

IOM BANGLADESH

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

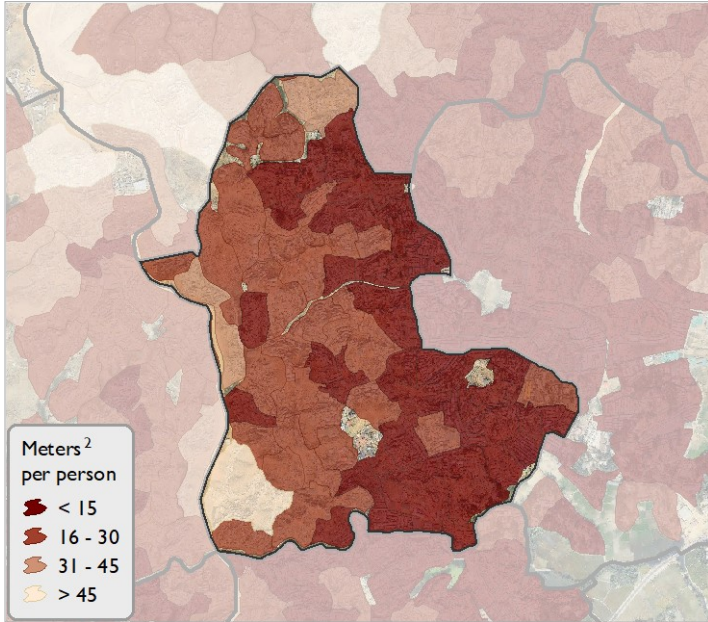
Site Assessment (SA) Round 9

SITE PROFILES

March 2018



Date of assessment: March 13, 2018



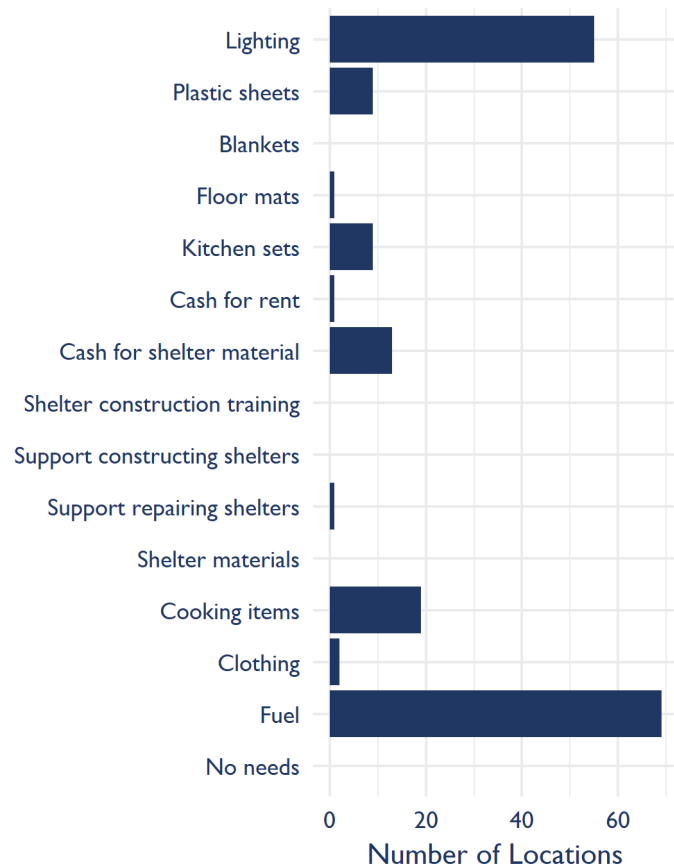
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
77	8100	33200

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

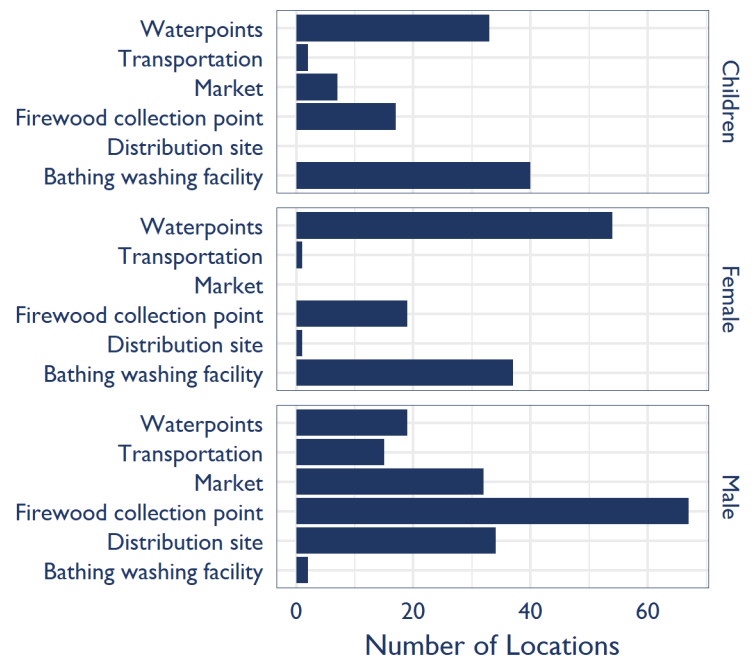


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

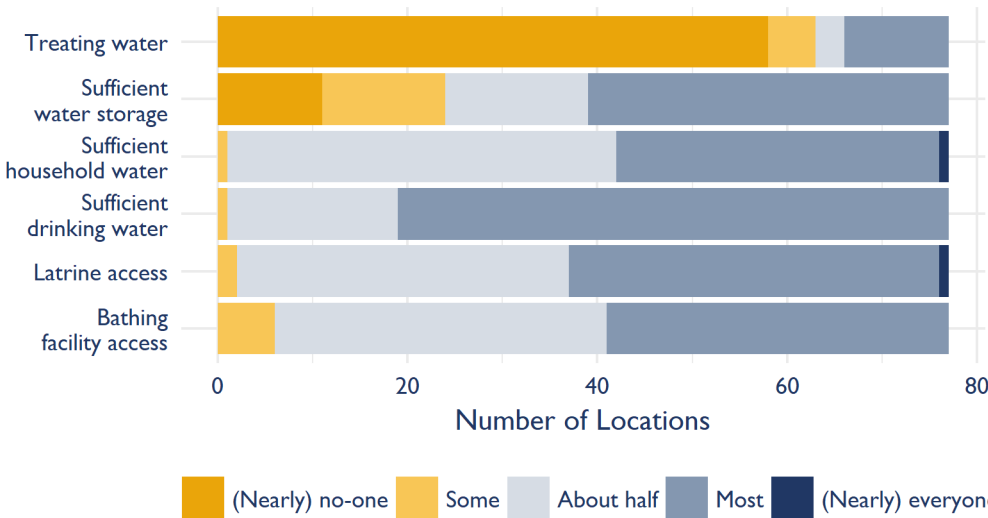
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

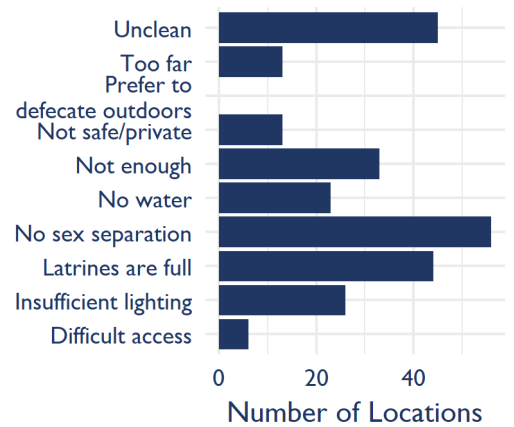


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



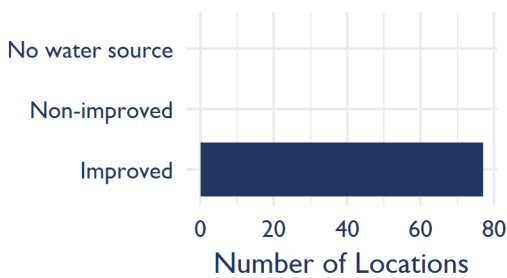
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



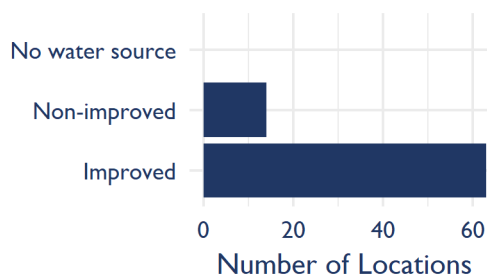
Latrines are not sex-separated in **73%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **17%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

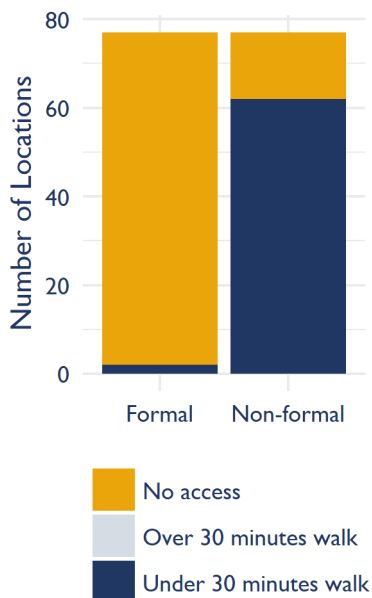


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **34%** of locations

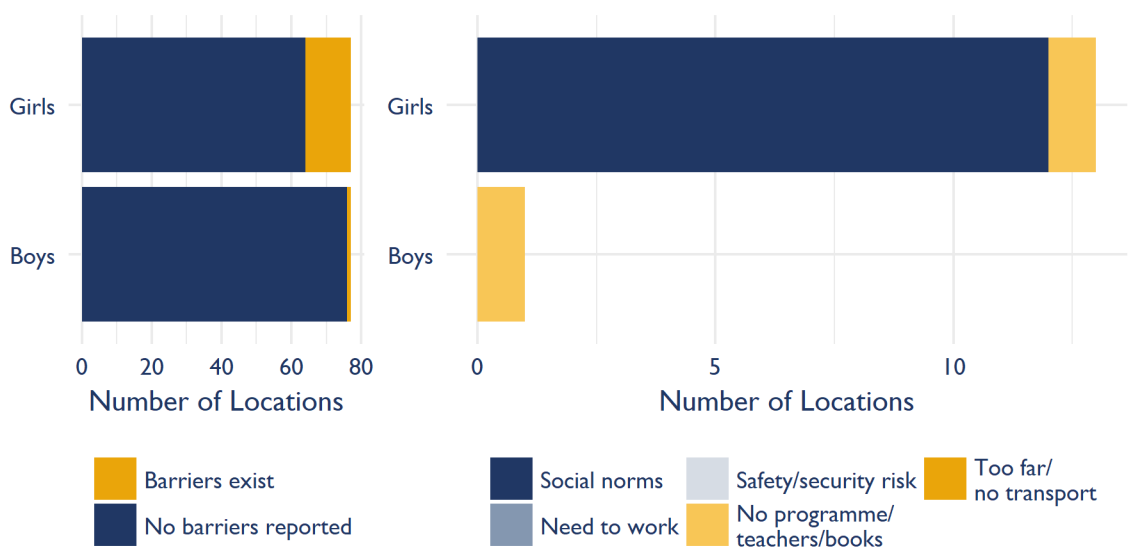
Most of the community areas are unclean in **82%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

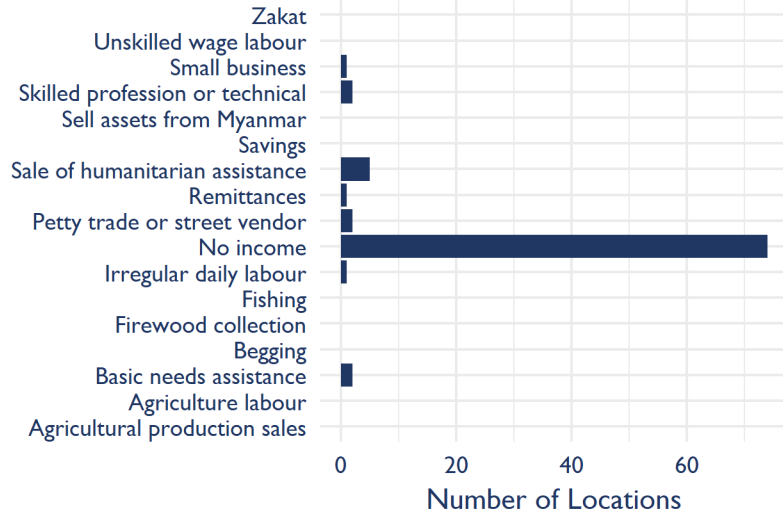


BARRIERS

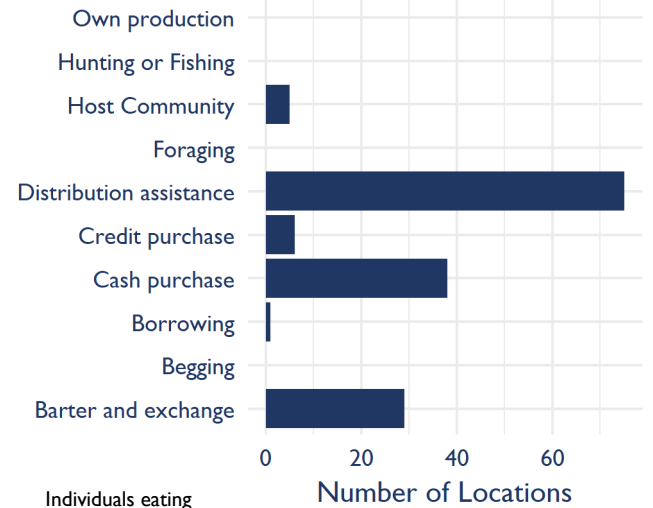


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

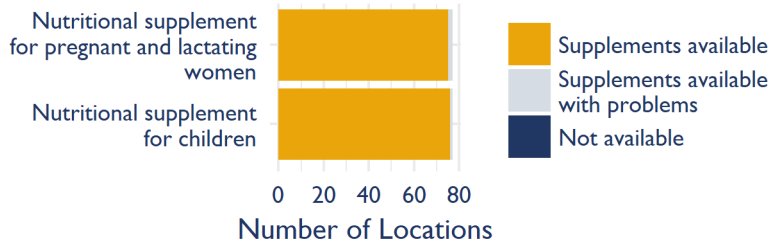
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

70% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
9%

22% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

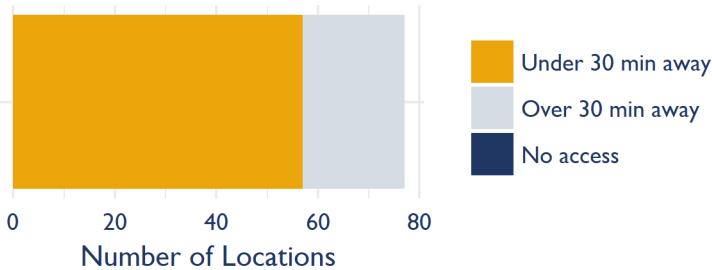
65% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

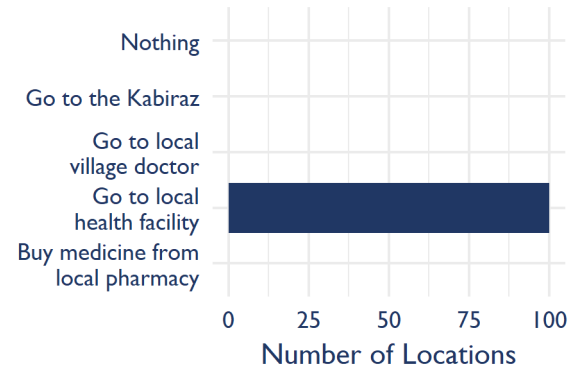
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
6%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
100%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
78%

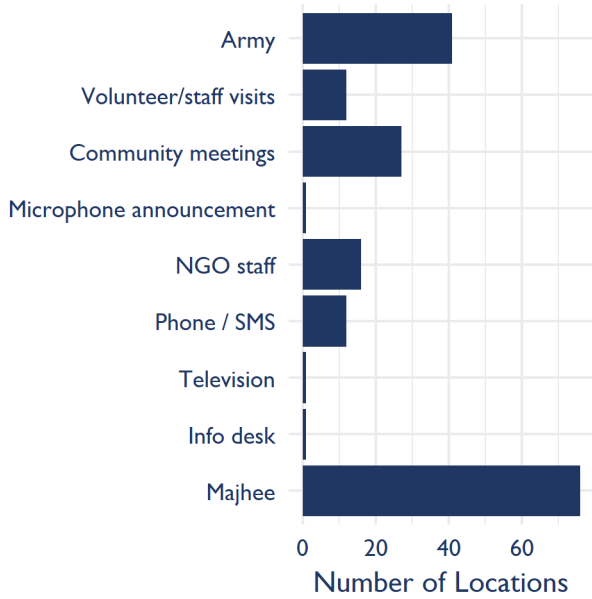
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
82%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
5%

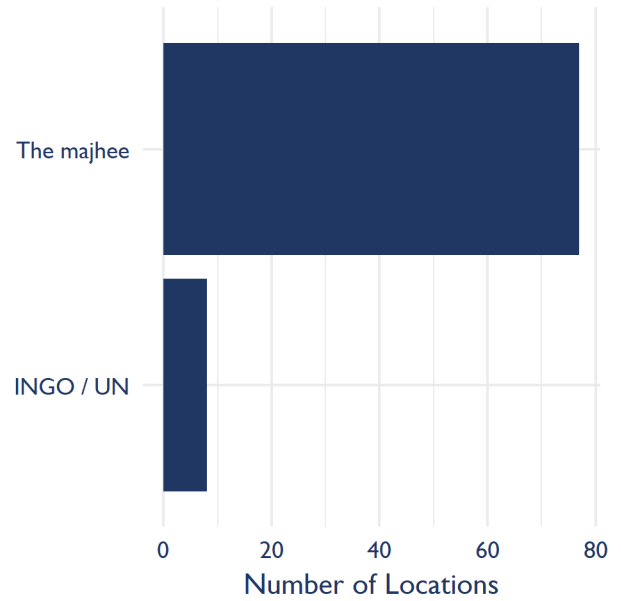
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
78%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

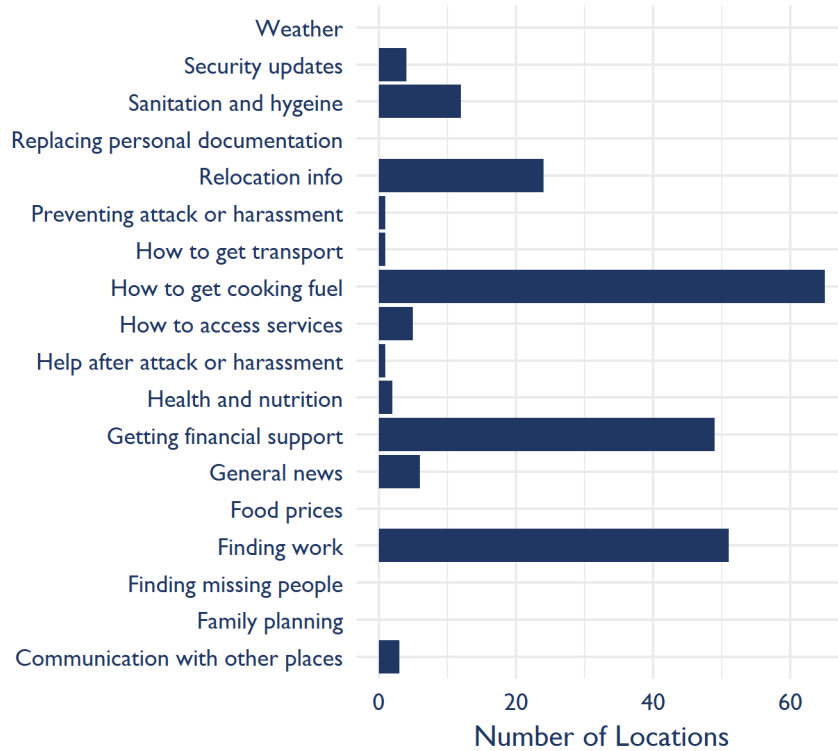
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



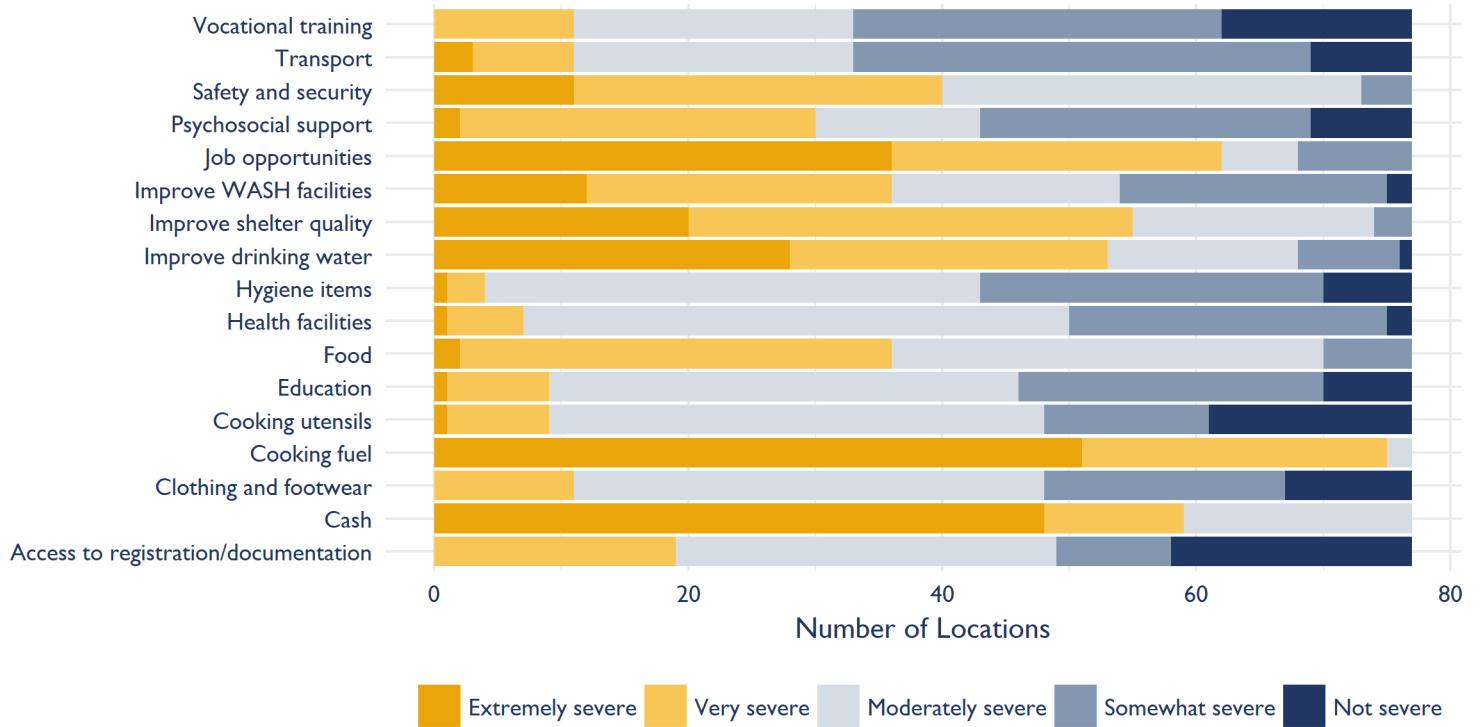
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



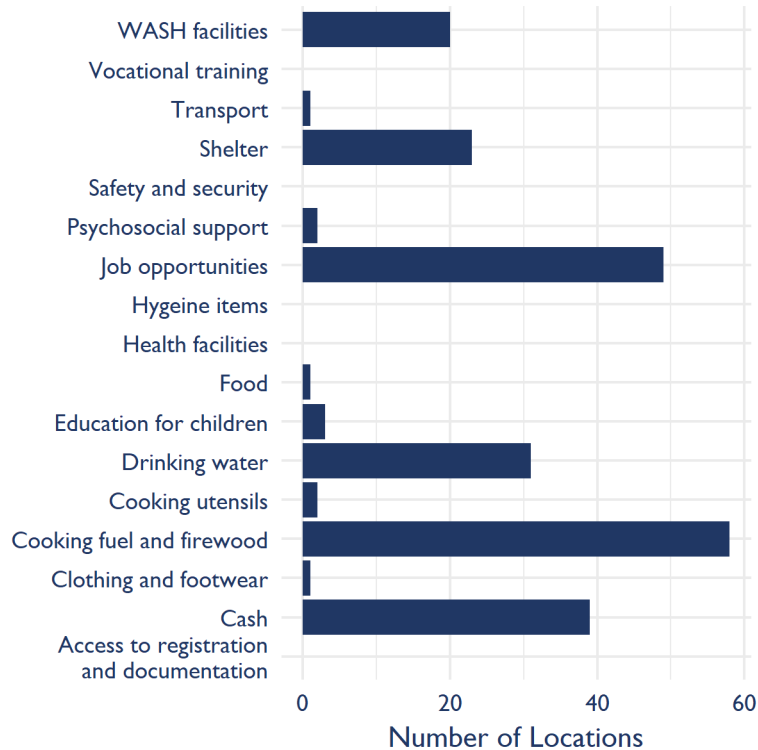
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



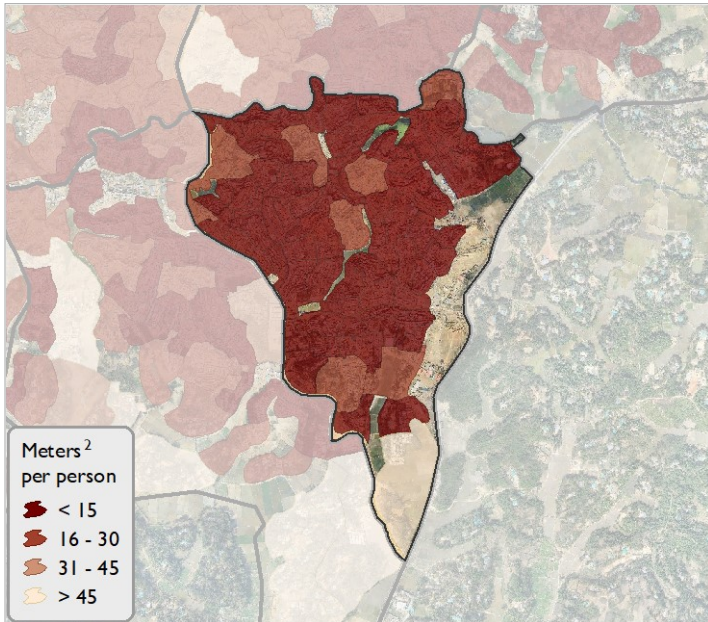
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 15, 2018



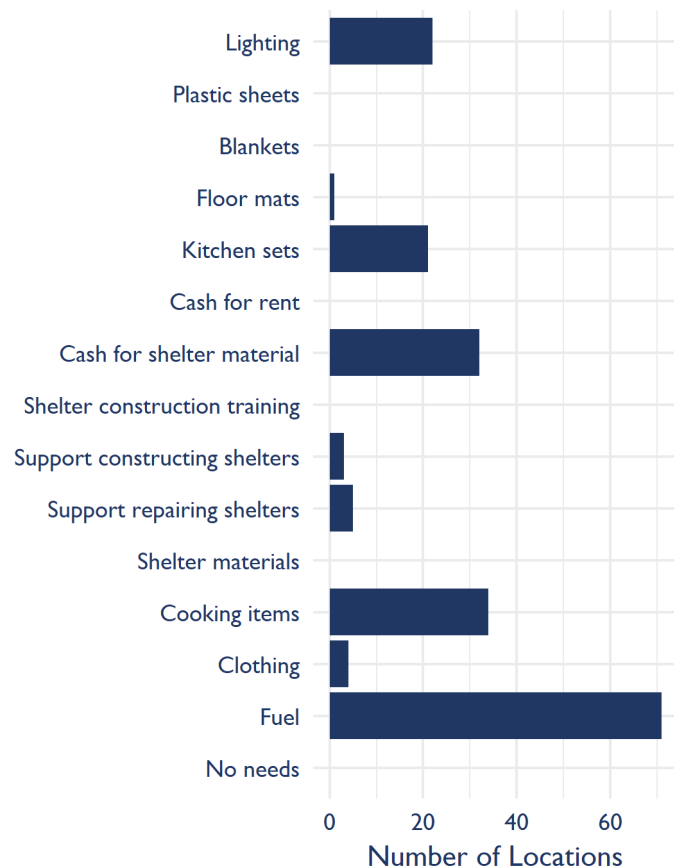
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
80	8400	34700

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

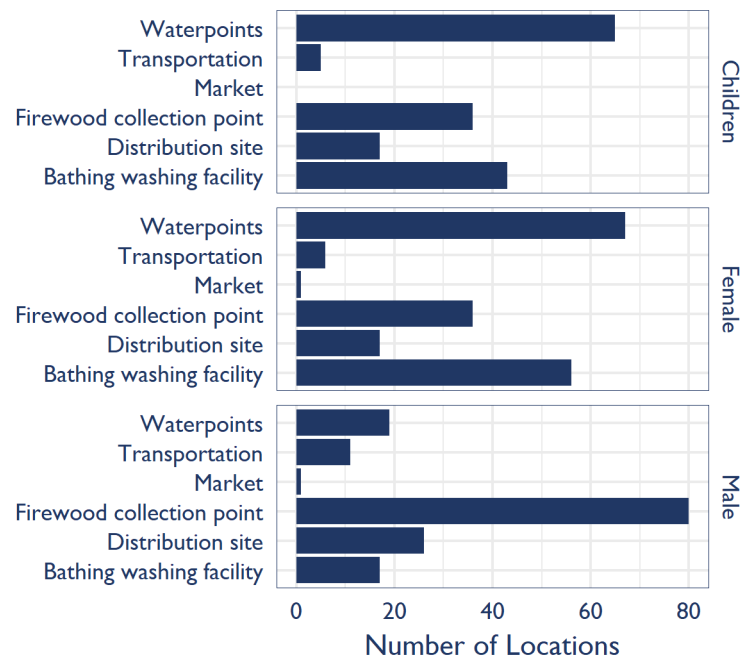


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

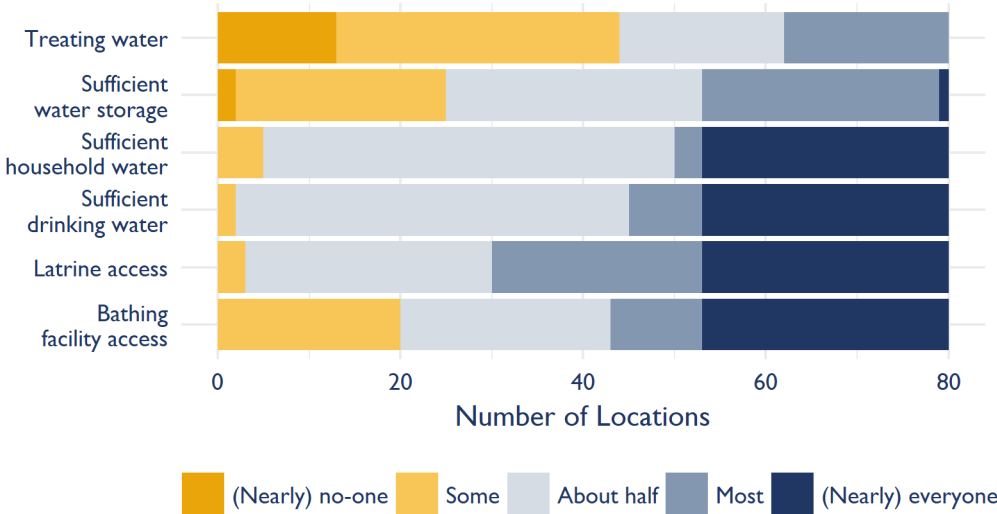
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

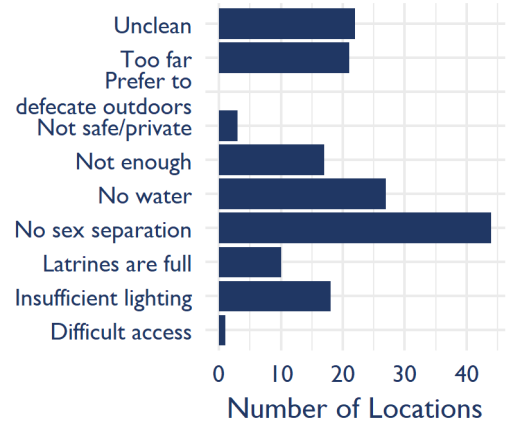


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



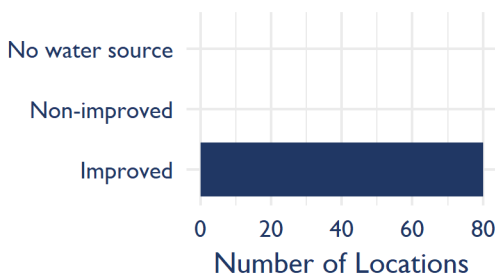
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



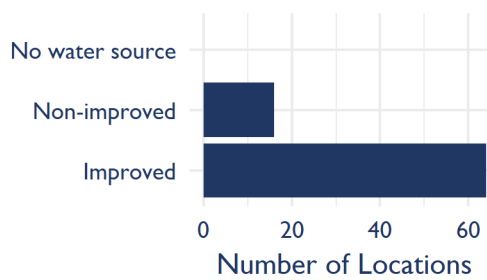
Latrines are not sex-separated in **55%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **4%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

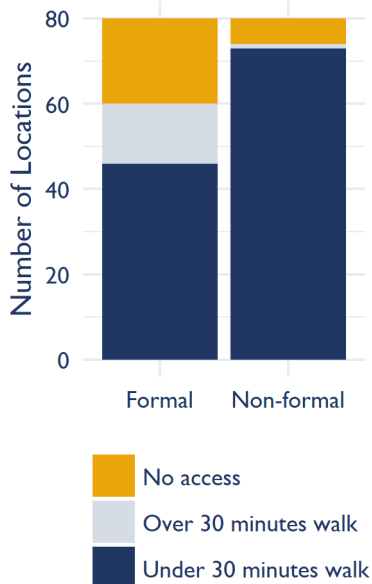


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **22%** of locations

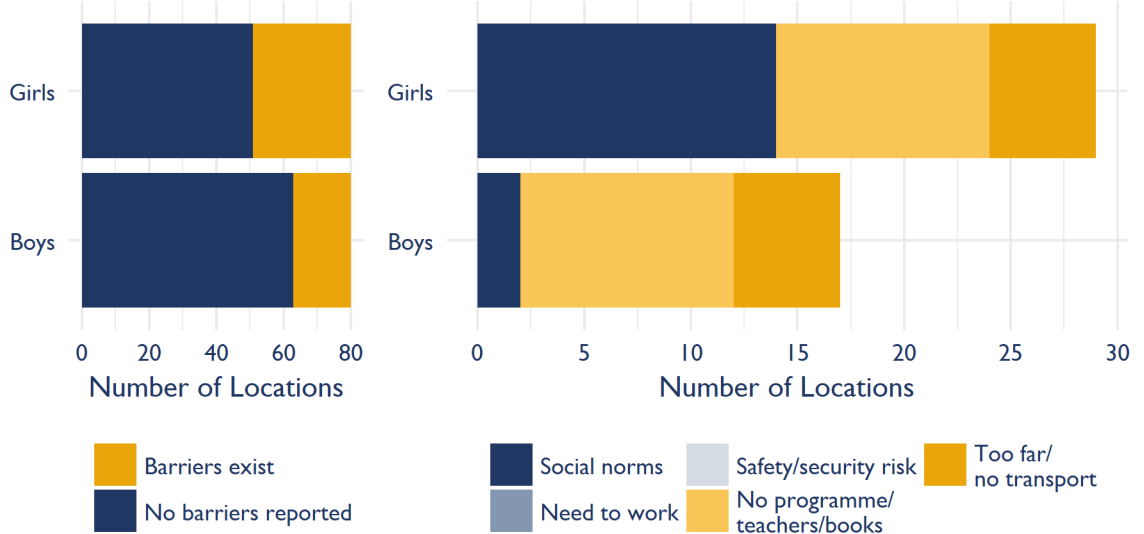
Most of the community areas are unclean in **64%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

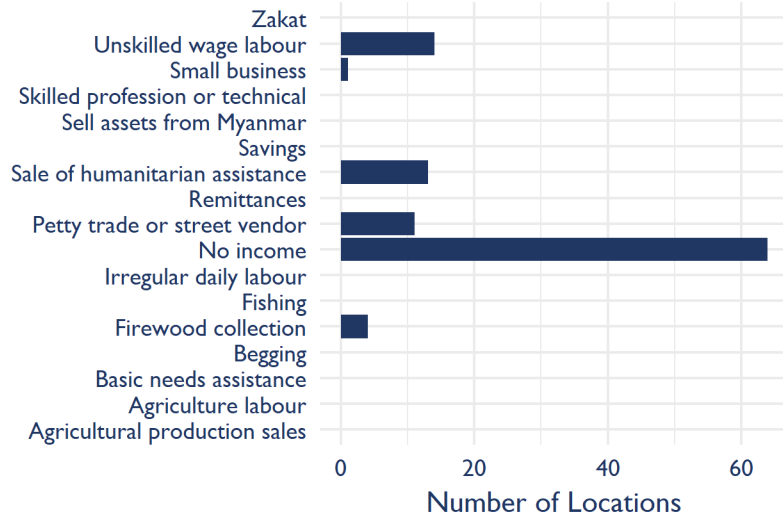


BARRIERS

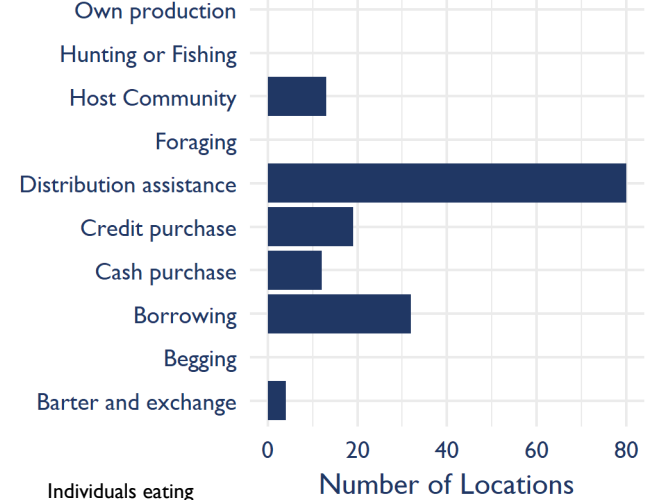


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
6%

92% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
8%

82% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

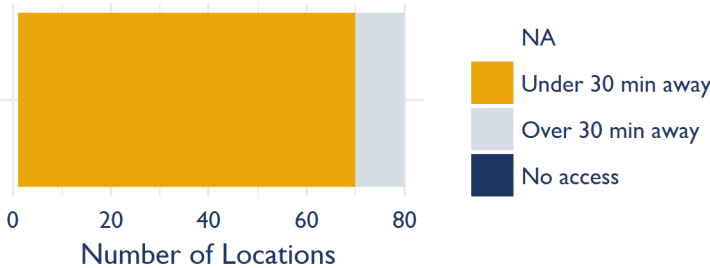
94% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

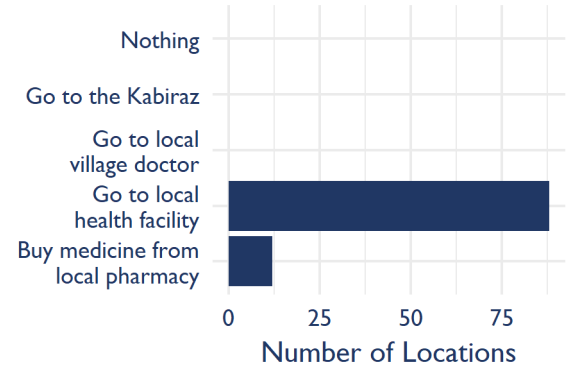
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
41%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
64%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
36%

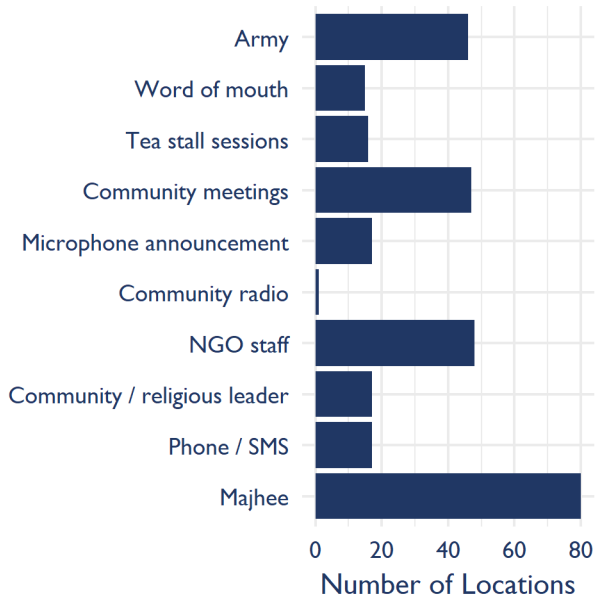
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
46%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
10%

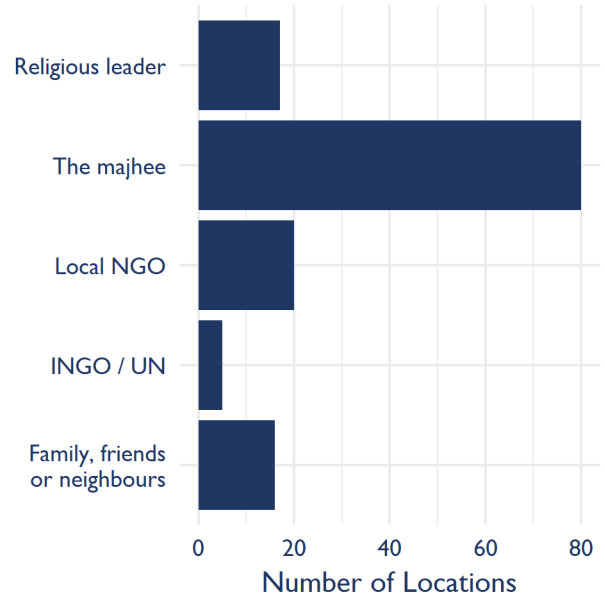
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
74%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

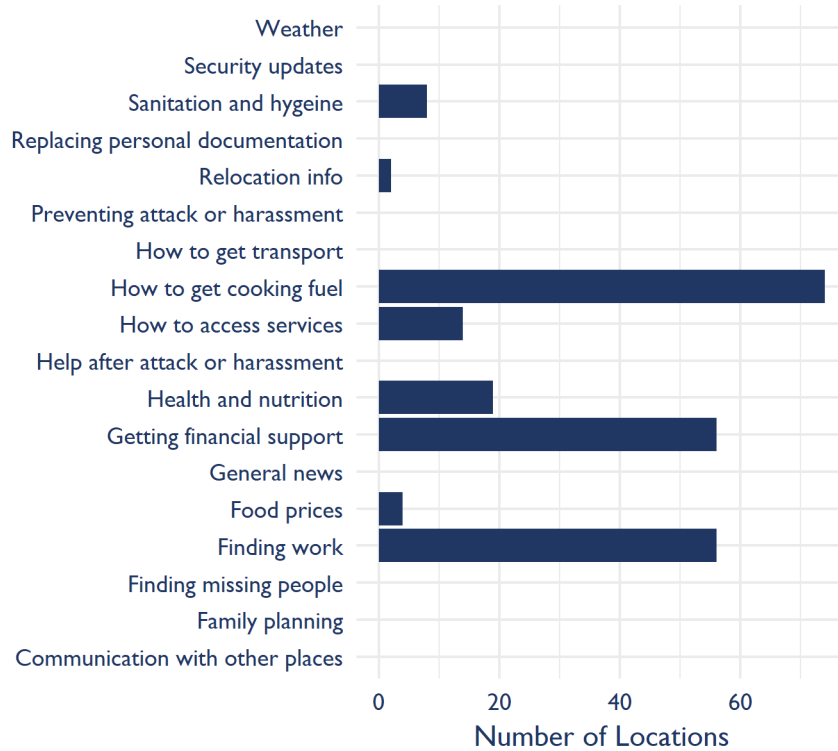
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



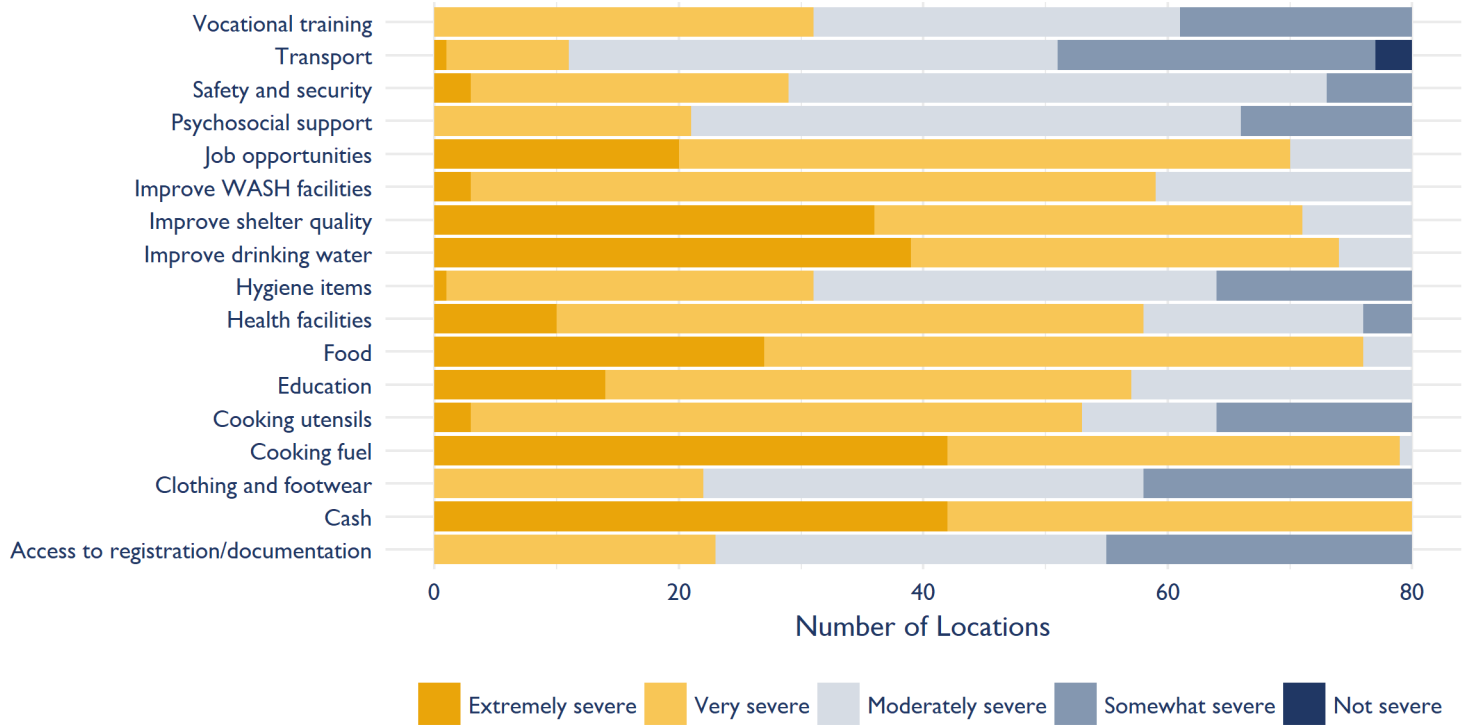
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



