Needs and Population Monitoring | Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

NPM R7 REPORT

December 2017 • ✉ npmbangladesh@iom.int • globaldtm.info/bangladesh

IOM • OIM

Rohingya Population in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

866,000	655,000	71,000
Revised estimate of Total Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar - 15 Dec	Estimated number of New Arrivals since 25 August 2017	Estimated number of New Arrivals between R6 15 Oct – R7 15 Dec

In late August 2017, a mass influx of Rohingya refugees occurred from the Rakhine State of Myanmar into Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. Refugees are living in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas in Cox's Bazar, a district bordering Myanmar where the main border crossing points are located.

From 11 November to 7 December, 1,635 locations in collective sites and host communities were assessed by NPM enumerators. These 1,635 locations are located within two formal refugee camps, three makeshift settlements established before the August 2017 influx, thirty-three new spontaneous settlements both around and separate from the refugee camps and makeshift settlements, and 65 locations where Rohingya were identified living in host communities.

POPULATION, MOBILITY AND TYPE OF SITE

In total, an estimated 866,000 individuals (in 194,603 households) are living in these 1,635 locations. 73% are living in new spontaneous settlements, 13% in makeshift settlements (a term used to describe spontaneous settlements established pre-October 2017), 9% are living in host community locations and 5% in the formal refugee camps. Of the total population, 36,583 are registered refugees (UNHCR, December 2017[1]), who live in the two formal camps (Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps). The remaining 829,421 are unregistered refugees who live in all locations including the formal refugee camps.

Type of settlement	Host communities	Makeshift settlements	New spontaneous sites	Refugee camps	Total
Total locations assessed[2]	202	171	1,244	38	1,635
Total households	16,385	23,729	145,073	9,416	194,603
Total individuals	78,340	109,686	632,672	45,306	866,004

[1] Data from UNHCR Family Counting Factsheet (14 December 2017): https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/10sv=0&geo=0
[2] Blocks or communities

NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING (NPM)

NPM regularly and systematically captures, monitors and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's assessment rounds capture the presence and demographics of displaced individuals, population movement dynamics and establishes rapid assessments of sectoral needs. Data is collected through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation. NPM also includes Emergency Tracking—Flow Monitoring activities to monitor daily cross-border and internal movement flows, an Analysis Hub providing support to needs and context analysis and ad hoc thematic surveys.

NPM is coordinating closely with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in its implementation, consolidation of population figures, as well as for its information sharing and dissemination. Input on sectoral indicators is routinely gathered from the relevant sectors and tailored analyses can be provided on request.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Statistics

Upazila	Cox's Bazar Sadar	Ramu	Teknaf	Ukhia	Total
Households	1,877	419	28,351	163,956	**194,603**
Percent	0.96%	0.00%	14.57%	84.60%	
Individuals	9,185	1,904	137,755	717,160	**866,004**
Percent	1.06%	0.22%	15.90%	82.80%	

The assessed population does not account for all Rohingya people in Bangladesh: these sites are by no means all of the locations where Rohingya people are living. There are higher numbers present in Bangladesh, known to be spread over a much wider area. The sites were selected and identified for the humanitarian response to the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh.

NPM enumerators conduct key informant interviews and observations in locations in displacement sites, aiming to provide information on the location, number and multi-sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees. The majority of the Rohingya refugees live in Ukhia upazila, comprising 84.6% of the total households and 82.8% of the total individuals displaced. The second largest group lives in Teknaf, comprising over 14% of households and nearly 16% of individuals. RRRC, supported by UNHCR, conducted a family counting exercise in the collective sites, and the results were compared with the population estimates gathered by NPM. In the majority of cases, the two figures are closely aligned. A comparison between the estimated total population and verified population can be found in Annex A. Where discrepancies exist, these are generally attributed to boundary issues or movements between the dates of the two assessment exercises, as well as to the different methodologies used by each exercise.

