Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

All Camps, Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

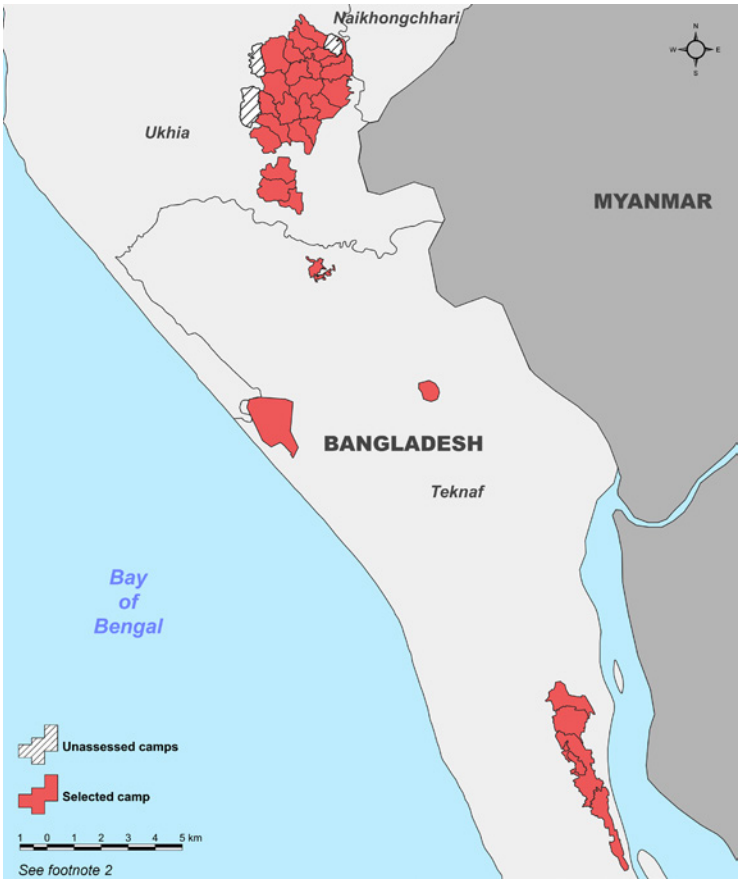
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the aggregate level with 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in all 31 camps where 3,171 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	863,880
Population in camp (families)[1]	199,470

35.4 Average age of respondent

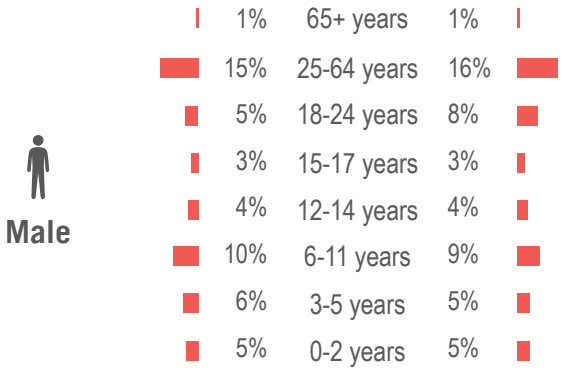
49% of respondents were female

5 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

56% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

32% of heads of households were female

44% of households with pregnant or lactating women

44% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

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Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
49%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	41%
27%	Violence within community	2	Kidnapping	38%
26%	Armed group recruitment	3	Child marriage	20%

74% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

52% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	91%
Army	9%
Camp management agencies	6%

82% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	5%
18+ years	10%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
16%	3-5 yrs	15%
19%	6-14 yrs	19%
2%	15-17 yrs	1%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

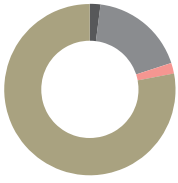
Men			Women	
78%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	44%
6%	Latrines	2	Latrines	40%
6%	Do not know	3	Bathing areas	34%

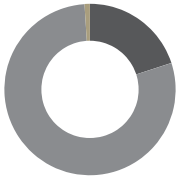
Boys			Girls	
44%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	49%
29%	Market	2	Bathing areas	40%
22%	Latrines	3	No area unsafe	32%

58% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
2%	Very good	20%
18%	Good	79%
2%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
78%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

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Health

79% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

97% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	82%
Pharmacy	31%
Government clinic	5%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	51%
Supplies unavailable	22%
Clinic too far	18%
Treatment unavailable	16%
Crowded	15%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	5%
Bottles	1%

Food Security

99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	97%
Bangladesh army	8%
Other	0%

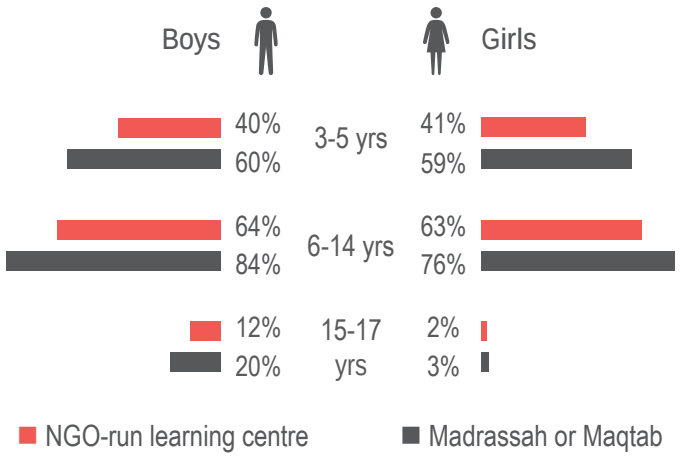
97% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

8%	<5 min
35%	5-15 min
32%	15-30 min
25%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

62% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

10%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
11%	Roof destroyed	10%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

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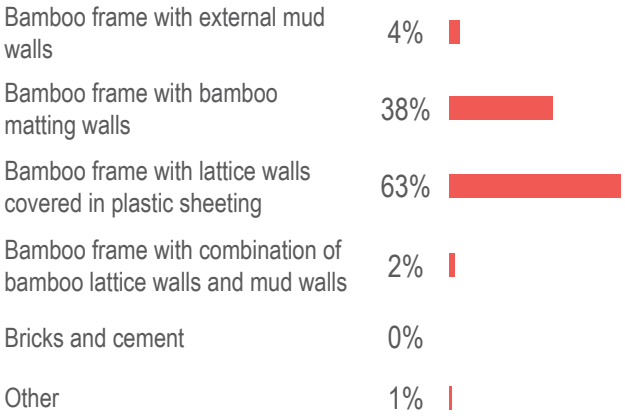
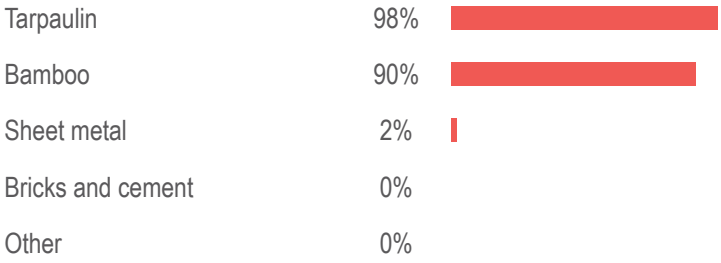
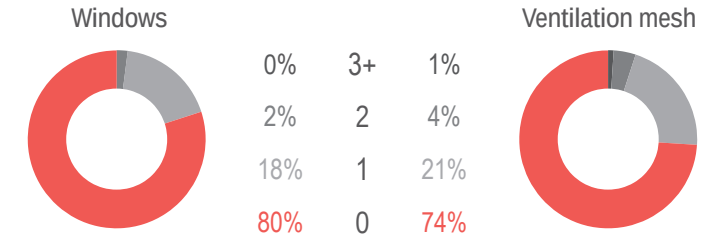
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



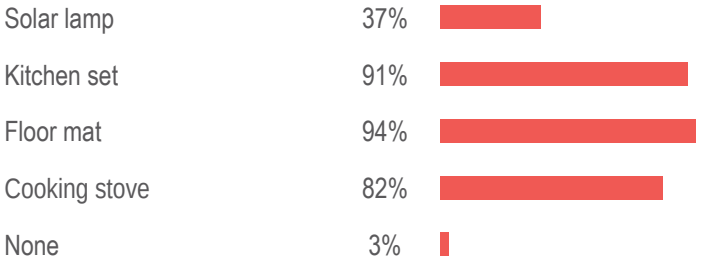
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

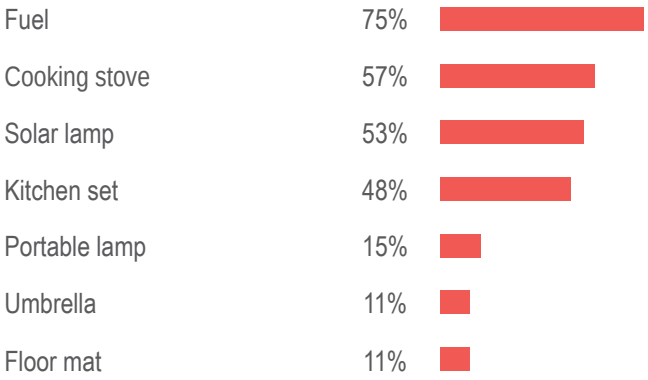


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



52% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

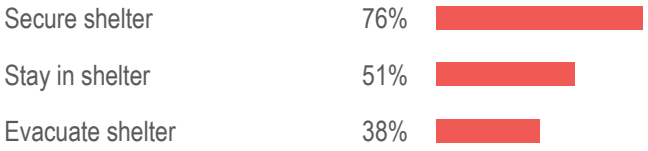
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

60% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

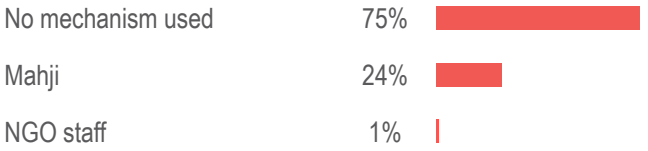
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

54% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

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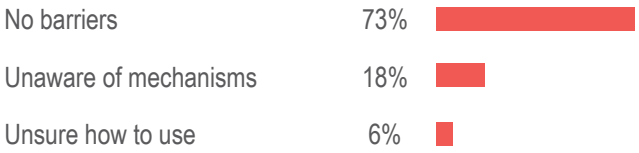
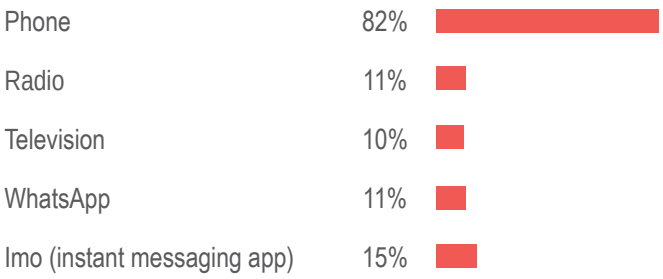
84% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



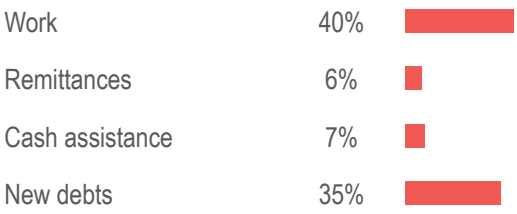
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

40% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

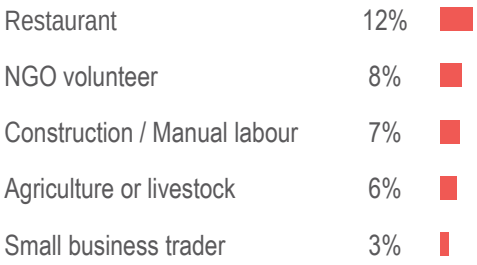


2,089 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	34%	Women (18+ yrs)	3%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

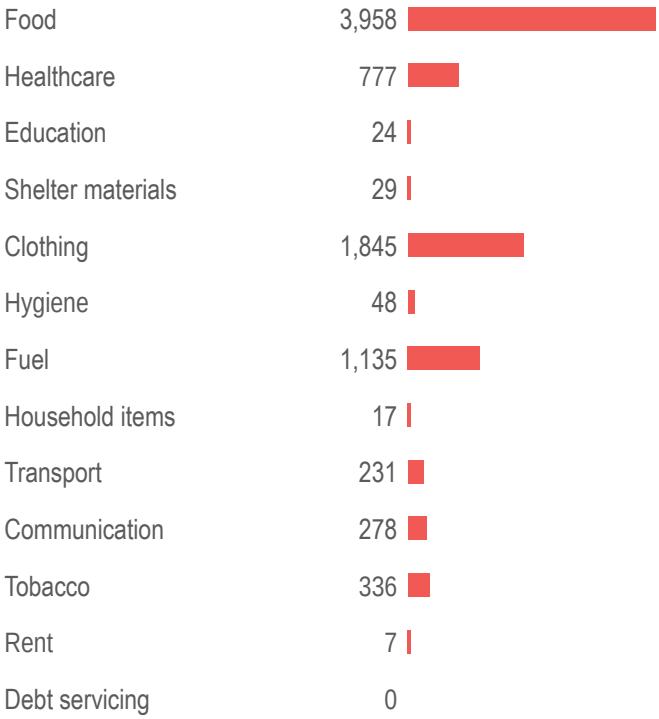
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]



7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

75% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

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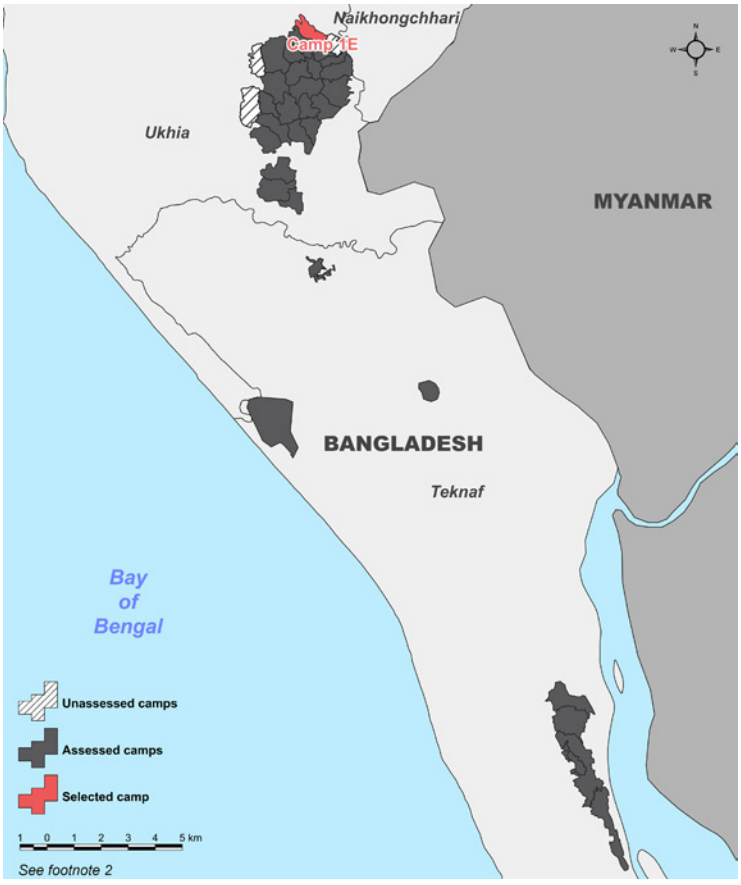
Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 1E where 98 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	39,608
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,122

36.2 Average age of respondent

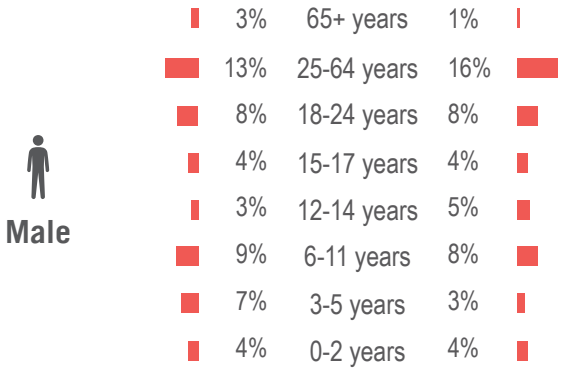
64% of respondents were female

5 Average household size

50% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



92% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

49% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

31% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

62% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
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3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
43%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	56%
30%	Natural disaster	2	Sexual violence	33%
23%	Armed group recruitment	3	Natural disaster	24%

50% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

50% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	93%
Army	20%
Camp management agencies	9%

81% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	2%
18+ years	8%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
9%	3-5 yrs	6%
5%	6-14 yrs	8%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

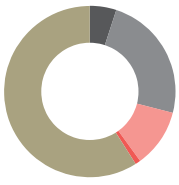
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
90%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	67%
5%	Do not know	2	Bathing areas	24%
3%	Distribution points	3	Latrines	24%

Boys			Girls	
59%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	46%
19%	Market	2	No area unsafe	46%
17%	Latrines	3	Bathing areas	33%

63% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
5%	Very good	34%
24%	Good	66%
11%	Bad	0%
1%	Very bad	0%
59%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

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Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

69% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

100% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	78%
Pharmacy	32%
Government clinic	11%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	56%
Treatment unavailable	20%
Clinic too far	19%
Supplies unavailable	16%
Crowded	13%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	6%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

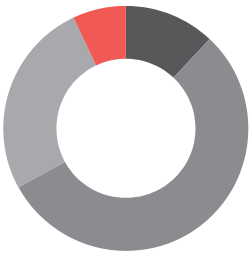
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	92%
Bangladesh army	5%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

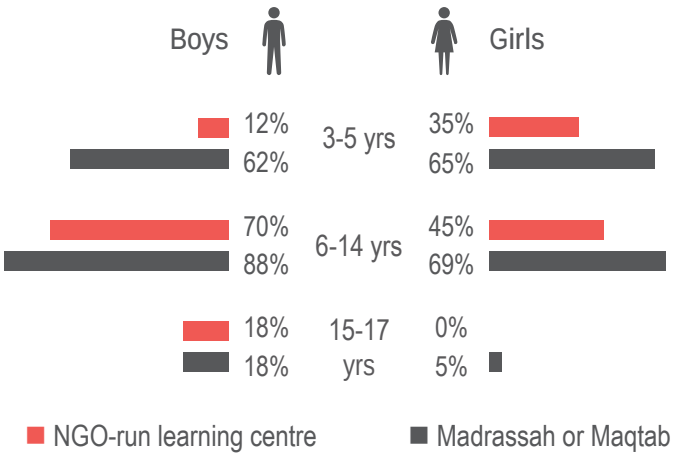
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



12%	<5 min
55%	5-15 min
26%	15-30 min
7%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

77% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

8%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
14%	Roof destroyed	9%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

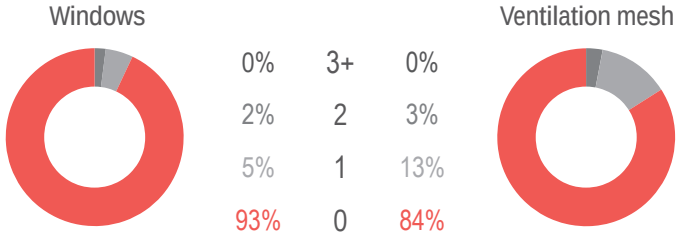
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	52%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	52%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	99%
Bamboo	92%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	44%
Kitchen set	93%
Floor mat	95%
Cooking stove	85%
None	1%

90% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	88%
Cooking stove	73%
Solar lamp	55%
Kitchen set	39%
Portable lamp	9%
Umbrella	8%
Floor mat	8%

Site Management

36% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	90%
Stay in shelter	55%
Evacuate shelter	42%

Communication with Communities

51% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	77%
Mahji	23%
Government or military	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

87% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	79%
Unaware of mechanisms	7%
Do not know	7%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	88%
Radio	11%
Television	8%
WhatsApp	15%
Imo (instant messaging app)	22%

Livelihoods

31% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	31%
Remittances	4%
Cash assistance	11%
New debts	40%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	26%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Construction / Manual labour	10%
Agriculture or livestock	7%
NGO volunteer	4%
Small business trader	3%
Restaurant	3%

9% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

86% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	150
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	3,000
Hygiene	200
Fuel	1,200
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	300
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

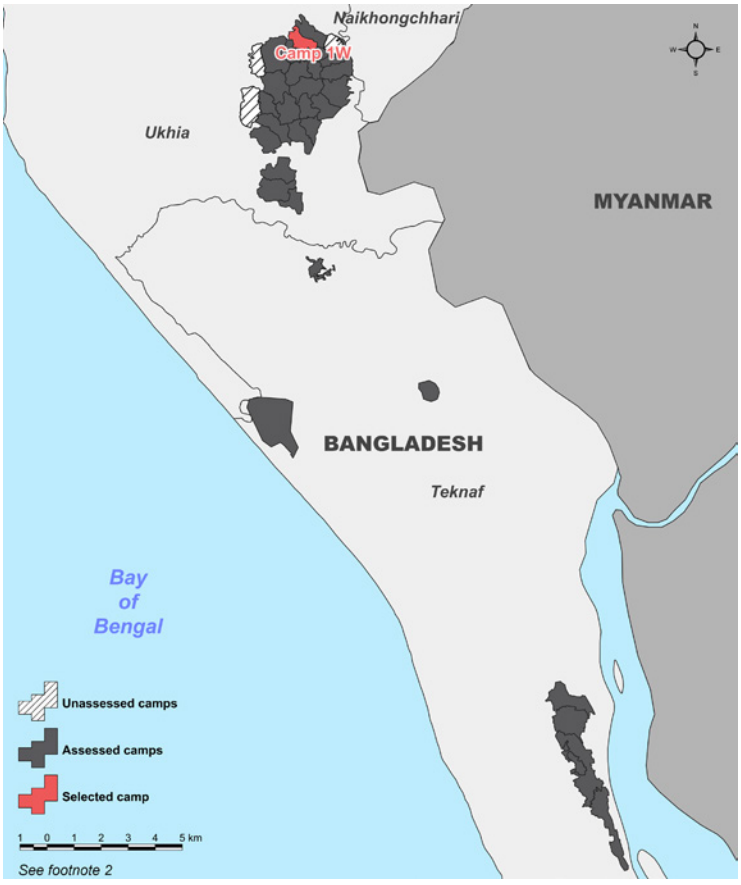
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 1W where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	40,648
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,381

36.1 Average age of respondent

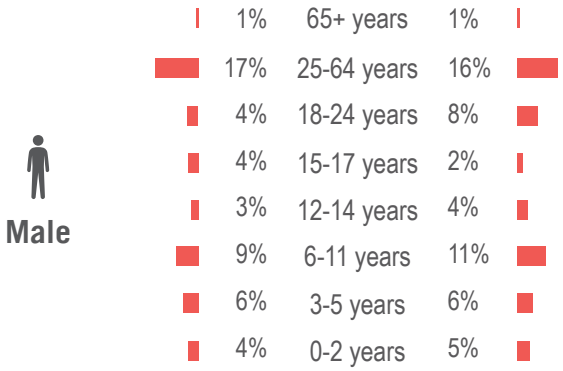
48% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

54% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

25% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

60% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
48%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	40%
34%	Violence within community	2	Armed group recruitment	32%
26%	Detention	3	Kidnapping	27%

67% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

42% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	88%
Army	10%
Camp management agencies	7%

91% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	3%
18+ years	11%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
21%	3-5 yrs		15%
9%	6-14 yrs		31%
0%	15-17 yrs		0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

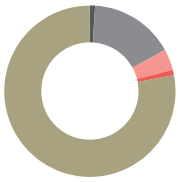
Men			Women	
84%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	53%
6%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	42%
5%	Firewood collection sites	3	No area unsafe	30%

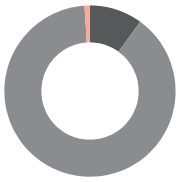
Boys			Girls	
46%	Market	1	Latrines	61%
40%	Learning spaces	2	Bathing areas	56%
36%	Distribution points	3	Learning spaces	37%

39% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	10%
16%	Good	89%
4%	Bad	1%
1%	Very bad	0%
78%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

75% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	78%
Pharmacy	16%
Traditional healer	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	49%
Supplies unavailable	27%
Treatment unavailable	23%
Crowded	14%
Clinic too far	13%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

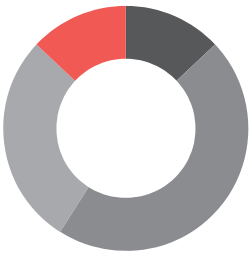
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	2%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

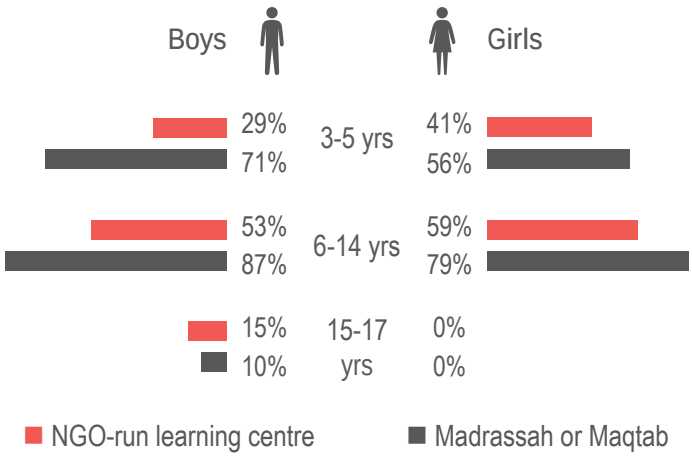
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



13%	<5 min
46%	5-15 min
28%	15-30 min
13%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

72% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

9%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
22%	Roof destroyed	14%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

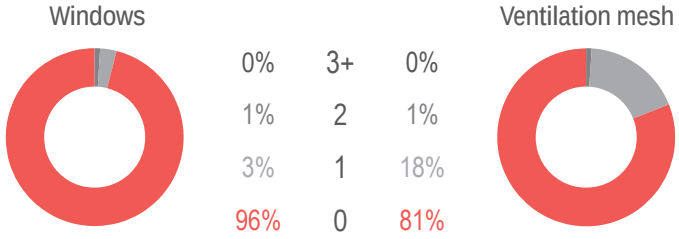
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	21%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	80%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	93%
Sheet metal	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	31%
Kitchen set	99%
Floor mat	96%
Cooking stove	90%
None	1%

93% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	74%
Solar lamp	64%
Kitchen set	45%
Cooking stove	38%
Umbrella	19%
Clothes - Children	11%
Floor mat	9%

Site Management

62% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	74%
Stay in shelter	53%
Evacuate shelter	35%

Communication with Communities

46% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	88%
Mahji	11%
Information hub	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

83% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	67%
Unaware of mechanisms	20%
Lacking skills for use	5%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	74%
Radio	7%
Television	2%
WhatsApp	13%
Imo (instant messaging app)	12%

Livelihoods

23% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	23%
Remittances	3%
Cash assistance	9%
New debts	48%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	21%	Women (18+ yrs)	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Construction / Manual labour	7%
NGO volunteer	5%
Agriculture or livestock	5%
Restaurant	3%
Other	2%

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

77% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

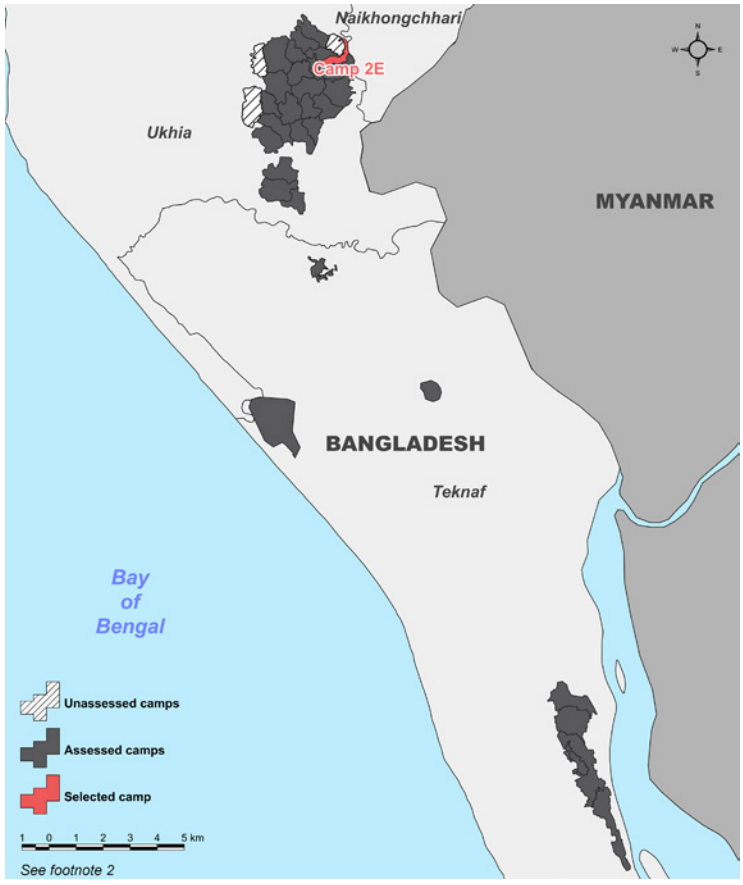
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 2E where 98 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	28,711
Population in camp (families)[1]	6,900

35.7 Average age of respondent

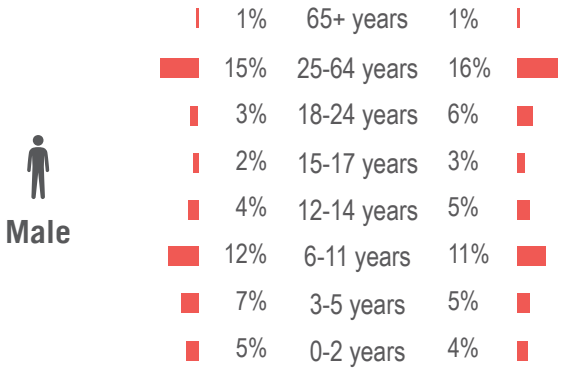
52% of respondents were female

5.5 Average household size

58% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



99% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

67% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

33% of heads of households were female

50% of households with pregnant or lactating women

48% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
48%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	39%
46%	Violence within community	2	Child marriage	34%
23%	Natural disaster	3	Kidnapping	30%

82% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

60% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	84%
UN or NGO staff	8%
Camp management agencies	7%

66% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	2%
18+ years	12%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
24%	3-5 yrs	17%
21%	6-14 yrs	27%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

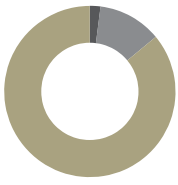
Men			Women	
70%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	61%
17%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	26%
13%	Market	3	Latrines	24%

Boys			Girls	
57%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	48%
20%	Market	2	Latrines	36%
17%	Learning spaces	3	Bathing areas	28%

70% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
2%	Very good	21%
12%	Good	79%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
86%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

97% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	75%
Pharmacy	38%
Government clinic	2%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	53%
Clinic too far	26%
Supplies unavailable	22%
Poor staff behaviour	14%
Treatment unavailable	11%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	3%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

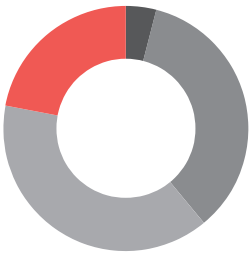
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	1%
Other	0%

96% of households reported access to a market to buy food

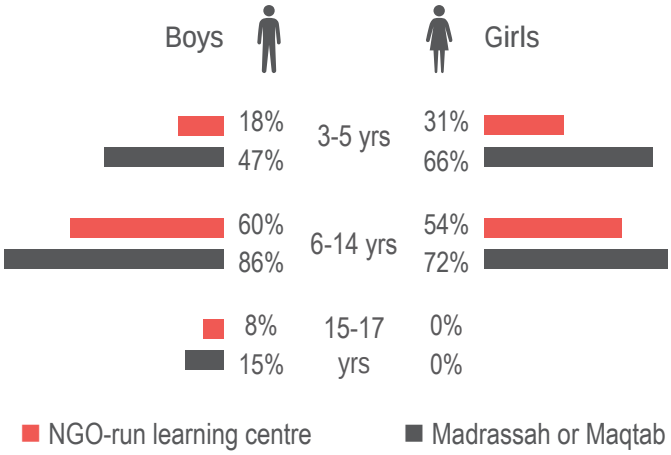
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



4%	<5 min
35%	5-15 min
39%	15-30 min
22%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

54% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

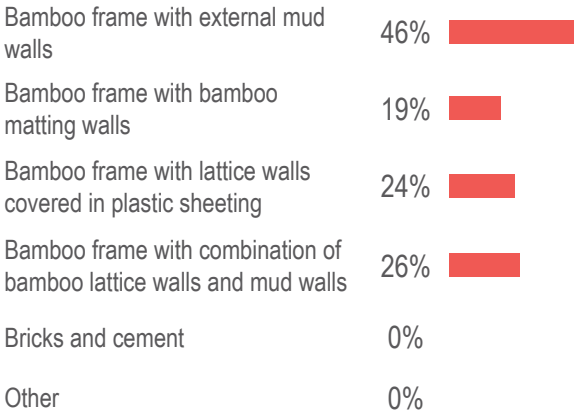
12%	Roof damaged	3%	Wall damaged
12%	Roof destroyed	9%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

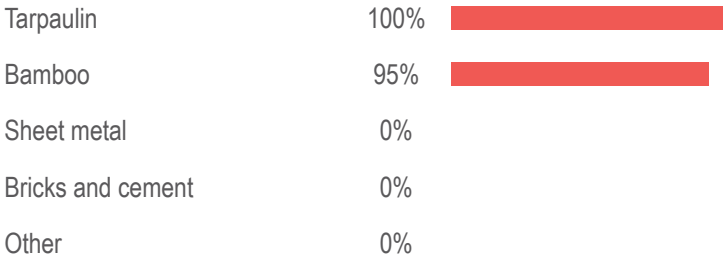
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

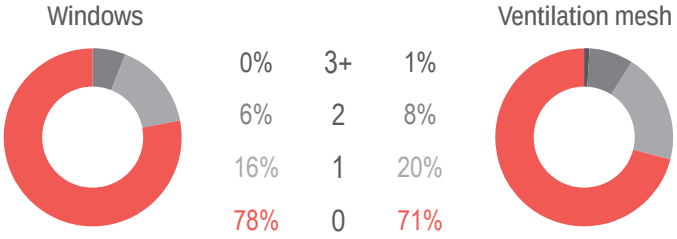
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



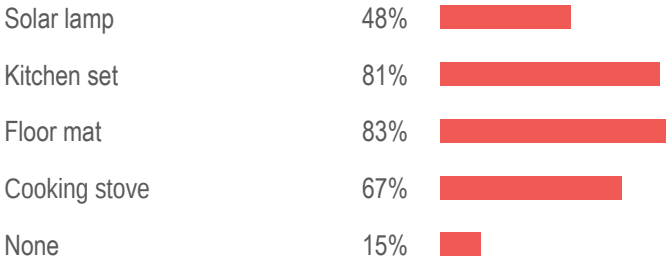
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

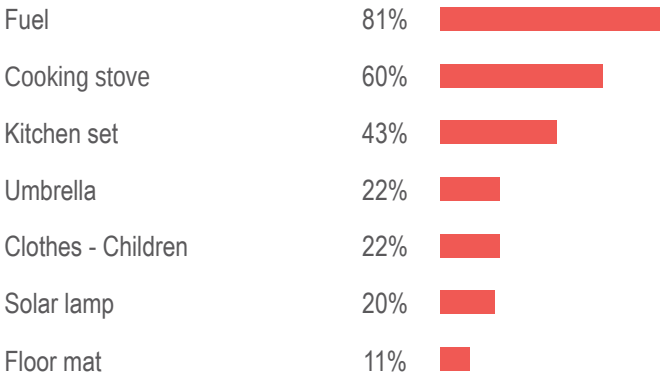


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



89% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

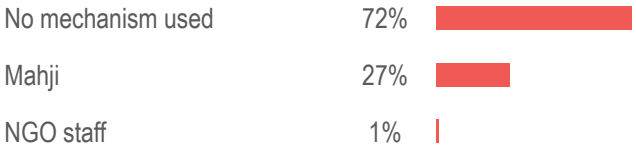
58% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Communication with Communities

53% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

52% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	71%
Unaware of mechanisms	18%
Unsure how to use	4%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	90%
Radio	12%
Television	16%
WhatsApp	12%
Imo (instant messaging app)	18%

Livelihoods

60% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	60%
Remittances	4%
Cash assistance	10%
New debts	60%

5,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	54%	Women (18+ yrs)	8%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	2%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	21%
NGO volunteer	12%
Agriculture or livestock	10%
Small business trader	7%
Construction / Manual labour	5%

5% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

90% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	5,000
Healthcare	1,500
Education	100
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	3,500
Hygiene	200
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	300
Tobacco	200
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

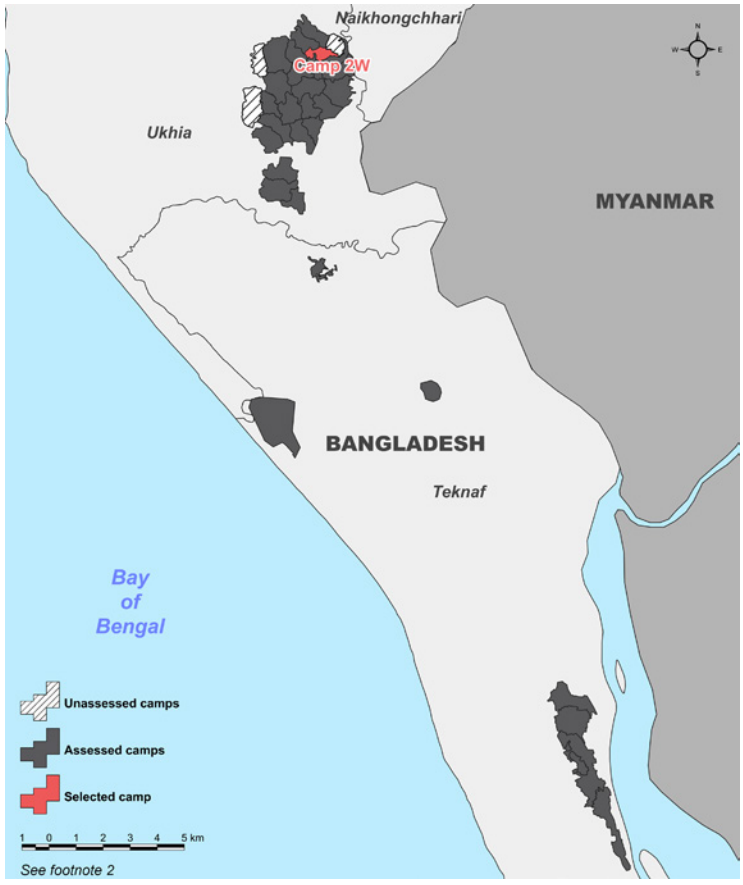
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 2W where 104 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	25,069
Population in camp (families)[1]	5,725