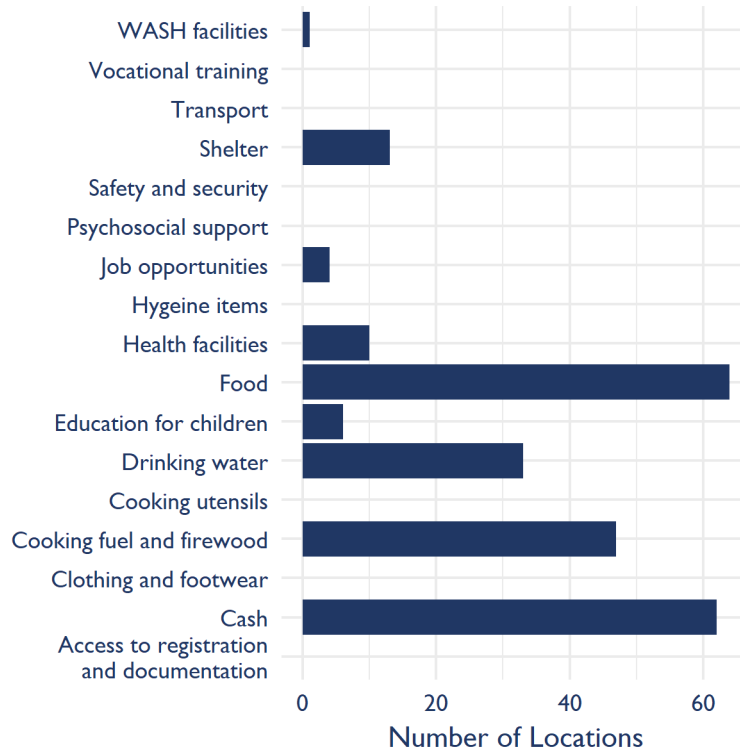
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

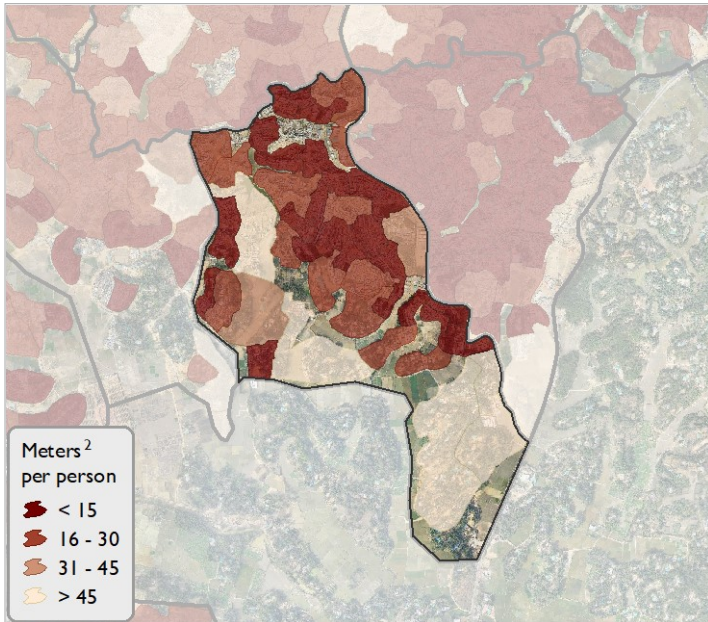


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018

LOCATIONS **HOUSEHOLDS** **INDIVIDUALS**
47 **5900** **24300**

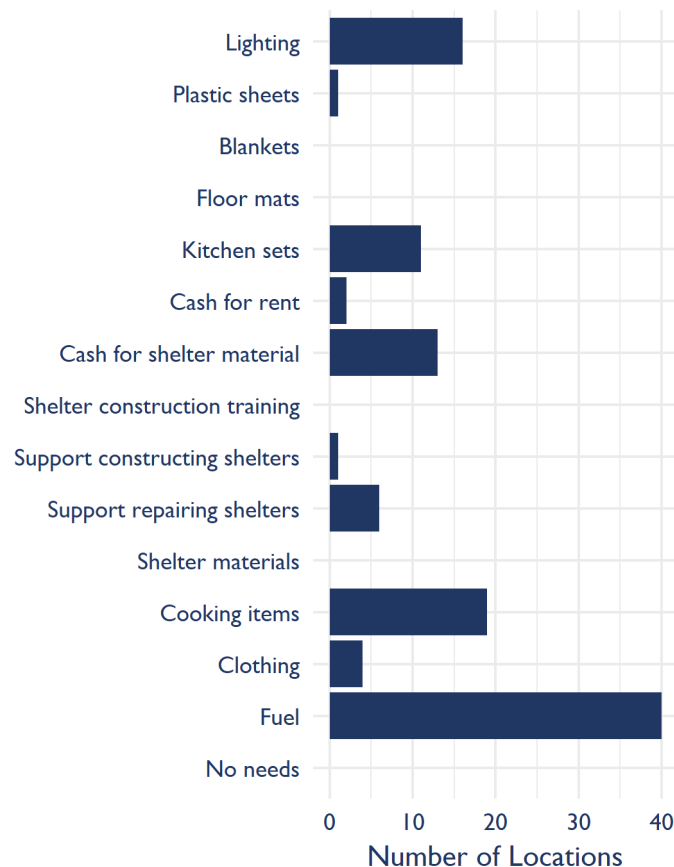


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

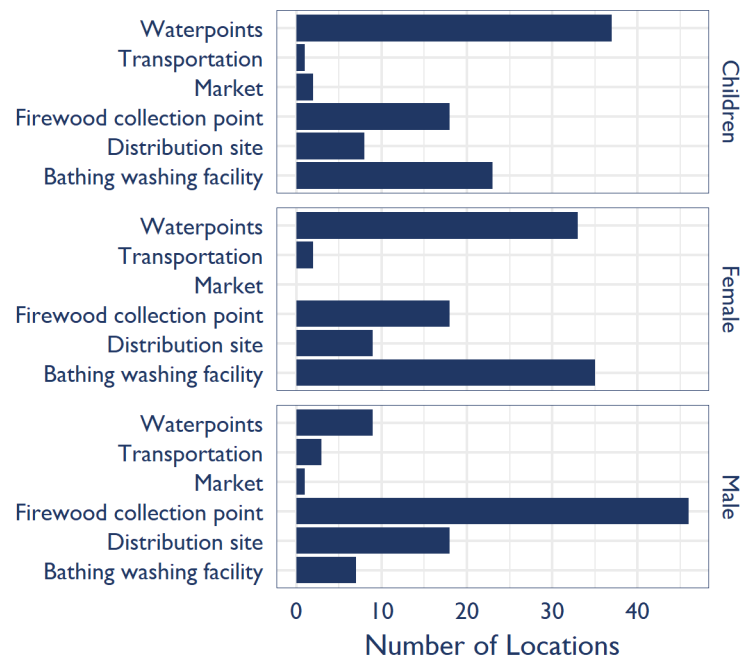


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

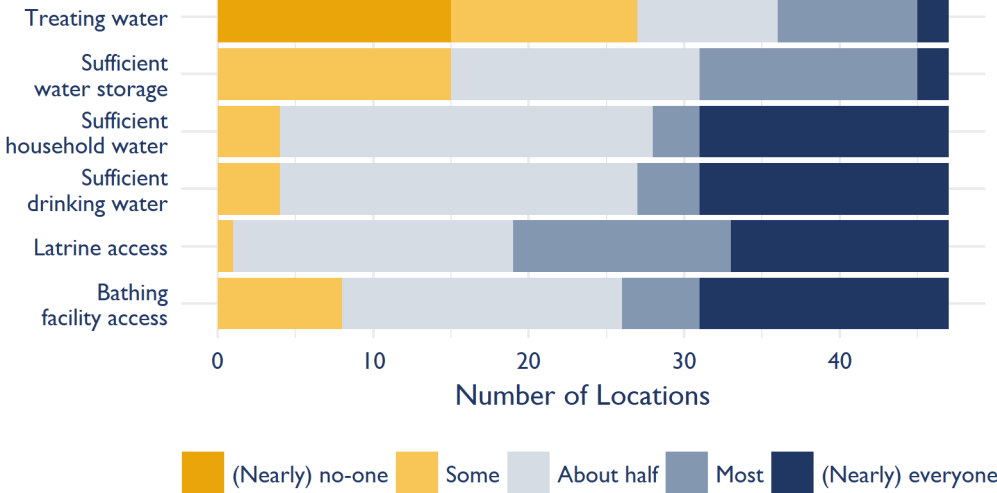
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

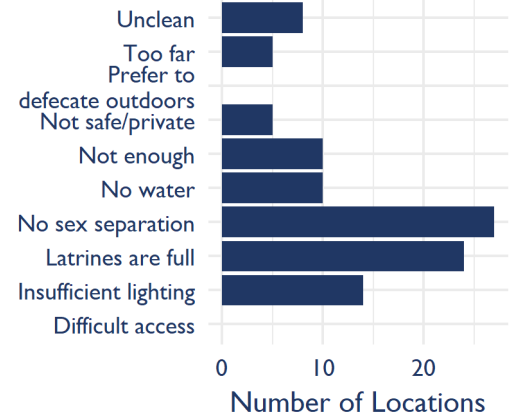


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



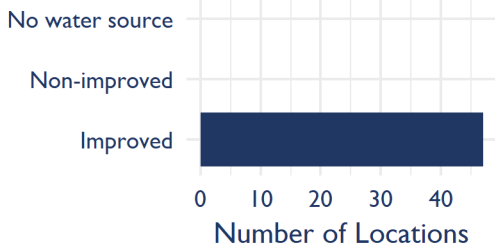
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



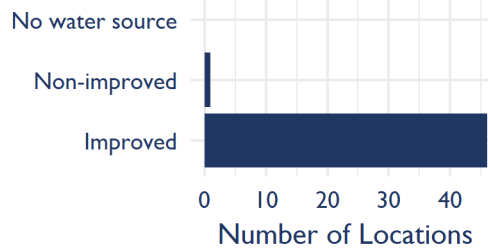
Latrines are not sex-separated in **57%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **11%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

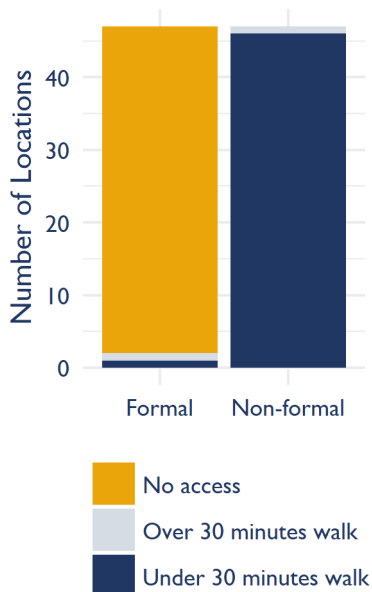


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **30%** of locations

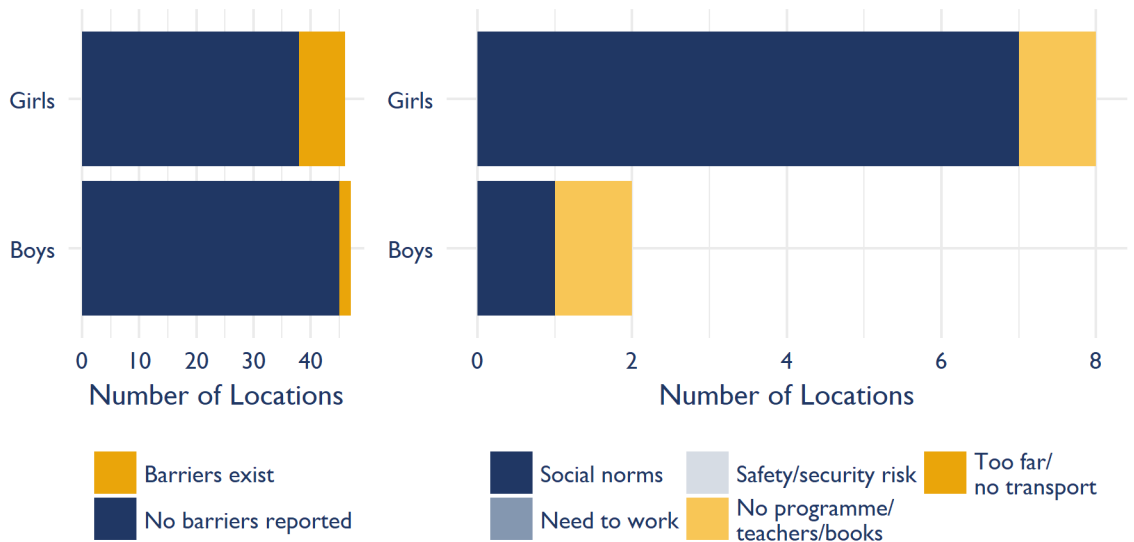
Most of the community areas are unclean in **60%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



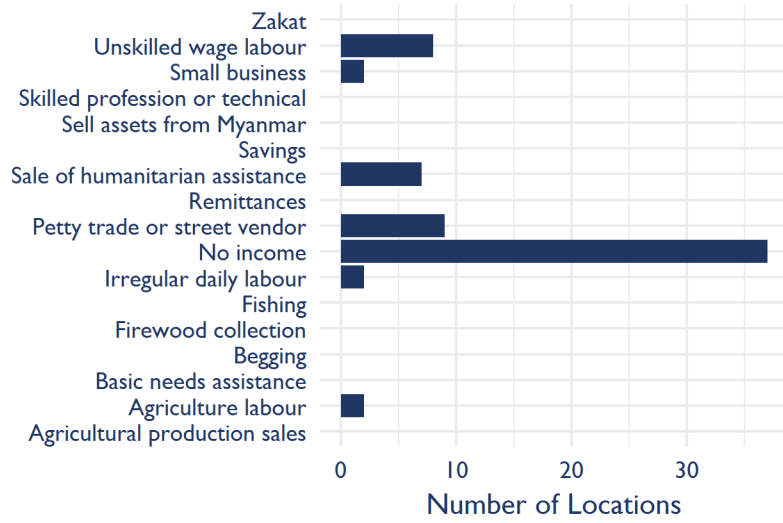
BARRIERS



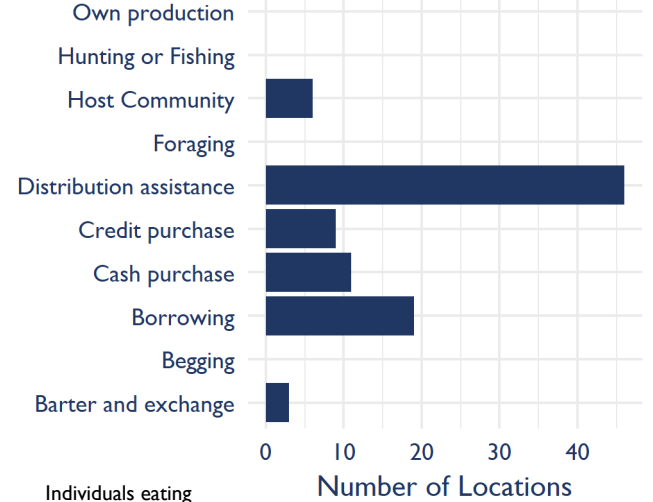
Social norms, Safety/security risk, Too far/ no transport, Need to work, No programme/ teachers/books

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

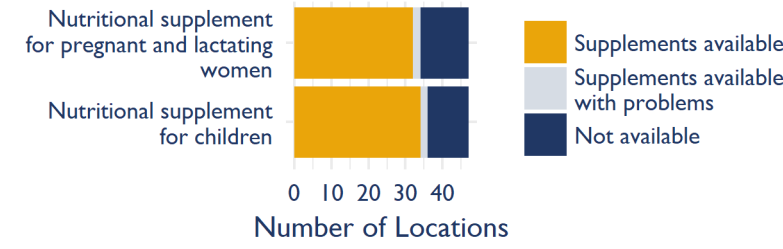
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
5%

87% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
6%

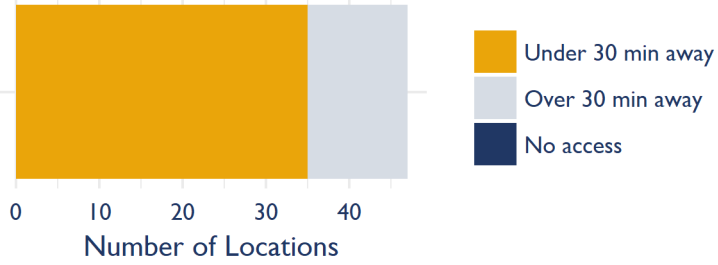
98% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

100% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

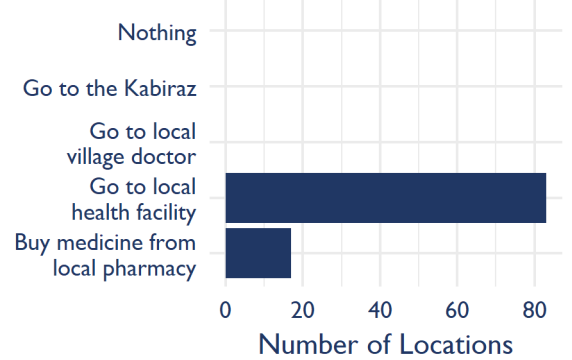
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
53%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
72%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
34%

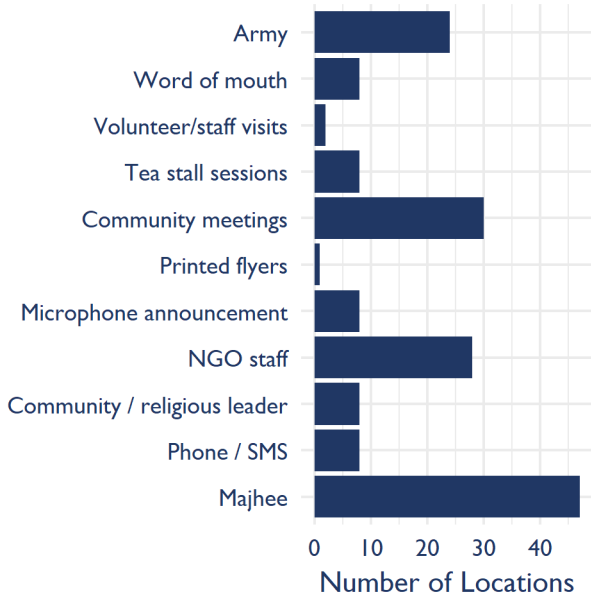
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
66%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

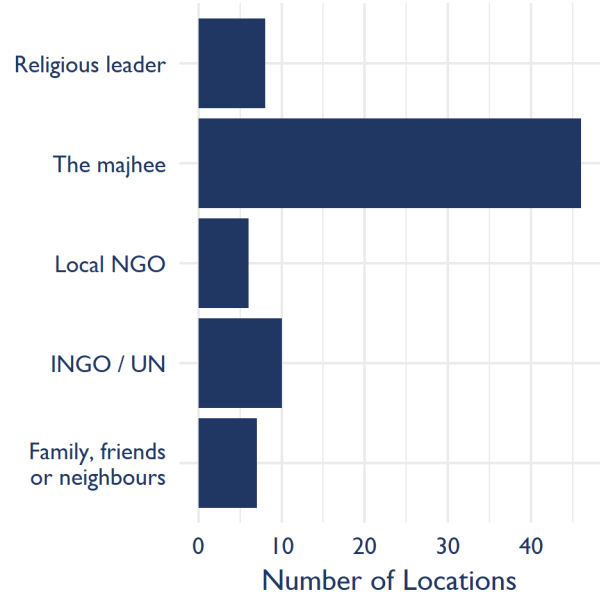
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
72%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

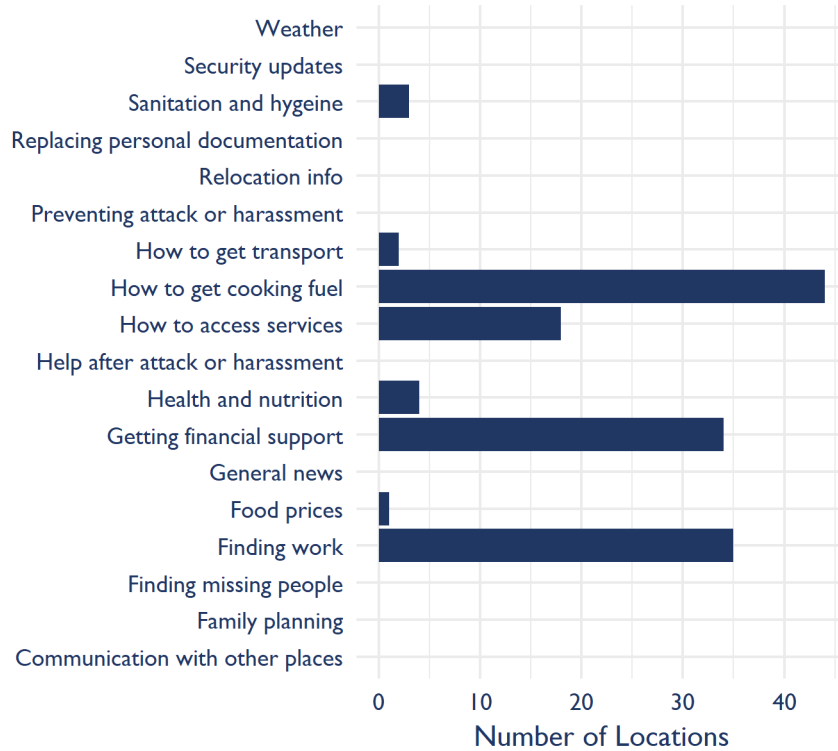
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



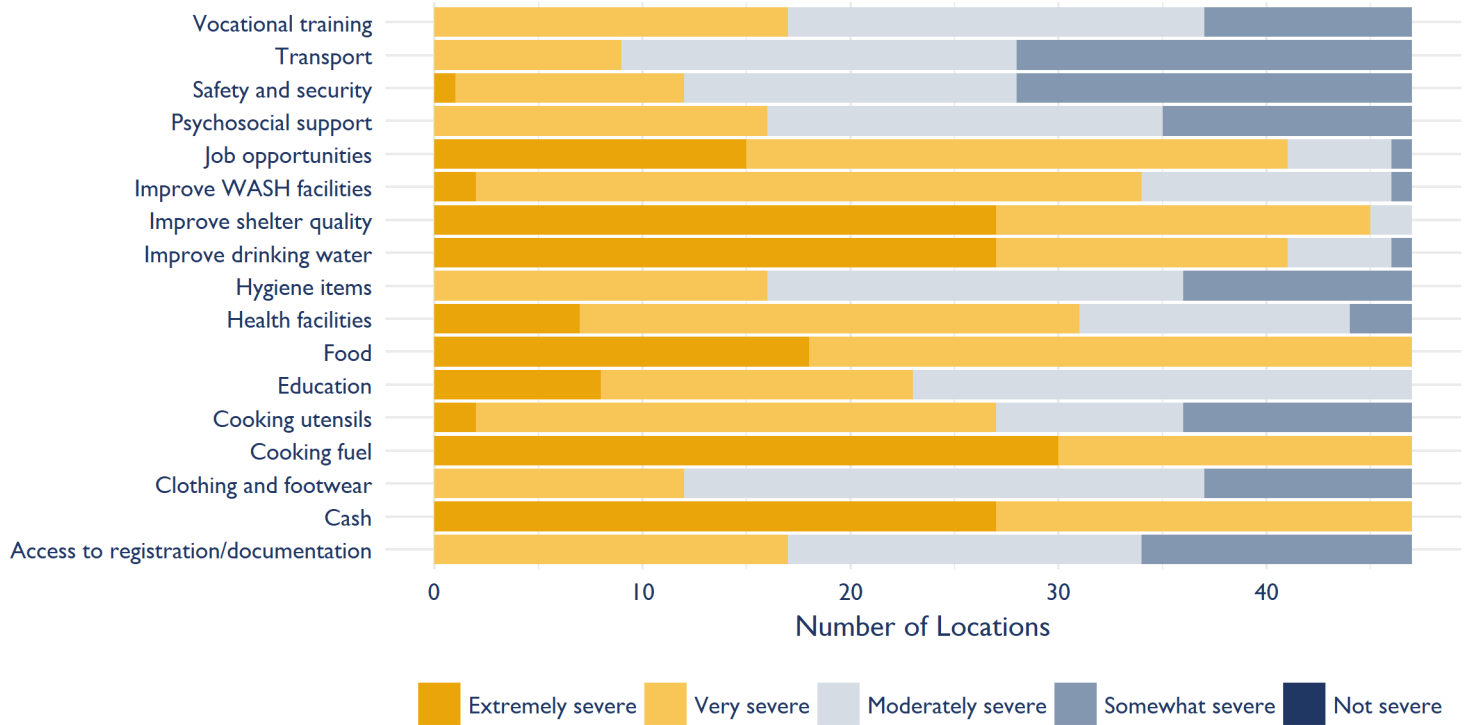
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



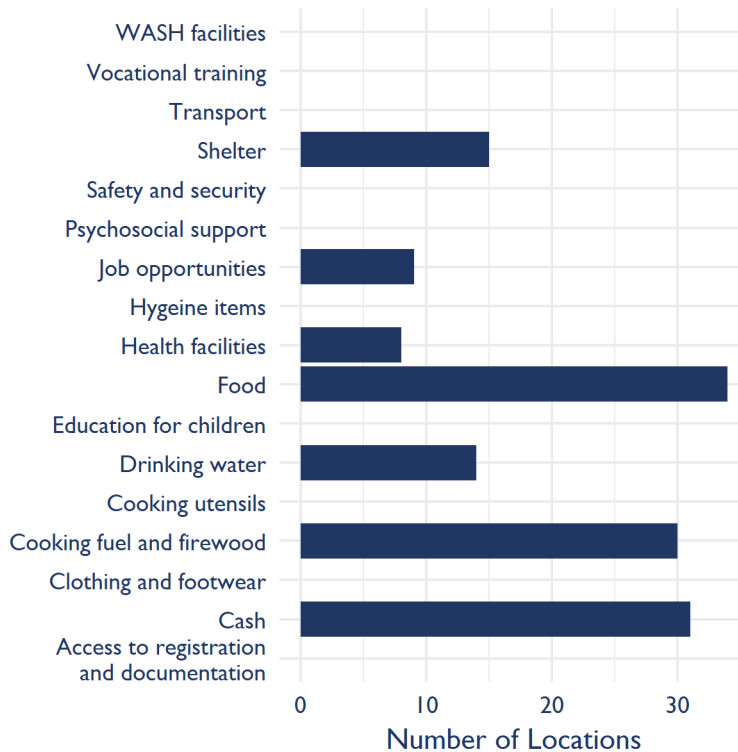
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



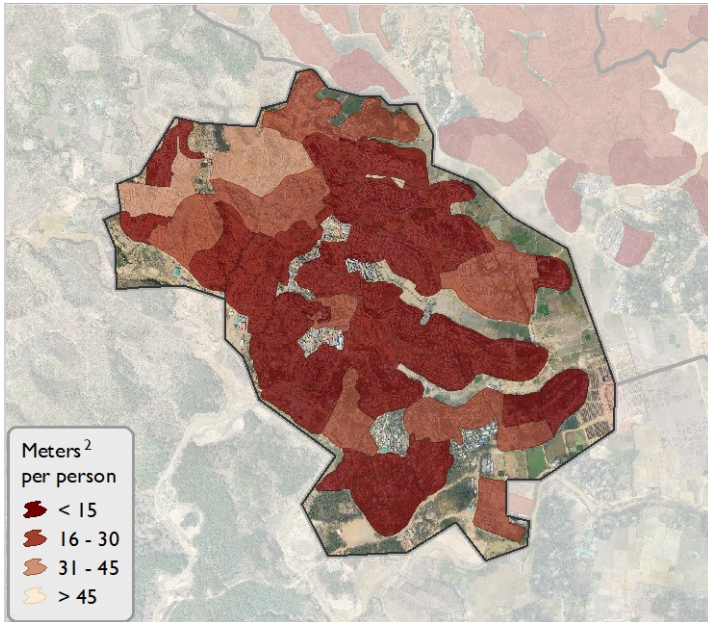
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 14, 2018



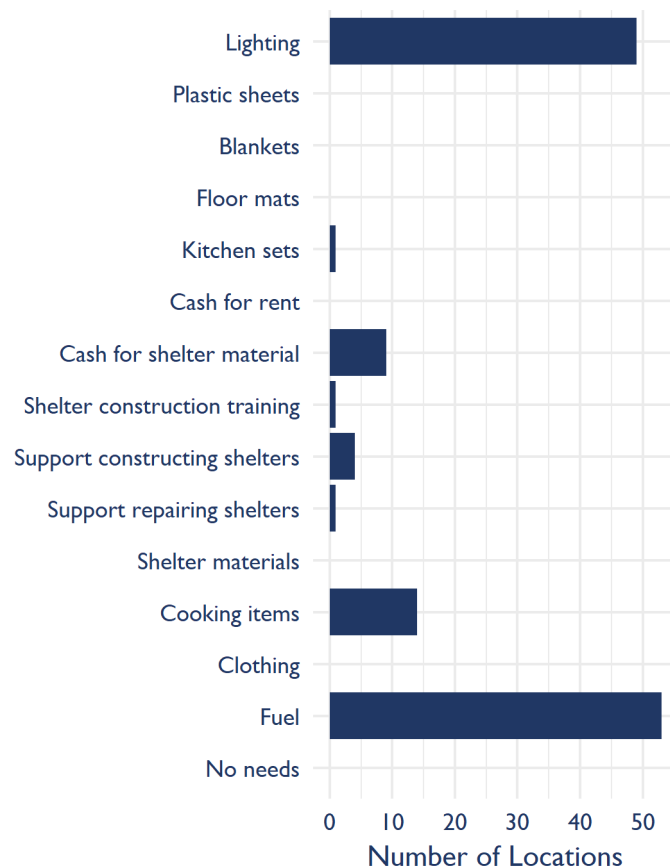
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LOCATIONS 54
HOUSEHOLDS 10000
INDIVIDUALS 42900

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

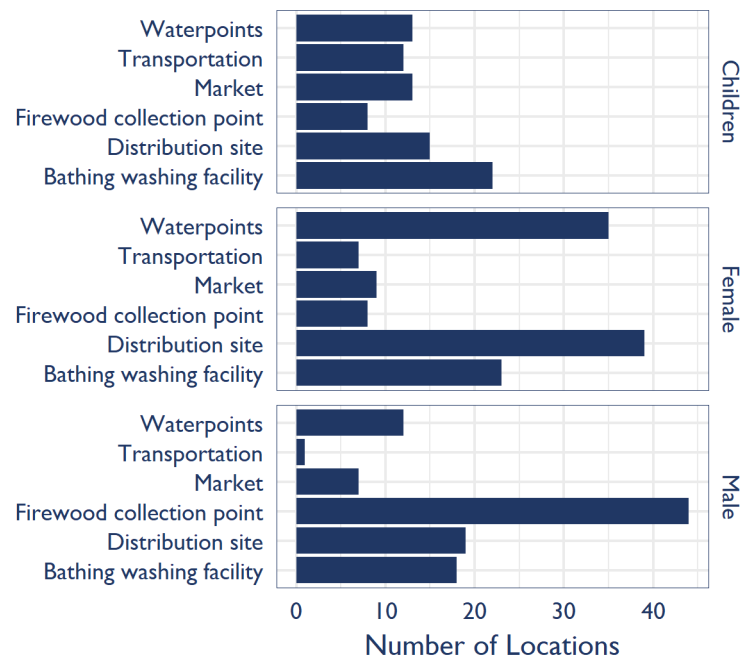


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

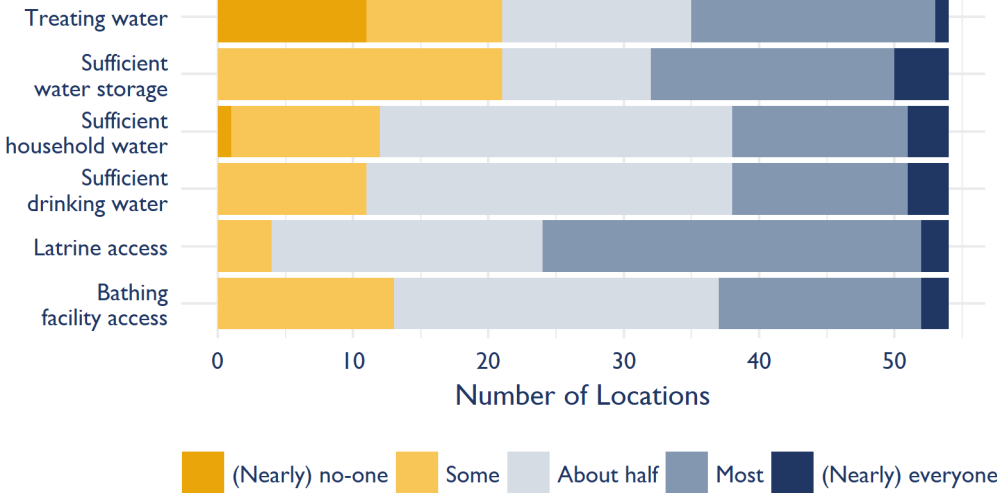
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

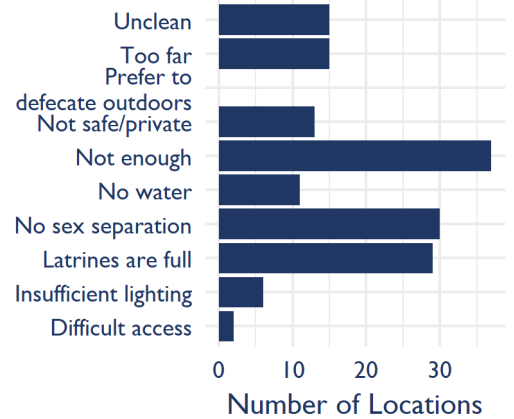


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



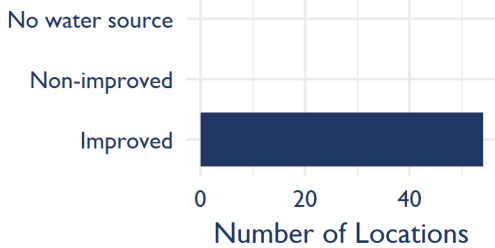
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



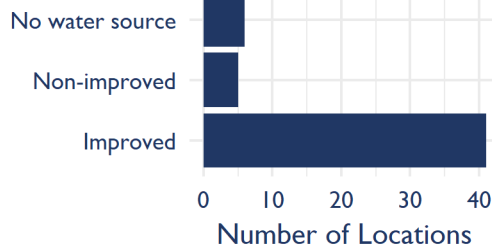
Latrines are not sex-separated in **56%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **24%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

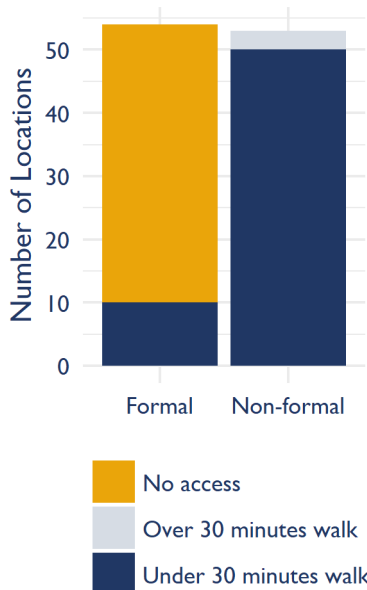


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **11%** of locations

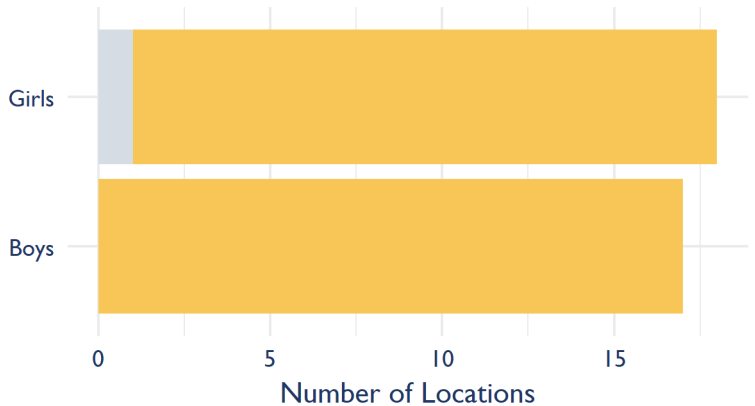
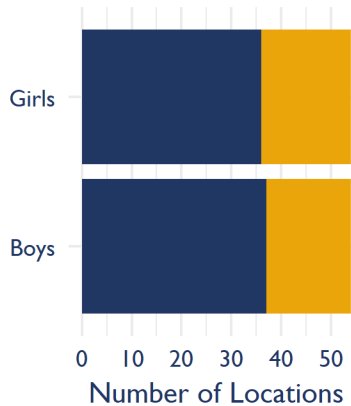
Most of the community areas are unclean in **74%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

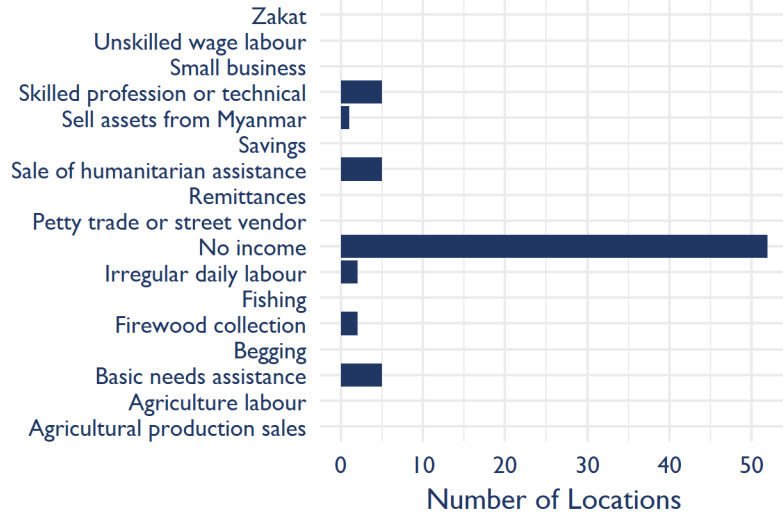


BARRIERS

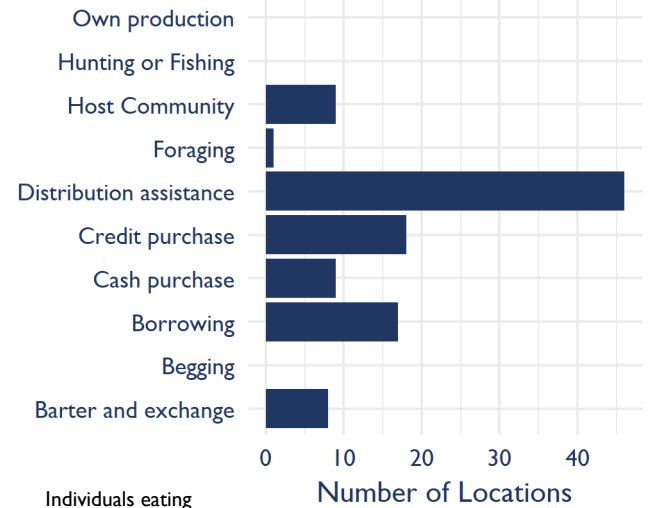


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

57% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
18%

63% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

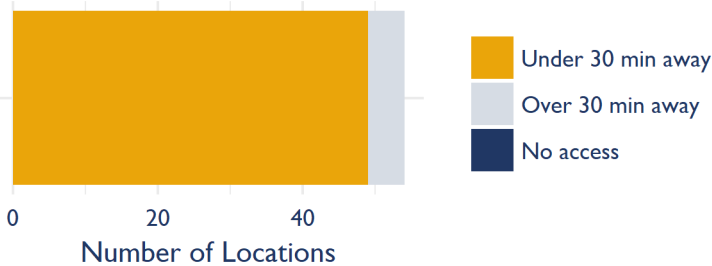
80% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

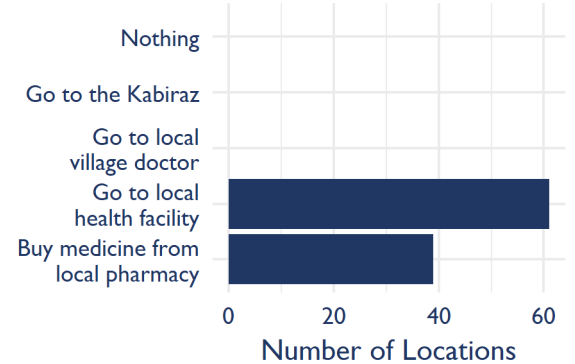
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
9%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
35%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
56%

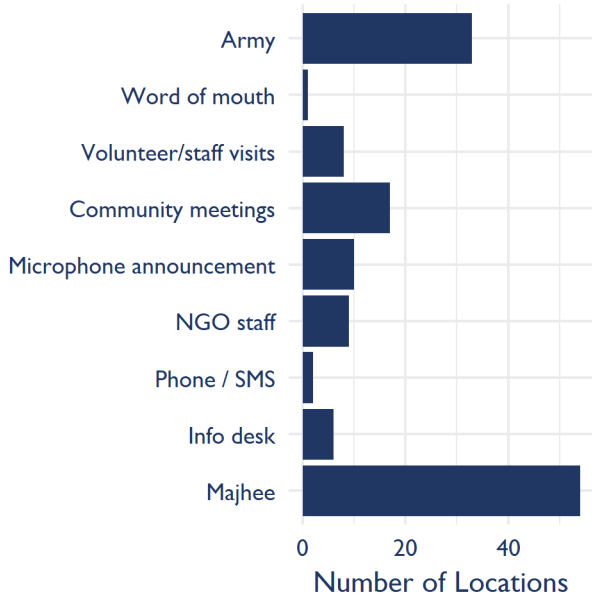
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
39%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

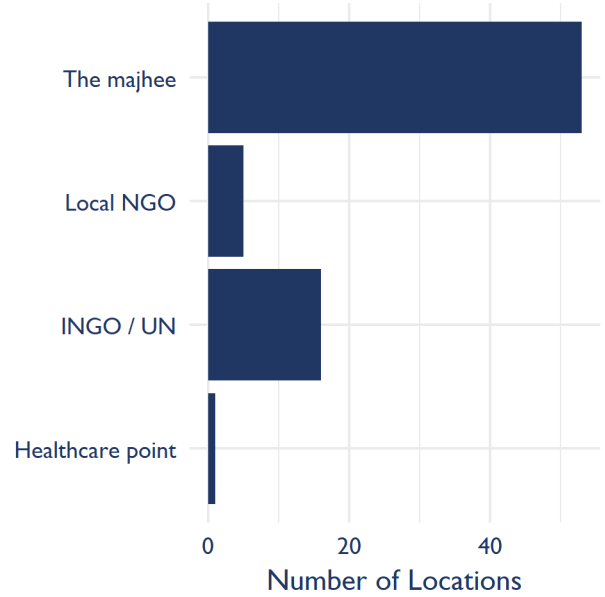
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
35%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

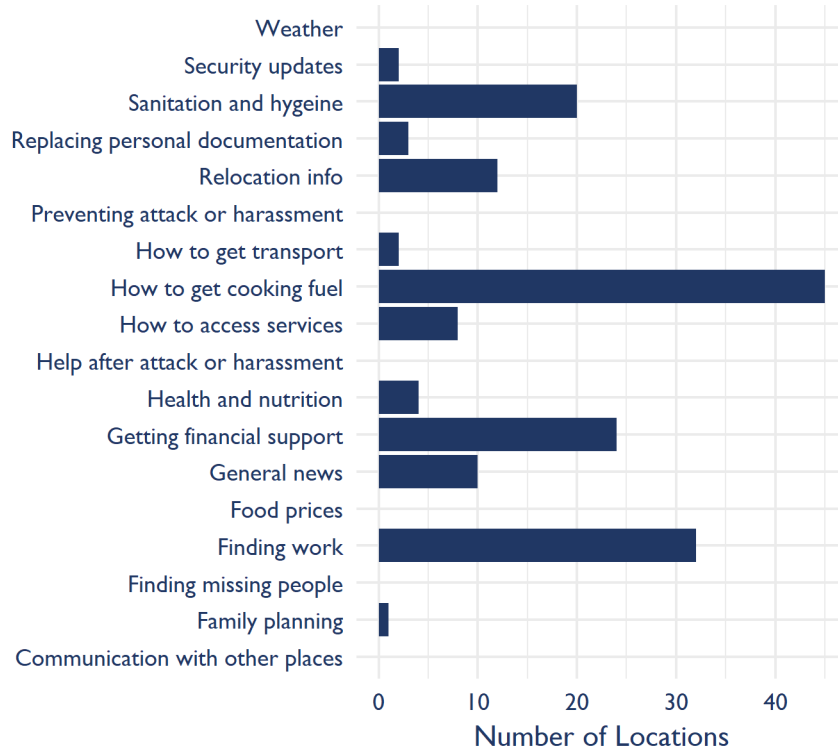
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



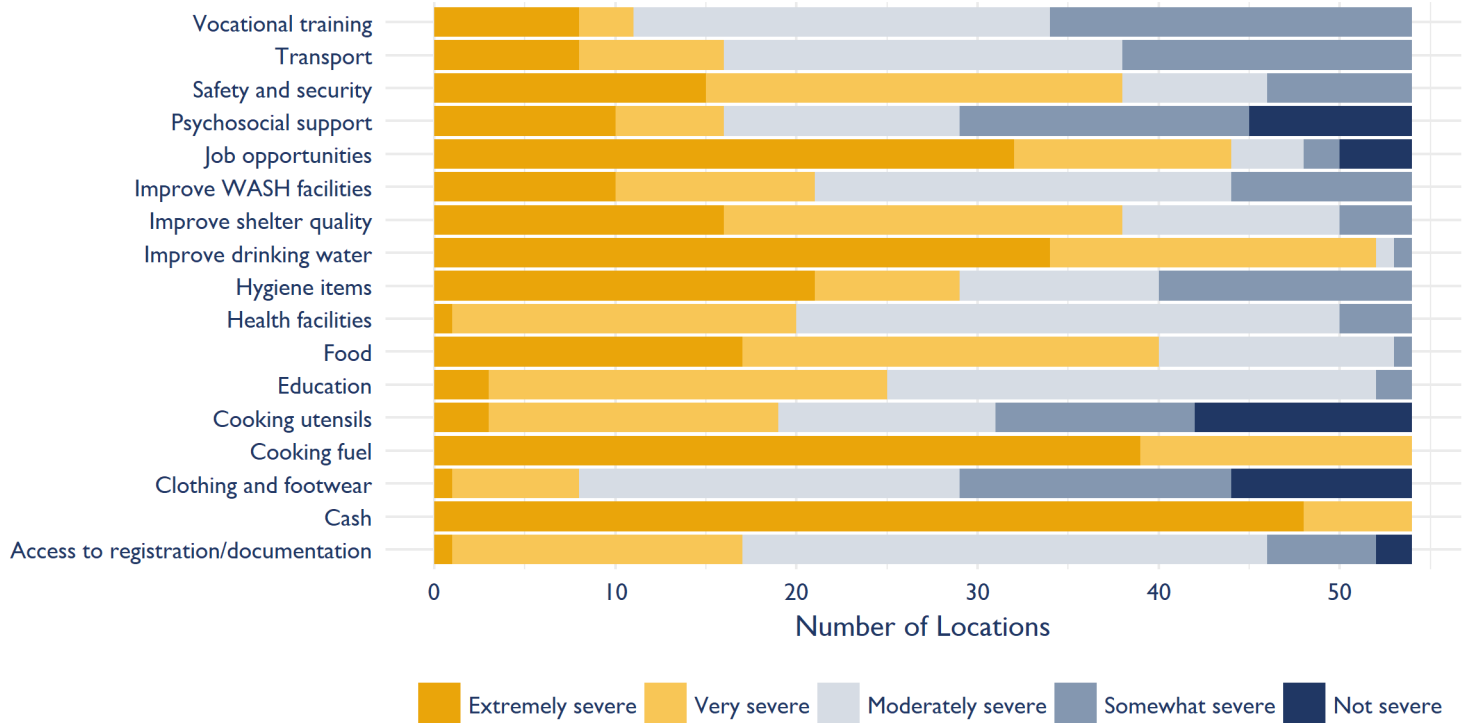
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



