

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

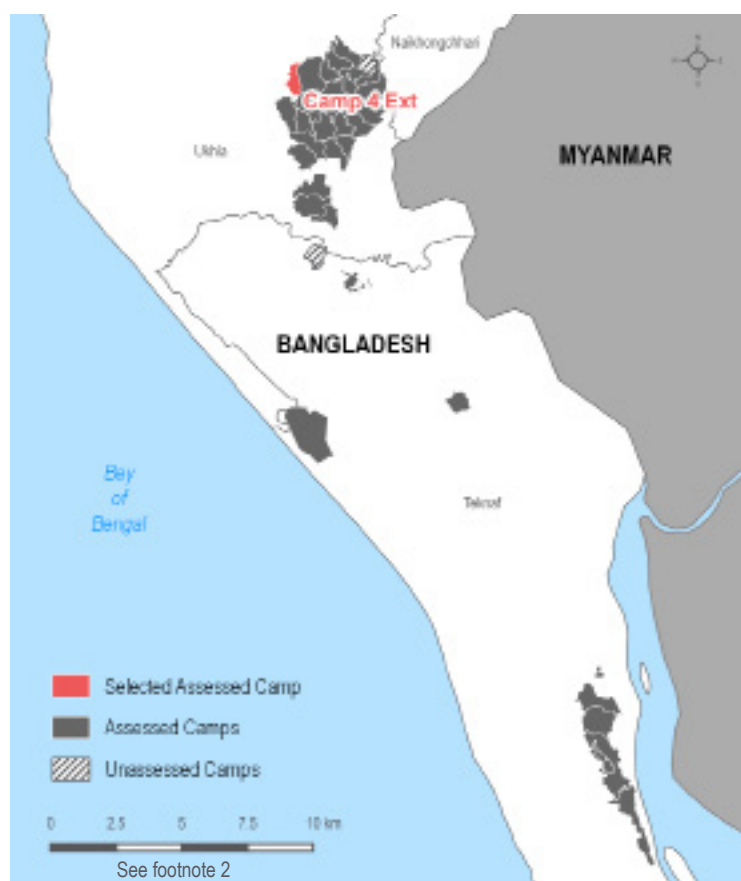


Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017. 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 living who are in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landslides.

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 MSNA I 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 Camp 4 Extn where 89 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.



Camp population

Families¹ **1,419** Individuals¹ **4,379**

Demographics

33.5

Average age of respondent



51% of respondents were female

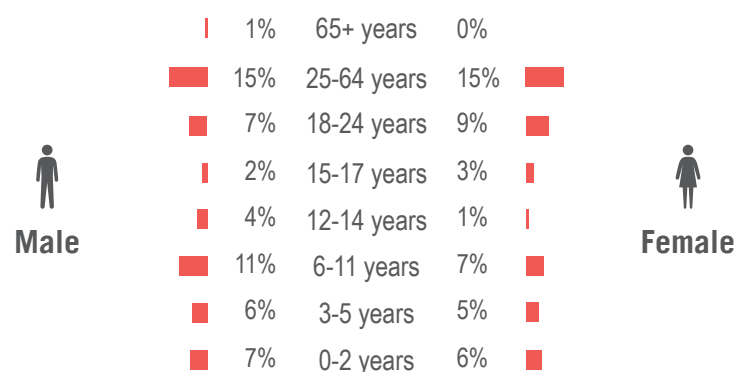
4.6

Average household size



53% of refugees are under age 18

Composition of surveyed households



96% of households with at least one child under 18 years old



67% of households with at least one child under 5 years old



27% of heads of households were female



55% of households contained pregnant or lactating women



19% of households contained at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December, 2018 dataset).

