Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



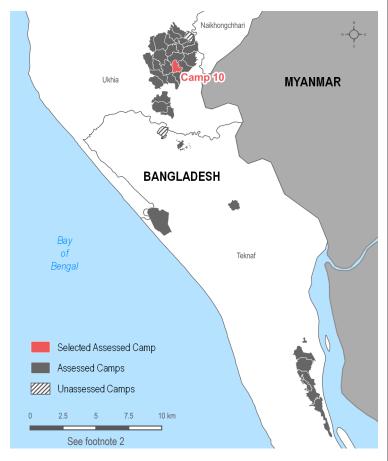
Background and Methodology

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 10 where 101 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.



Camp population:

Families¹ **7,649**

Individuals¹

32,963

†∤**†** Demographics³

30.0 Average age of respondent



52% of respondents were female

4.7

Average household size



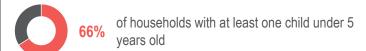
53% of refugees are under 18

Female

Composition of surveyed households

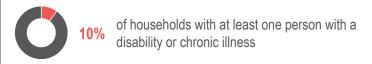












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





Camp 10

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

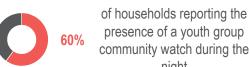


Protection

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

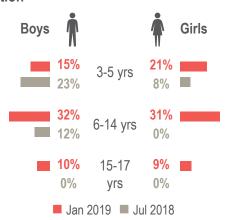
Jan 2019		ј Во	ys	Jul 2018
66%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	42%
50%	Violence within community	2	Child labour	33%
37%	Armed group recruitment	3	Violence within community	28%
		i Gir	rls	
58%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	50%
39%	Sexual violence	2	Sexual violence	31%
33%	Child marriage	3	Child marriage	27%

Jul 2018 Jan 2019 of households reporting at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection. of households with children under 187





% 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

12%		12-17 years	0%
13%		18+ years	8%
Jan 2019	6.1		Jul 2018

of households reporting the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need

Jan 2019

Jul 2018

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

women, boys, and gins do not leer sale					
Jan 2019		Men		Jul 2018	
55 %	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	83%	
32 %	Distribution points	2	Latrines	10%	
28%	Market	3	Market	6%	
		Wom	nen		
53 %	Latrines	0	Latrines	57%	
36%	Bathing areas	2	No area unsafe	42%	
31%	Market	3	Bathing areas	39%	
		n Boys	5		
54 %	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	50%	
48%	Market	2	Latrines	45%	
47%	Learning spaces	3	Market	13%	
		Girls			
58%	Latrines	0	Latrines	62%	
37%	Learning spaces	2	Water points	47%	
34%	Bathing areas	3	No area unsafe	37%	

- 4. Respondents could select multiple options
- 5. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
- 6. 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 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
- 9. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
- 10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown

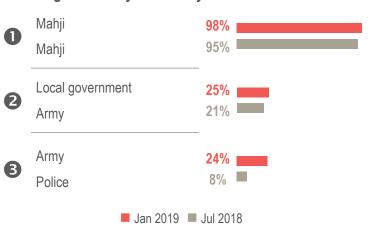




Camp 10

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{11,12}



Jan 2019

60%

of households reporting the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm Jul 2018

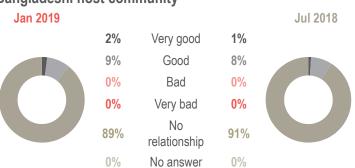
%

0

% of households reporting different relationships with refugee neighbours in the same block



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019

77%

of households reporting not enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

Jul 2018



Health

Jan 2019 of ho

of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card¹³ 32%

Jul 2018



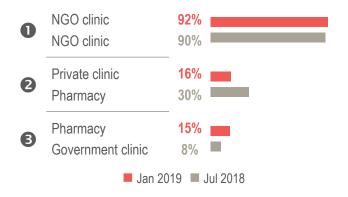
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection¹³

9%

% of households with children under 5 reporting receiving a breast milk substitute or baby bottles through donation in the 30 days prior to data collection¹¹

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
3%	Breast milk substitute	0%
6%	Baby bottles	0%

% of households reporting seeking treatment for an individual with a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection, by source of treatment^{11,14}



- 11. Respondents could select multiple options
- 12. Three most common ports of call for assistance are shown
- 13. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
- 14. Three most common sources of treatment are shown



Camp 10

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
44%	Treatment unavailable	0	No challenge	53%
39%	Clinic too far	2	Crowded	31%
37%	Supplies unavailable	8	Clinic too far	25%
37%	Crowded	4	Treatment unavailable	20%
16%	No challenge	6	Supplies unavailable	13%

ight

Food Security

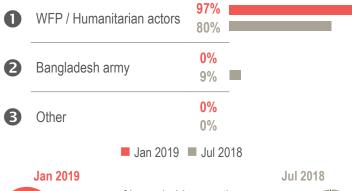
Jan 2019

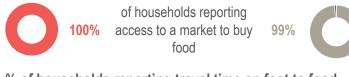
Of households reporting possession of a ration card