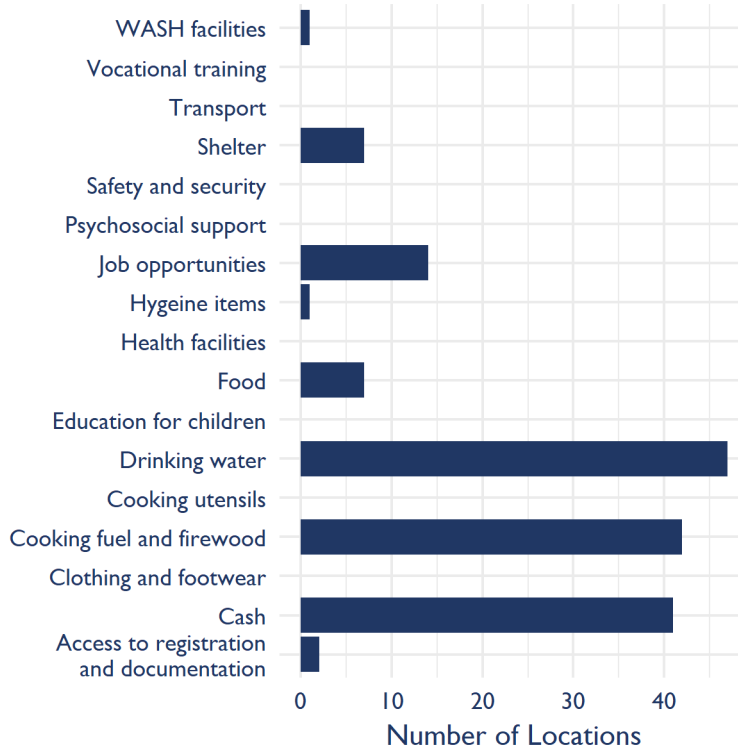
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

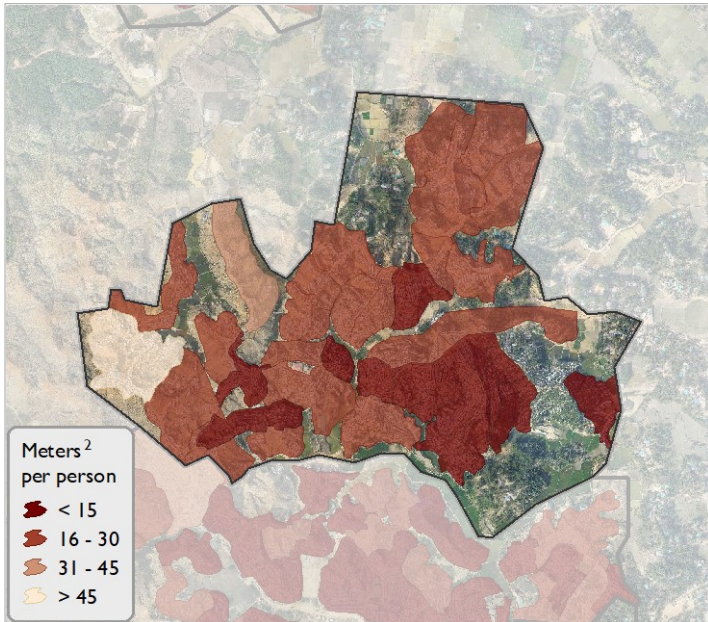


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 07 - March 08, 2018

LOCATIONS **HOUSEHOLDS** **INDIVIDUALS**
43 **7400** **31300**

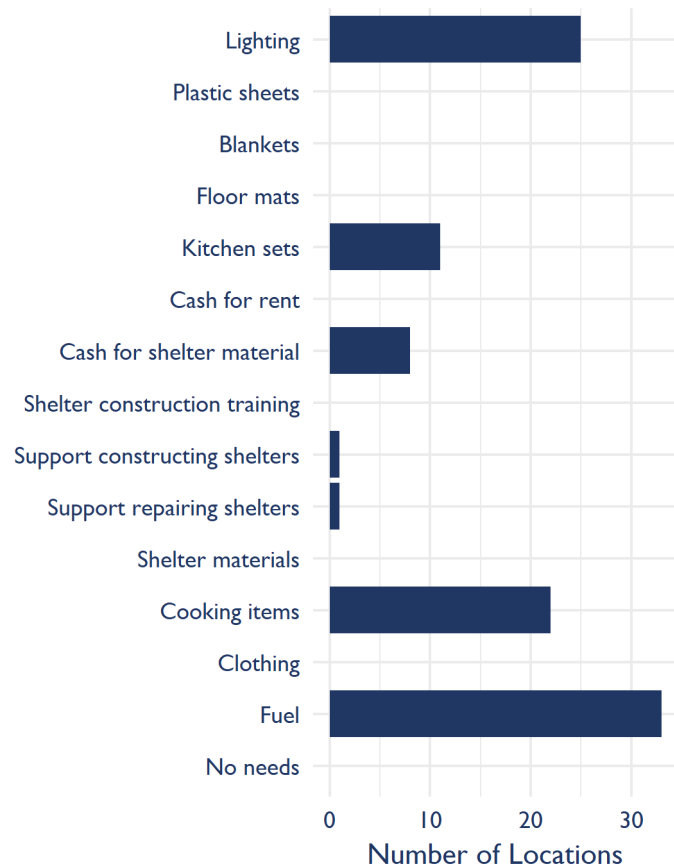


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

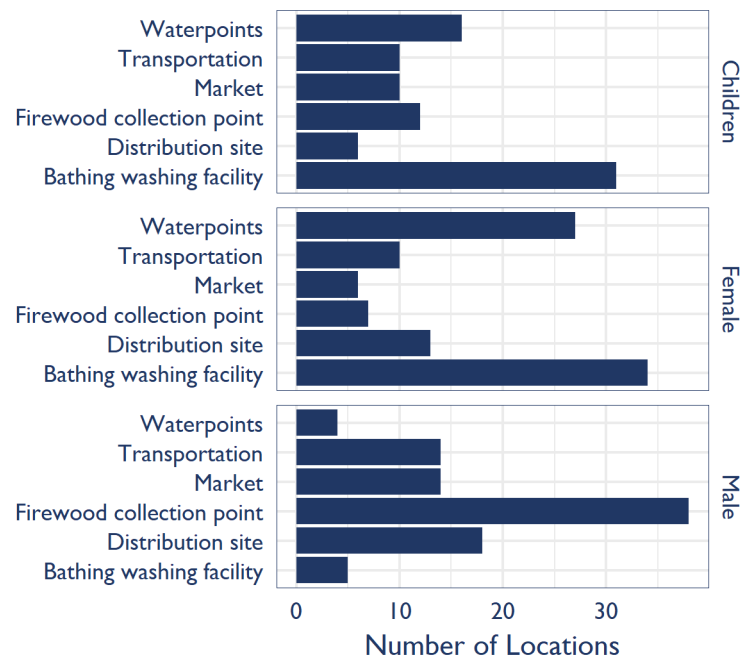


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

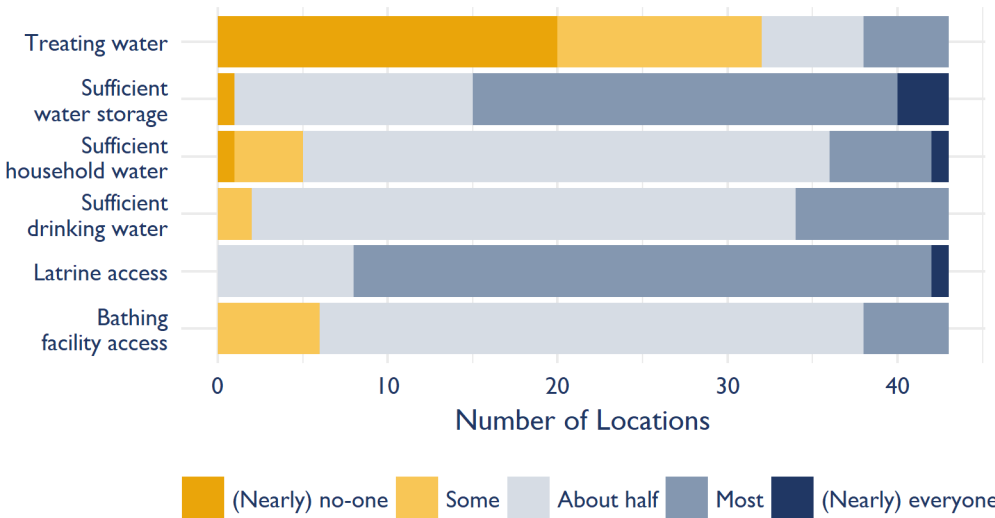
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

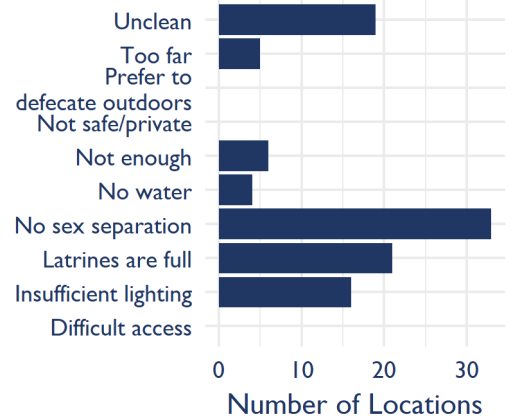


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



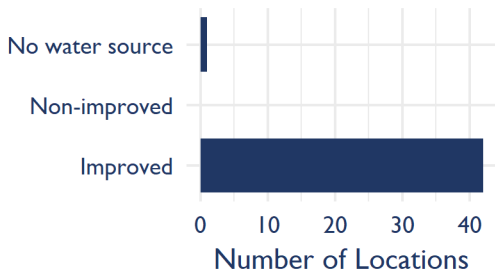
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



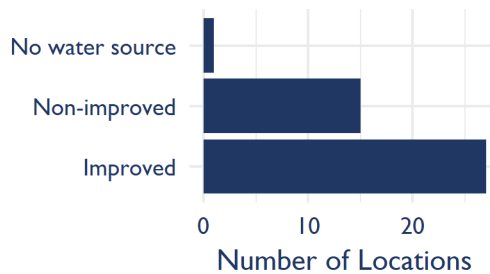
Latrines are not sex-separated in **77%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

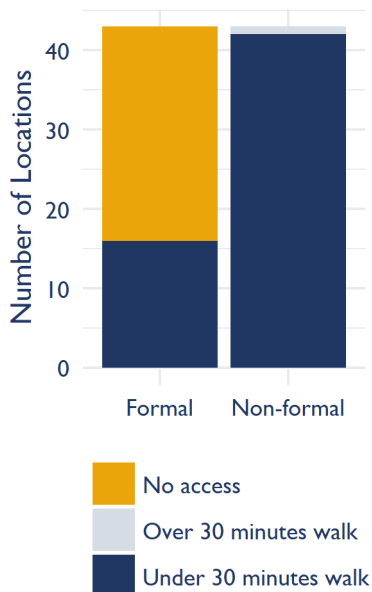


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **37%** of locations

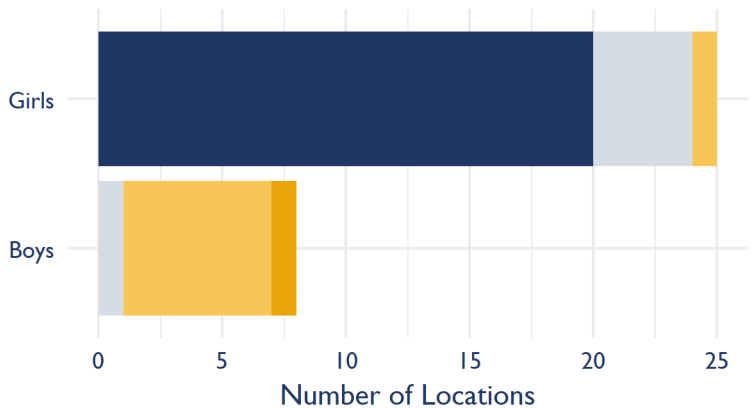
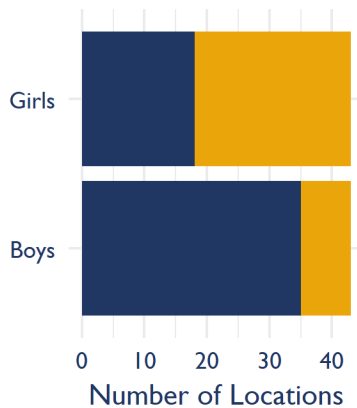
Most of the community areas are unclean in **56%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

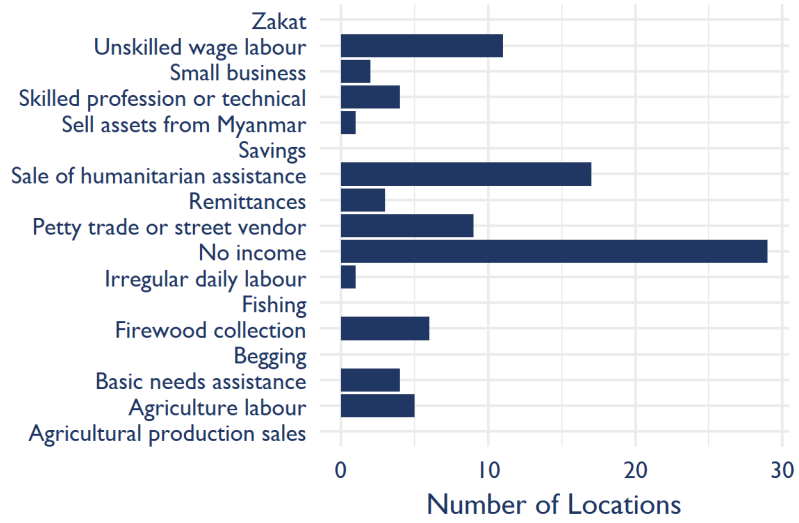


BARRIERS

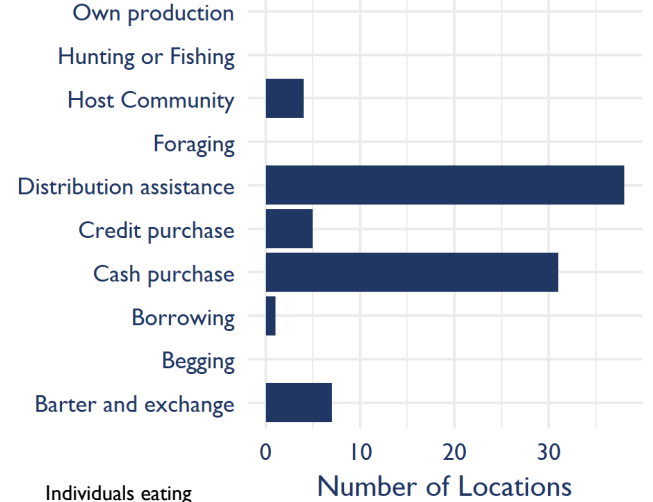


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day: **2%**

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.): **7%**

70% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

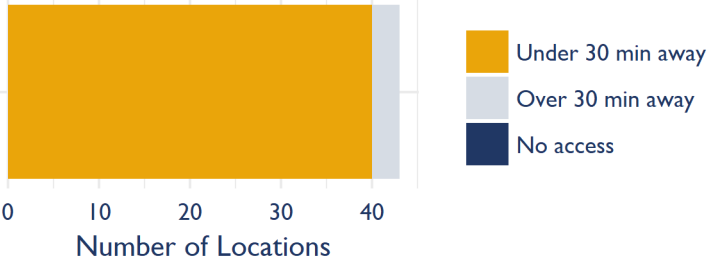
23% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

60% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

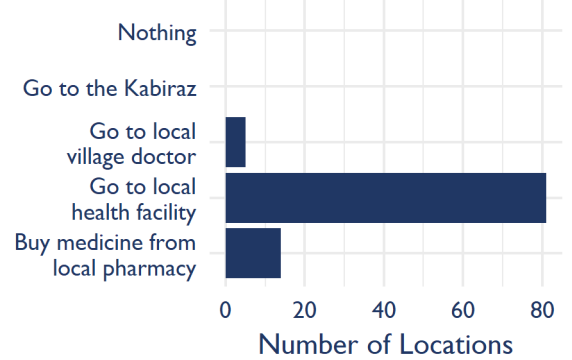
TOP FUEL SOURCE PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: **12%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: **86%**

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics: **53%**

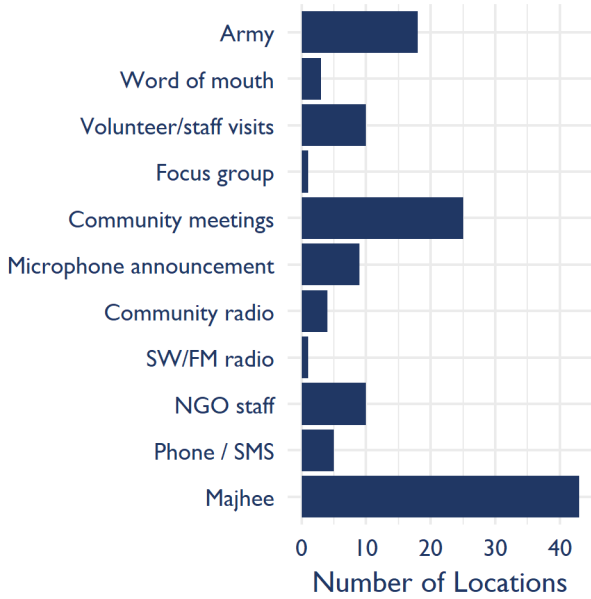
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: **77%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: **16%**

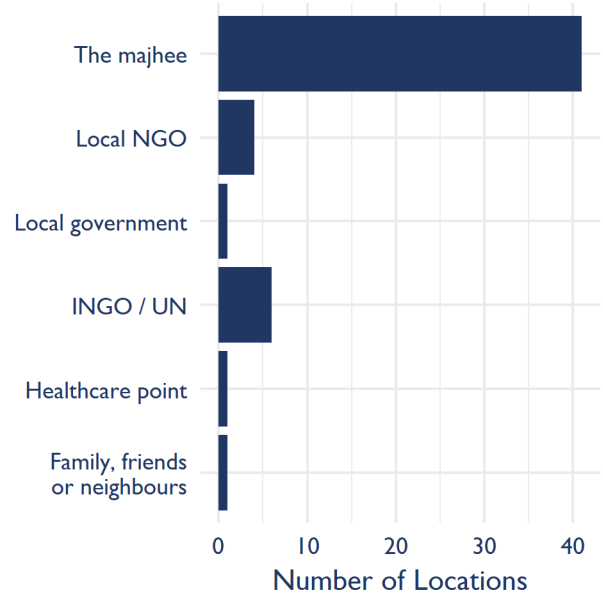
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance: **84%**

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

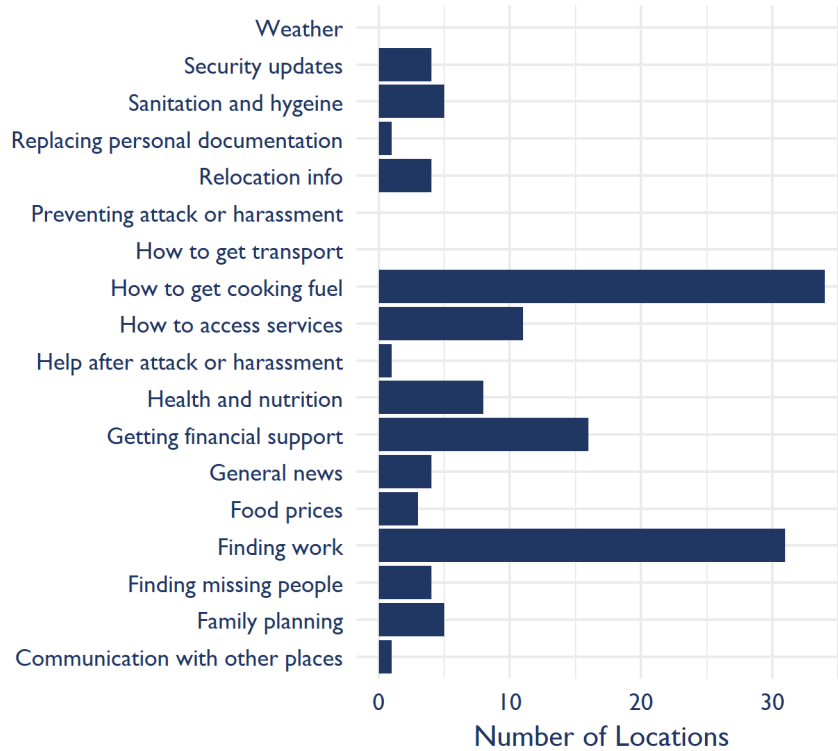
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



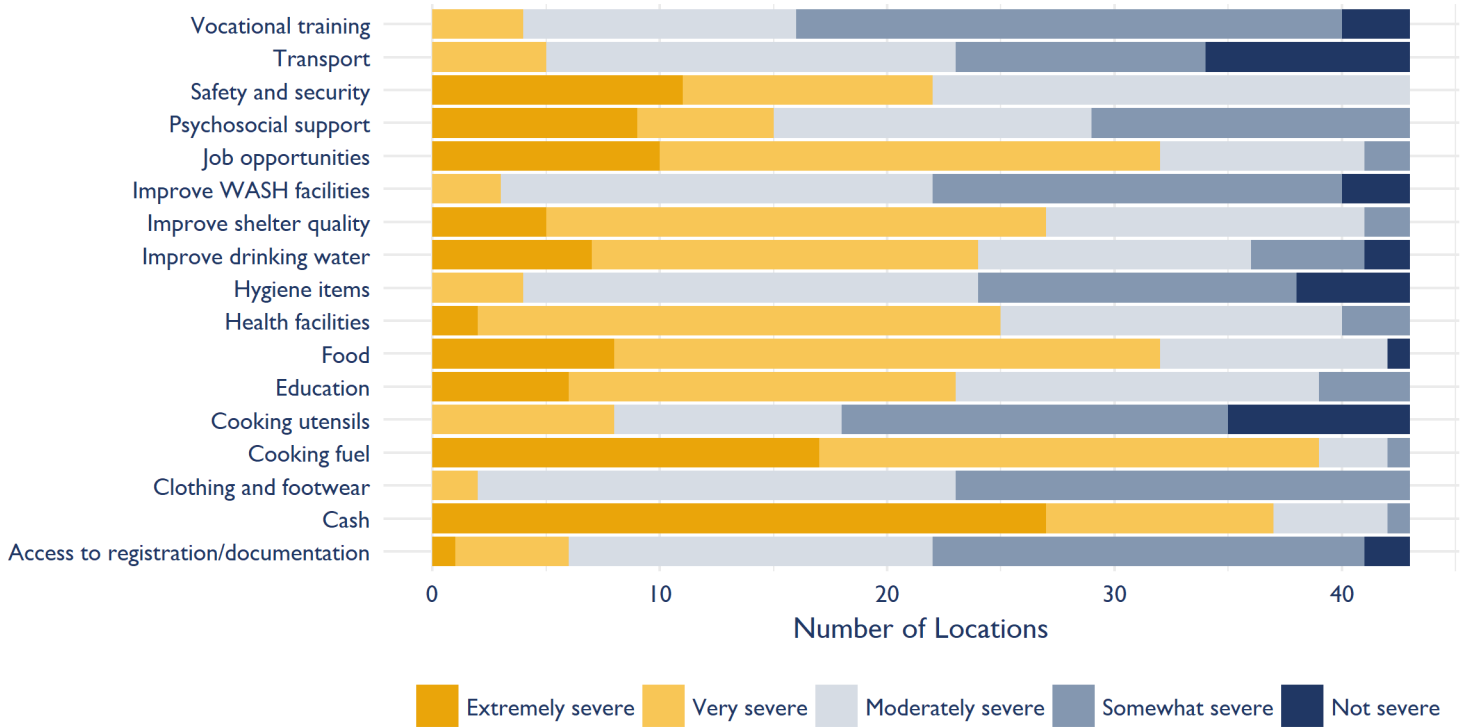
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



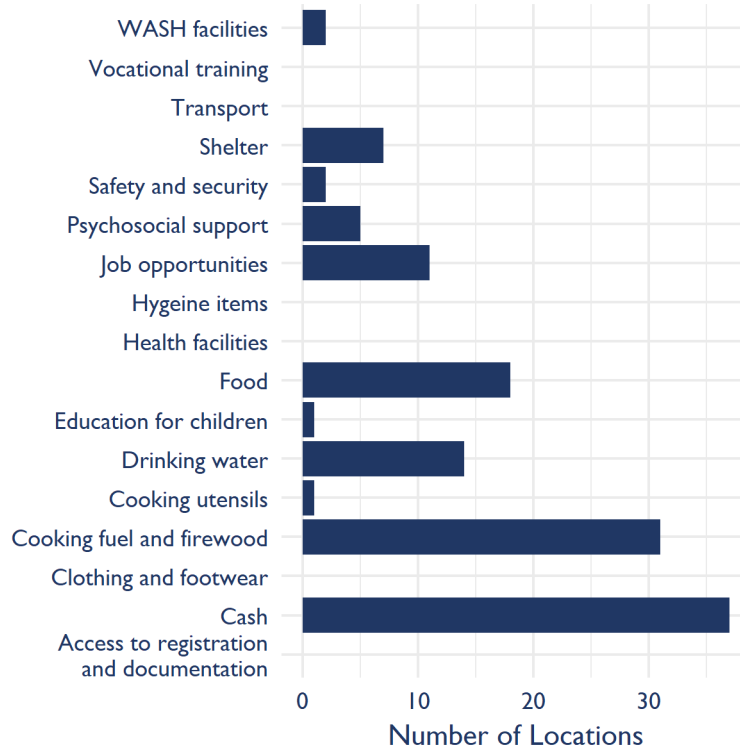
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

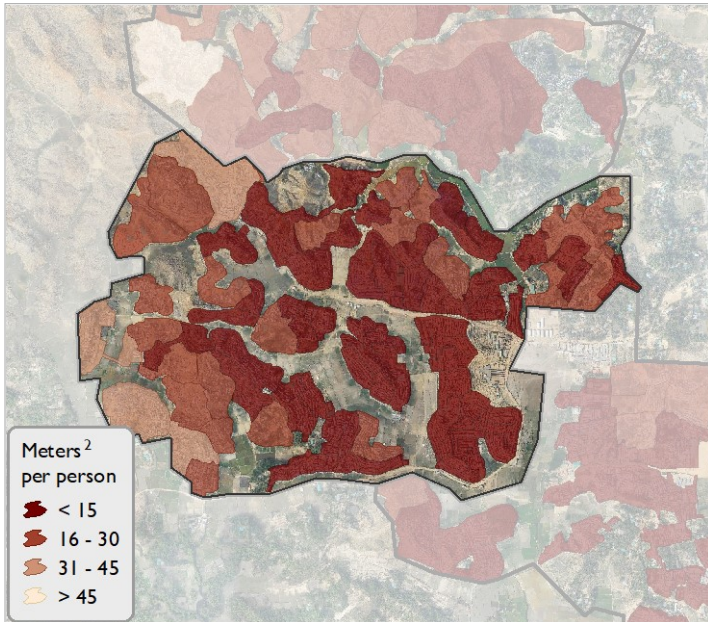


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 07 - March 08, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
89	10200	46200

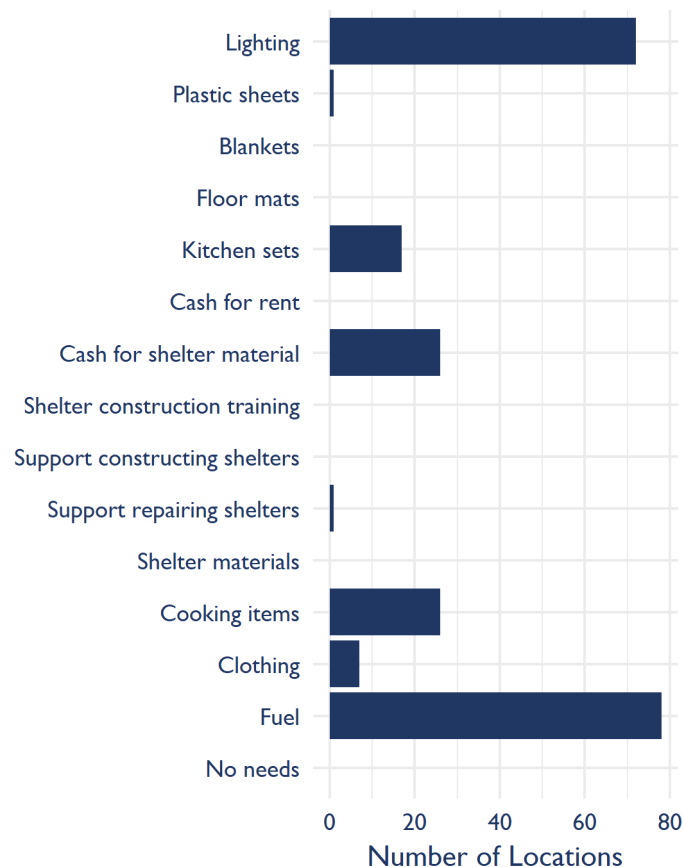


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

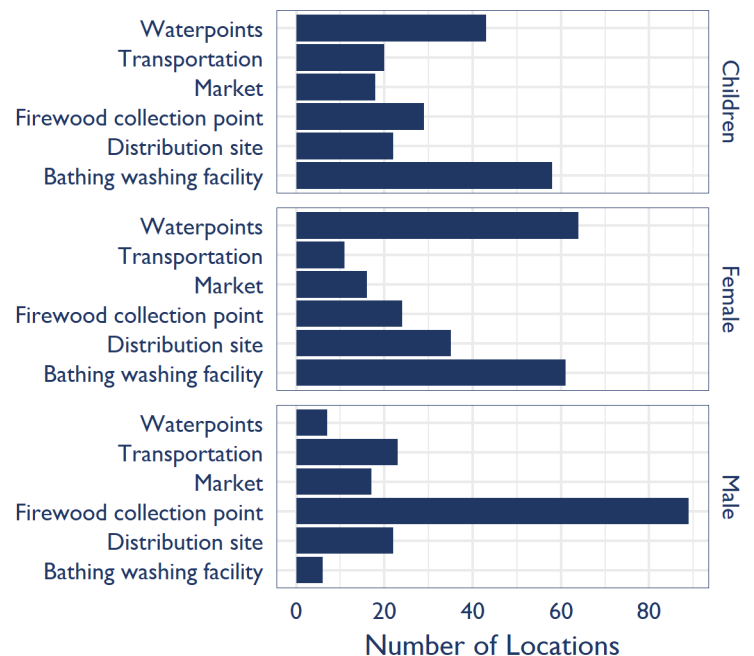


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

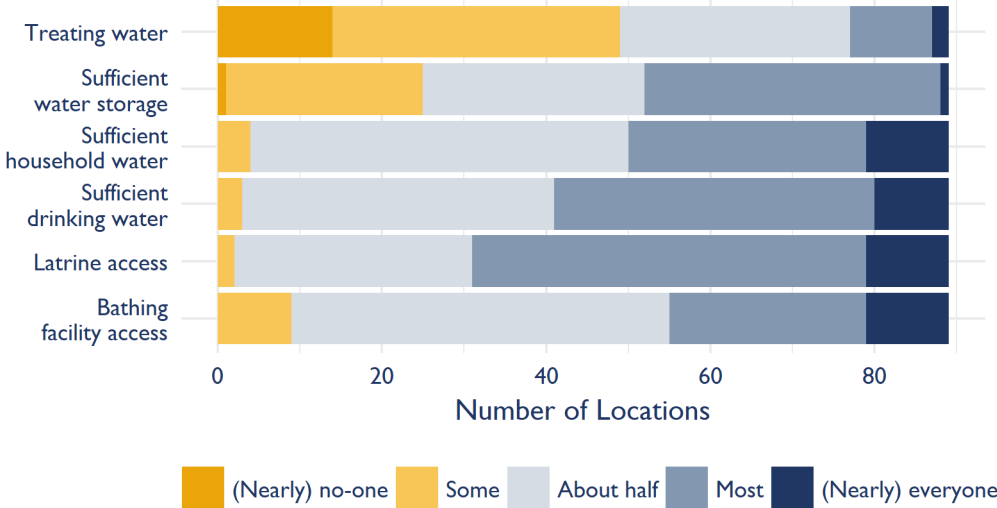
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

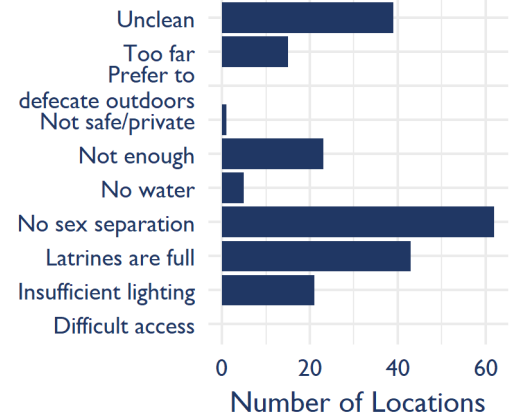


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



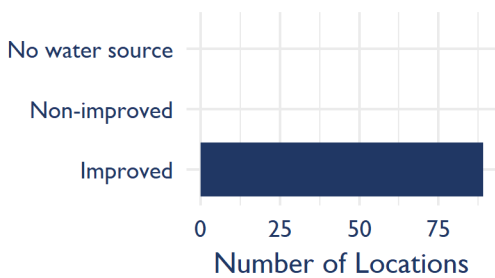
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



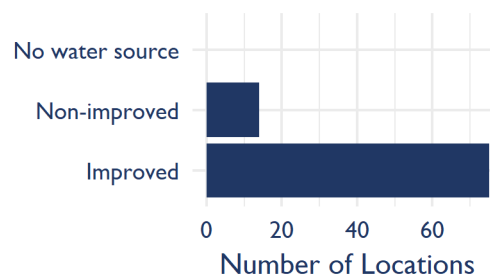
Latrines are not sex-separated in **70%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **1%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

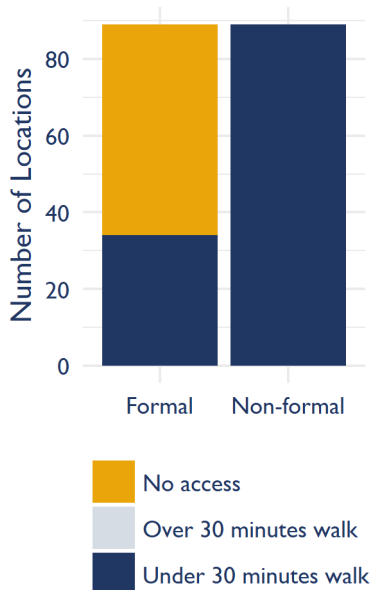


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **24%** of locations

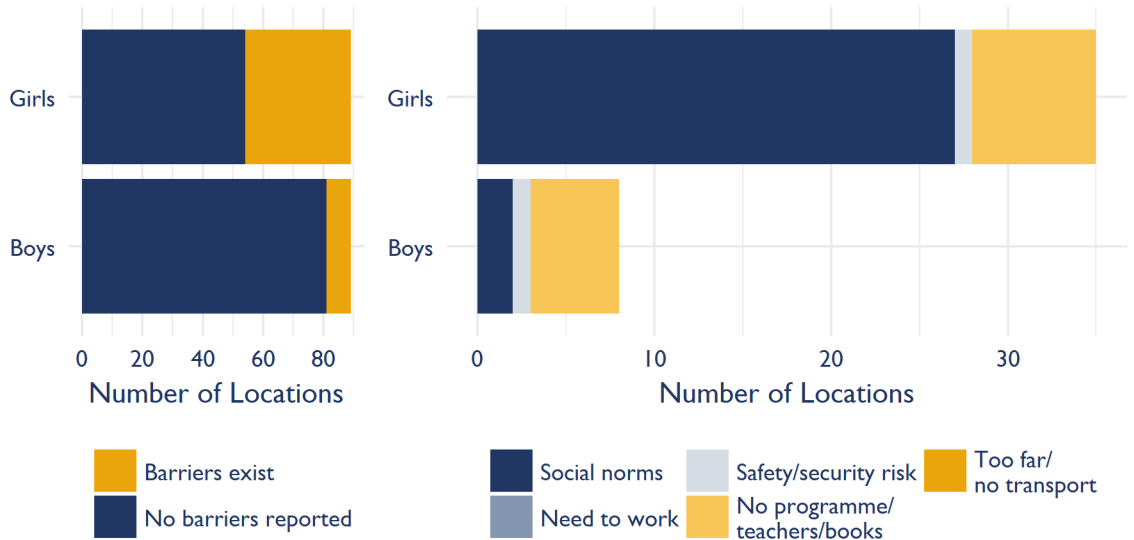
Most of the community areas are unclean in **81%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

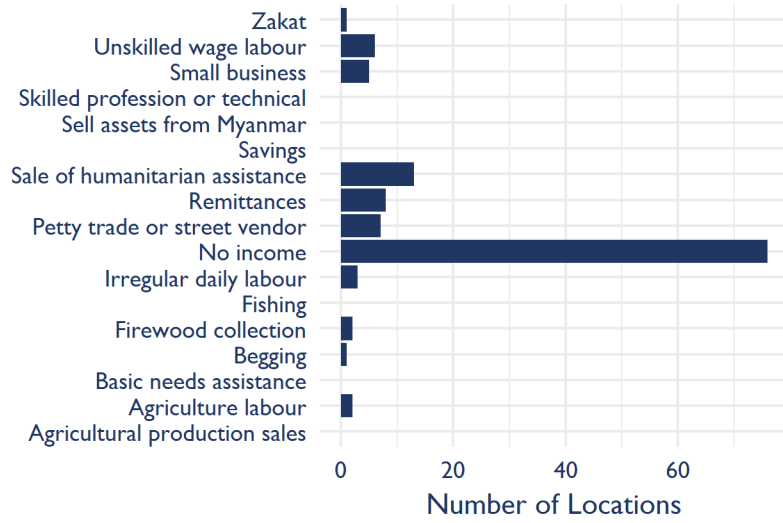


BARRIERS

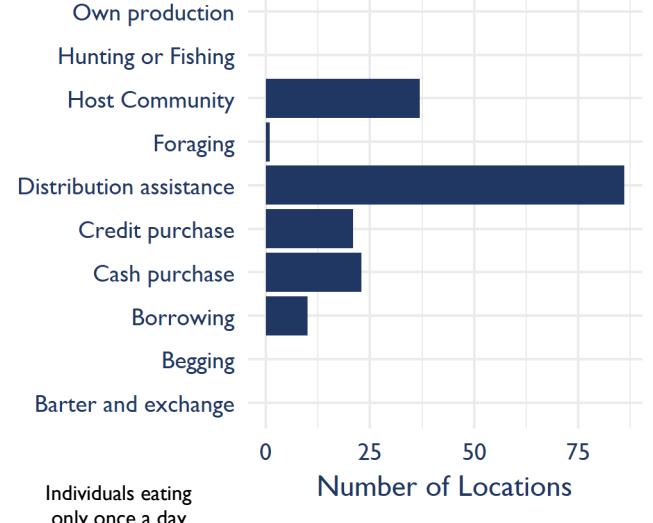


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

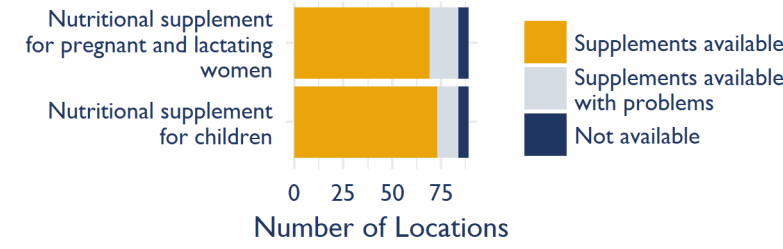
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day **3%**

65% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.) **6%**

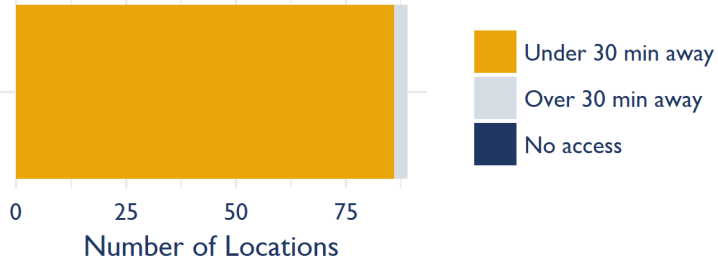
37% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

74% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

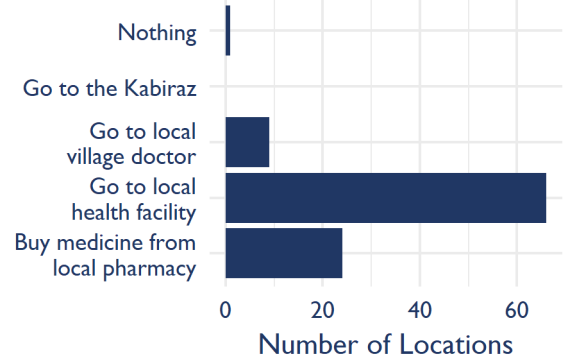
TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



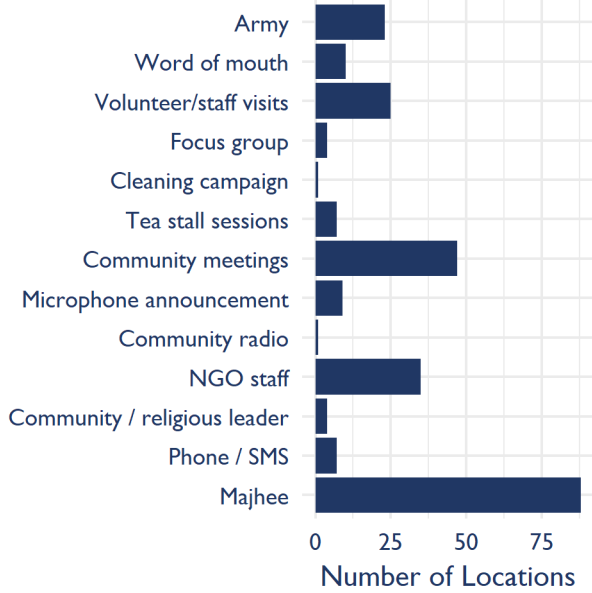
WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



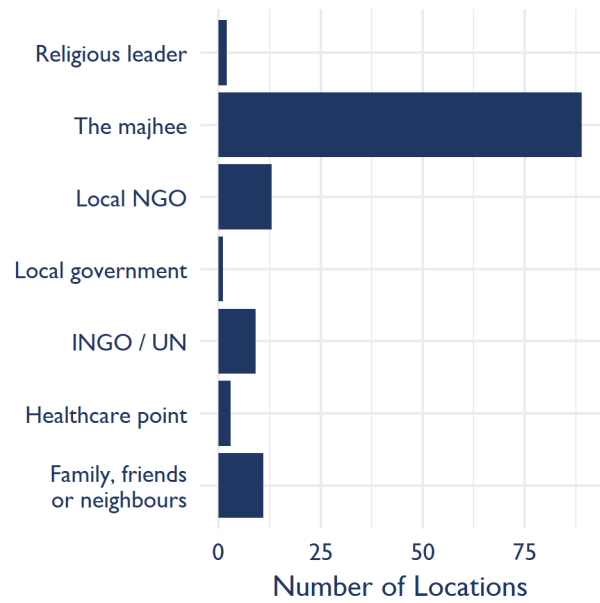
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 20%	Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 61%	Locations where people can access mobile health clinics 38%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 58%	Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 1%	Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance 60%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

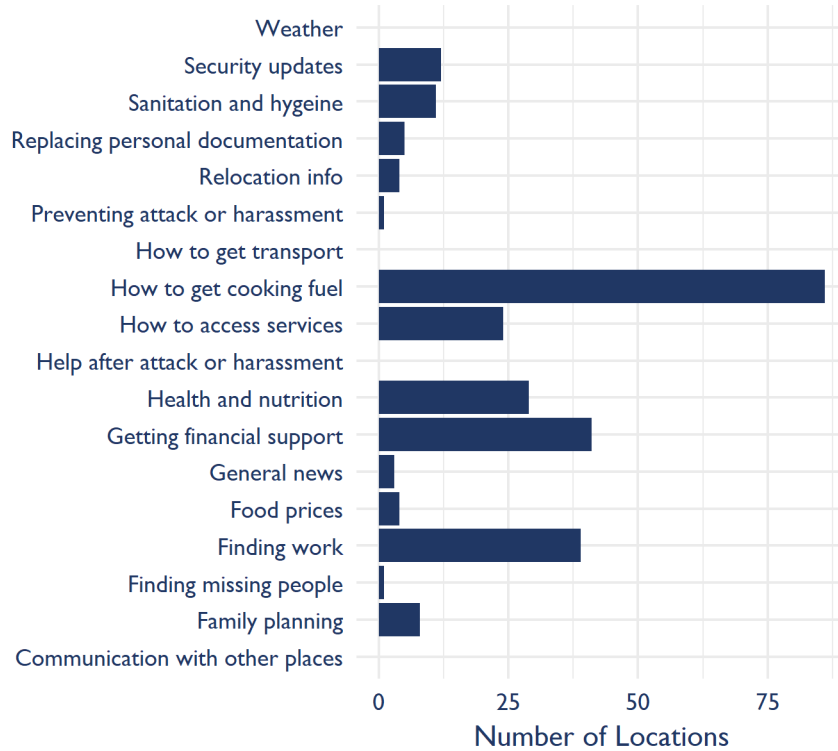
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



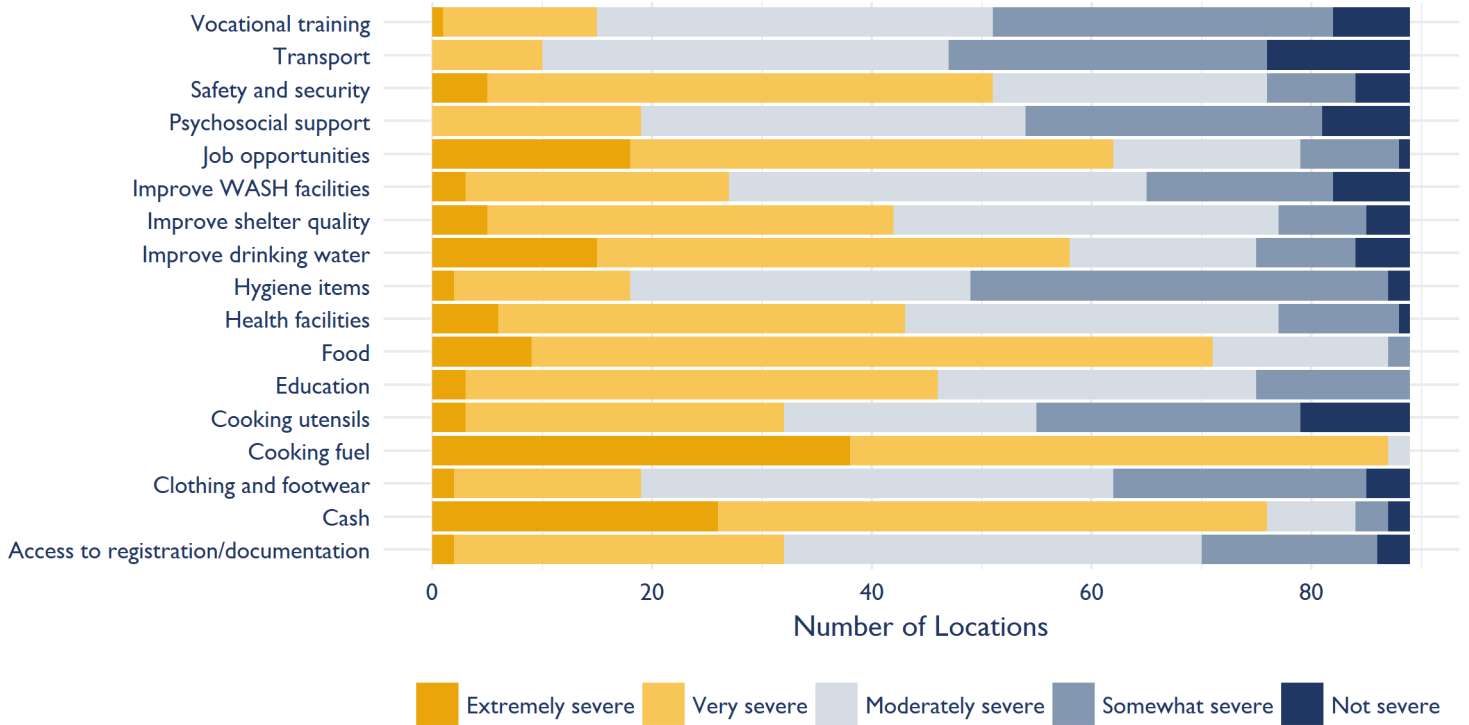
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



