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.
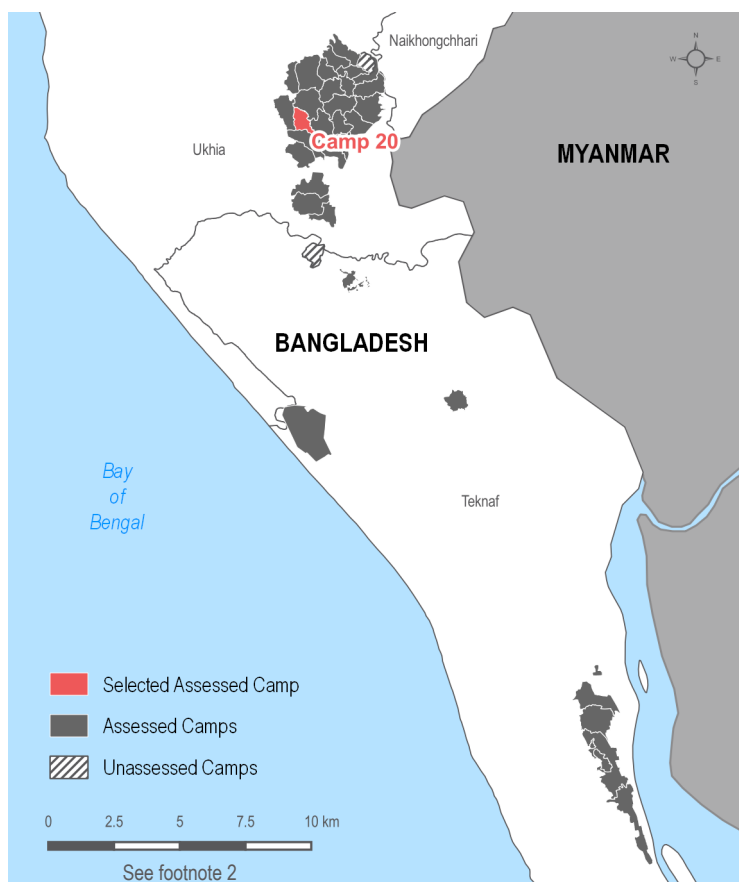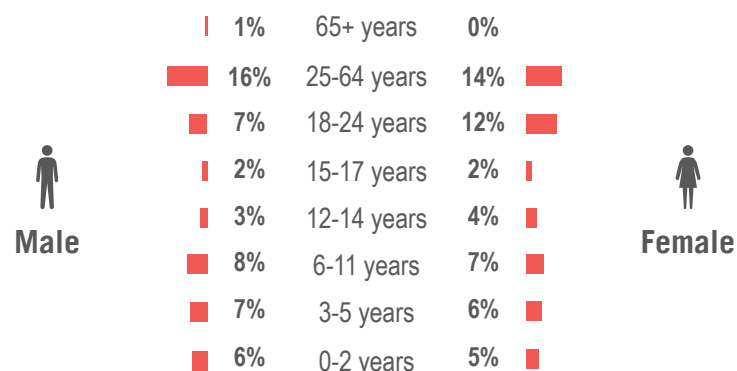
Camp population:

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

Male		Age		Female
	1%	65+ years	0%	
	16%	25-64 years	14%	
	7%	18-24 years	12%	
	2%	15-17 years	2%	
	3%	12-14 years	4%	
	8%	6-11 years	7%	
	7%	3-5 years	6%	
	6%	0-2 years	5%	