Sex and age disaggregation ratio and vulnerability data

In order to coordinate better with the Family Counting Exercise, NPM did not collect demographic data during Round 7. While vulnerability data was collected, it is more accurate at household level, and therefore NPM recommends to use the demographic and vulnerability data collected by the Family Counting exercise, as follows:

Sex/Age	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 59	60+	Total
Male	1.80%	7.70%	11.60%	6.90%	18.40%	1.60%	48%
Female	1.80%	7.40%	10.90%	6.80%	23.40%	1.80%	52%
Total	**3.60%**	**15.10%**	**22.50%**	**13.70%**	**41.80%**	**3.40%**	**100%**

16.27% single mothers	4.54% serious medical condition	4.16% older person at risk	3.91% person with disability	3.72% child headed family	2.52% older person with child	1.09% single father	0.9% unaccompanied child

MULTI-SECTORAL SUMMARY FINDINGS

SITE MANAGEMENT

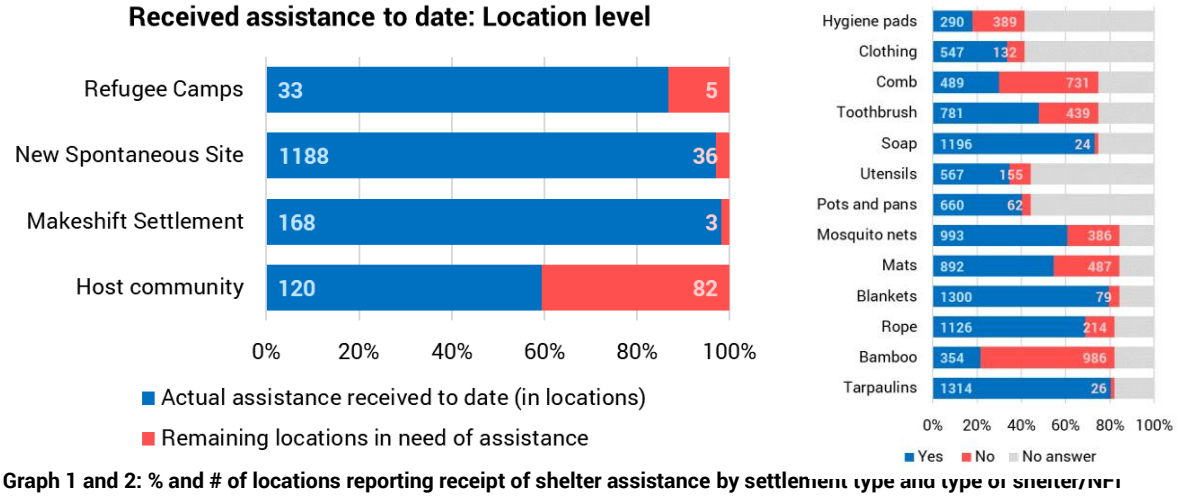
73% of the assessed locations are accessible only by footpath, creating an extremely challenging situation for the delivery of humanitarian aid. 15% are accessible by small vehicle and 11% by large vehicle, while 1% locations did not answer this question. The locations in host communities and formal refugee camps are the most accessible, while the makeshift settlements and spontaneous sites are the least accessible. Only 9% of locations in spontaneous sites are accessible with a large vehicle.

Ownership of Land/Location: 94% of the locations are on public or government land, while 6% report being on private land. Most of the displacement sites on private land are host community locations: 46.5% of locations in host communities are on private land.

Secondary displacement: Of the 1,635 locations, key informants at 137 locations indicated that at least some of their community had been displaced somewhere else, prior to arriving at their current location. 60 locations reported secondary displacement within Palong Khali union of Ukhia upazila. 44 locations reported secondary displacement from Teknaf to Ukhia upazila.

SHELTER

Assistance received: 92% of locations reported having received shelter assistance to date. This proportion was lowest in the host community locations, where only 59% of locations reported having received shelter assistance. Graph 1 shows the proportion of locations reporting to have received key shelter and non food items (NFI).



