## Camp 23 / Shamlapur Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



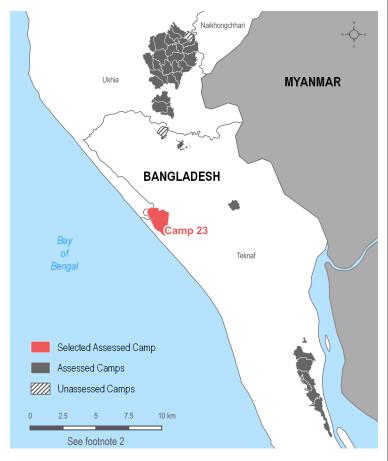
### **Background and Methodology**

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 23 / Shamlapur where 98 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<sup>1</sup>

2.661

Individuals<sup>1</sup>

10.963

## **†** Demographics<sup>3</sup>

Average age of 34.0 respondent



59% of respondents were female

Average 4.6 household size



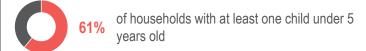
**52%** of refugees are under 18

Female

#### Composition of surveyed households

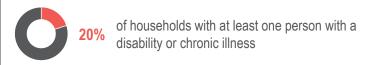












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





Camp 23 / Shamlapur 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		<b>∳</b> Bo	pys	Jul 2018
57%	Kidnapping	0	Natural disaster	41%
42%	Armed group recruitment	2	Kidnapping	37%
40%	Violence within community	Armed group recruitment		24%
		i Gi	rls	
53%	Sexual violence	0	Natural disaster	41%
48%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	31%
35%	Child marriage	3	Sexual violence	25%

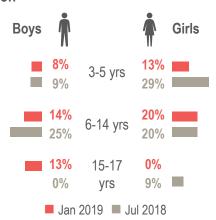
Jan 2019 of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30

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

Jul 2018

% 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	40.47	Jul 2010
7%	12-17 years	0%
13%	18+ years	10%
Jan 2019		Jul 2018

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

1...1 2049

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women have and girls do not feel safe4,10

	women, boys, and girls do not feel safe <sup>4,10</sup>							
Jan 2019 Men								
	44%	No area unsafe    No area unsafe		81%				
	36%	Market	2	Latrines	9%			
	31%	Distribution points	3	Distribution points	6%			
			• W	omen omen				
	32%	Market	0	No area unsafe	57%			
	31%	Latrines	es <b>2</b> Latrines		34%			
	28%	Distribution points	Bathing areas		23%			
			i B	oys				
	47%	Learning spaces	0	No area unsafe	56%			
	40%	Market	2	Latrines	24%			
	40%	Distribution points	3	Market	16%			
			<b>Ġ</b> G	irls				
	39%	Learning spaces	0	No area unsafe	45%			
	36%	Latrines	2	Latrines	42%			
	35%	Market	3	Bathing areas	26%			
1								

- 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

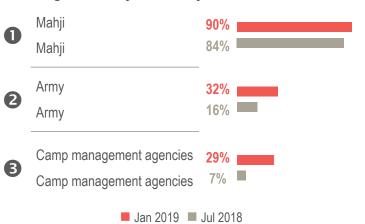




## Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues<sup>11,12</sup>





60%

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

74%

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





### **Health**

Jan 2019



of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card<sup>13</sup>



83

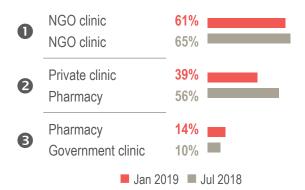
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection<sup>13</sup>



% 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<sup>11</sup>

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
0%	Breast milk substitute	10%
0%	Baby bottles	8%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment<sup>11,14</sup>



- 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



## **Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II** Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

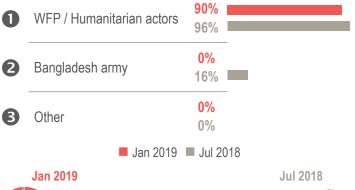
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp<sup>15,16</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
<b>52</b> %	Supplies unavailable	0	No challenge	48%
44%	Treatment unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	27%
28%	No challenge	8	Clinic too far	19%
15%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	16%
12%	Poor staff behaviour	6	Crowded	15%



Jan 2019 Jul 2018 of households reporting possession of a ration card

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





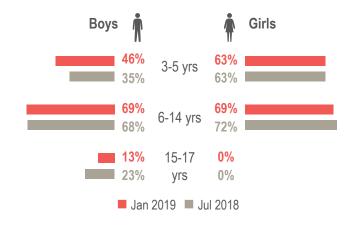
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



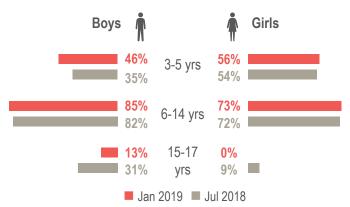
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

