

Since August 2017, an estimated 728,306 Rohingya refugees have arrived in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar district from Myanmar, bringing with them a large number of refugees residing in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh to approximately 1.5 million. The rapid and massive increase of the refugee population, particularly in the south of the district in Ukhiya and Teknaf, has reportedly had a significant impact on Bangladeshi host communities' food security, economic livelihoods, market access, labour opportunities and environment.

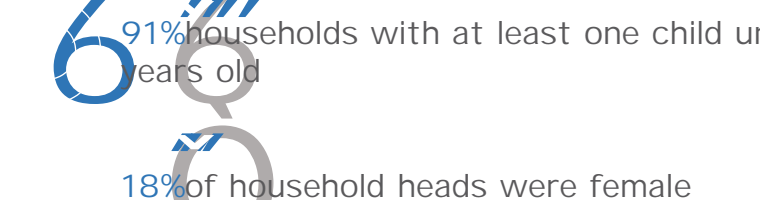
Population³
Households - 8,511
Individuals - 47,656

Average age of respondents 55%

Average household size 45%

Female respondents

Male respondents



1 90% of households with children under 5
all children under 5 having an immunization card

6 91% of households with children under 5
all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection

1. As reported by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators, Q % D Q J O D G H V K W K H 8 S D J L O D 1 L U E D K L 2 8 S D J L O D V X E G L V W U L F W D Q G D P L G O H Cadre)
3. As reported by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in - District Statistics 2022 link <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/site/page/2888a55d-d686-4736-bad0-54b7>

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment - Host Community

Ukhia Upazila, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

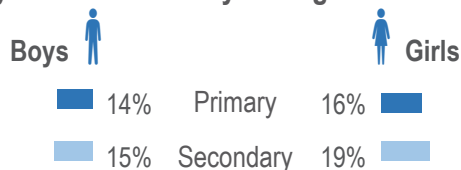


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% of children and youth reported to be attending non-formal education during the 2018 academic year¹²



% of households reporting barriers accessing primary and secondary education for boys and girls¹³



% of households reporting barriers accessing primary and secondary education for boys and girls, by barrier¹⁴

| | Primary | | Secondary | |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls |
| Facilities are too far | 12% | 12% | 12% | 15% |
| Safety concern at or on the way to facilities | 7% | 7% | 5% | 7% |
| Services are too expensive | 4% | 5% | 6% | 11% |



4% of households reported receiving awareness training on child rights in the 6 months prior to data collection



4% of households reported receiving awareness training on importance of education in the 6 months prior to data collection



23% of households with children aged 5-11 reported receiving aid distribution from formal schools in the 6 months prior to data collection



22% of households with children aged 12-17 reported receiving aid distribution from formal schools in the 6 months prior to data collection

12. Nonformal education includes NGO schools, madrassahs other than Aliah madrassahs (and hence not government certified), and vocational training courses.

13. This question was only asked if respondent household contained boys/girls of primary (5-11) and secondary (12-17) school age.

14. Three most common education barriers are shown, and respondents could select more than one option. Sample size aged 5-11 boys (n=560) and girls (n=522) and aged 12-17 boys (n=547) and girls (n=551)

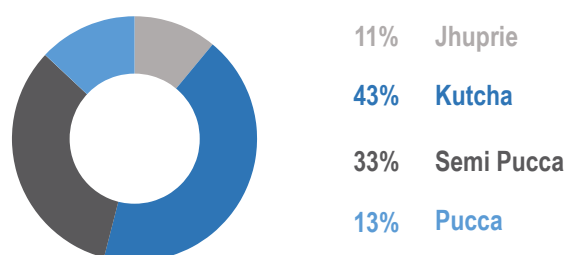
% of households reporting receiving aid distributions from formal schools in the 6 months prior to data collection, by type of distribution received¹⁵

| Aid | Aged 5-11 | Aged 12-17 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Health and Hygiene/WASH kit | 3% | 3% |
| Winterization kit | 1% | 1% |
| School supply | 20% | 19% |



Shelter & Non-Food Items

% of households by shelter type¹⁶



% of households reporting use of different fuels as their primary fuel for cooking¹⁷



66% of households reported being connected to the electricity grid

Of households that reported being connected to the grid, % that reported average electricity availability per day in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁸



15. Respondents could select more than one option. The option of food was not included in the types of aid. Sample size for household with children aged 5-11 (n=148) and children aged 12-17 (n=251)

16. In Bangladesh, housing is classified into four categories according to structure type and the materials used:

1) Jhuprie (temporary): are shacks made from branches, bags, tarpaulin, jute, etc.