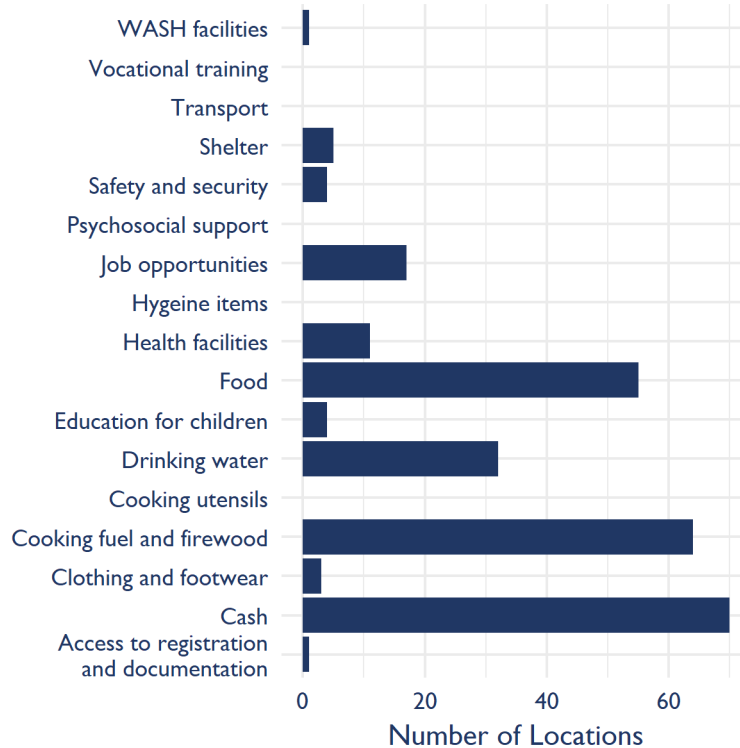
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

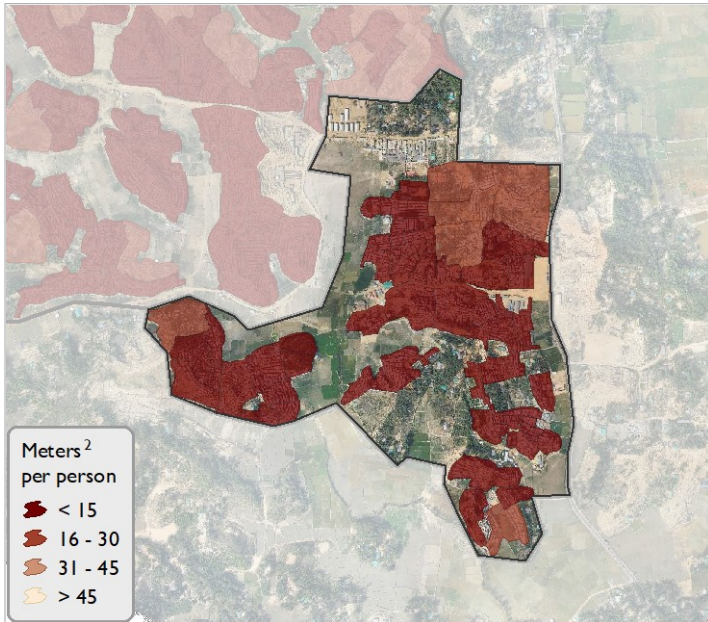


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 07 - March 08, 2018

LOCATIONS **47** HOUSEHOLDS **4900** INDIVIDUALS **22100**

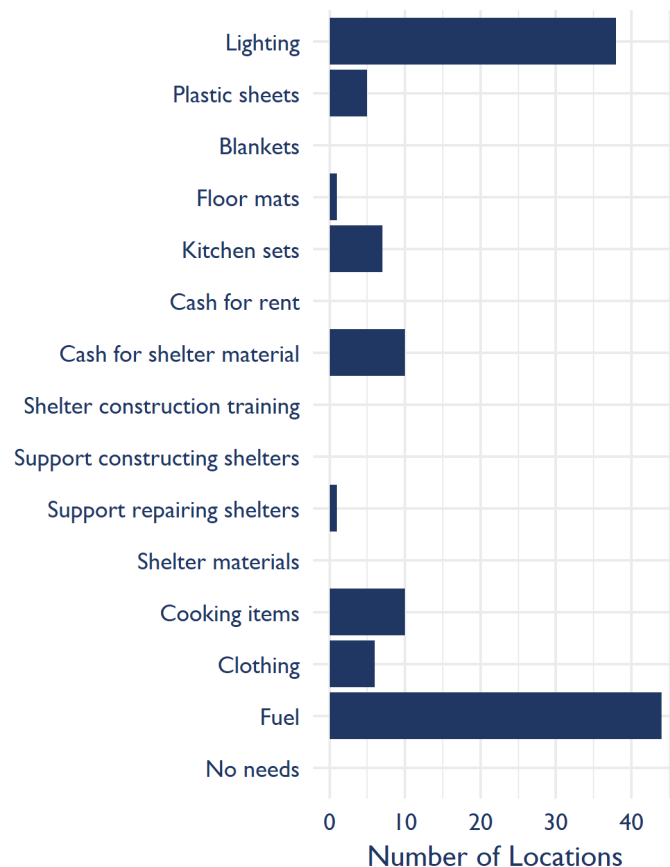


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

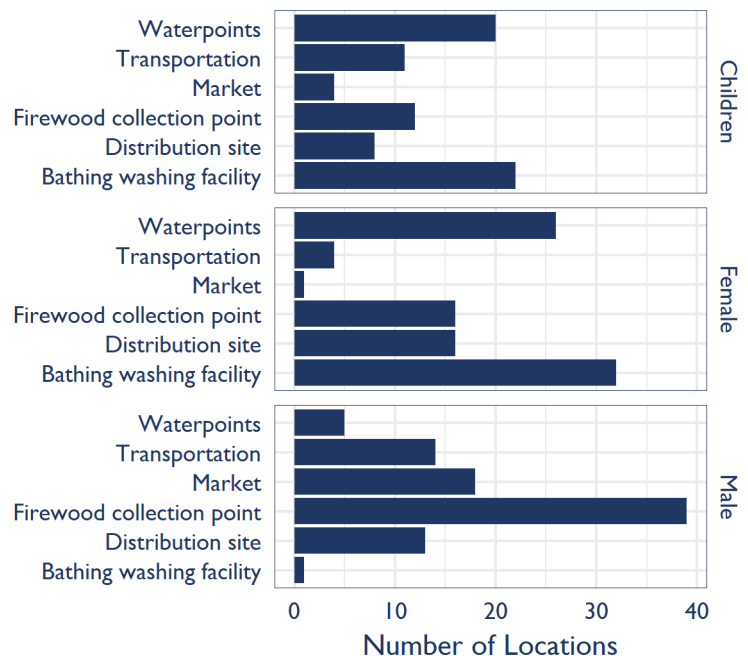


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

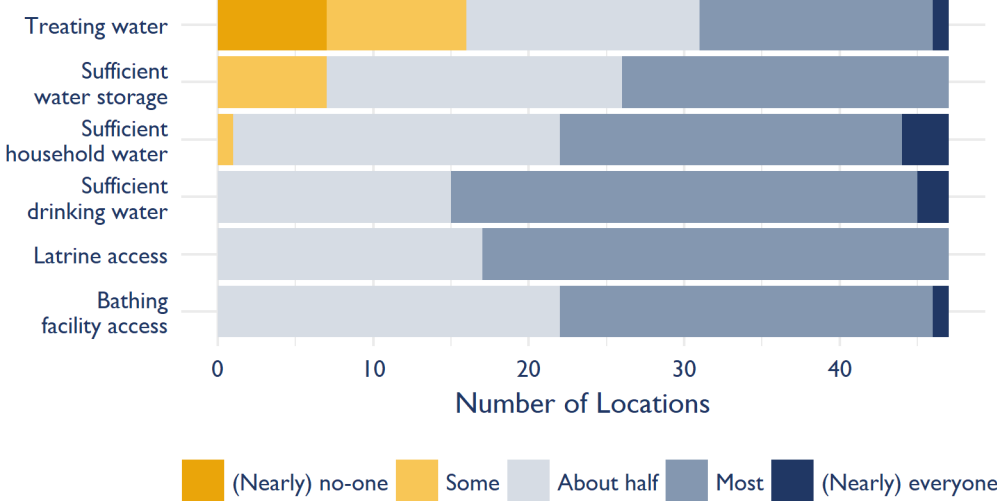
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

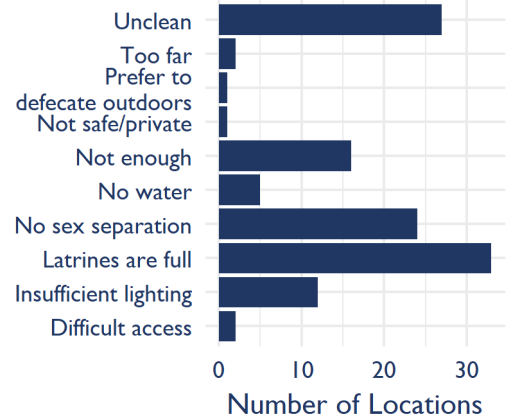


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



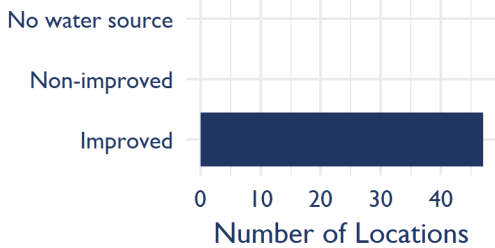
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



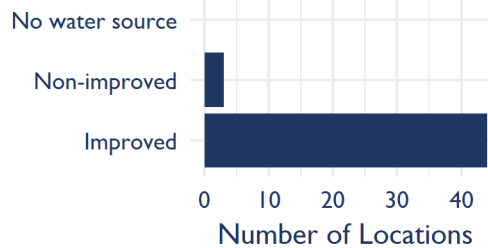
Latrines are not sex-separated in **51%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **2%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

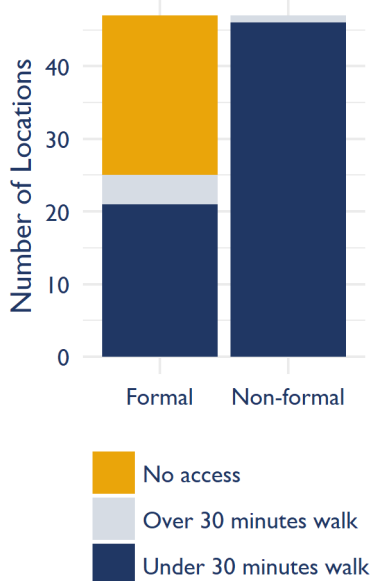


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **26%** of locations

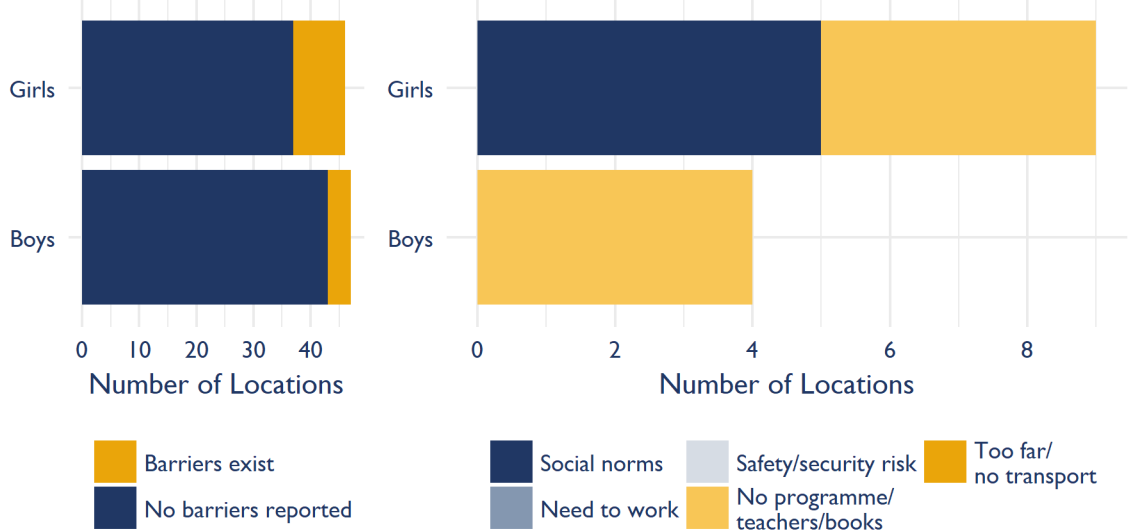
Most of the community areas are unclean in **83%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



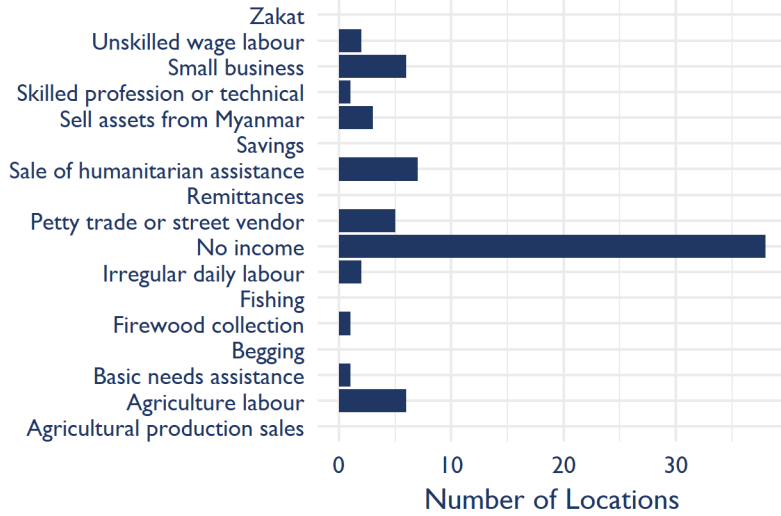
BARRIERS



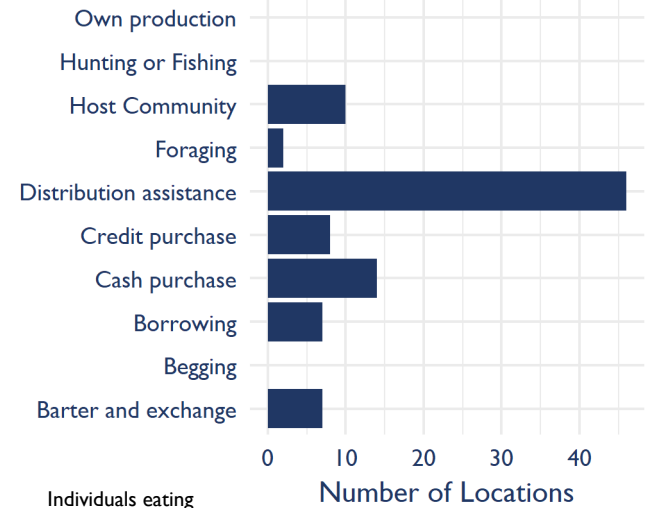
Need to work, No programme/teachers/books, Too far/no transport

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

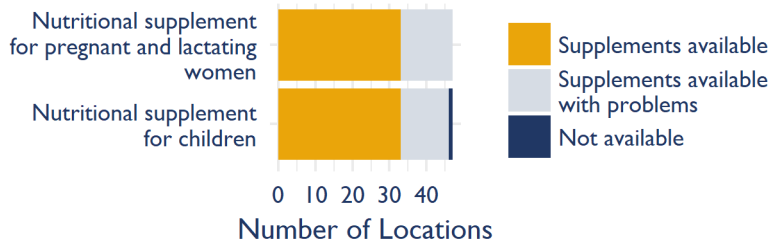
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

60% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
5%

21% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

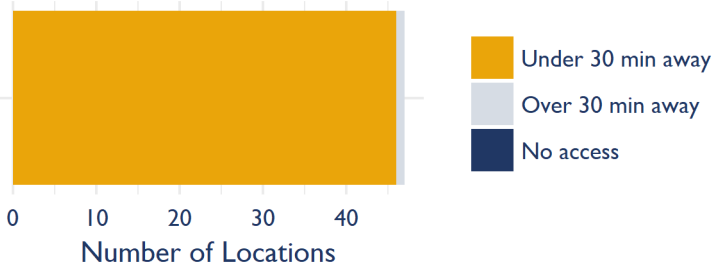
53% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

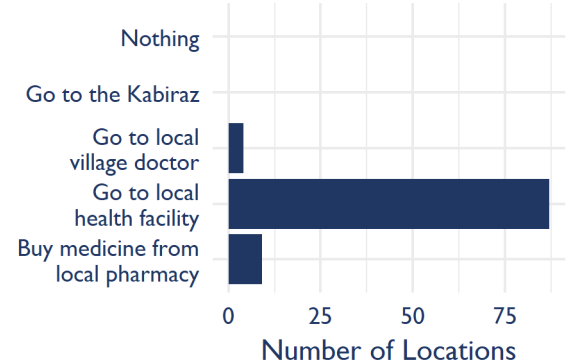
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
15%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
81%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
72%

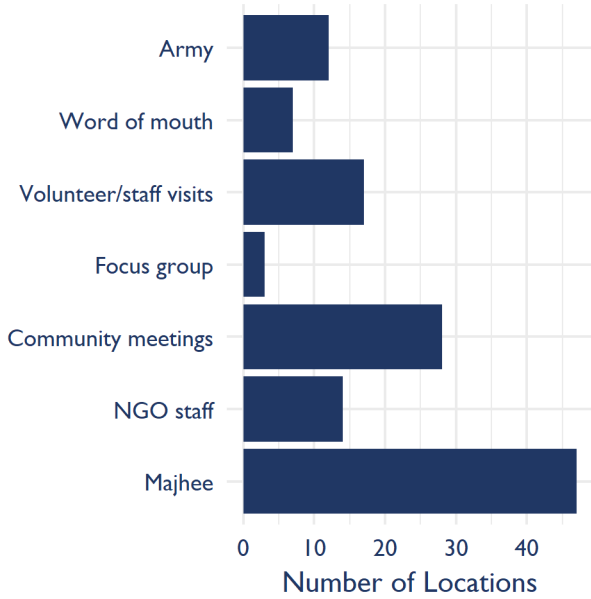
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
91%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

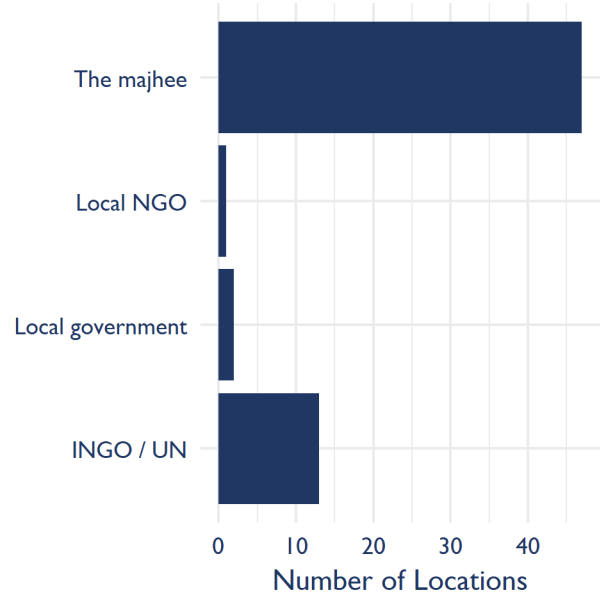
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
74%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

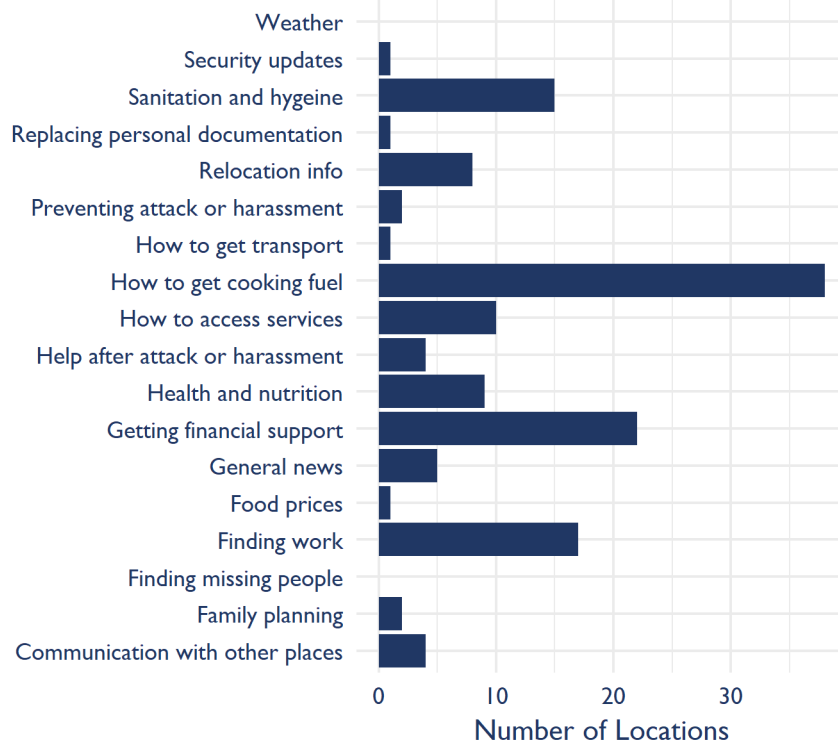
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



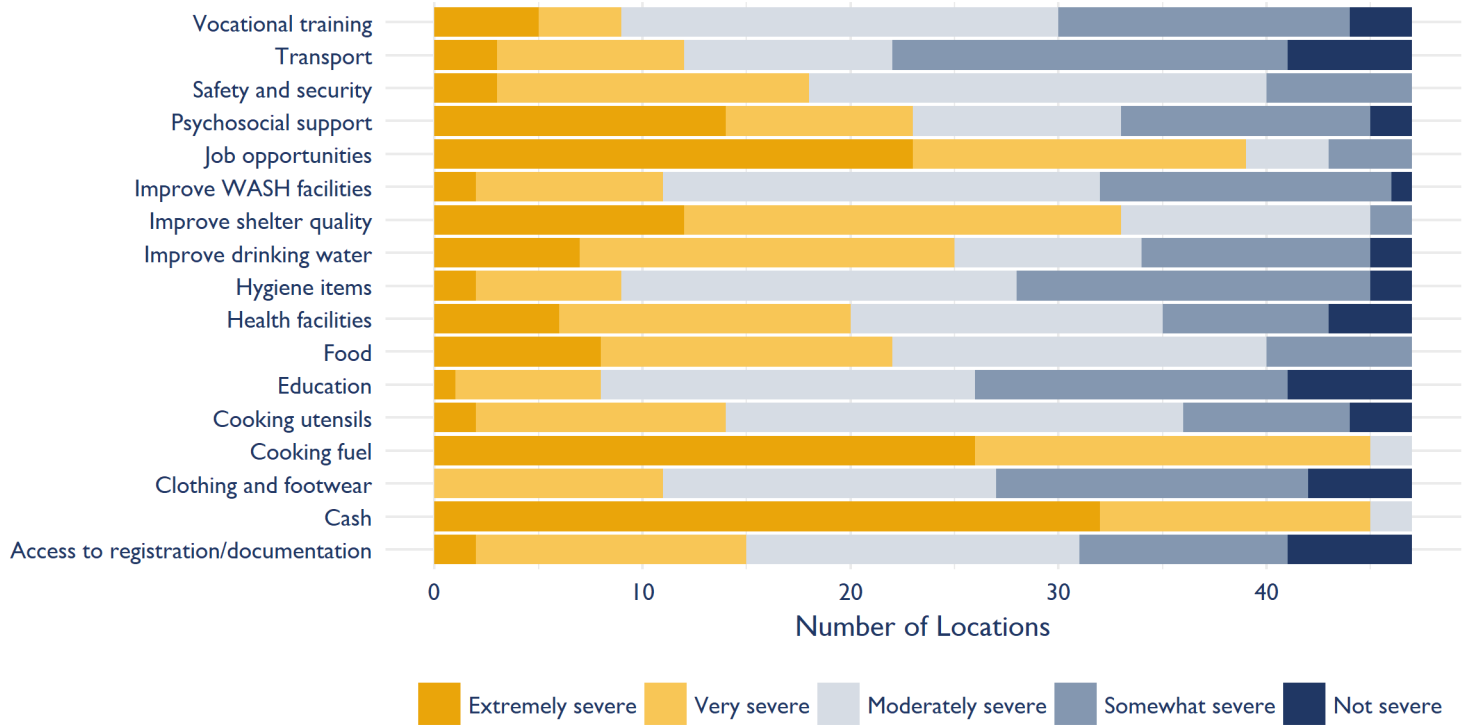
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



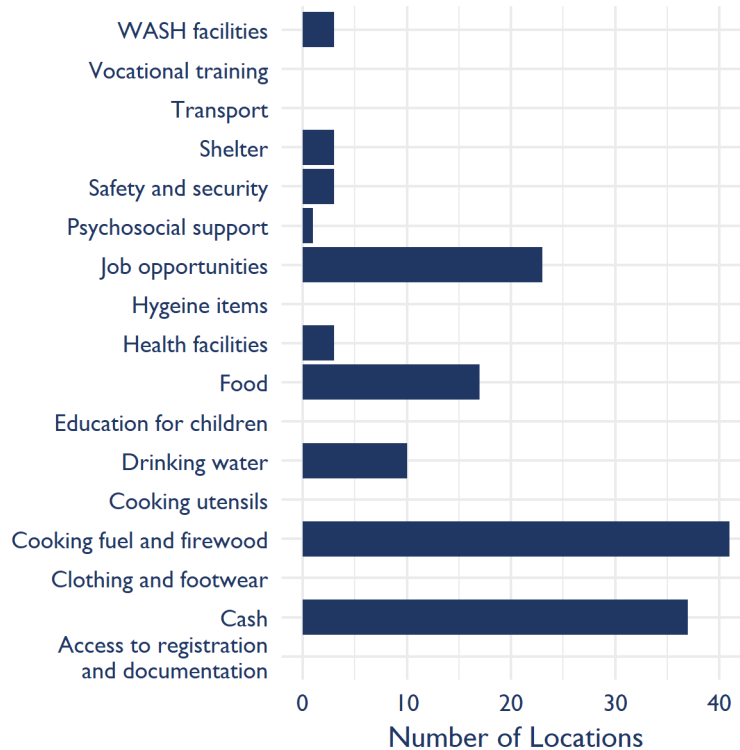
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

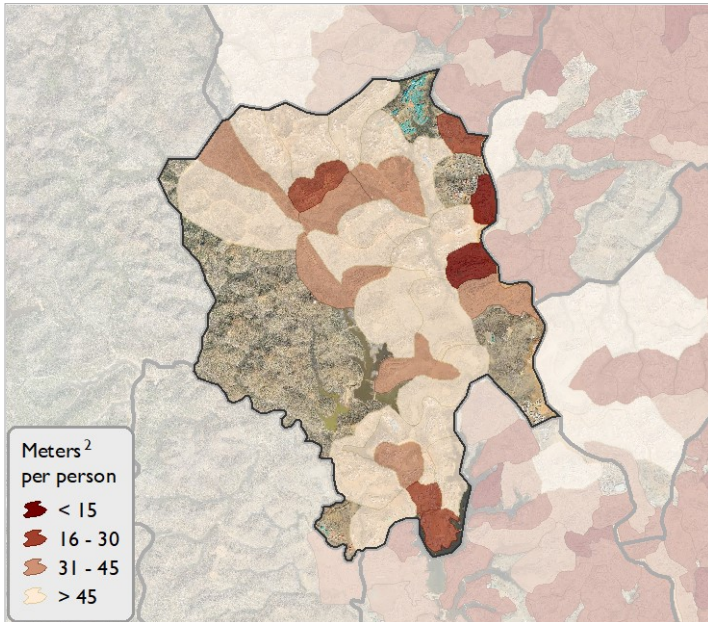


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018

LOCATIONS **26** HOUSEHOLDS **2800** INDIVIDUALS **11800**

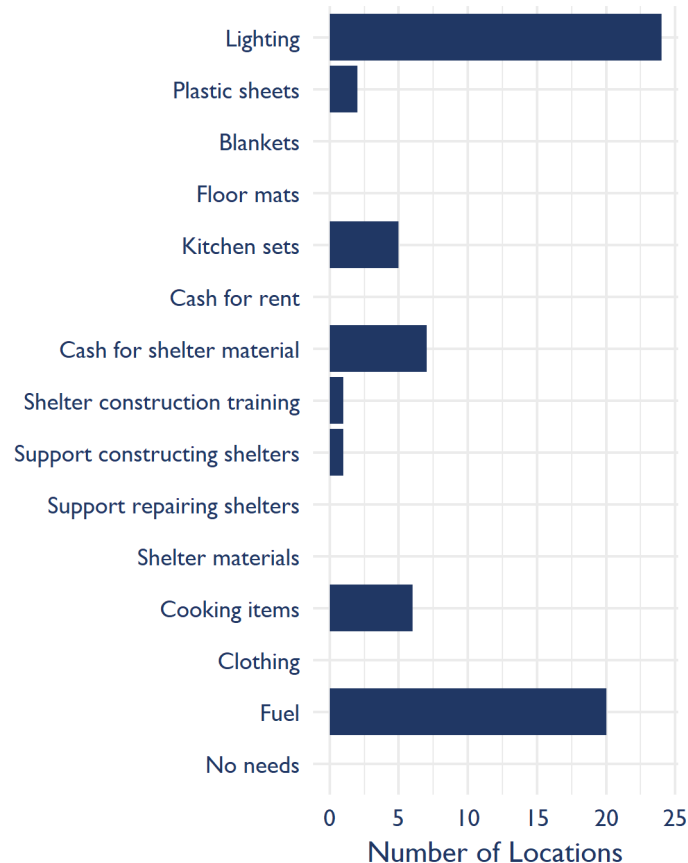


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

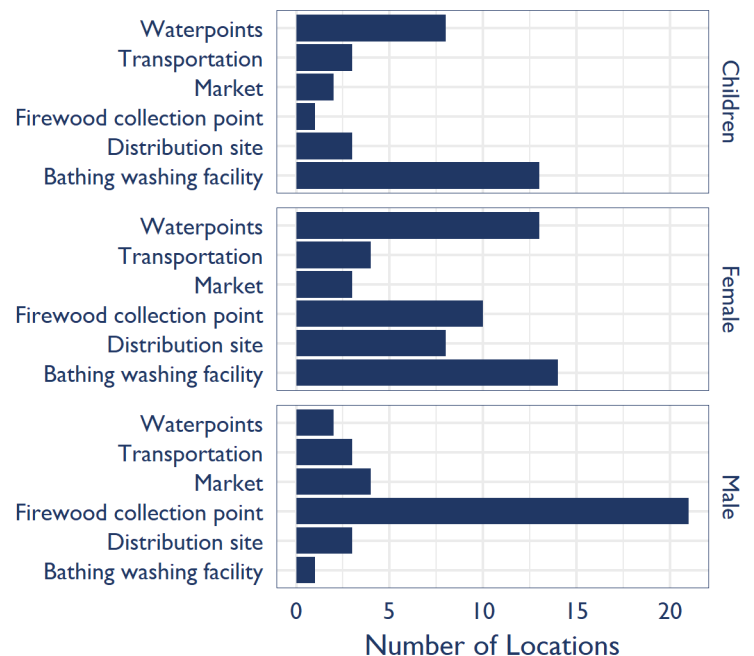


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

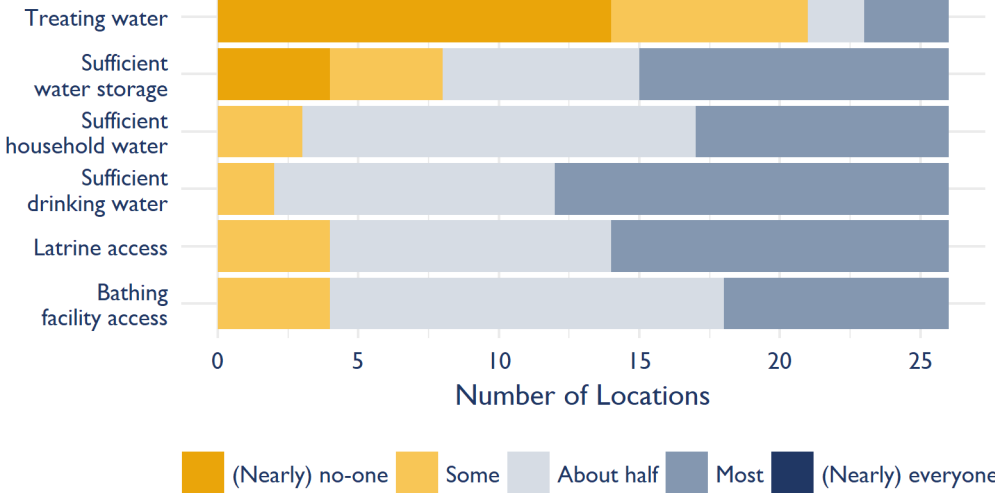
WILD ANIMALS

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

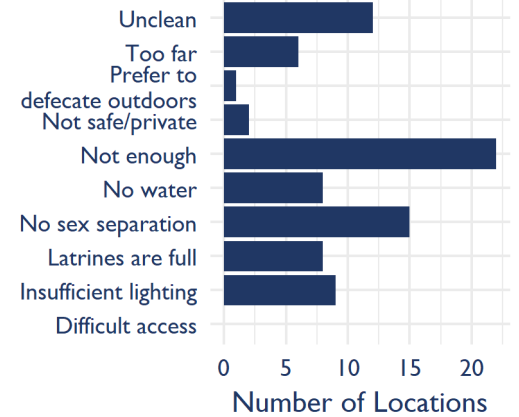


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



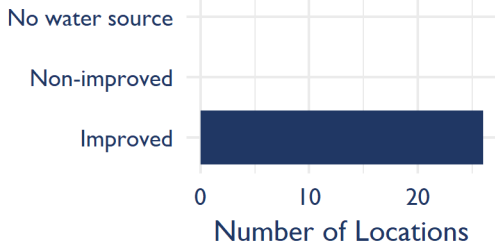
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



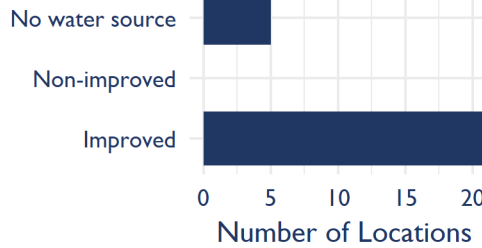
Latrines are not sex-separated in **58%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **8%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

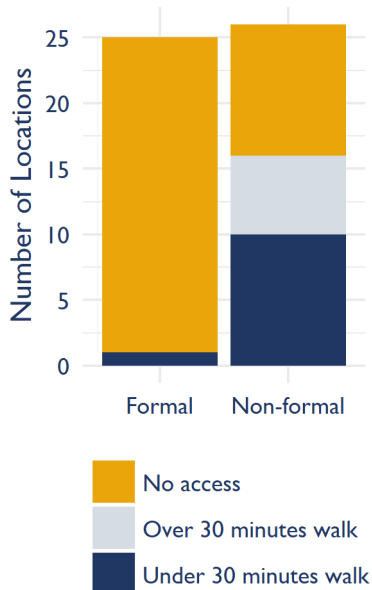


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **35%** of locations

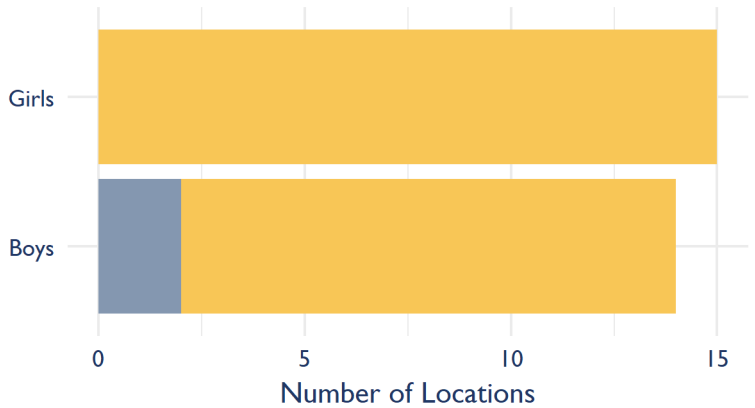
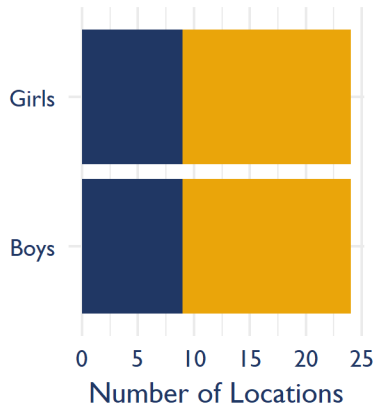
Most of the community areas are unclean in **58%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

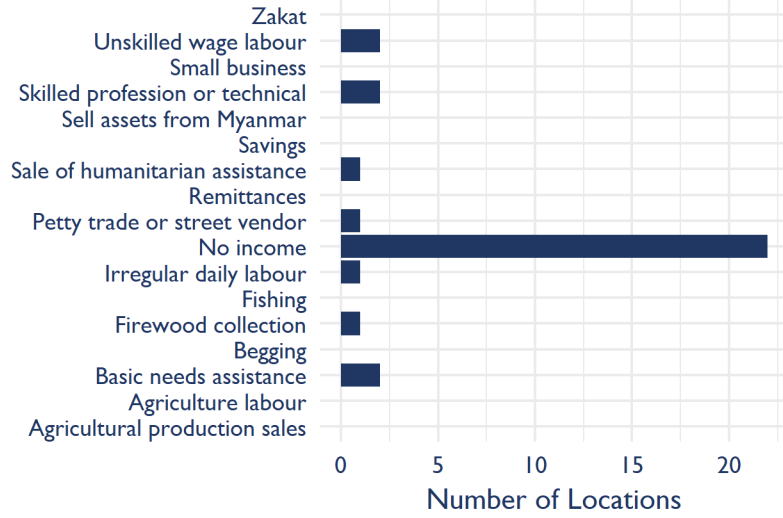


BARRIERS

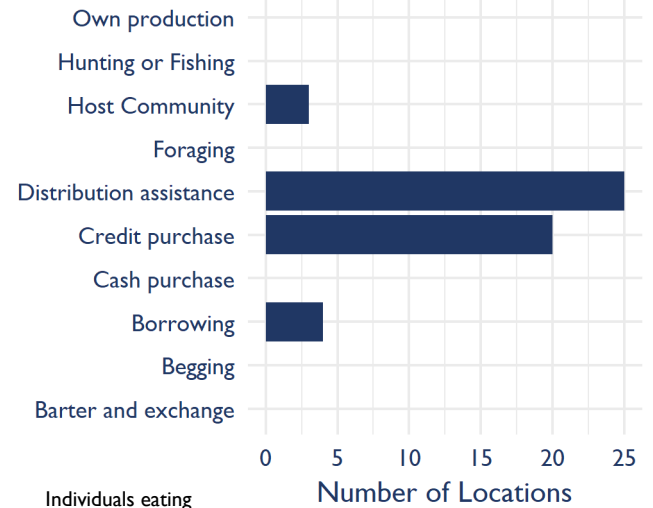


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

92% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
11%

69% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

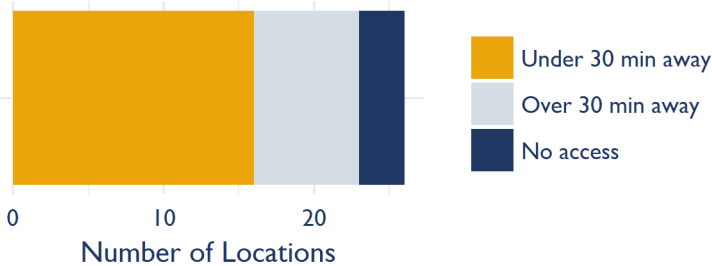
88% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

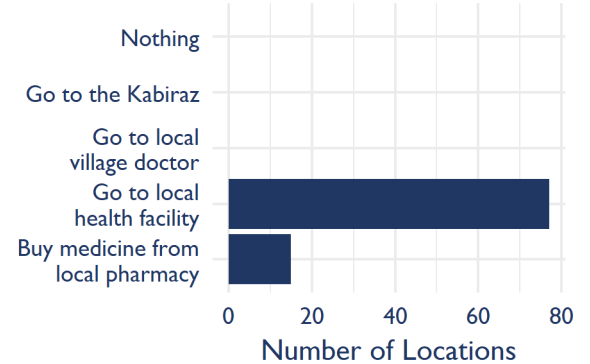
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
42%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
58%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
15%

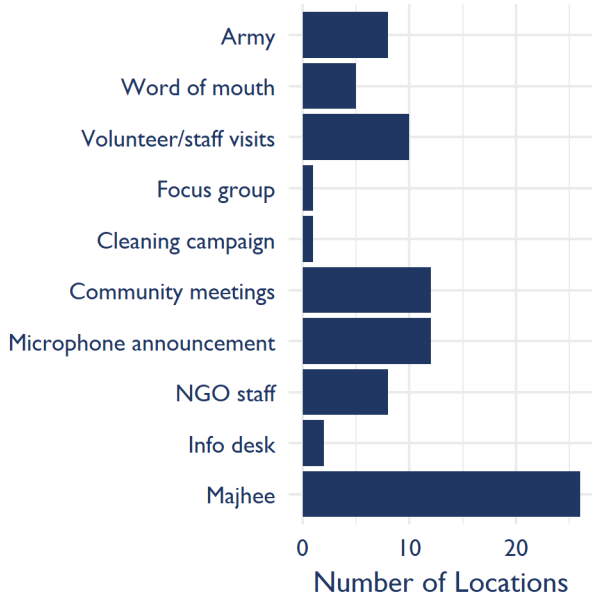
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
58%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
15%

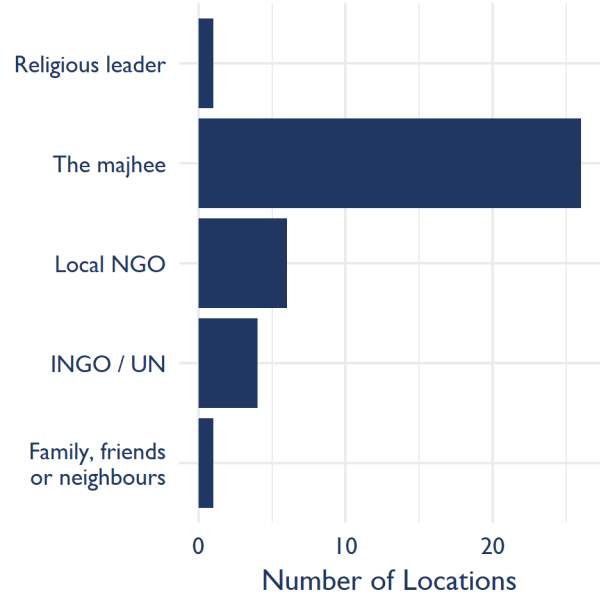
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
54%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

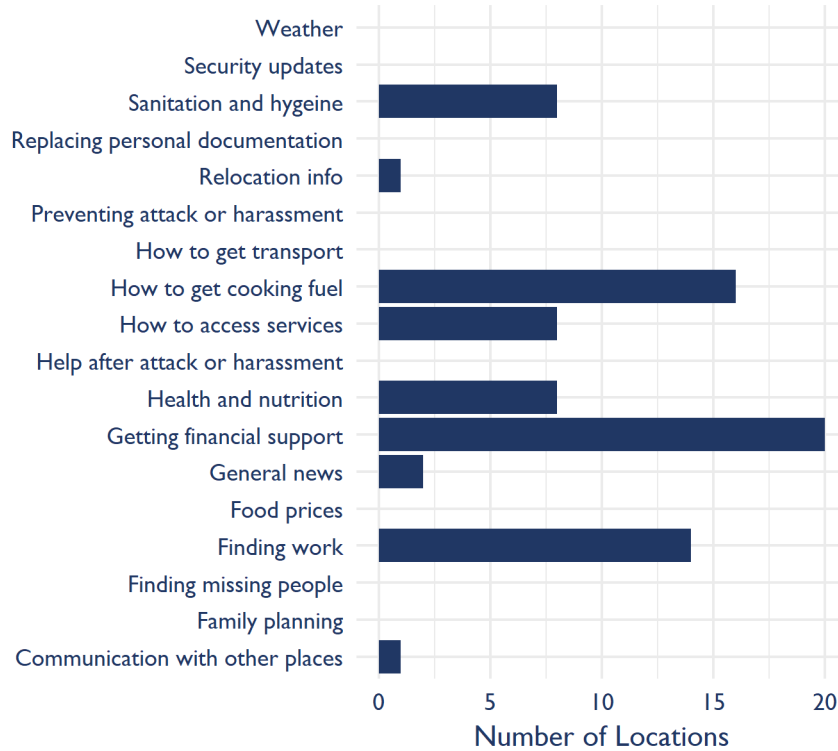
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



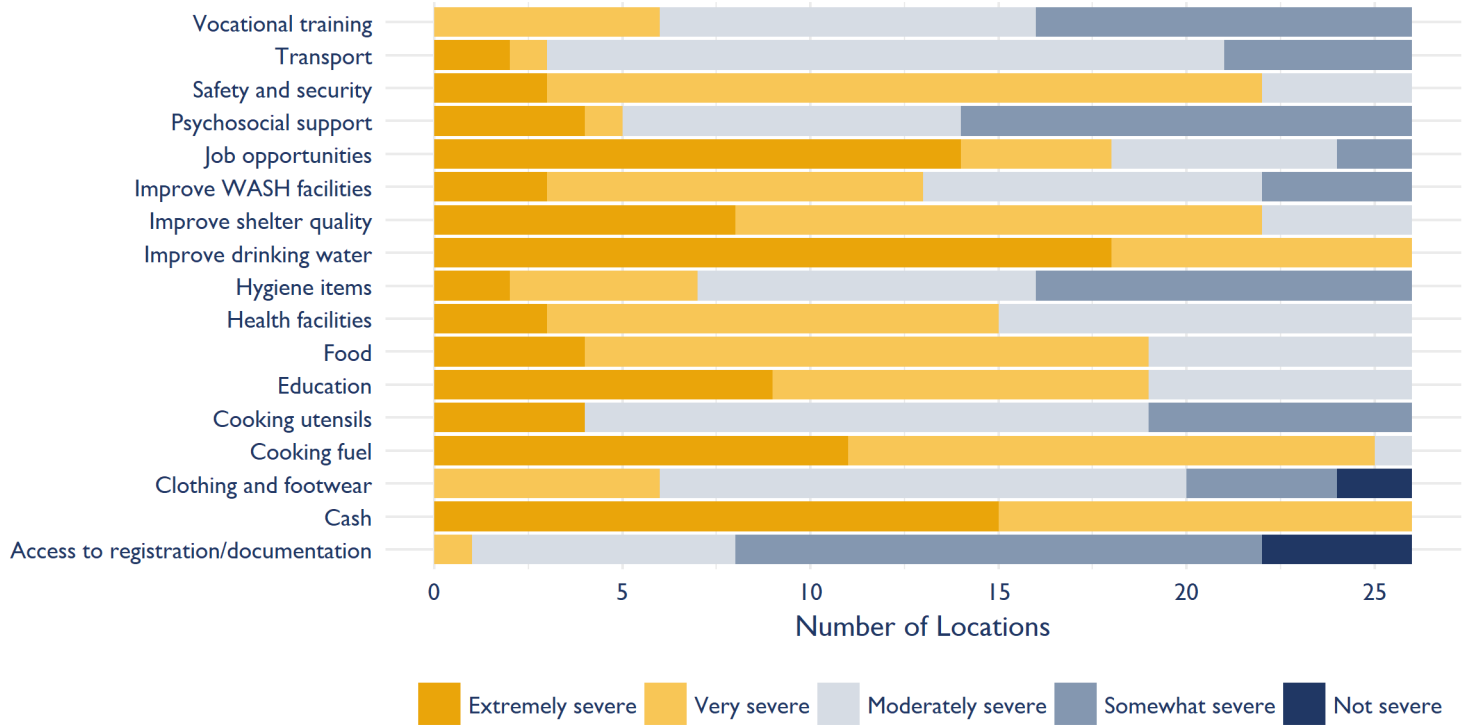
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