Graph 1 and 2: % and # of locations reporting receipt of shelter assistance by settlement type and type of shelter/NFI

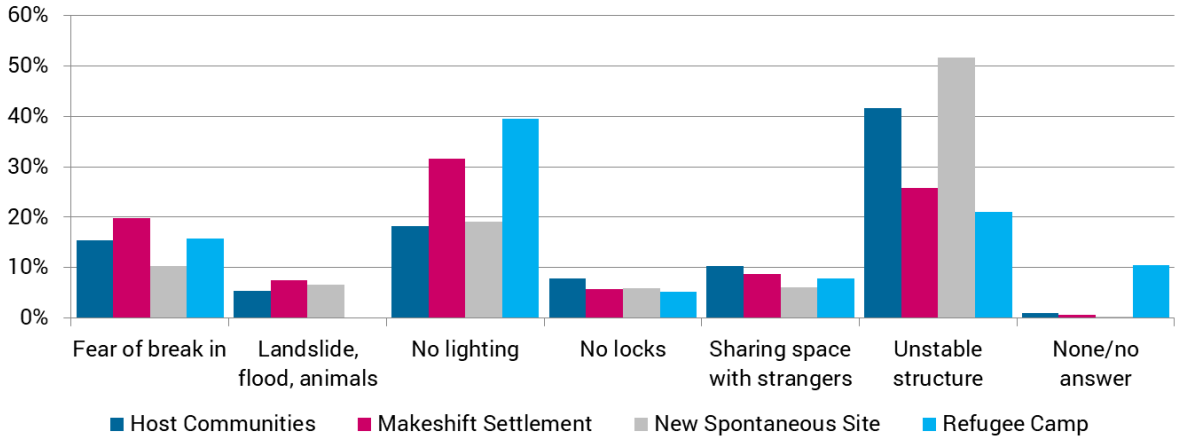
88% of locations reported that shelter assistance was provided by UN/INGOs, while 13% reported assistance from local NGOs, 11% reported having received assistance from the government, 2% from religious organizations and 1% from the host community.

Safety concerns:

- 47% of locations report the unstable structure of their shelter as their primary shelter-related safety

concern.

- 21% report the lack of lighting as their primary safety concern, followed by fear of break-in at 12% locations.

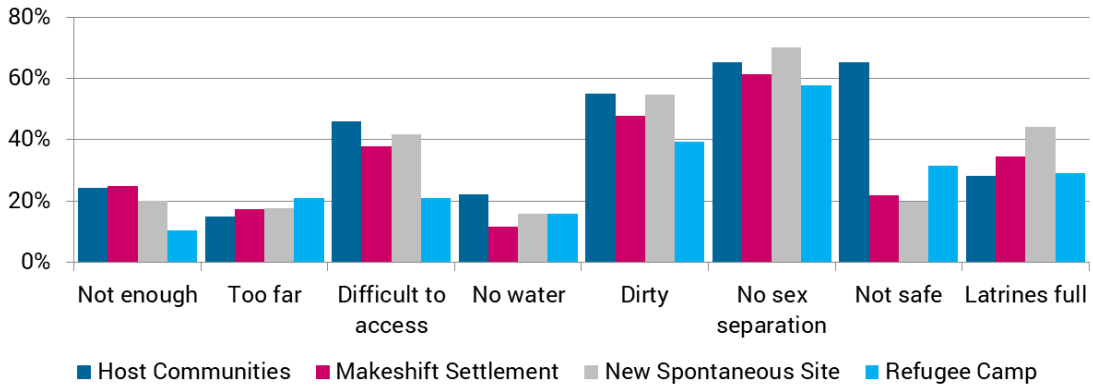


Graph 3: % of locations reporting safety concerns by settlement type

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- 86% of all locations report that half or less of the population have access to sufficient water to meet their basic needs. Refugee camps have slightly better access, with 68% of the population reporting that half or less of the population has sufficient water.

