Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - July 2018
## Nayapara RC, Teknaf, 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 Nayapara RC where 94 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.

Unassessed camps	
Assessed camps	
Selected camp	

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 km

See footnote 2
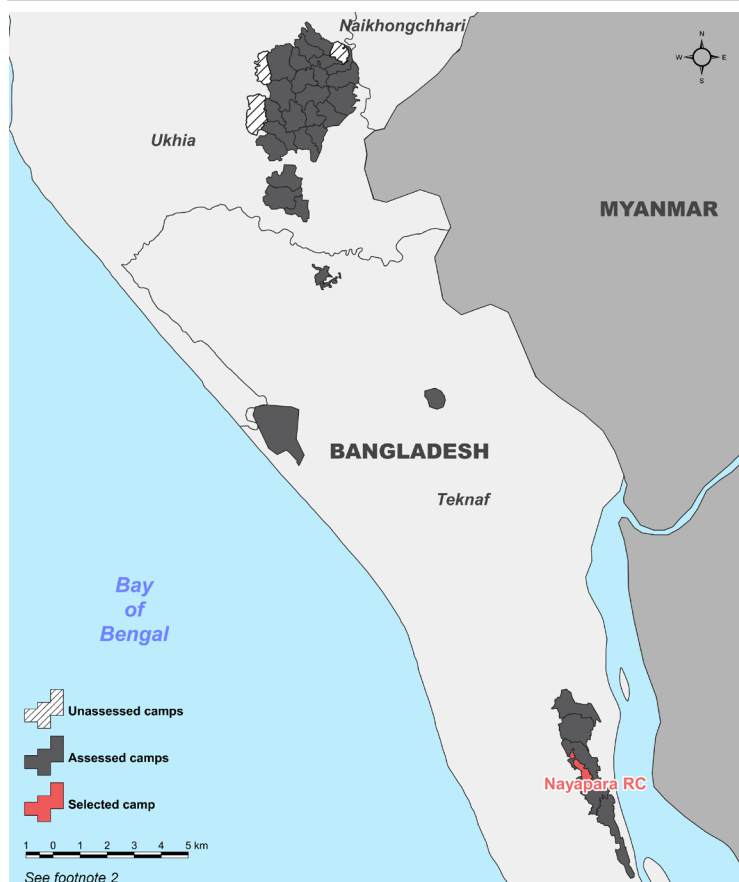
Population in camp (individuals)[1]	26,915
Population in camp (families)[1]	5,734

37.7 Average age of respondent

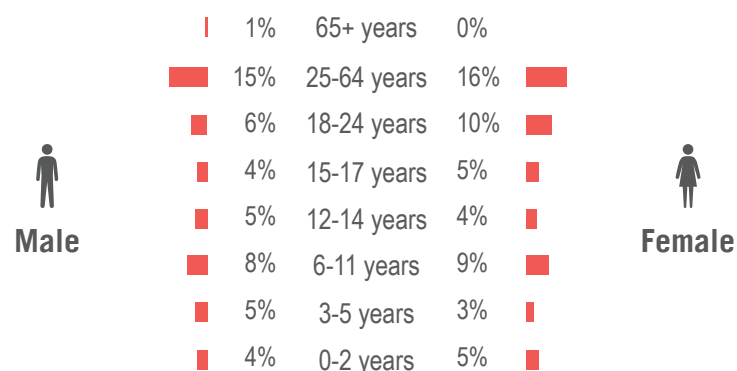**44%** of respondents were female

5.8 Average household size

52% of refugees are under age 18

Demographics

Composition of surveyed households

Male		65+ years		Female
	1%	65+ years	0%	
	15%	25-64 years	16%	
	6%	18-24 years	10%	
	4%	15-17 years	5%	
	5%	12-14 years	4%	
	8%	6-11 years	9%	
	5%	3-5 years	3%	
	4%	0-2 years	5%	

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

59% of households with at least one child under 5 years old

22% of heads of households were female

48% of households with pregnant or lactating women

45% of households with at least one person with a disability or chronic illness

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Protection

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

Boys

39%	Natural disaster	①	Sexual violence	51%
37%	Armed group recruitment	②	Natural disaster	27%
34%	Kidnapping	③	Kidnapping	21%

Girls

36% of households reporting the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

49% of households reporting the presence of someone in the community outside of their own household who can assist them in case of need
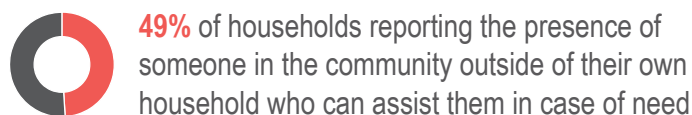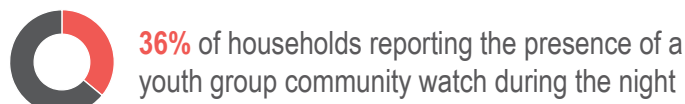
% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues[4,6]