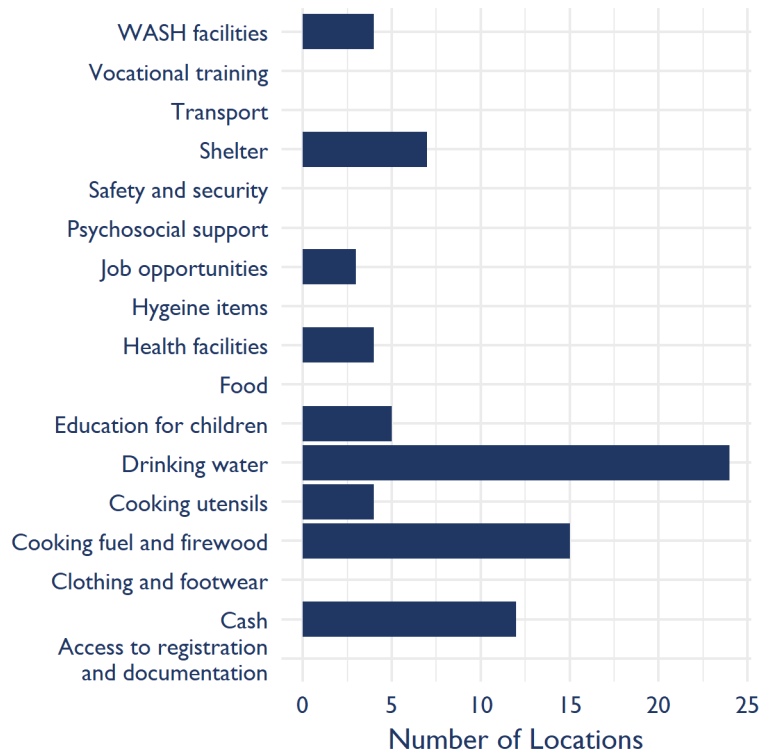
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



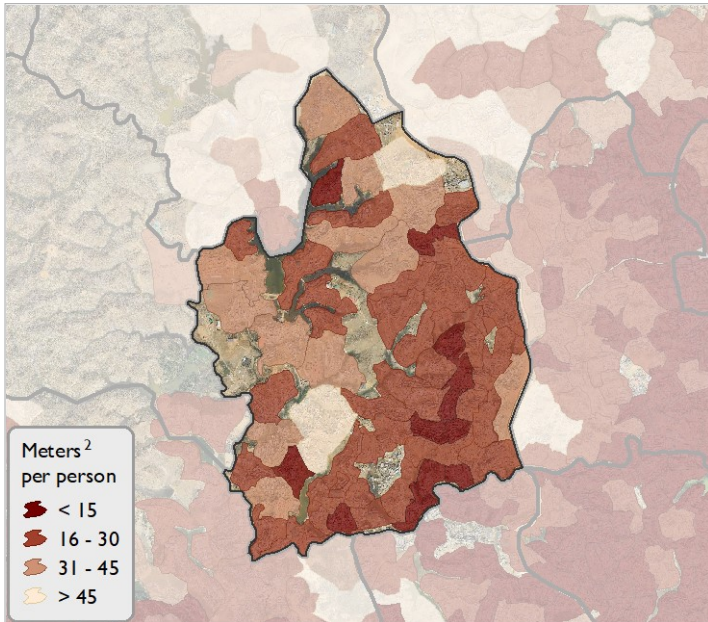
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 18, 2018



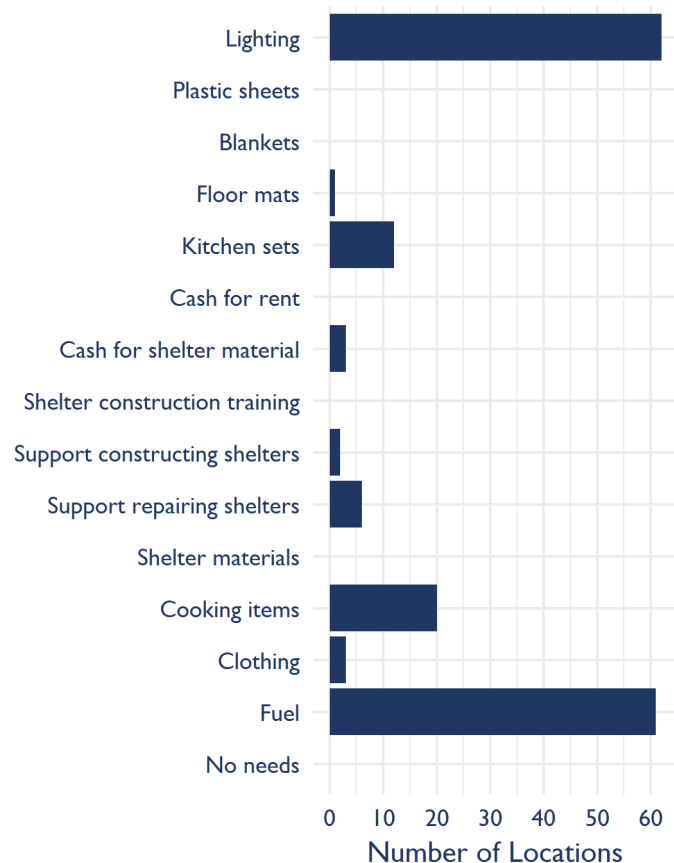
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
63	7000	26700

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

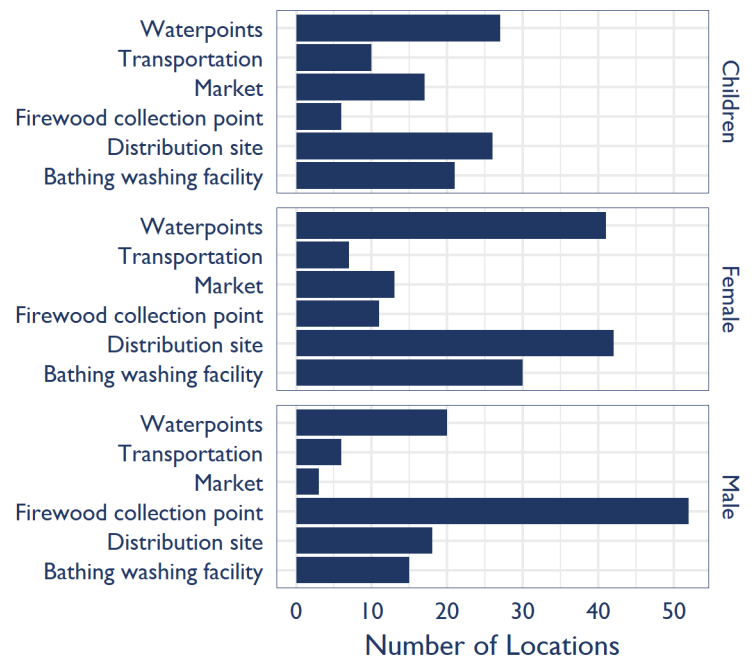


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

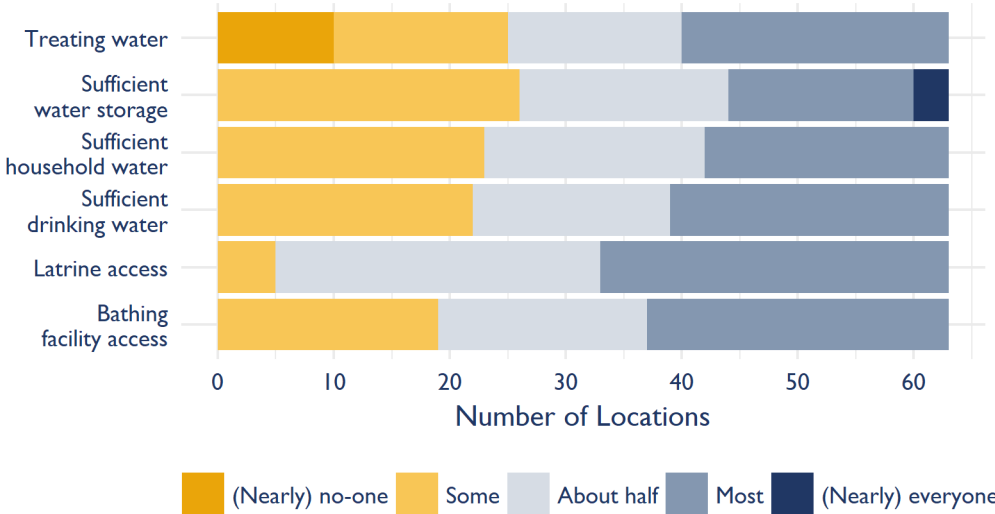
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

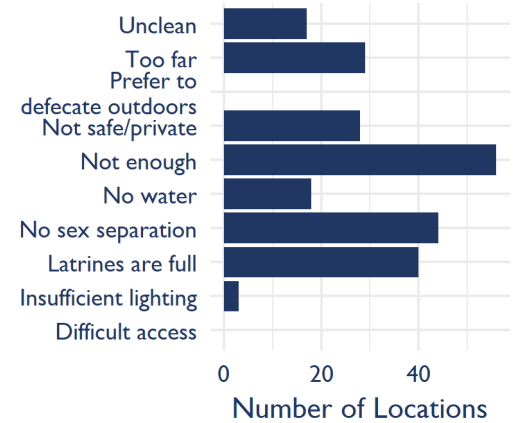


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



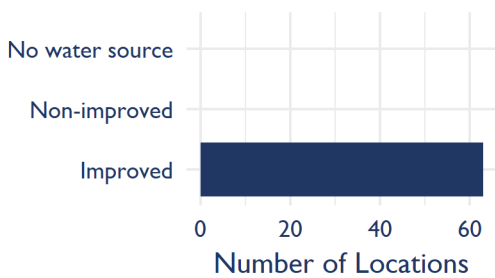
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



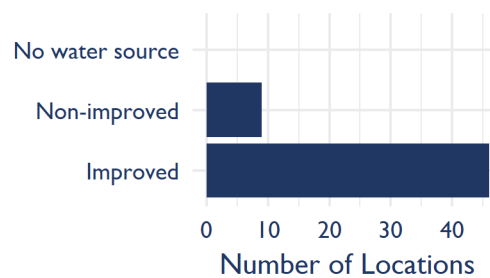
Latrines are not sex-separated in **70%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **44%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

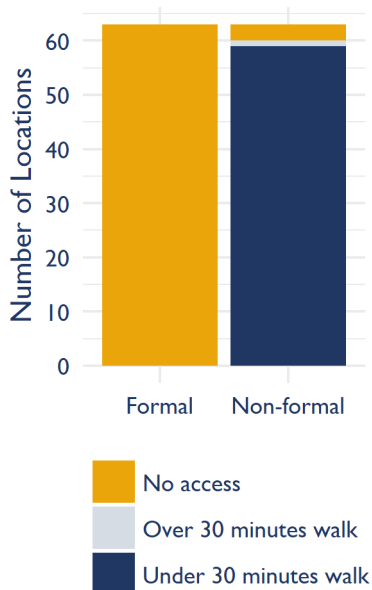


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **5%** of locations

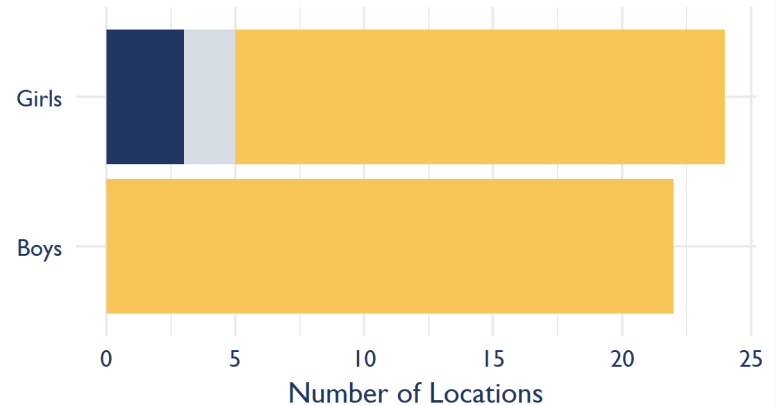
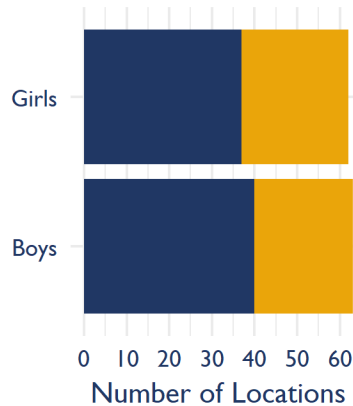
Most of the community areas are unclean in **68%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

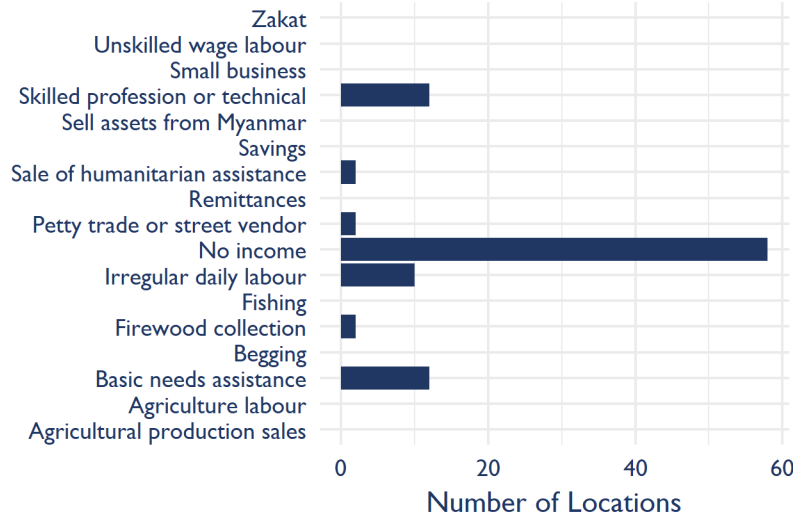


BARRIERS

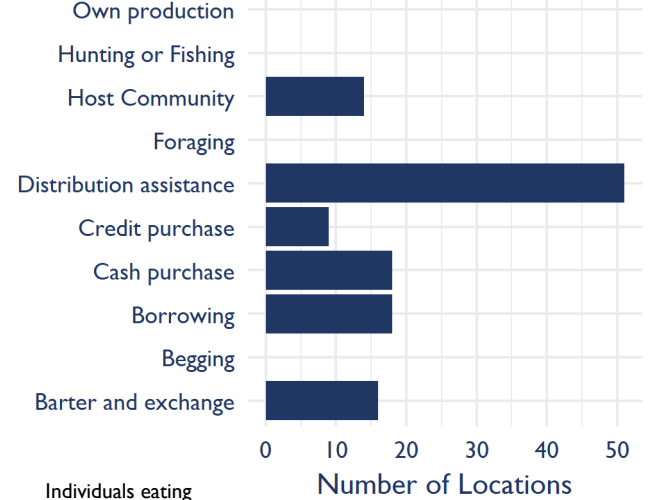


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

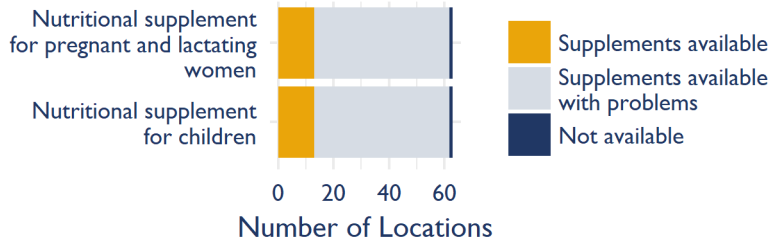
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

60% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
20%

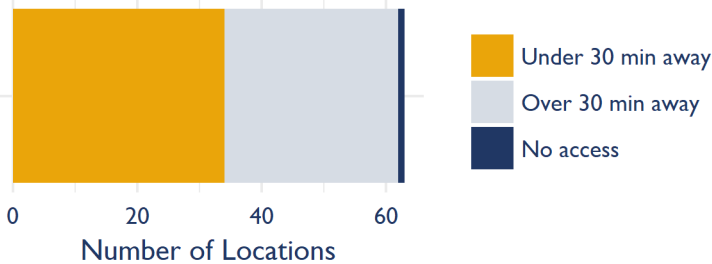
60% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

73% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

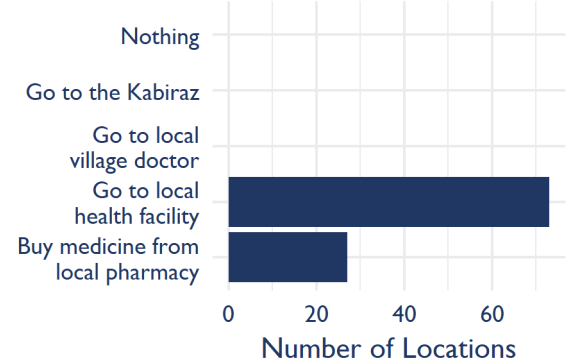
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
17%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
41%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
40%

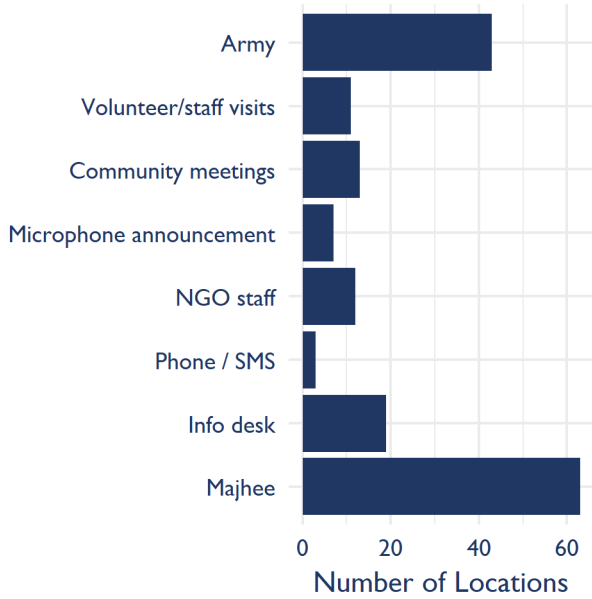
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
43%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
2%

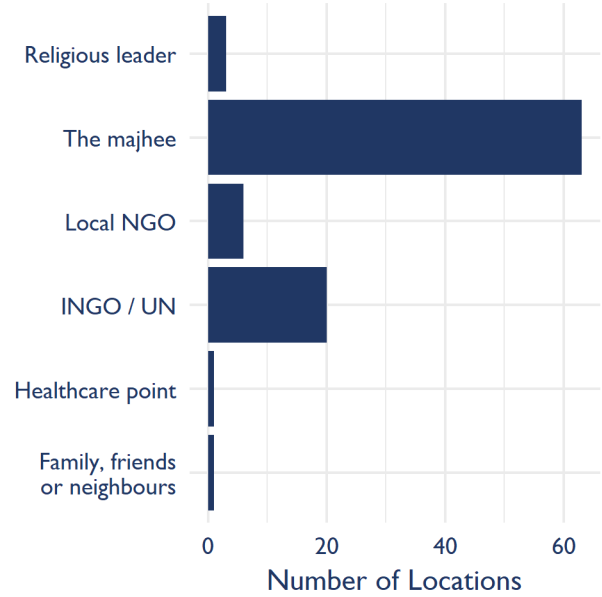
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
41%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

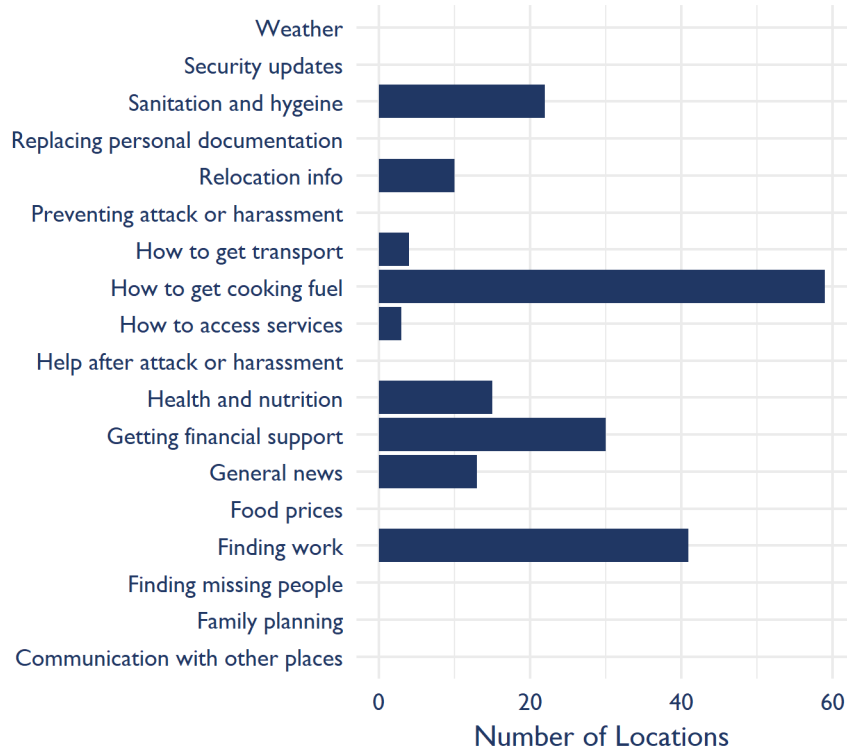
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



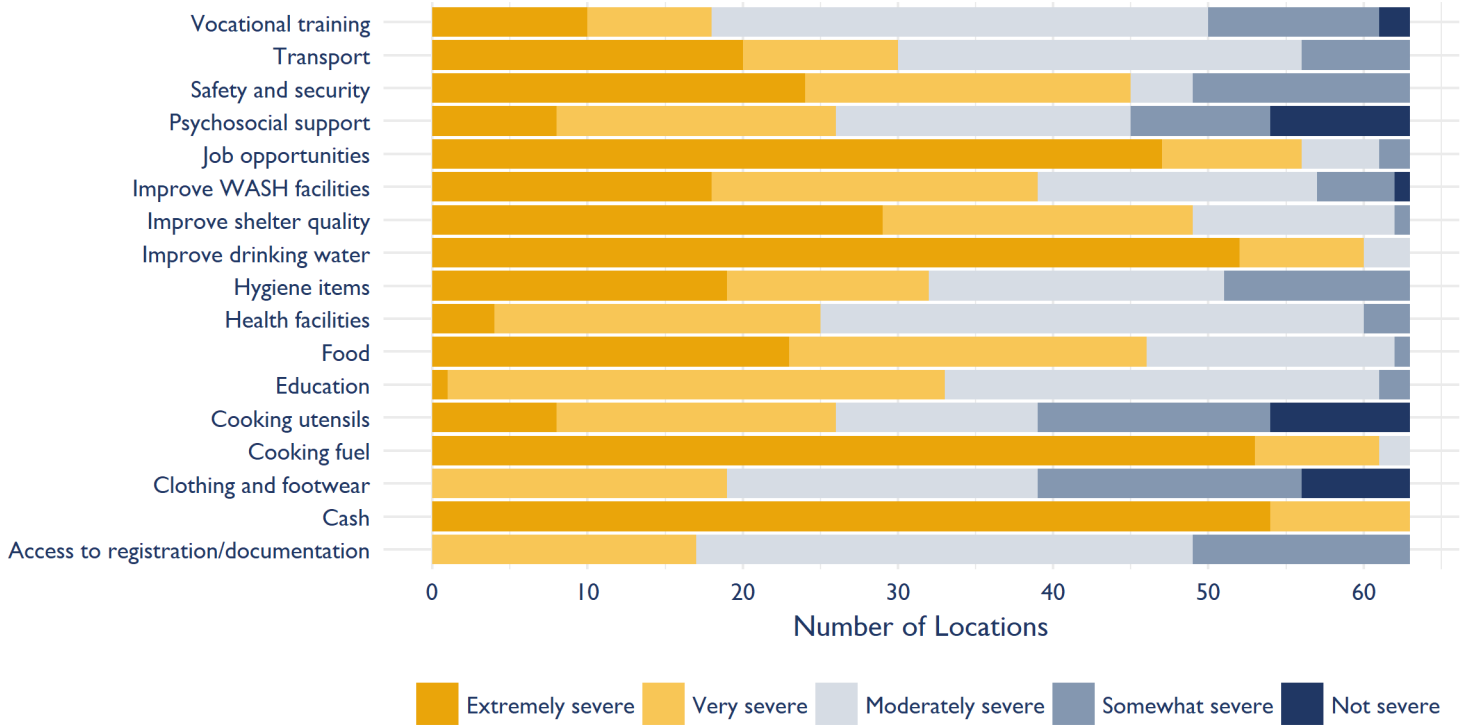
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



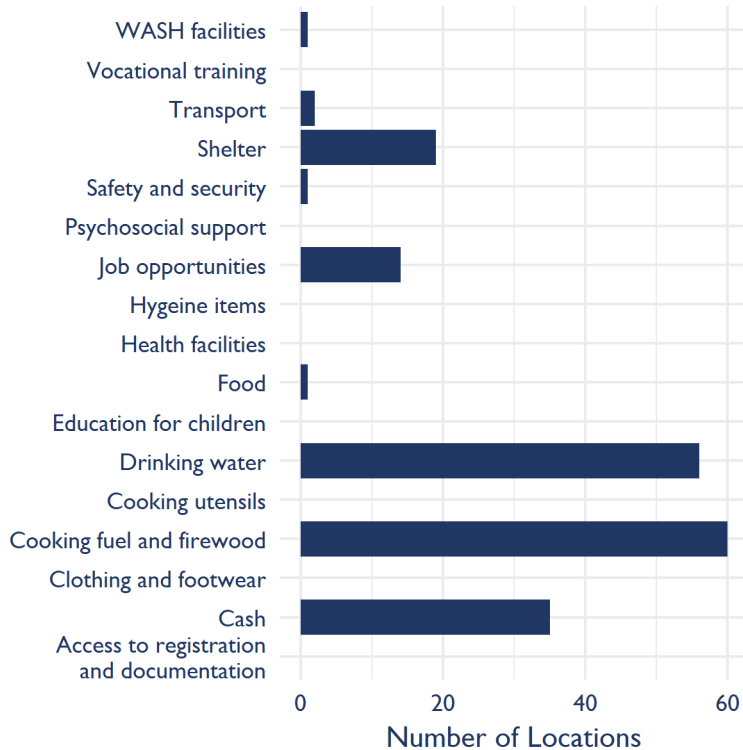
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



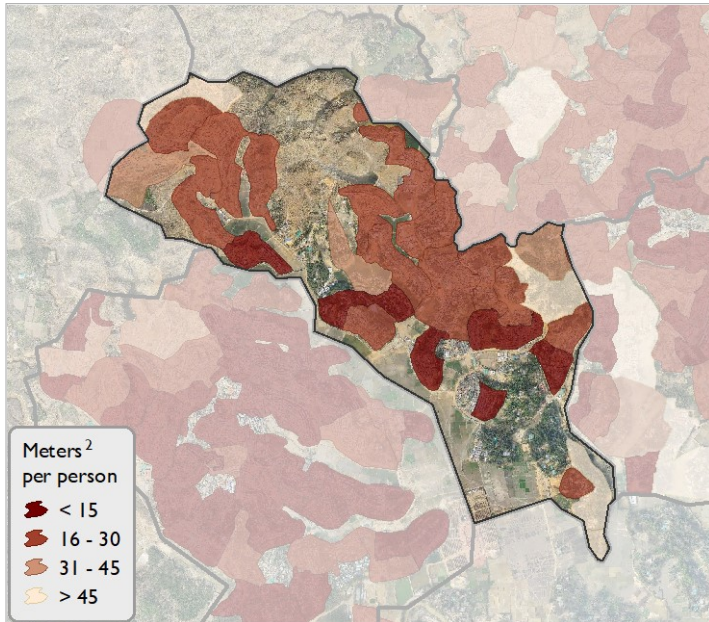
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 14 - March 25, 2018



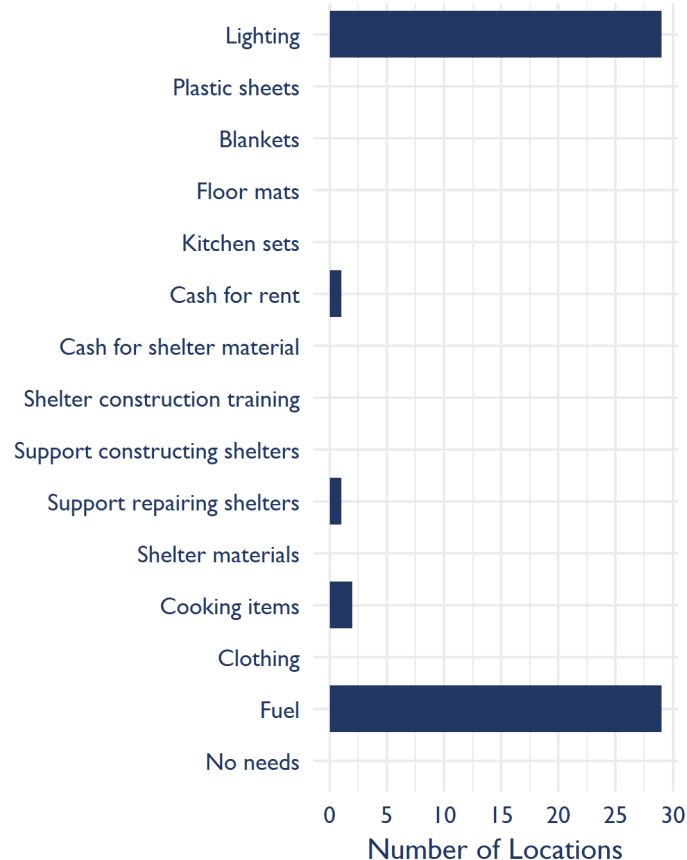
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
29	5300	22100

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

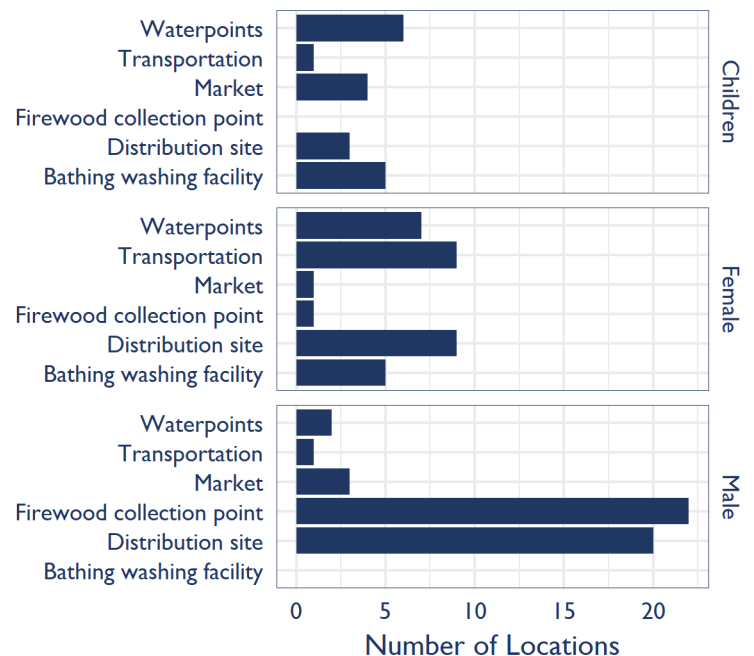


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

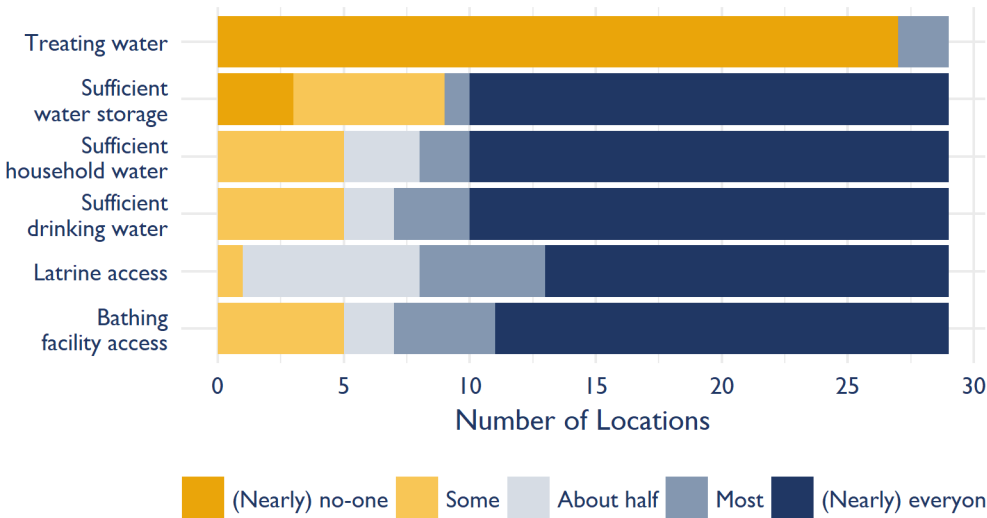
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

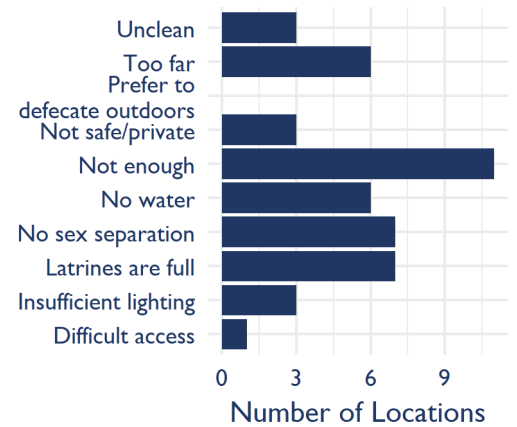


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



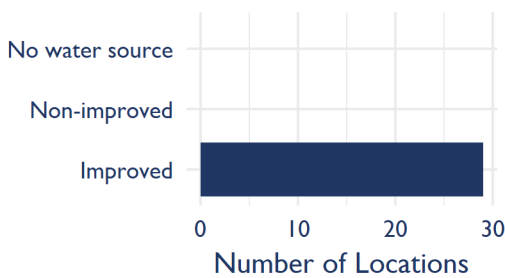
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



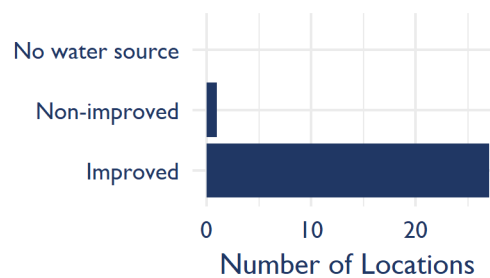
Latrines are not sex-separated in **24%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **10%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

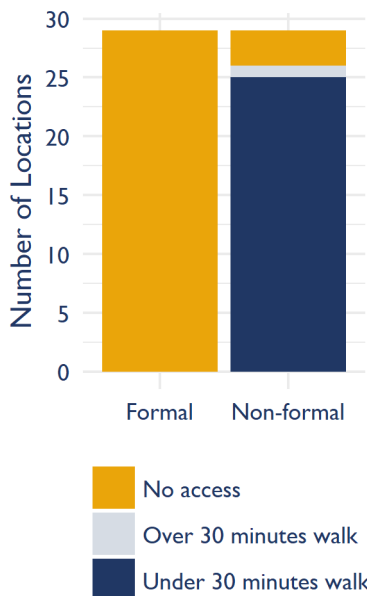


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **10%** of locations

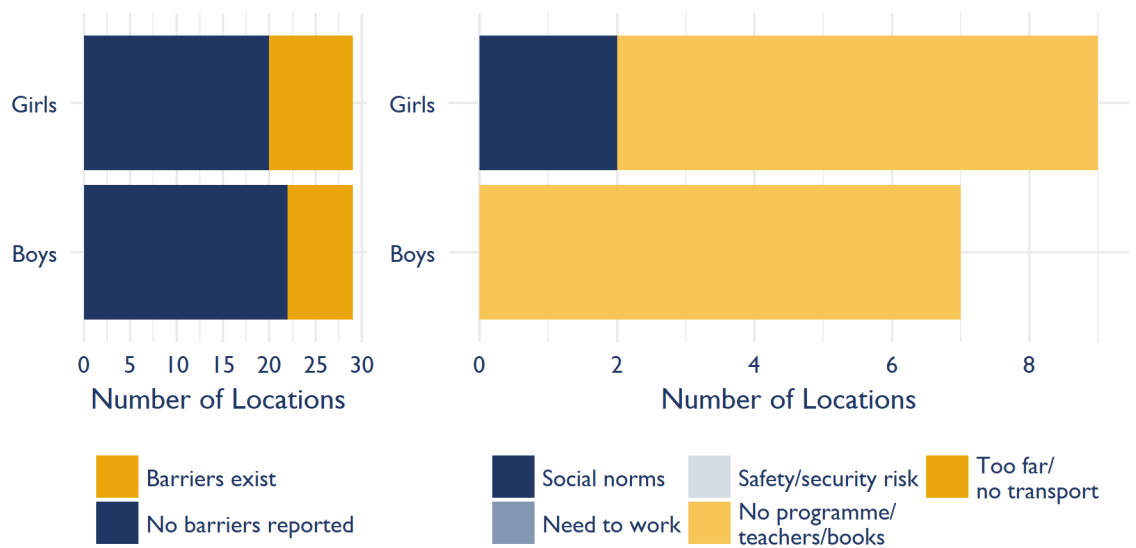
Most of the community areas are unclean in **100%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

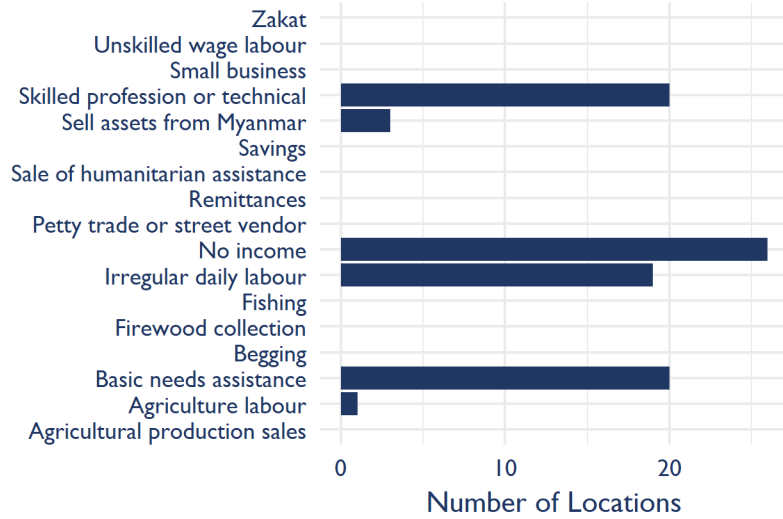


BARRIERS

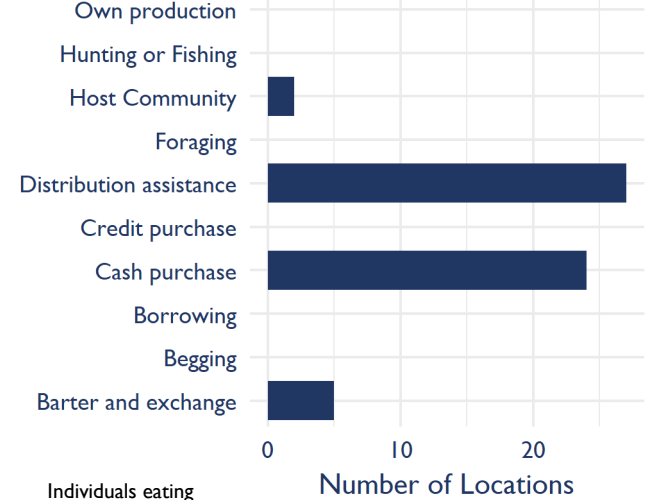


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

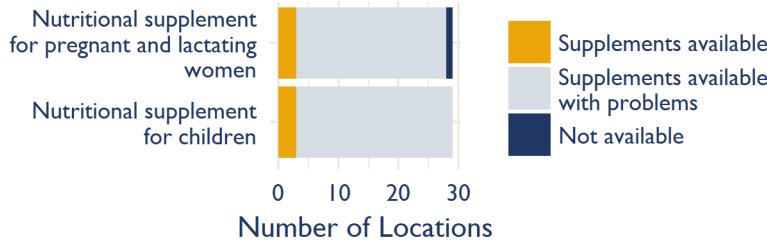
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

31% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
2%

14% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

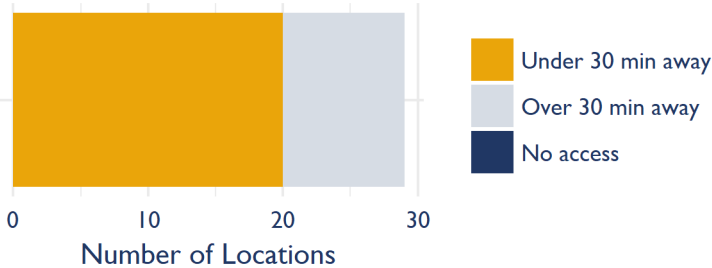
86% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

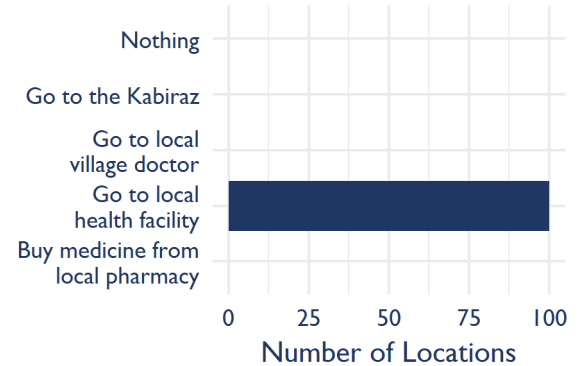
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
10%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
31%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
79%

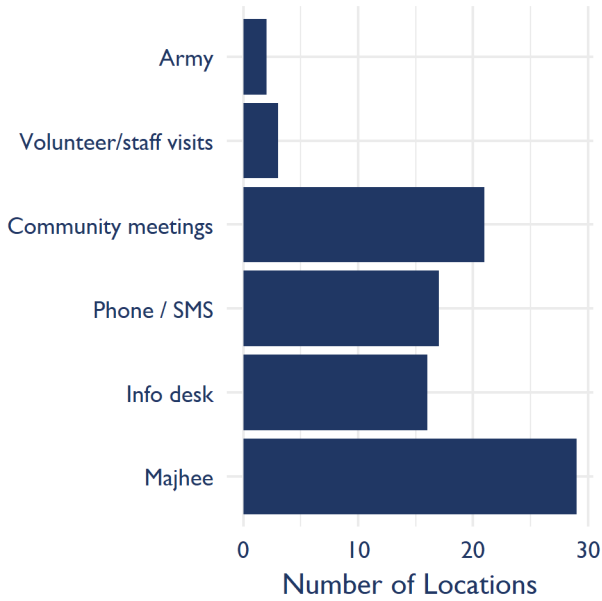
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
24%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

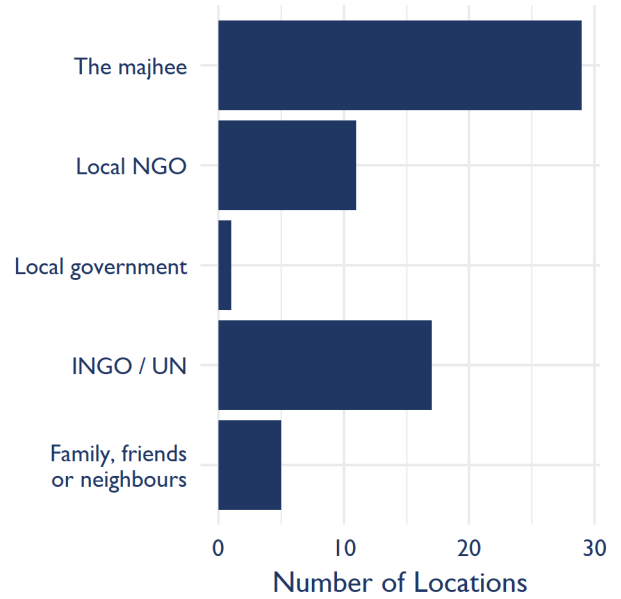
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
21%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

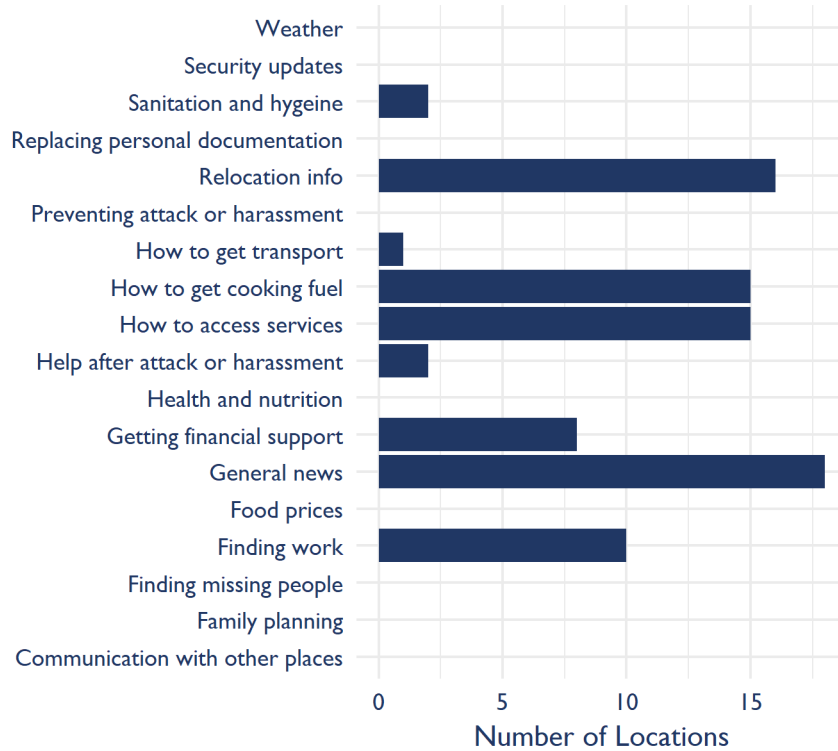
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