33.8 Average age of respondent

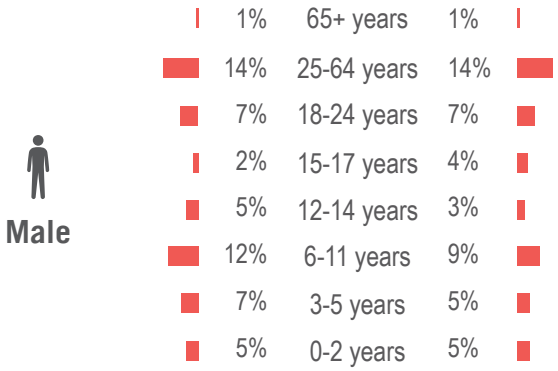
47% of respondents were female

5.5 Average household size

57% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

60% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

27% of heads of households were female

48% of households with pregnant or lactating women

38% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
41%	1 Kidnapping	1 Sexual violence	55%
38%	2 Natural disaster	2 Natural disaster	22%
16%	3 Detention	3 Kidnapping	17%

93% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

51% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	94%
Army	7%
Camp management agencies	7%

75% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	5%
18+ years	5%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
16%	3-5 yrs	11%
21%	6-14 yrs	30%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

4% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

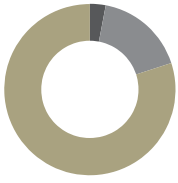
Men			Women	
90%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	55%
9%	Latrines	2	Latrines	34%
3%	Water points	3	Water points	24%

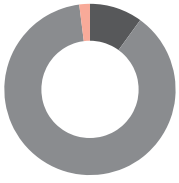
Boys			Girls	
50%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	44%
30%	Market	2	Latrines	38%
20%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	30%

70% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
3%	Very good	10%
17%	Good	88%
0%	Bad	2%
0%	Very bad	0%
80%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

94% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	70%
Pharmacy	44%
Private clinic	6%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	48%
Crowded	28%
Supplies unavailable	21%
Poor staff behaviour	13%
Treatment unavailable	12%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	2%
Other	0%

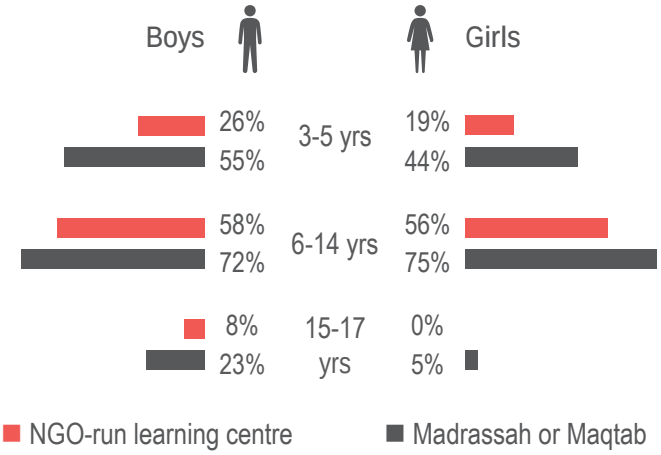
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

23%	<5 min
23%	5-15 min
36%	15-30 min
18%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

62% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

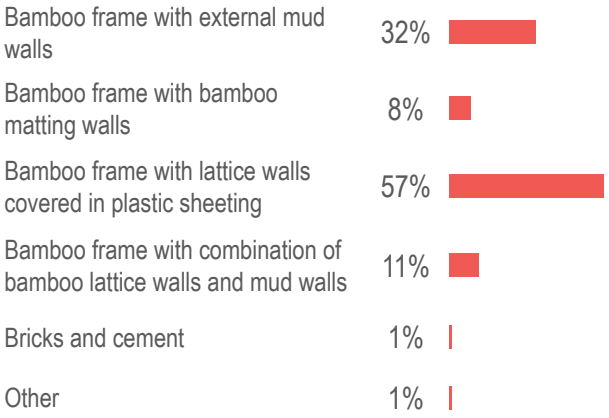
6%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
9%	Roof destroyed	12%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

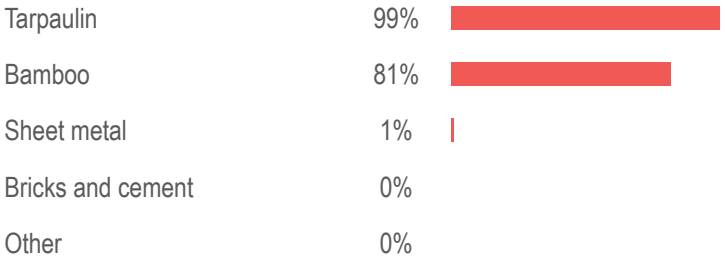
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

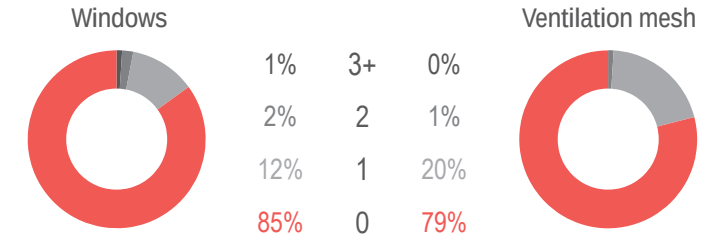
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



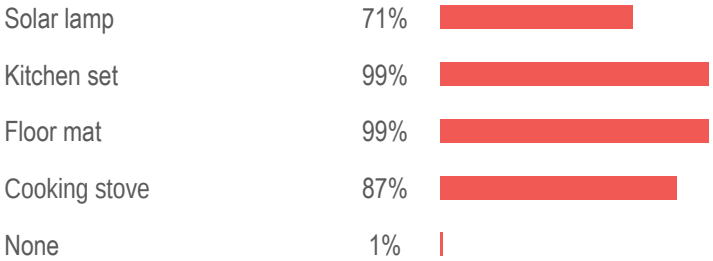
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

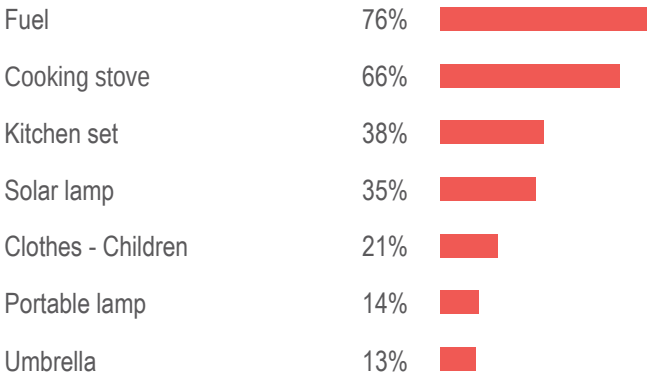


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



99% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

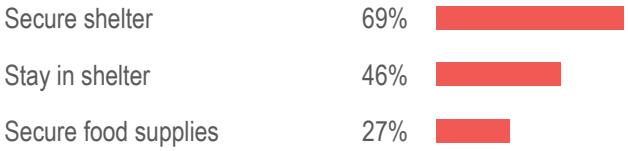
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

90% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

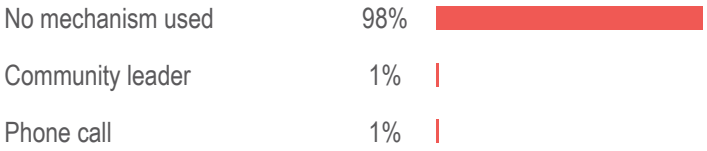
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

63% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



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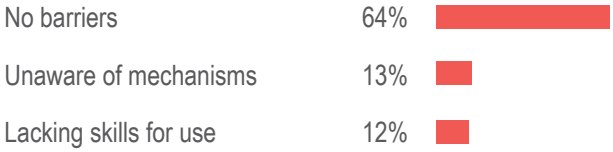
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

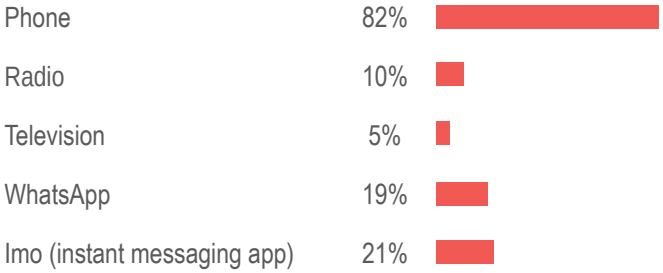
Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

100% of households that reported using complaint/feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



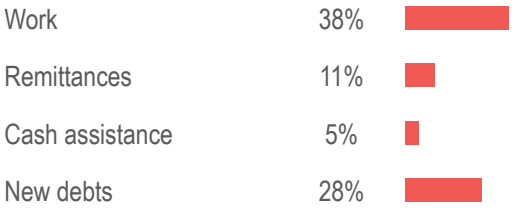
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

38% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

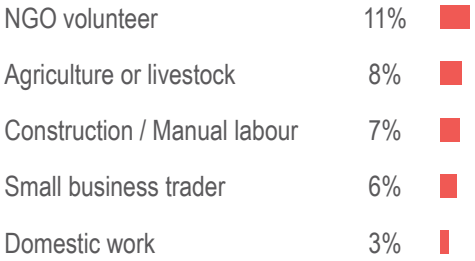


1,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	30%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

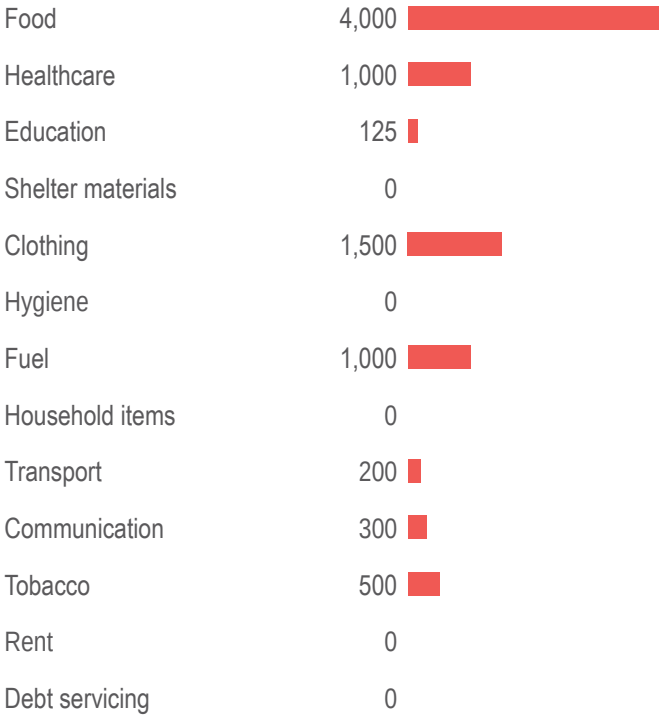
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]



6% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

88% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



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20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 3, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

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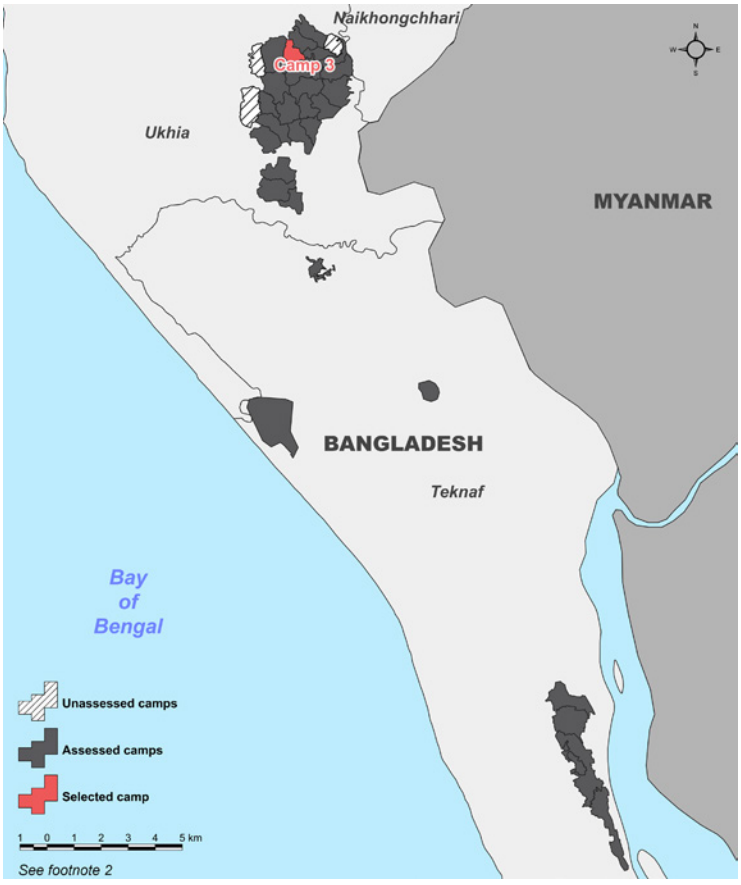
Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 3 where 99 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	39,257
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,118

36.7 Average age of respondent

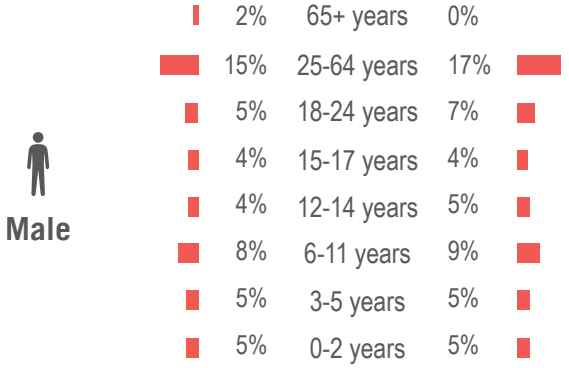
51% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

49% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

48% of heads of households were female

34% of households with pregnant or lactating women

40% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 3, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
61%	1 Kidnapping	Sexual violence	74%
34%	2 Armed group recruitment	Kidnapping	43%
25%	3 Violence within community	Child marriage	28%

84% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

58% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	97%
Army	12%
Camp management agencies	6%

91% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	15%
18+ years	22%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
16%	3-5 yrs	17%
27%	6-14 yrs	25%
6%	15-17 yrs	0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men		Women	
75%	No area unsafe	1 Latrines	43%
13%	Do not know	2 Bathing areas	40%
8%	Market	3 No area unsafe	34%

Boys		Girls	
49%	Market	1 Latrines	51%
32%	Learning spaces	2 Bathing areas	39%
27%	No area unsafe	3 Learning spaces	29%

56% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities			Neighbours
0%	Very good	19%	
23%	Good	81%	
0%	Bad	0%	
0%	Very bad	0%	
77%	No relationship	0%	
0%	No answer	0%	

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
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10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 3, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

67% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	89%
Pharmacy	5%
Private clinic	5%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	70%
Treatment unavailable	16%
Supplies unavailable	15%
Clinic too far	13%
Poor staff behaviour	8%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	6%
Bottles	6%

Food Security

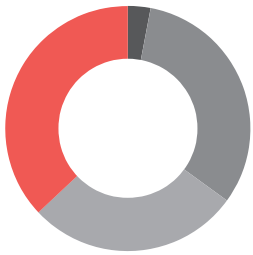
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	11%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

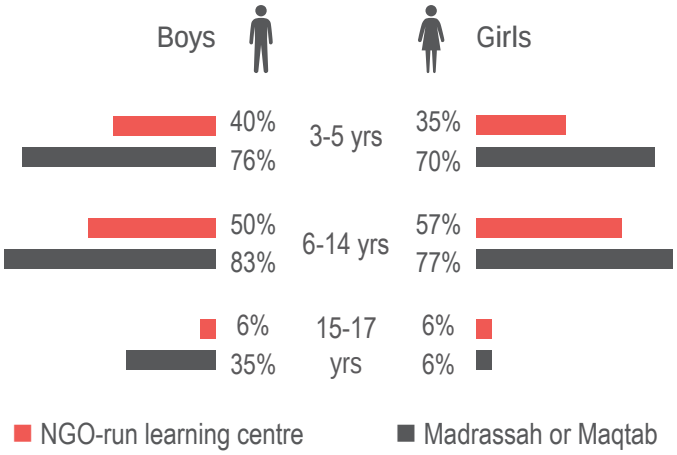
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



3%	<5 min
32%	5-15 min
28%	15-30 min
37%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

70% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

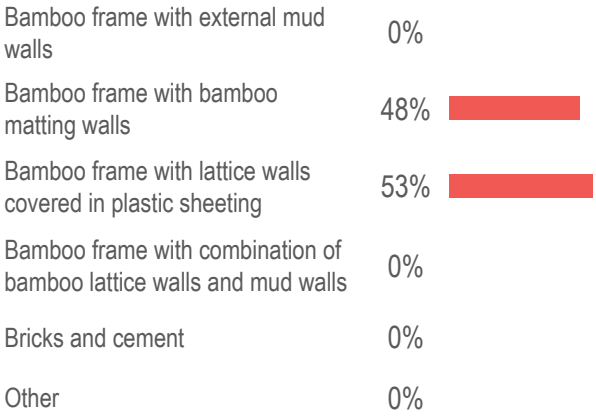
14%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
11%	Roof destroyed	14%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

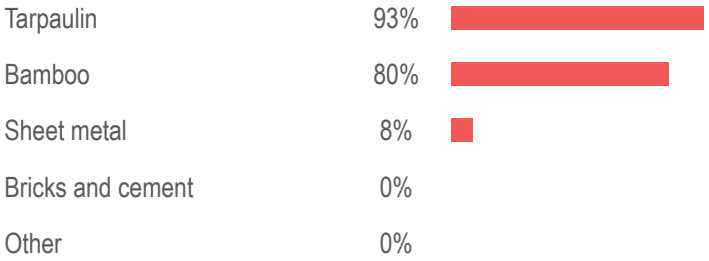
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 3, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

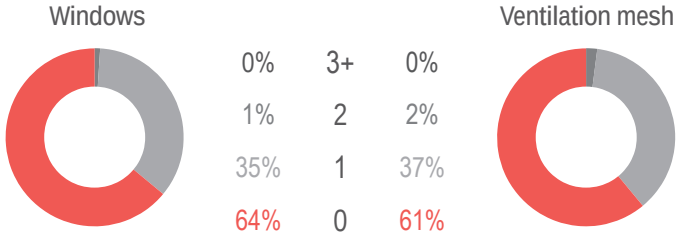
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



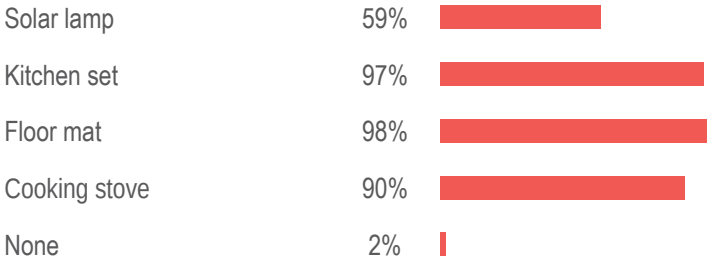
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

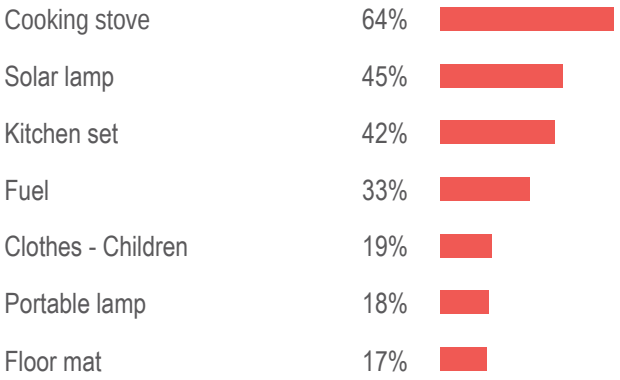


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



94% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

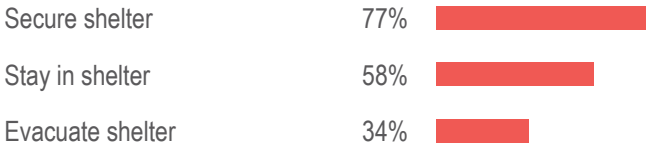
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

74% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

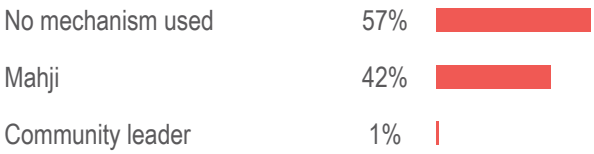
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

71% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 3, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

98% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	74%
Unaware of mechanisms	24%
Humanitarian pressure to not use	1%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	81%
Radio	11%
Television	8%
WhatsApp	9%
Imo (instant messaging app)	10%

Livelihoods

34% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	34%
Remittances	7%
Cash assistance	7%
New debts	23%

1,700 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	32%	Women (18+ yrs)	4%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	14%
Construction / Manual labour	7%
Agriculture or livestock	6%
Small business trader	3%
Domestic work	2%

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

76% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	500
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	3,000
Hygiene	0
Fuel	600
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	250
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 4, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

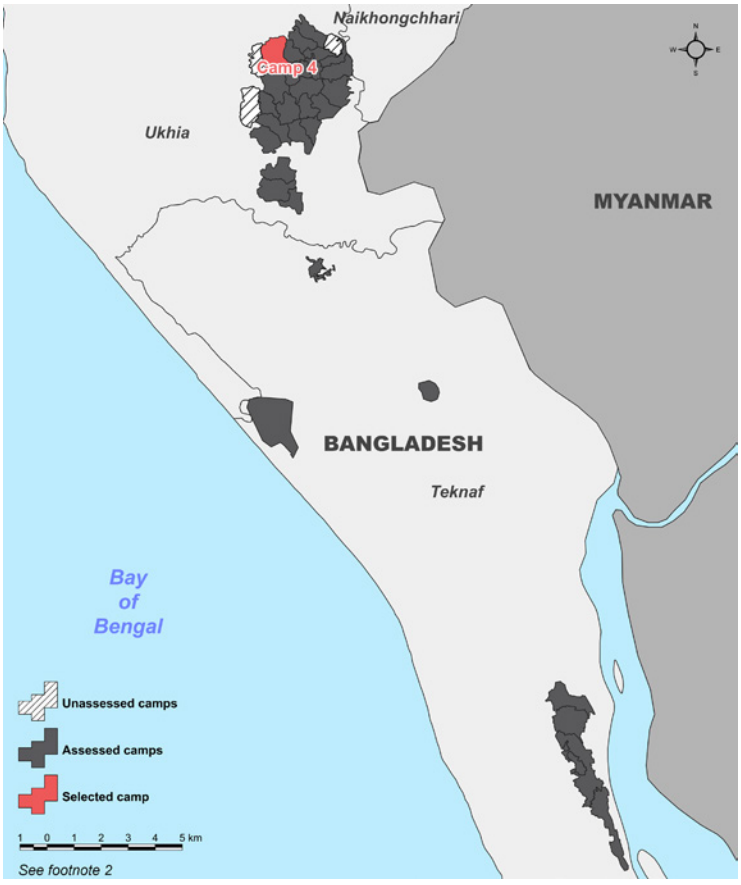
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 4 where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	30,484
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,490

35.4 Average age of respondent

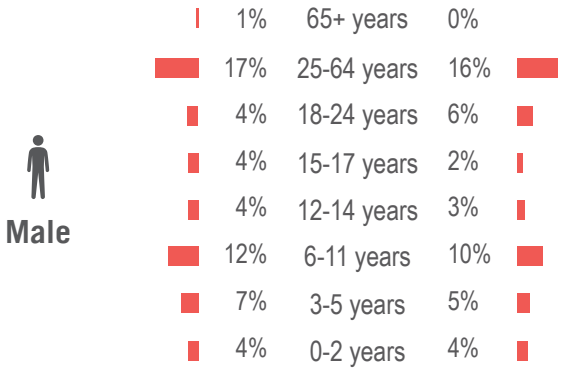
40% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

56% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

53% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

34% of heads of households were female

40% of households with pregnant or lactating women

34% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 4, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
48%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disaster	34%
37%	Violence within community	2	Kidnapping	31%
33%	Natural disaster	3	Child marriage	27%

72% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

55% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	88%
None	7%
Local government	6%

69% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	15%
18+ years	7%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
24%	3-5 yrs	5%
34%	6-14 yrs	30%
0%	15-17 yrs	9%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

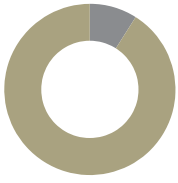
Men			Women	
74%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	65%
12%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	21%
10%	Market	3	Latrines	21%

Boys			Girls	
58%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	43%
20%	Market	2	Latrines	34%
15%	Learning spaces	3	Bathing areas	29%

64% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities			Neighbours
0%	Very good	26%	
9%	Good	74%	
0%	Bad	0%	
0%	Very bad	0%	
91%	No relationship	0%	
0%	No answer	0%	



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 4, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

71% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	84%
Pharmacy	23%
Traditional healer	2%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	73%
Clinic too far	15%
Supplies unavailable	12%
Treatment unavailable	8%
Inconvenient hours	2%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

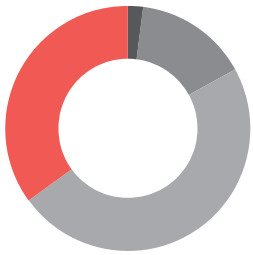
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	97%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

89% of households reported access to a market to buy food

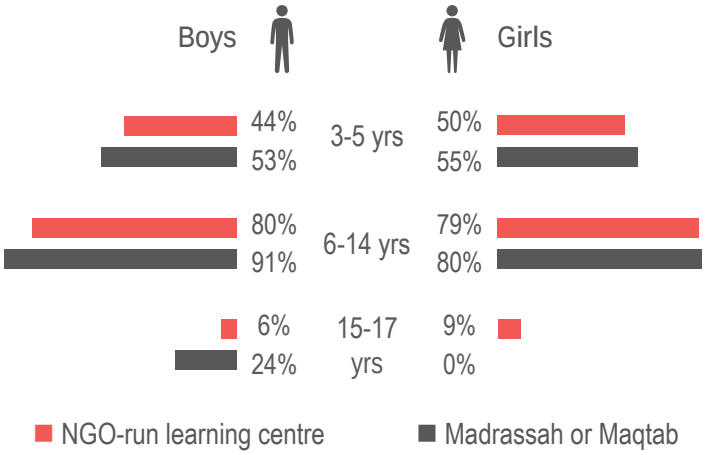
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



2%	<5 min
15%	5-15 min
48%	15-30 min
35%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

37% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

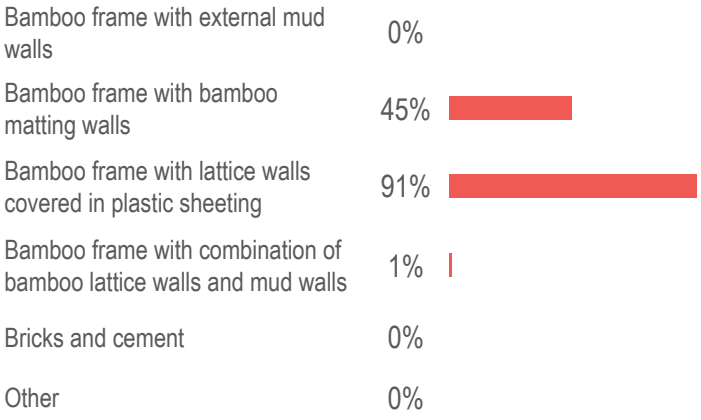
12%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
12%	Roof destroyed	12%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

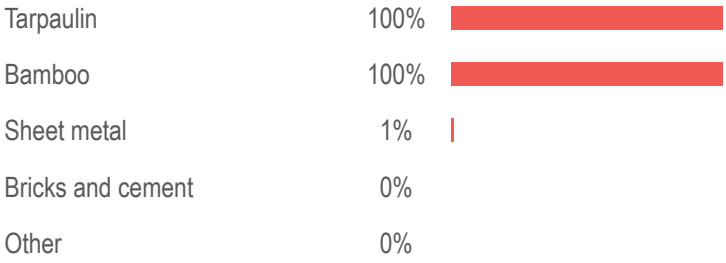
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 4, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

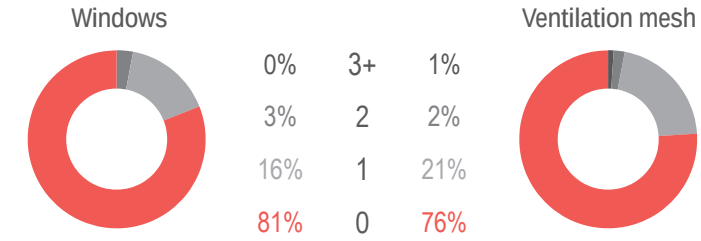
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



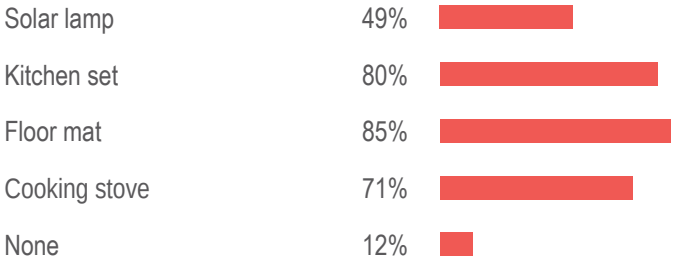
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

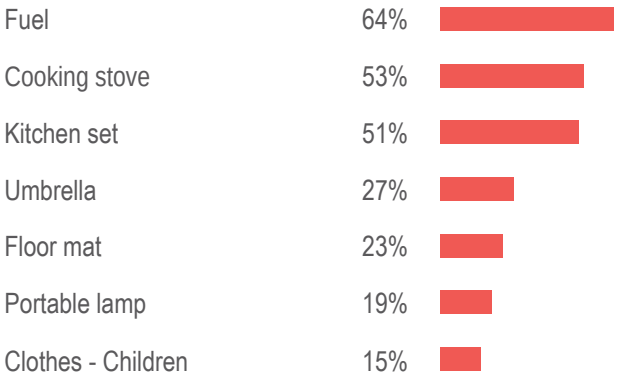


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



94% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

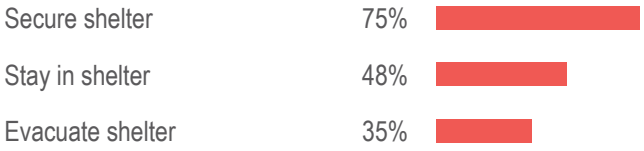
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

52% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

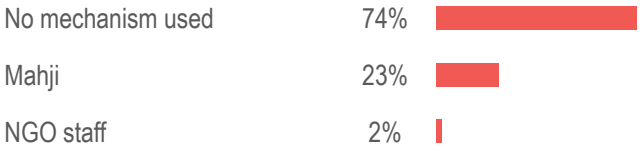
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

48% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 4, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

84% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	80%
Unaware of mechanisms	16%
Believe mechinism is useless	2%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	80%
Radio	15%
Television	8%
WhatsApp	7%
Imo (instant messaging app)	12%

Livelihoods

48% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	48%
Remittances	8%
Cash assistance	6%
New debts	45%

3,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	49%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	15%
Agriculture or livestock	14%
NGO volunteer	11%
Construction / Manual labour	8%
Small business trader	3%

9% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

86% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,500
Hygiene	100
Fuel	500
Household items	200
Transport	300
Communication	300
Tobacco	300
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 5, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

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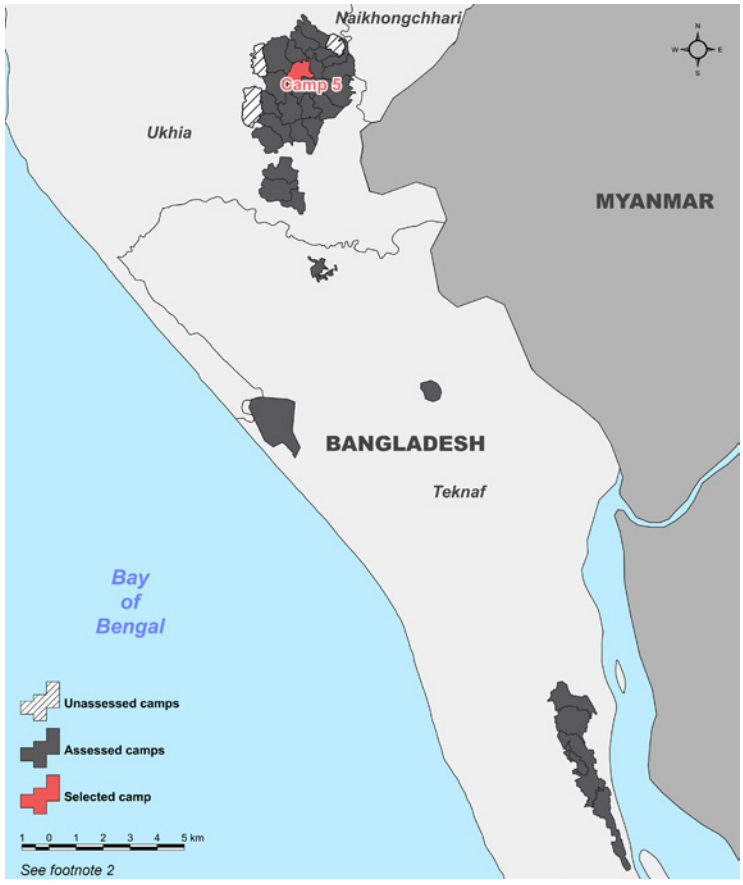


Population in camp (individuals)[1]	25,192
Population in camp (families)[1]	6,054

35.4 Average age of respondent

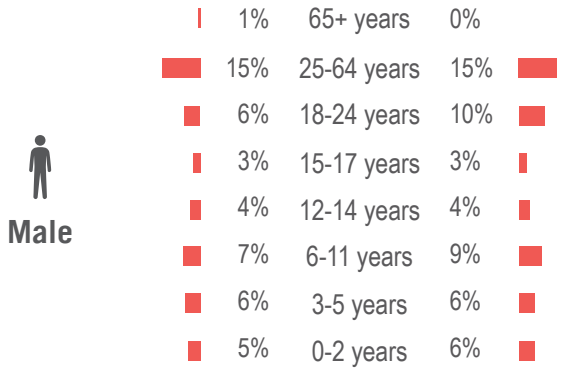
44% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

63% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

27% of heads of households were female

59% of households with pregnant or lactating women

44% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 5, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
35%	Natural disaster	1	Sexual violence	35%
34%	Kidnapping	2	Armed group recruitment	24%
26%	Detention	3	Kidnapping	22%

97% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

43% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	88%
Camp management agencies	11%
Army	9%

94% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	10%
18+ years	12%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
4%	3-5 yrs	0%
10%	6-14 yrs	16%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

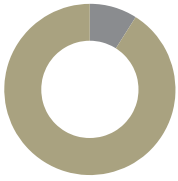
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
85%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	45%
6%	Market	2	Latrines	40%
5%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	31%

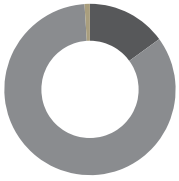
Boys			Girls	
48%	No area unsafe	1	Bathing areas	52%
33%	Market	2	Latrines	45%
23%	Distribution points	3	Water points	40%

57% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	15%
9%	Good	84%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
91%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 5, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

100% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	69%
Pharmacy	28%
Traditional healer	9%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	44%
Crowded	24%
Treatment unavailable	18%
Clinic too far	18%
Supplies unavailable	18%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	3%
Other	0%

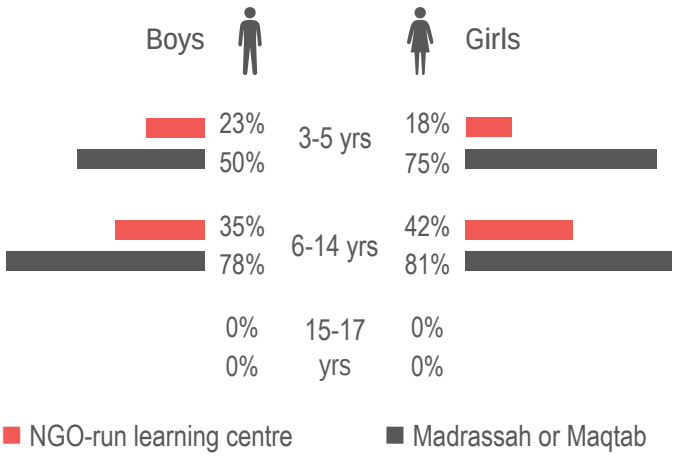
98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

5%	<5 min
30%	5-15 min
23%	15-30 min
42%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

43% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

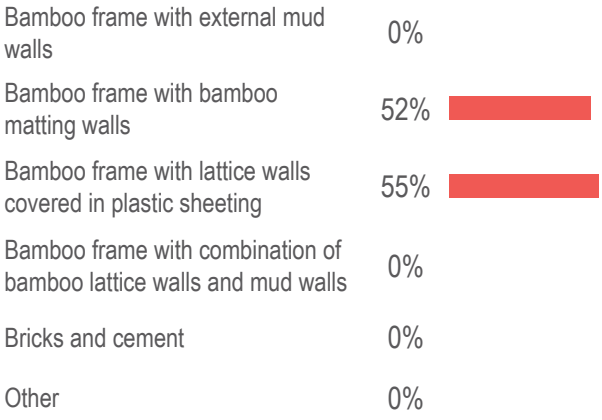
12%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
20%	Roof destroyed	11%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

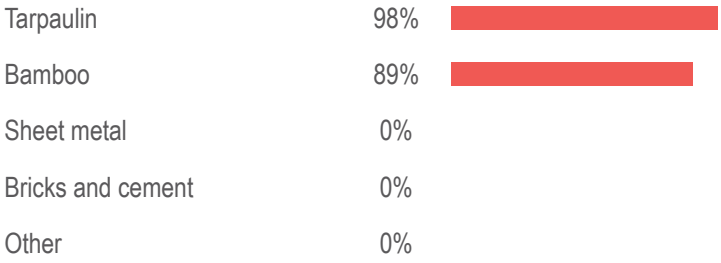
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 5, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

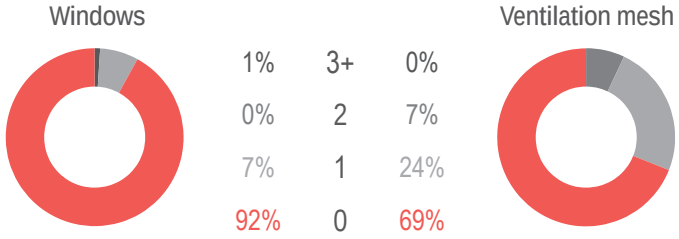
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