Mahji	60%
Camp management agencies	27%
Local government	12%

79% of households reporting not having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp
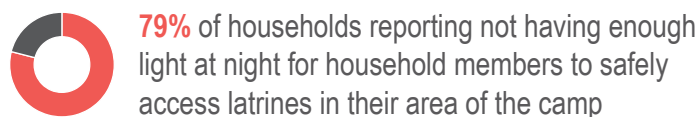
% of women reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection[7]

12-17 years	4%
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
19%	3-5 yrs	25%
5%	6-14 yrs	3%
0%	15-17 yrs	0%

0% 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]
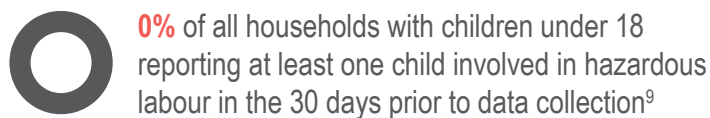
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe[4,10]

Men

77%	No area unsafe	①	No area unsafe	48%
7%	Firewood collection sites	②	Latrines	34%
7%	Distribution points	③	Bathing areas	20%

Women

Boys

49%	No area unsafe	①	Latrines	37%
22%	Market	②	No area unsafe	35%
20%	Distribution points	③	Bathing areas	33%

Girls

63% 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
1%	Very good	13%
16%	Good	86%
2%	Bad	0%
0%	Very bad	0%
81%	No relationship	1%
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.
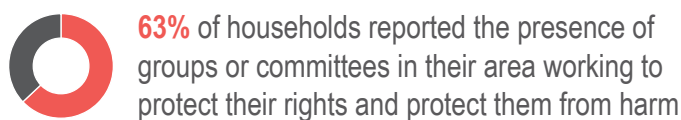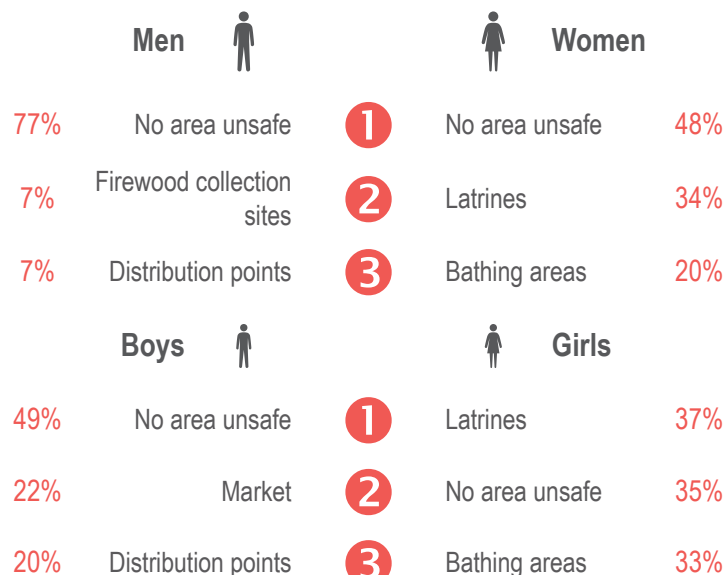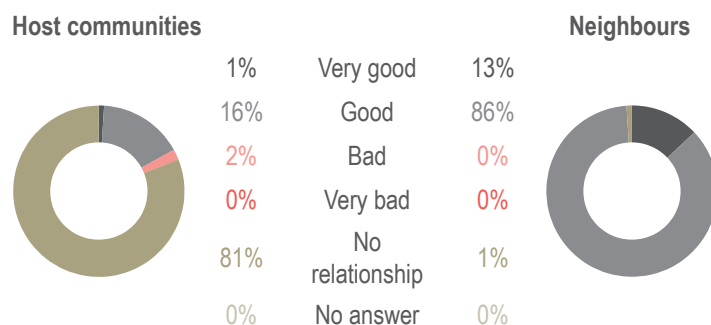10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

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⚕ Health

87% 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 collection[4]

NGO clinic	71%
Pharmacy	49%
Traditional healer	15%

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

Supplies unavailable	47%
No challenge	41%
Crowded	27%
Treatment unavailable	18%
Poor staff behaviour	10%

% 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	2%
Bottles	2%

🌾 Food Security

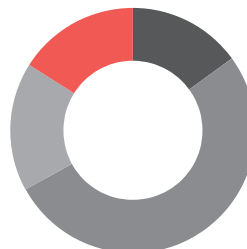**100%** of households reported possession of a ration card