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

Selected Assessed Camp
Assessed Camps
Unassessed Camps

0   2.5   5   7.5   10 km

See footnote 2

Naikhongchhari

Camp 20

Ukhia

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

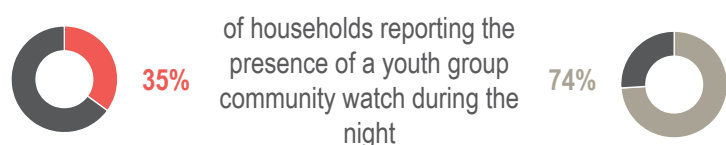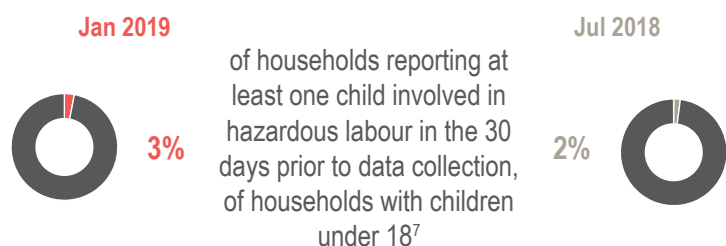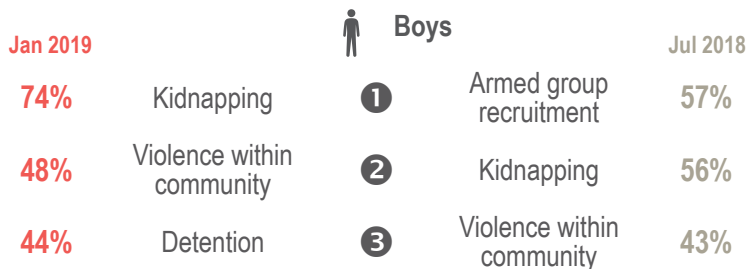REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT
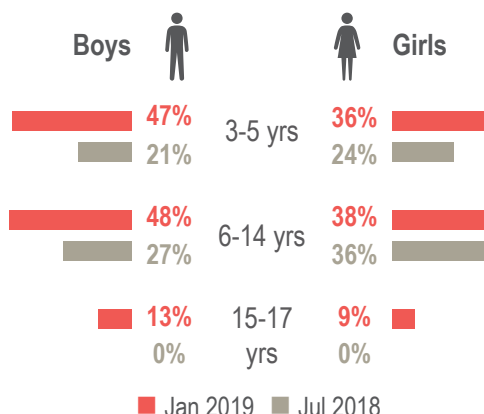
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20 July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

🤲 Protection

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

🧍 Boys

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
74%	Kidnapping	❶	Armed group recruitment	57%
48%	Violence within community	❷	Kidnapping	56%
44%	Detention	❸	Violence within community	43%

🧍 Girls

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
66%	Kidnapping	❶	Sexual violence	67%
57%	Sexual violence	❷	Kidnapping	43%
32%	Violence within community	❸	Child marriage	32%

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%

35% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night — 74%
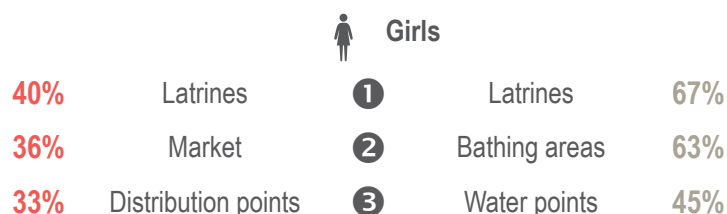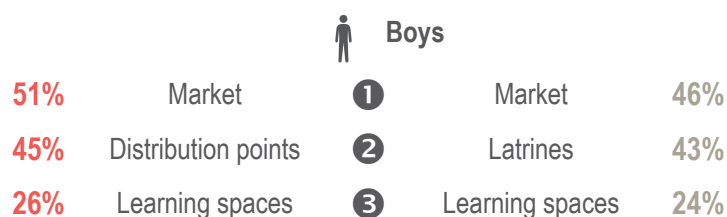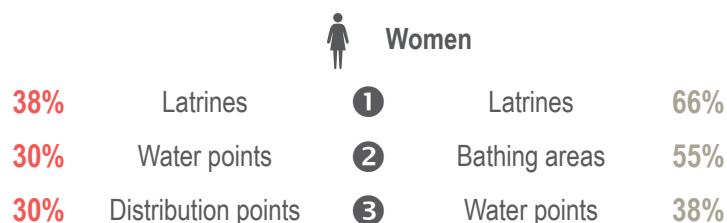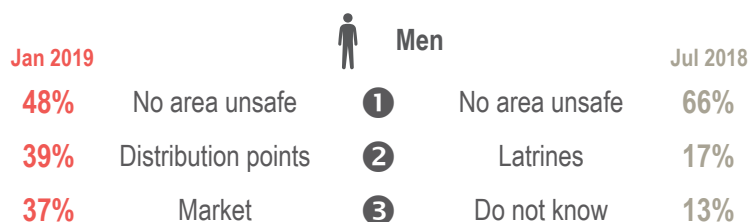
% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]

	Boys 🧍		🧍 Girls	
3-5 yrs	47% / 21%		36% / 24%	
6-14 yrs	48% / 27%		38% / 36%	
15-17 yrs	13% / 0%		9% / 0%	

🟥 Jan 2019 🟫 Jul 2018

% 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]

🧍 Men

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
48%	No area unsafe	❶	No area unsafe	66%
39%	Distribution points	❷	Latrines	17%
37%	Market	❸	Do not know	13%