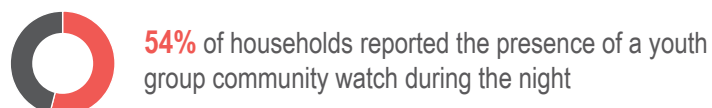
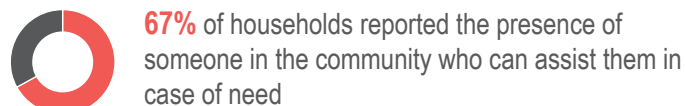
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

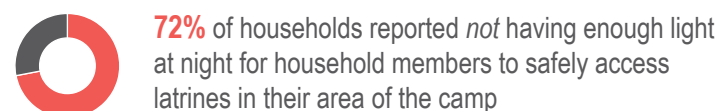
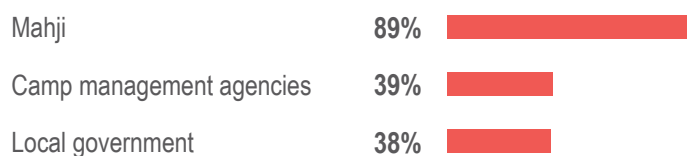
Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: fears) for girls and boys (aged under 18)^{3,4}



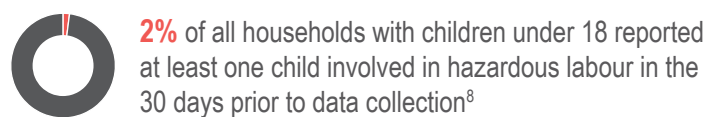
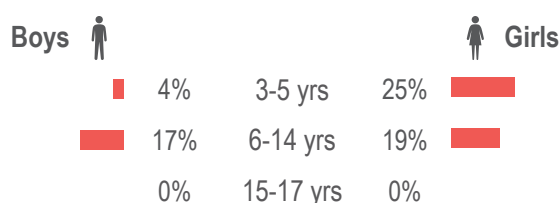
% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{3,5}



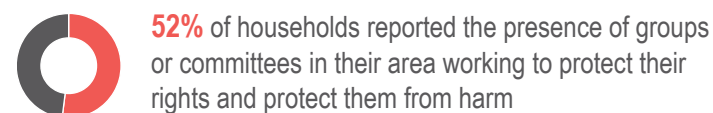
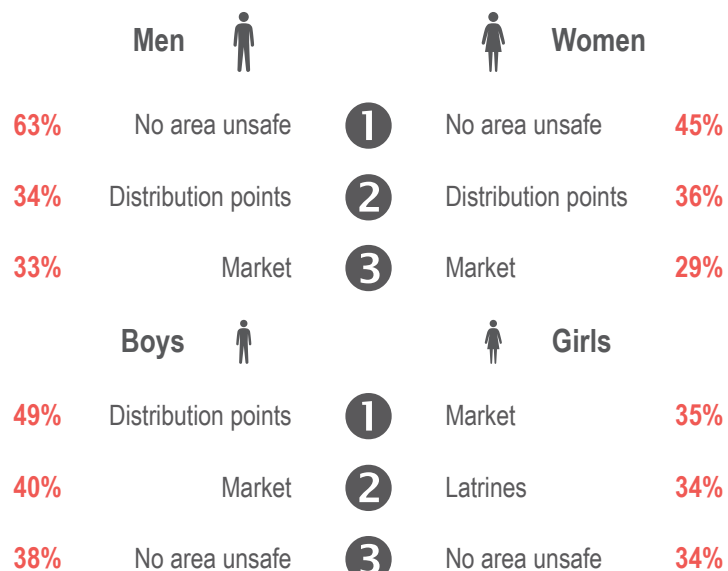
% of females reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection⁶



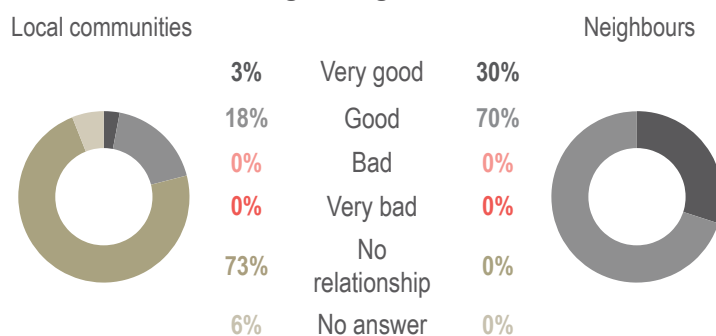
% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection⁷



% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe^{3,10}



Reported relationships with Bangladeshi local communities and refugee neighbours in the same block



3. Respondents could select multiple options

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

5. Three most common preferred sources of assistance are shown

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

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

8. In this assessment hazardous labor 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), using sharp objects

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

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



Health



63% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card¹¹



93% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection¹¹

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

Formula / Breast milk substitute	12%
Bottles	5%

% of households reporting source of treatment for individuals reported to be seeking treatment for a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection^{11,12}

NGO clinic	86%	
Private clinic	25%	
Government clinic	12%	

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camps^{11,13}

Supplies unavailable	49%	
Treatment unavailable	42%	
Crowded	38%	
No challenge	26%	
Clinic too far	18%	



Food Security



100% of households reported possession of a ration card

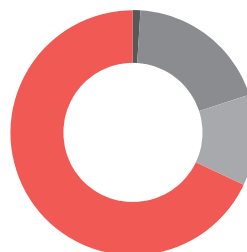
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection¹¹

WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%	
Bangladesh army	0%	
Other	0%	



97% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

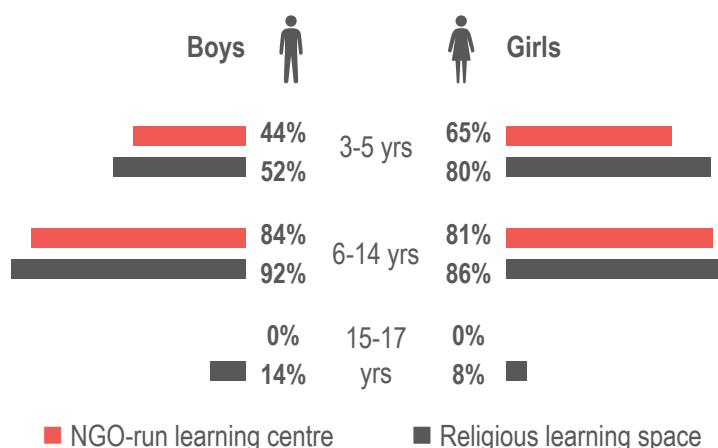


1%	<5 min
19%	5-15 min
12%	15-30 min
68%	+30 min
0%	Do not know



Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection¹²



Shelter & Non-Food Items



54% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

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

8%	Roof damaged	6%	Wall damaged
11%	Roof destroyed	8%	Wall destroyed

11. Respondents could select multiple options

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

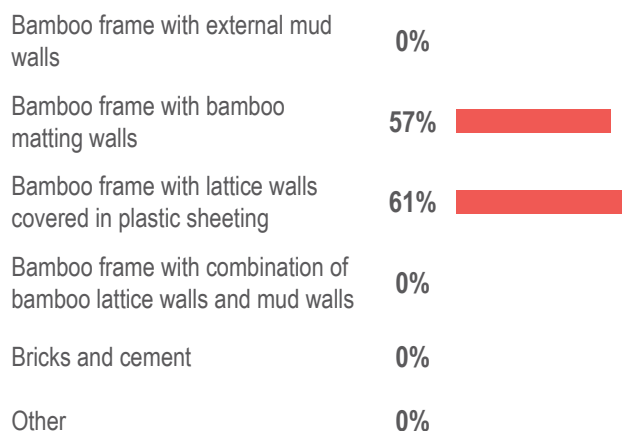
13. Three most common treatment sources are shown

