Camp 20 Extn, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

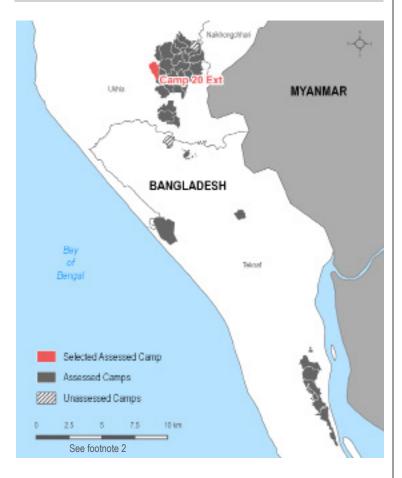


Background and Methodology

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 living who are 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 MSNA1 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 Camp 20 Extn where 89households were surveyed between 8 and 26 January 2019. Support for questionnaire translation and enumerator language training was provided by Translators Without Borders.



Camp population

Families¹ 1,076 Individuals¹ 4,361

† † Demographics

34.8 Average age of respondent



57% of respondents were female

4.5 Average household size



54% of refugees are under age 18

Female

Composition of surveyed households

	1	1%	65+ years	0%	
		13%	25-64 years	15%	
Å		7%	18-24 years	10%	
	1	3%	15-17 years	3%	
		4%	12-14 years	4%	
Male		9%	6-11 years	9%	
		6%	3-5 years	5%	
		5%	0-2 years	6%	



98% of households with at least one child under 18 years old



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



44% of heads of households were female



42% of households contained pregnant or lactating women



13% of households contained at least one person with a disability or chronic illness





^{1.} As defined by UNHCR in the population data and key demographical indicators (31 December, 2018 dataset).

^{2.} The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

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Protection

% of households reporting safety concerns (read: fears) for girls and boys (aged under 18)3,4

	65%	Kidnapping	0	Kidnapping	54%	
Boys	53%	Detention	2	Sexual violence	49%	Girls
7 -	46%	Violence within community	3	Detention	30%	



88% of households reported the presence of someone in the community who can assist them in case of need



61% of households reported the presence of a youth group community watch during the night

% of households reporting first port of call for assistance in dealing with safety or security issues^{3,5}

Mahji	92%
Local government	47%
Camp management agencies	35%



22% of households reported *not* having enough light at night for household members to safely access latrines in their area of the camp

% 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 collection⁶

12-17 years	19%
18+ years	27%

% of children reported to be attending activities at an NGO-run safe space for children in the 7 days prior to data collection7

Boys 🕴				Girls
	62%	3-5 yrs	55%	
	68%	6-14 yrs	48%	
	0%	15-17 yrs	0%	



3% of all households with children under 18 reported at least one child involved in hazardous labour in the 30 days prior to data collection8

% of households reporting areas in the camp where men, women, boys, and girls do not feel safe^{3,10}

	Men 👖		Wome	n
63%	Market	0	Water points	58%
38%	Firewood collection sites	2	Latrines	52 %
36%	Distribution points	3	Bathing areas	52 %
	Boys 🛉		Girls 🛊	
57%	Boys Market	0	Girls Bathing areas	64%
57% 43%	- "	1 2	"	64% 54%



65% of households reported the presence of groups or committees in their area working to protect their rights and protect them from harm

Reported relationships with Bangladeshi local communities and refugee neighbours in the same block

Local communities Neighbours 0% 31% Very good



- 3. Respondents could select multiple options
- 4. Three most common safety concerns for boys and girls are shown
- 5. Three most common preferred sources of assistance are shown
- 6. Respondents were asked to report information for each woman in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual women reported
- 7. Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported
- 8. In this assessment hazardous labor 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), using sharp
- 10. Three most common areas where men, women, boys and girls do not feel safe are shown





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Health



55% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 having an immunization card¹¹



98% of households with children under 5 reported all children under 5 sleeping under a mosquito net the night prior to data collection¹¹

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

Formula / Breast milk substitute

0%

Bottles

14%

% of households reporting source of treatment for individuals reported to be seeking treatment for a serious illness in the 30 days prior to data collection^{11,12}

NGO clinic	94%	
Government clinic	11%	
Private clinic	9%	

% of households reporting challenges in accessing NGO run clinics since arriving in the camps^{11,13}

Supplies unavailable	46%	
Treatment unavailable	29%	
Crowded	26%	
Clinic too far	22%	
No challenge	21%	



Food Security



98% of households reported possession of a ration card

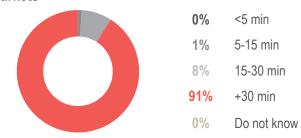
% of households reporting receiving food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection¹¹

7 1	
WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
Bangladesh army	0%
Other	0%



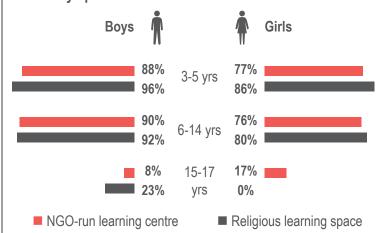
96% of households reported access to a market to buy food

% 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 collection¹²



會 Shelter & Non-Food Items



60% 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

12%	Roof damaged	4%	Wall damaged
7%	Roof destroyed	3%	Wall destroyed

^{11.} Respondents could select multiple options





^{12.} Respondents were asked to report information for each child in their household. This indicator shows the proportion of all individual children reported.

^{13.} Three most common treatment sources are shown

^{14.} Five most common access challenges are shown

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% of households reporting using different materials for the frame and walls of the household shelter¹⁴

Bamboo frame with external mud walls	0%
Bamboo frame with bamboo matting walls	35%
Bamboo frame with lattice walls covered in plastic sheeting	66%
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 shelter¹⁴

Tarpaulin	100%	
Bamboo	85%	
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 collection¹⁴

Solar lamp	48%	
Kitchen set	94%	
Floor mat	87%	
Cooking stove	76%	
None	2%	L



19% of households reported receiving a distribution of cooking fuel in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting most urgently needed non-food items^{15,16}

Blanket	66%	
Cooking stove	62%	
Kitchen set	55%	
Floor mat	35%	
Solar lamp	30%	
Fuel	22%	
Clothes - Male	7%	

Site Management



63% of households reported being aware of the role of Cyclone Preparedness Program volunteers¹⁷

% of households reporting steps they would take to prepare for an approaching cyclone^{4,15}

Secure shelter	93%
Secure valuables	56%
Secure food supplies	53%

Communication with Communities



63% 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^{14,18}

None used	75%	
Mahji	17%	
NGO staff	11%	



100% of households reporting receiving a response to their complaint/feedback, of households that reported using a mechanism

- 14. Respondents could select multiple options
- 15. Respondents could select up to 3 options
- 16. Seven most common answers are shown

17. 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 offer medical attention

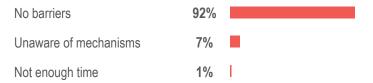
18. Three most common mechanisms are shown





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% of households reporting barriers to using complaint/ feedback mechanisms^{19, 20}



% of households reporting use of information channels in the 7 days prior to data collection¹⁹

Phone	89%	
Radio	18%	
Television	3%	I .
WhatsApp	3%	I .
Imo (instant messaging app)	13%	

Livelihoods



29% 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 collection19

Work	29%	
Remittances	1%	I
Cash assistance	2%	L
New debts	51%	

Median household (in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT))^{21,22}:

Income **1.500** Debt **5,000**

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

Men (18+ yrs)	Ť	28%	Women (18+ yrs)		0%
Boys (<18 yrs)	Ť	3%	Girls (<18 yrs)	Ť	1%



3% of households reported at least one member engaging in work paid by an NGO ("cash for work") in the 30 days prior to data collection²³

% of households reporting income from different types of employment in the 30 days prior to data collection^{19,24}

NGO volunteer	20%	
Construction / Manual labour	4%	
Domestic work	1%	1



72% of households reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

% of households reporting main drinking water source²⁵

Tubewell / Borehole	76%
Tapstand	12%
Unprotected dugwell	9%



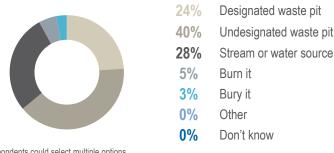
48% of households reported witnessing someone treating water with chlorine the last time they were at a water point, of households using tubewells/boreholes as a main source of drinking water

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
99%	35%	85%

Average litres of potable water per person per day 21 collected by a household

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



- 19. Respondents could select multiple options.
- 20. Three most common barriers shown.
- 21. Income from employment, remittances, cash assistance, and new debts
- 22. USD 1 = BDT 83.4 (as of 28 January 2019). Source: www.xe.com
- 23. Only households reporting that an individual had worked Construction / Manual Labour in the 30 day prior to data collection were asked if this work was "Cash for Work". The result shown here is a proportion of the entire camp population
- 24. Three most common employment sectors shown
- 25. Three most common water sources are shown