🧍 Women

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
38%	Latrines	❶	Latrines	66%
30%	Water points	❷	Bathing areas	55%
30%	Distribution points	❸	Water points	38%

🧍 Boys

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
51%	Market	❶	Market	46%
45%	Distribution points	❷	Latrines	43%
26%	Learning spaces	❸	Learning spaces	24%

🧍 Girls

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
40%	Latrines	❶	Latrines	67%
36%	Market	❷	Bathing areas	63%
33%	Distribution points	❸	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
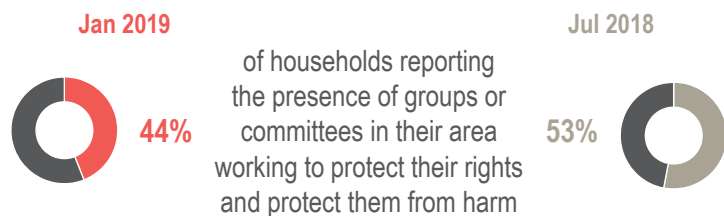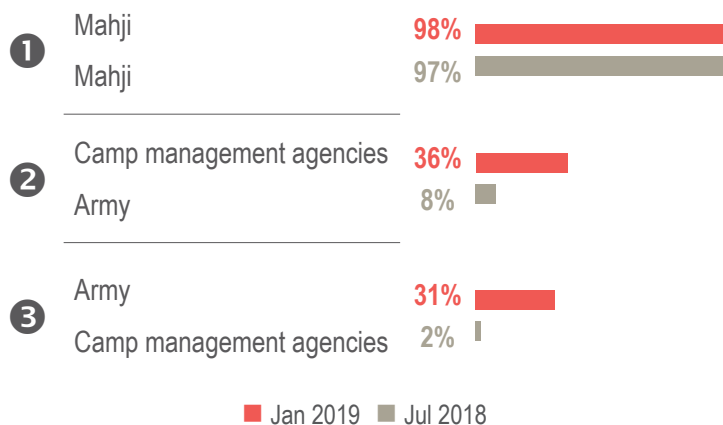10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown
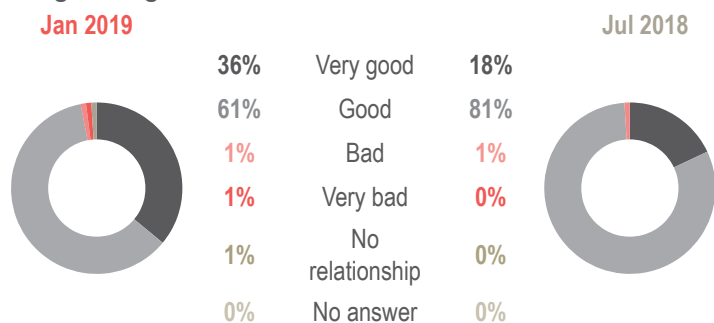
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II
Camp 20
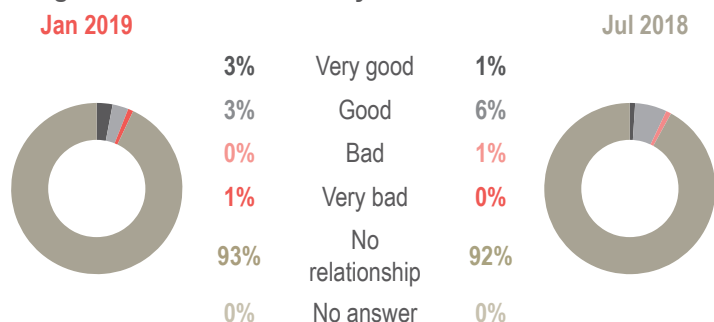### July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

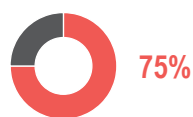**% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues**[11,12]

❶
Mahji — **98%**
Mahji — 97%

❷
Camp management agencies — **36%**
Army — 8%

❸
Army — **31%**
Camp management agencies — 2%

■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018

Jan 2019 | **44%** of households reporting the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm | **53%** **Jul 2018**

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

Jan 2019 | | | **Jul 2018**

Jan 2019	Relationship	Jul 2018
36%	Very good	**18%**
61%	Good	81%
1%	Bad	1%
1%	Very bad	0%
1%	No relationship	0%
0%	No answer	0%