- 63% of all locations report that half or less of the population have access to latrines. The situation is worst in host community locations, where 70% of locations report that half or less of the population have access to latrines.



Graph 4: % of locations reporting issues with latrine access by settlement type

- Only 16% of locations report that latrines have locks on the inside

- Only 2.7% report that there is adequate lighting around latrines.

HEALTH

- 98% of locations reported access to health facilities. However, 33% locations responded that the population had to travel over 30 minutes to reach the health facility. Access was most problematic in host community locations where 50% of the population said they had to travel more than 30 minutes to access a health facility.

- Key informants were asked whether people in their location have problems accessing various services. 60% of locations report lack of access to psychosocial care and 54% to rehabilitation services.

FOOD AND LIVELIHOODS

- 91% of all locations reported that the UN or an INGO was a source of food for the community. This proportion was lowest in host community locations, where only 61% locations reported that the UN or an INGO was a source of food for the community.

- 44% of all locations reported that the local market was a source of food while 27% reported that the government was a source of food.

- Other significant sources of food include fishing in 11% of locations in host communities and begging in 10% of locations in makeshift settlements.

- 65% of locations reported that the local forest was the main source of fuel for cooking, followed by the local market for 33% of locations. Only 1% reported distributions as the main source of fuel, most of which were in the refugee camps.

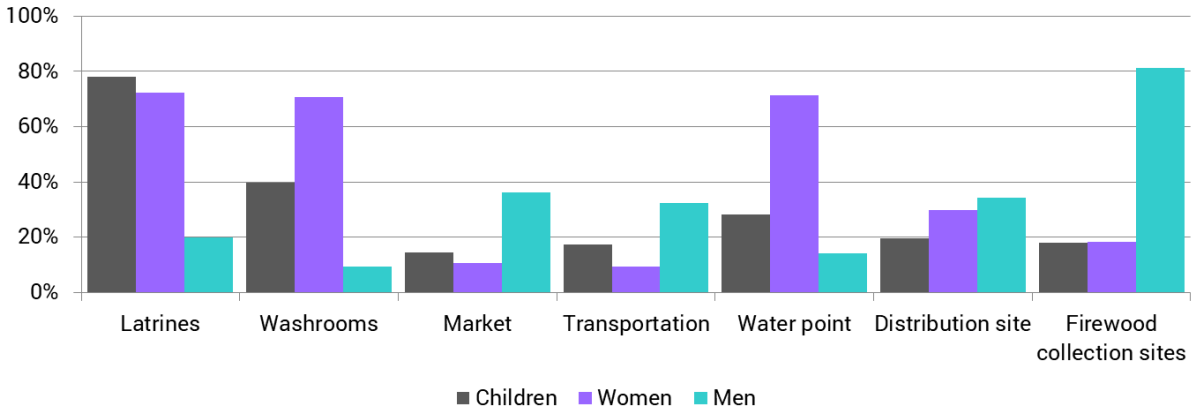
- In terms of coping strategies, 71% reported that they were eating less food and 50% locations reported that adults were eating less so that children could eat. 32% reported reducing the number of meals and 25% reported that refugees were borrowing money.

- 37% of locations reported that children were working in order to support the family.

- 73% of locations report that the population has no source of income. The most common sources of income were irregular daily or casual labour (11% of locations), firewood collection (4% locations) and small businesses (2.6% locations).

