Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018
Camp 8E, 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, 2017[1]. 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 8E where 87 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 here[3]. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.
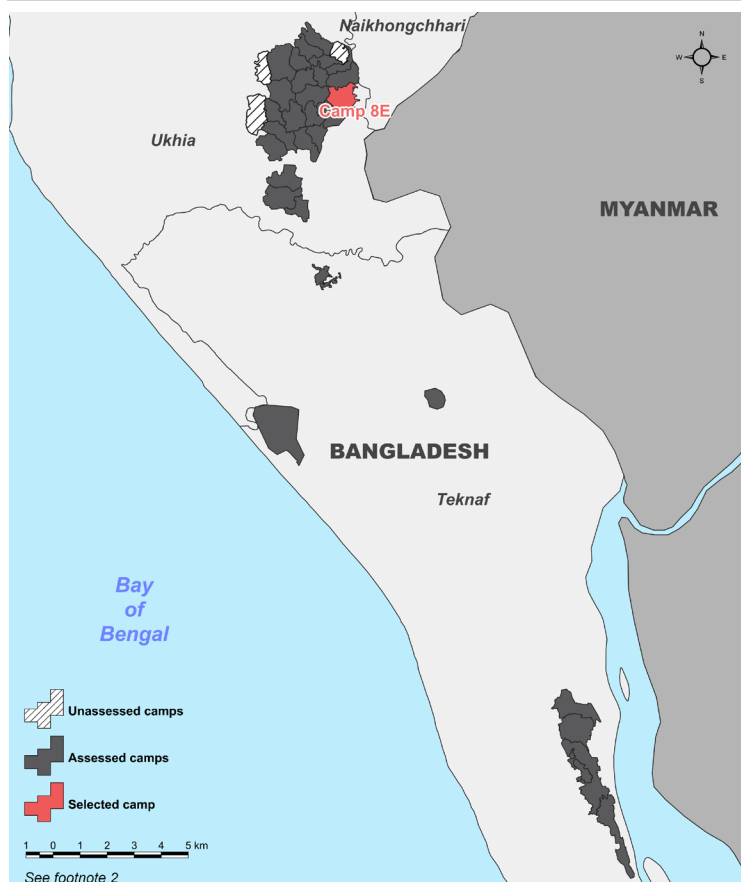
Population in camp (individuals)[1] 33,036

Population in camp (families)[1] 7,624

38.1 Average age of respondent

49% of respondents were female

5 Average household size
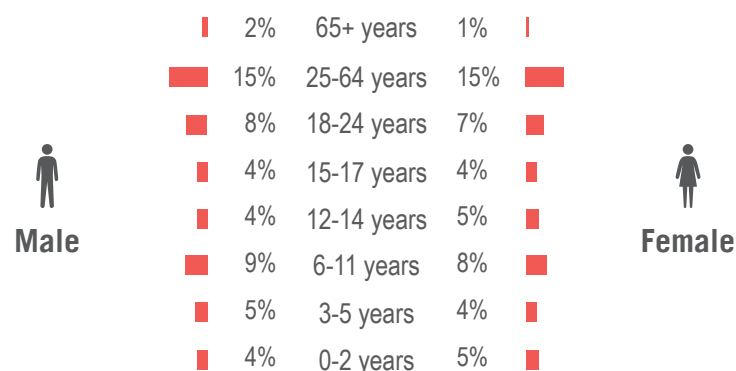
51% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households

Male		65+ years		Female
2%		65+ years	1%	
15%		25-64 years	15%	
8%		18-24 years	7%	
4%		15-17 years	4%	
4%		12-14 years	5%	
9%		6-11 years	8%	
5%		3-5 years	4%	
4%		0-2 years	5%	