2) Kutcha (temporary): made of mud, bamboo, wood and corrugated iron sheets (CIS) as roofs.

3) Semi-pucca (semi-permanent): where walls are made partially of bricks, floors are made from cement, and roofs from corrugated iron sheets.

4) Pucca (permanent): with walls of bricks and roofs of concrete.

17. Three most common primary fuels for cooking are shown.

18. This question was only asked to the 66% of respondents who reported their households were connected to the grid.

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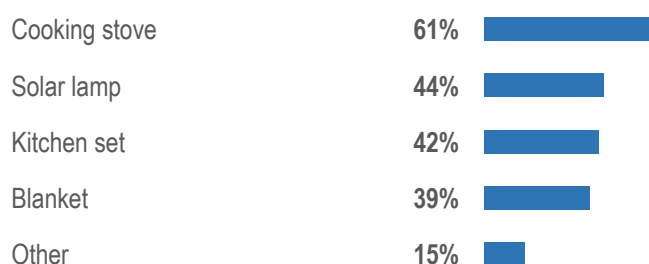


8% of households reported receiving training on how to protect their shelter from strong wind/cyclone.



7% of households reported receiving training on how to protect their shelter from flood

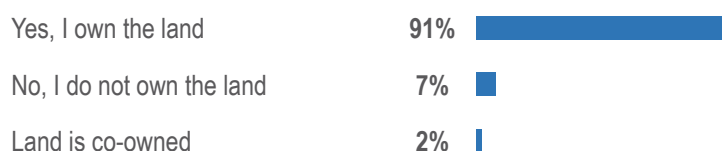
% of households reporting the NFIs most urgently needed for their shelter¹⁹



24% of households reported having a solar light

Security of tenure

% of households reporting ownership of their plot of land and/or house



Of households who reported ownership of their plot of land or house, **78%** reported holding the deed to it

% of households who reported renting or being hosted on their plot of land or house²⁰



Of households who reported renting, **17%** holds a written agreement with the landlord²¹



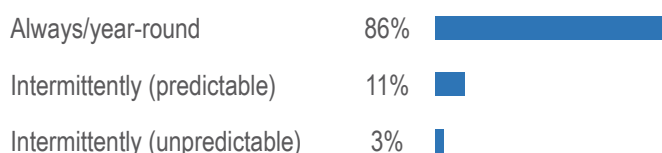
WASH

Water

% of households with access to improved drinking water sources

| Primary drinking water sources | |
|---|-------------|
| ✓ Improved water sources | 100% |
| Piped water tap/ tapstand into settlement site | 11% |
| Tubewells/borehole/handpump | 89% |
| Protected dug well | 0% |
| ✗ Unimproved water sources | 0% |
| Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal) | 0% |

Of households reporting access to an improved drinking water source, % that reported different levels of reliability on availability of water²²



79% of households reported having enough water for drinking, cooking, washing and bathing

% of households by time required to travel in both directions and queuing at the water source

| To and from water source | | At water source | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 72% | 10min or less | 78% | |
| 15% | 15 min | 11% | |
| 6% | 20 min | 6% | |
| 4% | 25 min | 4% | |
| 1% | 30 min | 1% | |
| 1% | > 30 min | 1% | |

19. Five most common items are shown, and respondents could select up to three options.

"Other" option included home repair material, television, refrigerator, water tank etc.

20. This question was asked to households that reported not owning land.

21. Sample size (n= 18)

22. This question was asked only to the 100% respondents who reported improved sources of water as their primary water source.

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32% of households reported having problems collecting water

% of households reporting problems collecting water, by problem²³

- 1 Water source is too far 16%
- 2 Water tastes bad 11%
- 3 The source is only available certain times of the day 7%



10% of households reported treating water before drinking

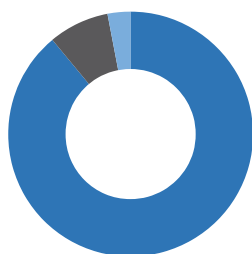
% of households reporting use of different water treatment practices²⁴

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Cloth filters | 5% |
| Household filters | 4% |
| Boiling | 1% |

Sanitation

% of households by reported usual defecation location

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Household Latrine | 89% |
| Communal Latrine | 8% |
| Open defecation | 3% |