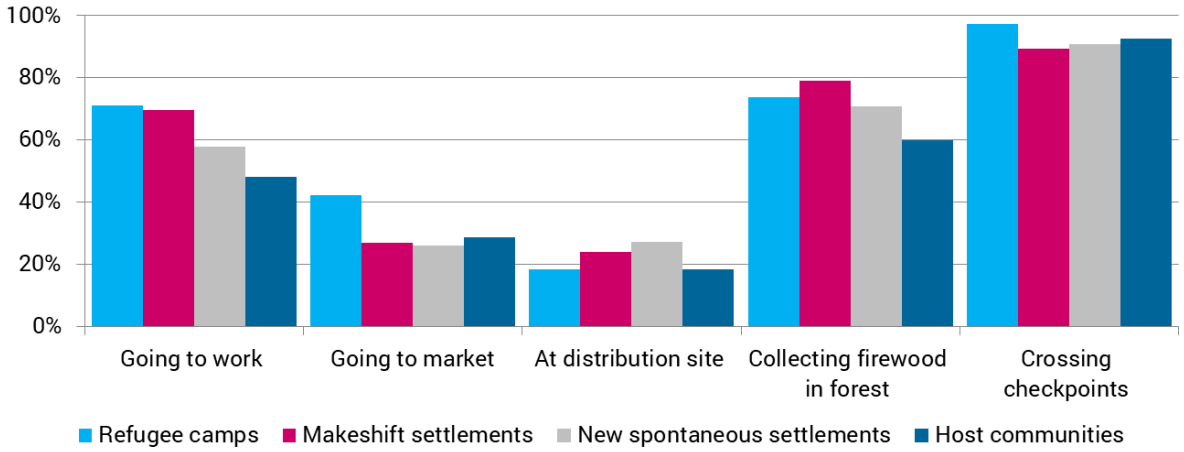
PROTECTION

- As shown in graph 5, many locations reported places where there had been safety problems affecting children, women and men. Over 70% of locations reported that latrines, washrooms and water points are unsafe for women. 78% of locations reported that latrines are unsafe for children. For men, these places were reportedly less risky, but 81% of locations reported that firewood collection sites are unsafe for men, while markets, transportation and distribution sites were also flagged as unsafe for men.



Graph 5: % of locations reporting safety issues in places in and near displacement sites, by age/gender

- As shown in graph 6, widespread restrictions on movement were reported, particularly at check-points, when collecting firewood and going to work.



Graph 6: % of locations reporting movement restrictions in places in and around displacement sites, by settlement type

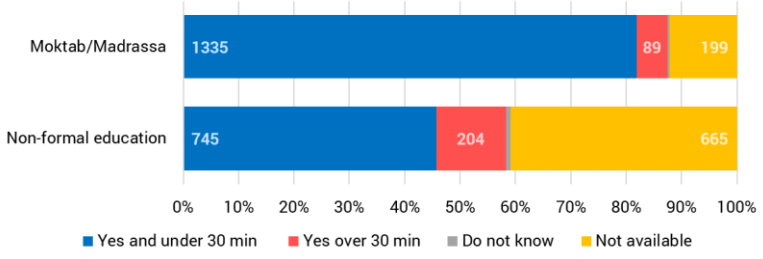
- 26 locations reported that children had gone missing or had been separated from their usual care-givers, including 41 boys and 10 girls.

- 137 locations (8%) reported that opportunities were being offered for women to marry, study or work away in another location. 127 locations reported these opportunities were being offered for children, and 109 locations reported offers for men.

EDUCATION

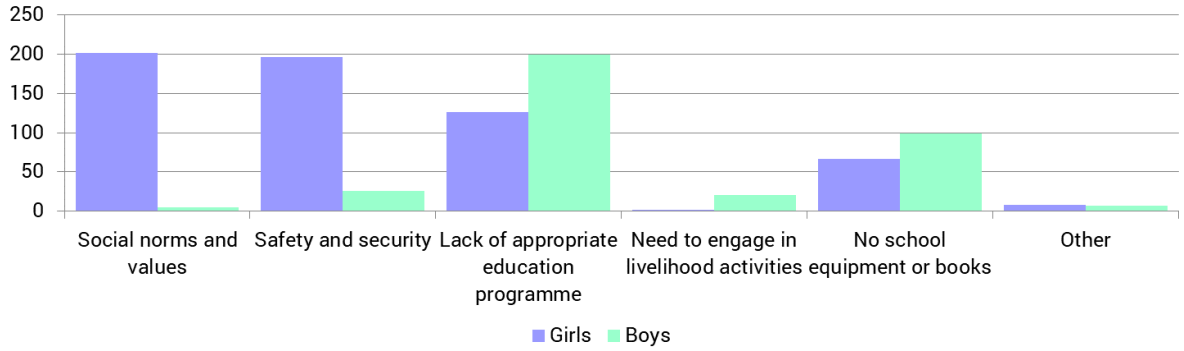
- 46% locations reported that non-formal education facilities are accessible within less than 30 minutes travel.