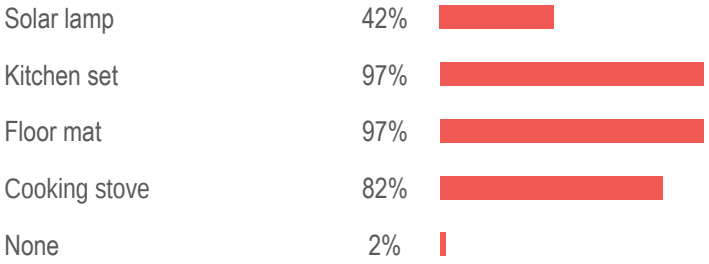
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

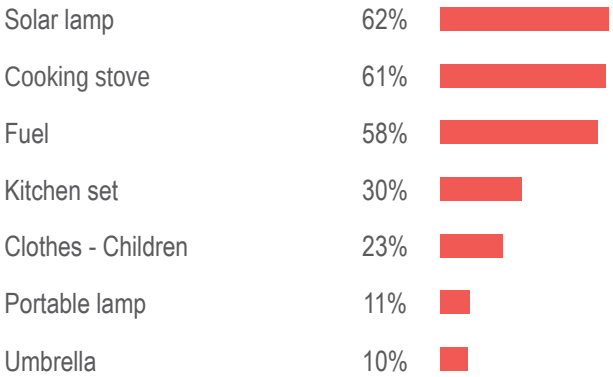


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



94% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

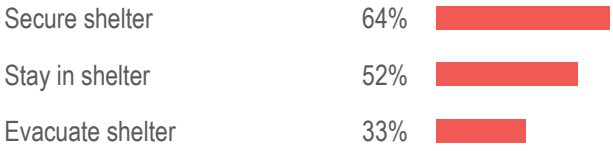
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

64% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

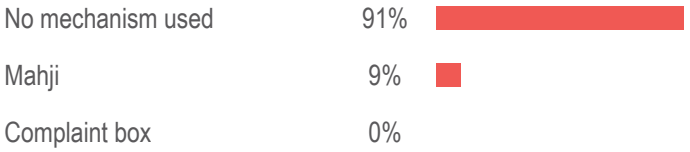
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

48% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 5, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

67% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	67%
Unaware of mechanisms	20%
Lacking skills for use	4%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	81%
Radio	15%
Television	7%
WhatsApp	11%
Imo (instant messaging app)	16%

Livelihoods

31% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	31%
Remittances	6%
Cash assistance	6%
New debts	43%

2,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	28%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	9%
Agriculture or livestock	8%
Construction / Manual labour	6%
Restaurant	5%
Small business trader	2%

5% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

70% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	700
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	0
Fuel	600
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	300
Tobacco	100
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 6, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

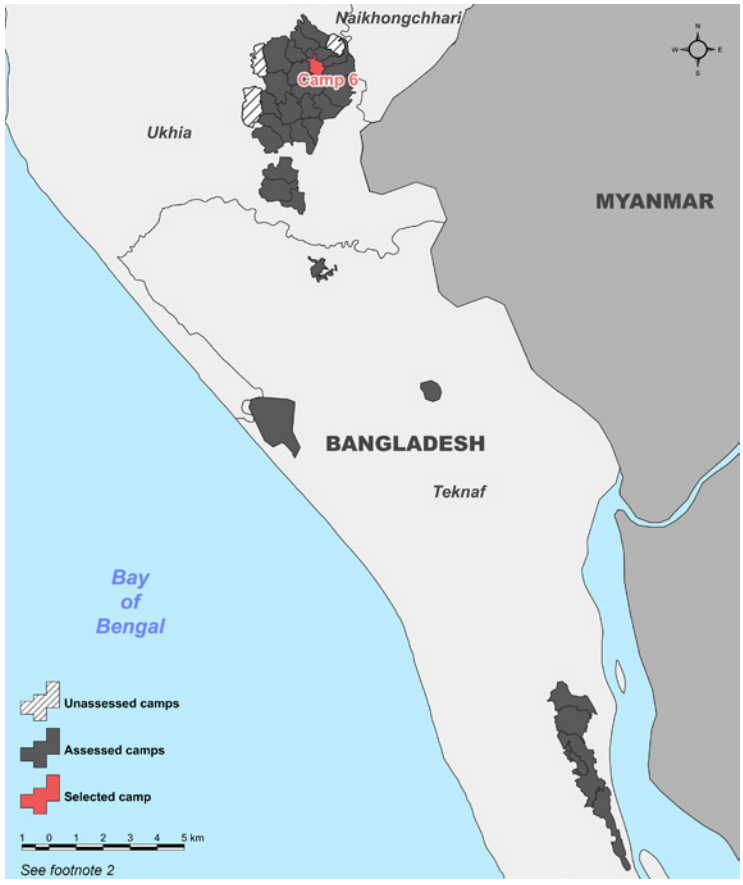
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 6 where 105 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	24,734
Population in camp (families)[1]	5,762

35.8 Average age of respondent

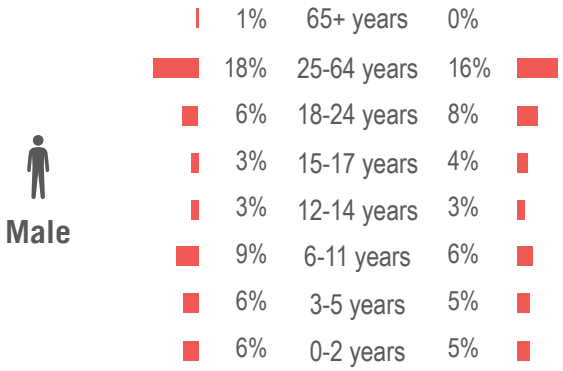
50% of respondents were female

4.6 Average household size

51% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

55% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

45% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

42% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 6, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
75%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	60%
61%	Armed group recruitment	2	Sexual violence	57%
38%	Violence within community	3	Child marriage	30%

80% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

47% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	93%
Local government	9%
Religious leader	5%

91% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	9%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
4%	3-5 yrs	12%
14%	6-14 yrs	13%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

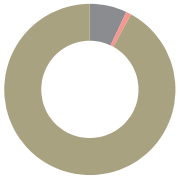
Men			Women	
65%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	51%
15%	Do not know	2	Bathing areas	47%
12%	Latrines	3	Water points	43%

Boys			Girls	
44%	Latrines	1	Latrines	79%
43%	Market	2	Bathing areas	70%
26%	Learning spaces	3	Water points	52%

48% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	19%
7%	Good	80%
1%	Bad	1%
0%	Very bad	0%
92%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 6, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

84% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	81%
Pharmacy	35%
Traditional healer	9%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	45%
Clinic too far	25%
Treatment unavailable	20%
Supplies unavailable	20%
Crowded	16%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	10%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	14%
Other	0%

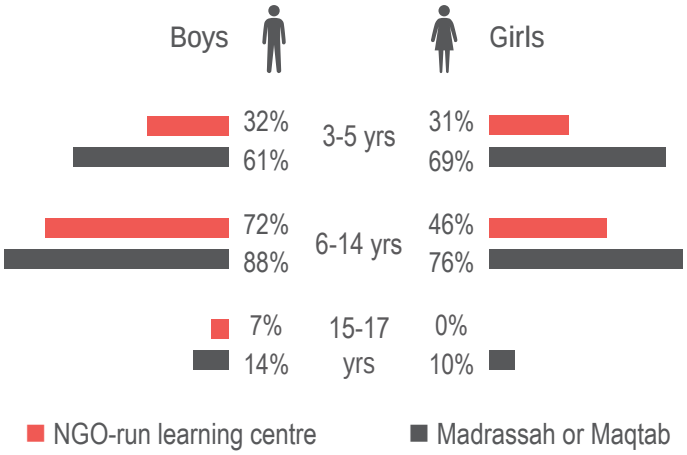
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

8%	<5 min
20%	5-15 min
34%	15-30 min
38%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

70% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

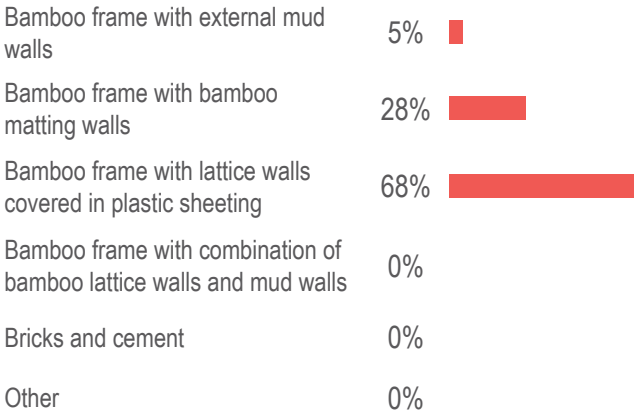
14%	Roof damaged	3%	Wall damaged
10%	Roof destroyed	5%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

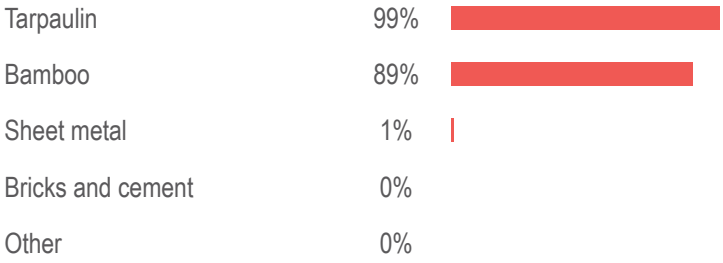
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 6, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

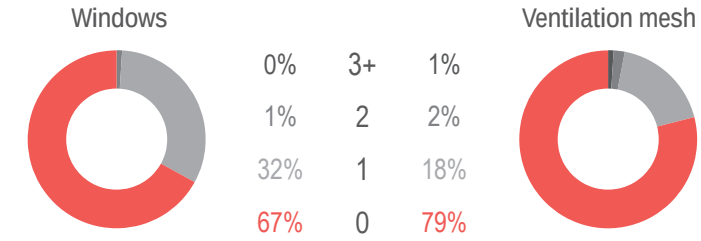
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



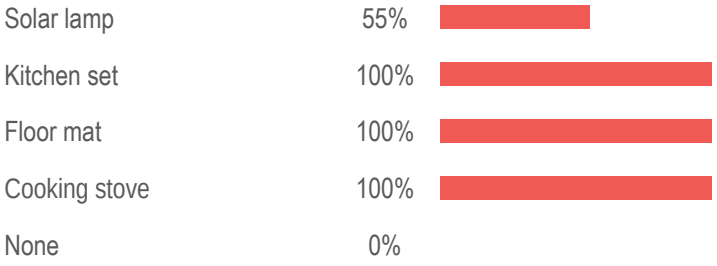
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

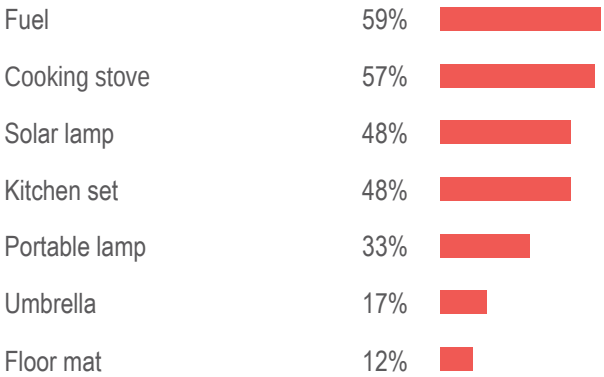


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



94% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

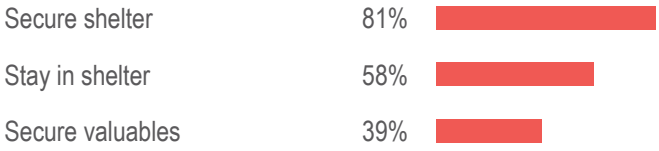
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

70% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

67% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

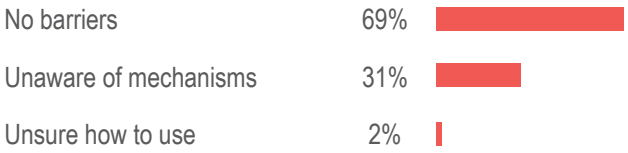
4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

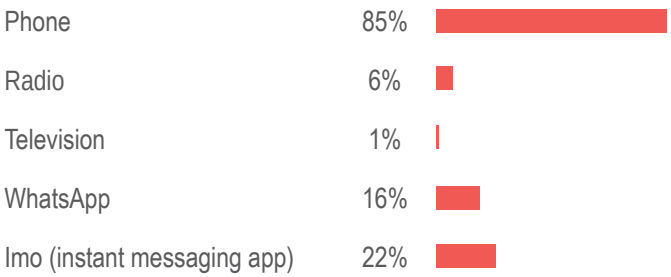
Camp 6, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

98% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



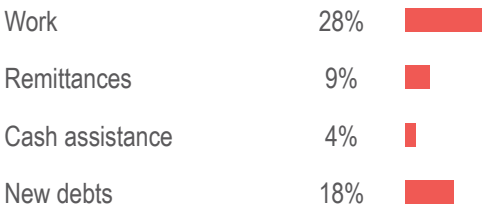
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

28% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

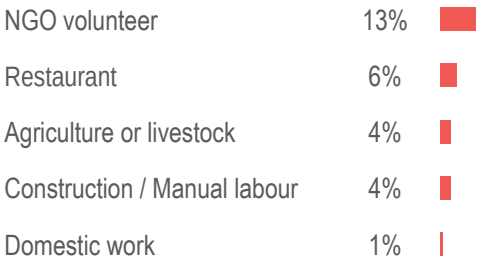


500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	24%	Women (18+ yrs)	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

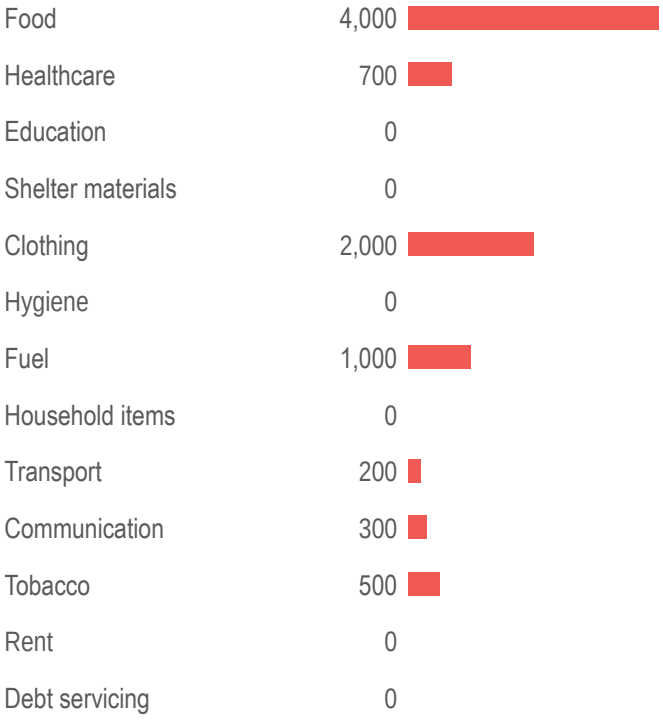
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]



4% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

65% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

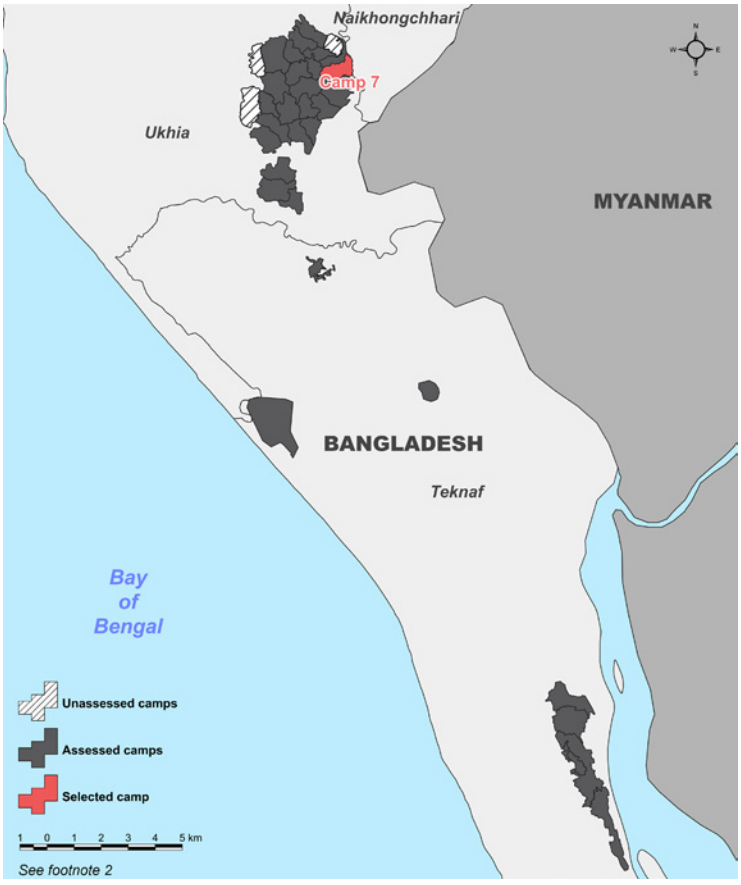
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 7 where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	38,648
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,188

38.8 Average age of respondent

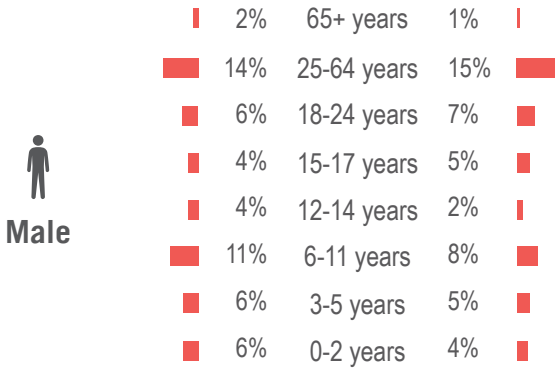
45% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

55% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

57% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

14% of heads of households were female

54% of households with pregnant or lactating women

60% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
37%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	45%
33%	Violence within community	2	Armed group recruitment	27%
28%	Armed group recruitment	3	Kidnapping	23%

61% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

49% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	82%
Army	12%
Camp management agencies	12%

81% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	4%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
17%	3-5 yrs	15%
18%	6-14 yrs	21%
5%	15-17 yrs	0%

4% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

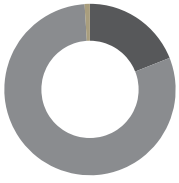
Men			Women	
76%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	44%
9%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	37%
9%	Do not know	3	Bathing areas	28%

Boys			Girls	
44%	No area unsafe	1	Bathing areas	35%
35%	Market	2	No area unsafe	35%
30%	Learning spaces	3	Latrines	33%

43% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	19%
32%	Good	80%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
68%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

78% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	77%
Pharmacy	9%
Traditional healer	3%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	48%
Clinic too far	28%
Treatment unavailable	11%
Poor staff behaviour	11%
Supplies unavailable	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	11%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	14%
Other	0%

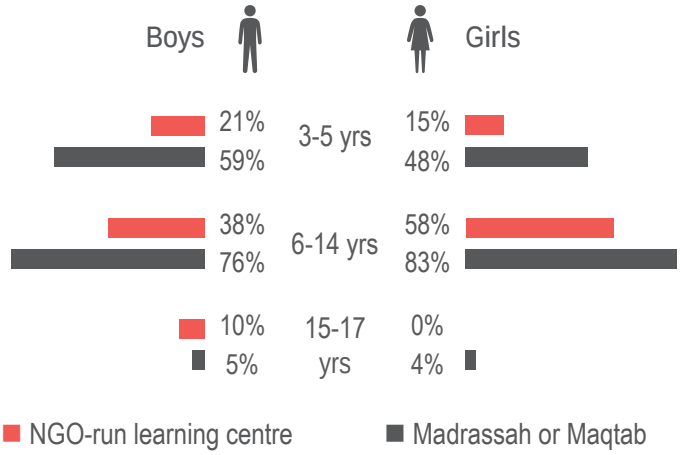
76% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

9%	<5 min
14%	5-15 min
32%	15-30 min
45%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

62% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

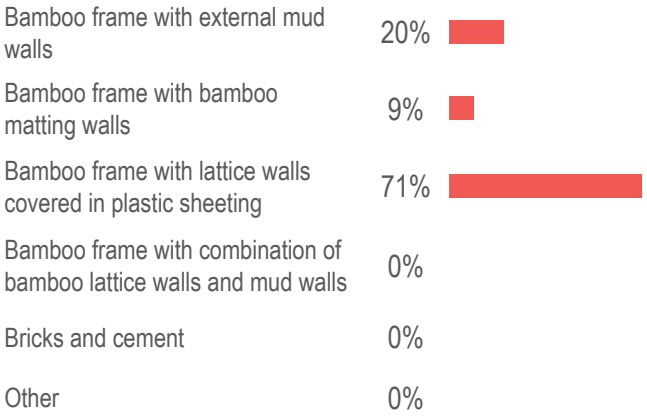
11%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
13%	Roof destroyed	11%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

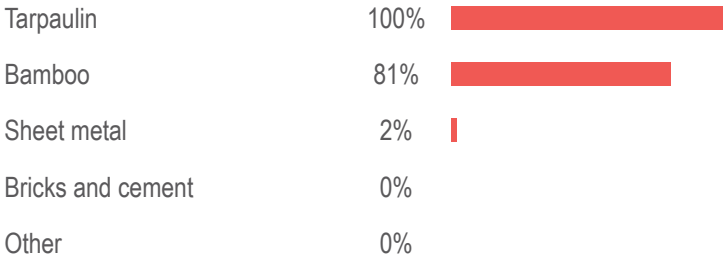
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

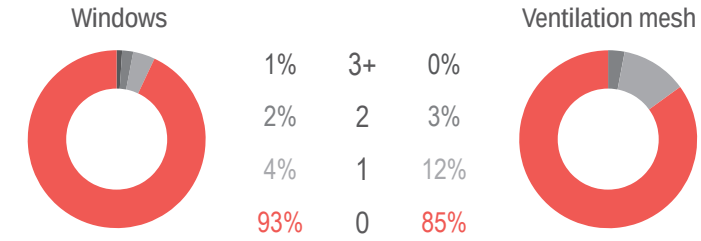
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



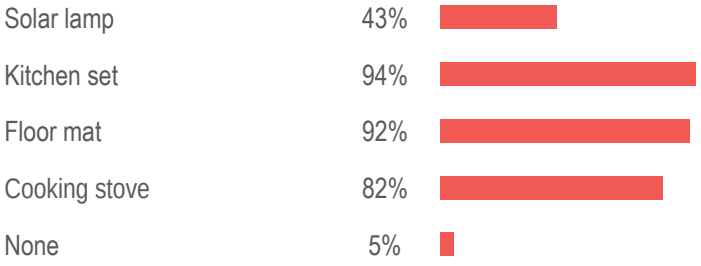
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

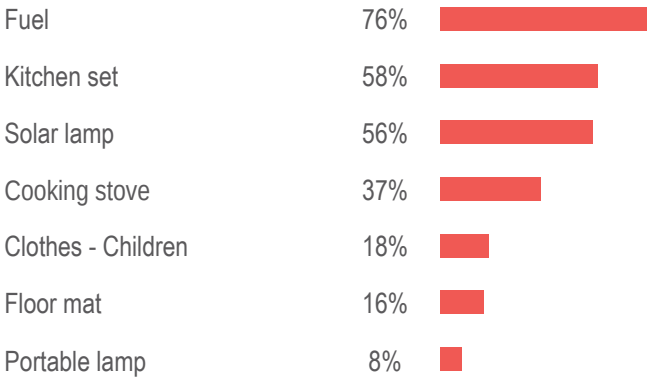


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



93% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

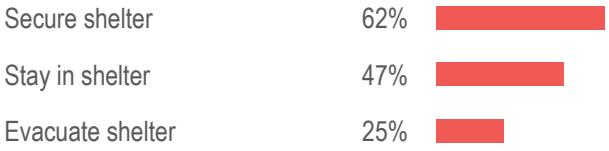
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

74% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

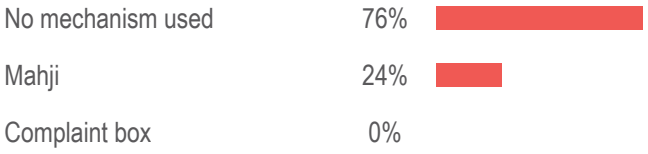
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

53% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

83% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	73%
Unaware of mechanisms	18%
Community pressure to not use	4%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	77%
Radio	5%
Television	12%
WhatsApp	14%
Imo (instant messaging app)	11%

Livelihoods

23% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	23%
Remittances	8%
Cash assistance	12%
New debts	48%

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	16%	Women (18+ yrs)	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	7%
Construction / Manual labour	7%
Agriculture or livestock	4%
Domestic work	3%
Fishing	2%

4% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

86% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,200
Education	0
Shelter materials	100
Clothing	4,000
Hygiene	30
Fuel	1,000
Household items	200
Transport	300
Communication	300
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

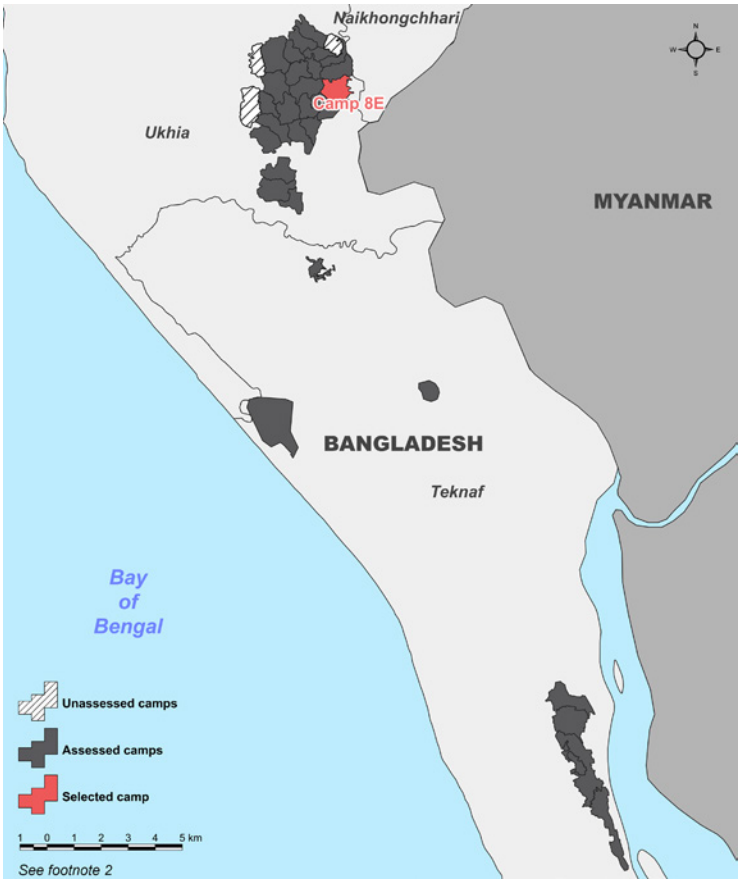
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 8E where 87 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	33,036
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,624

38.1 Average age of respondent

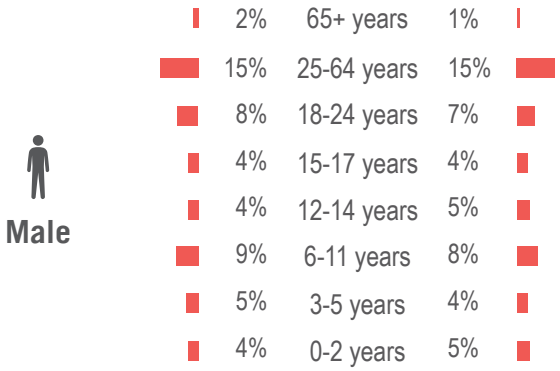
49% of respondents were female

5 Average household size

51% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

47% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

43% of heads of households were female

39% of households with pregnant or lactating women

49% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys		Girls	
31%	Kidnapping (1) Sexual violence	46%	
28%	Violence within community (2) Armed group recruitment	17%	
28%	Natural disaster (3) Natural disaster	17%	

82% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

41% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	78%
Camp management agencies	13%
Army	8%

84% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	6%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
22%	3-5 yrs		26%
19%	6-14 yrs		12%
6%	15-17 yrs		0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

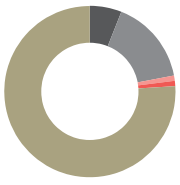
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
76%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	49%
16%	Latrines	2	No area unsafe	40%
6%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	39%

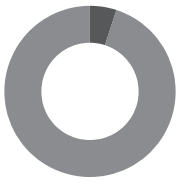
Boys			Girls	
49%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	59%
30%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	48%
24%	Market	3	No area unsafe	30%

59% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
6%	Very good	5%
16%	Good	95%
1%	Bad	0%
1%	Very bad	0%
76%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

66% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	79%
Pharmacy	28%
Government clinic	11%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	56%
Crowded	24%
Clinic too far	17%
Supplies unavailable	16%
Treatment unavailable	15%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	5%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	3%
Other	0%

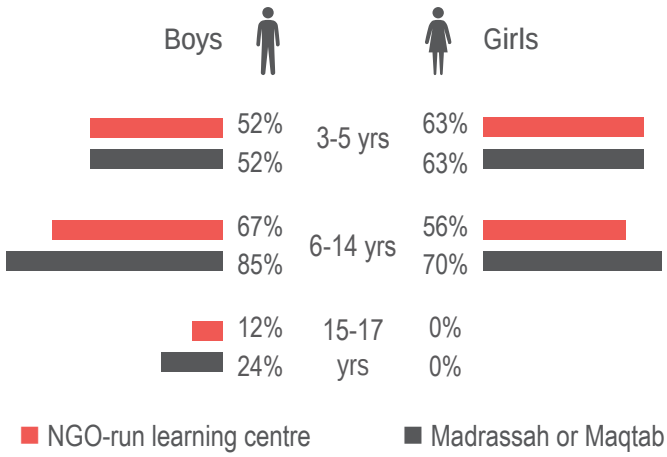
100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

0%	<5 min
22%	5-15 min
41%	15-30 min
37%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

64% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

9%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
20%	Roof destroyed	20%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

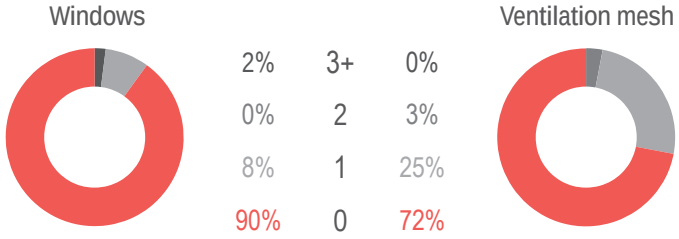
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	15%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	85%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	1%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	98%
Bamboo	89%
Sheet metal	2%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	1%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	28%
Kitchen set	75%
Floor mat	92%
Cooking stove	74%
None	6%

7% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	89%
Kitchen set	62%
Solar lamp	55%
Cooking stove	51%
Umbrella	9%
Portable lamp	8%
Clothes - Female	8%

Site Management

62% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	67%
Stay in shelter	61%
Secure food supplies	23%

Communication with Communities

51% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	97%
Government or military	2%
Phone call	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

33% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	56%
Unaware of mechanisms	30%
Lacking skills for use	7%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	83%
Radio	7%
Television	5%
WhatsApp	21%
Imo (instant messaging app)	22%

Livelihoods

34% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	34%
Remittances	10%
Cash assistance	5%
New debts	41%

3,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	25%	Women (18+ yrs)	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	9%
Construction / Manual labour	9%
NGO volunteer	7%
Small business trader	3%
Other	3%

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

76% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	400
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

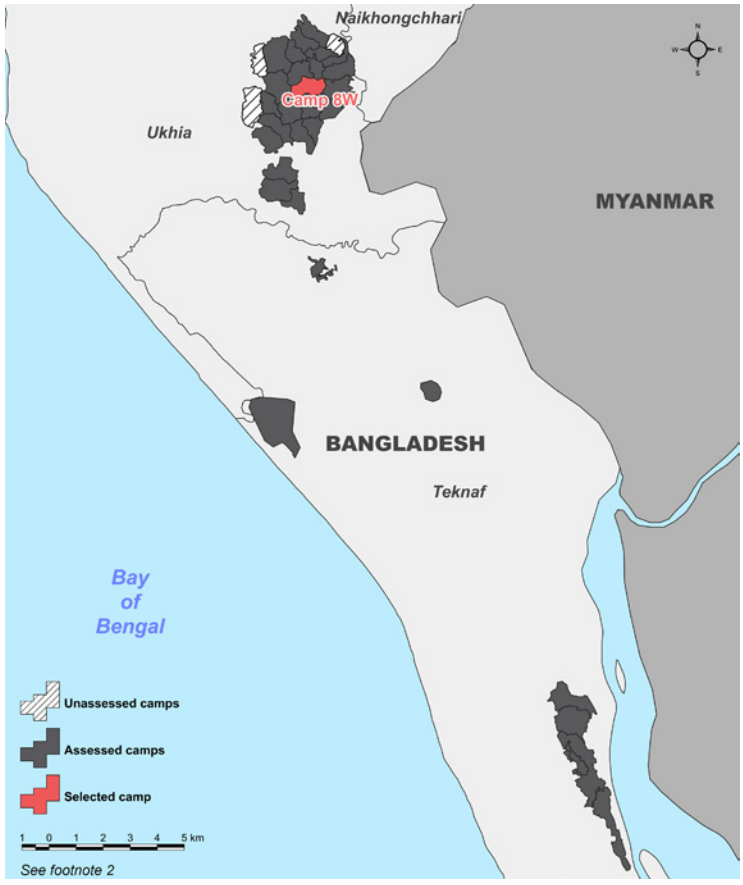
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 8W where 96 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	32,875
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,563

35.4 Average age of respondent

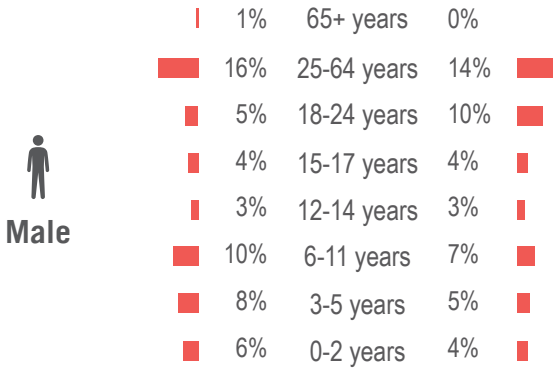
45% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

55% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

62% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

29% of heads of households were female

45% of households with pregnant or lactating women

41% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
40%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disaster	33%
40%	Natural disaster	2	Kidnapping	31%
22%	Detention	3	Sexual violence	16%

76% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

50% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	90%
Local government	7%
None	5%

88% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	7%
18+ years	18%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
25%	3-5 yrs	19%
31%	6-14 yrs	27%
0%	15-17 yrs	6%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

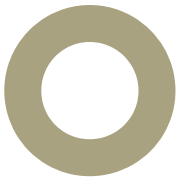
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
72%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	55%
15%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	32%
13%	Firewood collection sites	3	Bathing areas	29%

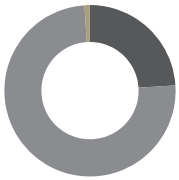
Boys			Girls	
56%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	47%
19%	Market	2	Bathing areas	25%
13%	Firewood collection sites	3	Latrines	25%

68% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	24%
0%	Good	75%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
100%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	79%
Pharmacy	33%
Private clinic	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	45%
Clinic too far	24%
Crowded	20%
Supplies unavailable	13%
Treatment unavailable	6%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	8%
Other	0%

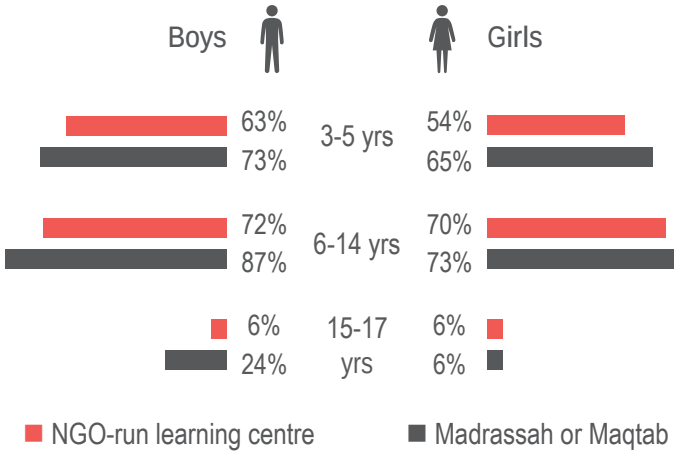
98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

0%	<5 min
21%	5-15 min
31%	15-30 min
48%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

43% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

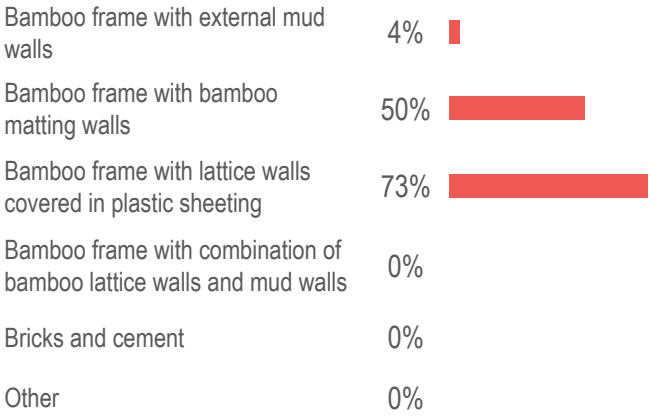
4%	Roof damaged	0%	Wall damaged
4%	Roof destroyed	5%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

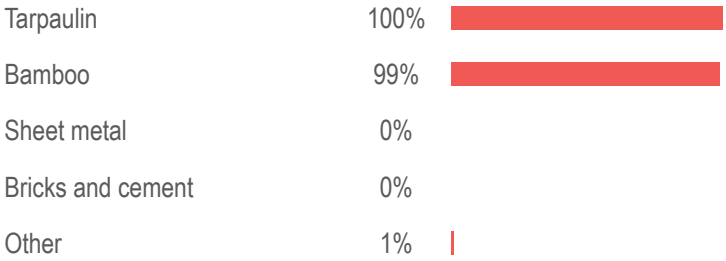
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

