Camp 1E, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



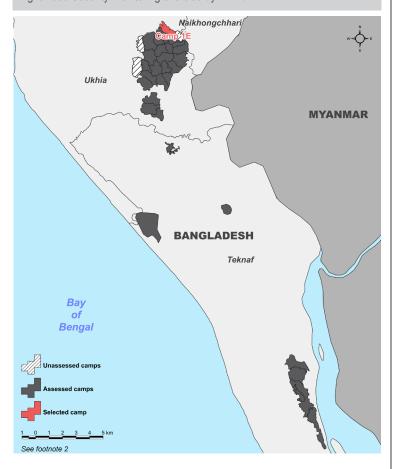
Background and Methodology

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 1E where 98 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 here³. More information on Food Security can be found in the Light Food Security Monitoring exercise by VAM / WFP.



Population in camp (individuals)¹

39,608

Population in camp (families)¹

9.122

Average age of 36.2 respondent



64% of respondents were female





50% of refugees are under age 18

† Demographics

Composition of surveyed households







92% of households with at least one child under 18 years old



49% of households with at least one child under 5 vears old



31% of heads of households were female



38% of households with pregnant or lactating women



62% 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
- 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





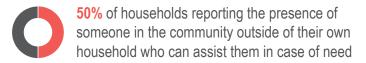
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Protection

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

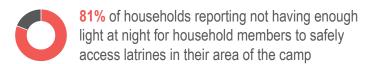
	43%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	56%	
Boys	30%	Natural disaster	2	Sexual violence	33%	Girls
•	23%	Armed group recruitment	3	Natural disaster	24%	





% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{4,6}

Mahji	93%	
Army	20%	
Camp management agencies	9%	



% 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	2%
18+ vears	8%

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





1% of all households with children under 18 reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

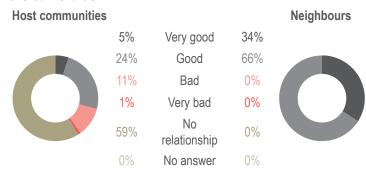
% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe^{4,10}

	Men		Wome	n
90%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	67%
5%	Do not know	2	Bathing areas	24%
3%	Distribution points	3	Latrines	24%
	Boys 🕴		Girls	
59%	Boys no No area unsafe	0	Girls Latrines	46%
59% 19%	- 11	1 2	-	46% 46%



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



- 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



69% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card



100% 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	78%	
Pharmacy	32%	
Government clinic	11%	

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

No challenge	56%	
Treatment unavailable	20%	
Clinic too far	19%	
Supplies unavailable	16%	
Crowded	13%	

% 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	6%
Bottles	0%



Food Security



100% of households reported possession of a ration card

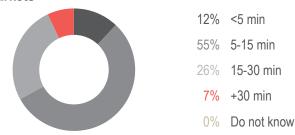
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection⁴

ICRC / WFP	92%	
Bangladesh army	5%	•
Other	0%	



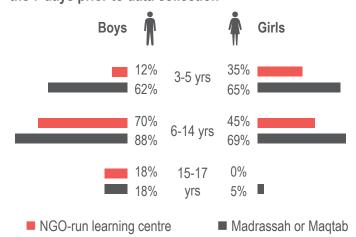
99% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% 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



77% 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

8%	Roof damaged	5%	Wall damaged
14%	Roof destroyed	9%	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

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

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

Tarpaulin	99%
Bamboo	92%
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

Solar lamp	44%	
Kitchen set	93%	
Floor mat	95%	
Cooking stove	85%	
None	1%	1



90% 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	88%	
Cooking stove	73%	
Solar lamp	55%	
Kitchen set	39%	
Portable lamp	9%	
Umbrella	8%	
Floor mat	8%	

Site Management



36% 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	90%
Stay in shelter	55%
Evacuate shelter	42%

Communication with Communities



51% 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	77%	
Mahji	23%	
Government or military	1%	1

- 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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87% 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	79%	
Unaware of mechanisms	7%	
Do not know	7%	

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

Phone	88%	
Radio	11%	
Television	8%	
WhatsApp	15%	
Imo (instant messaging app)	22%	

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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	4%	
Cash assistance	11%	
New debts	40%	

2.000

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)		2%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	0%

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

Construction / Manual labour	10%	
Agriculture or livestock	7%	
NGO volunteer	4%	
Small business trader	3%	
Restaurant	3%	



9% 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



86% 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	150
Shelter materials	0
Clothing	3,000
Hygiene	200
Fuel	1,200
Household items	0
Transport	300
Communication	300
Tobacco	0
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