Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

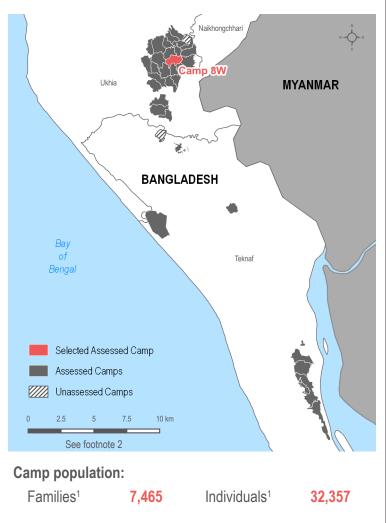
Background and Methodology

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

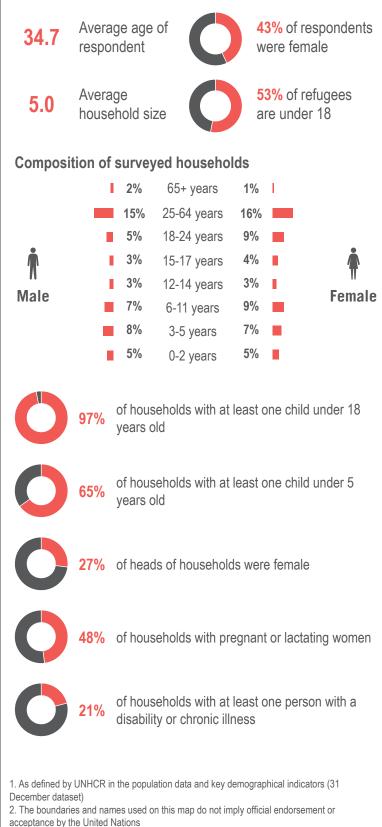
Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 8W where 96 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

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



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M Demographics³



3. January 2019 data only



Camp 8W

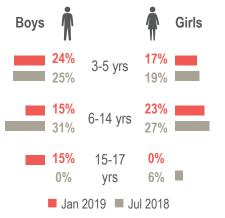
July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under $18)^{4,5,6}$

Jan 2019			ј В	oys		Jul 2018
61%	Kidna	oping	0	Kidna	apping	40%
47%	Armed recruit		2	Natural	disaster	40%
46%	Deter	ntion	ß	Dete	ntion	22%
			A G	irls		
54%	Kidnar	oping	0	Natural	disaster	33%
49%	Sexual v	iolence	2	Kidna	pping	31%
35%		Violence within community		Sexual	Sexual violence	
J	an 2019				Jul 20	18
C	1%	least on hazardou days prio of house	e child i us labou r to data	eporting at nvolved in ur in the 30 a collection, ith children 8 ⁷	1%	0
C	59%	presenc	e of a yo	porting the puth group a during the	76%	0
0/ 01 0	hildren ve	n o uto ol to	he ett	o nalinar o of	ivition of	

% 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



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

Jan 2019		n N	len	Jul 2018
45%	Market		No area unsafe	72%
44%	No area unsafe	2	Distribution points	15%
34%	Latrines	B	Firewood collection sites	13%
		* v	Vomen	
52%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	55%
40%	No area unsafe	2	Latrines	32%
39%	Bathing areas	В	Bathing areas	29%
		ј В	Boys	
44%	Learning spaces	0	No area unsafe	56%
40%	Market	2	Market	19%
29%	Distribution points	ß	Firewood collection sites	13%
		🛉 G	irls	
44%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	47%
33%	Learning spaces	2	Bathing areas	25%
30%	Market	в	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 provide the second secon