14. Five most common access challenges are shown

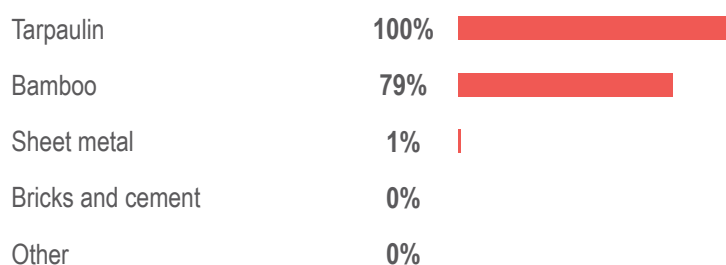
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

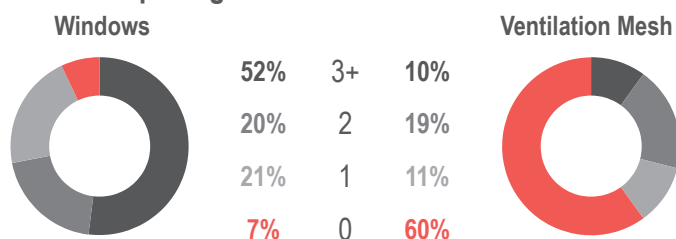
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁴



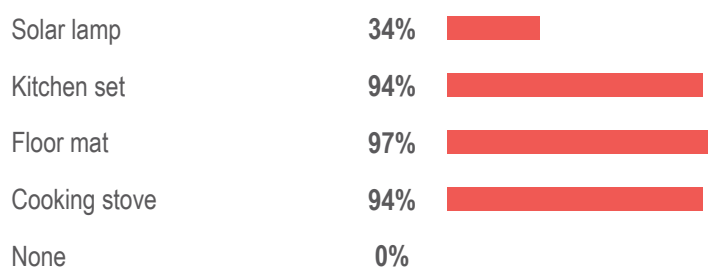
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter¹⁴



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

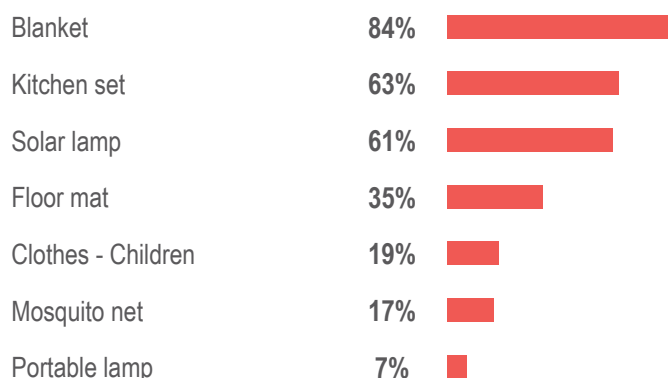


% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection¹⁴



92% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items^{15,16}

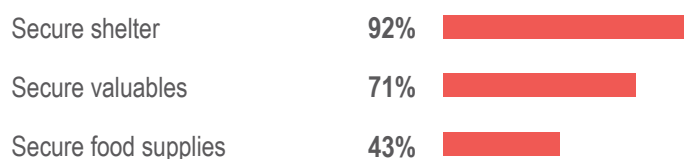


Site Management



47% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers¹⁷

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

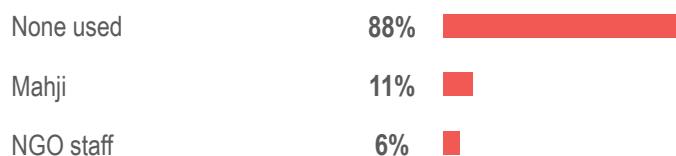


Communication with Communities



63% 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^{14,18}



82% of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

14. Respondents could select multiple options

15. Respondents could select up to 3 options

16. Seven most common answers are shown

17. 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 offer medical attention

