Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

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

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

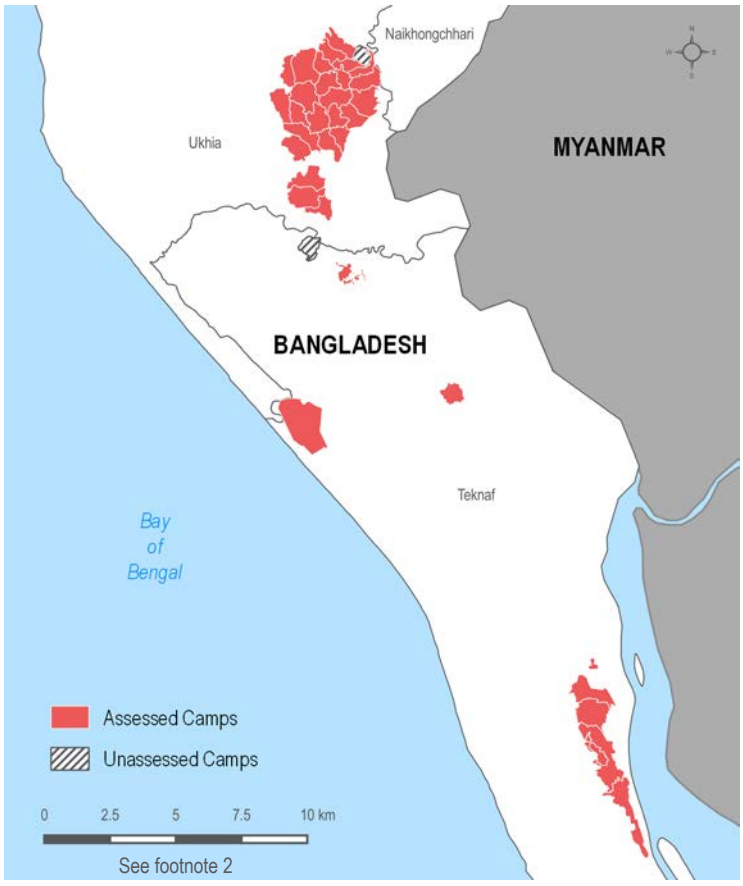
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in all camps where 3,165 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	202,012	Individuals[1]	873,976

Demographics[3]

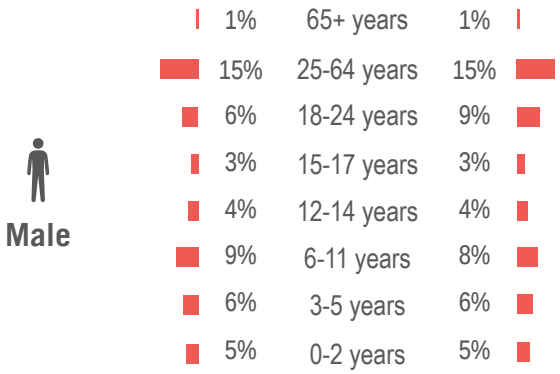
34.0 Average age of respondent

48% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

58% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

28% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

18% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
All Camps

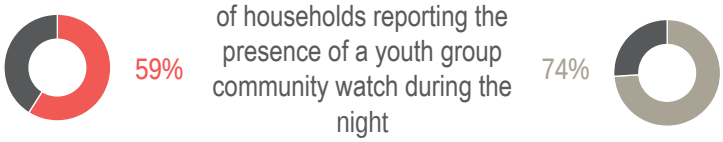
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

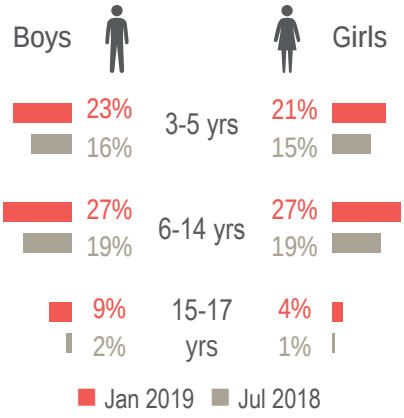
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Boys				
66%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	49%
52%	Violence within community	2	Violence within community	27%
35%	Armed group recruitment	3	Armed group recruitment	26%
Girls				
52%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	41%
47%	Sexual violence	2	Kidnapping	38%
31%	Violence within community	3	Child marriage	20%

Jan 2019 — 2% — of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7] — 2% — Jul 2018



Jan 2019 — 59% — of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night — 74% — Jul 2018

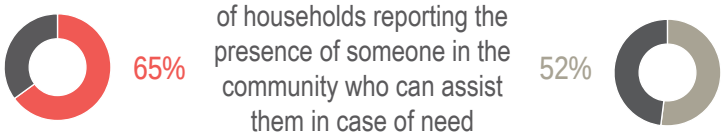
% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
10%	12-17 years	5%
17%	18+ years	10%

Jan 2019 — 65% — of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need — 52% — Jul 2018



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

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Men				
52%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	78%
31%	Market	2	Latrines	6%
28%	Distribution points	3	Do not know	6%
Women				
44%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	44%
33%	No area unsafe	2	Latrines	40%
31%	Bathing areas	3	Bathing areas	34%
Boys				
43%	Market	1	No area unsafe	44%
35%	Learning spaces	2	Market	29%
32%	Latrines	3	Latrines	22%
Girls				
49%	Latrines	1	Latrines	49%
30%	Bathing areas	2	Bathing areas	40%
29%	Learning spaces	3	No area unsafe	32%

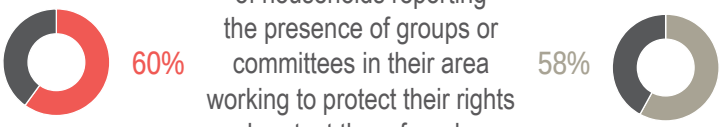
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
All Camps

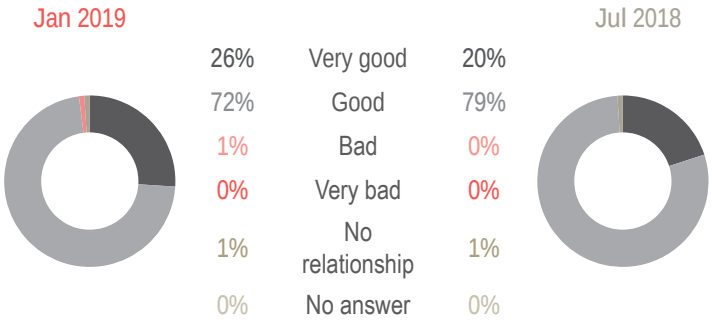
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

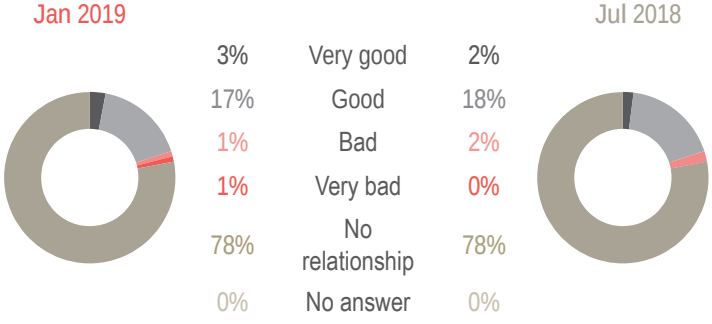
		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	Mahji	94%	91%
2	Army	33%	9%
3	Camp management agencies	29%	6%

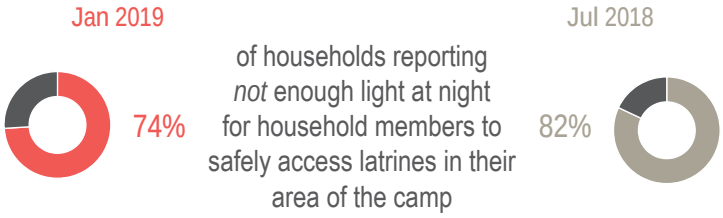


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

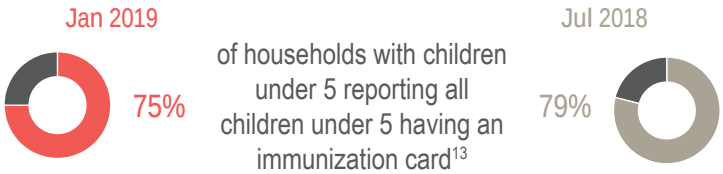


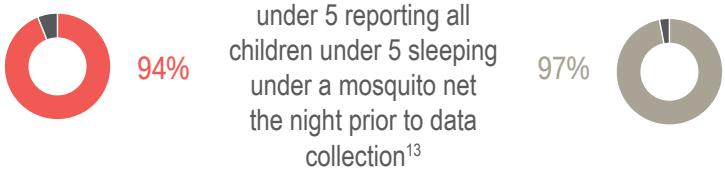
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health





% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	Breast milk substitute	5%
2%	Baby bottles	1%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	NGO clinic	83%	82%
2	Private clinic	19%	31%
3	Pharmacy	12%	5%
	Government clinic		

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

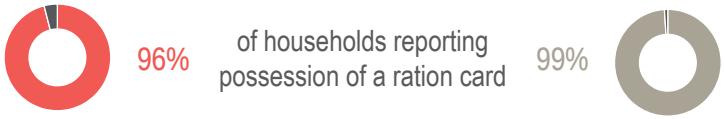
All Camps

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

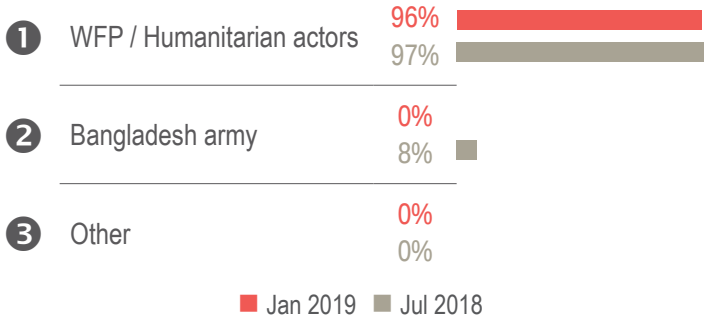
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
43%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	51%
40%	Treatment unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	22%
28%	No challenge	3	Clinic too far	18%
22%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	16%
17%	Clinic too far	5	Crowded	15%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

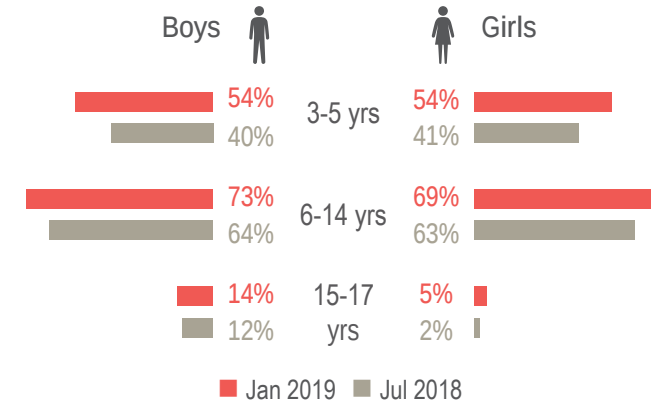


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

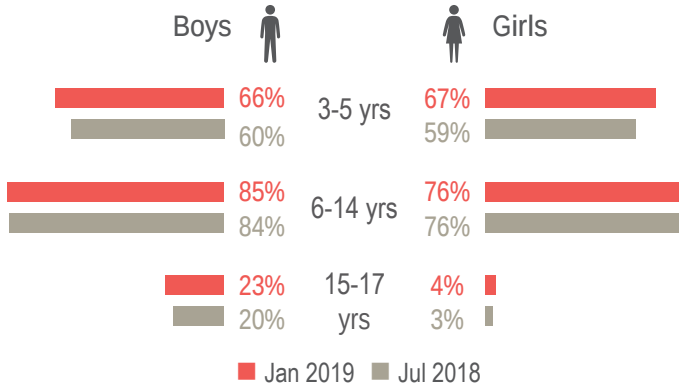
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

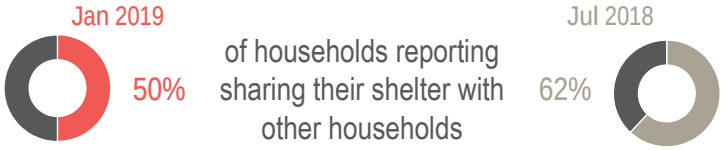
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



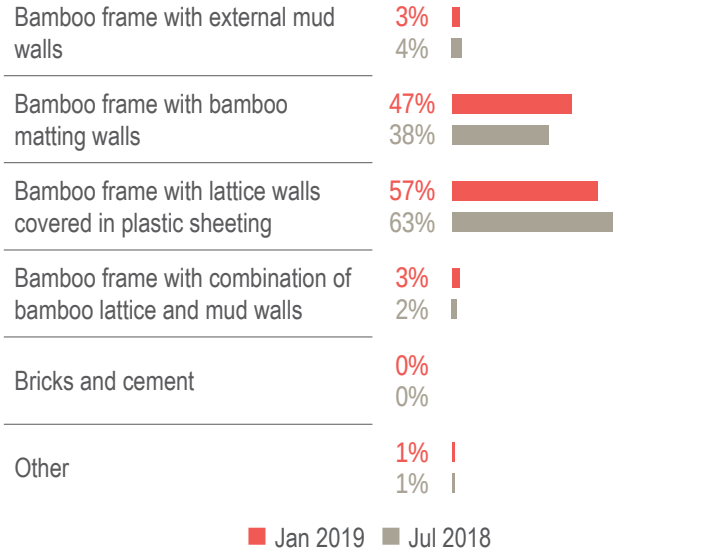
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	10%
13%	Roof destroyed	11%
10%	Wall damaged	4%
14%	Wall destroyed	10%

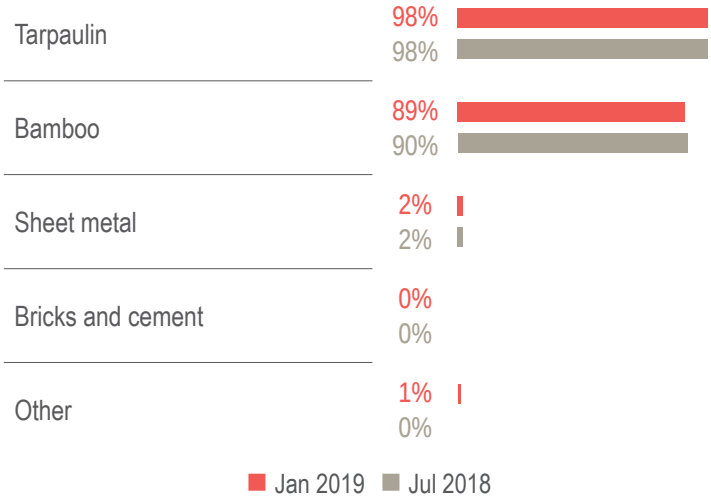
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
All Camps

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

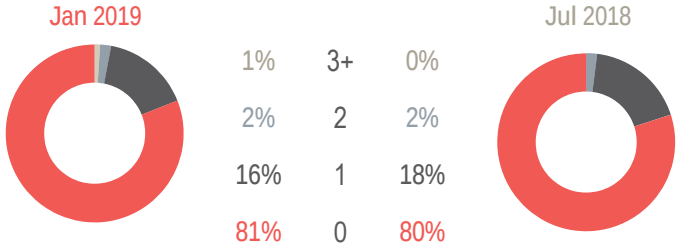
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



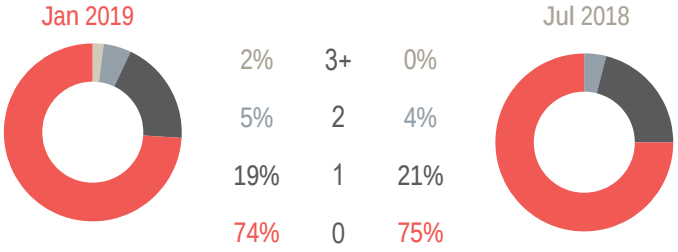
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



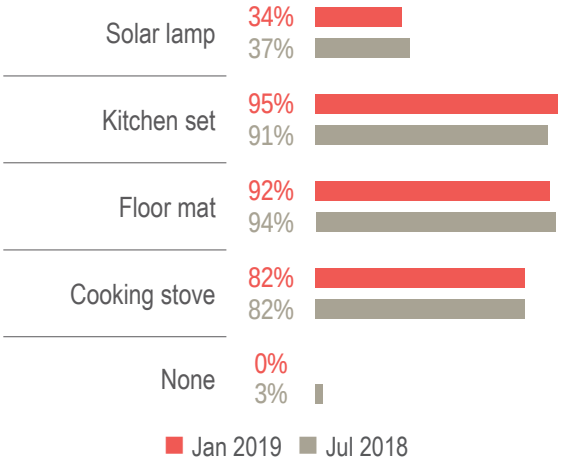
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

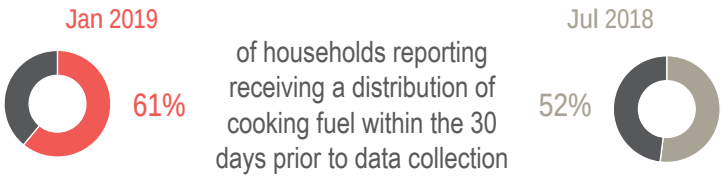


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
57%	Solar lamp	1	Fuel	75%
52%	Kitchen set	2	Cooking stove	57%
51%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	53%
30%	Cooking stove	4	Kitchen set	48%
30%	Fuel	5	Portable lamp	15%
22%	Floor mat	6	Umbrella	11%
18%	Clothes - Children	7	Floor mat	11%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
All Camps
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

59%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

60%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	79%	1	76%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables	48%	2	51%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies	41%	3	38%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

65%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

54%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	74%	1	75%	None used
Mahji	25%	2	24%	Mahji
NGO staff	5%	3	1%	NGO staff

Jan 2019

91%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

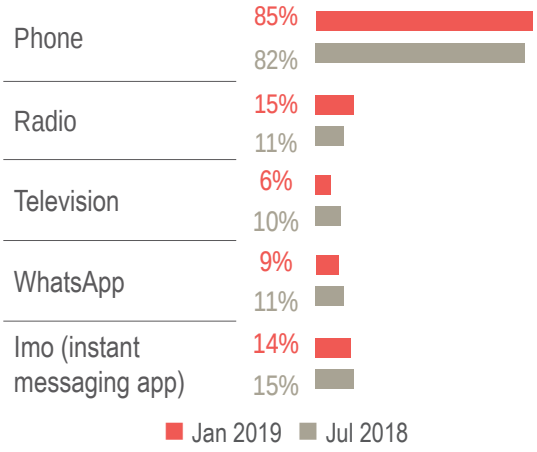
84%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	81%	1	73%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms	6%	2	18%	Unaware of mechanisms
Do not know	5%	3	6%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

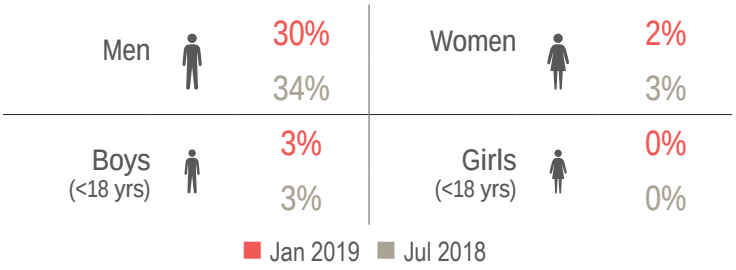
35%

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

Jul 2018

40%

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

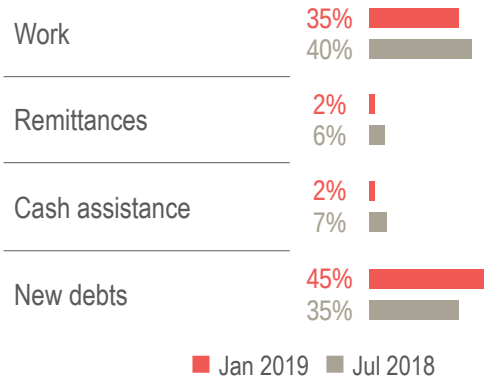


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,778	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,089

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
All Camps

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
12%	NGO volunteer	1 Restaurant	12%
7%	Construction / Manual labour	2 NGO volunteer	8%
6%	Restaurant	3 Construction / Manual labour	8%
4%	Agriculture or livestock	4 Agriculture or livestock	6%
3%	Domestic work	5 Small business trader	3%

Jan 2019: 6%

of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018: 7%

Jan 2019: 68%

of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018: 75%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,827	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,033

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	78%
2	Tapstand	12%
3	Water tank	10%

47% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

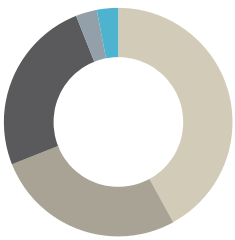
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	26%	69%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	91%
2	Household latrine	10%
3	Open defecation	0%

81% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



42%	Designated waste pit
27%	Undesignated waste pit
25%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
3%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Background and Methodology

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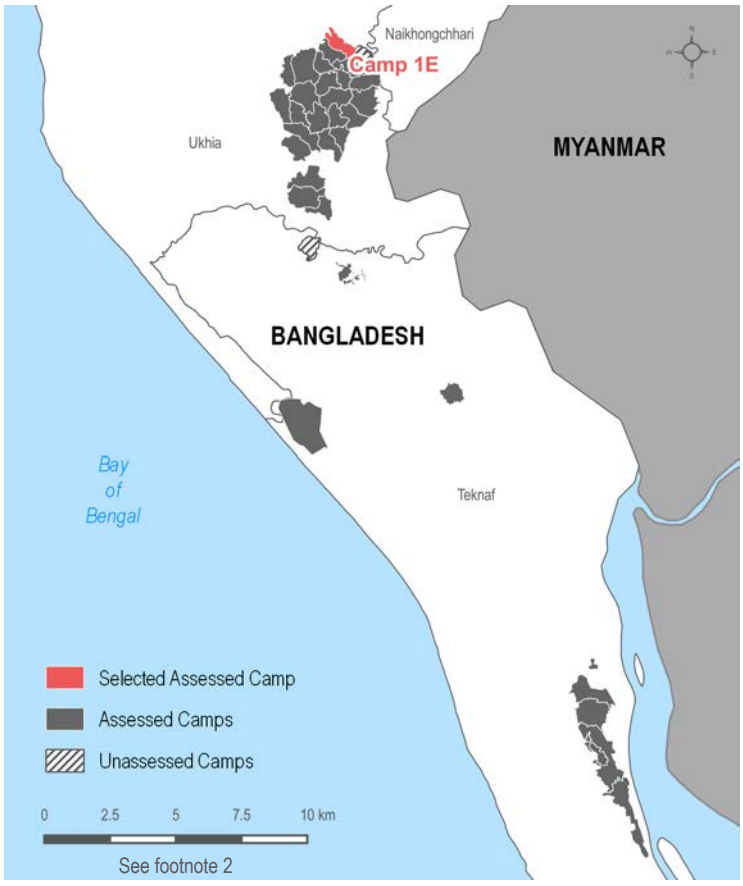


See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,303	Individuals[1]	40,436

Demographics[3]

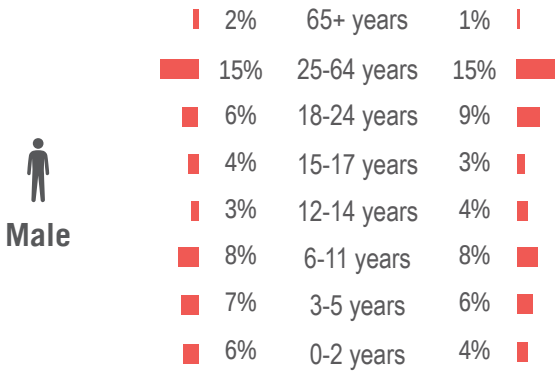
35.9 Average age of respondent

44% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

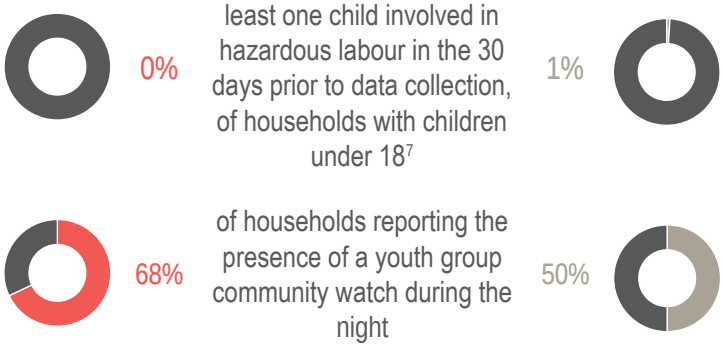
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

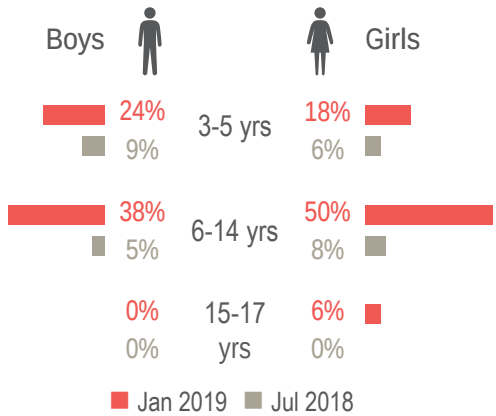
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
62%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	43%
48%	Violence within community	2 Natural disaster	30%
30%	Armed group recruitment	3 Armed group recruitment	23%
Girls			
56%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	56%
42%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	33%
32%	Child marriage	3 Natural disaster	24%

Jan 2019 — 0% — of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7] — 1% — Jul 2018



Jan 2019 — 68% — of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night — 50% — Jul 2018

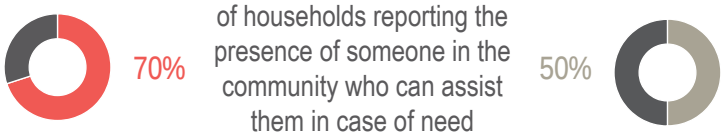
% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	12-17 years	2%
18%	18+ years	8%

Jan 2019 — 70% — of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need — 50% — Jul 2018



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

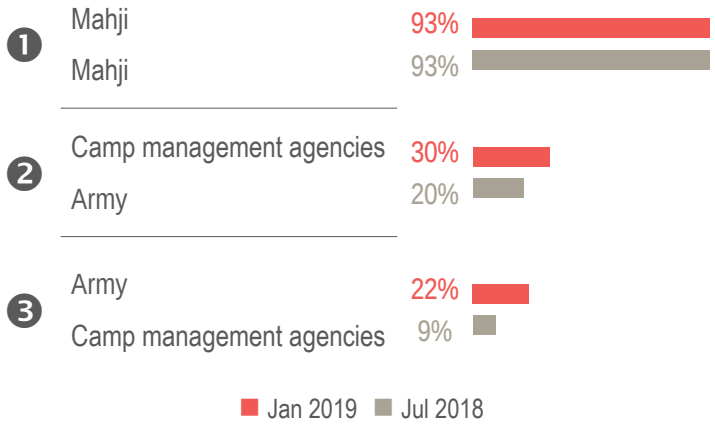
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
65%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	90%
19%	Distribution points	2 Do not know	5%
15%	Market	3 Distribution points	3%
Women			
44%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	67%
43%	No area unsafe	2 Bathing areas	24%
29%	Distribution points	3 Latrines	24%
Boys			
41%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	59%
37%	Learning spaces	2 Market	19%
25%	Market	3 Latrines	17%
Girls			
40%	Latrines	1 Latrines	46%
36%	No area unsafe	2 No area unsafe	46%
33%	Learning spaces	3 Bathing areas	33%

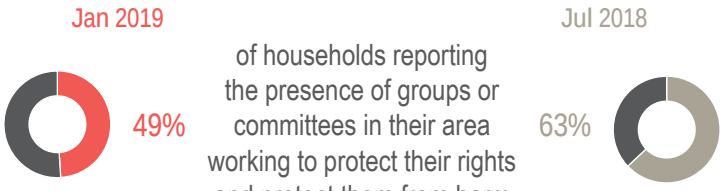
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

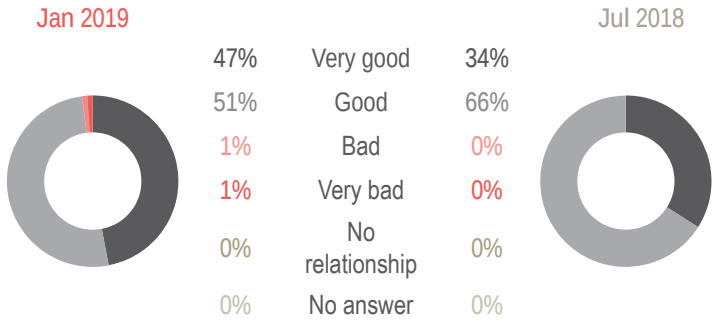
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

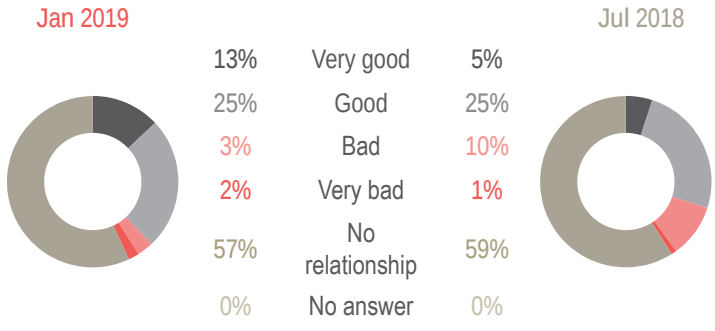


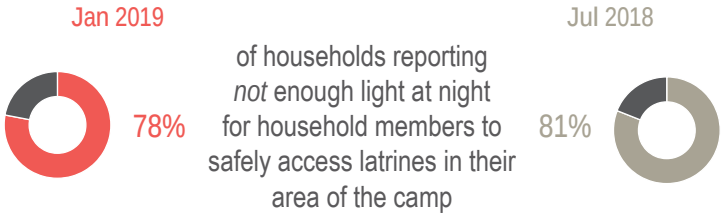


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

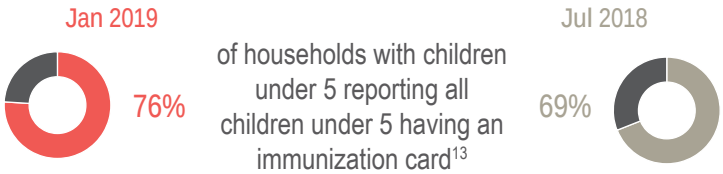


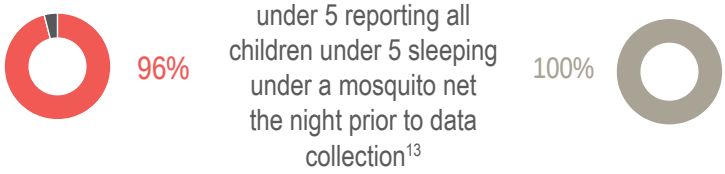
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

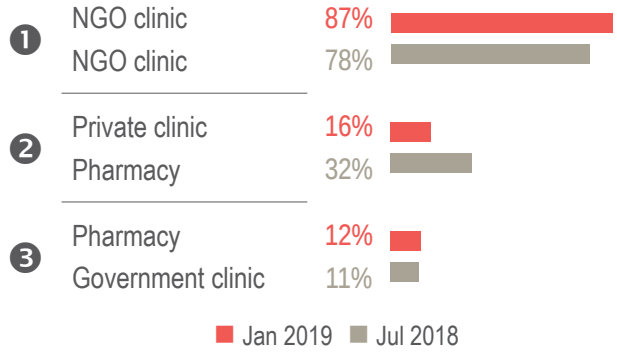




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Breast milk substitute	6%
3%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

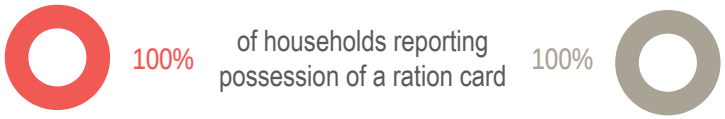
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

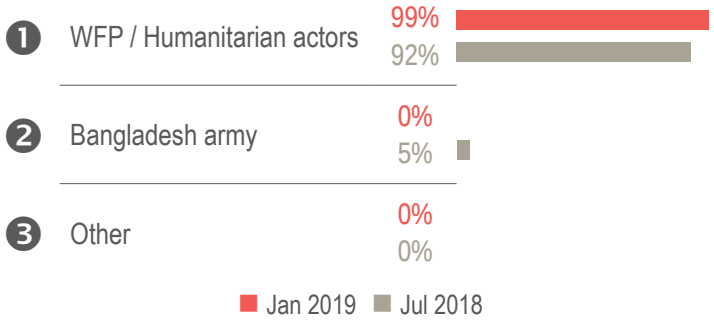
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
46%	No challenge	1	No challenge	56%
34%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	20%
27%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far	19%
14%	Clinic too far	4	Supplies unavailable	16%
11%	Crowded	5	Crowded	13%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

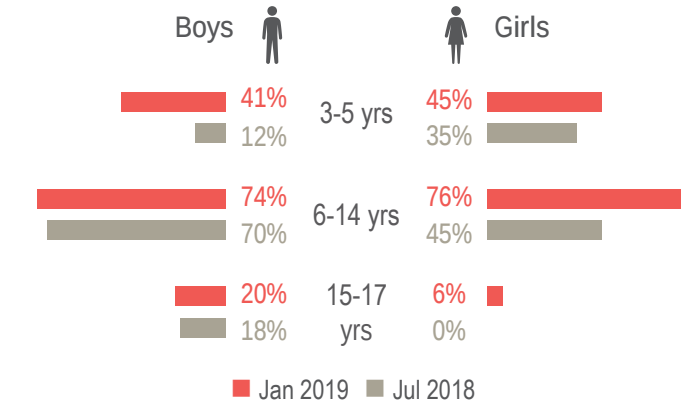


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

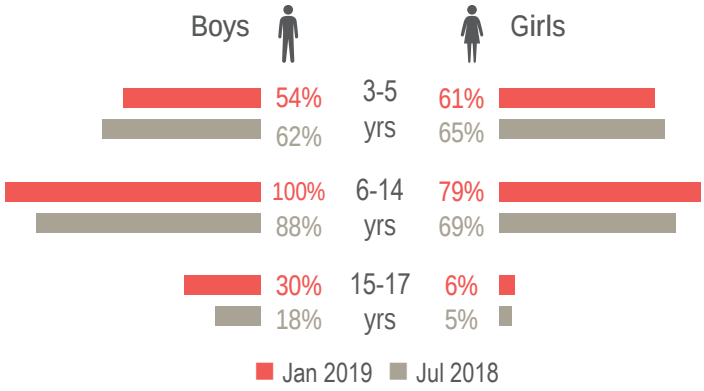
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

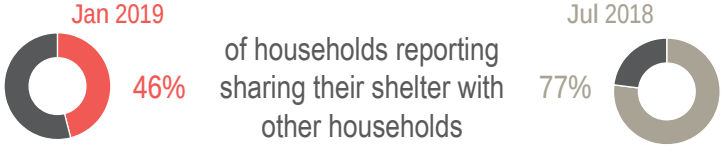
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



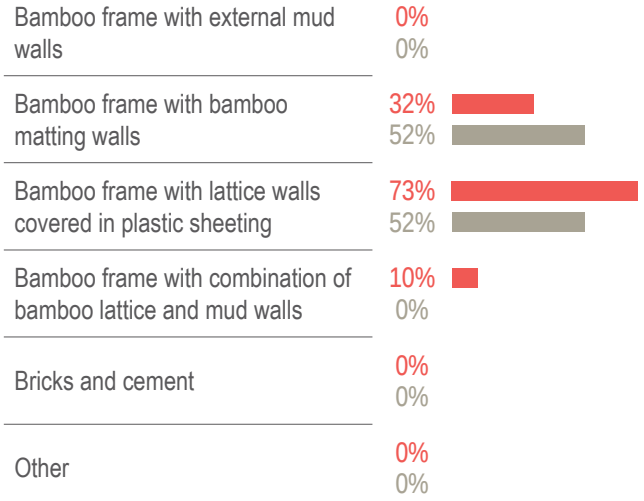
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
19%	Roof damaged	8%
20%	Roof destroyed	14%
13%	Wall damaged	5%
11%	Wall destroyed	9%

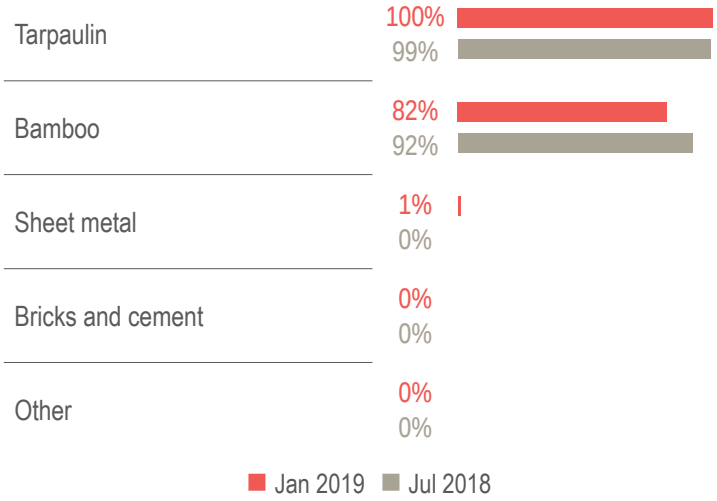
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

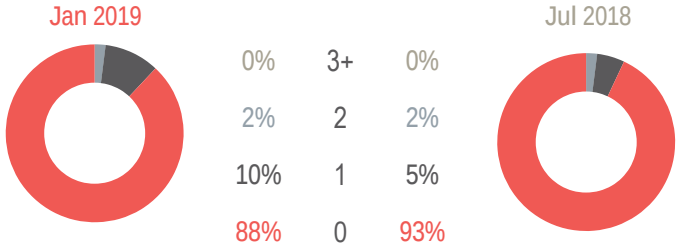
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



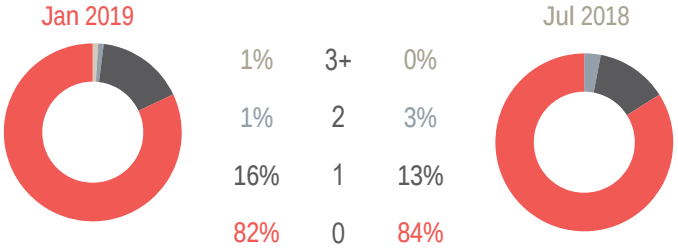
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



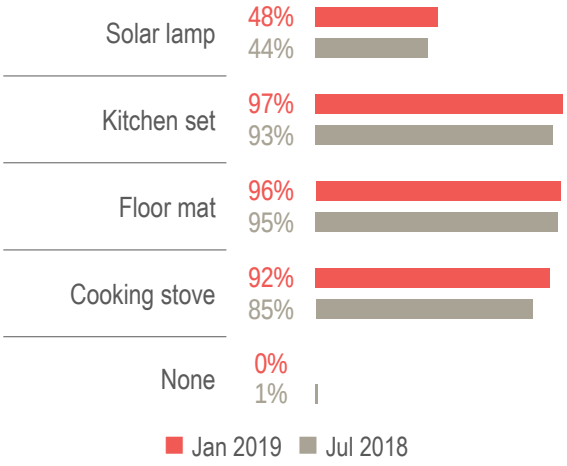
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

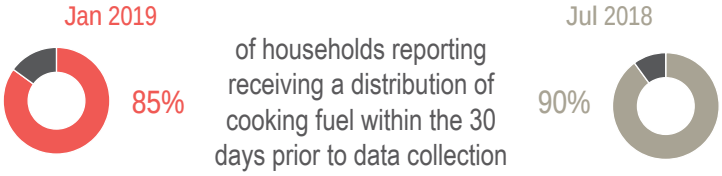


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
64%	Kitchen set	1	Fuel	88%
62%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	73%
42%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	55%
30%	Cooking stove	4	Kitchen set	39%
24%	Clothes - Children	5	Portable lamp	9%
16%	Floor mat	6	Umbrella	8%
12%	Fuel	7	Floor mat	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

49%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

36%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	77%	1	90%	Secure shelter
Secure food supplies	42%	2	55%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables	42%	3	42%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

63%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

51%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	78%	1	77%	None used
Mahji	22%	2	23%	Mahji
NGO staff	8%	3	1%	Government or military

Jan 2019

87%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

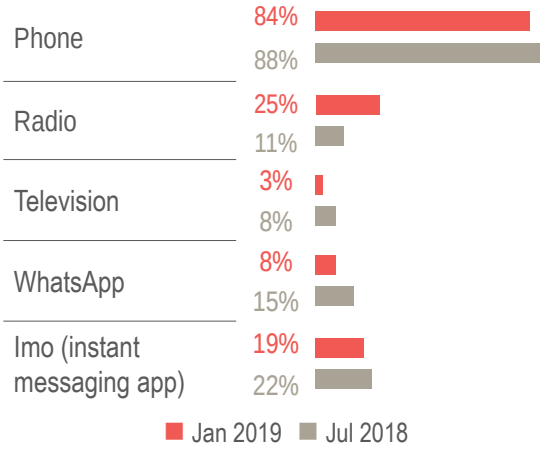
87%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	72%	1	79%	No barriers
Do not know	17%	2	7%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms	5%	3	7%	Do not know

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

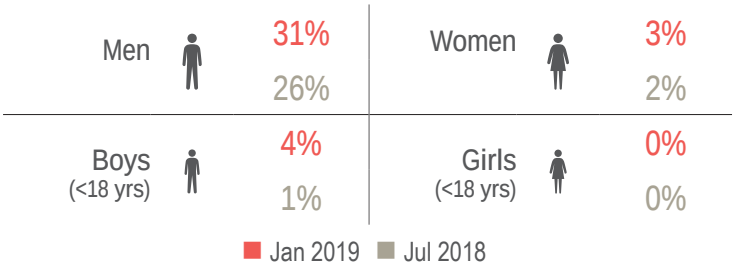
38%

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

Jul 2018

31%

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

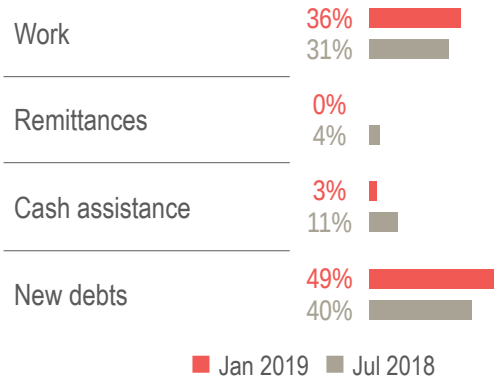


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
13%	NGO volunteer	1 Construction / Manual labour	11%
10%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Agriculture or livestock	8%
6%	Small business trader	3 NGO volunteer	4%
6%	Fishing	4 Small business trader	3%
3%	Agriculture or livestock	5 Restaurant	3%

Jan 2019

5% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018

9%

Jan 2019

67% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018

86%

Jan 2019

5,000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]

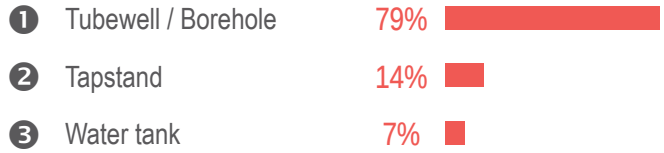
Jul 2018

4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]



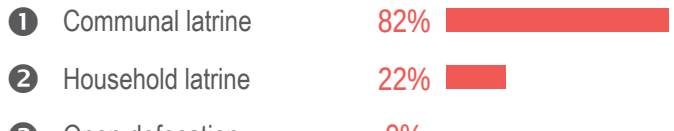
64% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

15 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

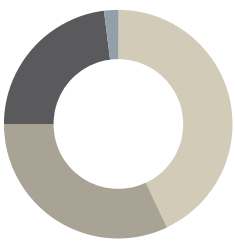
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	28%	76%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]



90% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



43%	Designated waste pit
32%	Undesignated waste pit
23%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

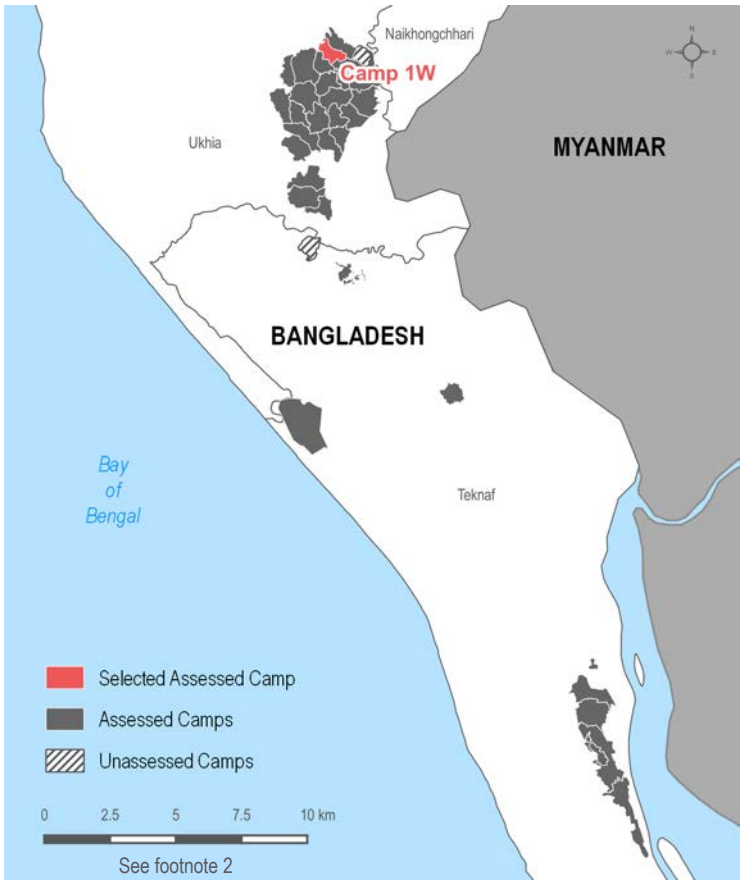
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,456	Individuals[1]	40,964

Demographics[3]

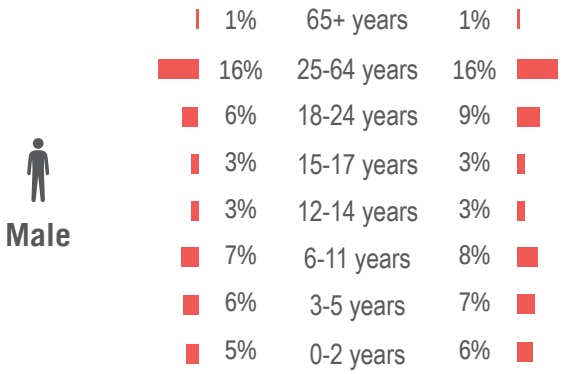
33.7 Average age of respondent

51% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

51% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

65% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

28% of heads of households were female

50% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
56%	1 Kidnapping	Kidnapping	48%
49%	2 Violence within community	Violence within community	34%
27%	3 Armed group recruitment	Detention	26%

Girls

43%	1 Sexual violence	Sexual violence	40%
38%	2 Kidnapping	Armed group recruitment	32%
30%	3 Violence within community	Kidnapping	27%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

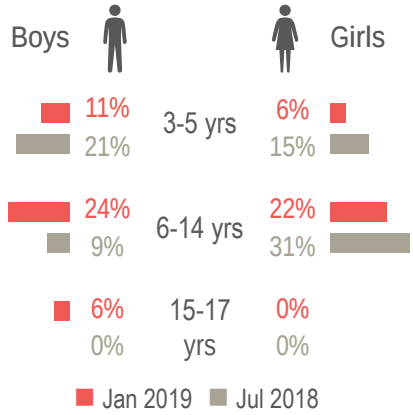
Jul 2018: 1%

68%

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

67%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	12-17 years	3%
18%	18+ years	11%

Jan 2019: 74%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 42%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
40%	1 No area unsafe	No area unsafe	84%
21%	2 Firewood collection sites	Distribution points	6%
21%	3 Market	Firewood collection sites	5%

Women

43%	1 Latrines	Latrines	53%
34%	2 Bathing areas	Bathing areas	42%
25%	3 No area unsafe	No area unsafe	30%

Boys

30%	1 Learning spaces	Market	46%
30%	2 No area unsafe	Learning spaces	40%
29%	3 Market	Distribution points	36%

Girls

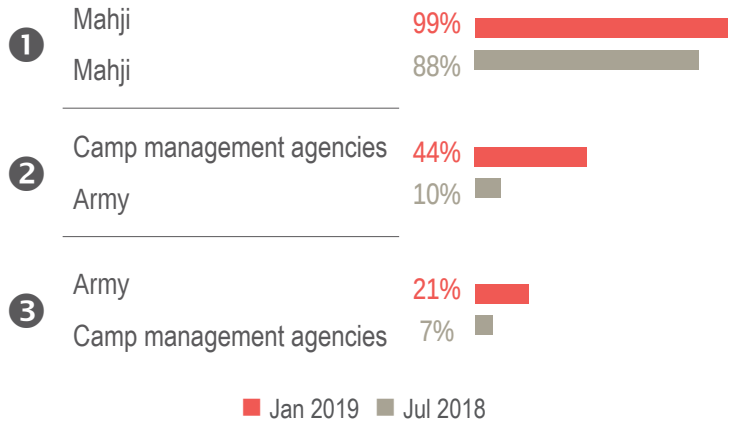
45%	1 Latrines	Latrines	61%
39%	2 Bathing areas	Bathing areas	56%
26%	3 Learning spaces	Learning spaces	37%

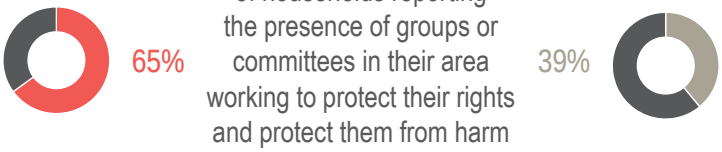
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1W

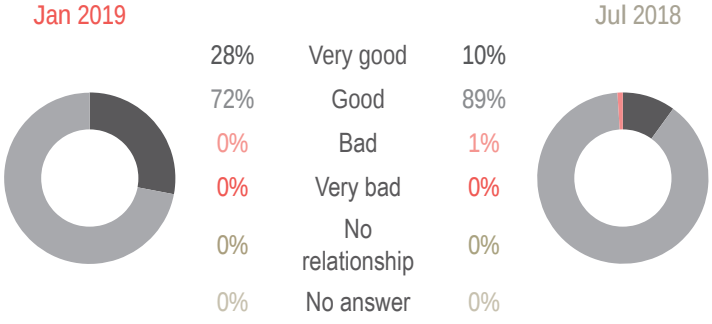
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

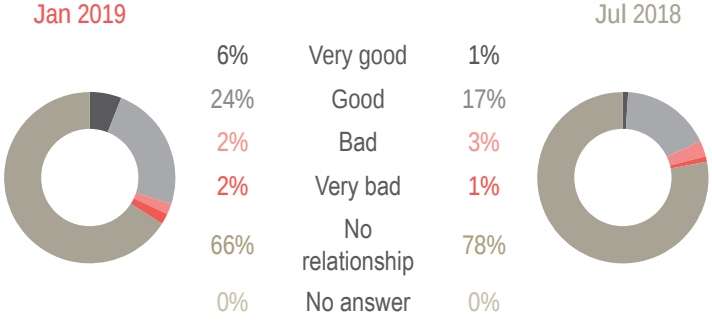


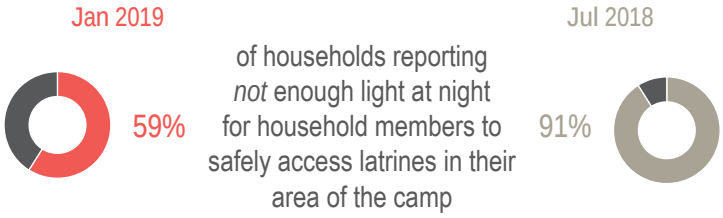


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

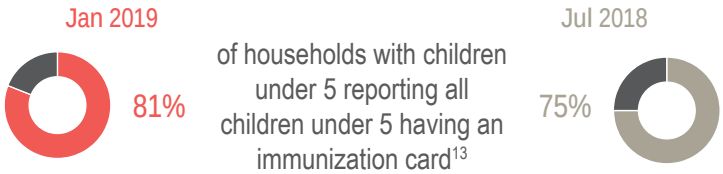


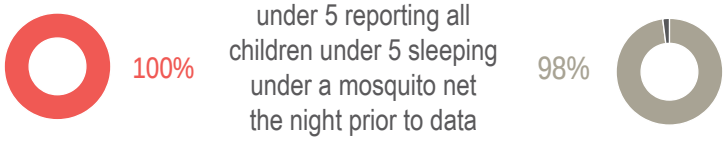
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

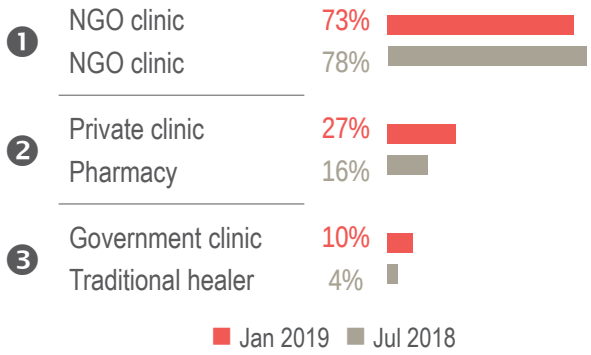




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	Breast milk substitute	2%
2%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

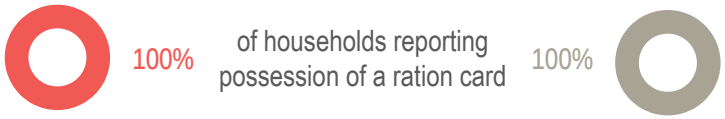
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

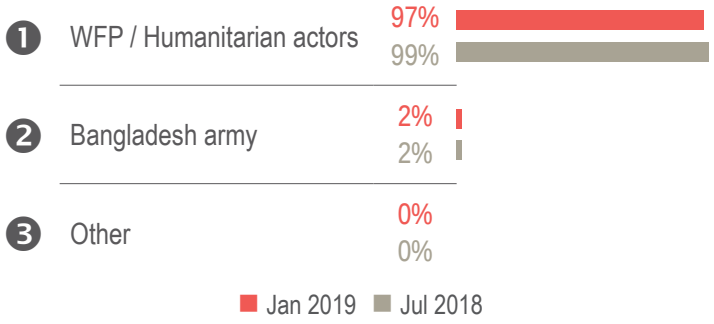
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
48%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	49%
28%	No challenge	2	Supplies unavailable	27%
25%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	23%
15%	Clinic too far	4	Crowded	14%
13%	Expensive treatment	5	Clinic too far	13%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

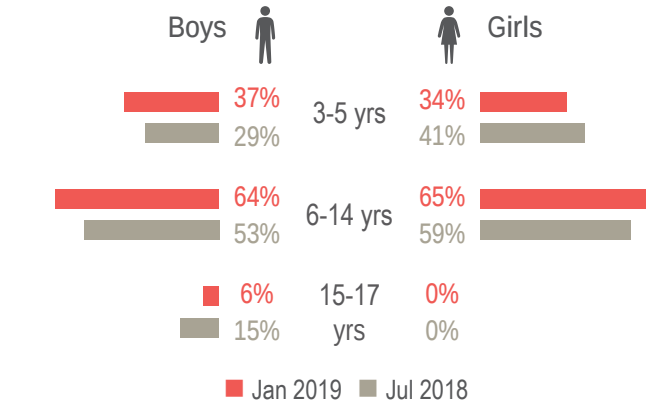


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

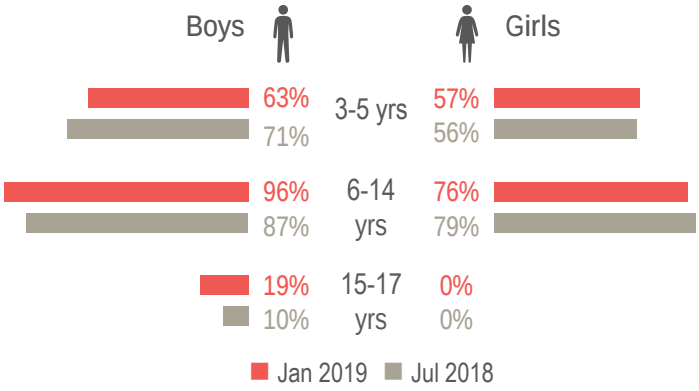
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

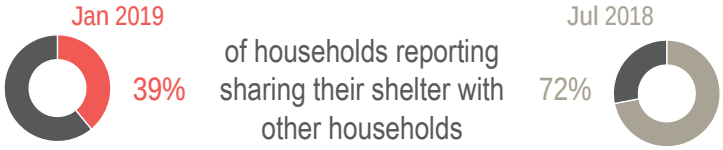
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

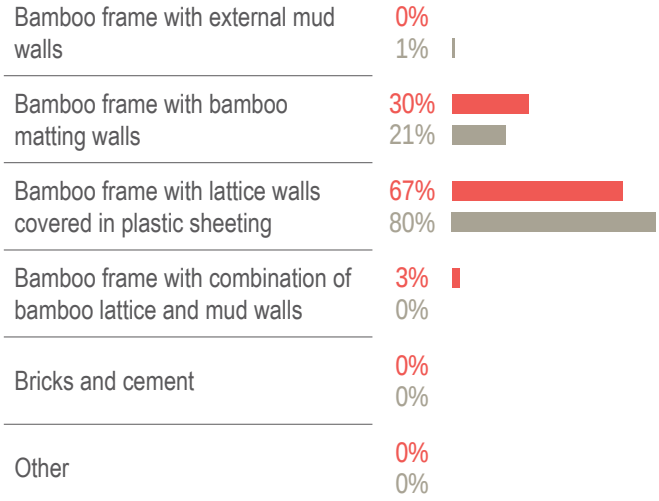
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	Roof damaged	9%
6%	Roof destroyed	22%
9%	Wall damaged	2%
8%	Wall destroyed	14%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

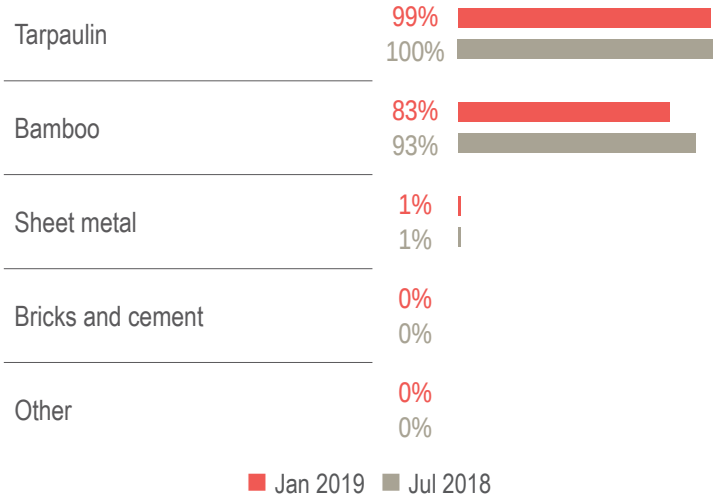
Camp 1W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

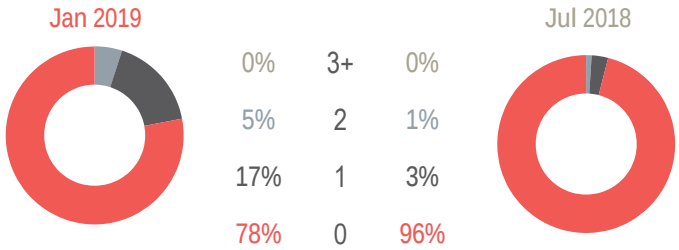
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



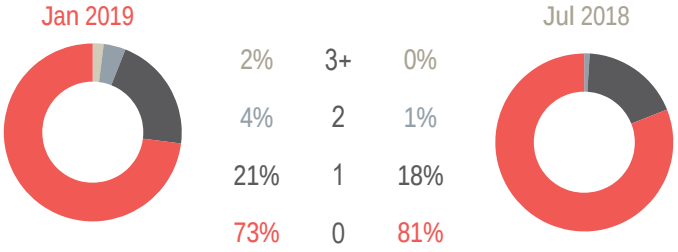
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



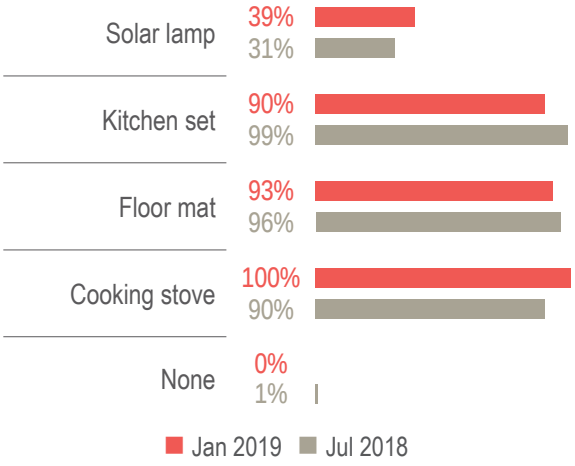
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

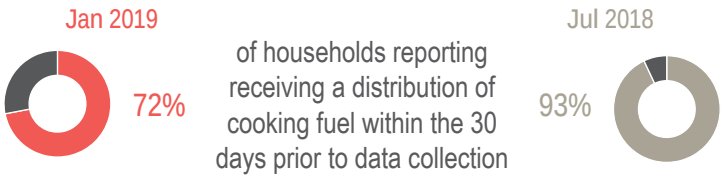


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
61%	Kitchen set	1	Fuel	74%
46%	Solar lamp	2	Solar lamp	64%
46%	Blanket	3	Kitchen set	45%
30%	Floor mat	4	Cooking stove	38%
30%	Portable lamp	5	Umbrella	19%
28%	Clothes - Children	6	Clothes - Children	11%
10%	Fuel	7	Floor mat	9%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1W
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 66%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 62%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 76%	1	74%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 51%	2	53%	Stay in shelter
Stay in shelter 46%	3	35%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 60%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 46%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 82%	1	88%	None used
Mahji 19%	2	11%	Mahji
NGO staff 5%	3	1%	Information hub

Jan 2019: 94%

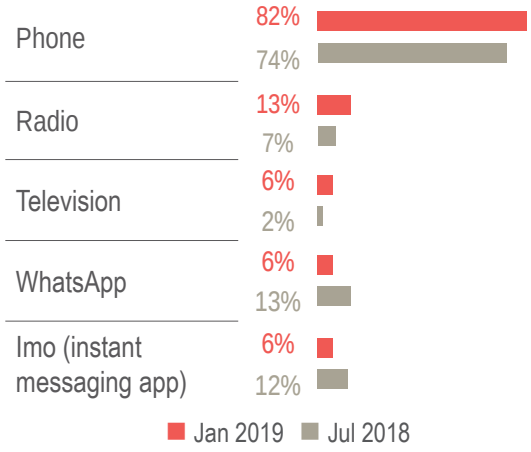
of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018: 83%

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 90%	1	67%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 8%	2	20%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless 1%	3	5%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



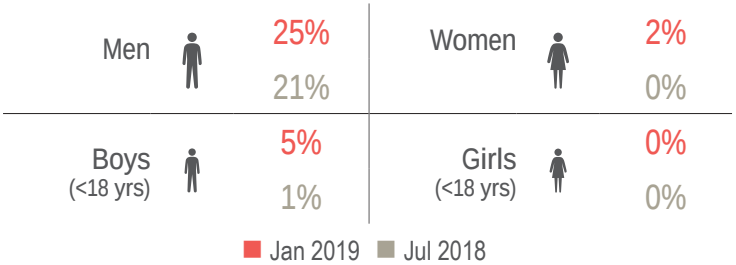
Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 32%

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

Jul 2018: 23%

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



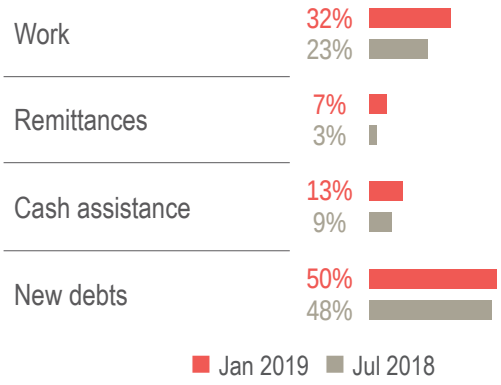
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 1W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
8%	Restaurant	1 Construction / Manual labour	7%
8%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	5%
6%	Construction / Manual labour	3 Agriculture or livestock	5%
3%	Agriculture or livestock	4 Restaurant	3%
2%	Domestic work	5 Other	2%

Jan 2019

6% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018

7%

Jan 2019

72% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018

77%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,300

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	77%
2	Tapstand	21%
3	Water tank	2%

30% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

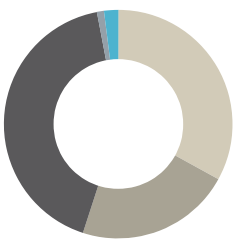
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	24%	71%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	97%
2	Household latrine	3%
3	Open defecation	0%

94% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



33%	Designated waste pit
22%	Undesignated waste pit
42%	Stream or water source
1%	Burn it
2%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

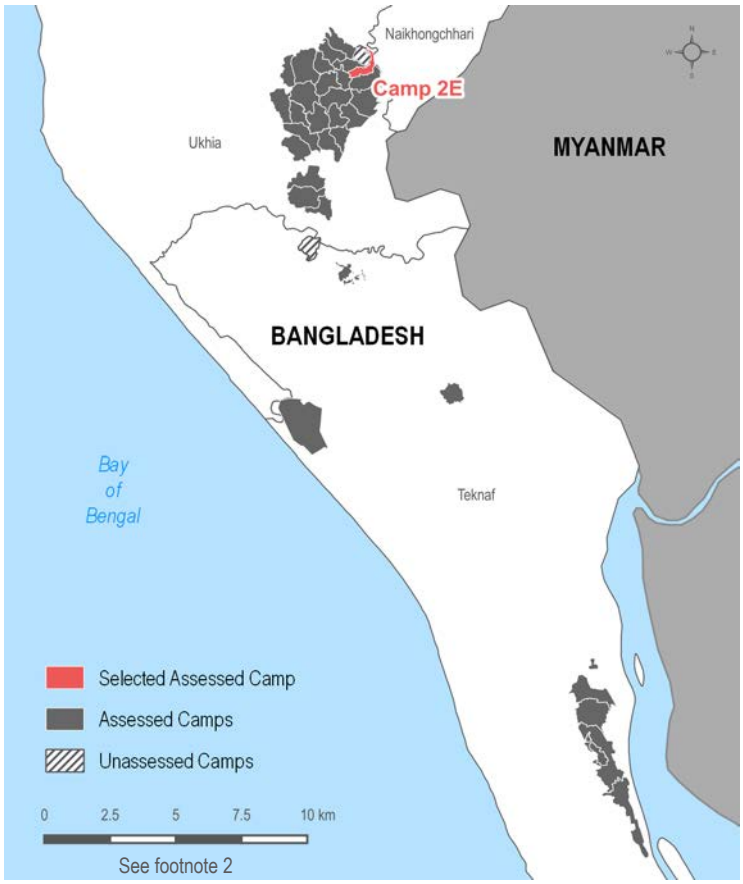
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 108 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,237	Individuals[1]	29,918

Demographics[3]

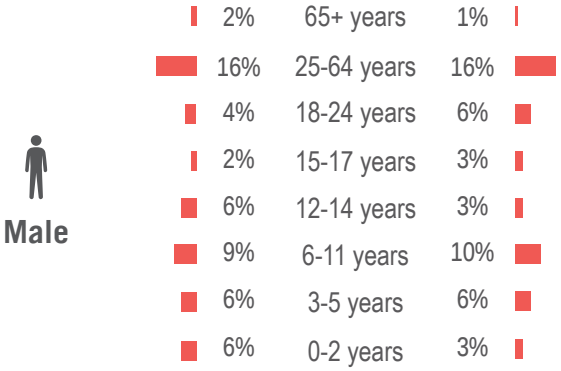
35.4 Average age of respondent

55% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

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

37% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

9% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Boys				
69%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	48%
59%	Violence within community	2	Violence within community	46%
31%	Armed group recruitment	3	Natural disaster	23%
Girls				
58%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	39%
40%	Violence within community	2	Child marriage	34%
32%	Sexual violence	3	Kidnapping	30%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

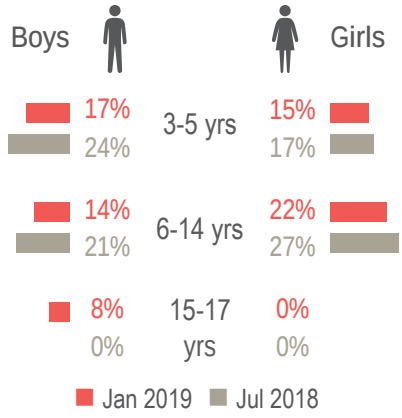
Jul 2018: 2%

64%

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

82%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	12-17 years	2%
27%	18+ years	12%

Jan 2019: 55%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 60%

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

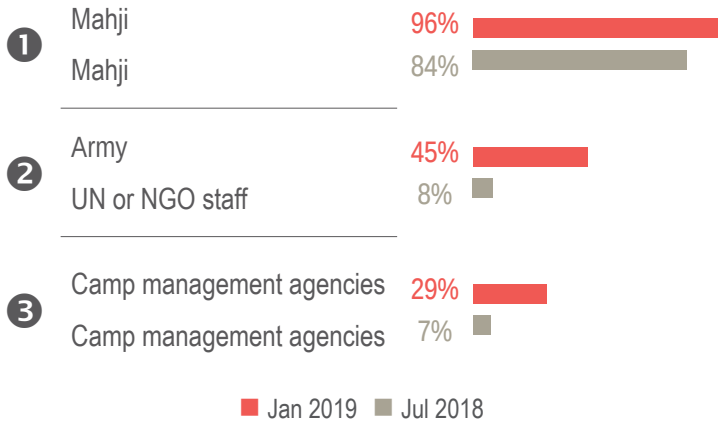
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Men				
49%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	70%
35%	Distribution points	2	Distribution points	17%
33%	Market	3	Market	13%
Women				
39%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	61%
39%	No area unsafe	2	Bathing areas	26%
29%	Bathing areas	3	Latrines	24%
Boys				
42%	Distribution points	1	No area unsafe	57%
32%	Learning spaces	2	Market	20%
31%	Market	3	Learning spaces	17%
Girls				
42%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	48%
30%	Bathing areas	2	Latrines	36%
26%	No area unsafe	3	Bathing areas	28%

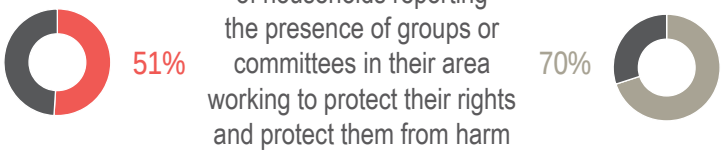
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2E

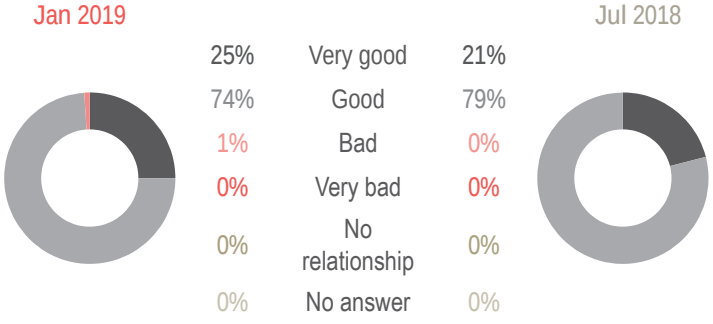
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

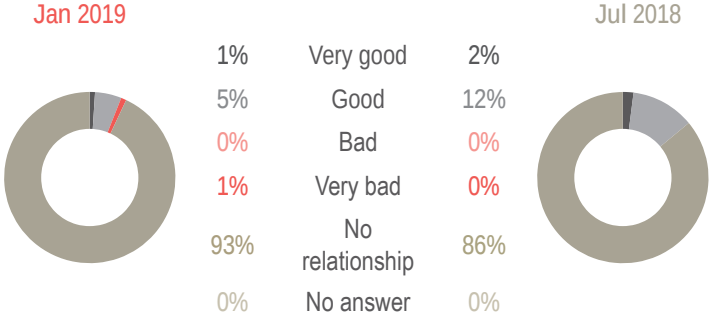


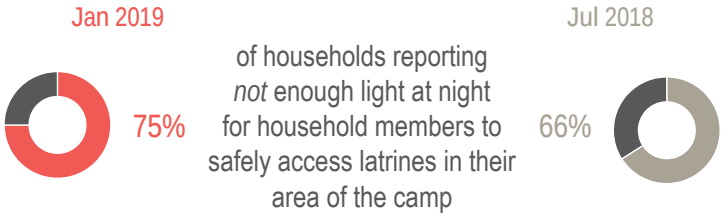


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

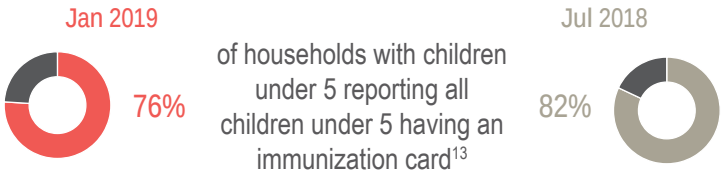


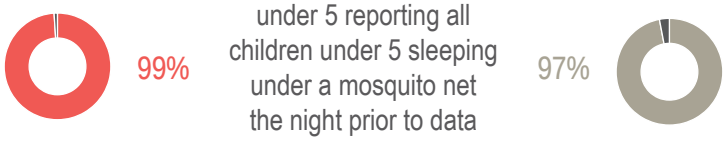
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

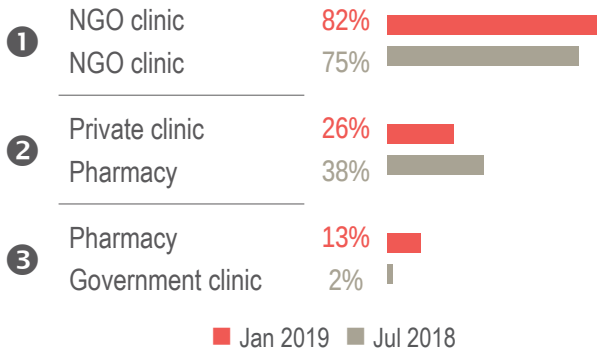




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	Breast milk substitute	3%
3%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

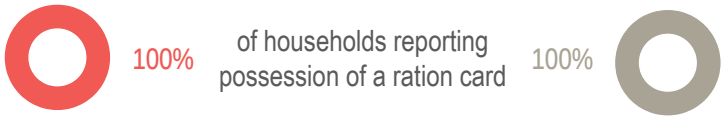
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

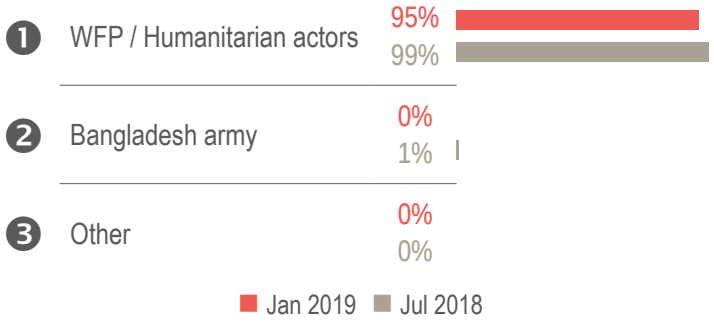
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
52%	Supplies unavailable	1 No challenge	53%
46%	Treatment unavailable	2 Clinic too far	26%
36%	Crowded	3 Supplies unavailable	22%
31%	Clinic too far	4 Poor staff behaviour	14%
20%	No challenge	5 Treatment unavailable	11%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

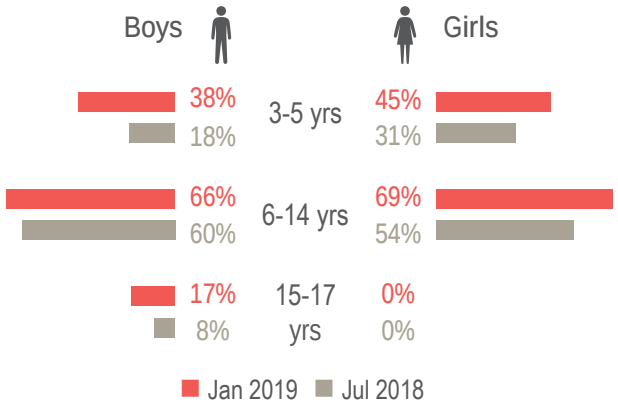


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

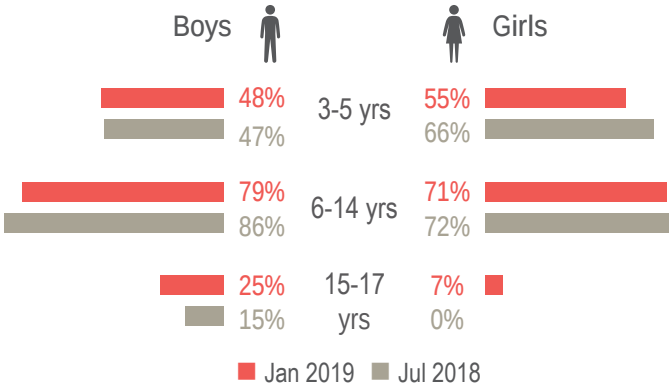
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

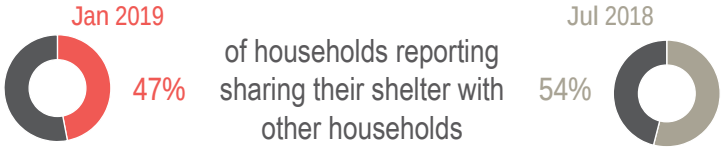
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

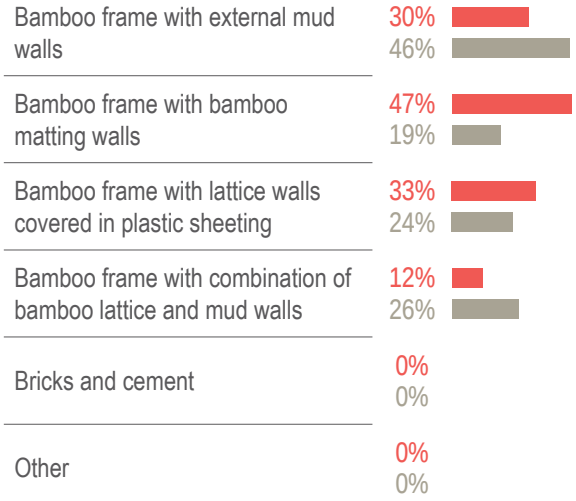
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Roof damaged	12%
10%	Roof destroyed	12%
1%	Wall damaged	3%
9%	Wall destroyed	9%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

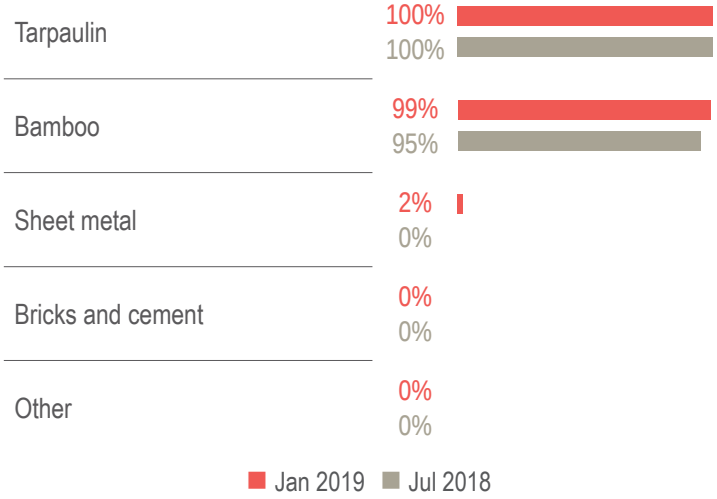
Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

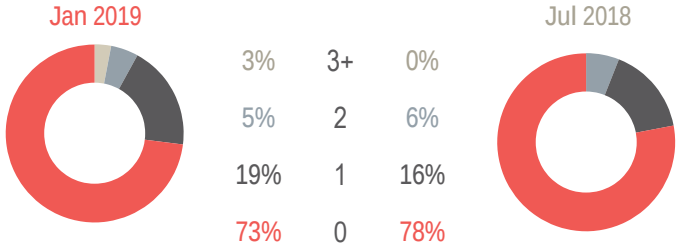
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



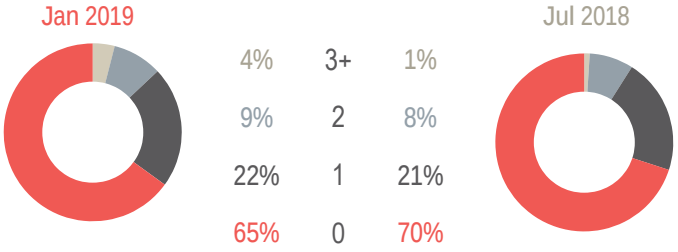
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



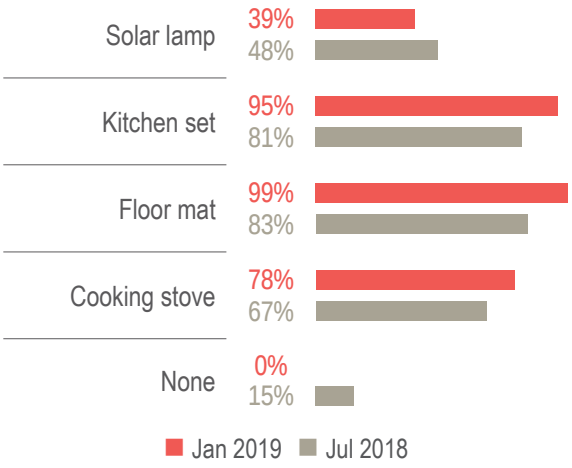
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

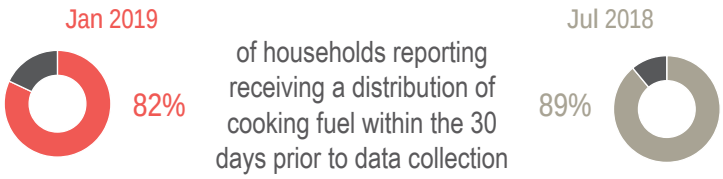


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
66%	Blanket	1	Fuel	81%
65%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	60%
59%	Kitchen set	3	Kitchen set	43%
21%	Clothes - Children	4	Umbrella	22%
19%	Fuel	5	Clothes - Children	22%
17%	Floor mat	6	Solar lamp	20%
12%	Cooking stove	7	Floor mat	11%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

56%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

58%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	71%	1	65%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter	46%	2	42%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables	46%	3	40%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

56%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

53%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	75%	1	73%	None used
Mahji	19%	2	27%	Mahji
NGO staff	10%	3	1%	NGO staff

Jan 2019

85%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

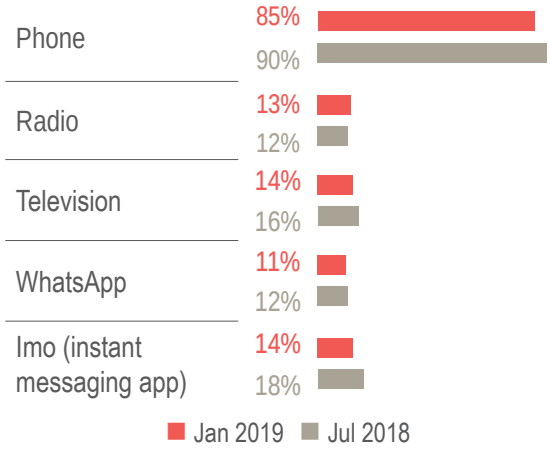
52%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	87%	1	71%	No barriers
Unsure how to use	8%	2	18%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms	8%	3	4%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

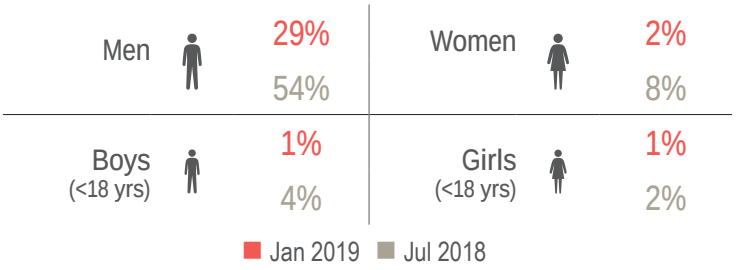
33%

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

Jul 2018

60%

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

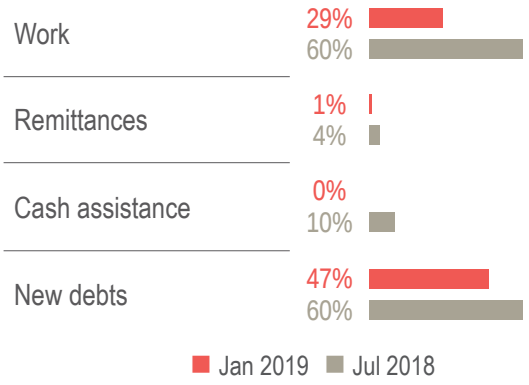


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	5,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
11%	Restaurant	1 Restaurant	21%
8%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	12%
4%	Small business trader	3 Agriculture or livestock	10%
4%	Construction / Manual labour	4 Small business trader	8%
3%	Domestic work	5 Construction / Manual labour	5%

3% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 5%

67% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 90%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	5,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	94%
2	Tapstand	4%
3	Water tank	1%

65% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

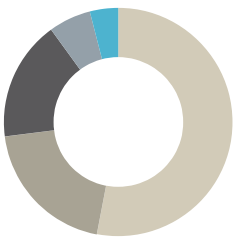
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	28%	74%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	94%
2	Household latrine	6%
3	Open defecation	0%

91% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



53%	Designated waste pit
20%	Undesignated waste pit
17%	Stream or water source
6%	Burn it
4%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

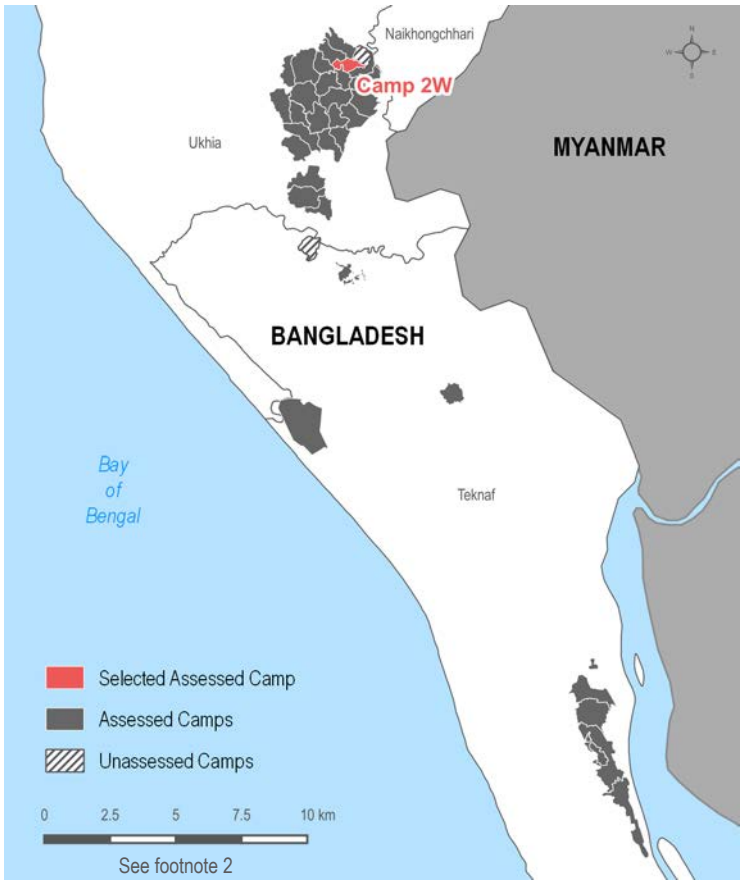
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	5,920	Individuals[1]	25,802

Demographics[3]

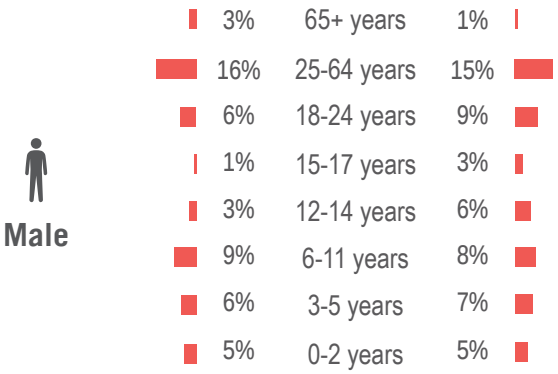
33.3 Average age of respondent

57% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

51% of refugees are under 18

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

28% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

15% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
73%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	41%
48%	Violence within community	2	Natural disaster	38%
39%	Armed group recruitment	3	Detention	16%

Girls

73%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	55%
47%	Sexual violence	2	Natural disaster	22%
29%	Child marriage	3	Kidnapping	17%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

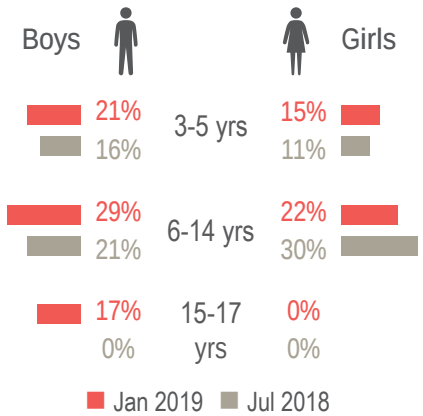
Jul 2018: 4%

49%

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

93%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	12-17 years	5%
18%	18+ years	5%

Jan 2019: 56%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 51%

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

Men

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
63%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	90%
23%	Latrines	2	Latrines	9%
19%	Distribution points	3	Water points	3%

Women

60%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	55%
29%	No area unsafe	2	Latrines	34%
28%	Bathing areas	3	Water points	24%

Boys

35%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	50%
35%	Market	2	Market	30%
33%	Learning spaces	3	Distribution points	20%

Girls

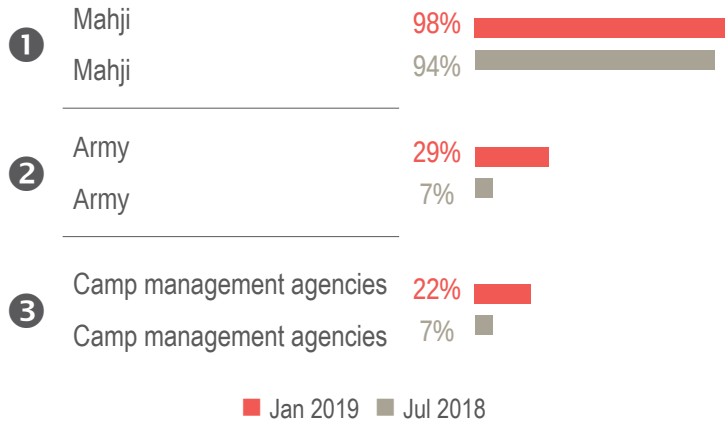
51%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	44%
32%	Learning spaces	2	Latrines	38%
26%	No area unsafe	3	Bathing areas	30%

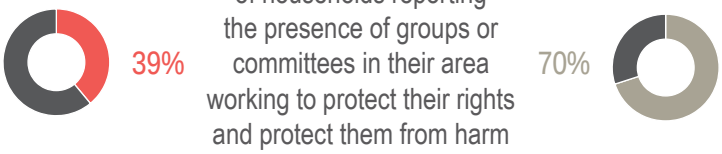
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2W

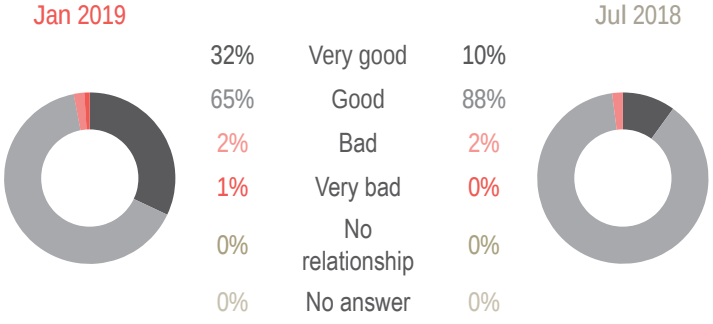
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

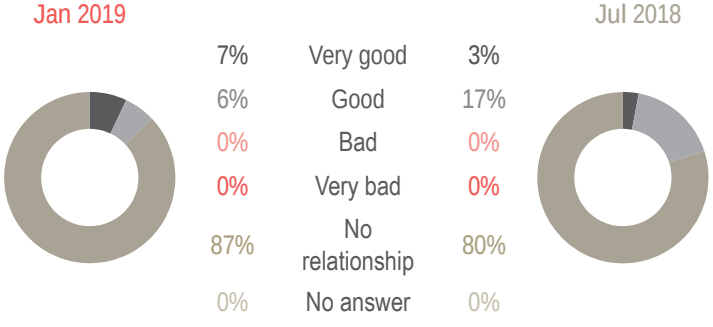


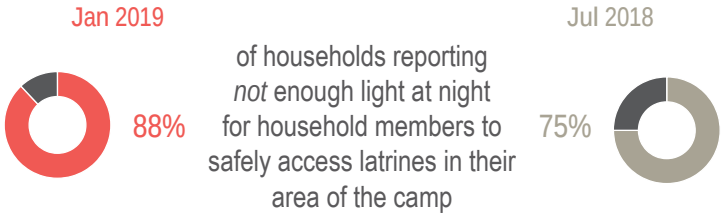


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

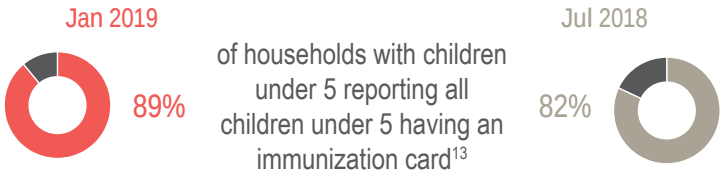


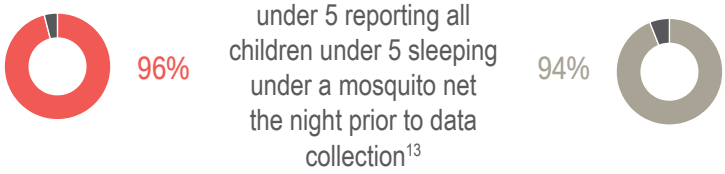
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

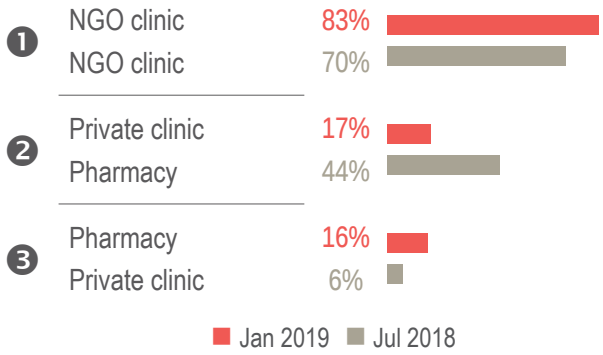




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
19%	Breast milk substitute	0%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

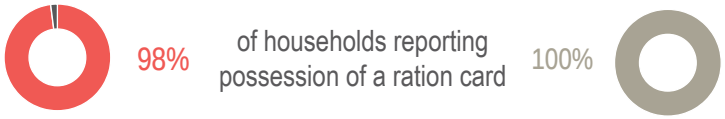
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

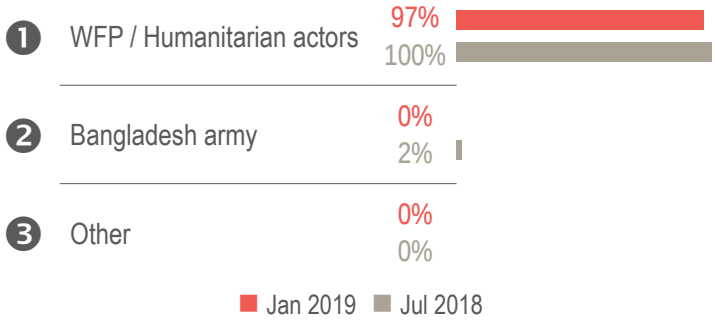
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
39%	Crowded	1	No challenge	48%
34%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	28%
23%	Treatment unavailable	3	Supplies unavailable	21%
23%	No challenge	4	Poor staff behaviour	13%
8%	Expensive treatment	5	Treatment unavailable	12%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

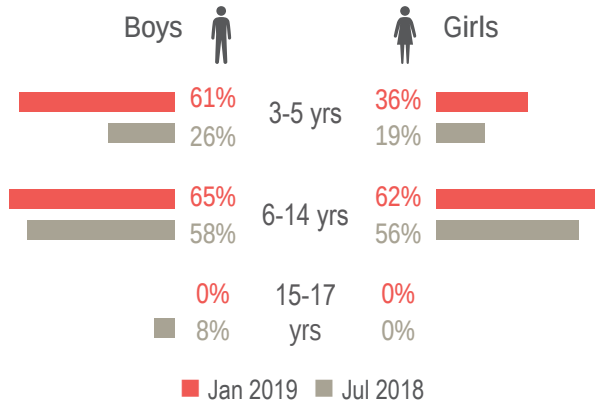


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

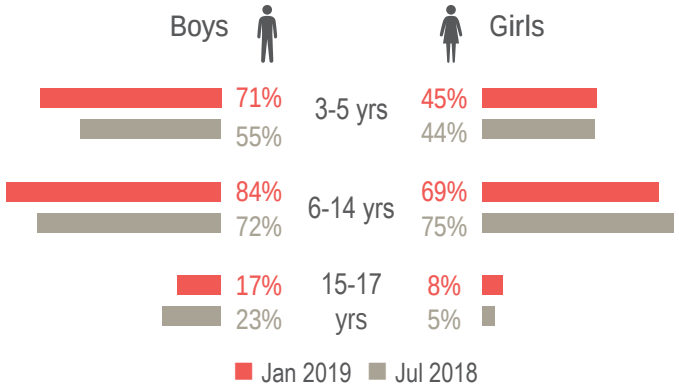
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

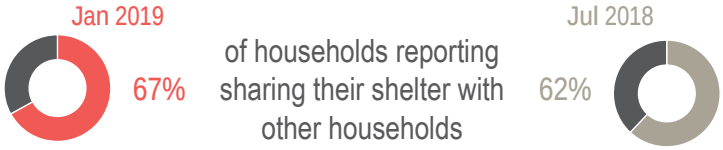
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

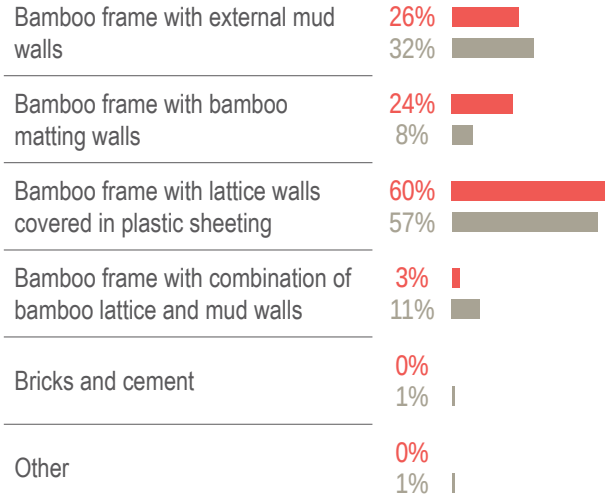
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	6%
13%	Roof destroyed	9%
4%	Wall damaged	1%
14%	Wall destroyed	12%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

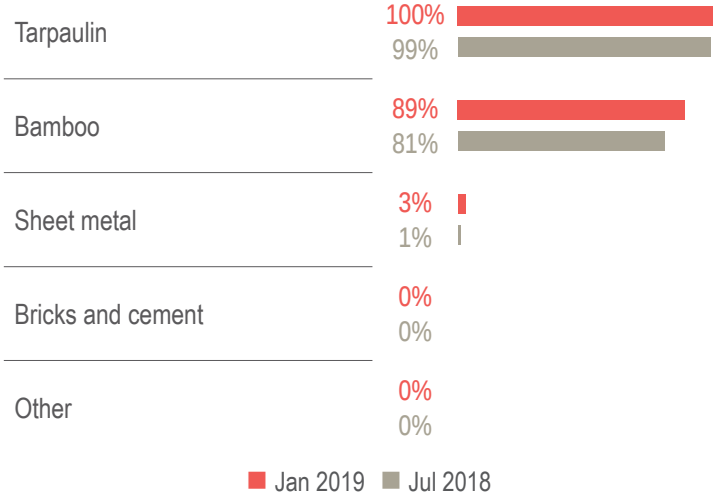
Camp 2W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

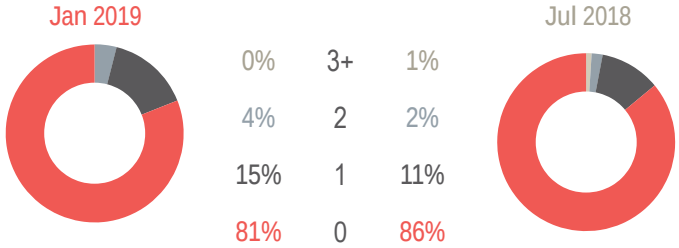
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



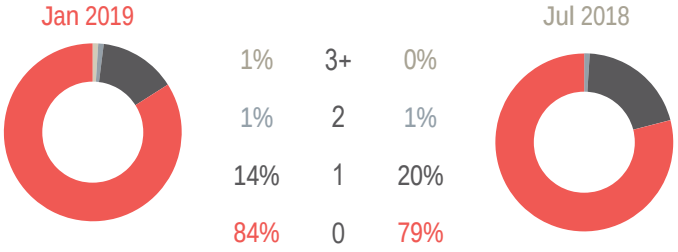
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



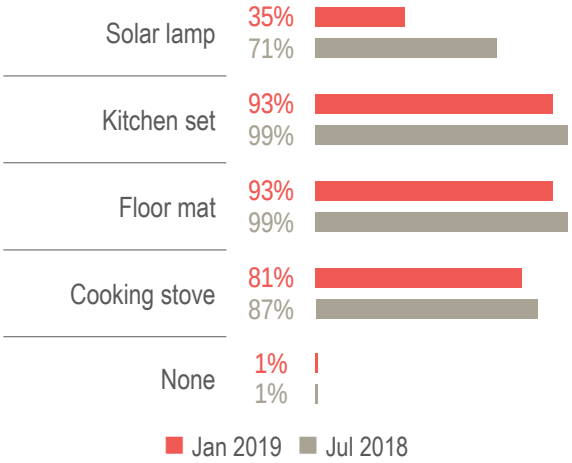
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

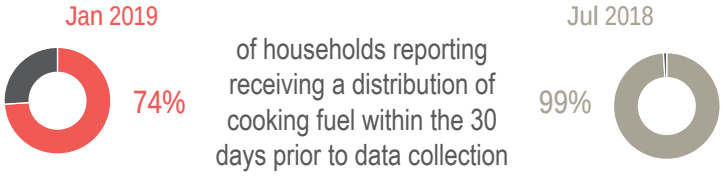


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
56%	Cooking stove	1 Fuel	76%
54%	Solar lamp	2 Cooking stove	66%
47%	Kitchen set	3 Kitchen set	38%
36%	Fuel	4 Solar lamp	35%
29%	Blanket	5 Clothes - Children	21%
22%	Floor mat	6 Portable lamp	14%
16%	Clothes - Children	7 Umbrella	13%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

54%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

90%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	83%	1	69%	Secure shelter
Secure food supplies	49%	2	46%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables	41%	3	27%	Secure food supplies

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

60%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

63%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	68%	1	99%	None used
Mahji	32%	2	1%	Community leader
NGO staff	7%	3	1%	Phone call

Jan 2019

87%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

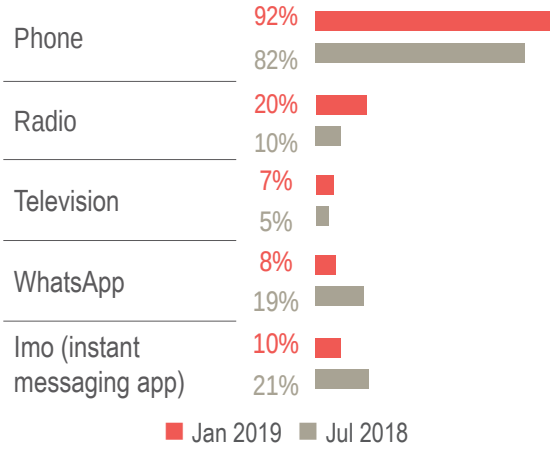
100%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	69%	1	64%	No barriers
Do not know	17%	2	13%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms	5%	3	12%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

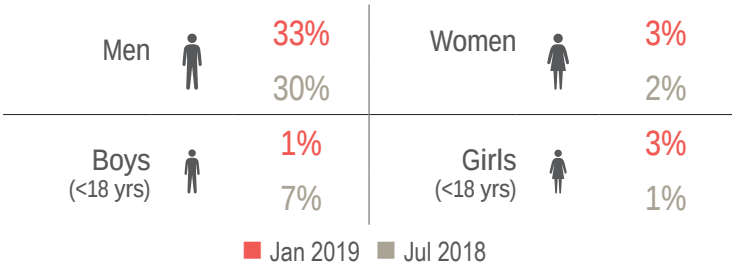
44%

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

Jul 2018

38%

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

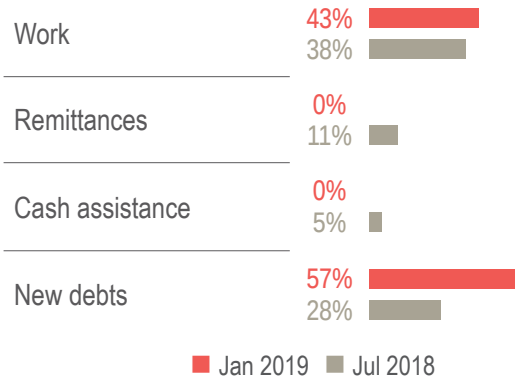


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 2W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
22%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	12%
10%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Agriculture or livestock	8%
7%	Restaurant	3 Construction / Manual labour	7%
2%	Small business trader	4 Small business trader	6%
1%	Domestic work	5 Domestic work	4%

Jan 2019: 4% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] **Jul 2018: 6%**

Jan 2019: 81% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **Jul 2018: 87%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,500

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	86%
2	Tapstand	11%
3	Water tank	2%

64% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

18 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

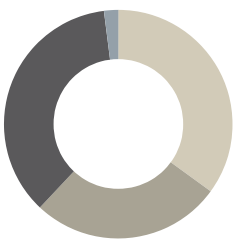
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
99%	25%	81%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	95%
2	Household latrine	5%
3	Open defecation	0%

93% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



35%	Designated waste pit
27%	Undesignated waste pit
36%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

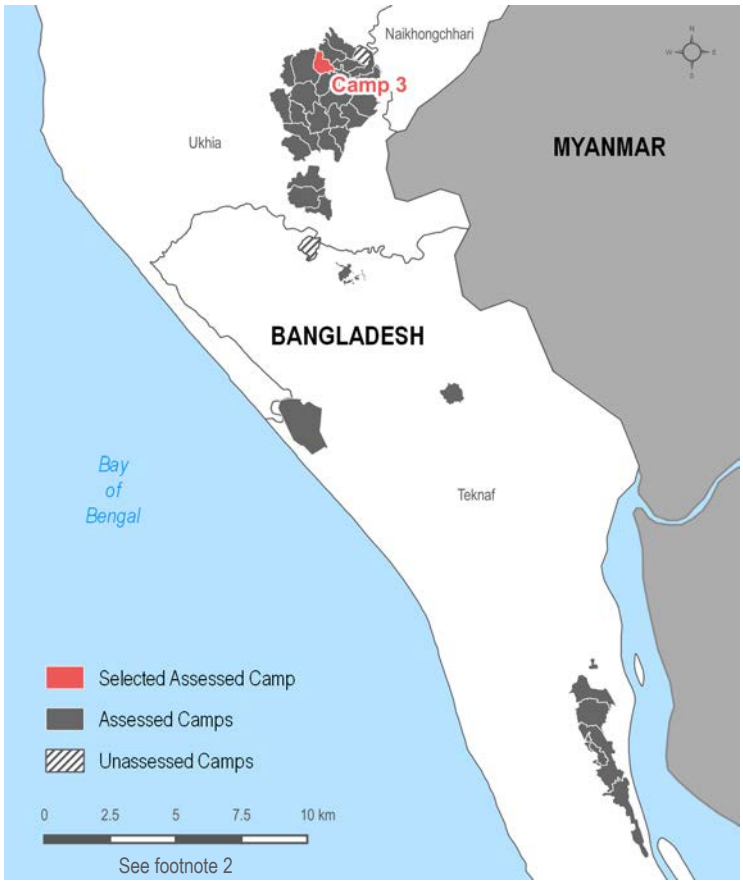
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 102 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,206	Individuals[1]	39,647

Demographics[3]

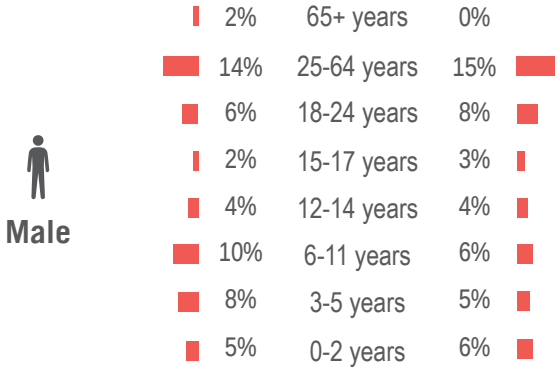
35.4 Average age of respondent

49% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

61% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

30% of heads of households were female

45% of households with pregnant or lactating women

24% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 3 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

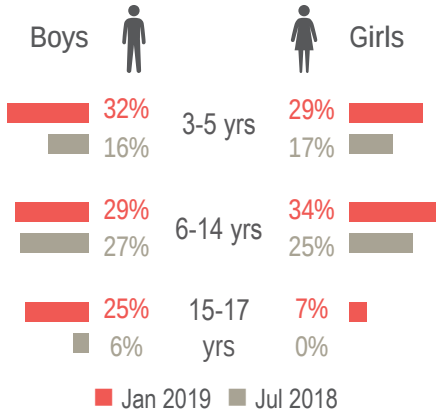
Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
65%	Armed group recruitment	1 Kidnapping	61%
60%	Kidnapping	2 Armed group recruitment	34%
42%	Violence within community	3 Violence within community	25%
Girls			
63%	Sexual violence	1 Sexual violence	74%
43%	Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	43%
38%	Child marriage	3 Child marriage	28%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1%	of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]	1%
50%	of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night	84%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	12-17 years	15%
20%	18+ years	22%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
50%	of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need	58%

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

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
71%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	75%
25%	Market	2 Do not know	13%
18%	Distribution points	3 Market	8%
Women			
50%	Latrines	1 Latrines	43%
40%	Bathing areas	2 Bathing areas	40%
31%	Distribution points	3 No area unsafe	34%
Boys			
56%	Market	1 Market	49%
54%	Learning spaces	2 Learning spaces	32%
47%	Latrines	3 No area unsafe	27%
Girls			
58%	Latrines	1 Latrines	51%
41%	Learning spaces	2 Bathing areas	39%
30%	Market	3 Learning spaces	29%

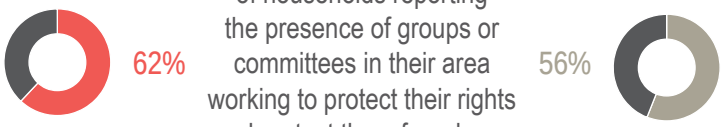
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

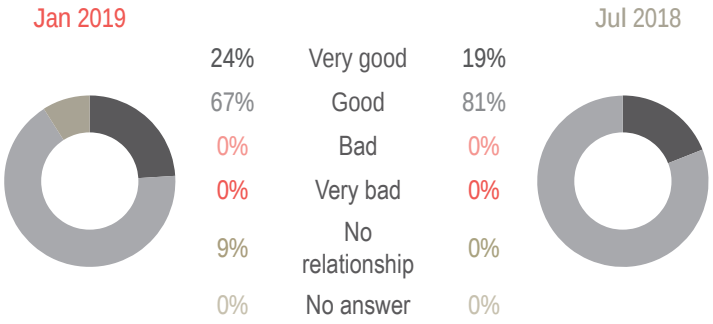
Camp 3 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

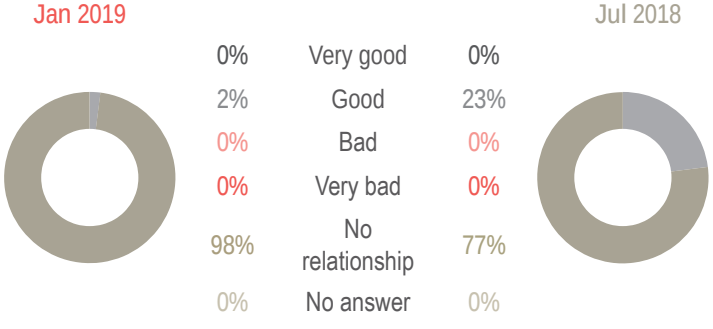
		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	Mahji	93%	97%
2	Local government	32%	
	Army	12%	
3	Army	18%	
	Camp management agencies	6%	

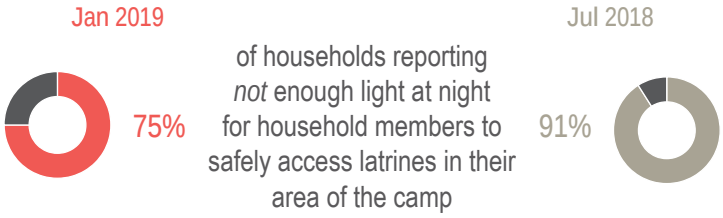


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

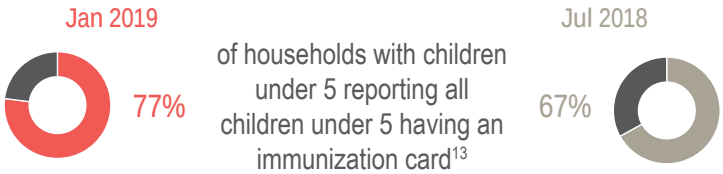


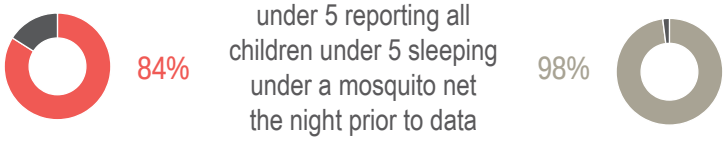
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health





% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	Breast milk substitute	6%
8%	Baby bottles	6%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	NGO clinic	92%	89%
2	Private clinic	10%	
	Pharmacy	5%	
3	Government clinic	8%	
	Private clinic	5%	

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

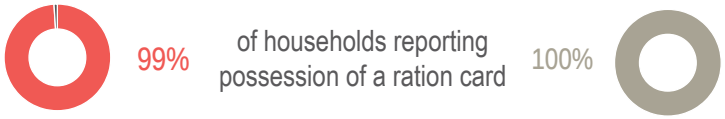
Camp 3

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

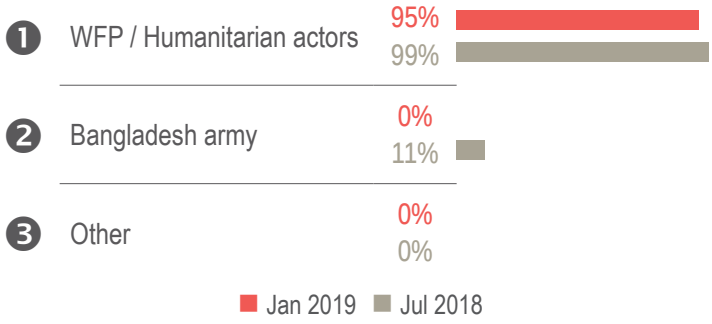
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
51%	Treatment unavailable	1 No challenge	70%
49%	Supplies unavailable	2 Treatment unavailable	16%
25%	Clinic too far	3 Supplies unavailable	15%
17%	No challenge	4 Clinic too far	13%
15%	Crowded	5 Poor staff behaviour	8%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

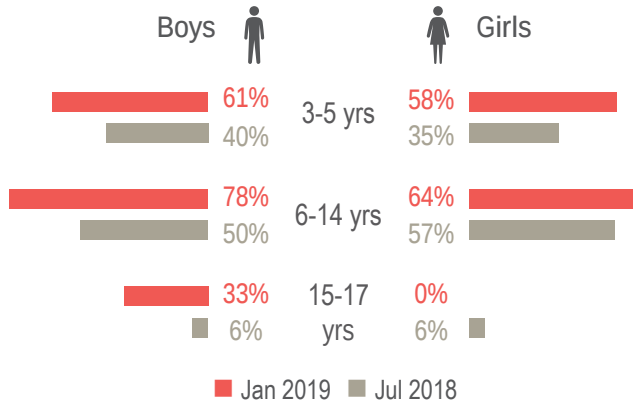


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

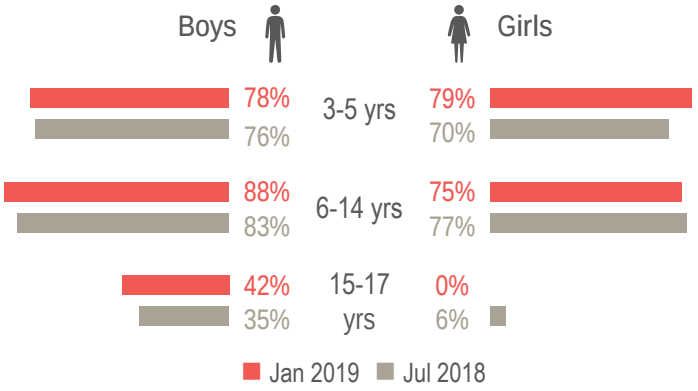
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

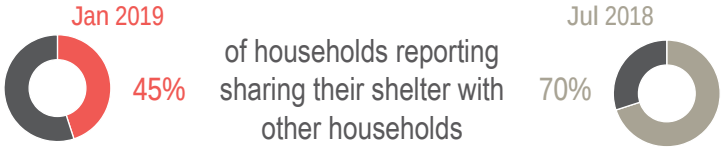
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



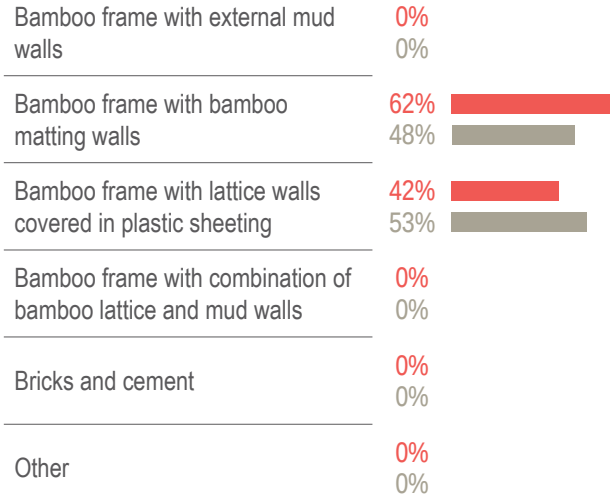
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	Roof damaged	14%
11%	Roof destroyed	11%
8%	Wall damaged	4%
6%	Wall destroyed	14%

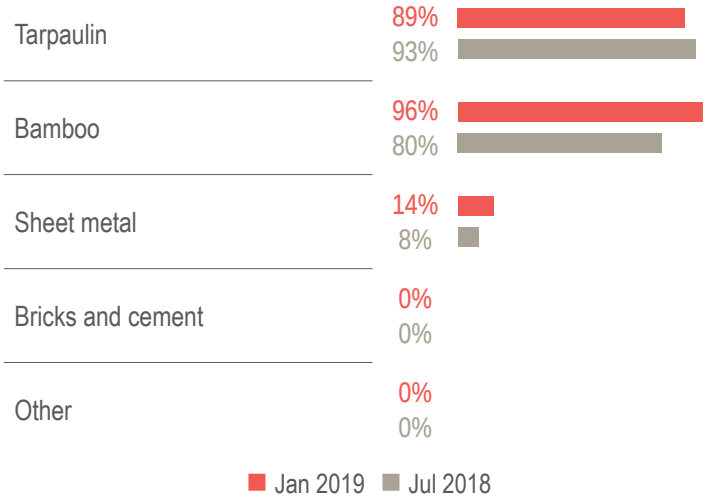
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 3 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

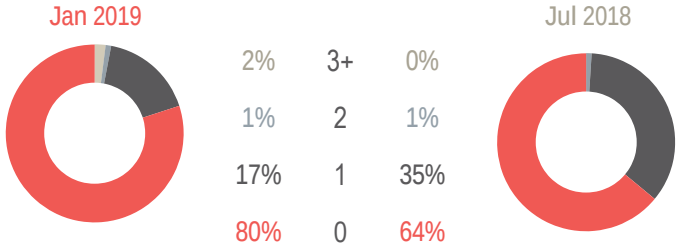
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



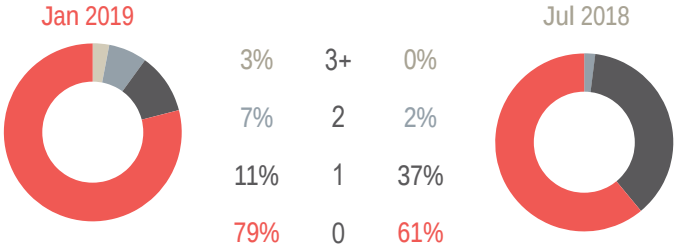
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



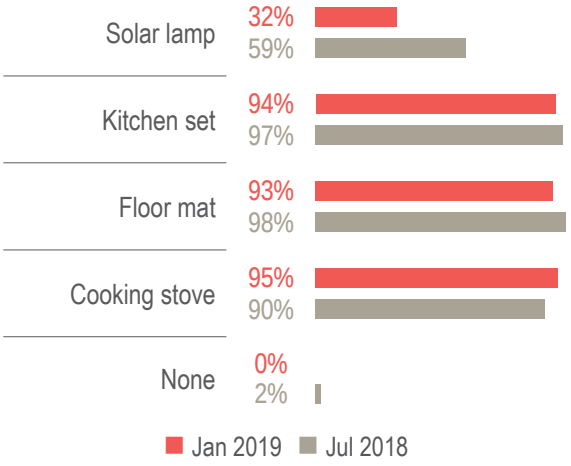
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

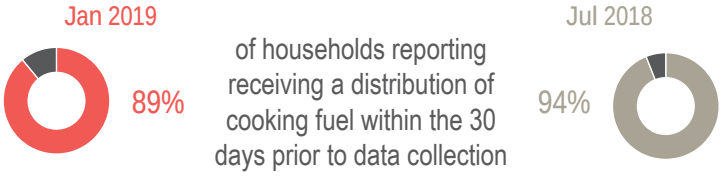


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
78%	Blanket	1 Cooking stove	64%
55%	Kitchen set	2 Solar lamp	45%
49%	Solar lamp	3 Kitchen set	42%
39%	Floor mat	4 Fuel	33%
21%	Clothes - Children	5 Clothes - Children	19%
12%	Portable lamp	6 Portable lamp	18%
12%	Cooking stove	7 Floor mat	17%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 3

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 63%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 74%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 86%	1	77%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 45%	2	58%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies 39%	3	34%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 64%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 71%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 67%	1	56%	None used
Mahji 32%	2	42%	Mahji
Community leader 7%	3	1%	Community leader

Jan 2019: 91%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

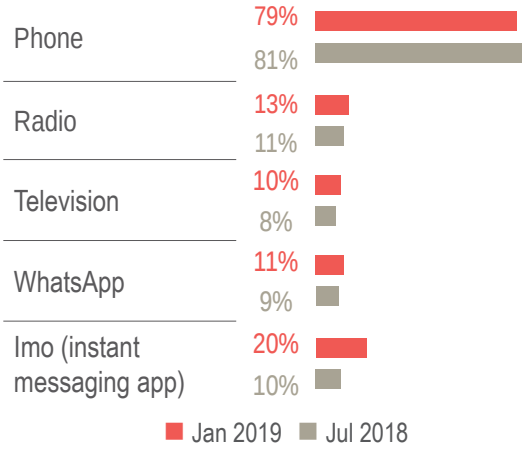
Jul 2018: 98%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 84%	1	74%	No barriers
Do not know 11%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless 3%	3	1%	Humanitarian pressure to not use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



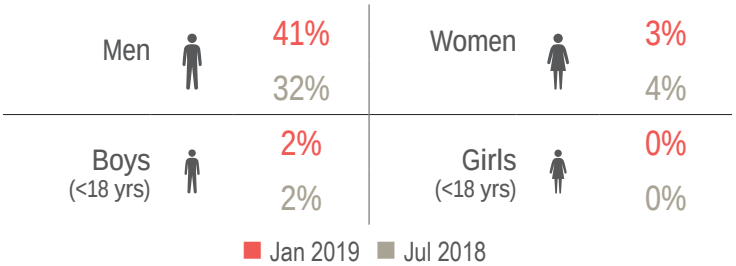
Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 50%

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

Jul 2018: 34%

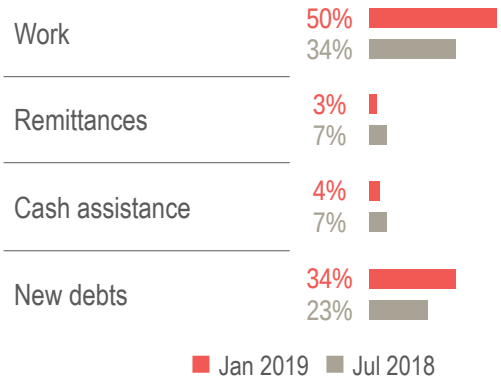
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,700

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 3 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
23%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	14%
14%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Agriculture or livestock	7%
6%	Small business trader	3 Construction / Manual labour	7%
6%	Restaurant	4 Small business trader	4%
4%	Domestic work	5 Domestic work	2%

12% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 7%

71% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 76%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	88%
2	Tapstand	12%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

60% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

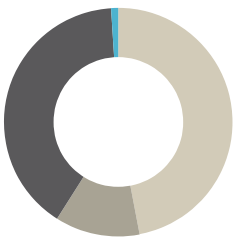
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
92%	19%	56%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	95%
2	Household latrine	5%
3	Open defecation	0%

97% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



47%	Designated waste pit
12%	Undesignated waste pit
40%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

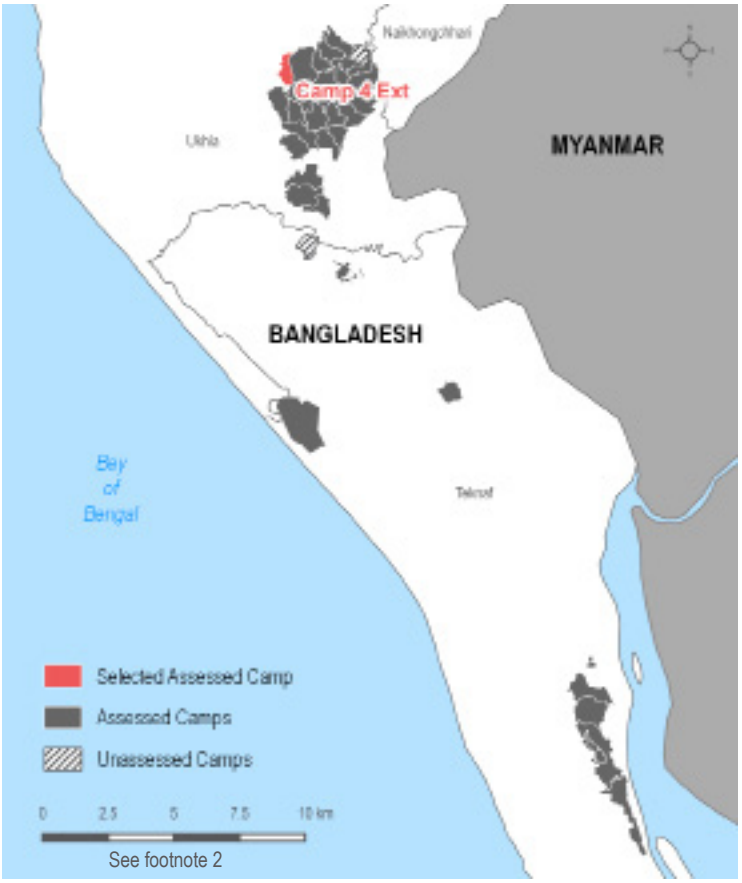
Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 20171. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees living who are in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to MSNA I in July 2018.

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 Camp 4 Extn where 89households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.



See footnote 2

Camp population

Families[1]	1,419	Individuals[1]	4,379

Demographics

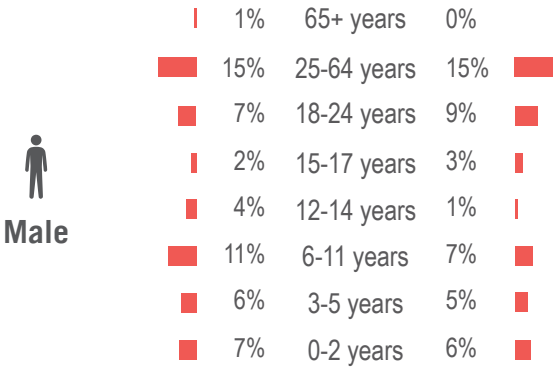
33.5 Average age of respondent

51% of respondents were female

4.6 Average household size

53% of refugees are under age 18

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

27% of heads of households were female

55% of households contained pregnant or lactating women

19% of households contained at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December, 2018 dataset).
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for girls and boys (aged under 18)[3, 4]

Boys				Girls	
62%	Violence within community	1	Kidnapping	54%	
55%	Kidnapping	2	Violence within community	39%	
31%	Detention	3	Child marriage	34%	

67% of households reported the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

54% of households reported the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[3,5]

Mahji	89%	
Camp management agencies	39%	
Local government	38%	

72% of households reported *not* having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of females 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[6]

12-17 years	6%
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[7]

Boys			Girls
4%	3-5 yrs	25%	
17%	6-14 yrs	19%	
0%	15-17 yrs	0%	

2% of all households with children under 18 reported at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[8]

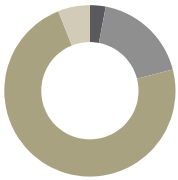
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[3,10]

Men			Women	
63%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	45%
34%	Distribution points	2	Distribution points	36%
33%	Market	3	Market	29%

Boys			Girls	
49%	Distribution points	1	Market	35%
40%	Market	2	Latrines	34%
38%	No area unsafe	3	No area unsafe	34%

52% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

Reported relationships with Bangladeshi local communities and refugee neighbours in the same block



Local communities		Neighbours
3%	Very good	30%
18%	Good	70%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
73%	No relationship	0%
6%	No answer	0%

3. Respondents could select multiple options
4. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
5. Three most common preferred sources of assistance are shown
6. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
8. In this assessment hazardous labor 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), using sharp objects
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

63% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card[11]

93% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[11]

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or infant formula through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	12%
Bottles	5%

% of households reporting source of treatment for individuals reported to be seeking treatment for a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[11,12]

NGO clinic	86%
Private clinic	25%
Government clinic	12%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camps[11,13]

Supplies unavailable	49%
Treatment unavailable	42%
Crowded	38%
No challenge	26%
Clinic too far	18%

Food Security

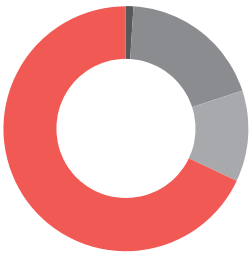
100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

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

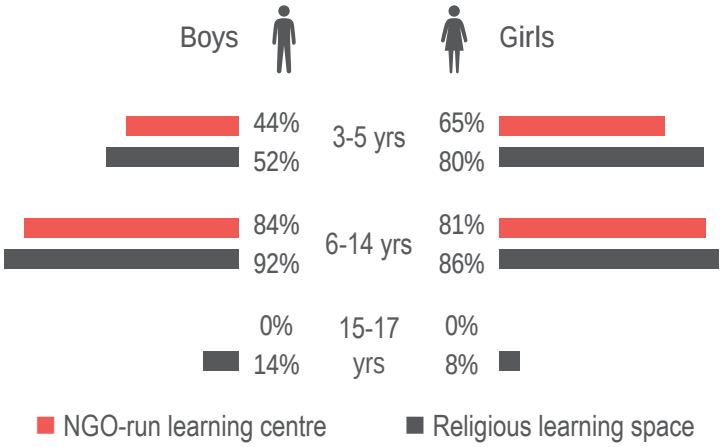
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



1%	<5 min
19%	5-15 min
12%	15-30 min
68%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[12]



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

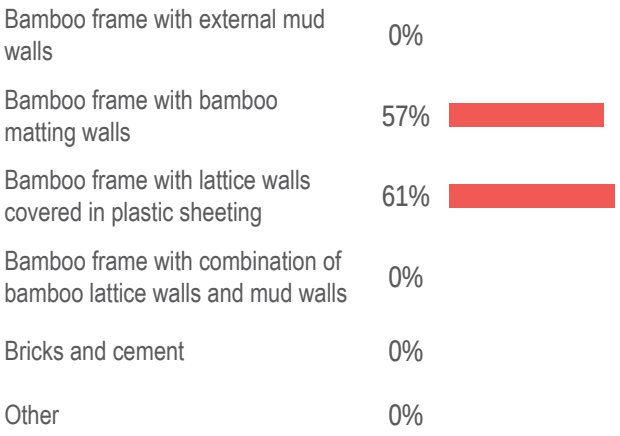
8%	Roof damaged	6%	Wall damaged
11%	Roof destroyed	8%	Wall destroyed

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported.
13. Three most common treatment sources are shown
14. Five most common access challenges are shown

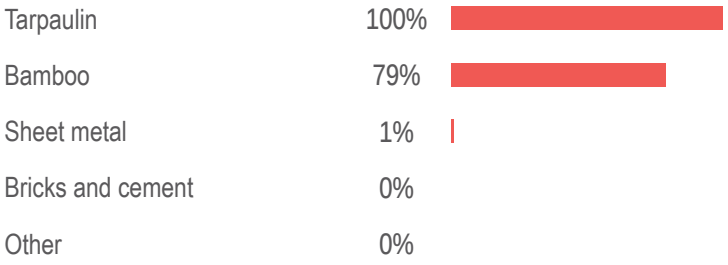
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

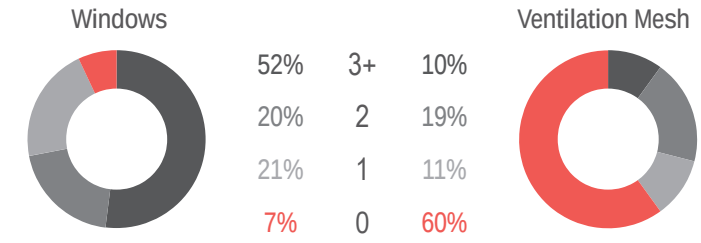
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[14]



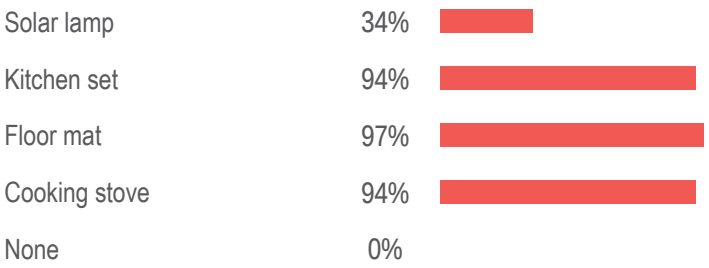
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[14]



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

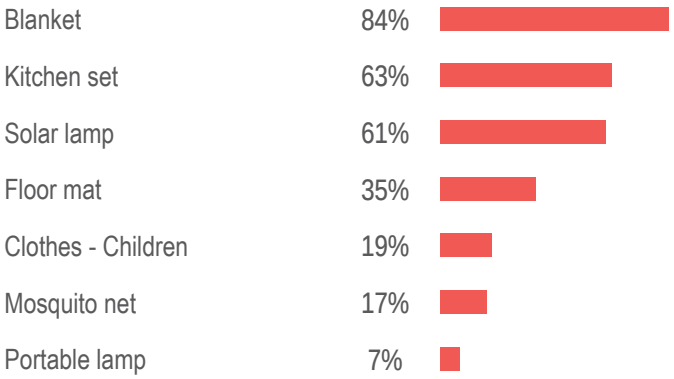


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection[14]



92% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel in the 30 days prior to data collection

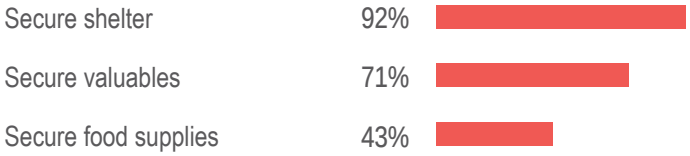
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[15,16]



Site Management

47% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[17]

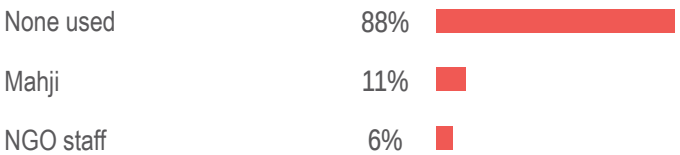
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



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[14,18]



82% of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

14. Respondents could select multiple options
15. Respondents could select up to 3 options
16. Seven most common answers are shown
17. 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 offer medical attention
18. Three most common mechanisms are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[19, 20]

No barriers	76%
Lacking skills for use	16%
Unsure how to use	15%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[19]

Phone	75%
Radio	8%
Television	0%
WhatsApp	3%
Imo (instant messaging app)	8%

Livelihoods

49% 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[19]

Work	49%
Remittances	1%
Cash assistance	3%
New debts	42%

Median household (in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT))[21,22]:

Income 2,500 Debt 5,000

% 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)	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%

29% of households reported at least one member engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[23]

% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[19,24]

Construction / Manual labour	29%
NGO volunteer	20%
Domestic work	3%

60% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

% of households reporting main drinking water source[25]

Tubewell / Borehole	90%
Tapstand	10%
Protected dugwell	0%

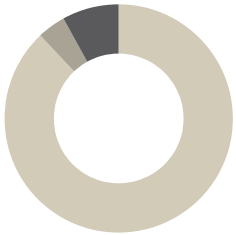
45% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells/boreholes as a main source of drinking water

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
90%	30%	79%

18 Average litres of potable water per person per day collected by a household

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



88%	Designated waste pit
4%	Undesignated waste pit
8%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Don't know

19. Respondents could select multiple options.
20. Three most common barriers shown.
21. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance, and new debts
22. USD 1 = BDT 83.4 (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com
23. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual Labour in the 30 day prior to data collection were asked if this work was "Cash for Work". The result shown here is a proportion of the entire camp population
24. Three most common employment sectors shown
25. Three most common water sources are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

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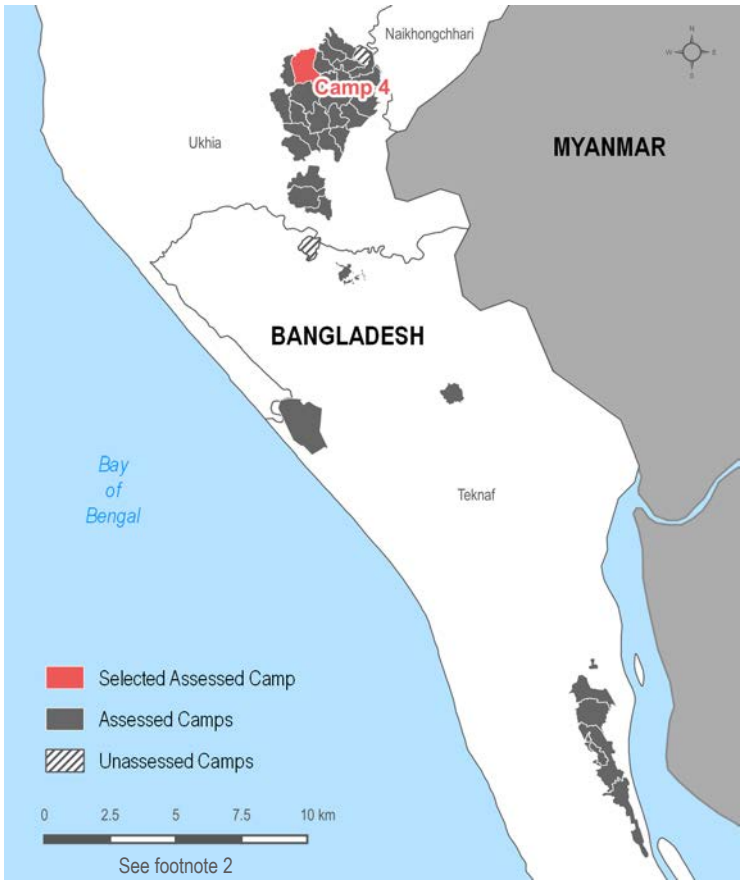
Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 4 where 99 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,891	Individuals[1]	32,115

Demographics[3]

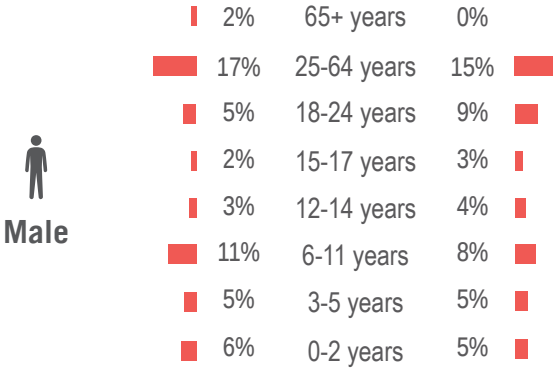
32.7 Average age of respondent

44% of respondents were female

4.6 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

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

30% of heads of households were female

52% of households with pregnant or lactating women

24% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 4 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
56%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	48%
49%	Violence within community	2 Violence within community	37%
30%	Child labour	3 Natural disaster	33%

Girls

51%	Child marriage	1 Natural disaster	34%
44%	Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	31%
30%	Violence within home	3 Child marriage	27%

Jan 2019: 0%

Jul 2018: 0%

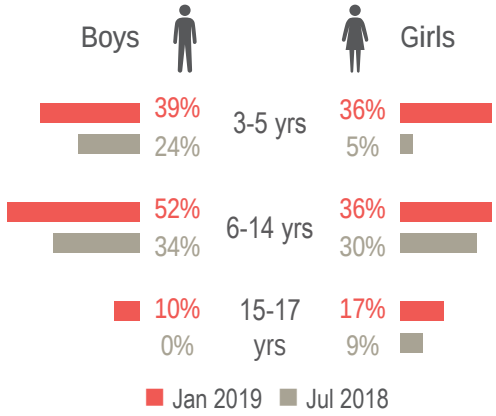
of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

Jan 2019: 60%

Jul 2018: 72%

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

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
34%	12-17 years	15%
19%	18+ years	7%

Jan 2019: 71%

Jul 2018: 55%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
58%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	74%
35%	Distribution points	2 Distribution points	12%
33%	Market	3 Market	10%

Women

43%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	65%
40%	Distribution points	2 Bathing areas	21%
29%	Market	3 Latrines	21%

Boys

47%	Distribution points	1 No area unsafe	58%
38%	Market	2 Market	20%
38%	No area unsafe	3 Learning spaces	15%

Girls

35%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	43%
33%	Distribution points	2 Latrines	34%
29%	Market	3 Bathing areas	29%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 4 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	Mahji	94%	
	Mahji	88%	
2	Camp management agencies	29%	
	None	7%	
3	Army	28%	
	Local government	6%	

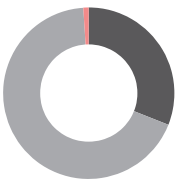
Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Jan 2019: 59%

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

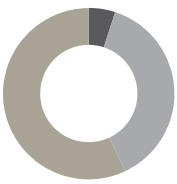
Jul 2018: 64%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

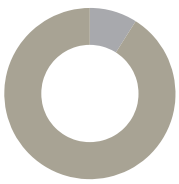


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
31%	Very good	26%
68%	Good	74%
1%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
0%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	Very good	0%
38%	Good	9%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
57%	No relationship	91%
0%	No answer	0%



Jan 2019: 64%

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

Jul 2018: 69%

Health

Jan 2019: 63%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

Jul 2018: 71%

Jan 2019: 95%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

Jul 2018: 96%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
4%	Breast milk substitute	2%
2%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	NGO clinic	85%	
	NGO clinic	84%	
2	Private clinic	14%	
	Pharmacy	23%	
3	Pharmacy	9%	
	Traditional healer	2%	

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14.Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

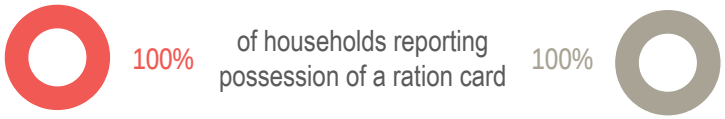
Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

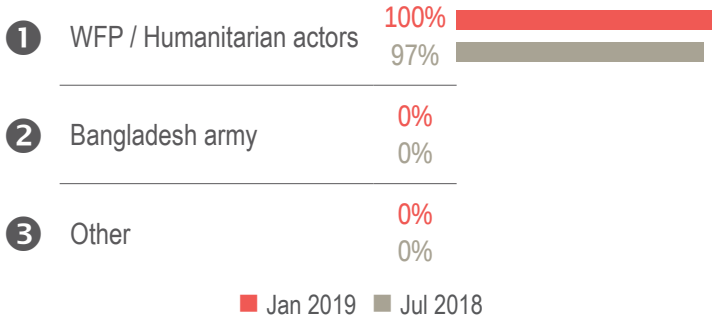
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
44%	Supplies unavailable	1 No challenge	73%
42%	Treatment unavailable	2 Clinic too far	15%
30%	No challenge	3 Supplies unavailable	12%
23%	Crowded	4 Treatment unavailable	8%
15%	Clinic too far	5 Inconvenient hours	2%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

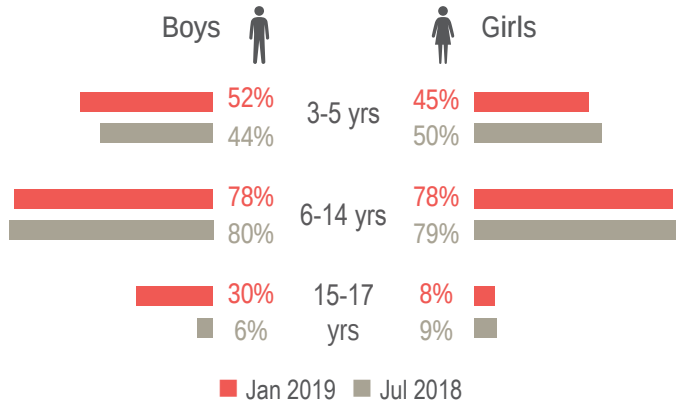


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

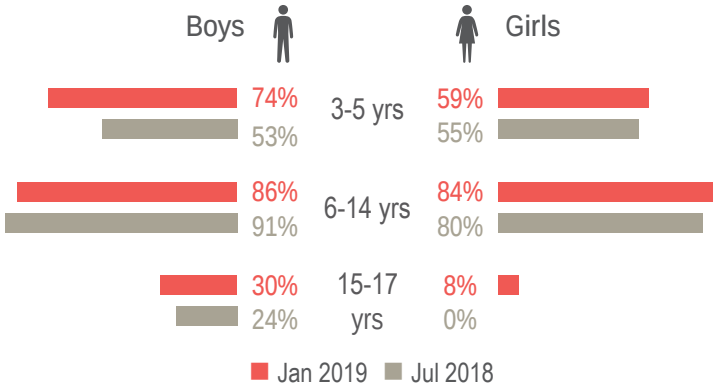
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

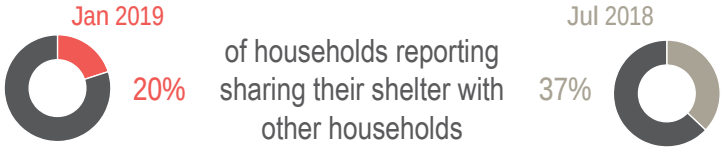
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

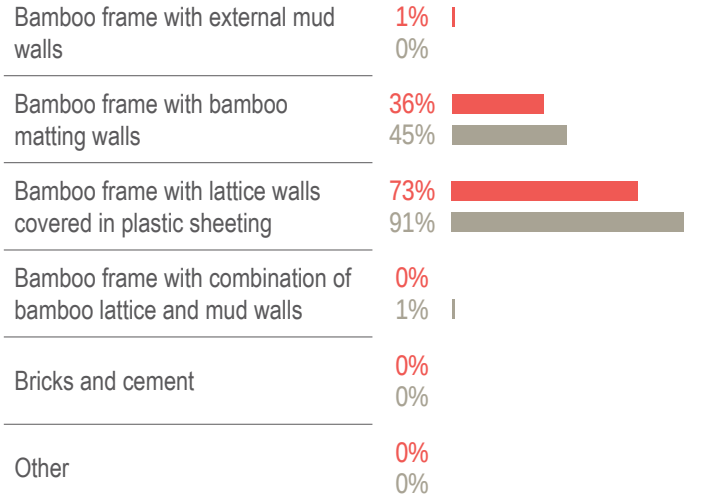
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
40%	Roof damaged	12%
29%	Roof destroyed	12%
22%	Wall damaged	5%
36%	Wall destroyed	12%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

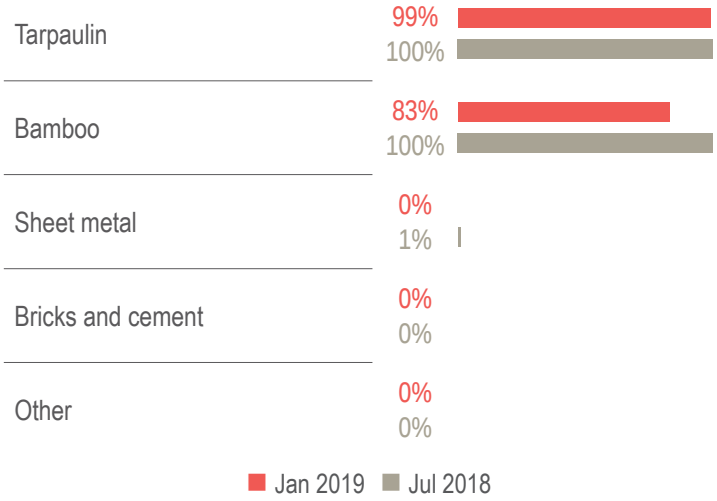
Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

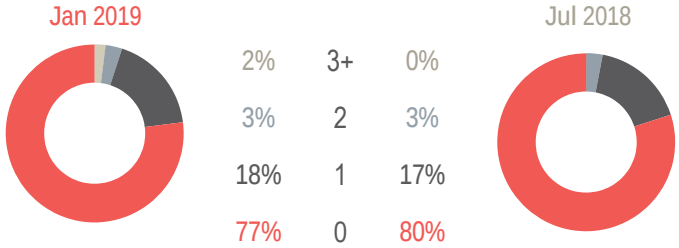
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



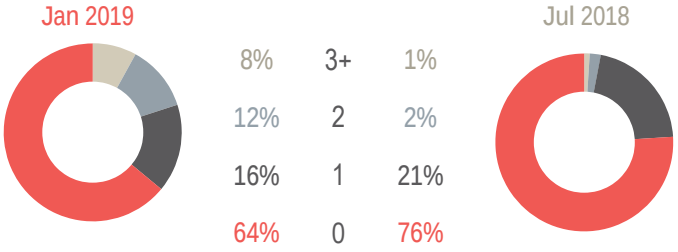
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



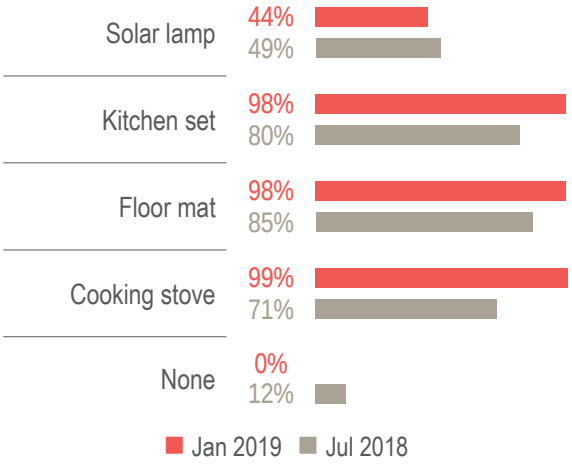
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

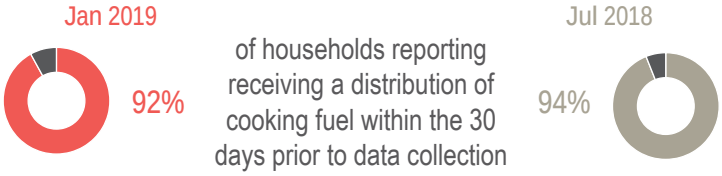


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
70%	Blanket	1	Fuel	64%
66%	Kitchen set	2	Cooking stove	53%
48%	Solar lamp	3	Kitchen set	51%
34%	Clothes - Children	4	Umbrella	27%
26%	Floor mat	5	Floor mat	23%
13%	Clothes - Female	6	Portable lamp	19%
11%	Mosquito net	7	Clothes - Children	15%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 43%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 52%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 89%	1	75%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 57%	2	48%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter 47%	3	35%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 59%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 48%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 84%	1	75%	None used
Mahji 14%	2	23%	Mahji
NGO staff 4%	3	2%	NGO staff

Jan 2019: 80%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

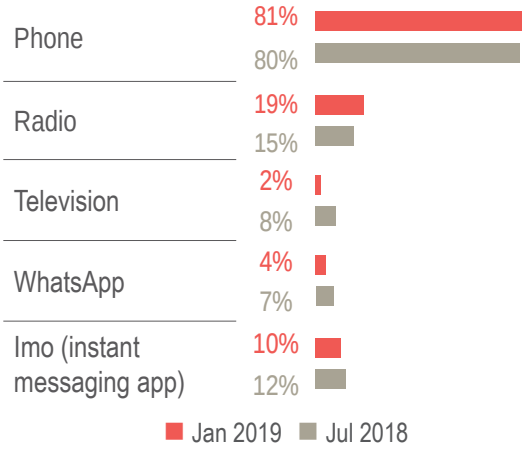
Jul 2018: 84%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 74%	1	80%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 12%	2	16%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unsure how to use 11%	3	2%	Believe mechinism is useless

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 31%

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

Jul 2018: 48%

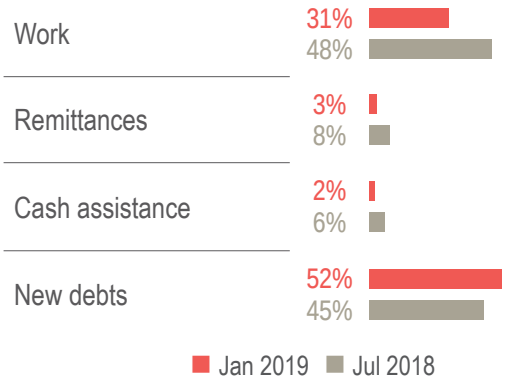
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	31%	49%
Women	1%	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	3%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,200	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	3,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 4 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
13%	NGO volunteer	1	Agriculture or livestock	15%
11%	Construction / Manual labour	2	Restaurant	15%
4%	Domestic work	3	NGO volunteer	11%
4%	Restaurant	4	Construction / Manual labour	9%
3%	Small business trader	5	Small business trader	3%

Jan 2019

10% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018

9%

72% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

86%

Jan 2019

5,000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]

Jul 2018

3,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29.Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	96%
2	Tapstand	4%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

68% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

16 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

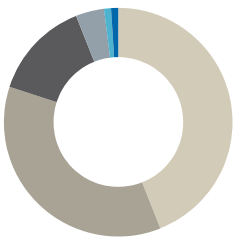
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
95%	25%	65%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	88%
2	Household latrine	13%
3	Open defecation	1%

81% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



44%	Designated waste pit
36%	Undesignated waste pit
14%	Stream or water source
4%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
1%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 5 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

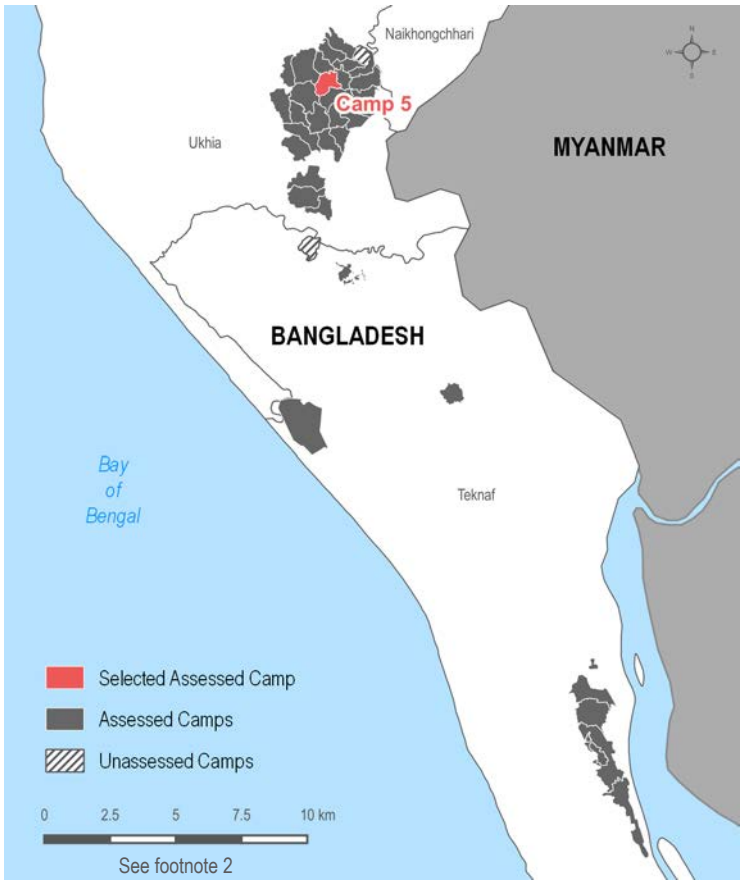
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 5 where 97 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	6,044	Individuals[1]	25,117

Demographics[3]

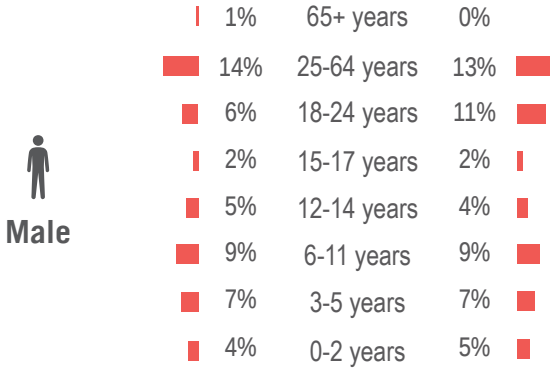
32.2 Average age of respondent

39% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

61% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

28% of heads of households were female

56% of households with pregnant or lactating women

16% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 5 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
74%	Violence within community	1 Natural disaster	35%
39%	Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	34%
26%	Detention	3 Detention	26%

Girls

43%	Violence within home	1 Sexual violence	35%
36%	Child marriage	2 Armed group recruitment	24%
35%	Kidnapping	3 Kidnapping	22%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

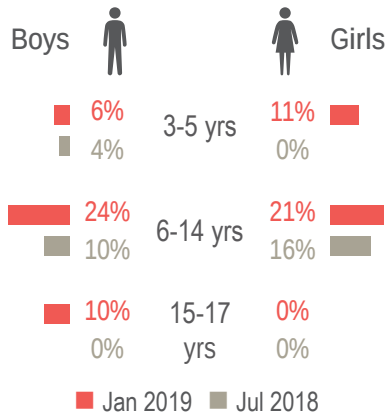
Jul 2018: 2%

Jan 2019: 56%

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

Jul 2018: 97%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
26%	12-17 years	10%
18%	18+ years	12%

Jan 2019: 76%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 43%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
59%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	85%
33%	Market	2 Market	6%
32%	Distribution points	3 Distribution points	5%

Women

55%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	45%
32%	Latrines	2 Latrines	40%
25%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	31%

Boys

45%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	48%
34%	Distribution points	2 Market	33%
34%	Market	3 Distribution points	23%

Girls

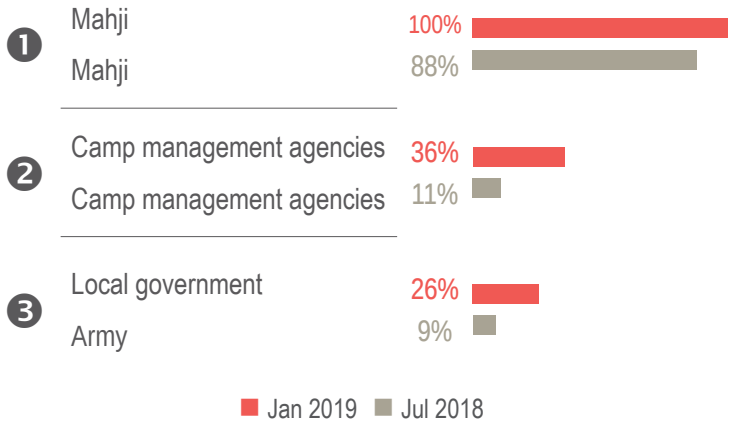
48%	No area unsafe	1 Bathing areas	52%
33%	Latrines	2 Latrines	45%
24%	Market	3 Water points	40%

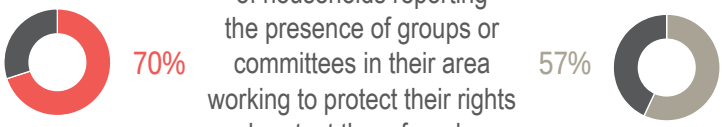
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

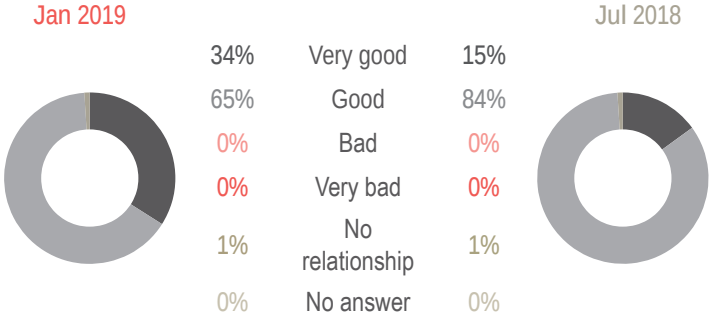
Camp 5 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

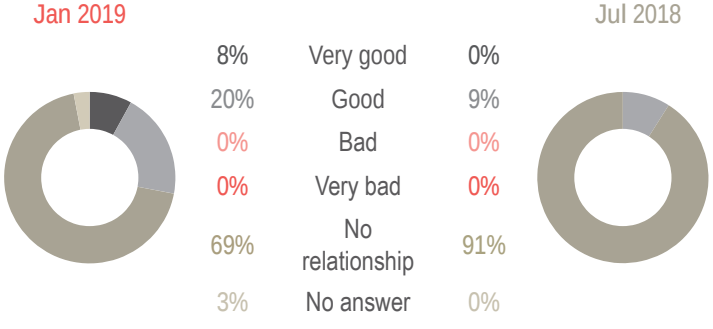


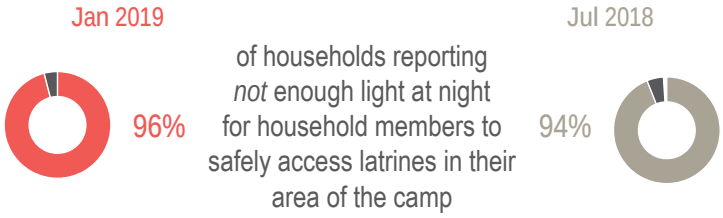


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

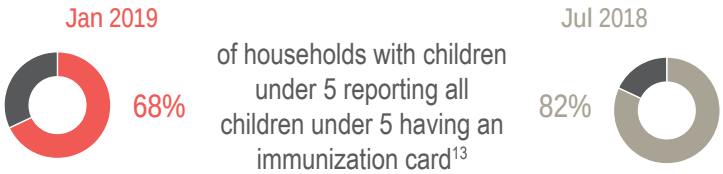


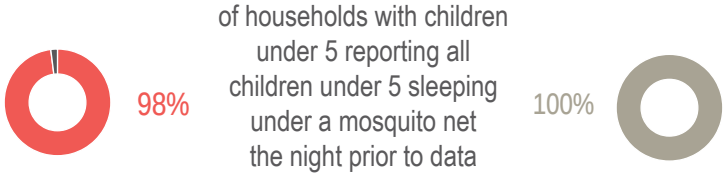
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

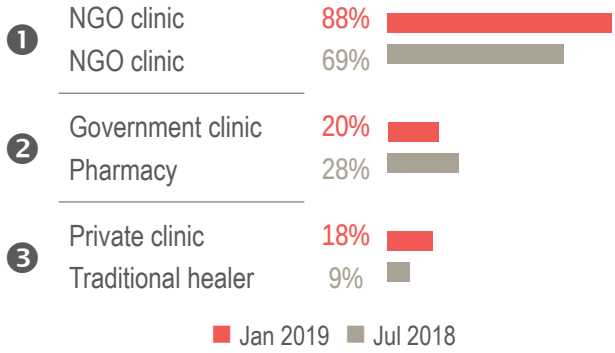




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	Breast milk substitute	0%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

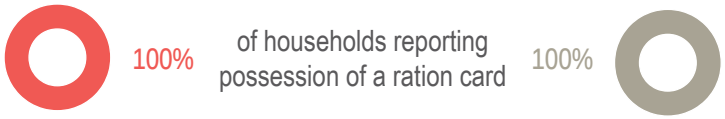
Camp 5

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

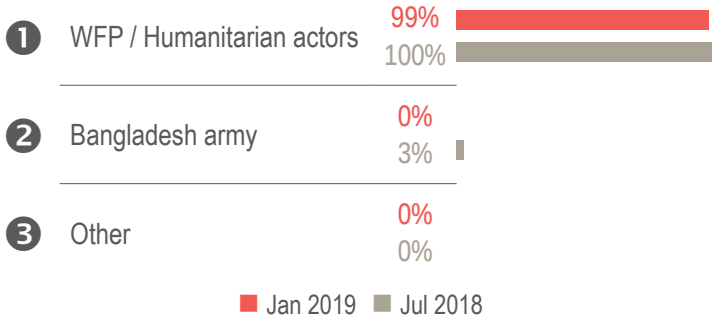
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
42%	No challenge	1	No challenge	44%
36%	Treatment unavailable	2	Crowded	24%
34%	Supplies unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	18%
25%	Crowded	4	Clinic too far	18%
13%	Expensive treatment	5	Supplies unavailable	18%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

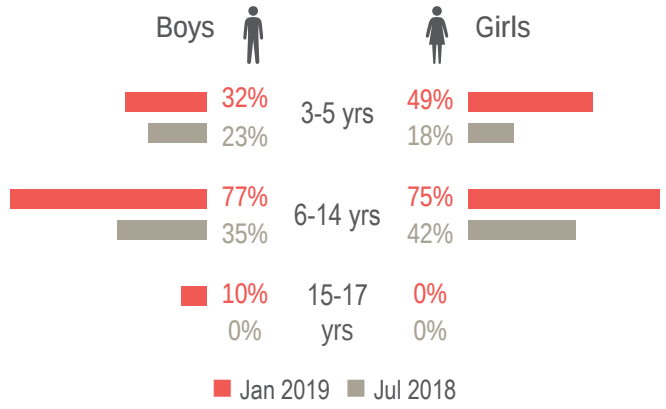


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

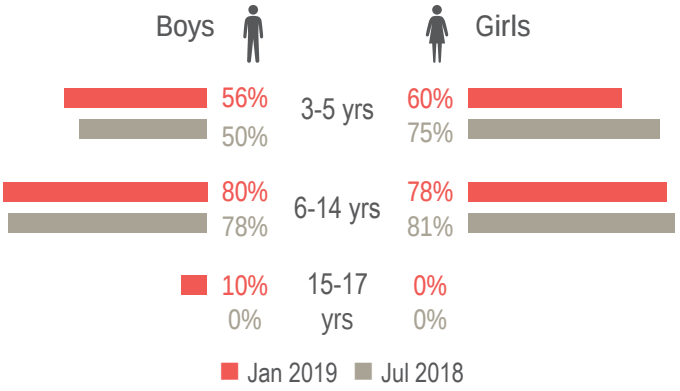
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

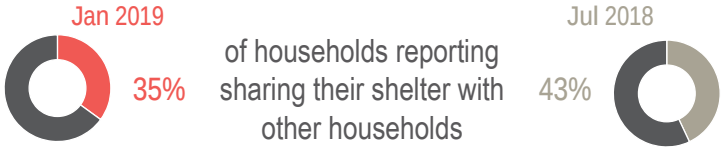
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

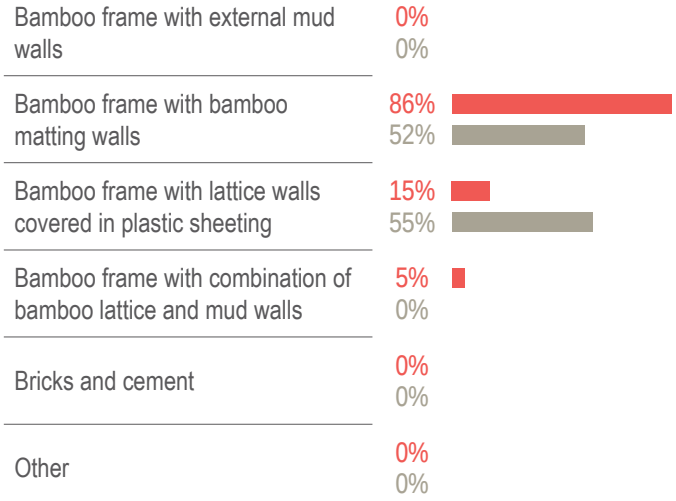
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
23%	Roof damaged	12%
16%	Roof destroyed	20%
6%	Wall damaged	1%
16%	Wall destroyed	11%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

