Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II

Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

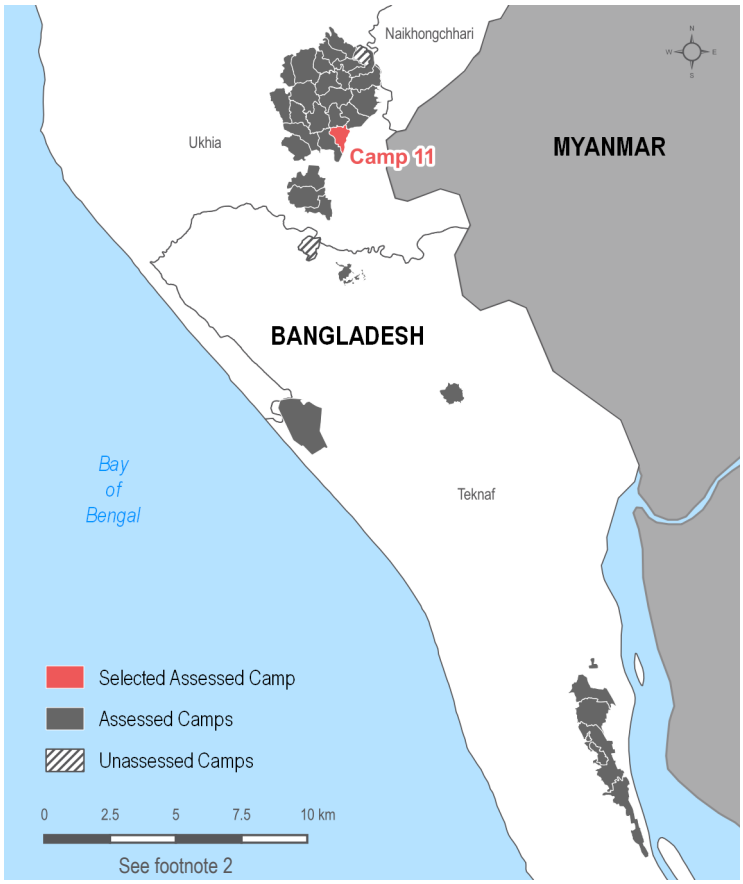
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017[1]. 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 11 where 104 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[1]	7,118	Individuals[1]	31,346

Demographics[3]

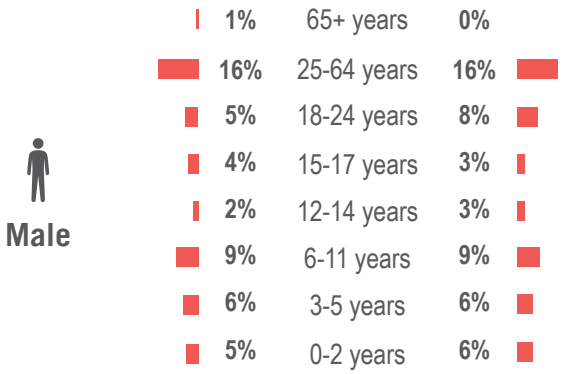
34.7 Average age of respondent

51% of respondents were female

5.0 Average household size

53% of refugees are under 18

Composition of surveyed households



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

62% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

28% of heads of households were female

56% of households with pregnant or lactating women

16% 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 (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

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Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under 18)[4,5,6]

Boys

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
77%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	64%
42%	Violence within community	2 Violence within community	35%
33%	Armed group recruitment	3 Armed group recruitment	29%

Girls

60%	Kidnapping	1 Kidnapping	54%
54%	Sexual violence	2 Sexual violence	38%
24%	Detention	3 Child marriage	21%

Jan 2019: 1%

of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 18[7]