### **Education**

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection<sup>17</sup>



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection<sup>17</sup>



### **Shelter & Non-Food Items**



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

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
15%	Roof damaged	5%
17%	Roof destroyed	4%
13%	Wall damaged	1%
14%	Wall destroyed	3%

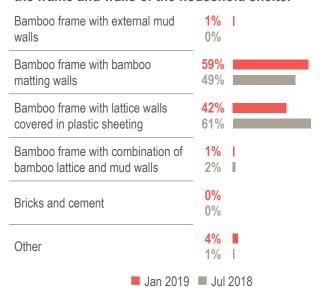




## Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

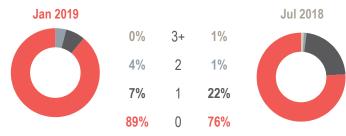
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>



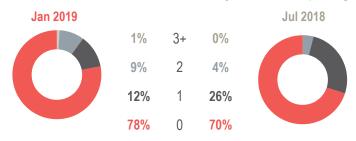
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>

Tarpaulin	97%
Bamboo	90% 95%
Sheet metal	9% <b></b>
Bricks and cement	<b>0%</b> 0%
Other	0% 0%
	Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018

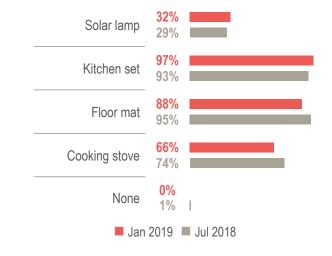
#### % of shelters with windows, by number of openings



#### % 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 receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection



## % of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items<sup>19,20</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
65%	Solar lamp	0	Fuel	76%
<b>52</b> %	Kitchen set	2	Solar lamp	66%
48%	Fuel	8	Cooking stove	64%
42%	Cooking stove	4	Kitchen set	49%
40%	Blanket	6	Portable lamp	14%
19%	Floor mat	6	Floor mat	13%
10%	Clothes - Children	7	Umbrella	6%

- 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 23 / Shamlapur July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



### **Site Management**

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers<sup>21</sup> Jul 2018



% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone<sup>22,23</sup>

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Secure shelter	70%	0	78%	Secure shelter
Evacuate shelter	47%	2	56%	Stay in shelter
Secure valuables	45%	ß	35%	Evacuate 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<sup>22,24</sup>

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

None used	66%	0	72%	None used
Mahji	34%	2	22%	Mahji
NGO staff	6%	3	4%	Government or military

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



94%

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

96%



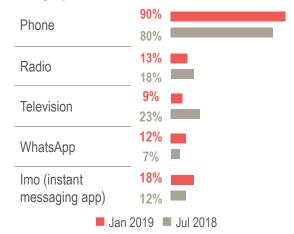
- 21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
- 22. Respondents could select 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<sup>22,25</sup>

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

No barriers	91%	0	67%	No barriers
Unsure how to use	6%	2	24%	Unaware of mechanisms
Lacking skills for use	3%	3	18%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection<sup>22</sup>



### 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

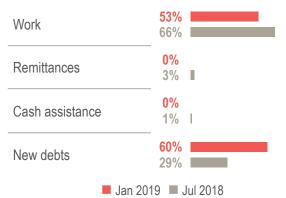
		• •				
Men		i	46%	Women		3%
	7	T	55%		TT.	4%
	Bovs	i	8%	Girls	•	0%
	Boys (<18 yrs)	T	9%	(<18 yrs)	T	1%
			■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018		
	Jan 2019					Jul 2018
3,000 Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) <sup>26,27</sup>					3,000	



## Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II Camp 23 / Shamlapur

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>28</sup>



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>28, 29</sup>

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
19%	Handicrafts / Tailoring	0	Handicrafts / Tailoring	26%
10%	Agriculture or livestock	2	Restaurant	21%
8%	Restaurant	8	Agriculture or livestock	9%
5%	Transportation	4	Small business trader	4%
4%	Fishing	6	NGO volunteer	3%

Jul 2018 Jan 2019



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<sup>30</sup>





of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh



Jan 2019

8,000

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
- 33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown
- 34. Top three locations for defecation shown

### Water Sanitation and Hygiene<sup>32</sup>

% of households reporting main source of drinking water<sup>33</sup>

0	Tubewell / Borehole	98%	
2	Water tank	2%	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

Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

#### Water collection - % of households reporting:

93%	per person	person per day 43%	
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per	

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate<sup>28, 34</sup>

0	Communal latrine	82%
2	Household latrine	18%
3	Open defecation	0%



of households reporting having soap in their

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



16% Designated waste pit 45% Undesignated waste pit 4% Stream or water source

21% Burn it 14% Bury it 0% Other

0% Do not know