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community

Jan 2019 | | | **Jul 2018**

Jan 2019	Relationship	Jul 2018
3%	Very good	1%
3%	Good	6%
0%	Bad	1%
1%	Very bad	0%
93%	No relationship	92%
0%	No answer	0%

Jan 2019 | **75%** of households reporting *not* enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp | **66%** **Jul 2018**
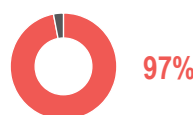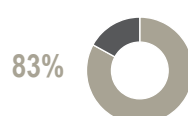
✚ Health

Jan 2019 | **68%** of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card[13] | **83%** **Jul 2018**

Jan 2019 | **97%** of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection[13] | **96%** **Jul 2018**

% 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]

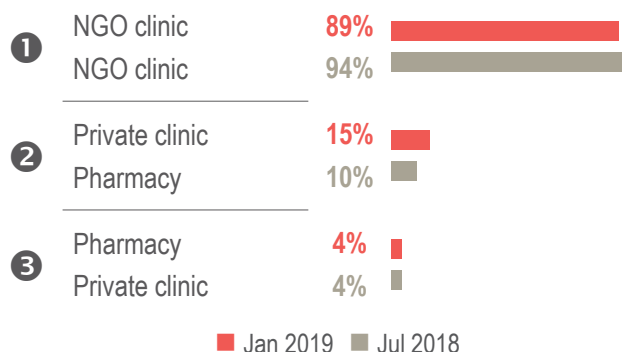| Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	Breast milk substitute	6%
2%	Baby bottles	6%

% 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]

❶
NGO clinic — **89%**
NGO clinic — 94%

❷
Private clinic — **15%**
Pharmacy — 10%

❸
Pharmacy — **4%**
Private clinic — 4%

■ 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

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

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
42%	No challenge	❶	No challenge	44%
34%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far	36%
28%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	24%
18%	Clinic too far	❹	Supplies unavailable	10%
14%	Crowded	❺	Poor staff behaviour	10%

Food Security

Jan 2019   **Jul 2018**

97% of households reporting possession of a ration card   **99%**
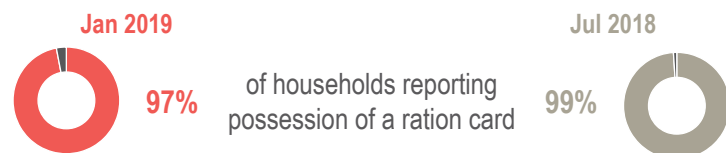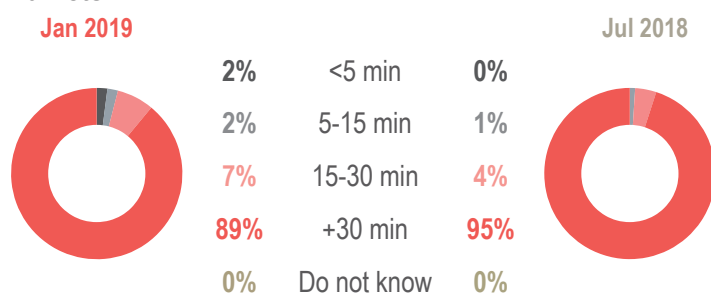
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

❶	WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
		99%
❷	Bangladesh army	0%
		1%
❸	Other	0%
		0%

■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018

Jan 2019   **Jul 2018**

93% of households reporting access to a market to buy food   **99%**

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
2%	<5 min	0%
2%	5-15 min	1%
7%	15-30 min	4%
89%	+30 min	95%
0%	Do not know	0%

Education

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

Boys 🧍			Girls 🧍
59%	3-5 yrs	54%	
43%		52%	
81%	6-14 yrs	67%	
52%		72%	
13%	15-17 yrs	9%	
0%		0%	

■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018

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

Boys 🧍			Girls 🧍
71%	3-5 yrs	61%	
57%		67%	
90%	6-14 yrs	77%	
77%		87%	
13%	15-17 yrs	0%	
30%		0%	

■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018

Shelter & Non-Food Items

Jan 2019   **Jul 2018**

37% of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households   **37%**

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

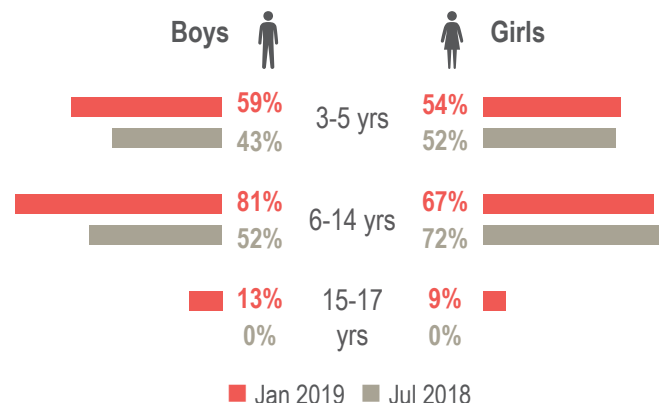| Jan 2019		Jul 2018
7%	Roof damaged	34%
7%	Roof destroyed	33%
10%	Wall damaged	13%
15%	Wall destroyed	17%

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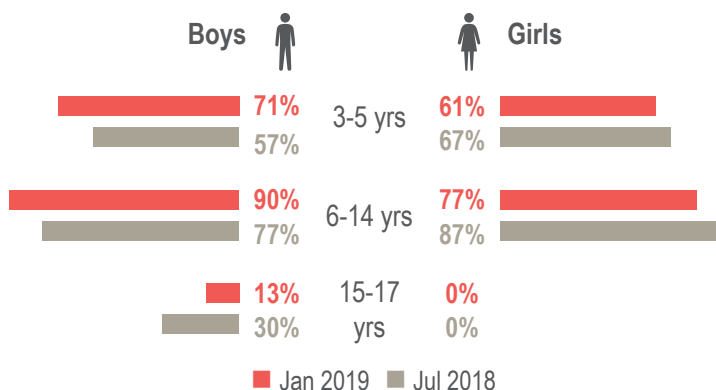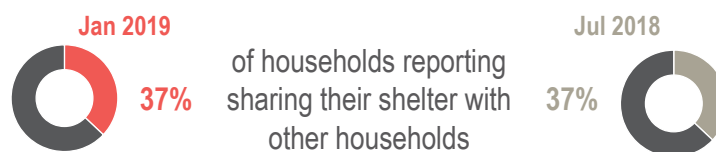
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]

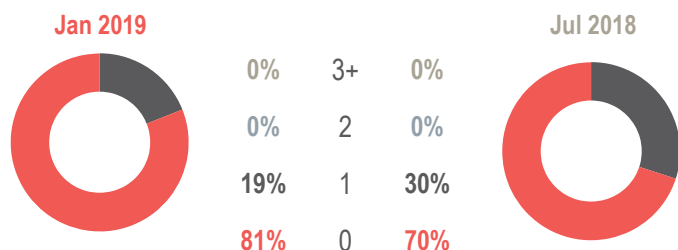|	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Bamboo frame with external mud walls	3%	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	34%	28%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	63%	72%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice and mud walls	11%	0%
Bricks and cement	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%
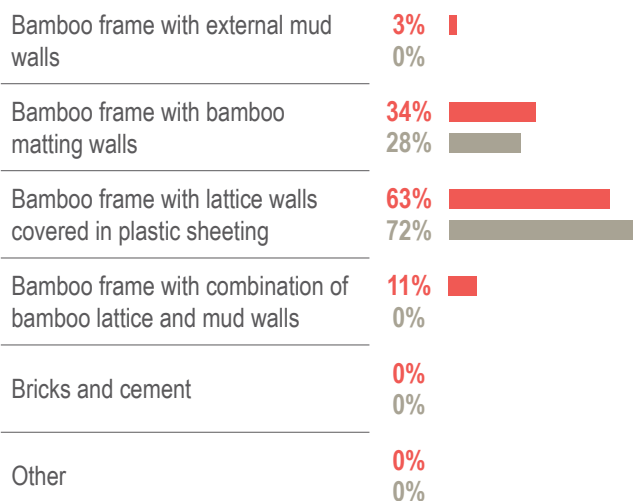
■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018