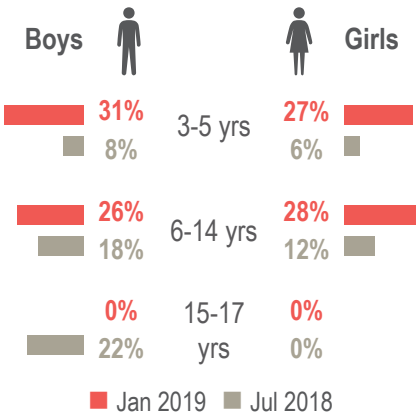
Jul 2018: 0%

53%

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

73%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection[8]



% 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 collection[9]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	12-17 years	3%
22%	18+ years	7%

Jan 2019: 59%

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

Jul 2018: 59%

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

Men

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
64%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	77%
28%	Latrines	2 Latrines	8%
17%	Market	3 Distribution points	7%

Women

46%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	47%
44%	Latrines	2 Latrines	34%
23%	Bathing areas	3 Water points	29%

Boys

34%	No area unsafe	1 No area unsafe	45%
32%	Market	2 Latrines	38%
32%	Latrines	3 Water points	18%

Girls

44%	Latrines	1 Latrines	53%
31%	No area unsafe	2 Water points	47%
25%	Learning spaces	3 No area unsafe	34%

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

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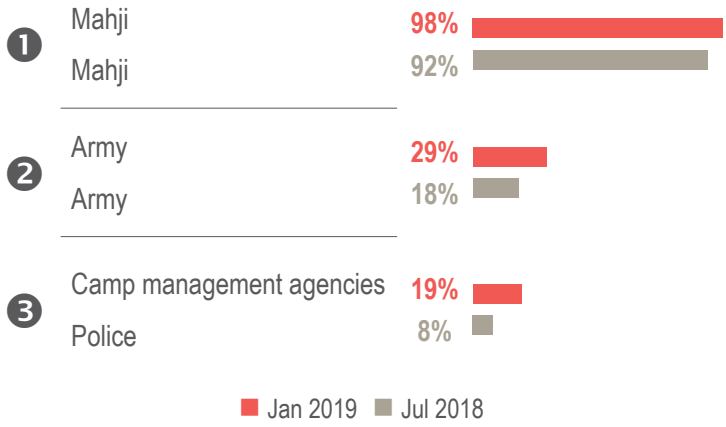
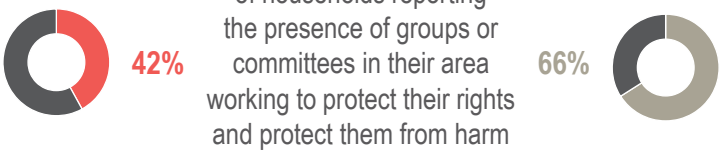
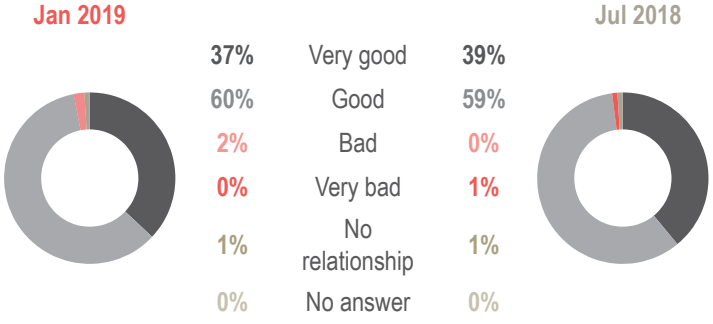
% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[11,12]