35% of households reported facing problems accessing latrines

% of households reporting problems accessing latrines, by problem²⁵

- 1 Latrine is not safe 14%
- 2 Latrine is not private (i.e. people can see inside) 13%
- 3 Latrine is not clean 11%

Environmental sanitation

% of households reporting visible presence of solid waste, stagnant water or human faeces within 30 metres of their shelter during the 30 days prior to data collection²⁶

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Trash/solid waste | 39% |
| Stagnant water | 18% |
| Human faeces | 20% |

Hygiene



60% respondents were able to name at least 3 of the 5 critical times for handwashing

% of households where respondent named different handwashing times²⁷

| Critical times | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Before eating | 93% |
| After defecation | 91% |
| Before cooking | 58% |
| After handling a child's bottom | 14% |
| Before feeding children | 13% |



30% of households reported women facing problems with accessing menstrual hygiene materials²⁸

% of households reporting problems accessing menstrual hygiene material, by problem^{27,28}

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Too expensive | 19% |
| Other needs are prioritized | 16% |
| Not enough available in market | 4% |
| Preferred type not available | 4% |

23. Three most common problems of collecting water are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.

24. Three most common water treatment methods are shown, and respondent could select more than one option.

25. Three most common problems accessing latrine are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.

26. Respondents were asked about solid waste, stagnant water and human faeces in three separate questions.

27. Respondents could select more than one option.

28. Questions on menstrual hygiene management were only asked to female respondents, by female enumerators.

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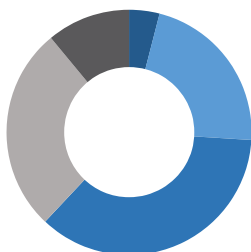
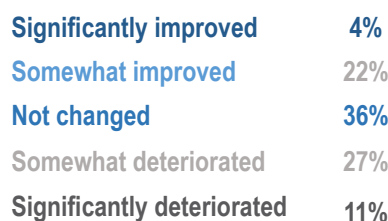


Food Security and Livelihood

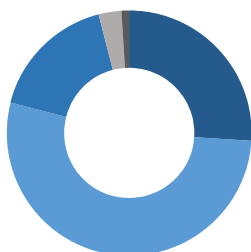
% of households reporting three main sources of income sustaining their household in the 30 days prior to data collection²⁹



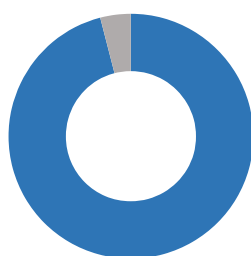
% of households reporting changes in their economic status in the 12 months prior to data collection



% of households reporting changes in cost of living in the 12 months prior to data collection



% of households reporting primary food source

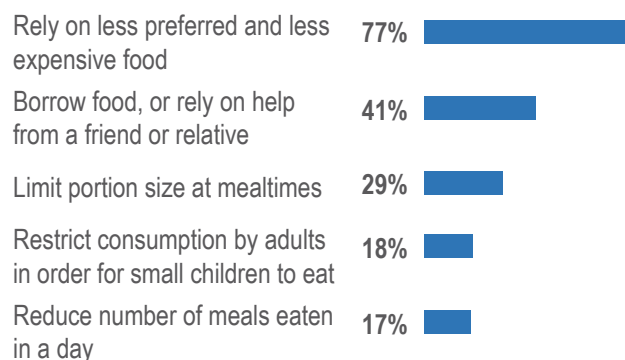


% of households falling into different food consumption groups based on household Food Consumption Score³⁰



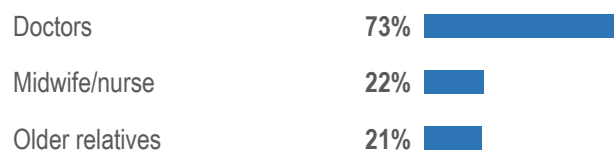
Average household Coping Strategy Index (CSI) score was 8 (out of a possible 56)³¹

% of household reporting use of different consumption based coping strategy³²

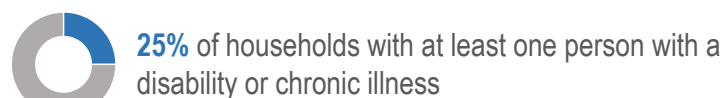


Nutrition

% of households where women of reproductive age were reported to have awareness of different sources of support for infant and young child feeding³³



