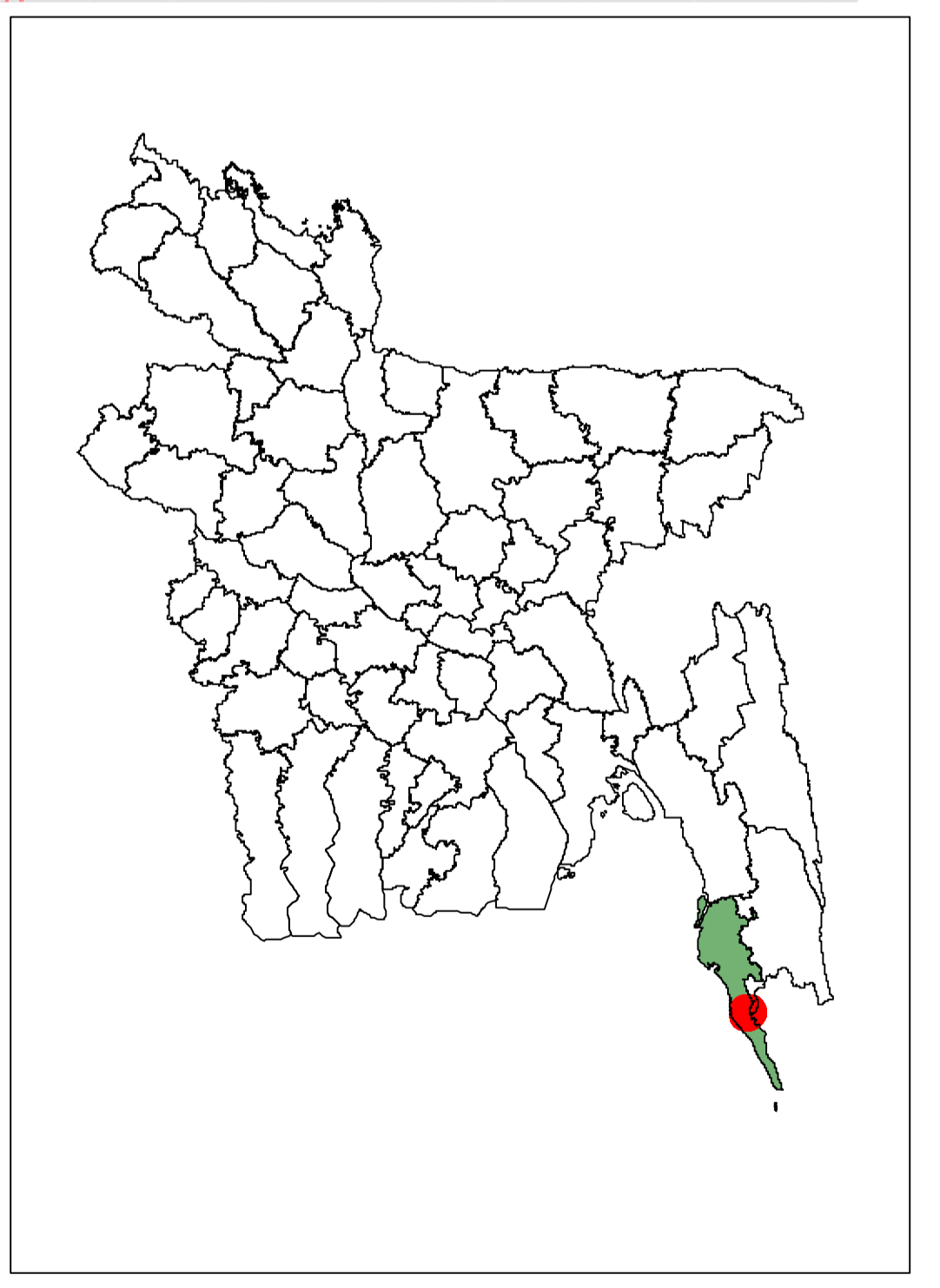
Cox's Bazar has suffered extensive destruction of forestlands as a result of the massive influx of Rohingya refugee in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) recognized the necessity of land restoration in and around the Rohingya camps. This series of FAO maps show the degradation of forest lands and restoration activities for the area.

Sentinel 2 multispectral 10 m images with maximum cloud cover of 10 percent were used to determine normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) in February 2017 and again in February 2018. Based on the NDVI values, five broad land cover classes were delineated

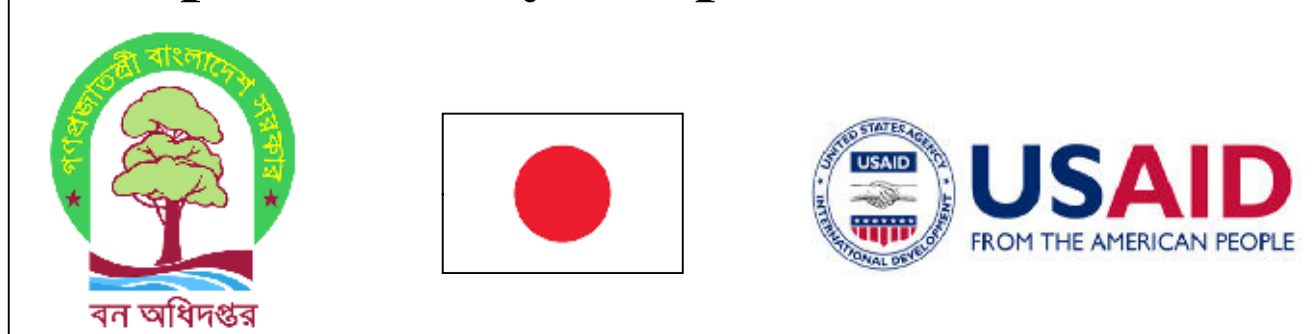
- Water
- settlement
- bare land
- sparse vegetation
- dense vegetation

Different levels of land degradation were identified throughout Cox's Bazar South Forest Division in the two mapping occurrences. The two sets of data were then overlaid to compare land cover changes over the one year period. Finally, the resulting land cover changes were assigned to the following land degradation categories:

- High - dense vegetation to bare land, settlement, or water;
- Medium - sparse vegetation to bare land, settlement, or water;
- Low - dense vegetation to sparse vegetation.



Coordinate System: GCS_WGS_1984
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 Camp Boundary: <https://data.humdata.org>



Suggested Reference: Ritu, S., Jalal, R. and Henry, M., (2018). Land Degradation in the Refugee Camps of Northern Part of Cox's Bazar South Forest Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka, Bangladesh.