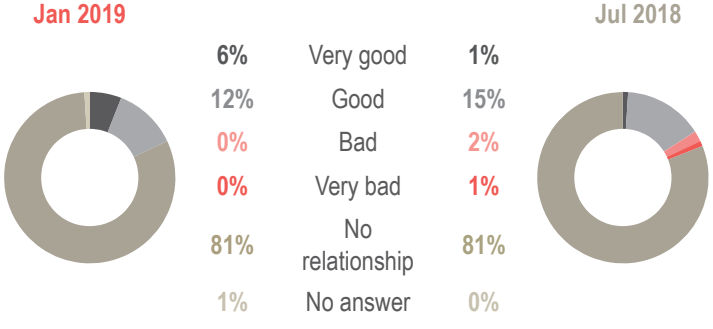


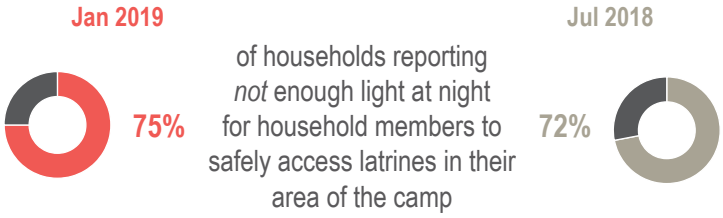


% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block

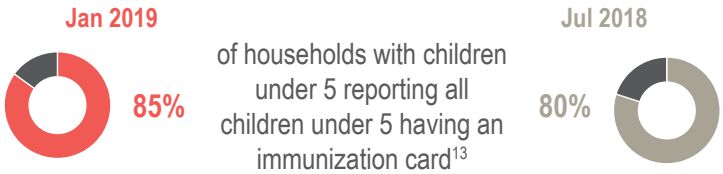


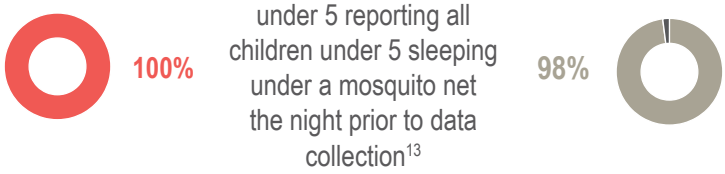
% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community





Health

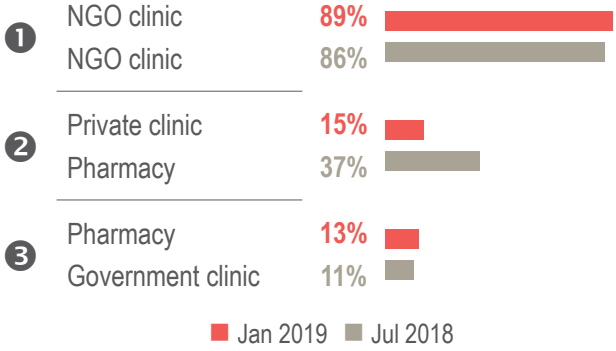




% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection[11]

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
12%	Breast milk substitute	6%
0%	Baby bottles	2%

% 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

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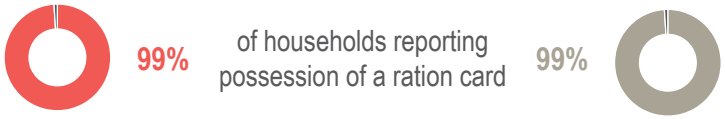
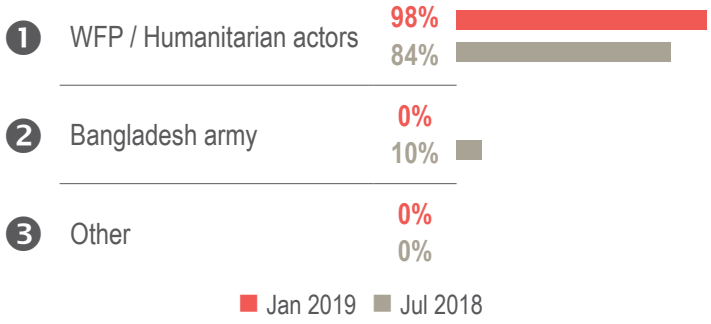
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[15,16]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
39%	No challenge	1	No challenge	45%
32%	Treatment unavailable	2	Crowded	28%
28%	Supplies unavailable	3	Supplies unavailable	27%
20%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	18%
13%	Clinic too far	5	Poor staff behaviour	12%

