Camp 19, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



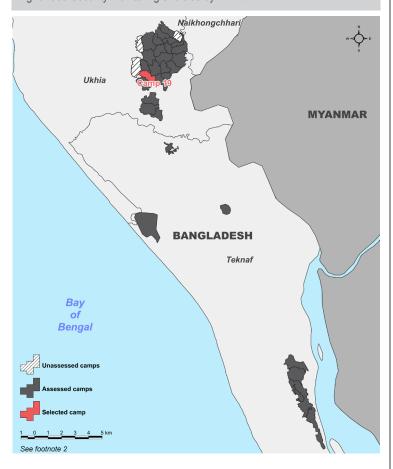
Background and Methodology

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 19 where 119 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 information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)¹

20,149

Population in camp (families)¹

4,633

35.7 Average age of respondent



55% of respondents were female

5.1 Average household size



54% of refugees are under age 18

† Demographics

Composition of surveyed households







95% of households with at least one child under18 years old



51% of households with at least one child under 5 years old



31% of heads of households were female



38% of households with pregnant or lactating women



39% 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





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Protection

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

| | 49% | Kidnapping | 0 | Sexual violence | 49% | |
|------|-----|---------------------------|---|---------------------|-----|-------|
| Boys | 36% | Armed group recruitment | 2 | Kidnapping | 45% | Girls |
| | 29% | Violence within community | 3 | Natural disaster | 24% | GIIIS |



76% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night



62% 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 | 97% | |
|--------------------------|-----|--|
| Army | 13% | |
| Camp management agencies | 5% | |



82% 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 | 0% |
|-------------|----|
| 18+ years | 2% |

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





0% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

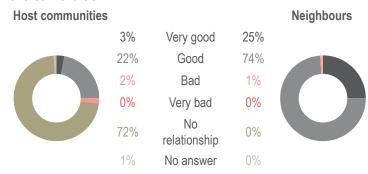
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe^{4,10}

| | Men 🐧 | | Womer | 1 |
|------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| 82% | No area unsafe | 0 | No area unsafe | 44% |
| 6% | Do not know | 2 | Latrines | 40% |
| 5% | Water points | 3 | Bathing areas | 34% |
| | | | | |
| | Boys 🛉 | | Girls | |
| 46% | Boys No area unsafe | 0 | ♣ Girls Latrines | 55% |
| 46% 32% | , , | 1 2 | " | 55% 43% |



64% 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
- 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
- 10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown





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Health



85% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card



98% 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 | 85% | |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| Pharmacy | 32% | |
| Government clinic | 11% | |

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

| Clinic too far | 45% | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|
| No challenge | 34% | |
| Supplies unavailable | 28% | |
| Treatment unavailable | 24% | |
| Crowded | 19% | |

% 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 | 3% |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Bottles | 2% |



Food Security



98% of households reported possession of a ration card

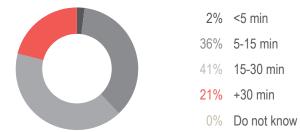
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

| ICRC / WFP | 97% | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Bangladesh army | 7% | |
| Other | 0% | |



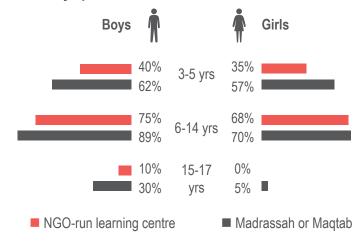
98% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



Education

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



Shelter & Non-Food Items



71% 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

| 11% | Roof damaged | 2% | Wall damaged |
|-----|----------------|----|----------------|
| 16% | Roof destroyed | 8% | Wall destroyed |

^{4.} Respondents could select multiple options



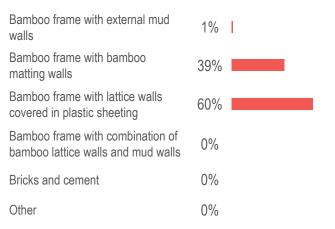


^{8.} Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

^{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 shelter⁴



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

| Tarpaulin | 94% |
|-------------------|-----|
| Bamboo | 83% |
| Sheet metal | 0% |
| Bricks and cement | 0% |
| Other | 0% |

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



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

| Color Jama | 33% | |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| Solar lamp | JJ /0 | |
| Kitchen set | 87% | |
| Floor mat | 93% | |
| Cooking stove | 84% | |
| None | 4% | T. Control |



3% 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 | 87% | |
|--------------------|-----|---|
| Cooking stove | 60% | |
| Solar lamp | 57% | |
| Kitchen set | 50% | |
| Portable lamp | 18% | |
| Umbrella | 8% | • |
| Clothes - Children | 8% | |

Site Management



55% 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 | 84% |
|------------------|-----|
| Stay in shelter | 47% |
| Evacuate shelter | 45% |

Communication with Communities



71% 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 | 62% | |
|-------------------|-----|---|
| Mahji | 36% | |
| NGO staff | 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
- 16. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown





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98% 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 | 76% | |
|-----------------------|-----|--|
| Unaware of mechanisms | 15% | |
| Unsure how to use | 8% | |

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

| Phone | 80% | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| Radio | 8% | • |
| Television | 12% | |
| WhatsApp | 3% | I . |
| Imo (instant messaging app) | 11% | |

\$

Livelihoods



31% 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

| Work | 31% | |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| Remittances | 8% | |
| Cash assistance | 3% | 1 |
| New debts | 26% | |

1.000

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) | Ť | 26% | Women (18+ yrs) | | 5% |
|-------------------|---|-----|--------------------|---|----|
| Boys (<18 yrs) | Ť | 0% | Girls (<18 yrs) | • | 0% |

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

| Restaurant | 12% | |
|------------------------------|-----|--|
| Small business trader | 5% | |
| Construction / Manual labour | 5% | |
| Agriculture or livestock | 4% | |
| NGO volunteer | 4% | |



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



64% 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 | 500 |
| Education | 0 |
| Shelter materials | 0 |
| Clothing | 1,500 |
| Hygiene | 0 |
| Fuel | 1,500 |
| Household items | 0 |
| Transport | 400 |
| Communication | 300 |
| Tobacco | 400 |
| 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