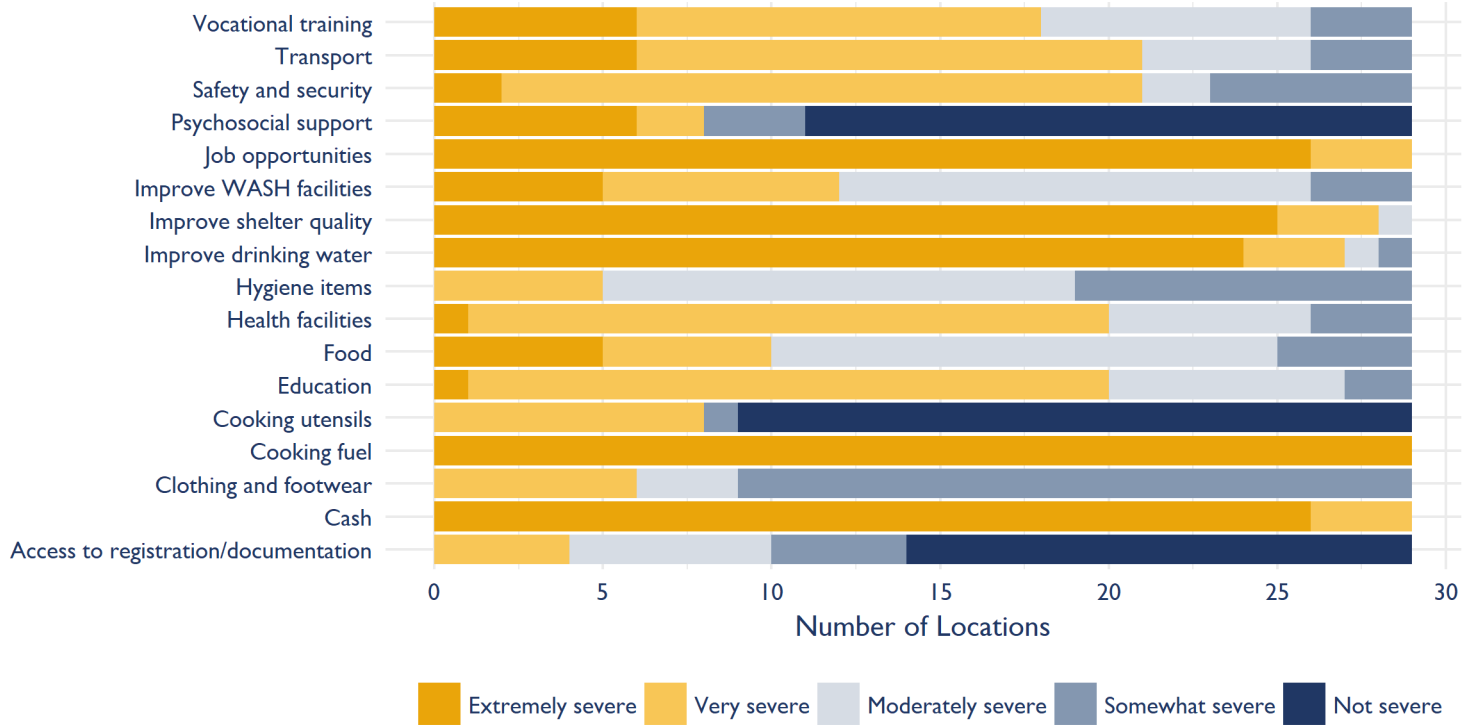
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



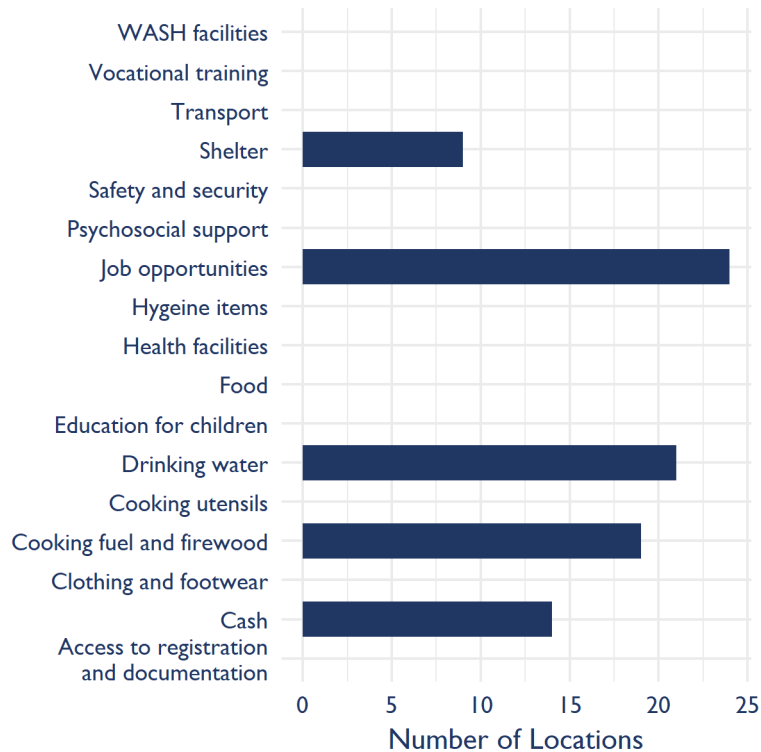
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

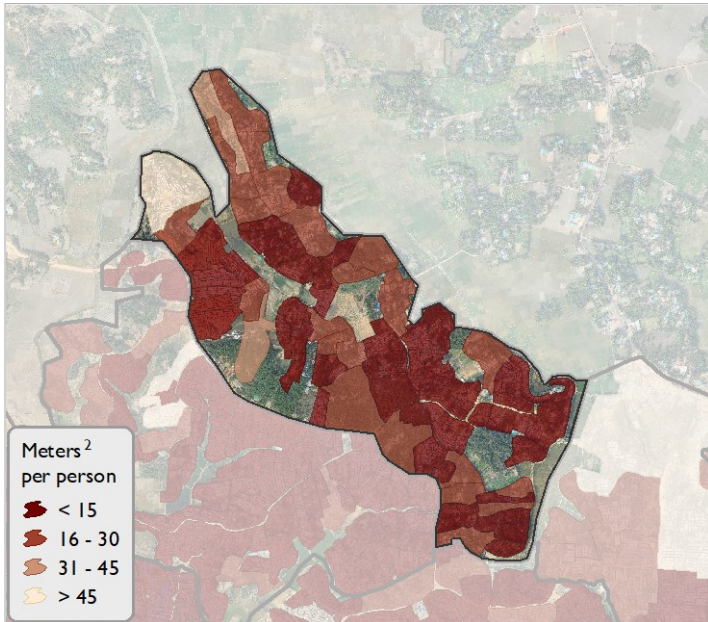


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 13 - March 14, 2018

LOCATIONS **90** HOUSEHOLDS **9900** INDIVIDUALS **41100**

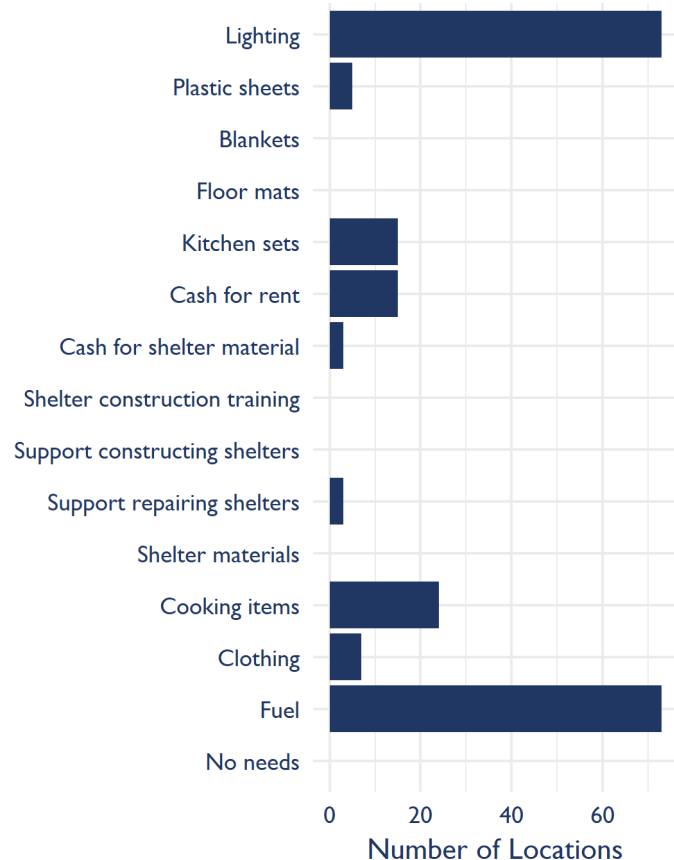


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

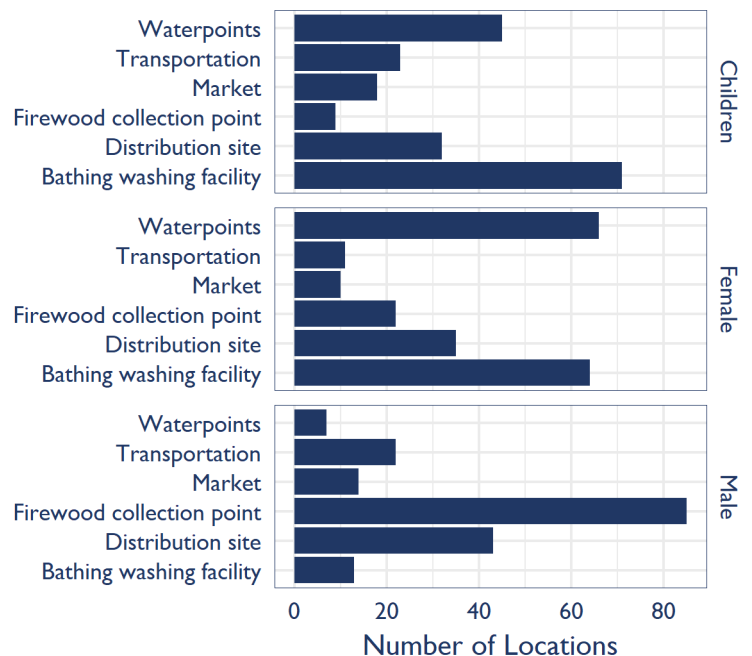


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

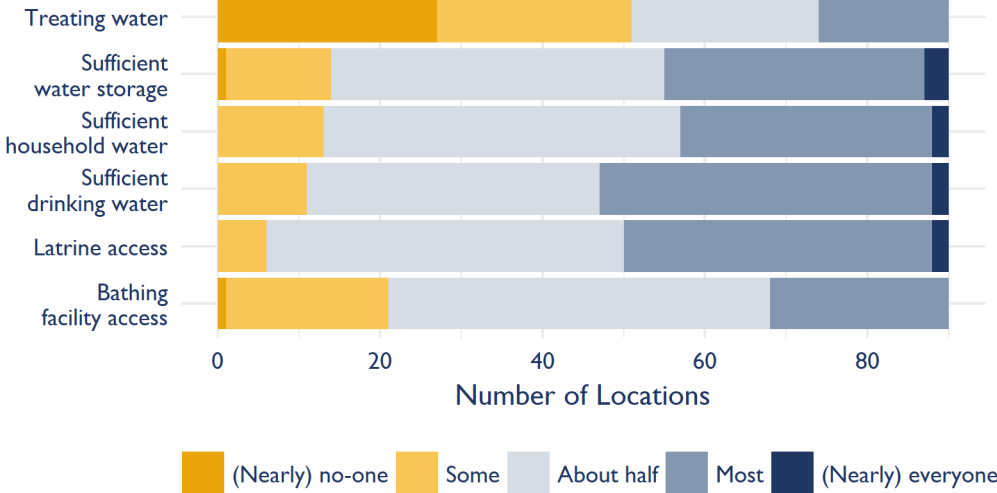
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

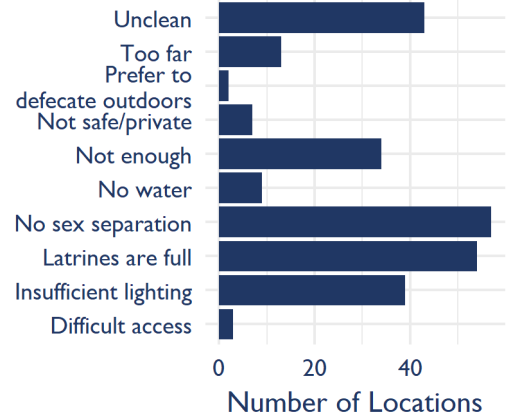


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



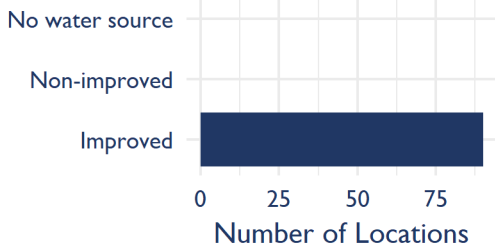
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



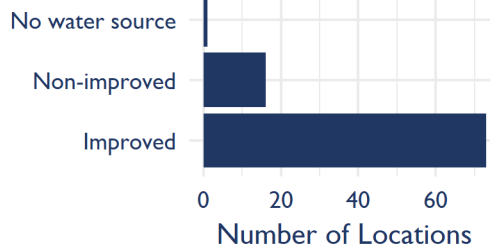
Latrines are not sex-separated in **63%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **8%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

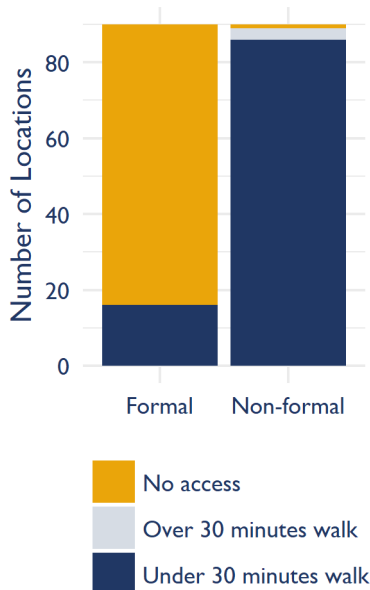


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **43%** of locations

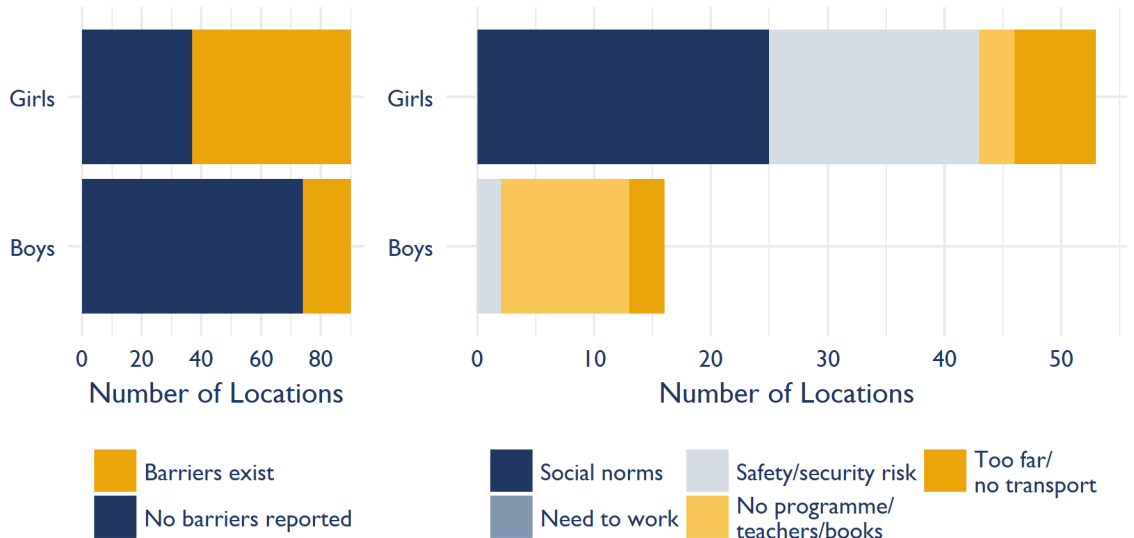
Most of the community areas are unclean in **84%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

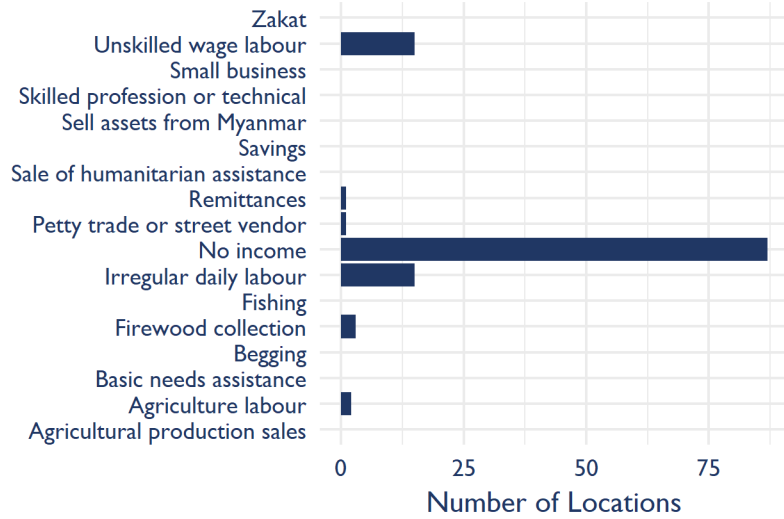


BARRIERS

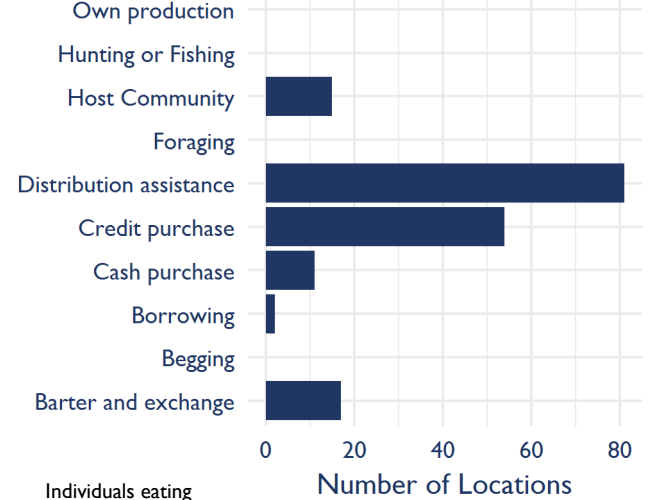


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
3%

43% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
10%

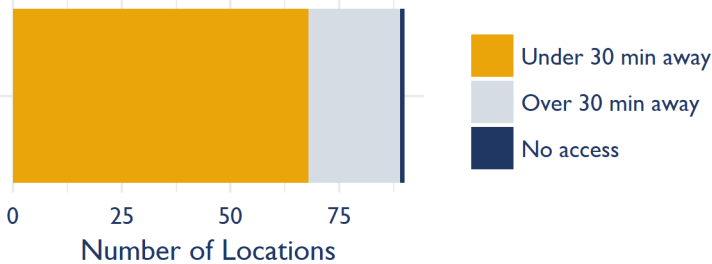
36% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

50% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

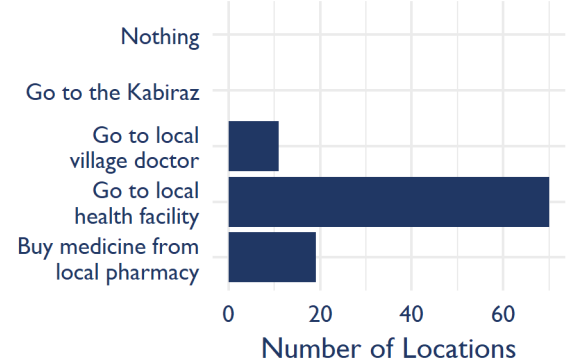
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
33%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
66%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
12%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
52%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
8%

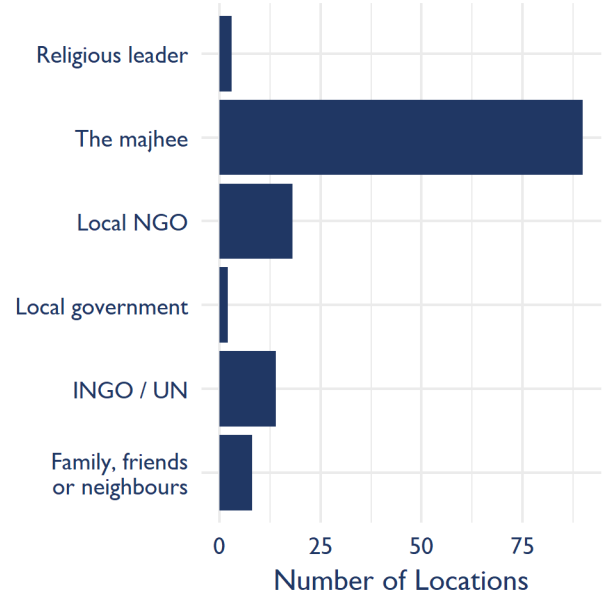
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
78%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

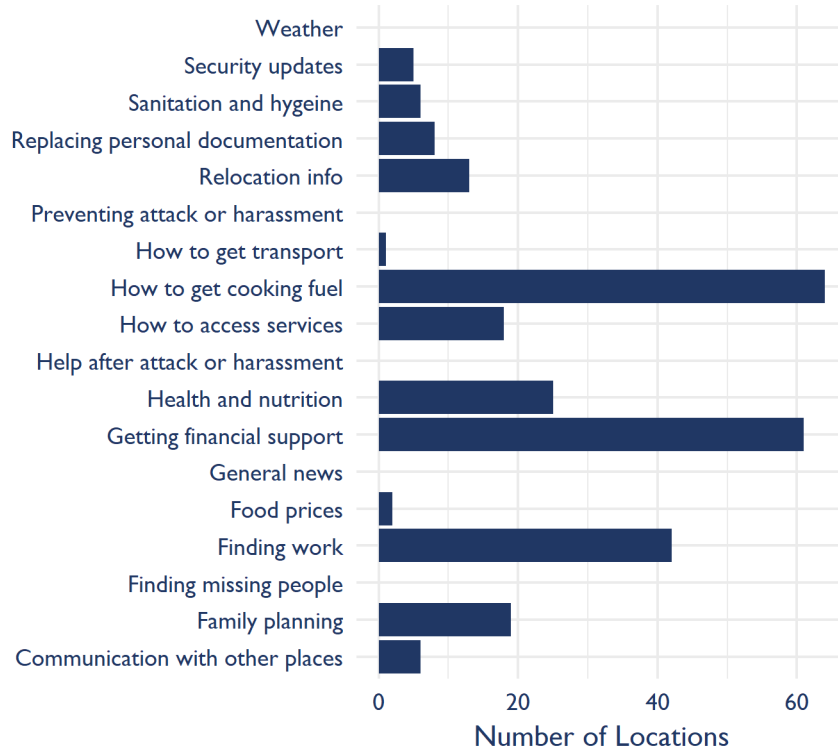
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



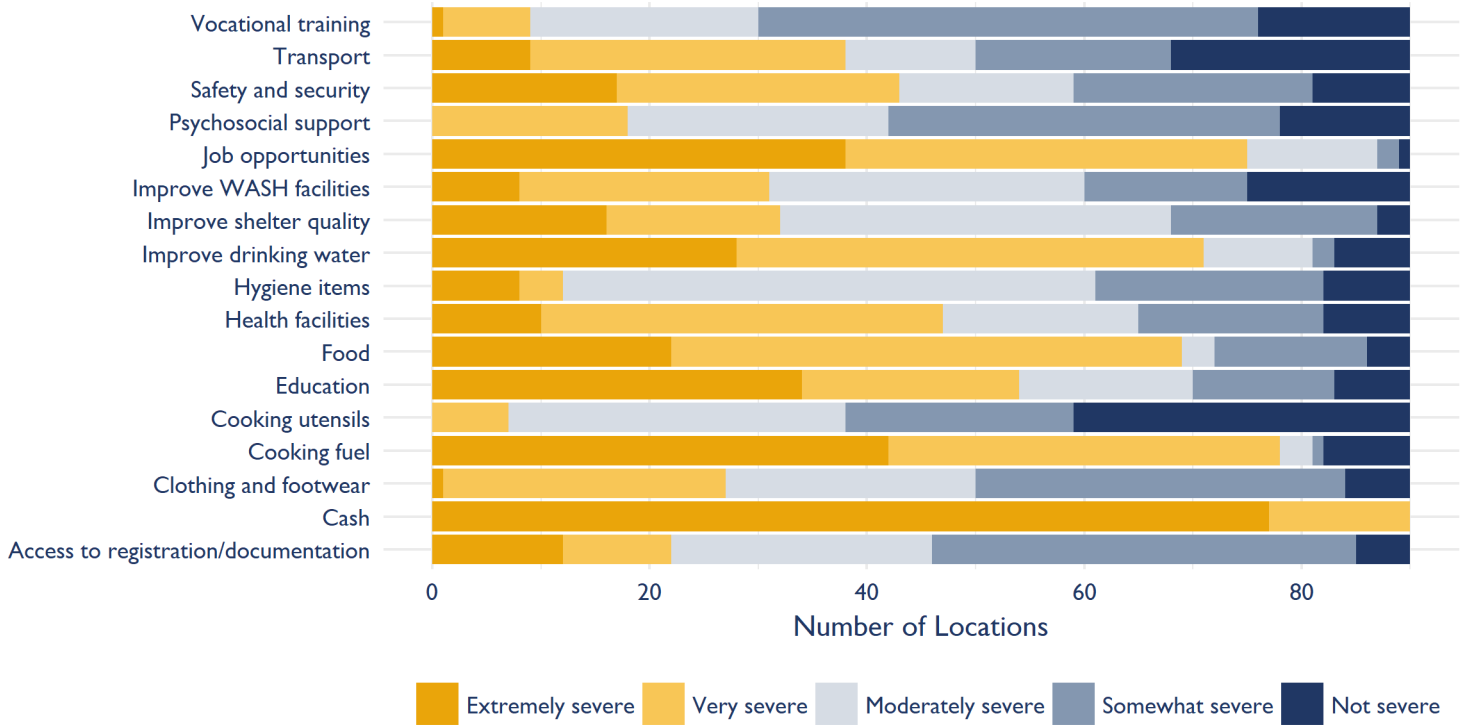
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



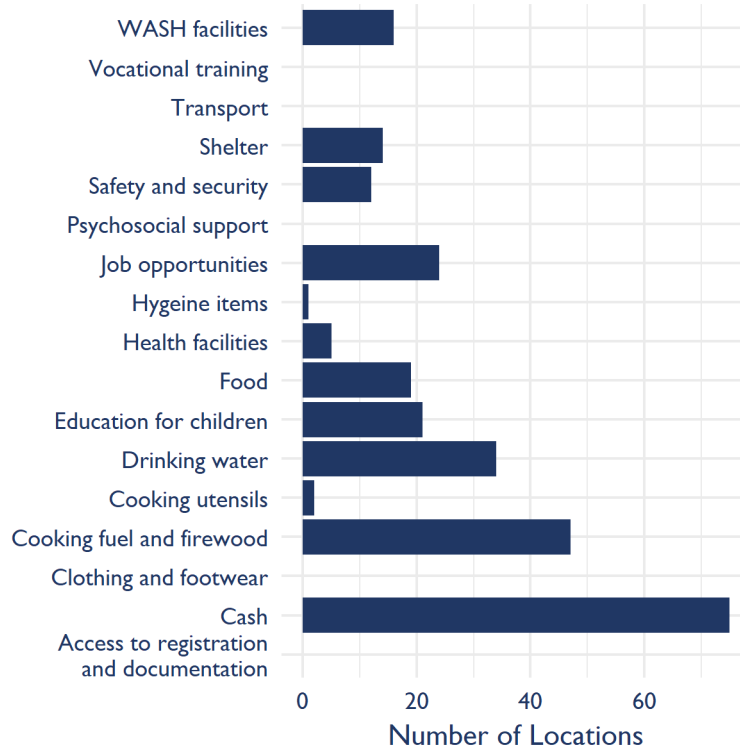
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



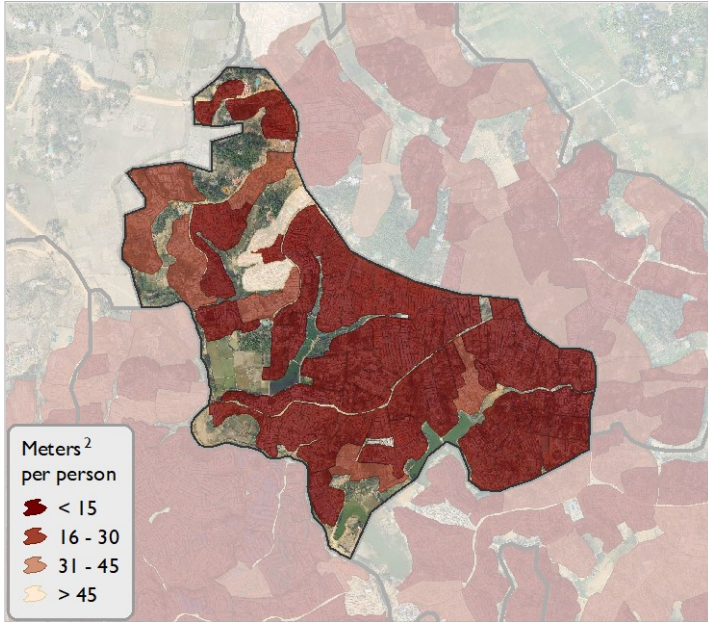
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 14, 2018



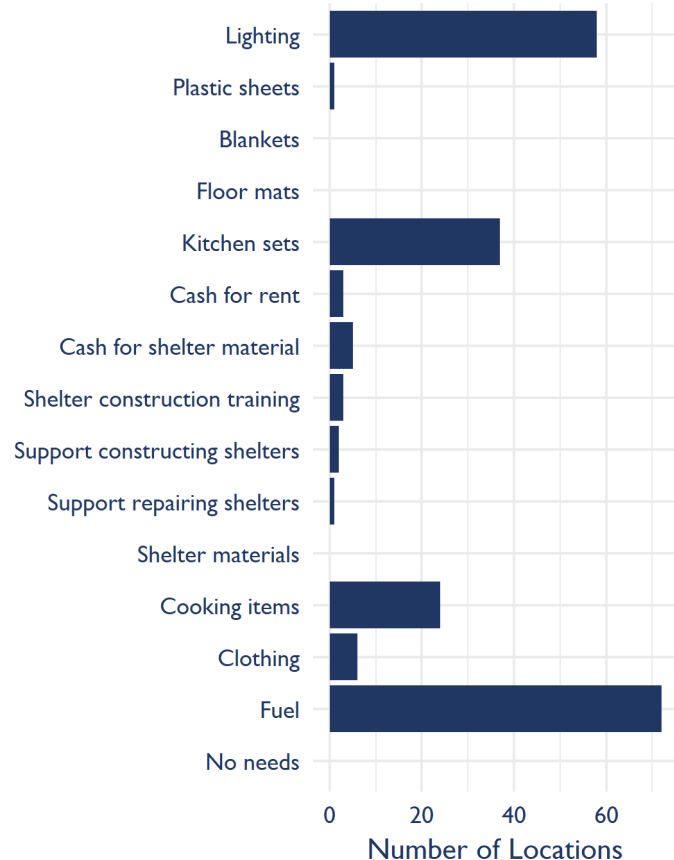
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
84	9600	39000

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

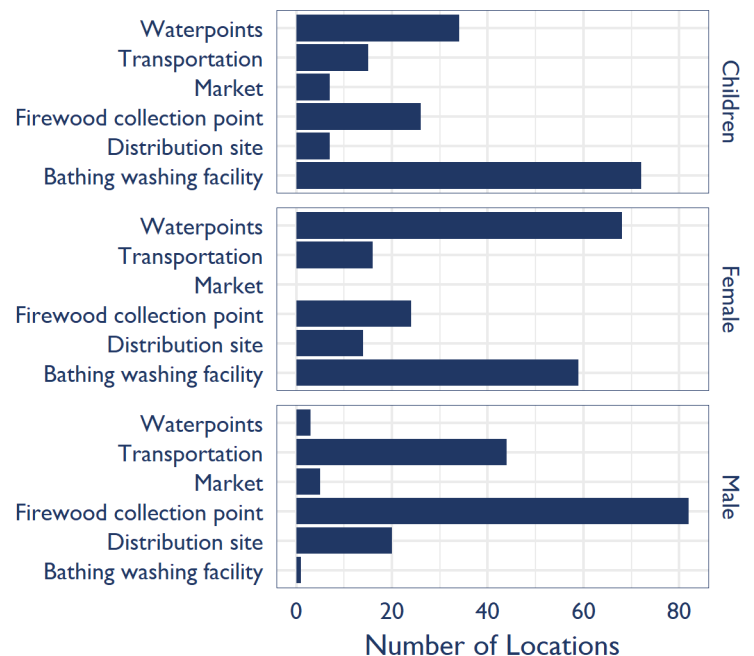


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

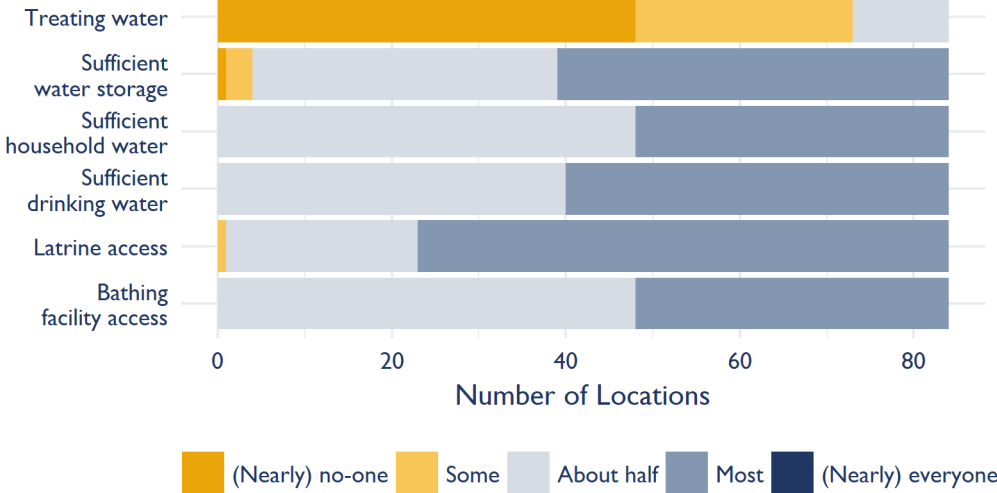
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

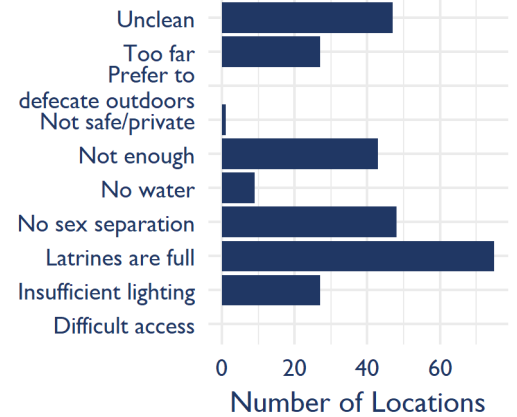


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



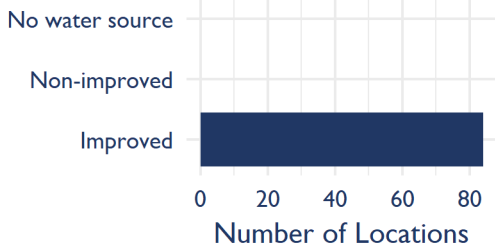
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



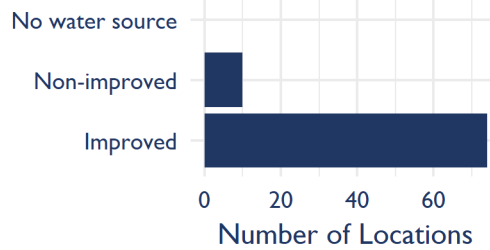
Latrines are not sex-separated in **57%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **1%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

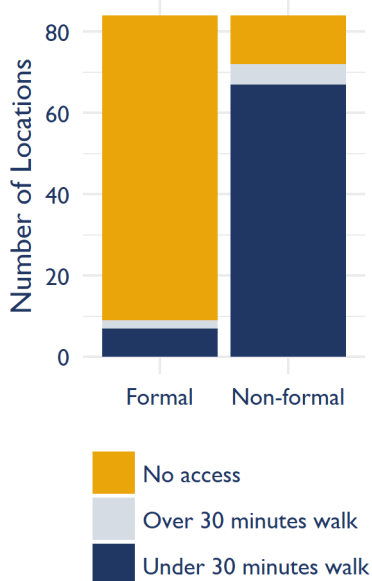


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **32%** of locations

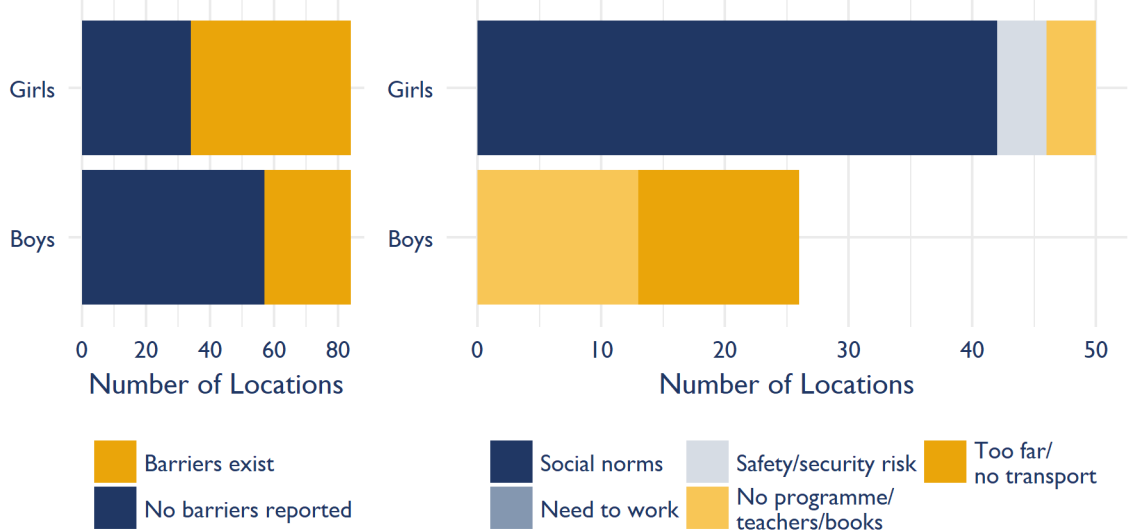
Most of the community areas are unclean in **77%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

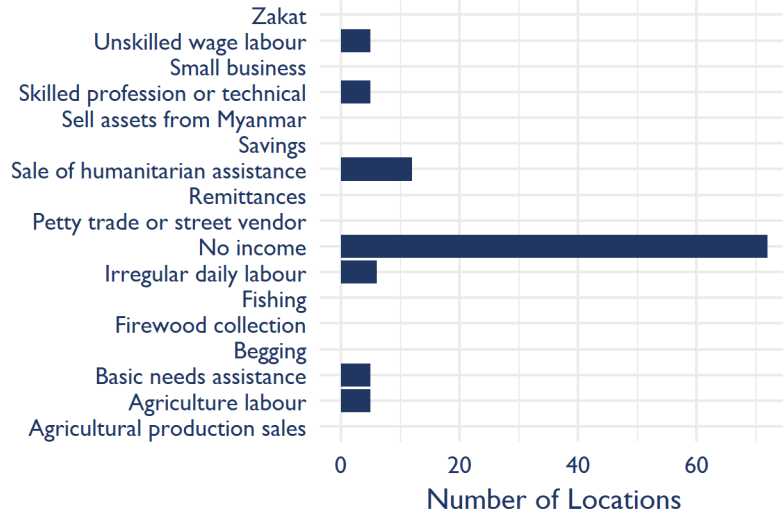


BARRIERS

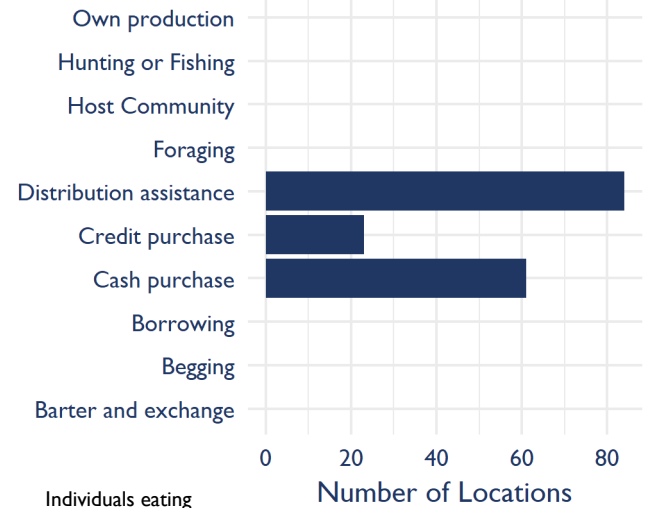


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day **1%**

75% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.) **5%**

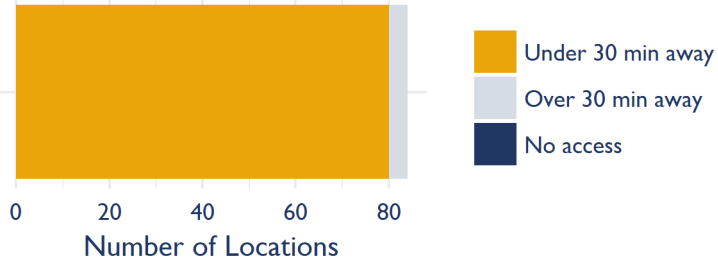
30% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

74% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

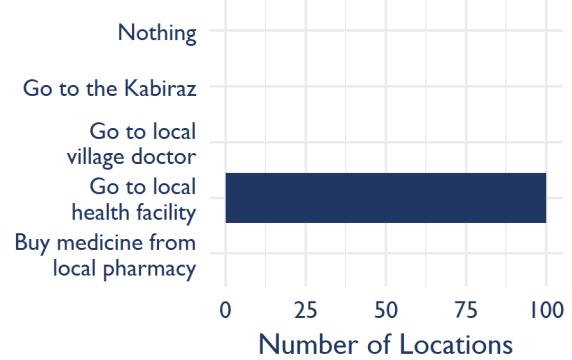
TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare **57%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support **96%**

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics **8%**

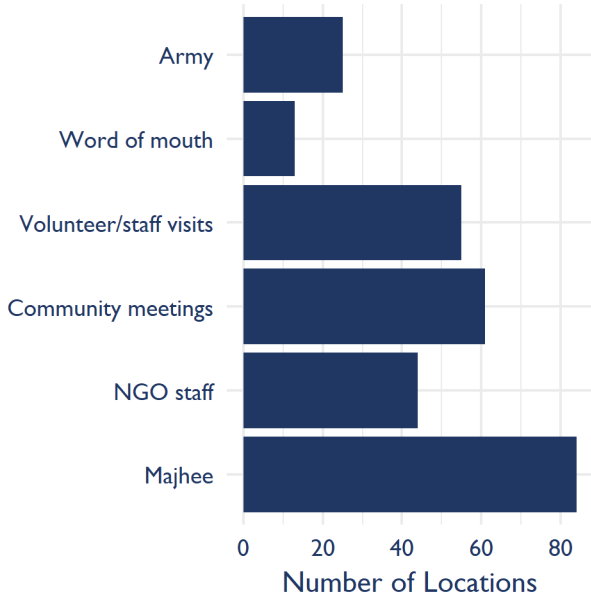
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation **95%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations **1%**

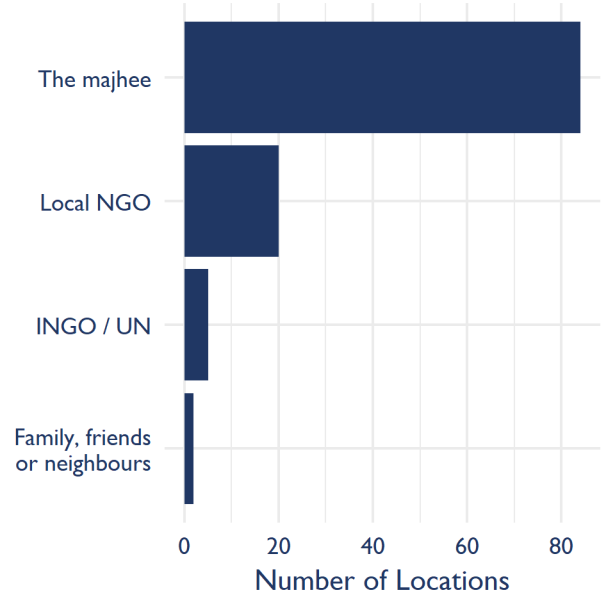
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance **94%**

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

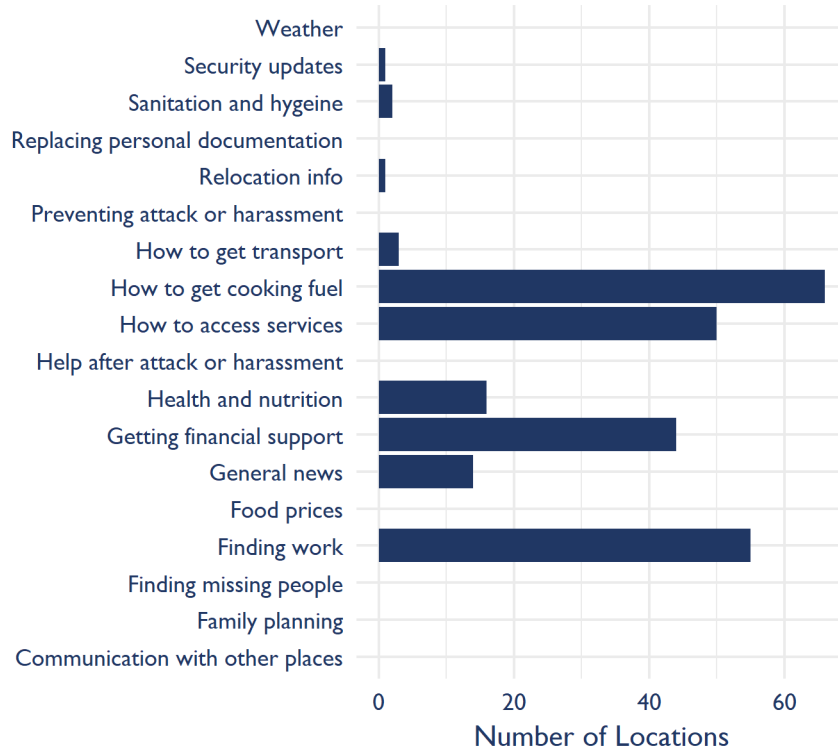
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



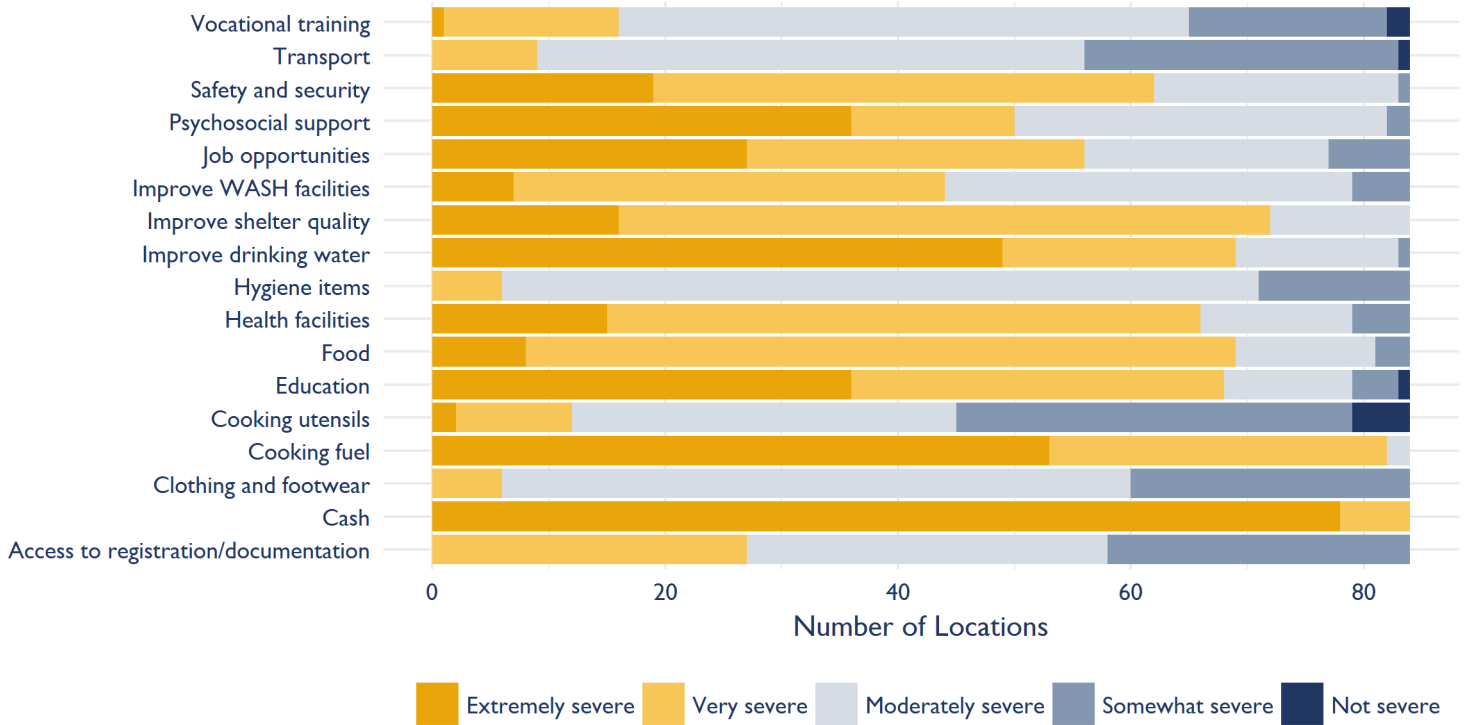
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