Food Security



% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source[15]

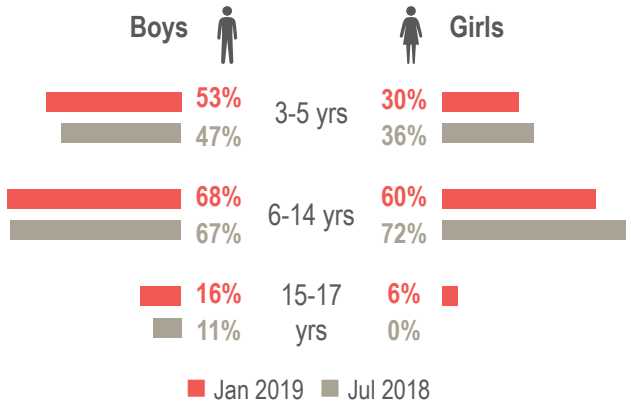


% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets

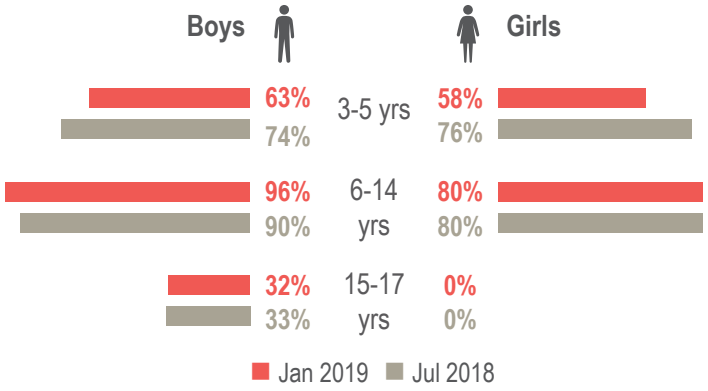
15. Respondents could select multiple options
16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

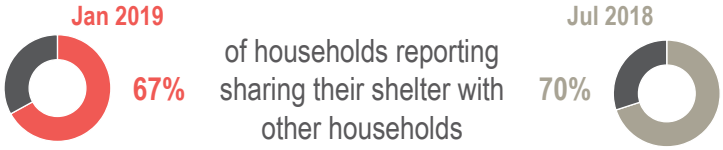
% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection[17]



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
11%	Roof damaged	17%
8%	Roof destroyed	18%
9%	Wall damaged	13%
13%	Wall destroyed	18%

