

OVERVIEW

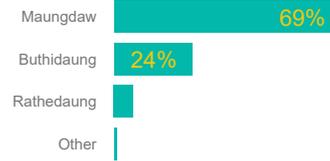
Family counting exercise was launched on 4 October 2017 with the support of UNHCR. A joint team of over 100 staff is collecting information on newly arrived refugee families and issuing them a card delivered by Bangladeshi authorities with a unique identifier number. The family counting helps to identify vulnerabilities and specific needs among the refugee population and to harmonize assistance. It will also be a useful baseline data for site planning, for instance on density per locations.

KEY FIGURES*



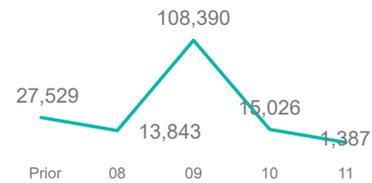
Arrivals by place of origin

69% of the Rohingya refugees comes from Maungdaw Township



Date of Arrival

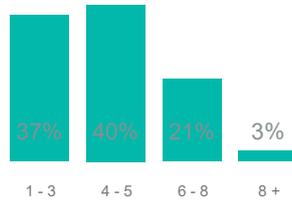
83% of the counted families arrived between August and October 2017



*Family counting does not include 33,538 refugees from Myanmar in Kutupalong and Nayapara who have already been individually accounted for.

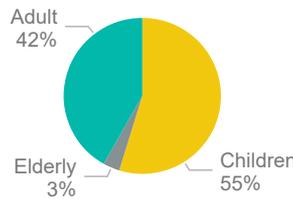
Family size

40% of the families have a standard family size of 4-5 persons



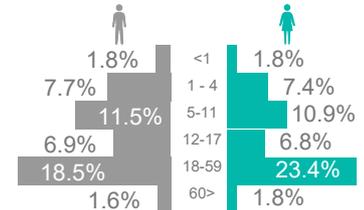
Age distribution

55% of the Rohingya refugees are under 18 of age



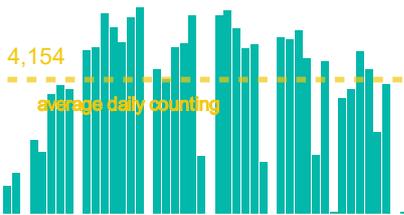
Demography

52% of the refugees are female



PROGRESS

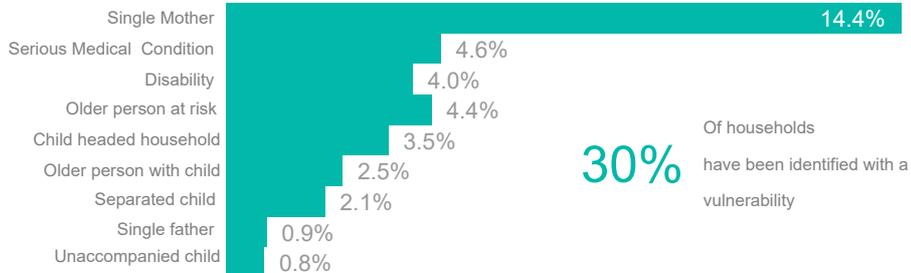
Daily progress



Geographical coverage

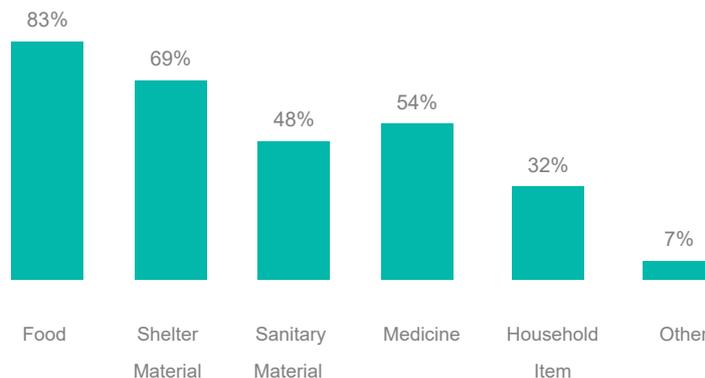


BREAKDOWN OF IDENTIFIED VULNERABILITIES*



*Figures are the percentage of total families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED**



Families with WFP card: 65%

Families with MoHA cards: 31%

**Figures are as self-reported by refugees and may not reflect actual assistance distributed