## Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



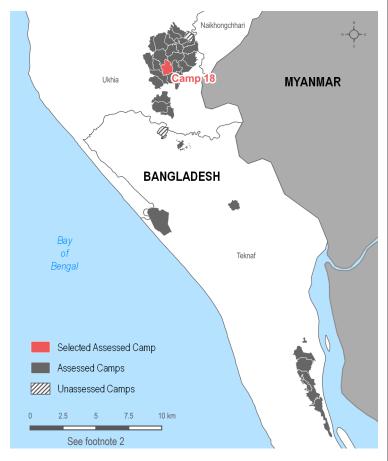
#### **Background and Methodology**

An estimated 738,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 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 18 where 96 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> 6,

6,498

Individuals<sup>1</sup>

26,625

## **†**∤**†** Demographics³

Average age of respondent



44% of respondents were female

4.4 Average household size



**50%** of refugees are under 18

Female

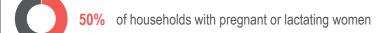
#### Composition of surveyed households

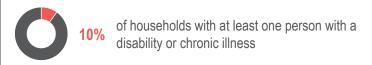












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- $2. \ \mbox{The boundaries}$  and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





## Camp 18

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	n Boys					
69%	Violence within community		Kidnapping	40%		
53%	Kidnapping	2	Natural disaster	36%		
35%	Detention	3	Detention	20%		
		i G	irls			
<b>52</b> %	Kidnapping	0	Natural disaster	35%		
46%	Violence within community	2	Kidnapping	27%		
43%	Child marriage	3	Violence within home	15%		

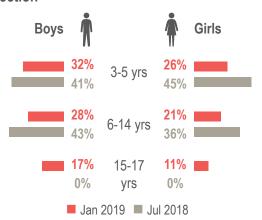
Jan 2019 of households reporting at least one child involved in

hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection. of households with children under 187

Jul 2018

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

% 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		Jul 2018
4%	12-17 years	21%
10%	18+ years	28%

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



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



% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe<sup>4,10</sup>

WOITIET	i, boys, and gins c	יו זטוו טג	G Saic	
Jan 2019		Me	en	Jul 2018
69%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	77%
21%	Distribution points	2	Latrines	9%
18%	Latrines	3	Market	8%
		₩ wo	omen	
55%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	62%
29%	Latrines	2	Latrines	20%
24%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	16%
		ј Во	ys	
47%	Distribution points	0	No area unsafe	61%
39%	Market	2	Market	21%
35%	No area unsafe	8	Firewood collection sites	9%
		Gir	rls	
39%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	45%
33%	No area unsafe	2	Latrines	29%
26%	Distribution points	3	Water points	25%

- 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 18

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>



Jan 2019

66%

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

81%

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

Jul 2018



## Health

Jan 2019

74%

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card<sup>13</sup> 73%

Jul 2018



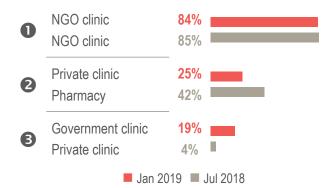
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection<sup>13</sup>

%

% 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	0%
0%	Baby bottles	0%

% 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





## Camp 18

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
43%	Supplies unavailable	0	No challenge	66%
35%	Treatment unavailable	2	Crowded	16%
35%	No challenge	3	Clinic too far	11%
23%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	8%
16%	Clinic too far	6	Supplies unavailable	7%



#### **Food Security**

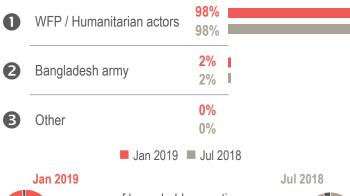
Jan 2019

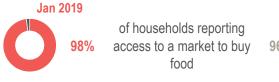
Of households reporting possession of a ration card

Jul 2018

99%

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source<sup>15</sup>







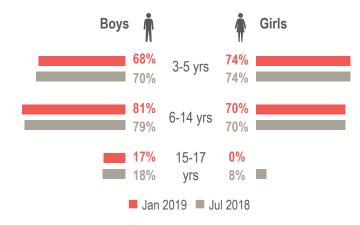
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



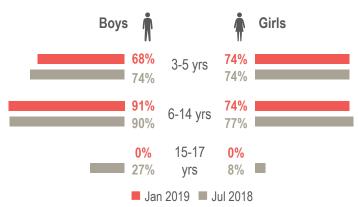
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