Protection



29. Three most common main sources of income are shown, and respondents could select up to three options.

30. The frequency weighted diet diversity score or "Food Consumption Score" is a score calculated using the frequency of consumption of 9 different food groups consumed by a household/individual during the 7 days before data collection. Based on the score they receive, households are categorised into food consumption groups indicating different levels of dietary diversity. Bangladesh-specific thresholds were used to make these calculations. See link: <https://www.wfp.org/content/coping-strategies-index-field-methods-manual-2nd-edition>

31. This assessment used the "reduced" CSI (rCSI), which measures coping behaviours in the 7 days prior to the data collection in response to inadequate food or insufficient money to buy food. See link: https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf

32. Respondents were asked on each coping strategy and how many day in the past 7 days did they use this strategy.

33. This question was asked to female respondents, by female enumerators. Respondents could select more than one option. The results are generalisable to 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

34. This question was only asked for women/men between the age of 20-25, who were reported to be married. Sample size male (n=115) and female (n=389)

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36% of individuals with disabilities received services for their specific needs³⁵

% of households reporting the presence of community based protection mechanisms³⁶

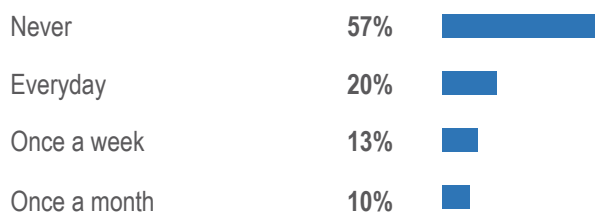
- | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|
| 1 | None | 67% |
| 2 | Health | 17% |
| 3 | Education | 13% |



88% of households reported feeling secure in their current location.

Perceived attitudes and experiences regarding Rohingya refugees

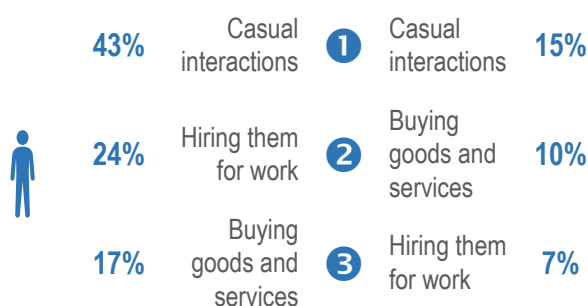
% of households reporting different levels of interaction with Rohingya refugees



Of households who reported different levels of interaction with Rohingya refugees in the 30 days prior to data collection, % reporting different types of interaction³⁷

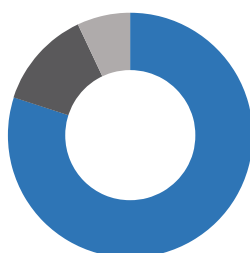
Male respondents

Female respondents

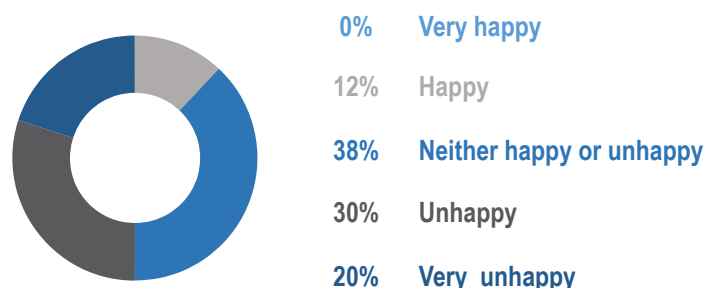


% of households reporting types of relationships with Rohingya refugees

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| No relationship | 80% |
| Good | 13% |
| Bad | 7% |



% of households reporting attitudes towards the presence of Rohingya refugees in their communities



Of 50% households who reported being unhappy or very unhappy with the presence of Rohingya refugees in their communities, % who gave different reasons³⁸

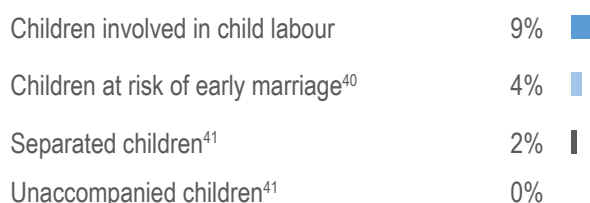
- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | Competition for services and utilities | 72% |
| 2 | Competition for resources | 65% |
| 3 | Threat of crime | 63% |
| 4 | Competition for jobs | 51% |
| 5 | Unfair distribution of support/services | 31% |
| 6 | Cultural differences | 27% |



Child Protection



15% of households reported the presence of at-risk children³⁹



35. This question was only asked to individuals in each household reported to have disability or chronic illness. Question was framed as follows: "Is this person currently accessing any treatment or support for this disability or illness?"