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

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

REACH

An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives

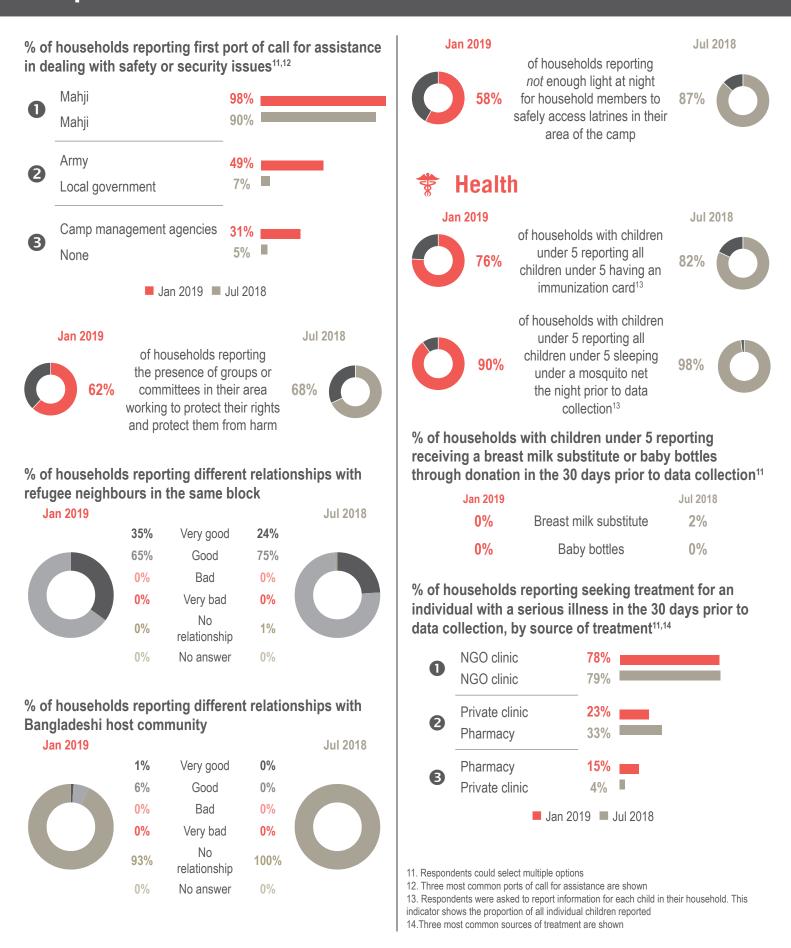
ACTED and UNOSAT

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



Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



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REACH

IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT

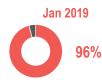
Camp 8W

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	0	No challenge	45%
41%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	24%
33%	No challenge	₿	Crowded	20%
15%	Clinic too far	4	Supplies unavailable	13%
9%	Poor staff behaviour	6	Treatment unavailable	6%

Food Security

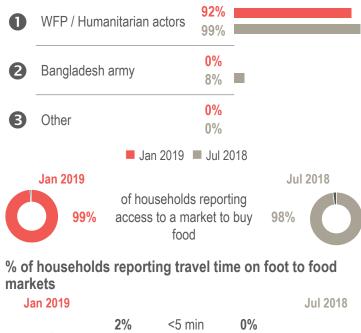


of households reporting possession of a ration card



Jul 2018

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source¹⁵





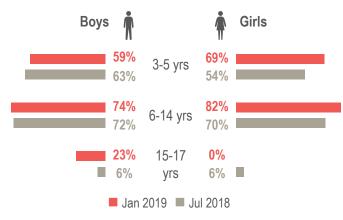
15. Respondents could select multiple options

16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

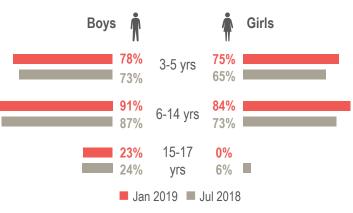
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

🕮 Education

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁷



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁷



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
15%	Roof damaged	4%
7%	Roof destroyed	4%
9%	Wall damaged	0%
10%	Wall destroyed	5%

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁸

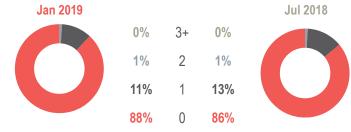
Camp 8W

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0% 4%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	57% 50%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	53% 73%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice and mud walls	1% I 0%
Bricks and cement	0% 0%
Other	0% 0%
J an 2019	Jul 2018

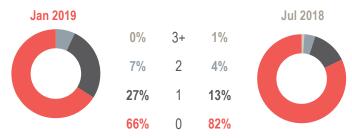
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter¹⁸

