Camp 21 / Chakmarkul Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison



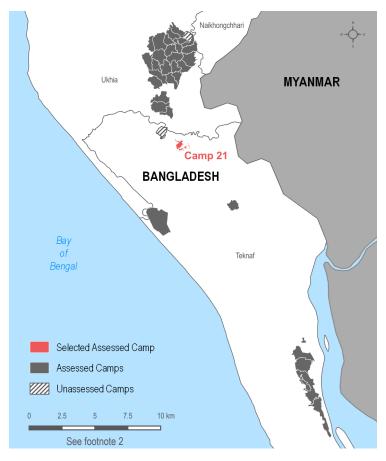
Background and Methodology

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 21 / Chakmarkul where 95 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

3.010

Individuals¹

12.259

† Demographics³

Average age of 34.8 respondent



48% of respondents were female

Average 4.7 household size



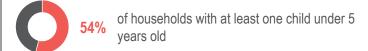
52% of refugees are under 18

Female

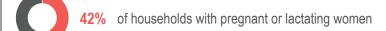
Composition of surveyed households

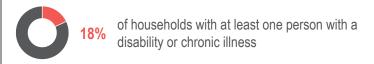












- 1. As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December dataset)
- 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3. January 2019 data only





Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

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		Boy	/S	Jul 2018
67%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	58%
62%	Armed group recruitment	2	Detention	26%
40%	Violence within community	8	Violence within community	22%
		Girl Girl	s	
67%	Sexual violence	0	Kidnapping	59%
53%	Kidnapping	2	Sexual violence	26%
29%	Armed group recruitment	8	Natural disaster	23%

Jan 2019 of households reporting at

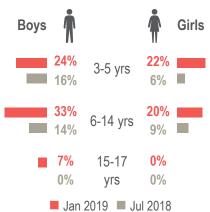
least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection, of households with children

under 187

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

Jul 2018

% 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

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
14%	12-17 years	4%
16%	18+ years	11%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



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



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

I	women, boys, and gins do not leer sale					
	Jan 2019		Me Me	en	Jul 2018	
ı	66%	No area unsafe	0	No area unsafe	84%	
ı	21%	Market	2	Market	6%	
ı	19%	Latrines	3	Latrines	6%	
			₩ Wo	omen		
ı	56%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	60%	
ı	42%	Bathing areas	2	Latrines	33%	
ı	34%	Market	3	Water points	29%	
			ј Во	pys		
ı	59%	Market	0	No area unsafe	62%	
ı	53%	Latrines	2	Latrines	28%	
ı	45%	Learning spaces	3	Market	12%	
			i Gi	rls		
ı	56%	Latrines	0	No area unsafe	48%	
	49%	Market	2	Latrines	38%	
I	47%	Learning spaces	3	Water points	34%	
I						

^{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

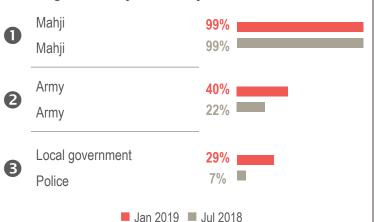
^{9.} Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported

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

Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

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

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

Jul 2018

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



% of households reporting different relationships with Bangladeshi host community



Jan 2019

78%

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 households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 having an immunization card¹³

Jul 2018

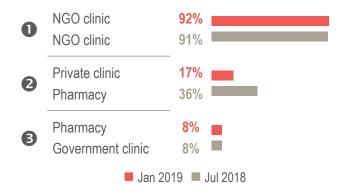
of households with children under 5 reporting all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection¹³



% 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
8%	Breast milk substitute	12%
0%	Baby bottles	7%

% 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





Multi-Sector Needs Assessment II Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

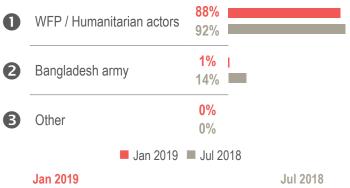
% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camp^{15,16}

Jan 2019				Jul 2018
51%	Treatment unavailable	0	No challenge	58%
33%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	27%
28%	Crowded	B	Supplies unavailable	18%
15%	Clinic too far	4	Treatment unavailable	15%
13%	No challenge	6	Clinic too far	11%



