Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

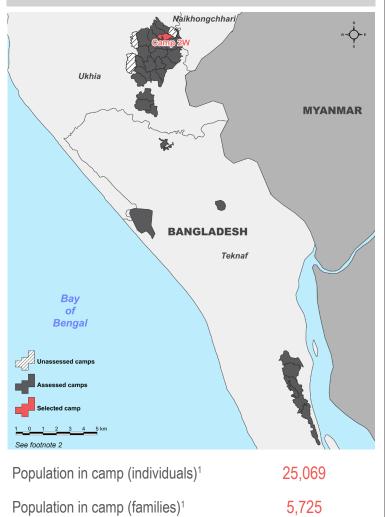
Background and Methodology

An estimated 723,000 Rohingya refugees have fled violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state since August 25, 2017¹. 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 2W where 104 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 <u>here</u>³. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



33.8 Average age of respondent
5.5 Average household size



57% of refugees are under age 18

M Demographics

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



97% of households with at least one child under 18 years old



60% of households with at least one child under 5 years old



27% of heads of households were female



48% of households with pregnant or lactating women



38% 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

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Protection

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





93% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

51% 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	!
Army	

Camp management agencies





75% 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 collection⁷

12-17 years	5%
18+ years	5%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection⁸





4% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

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

	Men 👖		Womer	1
90%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	55%
9%	Latrines	2	Latrines	34%
3%	Water points	B	Water points	24%
	Boys 🛉		🛉 Girls	
50%	Boys 🛉	0	Girls No area unsafe	44%
50% 30%		1 2	II	44% 38%



70% 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



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

 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 sharo objects.

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

REACH

Informing more effective humanitarian action



Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

🏶 Health



82% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card

94% 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 collection⁴

NGO clinic	70%	
Pharmacy	44%	
Private clinic	6%	•

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp^{4,11}

No challenge	48%	
Crowded	28%	
Supplies unavailable	21%	
Poor staff behaviour	13%	
Treatment unavailable	12%	

% 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 collection⁴

Formula / Breast milk substitute	0%
Bottles	2%

Food Security



100% of households reported possession of a ration card

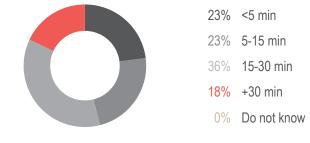
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

	4000/	
ICRC / WFP	100%	
Bangladesh army	2%	l
Other	0%	



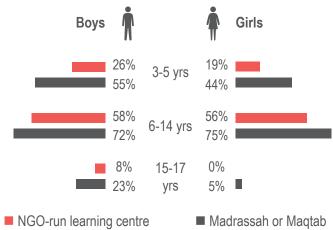
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



\mathfrak{I} Education

% of children reported to be attending learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection^{4,8}



Shelter & Non-Food Items



62% of households reported sharing their shelter with other households

Informing more effective

humanitarian action

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

6%	Roof damaged	1%	Wall damaged
9%	Roof destroyed	12%	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

REACH

11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

The UN Refugee Agency

Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter⁴

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	32%	
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	8%	•
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	57%	
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	11%	•
Bricks and cement	1%	I
Other	1%	I.

% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter⁴

Tarpaulin	99%
Bamboo	81%
Sheet metal	1%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

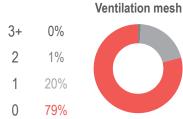
% of shelters with windows and ventilation mesh, by number of openings

1%

2%

85%

Windows 12%



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

Solar lamp	71%	
Kitchen set	99%	
Floor mat	99%	
Cooking stove	87%	
None	1%	1



99% 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	76%
Cooking stove	66%
Kitchen set	38%
Solar lamp	35%
Clothes - Children	21%
Portable lamp	14%
Umbrella	13%

Site Management



90% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers in their area¹⁴

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

Secure shelter	69%
Stay in shelter	46%
Secure food supplies	27%

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^{4,16}

No mechanism used	98%	
Community leader	1%	I.
Phone call	1%	I

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

REACH

Informing more effective humanitarian action

16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown



Camp 2W, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



100% 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	64%	
Unaware of mechanisms	13%	•
Lacking skills for use	12%	

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection⁴

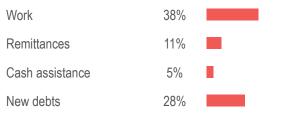
Phone	82%	
Radio	10%	•
Television	5%	•
WhatsApp	19%	
Imo (instant messaging app)	21%	

💩 Livelihoods



38% 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 collection⁴





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)	Ť	30%	Women (18+ yrs)	Ť	2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	7%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	1%

% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection^{4,20}

NGO volunteer	11%	
Agriculture or livestock	8%	
Construction / Manual labour	7%	
Small business trader	6%	
Domestic work	3%	



6% 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



88% 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 Taka¹⁹

Food	4,000	
Healthcare	1,000	
Education	125	
Shelter materials	0	
Clothing	1,500	
Hygiene	0	
Fuel	1,000	
Household items	0	
Transport	200	
Communication	300	
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

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

JNHCR Refugee Agency