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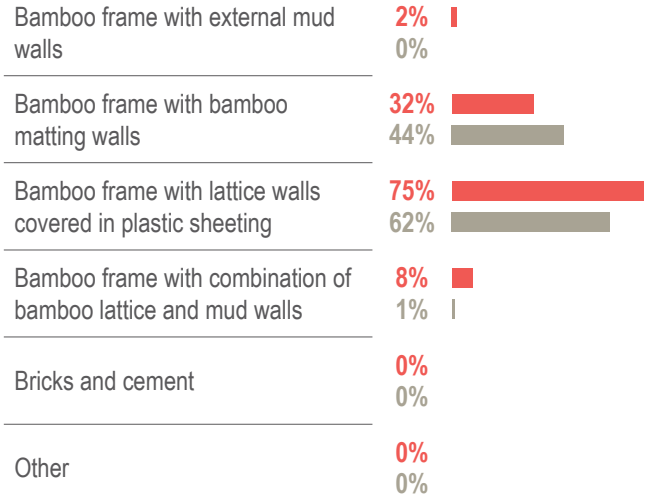
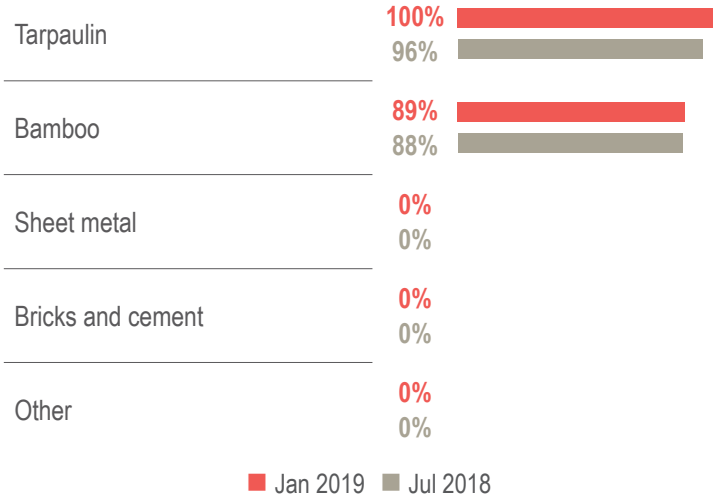
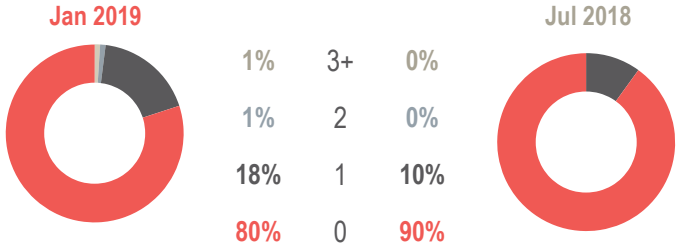
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[18]



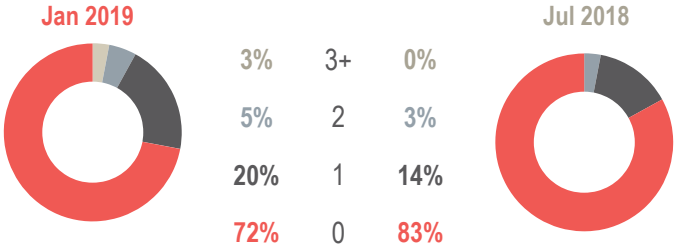
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[18]



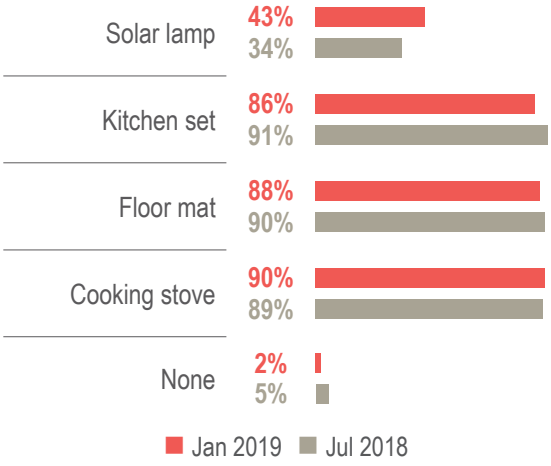
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings

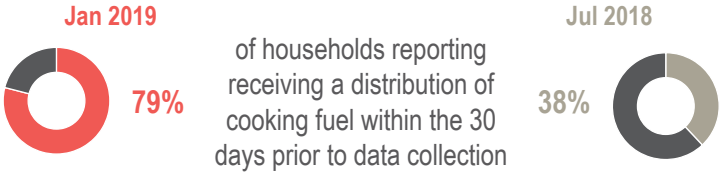


% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



% 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]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
78%	Kitchen set	1	Fuel	90%
54%	Solar lamp	2	Kitchen set	55%
40%	Blanket	3	Solar lamp	54%
22%	Floor mat	4	Cooking stove	49%
19%	Clothes - Children	5	Portable lamp	17%
16%	Cooking stove	6	Floor mat	9%
15%	Portable lamp	7	Clothes - Children	8%