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

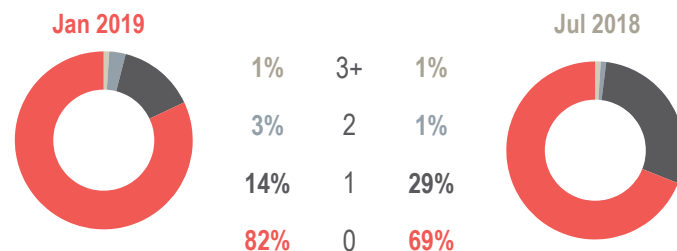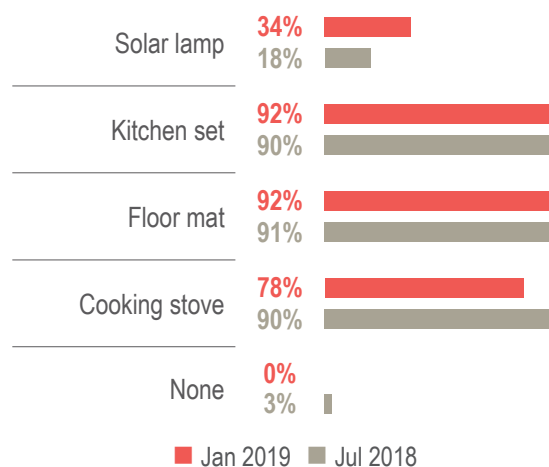|	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Tarpaulin	100%	100%
Bamboo	82%	90%
Sheet metal	0%	0%
Bricks and cement	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%
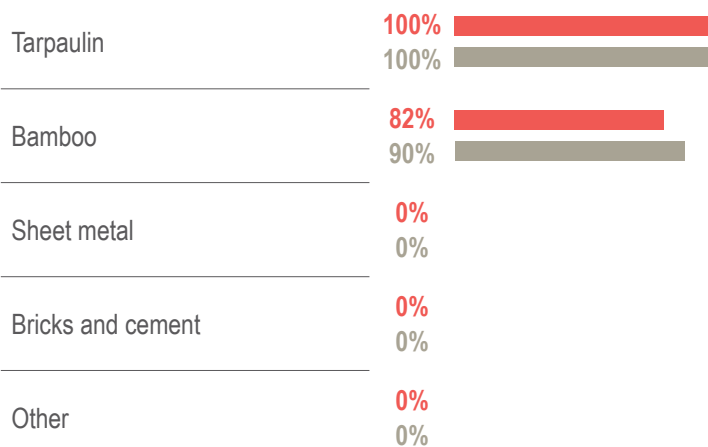
■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018

% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

Jan 2019   Jul 2018

Jan 2019	openings	Jul 2018
0%	3+	0%
0%	2	0%
19%	1	30%
81%	0	70%

% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings

Jan 2019   Jul 2018

Jan 2019	openings	Jul 2018
1%	3+	1%
3%	2	1%
14%	1	29%
82%	0	69%

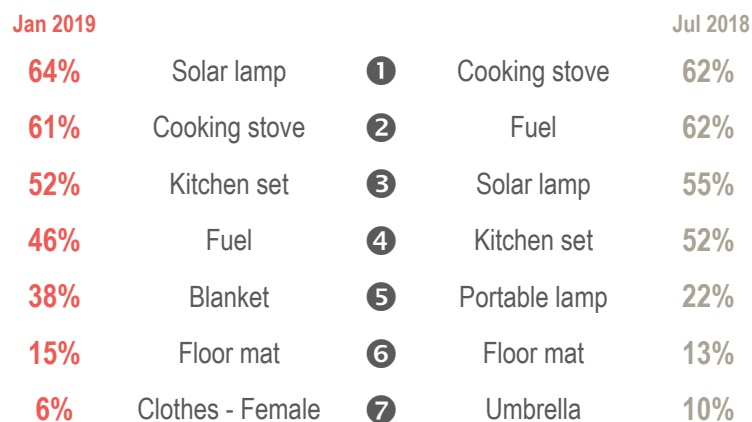**% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection**

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Solar lamp	34%	18%
Kitchen set	92%	90%
Floor mat	92%	91%
Cooking stove	78%	90%
None	0%	3%

■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018

Jan 2019   **13%**   of households reporting receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection   **7%**   Jul 2018
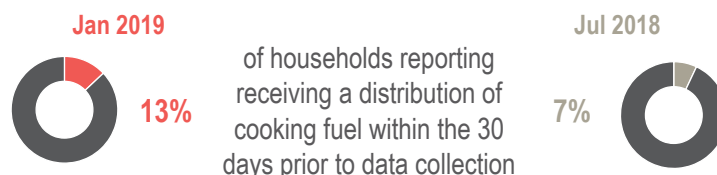
% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[19],[20]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
64%	Solar lamp	❶	Cooking stove	62%
61%	Cooking stove	❷	Fuel	62%
52%	Kitchen set	❸	Solar lamp	55%
46%	Fuel	❹	Kitchen set	52%
38%	Blanket	❺	Portable lamp	22%
15%	Floor mat	❻	Floor mat	13%
6%	Clothes - Female	❼	Umbrella	10%

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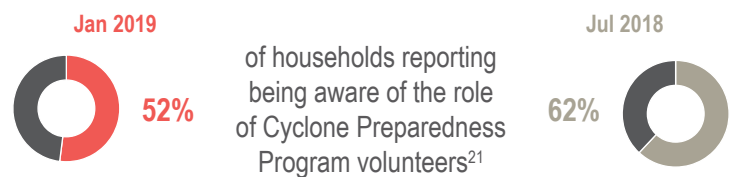20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

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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%**	❶	82%	Secure shelter
Secure food supplies **74%**	❷	71%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables **61%**	❸	34%	Evacuate shelter
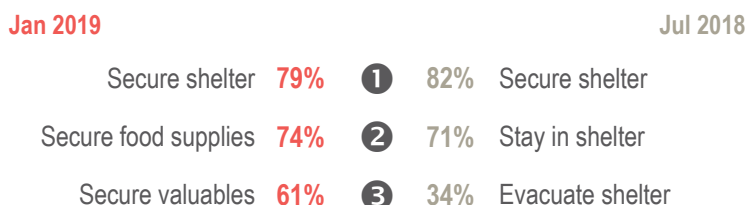
Communication with Communities

Jan 2019   **66%**   of households reporting being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp   **Jul 2018**   **60%**
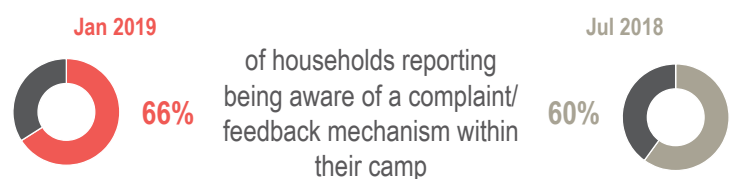
% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection[22,24]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
None used **79%**	❶	63%	None used
Mahji **21%**	❷	36%	Mahji
NGO staff **10%**	❸	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%**
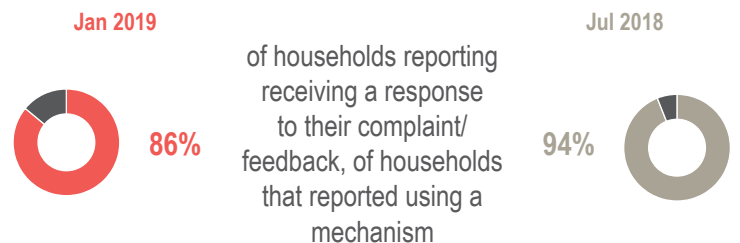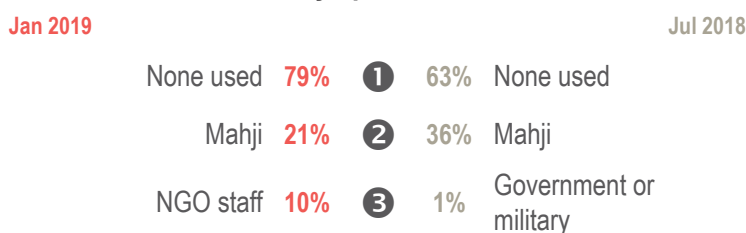
21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
22. Respondents could select multiple answers
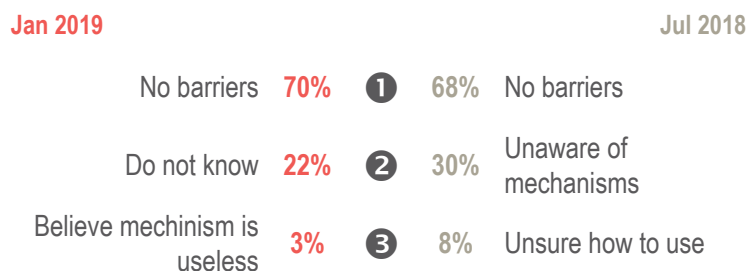23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
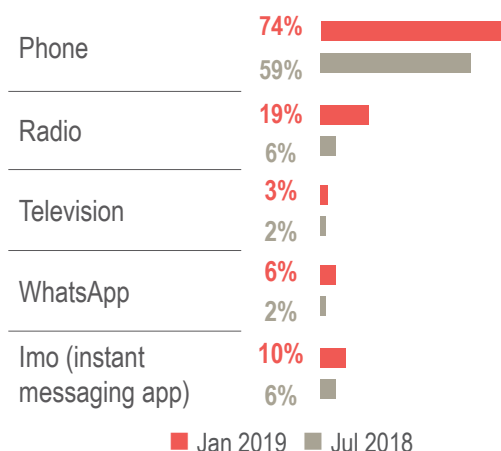25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
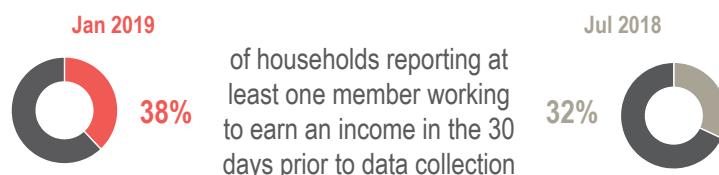27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

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

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
No barriers **70%**	❶	68%	No barriers
Do not know **22%**	❷	30%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless **3%**	❸	8%	Unsure how to use

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

Channel	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Phone	**74%**	59%
Radio	**19%**	6%
Television	**3%**	2%
WhatsApp	**6%**	2%
Imo (instant messaging app)	**10%**	6%

■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018

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

Men		Women	
31%		**7%**	
30%		3%	
Boys (<18 yrs)		Girls (<18 yrs)	
6%		**0%**	
3%		0%	
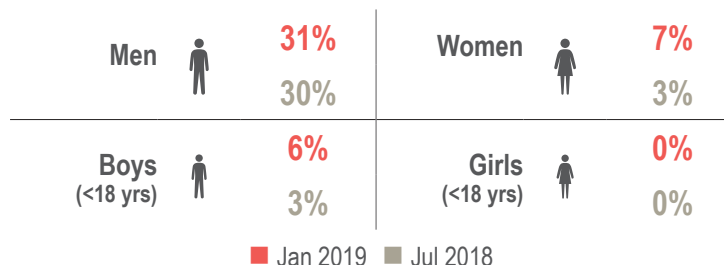
■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018

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

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Work	38%	32%
Remittances	1%	0%
Cash assistance	0%	6%
New debts	41%	26%

■ Jan 2019   ■ Jul 2018
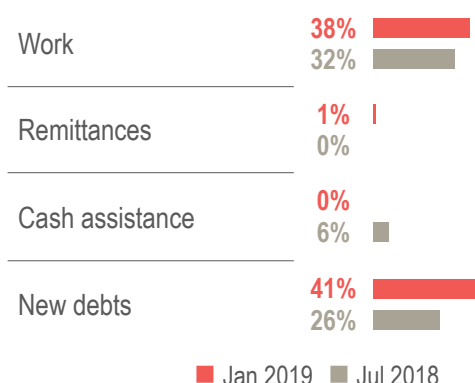
% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
20%	NGO volunteer	❶	NGO volunteer	16%
14%	Construction / Manual labour	❷	Construction / Manual labour	9%
5%	Small business trader	❸	Agriculture or livestock	2%
4%	Restaurant	❹	Restaurant	2%
1%	Domestic work	❺	Domestic work	1%

Jan 2019 | | **Jul 2018**

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
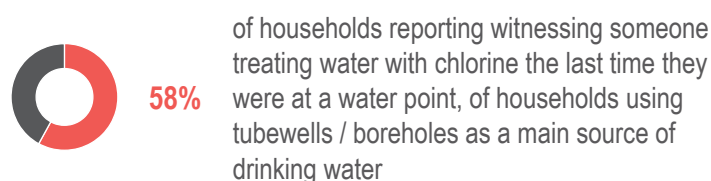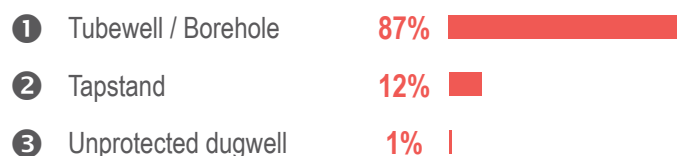32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA
33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
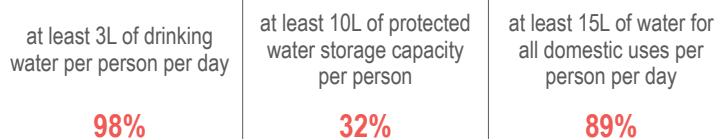34. Top three locations for defecation shown

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene[32]

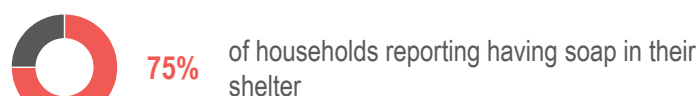**% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]**

❶ Tubewell / Borehole	87%
❷ Tapstand	12%
❸ 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]

❶ Communal latrine	74%
❷ Household latrine	27%
❸ 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