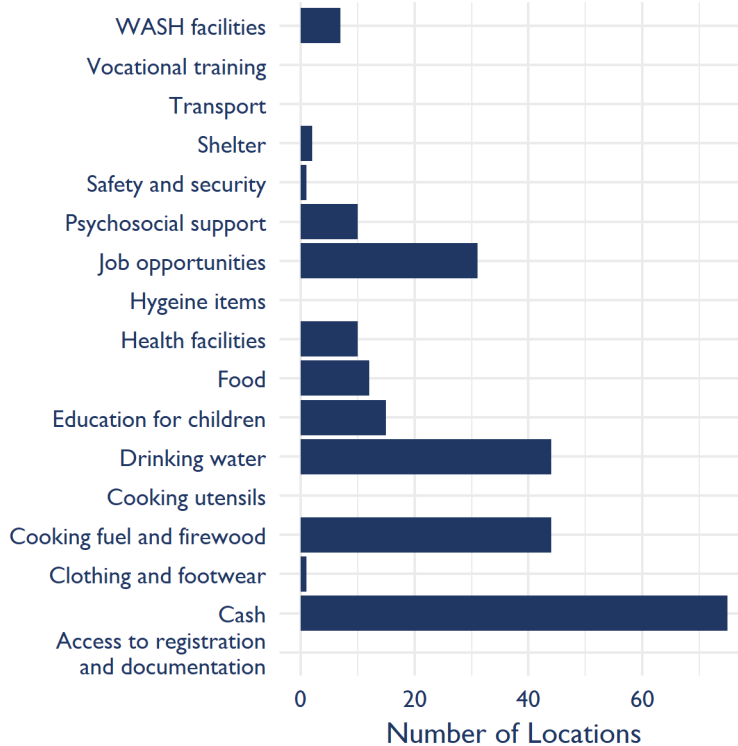
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



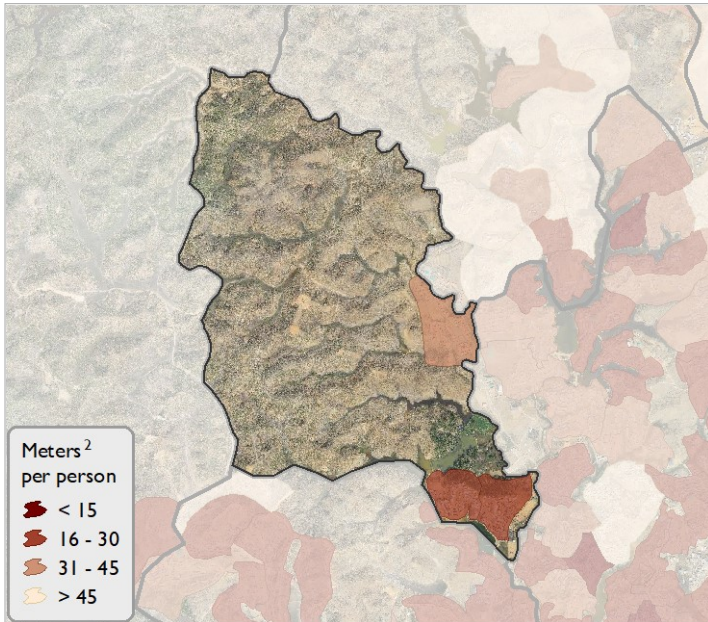
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018



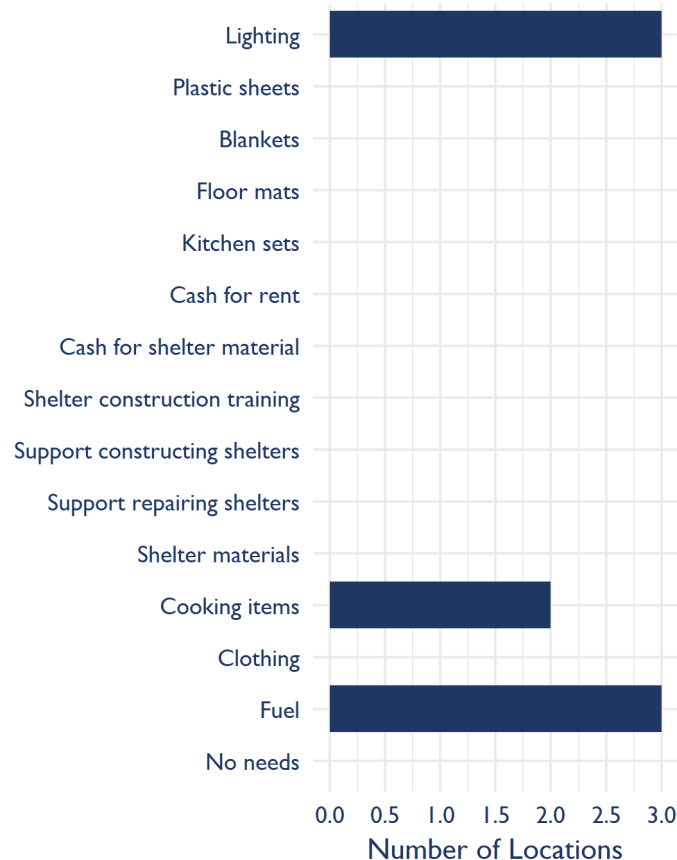
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS **HOUSEHOLDS** **INDIVIDUALS**
3 **400** **1500**

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

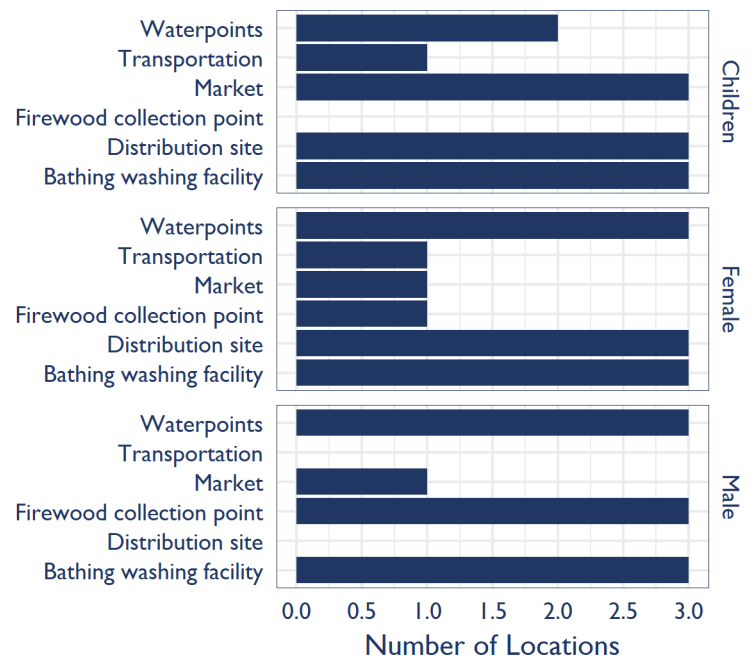


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

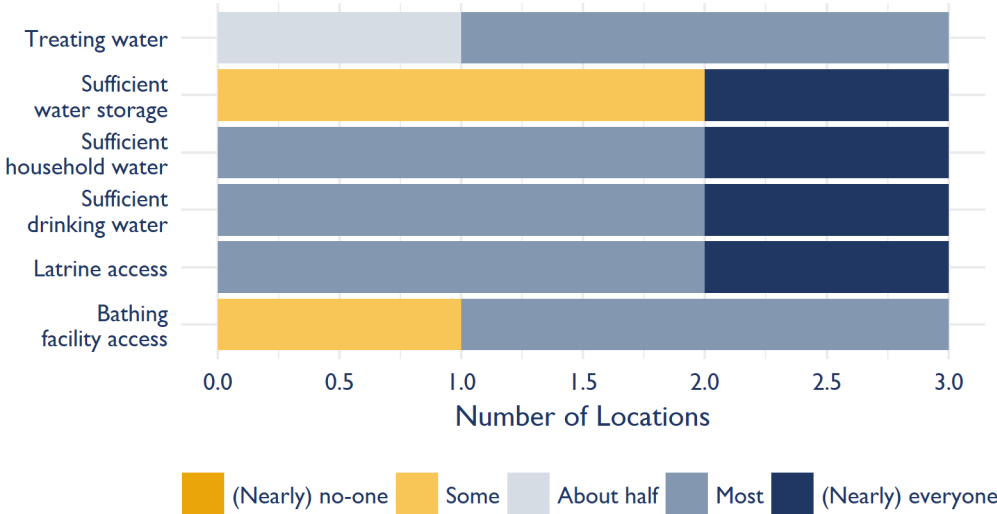
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

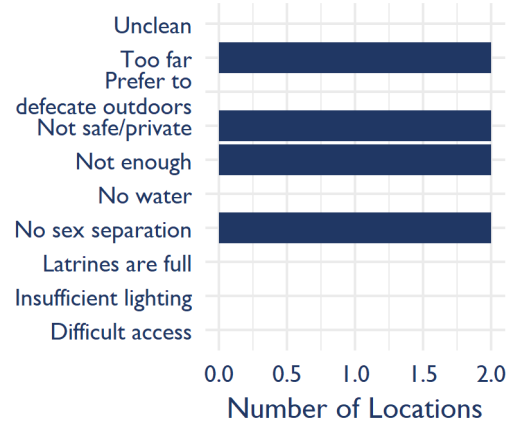


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



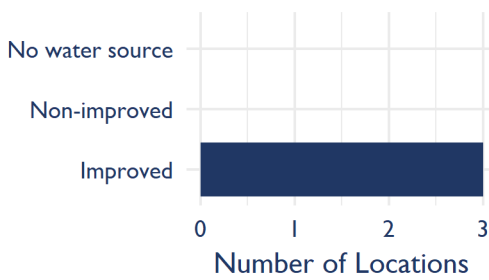
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



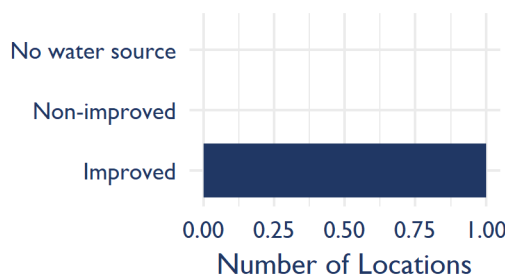
Latrines are not sex-separated in **67%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **67%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

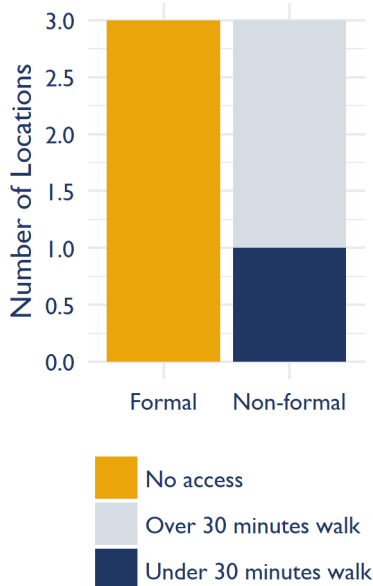


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **0%** of locations

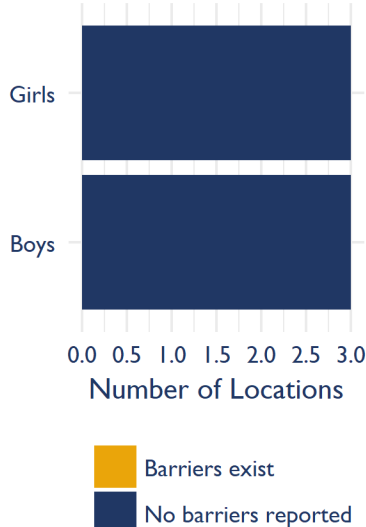
Most of the community areas are unclean in **100%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



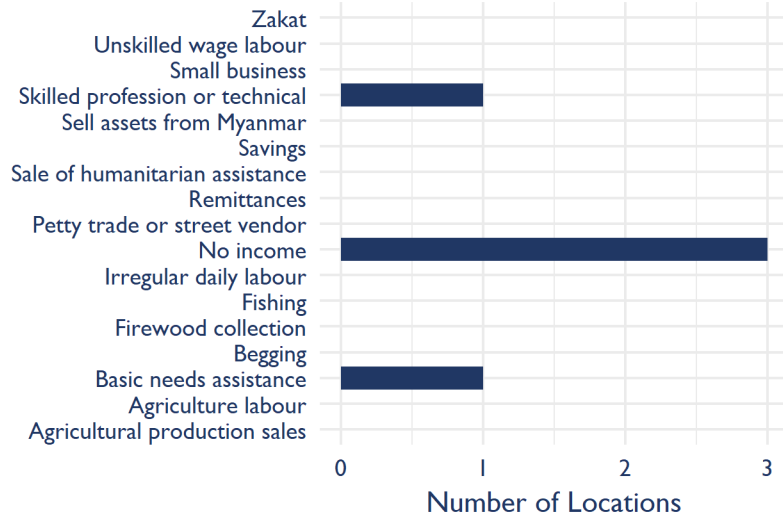
BARRIERS



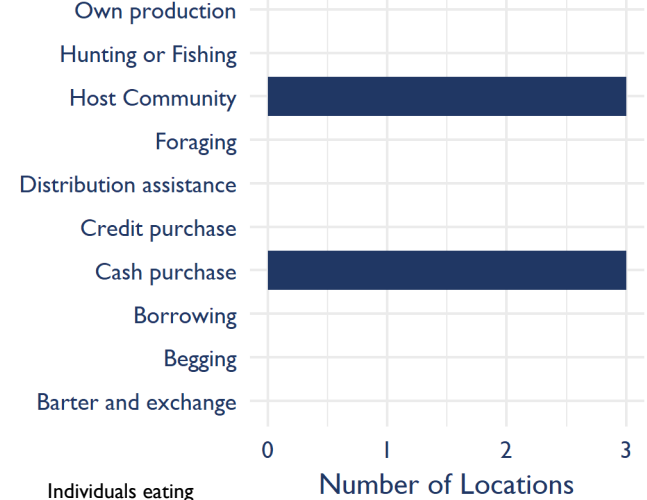
Number of Locations

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



Individuals eating only once a day

0%

Number of Locations

100%

Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)

2%

0%

Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

0%

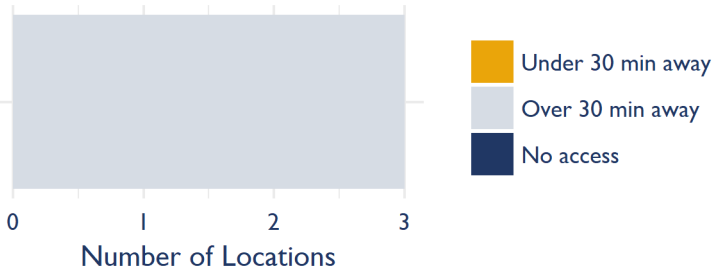
Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

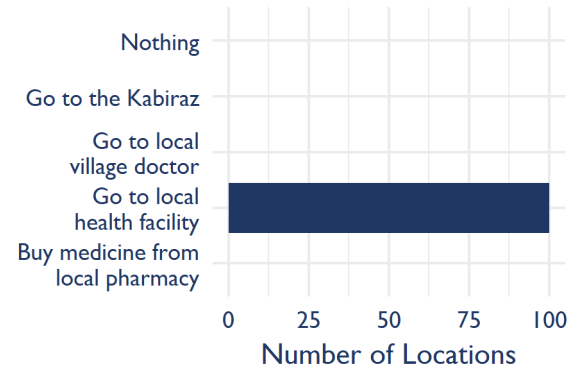
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare

0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support

0%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics

0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation

0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

0%

Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance

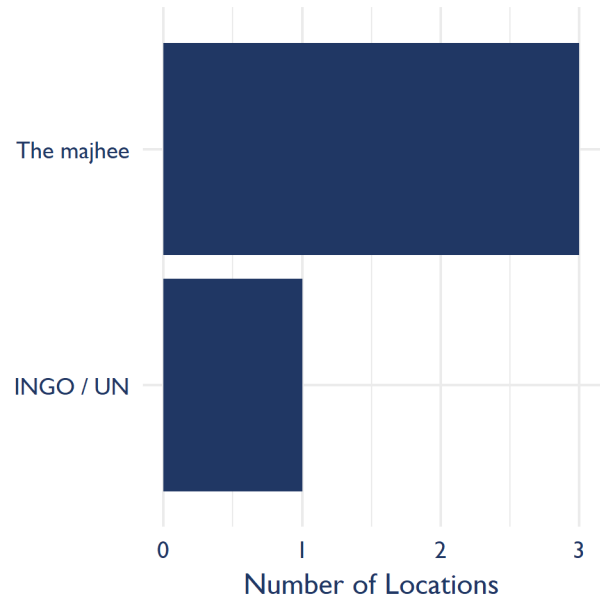
0%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

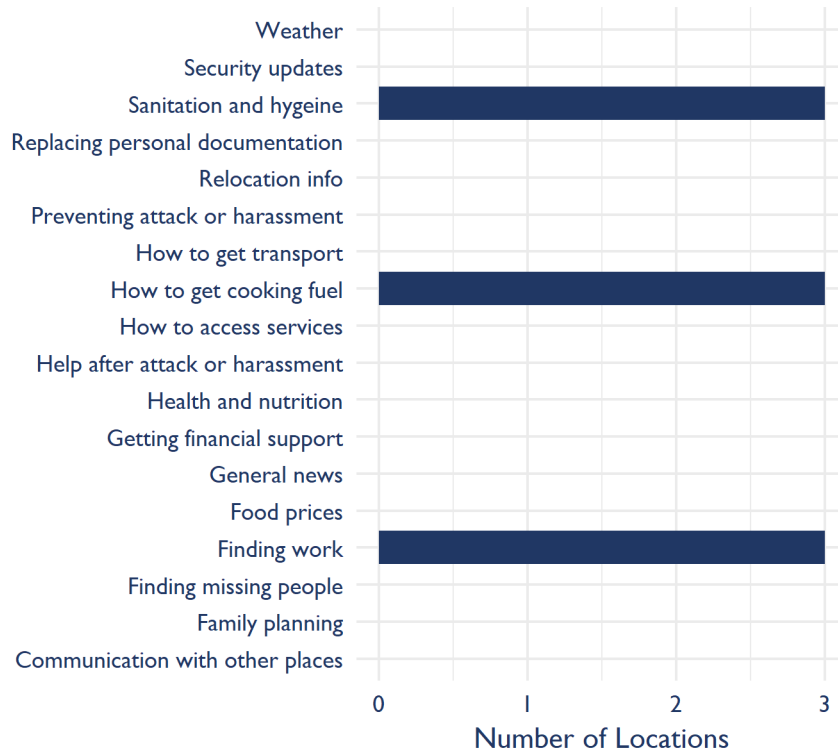
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



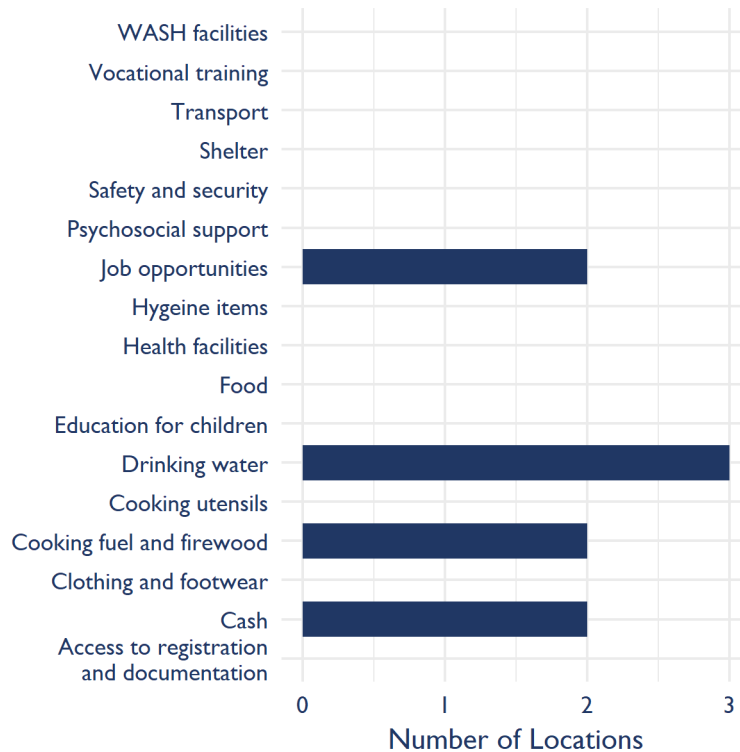
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

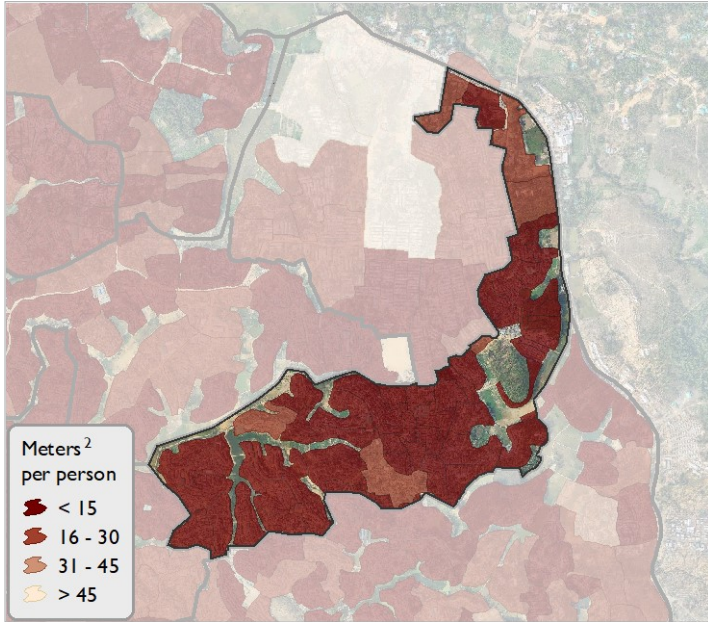


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 13 - March 18, 2018

LOCATIONS **HOUSEHOLDS** **INDIVIDUALS**
60 **7800** **32700**

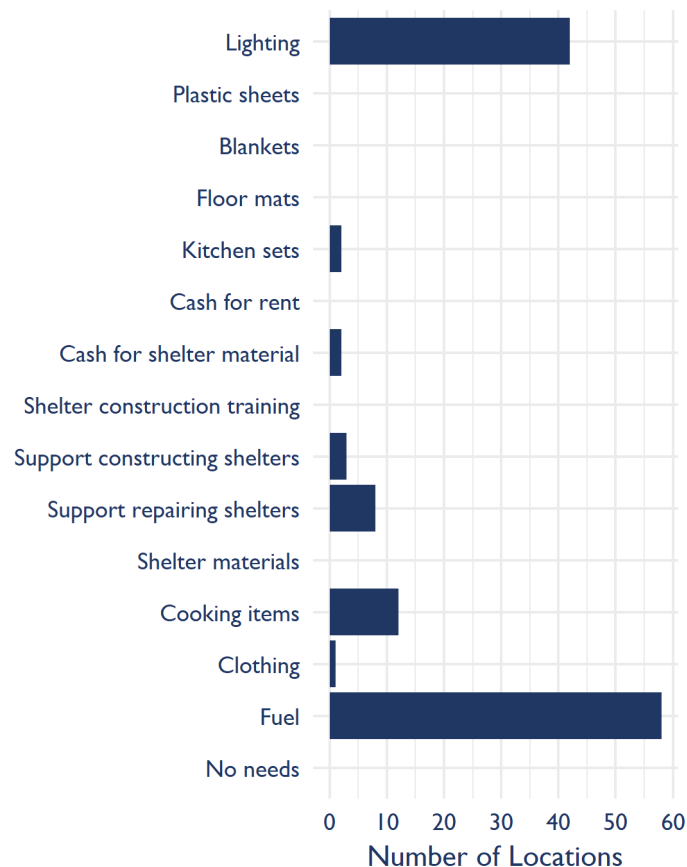


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

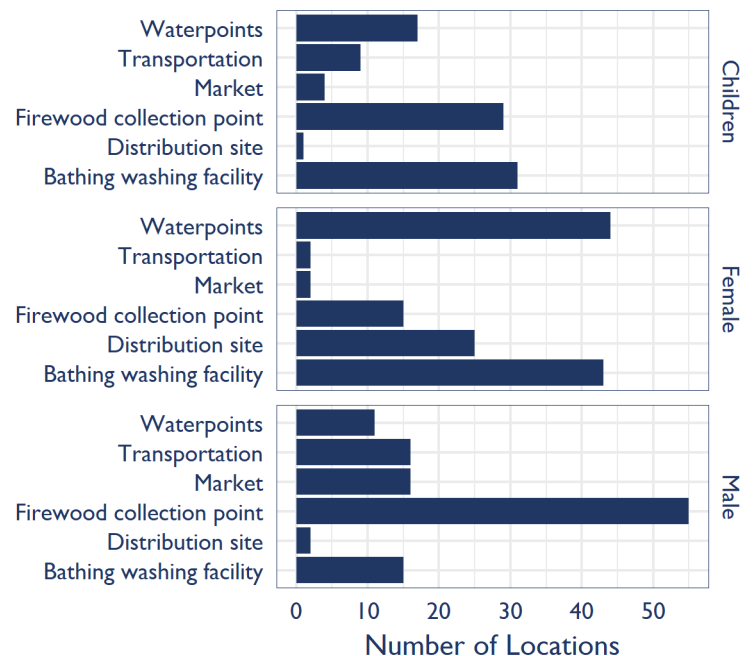


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

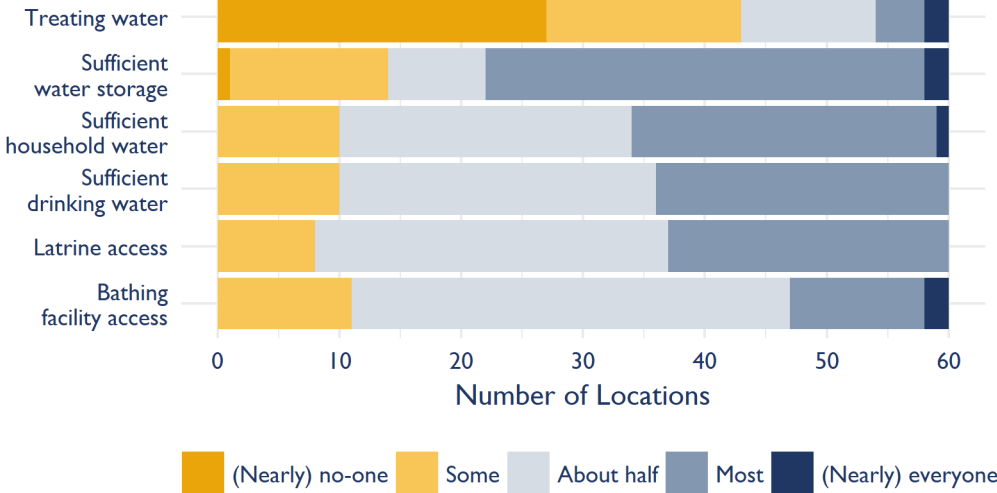
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

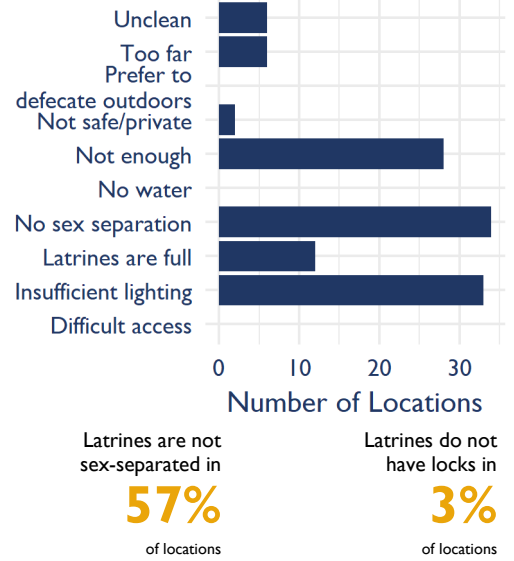


WASH

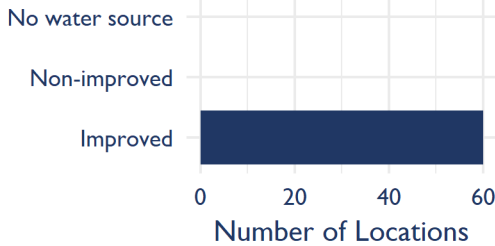
NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



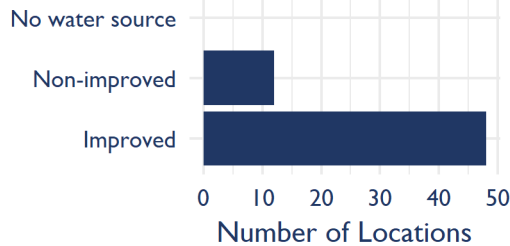
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

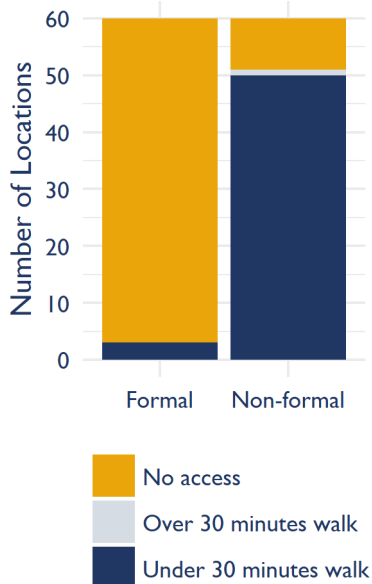


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **55%** of locations

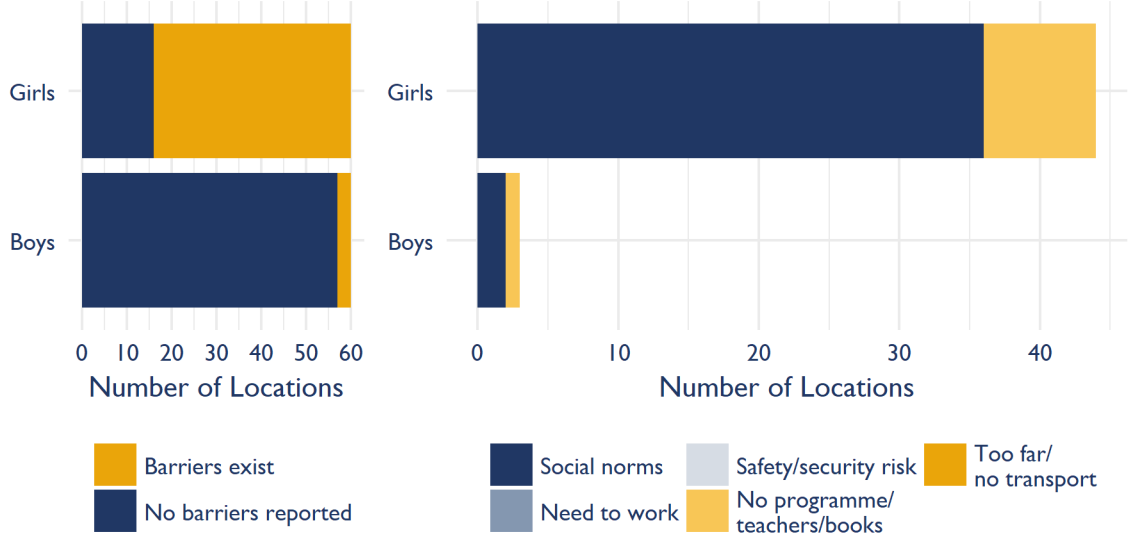
Most of the community areas are unclean in **87%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

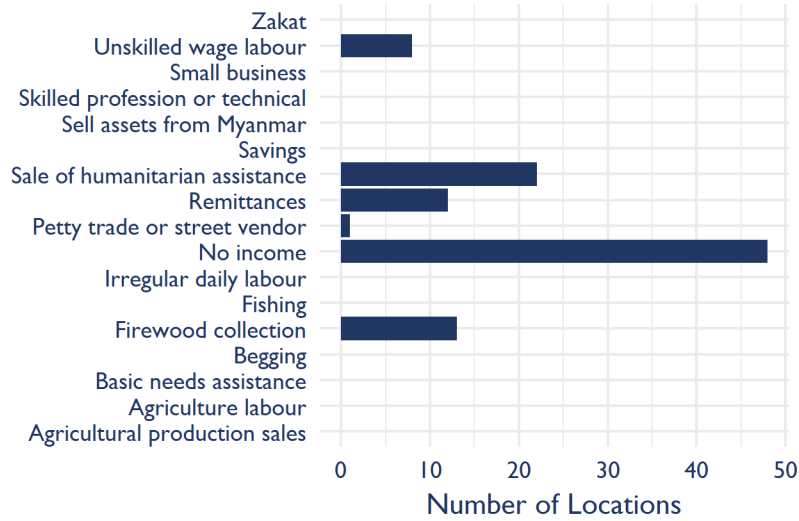


BARRIERS

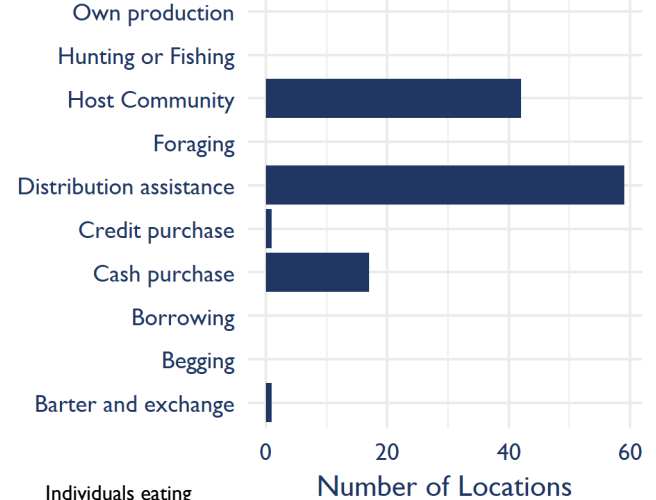


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day **0%**

40% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.) **6%**

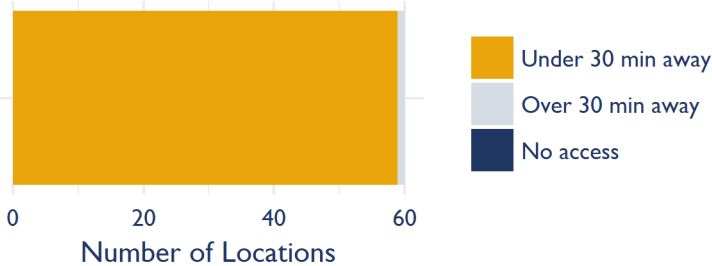
5% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

60% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

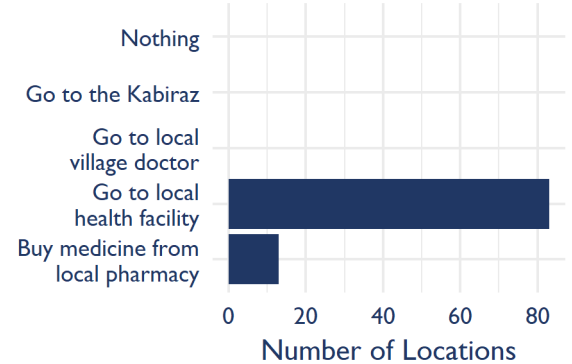
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



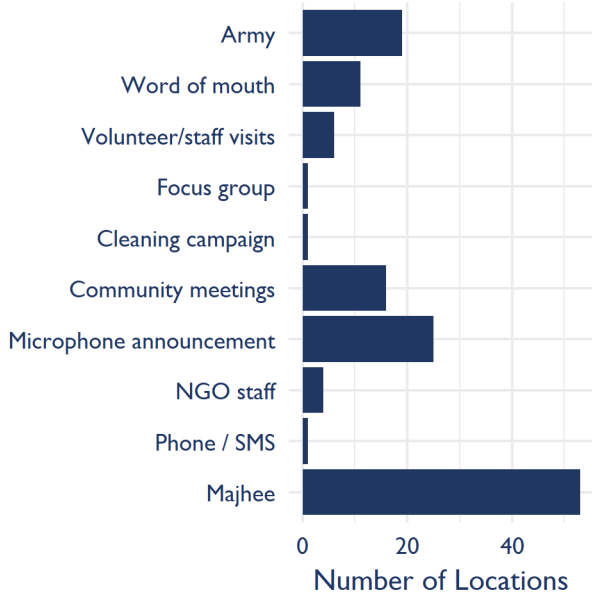
WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



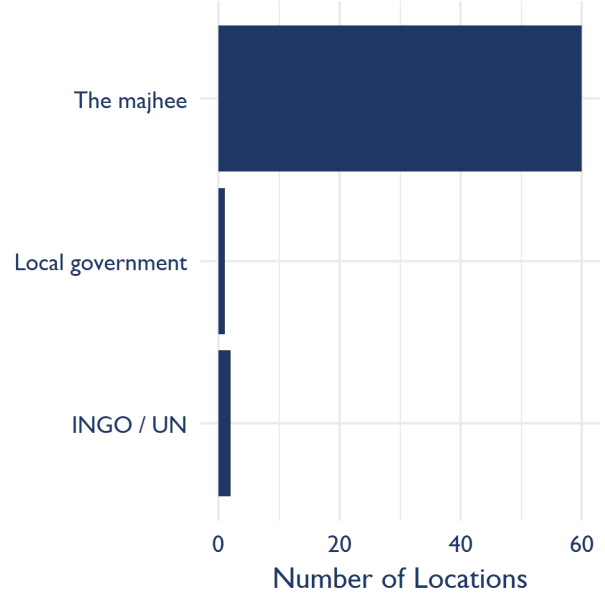
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 3%	Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 40%	Locations where people can access mobile health clinics 25%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 47%	Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 3%	Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance 40%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

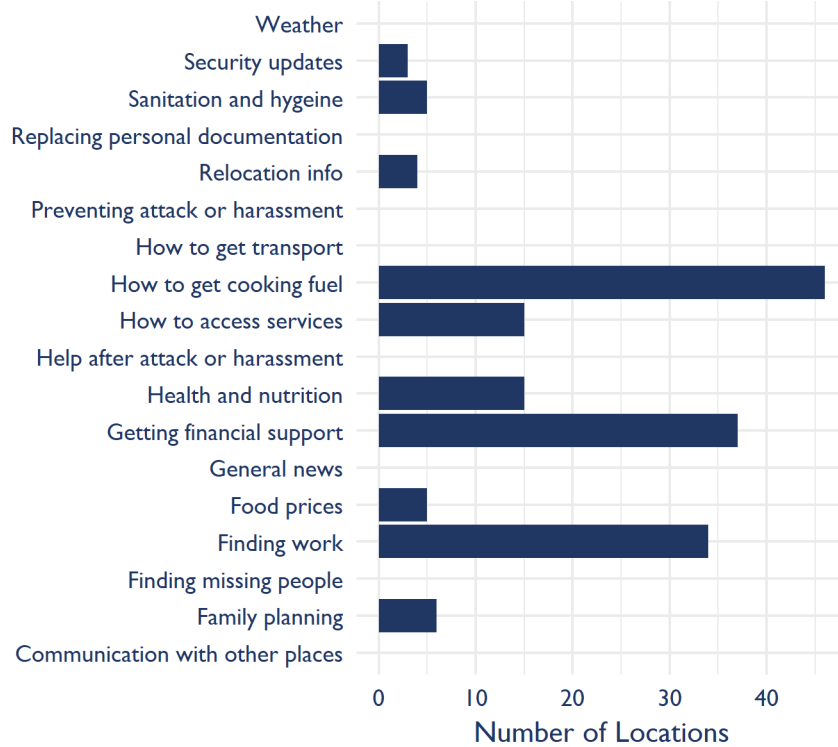
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



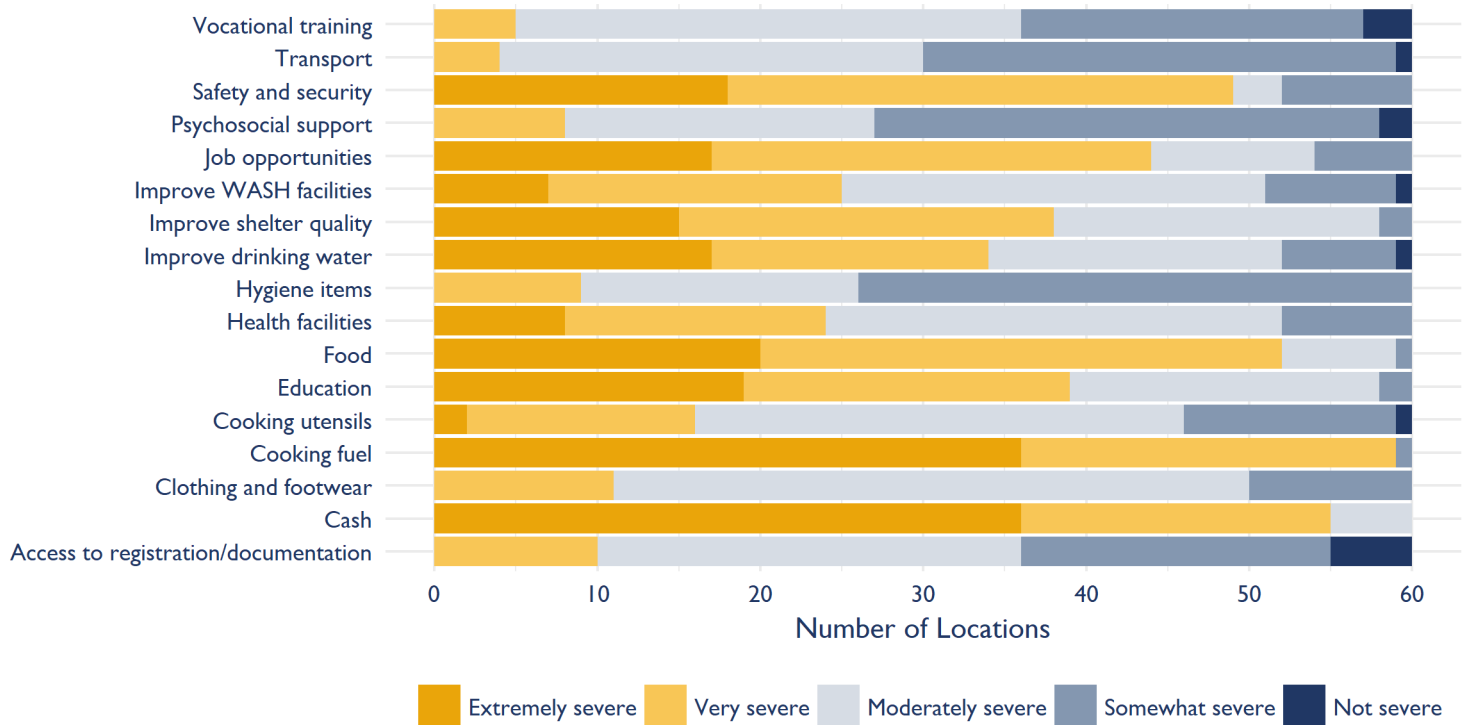
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



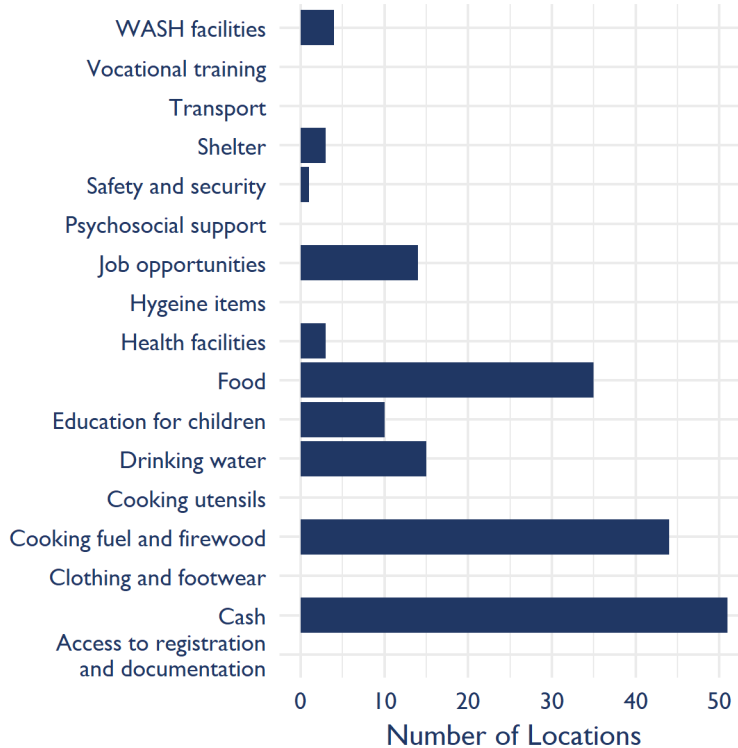
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



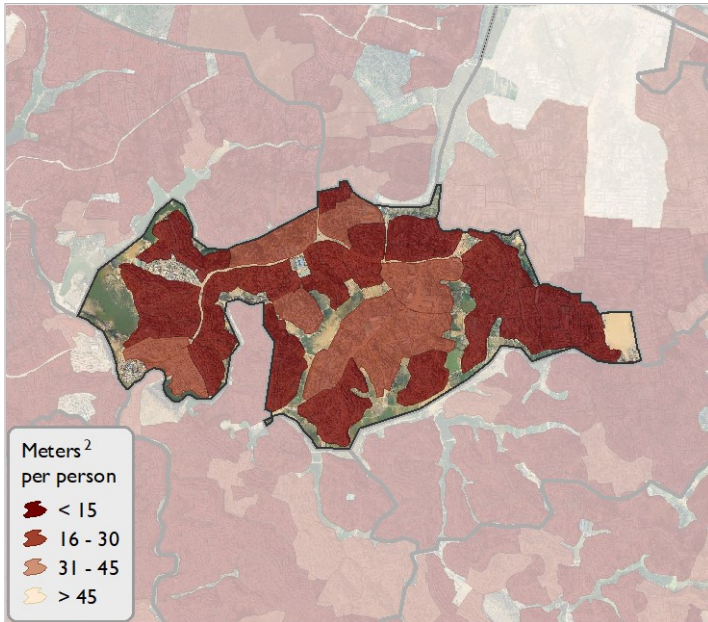
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 13, 2018



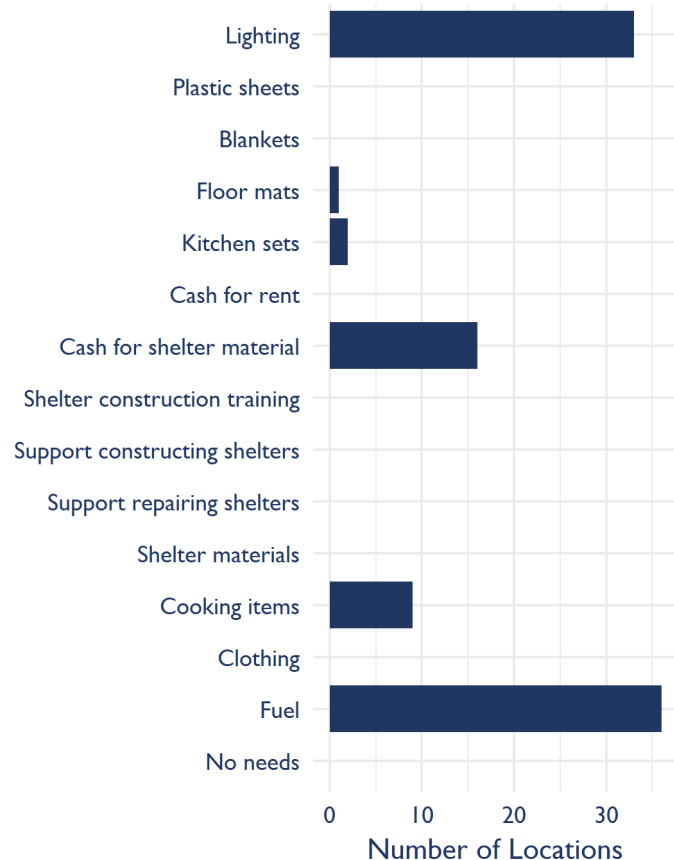
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
42	5700	24700