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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Site Management

Jan 2019: 45%

of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers[21]

Jul 2018: 54%

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[22,23]

Jan 2019			Jul 2018
Secure shelter 82%	1	87%	Secure shelter
Stay in shelter 59%	2	65%	Evacuate shelter
Secure food supplies 56%	3	43%	Stay in shelter

Communication with Communities

Jan 2019: 70%

of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018: 64%

% 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 65%	1	59%	None used
Mahji 36%	2	39%	Mahji
NGO staff 9%	3	2%	Government or military

Jan 2019: 86%

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

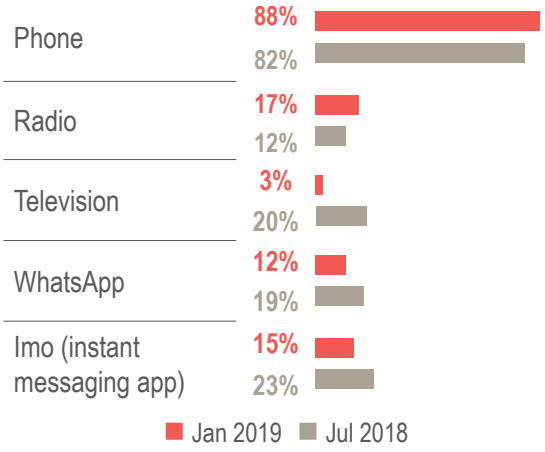
Jul 2018: 95%

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 61%	1	88%	No barriers
Do not know 24%	2	7%	Unaware of mechanisms
Believe mechinism is useless 7%	3	6%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[22]



Livelihoods

Jan 2019: 34%

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

Jul 2018: 43%

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

	Jan 2019	Jul 2018
Men	30%	34%
Women	0%	7%
Boys (<18 yrs)	3%	1%
Girls (<18 yrs)	0%	0%

Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018 ■

Jan 2019: 2,000

Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[26,27]

Jul 2018: 1,000

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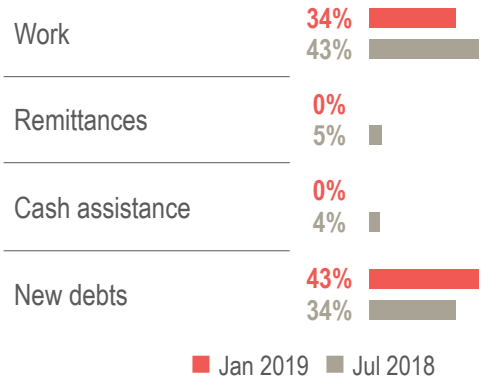
% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[28]



% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[28, 29]

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
17%	NGO volunteer	1	Agriculture or livestock	11%
8%	Construction / Manual labour	2	Restaurant	10%
7%	Restaurant	3	Other	10%
3%	Domestic work	4	Construction / Manual labour	6%
2%	Agriculture or livestock	5	NGO volunteer	4%

6% 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[30] **6%**

65% of households reporting taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh **79%**

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
5,000	Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)[31]	4,000

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 Hygiene[32]

% of households reporting main source of drinking water[33]

1	Tubewell / Borehole	87%
2	Tapstand	12%
3	Protected spring	1%

41% 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

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

Water collection - % of households reporting:

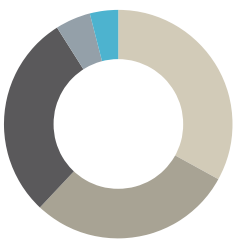
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
98%	27%	88%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate[28, 34]

1	Communal latrine	86%
2	Household latrine	16%
3	Open defecation	0%

73% of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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



33%	Designated waste pit
29%	Undesignated waste pit
29%	Stream or water source
5%	Burn it
4%	Bury it
0%	Other
0%	Do not know