Camp 24 / Leda Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



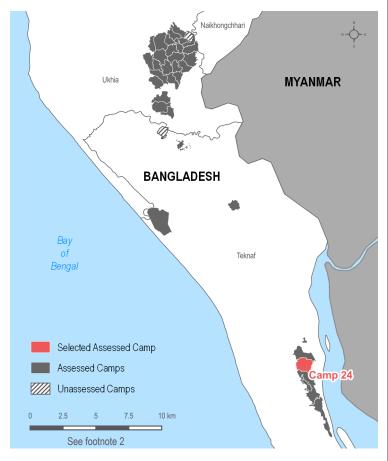
Background and Methodology

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



Camp population:

Families¹

7.761

Individuals¹

33.544

†∤**†** Demographics³

Average age of 32.3 respondent



44% of respondents were female

4.9

Average household size

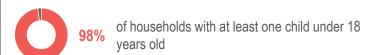


55% of refugees are under 18

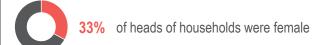
Female

Composition of surveyed households

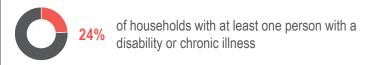












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





Camp 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

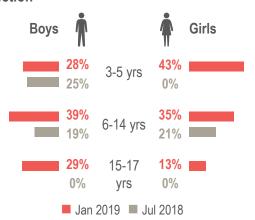
Jan 2019		ј Во	ys	Jul 2018
63%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	51%
49%	Armed group recruitment	2	Armed group recruitment	36%
45%	Violence within community	3	Violence within community	25%
		i Gir	ls	
52 %	Sexual violence	0	Kidnapping	51%
44%	Kidnapping	2	Sexual violence	39%
33%	Detention	3	Child marriage	17%

Jul 2018 Jan 2019 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

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 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
19%	12-17 years	0%
16%	18+ years	8%

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 safe4,10

I	women, boys, and girls do not feet safe ""					
	Jan 2019		Me Me	en	Jul 2018	
ı	54%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	82%	
ı	25%	Market	2	Do not know	10%	
ı	19%	Distribution points	B	Water points	6%	
			₩ Wo	omen		
ı	42%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	52%	
ı	37%	Latrines	2	Latrines	31%	
ı	23%	Bathing areas	8	Bathing areas	30%	
	n Boys					
ı	36%	Learning spaces	0	No area unsafe	52%	
ı	34%	Market	2	Latrines	28%	
ı	31%	No area unsafe	B	Water points	17%	
			Gii	rls		
ı	38%	Latrines	0	Latrines	54%	
	28%	Bathing areas	2	Bathing areas	44%	
	28%	No area unsafe	3	Water points	42%	
Į						

- 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

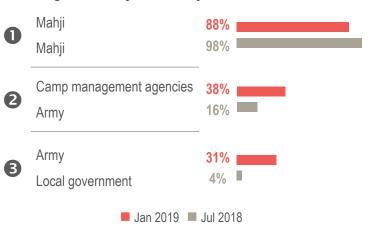




Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{11,12}





49%

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

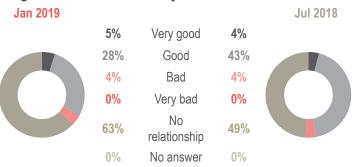


Jul 2018

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



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019

77%

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



Jul 2018

*

Health



of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card¹³



Jul 2018



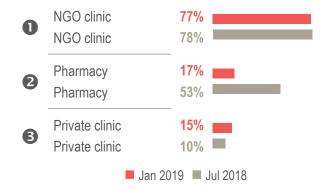
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection¹³



% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection¹¹

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

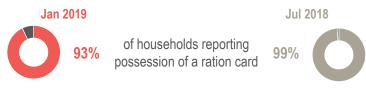


Camp 24 / Leda July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

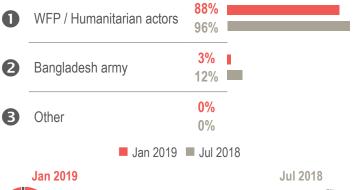
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp^{15,16}

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
38%	Supplies unavailable	0	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	6	Clinic too far	18%

Food Security



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





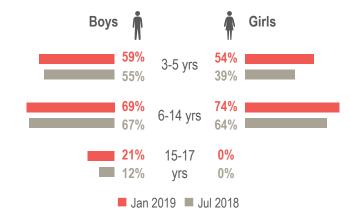
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