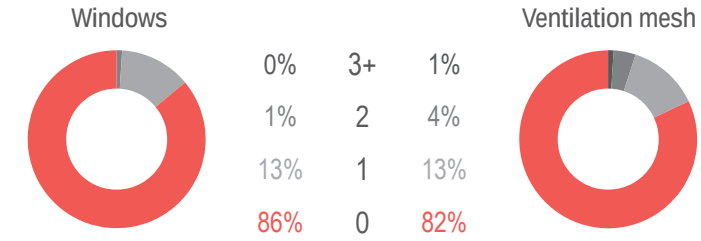
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



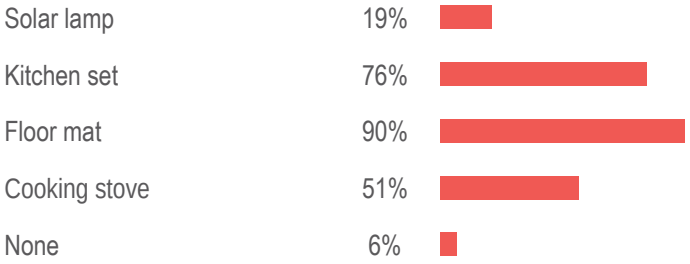
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

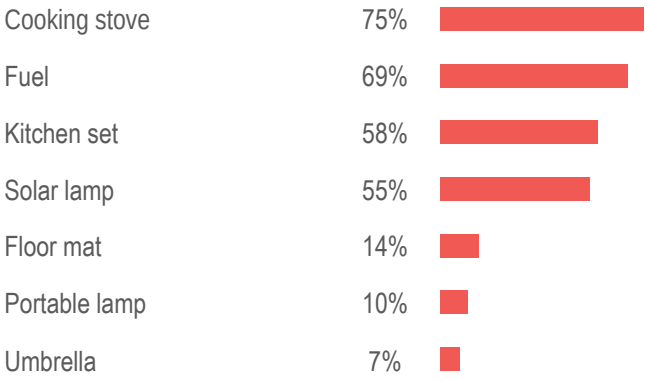


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



40% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

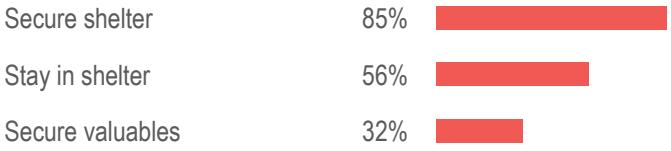
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

58% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

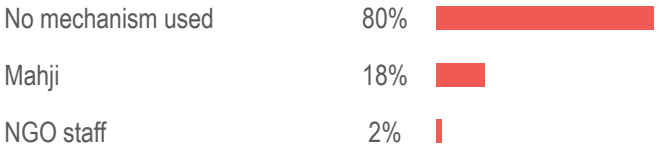
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

34% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 8W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

89% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	90%
Unaware of mechanisms	5%
Unsure how to use	2%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	78%
Radio	18%
Television	11%
WhatsApp	9%
Imo (instant messaging app)	13%

Livelihoods

35% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	35%
Remittances	3%
Cash assistance	4%
New debts	47%

2,350 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	33%	Women (18+ yrs)	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	19%
Restaurant	6%
Construction / Manual labour	5%
Agriculture or livestock	4%
Other	2%

3% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

90% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	3,000
Healthcare	500
Education	50
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	150
Communication	200
Tobacco	450
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 9, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

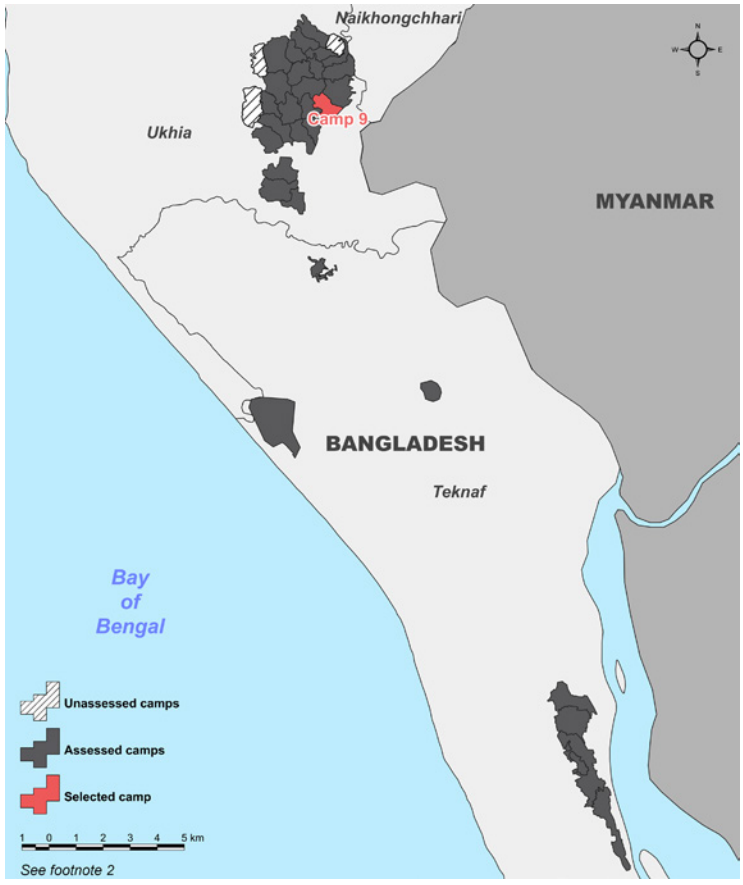
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 9 where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	36,623
Population in camp (families)[1]	8,642

36.8 Average age of respondent

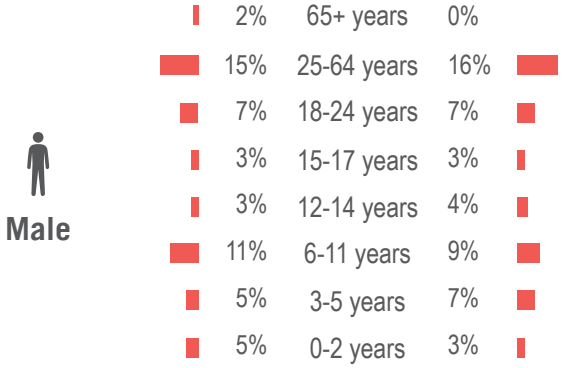
48% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

53% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

38% of heads of households were female

35% of households with pregnant or lactating women

52% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 9, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
68%	Kidnapping	Sexual violence	79%
49%	Violence within community	Kidnapping	51%
29%	Detention	Child marriage	42%

81% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

55% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	98%
Local government	3%
Army	2%

69% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	11%
18+ years	11%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
26%	3-5 yrs	9%
18%	6-14 yrs	18%
6%	15-17 yrs	0%

3% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

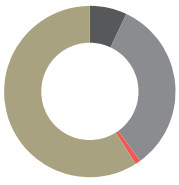
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
75%	No area unsafe	1	Bathing areas	59%
13%	Market	2	Latrines	57%
7%	Distribution points	3	No area unsafe	24%

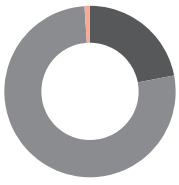
Boys			Girls	
57%	Market	1	Latrines	61%
38%	Learning spaces	2	Bathing areas	52%
27%	Distribution points	3	Learning spaces	36%

48% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
7%	Very good	22%
33%	Good	77%
0%	Bad	1%
1%	Very bad	0%
59%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 9, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

86% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	87%
Pharmacy	9%
Private clinic	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	64%
Poor staff behaviour	18%
Clinic too far	18%
Treatment unavailable	16%
Supplies unavailable	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

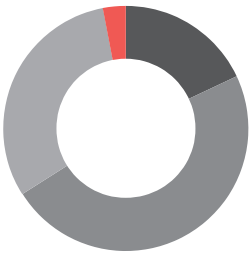
98% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	98%
Bangladesh army	16%
Other	0%

98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

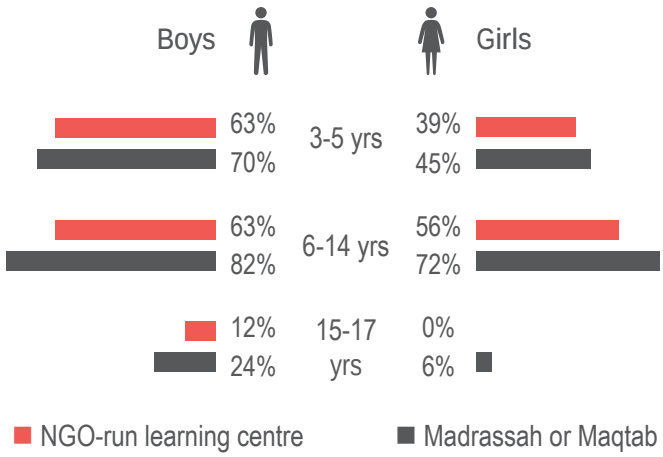
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



18%	<5 min
48%	5-15 min
31%	15-30 min
3%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

81% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

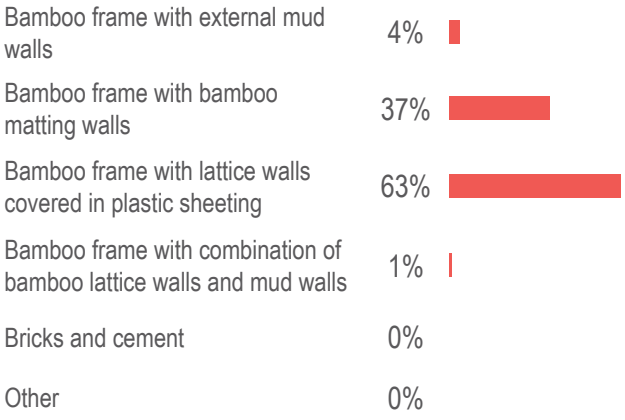
9%	Roof damaged	7%	Wall damaged
7%	Roof destroyed	10%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

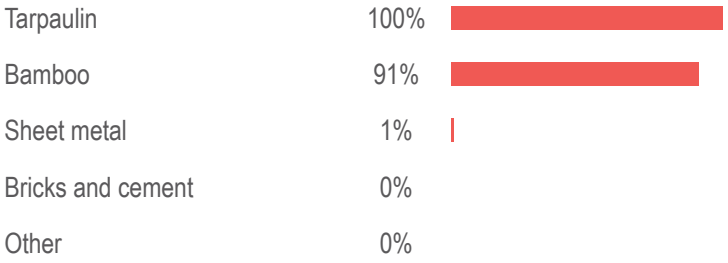
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 9, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

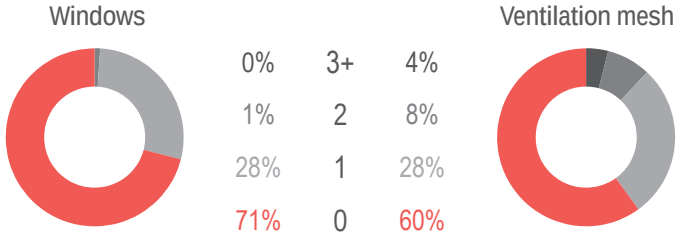
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



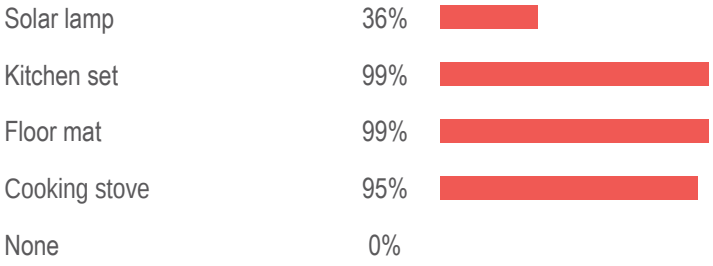
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

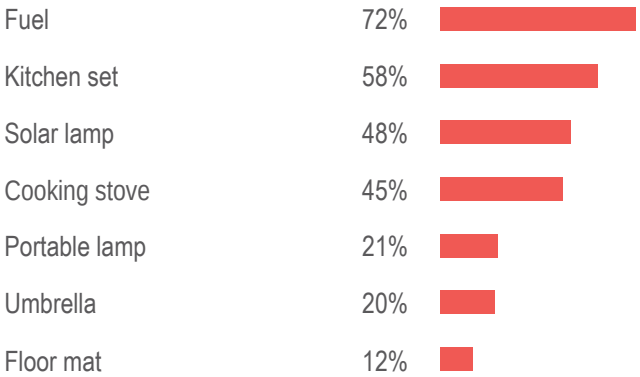


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



12% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

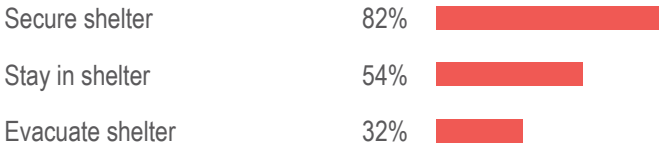
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

65% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

55% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 9, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

94% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	63%
Unaware of mechanisms	35%
Lacking skills for use	1%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	91%
Radio	22%
Television	11%
WhatsApp	12%
Imo (instant messaging app)	16%

Livelihoods

29% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	29%
Remittances	10%
Cash assistance	13%
New debts	33%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	23%	Women (18+ yrs)	3%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	7%
Restaurant	6%
Agriculture or livestock	5%
Small business trader	4%
Handicrafts / Tailoring	2%

2% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

73% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,500
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	3,500
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	500
Tobacco	300
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 10, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

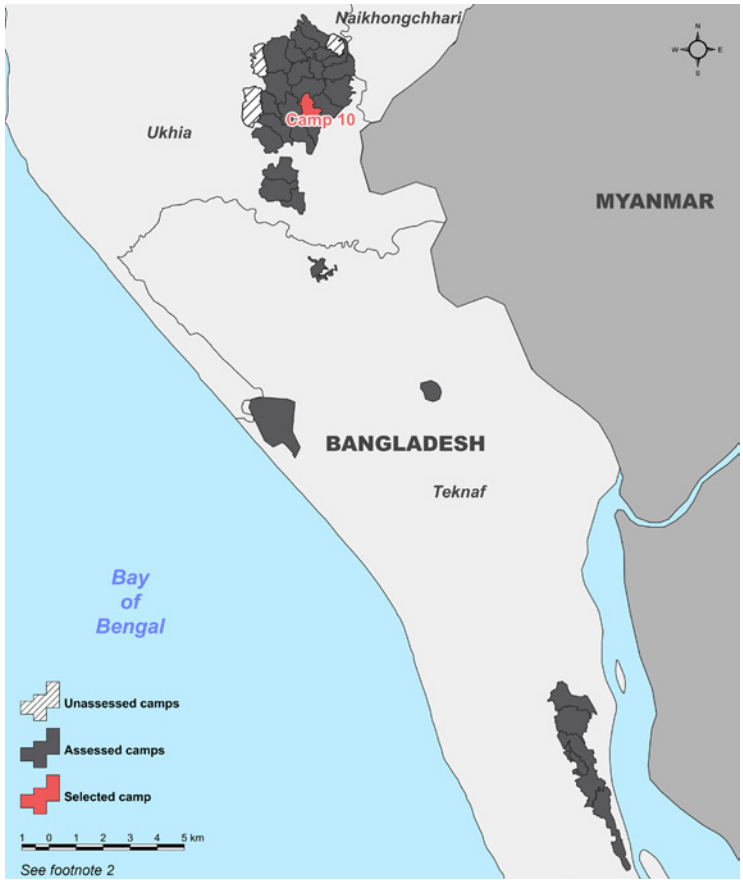
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 10 where 100 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	33,225
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,710

33 Average age of respondent

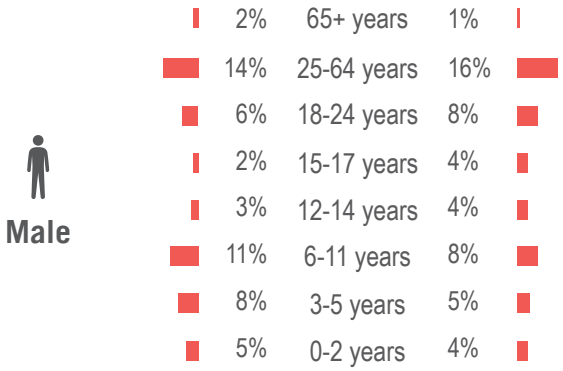
67% of respondents were female

5.2 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

56% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

29% of heads of households were female

41% of households with pregnant or lactating women

56% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 10, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
42%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	50%
33%	Child labour	2	Sexual violence	31%
28%	Violence within community	3	Child marriage	27%

54% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

51% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	95%
Army	21%
Police	8%

82% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	8%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
23%	3-5 yrs		8%
12%	6-14 yrs		0%
0%	15-17 yrs		0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

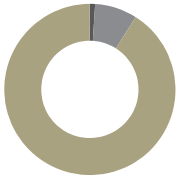
Men			Women	
83%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	57%
10%	Latrines	2	No area unsafe	42%
6%	Market	3	Bathing areas	39%

Boys			Girls	
50%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	62%
45%	Latrines	2	Water points	47%
13%	Market	3	No area unsafe	37%

67% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	29%
8%	Good	69%
0%	Bad	2%
0%	Very bad	0%
91%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

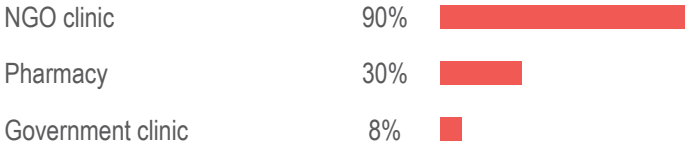
Camp 10, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

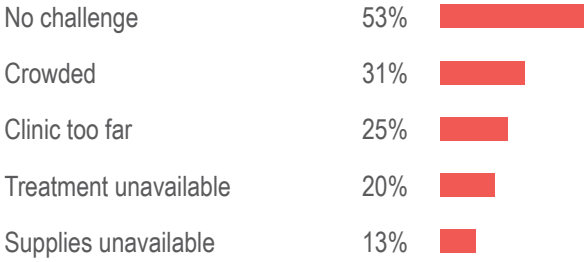
82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]



% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]



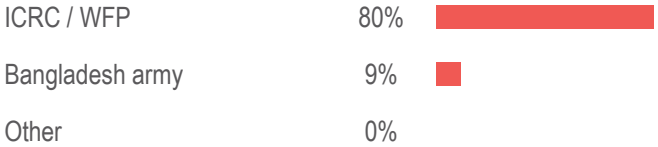
% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

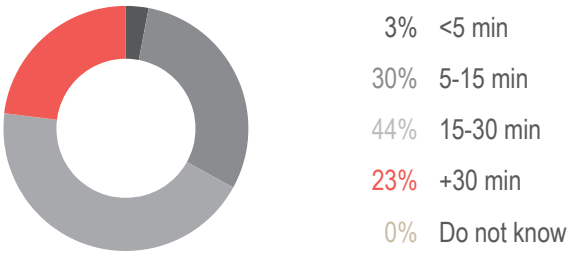
99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]



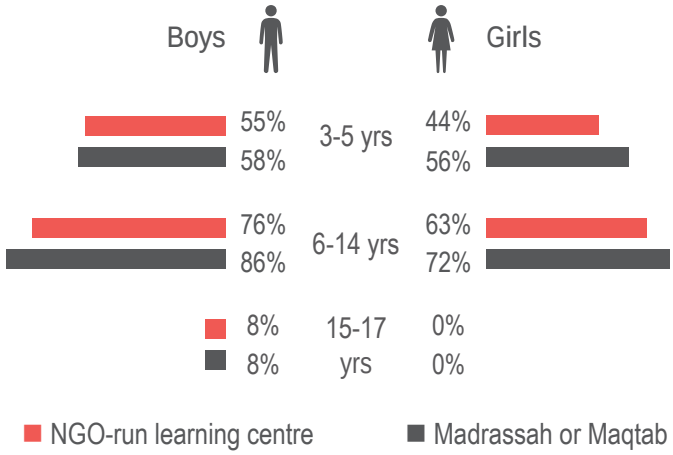
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

66% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

16%	Roof damaged	13%	Wall damaged
20%	Roof destroyed	17%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 10, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

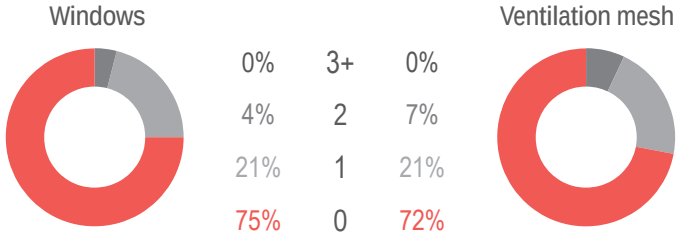
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	46%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	53%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	98%
Bamboo	77%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	15%
Kitchen set	90%
Floor mat	93%
Cooking stove	94%
None	0%

5% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	92%
Solar lamp	72%
Cooking stove	65%
Kitchen set	30%
Portable lamp	11%
Clothes - Children	10%
Umbrella	8%

Site Management

45% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	84%
Evacuate shelter	60%
Stay in shelter	31%

Communication with Communities

60% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	60%
Mahji	38%
NGO staff	3%

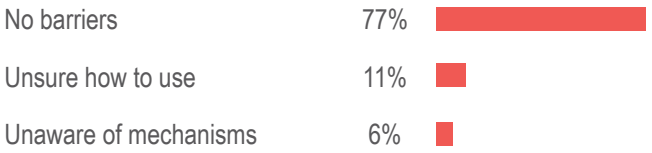
4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

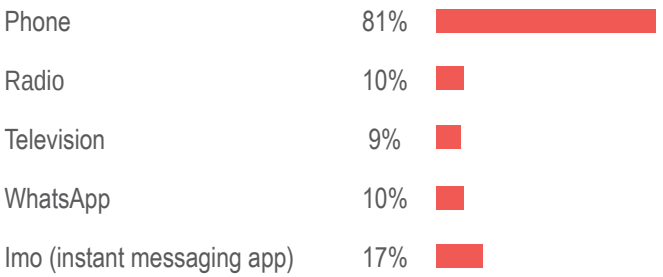
Camp 10, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

95% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



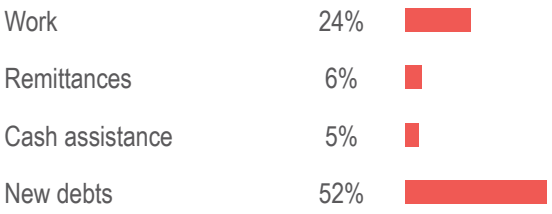
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

24% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

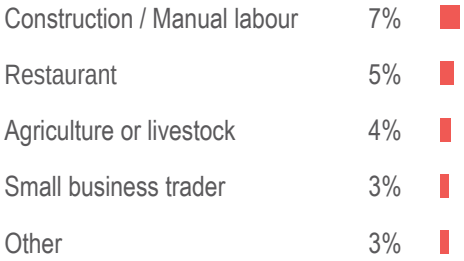


1,750 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	19%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

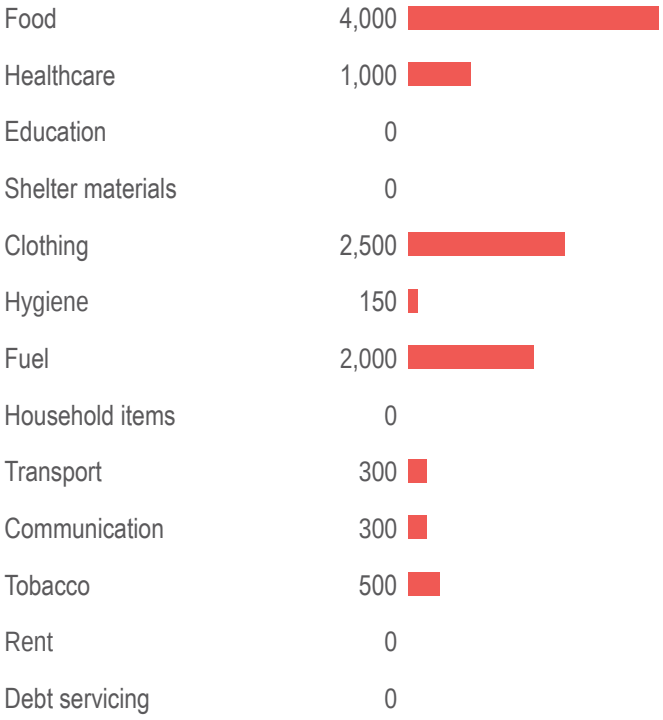
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]



4% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

81% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 11, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

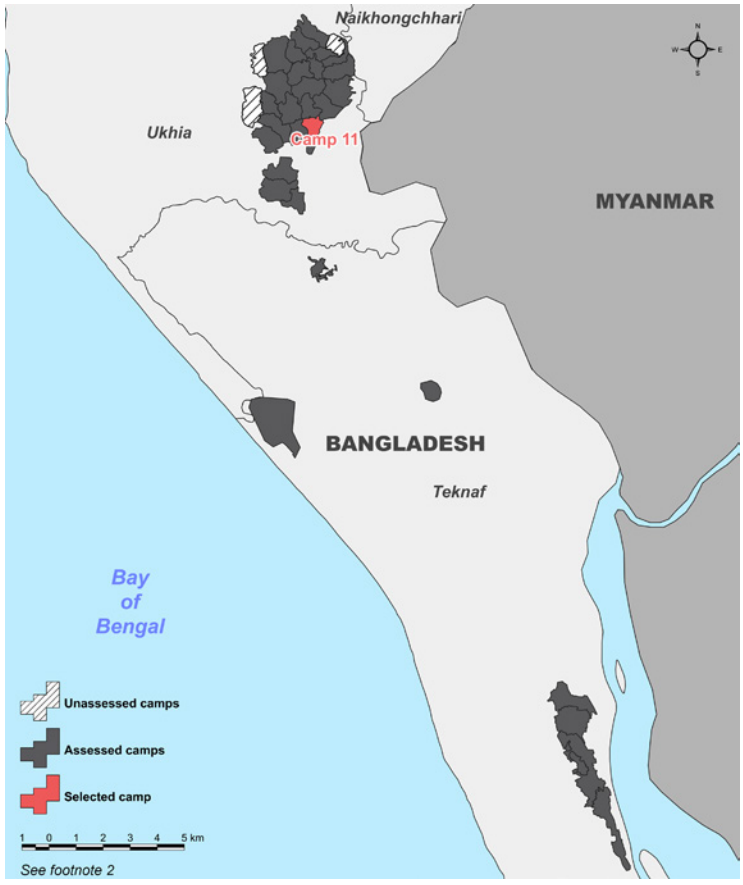
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 11 where 99 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	32,272
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,331

36.3 Average age of respondent

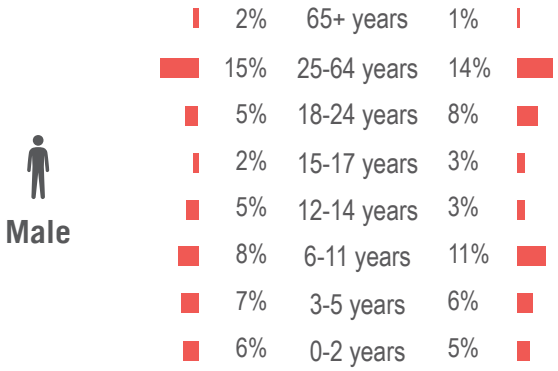
51% of respondents were female

5.3 Average household size

56% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

66% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

17% of heads of households were female

51% of households with pregnant or lactating women

44% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 11, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
64%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	54%
35%	Violence within community	2	Sexual violence	38%
29%	Armed group recruitment	3	Child marriage	21%

73% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

59% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	92%
Army	18%
Police	8%

72% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	3%
18+ years	7%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
8%	3-5 yrs	6%
18%	6-14 yrs	12%
22%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

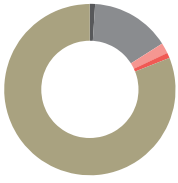
Men			Women	
77%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	47%
8%	Latrines	2	Latrines	34%
7%	Distribution points	3	Water points	29%

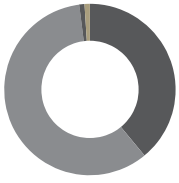
Boys			Girls	
45%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	53%
38%	Latrines	2	Water points	47%
18%	Water points	3	No area unsafe	34%

66% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities			Neighbours
1%	Very good	39%	
15%	Good	59%	
2%	Bad	0%	
1%	Very bad	1%	
81%	No relationship	1%	
0%	No answer	0%	





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 11, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

80% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	86%
Pharmacy	37%
Government clinic	11%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	45%
Crowded	28%
Supplies unavailable	27%
Treatment unavailable	18%
Poor staff behaviour	12%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	6%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

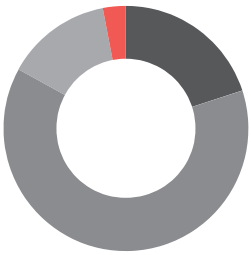
99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	84%
Bangladesh army	10%
Other	0%

100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

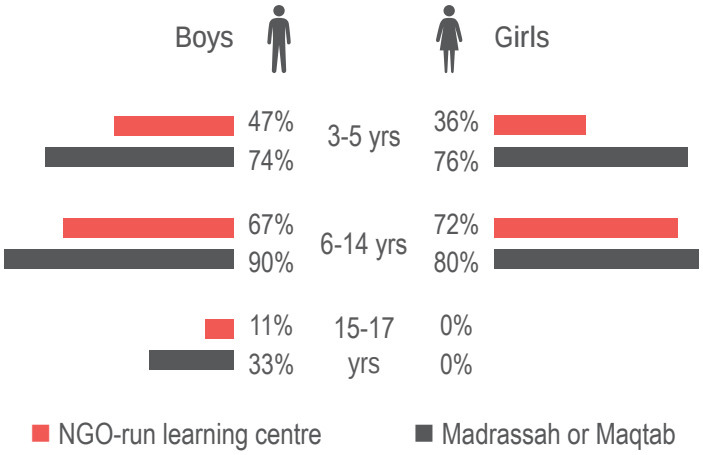
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



20%	<5 min
63%	5-15 min
14%	15-30 min
3%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

70% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

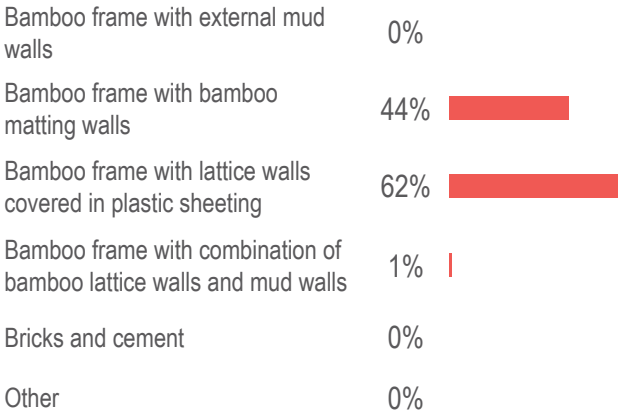
17%	Roof damaged	13%	Wall damaged
18%	Roof destroyed	18%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

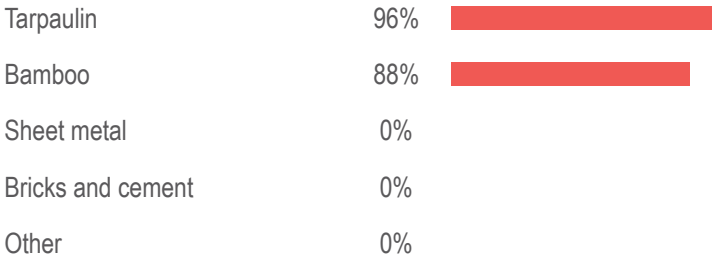
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 11, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

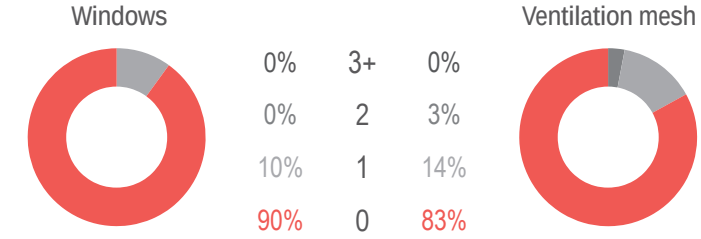
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



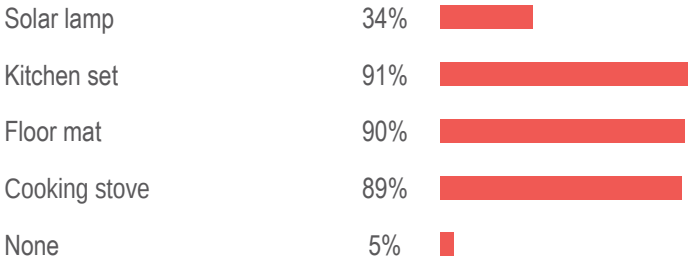
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

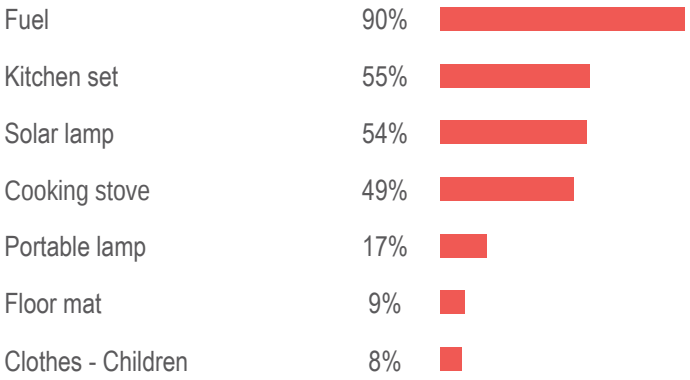


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



38% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

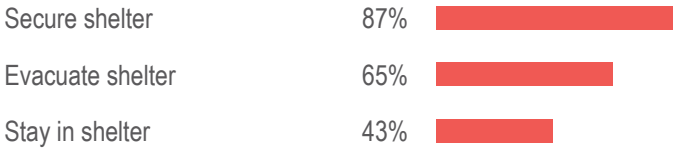
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

54% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

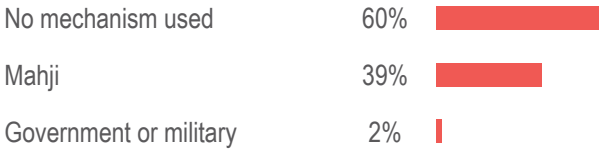
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

64% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 11, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

95% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	88%
Unaware of mechanisms	7%
Unsure how to use	6%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	82%
Radio	12%
Television	20%
WhatsApp	19%
Imo (instant messaging app)	23%

Livelihoods

43% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	43%
Remittances	5%
Cash assistance	4%
New debts	34%

1,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	34%	Women (18+ yrs)	7%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Agriculture or livestock	11%
Restaurant	9%
Other	8%
NGO volunteer	4%
Construction / Manual labour	3%

6% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

79% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	50
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,500
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	300
Tobacco	450
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 12, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

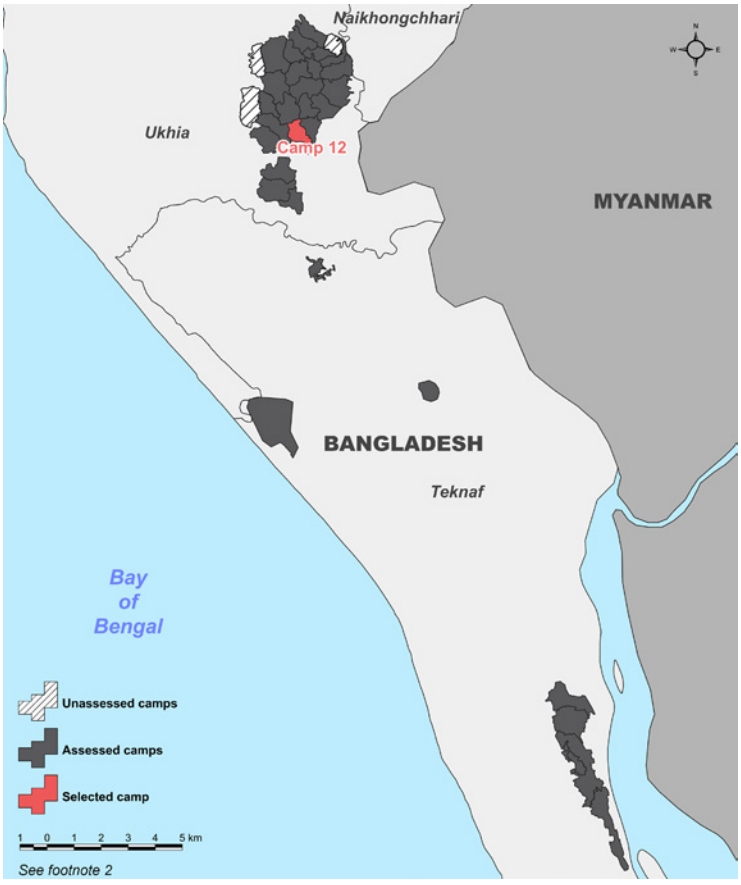
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 12 where 99 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	21,922
Population in camp (families)[1]	4,855

36.1 Average age of respondent

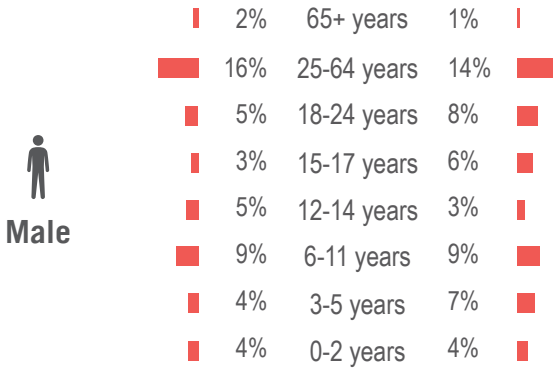
60% of respondents were female

5.5 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

57% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

23% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

53% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 12, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
41%	Kidnapping	1	Child marriage	35%
28%	Detention	2	Kidnapping	32%
26%	Child labour	3	Sexual violence	28%

58% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

51% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	97%
Army	18%
Religious leader	3%

64% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
18+ years	6%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
0%	3-5 yrs		8%
16%	6-14 yrs		12%
6%	15-17 yrs		0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
89%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	45%
6%	Do not know	2	No area unsafe	40%
4%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	29%

Boys			Girls	
48%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	52%
32%	Market	2	Market	35%
23%	Distribution points	3	No area unsafe	35%

63% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 12, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

73% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	77%
Government clinic	27%
Pharmacy	22%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	38%
Clinic too far	34%
Supplies unavailable	28%
Treatment unavailable	22%
Crowded	16%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	9%
Bottles	5%

Food Security

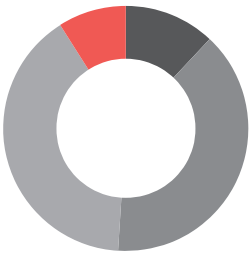
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	93%
Bangladesh army	15%
Other	0%

100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

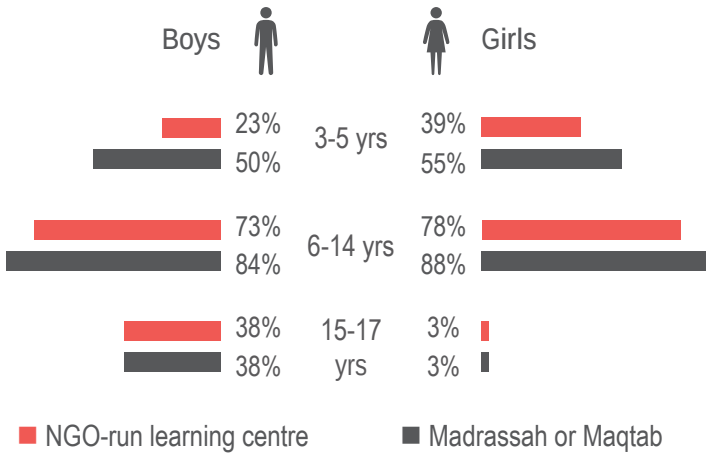
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



12%	<5 min
39%	5-15 min
40%	15-30 min
9%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

61% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

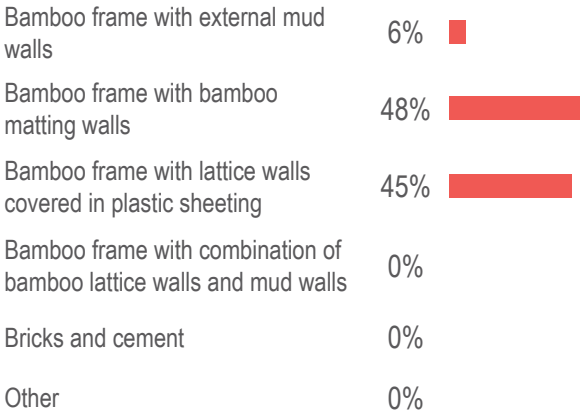
26%	Roof damaged	10%	Wall damaged
31%	Roof destroyed	19%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

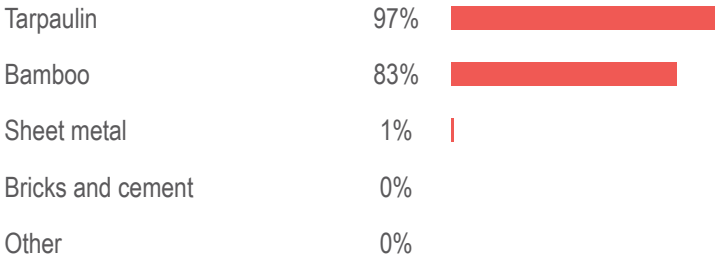
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 12, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

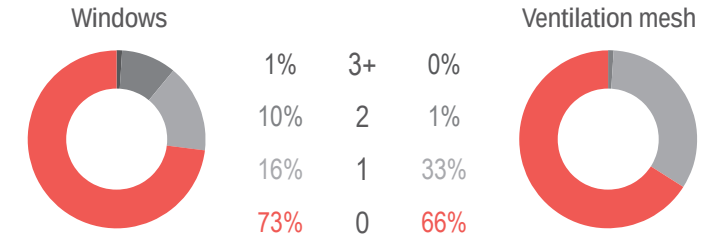
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



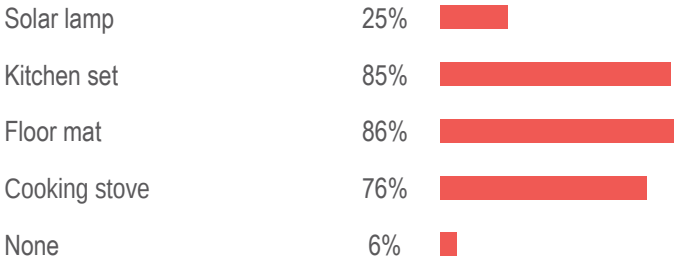
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

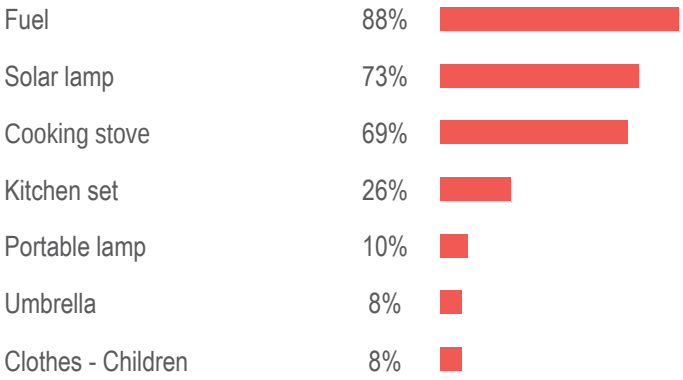


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



18% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

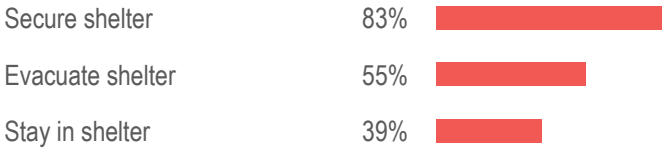
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

54% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

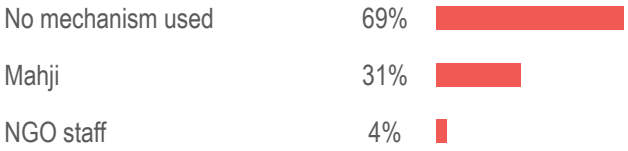
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

53% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 12, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

94% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	61%
Unsure how to use	25%
Unaware of mechanisms	11%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	82%
Radio	15%
Television	19%
WhatsApp	6%
Imo (instant messaging app)	24%

Livelihoods

23% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	23%
Remittances	5%
Cash assistance	18%
New debts	43%

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	22%	Women (18+ yrs)	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	0%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	8%
Agriculture or livestock	7%
Construction / Manual labour	6%
NGO volunteer	2%
Small business trader	1%

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

89% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,500
Education	0
Shelter materials	1,000
Clothing	3,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	2,000
Household items	0
Transport	400
Communication	400
Tobacco	400
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 13, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

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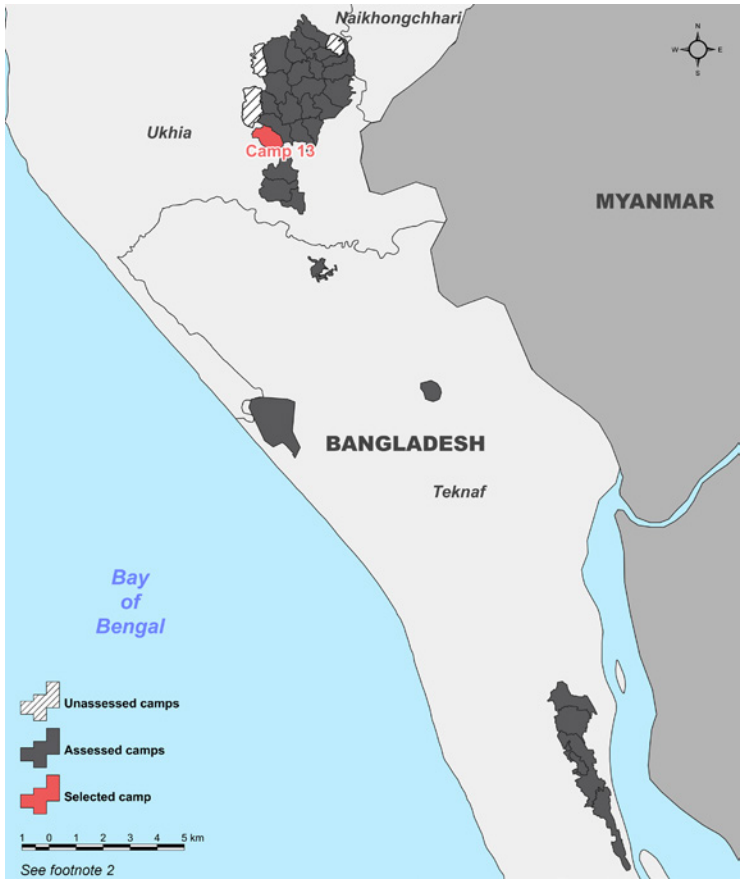


Population in camp (individuals)[1]	40,687
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,538

33.9 Average age of respondent

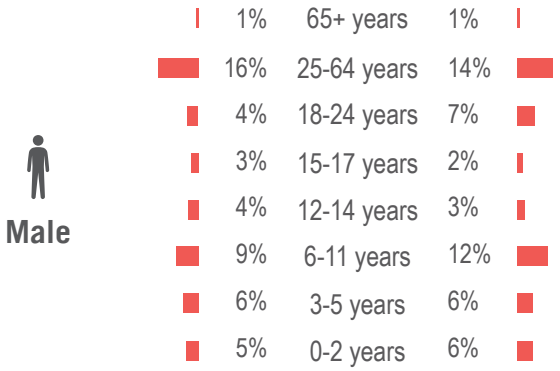
52% of respondents were female

5.3 Average household size

57% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

67% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

46% of heads of households were female

53% of households with pregnant or lactating women

41% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 13, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
60%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	58%
56%	Armed group recruitment	2	Sexual violence	54%
36%	Violence within community	3	Detention	27%

74% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

55% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	95%
Religious leader	5%
Local government	3%

89% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	11%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
13%	3-5 yrs	24%
18%	6-14 yrs	25%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

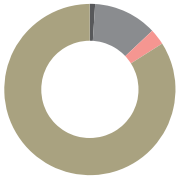
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
73%	No area unsafe	1	Bathing areas	51%
10%	Latrines	2	Latrines	48%
7%	Do not know	3	Water points	46%

Boys			Girls	
44%	Market	1	Latrines	75%
35%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	71%
30%	Learning spaces	3	Water points	54%

59% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	22%
12%	Good	78%
3%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
84%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 13, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

79% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	86%
Pharmacy	29%
Traditional healer	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	51%
Supplies unavailable	26%
Treatment unavailable	21%
Poor staff behaviour	16%
Clinic too far	11%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	5%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

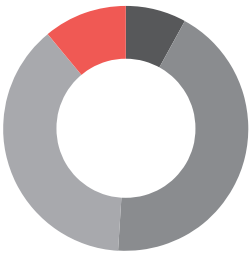
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	19%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

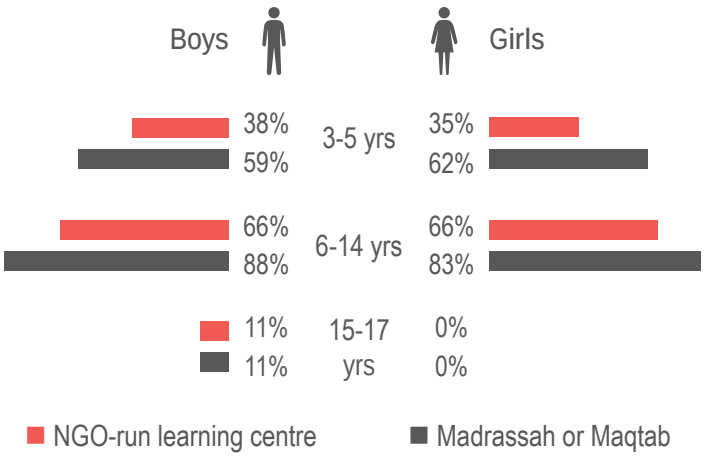
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



8%	<5 min
43%	5-15 min
38%	15-30 min
11%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

59% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

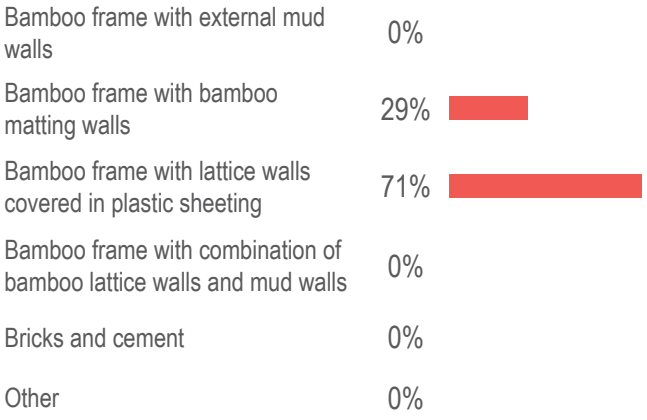
10%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
8%	Roof destroyed	7%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

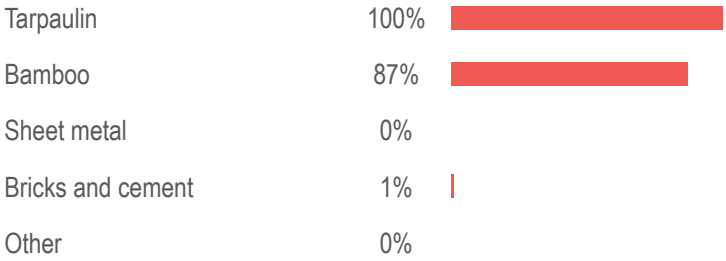
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 13, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

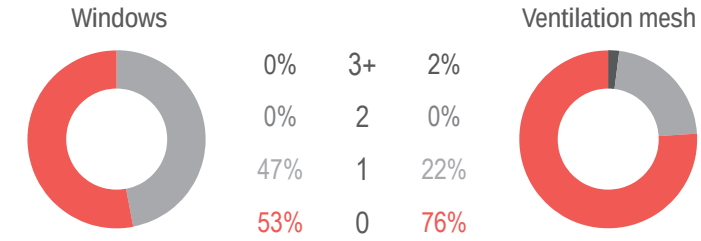
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



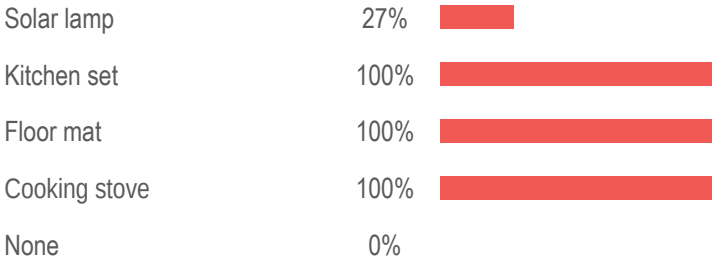
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

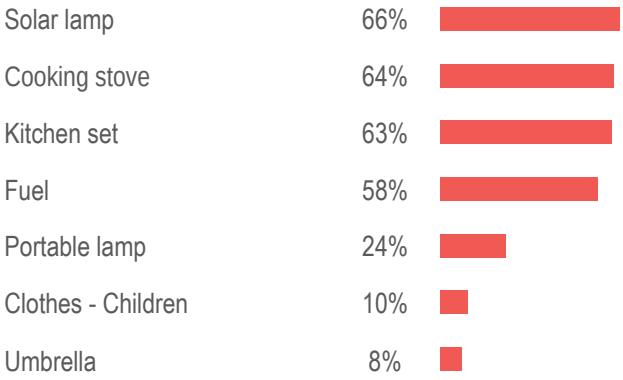


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



19% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

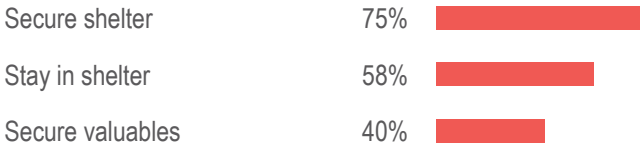
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

56% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

71% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 13, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

97% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	75%
Unaware of mechanisms	24%
Community pressure to not use	1%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	82%
Radio	4%
Television	0%
WhatsApp	4%
Imo (instant messaging app)	4%

Livelihoods

42% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	42%
Remittances	5%
Cash assistance	31%
New debts	21%

2,400 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	35%	Women (18+ yrs)	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Construction / Manual labour	13%
NGO volunteer	10%
Other	7%
Agriculture or livestock	4%
Restaurant	3%

14% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

67% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	500
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,500
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 14, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

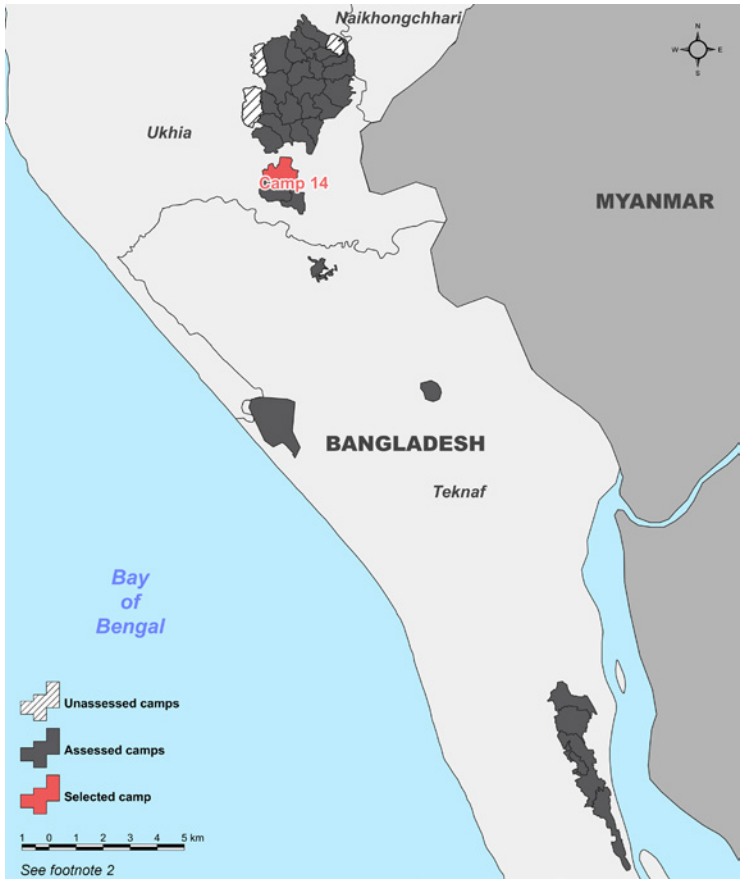
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 14 where 96 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	31,097
Population in camp (families)[1]	6,843

34.9 Average age of respondent

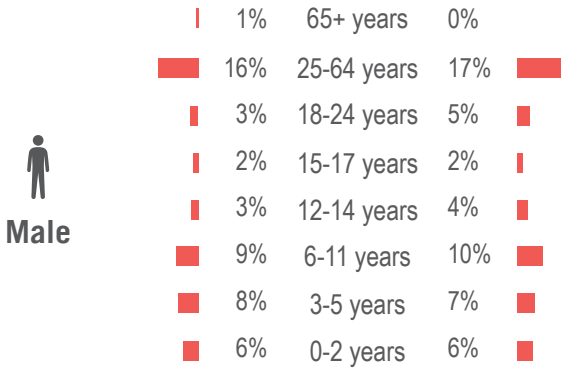
42% of respondents were female

5.4 Average household size

58% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

68% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

29% of heads of households were female

55% of households with pregnant or lactating women

24% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

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2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 14, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
40%	Natural disaster (1)	Natural disaster	40%
34%	Kidnapping (2)	Sexual violence	34%
15%	Detention (3)	Armed group recruitment	14%

94% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

53% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	93%
Army	14%
Other	4%

83% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	10%
18+ years	4%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
16%	3-5 yrs	14%
13%	6-14 yrs	9%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

4% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

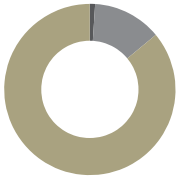
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
81%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	42%
10%	Latrines	2	Latrines	41%
6%	Water points	3	Water points	30%

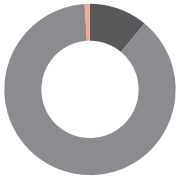
Boys			Girls	
52%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	47%
20%	Learning spaces	2	Latrines	31%
18%	Latrines	3	Bathing areas	29%

64% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	11%
13%	Good	88%
0%	Bad	1%
0%	Very bad	0%
86%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 14, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

86% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

100% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	85%
Pharmacy	43%
Traditional healer	9%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	63%
Clinic too far	25%
Supplies unavailable	18%
Crowded	11%
Treatment unavailable	8%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	8%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	1%
Other	0%

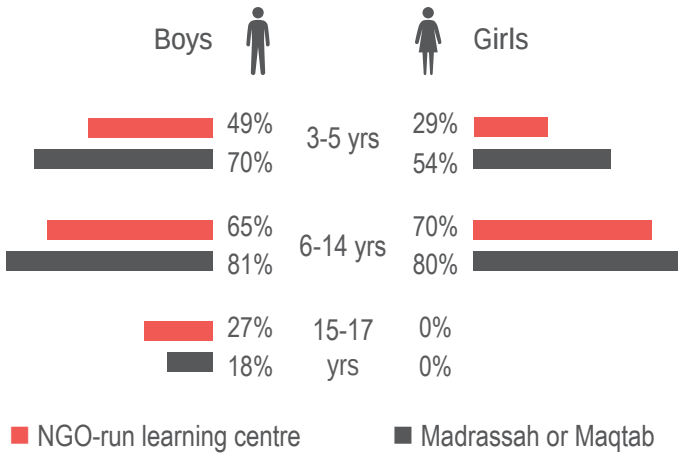
100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

2%	<5 min
25%	5-15 min
25%	15-30 min
48%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

57% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

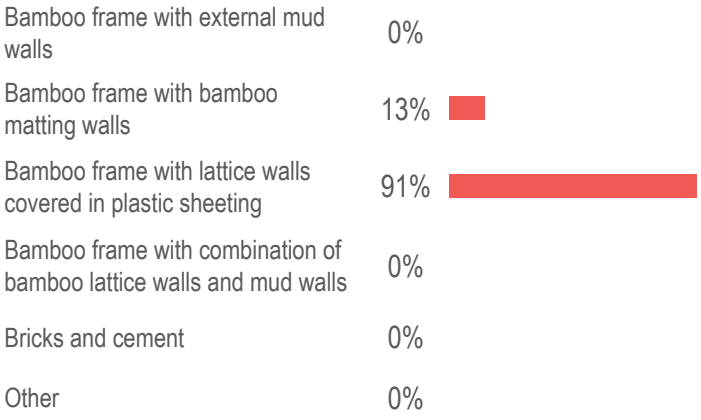
10%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
6%	Roof destroyed	9%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

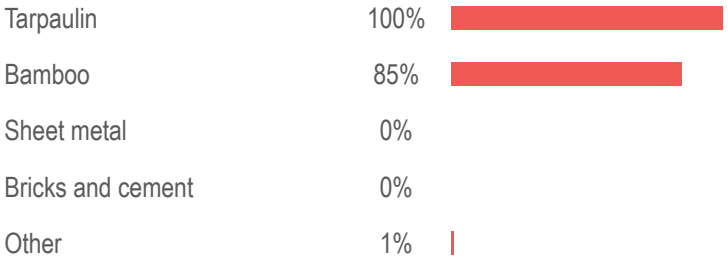
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 14, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

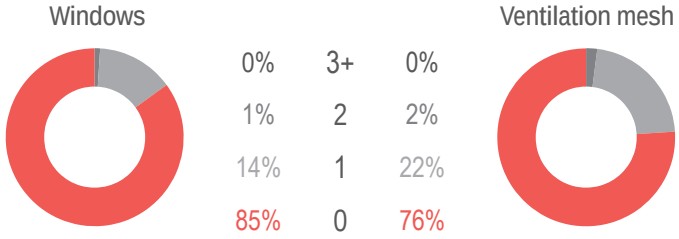
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



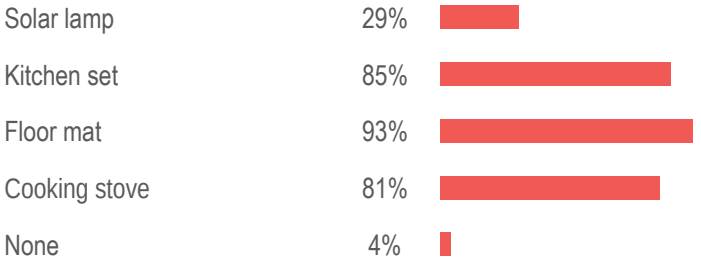
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

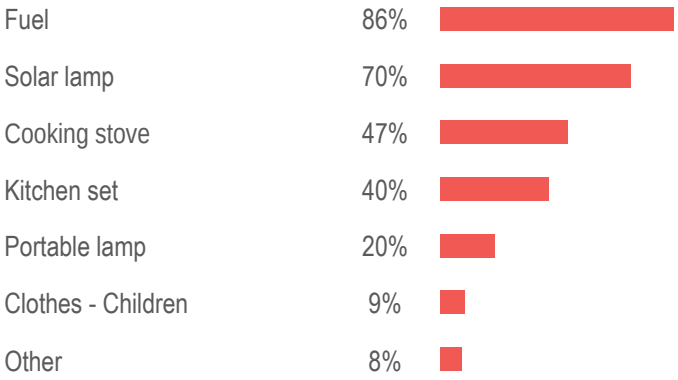


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



37% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

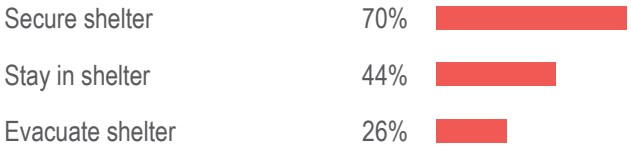
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

85% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

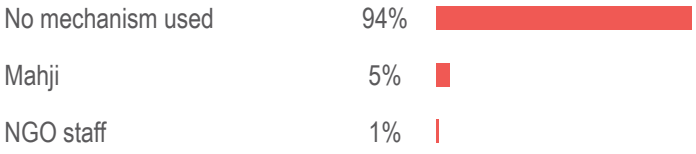
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

47% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 14, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

50% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	60%
Unaware of mechanisms	24%
Unsure how to use	15%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	76%
Radio	9%
Television	7%
WhatsApp	14%
Imo (instant messaging app)	16%

Livelihoods

46% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	46%
Remittances	6%
Cash assistance	4%
New debts	26%

1,400 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	36%	Women (18+ yrs)	7%
Boys (<18 yrs)	5%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	17%
Agriculture or livestock	7%
NGO volunteer	6%
Construction / Manual labour	6%
Other	6%

5% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

71% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	3,750
Healthcare	350
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	100
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 15, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

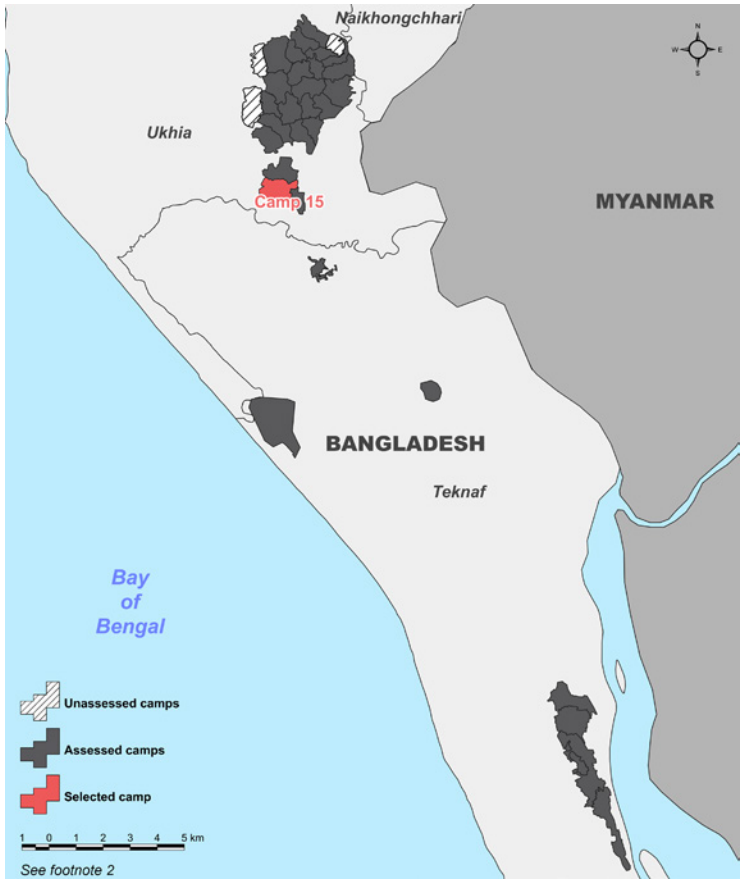
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 15 where 96 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	49,298
Population in camp (families)[1]	11,145

36.8 Average age of respondent

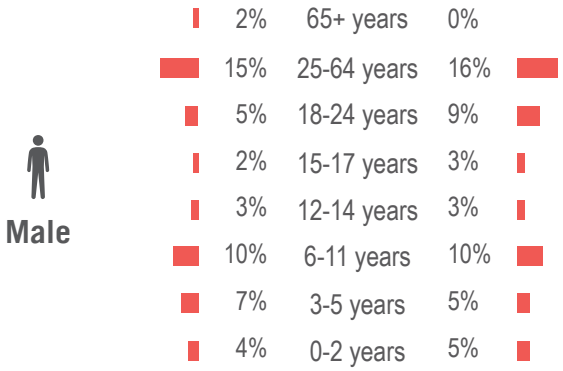
47% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

56% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

38% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

36% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 15, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
69%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	61%
58%	Armed group recruitment	2	Sexual violence	51%
40%	Violence within community	3	Detention	32%

90% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

68% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	97%
Camp management agencies	5%
Local government	3%

89% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	6%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
9%	3-5 yrs	20%
18%	6-14 yrs	19%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

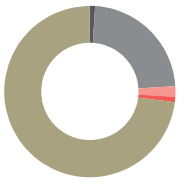
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
68%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	58%
13%	Do not know	2	Bathing areas	51%
8%	Latrines	3	Water points	33%

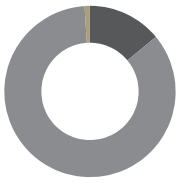
Boys			Girls	
48%	Market	1	Latrines	72%
38%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	70%
27%	Water points	3	Water points	56%

60% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	14%
23%	Good	85%
2%	Bad	0%
1%	Very bad	0%
73%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 15, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

87% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	94%
Pharmacy	35%
Private clinic	15%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	45%
Supplies unavailable	31%
Treatment unavailable	23%
Poor staff behaviour	17%
Clinic too far	15%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	9%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

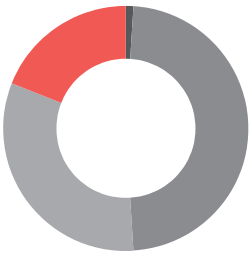
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	20%
Other	0%

100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

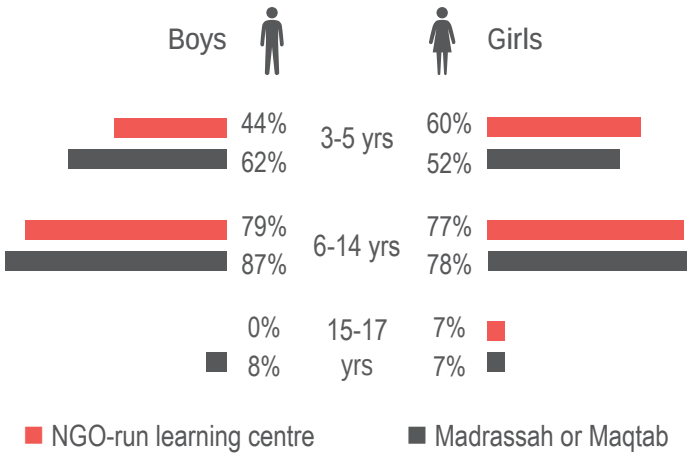
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



1%	<5 min
48%	5-15 min
32%	15-30 min
19%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

67% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

2%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
0%	Roof destroyed	0%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 15, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

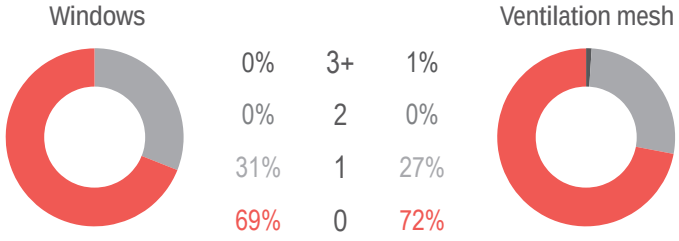
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	57%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	43%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	96%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	41%
Kitchen set	100%
Floor mat	100%
Cooking stove	99%
None	0%

6% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	79%
Solar lamp	59%
Cooking stove	56%
Kitchen set	47%
Portable lamp	19%
Umbrella	14%
Clothes - Children	9%

Site Management

71% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	88%
Stay in shelter	61%
Evacuate shelter	43%

Communication with Communities

70% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	59%
Mahji	41%
Complaint box	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 15, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

100% of households that reported using complaint/feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	73%
Unaware of mechanisms	25%
Community pressure to not use	1%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	80%
Radio	1%
Television	1%
WhatsApp	4%
Imo (instant messaging app)	5%

Livelihoods

53% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	53%
Remittances	4%
Cash assistance	3%
New debts	21%

1,750 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	47%	Women (18+ yrs)	3%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	16%
Construction / Manual labour	10%
NGO volunteer	9%
Other	6%
Small business trader	3%

14% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

51% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	100
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,500
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,200
Household items	0
Transport	175
Communication	225
Tobacco	425
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 16, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

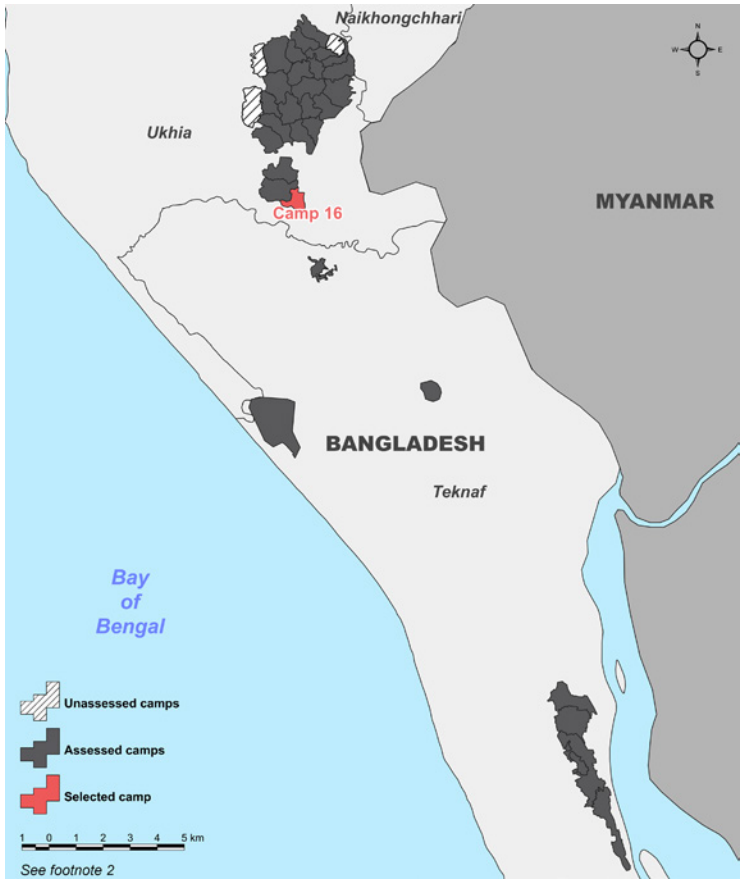
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 16 where 98 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	21,590
Population in camp (families)[1]	4,828

32.5 Average age of respondent

47% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households

Male		Age group		Female
1%		65+ years	0%	
16%		25-64 years	14%	
5%		18-24 years	11%	
3%		15-17 years	4%	
3%		12-14 years	5%	
7%		6-11 years	10%	
5%		3-5 years	5%	
4%		0-2 years	7%	

89% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

53% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

20% of heads of households were female

53% of households with pregnant or lactating women

38% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 16, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
46%	Natural disaster	1	Natural disaster	45%
29%	Kidnapping	2	Sexual violence	16%
16%	Violence within community	3	Kidnapping	15%

96% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

48% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	88%
Army	7%
None	7%

84% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	16%
18+ years	20%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
22%	3-5 yrs	16%
42%	6-14 yrs	33%
8%	15-17 yrs	6%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

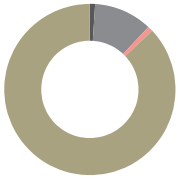
Men			Women	
79%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	53%
11%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	29%
10%	Market	3	Water points	22%

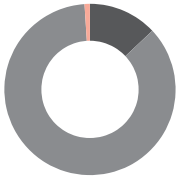
Boys			Girls	
66%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	47%
14%	Learning spaces	2	Latrines	30%
14%	Market	3	Bathing areas	22%

68% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	13%
11%	Good	86%
1%	Bad	1%
0%	Very bad	0%
87%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 16, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

85% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	89%
Pharmacy	39%
Government clinic	6%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	58%
Crowded	18%
Supplies unavailable	18%
Treatment unavailable	10%
Clinic too far	2%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	4%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

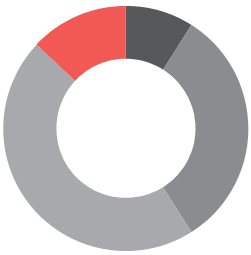
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	98%
Bangladesh army	4%
Other	0%

100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

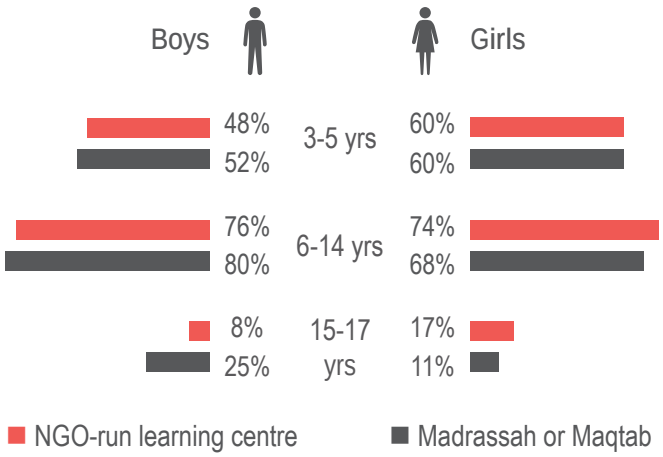
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



9%	<5 min
32%	5-15 min
46%	15-30 min
13%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

59% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

7%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
5%	Roof destroyed	5%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 16, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

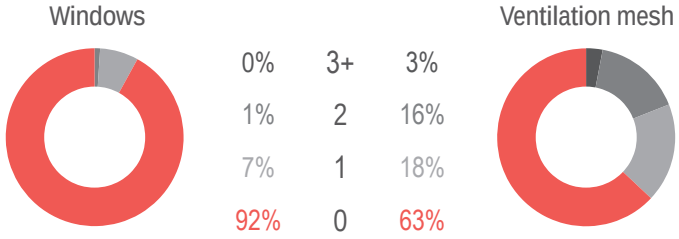
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	46%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	69%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	97%
Sheet metal	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	32%
Kitchen set	76%
Floor mat	83%
Cooking stove	59%
None	4%

10% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	69%
Cooking stove	63%
Solar lamp	58%
Kitchen set	50%
Floor mat	16%
Other	13%
Portable lamp	12%

Site Management

61% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	69%
Stay in shelter	54%
Secure valuables	38%

Communication with Communities

39% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	83%
Mahji	14%
NGO staff	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 16, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

94% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	79%
Unaware of mechanisms	14%
Unsure how to use	9%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	81%
Radio	18%
Television	11%
WhatsApp	10%
Imo (instant messaging app)	18%

Livelihoods

48% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	48%
Remittances	2%
Cash assistance	2%
New debts	48%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	41%	Women (18+ yrs)	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	6%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	19%
NGO volunteer	7%
Construction / Manual labour	7%
Other	4%
Small business trader	3%

6% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

84% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	400
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	500
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,040
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 17, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

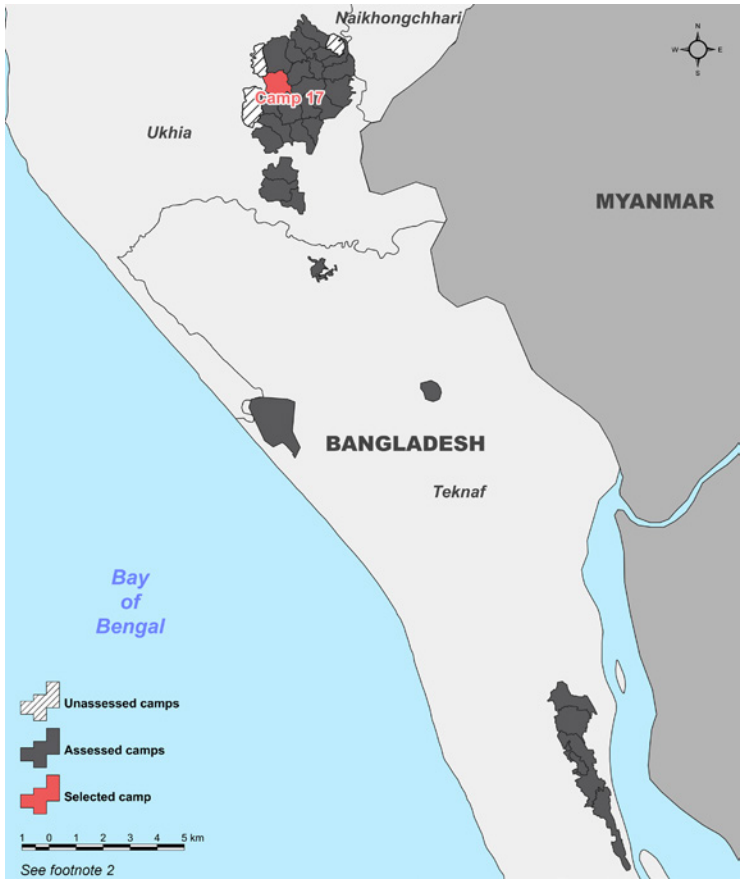
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 17 where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	14,669
Population in camp (families)[1]	3,458

34.4 Average age of respondent

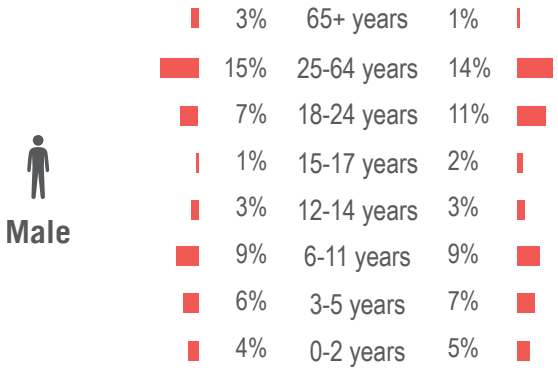
41% of respondents were female

4.6 Average household size

50% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



92% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

54% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

24% of heads of households were female

47% of households with pregnant or lactating women

35% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 17, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
51%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	39%
30%	Natural disaster	2	Natural disaster	26%
27%	Violence within community	3	Detention	21%

62% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

45% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	84%
Camp management agencies	10%
UN or NGO staff	6%

66% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	8%
18+ years	17%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
7%	3-5 yrs	24%
37%	6-14 yrs	27%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

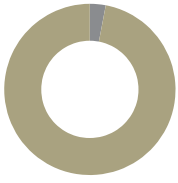
Men			Women	
74%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	54%
10%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	28%
8%	Market	3	Latrines	24%

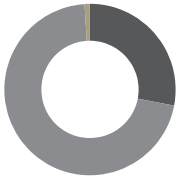
Boys			Girls	
52%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	48%
21%	Market	2	Latrines	33%
18%	Learning spaces	3	Bathing areas	31%

53% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities			Neighbours
0%	Very good	28%	
3%	Good	71%	
0%	Bad	0%	
0%	Very bad	0%	
97%	No relationship	1%	
0%	No answer	0%	





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 17, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

71% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

92% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	76%
Pharmacy	36%
Private clinic	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	46%
Crowded	21%
Supplies unavailable	21%
Clinic too far	20%
Treatment unavailable	7%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

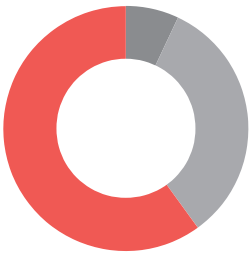
99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	98%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

90% of households reported access to a market to buy food

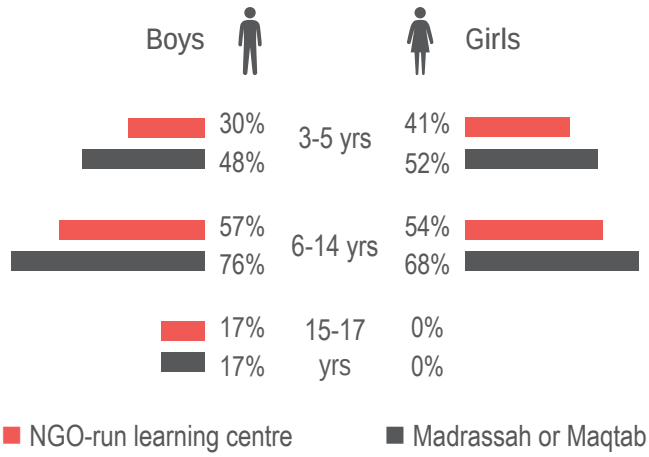
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



0%	<5 min
7%	5-15 min
33%	15-30 min
60%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

32% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

14%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
20%	Roof destroyed	14%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 17, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

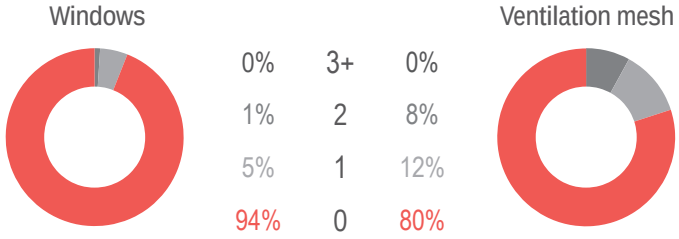
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	80%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	44%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	99%
Bamboo	100%
Sheet metal	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	59%
Kitchen set	93%
Floor mat	94%
Cooking stove	85%
None	1%

88% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	67%
Kitchen set	43%
Solar lamp	33%
Cooking stove	24%
Umbrella	23%
Floor mat	22%
Clothes - Children	19%

Site Management

47% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	60%
Stay in shelter	51%
Evacuate shelter	37%

Communication with Communities

34% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	82%
Mahji	16%
NGO staff	1%

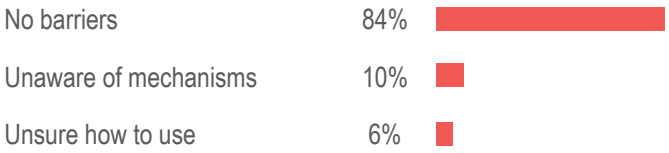
4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

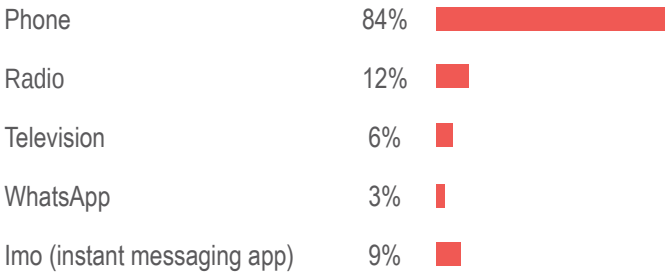
Camp 17, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

82% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



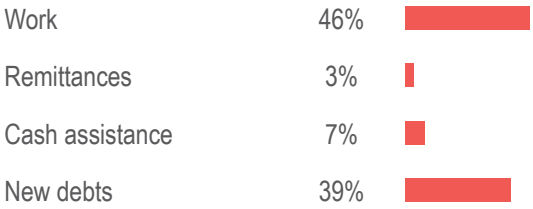
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

46% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

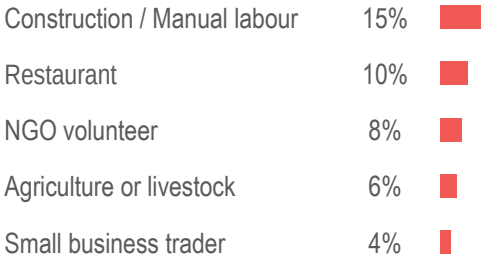


2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	41%	Women (18+ yrs)	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

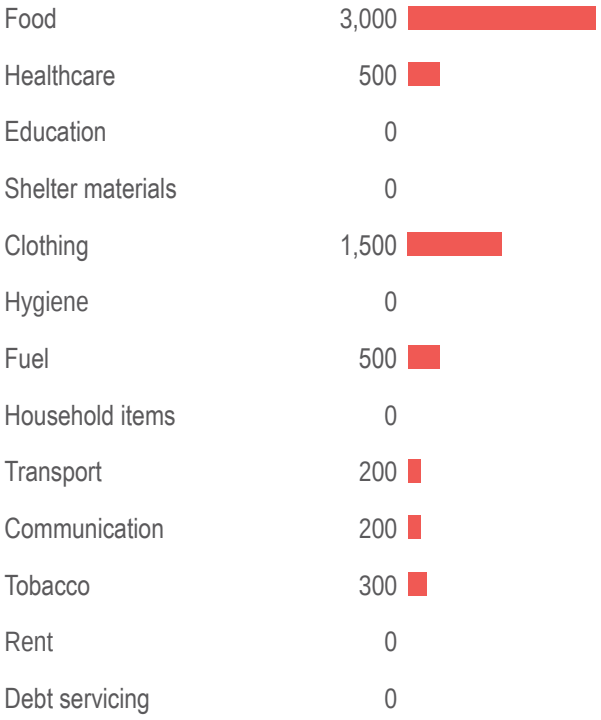
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]



15% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

76% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



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18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 18, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

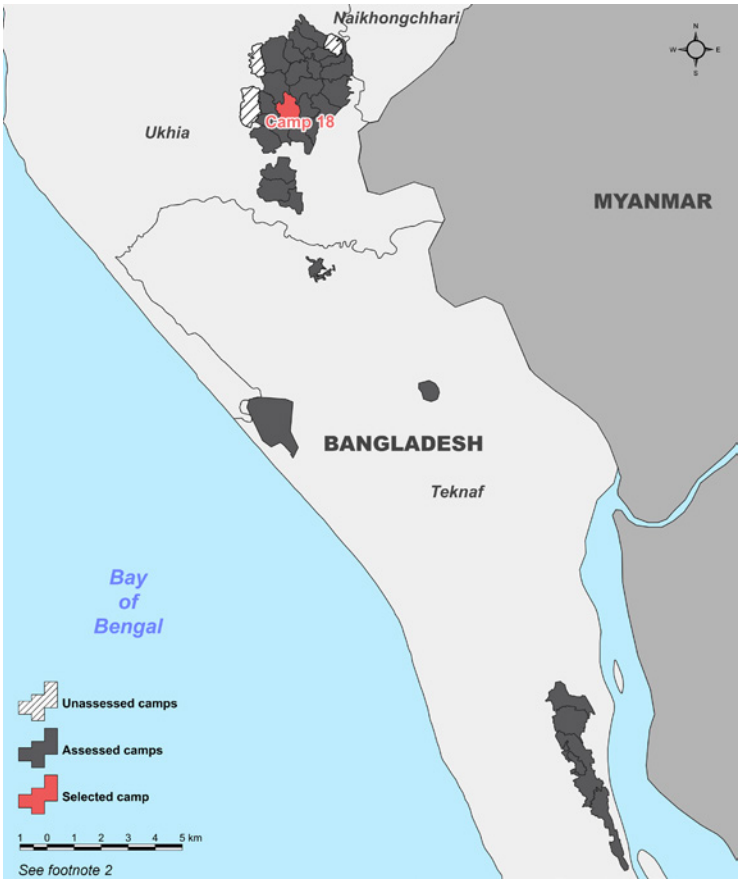
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 18 where 103 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	27,831
Population in camp (families)[1]	6,799

32.1 Average age of respondent

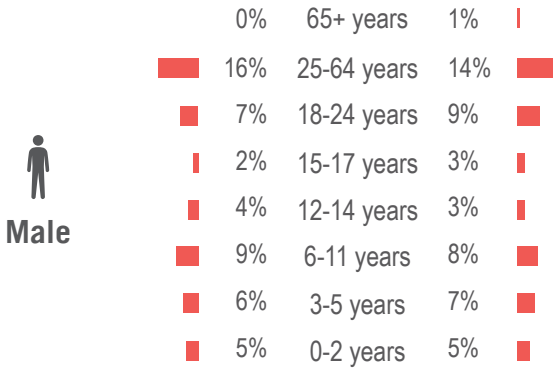
51% of respondents were female

4.4 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

50% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

33% of heads of households were female

40% of households with pregnant or lactating women

22% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 18, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
40%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disaster	35%
36%	Natural disaster	2	Kidnapping	27%
20%	Detention	3	Violence within home	15%

69% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

54% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	91%
Local government	8%
UN or NGO staff	5%

71% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	21%
18+ years	28%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
41%	3-5 yrs	45%	
43%	6-14 yrs	36%	
0%	15-17 yrs	0%	

3% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

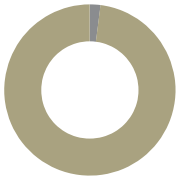
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

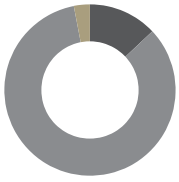
Men			Women	
77%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	62%
9%	Latrines	2	Latrines	20%
8%	Market	3	Bathing areas	16%

Boys			Girls	
61%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	45%
21%	Market	2	Latrines	29%
9%	Firewood collection sites	3	Water points	25%

65% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block





Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	13%
2%	Good	84%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
98%	No relationship	3%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 18, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

73% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	85%
Pharmacy	42%
Private clinic	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	66%
Crowded	16%
Clinic too far	11%
Treatment unavailable	8%
Supplies unavailable	7%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	98%
Bangladesh army	2%
Other	0%

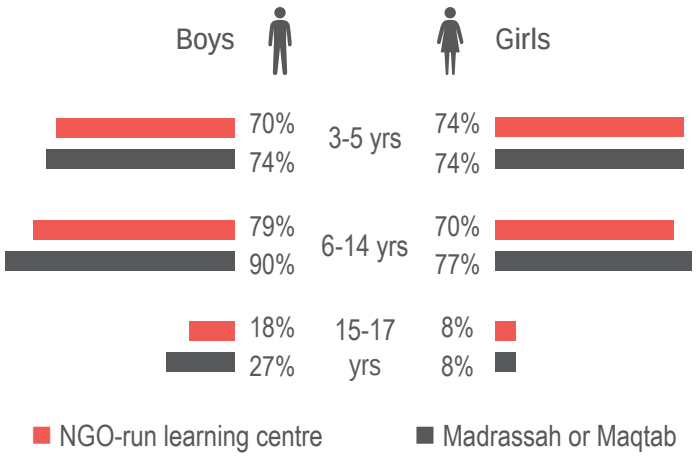
96% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

0%	<5 min
17%	5-15 min
30%	15-30 min
53%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

40% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

10%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
4%	Roof destroyed	4%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 18, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

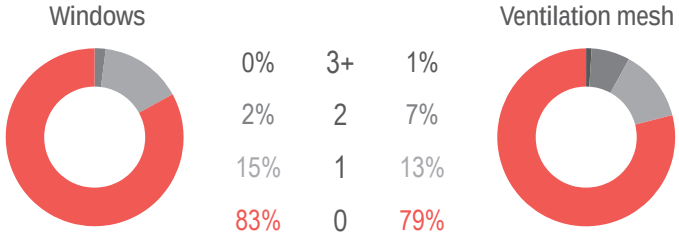
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	45%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	89%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	100%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	25%
Kitchen set	81%
Floor mat	88%
Cooking stove	60%
None	1%

19% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Cooking stove	76%
Fuel	62%
Kitchen set	54%
Solar lamp	39%
Floor mat	27%
Portable lamp	20%
Clothes - Male	5%

Site Management

50% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	70%
Stay in shelter	56%
Evacuate shelter	41%

Communication with Communities

28% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	88%
Mahji	11%
Information hub	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 18, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

67% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	88%
Unaware of mechanisms	9%
Unsure how to use	2%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	79%
Radio	9%
Television	7%
WhatsApp	9%
Imo (instant messaging app)	12%

Livelihoods

42% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	42%
Remittances	0%
Cash assistance	0%
New debts	34%

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	40%	Women (18+ yrs)	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Construction / Manual labour	14%
NGO volunteer	12%
Restaurant	6%
Agriculture or livestock	5%
Other	2%

9% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

74% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	3,000
Healthcare	200
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,100
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	100
Communication	175
Tobacco	400
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

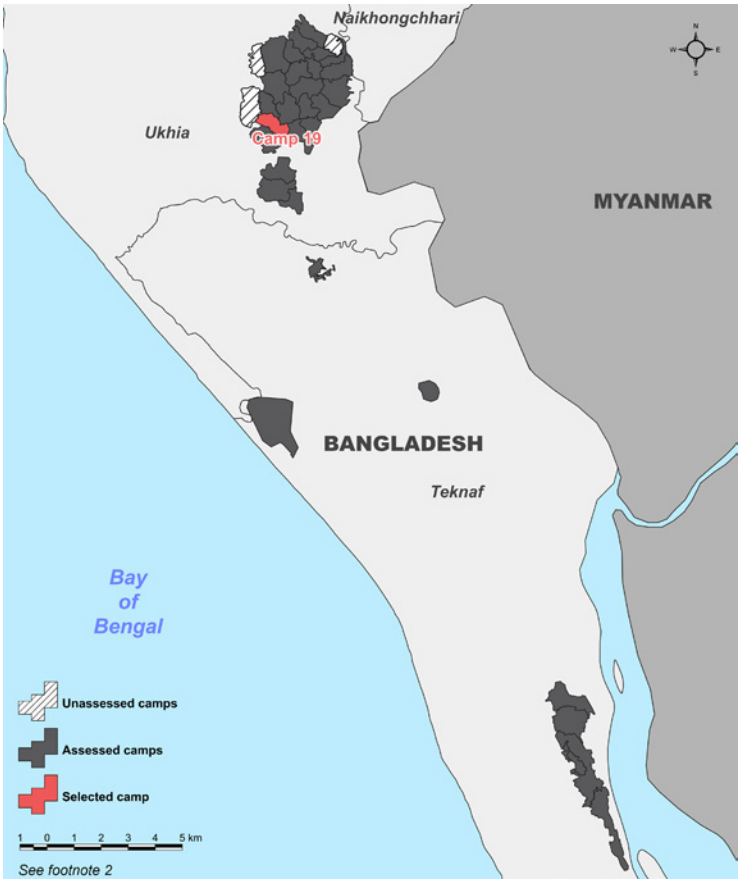
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 19 where 119 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	20,149
Population in camp (families)[1]	4,633

35.7 Average age of respondent

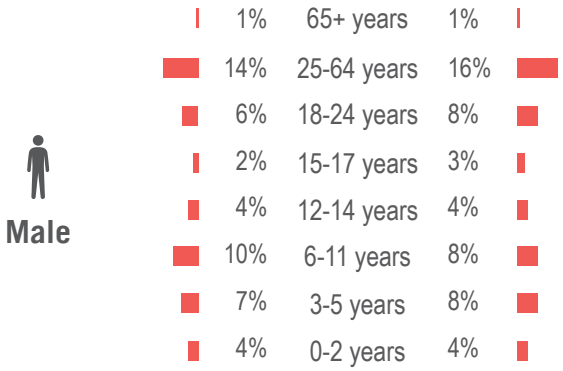
55% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

51% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

31% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

39% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
49%	Kidnapping	1 Sexual violence	49%
36%	Armed group recruitment	2 Kidnapping	45%
29%	Violence within community	3 Natural disaster	24%

76% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

62% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	97%
Army	13%
Camp management agencies	5%

82% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	2%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
17%	3-5 yrs	18%	
20%	6-14 yrs	16%	
0%	15-17 yrs	0%	

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

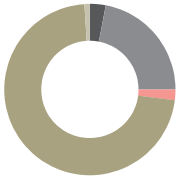
Men			Women	
82%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	44%
6%	Do not know	2	Latrines	40%
5%	Water points	3	Bathing areas	34%

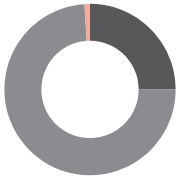
Boys			Girls	
46%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	55%
32%	Market	2	Bathing areas	43%
27%	Latrines	3	Water points	36%

64% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
3%	Very good	25%
22%	Good	74%
2%	Bad	1%
0%	Very bad	0%
72%	No relationship	0%
1%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

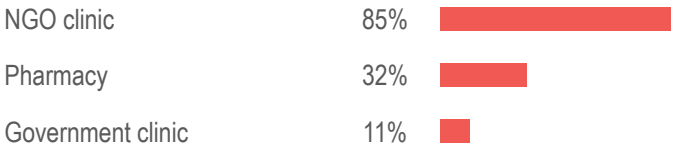
Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

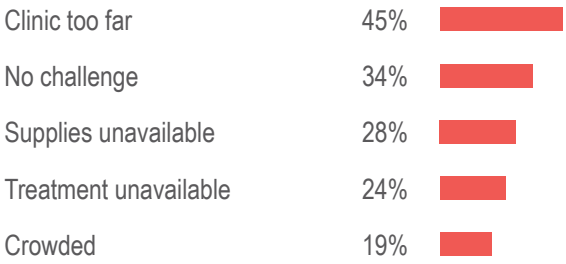
85% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]



% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]



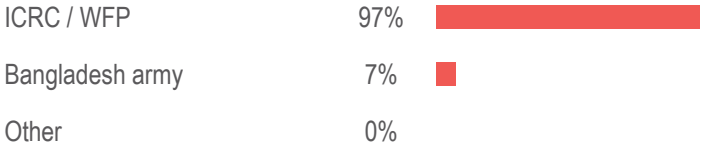
% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	3%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

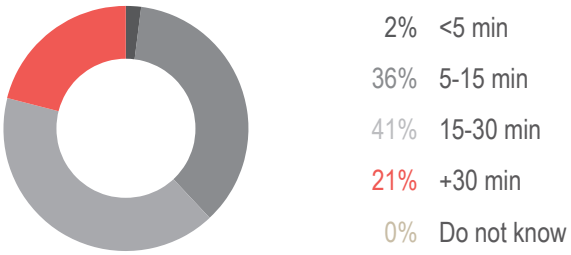
98% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]



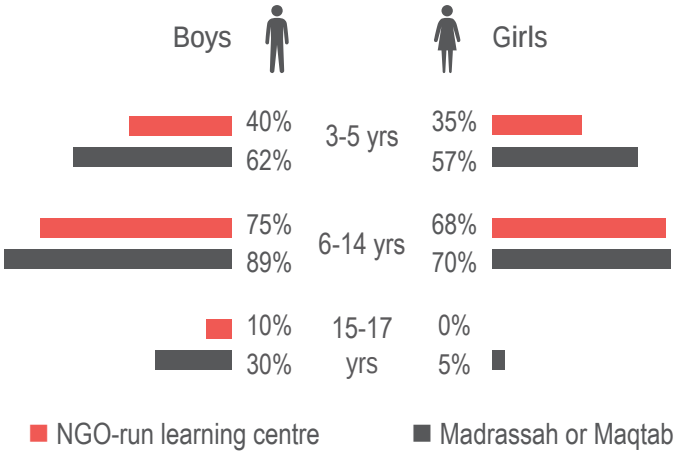
98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

71% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

11%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
16%	Roof destroyed	8%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

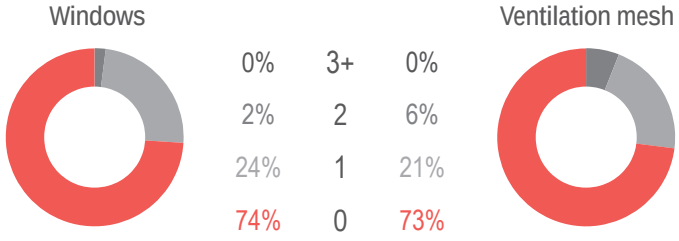
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	39%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	60%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	94%
Bamboo	83%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	33%
Kitchen set	87%
Floor mat	93%
Cooking stove	84%
None	4%

3% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	87%
Cooking stove	60%
Solar lamp	57%
Kitchen set	50%
Portable lamp	18%
Umbrella	8%
Clothes - Children	8%

Site Management

55% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	84%
Stay in shelter	47%
Evacuate shelter	45%

Communication with Communities

71% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	62%
Mahji	36%
NGO staff	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
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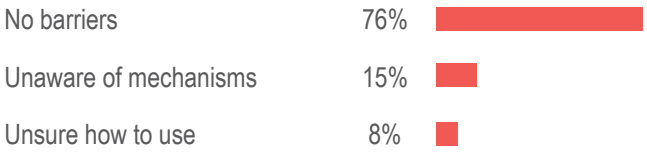
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

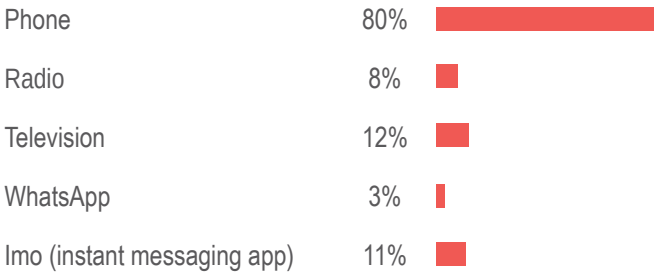
Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

98% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]



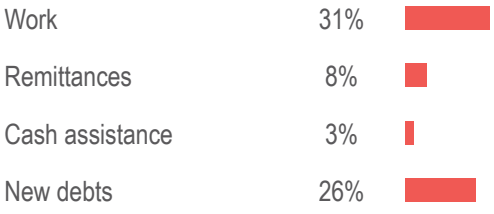
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]



Livelihoods

31% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]



1,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

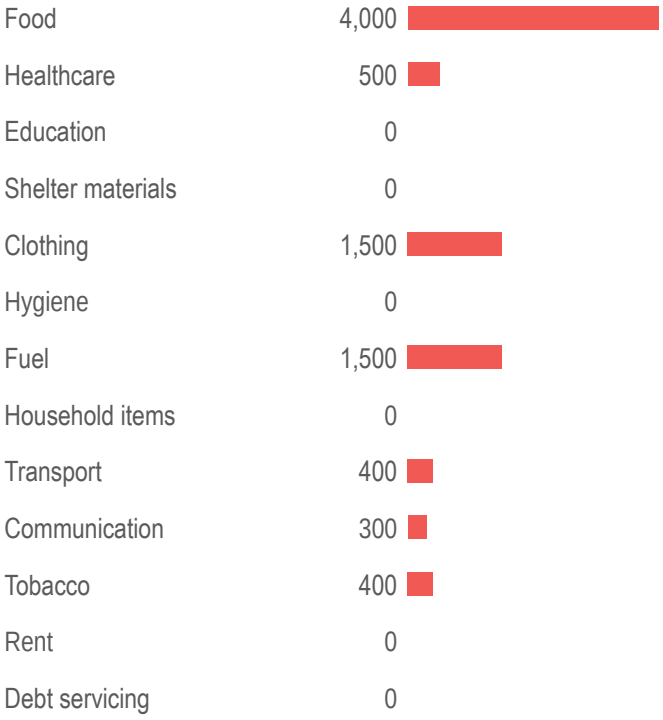
Men (18+ yrs)	26%	Women (18+ yrs)	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	0%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

64% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]



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20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 20, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

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Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20 where 87 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

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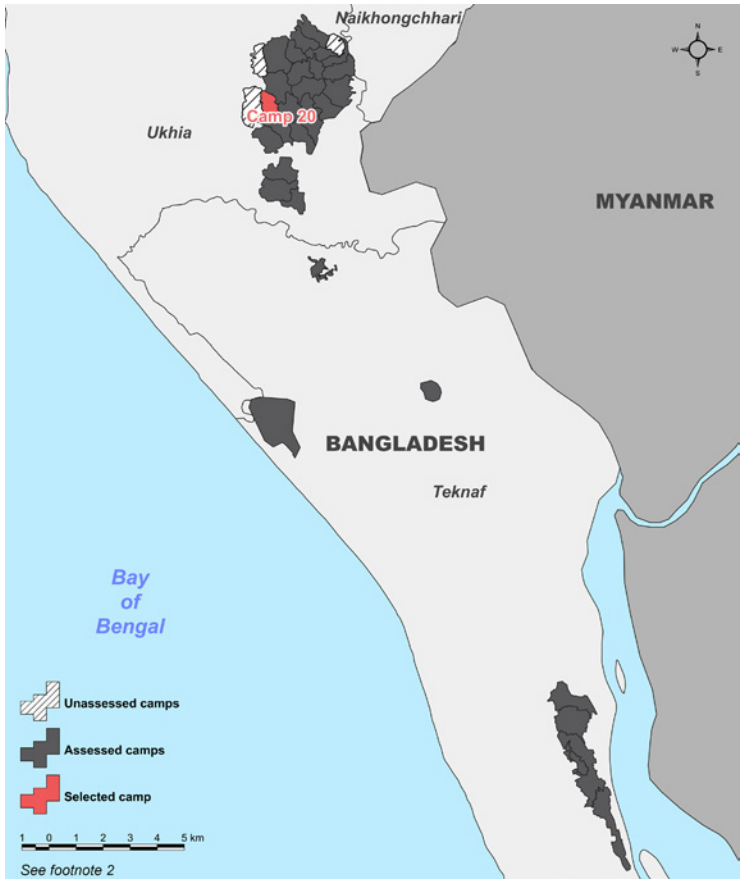


Population in camp (individuals)[1]	4,651
Population in camp (families)[1]	1,136

33.6 Average age of respondent

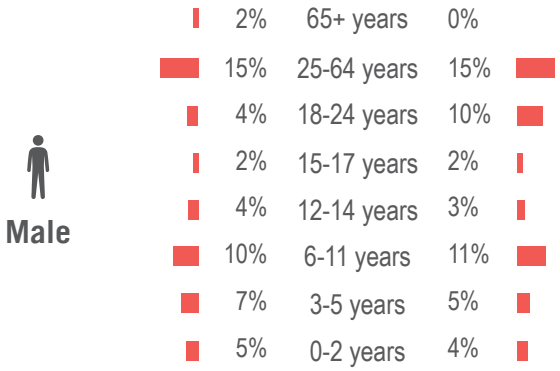
49% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



90% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

54% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

46% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

47% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
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3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 20, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
57%	Armed group recruitment	1 Sexual violence	67%
56%	Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	43%
43%	Violence within community	3 Child marriage	32%

74% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

47% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	97%
Army	8%
Camp management agencies	2%

66% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	9%
18+ years	17%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys			Girls
21%	3-5 yrs	24%	
27%	6-14 yrs	36%	
0%	15-17 yrs	0%	

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

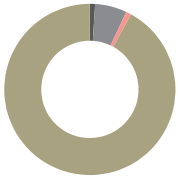
Men			Women	
66%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	66%
17%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	55%
13%	Do not know	3	Water points	38%

Boys			Girls	
46%	Market	1	Latrines	67%
43%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	63%
24%	Learning spaces	3	Water points	45%

53% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	18%
6%	Good	80%
1%	Bad	2%
0%	Very bad	0%
92%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
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7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
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9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 20, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

83% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	94%
Pharmacy	10%
Private clinic	4%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	44%
Clinic too far	36%
Treatment unavailable	24%
Supplies unavailable	10%
Poor staff behaviour	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	6%
Bottles	6%

Food Security

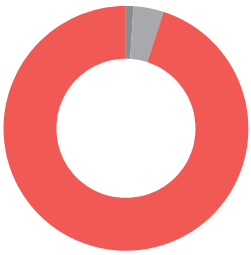
99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	1%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

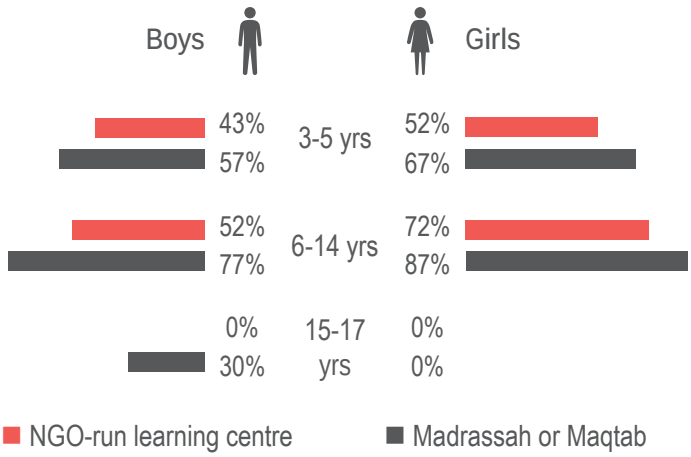
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



0%	<5 min
1%	5-15 min
4%	15-30 min
95%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

37% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

34%	Roof damaged	13%	Wall damaged
33%	Roof destroyed	17%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 20, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

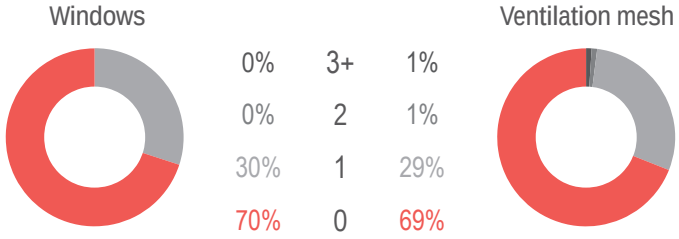
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	28%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	72%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	90%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	18%
Kitchen set	90%
Floor mat	91%
Cooking stove	90%
None	3%

7% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Cooking stove	62%
Fuel	62%
Solar lamp	55%
Kitchen set	52%
Portable lamp	22%
Floor mat	13%
Umbrella	10%

Site Management

62% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	82%
Stay in shelter	71%
Evacuate shelter	34%

Communication with Communities

60% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	63%
Mahji	36%
Government or military	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 20, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

94% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	68%
Unaware of mechanisms	30%
Unsure how to use	8%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	59%
Radio	6%
Television	2%
WhatsApp	2%
Imo (instant messaging app)	6%

Livelihoods

32% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	32%
Remittances	0%
Cash assistance	6%
New debts	26%

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	30%	Women (18+ yrs)	3%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

NGO volunteer	16%
Construction / Manual labour	9%
Agriculture or livestock	2%
Restaurant	2%
Domestic work	1%

9% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

72% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	450
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,000
Hygiene	50
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	150
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

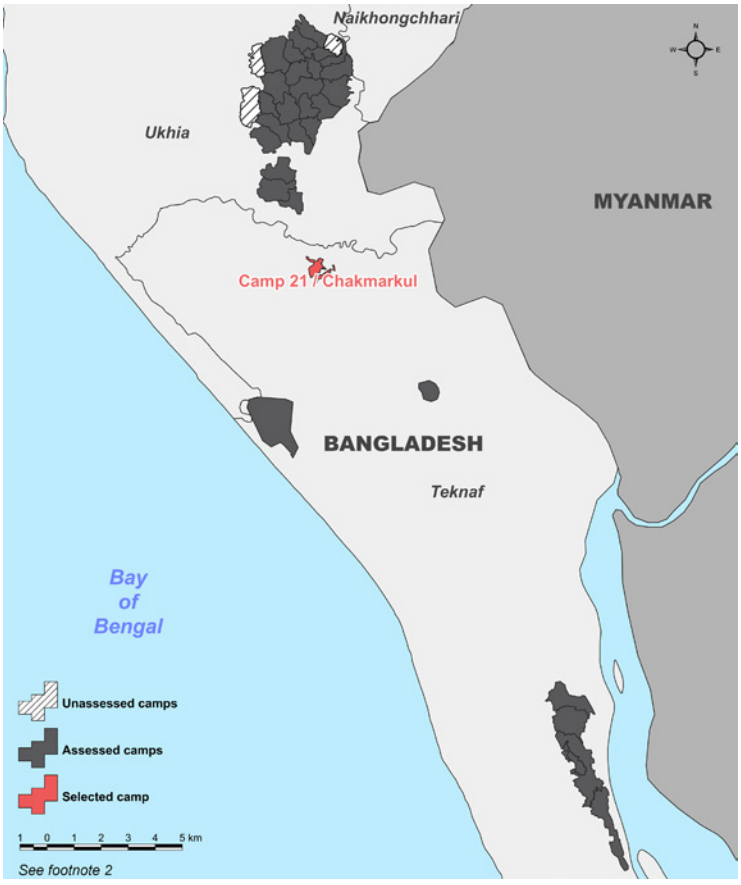
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 21 / Chakmarkul where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	12,249
Population in camp (families)[1]	3,001