36. Three most common responses are shown, and respondents could select more than one option. Question was framed as follows: "Are you aware of any groups or committees of community members in your location that are working on any of the following issues?"

37. Three most common interactions are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.

38. Respondents could select more than one option.

39. Households were deemed to contain at-risk children if they reported the presence of at least one child that was separated, unaccompanied, at risk of early marriage, or involved in child labour.

40. For children at risk of early marriage, respondents were asked if there was anybody in the household under the age of 18 who was married or about to get married.

41. For separated and unaccompanied children, respondents were asked if any new members under the age of 18 had joined the household in the past 6 months (excluding births and marriages), and if so what their relationship to the head of household was. If children were related to the head of the household, they were categorised as separated; if not, they were categorised as unaccompanied.

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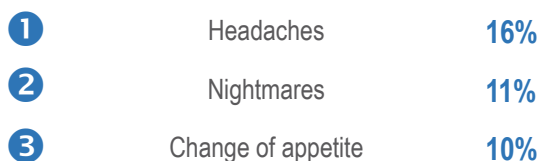
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% of households reporting the presence of safety risks to boys and girls in their communities⁴²



35% of households reported the presence of children exhibiting at least one behaviour relating to symptoms of distress in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴³

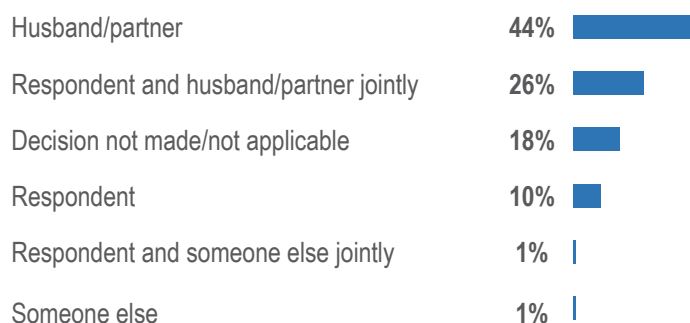
% of households who report the presence of children exhibiting behaviours that relate to symptoms of distress in the 30 days prior to data collection, by type of behaviour^{44,45}



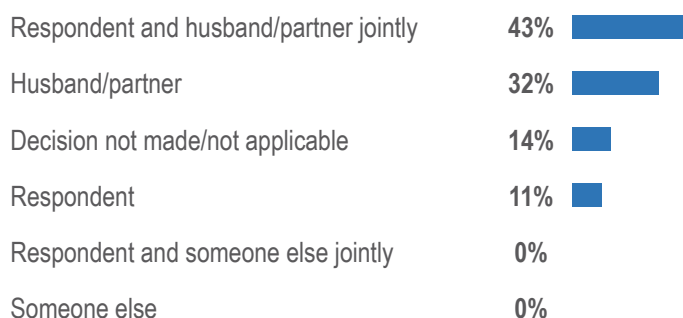
Gender-Based Violence

% of women with final say on specified household decisions⁴⁶

Who has a final say on whether or not you should work to earn money?



Who has the final say on whether or not to use a method to avoid having children?