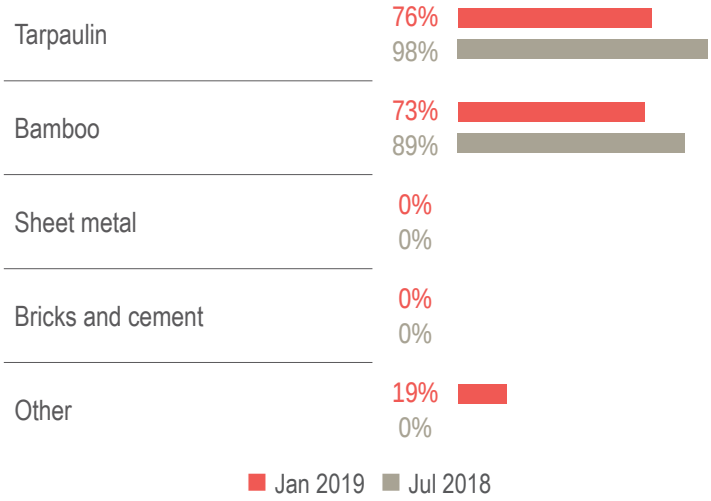
Camp 5

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

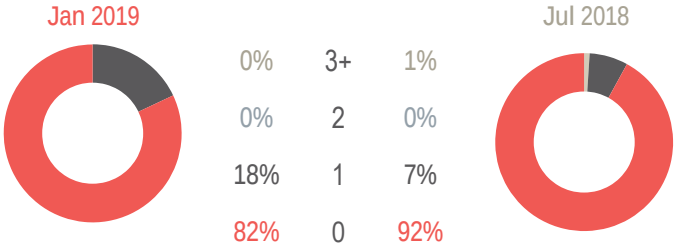
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



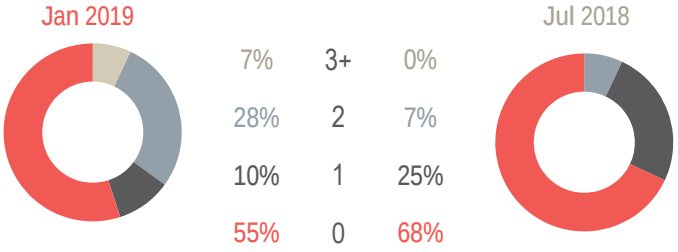
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



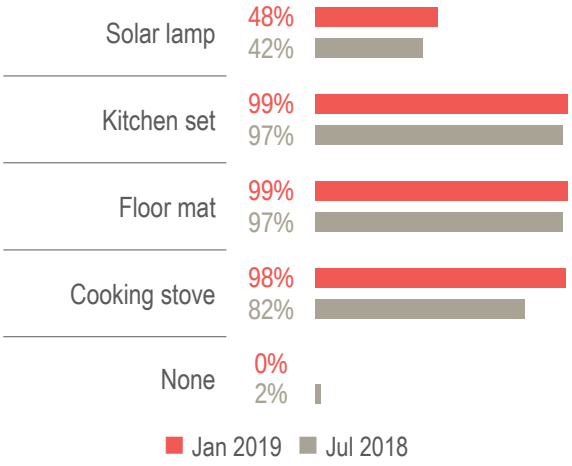
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

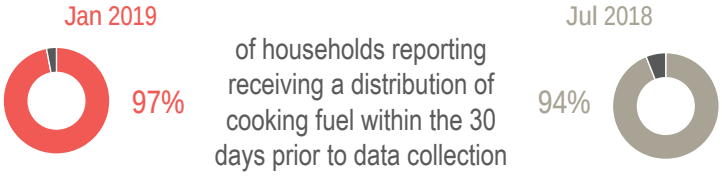


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
72%	Blanket	1 Solar lamp	62%
71%	Kitchen set	2 Cooking stove	61%
60%	Solar lamp	3 Fuel	58%
38%	Floor mat	4 Kitchen set	30%
21%	Clothes - Children	5 Clothes - Children	23%
8%	Portable lamp	6 Portable lamp	11%
7%	Mosquito net	7 Umbrella	10%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

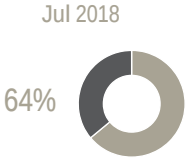
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 5

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

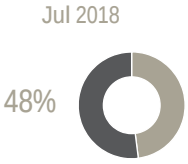


% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 96%	1	64%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 74%	2	52%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies 55%	3	33%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

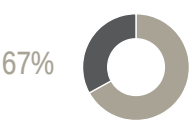
of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 89%	1	91%	None used
Mahji 10%	2	9%	Mahji
Government or military 2%	3	0%	Complaint box

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

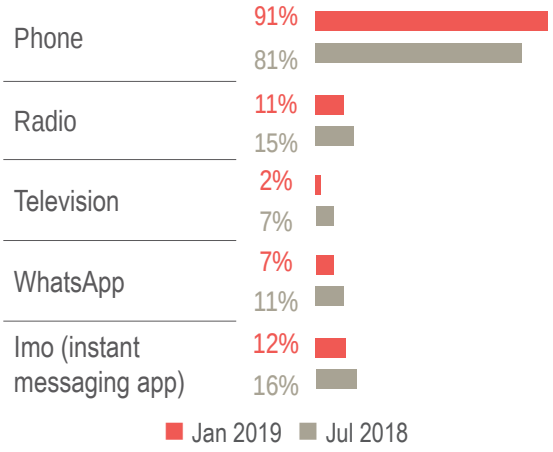


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 86%	1	67%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 13%	2	20%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unsure how to use 9%	3	4%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	35%	28%
Women	3%	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	1%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	1%

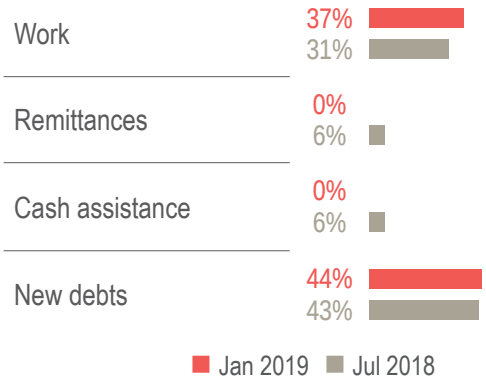
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 5 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
18%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	9%
6%	Domestic work	2 Agriculture or livestock	8%
5%	Construction / Manual labour	3 Construction / Manual labour	6%
4%	Restaurant	4 Restaurant	5%
3%	Small business trader	5 Small business trader	2%

5% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 5%

54% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 70%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,500

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	79%
2	Water tank	13%
3	Tapstand	7%

47% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

13 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

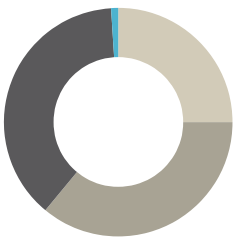
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	22%	68%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	87%
2	Household latrine	15%
3	Open defecation	0%

90% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



25%	Designated waste pit
36%	Undesignated waste pit
38%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 6 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

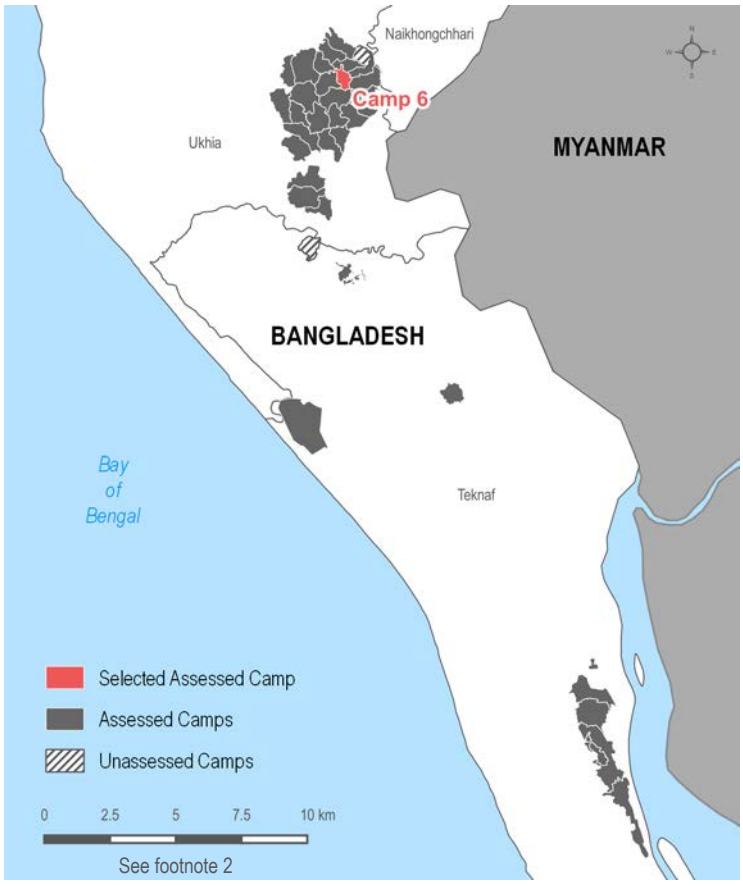
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



Camp population:

Families[1]	5,815	Individuals[1]	24,989

Demographics[3]

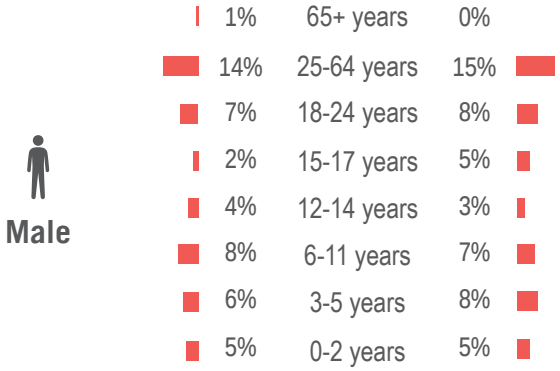
34.6 Average age of respondent

47% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

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

30% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

28% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 6 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
64%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	75%
63%	Violence within community	2 Armed group recruitment	61%
32%	Armed group recruitment	3 Violence within community	38%
Girls			
61%	Sexual violence	1 Kidnapping	60%
47%	Kidnapping	2 Sexual violence	57%
36%	Violence within community	3 Child marriage	30%

Jan 2019: 5%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

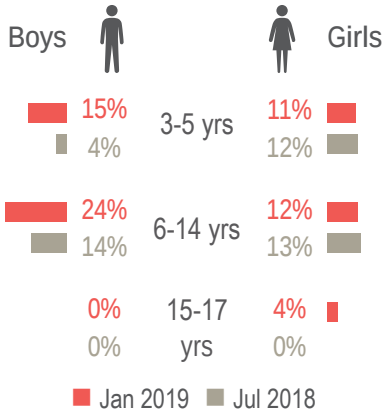
Jul 2018: 0%

46%

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

80%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	12-17 years	0%
28%	18+ years	9%

Jan 2019: 63%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 47%

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

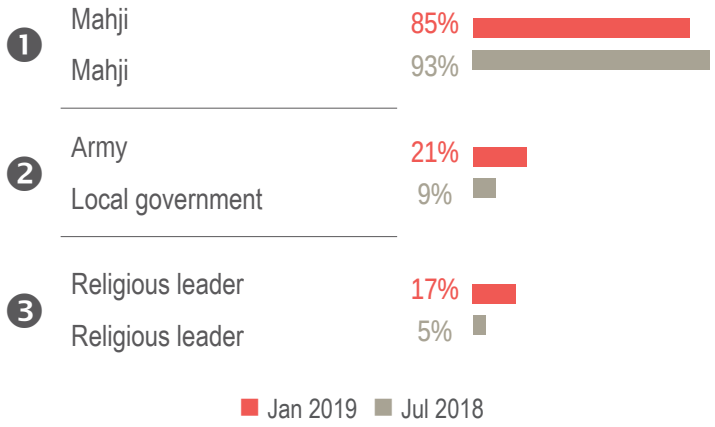
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
45%	Market	1 No area unsafe	65%
38%	Distribution points	2 Do not know	15%
36%	No area unsafe	3 Latrines	12%
Women			
45%	Market	1 Latrines	51%
38%	Distribution points	2 Bathing areas	47%
28%	Health centre	3 Water points	43%
Boys			
56%	Learning spaces	1 Latrines	44%
51%	Market	2 Market	43%
44%	Distribution points	3 Learning spaces	26%
Girls			
56%	Market	1 Latrines	79%
48%	Learning spaces	2 Bathing areas	70%
30%	Bathing areas	3 Water points	52%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 6 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]



Jan 2019

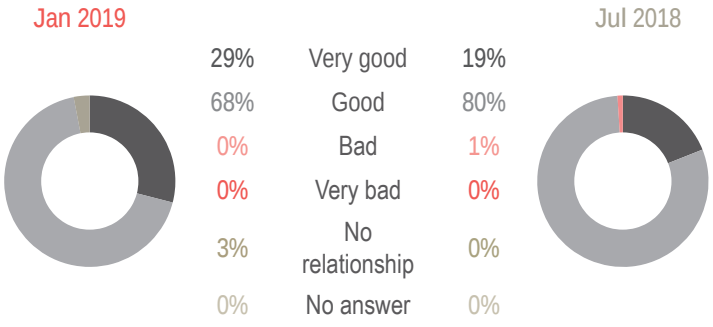
73%

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

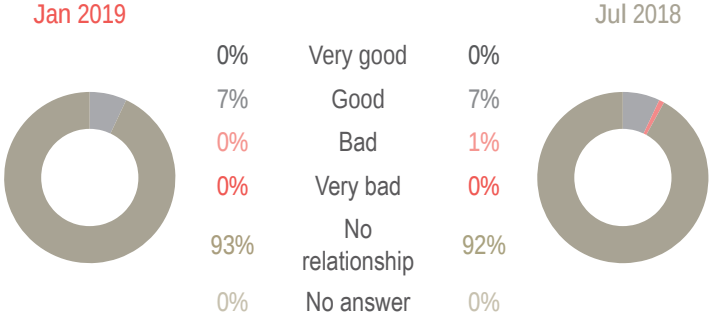
Jul 2018

48%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019

81%

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

Jul 2018

91%

Health

Jan 2019

71%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

Jul 2018

84%

98%

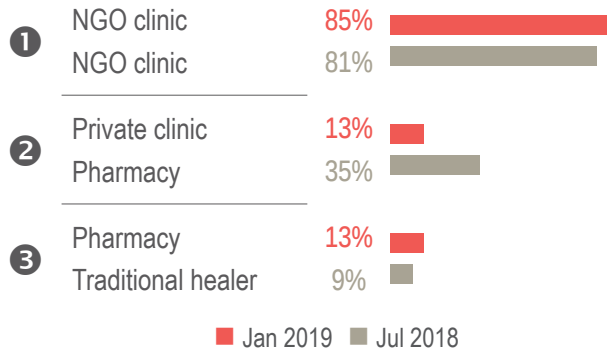
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

98%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	Breast milk substitute	10%
6%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

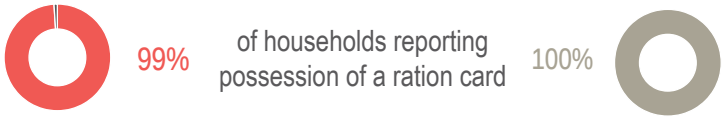
Camp 6

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

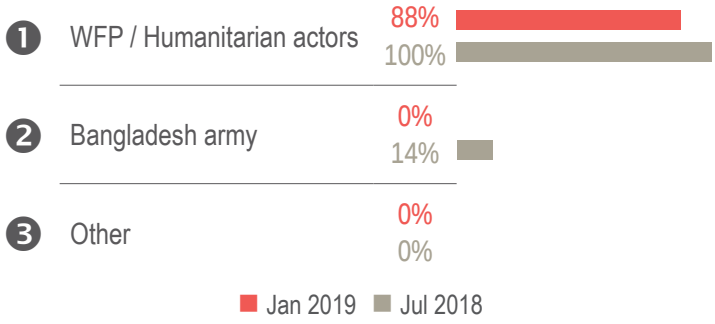
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
63%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	45%
51%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far	25%
31%	Crowded	3	Treatment unavailable	20%
21%	No challenge	4	Supplies unavailable	20%
10%	Poor staff behaviour	5	Crowded	16%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

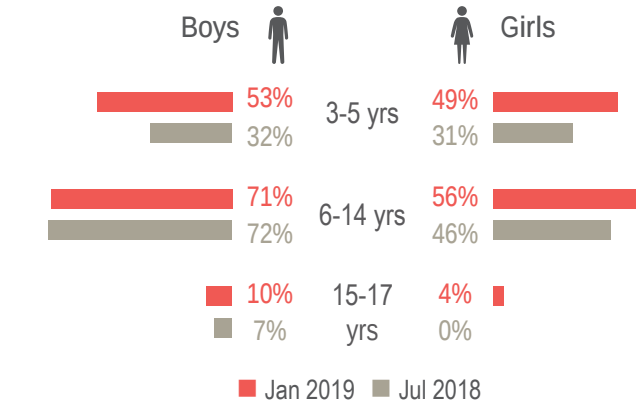


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

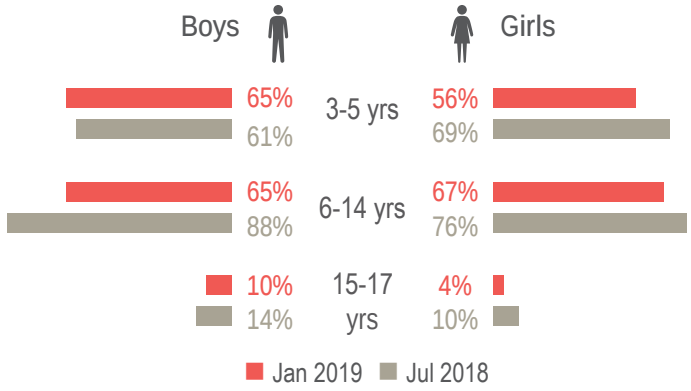
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

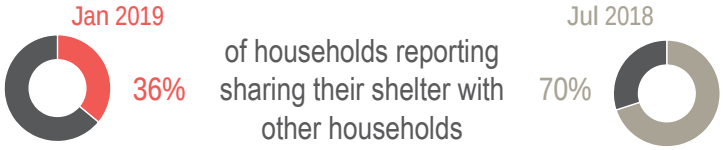
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



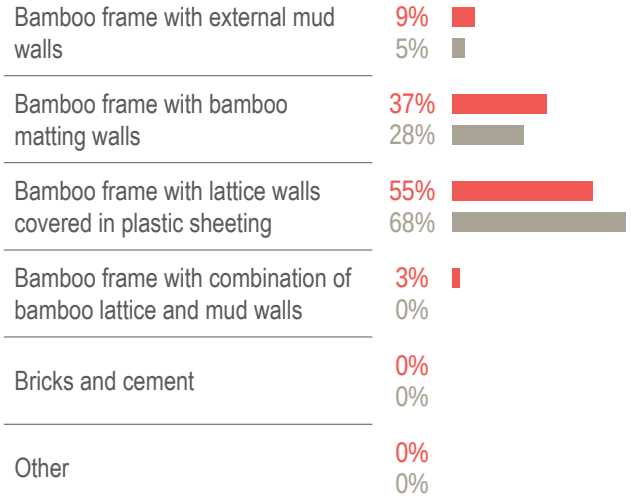
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
21%	Roof damaged	14%
23%	Roof destroyed	10%
10%	Wall damaged	3%
16%	Wall destroyed	5%

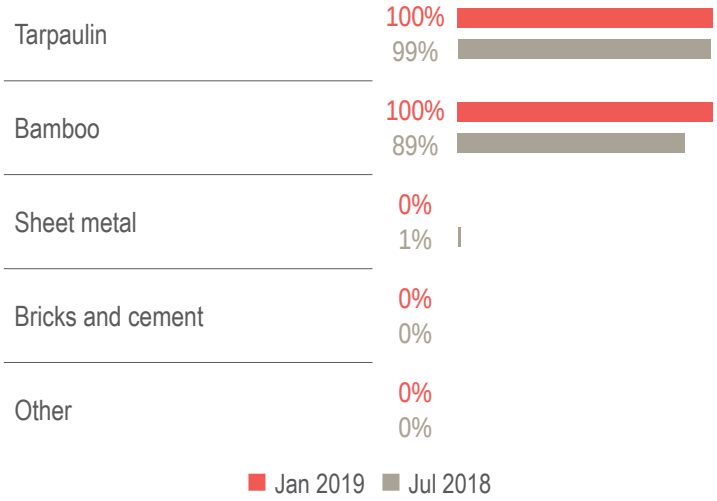
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 6 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

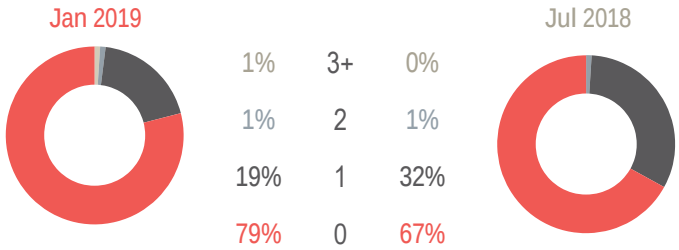
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



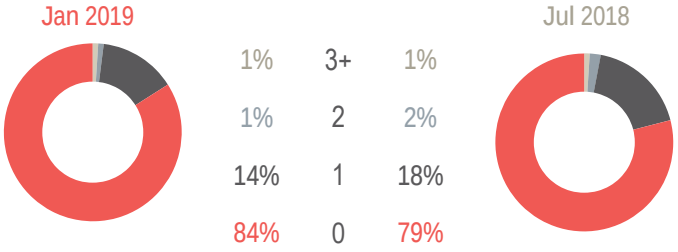
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



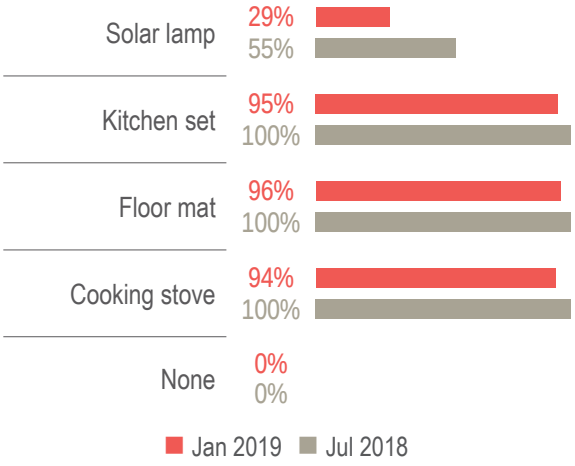
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

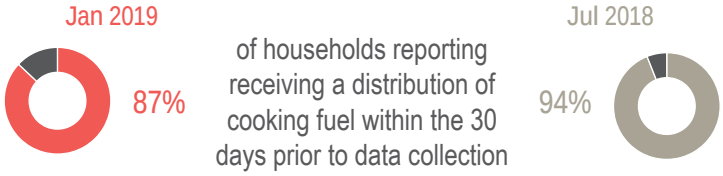


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
63%	Blanket	1	Fuel	59%
47%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	57%
45%	Kitchen set	3	Solar lamp	48%
37%	Clothes - Children	4	Kitchen set	48%
22%	Clothes - Female	5	Portable lamp	33%
19%	Clothes - Male	6	Umbrella	17%
17%	Cooking stove	7	Floor mat	12%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 6

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 62%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 70%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure valuables 42%	1	81%	Secure shelter
Secure shelter 38%	2	58%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies 37%	3	39%	Secure valuables

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 63%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 67%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 60%	1	61%	None used
Mahji 38%	2	39%	Mahji
NGO staff 9%	3	0%	Complaint box

Jan 2019: 100%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

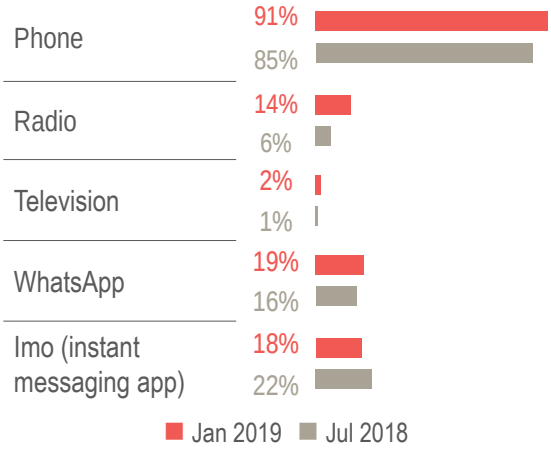
Jul 2018: 98%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 76%	1	69%	No barriers
Mechanism too far 13%	2	31%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms 3%	3	2%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 42%

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

Jul 2018: 28%

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

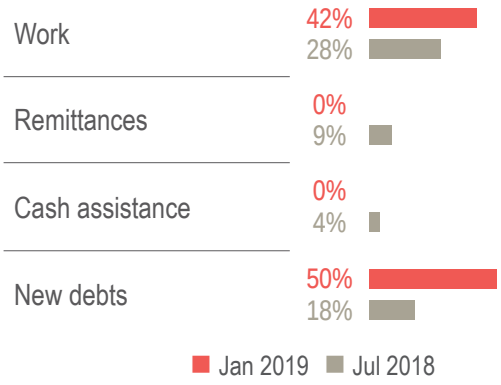
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	39%	24%
Women	2%	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	5%	4%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 6 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
19%	Agriculture or livestock	1 NGO volunteer	13%
13%	NGO volunteer	2 Restaurant	6%
5%	Construction / Manual labour	3 Agriculture or livestock	4%
3%	Domestic work	4 Construction / Manual labour	4%
2%	Restaurant	5 Domestic work	1%

5% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] **4%**

72% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **65%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,250

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	99%
2	Water tank	1%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

70% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

13 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
89%	16%	53%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	90%
2	Household latrine	10%
3	Open defecation	0%

57% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal

48%	Designated waste pit
10%	Undesignated waste pit
42%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 7 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

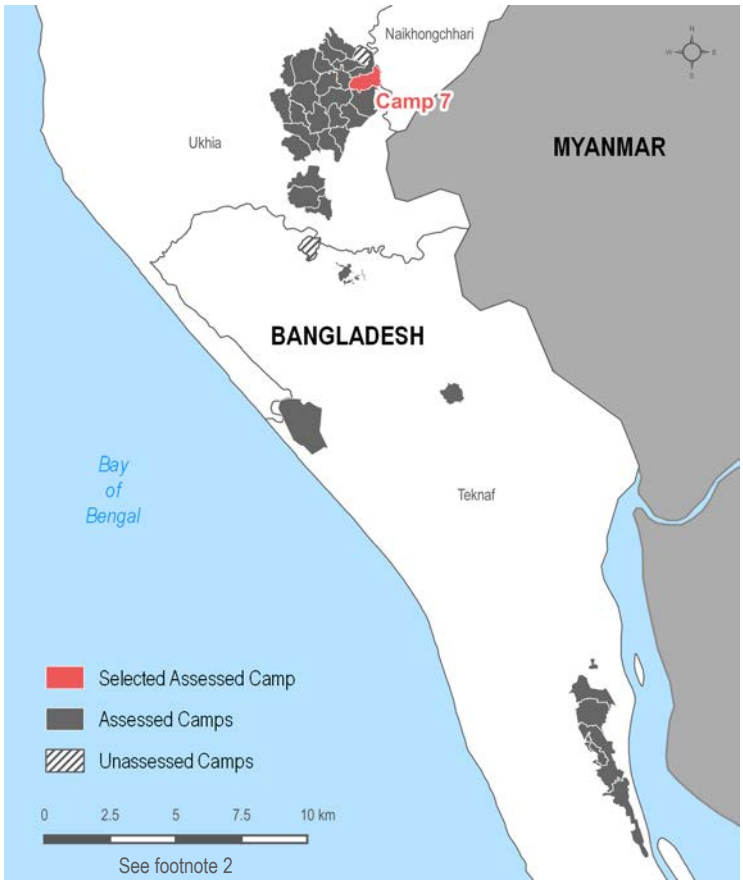
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 99 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,370	Individuals[1]	39,466

Demographics[3]

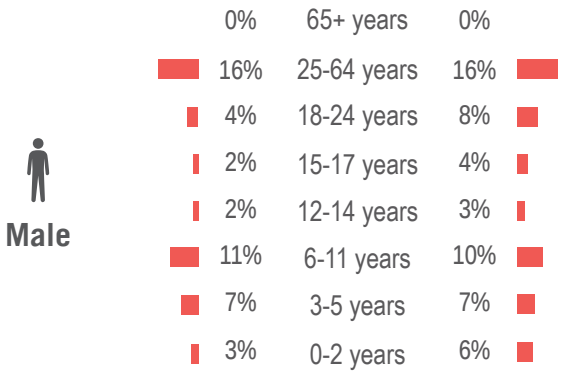
34.2 Average age of respondent

52% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

55% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

29% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

16% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 7 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

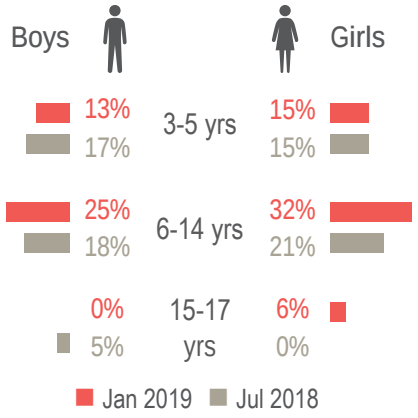
Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Boys				
80%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	37%
61%	Violence within community	2	Violence within community	33%
39%	Detention	3	Armed group recruitment	28%
Girls				
54%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	45%
47%	Violence within community	2	Armed group recruitment	27%
41%	Sexual violence	3	Kidnapping	23%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3%	of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]	4%
51%	of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night	61%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	12-17 years	0%
19%	18+ years	4%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
67%	of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need	49%

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

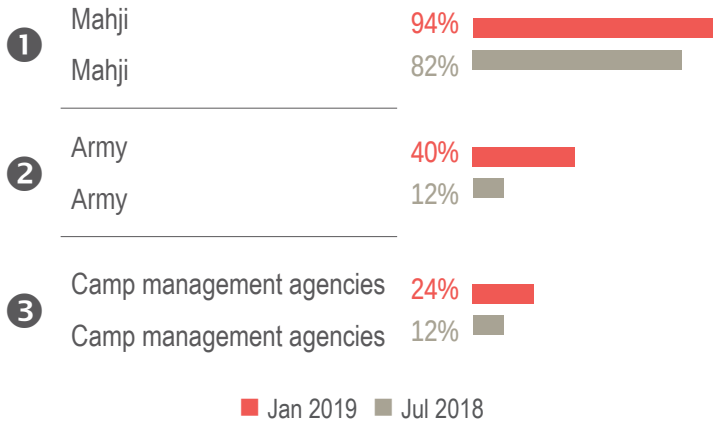
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Men				
49%	Distribution points	1	No area unsafe	76%
48%	Market	2	Distribution points	9%
32%	Latrines	3	Do not know	9%
Women				
48%	Latrines	1	No area unsafe	44%
36%	Market	2	Latrines	37%
34%	Health centre	3	Bathing areas	28%
Boys				
53%	Learning spaces	1	No area unsafe	44%
47%	Market	2	Market	35%
42%	Distribution points	3	Learning spaces	30%
Girls				
51%	Latrines	1	Bathing areas	35%
47%	Learning spaces	2	No area unsafe	35%
33%	Health centre	3	Latrines	33%

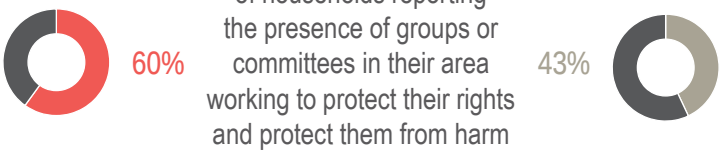
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

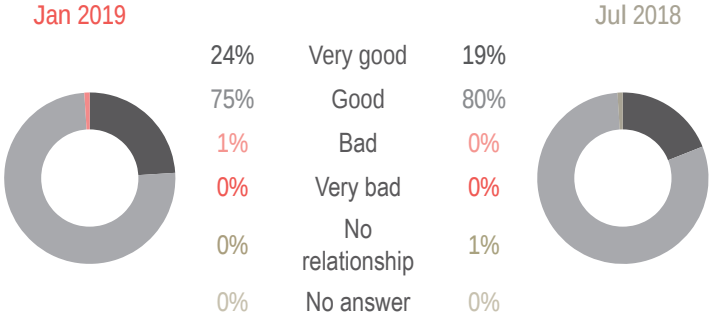
Camp 7 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

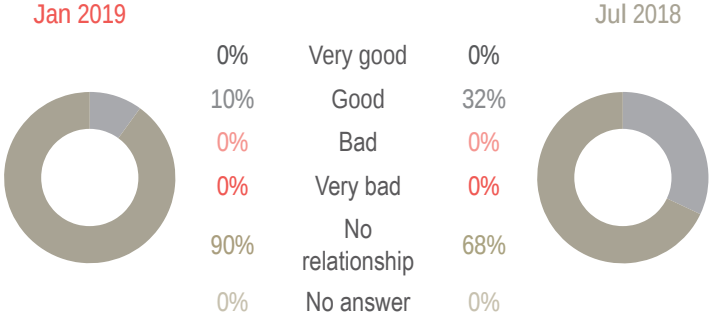


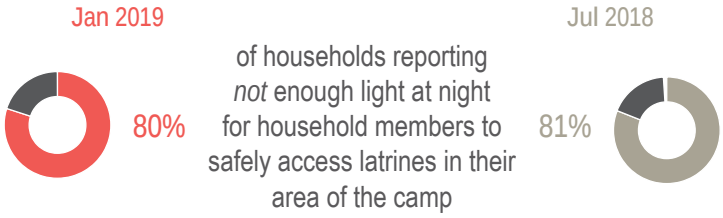


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

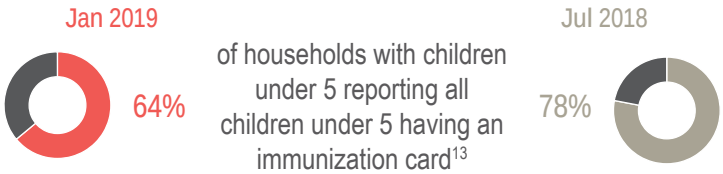


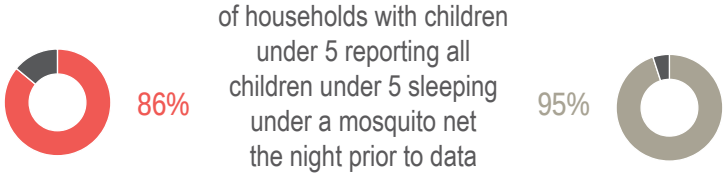
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

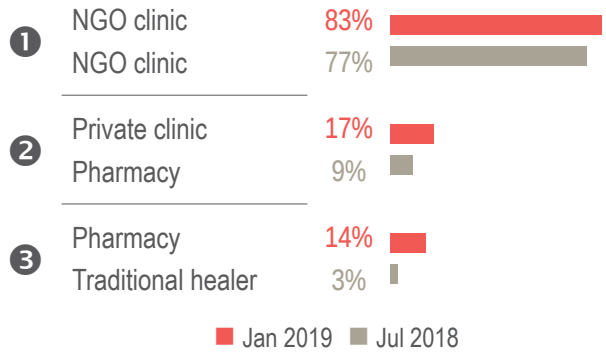




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	Breast milk substitute	11%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



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12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

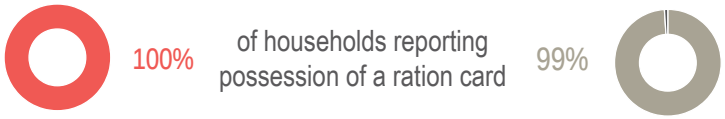
Camp 7

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

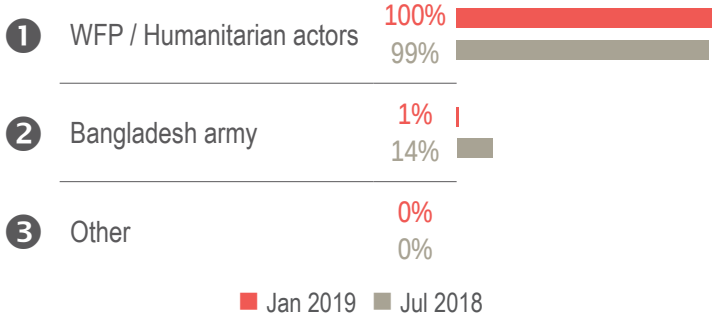
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
52%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	48%
48%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	28%
33%	Crowded	3	Treatment unavailable	11%
19%	No challenge	4	Poor staff behaviour	11%
18%	Expensive treatment	5	Supplies unavailable	10%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

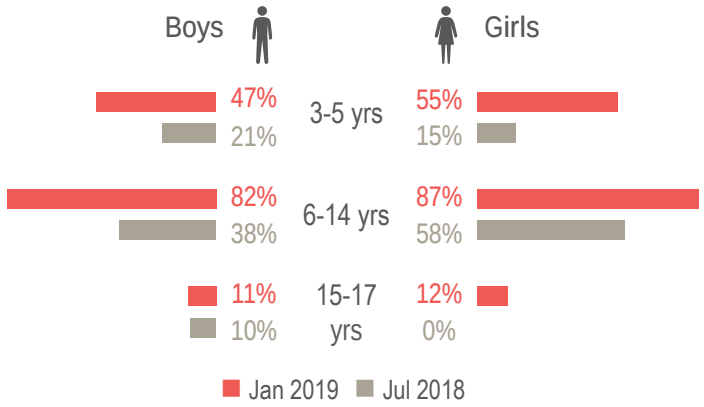


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

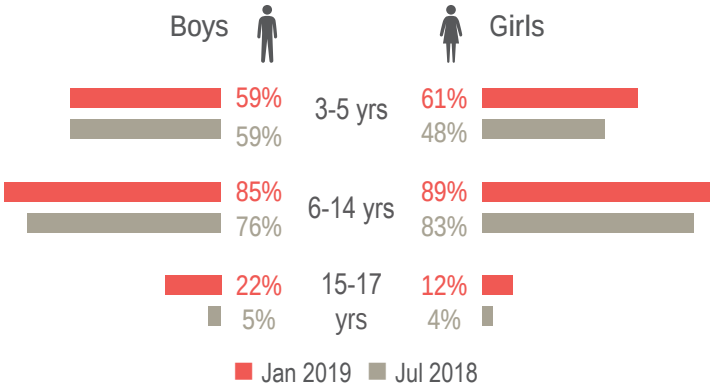
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

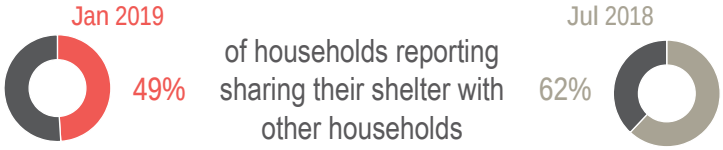
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



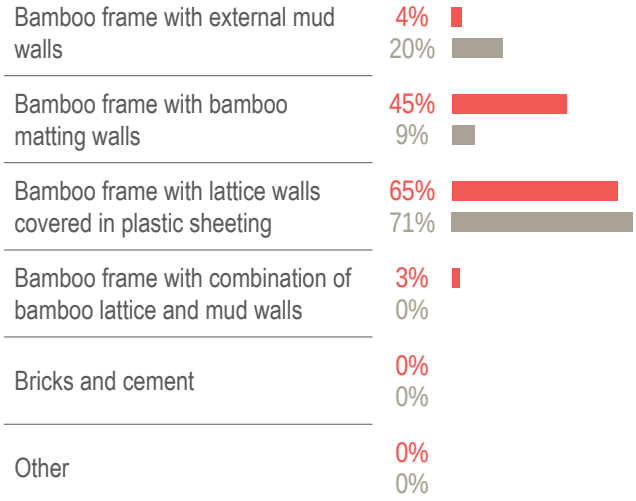
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	11%
16%	Roof destroyed	13%
9%	Wall damaged	4%
19%	Wall destroyed	11%

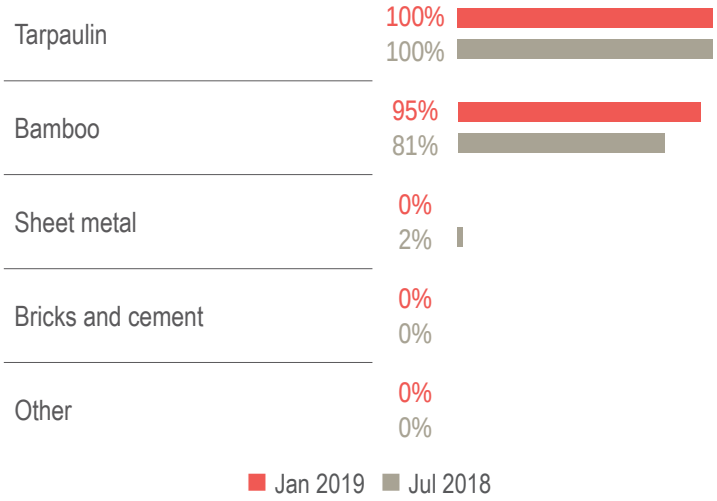
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 7 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

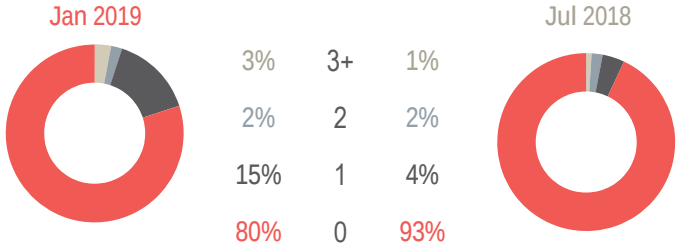
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



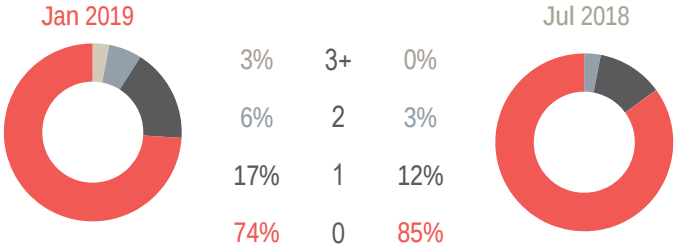
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



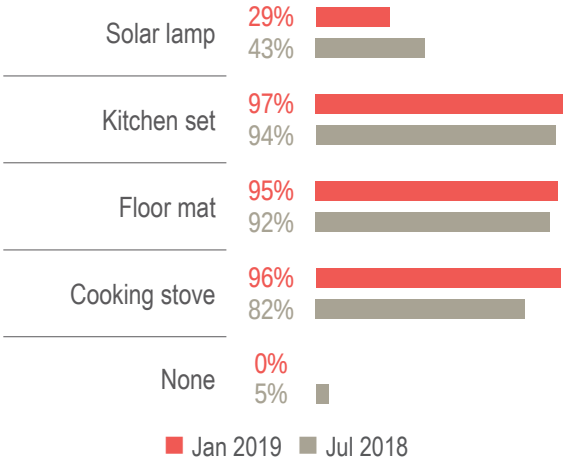
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

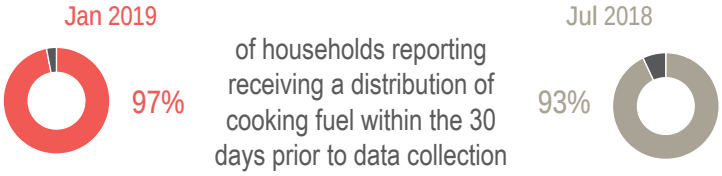


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
72%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	76%
70%	Kitchen set	2 Kitchen set	58%
59%	Blanket	3 Solar lamp	56%
23%	Floor mat	4 Cooking stove	37%
20%	Clothes - Children	5 Clothes - Children	18%
13%	Clothes - Female	6 Floor mat	16%
9%	Clothes - Male	7 Portable lamp	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 7

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

52%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

74%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 75%	1	62% Secure shelter	
Secure valuables 52%	2	47% Stay in shelter	
Evacuate shelter 47%	3	25% Evacuate shelter	

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

60%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

53%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 67%	1	76% None used	
Mahji 31%	2	24% Mahji	
NGO staff 9%	3	0% Complaint box	

Jan 2019

84%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

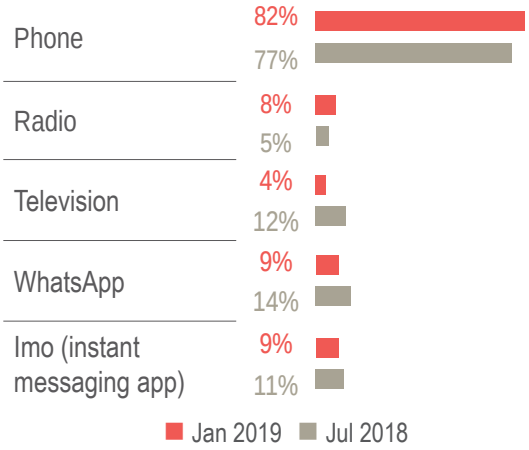
83%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 83%	1	73% No barriers	
Unsure how to use 8%	2	18% Unaware of mechanisms	
Unaware of mechanisms 7%	3	4% Community pressure to not use	

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

23%

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

Jul 2018

23%

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

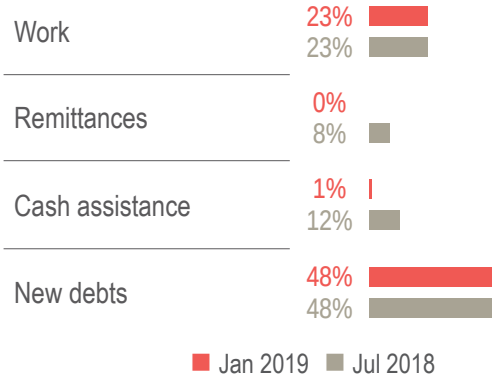
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	19%	16%
Women	1%	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	5%	4%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	1%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 7 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
7%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	7%
5%	Domestic work	2 Construction / Manual labour	7%
3%	Restaurant	3 Agriculture or livestock	4%
3%	Construction / Manual labour	4 Domestic work	3%
2%	Small business trader	5 Fishing	2%

3% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 4%

62% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 86%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	6,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	97%
2	Tapstand	2%
3	Water tank	1%

73% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

13 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

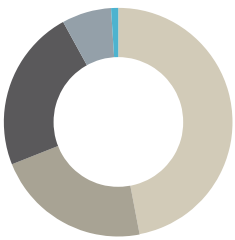
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
98%	23%	69%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	93%
2	Household latrine	7%
3	Open defecation	0%

89% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



47%	Designated waste pit
22%	Undesignated waste pit
23%	Stream or water source
7%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

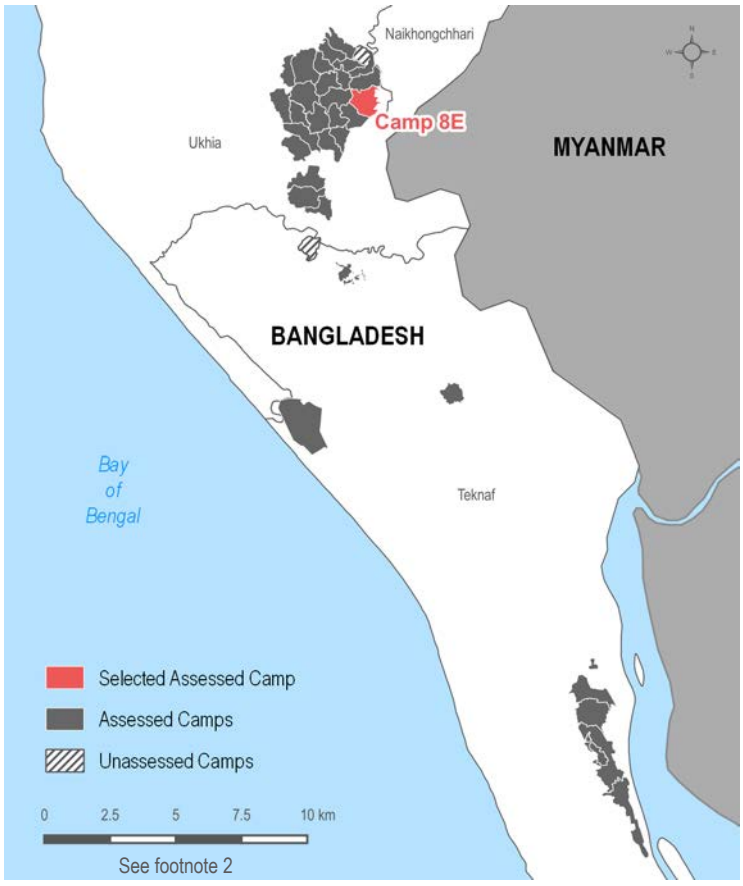
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 99 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,202	Individuals[1]	31,216

Demographics[3]

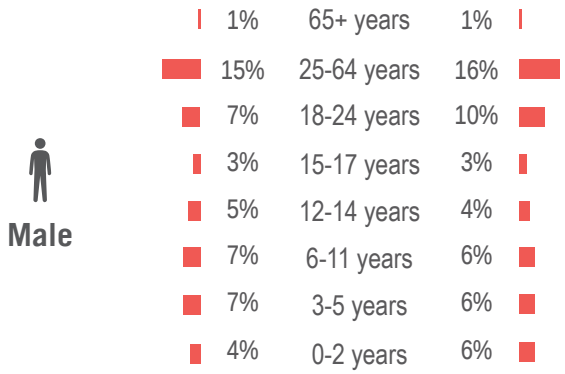
32.9 Average age of respondent

53% of respondents were female

4.7 Average household size

50% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

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

28% of heads of households were female

38% of households with pregnant or lactating women

28% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

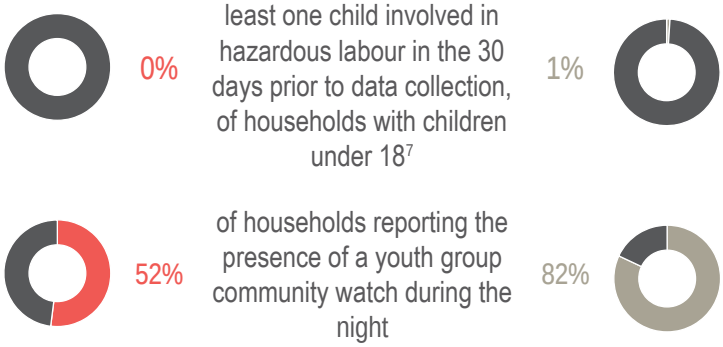
% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

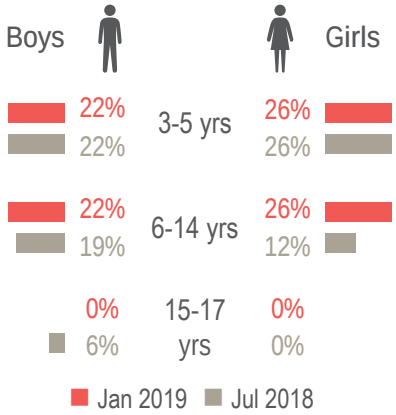
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
59%	Violence within community	1	Kidnapping	31%
56%	Kidnapping	2	Violence within community	28%
49%	Detention	3	Natural disaster	28%

Girls

46%	Violence within community	1	Sexual violence	46%
46%	Sexual violence	2	Armed group recruitment	17%
38%	Kidnapping	3	Natural disaster	17%

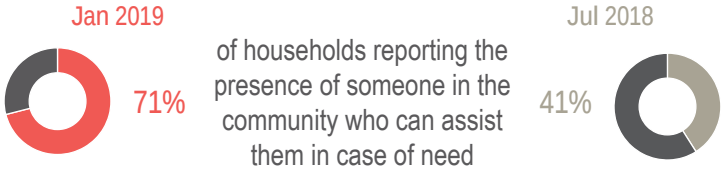


% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3%	12-17 years	0%
13%	18+ years	6%



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

Men

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
54%	Market	1	No area unsafe	76%
49%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	16%
45%	Firewood collection sites	3	Distribution points	6%

Women

49%	Market	1	Latrines	49%
34%	Bathing areas	2	No area unsafe	40%
31%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	39%

Boys

58%	Learning spaces	1	No area unsafe	49%
54%	Market	2	Latrines	30%
33%	Distribution points	3	Market	24%

Girls

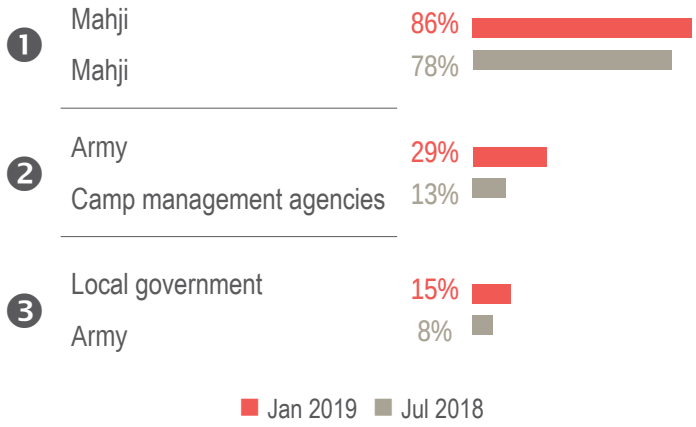
49%	Learning spaces	1	Latrines	59%
42%	Market	2	Bathing areas	48%
29%	Bathing areas	3	No area unsafe	30%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

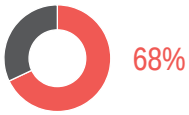
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]



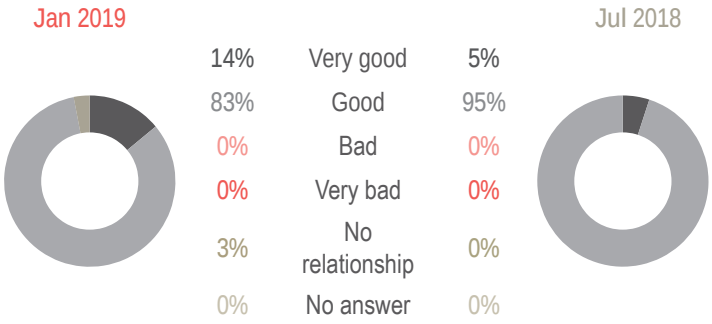
Jan 2019 | Jul 2018


68%

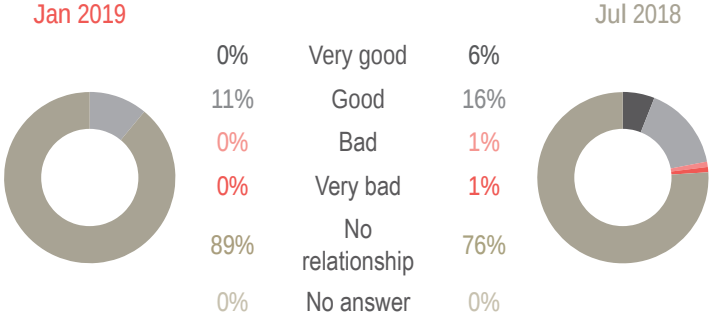
of households reporting the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

59%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019 | Jul 2018

69%

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

84%

Health

Jan 2019 | Jul 2018

75%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

66%

92%

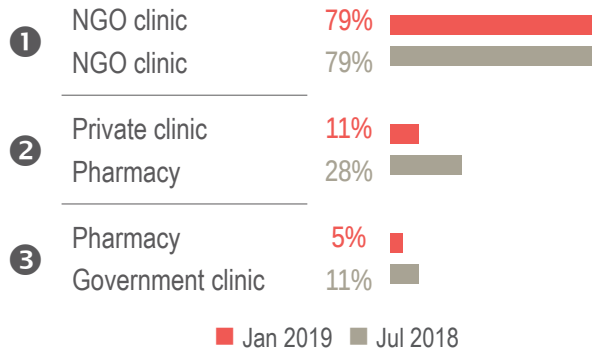
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

95%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	0%
0%	Baby bottles	5%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

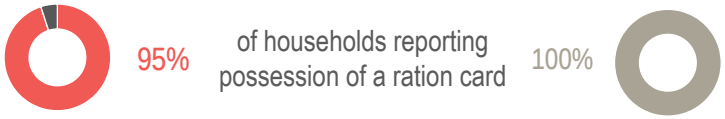
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

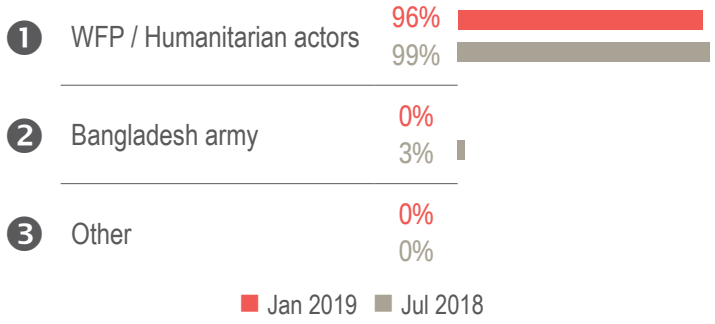
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
56%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	56%
32%	No challenge	2	Crowded	24%
30%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far	17%
24%	Crowded	4	Supplies unavailable	16%
13%	Clinic too far	5	Treatment unavailable	15%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

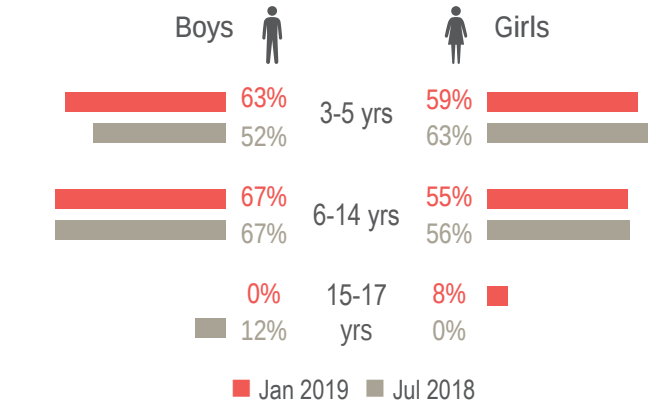


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

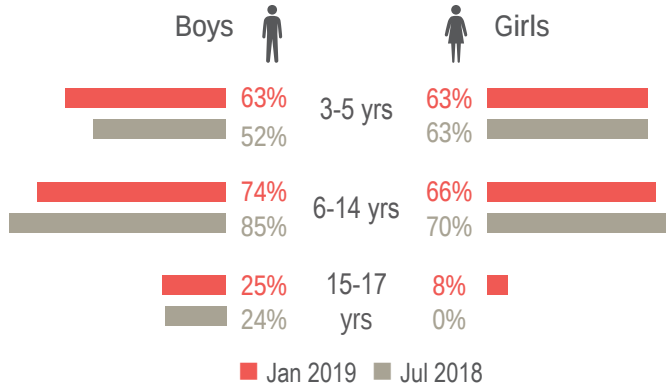
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

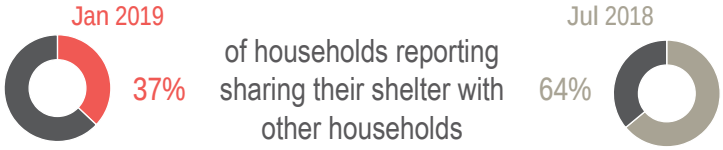
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

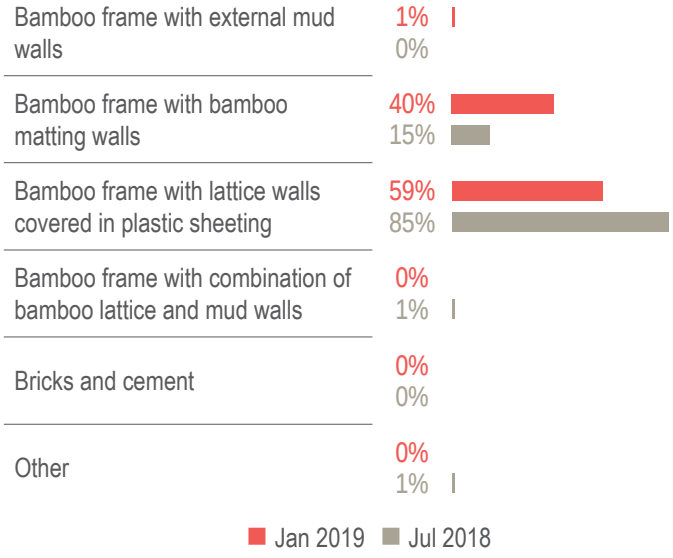
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
21%	Roof damaged	9%
25%	Roof destroyed	20%
12%	Wall damaged	5%
22%	Wall destroyed	20%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

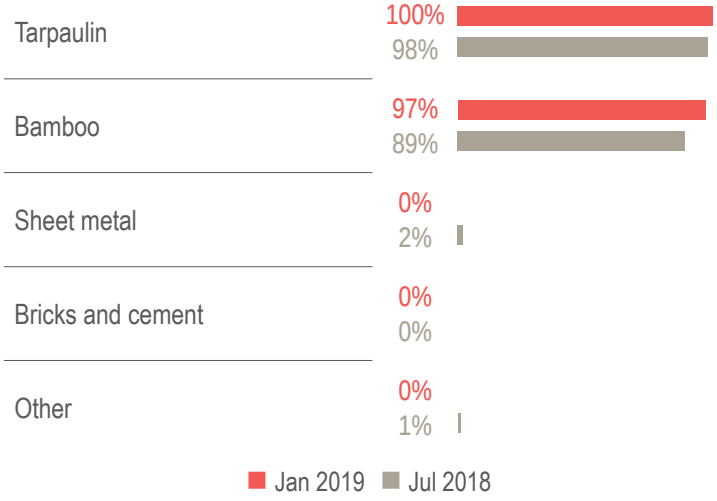
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

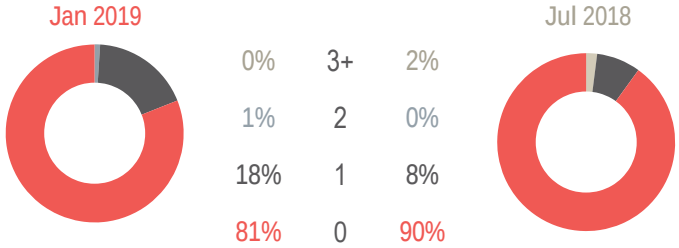
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



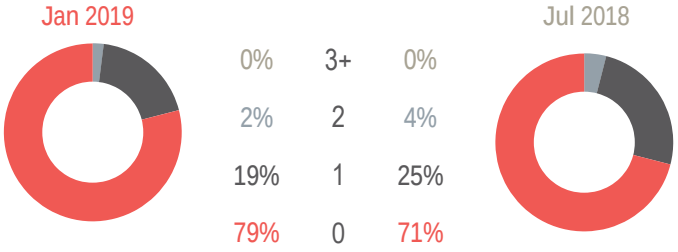
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



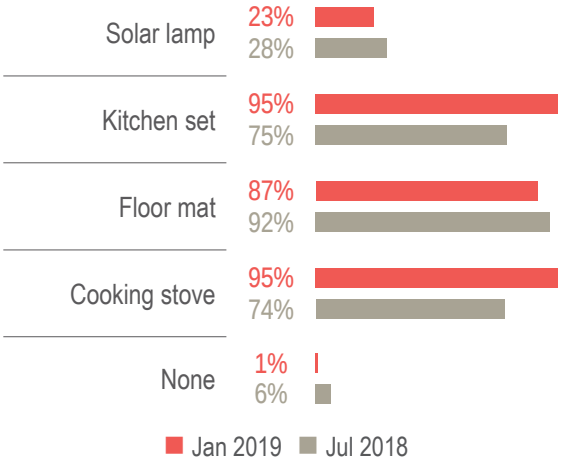
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

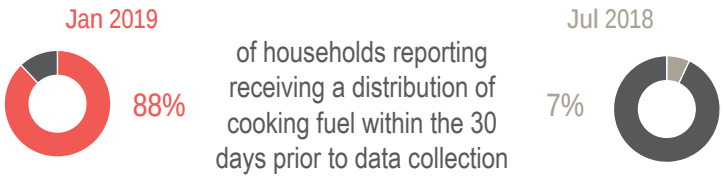


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
55%	Kitchen set	1	Fuel	89%
53%	Solar lamp	2	Kitchen set	62%
49%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	55%
40%	Floor mat	4	Cooking stove	51%
28%	Clothes - Children	5	Umbrella	9%
23%	Clothes - Male	6	Portable lamp	8%
16%	Clothes - Female	7	Clothes - Female	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 64%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 62%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 56%	1	67%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 53%	2	61%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter 38%	3	23%	Secure food supplies

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 73%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 51%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 65%	1	96%	None used
Mahji 34%	2	2%	Government or military
NGO staff 4%	3	1%	Phone call

Jan 2019: 88%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

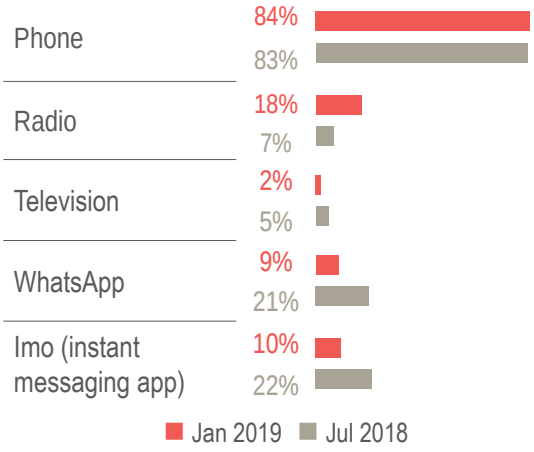
Jul 2018: 33%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 77%	1	56%	No barriers
Mechanism too far 16%	2	30%	Unaware of mechanisms
Humanitarian pressure to not use 4%	3	7%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 25%

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

Jul 2018: 34%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	24%	25%
Women	0%	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	1%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	1%

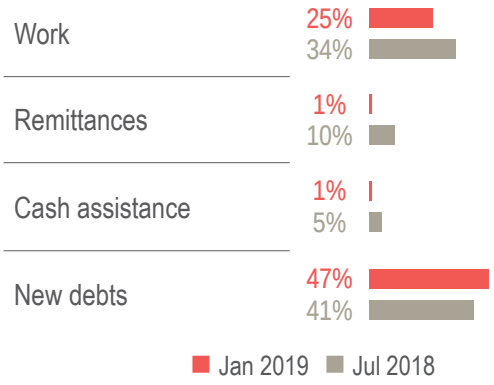
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	3,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	Agriculture or livestock	1 Restaurant	9%
8%	NGO volunteer	2 Construction / Manual labour	9%
5%	Restaurant	3 NGO volunteer	7%
2%	Construction / Manual labour	4 Small business trader	3%
1%	Domestic work	5 Other	3%

2% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 7%

67% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 76%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,500	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,750

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	90%
2	Water tank	7%
3	Tapstand	3%

68% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

15 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	23%	55%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	87%
2	Household latrine	13%
3	Open defecation	0%

61% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal

47%	Designated waste pit
20%	Undesignated waste pit
31%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
2%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

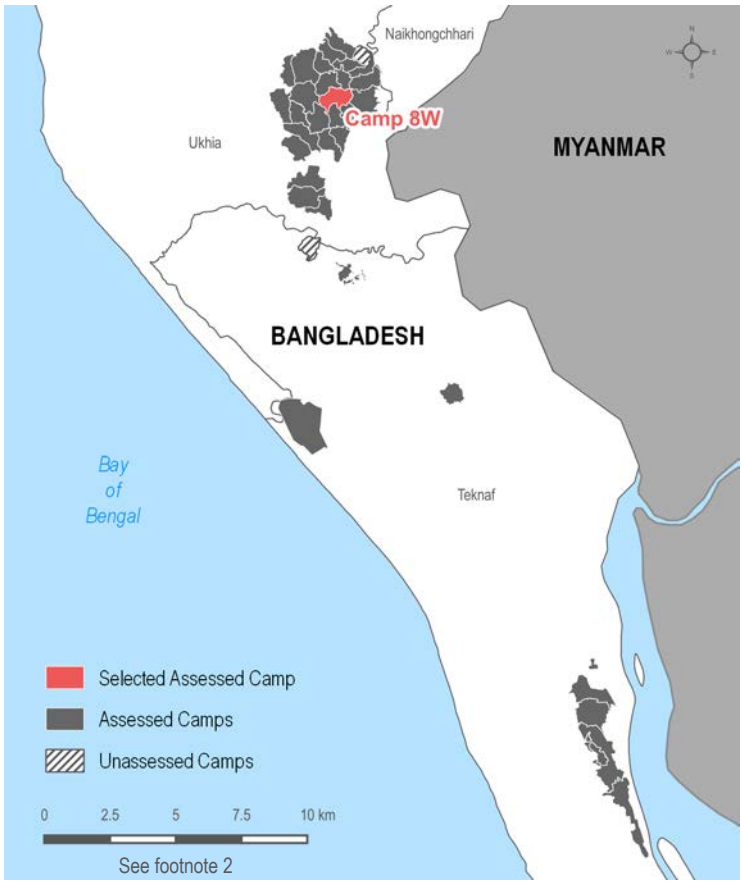
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,465	Individuals[1]	32,357

Demographics[3]

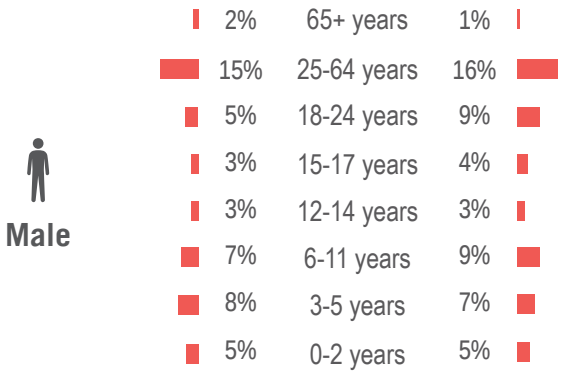
34.7 Average age of respondent

43% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

65% 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

21% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
61%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	40%
47%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Natural disaster	40%
46%	3 Detention	3 Detention	22%

Girls

54%	1 Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	33%
49%	2 Sexual violence	2 Kidnapping	31%
35%	3 Violence within community	3 Sexual violence	16%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

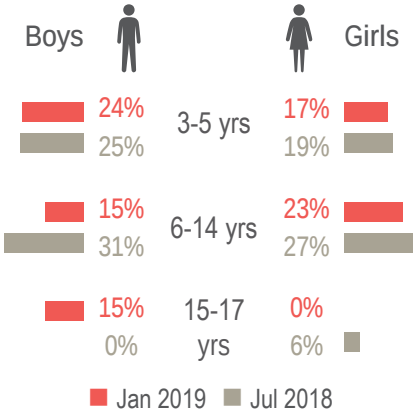
Jul 2018: 1%

59%

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

76%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3%	12-17 years	7%
8%	18+ years	18%

Jan 2019

68%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018

50%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
45%	Market	1 No area unsafe	72%
44%	No area unsafe	2 Distribution points	15%
34%	Latrines	3 Firewood collection sites	13%

Women

52%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	55%
40%	No area unsafe	2 Latrines	32%
39%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	29%

Boys

44%	Learning spaces	1 No area unsafe	56%
40%	Market	2 Market	19%
29%	Distribution points	3 Firewood collection sites	13%

Girls

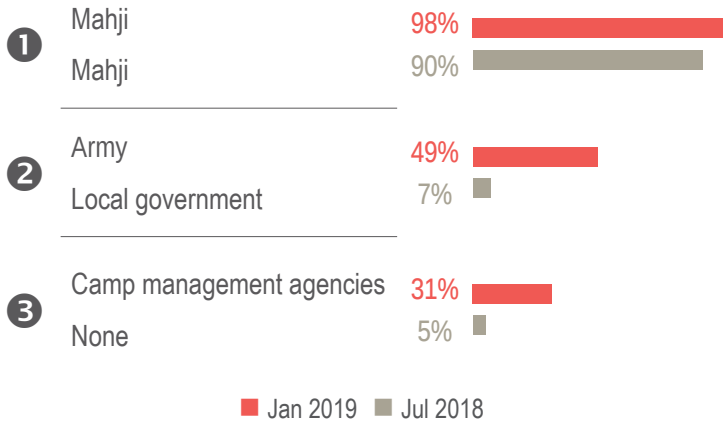
44%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	47%
33%	Learning spaces	2 Bathing areas	25%
30%	Market	3 Latrines	25%

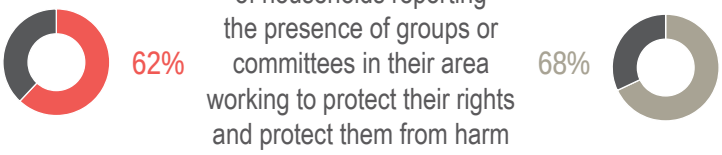
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8W

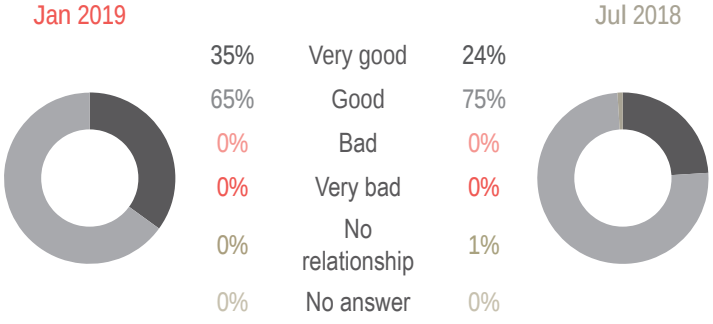
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

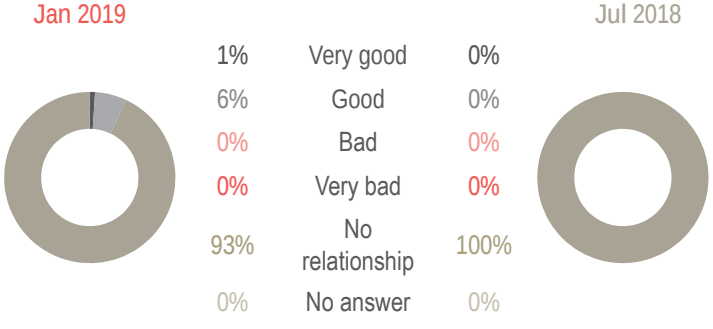


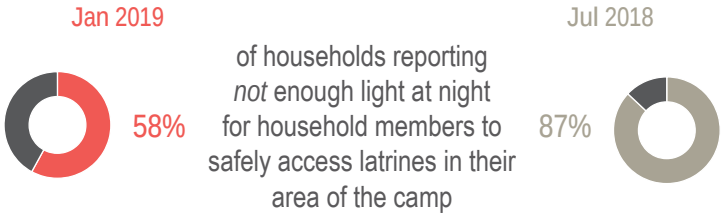


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

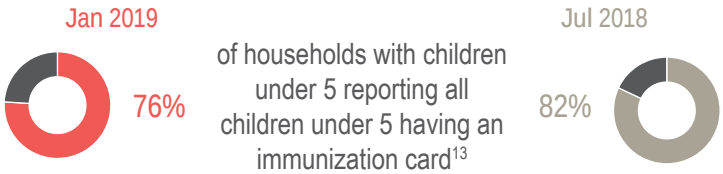


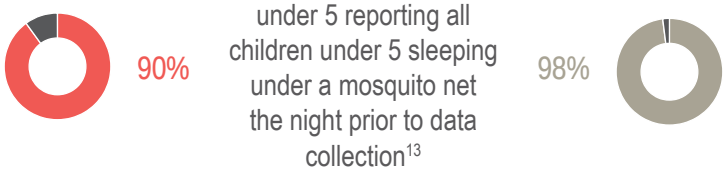
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

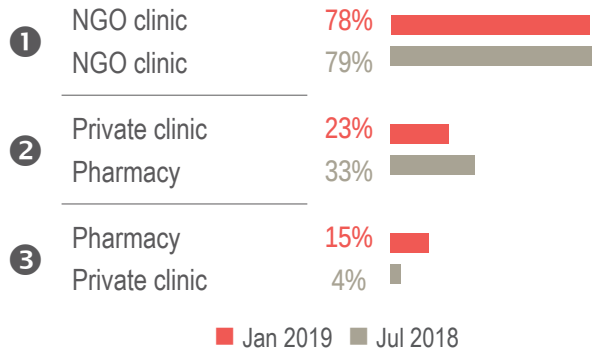




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	2%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

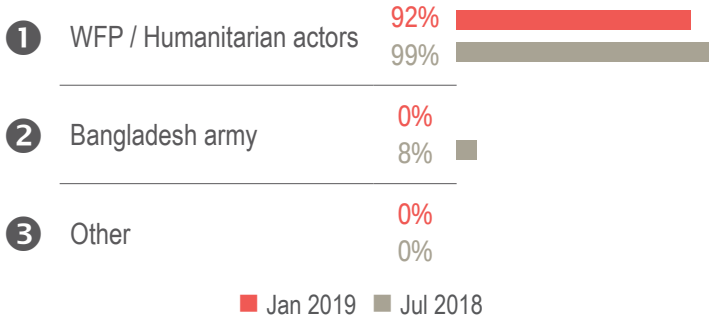
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
51%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	45%
41%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	24%
33%	No challenge	3	Crowded	20%
15%	Clinic too far	4	Supplies unavailable	13%
9%	Poor staff behaviour	5	Treatment unavailable	6%

Food Security

Jan 2019: 96% of households reporting possession of a ration card — Jul 2018: 100%

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]



Jan 2019: 99% of households reporting access to a market to buy food — Jul 2018: 98%

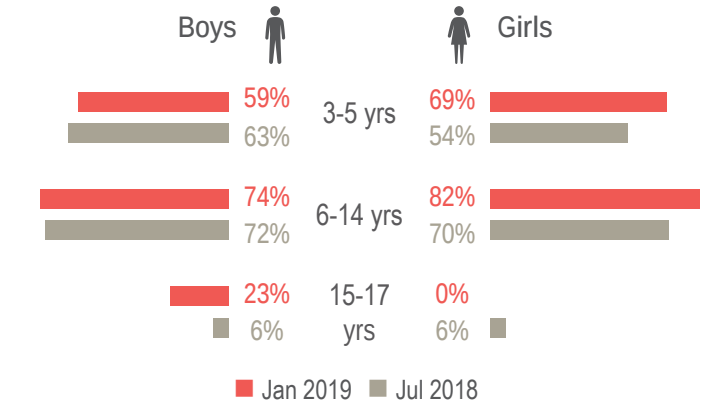
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
2%	<5 min	0%	
14%	5-15 min	21%	
55%	15-30 min	31%	
29%	+30 min	48%	
0%	Do not know	0%	

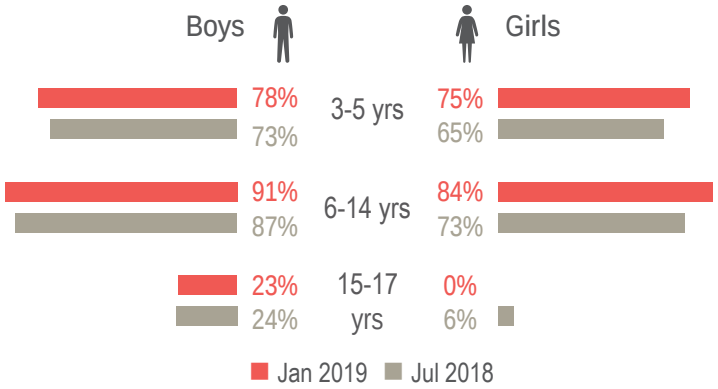
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

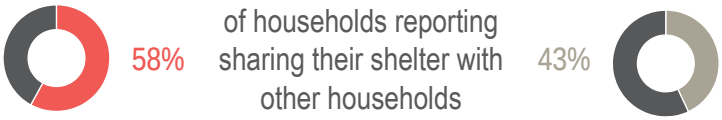
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



Jan 2019: 58% of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households — Jul 2018: 43%

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

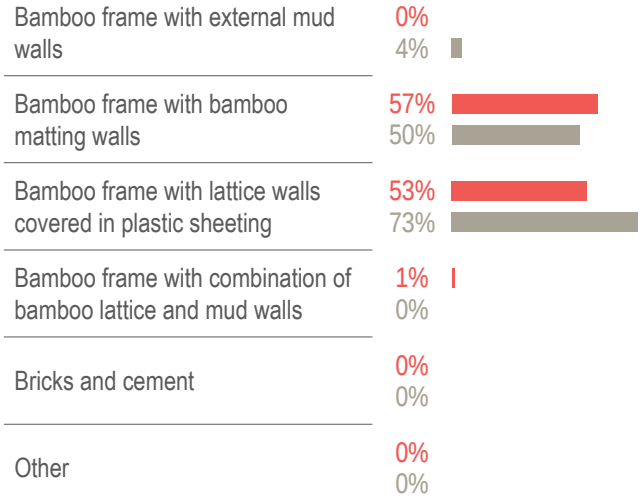
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	4%
7%	Roof destroyed	4%
9%	Wall damaged	0%
10%	Wall destroyed	5%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

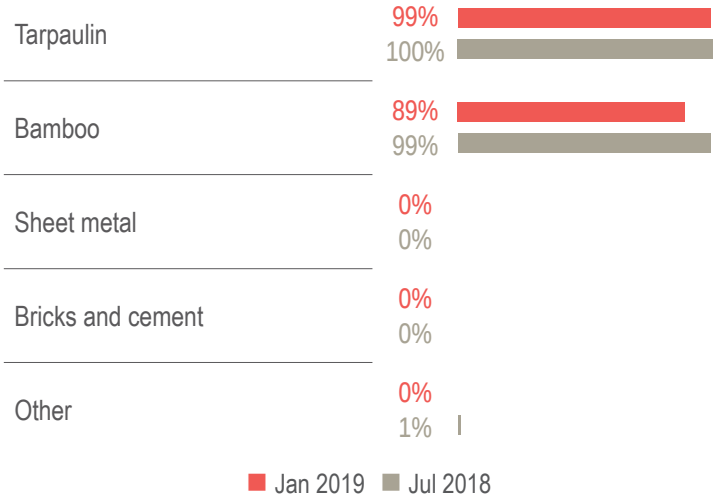
Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

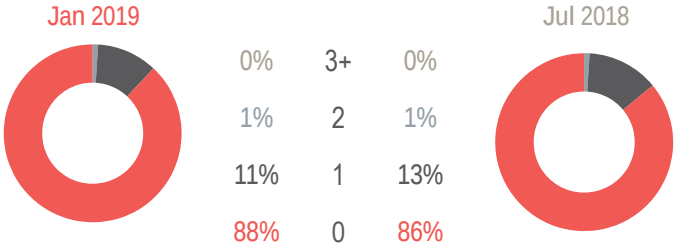
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



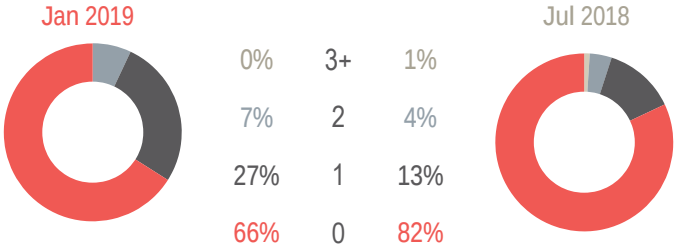
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



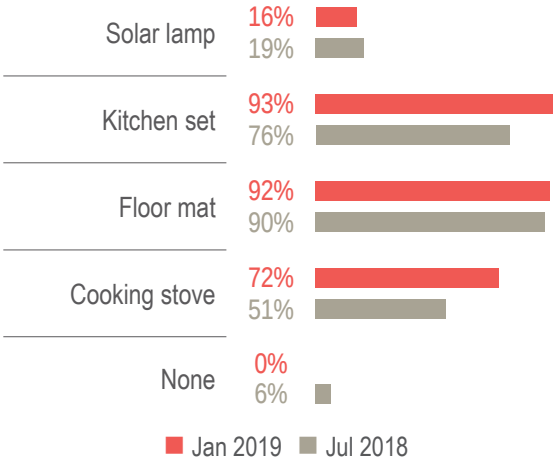
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

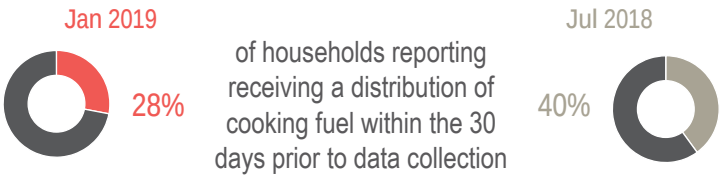


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
66%	Solar lamp	1 Cooking stove	75%
65%	Fuel	2 Fuel	69%
51%	Cooking stove	3 Kitchen set	58%
50%	Blanket	4 Solar lamp	55%
31%	Kitchen set	5 Floor mat	14%
11%	Clothes - Children	6 Portable lamp	10%
9%	Portable lamp	7 Umbrella	7%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8W
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 71%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 58%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 81%	1	85%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter 58%	2	56%	Stay in shelter
Stay in shelter 47%	3	32%	Secure valuables

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 82%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 34%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 63%	1	81%	None used
Mahji 38%	2	18%	Mahji
Community leader 16%	3	2%	NGO staff

Jan 2019: 97%

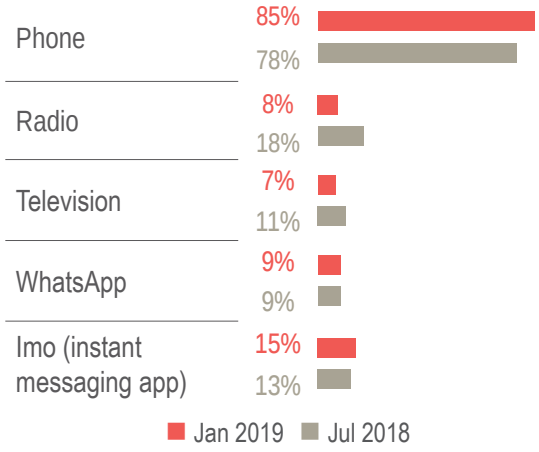
of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018: 89%

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 93%	1	90%	No barriers
Lacking skills for use 4%	2	5%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unsure how to use 4%	3	2%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 31%

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

Jul 2018: 35%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	28%	33%
Women	1%	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	3%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]

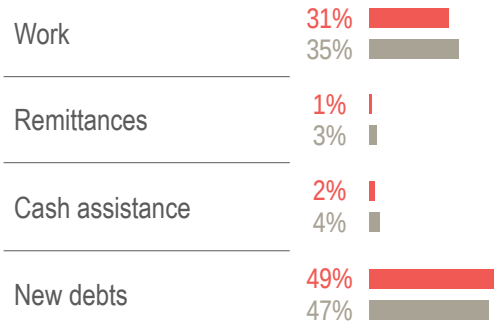
Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1,500	2,350

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	19%
7%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Restaurant	6%
6%	Agriculture or livestock	3 Construction / Manual labour	5%
5%	Domestic work	4 Agriculture or livestock	4%
2%	Restaurant	5 Other	2%

7% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] **3%**

75% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **90%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,250

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	99%
2	Tapstand	1%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

58% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

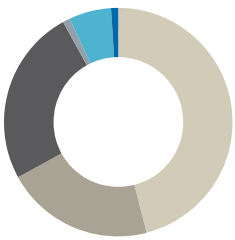
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
95%	25%	66%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	100%
2	Household latrine	0%
3	Open defecation	0%

74% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



46%	Designated waste pit
21%	Undesignated waste pit
25%	Stream or water source
1%	Burn it
6%	Bury it
0%	Other
1%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 9 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

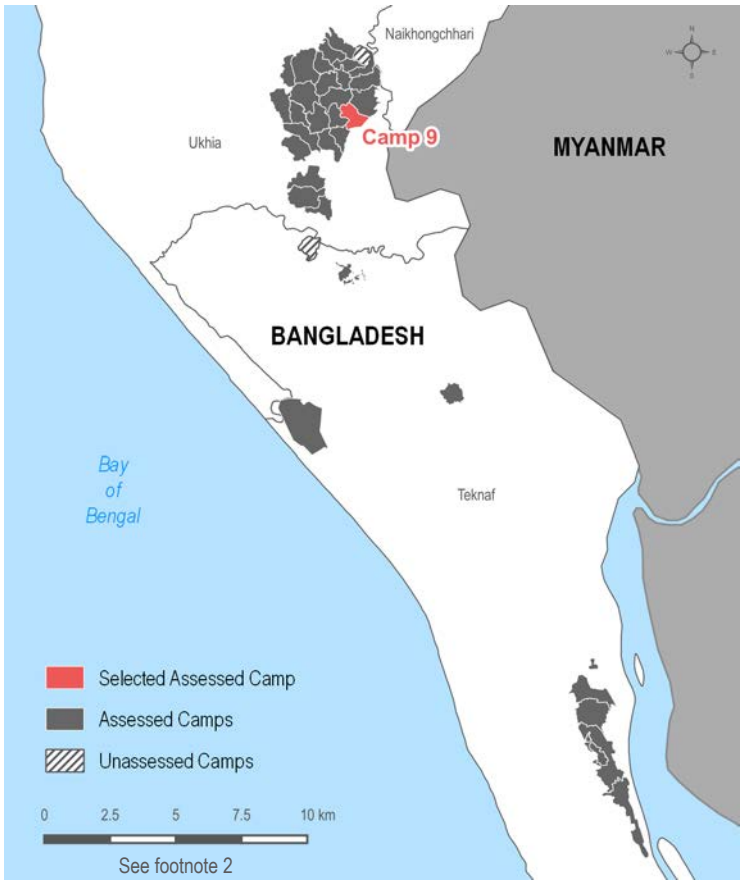
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	8,672	Individuals[1]	36,685

Demographics[3]

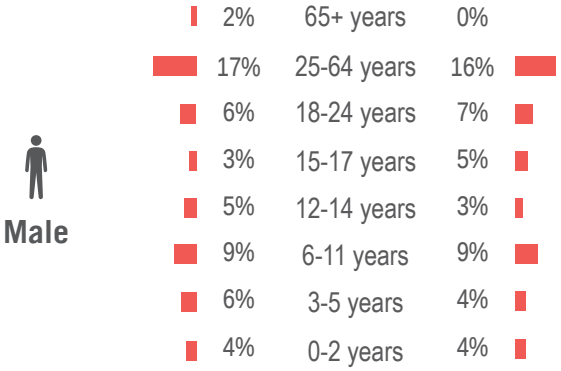
35.4 Average age of respondent

36% of respondents were female

4.8 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



90% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

45% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

21% of heads of households were female

41% of households with pregnant or lactating women

18% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 9 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
77%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	68%
53%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Violence within community	49%
41%	3 Detention	3 Detention	29%
Girls			
61%	1 Kidnapping	1 Sexual violence	79%
52%	2 Sexual violence	2 Kidnapping	51%
37%	3 Violence within community	3 Child marriage	42%

Jan 2019: 1%

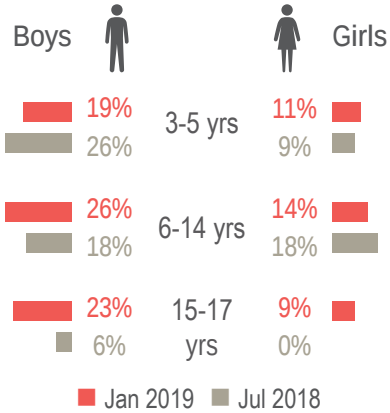
of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

Jul 2018: 2%

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

81%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	12-17 years	11%
17%	18+ years	11%

Jan 2019: 61%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 55%

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

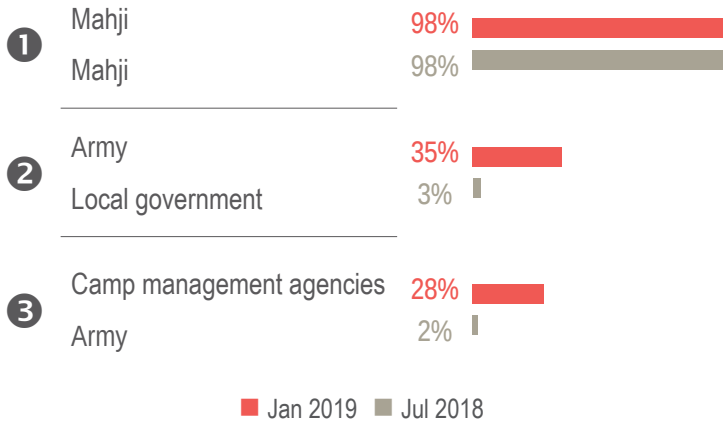
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
61%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	75%
22%	2 Distribution points	2 Market	13%
22%	3 Market	3 Distribution points	7%
Women			
52%	1 Latrines	1 Bathing areas	59%
38%	2 No area unsafe	2 Latrines	57%
33%	3 Bathing areas	3 No area unsafe	24%
Boys			
54%	1 Latrines	1 Market	57%
40%	2 Market	2 Learning spaces	38%
29%	3 Distribution points	3 Distribution points	27%
Girls			
66%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	61%
30%	2 Bathing areas	2 Bathing areas	52%
27%	3 Market	3 Learning spaces	36%

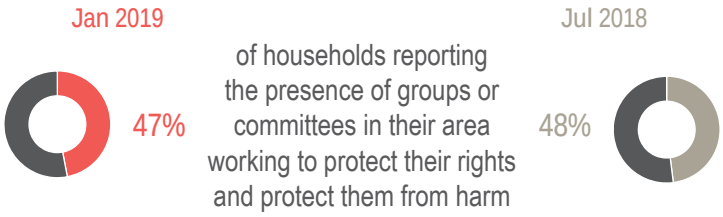
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

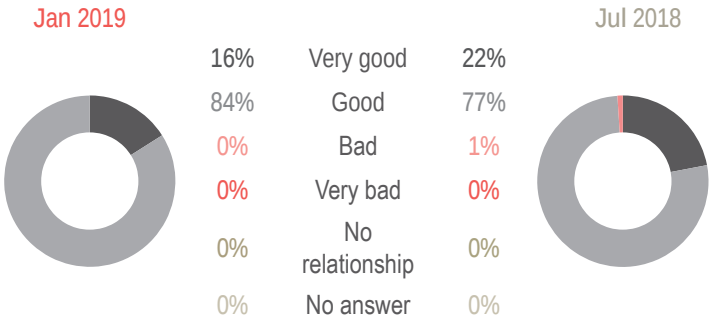
Camp 9 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

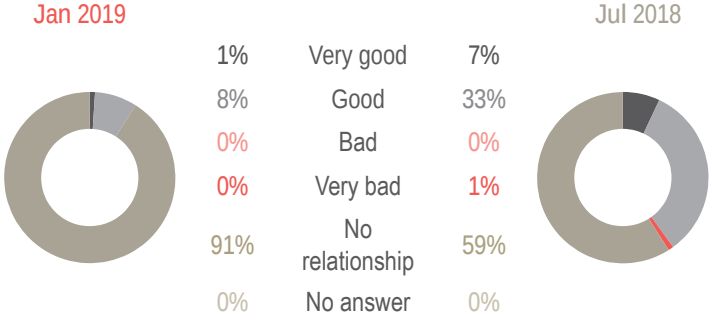


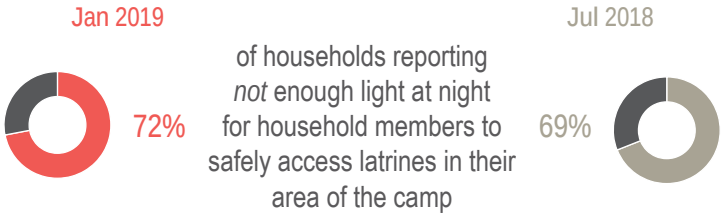


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

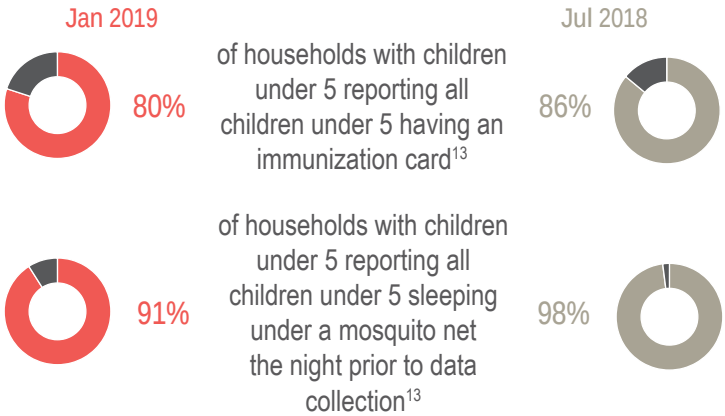


% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





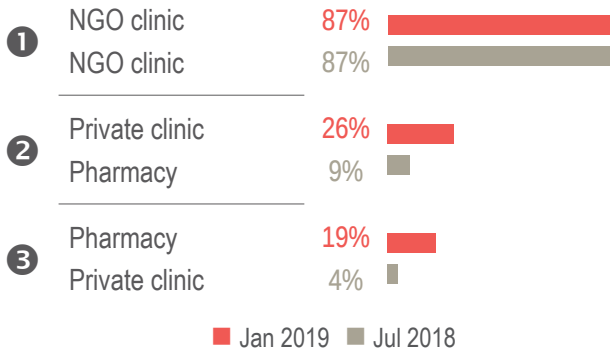
Health



% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Breast milk substitute	2%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

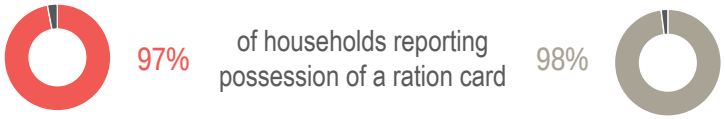
Camp 9

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

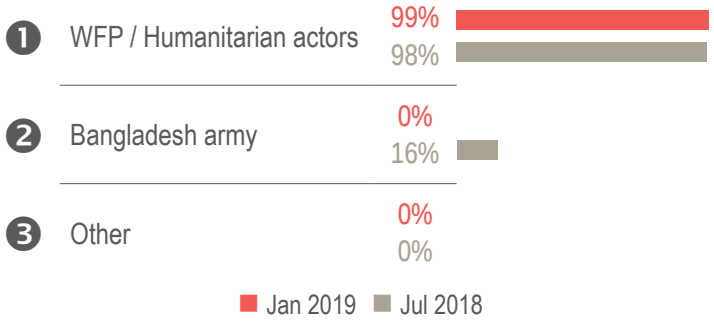
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
44%	No challenge	1	No challenge	64%
37%	Supplies unavailable	2	Poor staff behaviour	18%
32%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far	18%
15%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	16%
14%	Clinic too far	5	Supplies unavailable	10%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

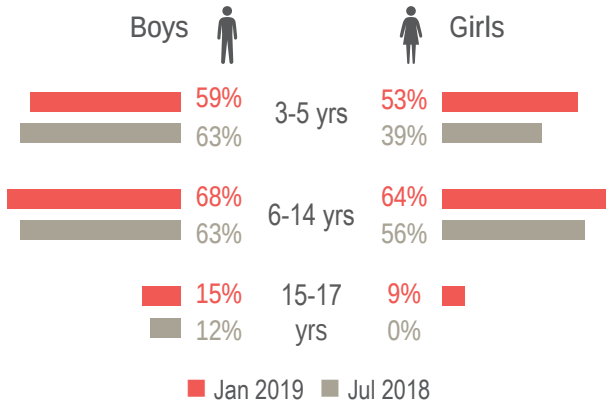


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

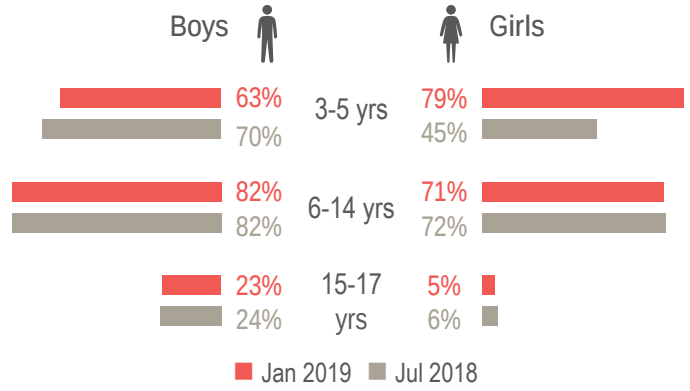
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

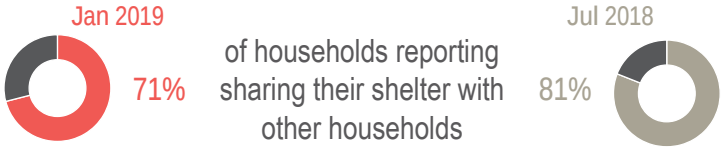
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

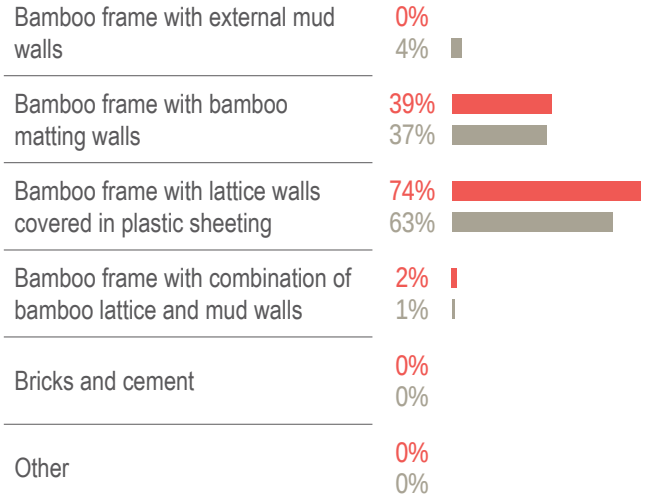
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7%	Roof damaged	9%
7%	Roof destroyed	7%
6%	Wall damaged	7%
4%	Wall destroyed	10%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

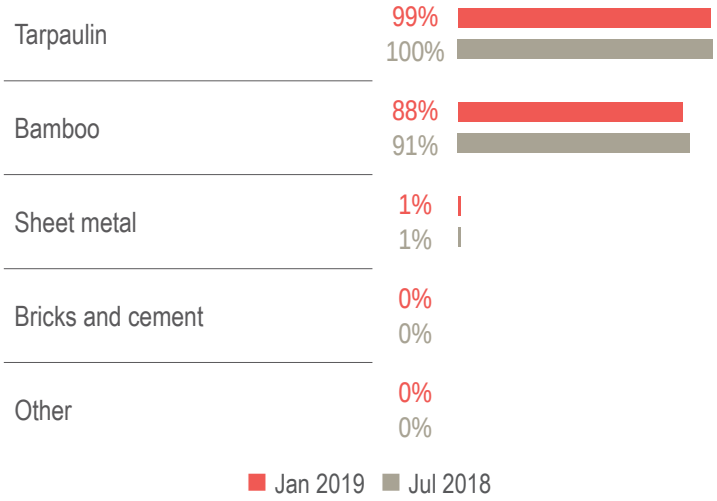
Camp 9

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

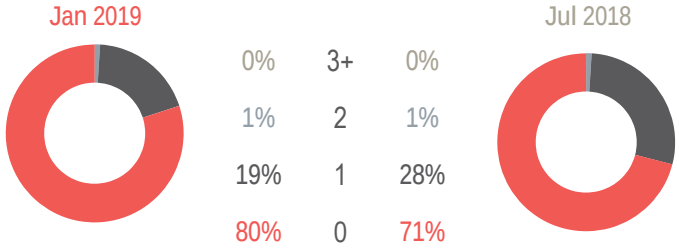
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



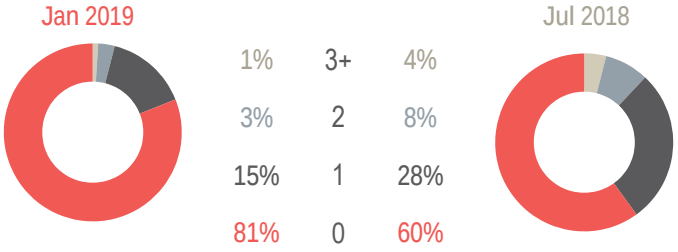
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



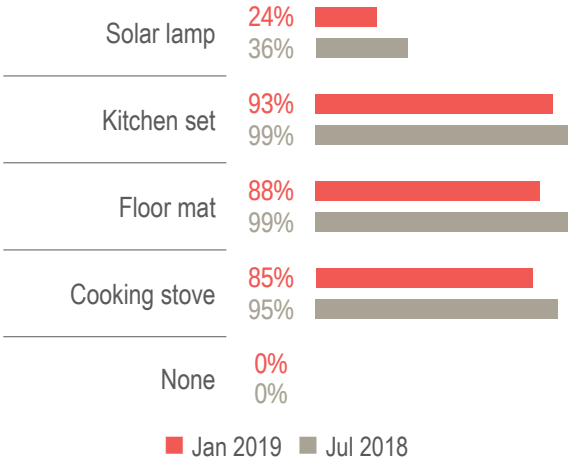
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

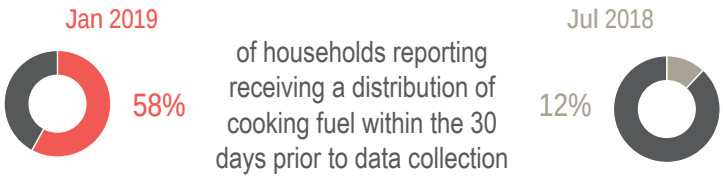


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
73%	Solar lamp	1	Fuel	72%
43%	Kitchen set	2	Kitchen set	58%
43%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	48%
33%	Cooking stove	4	Cooking stove	45%
33%	Fuel	5	Portable lamp	21%
27%	Floor mat	6	Umbrella	20%
13%	Clothes - Children	7	Floor mat	12%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 9

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 58%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 65%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 78%	1	82%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 58%	2	54%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter 52%	3	32%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 65%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 55%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 79%	1	65%	None used
Mahji 21%	2	35%	Mahji
NGO staff 4%	3	1%	NGO staff

Jan 2019: 95%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

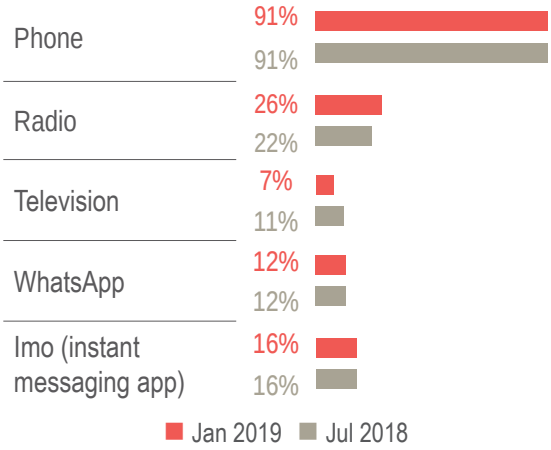
Jul 2018: 94%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 81%	1	63%	No barriers
Community pressure to not use 6%	2	35%	Unaware of mechanisms
Afraid to use 6%	3	1%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 34%

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

Jul 2018: 29%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	29%	23%
Women	0%	3%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	4%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

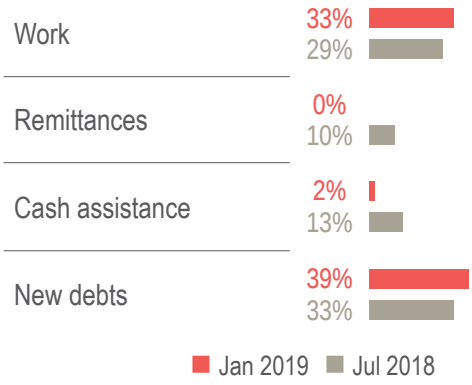
Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]

Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1,700	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 9 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
12%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	9%
11%	Restaurant	2 Agriculture or livestock	7%
7%	Construction / Manual labour	3 Restaurant	6%
3%	Other	4 Small business trader	4%
2%	Domestic work	5 Handicrafts / Tailoring	2%

Jan 2019: 7% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018: 2%

62% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

73%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	5,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	91%
2	Tapstand	9%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

45% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

12 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

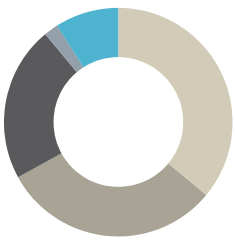
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
96%	20%	65%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	90%
2	Household latrine	10%
3	Open defecation	0%

87% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



36%	Designated waste pit
31%	Undesignated waste pit
22%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
9%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

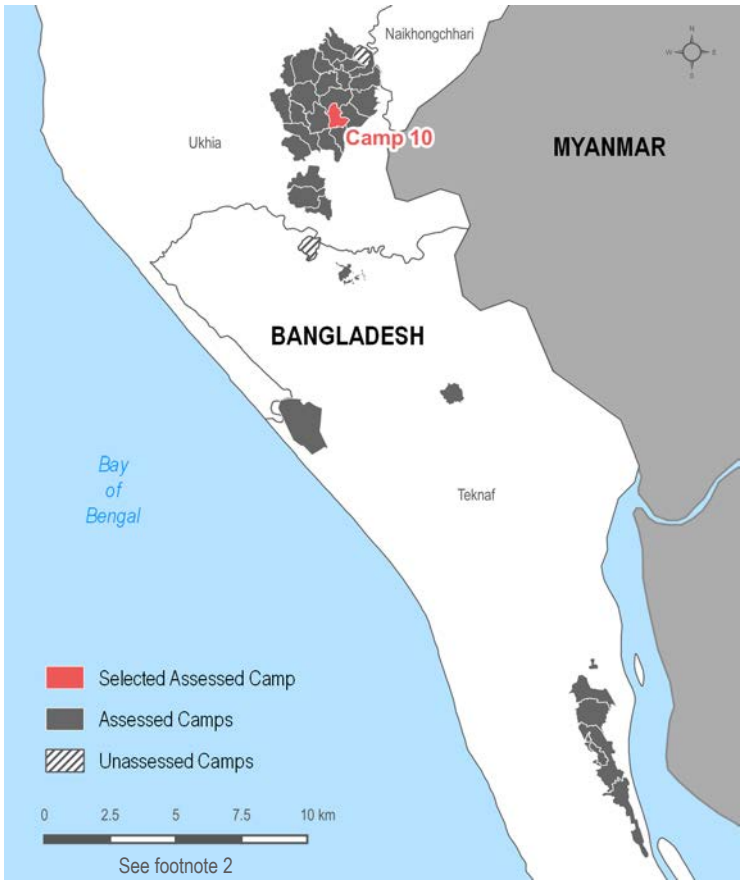
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 101 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,649	Individuals[1]	32,963

Demographics[3]

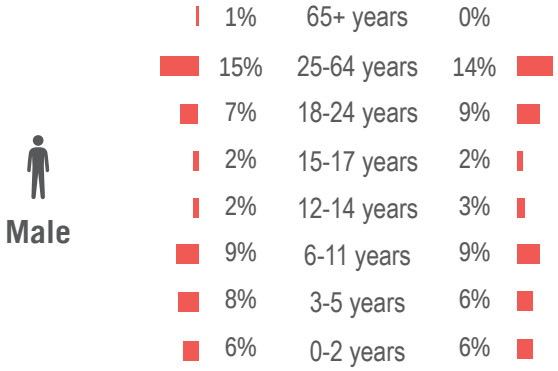
30.0 Average age of respondent

52% of respondents were female

4.7 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

66% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

32% of heads of households were female

54% of households with pregnant or lactating women

10% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
66%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	42%
50%	Violence within community	2 Child labour	33%
37%	Armed group recruitment	3 Violence within community	28%
Girls			
58%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	50%
39%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	31%
33%	Child marriage	3 Child marriage	27%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

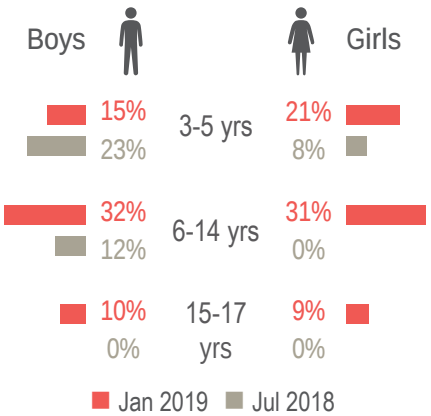
Jul 2018: 1%

60%

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

54%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
12%	12-17 years	0%
13%	18+ years	8%

Jan 2019: 57%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 51%

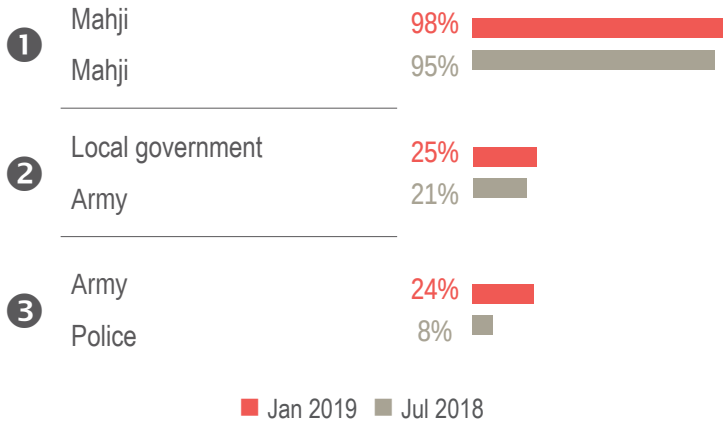
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

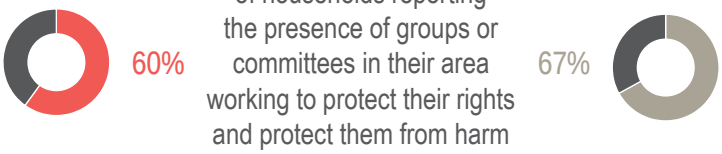
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
55%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	83%
32%	Distribution points	2 Latrines	10%
28%	Market	3 Market	6%
Women			
53%	Latrines	1 Latrines	57%
36%	Bathing areas	2 No area unsafe	42%
31%	Market	3 Bathing areas	39%
Boys			
54%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	50%
48%	Market	2 Latrines	45%
47%	Learning spaces	3 Market	13%
Girls			
58%	Latrines	1 Latrines	62%
37%	Learning spaces	2 Water points	47%
34%	Bathing areas	3 No area unsafe	37%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

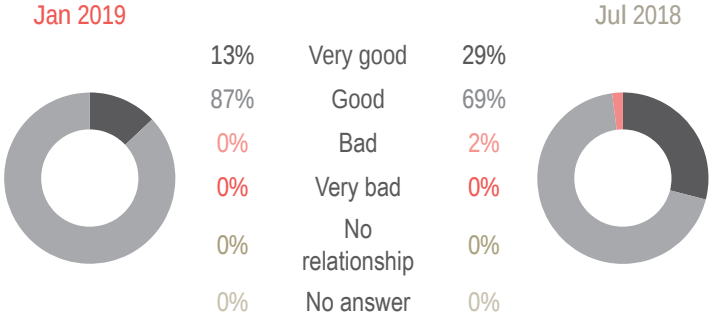
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

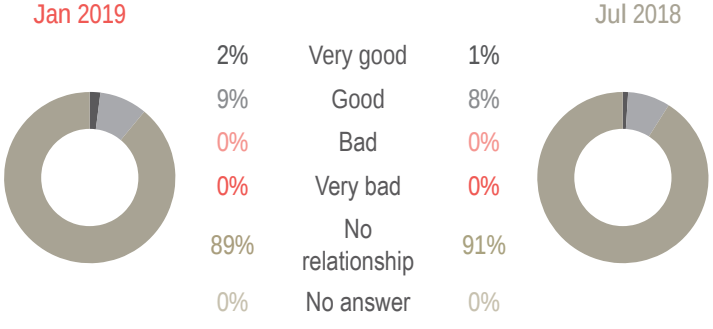


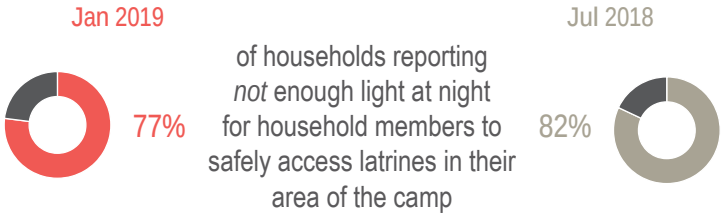


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

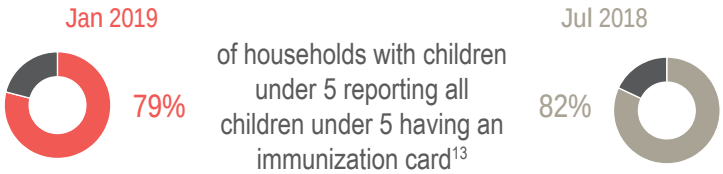


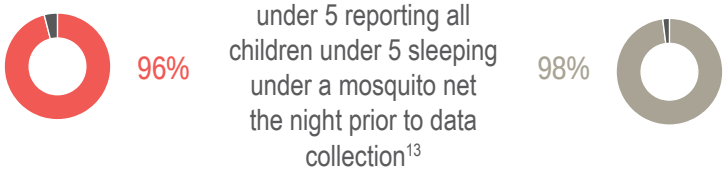
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

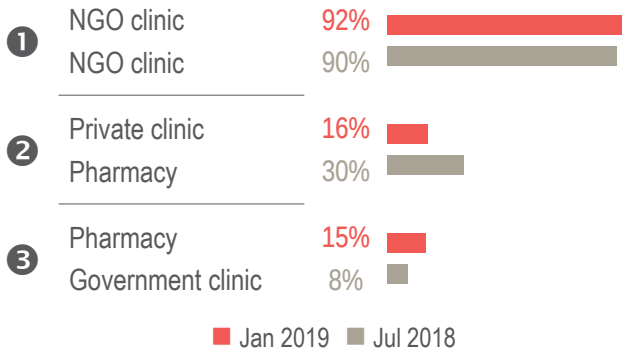




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3%	Breast milk substitute	0%
6%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



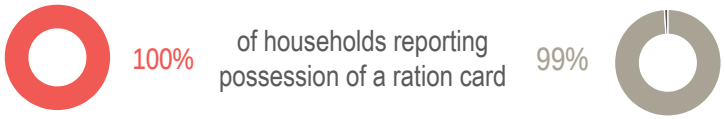
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

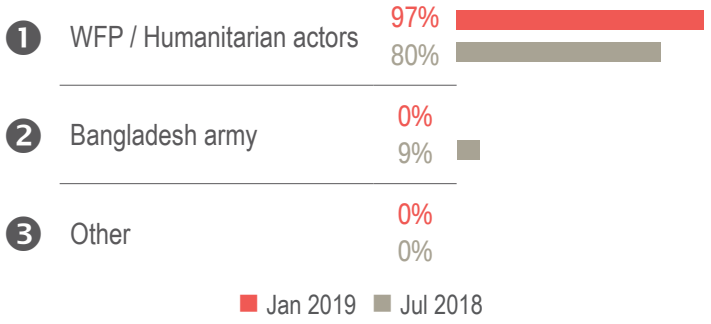
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
44%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	53%
39%	Clinic too far	2	Crowded	31%
37%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far	25%
37%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	20%
16%	No challenge	5	Supplies unavailable	13%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

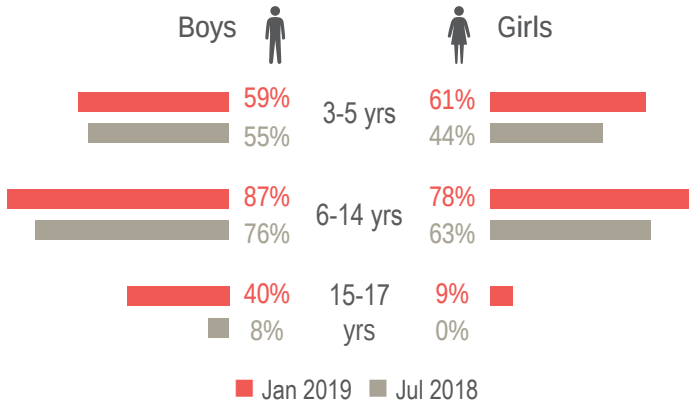


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

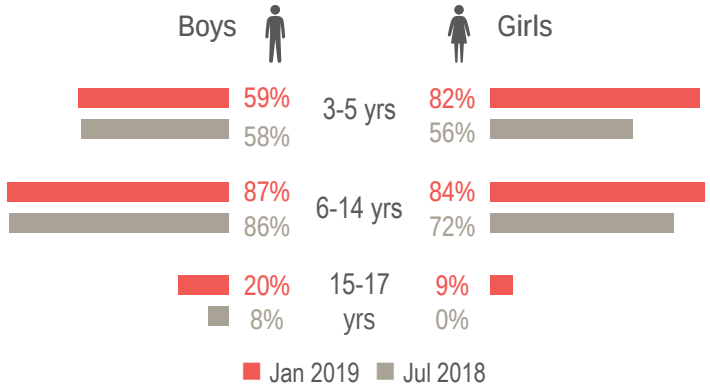
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

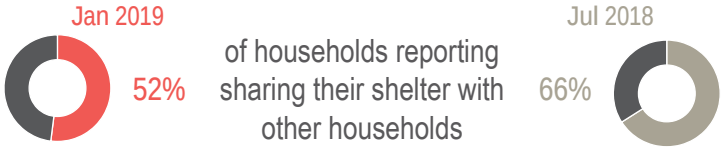
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

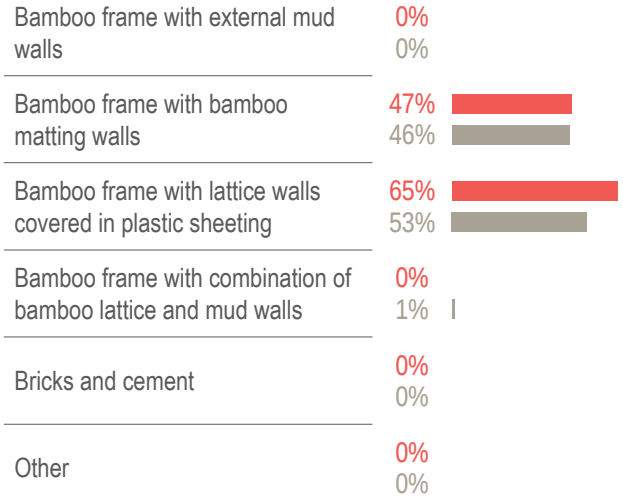


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

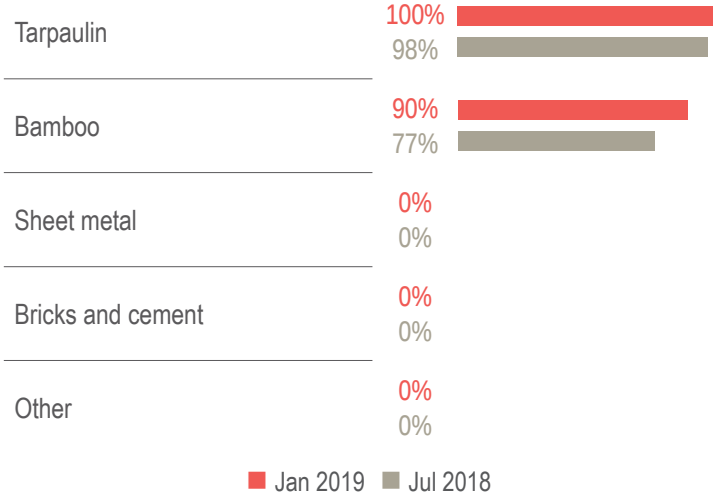
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
12%	Roof damaged	16%
12%	Roof destroyed	20%
9%	Wall damaged	13%
11%	Wall destroyed	17%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

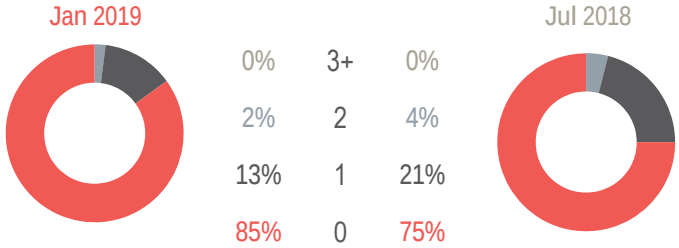
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



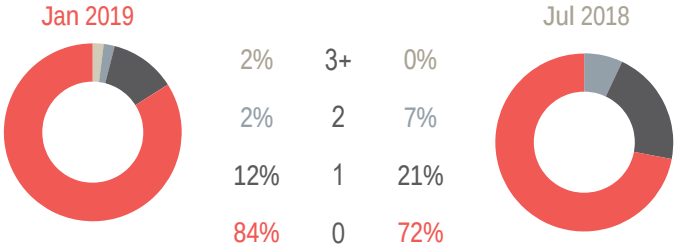
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



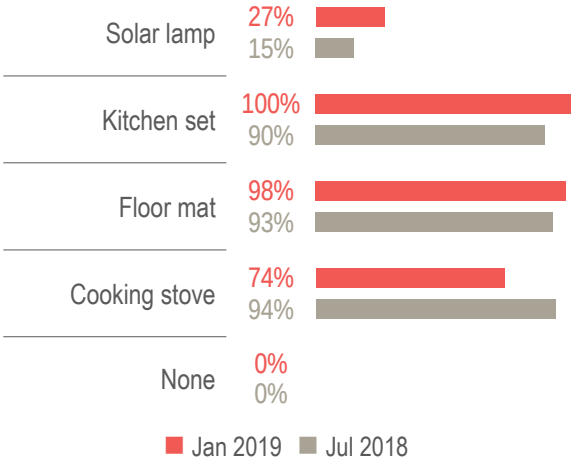
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

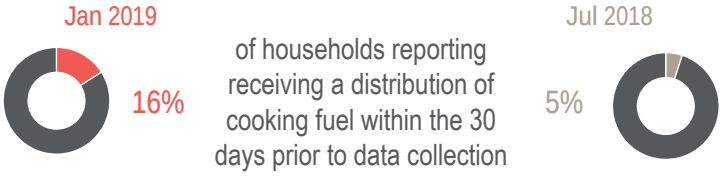


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
58%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	92%
57%	Kitchen set	2 Solar lamp	72%
52%	Fuel	3 Cooking stove	65%
42%	Blanket	4 Kitchen set	30%
39%	Cooking stove	5 Portable lamp	11%
32%	Floor mat	6 Clothes - Children	10%
10%	Clothes - Children	7 Umbrella	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 58%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 45%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 91%	1	84%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 49%	2	60%	Evacuate shelter
Secure food supplies 44%	3	31%	Stay in shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 64%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 60%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 86%	1	60%	None used
Mahji 12%	2	38%	Mahji
Community leader 7%	3	3%	NGO staff

Jan 2019: 93%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

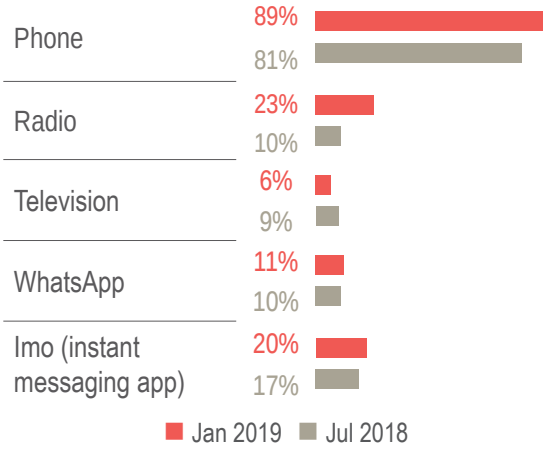
Jul 2018: 95%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 87%	1	77%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 5%	2	11%	Unsure how to use
Lacking skills for use 3%	3	6%	Unaware of mechanisms

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



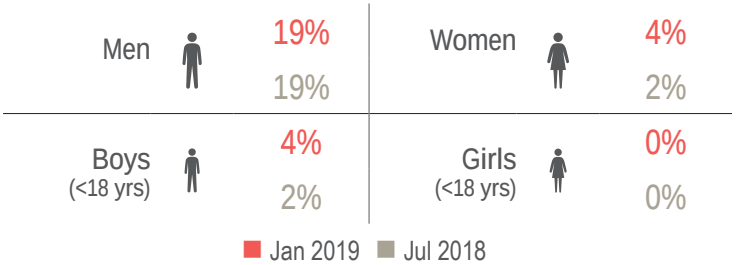
Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 25%

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

Jul 2018: 24%

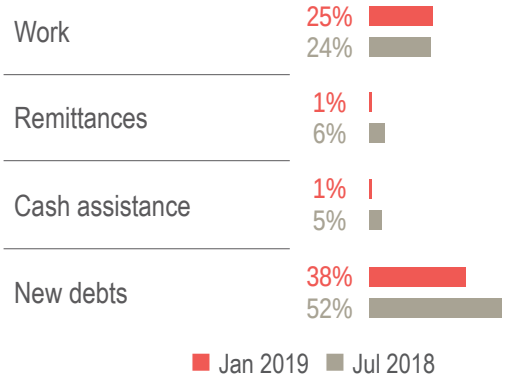
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,750

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 10 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	NGO volunteer	1 Construction / Manual labour	7%
8%	Restaurant	2 Restaurant	5%
4%	Small business trader	3 Agriculture or livestock	4%
2%	Domestic work	4 Small business trader	3%
2%	Construction / Manual labour	5 Other	3%

Jan 2019: 2%

of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018: 4%

Jan 2019: 64%

of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018: 81%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,750

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	94%
2	Tapstand	5%
3	Water tank	1%

45% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

13 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

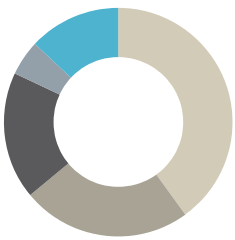
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	29%	76%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	97%
2	Household latrine	4%
3	Open defecation	0%

90% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



40%	Designated waste pit
24%	Undesignated waste pit
18%	Stream or water source
5%	Burn it
13%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Background and Methodology

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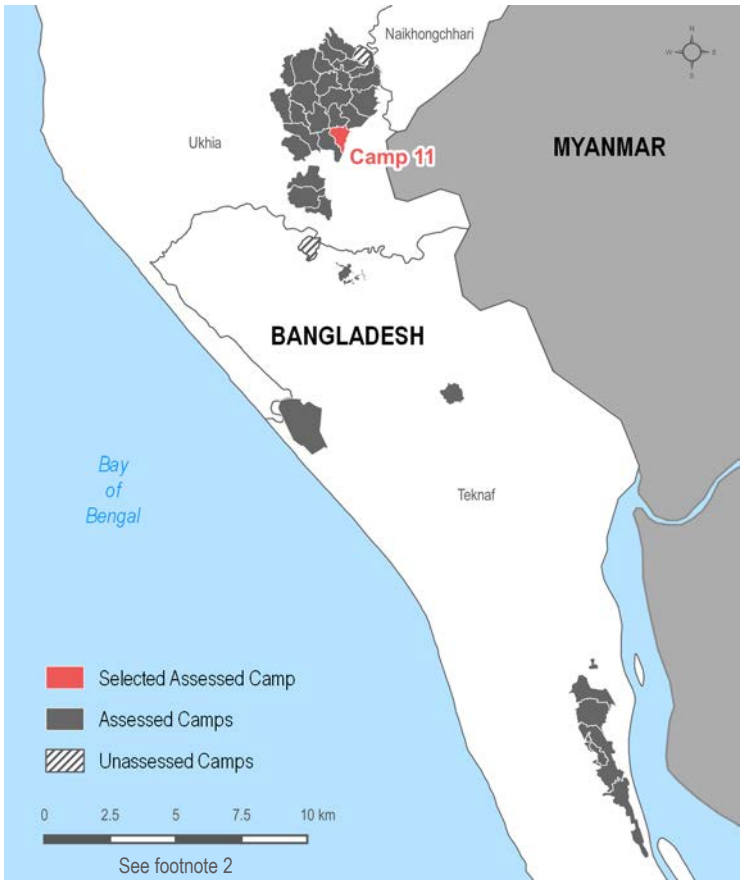


See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,118	Individuals[1]	31,346

Demographics[3]

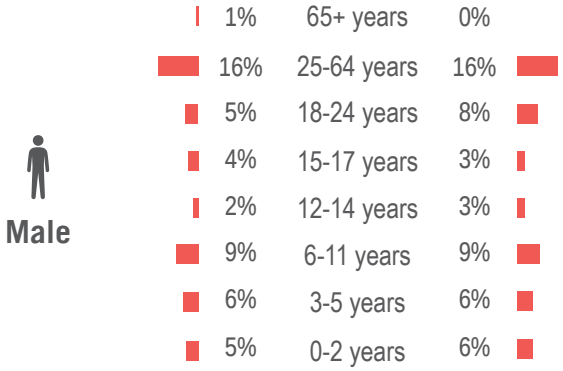
34.7 Average age of respondent

51% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

28% of heads of households were female

56% of households with pregnant or lactating women

16% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 11

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
	Boys			
77%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	64%
42%	Violence within community	2	Violence within community	35%
33%	Armed group recruitment	3	Armed group recruitment	29%
	Girls			
60%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	54%
54%	Sexual violence	2	Sexual violence	38%
24%	Detention	3	Child marriage	21%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

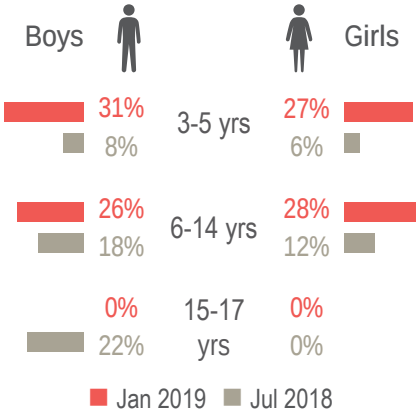
Jul 2018: 0%

53%

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

73%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	12-17 years	3%
22%	18+ years	7%

Jan 2019: 59%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 59%

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

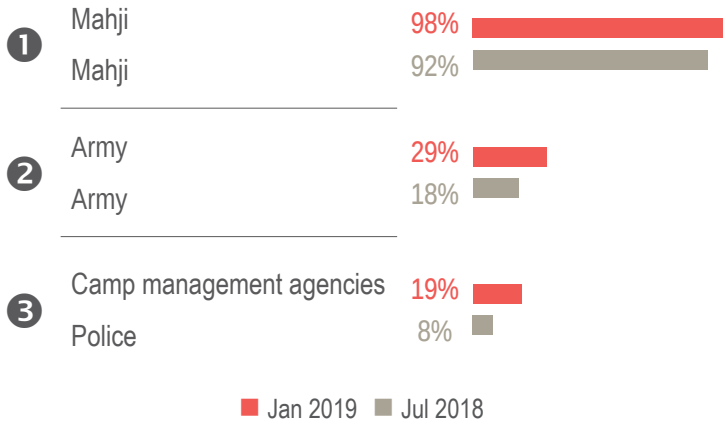
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
	Men			
64%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	77%
28%	Latrines	2	Latrines	8%
17%	Market	3	Distribution points	7%
	Women			
46%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	47%
44%	Latrines	2	Latrines	34%
23%	Bathing areas	3	Water points	29%
	Boys			
34%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	45%
32%	Market	2	Latrines	38%
32%	Latrines	3	Water points	18%
	Girls			
44%	Latrines	1	Latrines	53%
31%	No area unsafe	2	Water points	47%
25%	Learning spaces	3	No area unsafe	34%

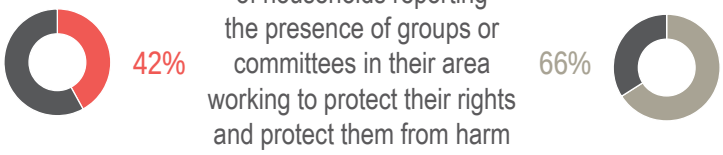
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 11

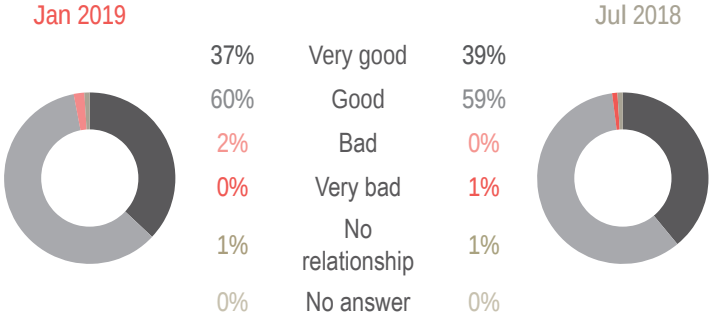
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

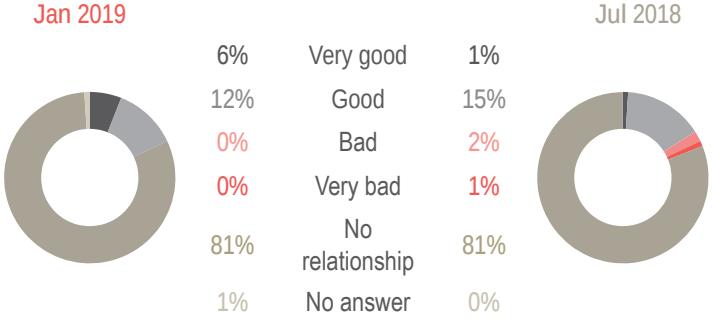


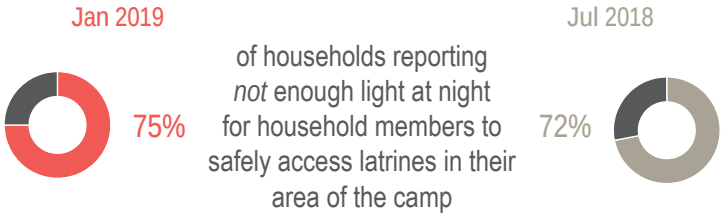


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

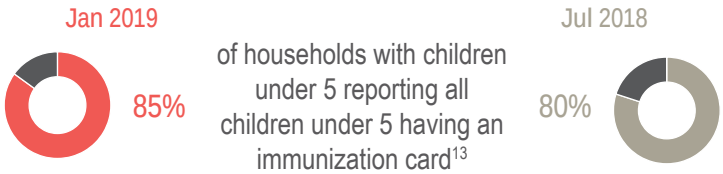


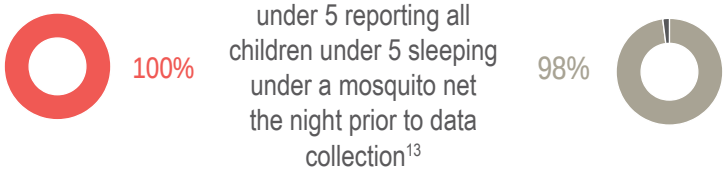
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

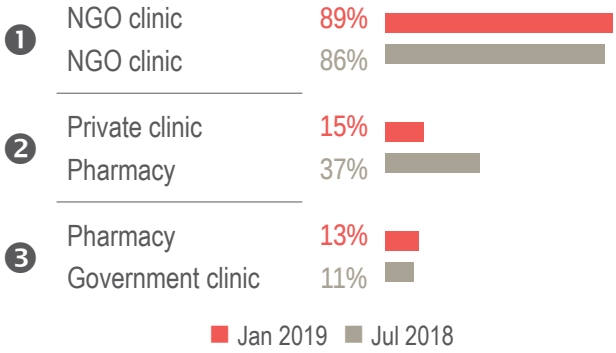




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
12%	Breast milk substitute	6%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

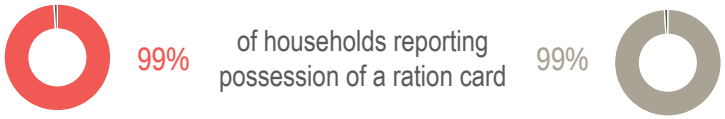
Camp 11

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

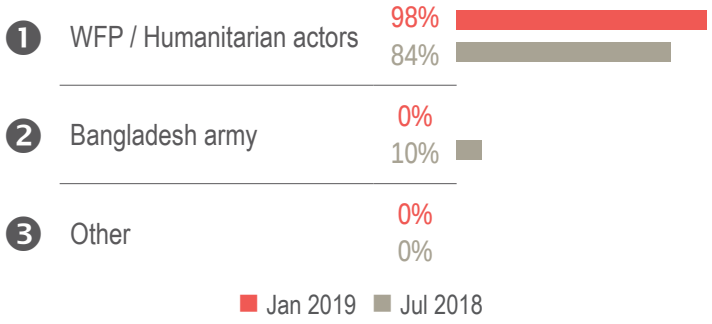
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
39%	No challenge	1	No challenge	45%
32%	Treatment unavailable	2	Crowded	28%
28%	Supplies unavailable	3	Supplies unavailable	27%
20%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	18%
13%	Clinic too far	5	Poor staff behaviour	12%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

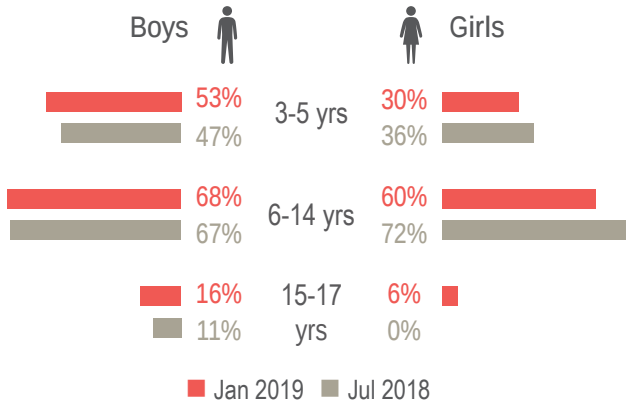


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

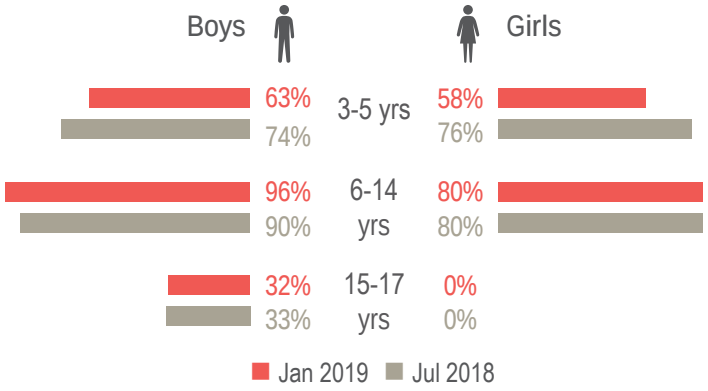
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

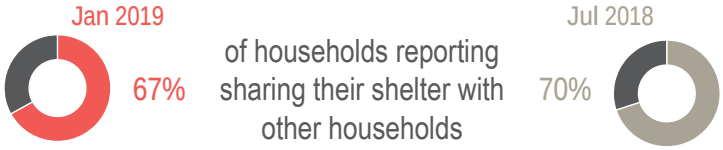
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

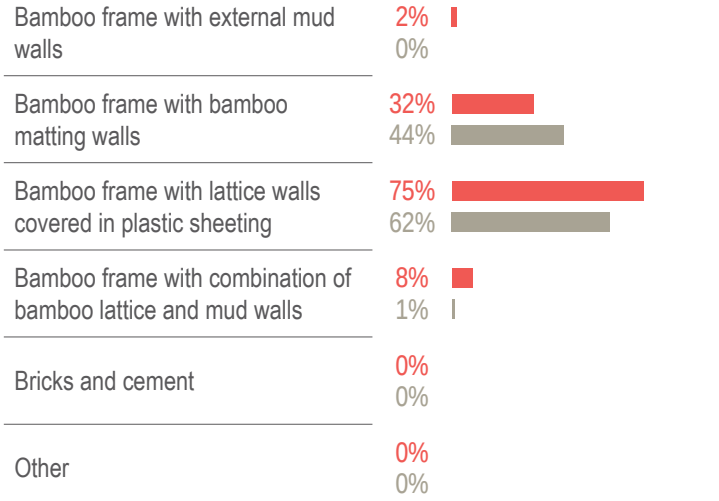
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	17%
8%	Roof destroyed	18%
9%	Wall damaged	13%
13%	Wall destroyed	18%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

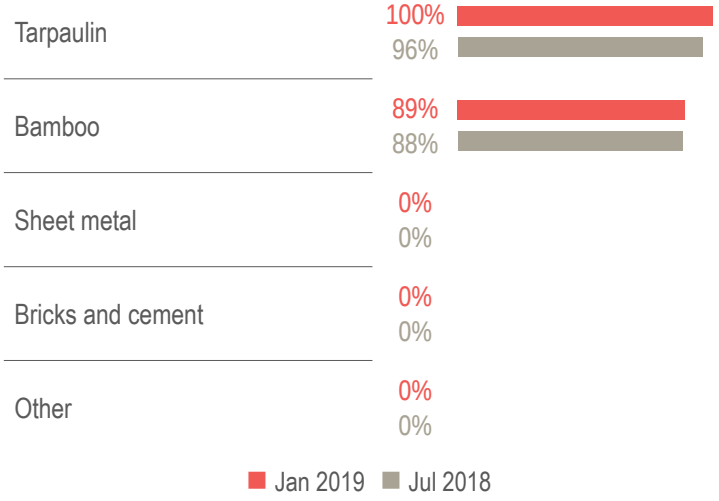
Camp 11

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

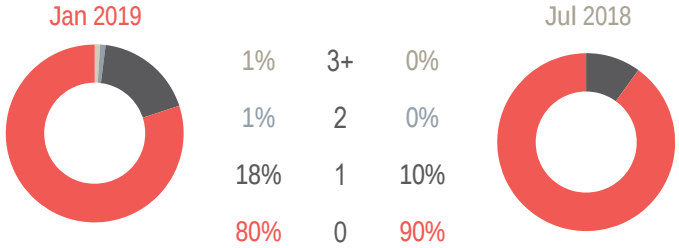
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



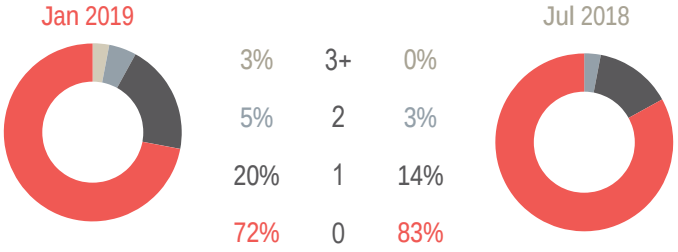
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



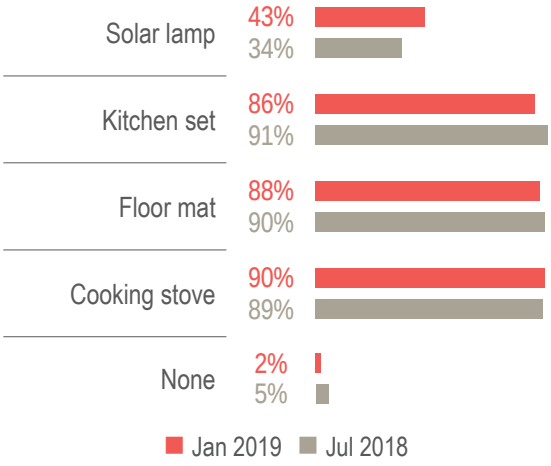
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

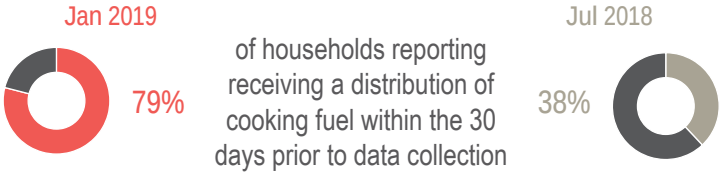


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
78%	Kitchen set	1 Fuel	90%
54%	Solar lamp	2 Kitchen set	55%
40%	Blanket	3 Solar lamp	54%
22%	Floor mat	4 Cooking stove	49%
19%	Clothes - Children	5 Portable lamp	17%
16%	Cooking stove	6 Floor mat	9%
15%	Portable lamp	7 Clothes - Children	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 11 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 45%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 54%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	82%	1	87%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter	59%	2	65%	Evacuate shelter
Secure food supplies	56%	3	43%	Stay in shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 70%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 64%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	65%	1	59%	None used
Mahji	36%	2	39%	Mahji
NGO staff	9%	3	2%	Government or military

Jan 2019: 86%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

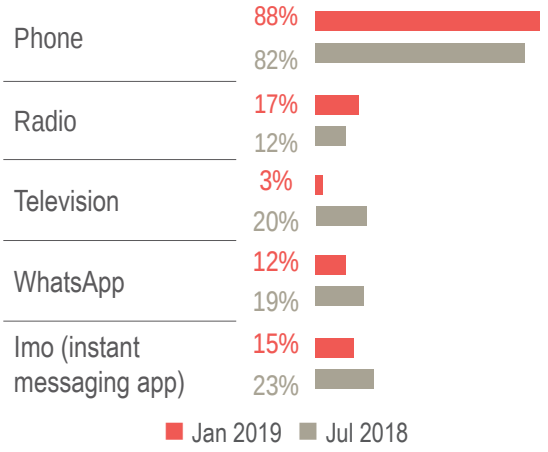
Jul 2018: 95%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	61%	1	88%	No barriers
Do not know	24%	2	7%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless	7%	3	6%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 34%

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

Jul 2018: 43%

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

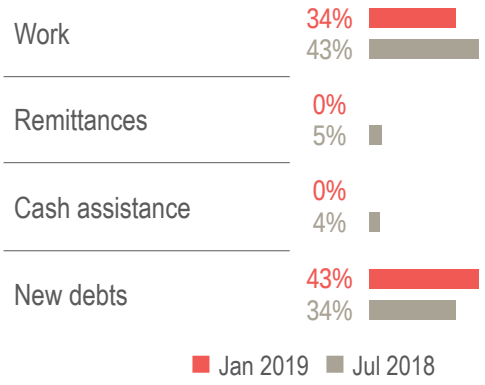
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	30%	34%	Women	0%	7%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 11 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
17%	NGO volunteer	1	Agriculture or livestock	11%
8%	Construction / Manual labour	2	Restaurant	10%
7%	Restaurant	3	Other	10%
3%	Domestic work	4	Construction / Manual labour	6%
2%	Agriculture or livestock	5	NGO volunteer	4%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

6% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] — 6%

65% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh — 79%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

5,000 Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31] 4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	87%
2	Tapstand	12%
3	Protected spring	1%

41% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

17 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

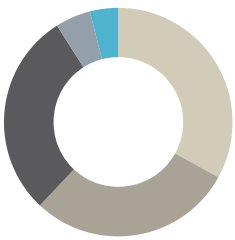
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
98%	27%	88%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	86%
2	Household latrine	16%
3	Open defecation	0%

73% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



33%	Designated waste pit
29%	Undesignated waste pit
29%	Stream or water source
5%	Burn it
4%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 12 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

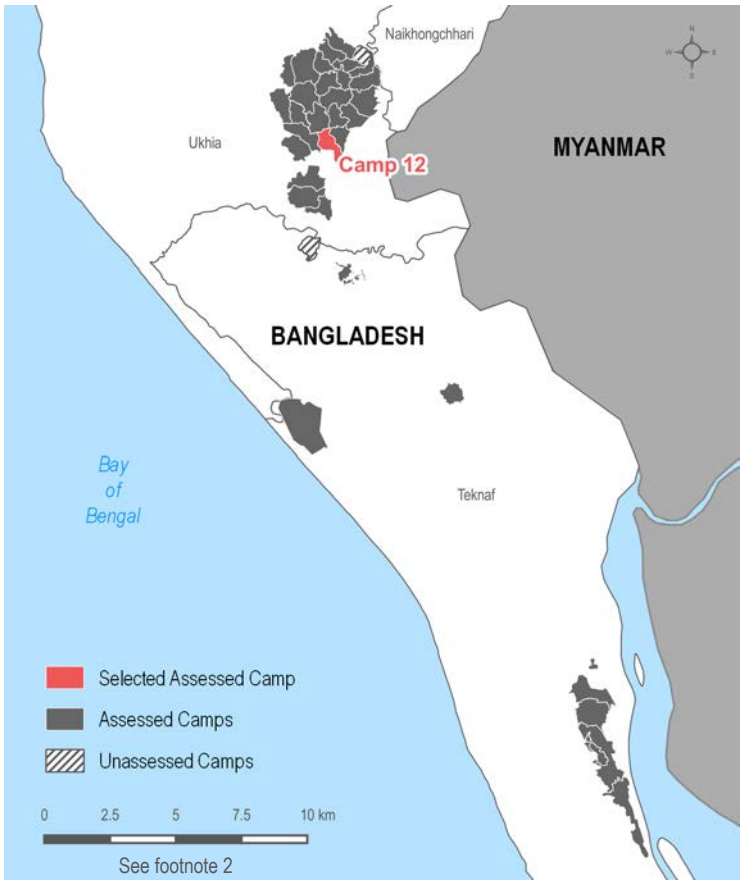
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 100 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	5,258	Individuals[1]	23,668

Demographics[3]

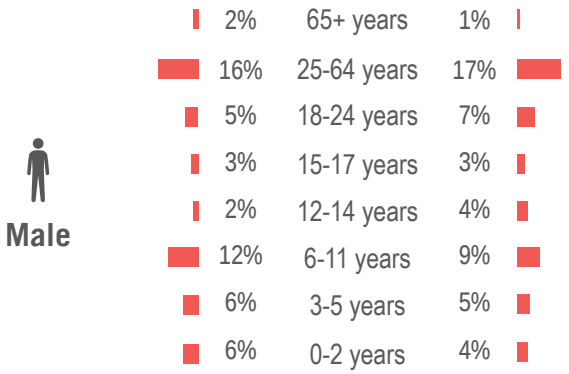
35.5 Average age of respondent

49% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



94% 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

50% of households with pregnant or lactating women

19% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
68%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	41%
58%	2 Violence within community	2 Detention	28%
38%	3 Detention	3 Child labour	26%
Girls			
53%	1 Kidnapping	1 Child marriage	35%
41%	2 Child marriage	2 Kidnapping	32%
34%	3 Violence within home	3 Sexual violence	28%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

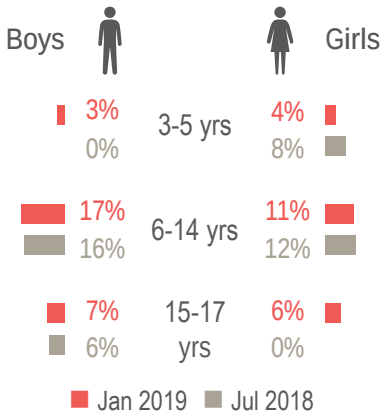
Jul 2018: 0%

74%

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

58%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	12-17 years	4%
16%	18+ years	6%

Jan 2019: 56%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 51%

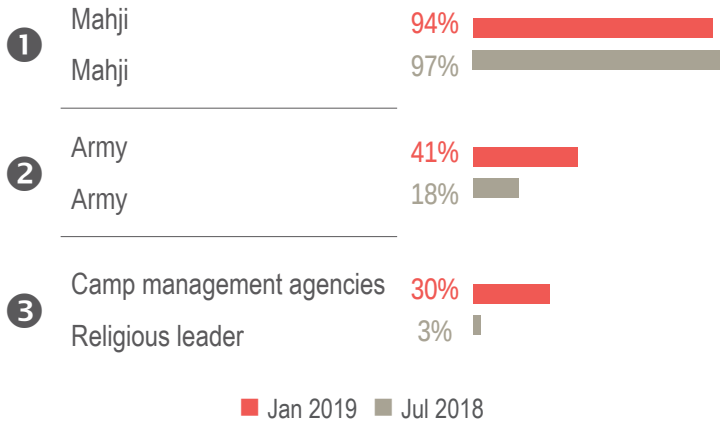
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
56%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	89%
32%	2 Distribution points	2 Do not know	6%
29%	3 Market	3 Distribution points	4%
Women			
41%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	45%
41%	2 No area unsafe	2 No area unsafe	40%
27%	3 Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	29%
Boys			
39%	1 Distribution points	1 No area unsafe	48%
38%	2 Market	2 Market	32%
32%	3 No area unsafe	3 Distribution points	23%
Girls			
50%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	52%
31%	2 No area unsafe	2 Market	35%
29%	3 Water points	3 No area unsafe	35%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

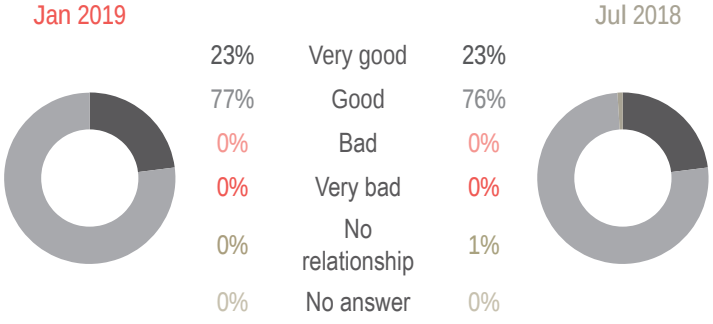


Jan 2019 46%

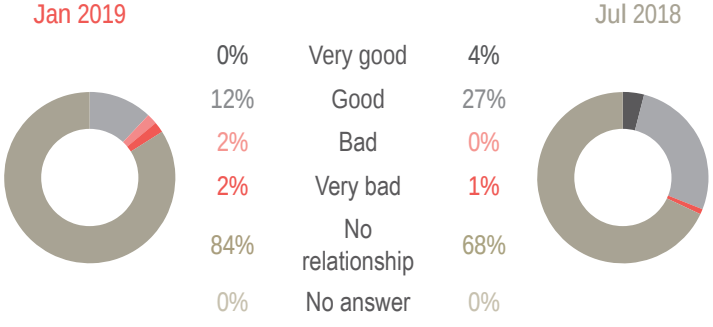
of households reporting the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

Jul 2018 63%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019 61%

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

Jul 2018 64%

Health

Jan 2019 72%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

Jul 2018 73%

98%

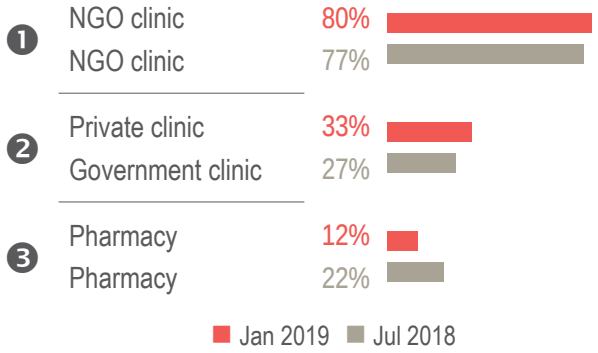
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

95%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	Breast milk substitute	9%
6%	Baby bottles	5%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



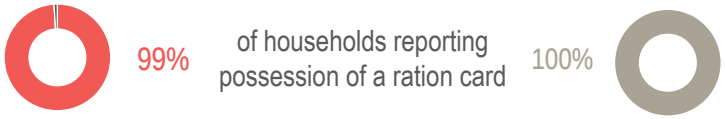
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

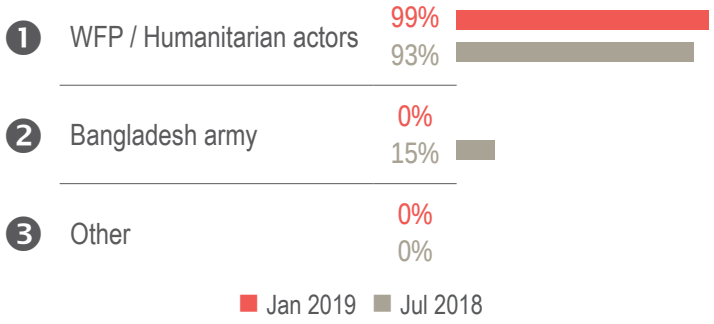
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
37%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	38%
35%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	34%
35%	No challenge	3	Supplies unavailable	28%
33%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	22%
22%	Clinic too far	5	Crowded	16%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

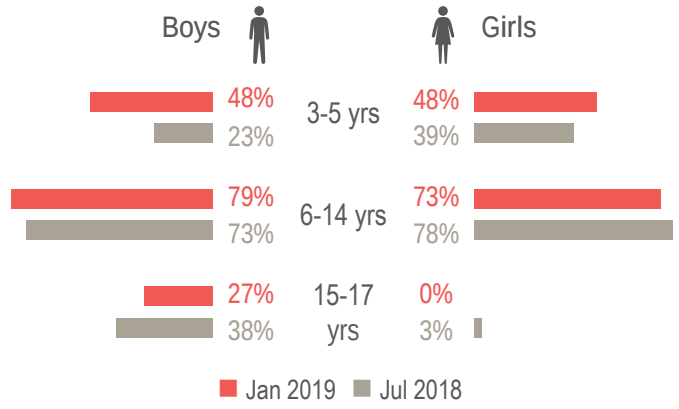


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

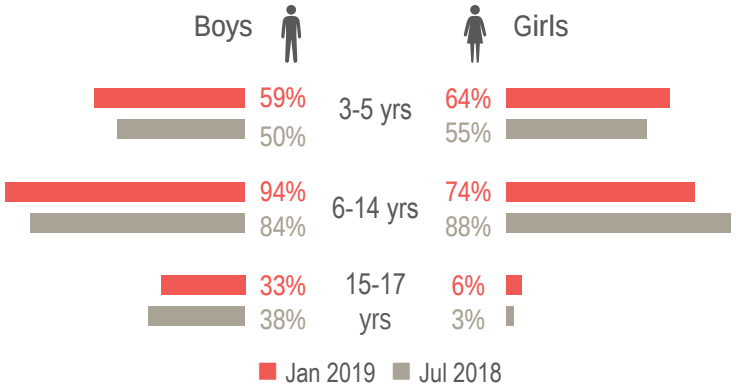
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

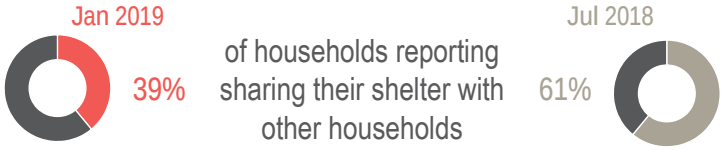
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

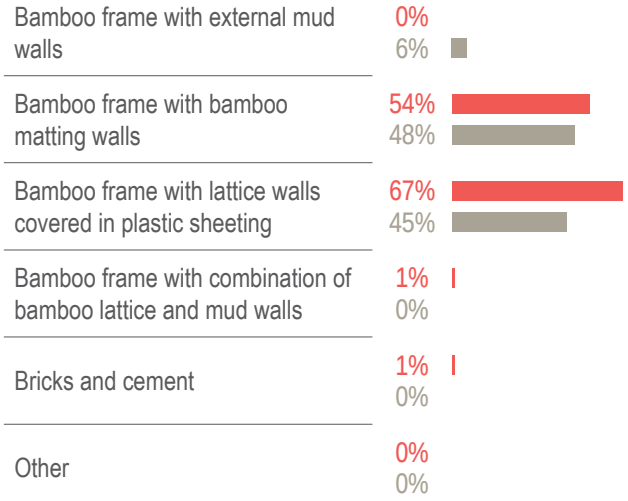


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

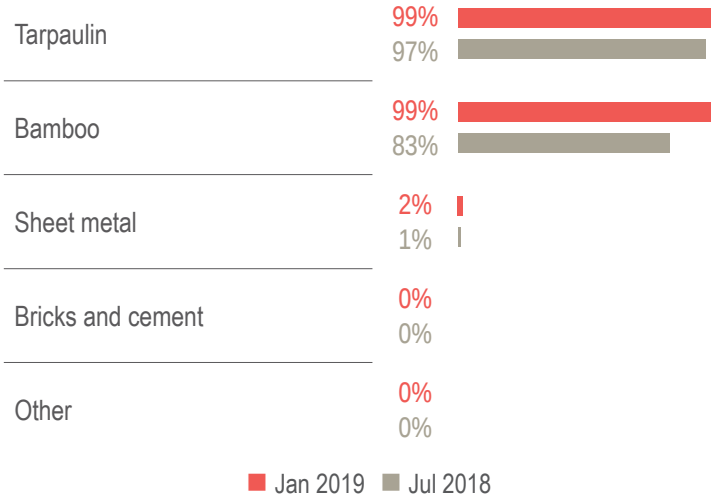
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Roof damaged	26%
6%	Roof destroyed	31%
3%	Wall damaged	10%
8%	Wall destroyed	19%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

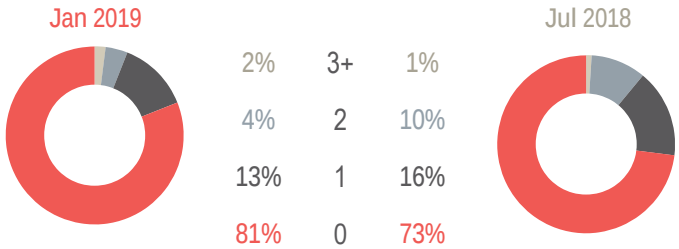
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



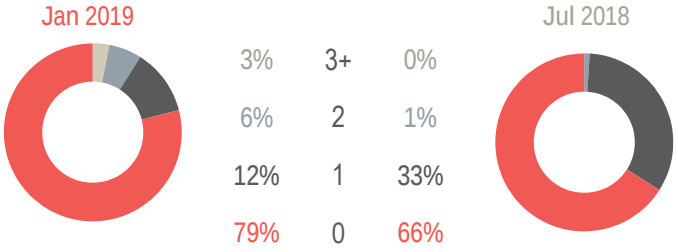
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



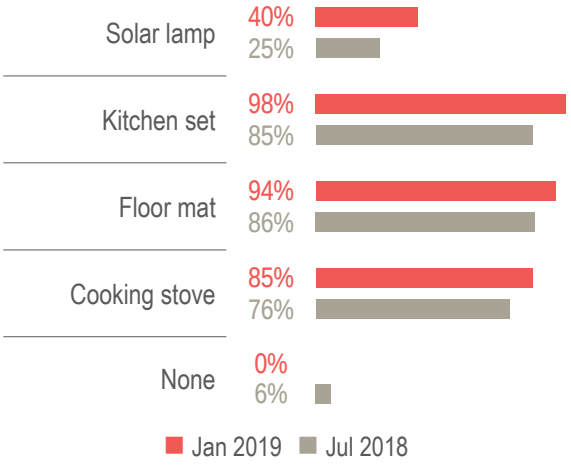
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

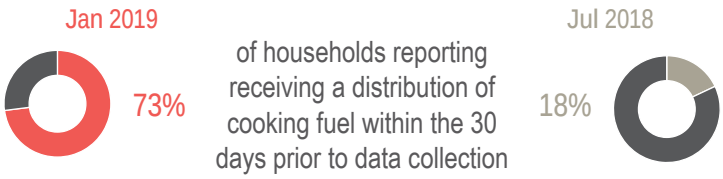


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

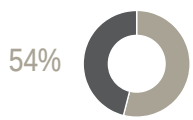
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
72%	Kitchen set	1 Fuel	88%
57%	Solar lamp	2 Solar lamp	73%
50%	Fuel	3 Cooking stove	69%
43%	Blanket	4 Kitchen set	26%
28%	Cooking stove	5 Portable lamp	10%
19%	Floor mat	6 Umbrella	8%
12%	Clothes - Children	7 Clothes - Children	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 87%	1	83%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter 56%	2	55%	Evacuate shelter
Secure food supplies 54%	3	39%	Stay in shelter

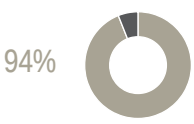
Communication with Communities

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 71%	1	68%	None used
Mahji 27%	2	31%	Mahji
NGO staff 14%	3	4%	NGO staff

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

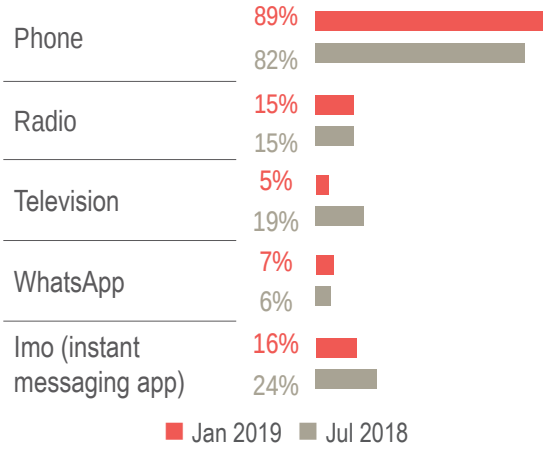


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 85%	1	61%	No barriers
Unsure how to use 10%	2	25%	Unsure how to use
Unaware of mechanisms 10%	3	11%	Unaware of mechanisms

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

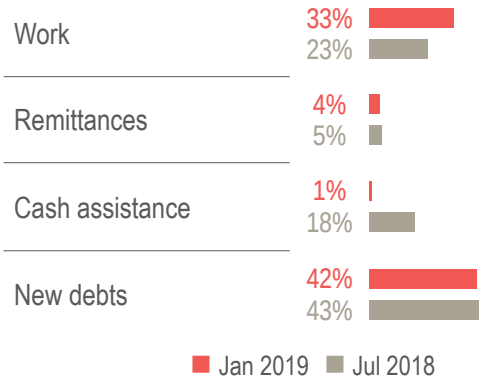
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	26%	22%
Women	2%	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	0%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,900	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 12 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
13%	NGO volunteer	1	Agriculture or livestock	8%
5%	Restaurant	2	Restaurant	8%
5%	Domestic work	3	Construction / Manual labour	7%
5%	Construction / Manual labour	4	NGO volunteer	2%
3%	Small business trader	5	Small business trader	1%

Jan 2019: 4% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018: 7%

Jan 2019: 67% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018: 89%

Jan 2019: 5,000 Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31] Jul 2018: 5,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	96%
2	Tapstand	4%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

41% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

12 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

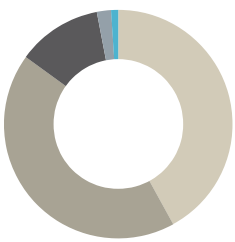
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
99%	27%	74%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	90%
2	Household latrine	10%
3	Open defecation	0%

88% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



42%	Designated waste pit
43%	Undesignated waste pit
12%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

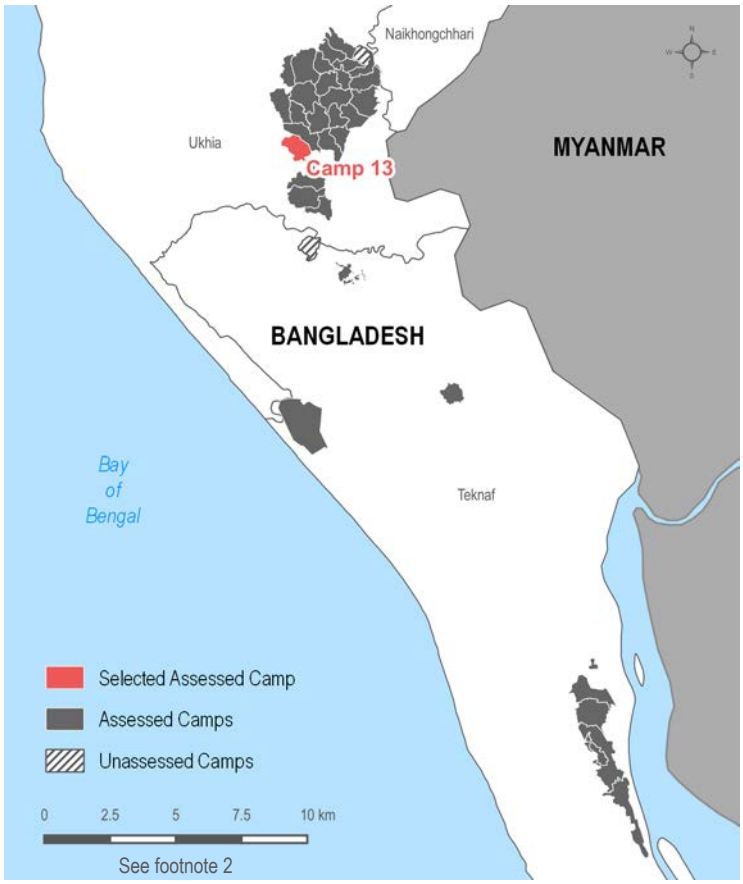
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 13 where 105 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,789	Individuals[1]	41,735

Demographics[3]

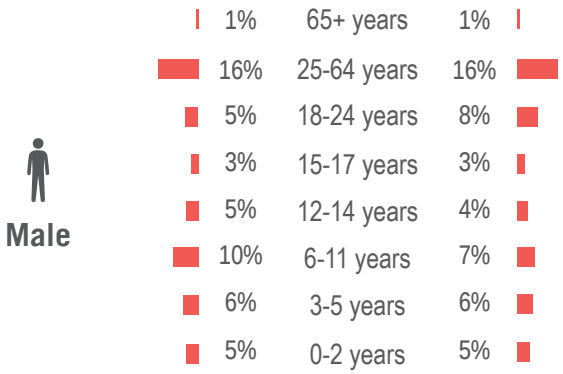
32.8 Average age of respondent

45% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

58% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

23% of heads of households were female

44% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
78%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	60%
49%	2 Violence within community	2 Armed group recruitment	56%
45%	3 Detention	3 Violence within community	36%
Girls			
51%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	58%
46%	2 Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	54%
34%	3 Violence within community	3 Detention	27%

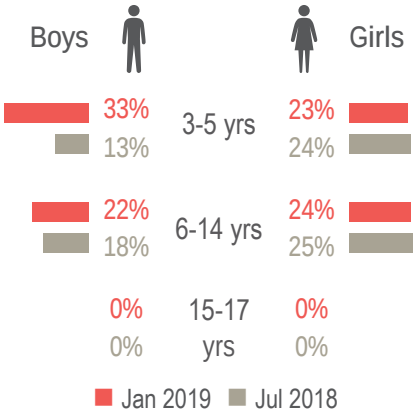
3% of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

0%

52% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

74%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	12-17 years	0%
7%	18+ years	11%

74% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

55%

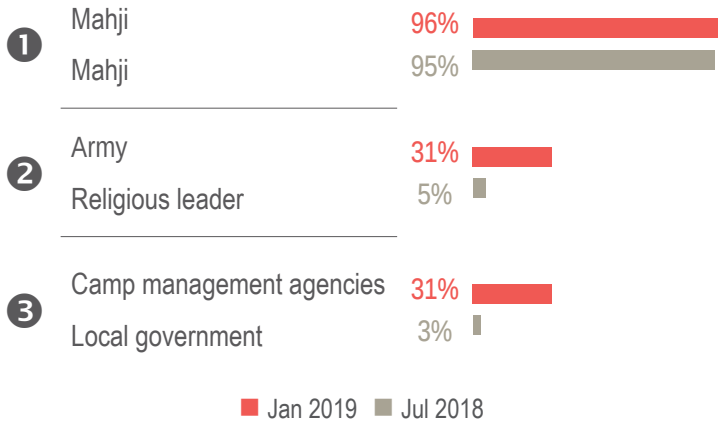
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

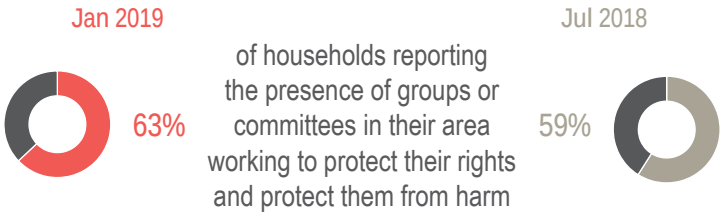
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
48%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	73%
38%	2 Market	2 Latrines	10%
23%	3 Firewood collection sites	3 Do not know	7%
Women			
57%	1 Latrines	1 Bathing areas	51%
30%	2 Bathing areas	2 Latrines	48%
30%	3 No area unsafe	3 Water points	46%
Boys			
50%	1 Market	1 Market	44%
48%	2 Latrines	2 Latrines	35%
30%	3 Distribution points	3 Learning spaces	30%
Girls			
70%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	75%
38%	2 Water points	2 Bathing areas	71%
35%	3 Bathing areas	3 Water points	54%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

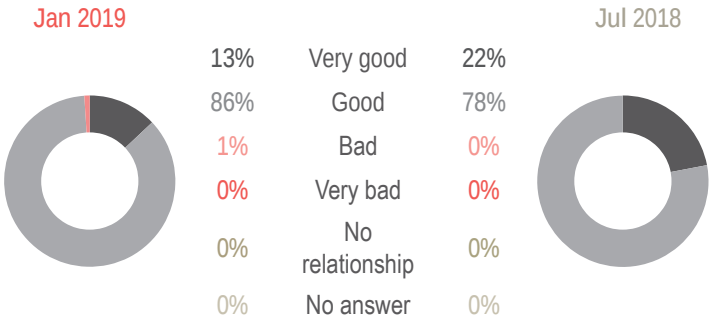
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

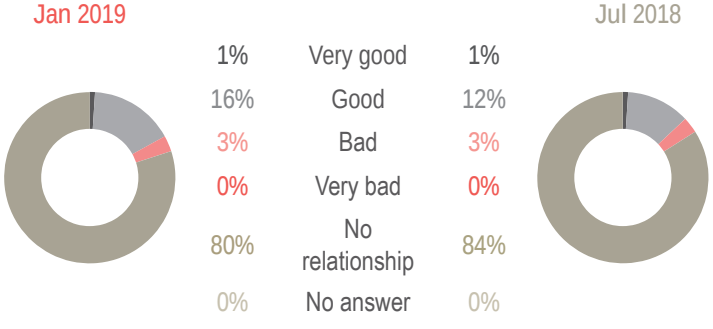


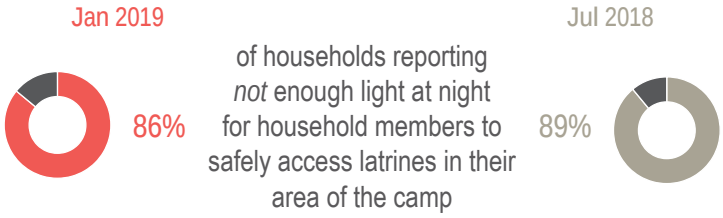


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

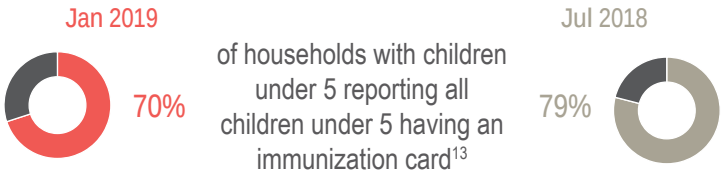


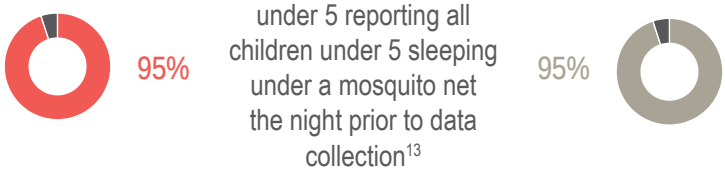
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

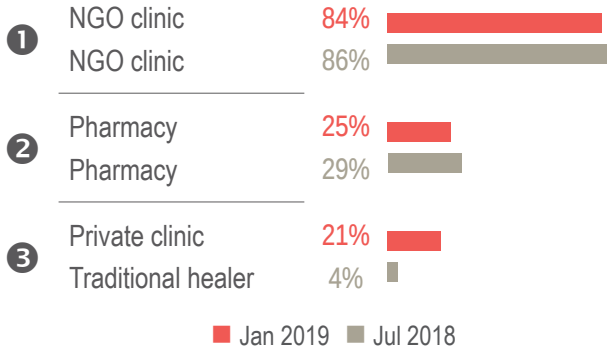




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	Breast milk substitute	5%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



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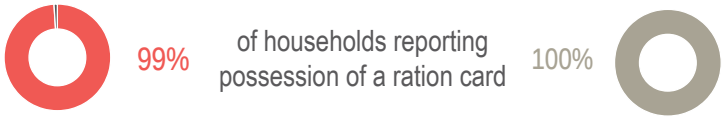
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

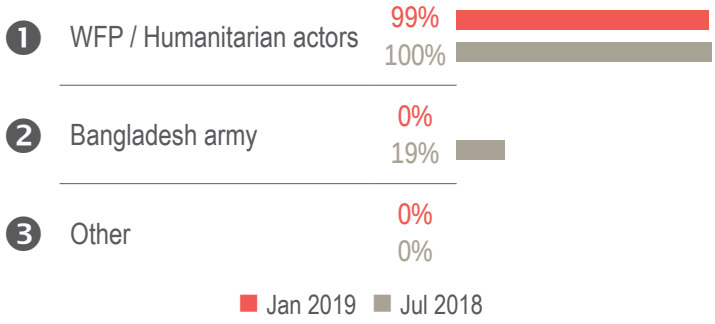
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
48%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	51%
33%	Treatment unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	26%
30%	No challenge	3	Treatment unavailable	21%
18%	Poor staff behaviour	4	Poor staff behaviour	16%
17%	Crowded	5	Clinic too far	11%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

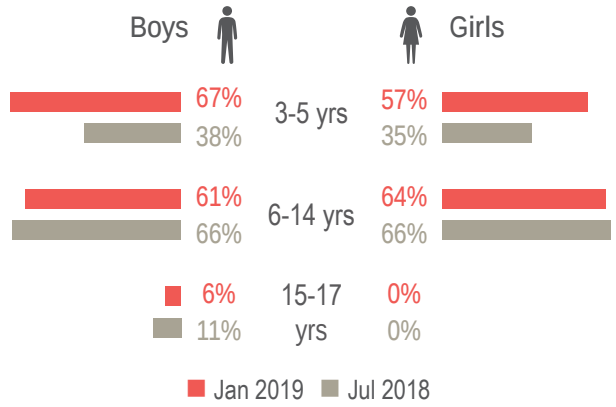


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

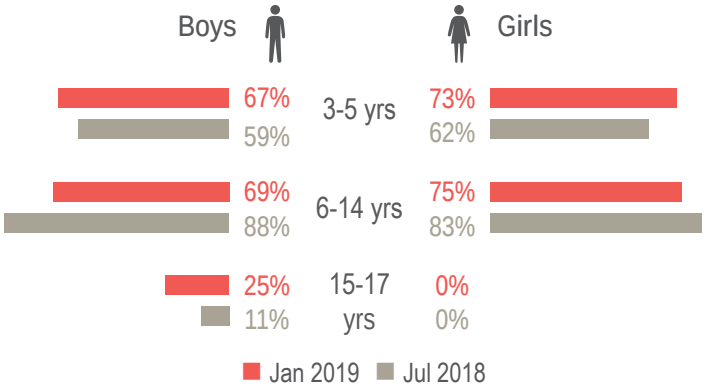
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

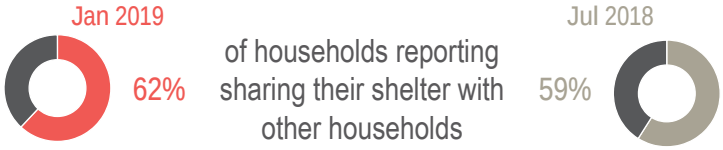
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

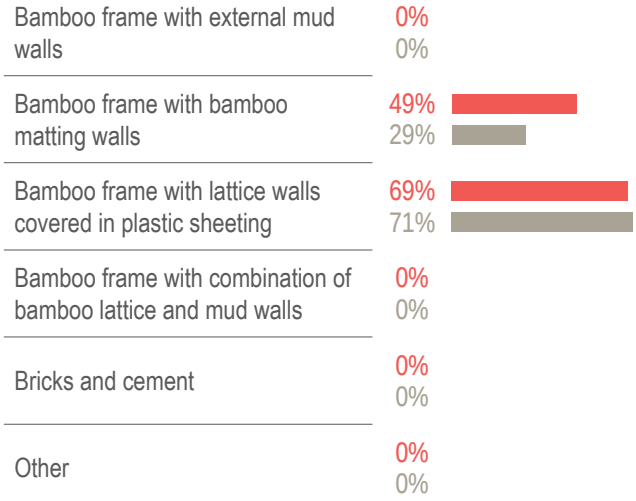


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

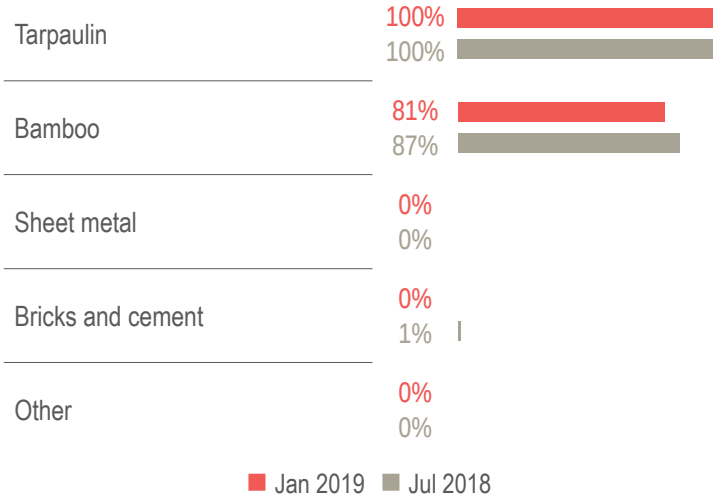
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
16%	Roof damaged	10%
9%	Roof destroyed	8%
5%	Wall damaged	5%
14%	Wall destroyed	7%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

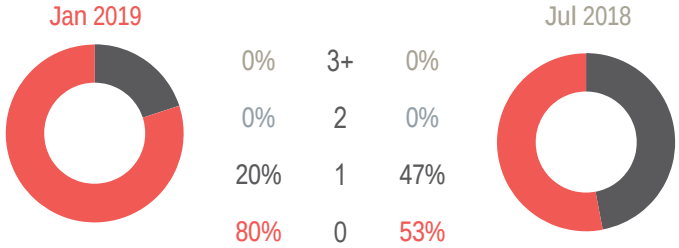
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



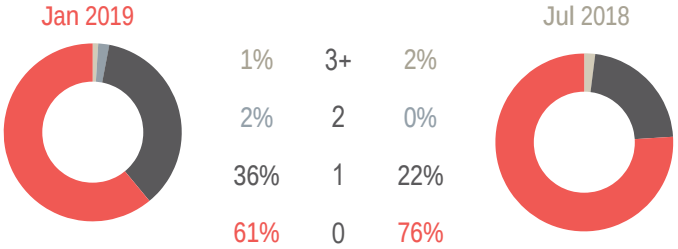
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



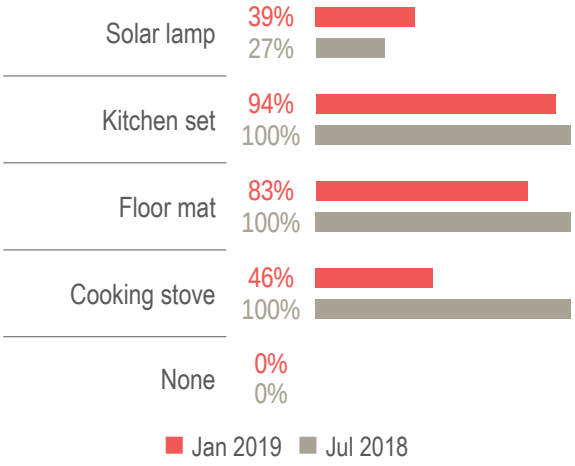
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

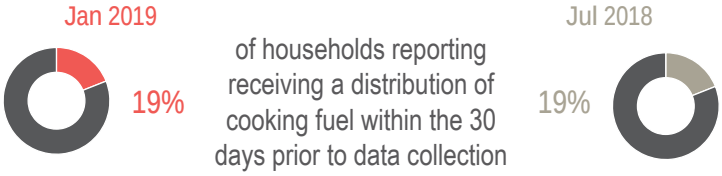


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

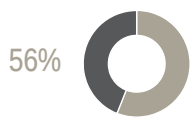
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
73%	Cooking stove	1 Solar lamp	66%
70%	Fuel	2 Cooking stove	64%
52%	Solar lamp	3 Kitchen set	63%
39%	Kitchen set	4 Fuel	58%
35%	Blanket	5 Portable lamp	24%
10%	Floor mat	6 Clothes - Children	10%
7%	Mosquito net	7 Umbrella	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

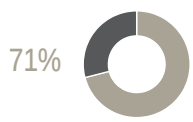


% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 87%	1	75%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 43%	2	58%	Stay in shelter
Seek advice from volunteers/camp staff 34%	3	40%	Secure valuables

Communication with Communities

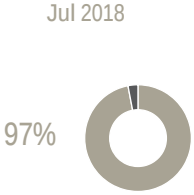
of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 74%	1	62%	None used
Mahji 25%	2	37%	Mahji
NGO volunteer 2%	3	0%	Complaint box

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

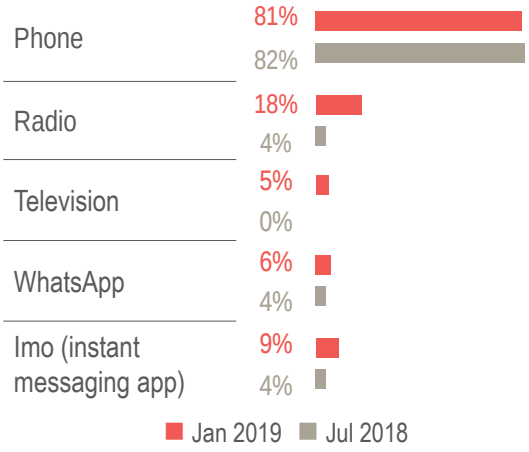


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 88%	1	75%	No barriers
Lacking skills for use 5%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms 4%	3	1%	Community pressure to not use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

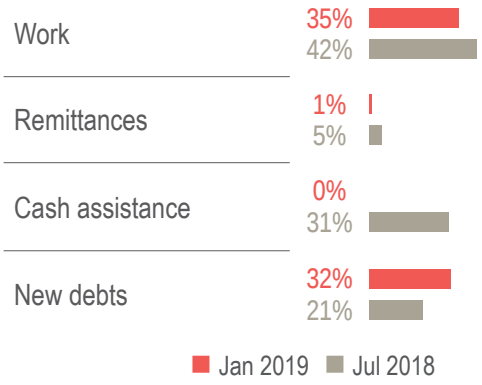
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	30%	35%
Women	2%	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	4%
Girls (<18 yrs)	1%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,200	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,400

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 13 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	Construction / Manual labour	1 Construction / Manual labour	14%
8%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	10%
6%	Restaurant	3 Other	7%
3%	Small business trader	4 Agriculture or livestock	5%
3%	Agriculture or livestock	5 Restaurant	3%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

7% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

14%

69% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

67%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
4,750	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	84%
2	Water tank	9%
3	Tapstand	8%

44% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
90%	11%	68%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	89%
2	Household latrine	11%
3	Open defecation	0%

90% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal

32%	Designated waste pit
36%	Undesignated waste pit
30%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 14 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

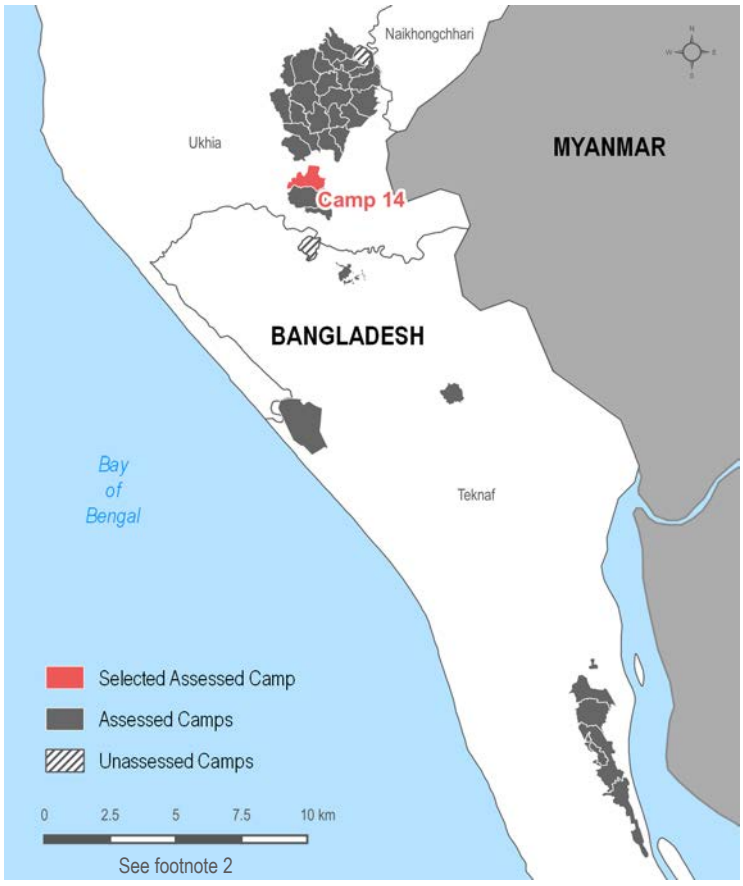
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 111 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,049	Individuals[1]	31,917

Demographics[3]

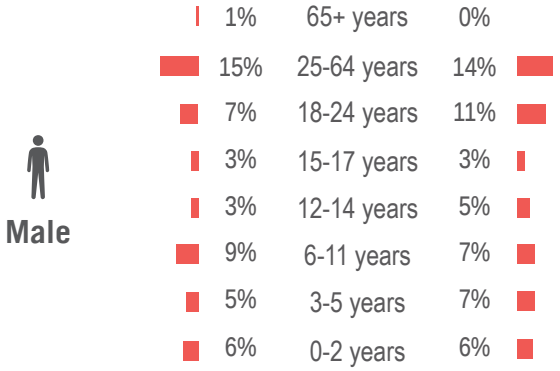
31.5 Average age of respondent

48% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

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

49% of households with pregnant or lactating women

8% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
77%	Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	40%
58%	Violence within community	2 Kidnapping	34%
46%	Armed group recruitment	3 Detention	15%

Girls

60%	Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	40%
59%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	34%
32%	Child marriage	3 Armed group recruitment	14%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

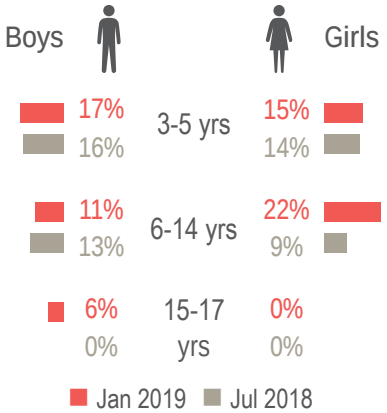
Jul 2018: 4%

70%

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

94%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	12-17 years	10%
4%	18+ years	4%

Jan 2019: 52%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 53%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
75%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	81%
15%	Market	2 Latrines	10%
14%	Latrines	3 Water points	6%

Women

52%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	42%
33%	No area unsafe	2 Latrines	41%
31%	Market	3 Water points	30%

Boys

59%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	52%
49%	Market	2 Learning spaces	20%
39%	Learning spaces	3 Latrines	18%

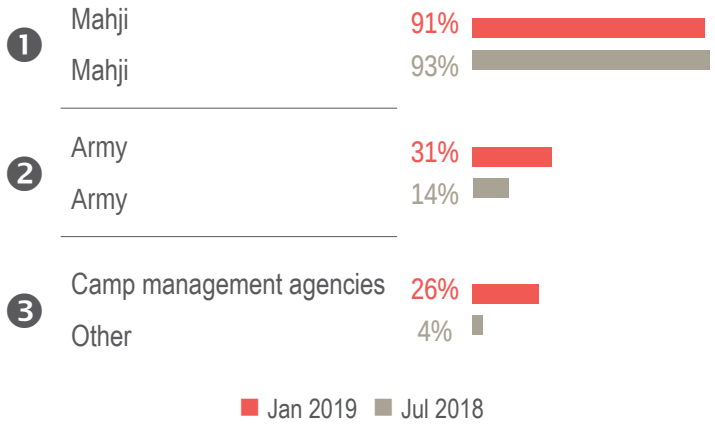
Girls

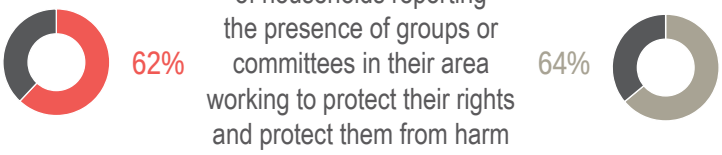
66%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	47%
42%	Learning spaces	2 Latrines	31%
35%	Market	3 Bathing areas	29%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

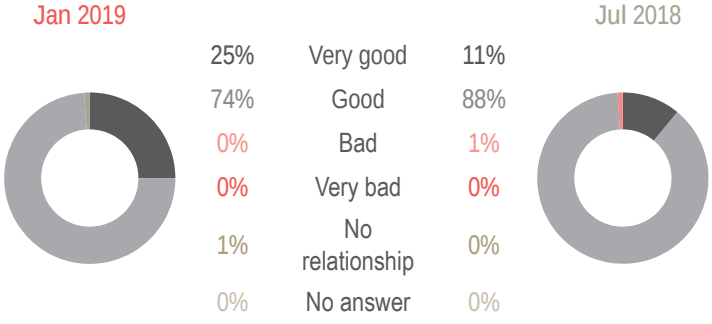
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

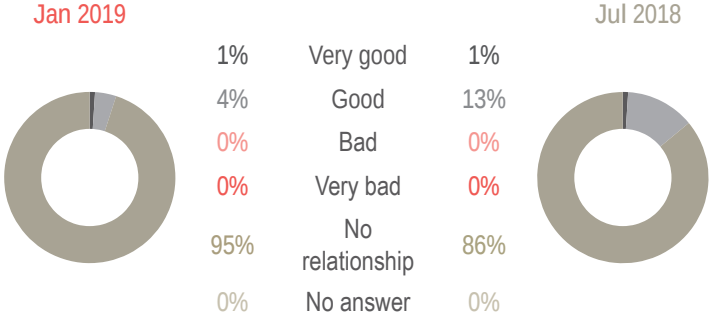


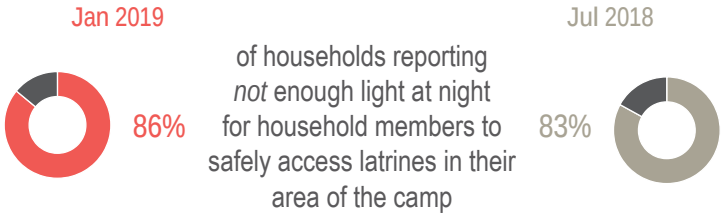


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

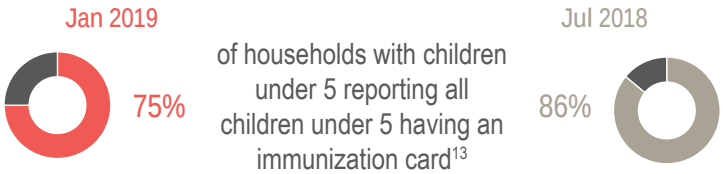


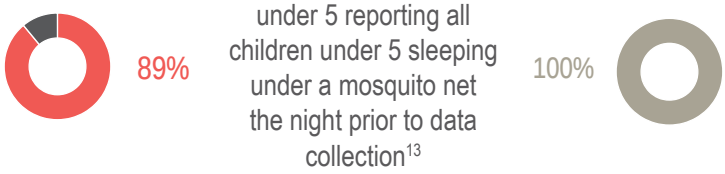
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

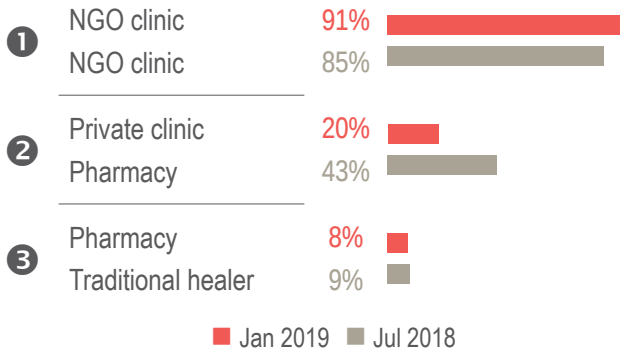




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	Breast milk substitute	8%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



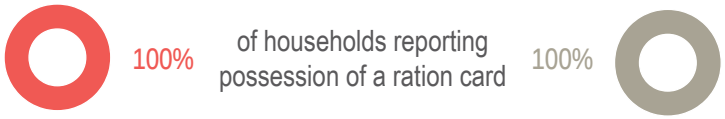
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

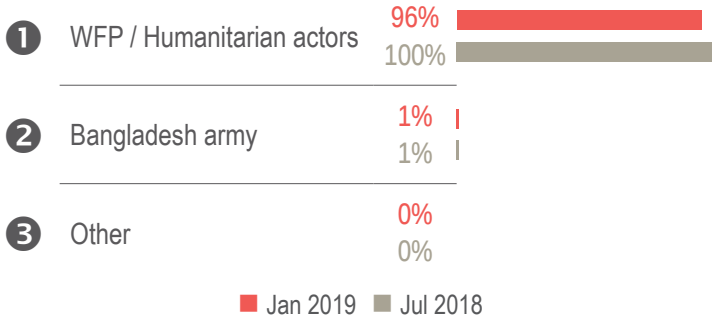
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
50%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	63%
33%	Clinic too far	2	Clinic too far	25%
32%	Crowded	3	Supplies unavailable	18%
31%	Supplies unavailable	4	Crowded	11%
19%	No challenge	5	Treatment unavailable	8%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

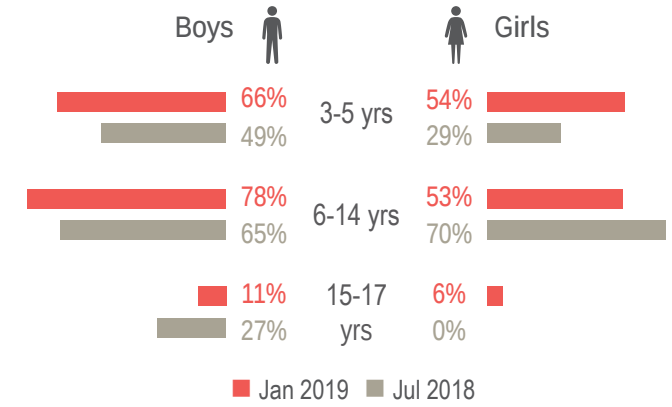


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

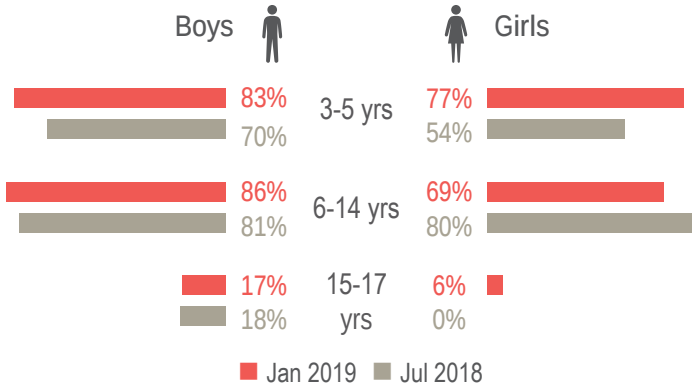
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

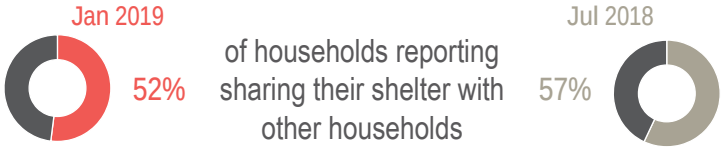
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

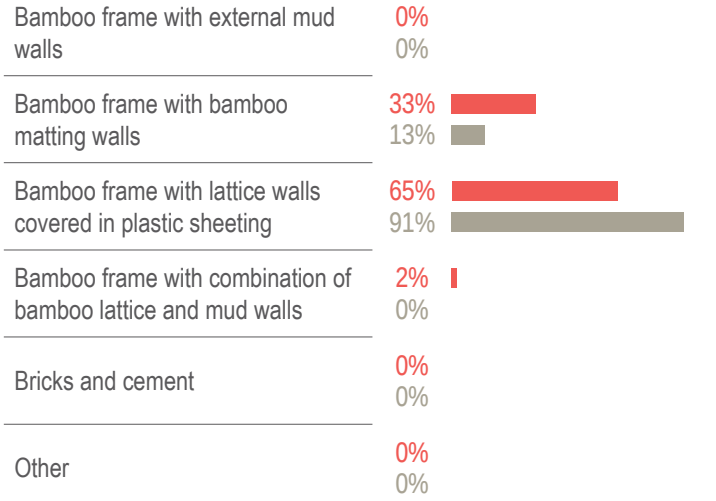


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

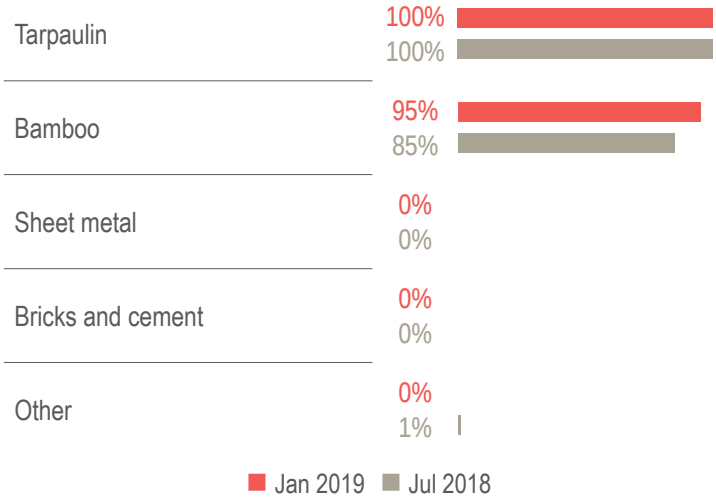
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	Roof damaged	10%
11%	Roof destroyed	6%
8%	Wall damaged	1%
11%	Wall destroyed	9%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

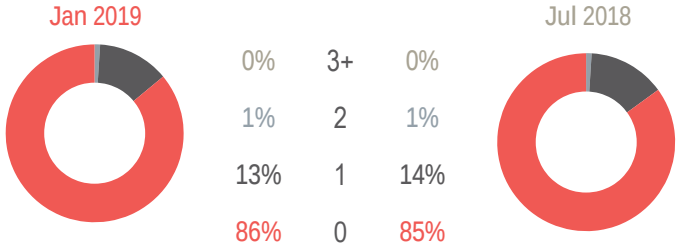
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



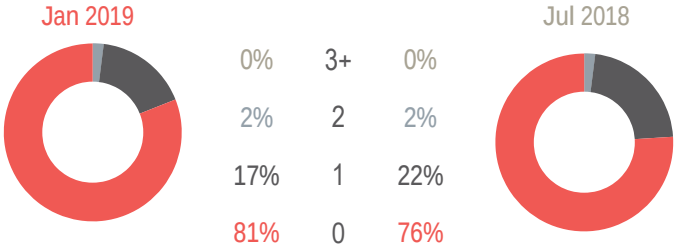
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



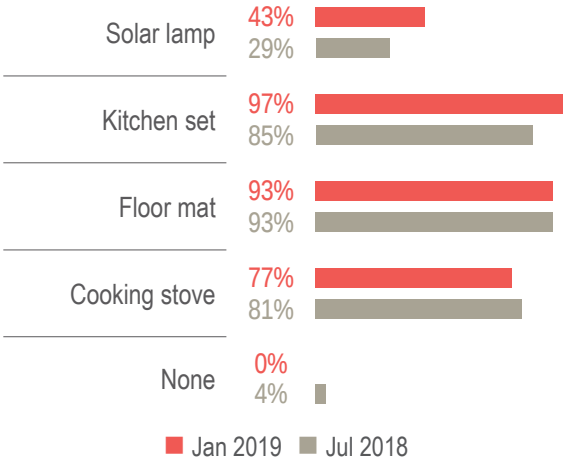
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

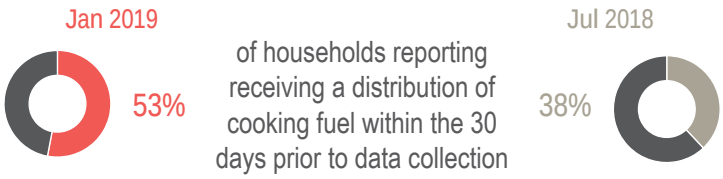


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

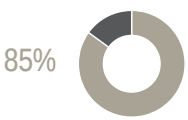
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
50%	Cooking stove	1 Fuel	86%
48%	Kitchen set	2 Solar lamp	70%
47%	Solar lamp	3 Cooking stove	47%
44%	Fuel	4 Kitchen set	40%
36%	Blanket	5 Portable lamp	20%
26%	Floor mat	6 Clothes - Children	9%
15%	Clothes - Children	7 Other	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

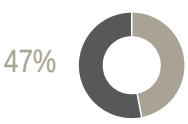


% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Secure shelter	90%	1	70%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables	47%	2	44%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies	43%	3	26%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

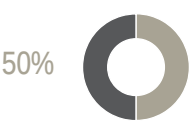
of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
None used	80%	1	94%	None used
Mahji	20%	2	5%	Mahji
Government or military	5%	3	1%	NGO staff

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

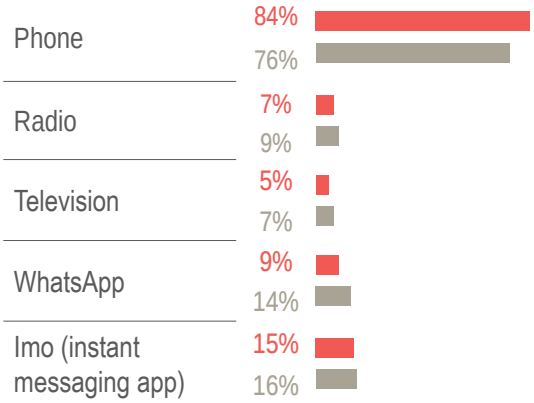


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
No barriers	87%	1	60%	No barriers
Do not know	10%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Lacking skills for use	1%	3	15%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

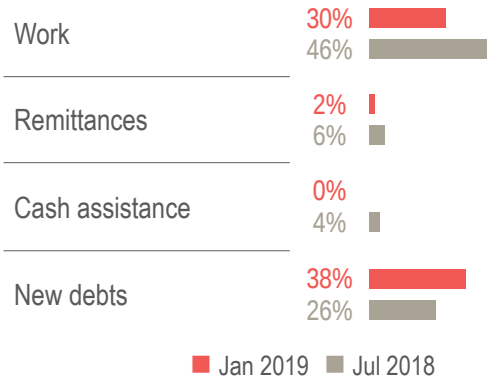
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	25%	36%
Women	0%	7%
Boys (<18 yrs)	4%	5%
Girls (<18 yrs)	2%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,400

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 14 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
9%	NGO volunteer	1	Restaurant	17%
6%	Restaurant	2	Agriculture or livestock	7%
6%	Construction / Manual labour	3	NGO volunteer	6%
3%	Domestic work	4	Construction / Manual labour	6%
3%	Small business trader	5	Other	6%

4% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] **5%**

63% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **71%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	67%
2	Tapstand	17%
3	Water tank	16%

50% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

18 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

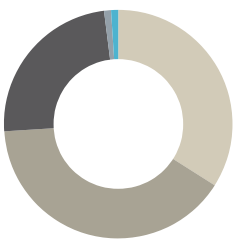
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
98%	32%	80%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	95%
2	Household latrine	5%
3	Open defecation	0%

89% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



34%	Designated waste pit
40%	Undesignated waste pit
24%	Stream or water source
1%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

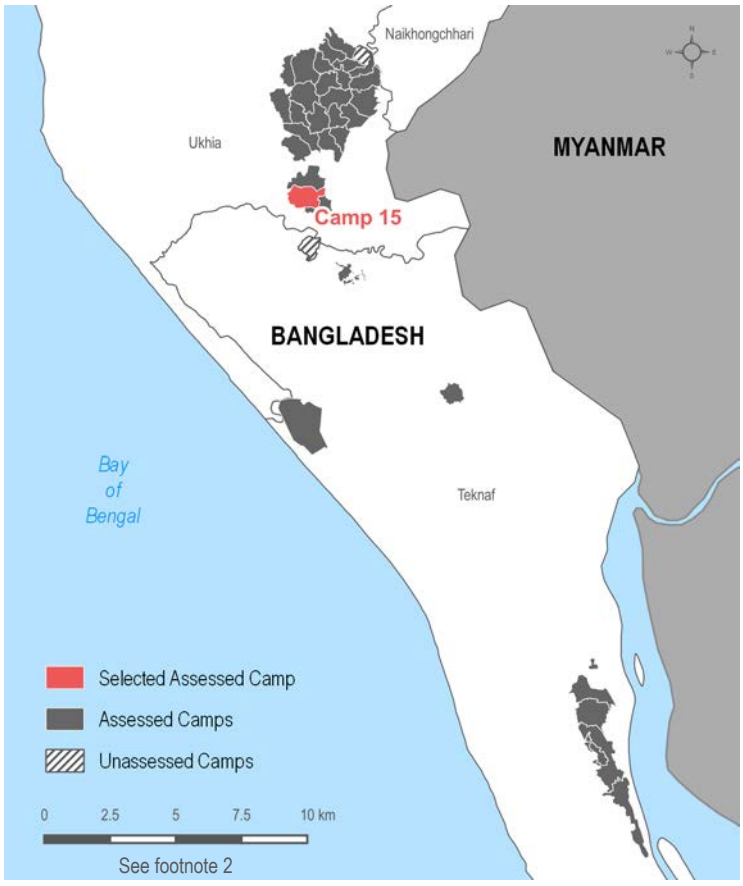
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 115 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	11,182	Individuals[1]	49,443

Demographics[3]

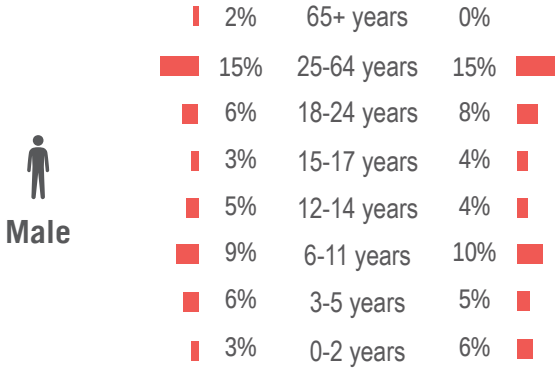
36.6 Average age of respondent

48% of respondents were female

5.4 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

50% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

22% of heads of households were female

44% of households with pregnant or lactating women

15% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
80%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	69%
44%	2 Violence within community	2 Armed group recruitment	58%
44%	3 Detention	3 Violence within community	40%
Girls			
54%	1 Sexual violence	1 Kidnapping	61%
51%	2 Kidnapping	2 Sexual violence	51%
27%	3 Detention	3 Detention	32%

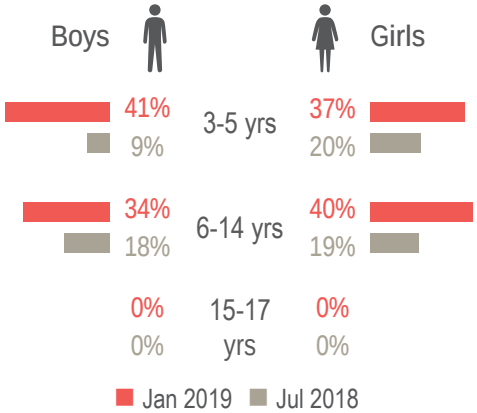
Jan 2019: 7% of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

Jul 2018: 1%

79% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

90%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	12-17 years	0%
20%	18+ years	6%

Jan 2019: 83% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 68%

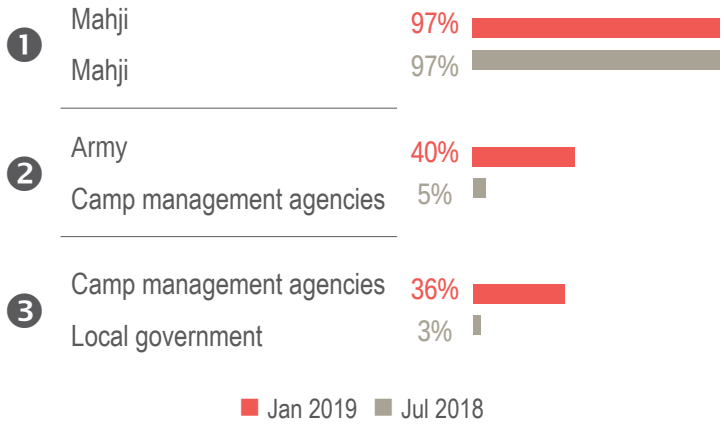
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

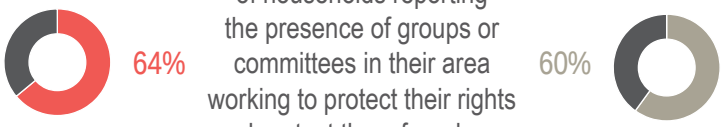
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
43%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	68%
31%	2 Firewood collection sites	2 Do not know	13%
26%	3 Market	3 Latrines	8%
Women			
63%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	58%
43%	2 Bathing areas	2 Bathing areas	51%
37%	3 Water points	3 Water points	33%
Boys			
42%	1 Market	1 Market	48%
39%	2 Latrines	2 Latrines	38%
32%	3 Distribution points	3 Water points	27%
Girls			
68%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	72%
52%	2 Bathing areas	2 Bathing areas	70%
43%	3 Water points	3 Water points	56%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

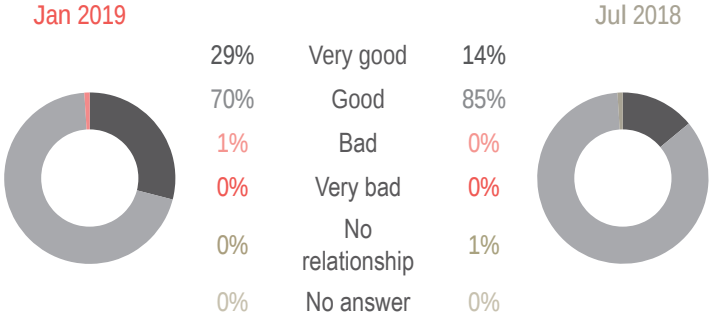
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

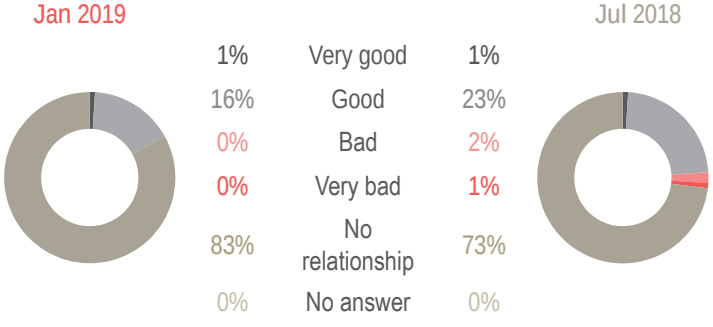


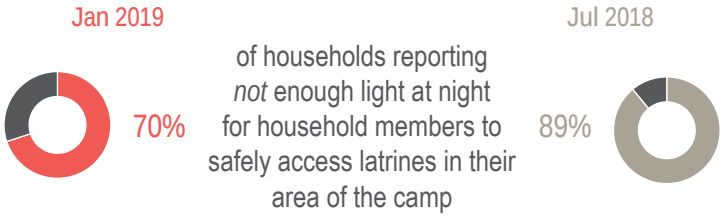


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

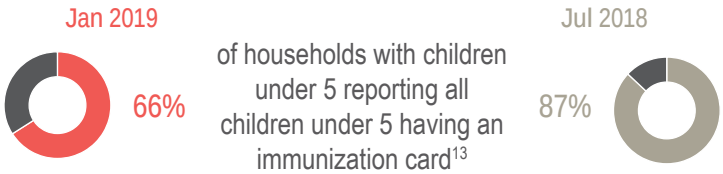


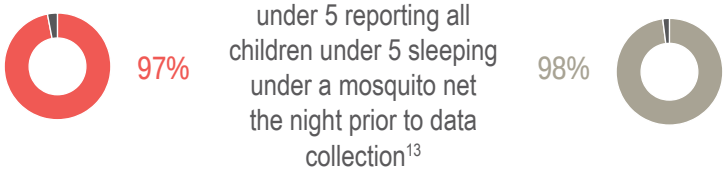
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

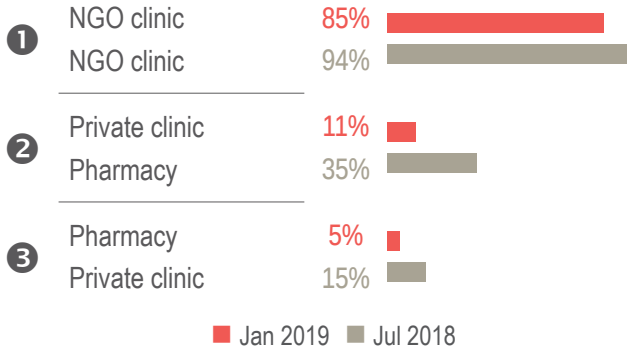




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	Breast milk substitute	9%
2%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



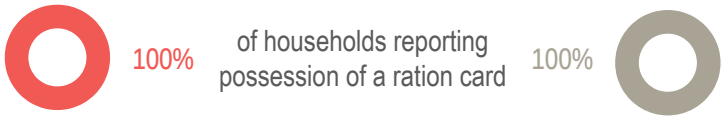
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

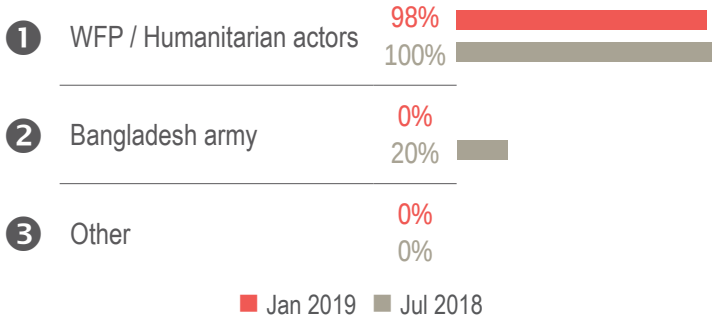
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
41%	No challenge	1	No challenge	45%
32%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	31%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	23%
19%	Clinic too far	4	Poor staff behaviour	17%
17%	Crowded	5	Clinic too far	15%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

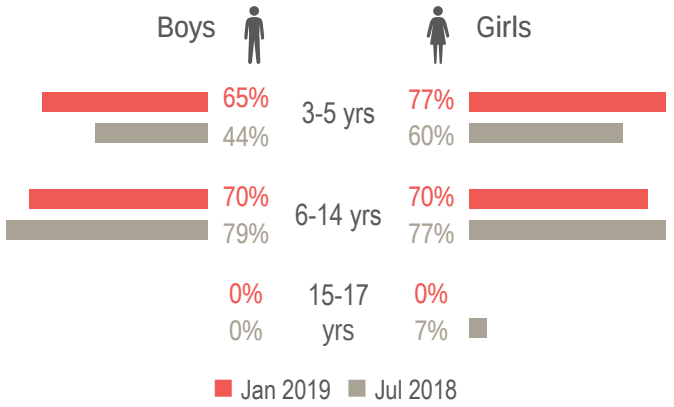


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

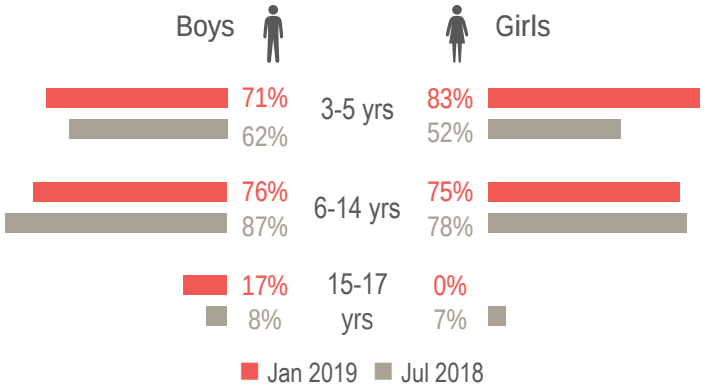
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

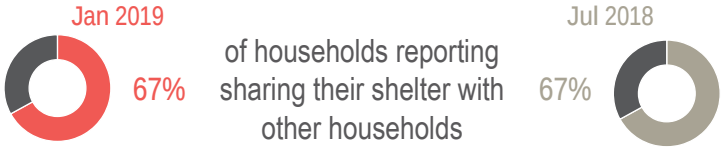
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

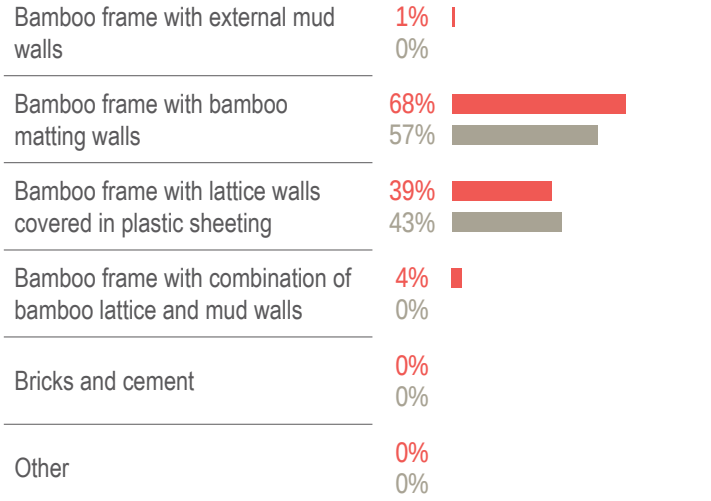


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

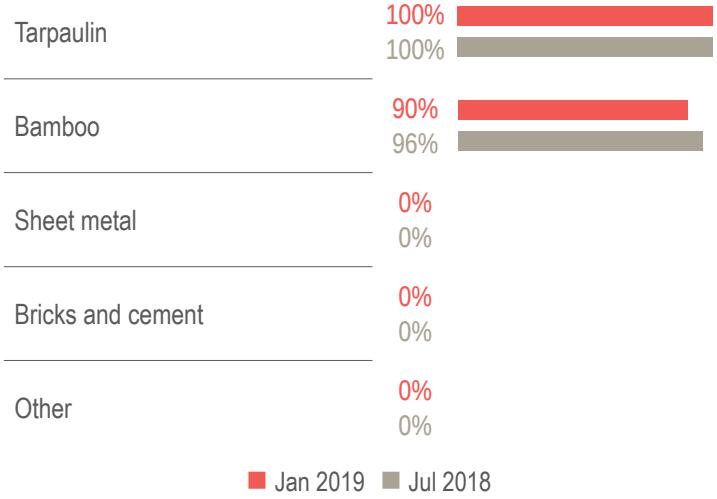
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	2%
3%	Roof destroyed	0%
5%	Wall damaged	1%
5%	Wall destroyed	0%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

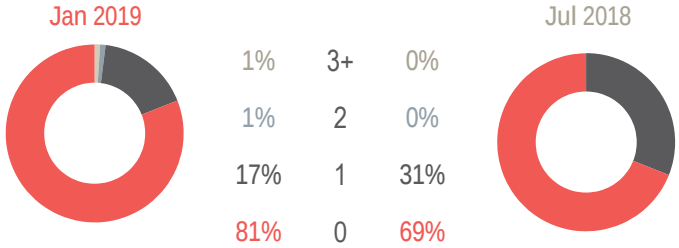
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



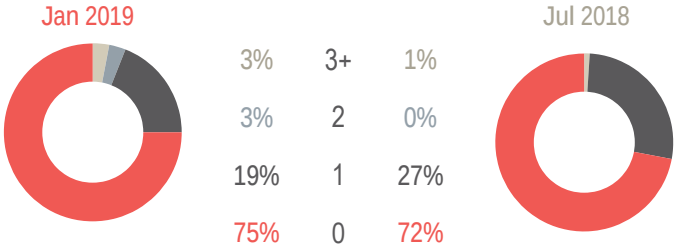
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



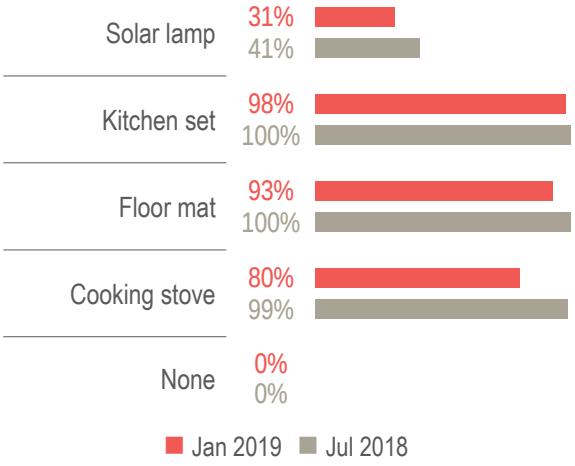
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

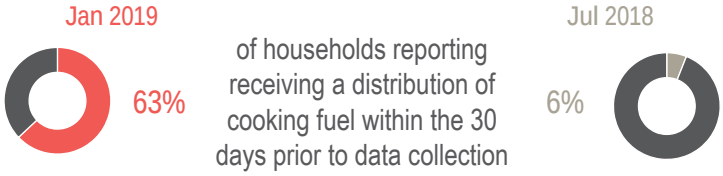


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
57%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	79%
57%	Cooking stove	2 Solar lamp	59%
42%	Fuel	3 Cooking stove	56%
40%	Kitchen set	4 Kitchen set	47%
30%	Blanket	5 Portable lamp	19%
22%	Floor mat	6 Umbrella	14%
14%	Clothes - Children	7 Clothes - Children	9%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

60%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

71%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 83%	1	88%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 50%	2	61%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter 43%	3	43%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

62%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

70%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 87%	1	59%	None used
Mahji 12%	2	41%	Mahji
Community leader 4%	3	0%	Complaint box

Jan 2019

73%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

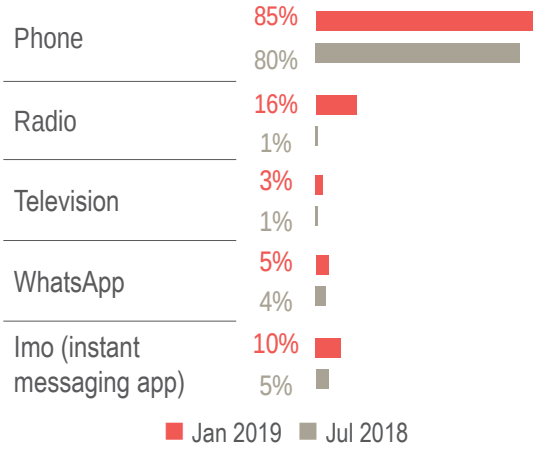
100%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 83%	1	73%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 6%	2	25%	Unaware of mechanisms
Do not know 5%	3	1%	Community pressure to not use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

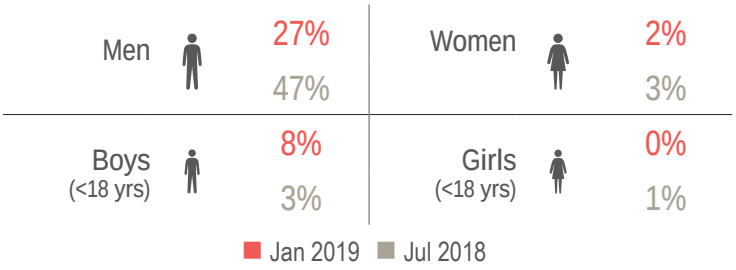
35%

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

Jul 2018

53%

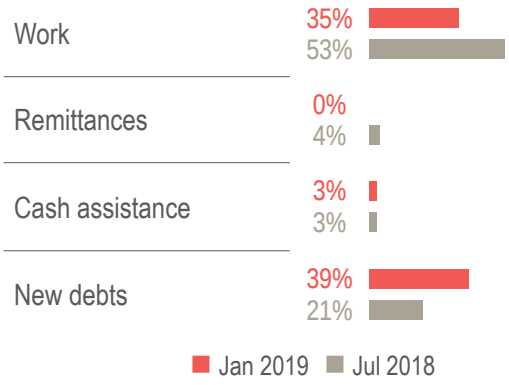
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,750

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 15 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
13%	Construction / Manual labour	1	Restaurant	18%
10%	NGO volunteer	2	Construction / Manual labour	14%
4%	Domestic work	3	NGO volunteer	10%
4%	Restaurant	4	Other	6%
3%	Small business trader	5	Agriculture or livestock	3%

10% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 14%

69% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 51%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,500

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	80%
2	Tapstand	14%
3	Water tank	6%

30% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

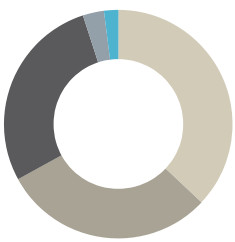
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	30%	75%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	82%
2	Household latrine	18%
3	Open defecation	1%

58% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



37%	Designated waste pit
30%	Undesignated waste pit
28%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
2%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 16 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

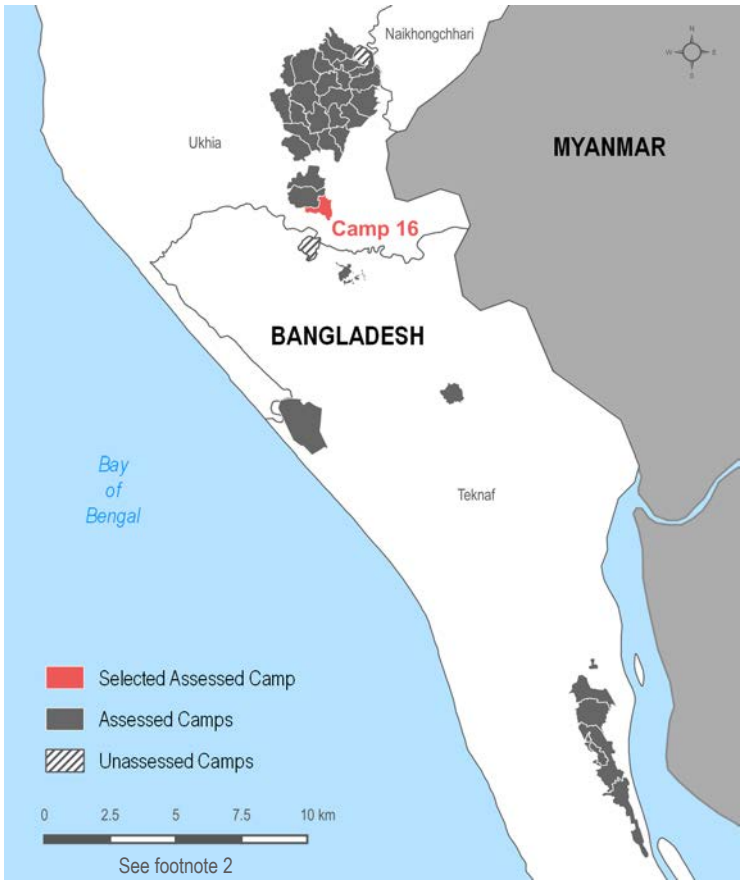
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	4,880	Individuals[1]	21,785

Demographics[3]

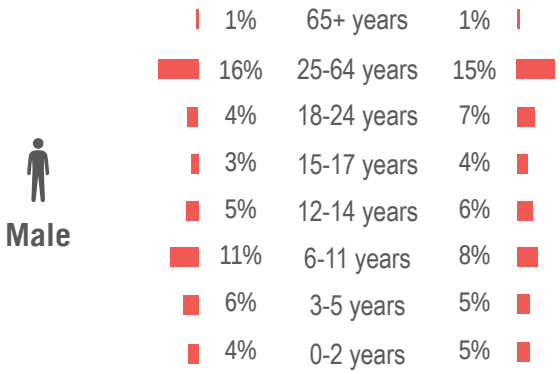
34.5 Average age of respondent

44% of respondents were female

5.3 Average household size

56% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

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

10% of heads of households were female

33% of households with pregnant or lactating women

20% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

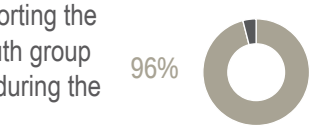
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
65%	Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	46%
59%	Violence within community	2 Kidnapping	29%
32%	Detention	3 Violence within community	16%

Girls

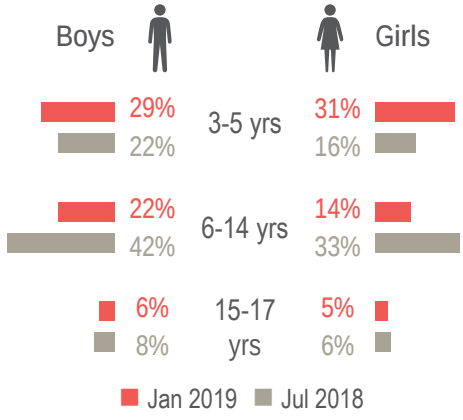
45%	Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	45%
44%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	16%
38%	Child marriage	3 Kidnapping	15%

Jan 2019: 3% of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7] — Jul 2018: 2%

76% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night — 96%



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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	12-17 years	16%
32%	18+ years	20%

Jan 2019: 79% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need — Jul 2018: 48%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
60%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	79%
32%	Market	2 Distribution points	11%
25%	Distribution points	3 Market	10%

Women

51%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	53%
46%	Latrines	2 Latrines	29%
25%	Bathing areas	3 Water points	22%

Boys

50%	Market	1 No area unsafe	66%
34%	No area unsafe	2 Learning spaces	14%
25%	Latrines	3 Market	14%

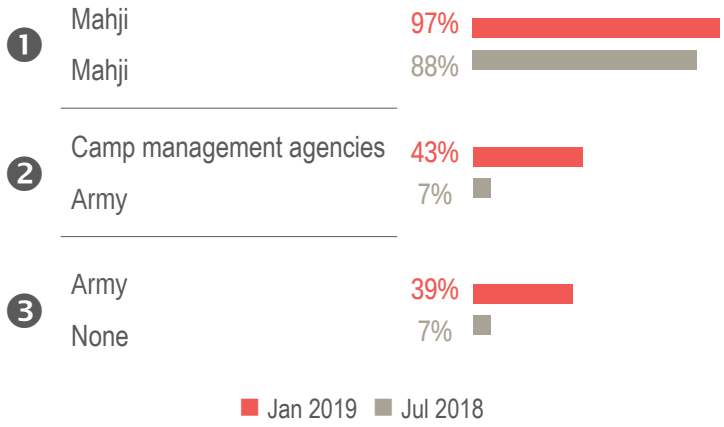
Girls

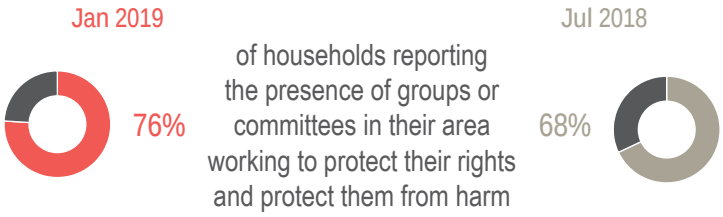
57%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	47%
29%	No area unsafe	2 Latrines	30%
25%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	22%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

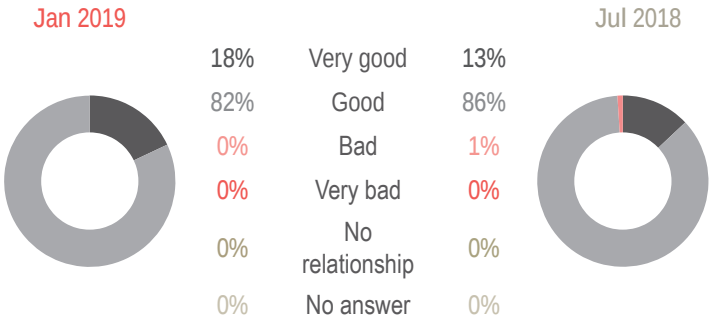
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

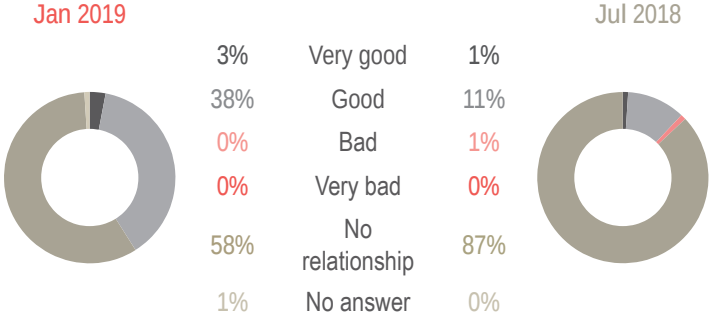


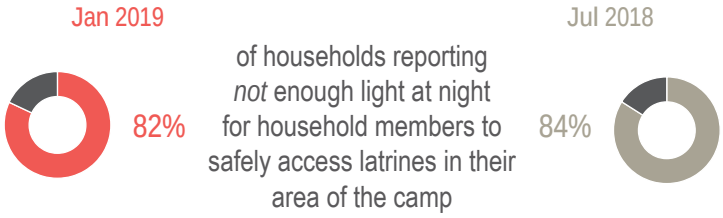


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

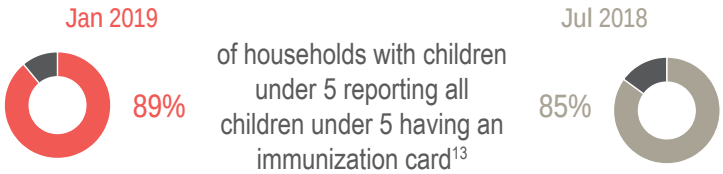


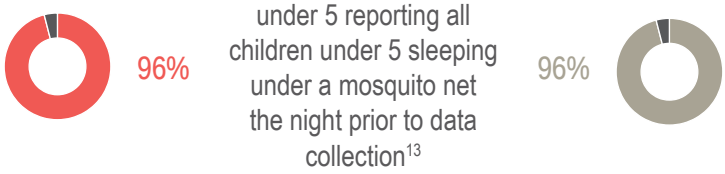
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

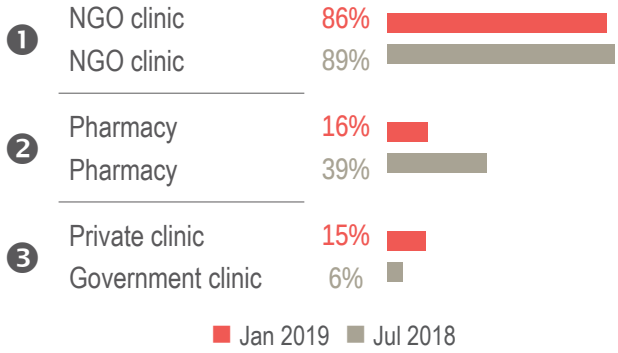




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	Breast milk substitute	4%
2%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



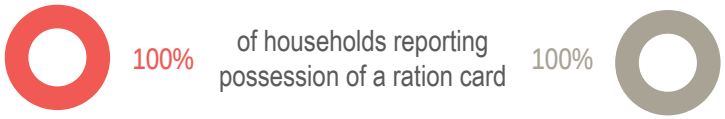
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

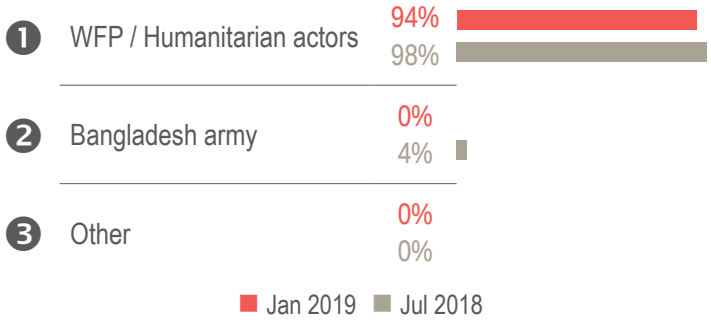
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
43%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	58%
42%	No challenge	2	Crowded	18%
31%	Treatment unavailable	3	Supplies unavailable	18%
13%	Clinic too far	4	Treatment unavailable	10%
13%	Poor staff behaviour	5	Clinic too far	2%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

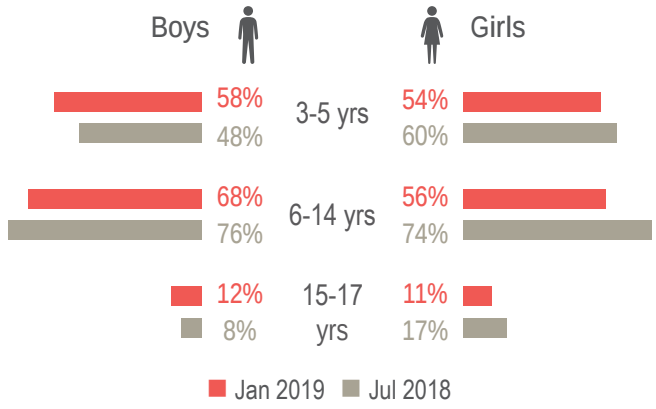


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

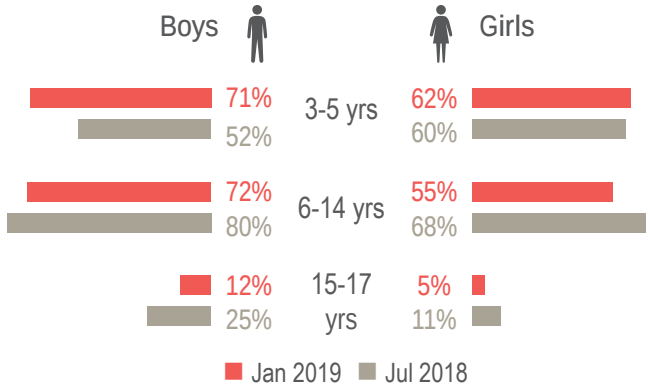
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

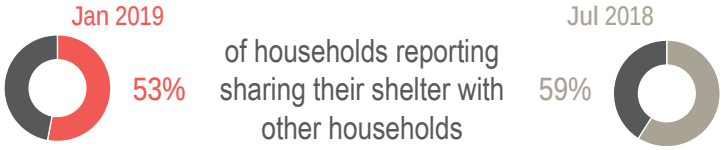
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

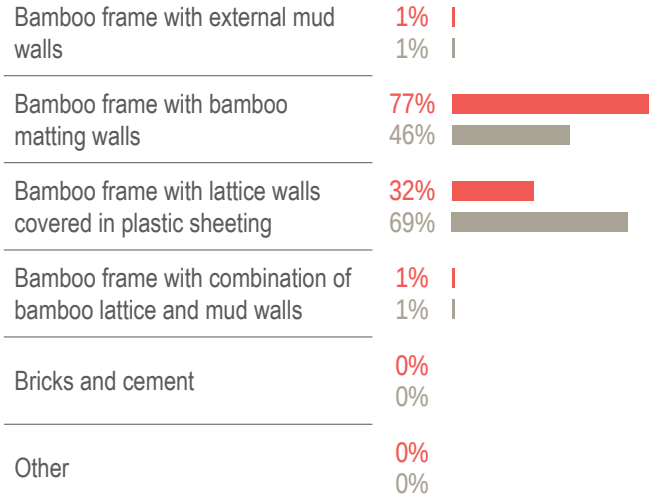


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

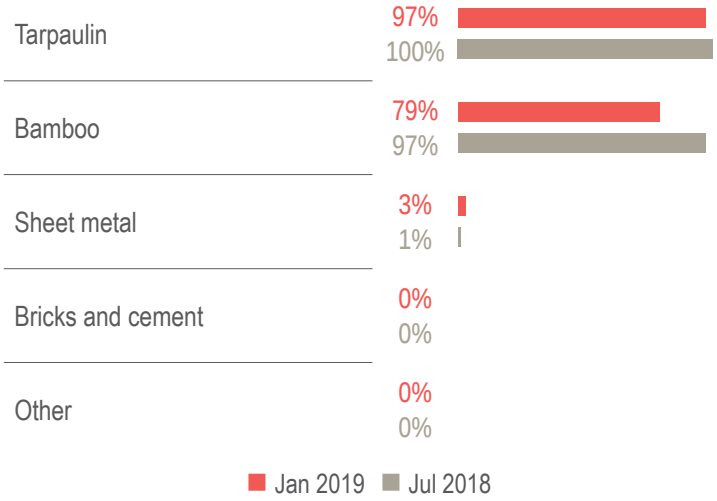
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	7%
2%	Roof destroyed	5%
7%	Wall damaged	1%
5%	Wall destroyed	5%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

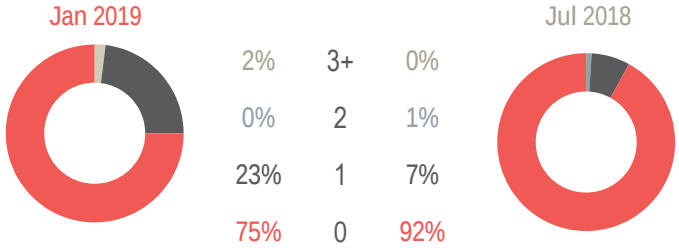
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



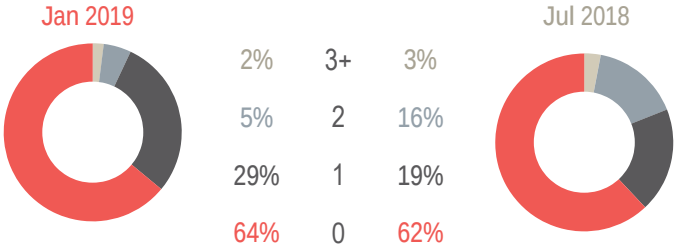
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



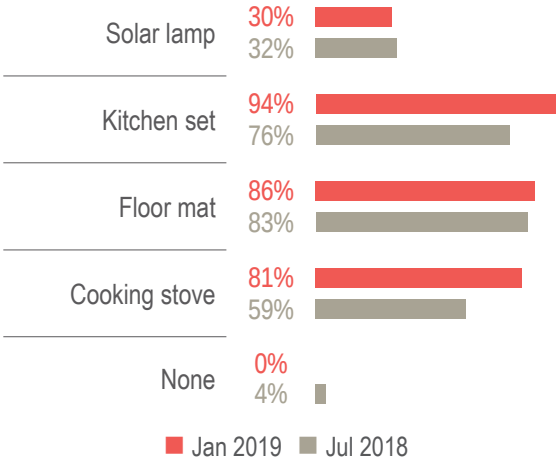
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

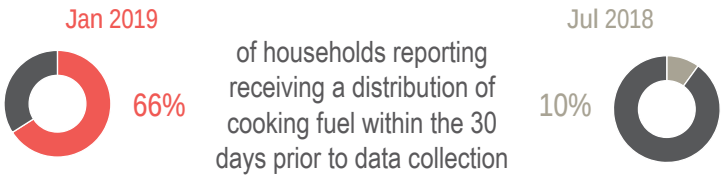


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
67%	Blanket	1	Fuel	69%
59%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	63%
38%	Cooking stove	3	Solar lamp	58%
36%	Fuel	4	Kitchen set	50%
30%	Kitchen set	5	Floor mat	16%
20%	Clothes - Children	6	Other	13%
14%	Floor mat	7	Portable lamp	12%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

78%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

61%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 83%	1	69% Secure shelter	
Evacuate shelter 42%	2	54% Stay in shelter	
Secure valuables 38%	3	38% Secure valuables	

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

75%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

39%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 81%	1	82% None used	
Mahji 19%	2	14% Mahji	
Complaint box 0%	3	1% NGO staff	

Jan 2019

94%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

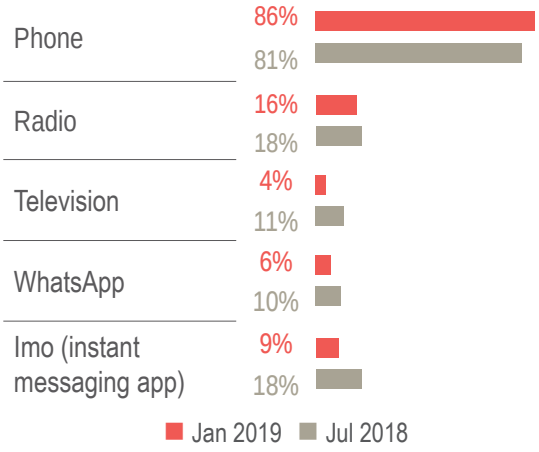
94%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 82%	1	79% No barriers	
Do not know 9%	2	14% Unaware of mechanisms	
Community pressure to not use 4%	3	9% Unsure how to use	

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

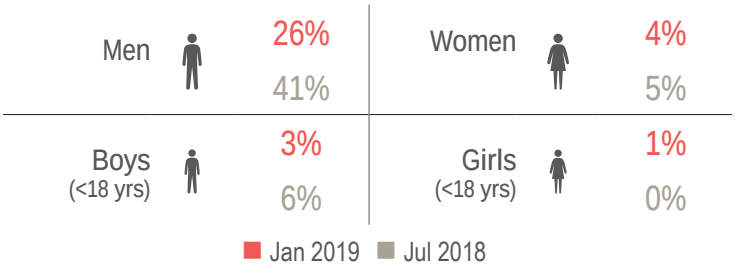
35%

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

Jul 2018

48%

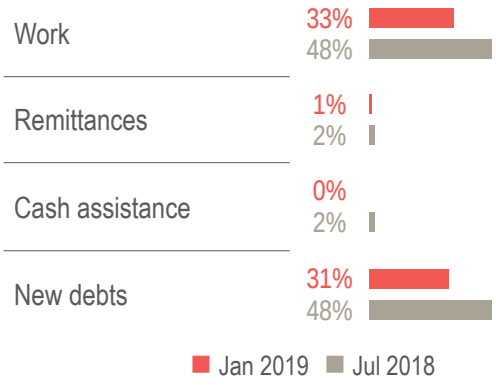
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 16 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	NGO volunteer	1 Restaurant	23%
9%	Construction / Manual labour	2 NGO volunteer	7%
6%	Agriculture or livestock	3 Construction / Manual labour	7%
4%	Domestic work	4 Other	5%
4%	Small business trader	5 Small business trader	4%

Jan 2019: 7% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

Jul 2018: 6%

Jan 2019: 59% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Jul 2018: 84%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	91%
2	Water tank	7%
3	Tapstand	2%

65% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

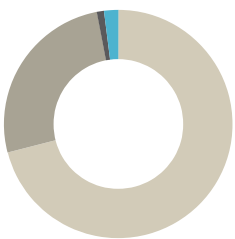
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	22%	83%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	84%
2	Household latrine	16%
3	Open defecation	0%

58% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



71%	Designated waste pit
26%	Undesignated waste pit
1%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
2%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 17 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

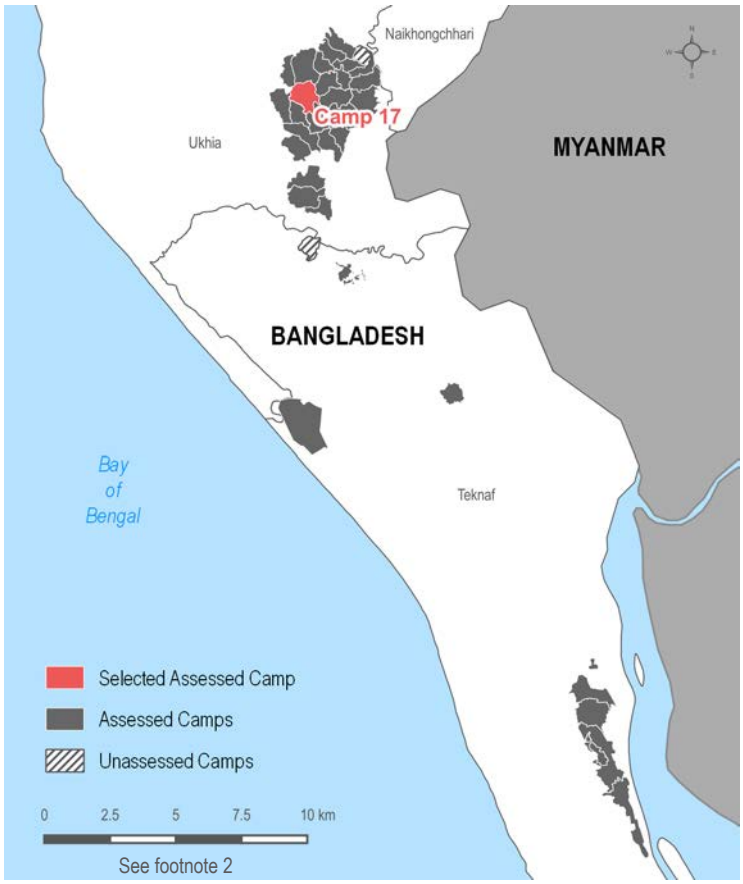
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	4,004	Individuals[1]	16,935

Demographics[3]

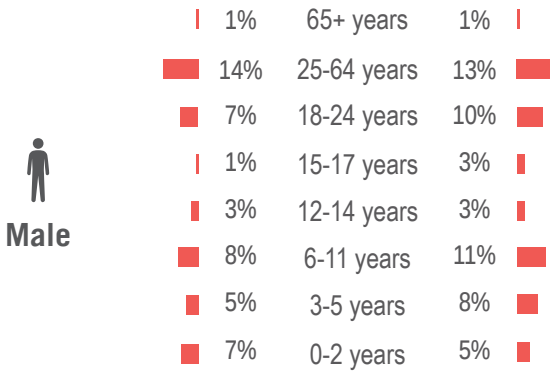
32.9 Average age of respondent

53% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

54% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

24% of heads of households were female

51% of households with pregnant or lactating women

17% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 17

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
67%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	51%
47%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Natural disaster	30%
45%	3 Violence within community	3 Violence within community	27%
Girls			
63%	1 Sexual violence	1 Kidnapping	39%
58%	2 Kidnapping	2 Natural disaster	26%
25%	3 Detention	3 Detention	21%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

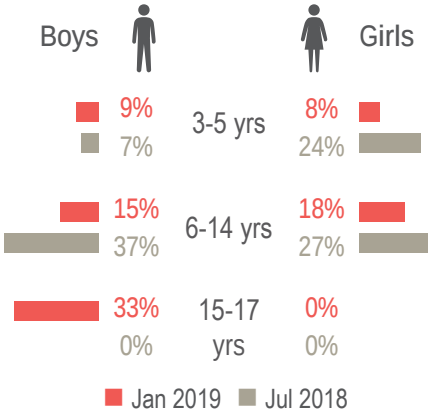
Jul 2018: 2%

Jan 2019: 56%

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

Jul 2018: 62%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	12-17 years	8%
8%	18+ years	17%

Jan 2019: 43%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 45%

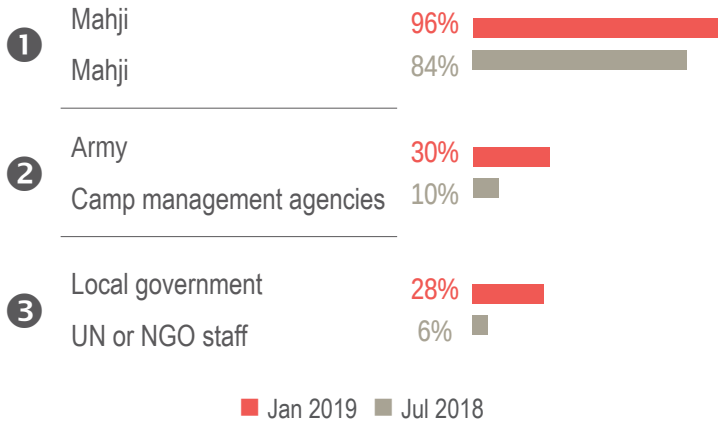
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

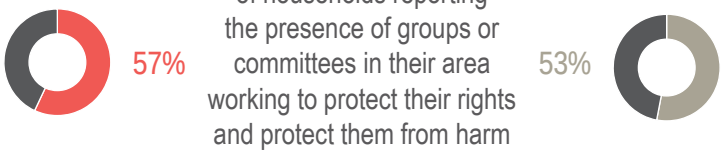
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
68%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	74%
26%	Market	2 Distribution points	10%
19%	Distribution points	3 Market	8%
Women			
55%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	54%
32%	Market	2 Bathing areas	28%
30%	Bathing areas	3 Latrines	24%
Boys			
65%	Market	1 No area unsafe	52%
57%	Latrines	2 Market	21%
50%	Learning spaces	3 Learning spaces	18%
Girls			
67%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	48%
51%	Learning spaces	2 Latrines	33%
48%	Market	3 Bathing areas	31%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

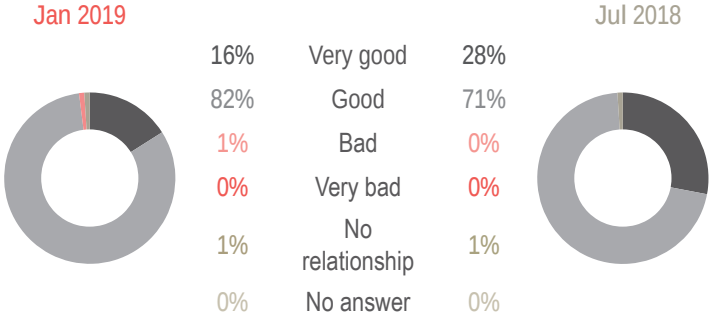
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 17 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

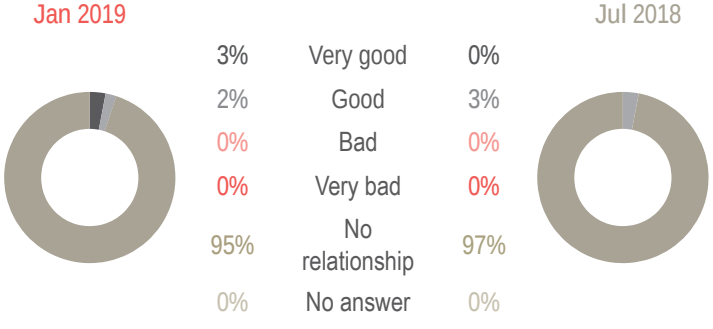


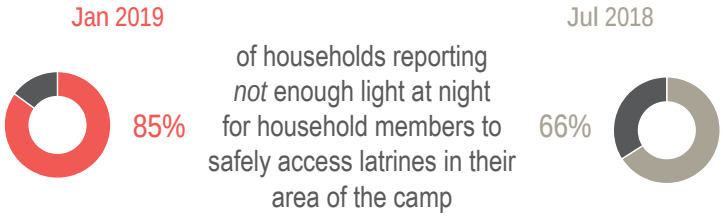


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

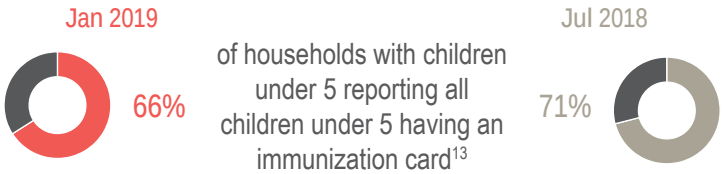


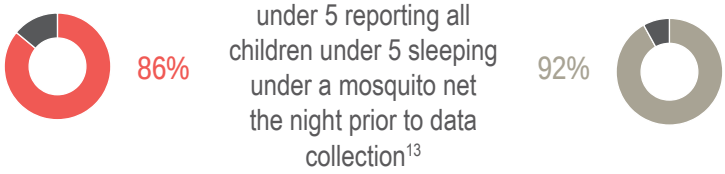
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

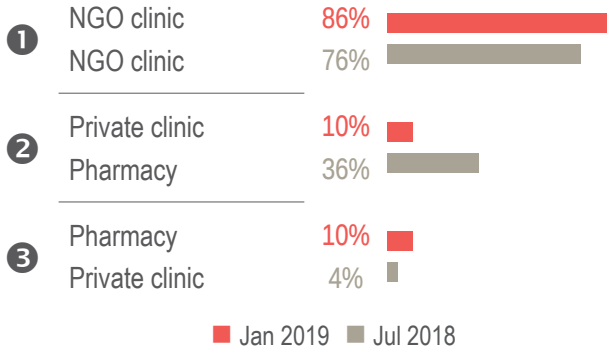




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	Breast milk substitute	0%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



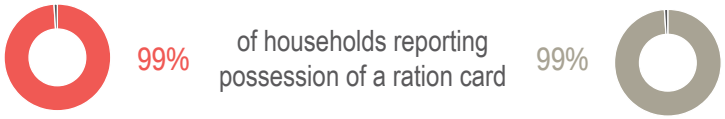
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 17 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

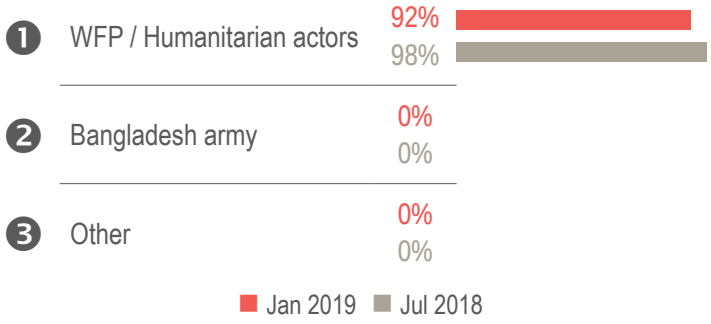
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
56%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	46%
40%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	21%
32%	Clinic too far	3	Supplies unavailable	21%
24%	Crowded	4	Clinic too far	20%
14%	No challenge	5	Treatment unavailable	7%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

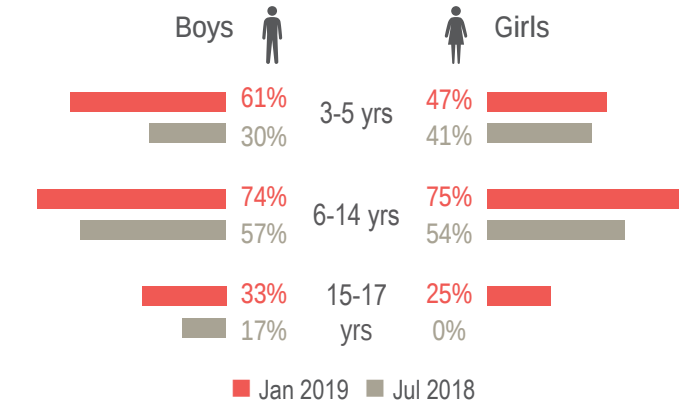


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

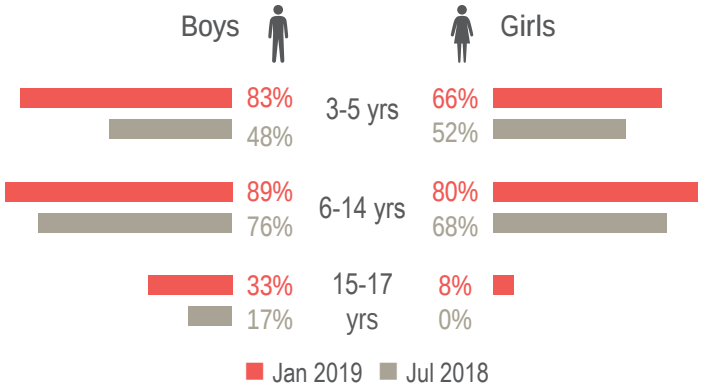
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

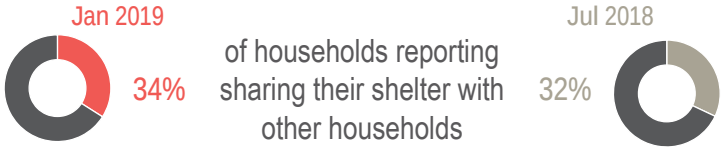
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

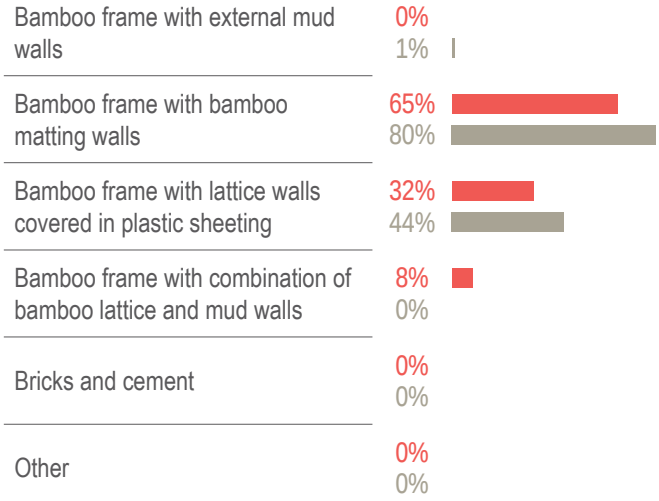
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7%	Roof damaged	14%
8%	Roof destroyed	20%
10%	Wall damaged	4%
9%	Wall destroyed	14%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

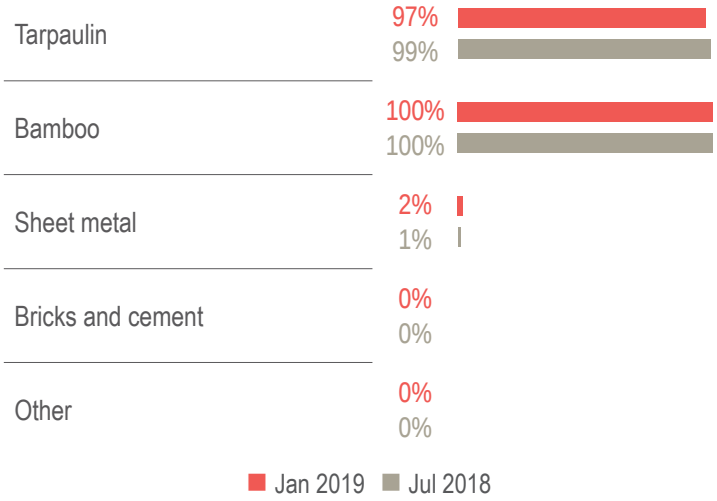
Camp 17

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

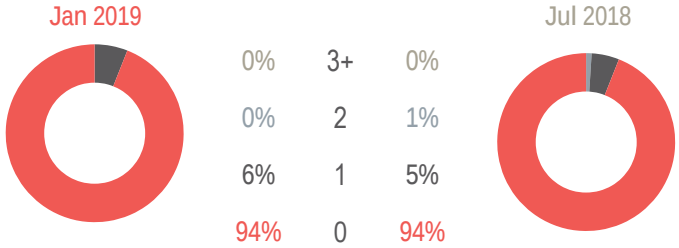
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



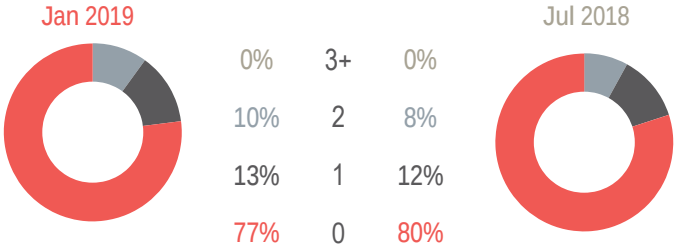
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



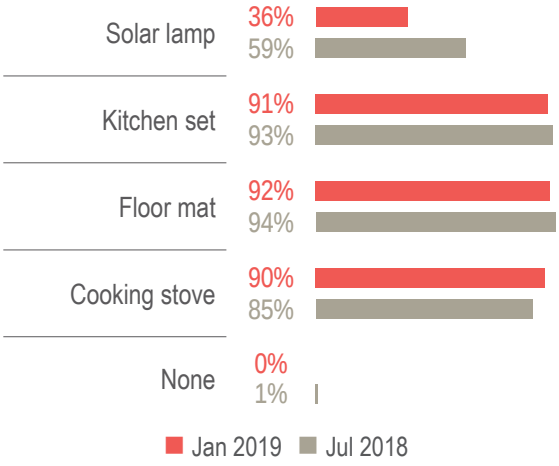
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

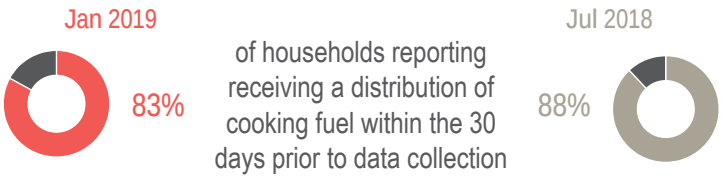


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
60%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	67%
59%	Blanket	2 Kitchen set	43%
53%	Kitchen set	3 Solar lamp	33%
35%	Floor mat	4 Cooking stove	24%
23%	Portable lamp	5 Umbrella	23%
23%	Clothes - Children	6 Floor mat	22%
11%	Cooking stove	7 Clothes - Children	19%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 17 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

50%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

47%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	92%	1	60%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables	52%	2	51%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies	47%	3	37%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

66%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

34%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	74%	1	82%	None used
Mahji	26%	2	16%	Mahji
Community leader	11%	3	1%	NGO staff

Jan 2019

100%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

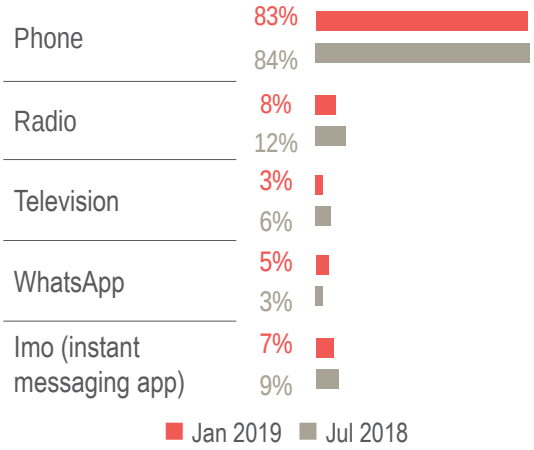
82%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	84%	1	84%	No barriers
Do not know	6%	2	10%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms	5%	3	6%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

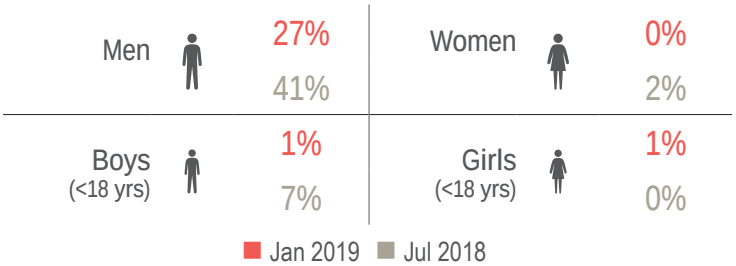
30%

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

Jul 2018

46%

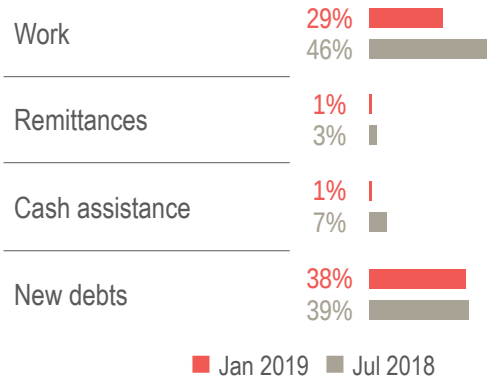
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,200	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 17 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
21%	NGO volunteer	1 Construction / Manual labour	16%
6%	Agriculture or livestock	2 Restaurant	11%
4%	Construction / Manual labour	3 NGO volunteer	9%
2%	Domestic work	4 Agriculture or livestock	7%
0%	Transportation	5 Small business trader	4%

3% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 15%

64% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 76%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,650

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	74%
2	Water tank	17%
3	Tapstand	9%

45% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

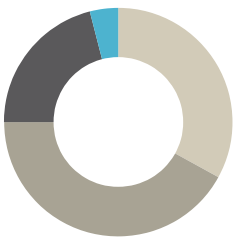
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
95%	30%	74%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	97%
2	Household latrine	5%
3	Open defecation	1%

91% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



33%	Designated waste pit
42%	Undesignated waste pit
21%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
4%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

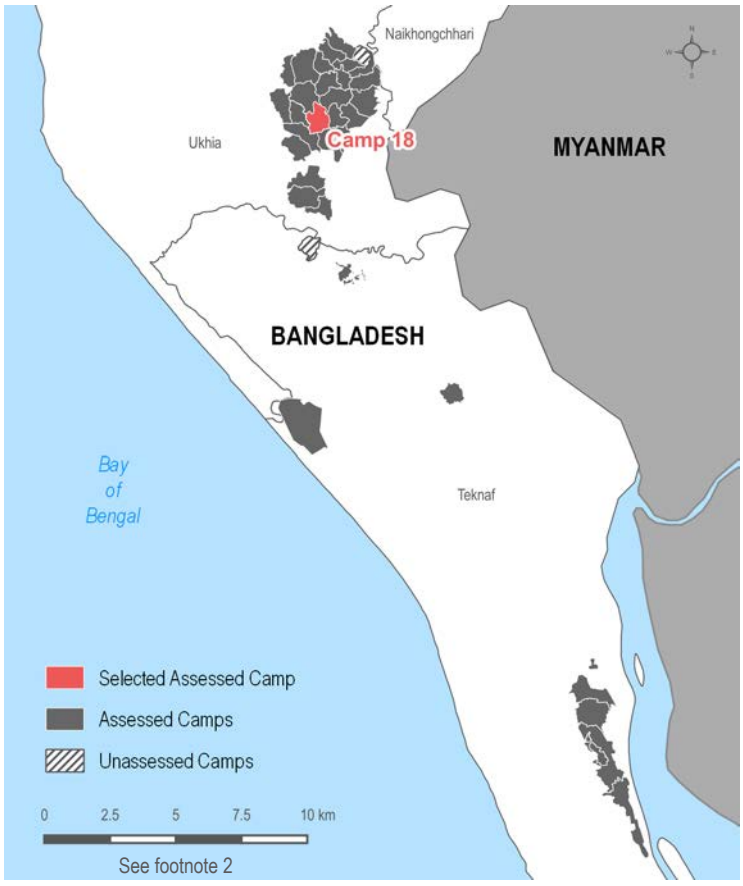
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	6,498	Individuals[1]	26,625

Demographics[3]

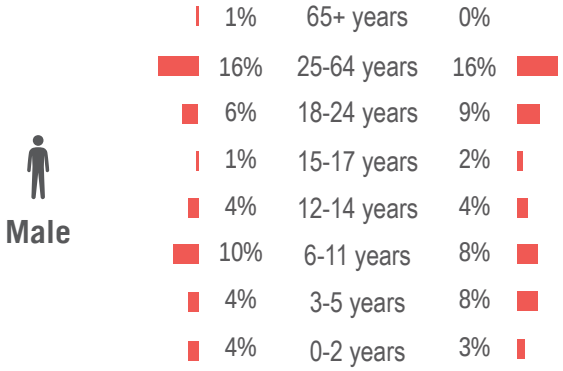
33.1 Average age of respondent

44% of respondents were female

4.4 Average household size

50% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

45% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

28% of heads of households were female

50% of households with pregnant or lactating women

10% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
69%	Violence within community	1 Kidnapping	40%
53%	Kidnapping	2 Natural disaster	36%
35%	Detention	3 Detention	20%

Girls

52%	Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	35%
46%	Violence within community	2 Kidnapping	27%
43%	Child marriage	3 Violence within home	15%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

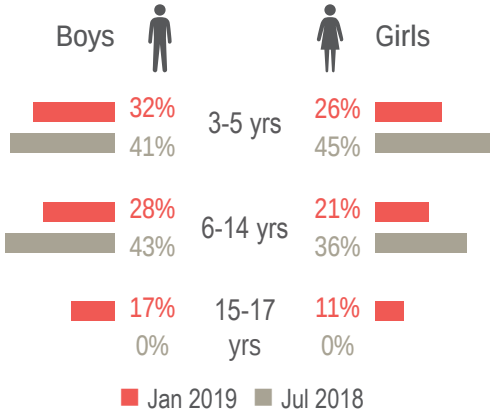
Jul 2018: 3%

Jan 2019: 51%

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

Jul 2018: 69%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
4%	12-17 years	21%
10%	18+ years	28%

Jan 2019: 67%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 54%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
69%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	77%
21%	Distribution points	2 Latrines	9%
18%	Latrines	3 Market	8%

Women

55%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	62%
29%	Latrines	2 Latrines	20%
24%	Distribution points	3 Bathing areas	16%

Boys

47%	Distribution points	1 No area unsafe	61%
39%	Market	2 Market	21%
35%	No area unsafe	3 Firewood collection sites	9%

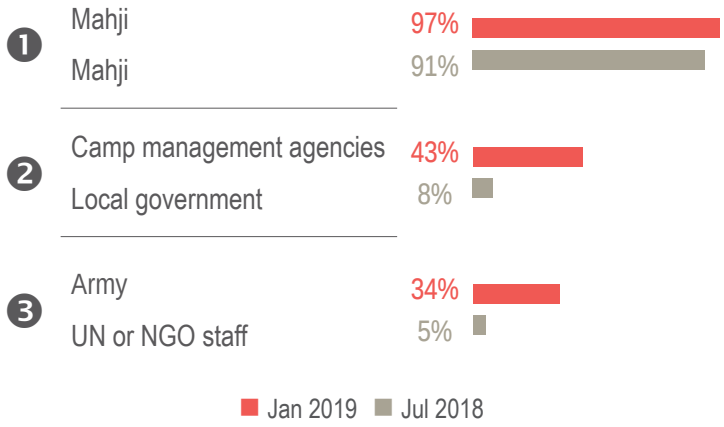
Girls

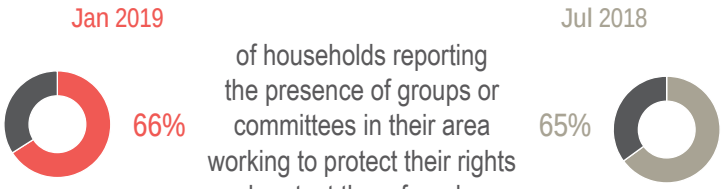
39%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	45%
33%	No area unsafe	2 Latrines	29%
26%	Distribution points	3 Water points	25%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

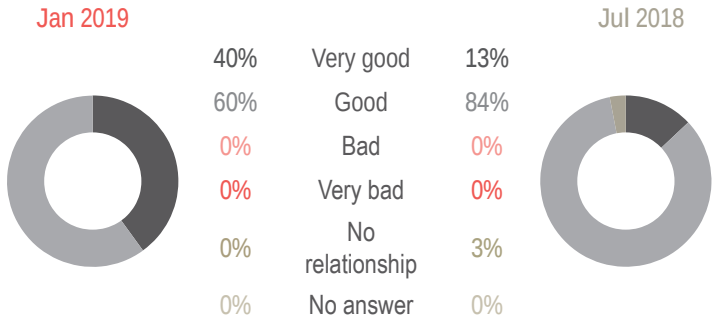
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

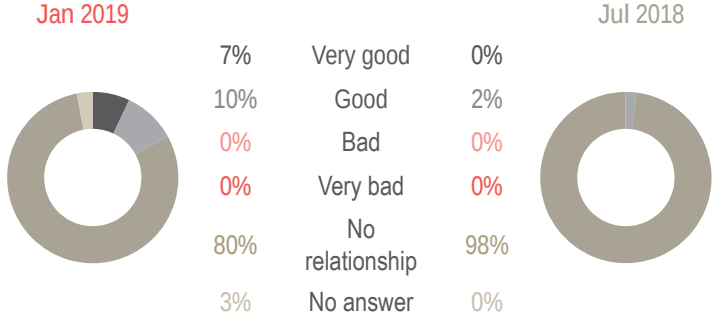


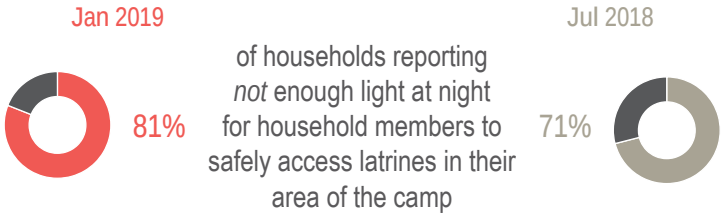


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

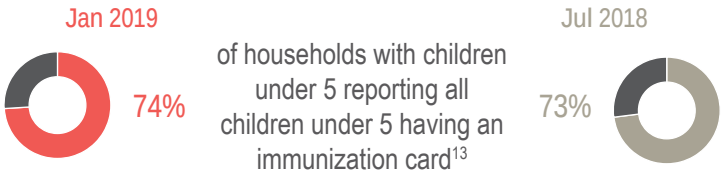


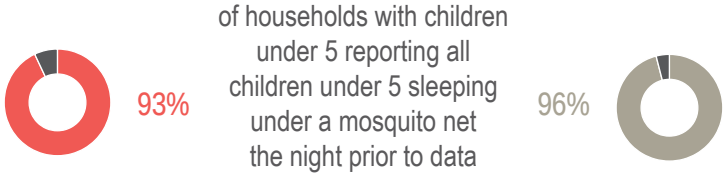
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

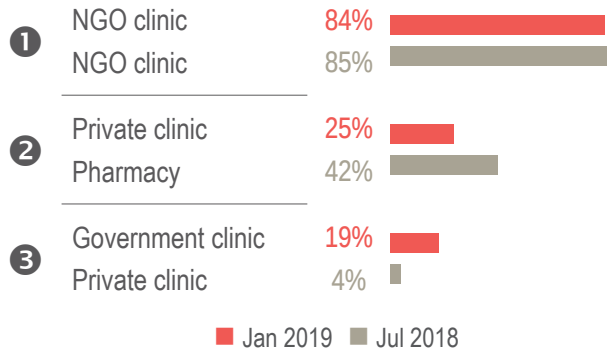




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	0%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



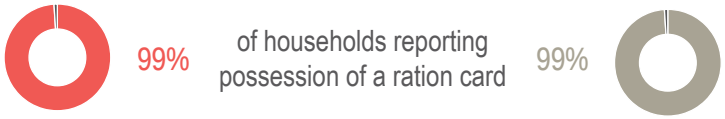
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

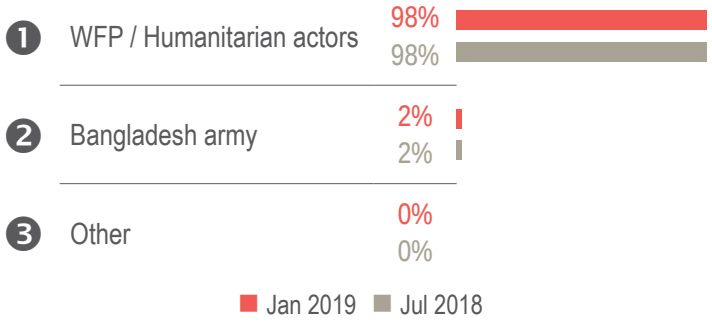
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
43%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	66%
35%	Treatment unavailable	2	Crowded	16%
35%	No challenge	3	Clinic too far	11%
23%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	8%
16%	Clinic too far	5	Supplies unavailable	7%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

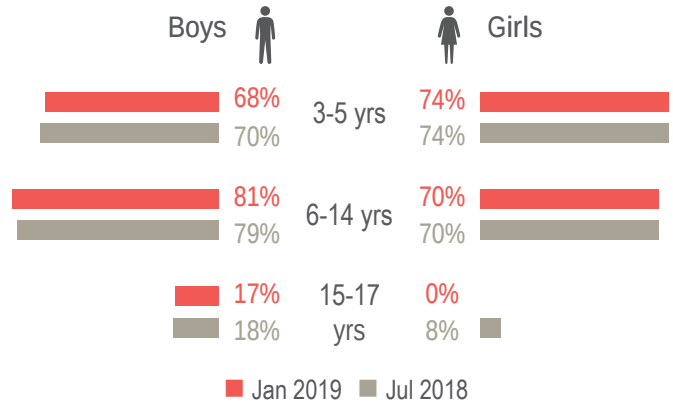


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

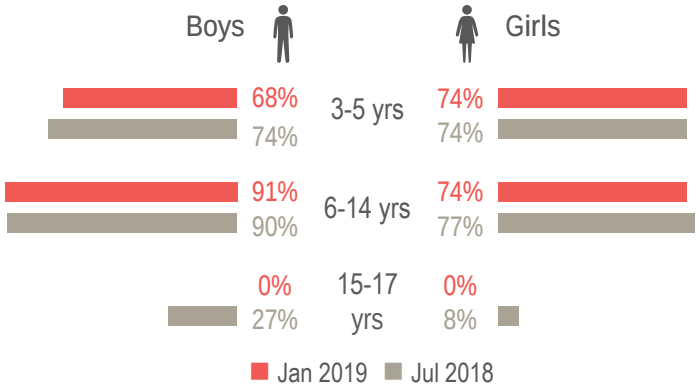
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

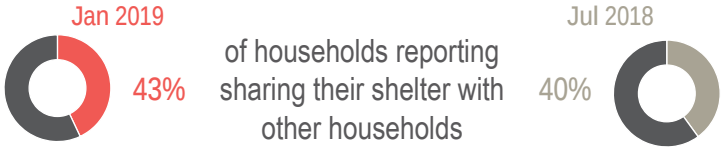
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

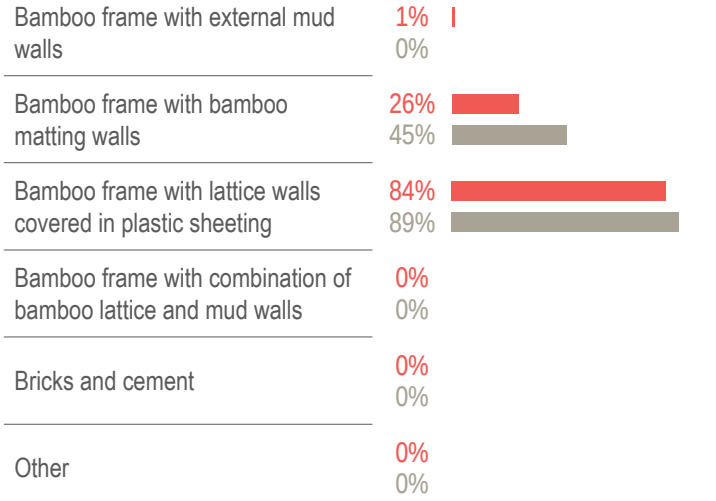


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

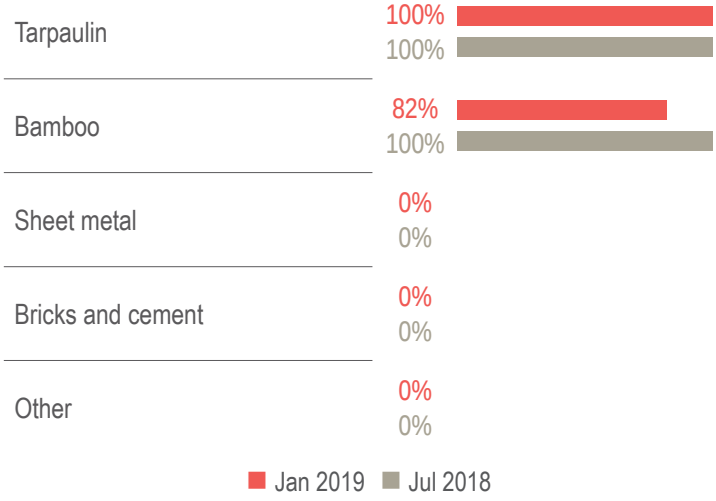
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
44%	Roof damaged	10%
20%	Roof destroyed	4%
33%	Wall damaged	2%
42%	Wall destroyed	4%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

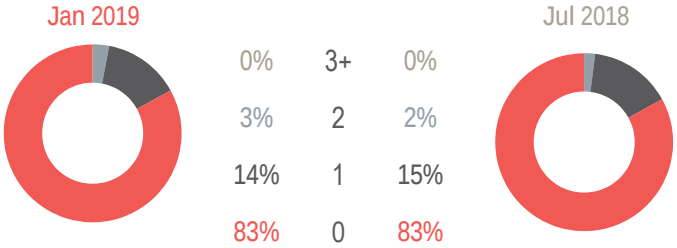
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



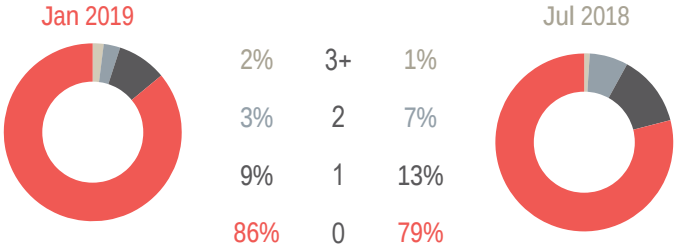
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



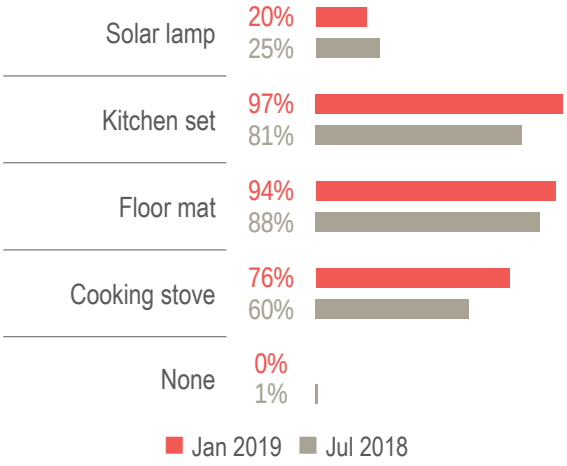
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

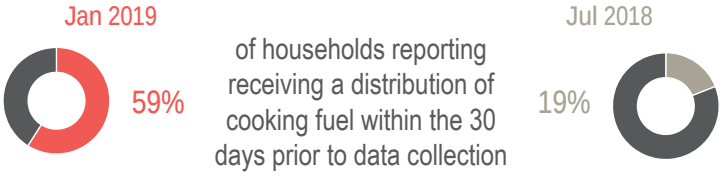


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
75%	Kitchen set	1 Cooking stove	76%
60%	Blanket	2 Fuel	62%
59%	Solar lamp	3 Kitchen set	54%
33%	Floor mat	4 Solar lamp	39%
29%	Cooking stove	5 Floor mat	27%
19%	Fuel	6 Portable lamp	20%
8%	Clothes - Children	7 Clothes - Male	5%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

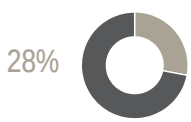
of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 94%	1	70%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables 57%	2	56%	Stay in shelter
Secure food supplies 38%	3	41%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

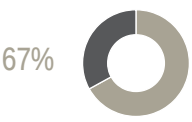
of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 83%	1	89%	None used
Mahji 17%	2	11%	Mahji
Government or military 9%	3	1%	Information hub

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

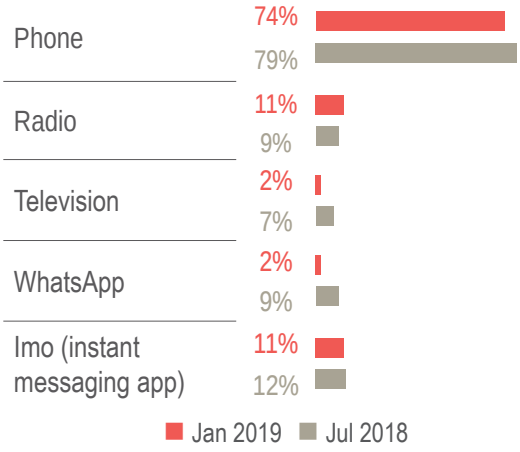


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 71%	1	88%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 22%	2	9%	Unaware of mechanisms
Lacking skills for use 18%	3	2%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

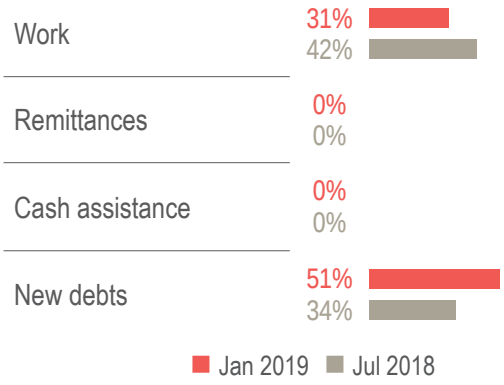
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	30%	40%
Women	1%	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	1%	3%
Girls (<18 yrs)	1%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,350	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 18 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
11%	Construction / Manual labour	1 Construction / Manual labour	14%
7%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	12%
5%	Restaurant	3 Restaurant	7%
4%	Domestic work	4 Agriculture or livestock	5%
3%	Small business trader	5 Small business trader	2%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
10%	of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]	9%
69%	of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh	74%
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,250

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	85%
2	Water tank	8%
3	Tapstand	6%

58% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

17 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

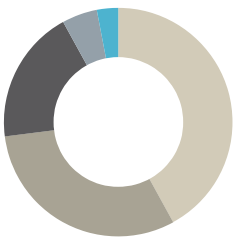
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	31%	72%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	96%
2	Household latrine	10%
3	Open defecation	0%

74% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



42%	Designated waste pit
31%	Undesignated waste pit
19%	Stream or water source
5%	Burn it
3%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

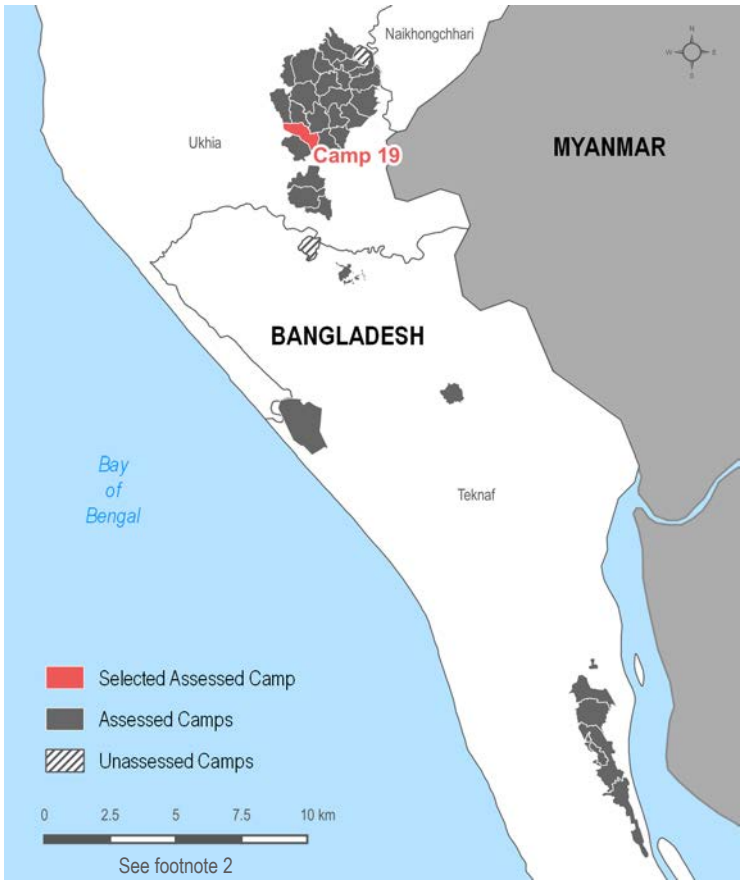
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 106 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	4,821	Individuals[1]	20,820

Demographics[3]

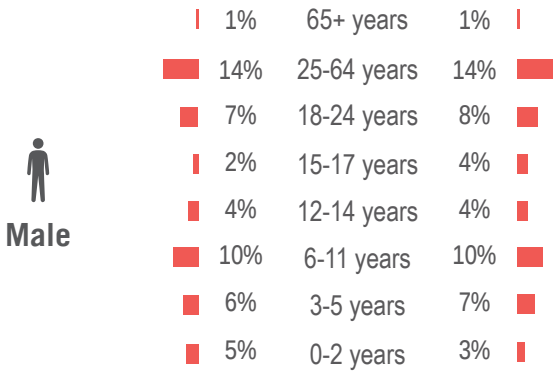
35.8 Average age of respondent

45% of respondents were female

5.2 Average household size

55% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

30% of heads of households were female

40% of households with pregnant or lactating women

16% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Boys			
70%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	49%
49%	2 Detention	2 Armed group recruitment	36%
42%	3 Violence within community	3 Violence within community	29%
Girls			
63%	1 Sexual violence	1 Sexual violence	49%
58%	2 Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	45%
37%	3 Detention	3 Natural disaster	24%

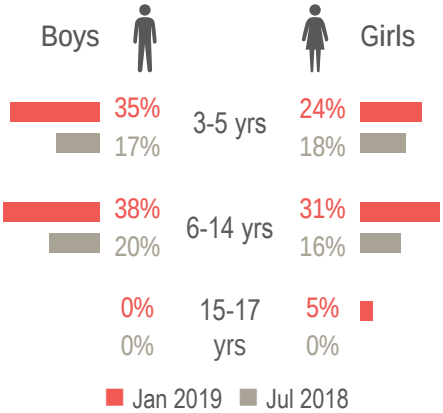
Jan 2019: 4% of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

Jul 2018: 0%

Jan 2019: 61% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

Jul 2018: 76%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	12-17 years	0%
12%	18+ years	2%

Jan 2019: 64% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 62%

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

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Men			
47%	Market 1	No area unsafe	82%
35%	Distribution points 2	Do not know	6%
35%	No area unsafe 3	Water points	5%
Women			
58%	Latrines 1	No area unsafe	44%
57%	Bathing areas 2	Latrines	40%
35%	Water points 3	Bathing areas	34%
Boys			
50%	Market 1	No area unsafe	46%
41%	Learning spaces 2	Market	32%
35%	Distribution points 3	Latrines	27%
Girls			
59%	Latrines 1	Latrines	55%
45%	Bathing areas 2	Bathing areas	43%
39%	Water points 3	Water points	36%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	Mahji	97%	97%
2	Army	39%	13%
3	Camp management agencies	28%	5%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

57%

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

64%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

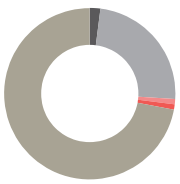
Jan 2019

Jul 2018

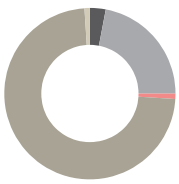
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Very good	39%	25%
Good	58%	74%
Bad	0%	1%
Very bad	0%	0%
No relationship	3%	0%
No answer	0%	0%

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community

Jan 2019



Jul 2018



	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Very good	2%	3%
Good	24%	22%
Bad	1%	1%
Very bad	1%	0%
No relationship	72%	73%
No answer	0%	1%

Jan 2019

75%

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

Jul 2018

82%

Health

Jan 2019

64%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

Jul 2018

85%

95%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

98%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Breast milk substitute	2%	3%
Baby bottles	2%	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	NGO clinic	83%	85%
2	Private clinic	13%	32%
3	Pharmacy	9%	11%
	Government clinic		

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

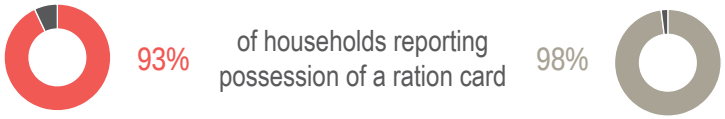
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

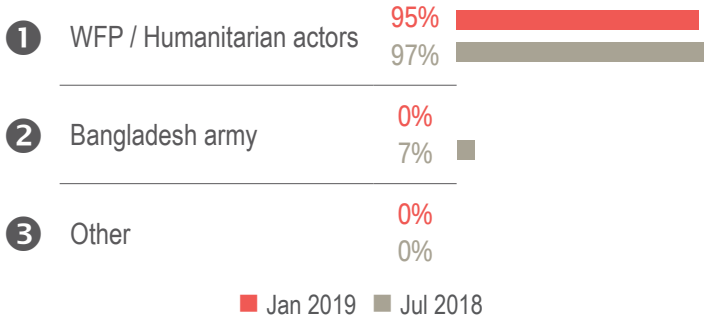
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
63%	Supplies unavailable	1 Clinic too far	45%
45%	Treatment unavailable	2 No challenge	34%
19%	No challenge	3 Supplies unavailable	28%
16%	Clinic too far	4 Treatment unavailable	24%
13%	Poor staff behaviour	5 Crowded	19%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

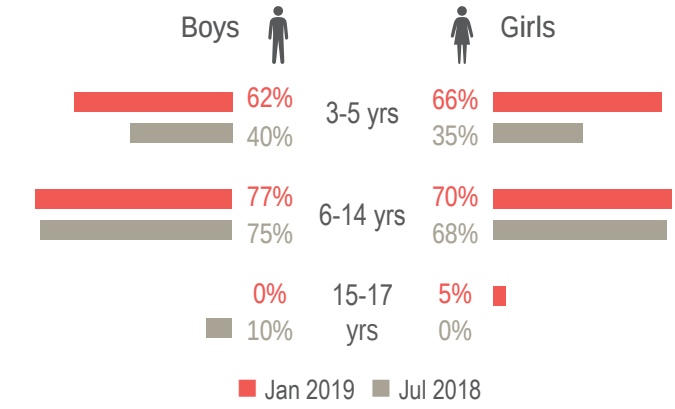


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

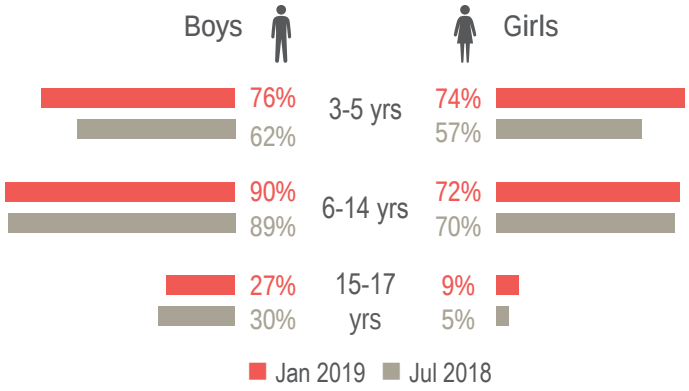
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

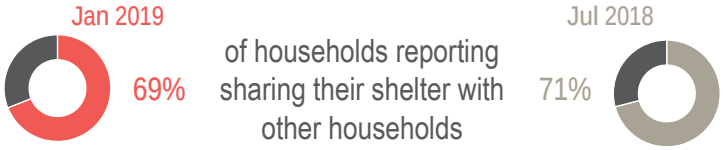
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

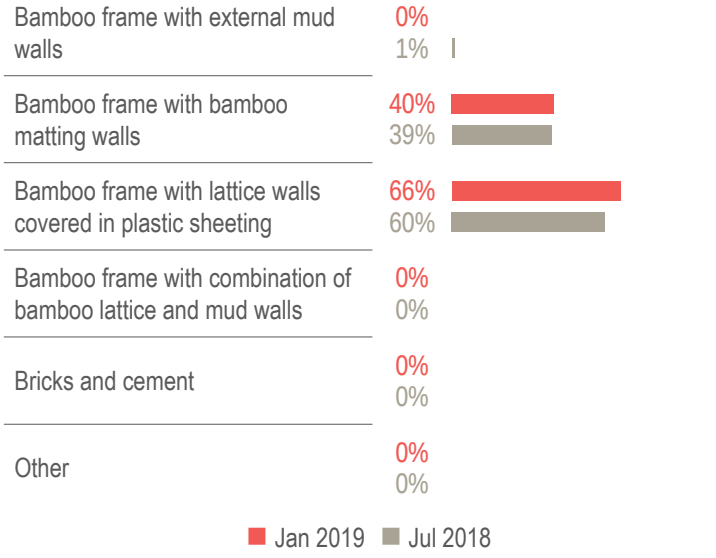


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

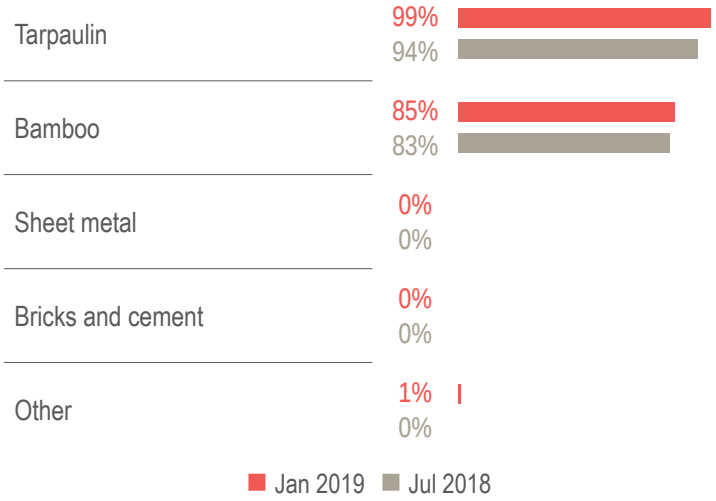
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
10%	Roof damaged	11%
10%	Roof destroyed	16%
10%	Wall damaged	2%
13%	Wall destroyed	8%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

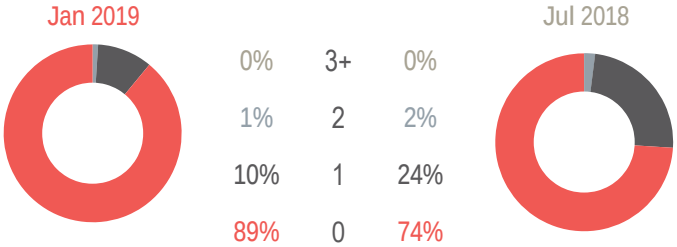
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



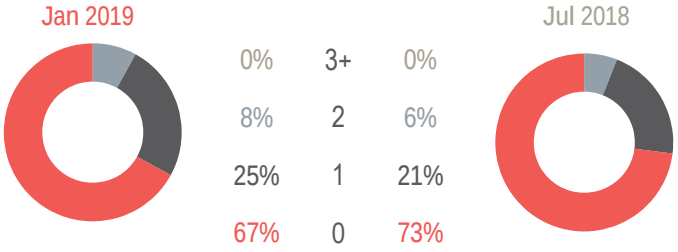
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



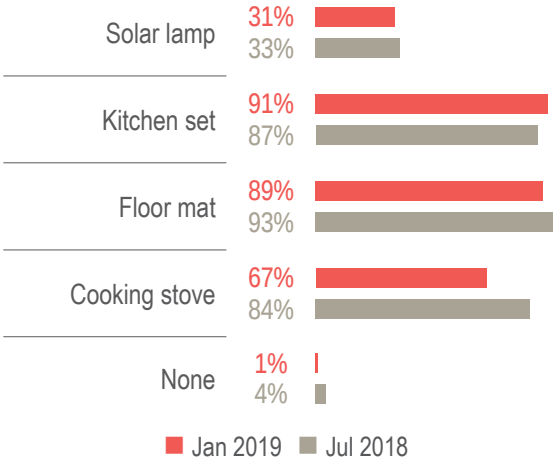
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

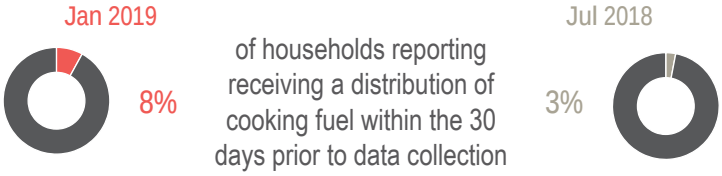


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





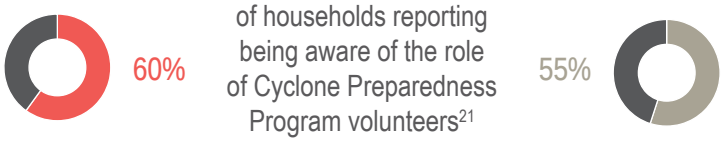
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
68%	Cooking stove	1 Fuel	87%
56%	Solar lamp	2 Cooking stove	60%
56%	Fuel	3 Solar lamp	57%
44%	Blanket	4 Kitchen set	50%
37%	Kitchen set	5 Portable lamp	18%
16%	Floor mat	6 Umbrella	8%
9%	Clothes - Children	7 Clothes - Children	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

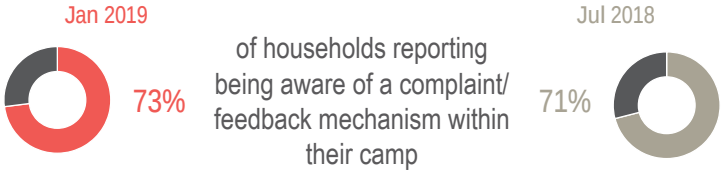
Site Management



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

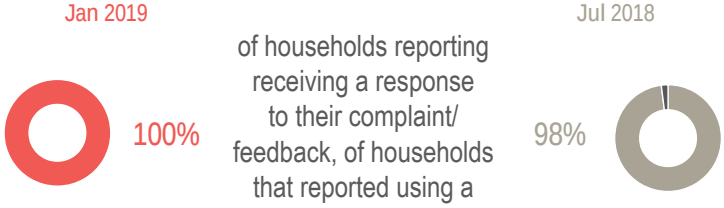
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 85%	1	84%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter 52%	2	47%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter 48%	3	45%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 67%	1	63%	None used
Mahji 33%	2	36%	Mahji
Community leader 12%	3	1%	NGO staff

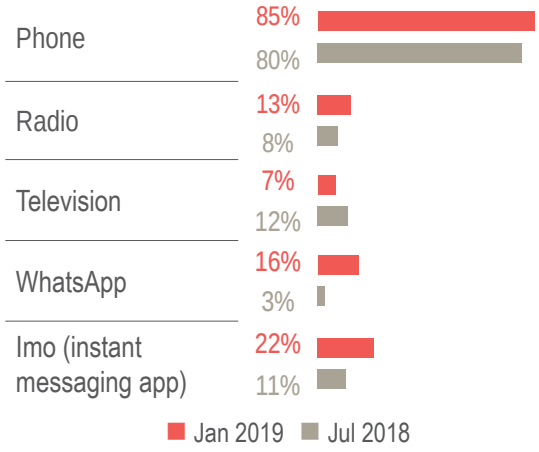


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

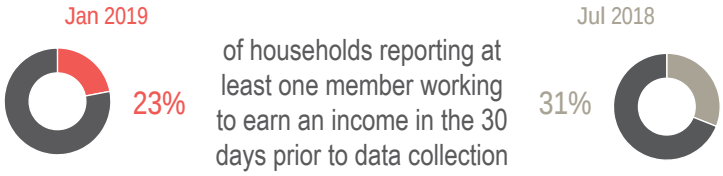
% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 86%	1	76%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 8%	2	15%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unsure how to use 7%	3	8%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods



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

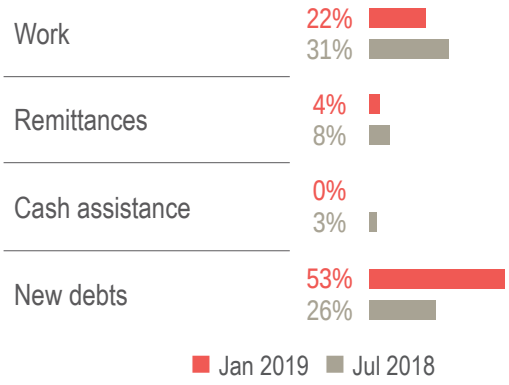
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	17%	26%
Women	1%	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	0%
Girls (<18 yrs)	1%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 19 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
6%	Agriculture or livestock	1 Restaurant	14%
6%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Construction / Manual labour	7%
5%	NGO volunteer	3 Small business trader	5%
3%	Other	4 Agriculture or livestock	5%
2%	Restaurant	5 NGO volunteer	4%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6%	of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]	7%
74%	of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh	64%
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	86%
2	Tapstand	14%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

31% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
92%	37%	67%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	97%
2	Household latrine	3%
3	Open defecation	0%

88% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal

25%	Designated waste pit
37%	Undesignated waste pit
21%	Stream or water source
6%	Burn it
11%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

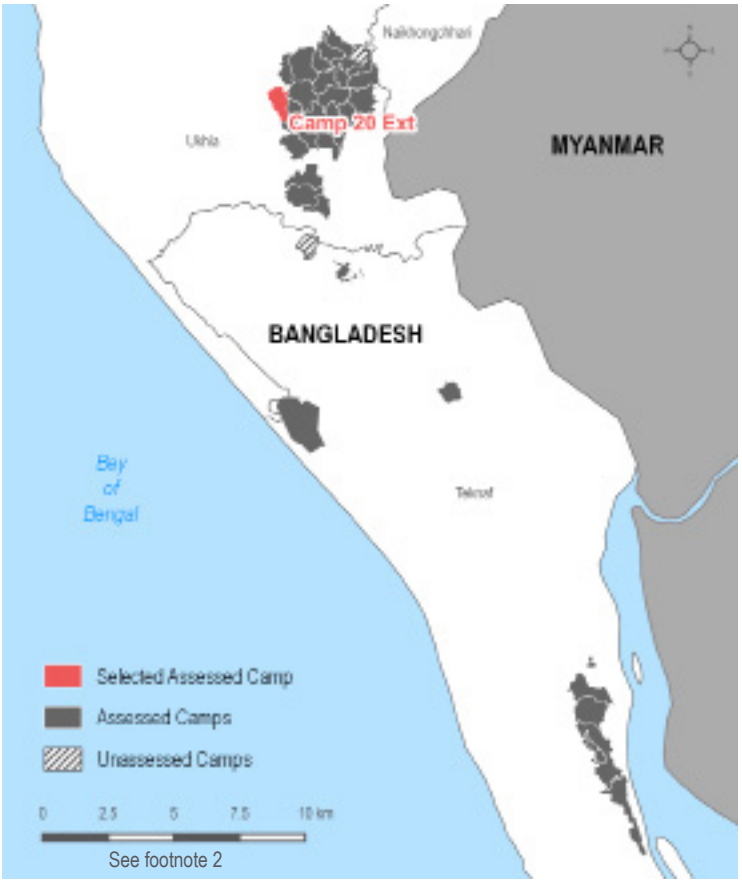
Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 20171. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees living who are in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to MSNA I in July 2018.

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 Camp 20 Extn where 89households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.



See footnote 2

Camp population

Families[1]	1,076	Individuals[1]	4,361

Demographics

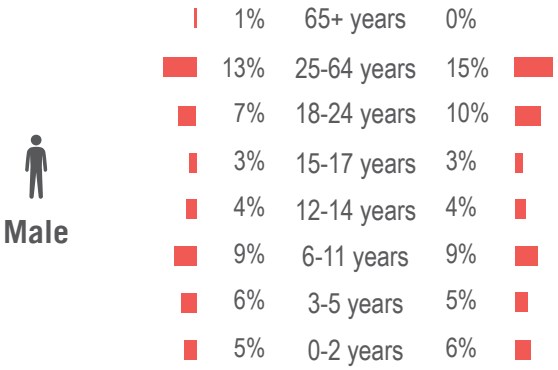
34.8 Average age of respondent

57% of respondents were female

4.5 Average household size

54% of refugees are under age 18

Composition of surveyed households



98% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

44% of heads of households were female

42% of households contained pregnant or lactating women

13% of households contained at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December, 2018 dataset).
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for girls and boys (aged under 18)[3, 4]

Boys			Girls	
65%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	54%
53%	Detention	2	Sexual violence	49%
46%	Violence within community	3	Detention	30%

88% of households reported the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

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

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[3,5]

Mahji	92%
Local government	47%
Camp management agencies	35%

22% of households reported *not* having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of females 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[6]

12-17 years	19%
18+ years	27%

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

Boys			Girls
62%	3-5 yrs		55%
68%	6-14 yrs		48%
0%	15-17 yrs		0%

3% of all households with children under 18 reported at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[8]

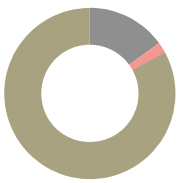
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[3,10]

Men			Women	
63%	Market	1	Water points	58%
38%	Firewood collection sites	2	Latrines	52%
36%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	52%

Boys			Girls	
57%	Market	1	Bathing areas	64%
43%	Learning spaces	2	Water points	54%
36%	Latrines	3	Latrines	54%

65% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

Reported relationships with Bangladeshi local communities and refugee neighbours in the same block



Local communities		Neighbours
0%	Very good	31%
15%	Good	68%
0%	Bad	0%
2%	Very bad	0%
83%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%

3. Respondents could select multiple options
4. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
5. Three most common preferred sources of assistance are shown
6. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
8. In this assessment hazardous labor 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), using sharp objects
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Health

55% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card[11]

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[11]

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or infant formula through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	14%

% of households reporting source of treatment for individuals reported to be seeking treatment for a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[11,12]

NGO clinic	94%
Government clinic	11%
Private clinic	9%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camps[11,13]

Supplies unavailable	46%
Treatment unavailable	29%
Crowded	26%
Clinic too far	22%
No challenge	21%

Food Security

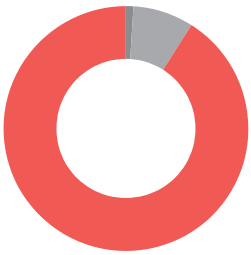
98% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

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

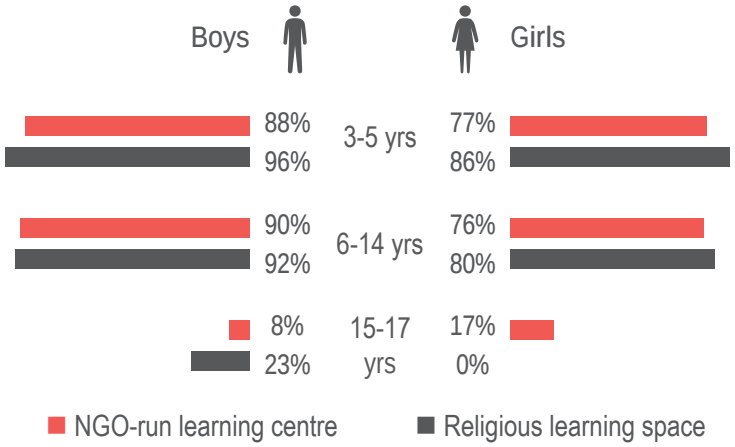
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



0%	<5 min
1%	5-15 min
8%	15-30 min
91%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[12]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

60% 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

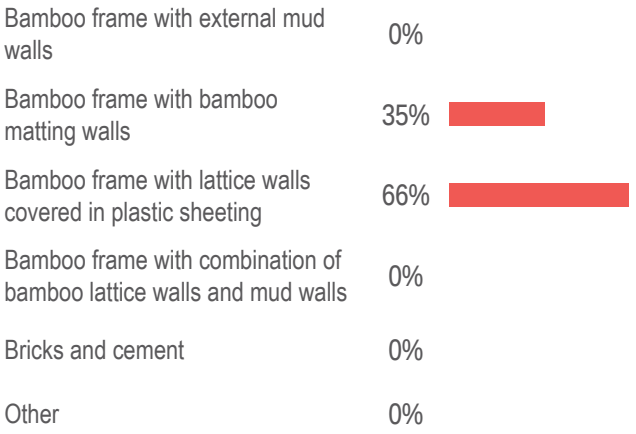
12%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
7%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported.
13. Three most common treatment sources are shown
14. Five most common access challenges are shown

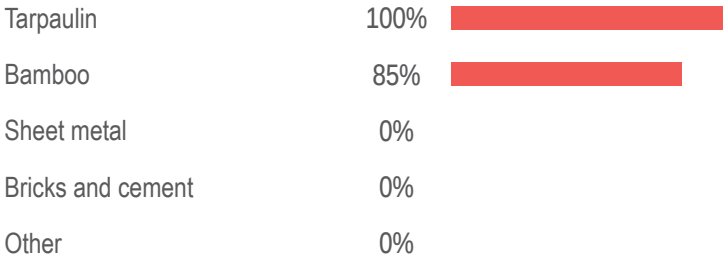
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

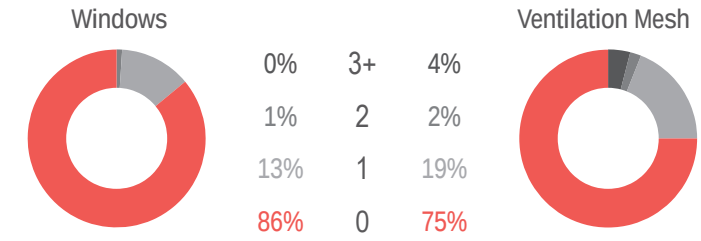
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[14]



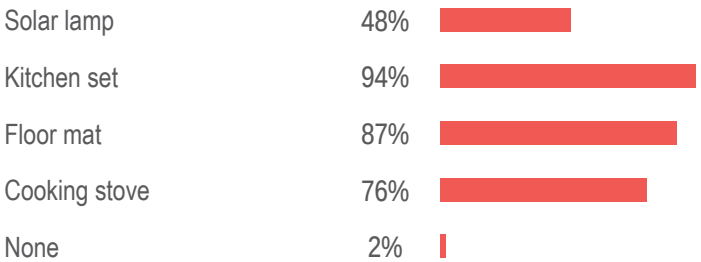
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[14]



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

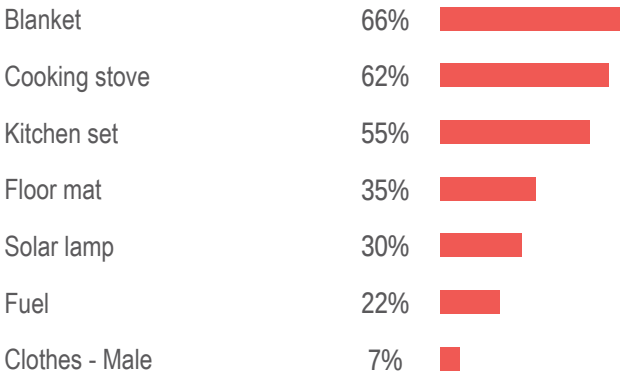


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection[14]



19% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel in the 30 days prior to data collection

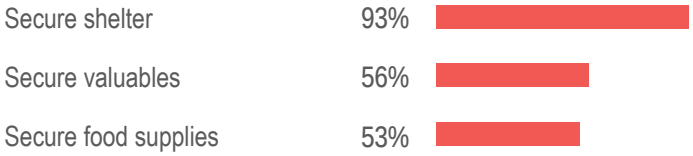
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[15,16]



Site Management

63% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[17]

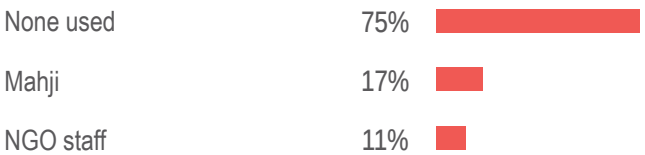
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]



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[14,18]



100% of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

14. Respondents could select multiple options
15. Respondents could select up to 3 options
16. Seven most common answers are shown
17. 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 offer medical attention
18. Three most common mechanisms are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[19, 20]

No barriers	92%
Unaware of mechanisms	7%
Not enough time	1%

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[19]

Phone	89%
Radio	18%
Television	3%
WhatsApp	3%
Imo (instant messaging app)	13%

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[19]

Work	29%
Remittances	1%
Cash assistance	2%
New debts	51%

Median household (in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT))[21,22]:

Income 1,500 Debt 5,000

% 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)	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%

3% of households reported at least one member engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[23]

% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[19,24]

NGO volunteer	20%
Construction / Manual labour	4%
Domestic work	1%

72% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

% of households reporting main drinking water source[25]

Tubewell / Borehole	76%
Tapstand	12%
Unprotected dugwell	9%

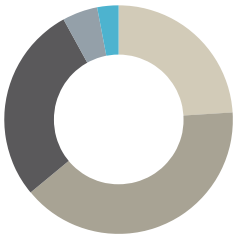
48% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells/boreholes as a main source of drinking water

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
99%	35%	85%

21 Average litres of potable water per person per day collected by a household

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



24%	Designated waste pit
40%	Undesignated waste pit
28%	Stream or water source
5%	Burn it
3%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Don't know

19. Respondents could select multiple options.
20. Three most common barriers shown.
21. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance, and new debts
22. USD 1 = BDT 83.4 (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com
23. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual Labour in the 30 day prior to data collection were asked if this work was "Cash for Work". The result shown here is a proportion of the entire camp population
24. Three most common employment sectors shown
25. Three most common water sources are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

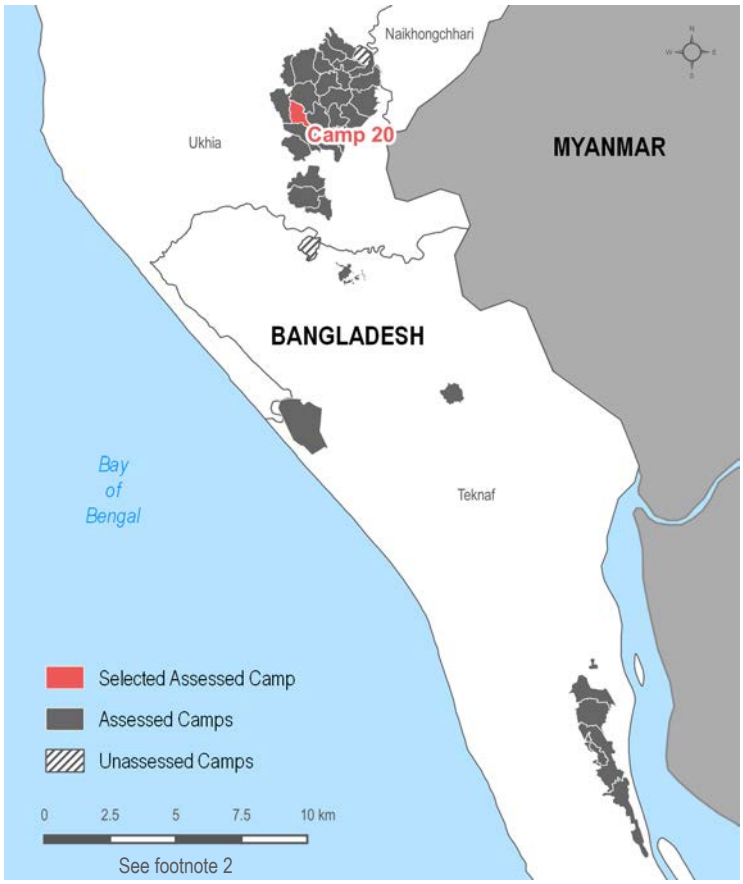
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 105 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	1,770	Individuals[1]	7,326

Demographics[3]

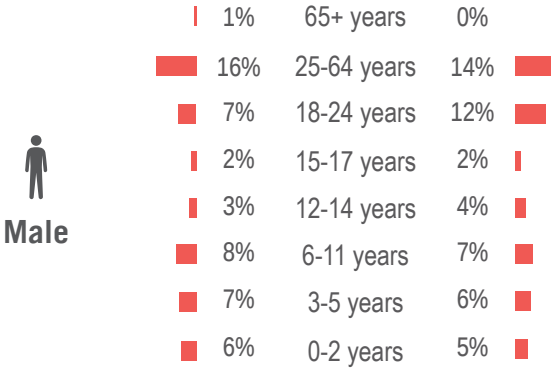
31.9 Average age of respondent

55% of respondents were female

4.4 Average household size

50% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



88% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

30% of heads of households were female

46% of households with pregnant or lactating women

18% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Boys				
74%	Kidnapping	1	Armed group recruitment	57%
48%	Violence within community	2	Kidnapping	56%
44%	Detention	3	Violence within community	43%
Girls				
66%	Kidnapping	1	Sexual violence	67%
57%	Sexual violence	2	Kidnapping	43%
32%	Violence within community	3	Child marriage	32%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

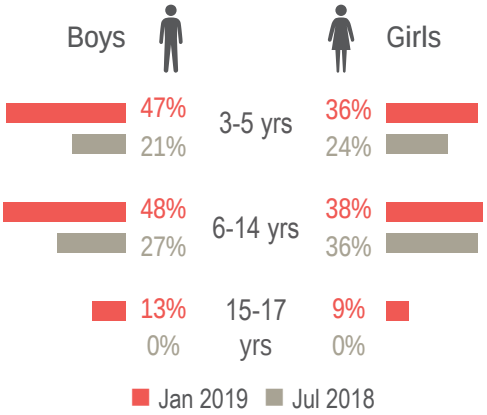
Jul 2018: 2%

Jan 2019: 35%

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

Jul 2018: 74%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
17%	12-17 years	9%
25%	18+ years	17%

Jan 2019: 60%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 47%

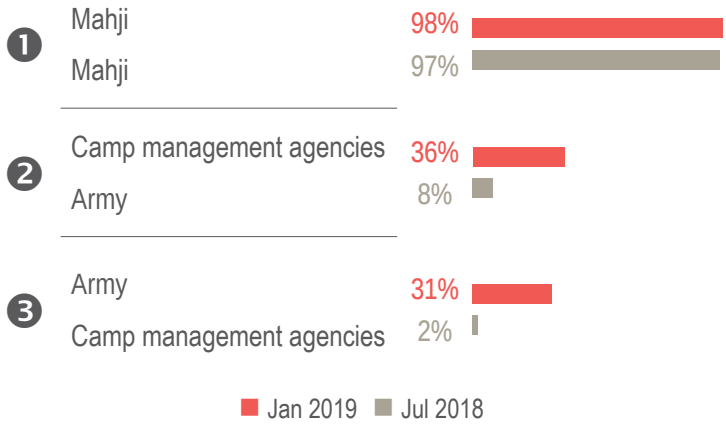
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

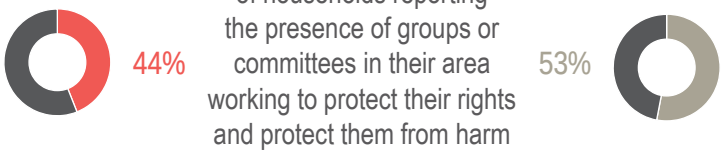
Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Men				
48%	No area unsafe	1	No area unsafe	66%
39%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	17%
37%	Market	3	Do not know	13%
Women				
38%	Latrines	1	Latrines	66%
30%	Water points	2	Bathing areas	55%
30%	Distribution points	3	Water points	38%
Boys				
51%	Market	1	Market	46%
45%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	43%
26%	Learning spaces	3	Learning spaces	24%
Girls				
40%	Latrines	1	Latrines	67%
36%	Market	2	Bathing areas	63%
33%	Distribution points	3	Water points	45%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

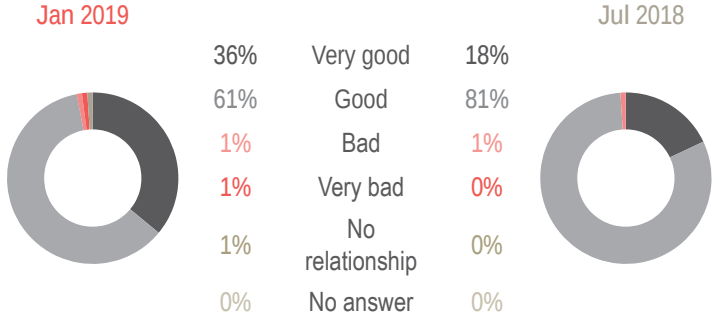
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

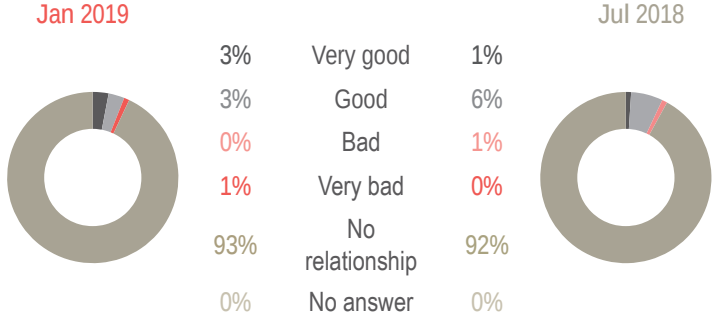


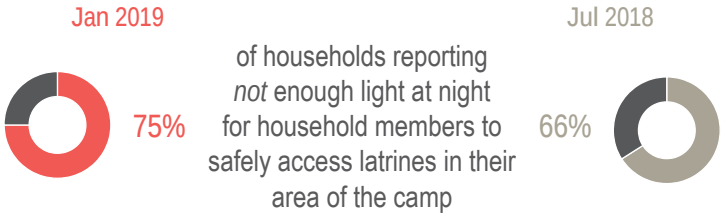


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

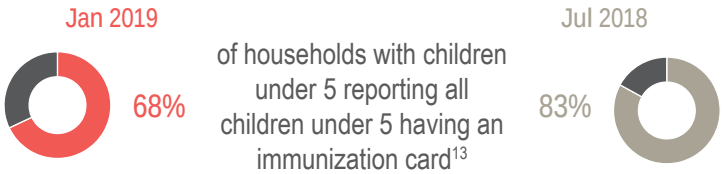


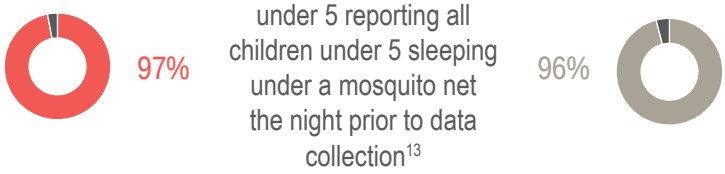
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

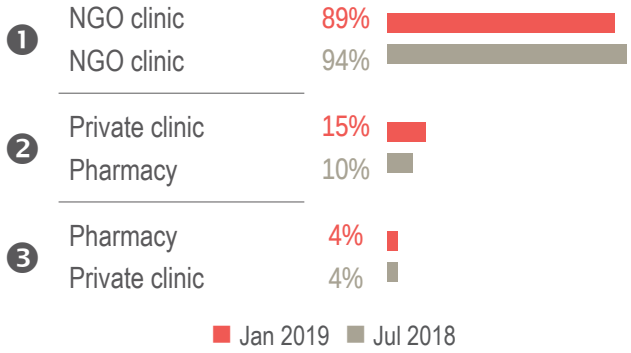




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	Breast milk substitute	6%
2%	Baby bottles	6%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



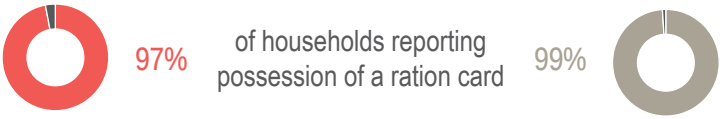
11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

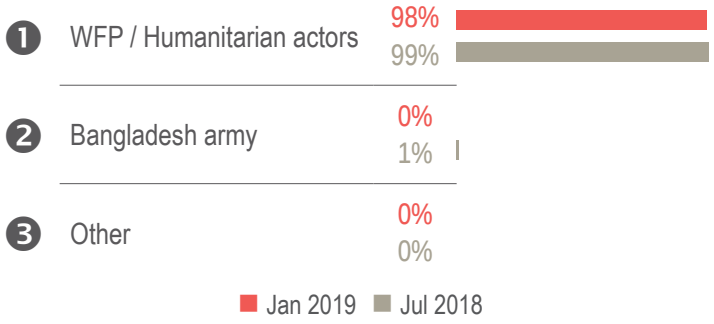
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
42%	No challenge	1	No challenge	44%
34%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far	36%
28%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	24%
18%	Clinic too far	4	Supplies unavailable	10%
14%	Crowded	5	Poor staff behaviour	10%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

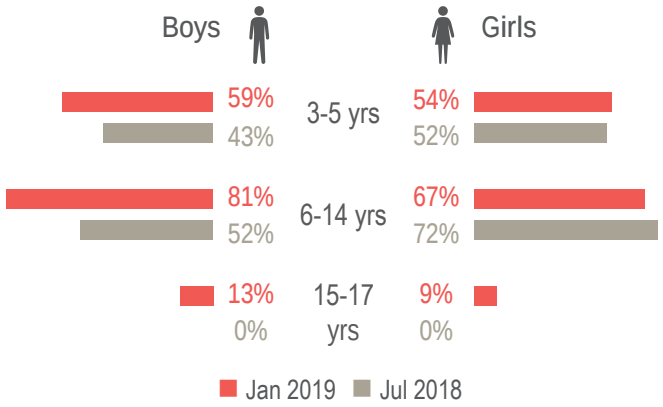


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

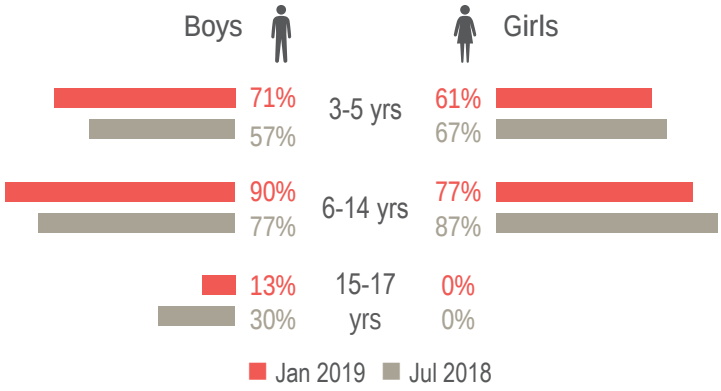
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

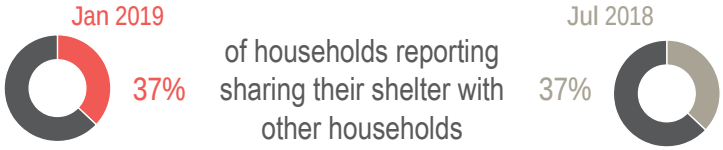
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

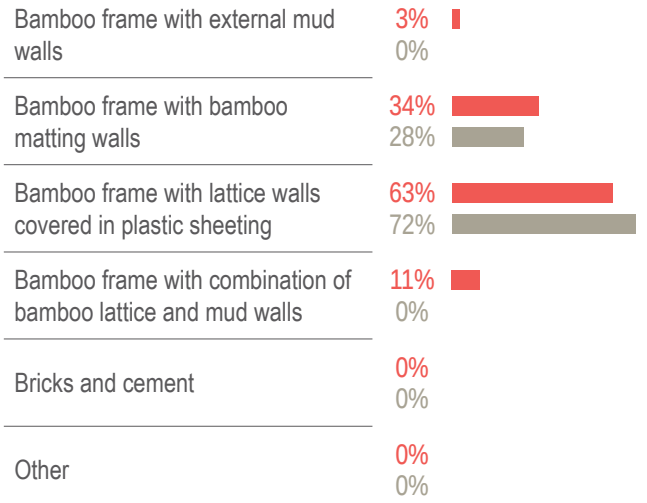


% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

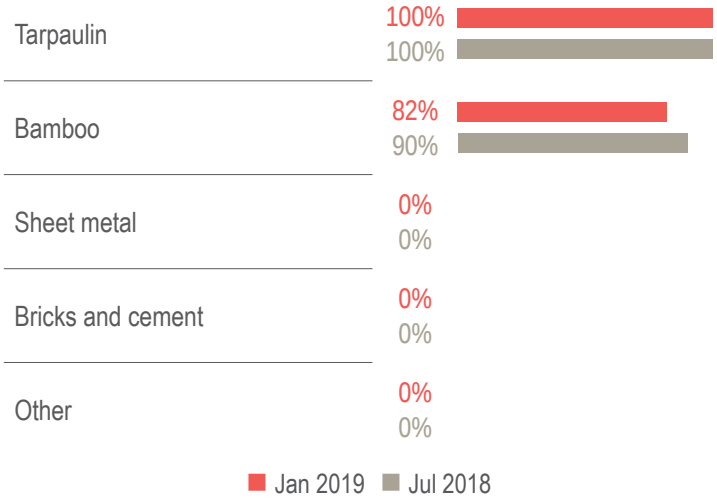
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7%	Roof damaged	34%
7%	Roof destroyed	33%
10%	Wall damaged	13%
15%	Wall destroyed	17%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

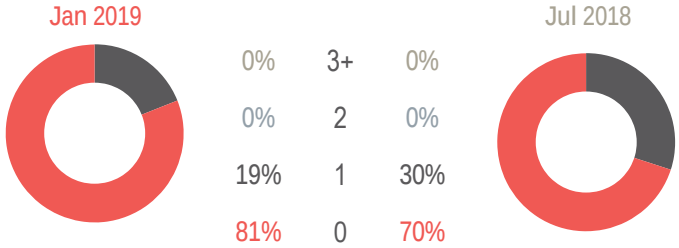
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



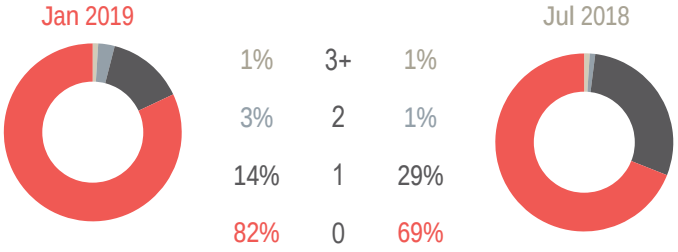
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



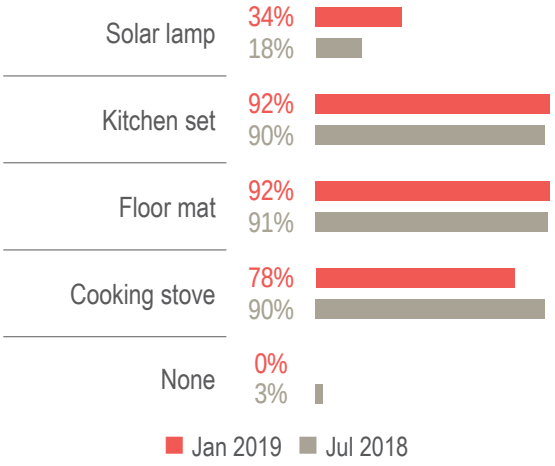
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

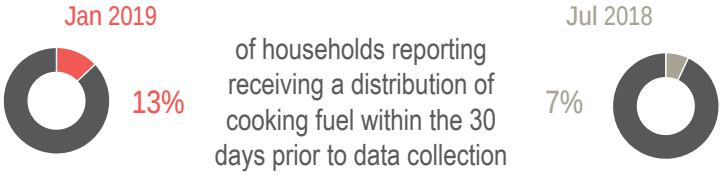


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
64%	Solar lamp	1 Cooking stove	62%
61%	Cooking stove	2 Fuel	62%
52%	Kitchen set	3 Solar lamp	55%
46%	Fuel	4 Kitchen set	52%
38%	Blanket	5 Portable lamp	22%
15%	Floor mat	6 Floor mat	13%
6%	Clothes - Female	7 Umbrella	10%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 52%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 62%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 79%	1	82%	Secure shelter
Secure food supplies 74%	2	71%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables 61%	3	34%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 66%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 60%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 79%	1	63%	None used
Mahji 21%	2	36%	Mahji
NGO staff 10%	3	1%	Government or military

Jan 2019: 86%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

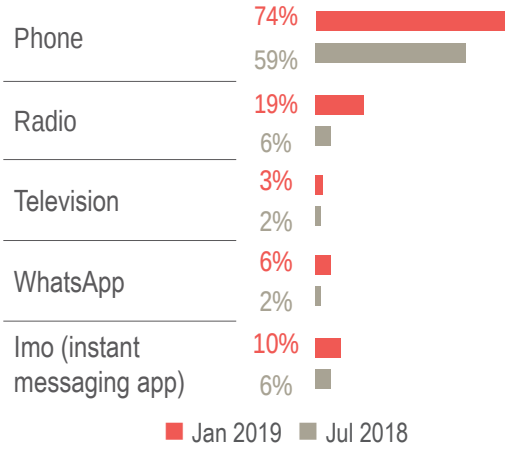
Jul 2018: 94%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 70%	1	68%	No barriers
Do not know 22%	2	30%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless 3%	3	8%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



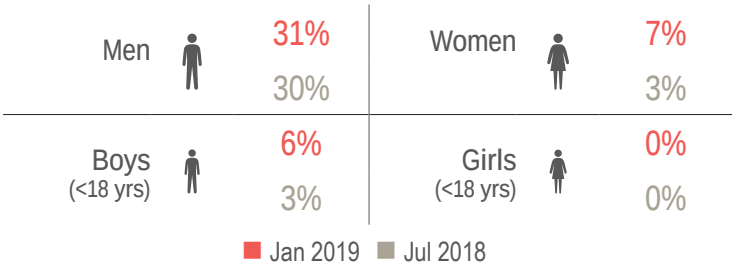
Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 38%

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

Jul 2018: 32%

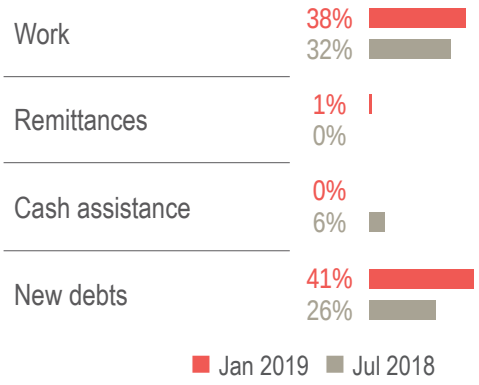
% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection



Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
20%	NGO volunteer	1 NGO volunteer	16%
14%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Construction / Manual labour	9%
5%	Small business trader	3 Agriculture or livestock	2%
4%	Restaurant	4 Restaurant	2%
1%	Domestic work	5 Domestic work	1%

12% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 9%

56% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 72%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	87%
2	Tapstand	12%
3	Unprotected dugwell	1%

58% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

22 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

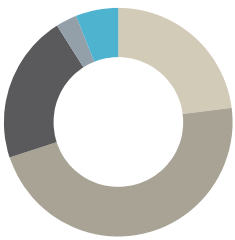
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
98%	32%	89%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	74%
2	Household latrine	27%
3	Open defecation	0%

75% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



23%	Designated waste pit
47%	Undesignated waste pit
21%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
6%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

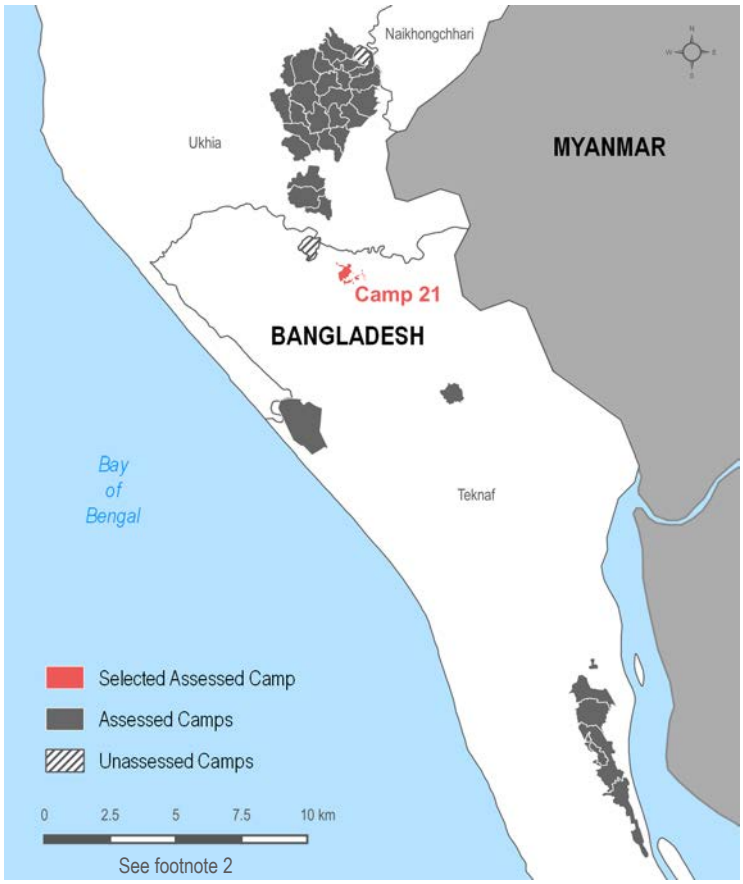
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 95 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	3,010	Individuals[1]	12,259

Demographics[3]

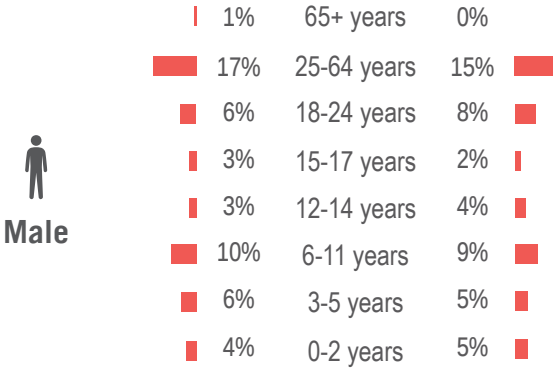
34.8 Average age of respondent

48% of respondents were female

4.7 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



94% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

22% of heads of households were female

42% of households with pregnant or lactating women

18% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
67%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	58%
62%	Armed group recruitment	2 Detention	26%
40%	Violence within community	3 Violence within community	22%

Girls

67%	Sexual violence	1 Kidnapping	59%
53%	Kidnapping	2 Sexual violence	26%
29%	Armed group recruitment	3 Natural disaster	23%

Jan 2019: 0%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

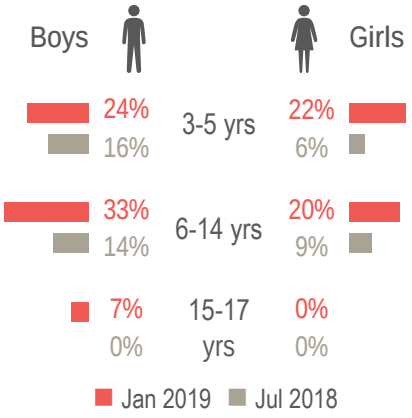
Jul 2018: 0%

Jan 2019: 76%

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

Jul 2018: 86%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	12-17 years	4%
16%	18+ years	11%

Jan 2019: 47%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 55%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
66%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	84%
21%	Market	2 Market	6%
19%	Latrines	3 Latrines	6%

Women

56%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	60%
42%	Bathing areas	2 Latrines	33%
34%	Market	3 Water points	29%

Boys

59%	Market	1 No area unsafe	62%
53%	Latrines	2 Latrines	28%
45%	Learning spaces	3 Market	12%

Girls

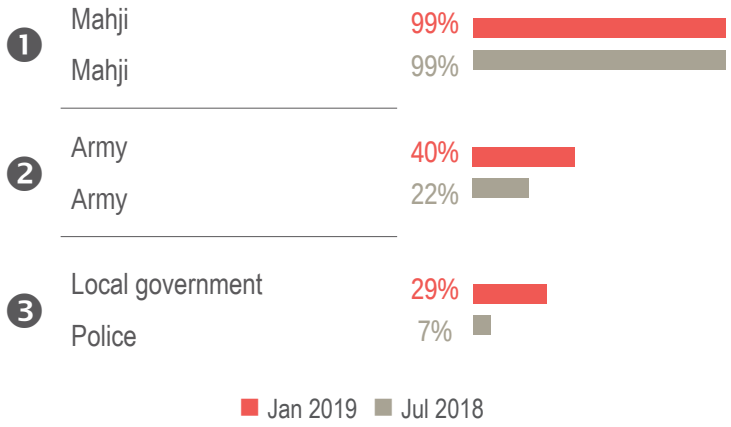
56%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	48%
49%	Market	2 Latrines	38%
47%	Learning spaces	3 Water points	34%

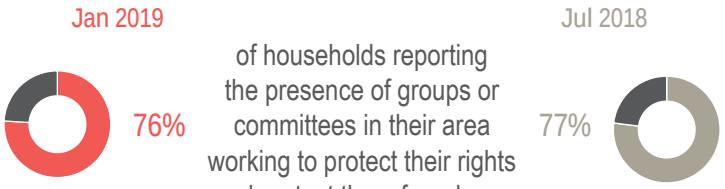
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

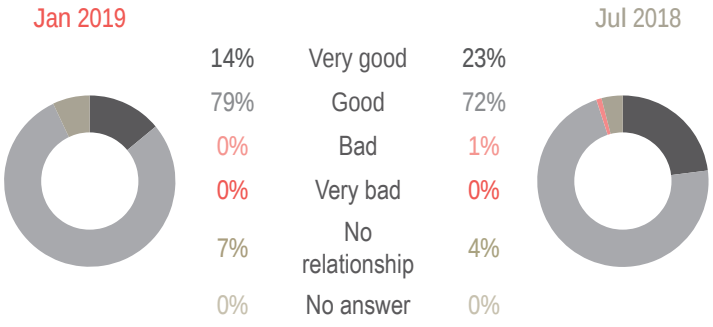
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

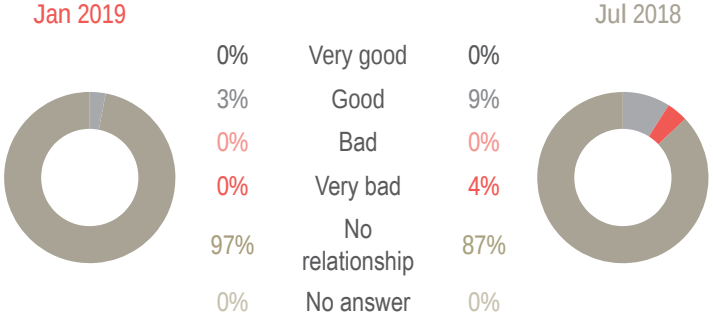


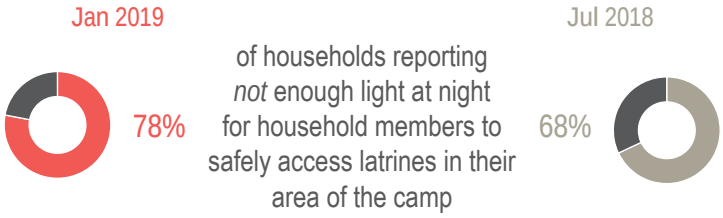


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

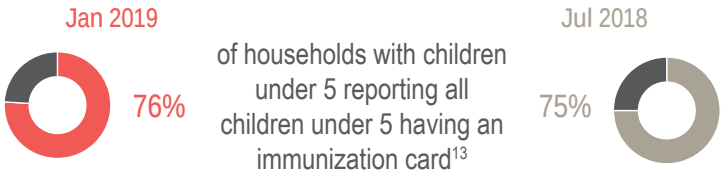


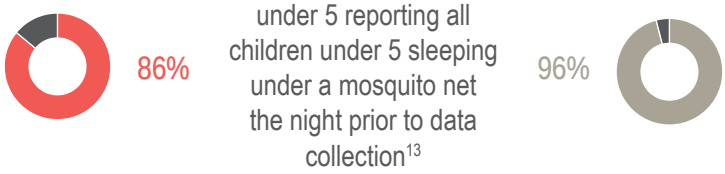
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

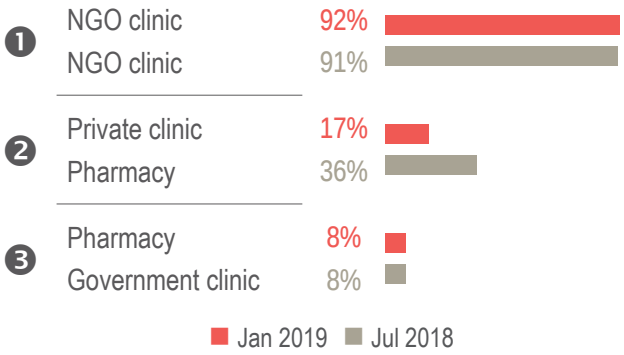




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	Breast milk substitute	12%
0%	Baby bottles	7%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

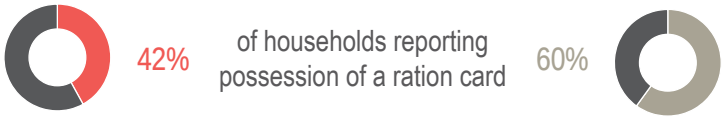
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

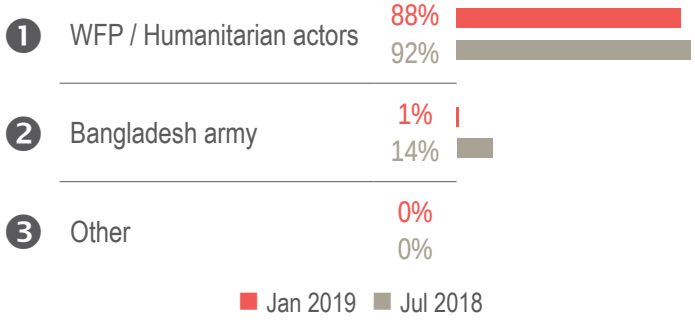
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
51%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	58%
33%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	27%
28%	Crowded	3	Supplies unavailable	18%
15%	Clinic too far	4	Treatment unavailable	15%
13%	No challenge	5	Clinic too far	11%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

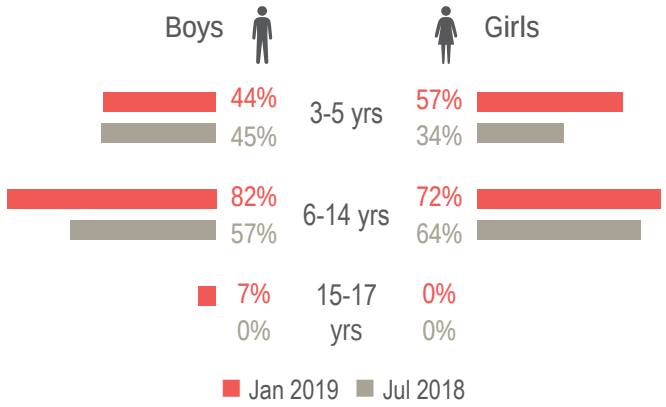


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

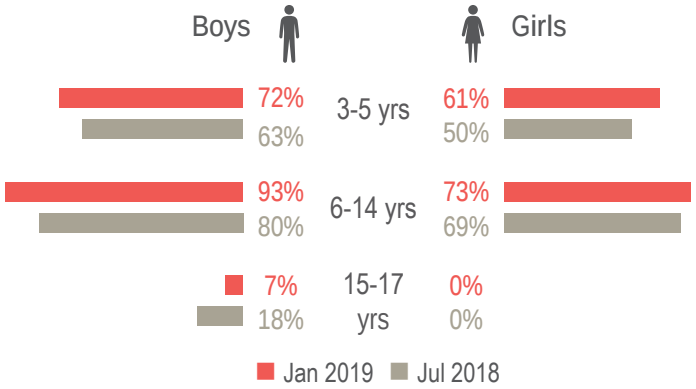
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

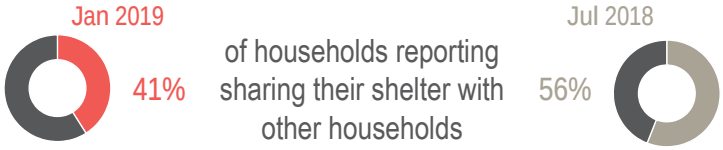
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



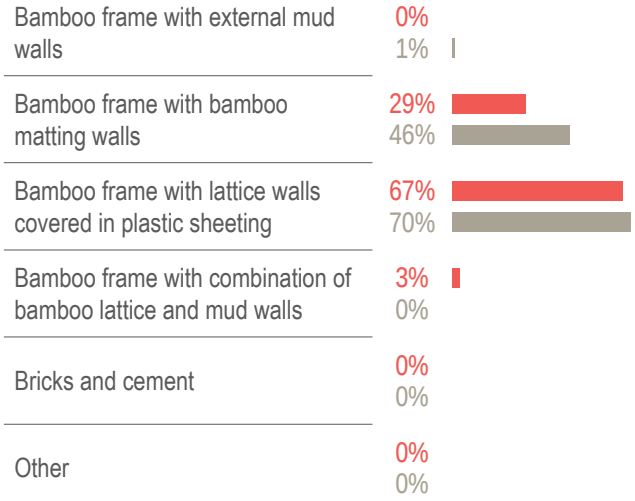
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Roof damaged	10%
11%	Roof destroyed	8%
9%	Wall damaged	2%
11%	Wall destroyed	12%

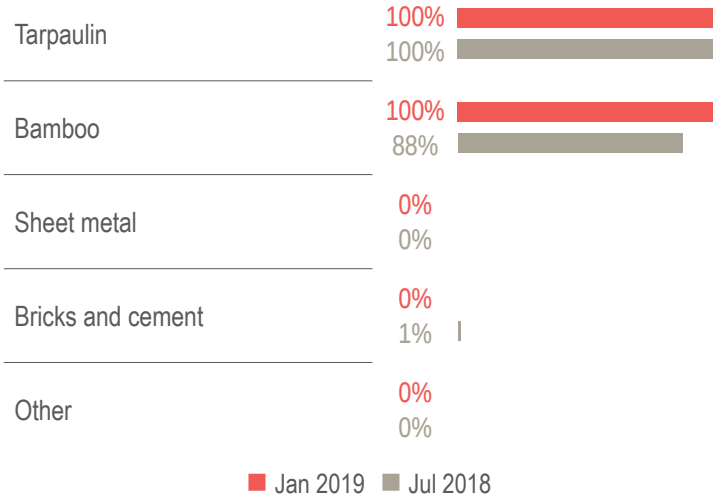
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

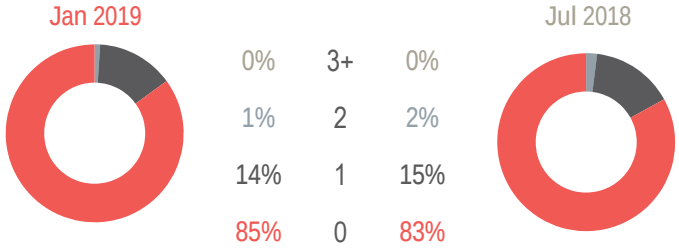
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



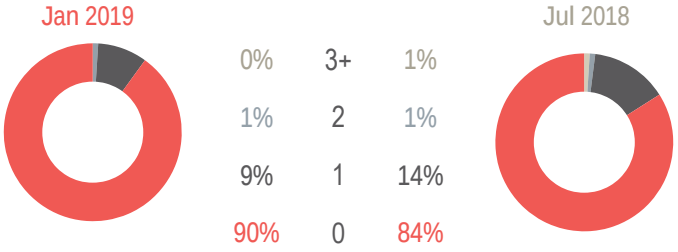
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



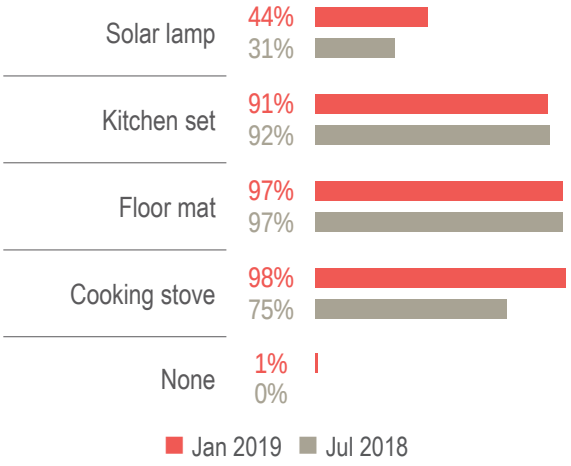
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

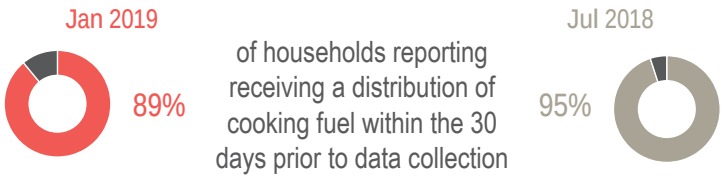


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
65%	Blanket	1 Cooking stove	80%
64%	Solar lamp	2 Fuel	79%
56%	Kitchen set	3 Solar lamp	67%
26%	Portable lamp	4 Kitchen set	28%
20%	Clothes - Children	5 Other	9%
17%	Floor mat	6 Umbrella	7%
16%	Clothes - Female	7 Portable lamp	7%

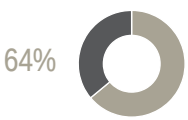
18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Secure shelter	89%	1	73%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables	52%	2	54%	Evacuate shelter
Evacuate shelter	47%	3	42%	Stay in shelter

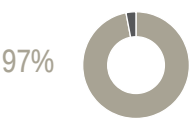
Communication with Communities

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
None used	73%	1	69%	None used
Mahji	27%	2	30%	Mahji
Community leader	11%	3	2%	Phone call

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

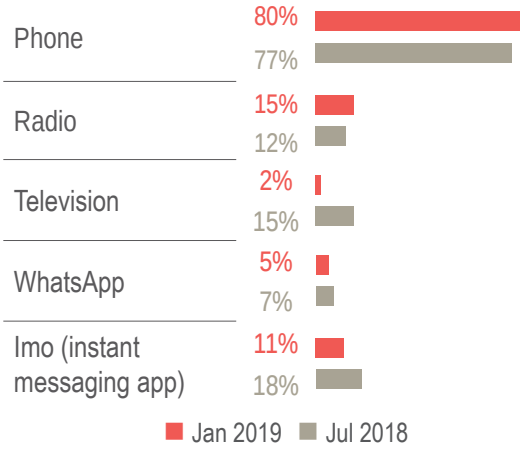


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
No barriers	86%	1	75%	No barriers
Do not know	9%	2	11%	Unsure how to use
Community pressure to not use	1%	3	7%	Unaware of mechanisms

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	36%	51%
Women	8%	11%
Boys (<18 yrs)	0%	1%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	1%

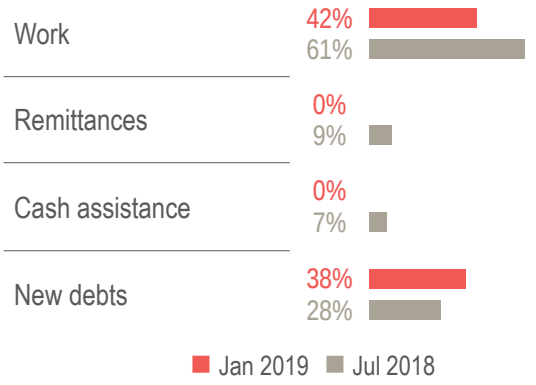
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
21%	NGO volunteer	1	Restaurant	31%
11%	Small business trader	2	Construction / Manual labour	9%
11%	Construction / Manual labour	3	Agriculture or livestock	8%
4%	Domestic work	4	Small business trader	5%
2%	Restaurant	5	NGO volunteer	4%

11% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] **9%**

58% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **69%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,500

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	67%
2	Water tank	23%
3	Tapstand	9%

43% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

16 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

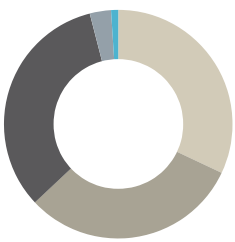
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
97%	35%	72%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	89%
2	Household latrine	11%
3	Open defecation	1%

93% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



32%	Designated waste pit
31%	Undesignated waste pit
33%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 22 / Unchiprang Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

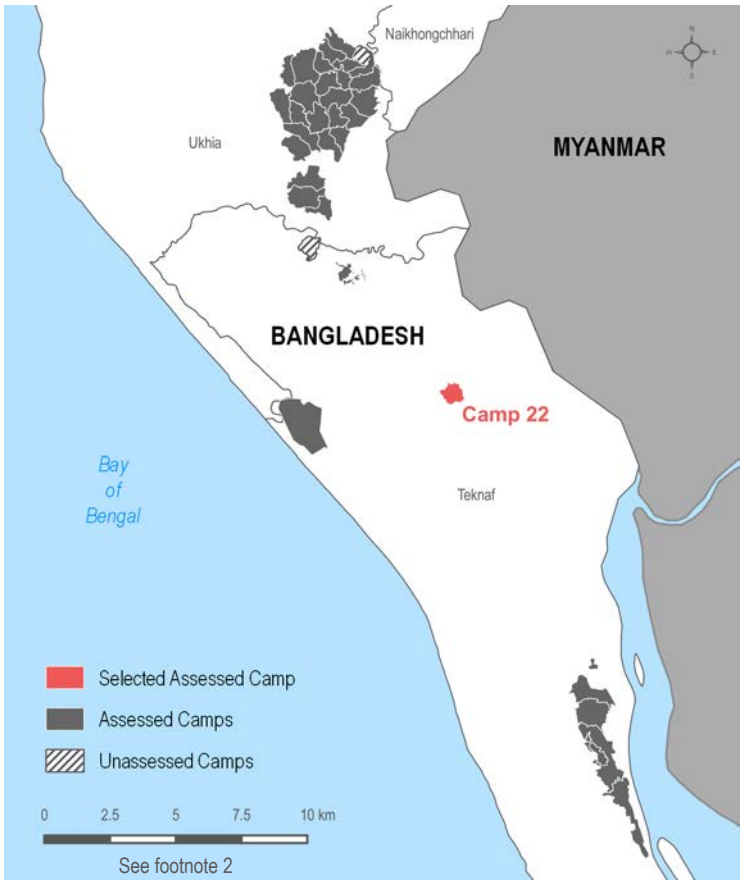
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 98 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	4,585	Individuals[1]	22,206

Demographics[3]

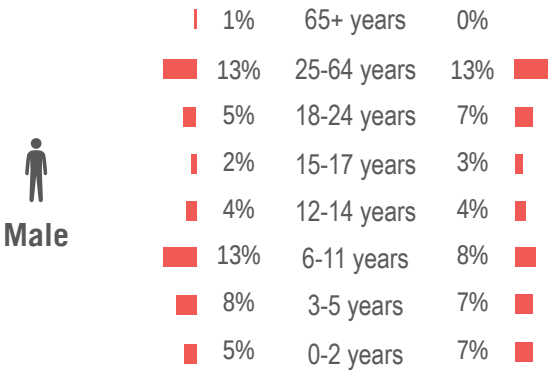
33.2 Average age of respondent

60% of respondents were female

5.6 Average household size

61% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

73% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

21% of heads of households were female

58% of households with pregnant or lactating women

8% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
76%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	56%
53%	Violence within community	2 Armed group recruitment	33%
43%	Detention	3 Natural disaster	29%

Girls

63%	Kidnapping	1 Sexual violence	50%
59%	Sexual violence	2 Kidnapping	34%
33%	Violence within community	3 Natural disaster	22%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

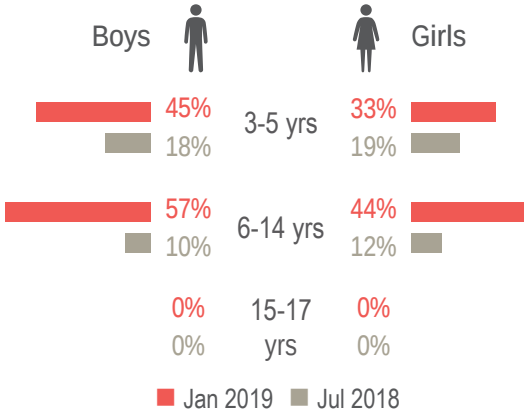
Jul 2018: 0%

78%

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

93%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
13%	12-17 years	7%
19%	18+ years	7%

Jan 2019

85%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018

54%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
47%	Firewood collection sites	1 No area unsafe	69%
37%	Market	2 Water points	13%
30%	No area unsafe	3 Bathing areas	9%

Women

52%	Latrines	1 Latrines	47%
44%	Bathing areas	2 Water points	44%
40%	Water points	3 Bathing areas	39%

Boys

44%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	37%
43%	Market	2 Market	30%
41%	Learning spaces	3 Water points	29%

Girls

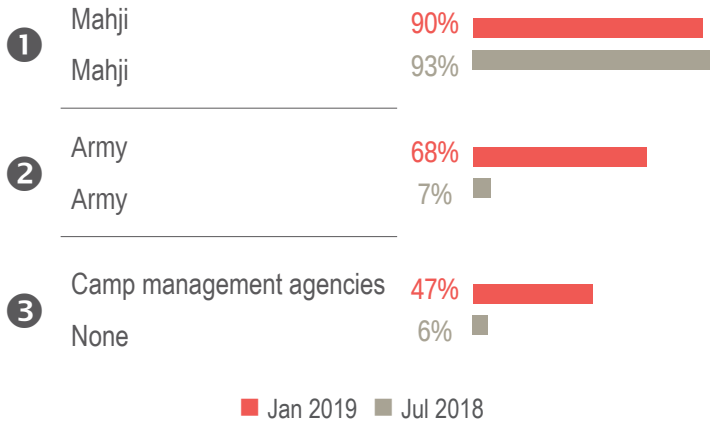
58%	Latrines	1 Latrines	51%
53%	Bathing areas	2 Water points	48%
29%	Learning spaces	3 Bathing areas	42%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

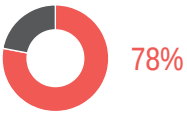
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]



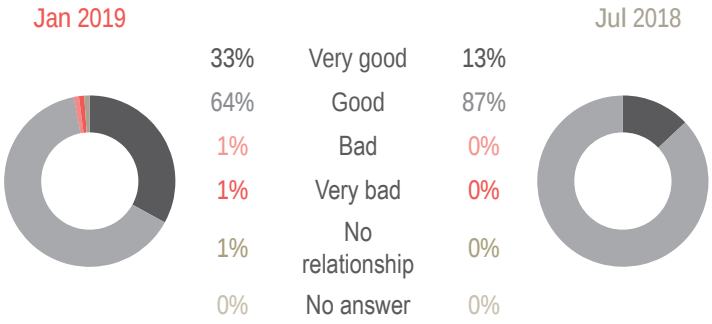
Jan 2019 — Jul 2018


78%

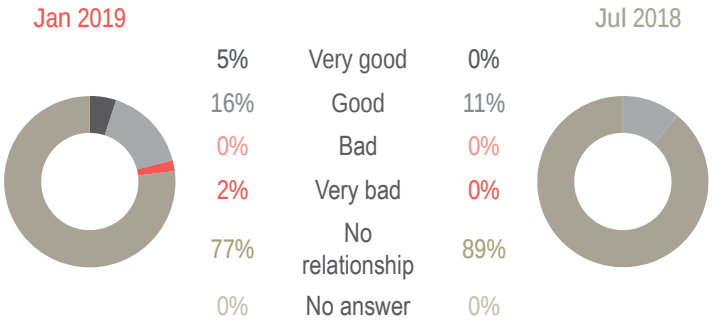
of households reporting the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

60%

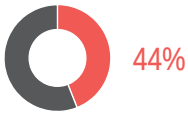
% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

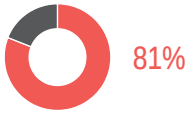

44%

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

96%

Health

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018


81%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

81%

96%

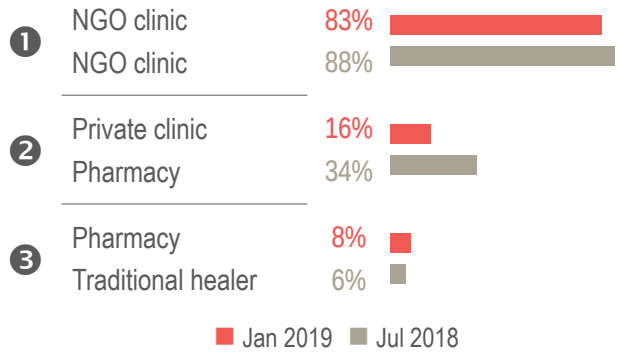
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

95%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
31%	Breast milk substitute	17%
15%	Baby bottles	3%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

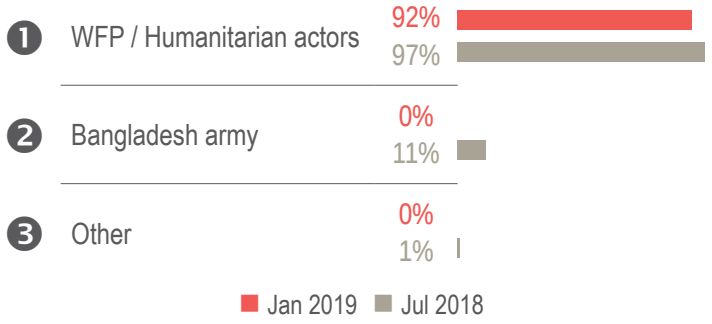
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
70%	Supplies unavailable	1 Supplies unavailable	52%
50%	Treatment unavailable	2 No challenge	34%
16%	Clinic too far	3 Treatment unavailable	22%
16%	Crowded	4 Clinic too far	19%
15%	Poor staff behaviour	5 Crowded	11%

Food Security

of households reporting possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]



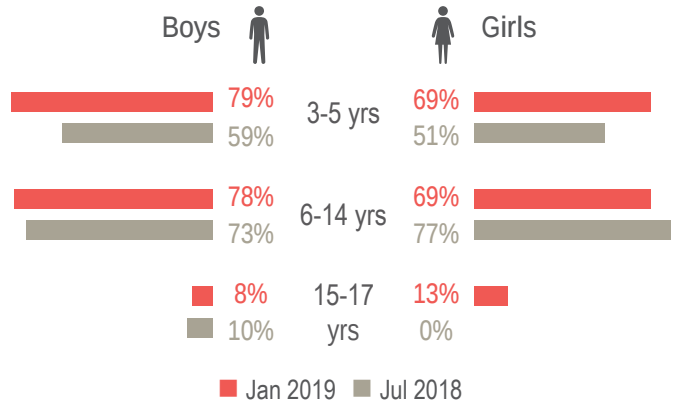
of households reporting access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

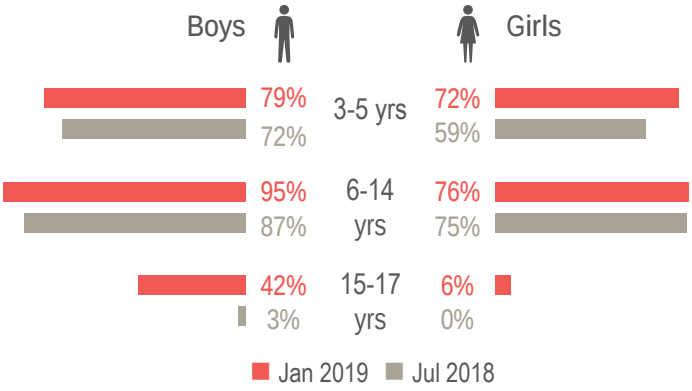
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]

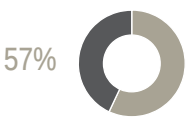


% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households



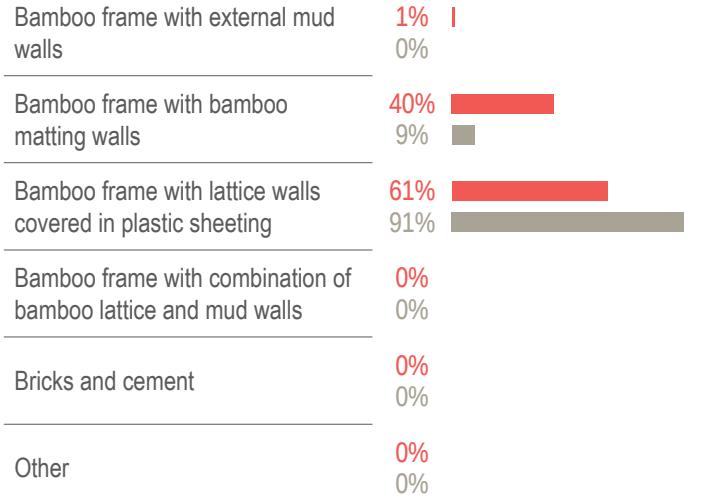
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Roof damaged	6%
6%	Roof destroyed	7%
14%	Wall damaged	1%
21%	Wall destroyed	3%

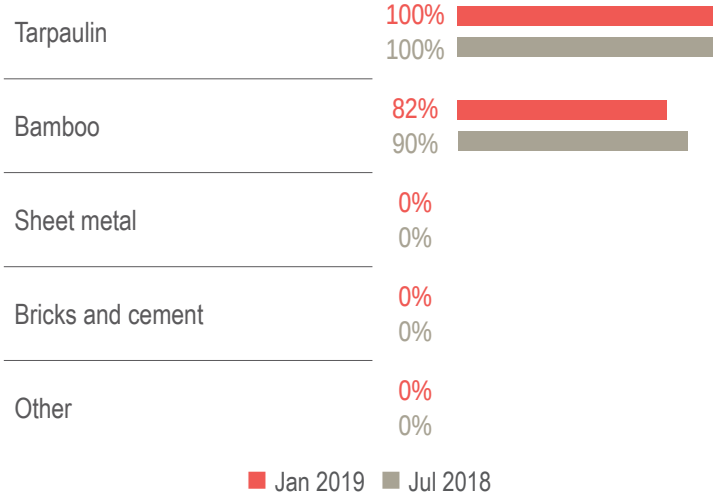
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

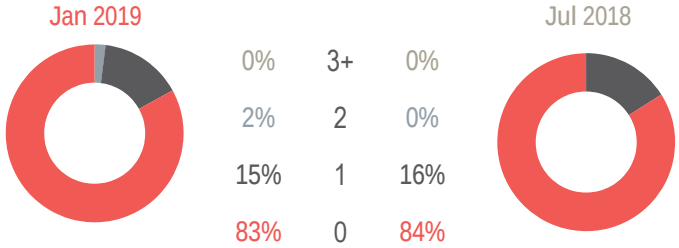
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



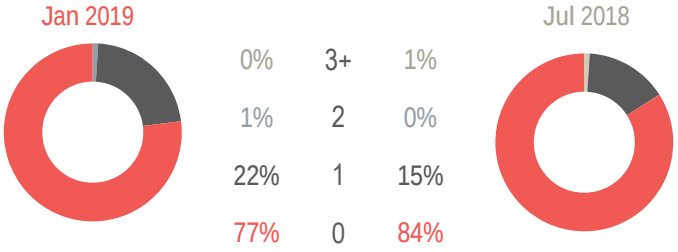
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



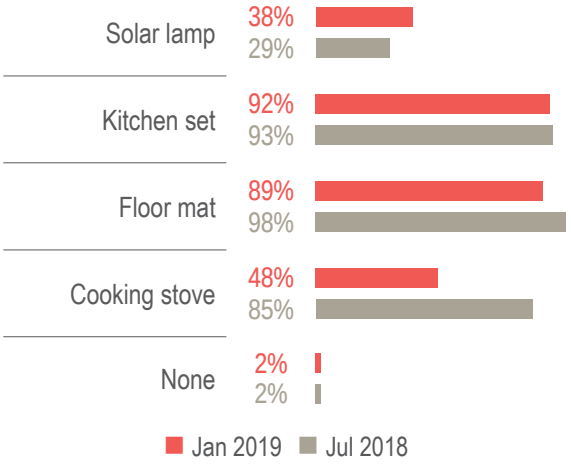
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

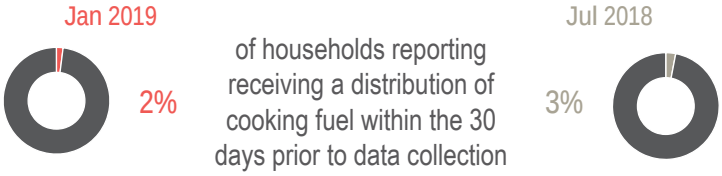


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
66%	Cooking stove	1	Fuel	92%
53%	Solar lamp	2	Solar lamp	65%
47%	Kitchen set	3	Kitchen set	50%
42%	Fuel	4	Cooking stove	49%
28%	Blanket	5	Portable lamp	16%
16%	Clothes - Children	6	Clothes - Children	7%
15%	Floor mat	7	Other	6%

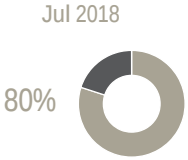
18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

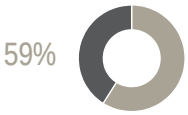


% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 87%	1	80%	Secure shelter
Secure food supplies 54%	2	52%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables 47%	3	39%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

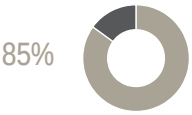
of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 77%	1	79%	None used
Mahji 19%	2	21%	Mahji
NGO volunteer 8%	3	0%	Complaint box

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

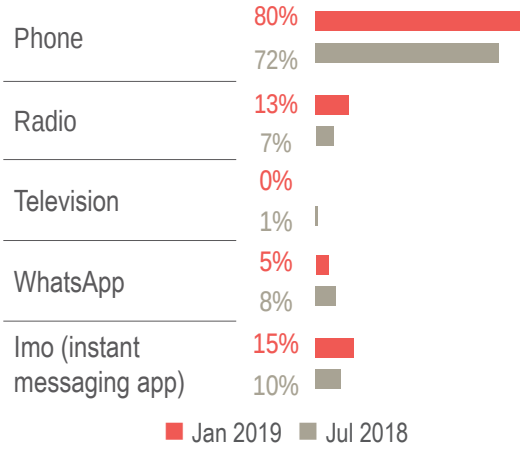


21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 88%	1	72%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms 11%	2	19%	Unaware of mechanisms
Community pressure to not use 1%	3	6%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

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

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	20%	43%
Women	2%	1%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	2%
Girls (<18 yrs)	1%	1%

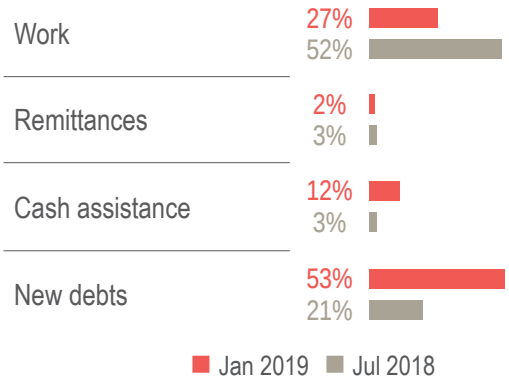
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,100	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 22 / Unchiprang

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
16%	NGO volunteer	1 Restaurant	36%
3%	Restaurant	2 Construction / Manual labour	7%
2%	Agriculture or livestock	3 NGO volunteer	4%
2%	Small business trader	4 Handicrafts / Tailoring	2%
1%	Construction / Manual labour	5 Other	2%

0% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

7%

71% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

61%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	3,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Water tank	69%
2	Tapstand	20%
3	Tubewell / Borehole	8%

6% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

18 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
91%	52%	67%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	87%
2	Household latrine	12%
3	Open defecation	5%

65% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal

28%	Designated waste pit
20%	Undesignated waste pit
50%	Stream or water source
2%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 23 / Shamlapur Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

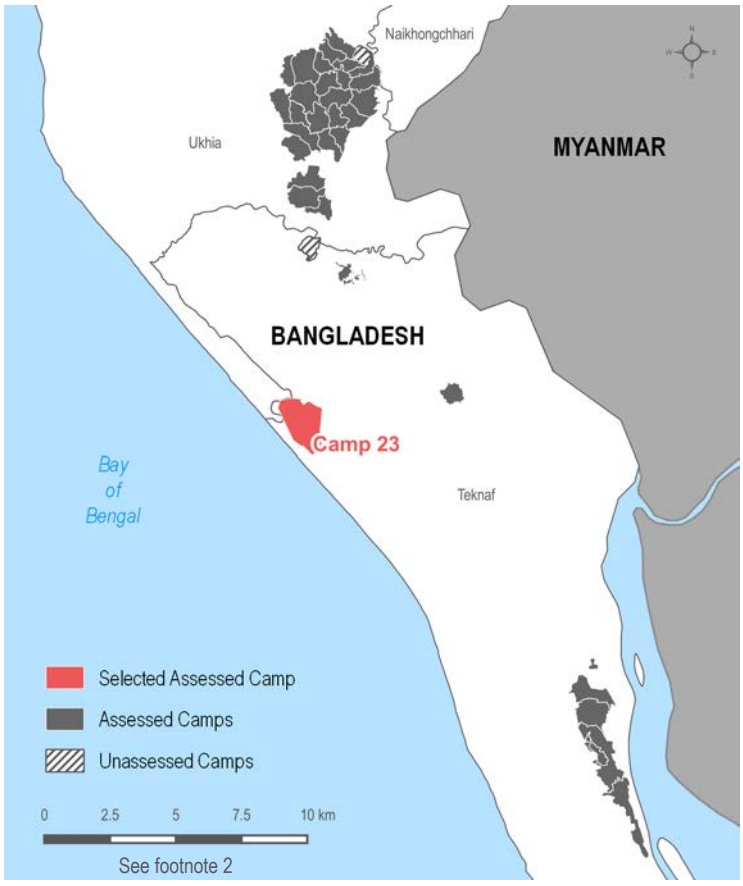
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 98 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	2,661	Individuals[1]	10,963

Demographics[3]

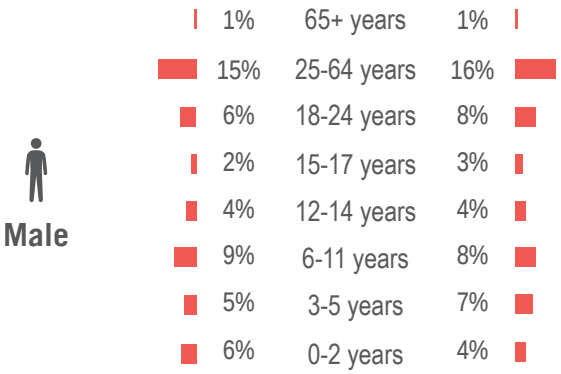
34.0 Average age of respondent

59% of respondents were female

4.6 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

61% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

43% of heads of households were female

43% of households with pregnant or lactating women

20% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
57%	1 Kidnapping	1 Natural disaster	41%
42%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Kidnapping	37%
40%	3 Violence within community	3 Armed group recruitment	24%

Girls

53%	1 Sexual violence	1 Natural disaster	41%
48%	2 Kidnapping	2 Kidnapping	31%
35%	3 Child marriage	3 Sexual violence	25%

Jan 2019: 6%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

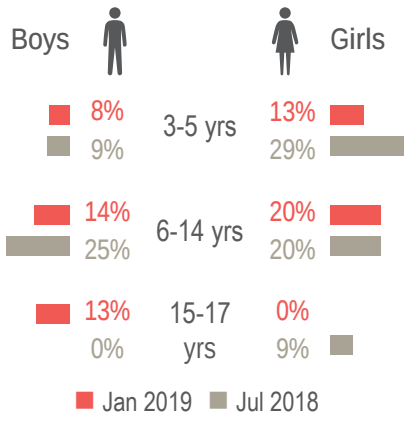
Jul 2018: 9%

Jan 2019: 42%

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

Jul 2018: 57%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7%	12-17 years	0%
13%	18+ years	10%

Jan 2019: 61%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 44%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
44%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	81%
36%	Market	2 Latrines	9%
31%	Distribution points	3 Distribution points	6%

Women

32%	Market	1 No area unsafe	57%
31%	Latrines	2 Latrines	34%
28%	Distribution points	3 Bathing areas	23%

Boys

47%	Learning spaces	1 No area unsafe	56%
40%	Market	2 Latrines	24%
40%	Distribution points	3 Market	16%

Girls

39%	Learning spaces	1 No area unsafe	45%
36%	Latrines	2 Latrines	42%
35%	Market	3 Bathing areas	26%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	Mahji	90%	84%
2	Army	32%	16%
3	Camp management agencies	29%	7%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Jan 2019

60%

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

Jul 2018

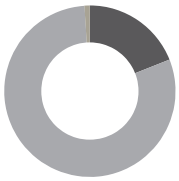
47%

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

Jan 2019

29%	Very good	19%
71%	Good	80%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
0%	No relationship	1%
0%	No answer	0%

Jul 2018

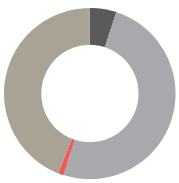


% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community

Jan 2019

8%	Very good	5%
63%	Good	50%
0%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	1%
29%	No relationship	44%
0%	No answer	0%

Jul 2018



Jan 2019

74%

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

Jul 2018

85%

Health

Jan 2019

68%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13]

Jul 2018

79%

83%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13]

98%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	10%
0%	Baby bottles	8%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]

		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
1	NGO clinic	61%	65%
2	Private clinic	39%	56%
3	Pharmacy	14%	10%
	Government clinic		

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14.Three most common sources of treatment are shown

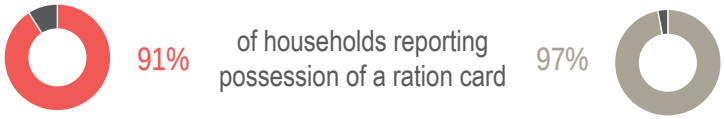
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

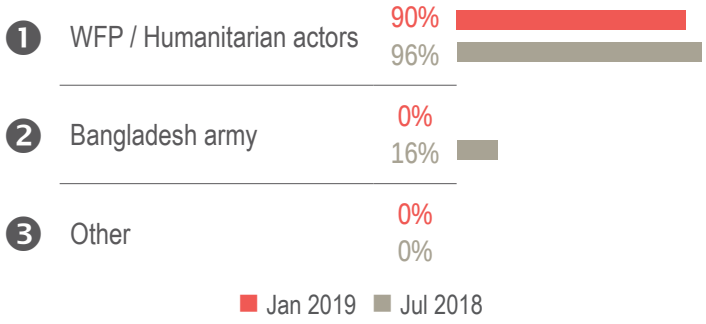
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
52%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	48%
44%	Treatment unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	27%
28%	No challenge	3	Clinic too far	19%
15%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	16%
12%	Poor staff behaviour	5	Crowded	15%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

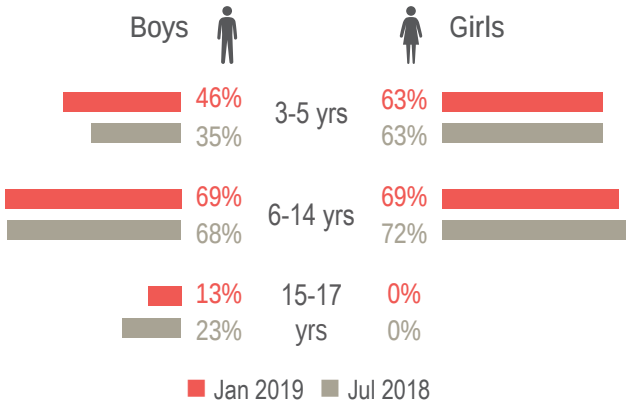


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

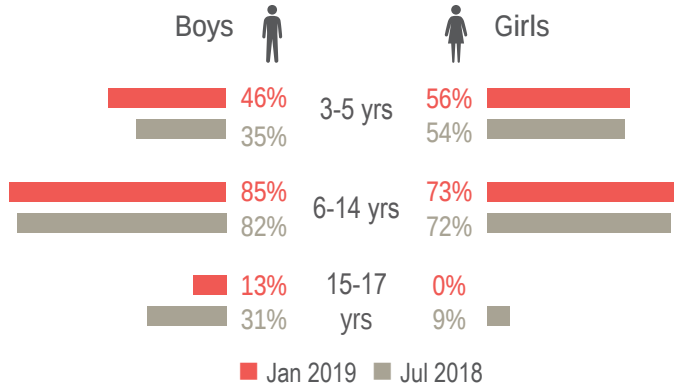
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

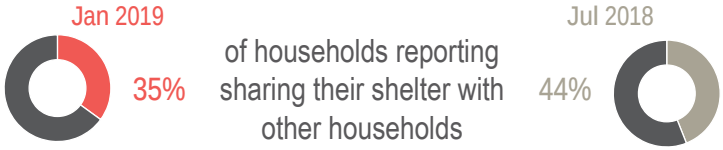
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



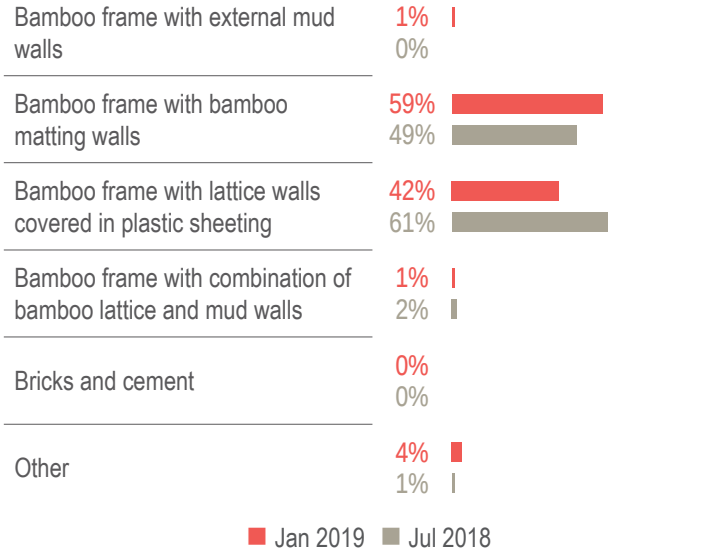
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	5%
17%	Roof destroyed	4%
13%	Wall damaged	1%
14%	Wall destroyed	3%

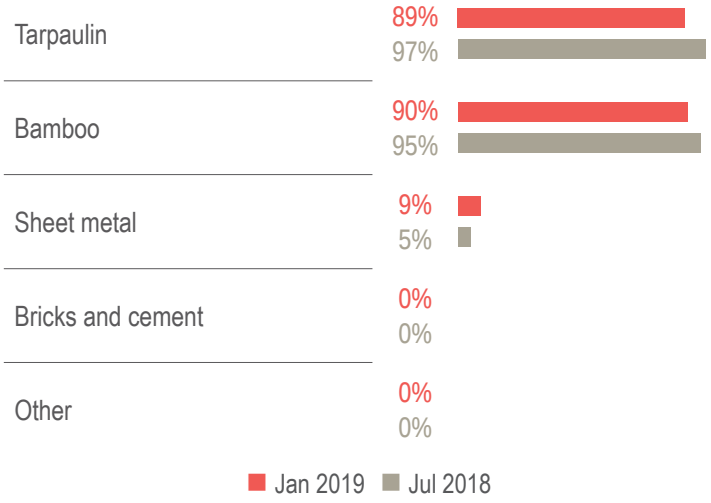
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

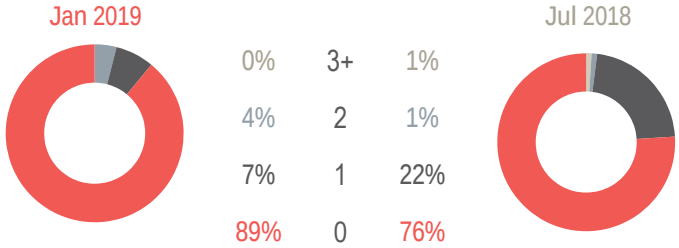
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



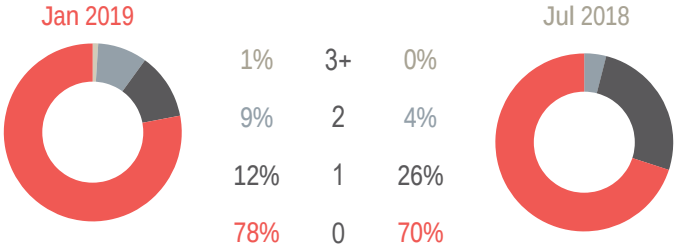
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



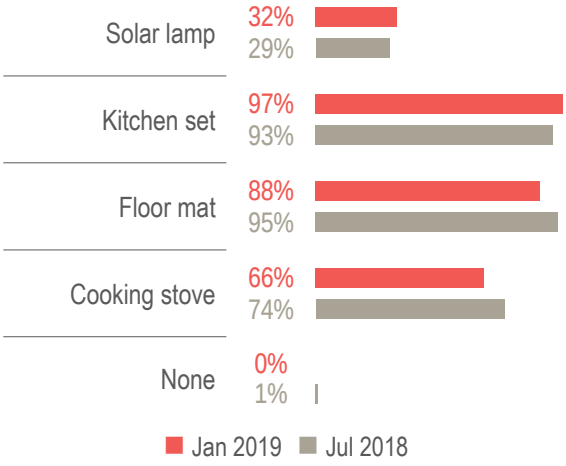
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

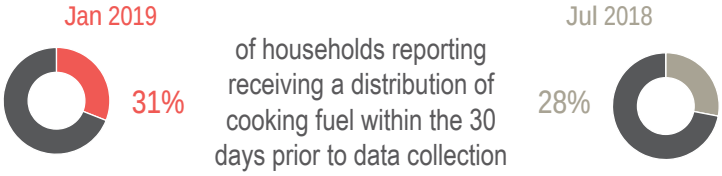


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
65%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	76%
52%	Kitchen set	2 Solar lamp	66%
48%	Fuel	3 Cooking stove	64%
42%	Cooking stove	4 Kitchen set	49%
40%	Blanket	5 Portable lamp	14%
19%	Floor mat	6 Floor mat	13%
10%	Clothes - Children	7 Umbrella	6%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

58%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

58%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 70%	1	78%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter 47%	2	56%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables 45%	3	35%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

72%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

46%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 66%	1	72%	None used
Mahji 34%	2	22%	Mahji
NGO staff 6%	3	4%	Government or military

Jan 2019

94%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

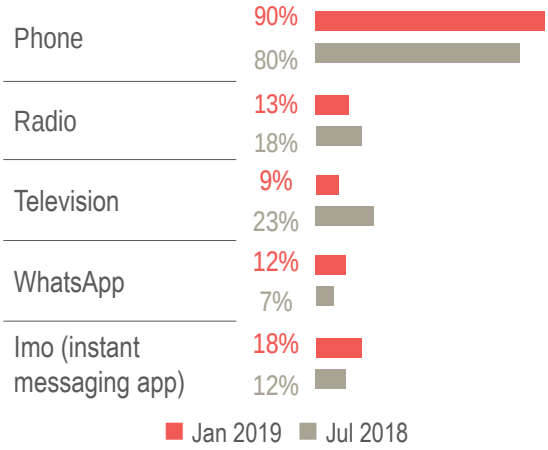
96%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 91%	1	67%	No barriers
Unsure how to use 6%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Lacking skills for use 3%	3	18%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

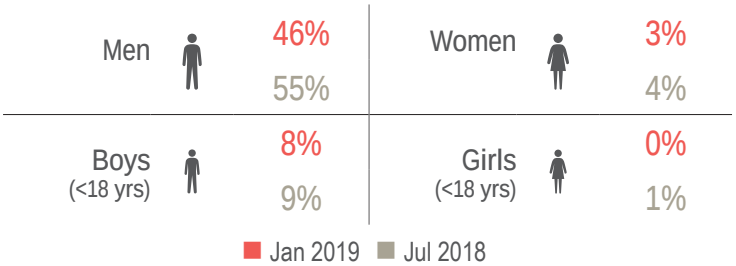
54%

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

Jul 2018

66%

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

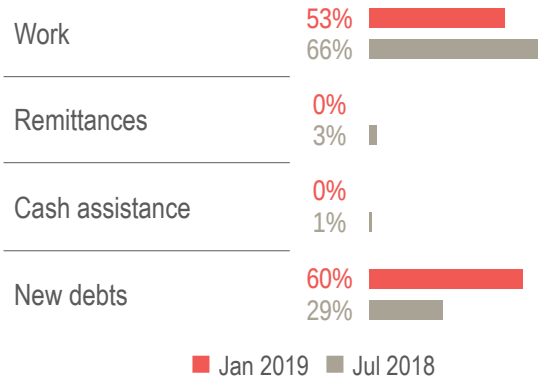


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	3,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
19%	Handicrafts / Tailoring	1 Handicrafts / Tailoring	26%
10%	Agriculture or livestock	2 Restaurant	21%
8%	Restaurant	3 Agriculture or livestock	9%
5%	Transportation	4 Small business trader	4%
4%	Fishing	5 NGO volunteer	3%

0% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 1%

81% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 72%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	5,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	98%
2	Water tank	2%
3	Protected dugwell	0%

48% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

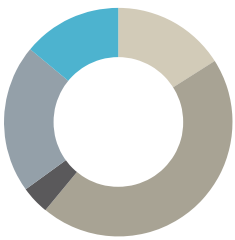
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
93%	16%	43%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	82%
2	Household latrine	18%
3	Open defecation	0%

82% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



16%	Designated waste pit
45%	Undesignated waste pit
4%	Stream or water source
21%	Burn it
14%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 24 / Leda Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

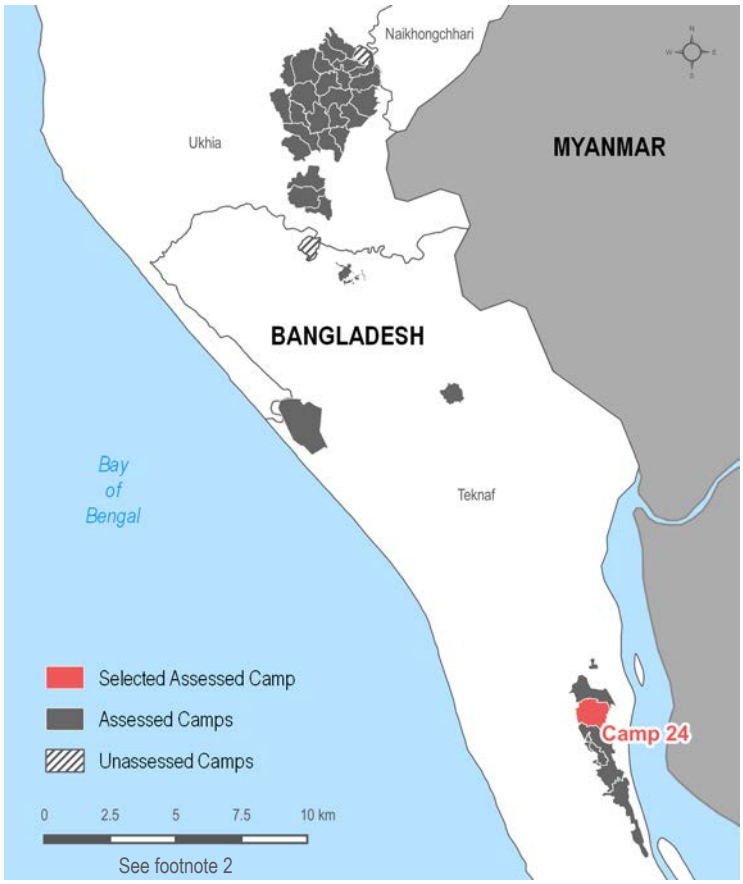
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 120 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	7,761	Individuals[1]	33,544

Demographics[3]

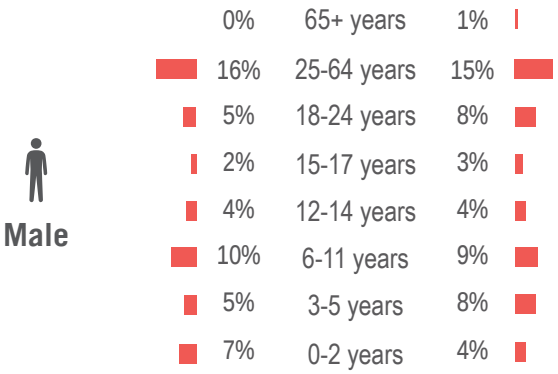
32.3 Average age of respondent

44% of respondents were female

4.9 Average household size

55% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



98% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

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

33% of heads of households were female

49% of households with pregnant or lactating women

24% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
63%	1 Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	51%
49%	2 Armed group recruitment	2 Armed group recruitment	36%
45%	3 Violence within community	3 Violence within community	25%

Girls

52%	1 Sexual violence	1 Kidnapping	51%
44%	2 Kidnapping	2 Sexual violence	39%
33%	3 Detention	3 Child marriage	17%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

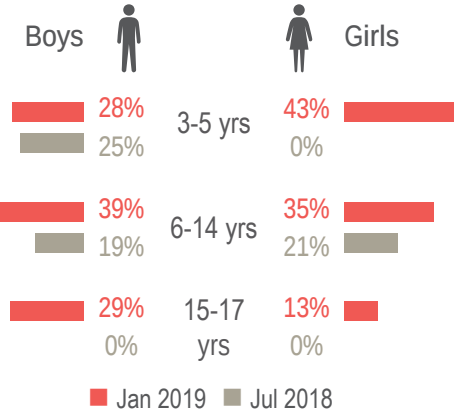
3% of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

2%

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

64%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
19%	12-17 years	0%
16%	18+ years	8%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

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

41%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
54%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	82%
25%	2 Market	2 Do not know	10%
19%	3 Distribution points	3 Water points	6%

Women

42%	1 No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	52%
37%	2 Latrines	2 Latrines	31%
23%	3 Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	30%

Boys

36%	1 Learning spaces	1 No area unsafe	52%
34%	2 Market	2 Latrines	28%
31%	3 No area unsafe	3 Water points	17%

Girls

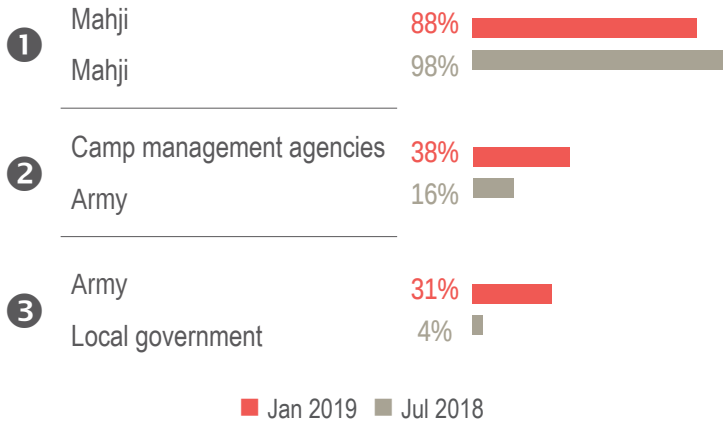
38%	1 Latrines	1 Latrines	54%
28%	2 Bathing areas	2 Bathing areas	44%
28%	3 No area unsafe	3 Water points	42%

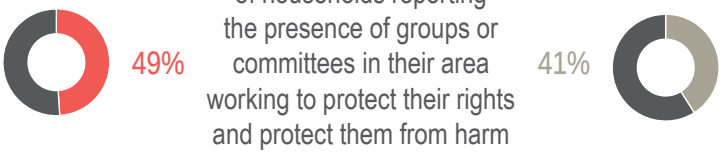
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

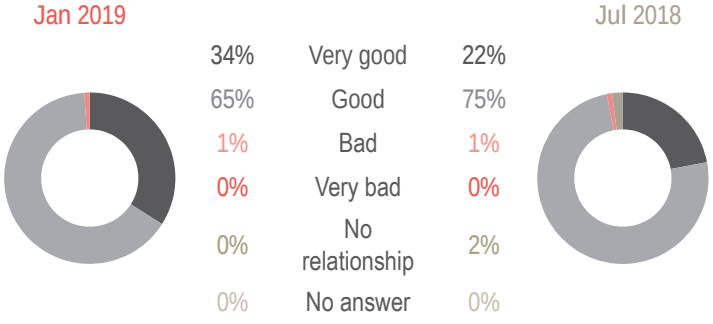
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

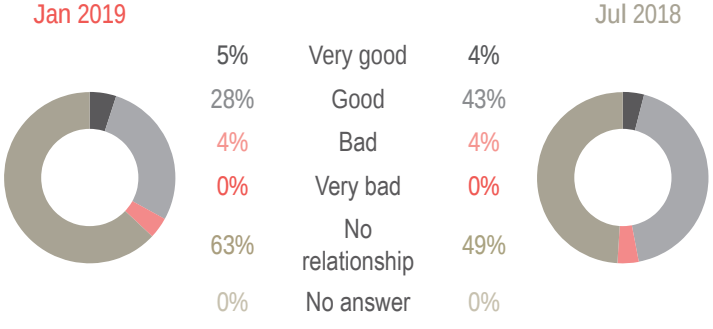


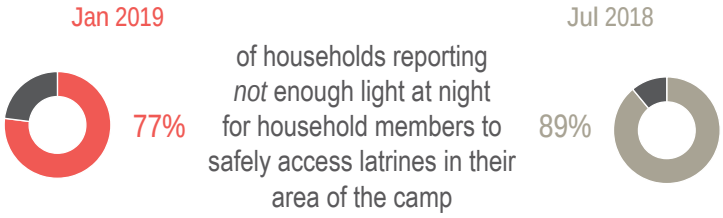


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

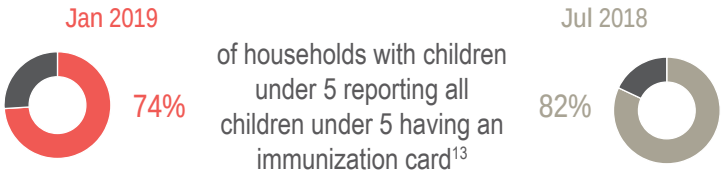


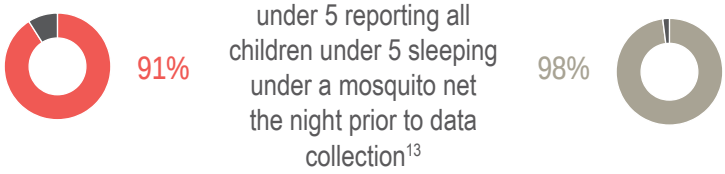
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

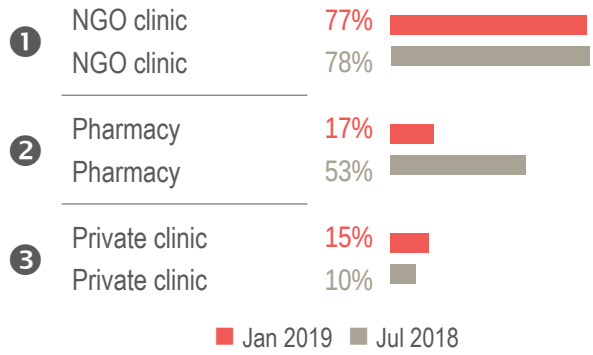




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	Breast milk substitute	4%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

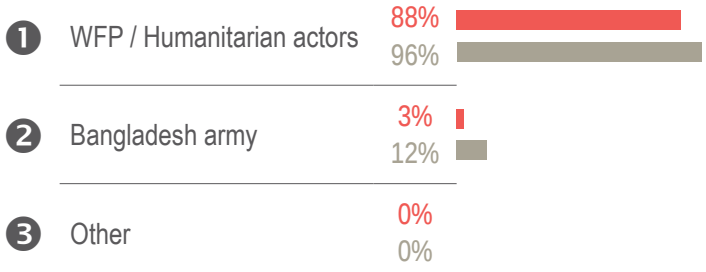
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
38%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	37%
30%	No challenge	2	Supplies unavailable	33%
28%	Treatment unavailable	3	Crowded	27%
15%	Poor staff behaviour	4	Treatment unavailable	26%
14%	Crowded	5	Clinic too far	18%

Food Security

Jan 2019: 93% of households reporting possession of a ration card — Jul 2018: 99%

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]



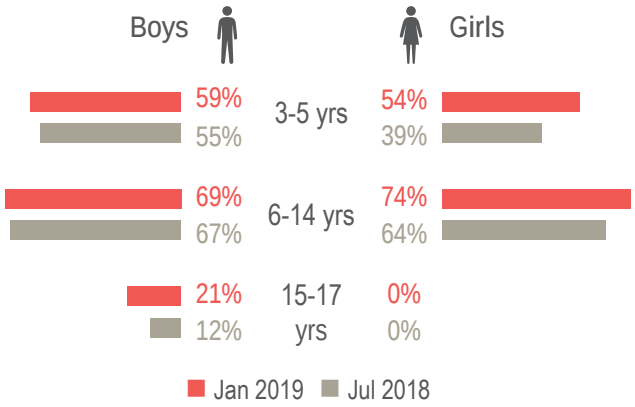
Jan 2019: 98% of households reporting access to a market to buy food — Jul 2018: 98%

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

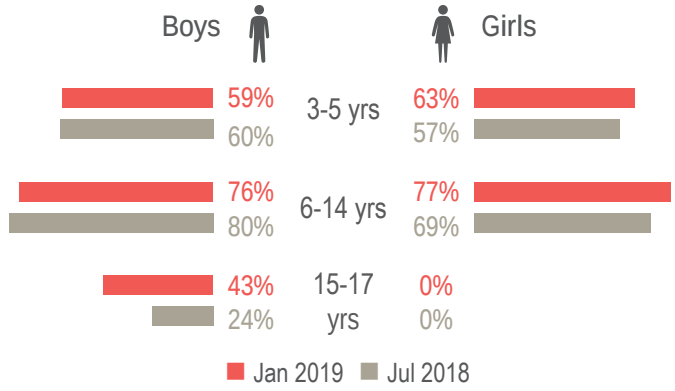
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items

Jan 2019: 65% of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households — Jul 2018: 71%

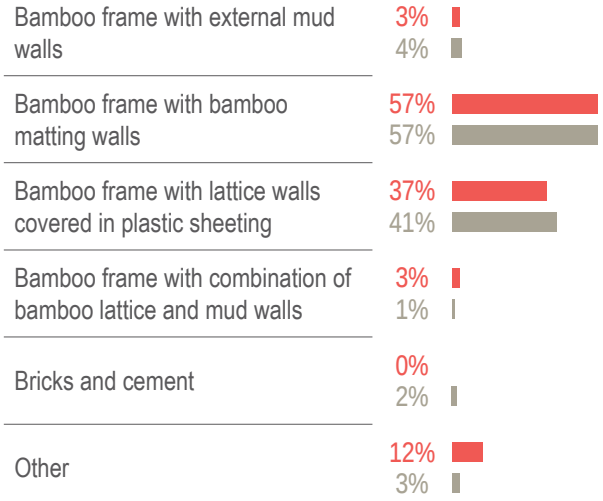
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	3%
20%	Roof destroyed	3%
15%	Wall damaged	2%
17%	Wall destroyed	4%

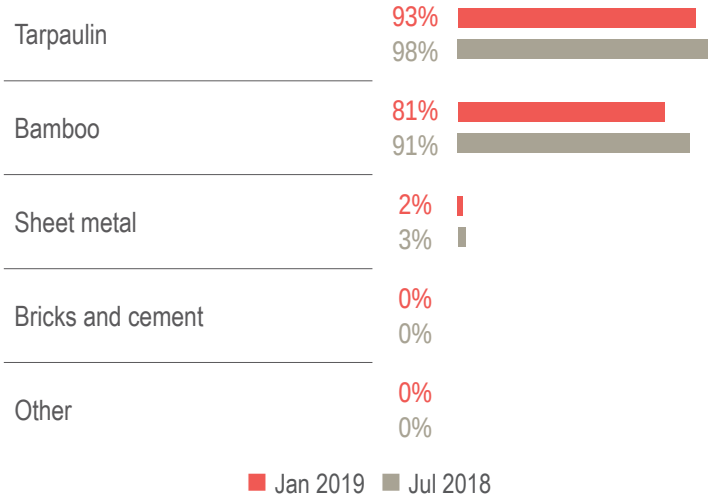
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

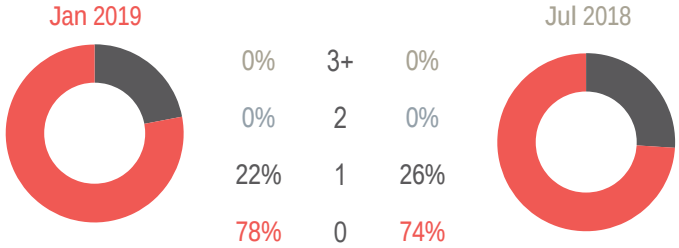
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



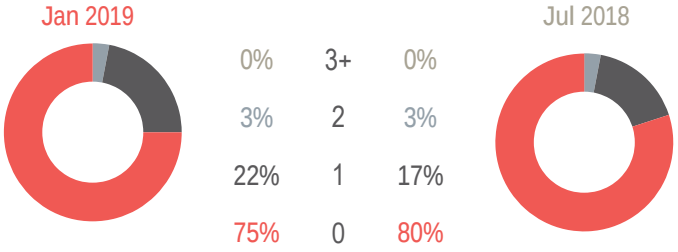
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



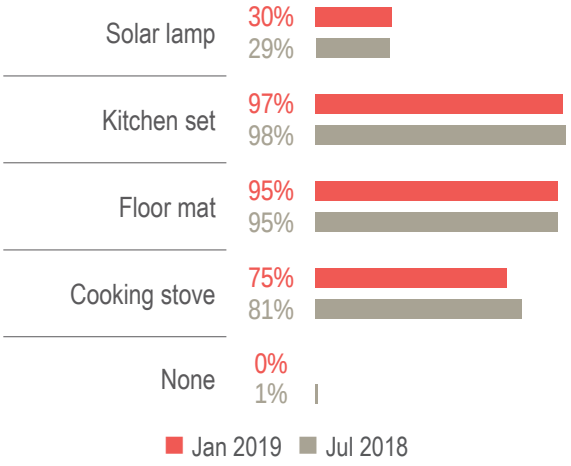
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

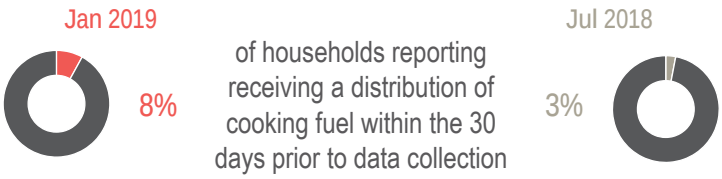


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
59%	Fuel	1	91%
57%	Solar lamp	2	66%
53%	Blanket	3	52%
49%	Cooking stove	4	50%
33%	Kitchen set	5	15%
14%	Floor mat	6	15%
8%	Clothes - Children	7	5%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 56%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 39%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
Secure shelter	73%	1	81%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter	47%	2	56%	Evacuate shelter
Evacuate shelter	46%	3	55%	Stay in shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 67%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 51%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
None used	69%	1	69%	None used
Mahji	27%	2	30%	Mahji
Community leader	8%	3	1%	Government or military

Jan 2019: 89%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

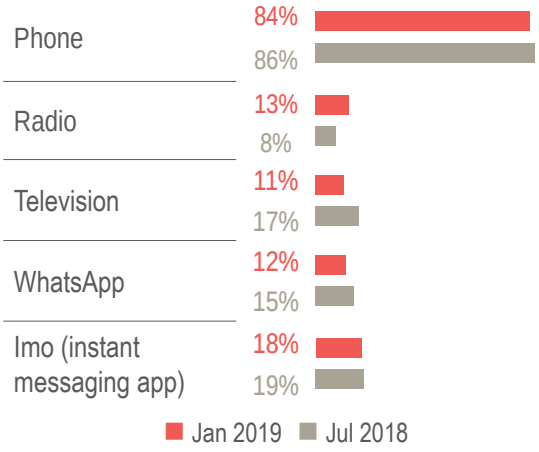
Jul 2018: 94%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018	
No barriers	78%	1	72%	No barriers
Unsure how to use	8%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Afraid to use	8%	3	3%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 49%

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

Jul 2018: 59%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018		Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	44%	53%	Women	3%	9%
Boys (<18 yrs)	6%	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	1%

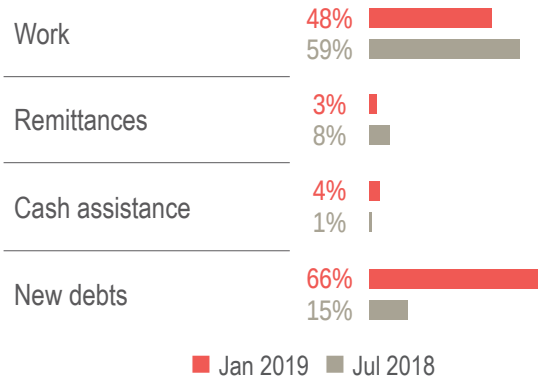
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,500	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
14%	Construction / Manual labour	1 Restaurant	34%
9%	Agriculture or livestock	2 Agriculture or livestock	9%
7%	Restaurant	3 NGO volunteer	6%
6%	Domestic work	4 Construction / Manual labour	6%
6%	Small business trader	5 Other	4%

9% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 6%

83% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 61%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	5,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tapstand	47%
2	Tubewell / Borehole	28%
3	Water tank	22%

14% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

12 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

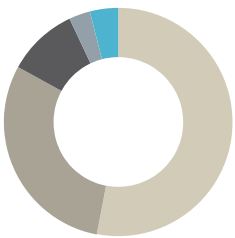
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	28%	63%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	94%
2	Household latrine	6%
3	Open defecation	0%

86% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



53%	Designated waste pit
30%	Undesignated waste pit
10%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
4%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 25 / Ali Khali Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 92 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

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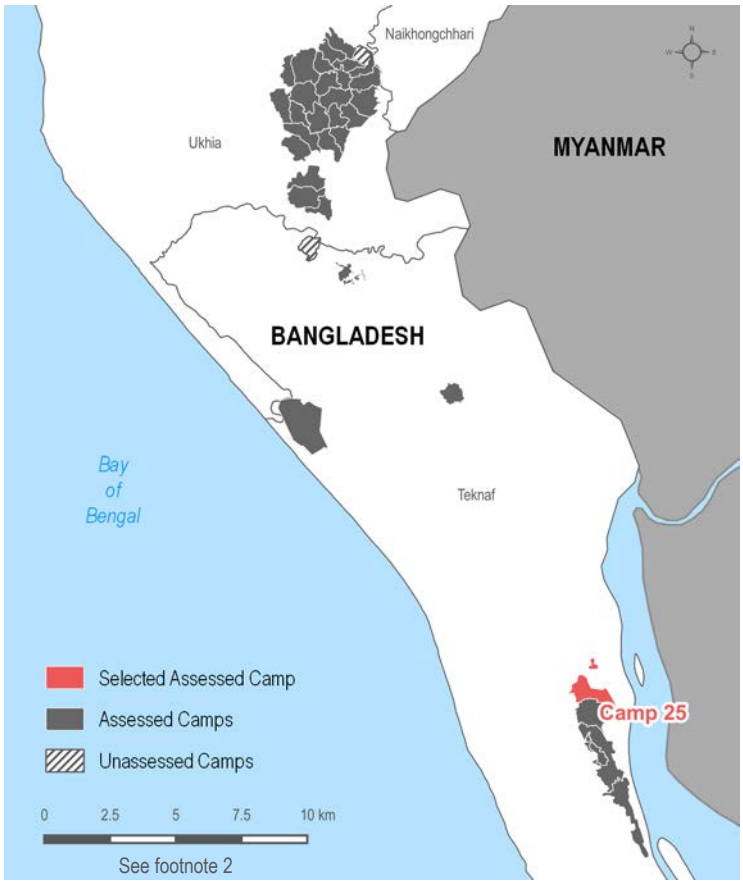


See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	2,143	Individuals[1]	9,497

Demographics[3]

33.6 Average age of respondent

45% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

57% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households

Male			Female
1%	65+ years	0%	
14%	25-64 years	14%	
6%	18-24 years	8%	
4%	15-17 years	5%	
4%	12-14 years	4%	
11%	6-11 years	11%	
5%	3-5 years	5%	
4%	0-2 years	5%	

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

52% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

25% of heads of households were female

45% of households with pregnant or lactating women

11% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
71%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	37%
54%	Violence within community	2 Natural disaster	37%
40%	Armed group recruitment	3 Detention	21%

Girls

57%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	35%
51%	Sexual violence	2 Natural disaster	34%
32%	Violence within community	3 Do not know	17%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

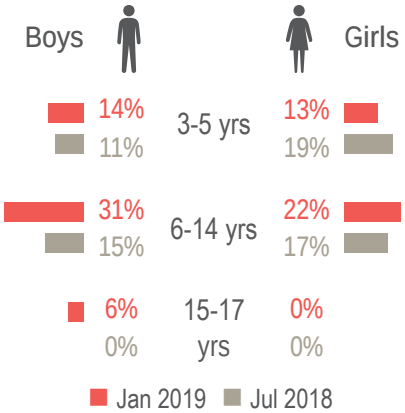
Jul 2018: 1%

Jan 2019: 51%

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

Jul 2018: 77%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
8%	12-17 years	7%
17%	18+ years	22%

Jan 2019: 73%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 51%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
45%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	85%
42%	Distribution points	2 Market	6%
41%	Market	3 Latrines	6%

Women

39%	Bathing areas	1 No area unsafe	64%
38%	Latrines	2 Bathing areas	25%
34%	No area unsafe	3 Latrines	23%

Boys

49%	Market	1 No area unsafe	77%
48%	Distribution points	2 Market	10%
34%	Firewood collection sites	3 Latrines	10%

Girls

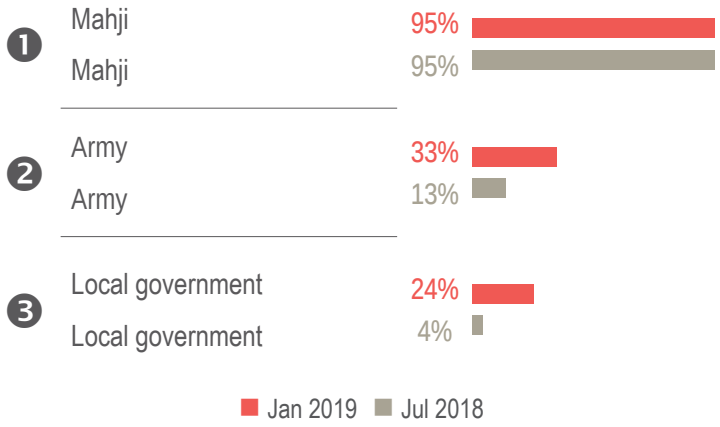
47%	Latrines	1 No area unsafe	62%
37%	Market	2 Latrines	25%
37%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	23%

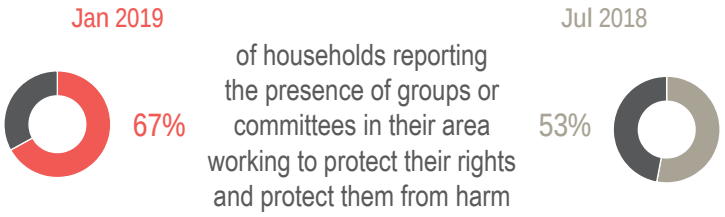
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

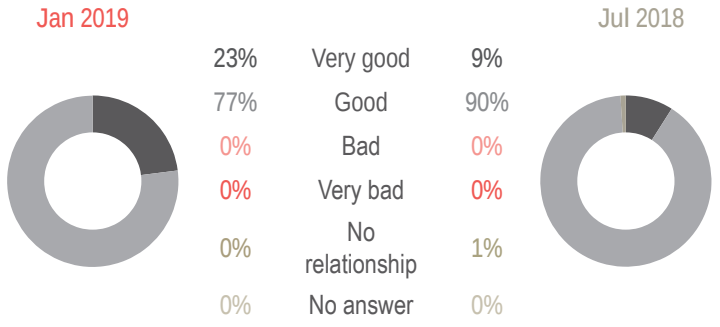
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

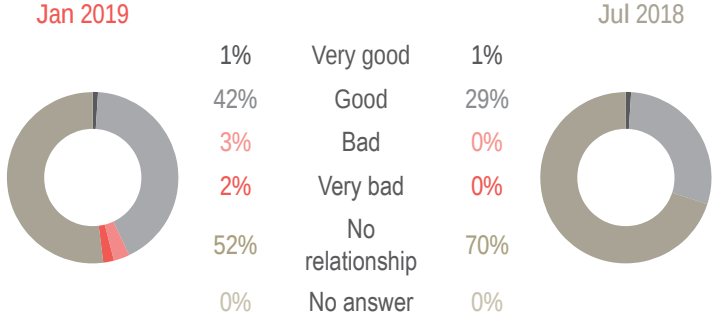


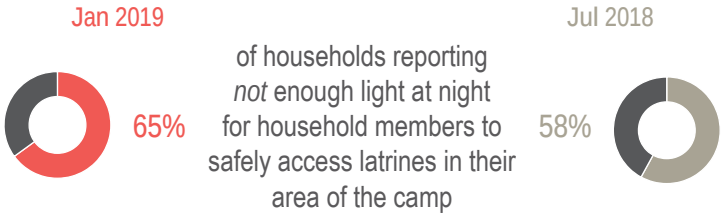


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

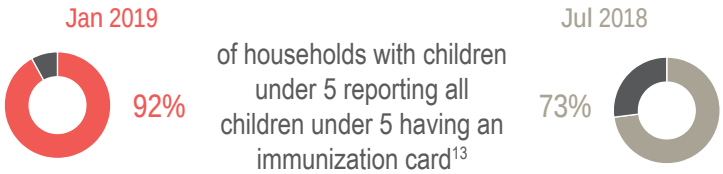


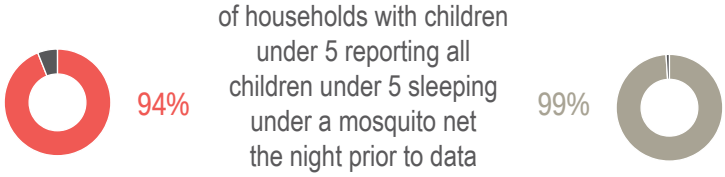
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

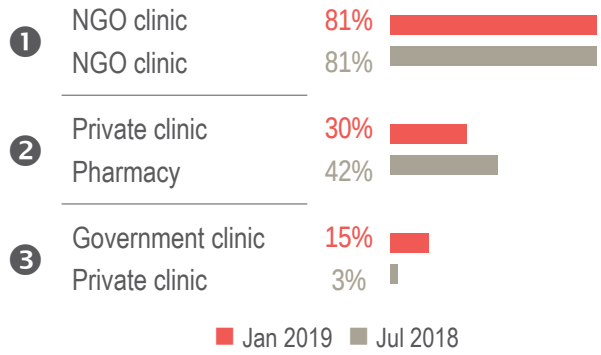




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	3%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

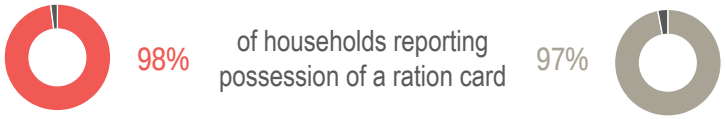
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

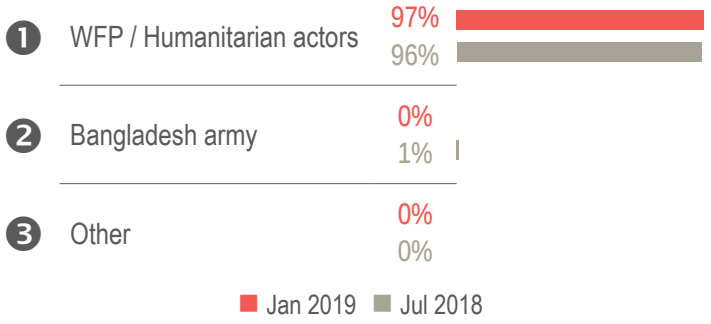
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
40%	Treatment unavailable	1	No challenge	63%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	16%
36%	No challenge	3	Supplies unavailable	15%
16%	Crowded	4	Clinic too far	13%
15%	Clinic too far	5	Treatment unavailable	11%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

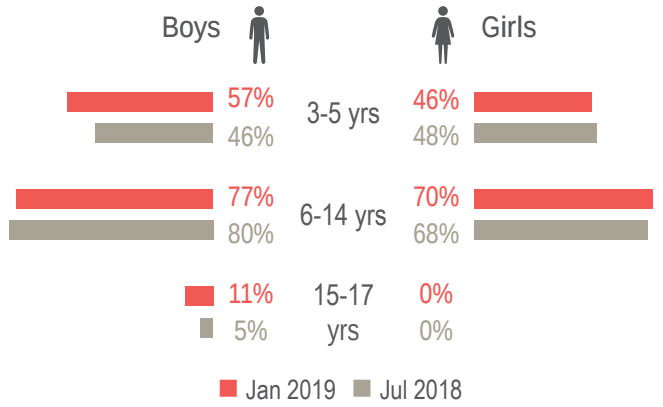


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

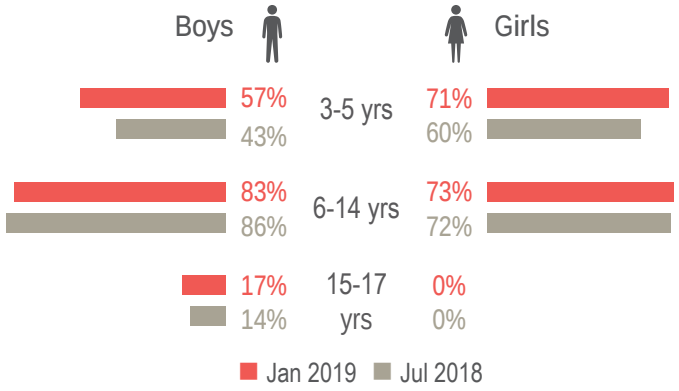
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

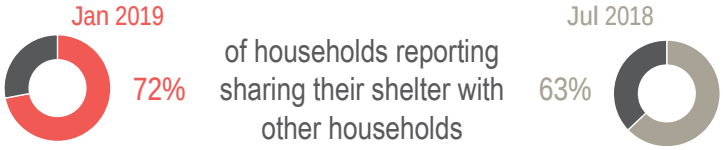
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



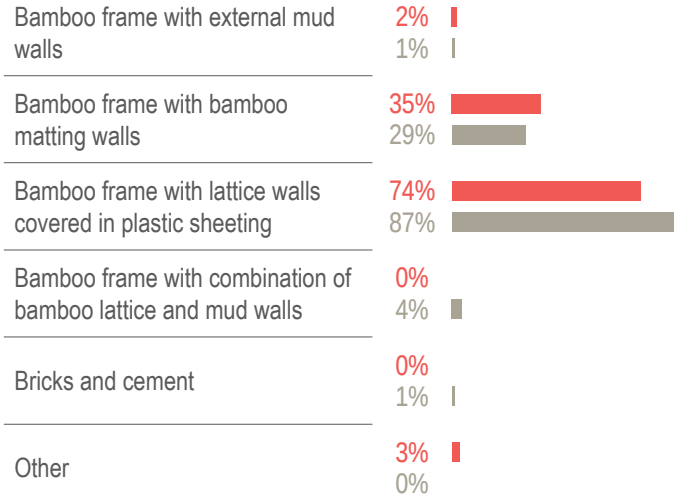
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
21%	Roof damaged	2%
15%	Roof destroyed	0%
5%	Wall damaged	1%
10%	Wall destroyed	1%

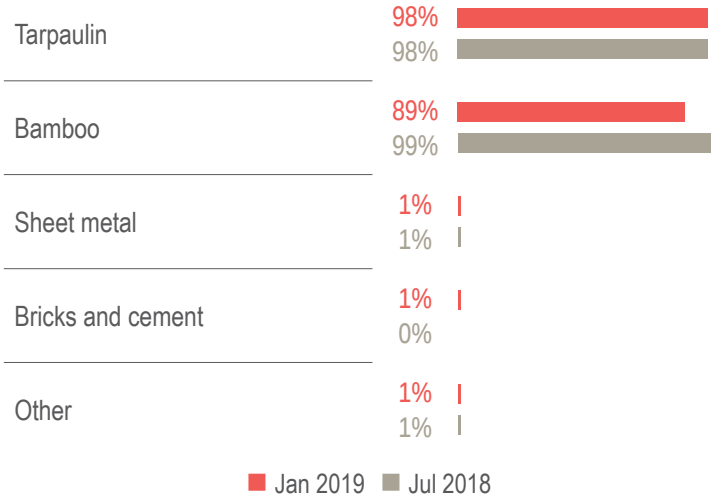
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

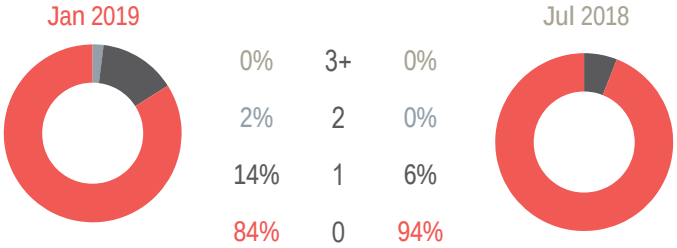
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



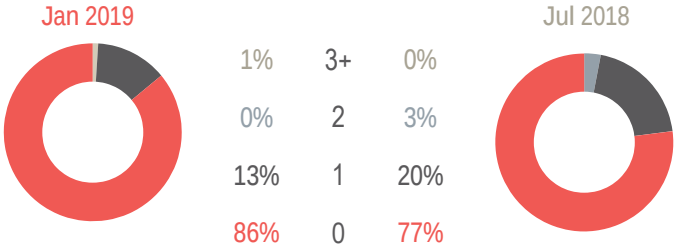
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



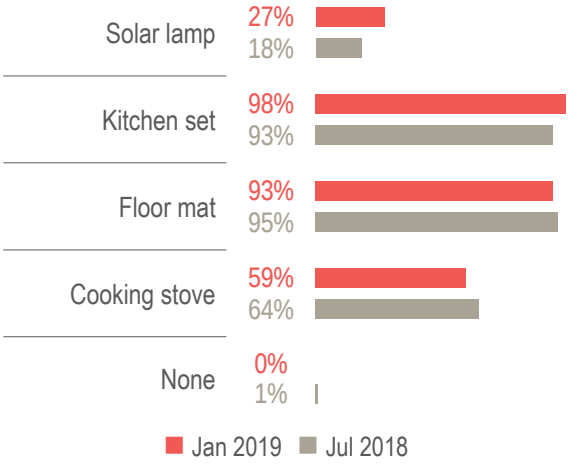
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

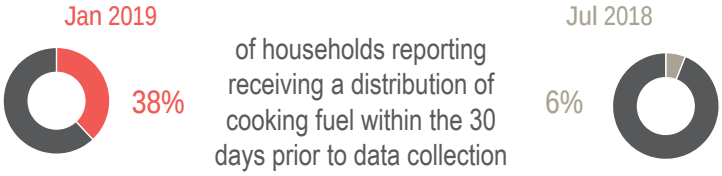


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
59%	Solar lamp	1 Fuel	85%
59%	Cooking stove	2 Cooking stove	73%
49%	Fuel	3 Solar lamp	58%
42%	Blanket	4 Kitchen set	46%
37%	Kitchen set	5 Portable lamp	13%
14%	Floor mat	6 Floor mat	9%
11%	Portable lamp	7 Umbrella	8%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

65%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

50%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
Secure shelter 77%	1	71%	Secure shelter	
Secure valuables 60%	2	67%	Stay in shelter	
Secure food supplies 40%	3	37%	Evacuate shelter	

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

71%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

32%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
None used 77%	1	87%	None used	
Mahji 21%	2	11%	Mahji	
NGO staff 7%	3	1%	Community leader	

Jan 2019

86%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

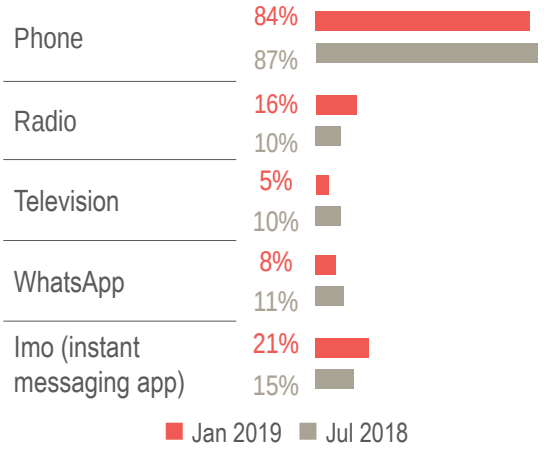
89%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
No barriers 74%	1	82%	No barriers	
Unsure how to use 10%	2	17%	Unaware of mechanisms	
Unaware of mechanisms 10%	3	3%	Unsure how to use	

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

27%

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

Jul 2018

51%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	24%	46%
Women	1%	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	7%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

Jan 2019: 800

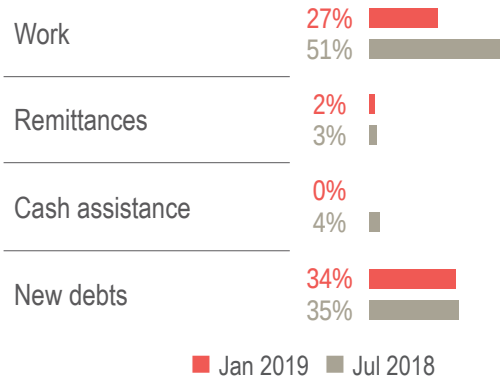
Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]

Jul 2018: 2,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 25 / Ali Khali

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
9%	NGO volunteer	1 Restaurant	27%
5%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Agriculture or livestock	14%
3%	Agriculture or livestock	3 NGO volunteer	5%
3%	Domestic work	4 Domestic work	4%
3%	Restaurant	5 Other	3%

Jan 2019 — Jul 2018

4% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] — 1%

62% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh — 76%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	2,250

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	49%
2	Water tank	38%
3	Tapstand	10%

20% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

14 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

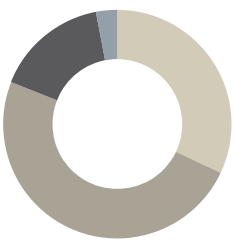
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
90%	27%	64%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	84%
2	Household latrine	17%
3	Open defecation	0%

59% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



32%	Designated waste pit
49%	Undesignated waste pit
16%	Stream or water source
3%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

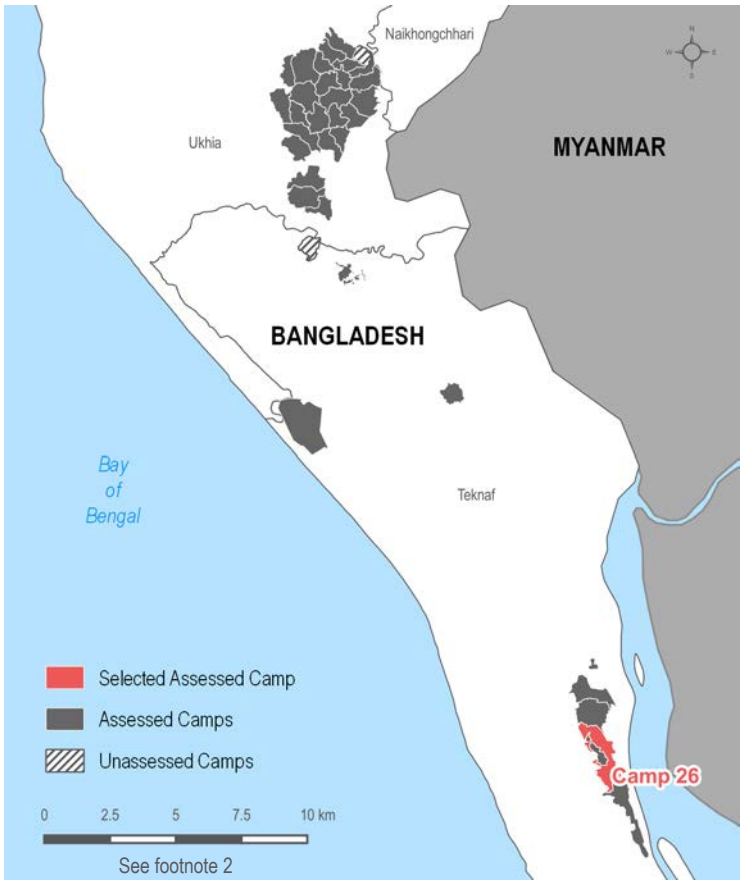
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 110 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	9,398	Individuals[1]	41,035

Demographics[3]

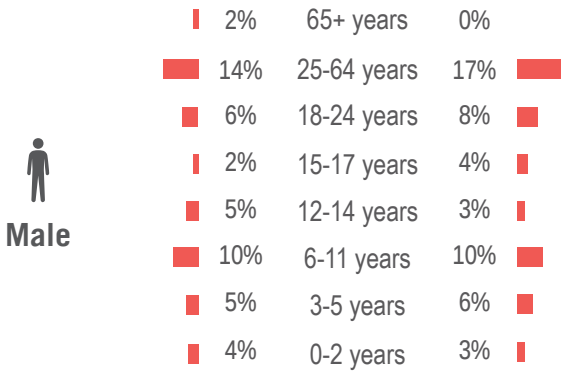
36.3 Average age of respondent

50% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

52% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

52% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

37% of heads of households were female

41% of households with pregnant or lactating women

15% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
74%	1 Kidnapping	Kidnapping	49%
59%	2 Violence within community	Detention	32%
35%	3 Armed group recruitment	Natural disaster	32%

Girls

65%	1 Kidnapping	Kidnapping	41%
41%	2 Violence within community	Sexual violence	34%
36%	3 Sexual violence	Natural disaster	27%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

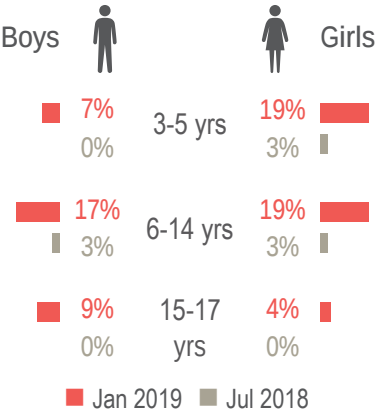
Jul 2018: 1%

48%

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

68%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5%	12-17 years	4%
20%	18+ years	9%

Jan 2019: 55%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 55%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
43%	1 No area unsafe	No area unsafe	82%
38%	2 Market	Water points	6%
35%	3 Distribution points	Do not know	5%

Women

47%	1 Latrines	No area unsafe	57%
33%	2 No area unsafe	Latrines	26%
24%	3 Water points	Bathing areas	26%

Boys

47%	1 Market	No area unsafe	63%
30%	2 Distribution points	Latrines	23%
28%	3 Firewood collection sites	Water points	16%

Girls

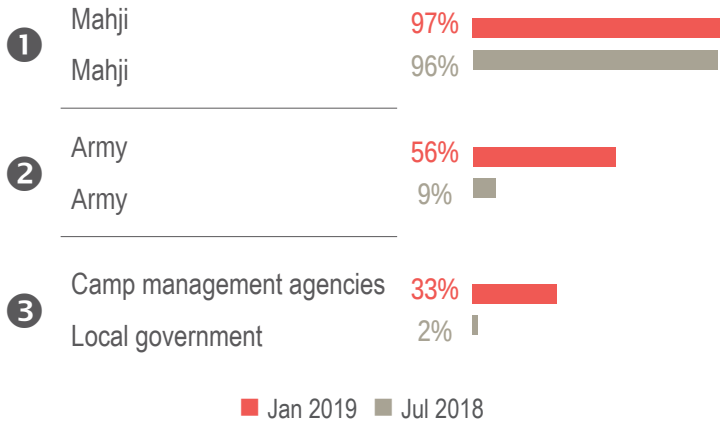
55%	1 Latrines	No area unsafe	49%
32%	2 Bathing areas	Latrines	39%
31%	3 Water points	Bathing areas	32%

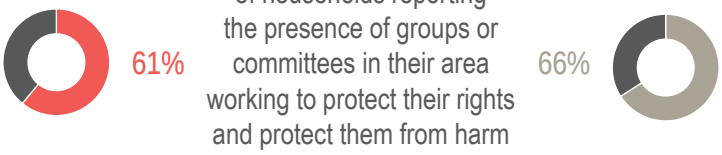
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

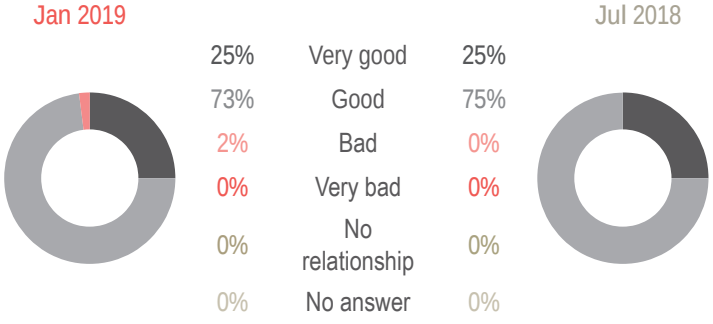
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

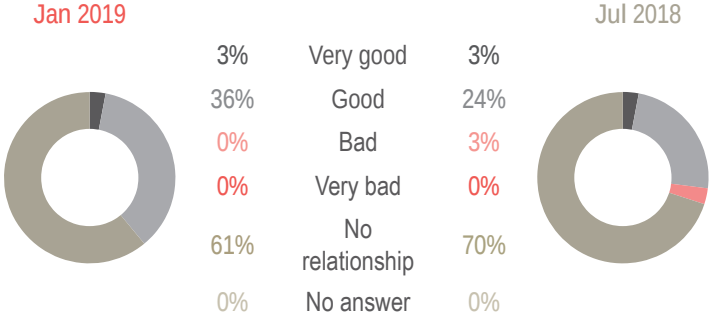


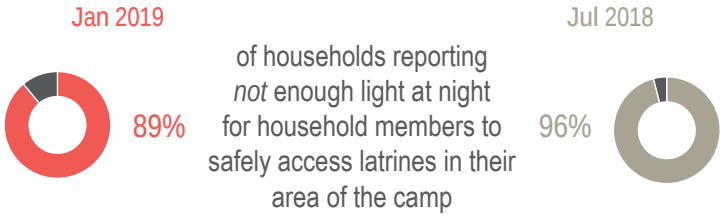


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

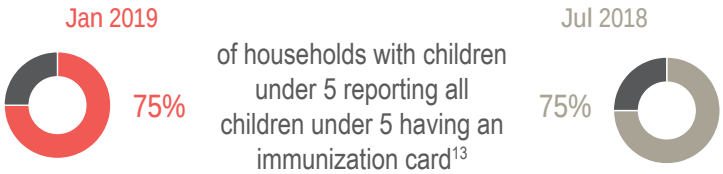


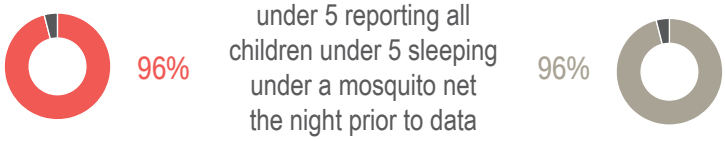
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

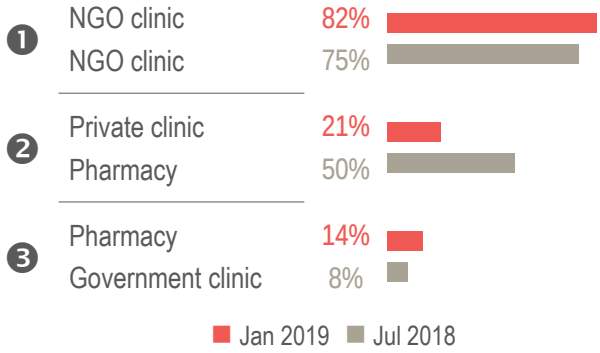




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
11%	Breast milk substitute	6%
4%	Baby bottles	1%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

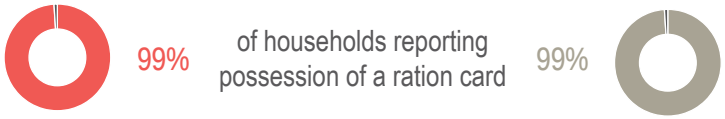
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

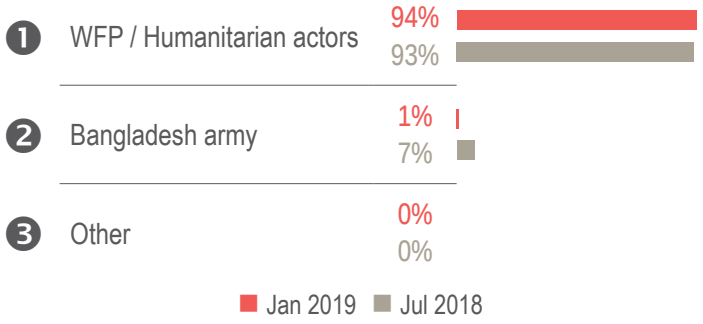
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
55%	Supplies unavailable	1	No challenge	38%
43%	Treatment unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
32%	Crowded	3	Crowded	35%
21%	No challenge	4	Clinic too far	34%
19%	Expensive treatment	5	Treatment unavailable	14%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

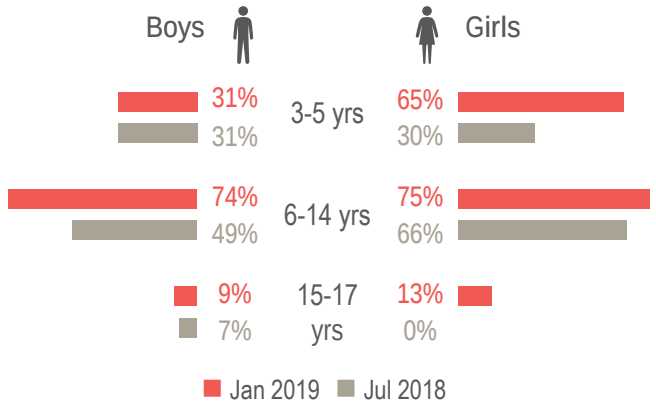


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

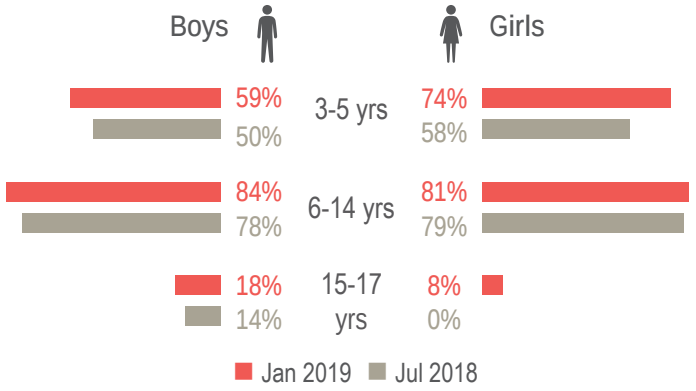
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

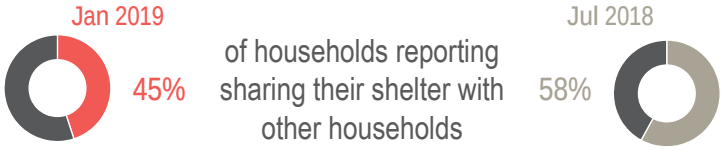
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



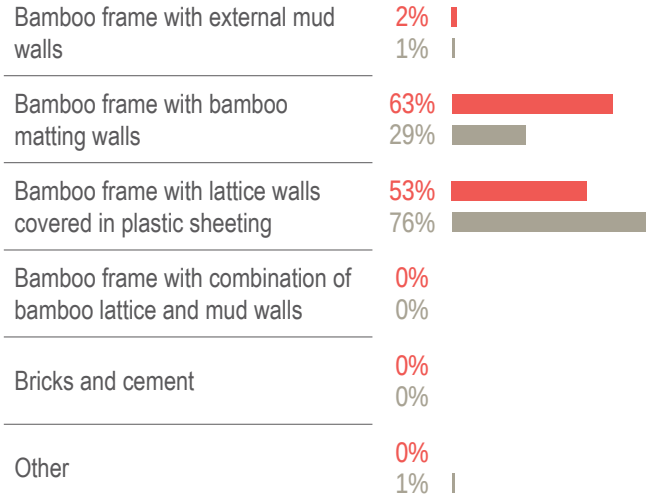
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	8%
13%	Roof destroyed	6%
5%	Wall damaged	2%
13%	Wall destroyed	9%

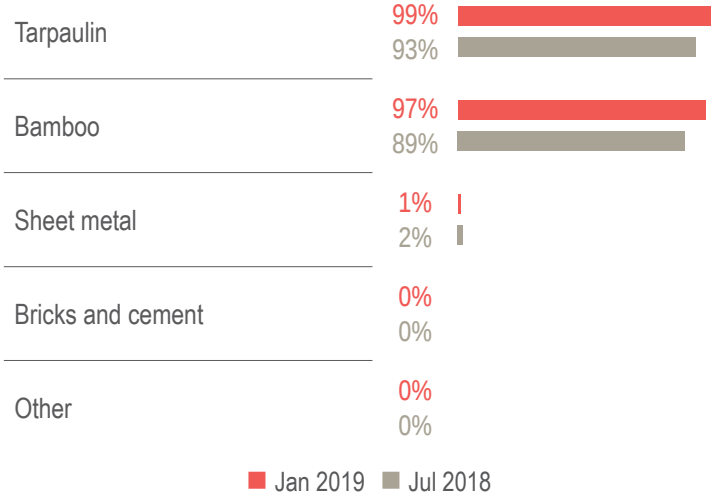
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

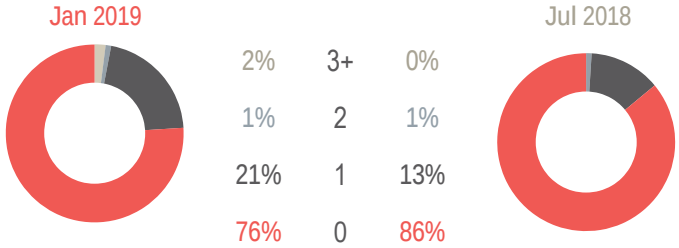
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



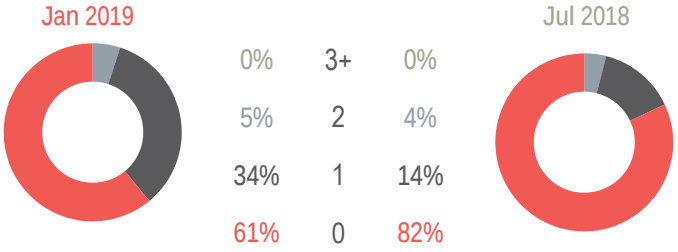
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



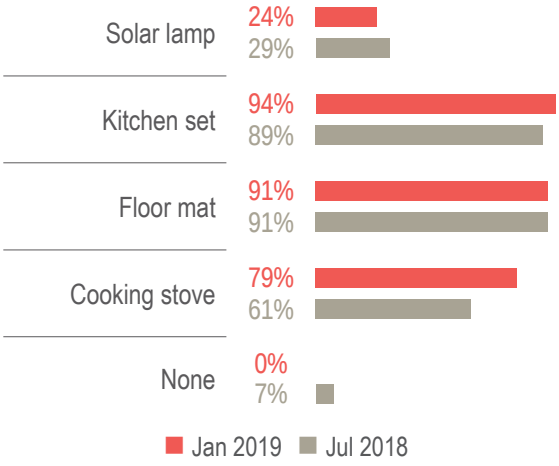
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

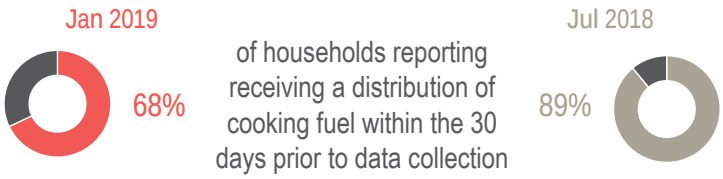


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
62%	Blanket	1 Fuel	77%
61%	Solar lamp	2 Solar lamp	60%
48%	Kitchen set	3 Cooking stove	57%
27%	Fuel	4 Kitchen set	51%
22%	Clothes - Children	5 Portable lamp	22%
15%	Cooking stove	6 Umbrella	8%
13%	Portable lamp	7 Clothes - Children	7%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 67%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 56%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 75%	1	73%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter 46%	2	47%	Evacuate shelter
Stay in shelter 45%	3	44%	Stay in shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 52%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 52%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 68%	1	83%	None used
Mahji 29%	2	18%	Mahji
Government or military 6%	3	1%	Government or military

Jan 2019: 94%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

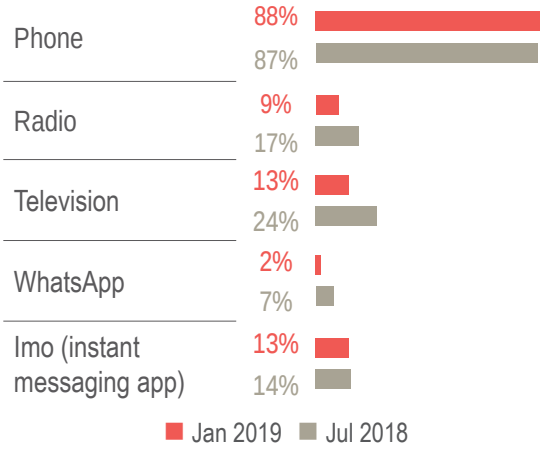
Jul 2018: 92%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 80%	1	72%	No barriers
Unsure how to use 15%	2	18%	Unsure how to use
Unaware of mechanisms 13%	3	15%	Unaware of mechanisms

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 28%

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

Jul 2018: 40%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	28%	32%
Women	0%	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	2%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

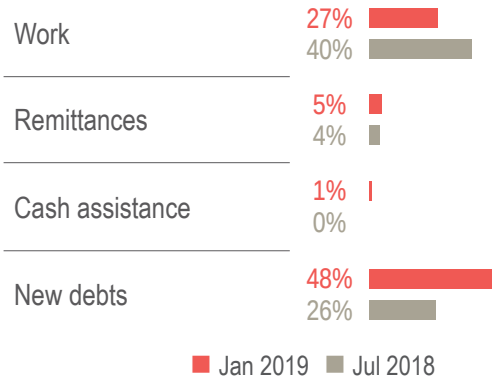
Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 26 / Nayapara Extn

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
10%	Restaurant	1 Restaurant	24%
5%	Construction / Manual labour	2 Agriculture or livestock	5%
4%	NGO volunteer	3 NGO volunteer	4%
3%	Small business trader	4 Small business trader	4%
3%	Agriculture or livestock	5 Construction / Manual labour	3%

5% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 3%

68% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 69%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
6,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tapstand	35%
2	Water tank	33%
3	Tubewell / Borehole	30%

19% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

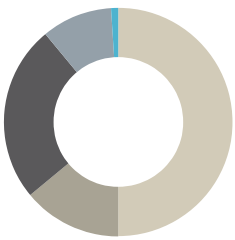
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
86%	17%	70%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	94%
2	Household latrine	5%
3	Open defecation	1%

82% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



50%	Designated waste pit
14%	Undesignated waste pit
25%	Stream or water source
10%	Burn it
1%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 27 / Jadimura Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

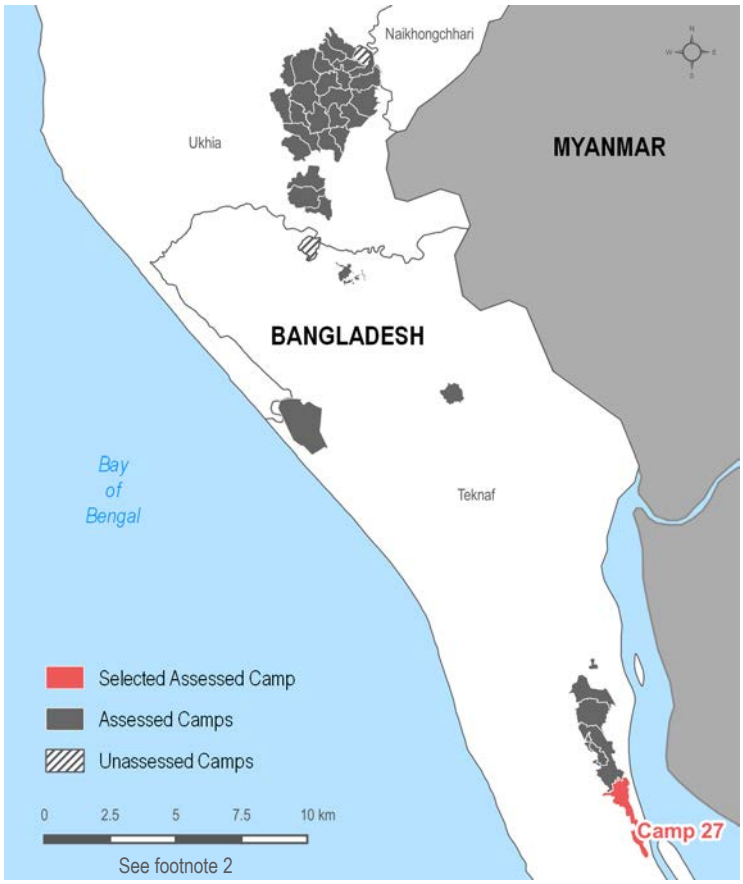
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 112 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	3,150	Individuals[1]	14,269

Demographics[3]

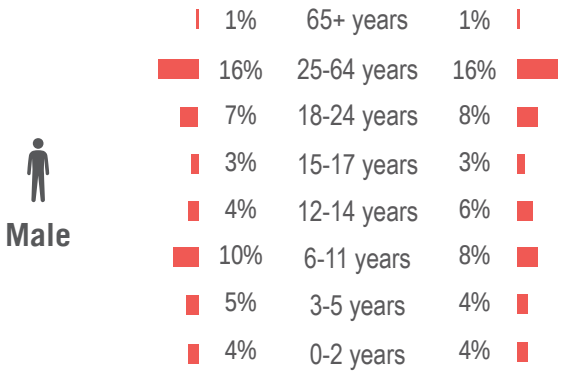
32.8 Average age of respondent

47% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

51% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

44% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

30% of heads of households were female

32% of households with pregnant or lactating women

25% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

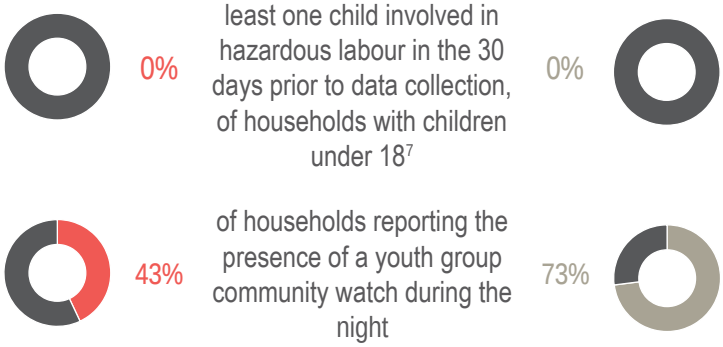
% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

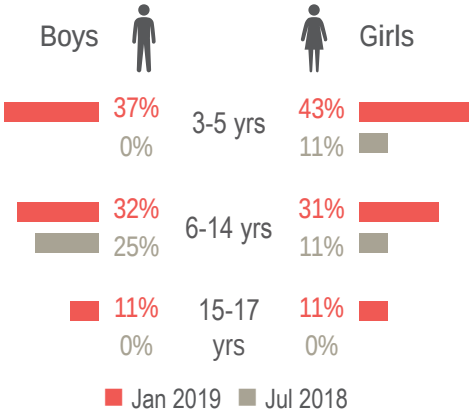
Jan 2019			Jul 2018
64%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	60%
56%	Violence within community	2 Armed group recruitment	38%
29%	Armed group recruitment	3 Violence within community	31%

Girls

45%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	63%
40%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	44%
31%	Child marriage	3 Child marriage	20%

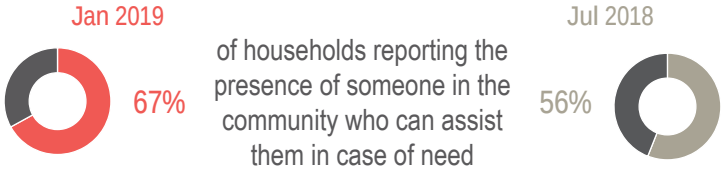


% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
12%	12-17 years	4%
27%	18+ years	4%



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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
52%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	78%
36%	Market	2 Do not know	11%
28%	Distribution points	3 Water points	8%

Women

43%	No area unsafe	1 Latrines	44%
38%	Latrines	2 Bathing areas	42%
29%	Bathing areas	3 Water points	42%

Boys

49%	Market	1 Latrines	39%
31%	No area unsafe	2 No area unsafe	33%
28%	Distribution points	3 Market	30%

Girls

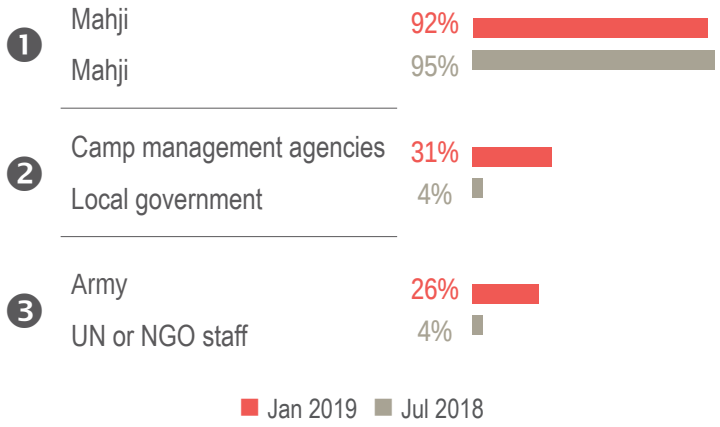
55%	Latrines	1 Latrines	67%
30%	Market	2 Water points	59%
30%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	59%

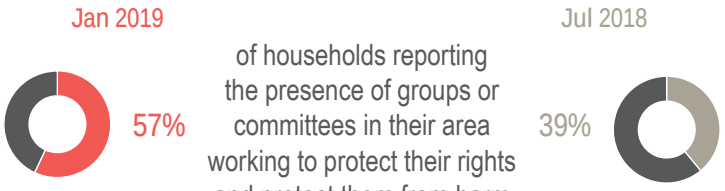
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

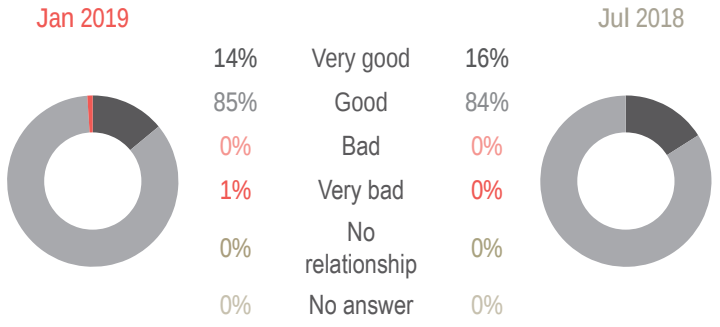
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

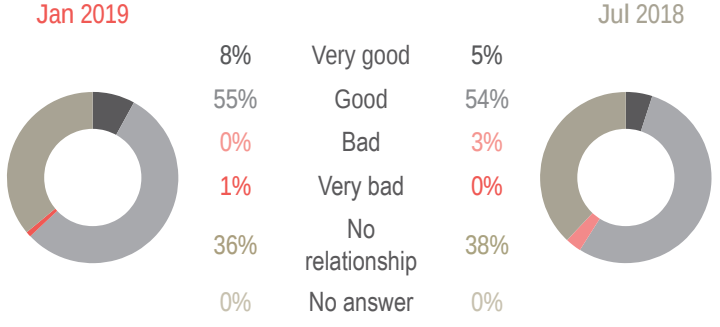


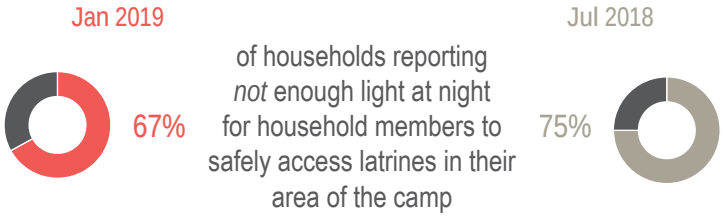


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

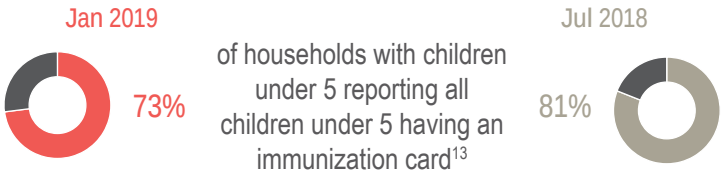


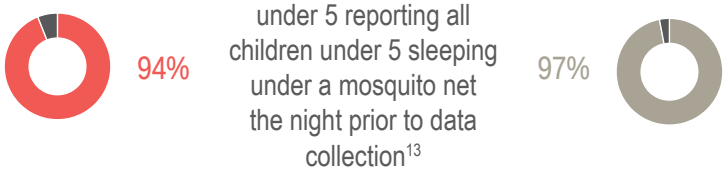
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

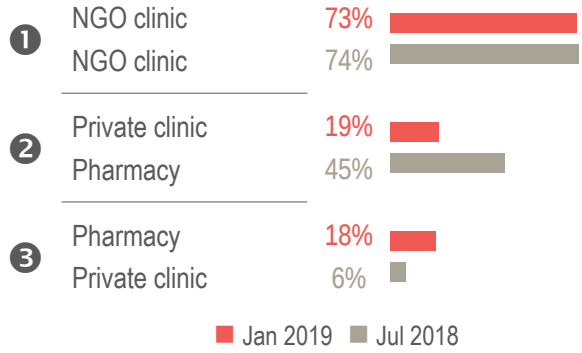




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	Breast milk substitute	0%
2%	Baby bottles	5%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



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14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

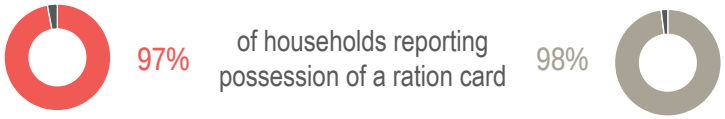
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

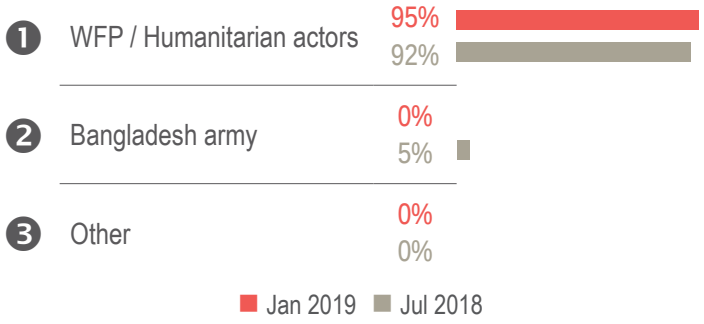
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
43%	Supplies unavailable	1 No challenge	42%
38%	No challenge	2 Supplies unavailable	30%
35%	Treatment unavailable	3 Treatment unavailable	27%
22%	Clinic too far	4 Clinic too far	25%
17%	Crowded	5 Poor staff behaviour	10%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

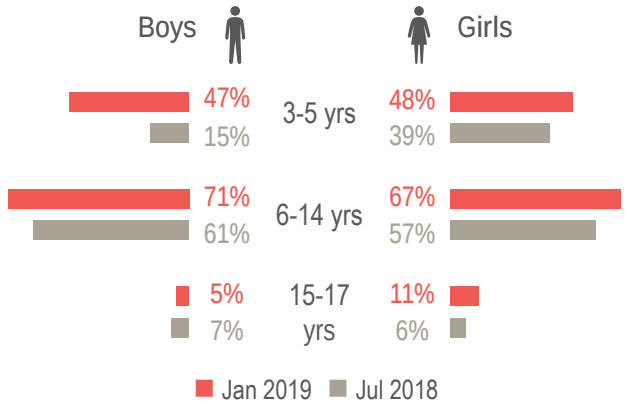


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

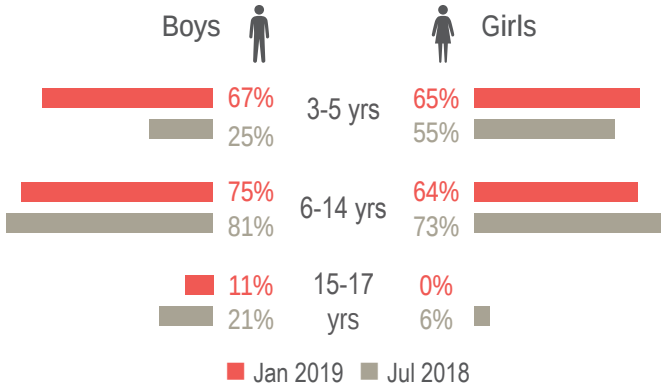
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

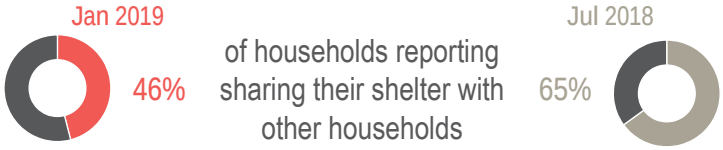
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



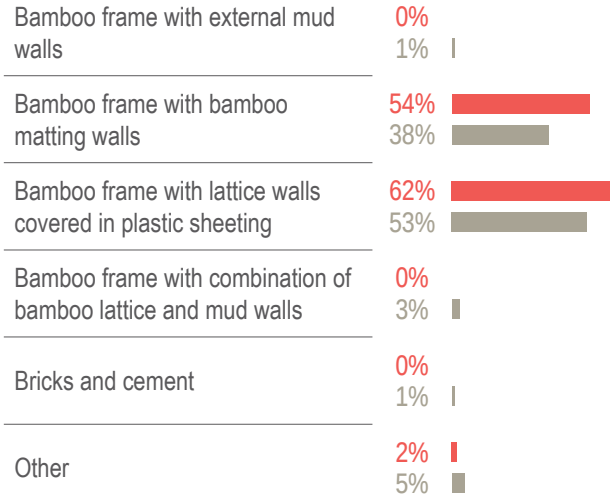
% of households reporting destruction or damage of their shelter in the 30 days prior to data collection

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
16%	Roof damaged	4%
13%	Roof destroyed	6%
9%	Wall damaged	1%
7%	Wall destroyed	3%

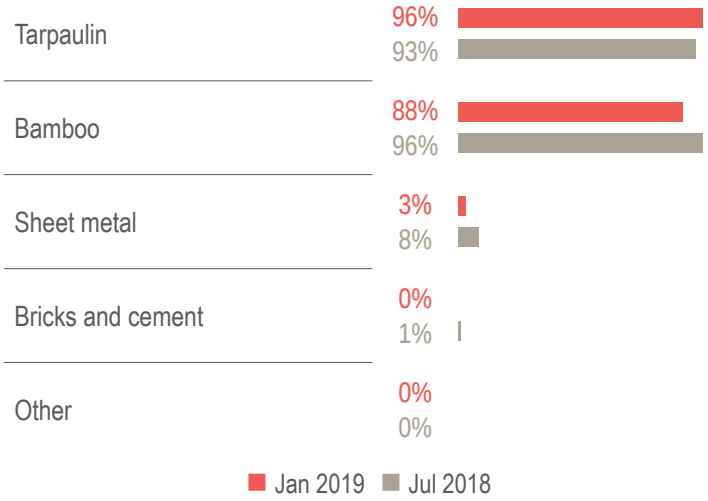
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

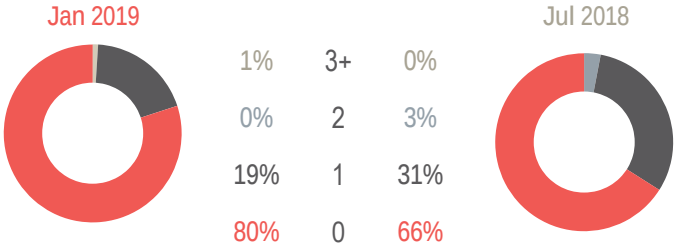
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



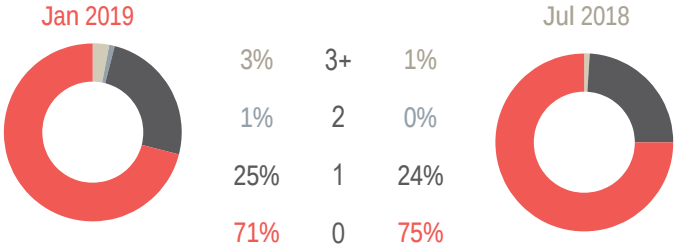
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



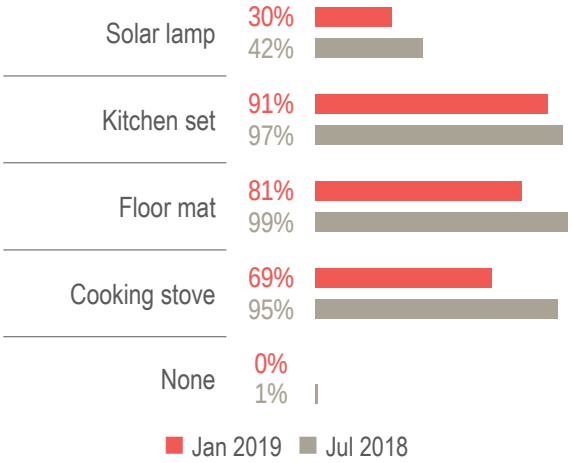
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

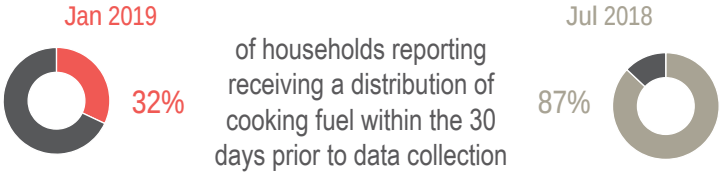


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
61%	Solar lamp	1 Kitchen set	70%
54%	Blanket	2 Cooking stove	63%
53%	Fuel	3 Fuel	58%
41%	Cooking stove	4 Solar lamp	52%
34%	Kitchen set	5 Portable lamp	27%
16%	Clothes - Children	6 Umbrella	11%
12%	Floor mat	7 Clothes - Children	5%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019

74%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018

53%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 77%	1	90%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter 45%	2	58%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables 38%	3	45%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019

64%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018

57%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 78%	1	67%	None used
Mahji 22%	2	33%	Mahji
Information hub 1%	3	0%	Complaint box

Jan 2019

96%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

Jul 2018

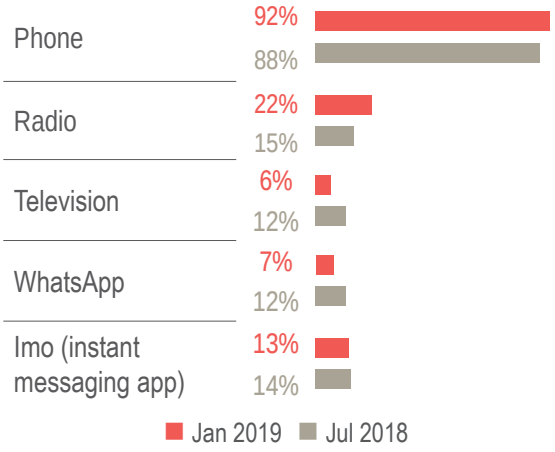
97%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 85%	1	62%	No barriers
Unsure how to use 10%	2	32%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms 6%	3	5%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019

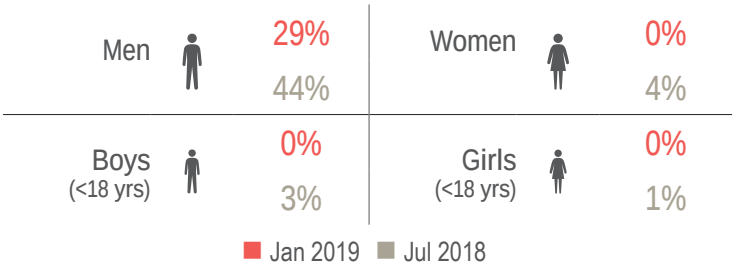
34%

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

Jul 2018

53%

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

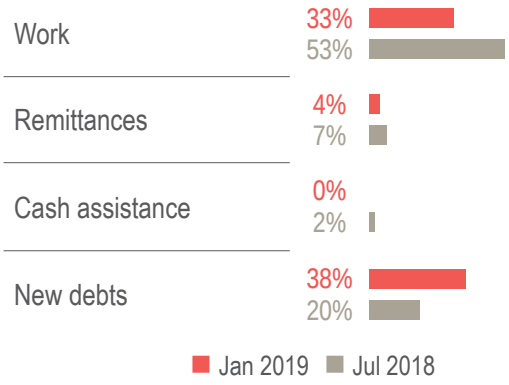


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
1,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	1,500

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 27 / Jadimura

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
13%	Restaurant	1 Restaurant	38%
7%	NGO volunteer	2 Construction / Manual labour	8%
4%	Agriculture or livestock	3 NGO volunteer	5%
4%	Small business trader	4 Agriculture or livestock	2%
4%	Domestic work	5 Domestic work	2%

2% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30]

8%

56% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

56%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Water tank	31%
2	Tubewell / Borehole	30%
3	Tapstand	30%

13% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

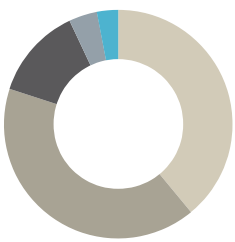
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
86%	18%	64%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	81%
2	Household latrine	18%
3	Other	1%

52% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



39%	Designated waste pit
41%	Undesignated waste pit
13%	Stream or water source
4%	Burn it
3%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

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 105 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.

See footnote 2

Camp population:

Families[1]	5,705	Individuals[1]	26,928

Demographics[3]

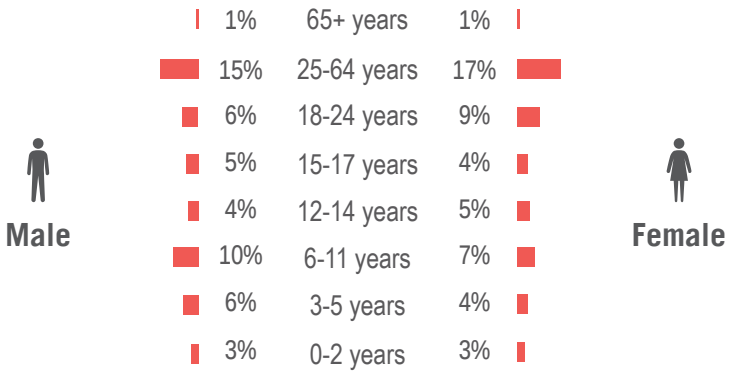
37.0 Average age of respondent

50% of respondents were female

5.5 Average household size

51% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



91% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

50% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

41% of heads of households were female

34% 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 (31 December dataset)
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. January 2019 data only

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Nayapara RC

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
65%	Violence within community	1 Natural disaster	39%
58%	Kidnapping	2 Armed group recruitment	37%
35%	Armed group recruitment	3 Kidnapping	34%

Girls

64%	Sexual violence	1 Sexual violence	51%
43%	Kidnapping	2 Natural disaster	27%
31%	Child marriage	3 Kidnapping	21%

Jan 2019: 3%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

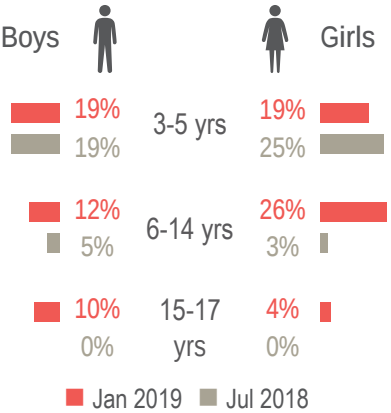
Jul 2018: 0%

28%

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

36%

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



% of females 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[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
24%	12-17 years	4%
24%	18+ years	6%

Jan 2019: 71%

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jul 2018: 49%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
41%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	77%
39%	Distribution points	2 Firewood collection sites	7%
39%	Market	3 Distribution points	7%

Women

36%	Distribution points	1 No area unsafe	48%
32%	Market	2 Latrines	34%
30%	Health centre	3 Bathing areas	20%

Boys

53%	Market	1 No area unsafe	49%
51%	Learning spaces	2 Market	22%
33%	Distribution points	3 Distribution points	20%

Girls

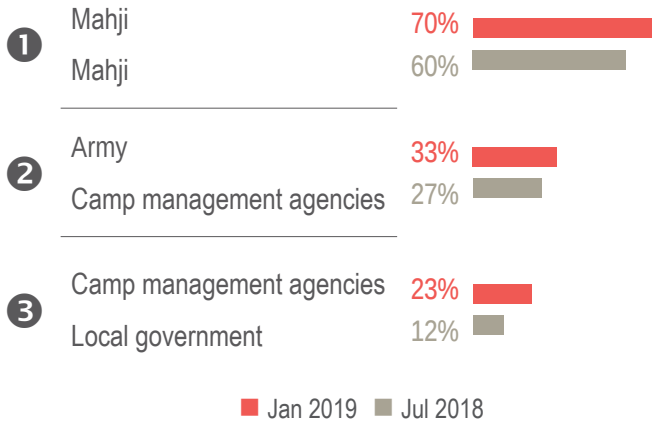
42%	Learning spaces	1 Latrines	37%
36%	Market	2 No area unsafe	35%
32%	Bathing areas	3 Bathing areas	33%

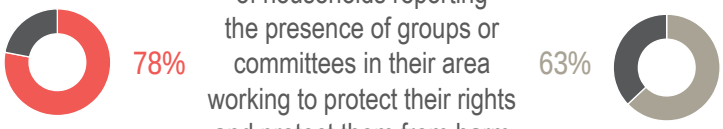
4. Respondents could select multiple options
5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
7. In this assessment hazardous labour was defined 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
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Nayapara RC

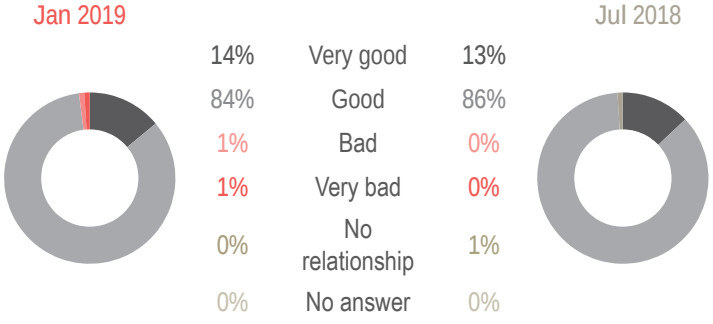
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

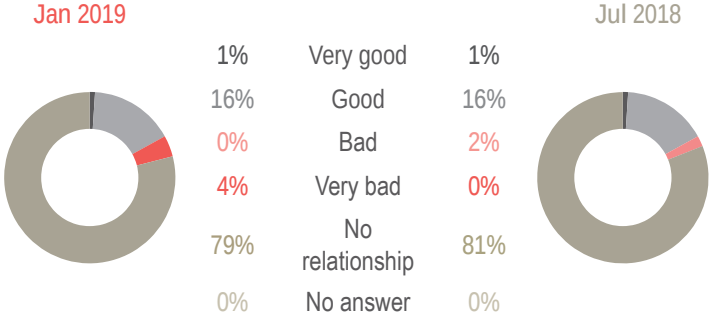


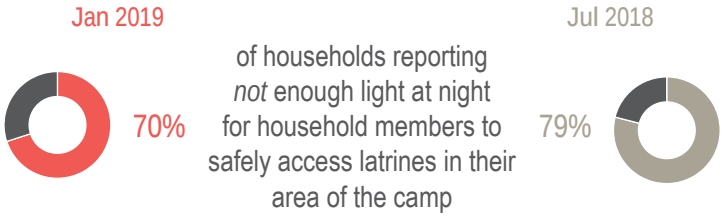


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

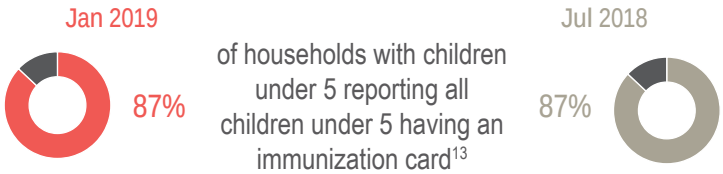


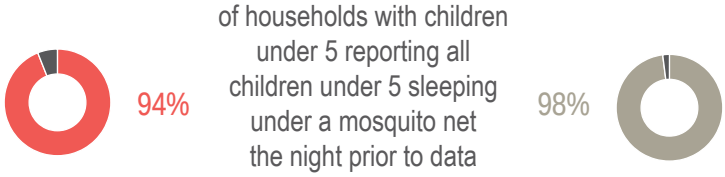
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

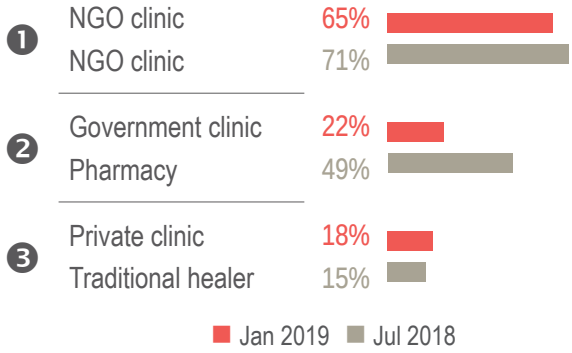




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	2%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment[11,14]



11. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown

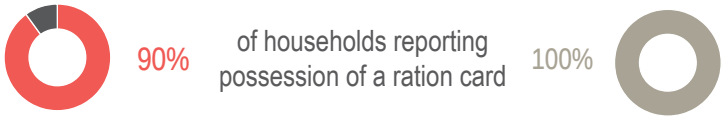
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Nayapara RC

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

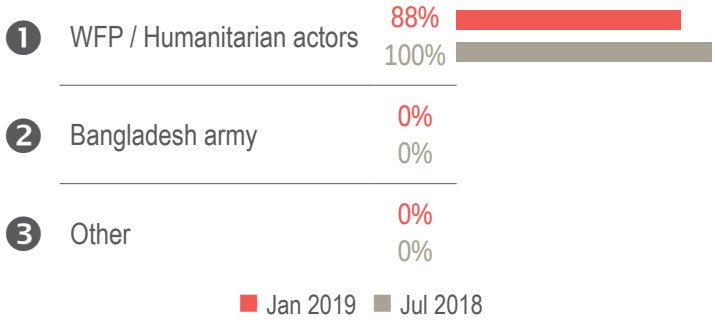
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
76%	Treatment unavailable	1	Supplies unavailable	47%
56%	Supplies unavailable	2	No challenge	41%
28%	Crowded	3	Crowded	27%
15%	Poor staff behaviour	4	Treatment unavailable	18%
13%	Clinic too far	5	Poor staff behaviour	10%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

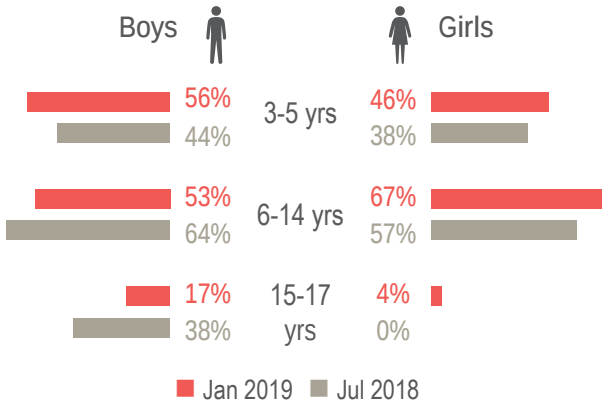


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

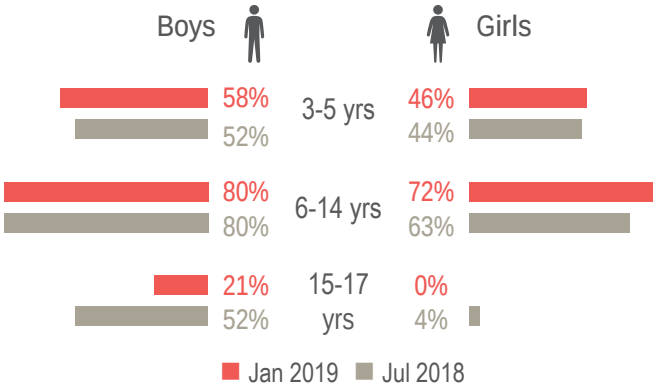
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

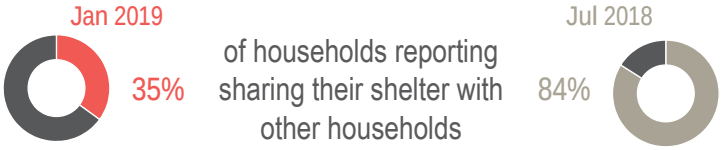
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

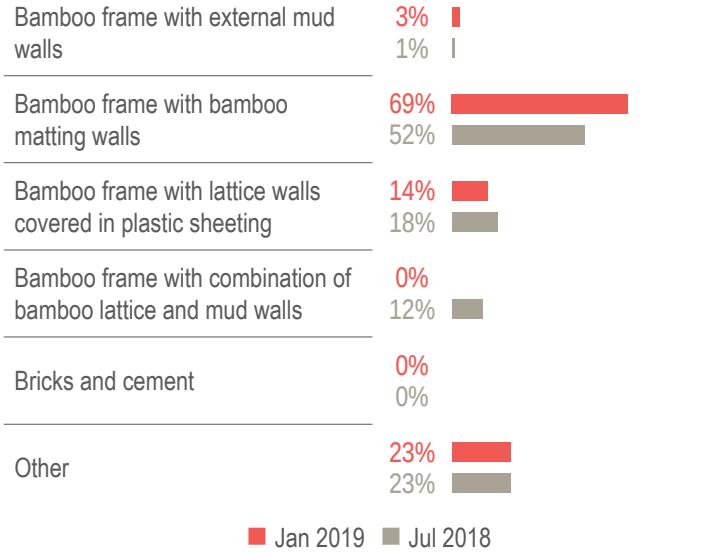
Jan 2019		Jul 2018
17%	Roof damaged	12%
30%	Roof destroyed	9%
13%	Wall damaged	0%
34%	Wall destroyed	5%

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

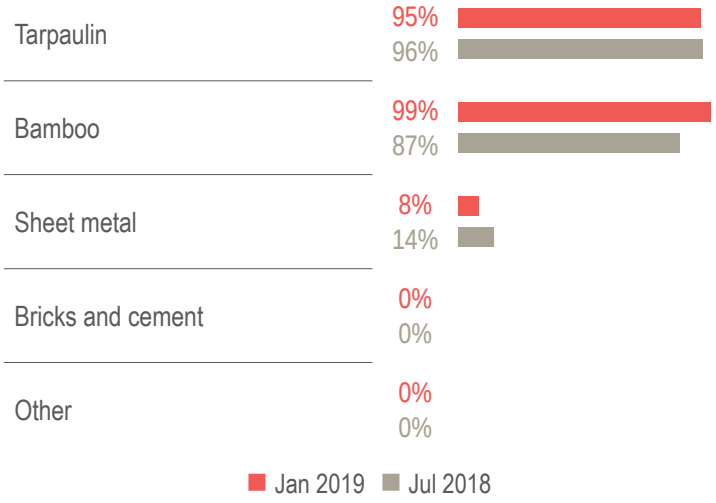
Nayapara RC

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

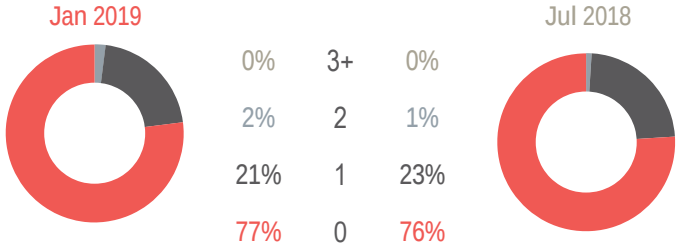
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



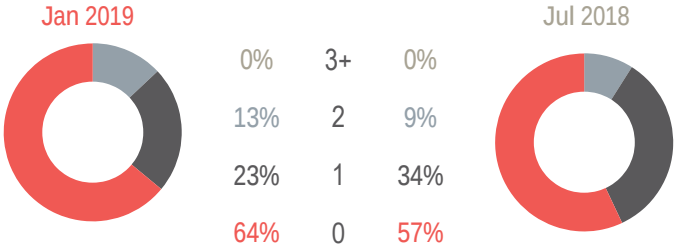
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



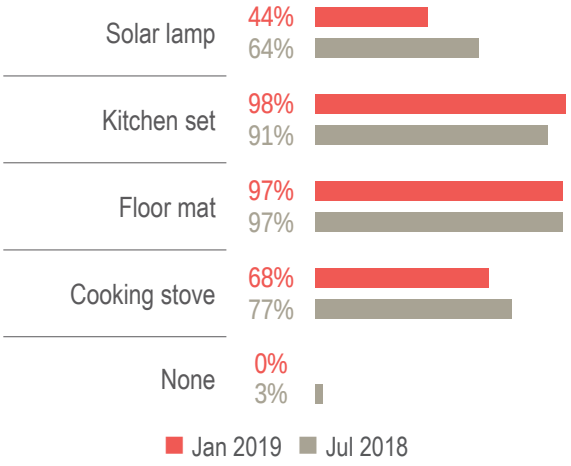
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

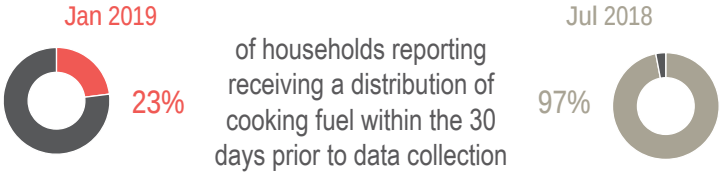


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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





% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19,20]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
61%	Fuel	1	85%
44%	Blanket	2	50%
37%	Cooking stove	3	48%
36%	Kitchen set	4	32%
32%	Solar lamp	5	19%
20%	Clothes - Children	6	16%
14%	Clothes - Female	7	16%

18. Respondents could select multiple options
19. Respondents could select up to 3 options
20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Nayapara RC

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Site Management

Jan 2019: 70%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 56%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 45%	1	71%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter 39%	2	43%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables 39%	3	32%	Evacuate shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 77%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 55%

% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used 60%	1	86%	None used
Mahji 34%	2	6%	Community leader
Community leader 9%	3	5%	Mahji

Jan 2019: 90%

of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

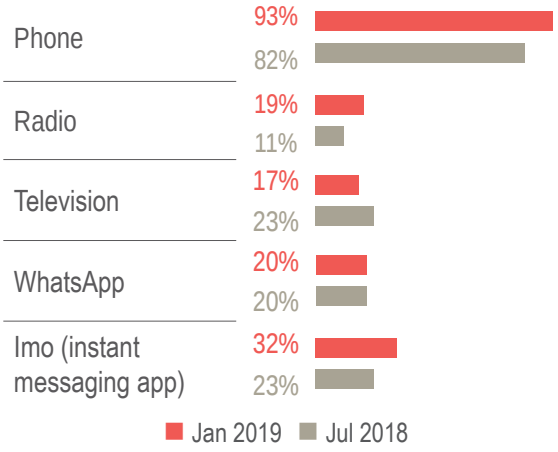
Jul 2018: 69%

21. 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
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms[22,25]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers 84%	1	76%	No barriers
Mechanism too far 12%	2	9%	Unaware of mechanisms
Language barrier 1%	3	7%	Lacking skills for use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



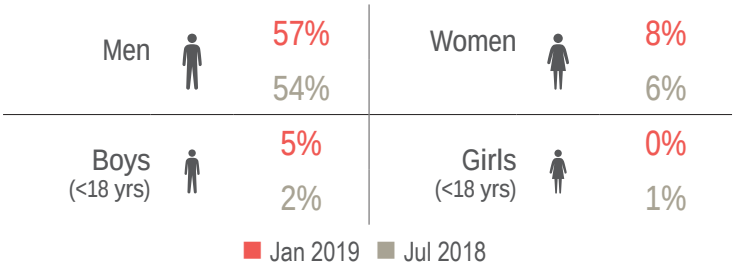
Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 74%

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

Jul 2018: 71%

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

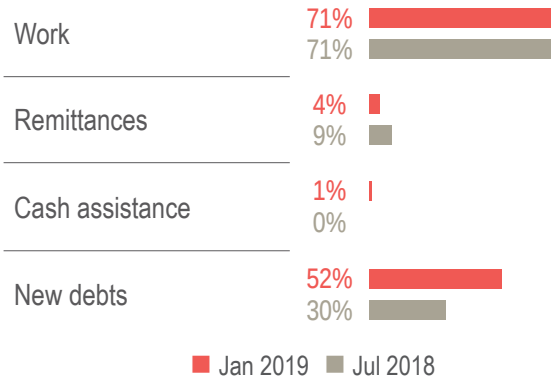


Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]	6,000

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Nayapara RC

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
20%	Restaurant	1 Restaurant	28%
18%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	15%
14%	Small business trader	3 Small business trader	13%
14%	Domestic work	4 Agriculture or livestock	9%
8%	Agriculture or livestock	5 Domestic work	6%

5% of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection[30] 3%

77% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 70%

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
10,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	10,850

28. Respondents could select multiple answers
29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
30. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population
31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com
32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
34. Top three locations for defecation shown

Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Water tank	56%
2	Tubewell / Borehole	29%
3	Tapstand	15%

26% of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water

11 Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

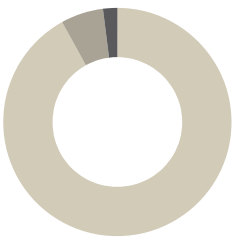
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
92%	32%	42%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	89%
2	Household latrine	11%
3	Open defecation	0%

68% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



92%	Designated waste pit
6%	Undesignated waste pit
2%	Stream or water source
0%	Burn it
0%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know