Tarpaulin	<mark>99%</mark> 100%	
Bamboo	<mark>89%</mark> 99%	
Sheet metal	<mark>0%</mark> 0%	
Bricks and cement	<mark>0%</mark> 0%	
Other	0% 1%	I
1	📕 Jan 2019 🔳 Jul 2	2018

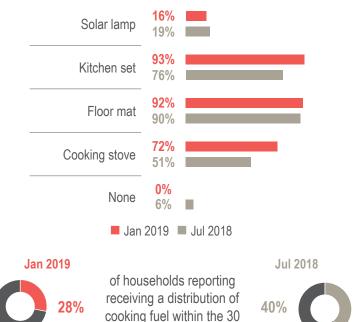
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings



% 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



% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items^{19,20}

days prior to data collection

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
66%	Solar lamp	0	Cooking stove	75%
65%	Fuel	2	Fuel	69%
51%	Cooking stove	ß	Kitchen set	58%
50%	Blanket	4	Solar lamp	55%
31%	Kitchen set	6	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



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Camp 8W

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

👬 Site Ma	nage	eme	nt				
Jan 2019				Jul 2	018		
71%	of house being aw f Cyclone Prograr	vare o e Prep	f the rol paredne	ng e 58% ess	0		
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone ^{22,23} Jan 2019 Jul 2018							
Secure shelter	81%	0	85%	Secure shelte	r		
Evacuate shelter	58%	2	56%	Stay in shelter	ſ		
Stay in shelter	47%	ß	32%	Secure valuat	oles		
Image: Second systemSecond systemSecond systemJan 2019Jul 2018Second systemSecond system<							
% of households re mechanism in the 3 Jan 2019							
None use	d 63%	0	81%	None used			
Mah	ji 38%	2	18%	Mahji			
Community leade	r 16%	B	2%	NGO staff			
Jan 2019	of house			•	018		
97%	feedback that rep	ir com	plaint/ ousehol using a	ds 89%	0		
			0111				

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

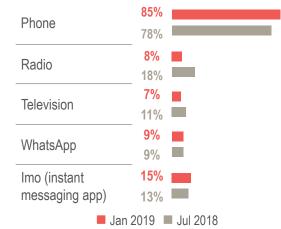
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- 25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
- 26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
- 27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/feedback mechanisms $^{\rm 22,25}$

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
No barriers	93%	0	90%	No barriers
Lacking skills for use	4%	2	5%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unsure how to use	4%	B	2%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection²²



🥸 Livelihoods



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	Ť	28% 33%	Women	Ť	1% 0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	<mark>3%</mark> 3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	<mark>0%</mark> 0%
		Jan 2019	Jul 2018		
Jan 2019 1,500		Median housel Bangladeshi T			Jul 2018 2,350

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection²⁸

Camp 8W

Work	31% 35%
Remittances	1% Ⅰ 3%
Cash assistance	2% 4%
New debts	49% 47%
Jan 2	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
10%	NGO volunteer	0	NGO volunteer	19%
7%	Construction / Manual labour	2	Restaurant	6%
6%	Agriculture or livestock	B ^{Co}	nstruction / Manu labour	al 5%
5%	Domestic work	4 Ag	riculture or livesto	ck 4%
2%	Restaurant	6	Other	2%
Jan 20	19			Jul 2018
C	of househo least one inc in work paid b for work") in to data	lividual ei by an NG	ngaging O ("cash 3% ays prior	0
C	of househ 75% taking on m arriving in	ew debt	s since 90%	0
Jan 20 5,00	Median househol	d debt in a (BDT) ³¹	-	Jul 2018 2,250
29.Five mos	dents could select multiple answe st common employment sectors a	are shown	lead Capatruction / Mar	ual labour in

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 Hygiene³²

% of households reporting main source of drinking water³³

0	Tubewell / Borehole	99%	
2	Tapstand	1%	L
3	Protected dugwell	0%	



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}

0	Communal latrine	100%	
2	Household latrine	0%	
B	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



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