- 82% locations reported that Moktab/Madrassa are accessible within less than 30 minutes.



Graph 7: % and # of locations by access to educational facilities

- 37% of locations reported barriers to education for girls and 22% locations reported barriers for boys. Graph 8 shows the number of locations showing different reported barriers to education by gender.



Graph 8: # of locations reporting barriers to education for adolescent girls and boys

INFORMATION

- 95% of all locations report that the majhi is a source of information for the population.
- 26% locations reported UN/NGO staff as sources of information and 16% reported mobile phones as sources of information.

The complete dataset can be downloaded at: https://data.humdata.org/dataset/needs-and-population-monitoring-npm-round-7-for-rohingya-population-in-cox-s-bazar

Accompanying site profiles can be downloaded at: https://displacement.iom.int/bangladesh

Annex A

Comparison table by displacement site showing NPM population estimates (households) compared to verified households identified by RRRC/UNHCR family counting exercise.

Displacement site	Registered population (HHs)	Verified households (RRRC/UNHCR Family Counting)	Variance (HHs)	Total estimated population (HHs)
Balukhali MS		4,222	436	4,658
Chakmarkul		2,669	352	3,021
Hakimpara		6,255	1,041	7,296
Jamtoli		11,451	-719	10,732
Kutupalong MS		13,660	2,766	16,426
Kutupalong RC	2,619	5,302	-542	4,760
Leda MS		4,791	-2,146	2,645
Leda MS Extension		4,297	2,274	7,201
Moynarghona		4,425	57	4,482
Nayapara Exp		8,150	-5,008	3,142
Nayapara RC	3,705	8,219	-3,563	4,656
Shamlapur		2,441	-627	1,814
Thangkhali		9,035	1,200	10,235
Unchiprang		4,499	214	4,713
Zone AA		1,473	-81	1,392
Zone BB		6,544	-189	6,355
Zone CC		7,036	-111	6,925
Zone DD		6,504	1,052	7,556
Zone EE		6,599	799	7,398
Zone FF		6,583	1,499	8,082
Zone GG		3,821	-554	3,267
Zone HH		4,191	872	5,063
Zone II		3,757	713	4,470
Zone JJ		5,413	655	6,068
Zone KK		2,706	612	3,318
Zone LL		1,476	272	1,748
Zone MM		4,543	431	4,974
Zone NN		7,258	690	7,948

Displacement site	Registered population (HHs)	Verified households (RRRC/UNHCR Family Counting)	Variance (HHs)	Total estimated population (HHs)
Zone OO		1,993	-411	1,582
Zone PP		1,786	753	2,539
Zone QQ		212	219	431
Zone RR		158	1,078	1,236
Zone SS		3,149	-2	3,147
Zone TT		4,432	467	4,899
Zone UU		208	-208	0
Zone WW		114	406	520
Zone XX		2,523	530	3,053
Zone YY		3,063	334	3,397
Zone ZA		1,381	134	1,515
Zone ZZ		14	-14	0
North No Zone		2,918	2,734	5,652
South No Zone		436	1,623	2,059
Cox's Bazar Sadar (host communities)		0	1,877	1,877
Ramu (host communities)		0	419	419
Teknaf (host communities)		0	1,159	1,159
Ukhia (host communities)		0	773	773
Total		**180,337**	**14,266**	**194,603**

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency