Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

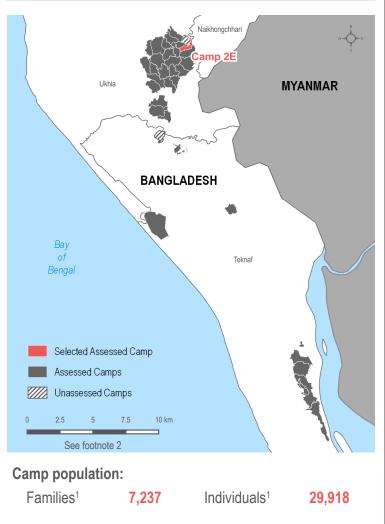
Background and Methodology

An estimated 738,000 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 cyclone and monsoon seasons, stretching from May to October, further threatened the living conditions of the vast majority of refugees who are living in makeshift shelters and settlements highly vulnerable to floods and landsides.

To understand the evolving priority needs of the refugees, and to understand change over time, this Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), coordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and with technical support from REACH, was conducted in 33 refugee sites using a household survey methodology. It is a follow up assessment to the baseline MSNA conducted in July 2018.

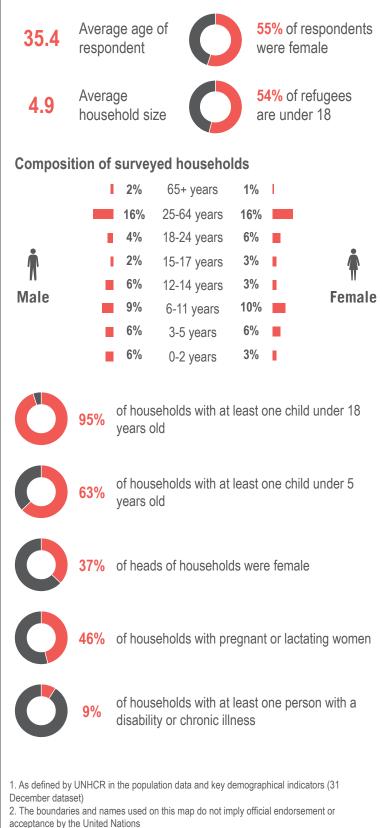
Results of this MSNA are generalizable to the camp level with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 2E where 108 households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.

January 2019 data is presented in red, and July 2018 data is presented in beige.



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M Demographics³



3. January 2019 data only



July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

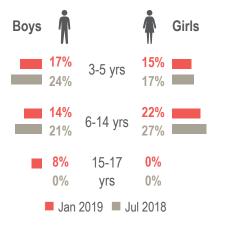
Protection

Camp 2E

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: *fears*) for boys and girls (aged under $18)^{4,5,6}$

Jan 2019			ј В	oys		Jul 2018
69%	Kidna	pping	0	Kidna	pping	48%
59%	Violence comm		2	Violence comm		46%
31%	Armed recruit		3	Natural	disaster	23%
			🛉 G	irls		
58%	Kidna	pping	0	Sexual v	violence	39%
40%	Violence within community		2	Child marriage		34%
32%	Sexual v	violence	ß	Kidnapping		30%
J	an 2019				Jul 20	18
0%of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children under 1872%						
C	64%	presenc	e of a yo	porting the uth group during the	82%	0
% of children reported to be attending activities at an						

NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection⁸



% of females reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run space where only women and girls are allowed in the 7 days prior to data collection⁹



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

Jan 2019		Î М	en	Jul 2018
49%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	70%
35%	Distribution points	2	Distribution points	17%
33%	Market	B	Market	13%
		• w	lomen	
39%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	61%
39%	No area unsafe	2	Bathing areas	26%
29%	Bathing areas	B	Latrines	24%
		ј В	oys	
42%	Distribution points	0	No area unsafe	57%
32%	Learning spaces	2	Market	20%
31%	Market	B	Learning spaces	17%
		🛉 G	irls	
42%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	48%
30%	Bathing areas	2	Latrines	36%
26%	No area unsafe	B	Bathing areas	28%

4. Respondents could select multiple options

5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown

These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents

7. 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 have accurate accurate the float was 8 mm and 6 cm) and with a characteristic destination of the second sec

40 hours per week, working at night (between 8 pm and 6 am), and using sharp objects 8. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

 Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported

REACH

An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives

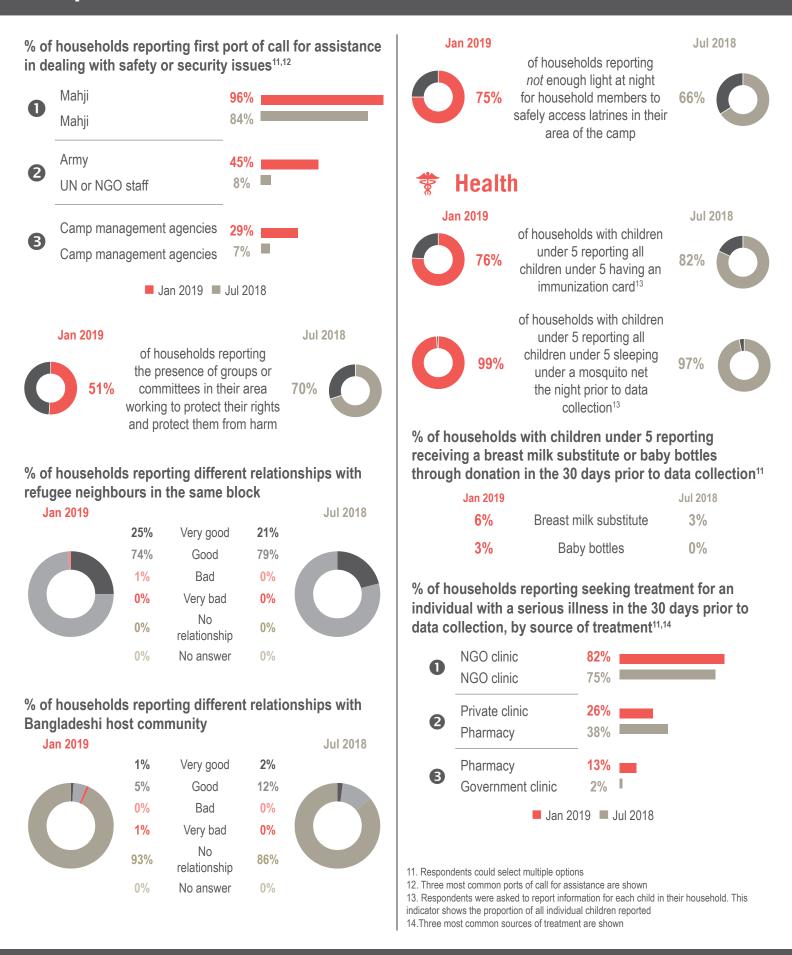
ACTED and UNOSAT

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



Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



The UN Refugee Agency

An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives

ACTED and UNOSAT

REACH

Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp^{15,16}

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
52%	Supplies unavailable	0	No challenge	53%
46%	Treatment unavailable	2	Clinic too far	26%
36%	Crowded	₿	Supplies unavailable	22%
31%	Clinic too far	4	Poor staff behaviour	14%
20%	No challenge	6	Treatment unavailable	11%

Food Security

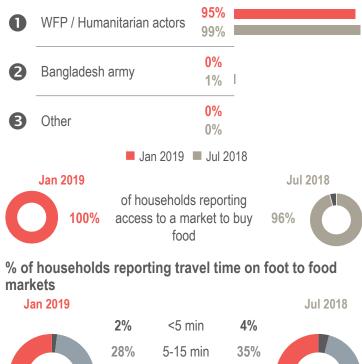


of households reporting possession of a ration card



Jul 2018

% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source¹⁵





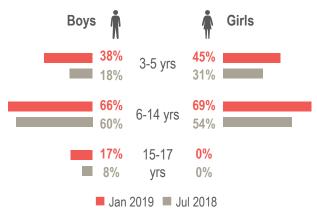
15. Respondents could select multiple options

16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown

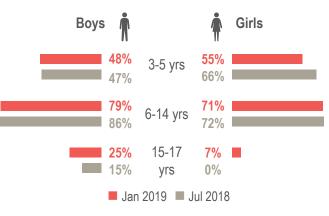
17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

Education

% of children reported to be attending NGO-run learning centres in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁷



% of children reported to be attending Madrassas in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁷



Shelter & Non-Food Items



of households reporting sharing their shelter with other households



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

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Roof damaged	12%
10%	Roof destroyed	12%
1%	Wall damaged	3%
9%	Wall destroyed	9%



July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁸

Camp 2E

Bamboo frame with ext walls	ernal mud	30% 46%	
Bamboo frame with bar matting walls	nboo	47% 19%	_
Bamboo frame with latt covered in plastic shee		<mark>33%</mark> 24%	
Bamboo frame with cor bamboo lattice and mu		12% 26%	
Bricks and cement		<mark>0%</mark> 0%	
Other		<mark>0%</mark> 0%	
	Jan 2019	🔳 Jul	2018

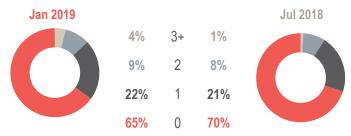
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter^{18}

Tarpaulin		100% 100%	
Bamboo		99% 95%	
Sheet metal		2% 0%	
Bricks and cement		0% 0%	
Other		<mark>0%</mark> 0%	
	Jan 2019	Jul 2018	

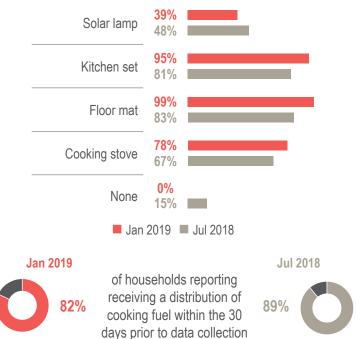
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings



% of shelters with ventilation mesh, by number of openings



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



% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items^{19,20}

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
66%	Blanket	0	Fuel	81%
65%	Solar lamp	2	Cooking stove	60%
59%	Kitchen set	ß	Kitchen set	43%
21%	Clothes - Children	4	Umbrella	22%
19%	Fuel	6	Clothes - Children	22%
17%	Floor mat	6	Solar lamp	20%
12%	Cooking stove	7	Floor mat	11%

18. Respondents could select multiple options

19. Respondents could select up to 3 options

20. Seven most common non-food item needs are shown



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Camp 2E

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

👬 Site N	lar	iage	eme	nt		
Jan 2019					Jul 2	018
56%	b of	eing av Cyclon	vare of e Prep	reportir f the rol paredne nteers ²	ng e 58% ess	0
% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone ^{22,23}						
Jan 2019						Jul 2018
Secure she	lter	71%	0	65%	Secure shelte	r
Stay in she	lter	46%	2	42%	Stay in shelte	۱
Secure valuat	oles	46%	B	40%	Evacuate she	lter
Comm	uni	icati	on	with	Commu	nities
Jan 2019 of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp						
% of households mechanism in th						
Jan 2019		-				Jul 2018
None u	ised	75%	0	73%	None used	
N	lahji	19%	2	27%	Mahji	
NGO	staff	10%	ß	1%	NGO staff	
Jan 2019					Jul 2	018
85%	fe	receivir to the edback that rep	ng a re ir com a, of ho	reportir sponse plaint/ ousehol using a sm	ds 52%	0

21. 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 22. Respondents could select multiple answers

- 23. Three most common steps for cyclone preparedness are shown
- 24. Three most common complaint mechanisms used are shown
- 25. Three most common barriers to accessing complaint mechanisms are shown
- 26. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance and new debts
- 27. 1 USD = 83.4 BDT (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com

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% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms $^{\rm 22,25}$

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
No barriers	87%	0	71%	No barriers
Unsure how to use	8%	2	18%	Unaware of mechanisms
Unaware of mechanisms	8%	ß	4%	Unsure how to use

% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection²²

Phone	85%
FIIONE	90%
Radio	13%
Television	14%
	16%
WhatsApp	11% — 12% —
Imo (instant messaging app)	14% 18%
Jan	2019 🔳 Jul 2018

💩 Livelihoods



of households reporting at least one member working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection Jul 2018

% of individuals reported to be working to earn an income in the 30 days prior to data collection

Men	İ	29% 54%	Women	Ť	<mark>2%</mark> 8%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	1% 4%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	1% 2%
		Jan 2019	Jul 2018		
Jan 2019 2,000		Median housel Bangladeshi T			Jul 2018 5,500



July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting income from different sources in the 30 days prior to data collection²⁸

Camp 2E

Work	29% 60%			
Remittances	1% I 4% ■			
Cash assistance	0% 10%			
New debts	47% 6 0%			
📕 Jan 2019 📕 Jul 2018				

% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection^{28, 29}

Jan 2019	-		Jul 2018
11%	Restaurant	1 Restaurant	21%
8%	NGO volunteer	2 NGO volunteer	12%
4%	Small business trader	Agriculture or livestock	10%
4%	Construction / Manual labour	Small business trader	8%
3%	Domestic work	Construction / Manual labour	5%
Jan 201	19		Jul 2018
C	3% least one inc in work paid for work") in	olds reporting at dividual engaging by an NGO ("cash 5% the 30 days prior a collection ³⁰	0
C	67% taking on r	holds reporting new debts since 90% in Bangladesh	0
Jan 201			Jul 2018
6,00		ld debt in Bangladeshi a (BDT) ³¹	5,000
 Respondents could select multiple answers Five most common employment sectors are shown Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in 			

so. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual labour in the 30 days prior to data collection were asked if this work was 'Cash for Work'. The finding is a proportion of the entire camp population

31. 1 USD = 84.1 BDT (as of 5 March 2019). Source: www.xe.com

32. Data from only January 2019 presented, as WASH indicators were not included in the July 2018 MSNA

33. Top three sources of drinking water are shown

34. Top three locations for defecation shown

The Water Sanitation and Hygiene³²

% of households reporting main source of drinking water $^{\scriptscriptstyle 33}$

0	Tubewell / Borehole	94%	
2	Tapstand	4%	1. Contract (1997)
B	Water tank	1%	T



of households reporting witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells / boreholes as a main source of drinking water



Average litres of potable water collected per person per day for each household

Water collection - % of households reporting:

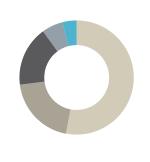
at least 3L of drinking water per person per day	at least 10L of protected water storage capacity per person	at least 15L of water for all domestic uses per person per day
94%	28%	74%

% of households reporting where households members usually go to defecate $^{\rm 28,\,34}$

0	Communal latrine	94%	
2	Household latrine	6%	•
ß	Open defecation	0%	
of households reporting houing seen in their			

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

% of households reporting the most common method of solid waste disposal



91%

53%	Designated waste pit
20%	Undesignated waste pit
17%	Stream or water source
6%	Burn it
4%	Bury it

- 0% Other
- 0% Do not know



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