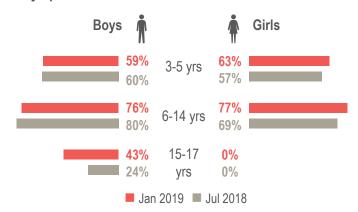
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

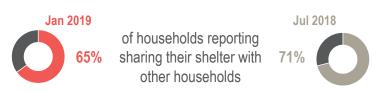
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁷



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



★ Shelter & Non-Food Items



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

	Jul 2018
Roof damaged	3%
Roof destroyed	3%
Wall damaged	2%
Wall destroyed	4%
	Roof destroyed Wall damaged

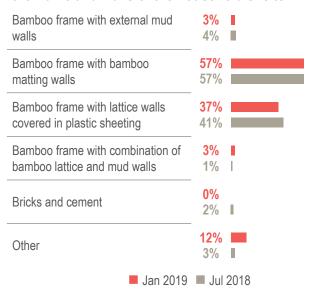




Camp 24 / Leda

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

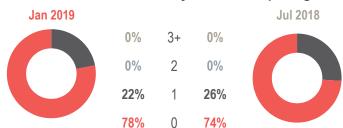
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁸



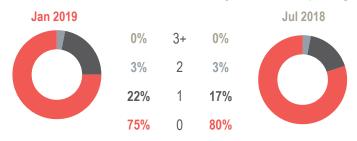
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter¹⁸

Tarpaulin	93% 98%
Bamboo	81% 91%
Sheet metal	2% ▮ 3% ▮
Bricks and cement	0% 0%
Other	0% 0%
■ Jan 201	9 J ul 2018

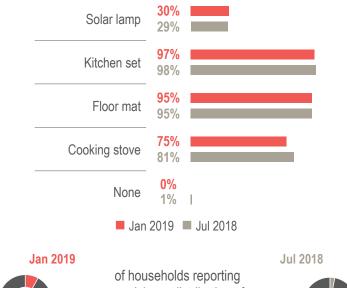
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings



% 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



8%

of households reporting receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection Jul 2018

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

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
59%	Fuel	0	Fuel	91%
57%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	66%
53%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	52%
49%	Cooking stove	4	Kitchen set	50%
33%	Kitchen set	6	Portable lamp	15%
14%	Floor mat	6	Floor mat	15%
8%	Clothes - Children	7	Clothes - Female	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

Camp 24 / Leda July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



Site Management

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers²¹



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone^{22,23}

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Secure shelter 73% 81% Secure shelter 56% Evacuate shelter Stay in shelter 47% Evacuate shelter 46% 55% Stay in 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^{22,24}

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

> None used 69% 69% None used Mahii **27**% 30% Mahji Government or

Community leader 8% military

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



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



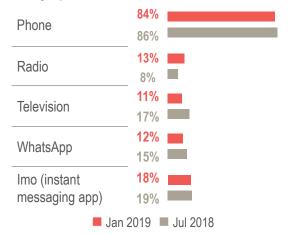
- 21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
- 22. Respondents could select 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 78% No barriers Unaware of Unsure how to use 24% mechanisms Afraid to use Unsure how to use

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



Livelihoods

Jan 2019



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

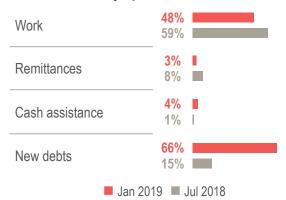
Men	Ť	44% 53%	Women		3% 9%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	6% 7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	*	0% 1%
■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018					
Jan 2019 2,500			hold income in		Jul 2018 2,000

Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)^{26,27}



Camp 24 / Leda July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

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



% 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	0	Restaurant	34%
9%	Agriculture or livestock	2	Agriculture or livestock	9%
7%	Restaurant	8	NGO volunteer	6%
6%	Domestic work	4	Construction / Manual labour	6%
6%	Small business trader	6	Other	4%

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 collection³⁰





of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh 6

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 Hygiene³²

% of households reporting main source of drinking water³³

0	Tapstand	47%	
2	Tubewell / Borehole	28 %	
B	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

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}

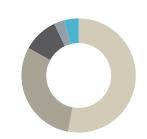
0	Communal latrine	94%	
2	Household latrine	6%	•
B	Open defecation	0%	



86%

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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



53% Designated waste pit30% Undesignated waste pit10% Stream or water source

3% Stream3% Burn it4% Bury it0% Other

0% Do not know