93% of households with at least one child under 18 years old

47% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

43% of heads of households were female

39% of households with pregnant or lactating women

49% 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
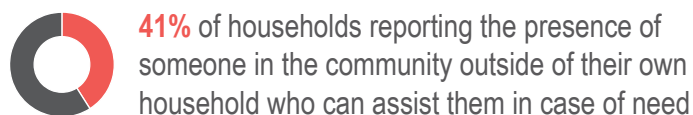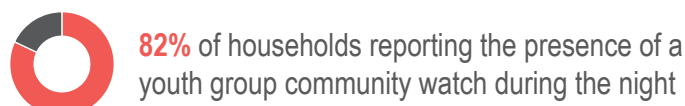3. REACH, Bangladesh WASH Camp Profiling Factsheets, July, 2018. https://bit.ly/2pgqFLX

Naikhongchhari

Camp 8E

Ukhia

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Teknaf

Bay of Bengal

Unassessed camps

Assessed camps

Selected camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 km

See footnote 2

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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Protection

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

Boys

31%	Kidnapping	① Sexual violence	46%	**Girls**
28%	Violence within community	② Armed group recruitment	17%	
28%	Natural disaster	③ Natural disaster	17%	

82% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

41% 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	78%
Camp management agencies	13%
Army	8%

84% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp
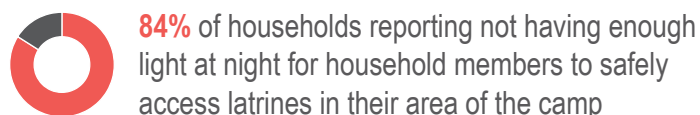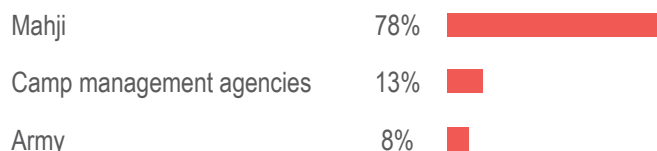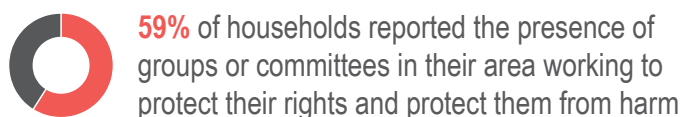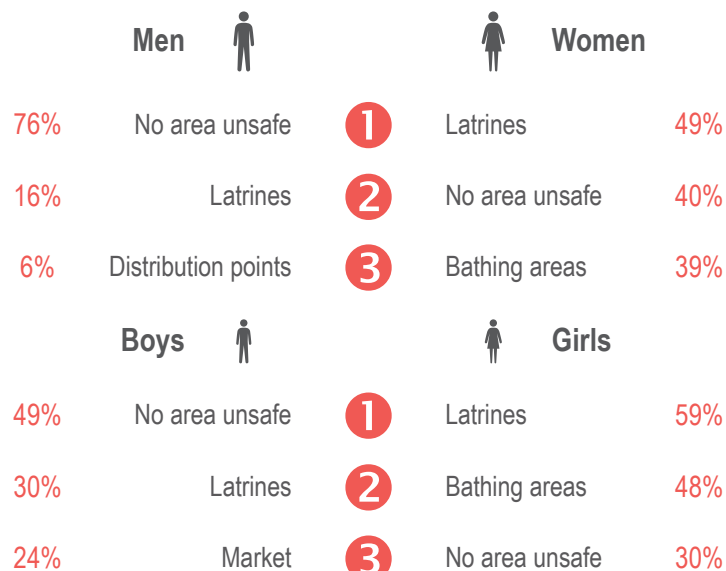
% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]
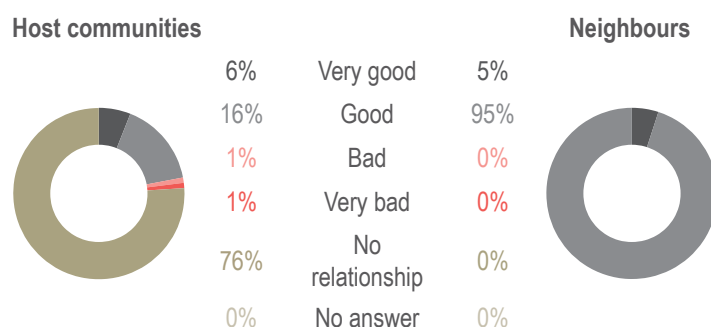
| 12-17 years | 0% |
| 18+ years | 6% |