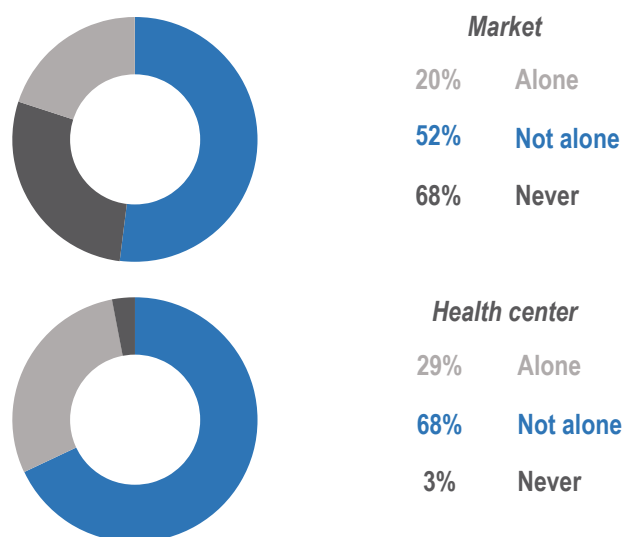


% of women that reported controlling the money needed to buy specified items⁴⁶

| Items | Yes | No | Don't buy |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Vegetables or fruits | 43% | 40% | 17% |
| Clothes for yourself | 38% | 52% | 10% |
| Any kind of medicine for yourself | 35% | 48% | 17% |
| Toiletries for yourself | 35% | 47% | 18% |

Freedom of movement for women⁴⁶

% of women who reported they are allowed to move to specified places



44. Three most common symptoms of distress are shown. There were 14 other options, including withdrawn from family and friends, angry or aggressive outbursts, changes in appetite or eating habits, new or current bedwetting, new or recurring fears, clinging, unwilling to let you out of sight, excessive crying, going back to behaviours present when a younger age, startle easily, substance abuse and none. 65% reported none.

45. Question was framed as follows: "Within the past 30 days, have any children in this household experienced any of the following signs of distress?"; options were read out to respondents; respondents could select more than one option.

46. These questions were only asked to female respondents, by female enumerators. Respondents were asked for consent prior to discussing these topics. The results are generalisable to 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

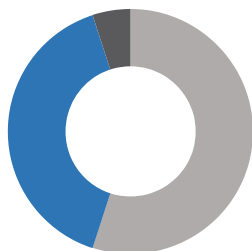
42. Three most common safety risk for boys and girls are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.

43. Respondents could select more than one option.

Freedom of movement for women⁴⁷

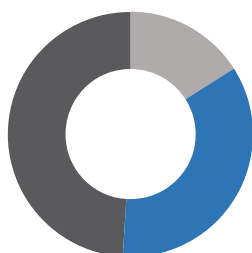
Neighbours' home

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Alone | 55% |
| Not alone | 40% |
| Never | 5% |



Local religious space

| | |
|-----------|-----|
| Alone | 16% |
| Not alone | 35% |
| Never | 49% |



% of men with specified attitude on gender roles in family life⁴⁸

| | Agree | Disagree | Depends |
|--|-------|----------|---------|
| The important decisions in the family should be made only by the men of the family. | 58% | 39% | 3% |
| If the wife is working outside the home, then the husband should help her with household chores. | 72% | 22% | 6% |
| A married woman should be allowed to work outside the home if she wants. | 15% | 73% | 12% |
| The wife has a right to express her opinion even when she disagrees with what her husband is saying. | 10% | 66% | 24% |
| A wife should tolerate being beaten by her husband in order to keep the family together. | 36% | 50% | 14% |
| It is better to send a son to school than it is to send a daughter. | 9% | 88% | 3% |
| Women should have a say in important decisions in the community. | 37% | 46% | 17% |



Communication with Communities

Early warning mechanism for cyclones



82% of households reported receiving early warning messages prior to the arrival of Cyclone Mora in May 2017



74% of households reported mosque loudspeaker as the most preferred way of receiving early warning sign in future

% of households reporting access to different means of communication/information sources in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴⁹

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Face to face conversation | 79% |
| Mobile phone call | 44% |
| Loudspeaker/megaphone announcement | 40% |

% of households reporting most preferred ways of providing feedback about services in their area⁵⁰

| | |
|--|-----|
| Speak face to face with community leader | 74% |
| At a community meeting | 37% |
| Speak face to face with service provider | 24% |

% of households reporting different information needs⁵¹

| | |
|---|-----|
| How to get more money/financial support | 31% |
| How to get healthcare/medical attention | 24% |
| How to get cooking fuel/firewood | 17% |
| How to find work | 16% |
| How to get water | 15% |

47. These questions were only asked to female respondents, by female enumerators. Respondents were asked for consent prior to discussing these topics. The results are generalisable to 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

48. These questions were only asked to male respondents, by male enumerators. Respondents were asked for consent prior to discussing these topics. The results are generalisable to 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

49. Three most common main ways of accessing information are shown, and respondents could select more than one option. Question was framed as follows: "In the last 30 days, what were the main ways you got information about what is happening here?"

50. Three most common preferred ways of providing feedback about services are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.

51. Five most common different information needs are shown, and respondents could select more than one option.