Camp 1W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

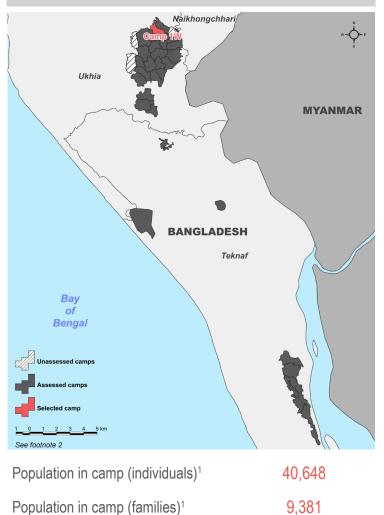
Background and Methodology

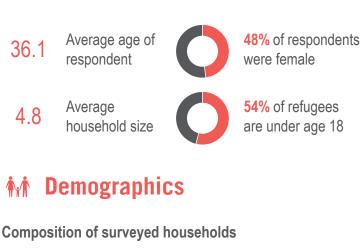
An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017¹. Most of the refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, having left with few possessions and exhausted their financial resources on the journey. The monsoon season began in May and continues into September, threatening the vast majority of refugees living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, an inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 31 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

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 1W where 97 households were surveyed between 2 and 31 July 2018.

In order to avoid duplication, data on WASH and Food Security were not extensively collected. WASH data was collected by REACH in April 2018 and can be found <u>here</u>³. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.









97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old



54% of households with at least one child under 5 years old



25% of heads of households were female



43% of households with pregnant or lactating women



60% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (15 July dataset)

2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

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Protection

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





67% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

42% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{4,6}

Mahji	88%	
Army	10%	
Camp management agencies	7%	



91% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection⁷

12-17 years	3%
18+ years	11%

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





1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

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

	Men 👖		Women	
84%	No area unsafe	0	Latrines	53%
6%	Distribution points	2	Bathing areas	42%
5%	Firewood collection sites	B	No area unsafe	30%
	Boys 🛉		🛉 Girls	
46%	Boys 🛉 Market	0	Girls Garls	61%
46% 40%	р II	1 2	11	61% 56%



39% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community and refugee neighbours in the same block

Host communities **Neighbours** 1% 10% Very good 16% Good 89% Bad 4% 1% 1% 0% Very bad No 78% relationship No answer

4. Respondents could select multiple options

5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown

6. Three most common first ports of call for assistance are shown

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

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

9. 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 sharo objects.

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

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🏶 Health



75% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

NGO clinic	78%	
Pharmacy	16%	-
Traditional healer	4%	1. Sec. 1.

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp^{4,11}

No challenge	49%	
Supplies unavailable	27%	
Treatment unavailable	23%	
Crowded	14%	-
Clinic too far	13%	

% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast milk substitute, infant formula or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

Formula / Breast milk substitute	2%
Bottles	0%

Food Security



100% of households reported possession of a ration card

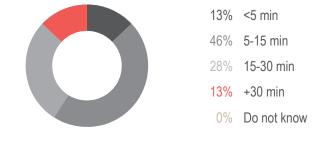
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

ICRC / WFP	99%	
Bangladesh army	2%	I
Other	0%	
Other	0 %	



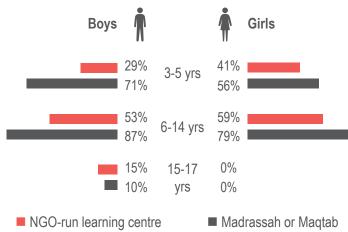
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



\square Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection^{4,8}



Shelter & Non-Food Items



72% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

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

9%	Roof damaged	2%	Wall damaged
22%	Roof destroyed	14%	Wall destroyed

4. Respondents could select multiple options

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

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11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter⁴

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	21%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	80%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	0%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter⁴

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	93%
Sheet metal	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

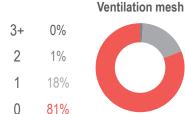
0%

1%

3%

96%

Windows



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

Solar lamp	31%	
Kitchen set	99%	
Floor mat	96%	
Cooking stove	90%	
None	1%	1

0

93% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items^{12,13} Fuel 74% Solar lamp 64% Kitchen set 45% Cooking stove 38% Umbrella 19% Clothes - Children 11% 9% Floor mat

🕷 Site Management



62% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area¹⁴

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone^{4,15}

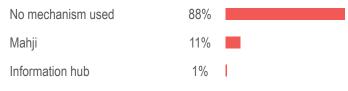
Secure shelter	74%
Stay in shelter	53%
Evacuate shelter	35%

Communication with Communities



46% of households reported being aware of a complaint/feedback mechanism within their camp

% of households reporting use of complaint/feedback mechanisms in the 30 days prior to data collection^{4,16}



4. Respondents could select multiple options

12. Respondents could select up to 3 options

13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown

 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
Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

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83% of households that reported using complaint/ feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms^{4,17}

No barriers	67%	
Unaware of mechanisms	20%	
Lacking skills for use	5%	•

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection⁴

Phone	74%	
Radio	7%	•
Television	2%	1
WhatsApp	13%	
Imo (instant messaging app)	12%	

🤨 Livelihoods



23% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴





Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)^{18,19}

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

JN Refuaee Aaenc

Men (18+ yrs)	İ	21%	Women (18+ yrs)	Ť	0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	0%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection^{4,20}

Construction / Manual labour	7%	
NGO volunteer	5%	
Agriculture or livestock	5%	
Restaurant	3%	
Other	2%	I.



7% of households reported at least one individual carrying out construction or manual labour work that was paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection



77% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Median reported monthly household expenditure in the 30 days prior to data collection, in Bangladeshi Taka¹⁹

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	1,000
Household items	0
Transport	200
Communication	200
Tobacco	0
Rent	0
Debt servicing	0

4. Respondents could select multiple options

17. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown

18. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts

19. USD 1 = BDT 84.2 (as of 3 September 2018). Source: www.xe.com

20. Five most common employment sectors shown