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

Boys			**Girls**
22%	3-5 yrs	26%	
19%	6-14 yrs	12%	
6%	15-17 yrs	0%	

1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection[9]
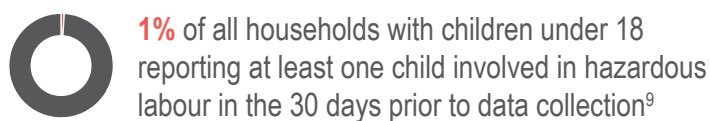
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men		**Women**	
76%	No area unsafe ① Latrines	49%
16%	Latrines ② No area unsafe	40%
6%	Distribution points ③ Bathing areas	39%

Boys		**Girls**	
49%	No area unsafe ① Latrines	59%
30%	Latrines ② Bathing areas	48%
24%	Market ③ No area unsafe	30%

59% 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
6%	Very good	5%	
16%	Good	95%	
1%	Bad	0%	
1%	Very bad	0%	
76%	No relationship	0%	
0%	No answer	0%	

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
7. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
8. 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 sharp objects.
10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018
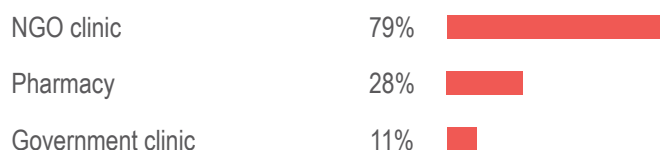## Camp 8E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

✚ Health

66% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card
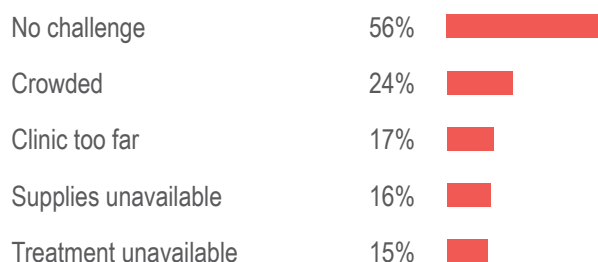
95% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

NGO clinic	79%
Pharmacy	28%
Government clinic	11%

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp[4,11]

No challenge	56%
Crowded	24%
Clinic too far	17%
Supplies unavailable	16%
Treatment unavailable	15%

% 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 collection[4]

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	5%
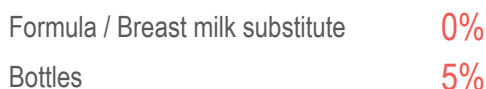
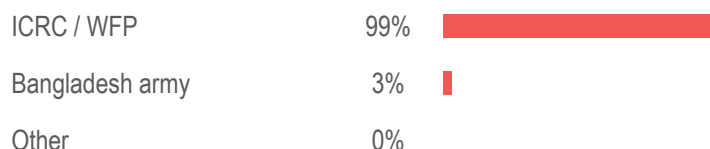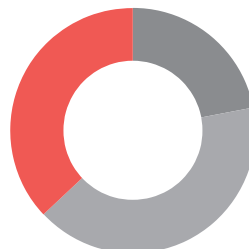## 🍚 Food Security

100% of households reported possession of a ration card

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]