Jul 2018

99%

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





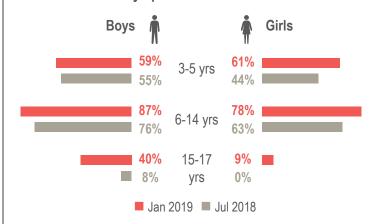
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



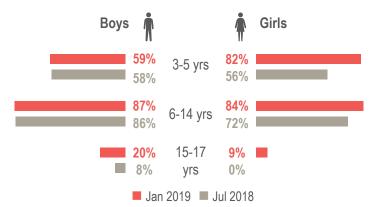
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

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

Jan 2019

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

	Jul 2018
Roof damaged	16%
Roof destroyed	20%
Wall damaged	13%
Wall destroyed	17%
	Roof destroyed Wall damaged





Camp 10

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

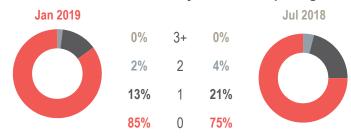
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁸

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0% 0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	47% 46%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	65% 53%
Bamboo frame with combination of bamboo lattice and mud walls	<mark>0%</mark> 1% I
Bricks and cement	0% 0%
Other	0% 0%
■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018

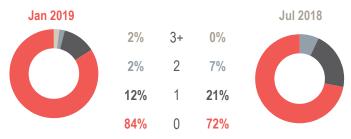
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter¹⁸

Tarpaulin	98%
Bamboo	90%
Sheet metal	0% 0%
Bricks and cement	0% 0%
Other	0% 0%
■ Jan 201	9 Jul 2018

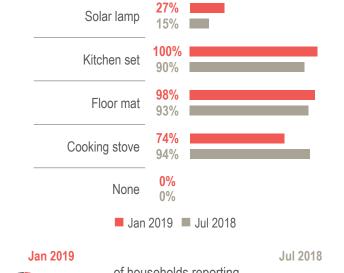
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings



% 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



16%

of households reporting receiving a distribution of cooking fuel within the 30 days prior to data collection



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

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
58%	Solar lamp	0	Fuel	92%
57%	Kitchen set	2	Solar lamp	72%
52 %	Fuel	3	Cooking stove	65%
42%	Blanket	4	Kitchen set	30%
39%	Cooking stove	5	Portable lamp	11%
32%	Floor mat	6	Clothes - Children	10%
10%	Clothes - Children	7	Umbrella	8%

^{18.} Respondents could select multiple options





^{19.} Respondents could select up to 3 options

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

Camp 10

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



Site Management

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers²¹

Jul 2018

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone^{22,23}

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

Secure shelter 91%

84% Secure shelter

Secure valuables 49%

60% Evacuate shelter

Secure food supplies 44%

31% Stay in shelter



Communication with Communities

Jan 2019



of households reporting being aware of a complaint/ feedback mechanism within their camp

Jul 2018



% of households reporting use of a complaint/feedback mechanism in the 30 days prior to data collection^{22,24}

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

None used 86%

60% None used

Mahji

38%

Mahji

Community leader 7%

3% NGO staff

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/ feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

95%



- 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

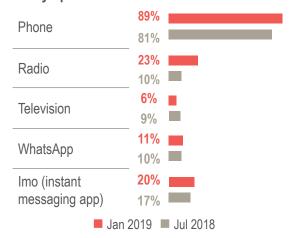
% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms^{22,25}

Jan 2019 Jul 2018

No barriers 87% No barriers Unaware of Unsure how to use mechanisms Unaware of Lacking skills for use

mechanisms

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



Livelihoods

Jan 2019



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	Ť	19% 19%	Women		4% 2%	
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	4% 2%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	0%	
■ Jan 2019 ■ Jul 2018						
Jan 2019 1,500			hold income in		Jul 2018 1,750	

Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)^{26,27}

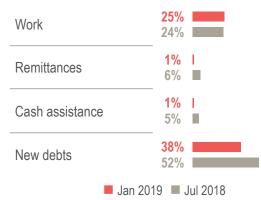




Camp 10

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

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



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

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
10%	NGO volunteer	0	Construction / Manual labour	7%
8%	Restaurant	2	Restaurant	5%
4%	Small business trader	B	Agriculture or livestock	4%
2%	Domestic work	4	Small business trader	3%
2%	Construction / Manual labour	6	Other	3%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



of households reporting at least one individual engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection³⁰





of households reporting
taking on new debts since
arriving in Bangladesh



Jan 2019

Jul 2018

7,000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)³¹

3,750

- 28. Respondents could select multiple answers
- 29. Five most common employment sectors are shown
- 30. 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

™ Water Sanitation and Hygiene³²

% of households reporting main source of drinking water³³

0	Tubewell / Borehole	94%	
2	Tapstand	5%	•
3	Water tank	1%	1



45%

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:

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

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

0	Communal latrine	97%	
2	Household latrine	4%	I .
3	Open defecation	0%	



90%

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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