34.1 Average age of respondent

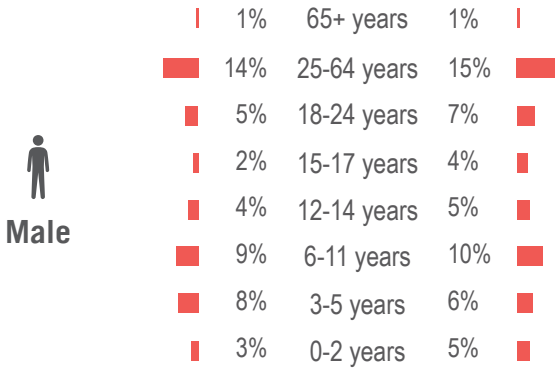
55% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

57% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



98% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

59% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

29% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

46% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
58%	Kidnapping (1)	Kidnapping	59%
26%	Detention (2)	Sexual violence	26%
22%	Violence within community (3)	Natural disaster	23%

86% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

55% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	99%
Army	22%
Police	7%

68% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
18+ years	11%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
16%	3-5 yrs	6%
14%	6-14 yrs	9%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

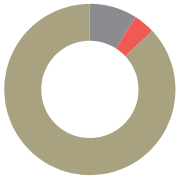
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
84%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	60%
6%	Market	2	Latrines	33%
6%	Latrines	3	Water points	29%

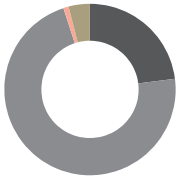
Boys			Girls	
62%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	48%
28%	Latrines	2	Latrines	38%
12%	Market	3	Water points	34%

77% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	23%
9%	Good	72%
0%	Bad	1%
4%	Very bad	0%
87%	No relationship	4%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

75% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	91%
Pharmacy	36%
Government clinic	8%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	58%
Crowded	27%
Supplies unavailable	18%
Treatment unavailable	15%
Clinic too far	11%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	12%
Bottles	7%

Food Security

60% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	92%
Bangladesh army	14%
Other	0%

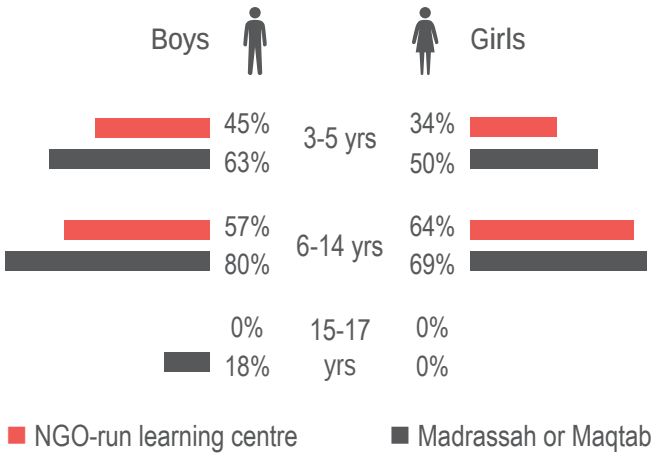
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

0%	<5 min
34%	5-15 min
51%	15-30 min
15%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

56% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

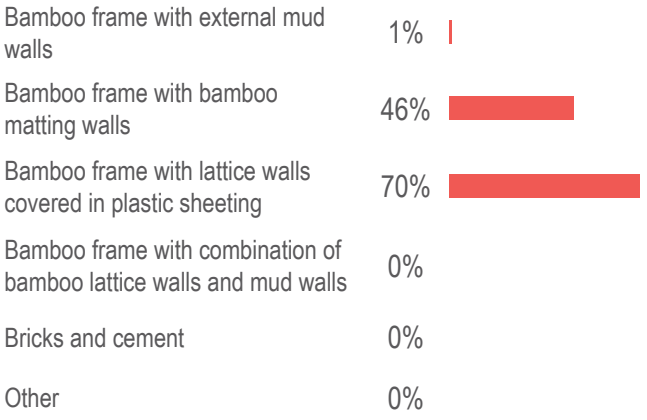
10%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
8%	Roof destroyed	12%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

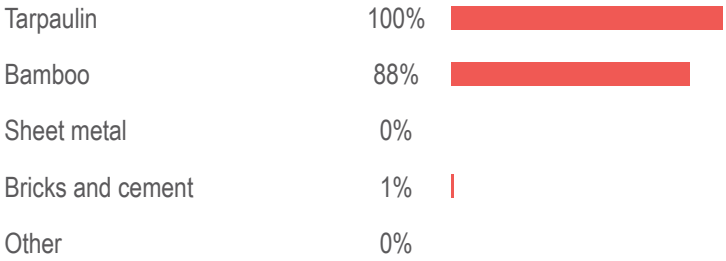
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

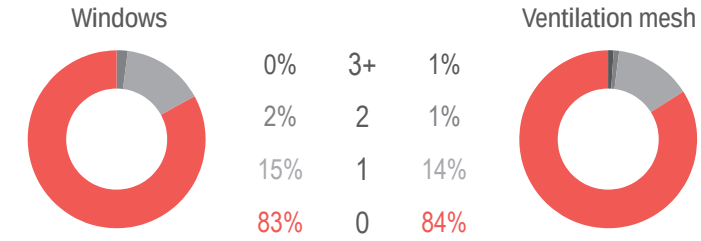
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



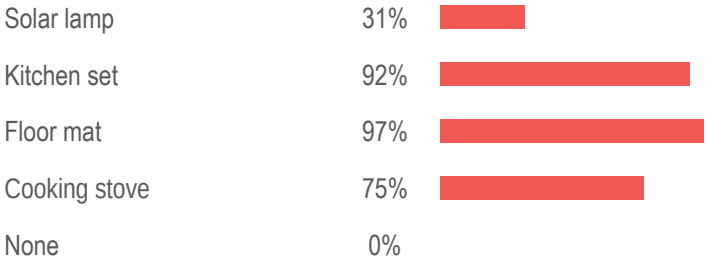
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

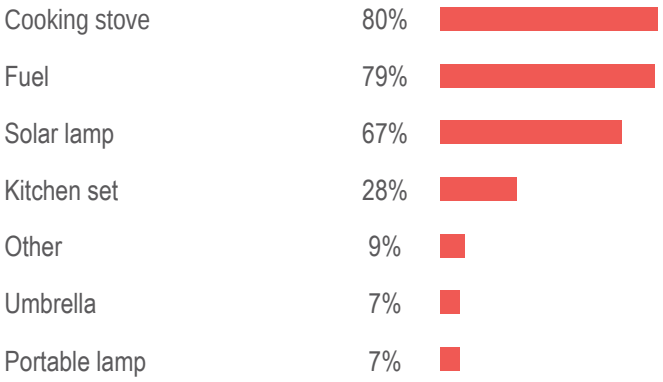


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



95% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

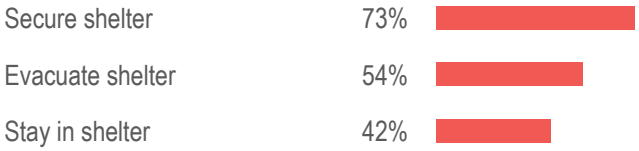
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

64% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

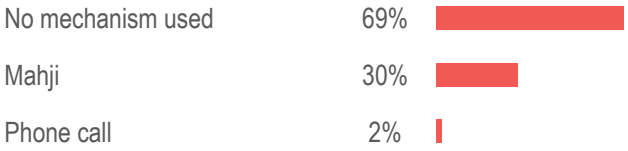
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

58% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

97% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	75%
Unsure how to use	11%
Unaware of mechanisms	7%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	77%
Radio	12%
Television	15%
WhatsApp	7%
Imo (instant messaging app)	18%

Livelihoods

61% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	61%
Remittances	9%
Cash assistance	7%
New debts	28%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	51%	Women (18+ yrs)	11%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	31%
Agriculture or livestock	8%
Construction / Manual labour	8%
Small business trader	5%
NGO volunteer	3%

9% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

69% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	600
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,000
Hygiene	0
Fuel	800
Household items	0
Transport	250
Communication	300
Tobacco	450
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 22 / Unchiprang, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

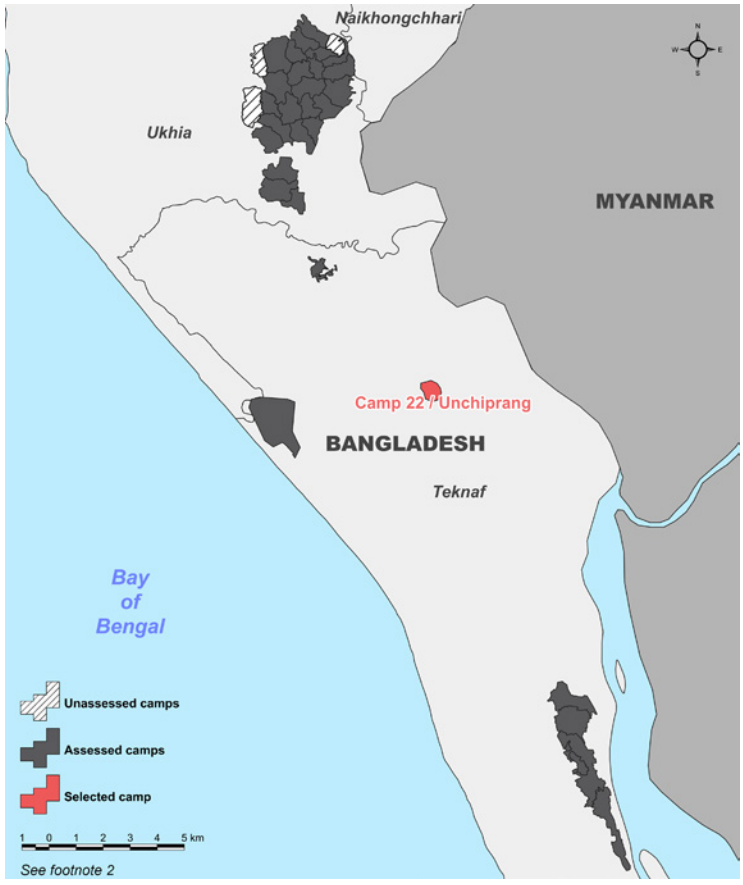
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 22 / Unchiprang where 122 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	22,288
Population in camp (families)[1]	4,592

34 Average age of respondent

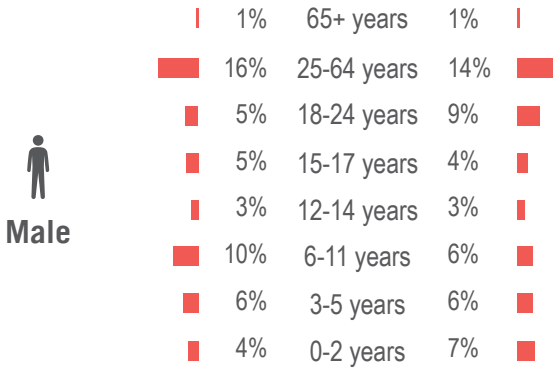
50% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

63% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

22% of heads of households were female

53% of households with pregnant or lactating women

30% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 22 / Unchiprang, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
56%	Kidnapping	Sexual violence	50%
33%	Armed group recruitment	Kidnapping	34%
29%	Natural disaster	Natural disaster	22%

93% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

54% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	93%
Army	7%
None	6%

96% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	7%
18+ years	7%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
18%	3-5 yrs	19%
10%	6-14 yrs	12%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

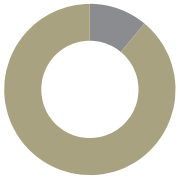
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
69%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	47%
13%	Water points	2	Water points	44%
9%	Bathing areas	3	Bathing areas	39%

Boys			Girls	
37%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	51%
30%	Market	2	Water points	48%
29%	Water points	3	Bathing areas	42%

60% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	13%
11%	Good	87%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
89%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 22 / Unchiprang, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

81% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	88%
Pharmacy	34%
Traditional healer	6%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

Supplies unavailable	52%
No challenge	34%
Treatment unavailable	22%
Clinic too far	19%
Crowded	11%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	17%
Bottles	3%

Food Security

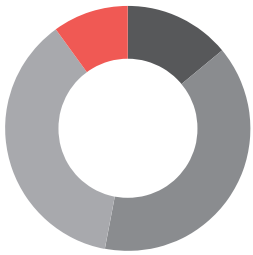
89% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	97%
Bangladesh army	11%
Other	1%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

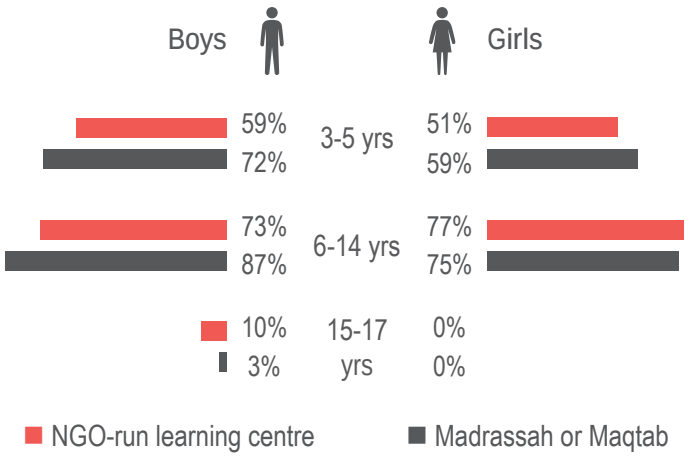
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



14%	<5 min
39%	5-15 min
37%	15-30 min
10%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

57% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

6%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
7%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 22 / Unchiprang, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

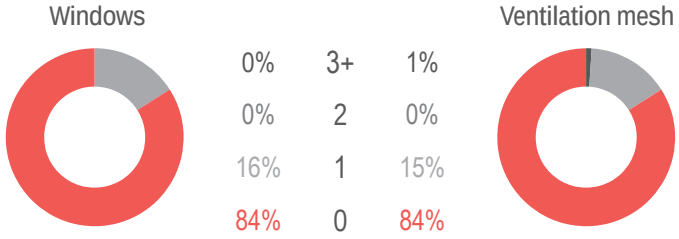
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	9%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	91%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	90%
Sheet metal	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	29%
Kitchen set	93%
Floor mat	98%
Cooking stove	85%
None	2%

3% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]

Fuel	92%
Solar lamp	65%
Kitchen set	50%
Cooking stove	49%
Portable lamp	16%
Clothes - Children	7%
Other	6%

Site Management

80% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

Secure shelter	80%
Stay in shelter	52%
Evacuate shelter	39%

Communication with Communities

59% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]

No mechanism used	79%
Mahji	21%
Complaint box	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

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85% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	72%
Unaware of mechanisms	19%
Lacking skills for use	6%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	72%
Radio	7%
Television	1%
WhatsApp	8%
Imo (instant messaging app)	10%

Livelihoods

52% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	52%
Remittances	3%
Cash assistance	3%
New debts	21%

1,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	43%	Women (18+ yrs)	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	35%
Construction / Manual labour	7%
NGO volunteer	4%
Handicrafts / Tailoring	2%
Other	2%

7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

61% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	3,000
Healthcare	600
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	150
Communication	200
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 23 / Shamlapur, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

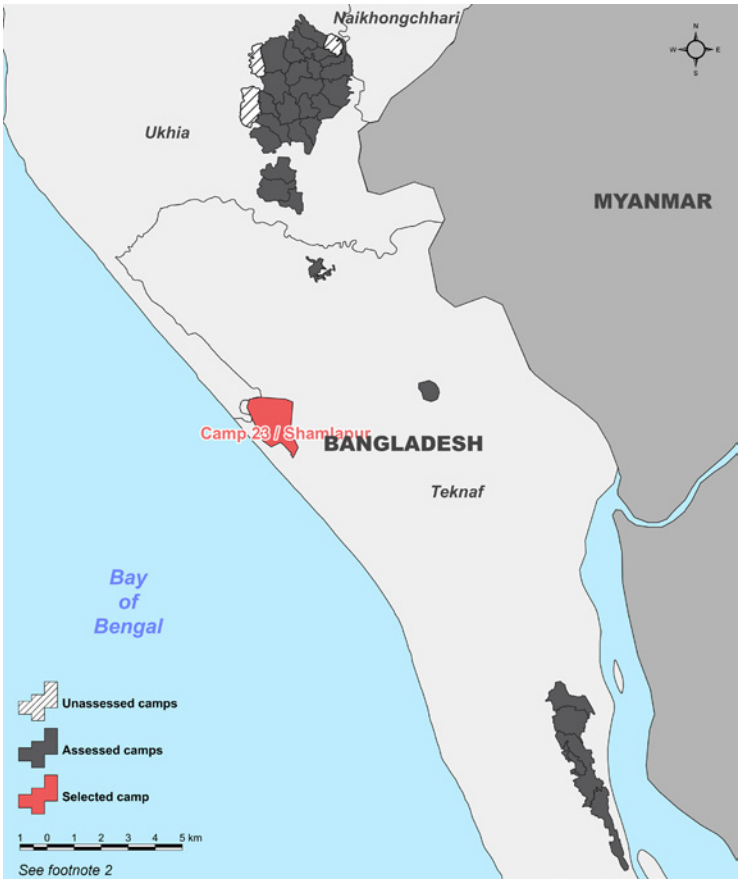
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 23 / Shamlapur where 95 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	10,884
Population in camp (families)[1]	2,642

31.4 Average age of respondent

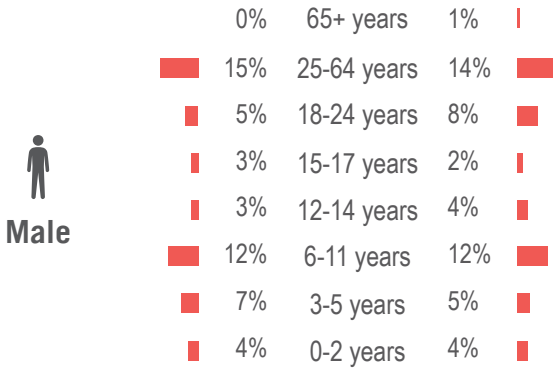
47% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

57% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



95% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

51% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

33% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

40% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 23 / Shamlapur, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

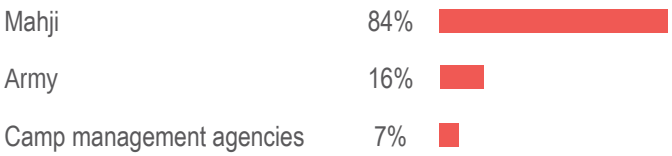
% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
41%	Natural disaster (1)	Natural disaster	41%
37%	Kidnapping (2)	Kidnapping	31%
24%	Armed group recruitment (3)	Sexual violence	25%

57% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

44% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]



85% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	10%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

9% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

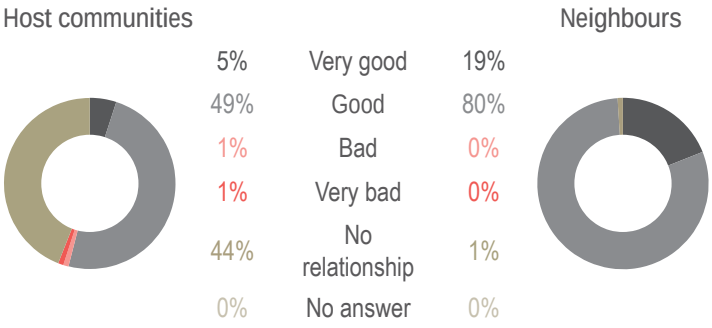
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
81%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	57%
9%	Latrines	2	Latrines	34%
6%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	23%

Boys			Girls	
56%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	45%
24%	Latrines	2	Latrines	42%
16%	Market	3	Bathing areas	26%

47% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 23 / Shamlapur, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

79% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	65%
Pharmacy	56%
Government clinic	10%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	48%
Supplies unavailable	27%
Clinic too far	19%
Treatment unavailable	16%
Crowded	15%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	10%
Bottles	8%

Food Security

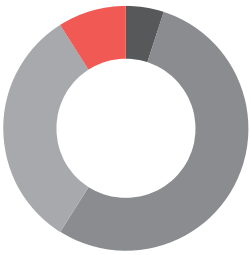
97% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	96%
Bangladesh army	16%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

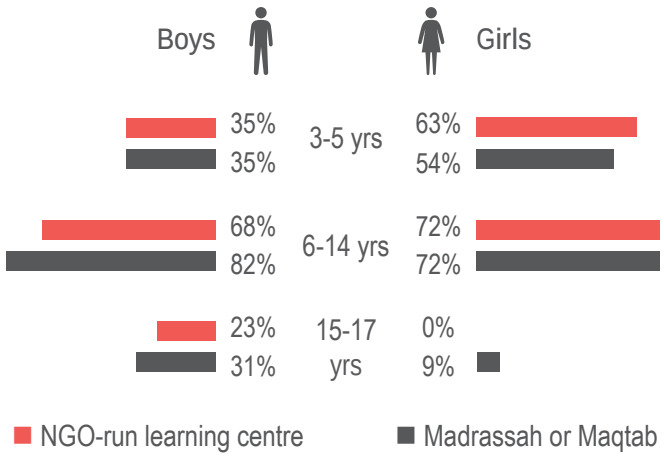
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



5%	<5 min
54%	5-15 min
32%	15-30 min
9%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

44% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

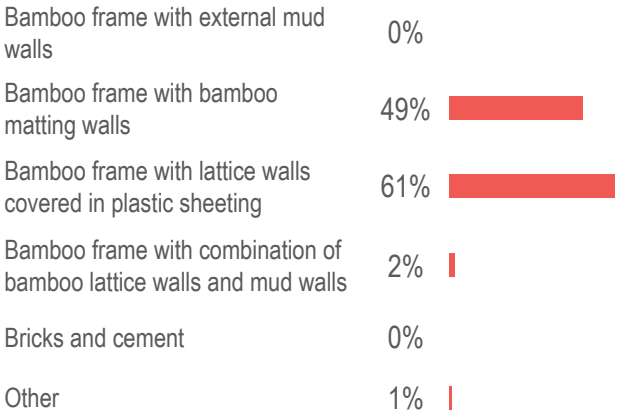
5%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
4%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

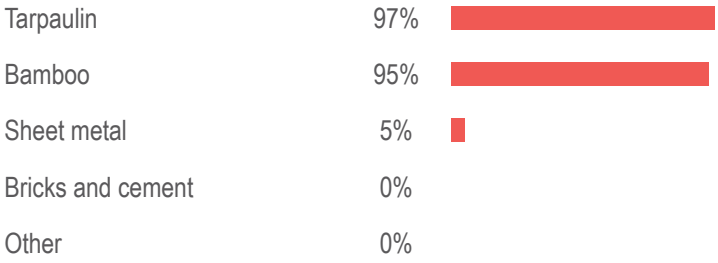
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 23 / Shamlapur, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

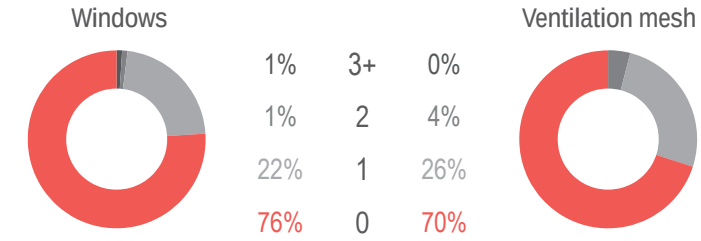
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



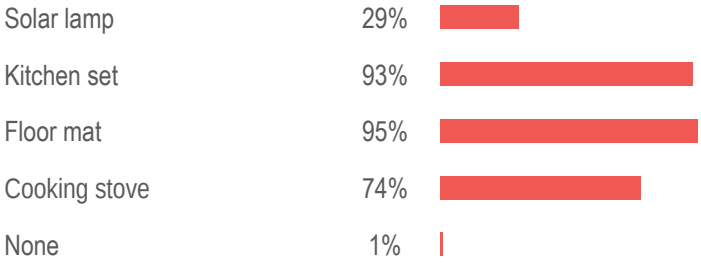
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

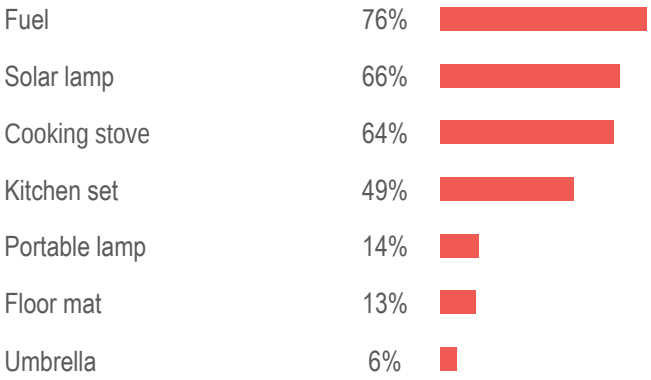


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



28% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

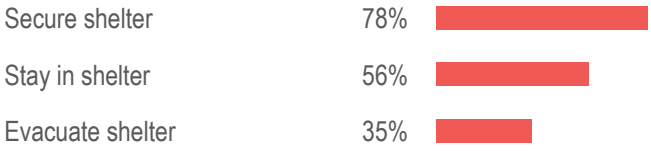
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

58% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

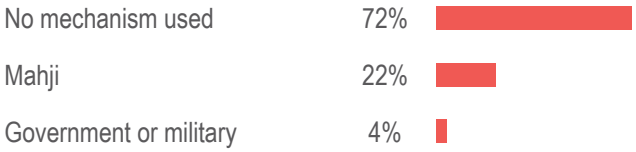
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

46% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 23 / Shamlapur, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

96% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	67%
Unaware of mechanisms	24%
Unsure how to use	18%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	80%
Radio	18%
Television	23%
WhatsApp	7%
Imo (instant messaging app)	12%

Livelihoods

66% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	66%
Remittances	3%
Cash assistance	1%
New debts	29%

3,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	55%	Women (18+ yrs)	4%
Boys (<18 yrs)	9%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Handicrafts / Tailoring	25%
Restaurant	19%
Agriculture or livestock	7%
NGO volunteer	3%
Small business trader	3%

1% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

72% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	1,000
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	250
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 24 / Leda, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

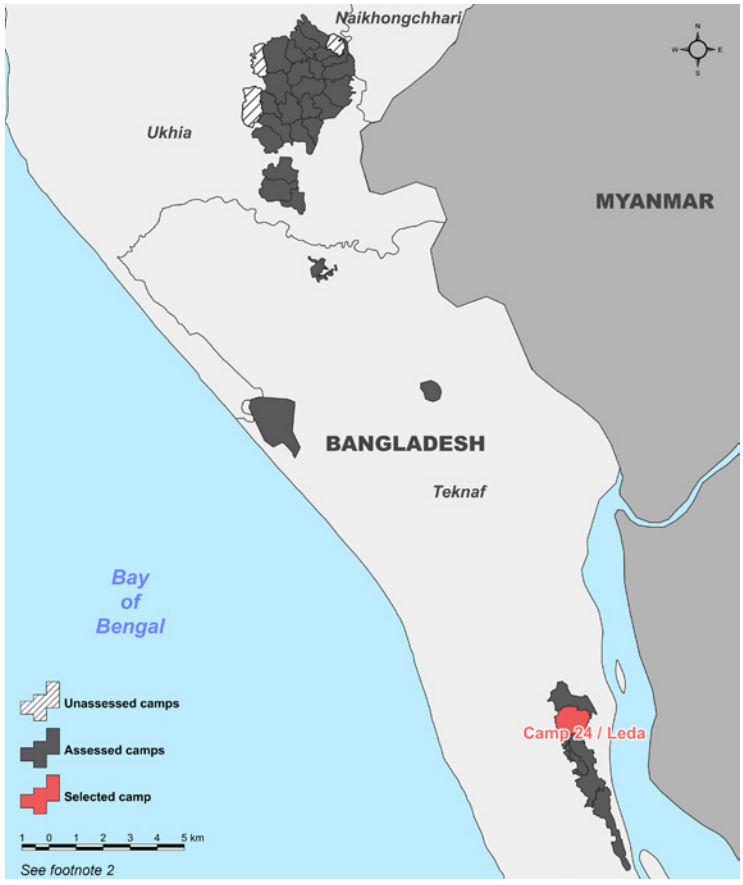
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 24 / Leda where 105 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	33,731
Population in camp (families)[1]	7,804

34 Average age of respondent

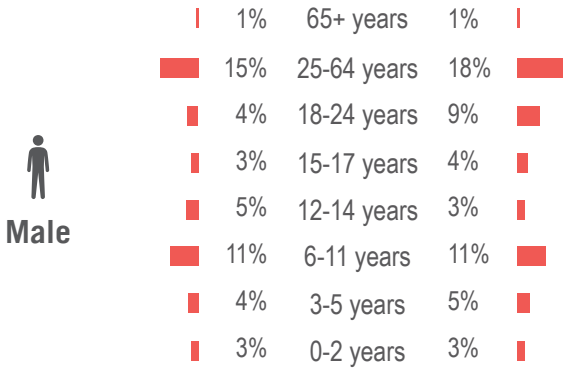
53% of respondents were female

4.7 Average household size

52% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



98% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

47% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

42% of heads of households were female

30% of households with pregnant or lactating women

50% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 24 / Leda, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
51%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	51%
36%	Armed group recruitment	2	Sexual violence	39%
25%	Violence within community	3	Child marriage	17%

64% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

41% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	98%
Army	16%
Local government	4%

89% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	0%
18+ years	8%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
25%	3-5 yrs	0%
19%	6-14 yrs	21%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

2% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

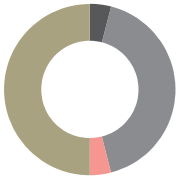
Men			Women	
82%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	52%
10%	Do not know	2	Latrines	31%
6%	Water points	3	Bathing areas	30%

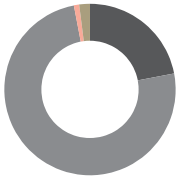
Boys			Girls	
52%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	54%
28%	Latrines	2	Bathing areas	44%
17%	Water points	3	Water points	42%

41% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities		Neighbours
4%	Very good	22%
42%	Good	75%
4%	Bad	1%
0%	Very bad	0%
50%	No relationship	2%
0%	No answer	0%





4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 24 / Leda, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	78%
Pharmacy	53%
Private clinic	10%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	37%
Supplies unavailable	33%
Crowded	27%
Treatment unavailable	26%
Clinic too far	18%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	4%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	96%
Bangladesh army	12%
Other	0%

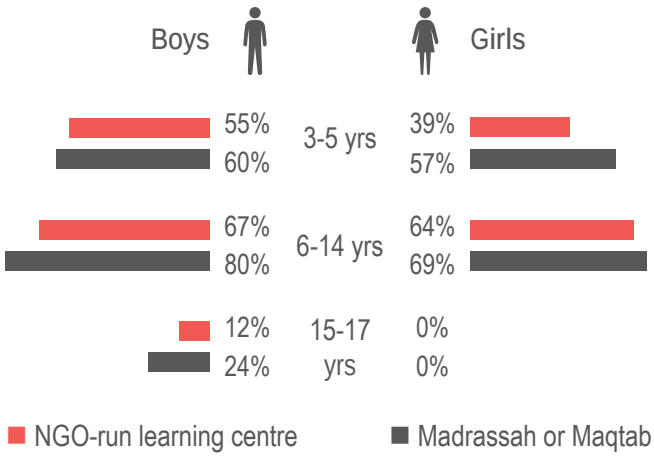
98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

24%	<5 min
54%	5-15 min
19%	15-30 min
3%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

71% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

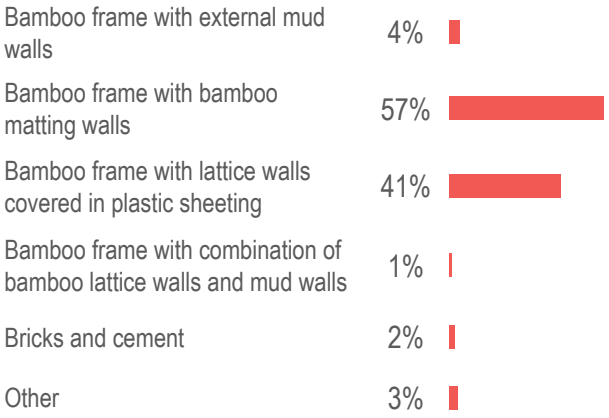
3%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
3%	Roof destroyed	4%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

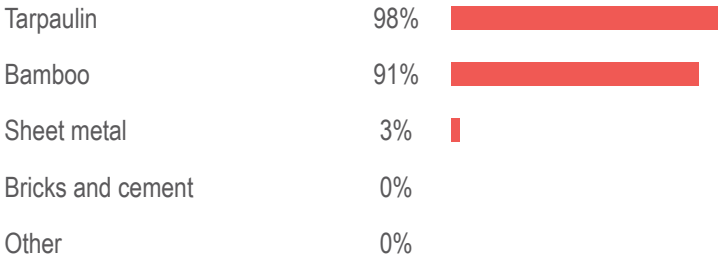
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 24 / Leda, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

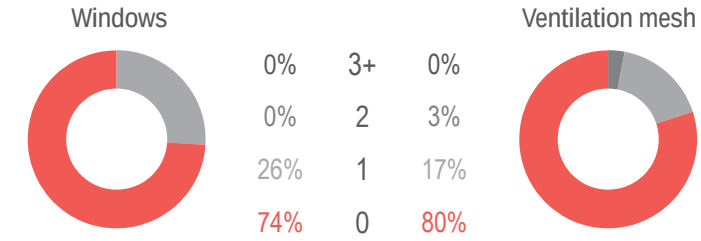
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



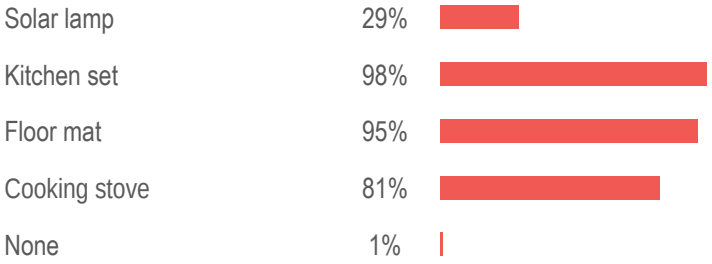
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

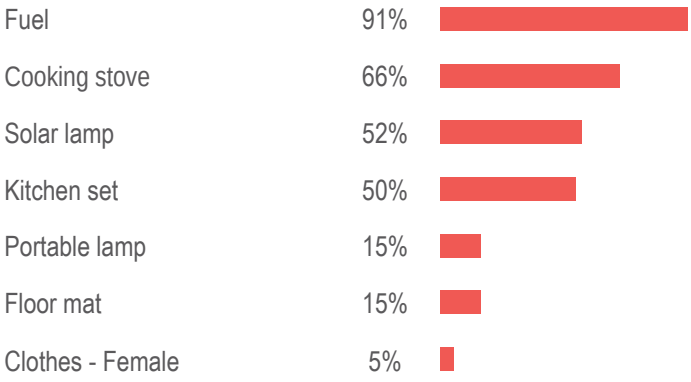


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



3% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

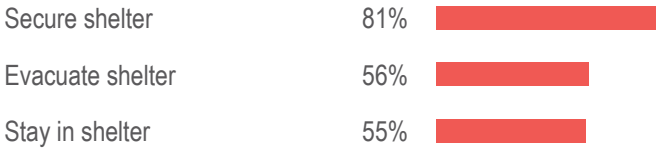
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

39% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

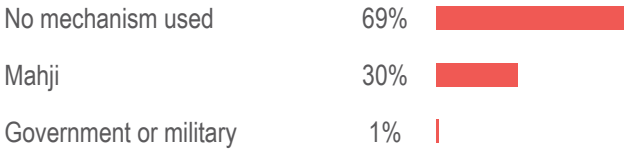
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

51% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 24 / Leda, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

94% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	72%
Unaware of mechanisms	24%
Unsure how to use	3%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	86%
Radio	8%
Television	17%
WhatsApp	15%
Imo (instant messaging app)	19%

Livelihoods

59% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	59%
Remittances	8%
Cash assistance	1%
New debts	15%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	53%	Women (18+ yrs)	9%
Boys (<18 yrs)	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	34%
Agriculture or livestock	7%
Construction / Manual labour	6%
NGO volunteer	5%
Other	4%

6% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

61% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	600
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	300
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 25 / Ali Khali, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

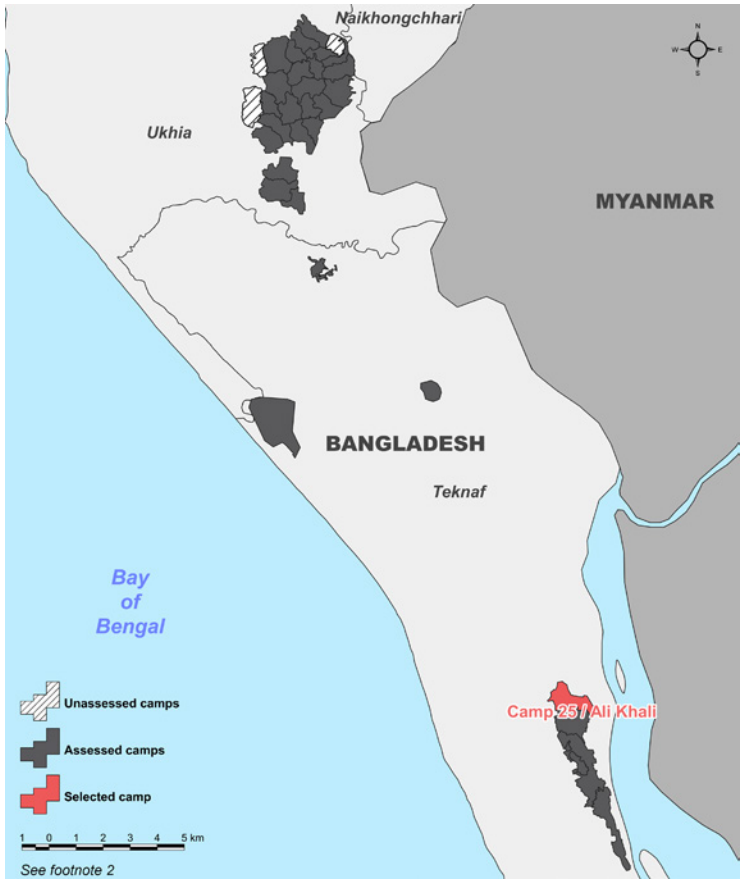
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 25 / Ali Khali where 150 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	9,703
Population in camp (families)[1]	2,185