ICRC / WFP	99%
Bangladesh army	3%
Other	0%

100% of households reported access to a market to buy food

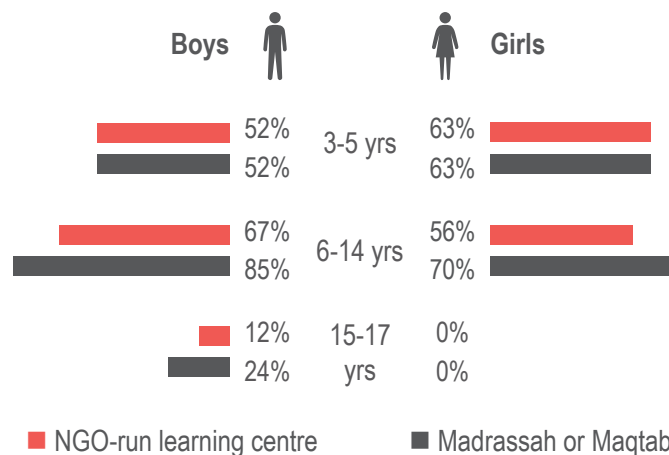**% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets**

0%	<5 min
22%	5-15 min
41%	15-30 min
37%	+30 min
0%	Do not know

📖 Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection[4,8]

| Boys		Girls
52%	3-5 yrs	63%
52%		63%
67%	6-14 yrs	56%
85%		70%
12%	15-17 yrs	0%
24%		0%

🟥 NGO-run learning centre　　⬛ Madrassah or Maqtab

🏠 Shelter & Non-Food Items

64% 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

9%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
20%	Roof destroyed	20%	Wall destroyed
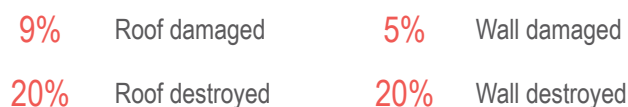
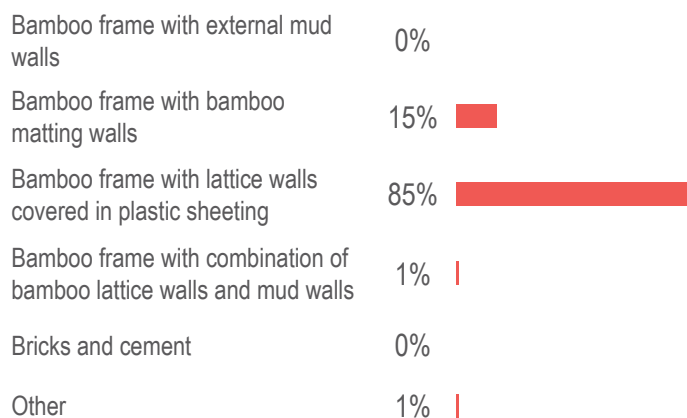4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
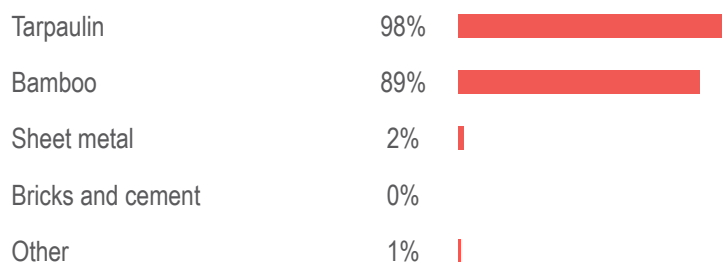11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

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**% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter[4]**

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	15%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	85%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	1%

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter[4]

Tarpaulin	98%
Bamboo	89%
Sheet metal	2%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	1%