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

ICRC / WFP	100%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%

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

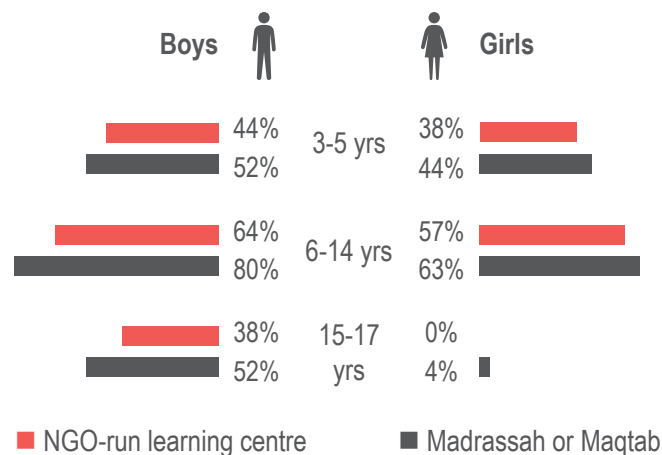**% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets**

15%	<5 min
52%	5-15 min
17%	15-30 min
16%	+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
44%	3-5 yrs	38%
52%		44%
64%	6-14 yrs	57%
80%		63%
38%	15-17 yrs	0%
52%		4%

🟥 NGO-run learning centre   ⬛ Madrassah or Maqtab

🏠 Shelter & Non-Food Items

84% 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

12%	Roof damaged	0%	Wall damaged
9%	Roof destroyed	5%	Wall destroyed

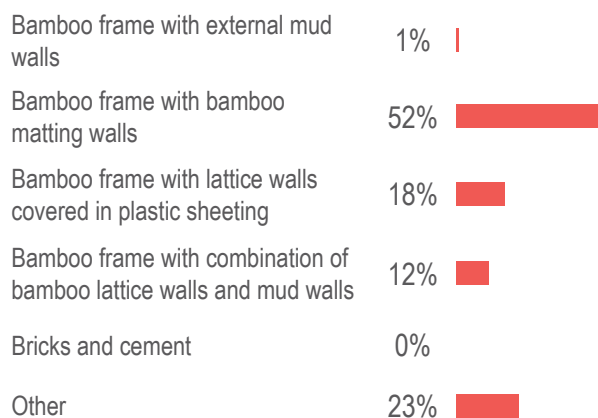4. Respondents could select multiple options
8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
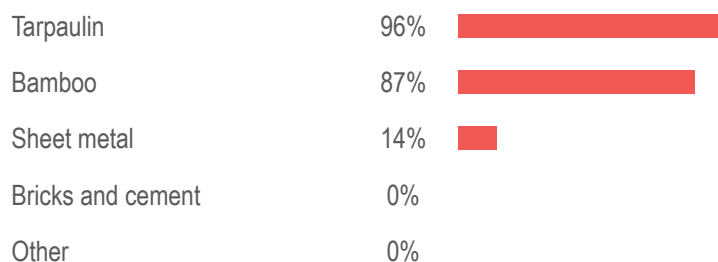11. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

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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	1%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	52%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	18%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice walls and mud walls	12%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	23%

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

Tarpaulin	96%
Bamboo	87%
Sheet metal	14%
Bricks and cement	0%
Other	0%

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

Windows		Ventilation mesh
0%	3+	0%
1%	2	9%
23%	1	34%
76%	0	57%
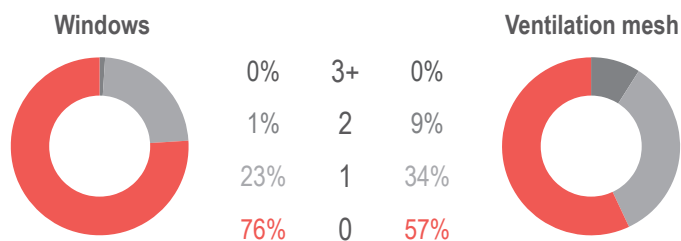
% of households reporting ownership of the following non-food items at the time of data collection

Solar lamp	64%
Kitchen set	91%
Floor mat	97%
Cooking stove	77%
None	3%
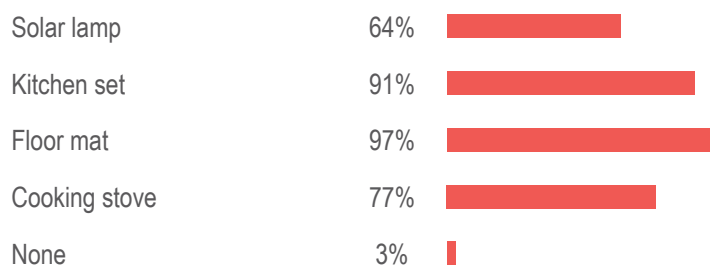
97% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection

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

Fuel	85%
Solar lamp	50%
Kitchen set	48%
Cooking stove	32%
Umbrella	19%
Portable lamp	16%
Other	16%
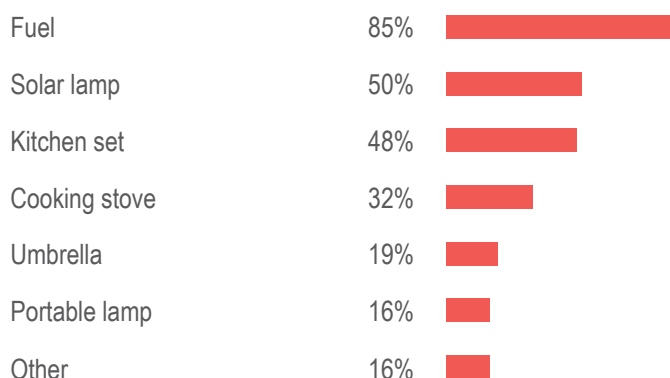
Site Management

56% 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]

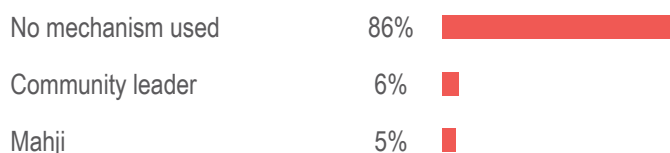|	
Secure shelter	71%
Stay in shelter	43%
Evacuate shelter	32%
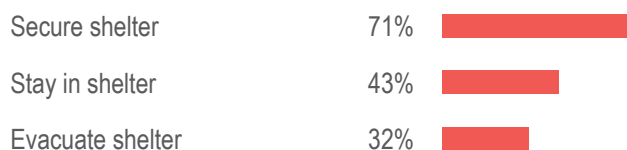
Communication with Communities

55% 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	86%
Community leader	6%
Mahji	5%

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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69% 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	9%	
Lacking skills for use	7%	
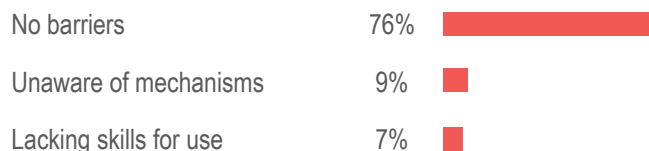
% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection[4]

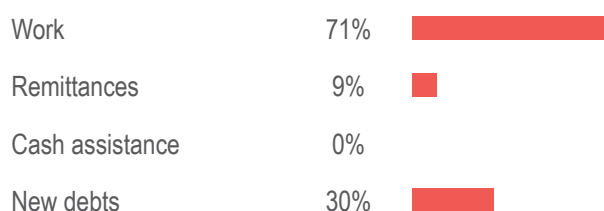|		
Phone	82%	
Radio	11%	
Television	23%	
WhatsApp	20%	
Imo (instant messaging app)	23%	
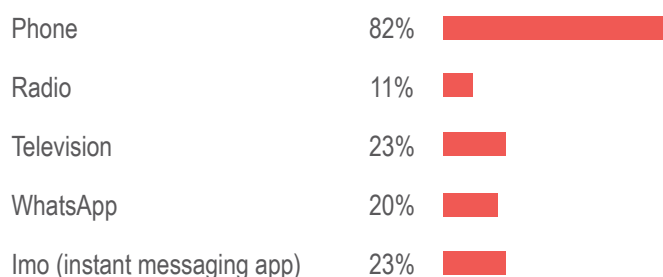
💰 Livelihoods

71% 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	71%	
Remittances	9%	
Cash assistance	0%	
New debts	30%	

6,000 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)	54%	Women (18+ yrs)	6%
Boys (<18 yrs)	2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	1%
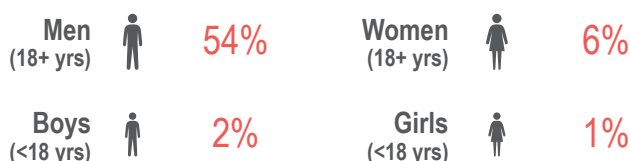
% of households reporting earning an income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection[4,20]

Restaurant	26%	
NGO volunteer	14%	
Small business trader	13%	
Agriculture or livestock	9%	
Domestic work	6%	

3% 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

70% 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	5,000	
Healthcare	1,000	
Education	200	
Shelter materials	0	
Clothing	0	
Hygiene	150	
Fuel	1,000	
Household items	0	
Transport	250	
Communication	250	
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