Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



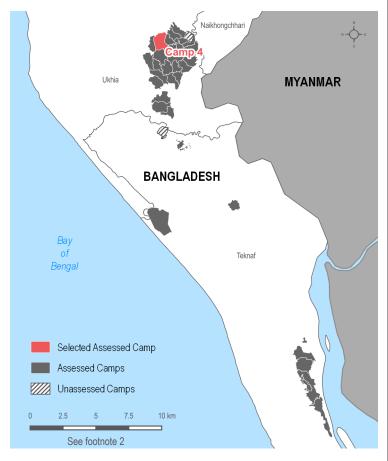
### **Background and Methodology**

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 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 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 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.



#### Camp population:

Families<sup>1</sup>

7.891

Individuals<sup>1</sup>

32.115

### **i** Demographics<sup>3</sup>

Average age of 32.7 respondent



44% of respondents were female

Average 4.6 household size



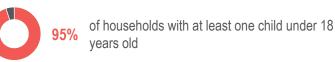
**52%** of refugees are under 18

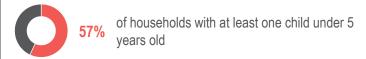
Female

#### Composition of surveyed households



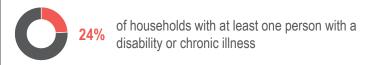












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





# 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

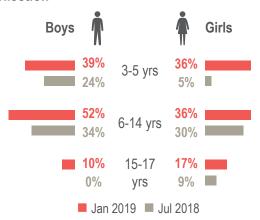
Jan 2019		Boys				
56%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	48%		
49%	Violence within community	2	Violence within community	37%		
30%	Child labour	3 Natural disaster		33%		
		<b>Å</b> G	irls			
51%	Child marriage	0	Natural disaster	34%		
44%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	31%		
30%	Violence within home	3	Child marriage	27%		

Jan 2019		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 187	0%





% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection8



% 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 collection9

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

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



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<sup>4,10</sup>

	women, boys, and gins do not leer sale						
	Jan 2019		Me Me	n	Jul 2018		
	58%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	74%		
	35%	Distribution points	2	Distribution points	12%		
	33%	Market	3	Market	10%		
			W	omen			
	43%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	65%		
	40%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	21%		
	29%	Market	3 Latrines		21%		
			ј Во	pys			
	47%	Distribution points	0	No area unsafe	58%		
	38%	Market	2	Market	20%		
	38%	No area unsafe	3	Learning spaces	15%		
			Gii	rls			
	35%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	43%		
	33%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	34%		
	29%	Market	3	Bathing areas	29%		
J	ı						

<sup>4.</sup> Respondents could select multiple options



<sup>5.</sup> Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown

<sup>6.</sup> These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents

<sup>7.</sup> 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

<sup>8.</sup> Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

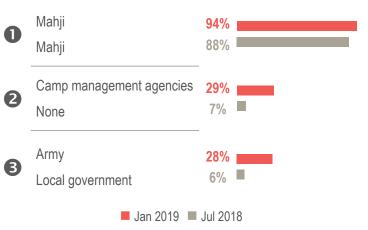
<sup>9.</sup> Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported

<sup>10.</sup> Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

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

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



Jul 2018

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



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019

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

Jul 2018



### Health

Jan 2019

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card<sup>13</sup>

Jul 2018

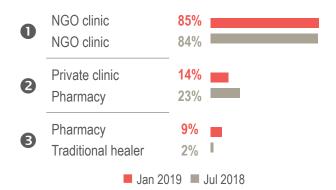
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection<sup>13</sup>



% 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<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11,14</sup>



- 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



Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp<sup>15,16</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
44%	Supplies unavailable	0	No challenge	73%
42%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	15%
30%	No challenge	8	Supplies unavailable	12%
23%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	8%
15%	Clinic too far	6	Inconvenient hours	2%



### **Food Security**

Jan 2019

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<sup>15</sup>

0	WFP / Humanitarian actors	97%	
2	Bangladesh army	<b>0%</b> 0%	
8	Other	<b>0%</b> 0%	
	■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018	
	Jan 2019		Jul 2018
	of household	s reporting	

access to a market to buy

89%

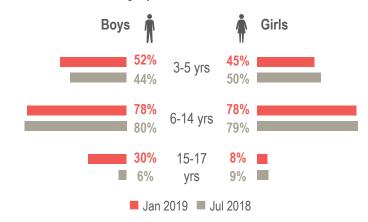
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