32.3 Average age of respondent

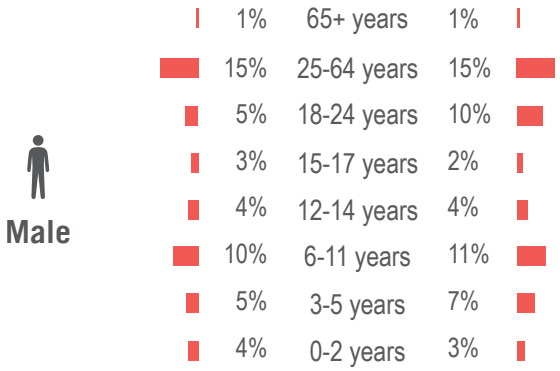
58% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

47% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

40% of heads of households were female

44% of households with pregnant or lactating women

27% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 25 / Ali Khali, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
37%	Kidnapping	35%	
37%	Natural disaster	34%	
21%	Detention	17%	
	Do not know		

77% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

51% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	95%
Army	13%
Local government	4%

58% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	7%
18+ years	22%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
11%	3-5 yrs	19%
15%	6-14 yrs	17%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

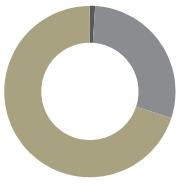
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
85%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	64%
6%	Market	2	Bathing areas	25%
6%	Latrines	3	Latrines	23%

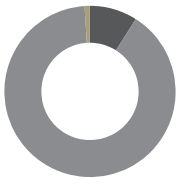
Boys			Girls	
77%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	62%
10%	Market	2	Latrines	25%
10%	Latrines	3	Bathing areas	23%

53% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	9%
29%	Good	90%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
70%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 25 / Ali Khali, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

73% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

99% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	81%
Pharmacy	42%
Private clinic	3%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	63%
Crowded	16%
Supplies unavailable	15%
Clinic too far	13%
Treatment unavailable	11%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	3%
Bottles	0%

Food Security

97% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	96%
Bangladesh army	1%
Other	0%

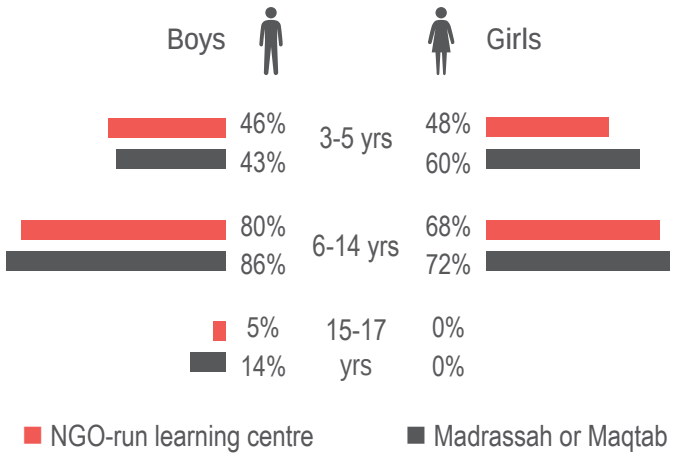
97% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

0%	<5 min
31%	5-15 min
46%	15-30 min
23%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

63% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

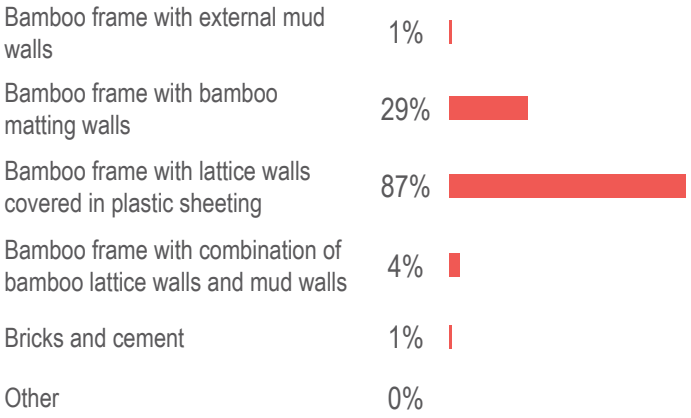
2%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
0%	Roof destroyed	1%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

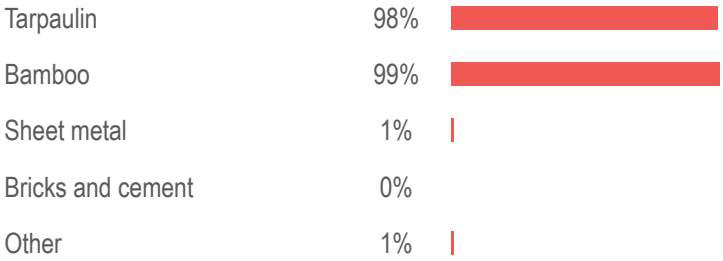
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 25 / Ali Khali, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

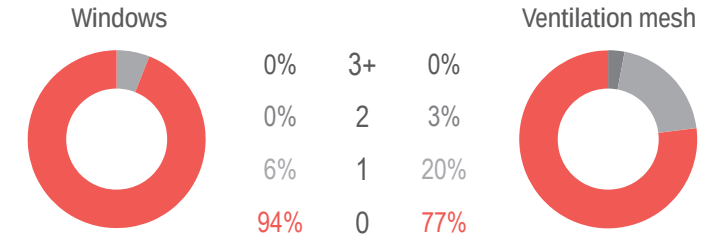
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



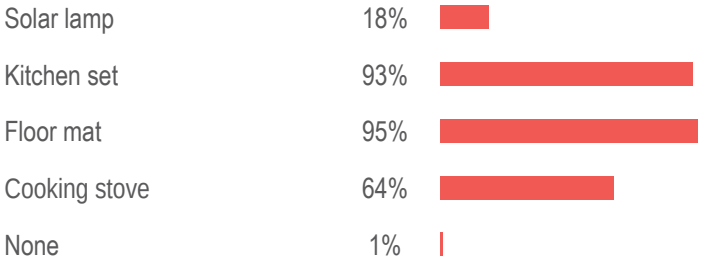
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

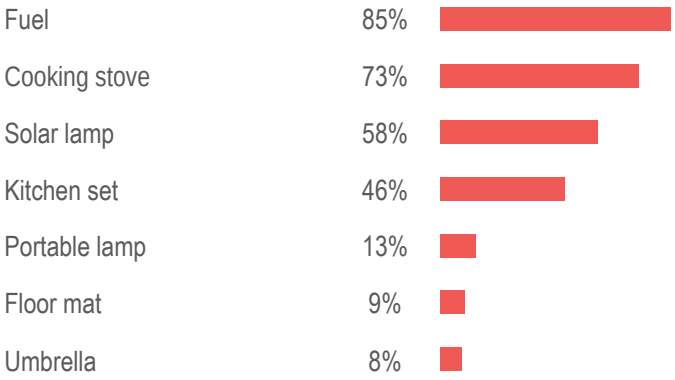


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



6% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

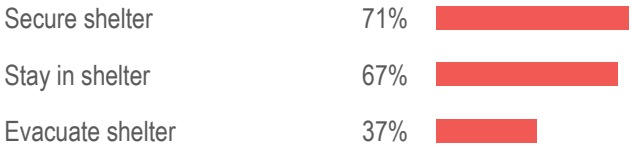
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

50% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

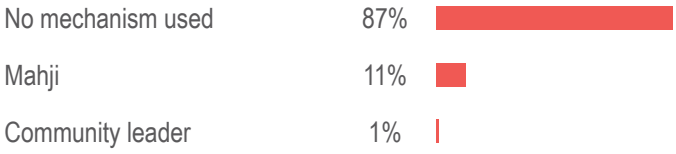
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

32% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 25 / Ali Khali, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

89% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	82%
Unaware of mechanisms	17%
Unsure how to use	3%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	87%
Radio	10%
Television	10%
WhatsApp	11%
Imo (instant messaging app)	15%

Livelihoods

51% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	51%
Remittances	3%
Cash assistance	4%
New debts	35%

2,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	46%	Women (18+ yrs)	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	25%
Agriculture or livestock	12%
NGO volunteer	5%
Domestic work	4%
Other	3%

1% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

76% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	3,000
Healthcare	200
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	400
Rent	400
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

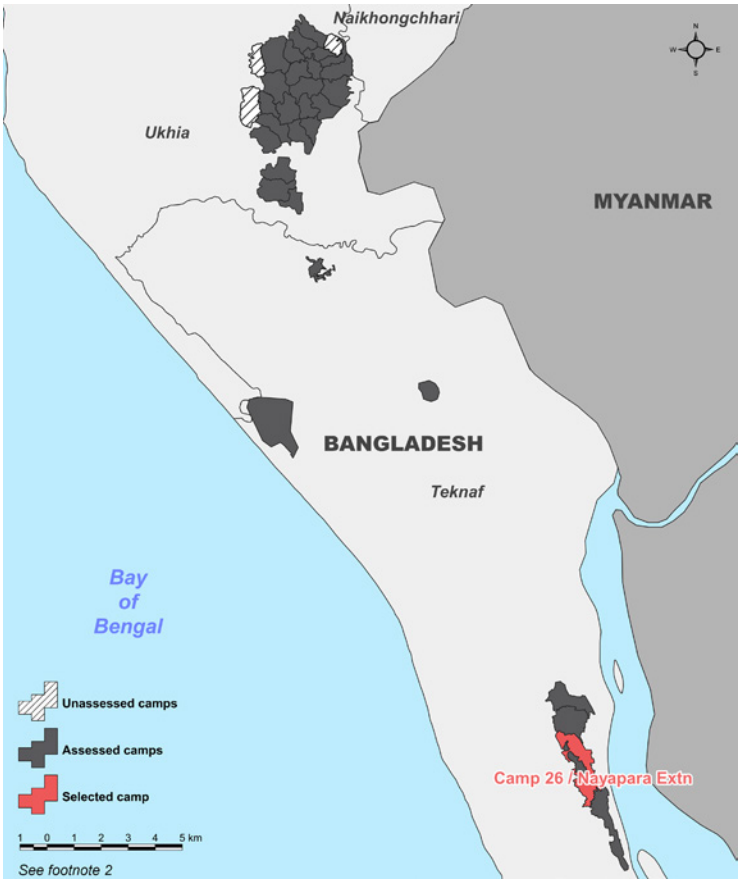
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn where 136 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	42,829
Population in camp (families)[1]	9,776

34.6 Average age of respondent

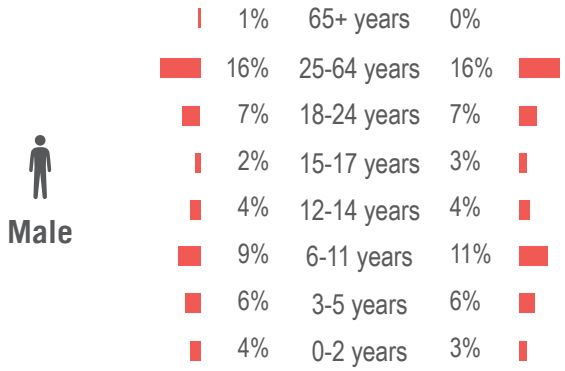
32% of respondents were female

5 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

49% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

19% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

34% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls	
49%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	41%
32%	Detention	2	Sexual violence	34%
32%	Natural disaster	3	Natural disaster	27%

68% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

55% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	96%
Army	9%
Local government	2%

96% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
18+ years	9%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
0%	3-5 yrs	3%
3%	6-14 yrs	3%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

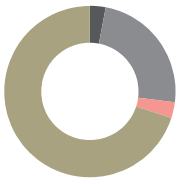
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
82%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	57%
6%	Water points	2	Latrines	26%
5%	Do not know	3	Bathing areas	26%

Boys			Girls	
63%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	49%
23%	Latrines	2	Latrines	39%
16%	Water points	3	Bathing areas	32%

66% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
3%	Very good	25%
24%	Good	75%
3%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
70%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

75% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

96% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	75%
Pharmacy	50%
Government clinic	8%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	38%
Supplies unavailable	36%
Crowded	35%
Clinic too far	34%
Treatment unavailable	14%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	6%
Bottles	1%

Food Security

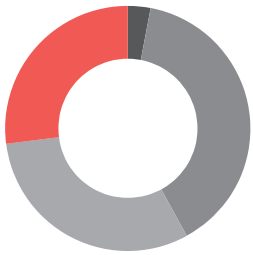
99% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	93%
Bangladesh army	7%
Other	0%

99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

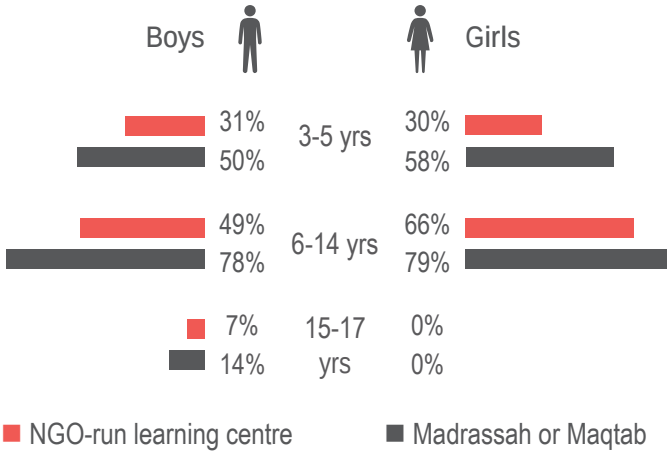
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



3%	<5 min
39%	5-15 min
31%	15-30 min
27%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

58% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

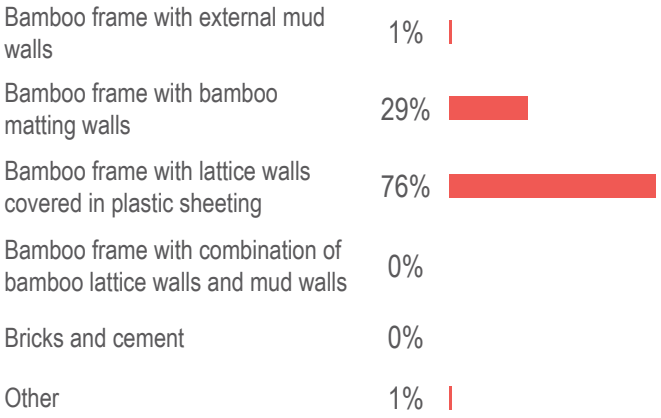
8%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
6%	Roof destroyed	9%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

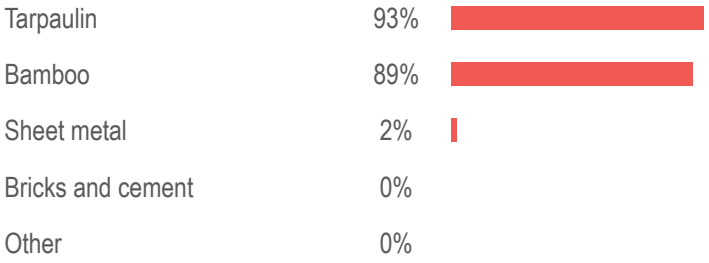
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

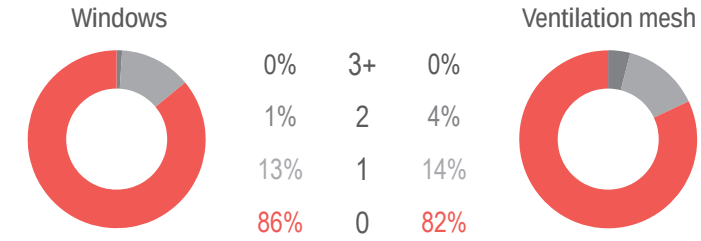
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



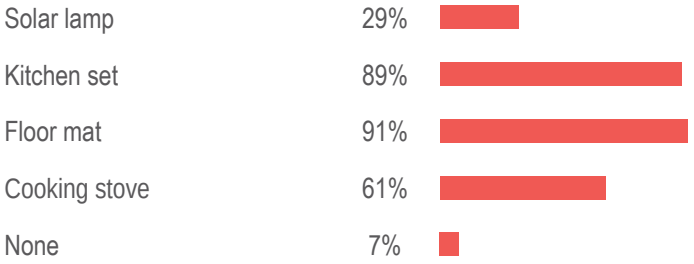
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

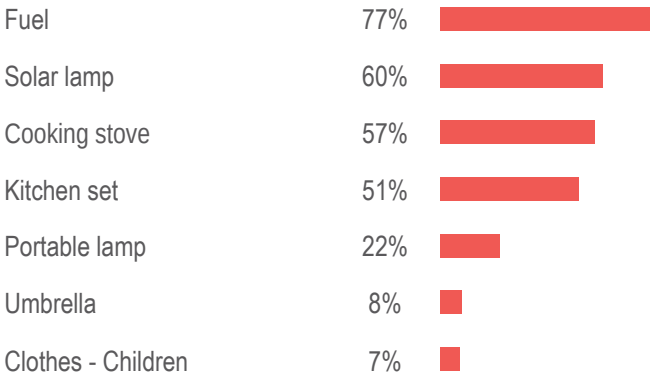


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



89% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

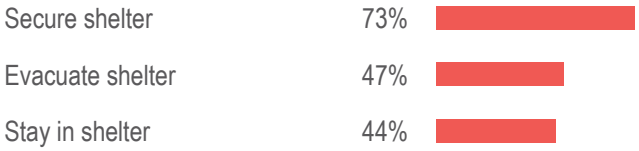
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

56% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

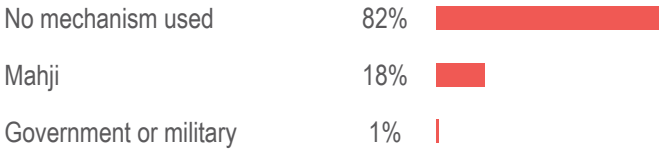
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

52% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

92% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	72%
Unsure how to use	18%
Unaware of mechanisms	15%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	87%
Radio	17%
Television	24%
WhatsApp	7%
Imo (instant messaging app)	14%

Livelihoods

40% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	40%
Remittances	4%
Cash assistance	0%
New debts	26%

1,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	32%	Women (18+ yrs)	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	23%
Agriculture or livestock	5%
NGO volunteer	4%
Small business trader	3%
Construction / Manual labour	3%

3% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

69% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,500
Healthcare	500
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	0
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	100
Communication	300
Tobacco	500
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

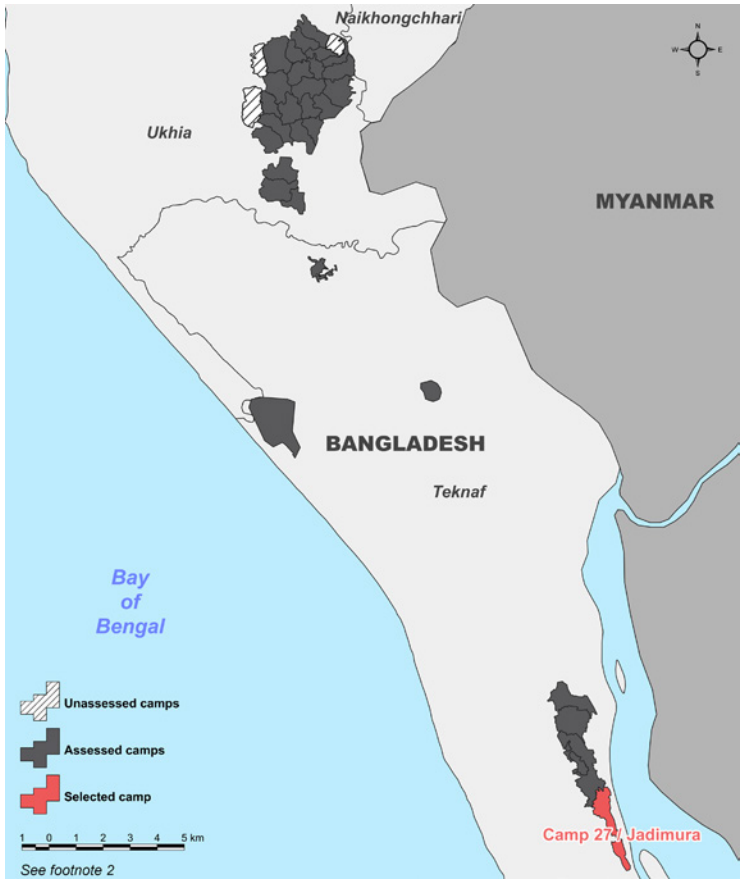
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 27 / Jadimura where 106 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	13,005
Population in camp (families)[1]	2,891

33.2 Average age of respondent

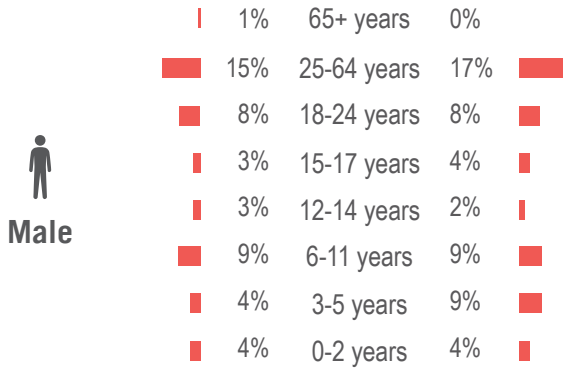
49% of respondents were female

4.7 Average household size

51% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

55% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

42% of heads of households were female

37% of households with pregnant or lactating women

34% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
60%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	63%
38%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Sexual violence	44%
31%	3 Violence within community	3 Child marriage	20%

73% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

56% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	95%
Local government	4%
UN or NGO staff	4%

75% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
18+ years	4%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
0%	3-5 yrs	11%
25%	6-14 yrs	11%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

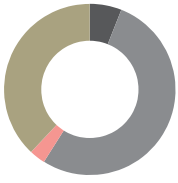
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
78%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	44%
11%	Do not know	2	Bathing areas	42%
8%	Water points	3	Water points	42%

Boys			Girls	
39%	Latrines	1	Latrines	67%
33%	No area unsafe	2	Water points	59%
30%	Market	3	Bathing areas	59%

39% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
6%	Very good	16%
53%	Good	84%
3%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
38%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

81% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

97% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	74%
Pharmacy	45%
Private clinic	6%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	42%
Supplies unavailable	30%
Treatment unavailable	27%
Clinic too far	25%
Poor staff behaviour	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	5%

Food Security

98% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	92%
Bangladesh army	5%
Other	0%

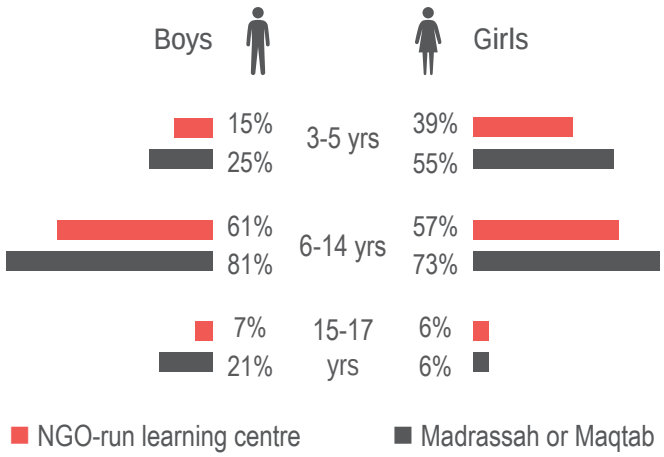
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

7%	<5 min
47%	5-15 min
35%	15-30 min
11%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

65% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

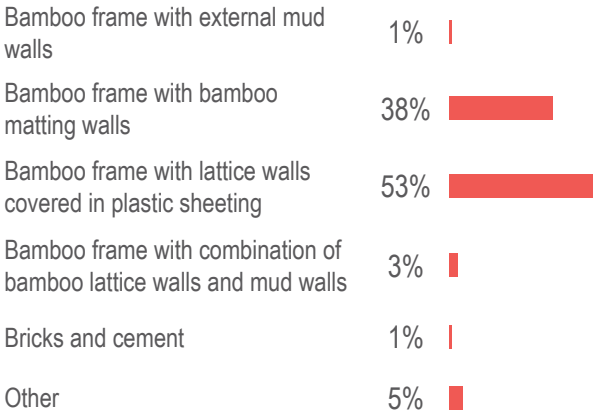
4%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
6%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

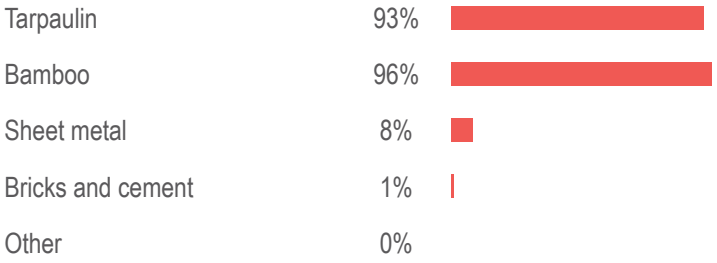
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

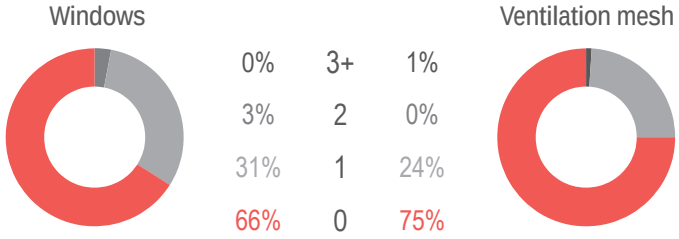
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



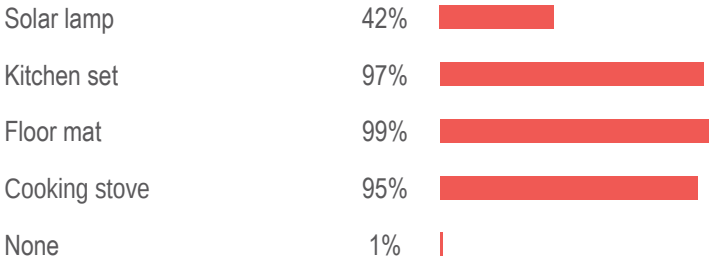
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

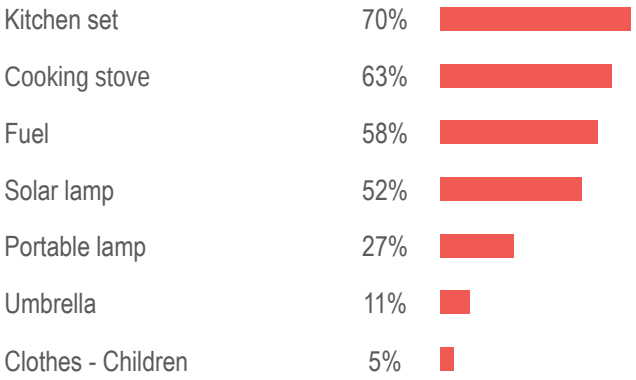


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



87% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

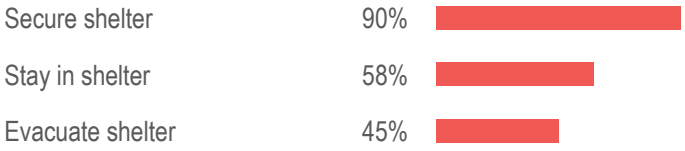
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

53% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

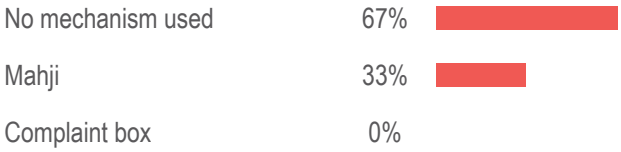
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

57% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Camp 27 / Jadimura, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

97% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	62%
Unaware of mechanisms	32%
Unsure how to use	5%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	88%
Radio	15%
Television	12%
WhatsApp	12%
Imo (instant messaging app)	14%

Livelihoods

53% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	53%
Remittances	7%
Cash assistance	2%
New debts	20%

1,500 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	44%	Women (18+ yrs)	4%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	36%
Construction / Manual labour	8%
NGO volunteer	4%
Domestic work	2%
Agriculture or livestock	2%

8% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

56% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	450
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	0
Fuel	700
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	300
Tobacco	375
Rent	300
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

Nayapara RC, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

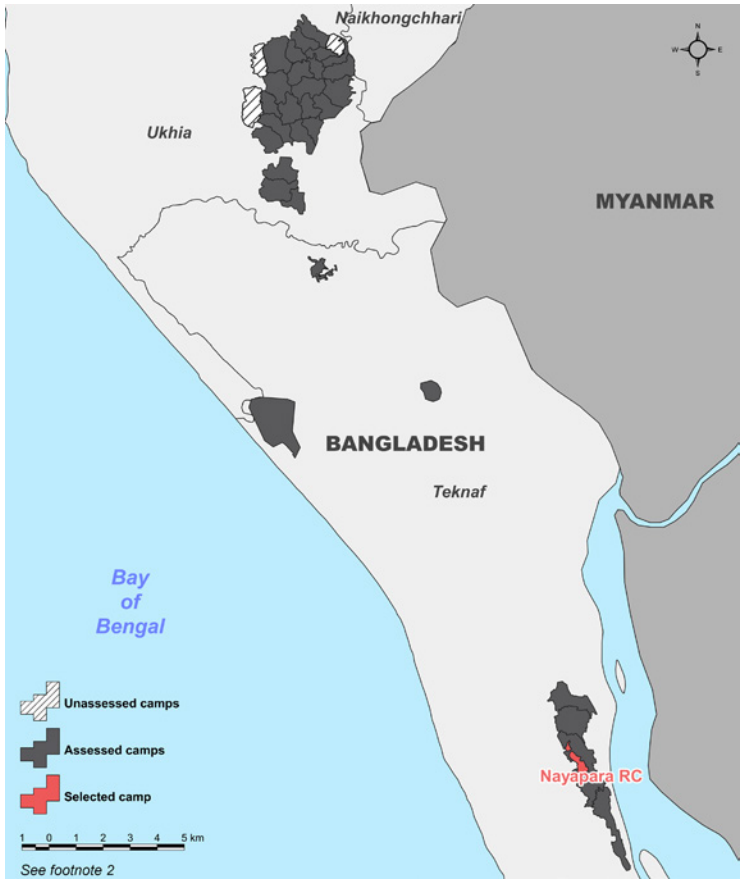
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Nayapara RC where 94 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)[1]	26,915
Population in camp (families)[1]	5,734

37.7 Average age of respondent

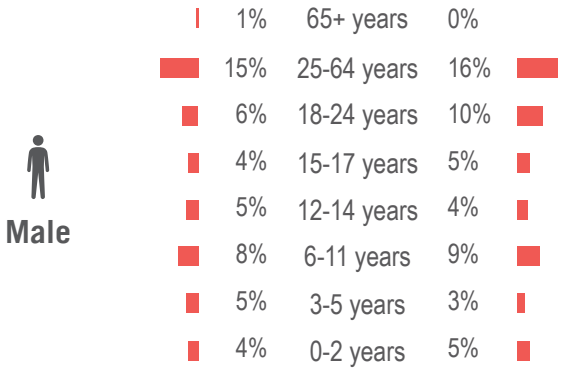
44% of respondents were female

5.8 Average household size

52% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

59% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

22% of heads of households were female

48% of households with pregnant or lactating women

45% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

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Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5]

Boys			Girls
39%	Natural disaster (1)	Sexual violence	51%
37%	Armed group recruitment (2)	Natural disaster	27%
34%	Kidnapping (3)	Kidnapping	21%

36% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

49% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	60%
Camp management agencies	27%
Local government	12%

79% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
18+ years	6%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

Boys		Girls
19%	3-5 yrs	25%
5%	6-14 yrs	3%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]

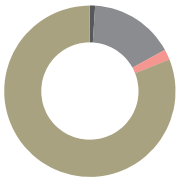
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men			Women	
77%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	48%
7%	Firewood collection sites	2	Latrines	34%
7%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	20%

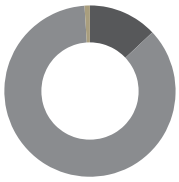
Boys			Girls	
49%	No area unsafe	1	Latrines	37%
22%	Market	2	No area unsafe	35%
20%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	33%

63% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block



Host communities		Neighbours
1%	Very good	13%
16%	Good	86%
2%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
81%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%



4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined as: working with heavy machinery or lifting heavy objects, exposure to harmful chemicals, exposure to extreme heat (eg. furnace, bakery), working more than 40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

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Nayapara RC, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

87% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	71%
Pharmacy	49%
Traditional healer	15%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

Supplies unavailable	47%
No challenge	41%
Crowded	27%
Treatment unavailable	18%
Poor staff behaviour	10%

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	2%

Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

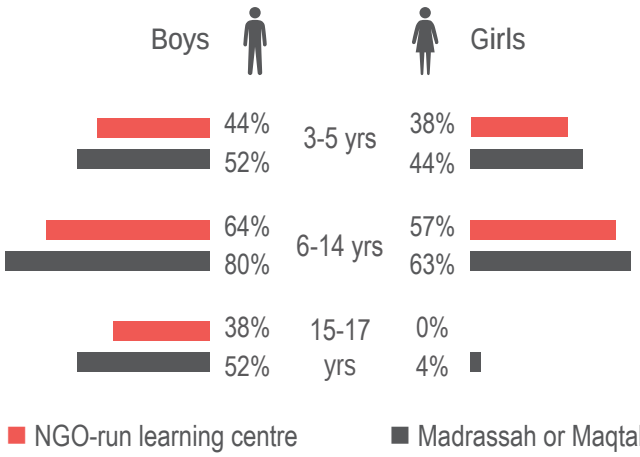
100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

15%	<5 min
52%	5-15 min
17%	15-30 min
16%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

84% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

12%	Roof damaged	0%	Wall damaged
9%	Roof destroyed	5%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018

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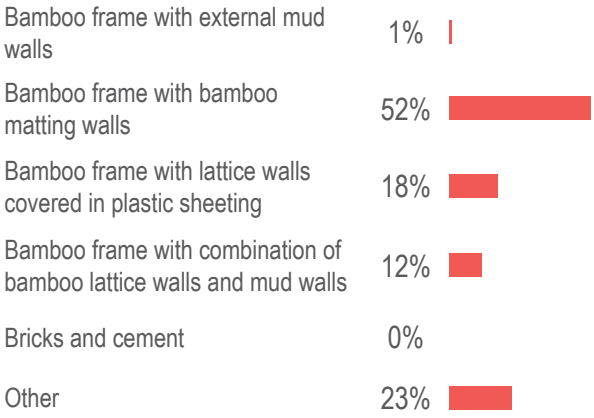
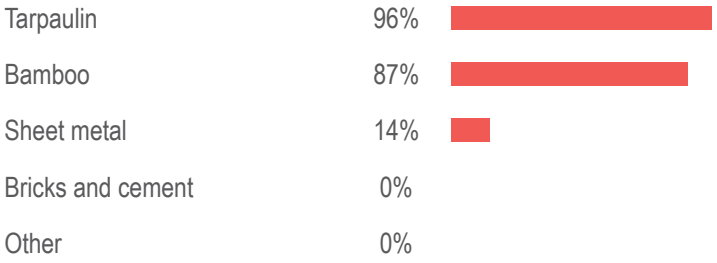
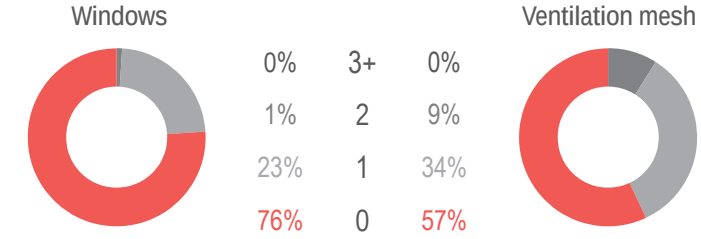
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]



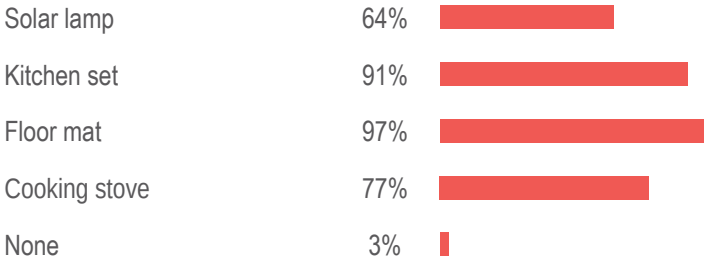
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]



% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

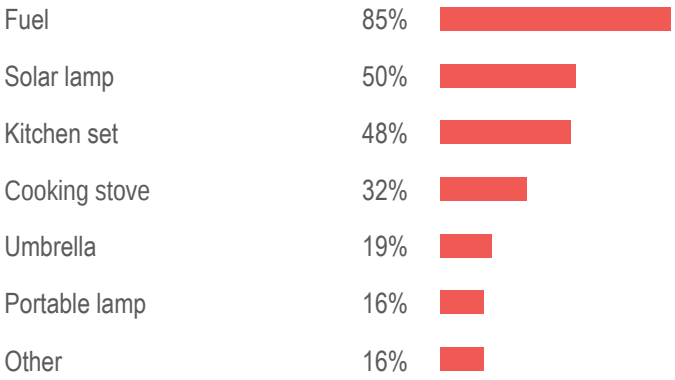


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection



97% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

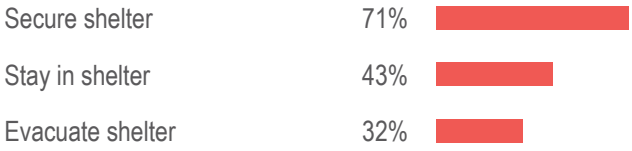
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]



Site Management

56% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

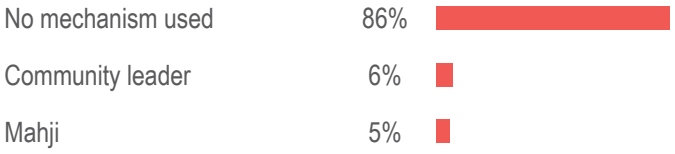
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



Communication with Communities

55% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,16]



4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

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69% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	76%
Unaware of mechanisms	9%
Lacking skills for use	7%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

Phone	82%
Radio	11%
Television	23%
WhatsApp	20%
Imo (instant messaging app)	23%

Livelihoods

71% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

Work	71%
Remittances	9%
Cash assistance	0%
New debts	30%

6,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[18,19]

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men (18+ yrs)	54%	Women (18+ yrs)	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	26%
NGO volunteer	14%
Small business trader	13%
Agriculture or livestock	9%
Domestic work	6%

3% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection

70% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka[19]

Food	5,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	200
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	0
Hygiene	150
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	250
Communication	250
Tobacco	400
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options
17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com
20. Five most common employment sectors shown