Jan 2019 Jul 2018 of households reporting possession of a ration card

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





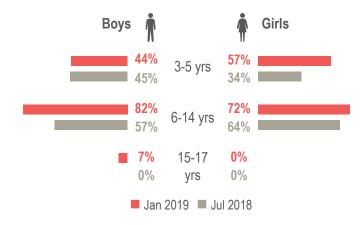
% of households reporting travel time on foot to food markets



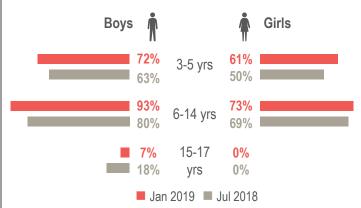
- 15. Respondents could select multiple options
- 16. Five most common health care access challenges are shown
- 17. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported

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



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

Jan 2019		Jul 2018
9%	Roof damaged	10%
11%	Roof destroyed	8%
9%	Wall damaged	2%
11%	Wall destroyed	12%

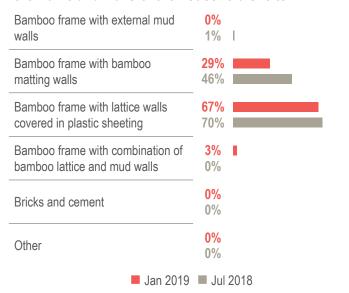




Camp 21 / Chakmarkul

July 2018 and January 2019 comparison

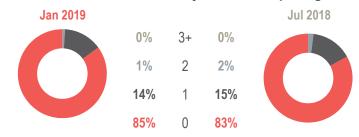
% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁸



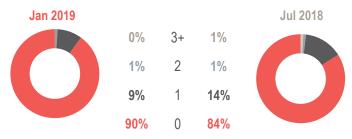
% of households reporting using different materials for the roof of the household shelter¹⁸

Tarpaulin	100%
Bamboo	100% 88%
Sheet metal	0% 0%
Bricks and cement	0% 1%
Other	0% 0%
■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018

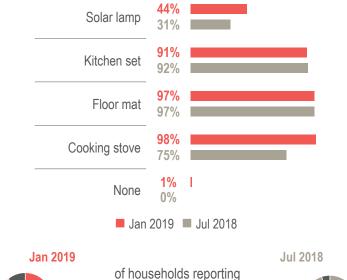
% of shelters with windows, by number of openings



% 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



89%

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
65 %	Blanket	0	Cooking stove	80%
64%	Solar lamp	2	Fuel	79%
56 %	Kitchen set	8	Solar lamp	67%
26%	Portable lamp	4	Kitchen set	28%
20%	Clothes - Children	6	Other	9%
17%	Floor mat	6	Umbrella	7%
16%	Clothes - Female	7	Portable lamp	7%

- 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 21 / Chakmarkul

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 89%

73% Secure shelter

Secure valuables 52%

54% Evacuate shelter

Evacuate shelter 47%

42% 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 73%

69% None used

Mahii **27**%

30%

Community leader 11%

Mahji 2% Phone call

Jan 2019

Jul 2018



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



- 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

No barriers 86%

No barriers

Do not know

11% Unsure how to use

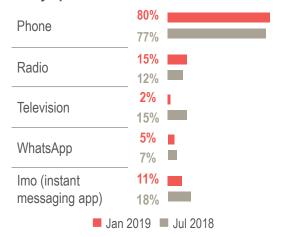
Jul 2018

Community pressure to not use

9%

Unaware of 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	36% 51%	Women		8% 11%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	0% 1%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	0% 1%
		■ Jan 2019	■ Jul 2018		

Jan 2019 2.000

Median household income in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)^{26,27}

Jul 2018

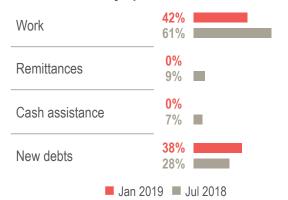
2.000





Camp 21 / Chakmarkul 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}

1%
. , .
%
%
%
%

Jan 2019 Jul 2018



of households reporting at least one individual engaging

1% 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

5.000

Median household debt in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT)³¹ Jul 2018

2.500

- 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	67%	
2	Water tank	23%	
3	Tapstand	9%	



43%

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
97%	35%	72 %

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

0	Communal latrine	89%	
2	Household latrine	11%	
8	Open defecation	1%	I



93%

of households reporting having soap in their shelter

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