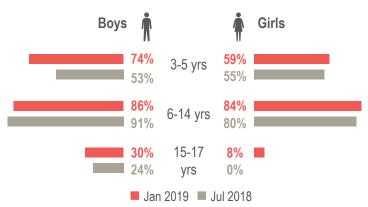
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

### **Education**

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection<sup>17</sup>



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection<sup>17</sup>



### Shelter & Non-Food Items

Jan 2019

of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households

Jul 2018

37%

% 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%

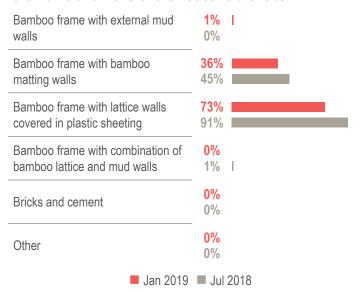




# Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

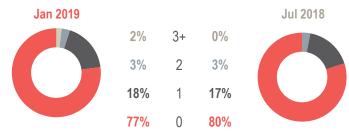
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>



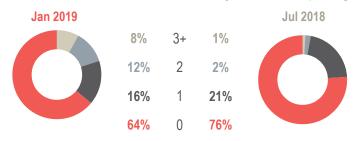
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>

Tarpaulin	<b>99%</b> 100%
Bamboo	<b>83%</b> 100%
Sheet metal	0% 1%
Bricks and cement	0% 0%
Other	<b>0%</b> 0%
■ Jan 20	19 Jul 2018

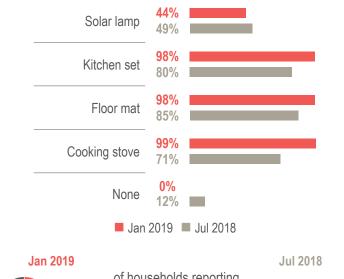
#### % of shelters with windows, by number of openings



#### % 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



92%

of households reporting receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection



# % of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items<sup>19,20</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
<b>70</b> %	Blanket	0	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	6	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





Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



### **Site Management**

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers<sup>21</sup> Jul 2018



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone<sup>22,23</sup>

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Secure shelter	89%	0	75%	Secure shelter
Secure valuables	57%	2	48%	Stay in shelter
Evacuate shelter	47%	8	35%	Evacuate shelter

### **Communication with Communities**

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp Jul 2018



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

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

None used	84%	0	75%	None used
Mahji	14%	2	23%	Mahji
NGO staff	4%	B	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



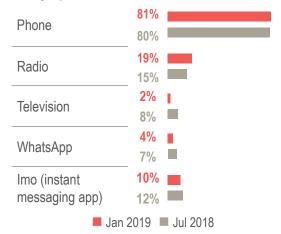
- 21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
- 22. Respondents could select 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<sup>22,25</sup>

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

No barriers	74%	0	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<sup>22</sup>



### Livelihoods

Jan 2019



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



Jul 2018

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

	Men	İ	<b>31%</b> 49%	Women		1% 2%
-	Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	1% 3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	<b>0%</b> 0%
			■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018		
	Jan 2019 <b>1,200</b>		Median housel Bangladeshi T	hold income in Taka (BDT) <sup>26,27</sup>		Jul 2018 <b>3,000</b>

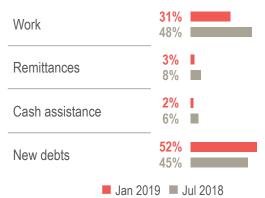




# Camp 4

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>28</sup>



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>28, 29</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
13%	NGO volunteer	0	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	6	Small business trader	3%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



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<sup>30</sup>





of households reporting

taking on new debts since
arriving in Bangladesh



86%

Jan 2019

Jul 2018

5.000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>32</sup>

% of households reporting main source of drinking water<sup>33</sup>

0	Tubewell / Borehole	96%	
2	Tapstand	4%	I .
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

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<sup>28, 34</sup>

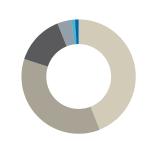
0	Communal latrine	88%
2	Household latrine	13%
3	Open defecation	1% I



81%

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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



44% Designated waste pit36% Undesignated waste pit14% Stream or water source

4% Burn it
1% Bury it
0% Other

1% Do not know