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

Windows			Ventilation mesh
2%	3+	0%	
0%	2	3%	
8%	1	25%	
90%	0	72%	
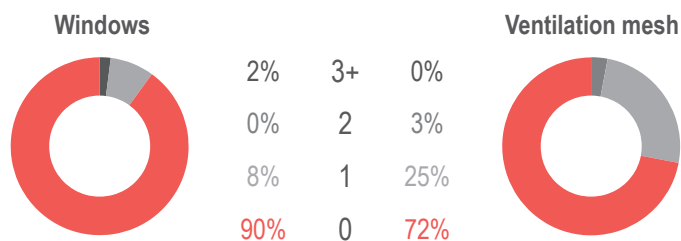
% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	28%
Kitchen set	75%
Floor mat	92%
Cooking stove	74%
None	6%
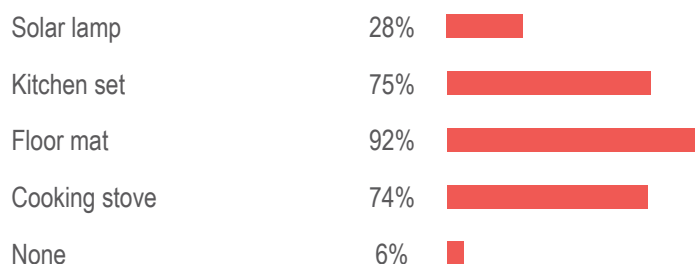
7% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

**% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items[12,13]**

Fuel	89%
Kitchen set	62%
Solar lamp	55%
Cooking stove	51%
Umbrella	9%
Portable lamp	8%
Clothes - Female	8%
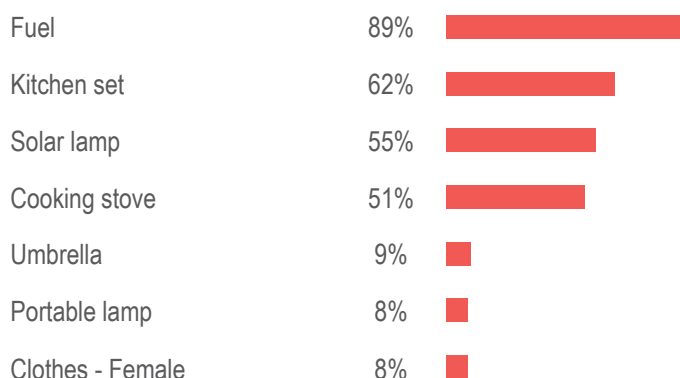
🏠 Site Management

62% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area[14]

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone[4,15]

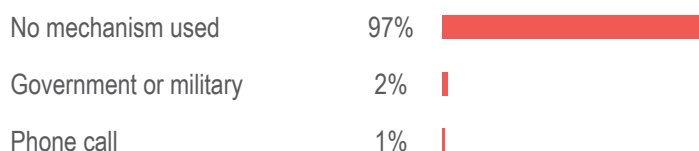|	
Secure shelter	67%
Stay in shelter	61%
Secure food supplies	23%
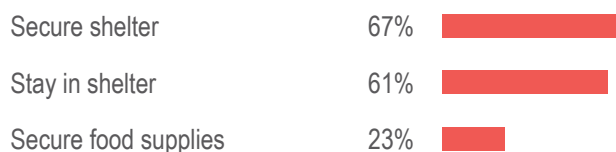
📱 Communication with Communities

51% 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]

No mechanism used	97%
Government or military	2%
Phone call	1%

4. Respondents could select multiple options
12. Respondents could select up to 3 options
13. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown
14. 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
15. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency
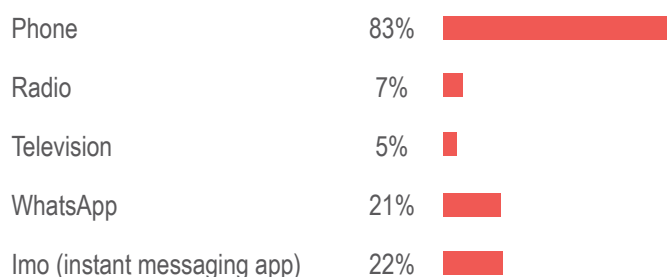
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33% of households that reported using complaint/feedback mechanisms reported receiving a response to their complaint/feedback

% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/feedback mechanisms[4,17]

No barriers	56%
Unaware of mechanisms	30%
Lacking skills for use	7%
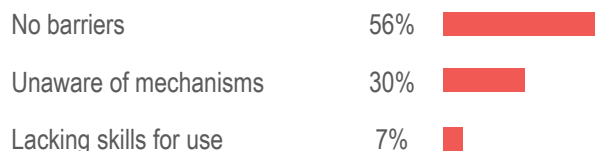
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

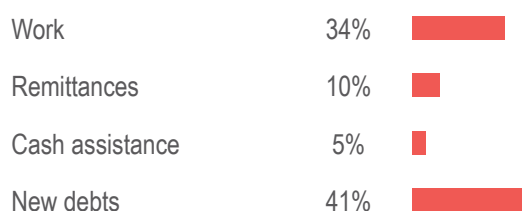|	
Phone	83%
Radio	7%
Television	5%
WhatsApp	21%
Imo (instant messaging app)	22%

💰 Livelihoods

34% of households reported at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

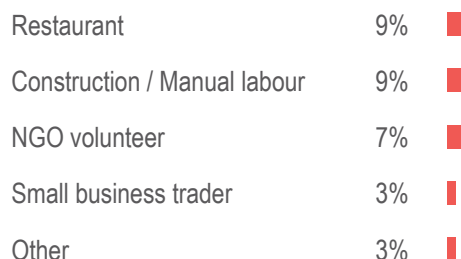**% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection[4]**

Work	34%
Remittances	10%
Cash assistance	5%
New debts	41%

3,000 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

Men (18+ yrs)	👨	25%	Women (18+ yrs)	👩	5%
Boys (<18 yrs)	🧒	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	🧒	1%
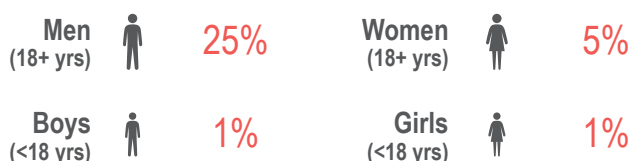
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

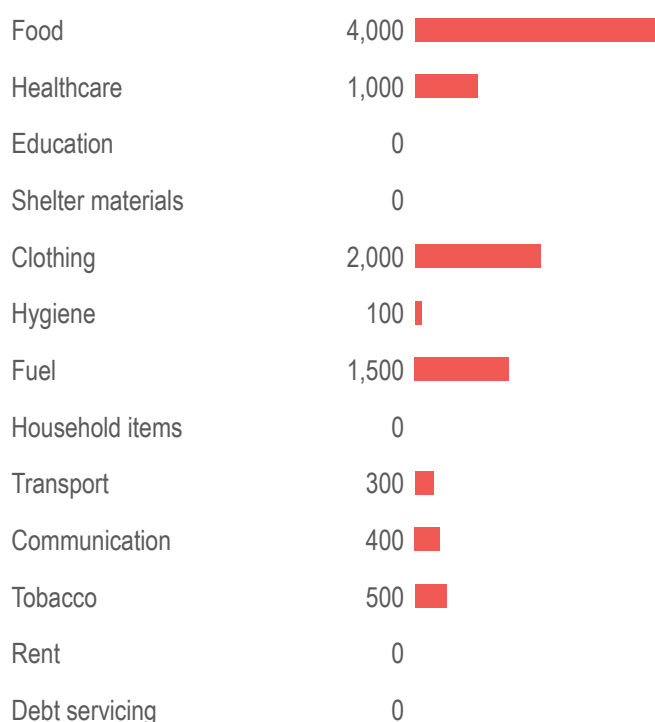|	
Restaurant	9%
Construction / Manual labour	9%
NGO volunteer	7%
Small business trader	3%
Other	3%

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

76% 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 Taka[19]

Food	4,000
Healthcare	1,000
Education	0
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	2,000
Hygiene	100
Fuel	1,500
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	400
Tobacco	500
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