18. Three most common mechanisms are shown

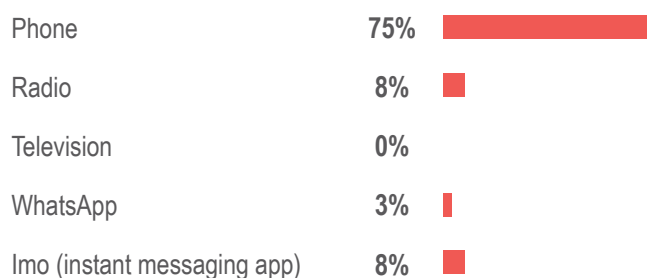
Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - January 2019

Camp 4 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

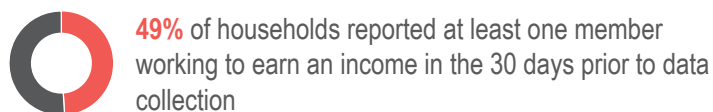
% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/feedback mechanisms^{19, 20}



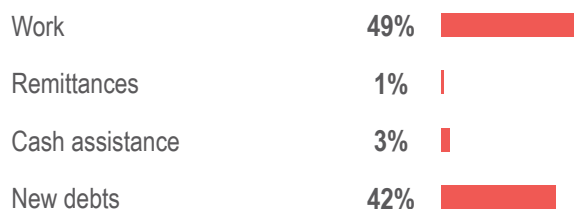
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁹



Livelihoods



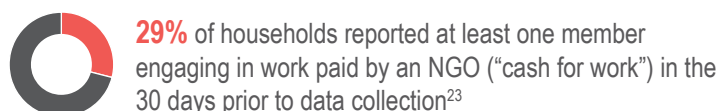
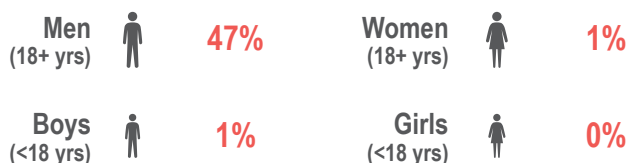
% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁹



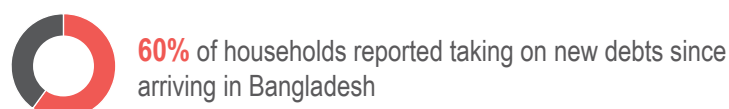
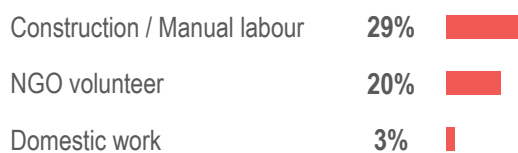
Median household (in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT))^{21,22:}

Income **2,500** Debt **5,000**

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

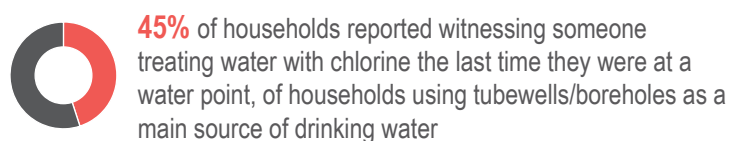


% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection^{19,24}



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

% of households reporting main drinking water source²⁵

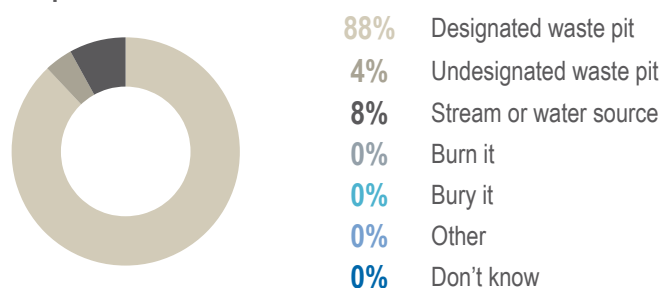


Water collection - % of households reporting:



18 Average litres of potable water per person per day collected by a household

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



19. Respondents could select multiple options.

20. Three most common barriers shown.

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

22. USD 1 = BDT 83.4 (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

23. 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 result shown here is a proportion of the entire camp population

24. Three most common employment sectors shown

25. Three most common water sources are shown