#### **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

Jan 2019

of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households

Jul 2018

43%

40%

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

	Jul 2018
Roof damaged	10%
Roof destroyed	4%
Wall damaged	2%
Wall destroyed	4%
	Roof destroyed Wall damaged

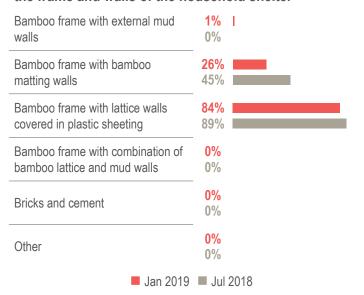




## Camp 18

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

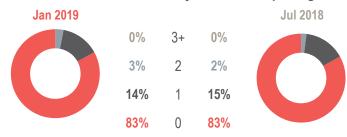
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>



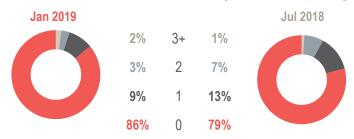
#### % of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter<sup>18</sup>

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	<b>82%</b> 100%
Sheet metal	<mark>0%</mark> 0%
Bricks and cement	<b>0%</b> 0%
Other	<mark>0%</mark> 0%
■ Jan 2019	Jul 2018

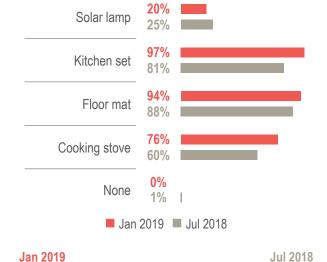
#### % of shelters with windows, by number of openings



#### % 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



59%

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>

75% Kitchen set ① Cooking stove 76%	0
60% Blanket 2 Fuel 62%	0
59% Solar lamp 3 Kitchen set 54%	0
33% Floor mat 4 Solar lamp 39%	0
29% Cooking stove 5 Floor mat 27%	0
19% Fuel 6 Portable lamp 20%	0
8% Clothes - Children 7 Clothes - Male 5%	)

- 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 18

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 94% 1 70% Secure shelter

Secure valuables 57% 2 56% Stay in shelter

Secure food supplies 38% 3 41% Evacuate shelter

#### **Communication with Communities**

Jan 2019



73%

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 83% 1 89% None used

Mahji 17% 2 11% Mahji

Government or military 9% 3 1% Information hub

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



100%

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

67%



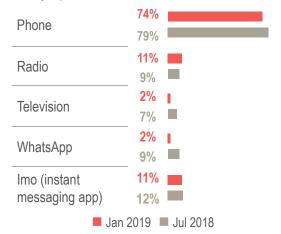
- 21. CPP is a joint community-based disaster risk reduction initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. It trains volunteers to deliver cyclone warnings to communities, assist with shelter and rescue, and provide medical attention
- 22. Respondents could select 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	71%	0	88%	No barriers
Unaware of mechanisms	22%	2	9%	Unaware of mechanisms
Lacking skills for use	18%	3	2%	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 42%

Jul 2018

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

	Men	Ť	<b>30%</b> 40%	Women		<b>1%</b> 1%
-	Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	1% 3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	1% 0%
			■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018		
	Jan 2019 <b>1,350</b>		Median house Bangladeshi T			Jul 2018 <b>1,500</b>

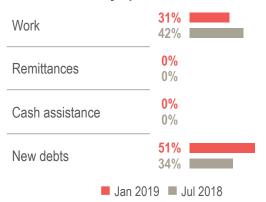




## Camp 18

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>

			Jul 2018
Construction / Manual labour	0	Construction / Manual labour	14%
NGO volunteer	2	NGO volunteer	12%
Restaurant	8	Restaurant	7%
Domestic work	4	Agriculture or livestock	5%
Small business trader	6	Small business trader	2%
	labour  NGO volunteer  Restaurant  Domestic work	Iabour  NGO volunteer  Restaurant  Domestic work  4	labour labour  NGO volunteer  Restaurant  Domestic work  Agriculture or livestock

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



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 0

Jan 2019

Jul 2018

5,000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)<sup>31</sup> 2,250

- 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<sup>32</sup>

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

0	Tubewell / Borehole	85%	
2	Water tank	8%	
3	Tapstand	6%	



58%

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:

water per person per day  94%	per person	person per day
at least 3L of drinking	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>

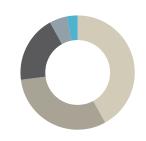
0	Communal latrine	96%
2	Household latrine	10%
<b>B</b>	Open defecation	0%



74%

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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



42% Designated waste pit31% Undesignated waste pit

19% Stream or water source5% Burn it3% Bury it

0% Other

0% Do not know