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

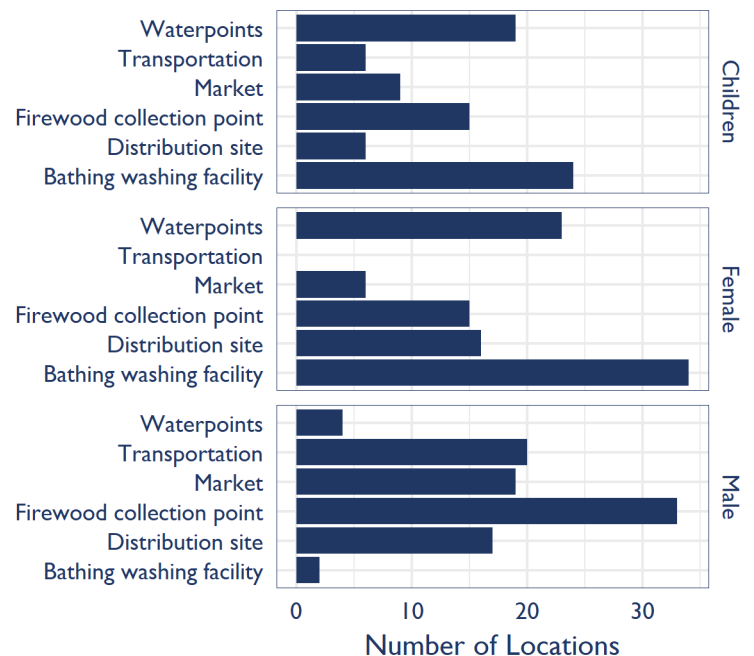


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

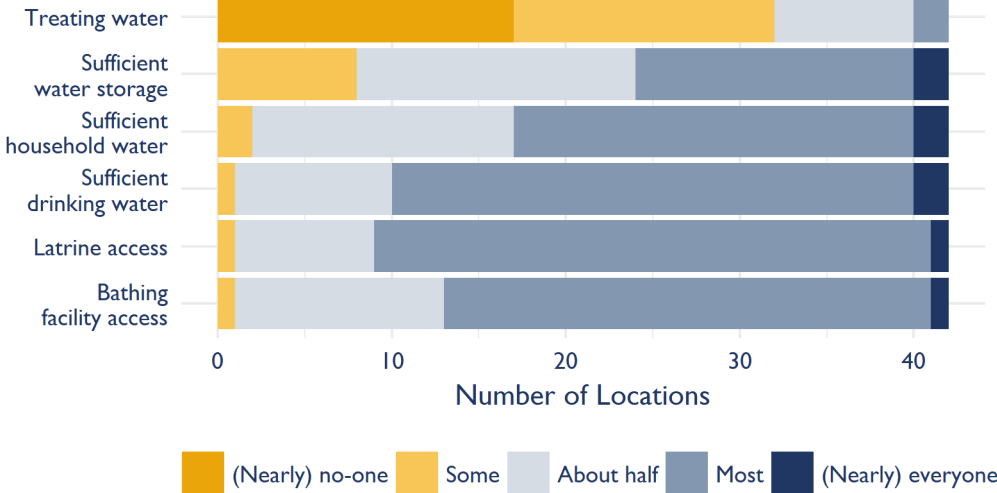
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

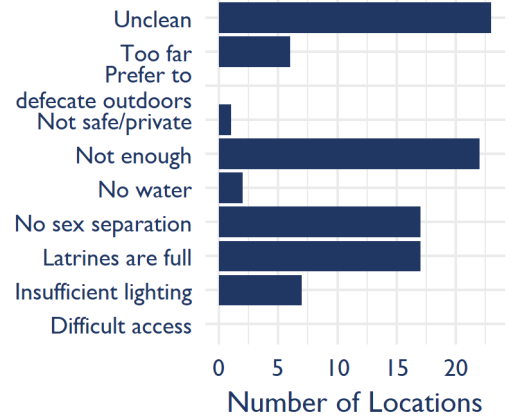


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



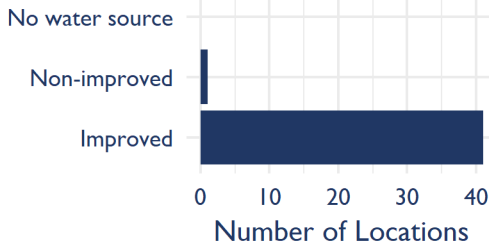
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



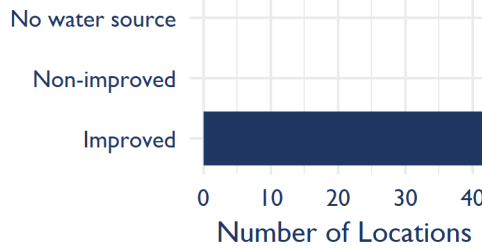
Latrines are not sex-separated in **40%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **2%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

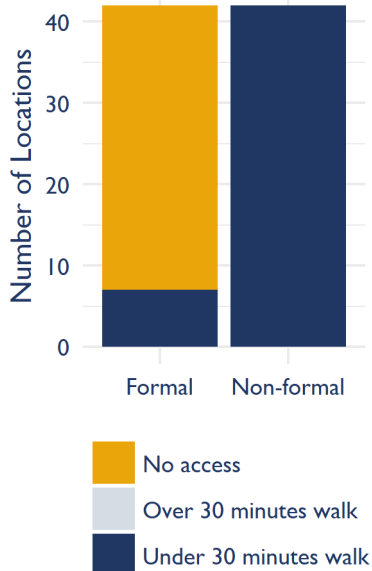


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **17%** of locations

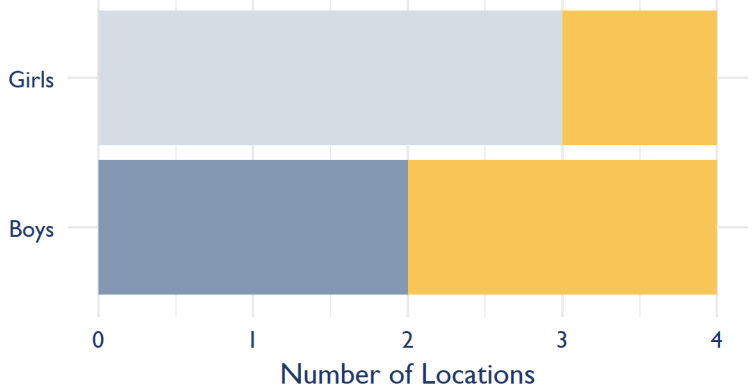
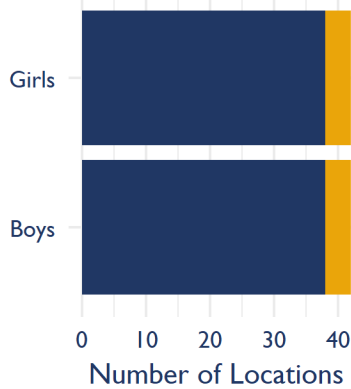
Most of the community areas are unclean in **67%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

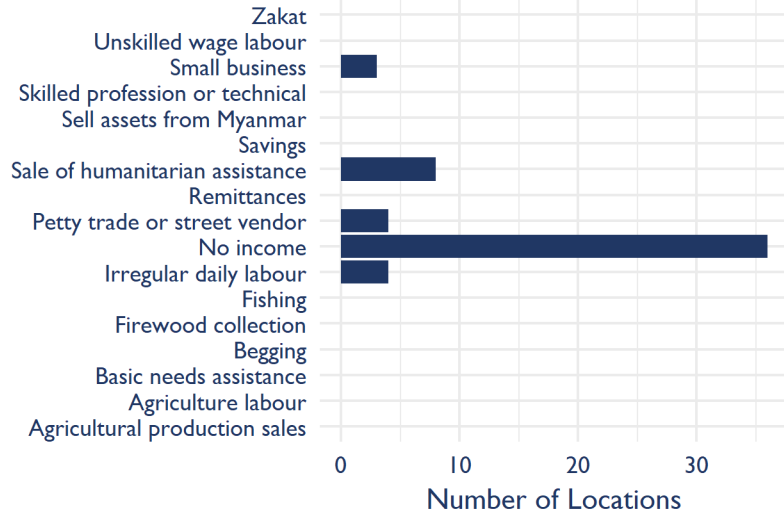


BARRIERS

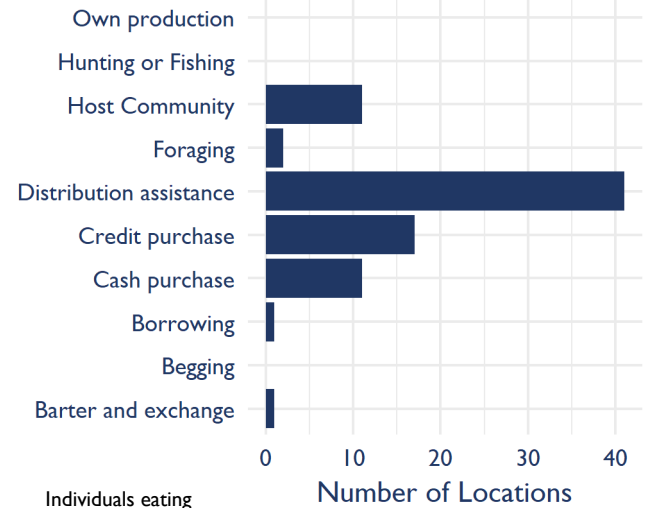


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
2%

31% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
4%

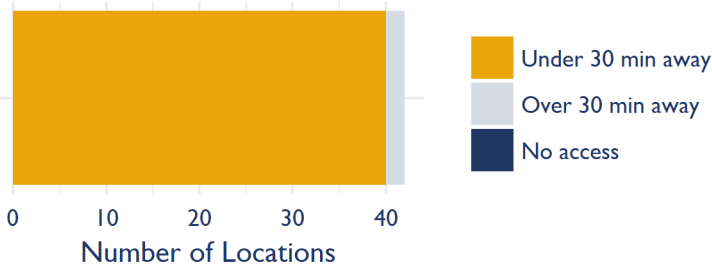
24% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

60% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

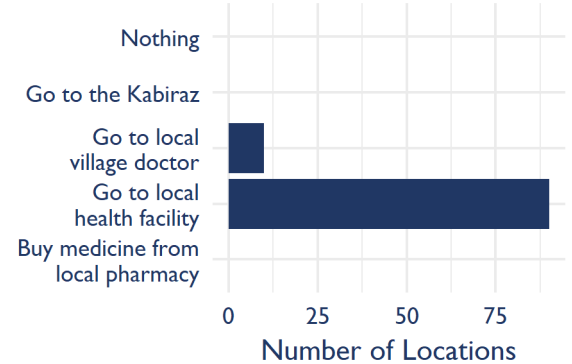
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
40%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
79%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
69%

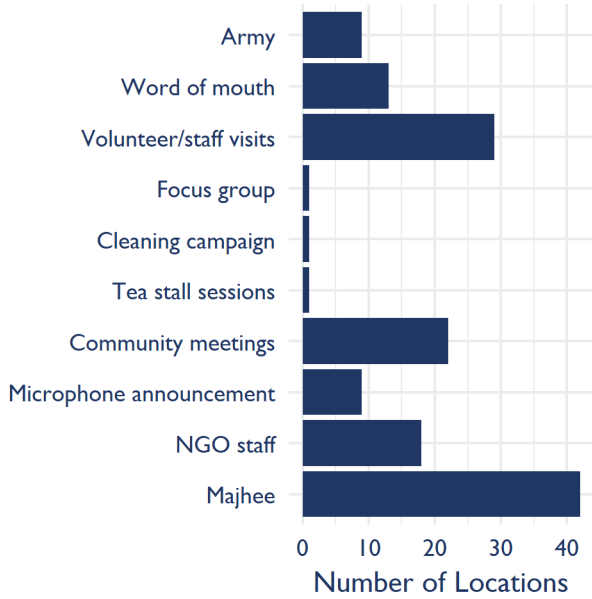
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
83%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
29%

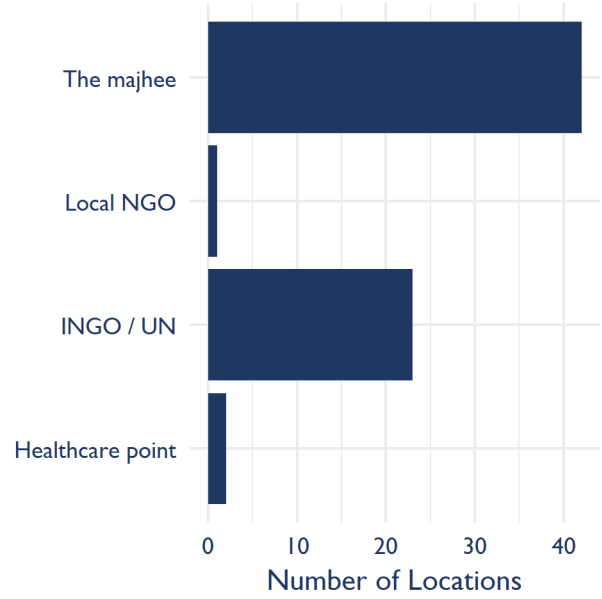
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
76%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

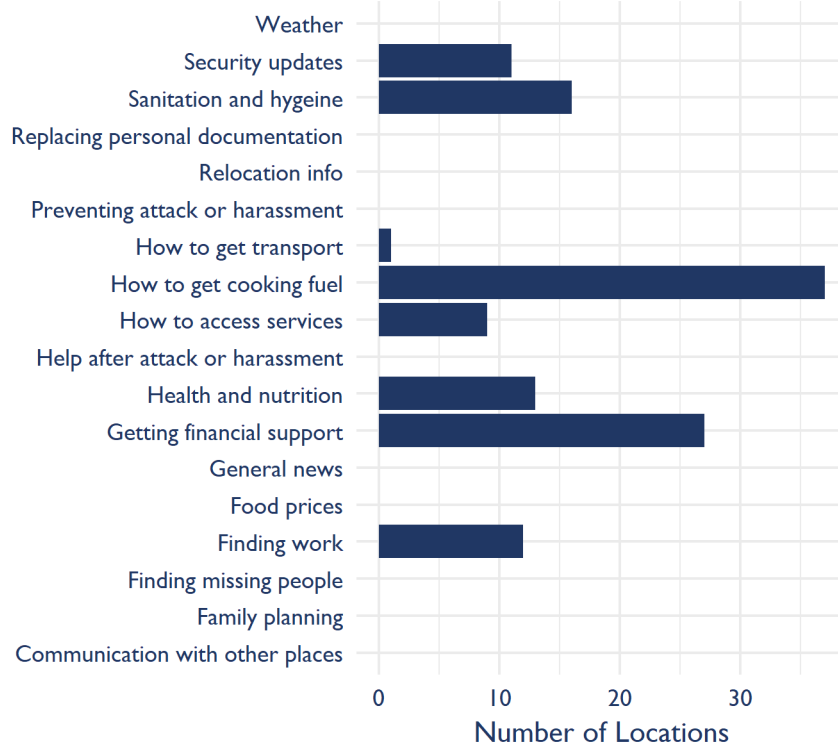
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



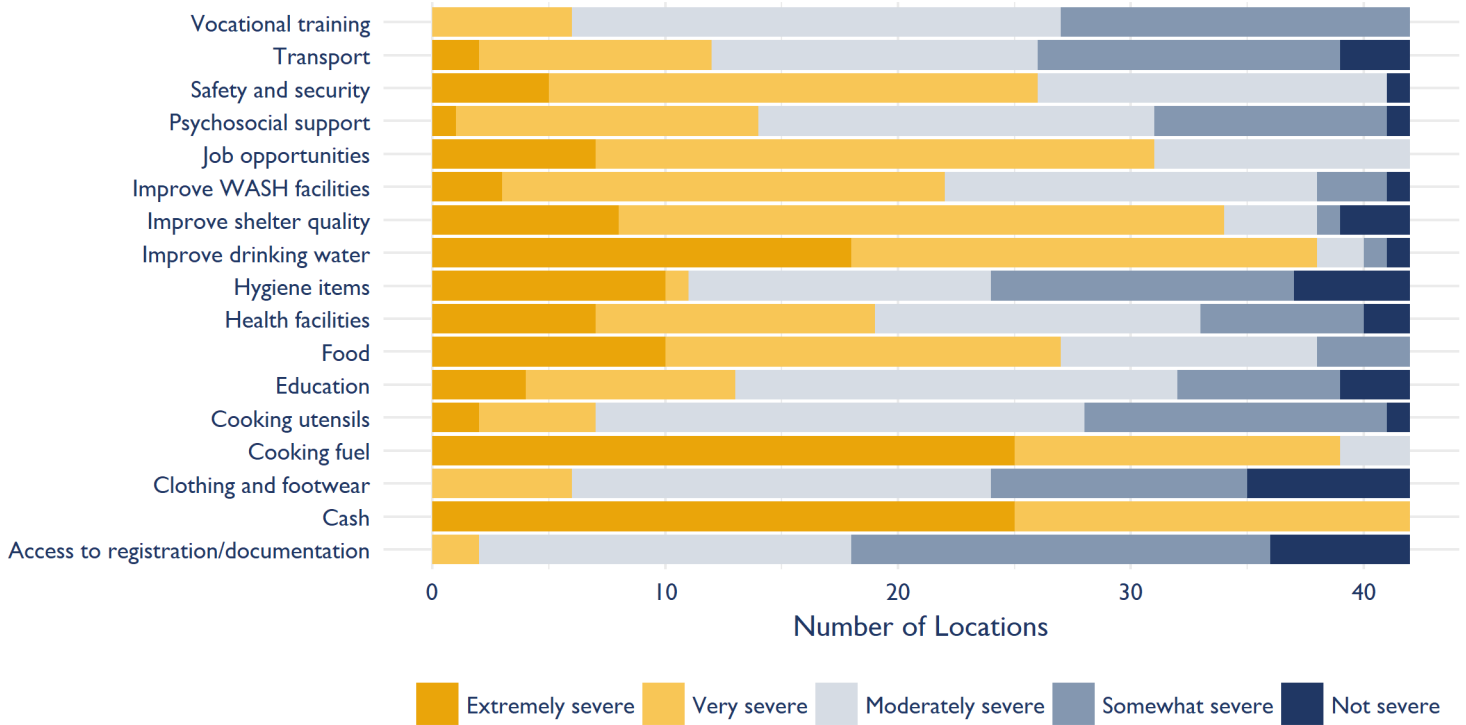
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



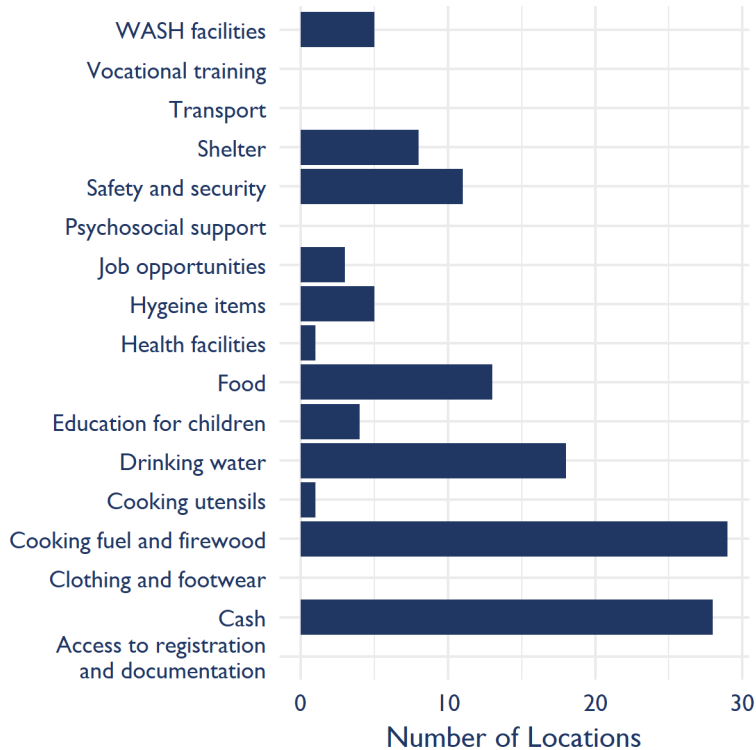
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



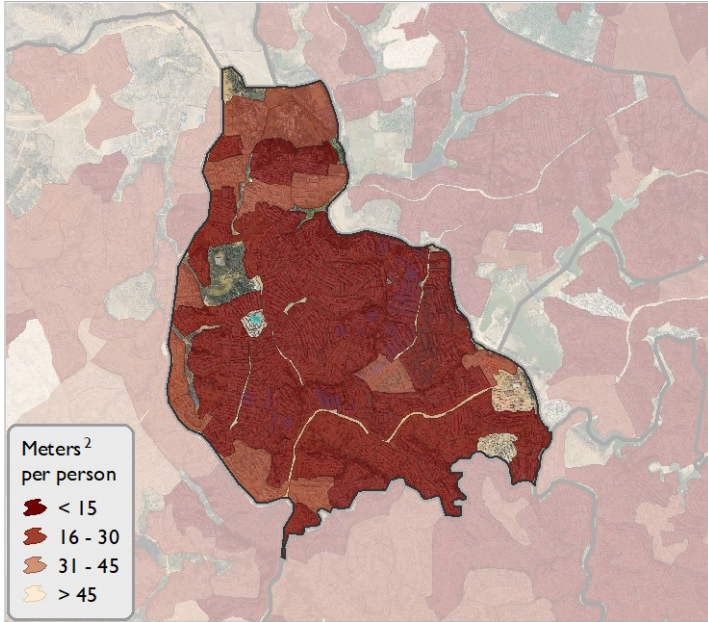
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018



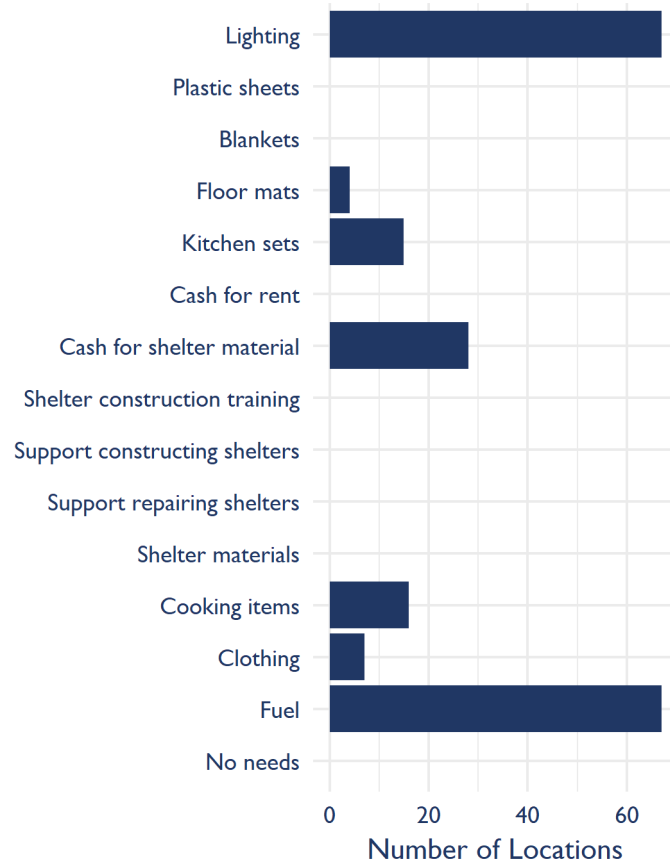
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
81	9100	39300

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

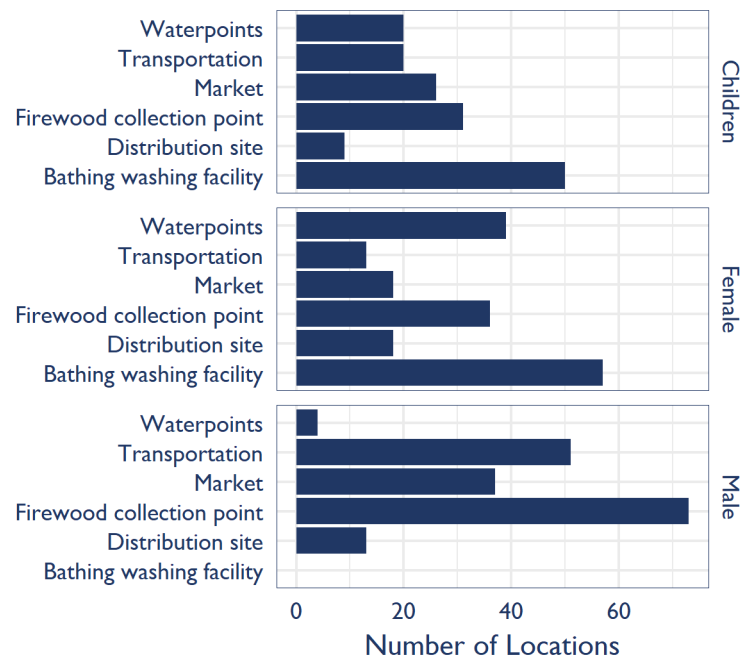


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

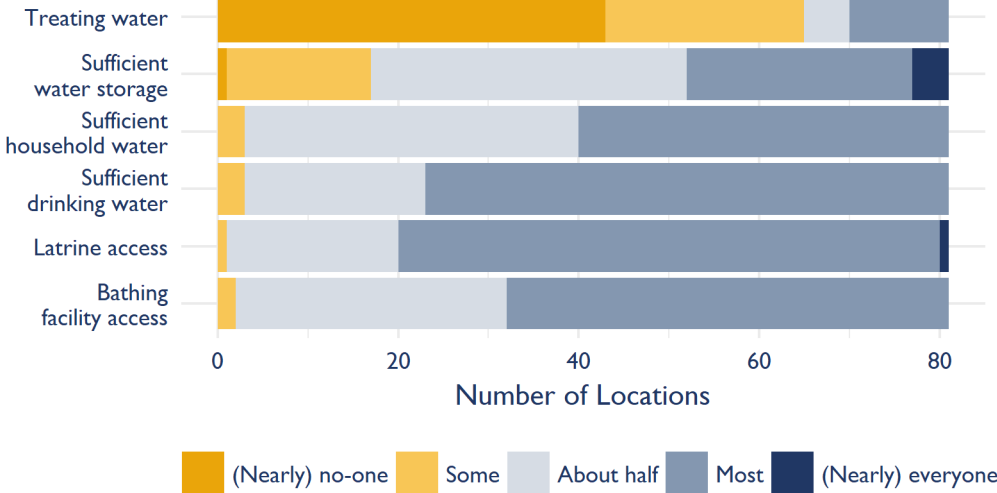
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

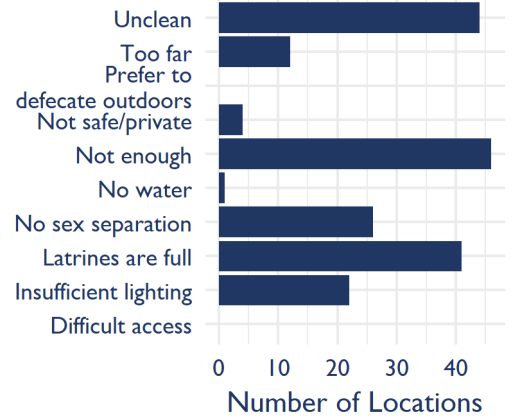


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



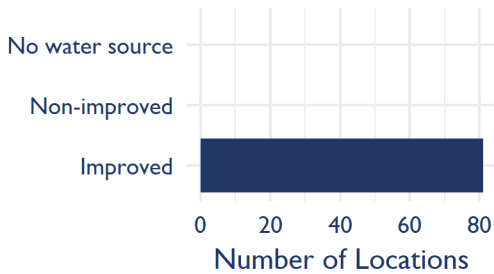
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



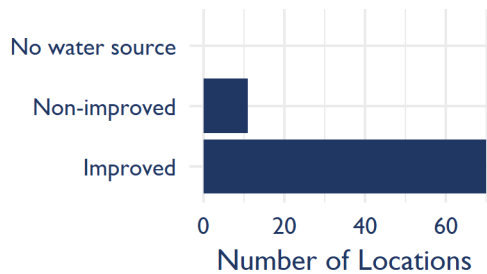
Latrines are not sex-separated in **32%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **5%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

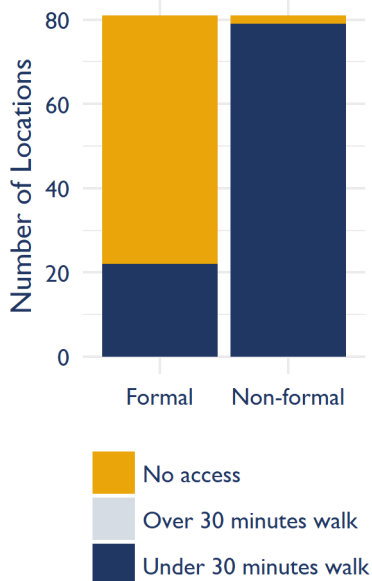


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **27%** of locations

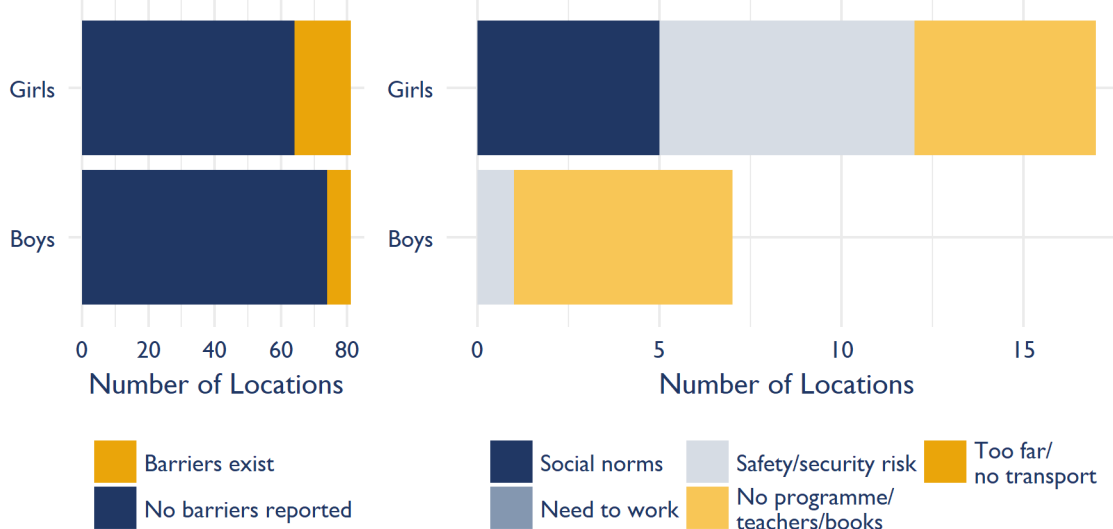
Most of the community areas are unclean in **60%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

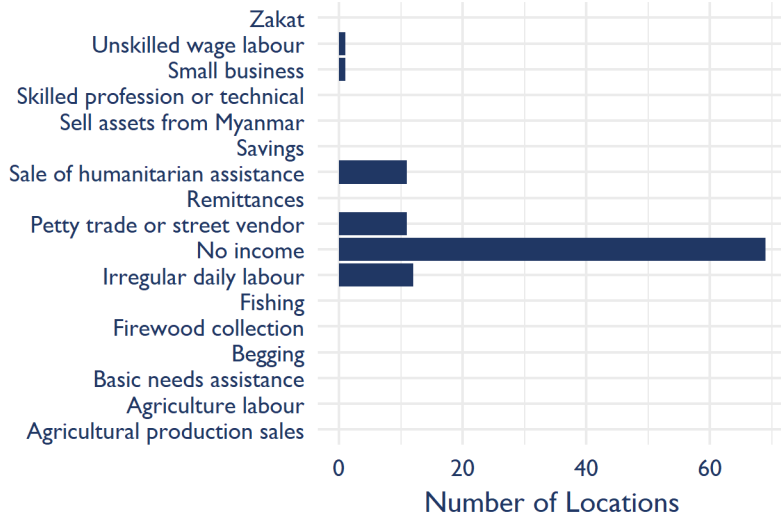


BARRIERS

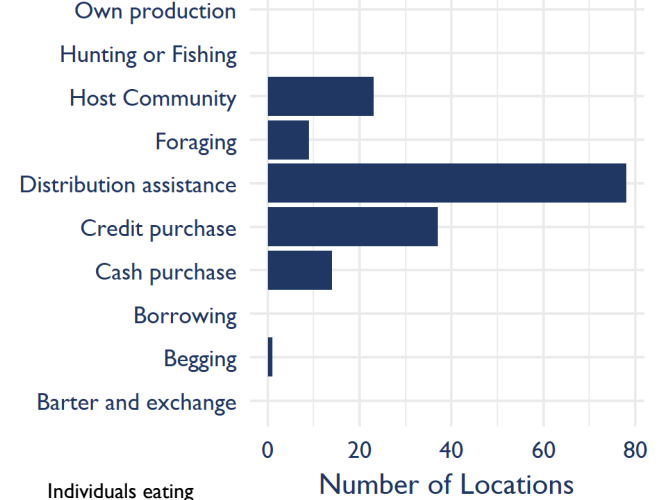


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

60% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
4%

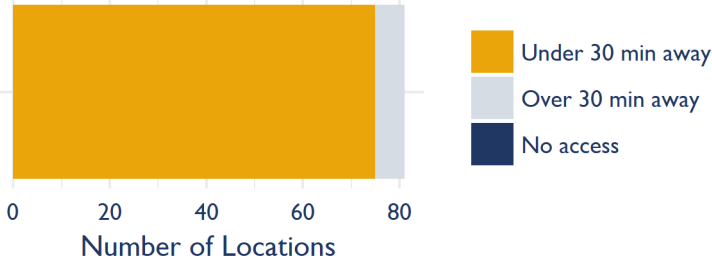
43% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

59% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

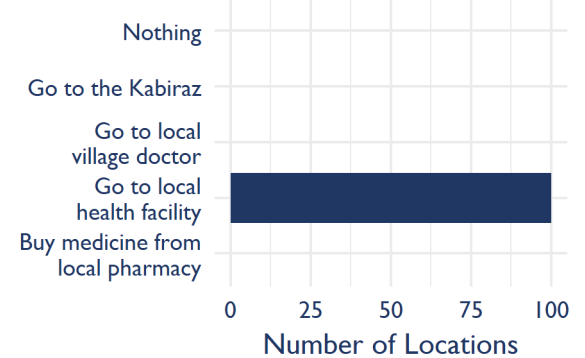
TOP FUEL SOURCE OTHER

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
41%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
86%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
74%

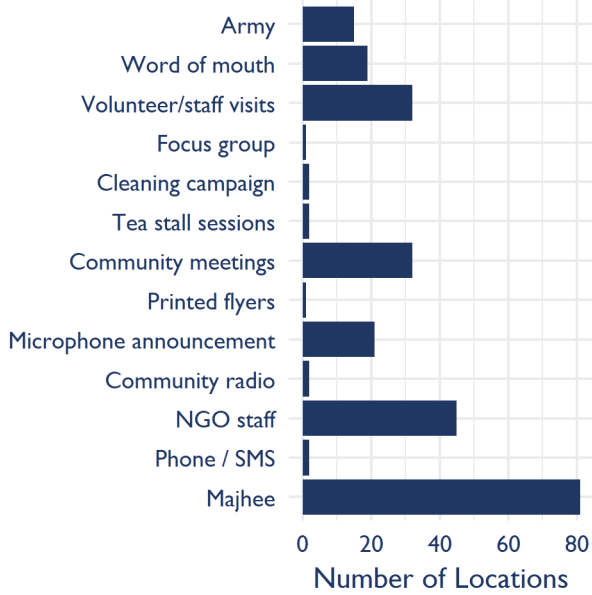
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
90%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
28%

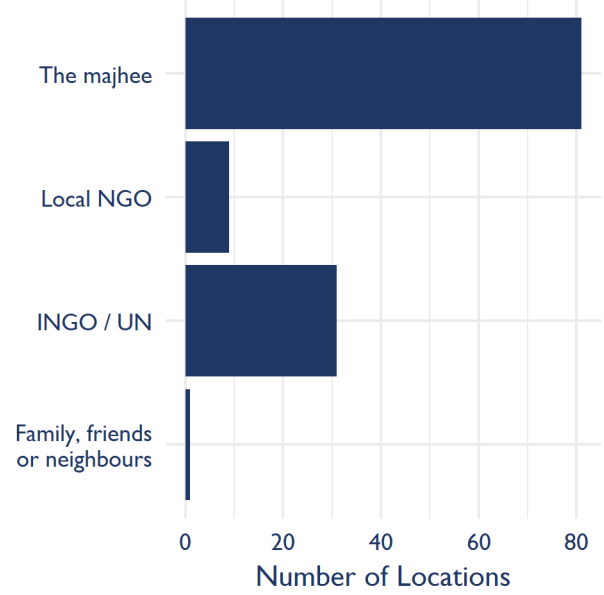
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
85%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

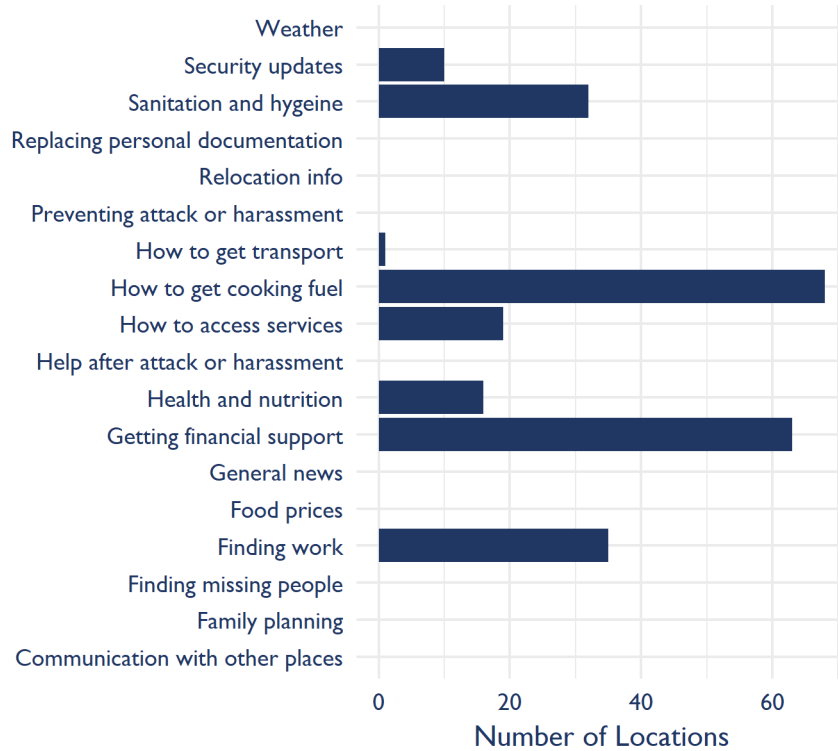
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



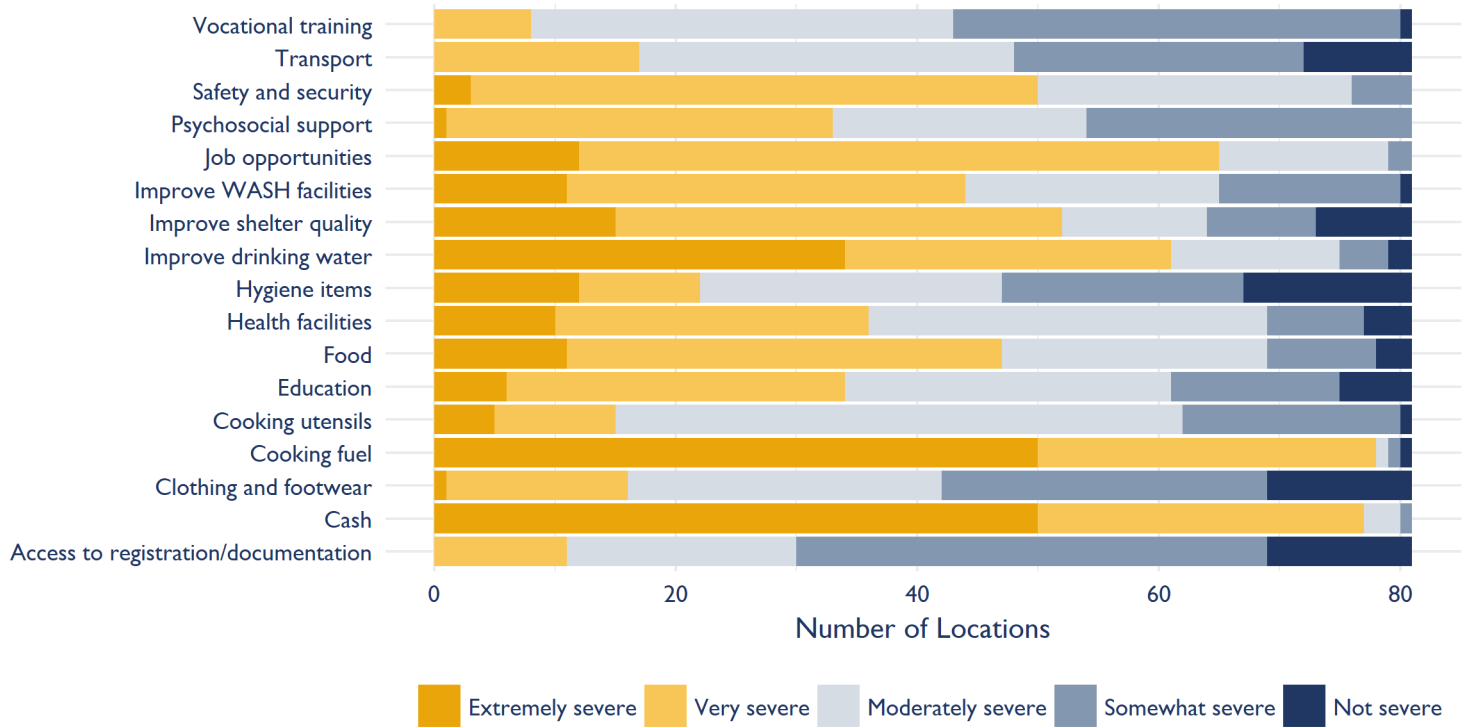
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



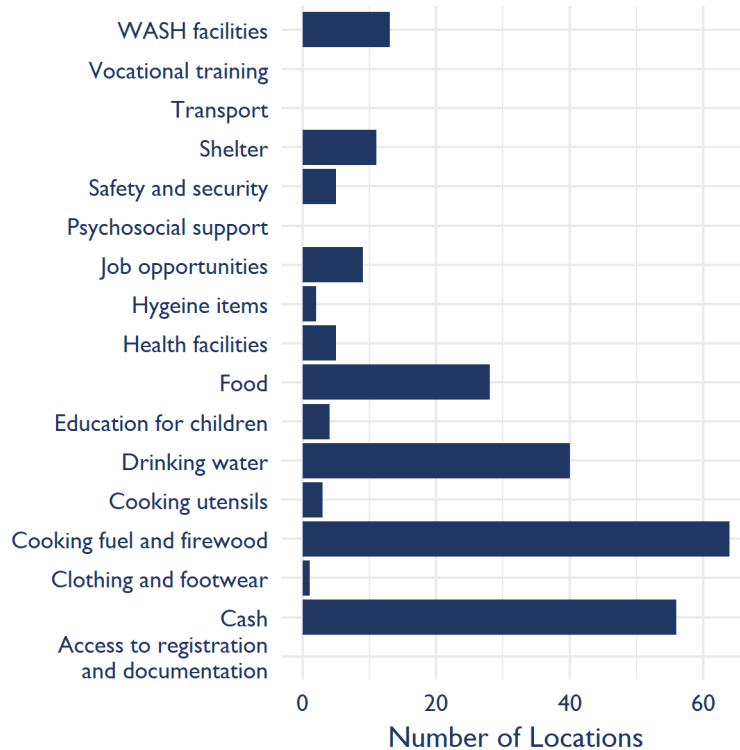
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

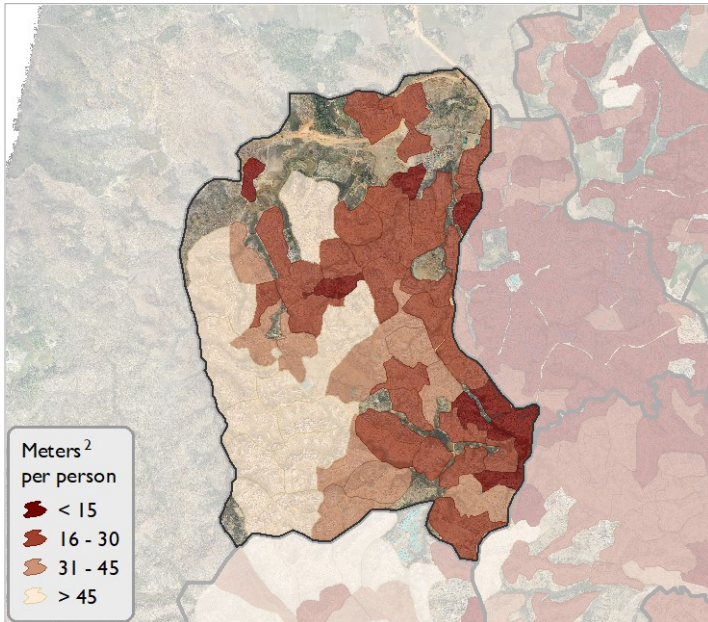


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
57	7200	30200

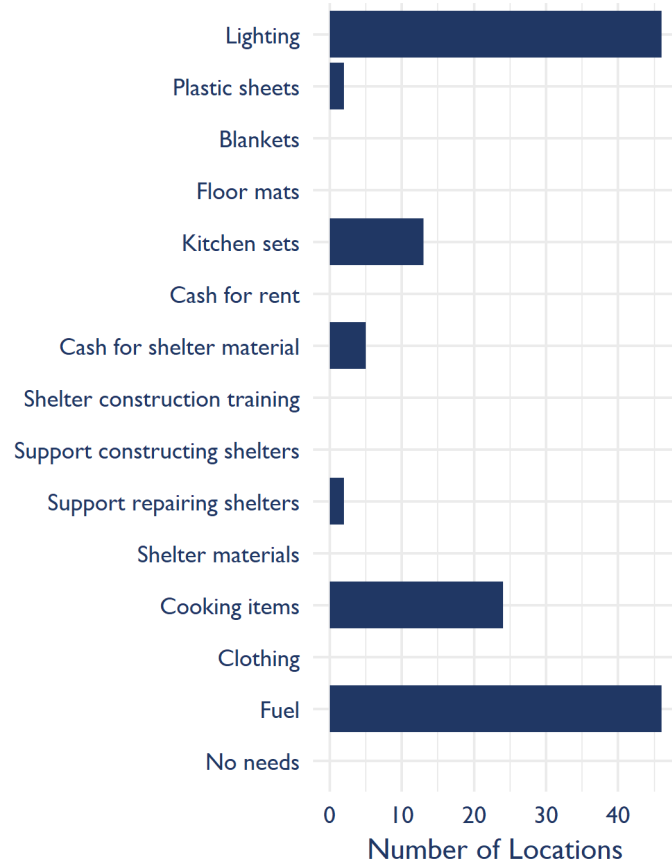


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

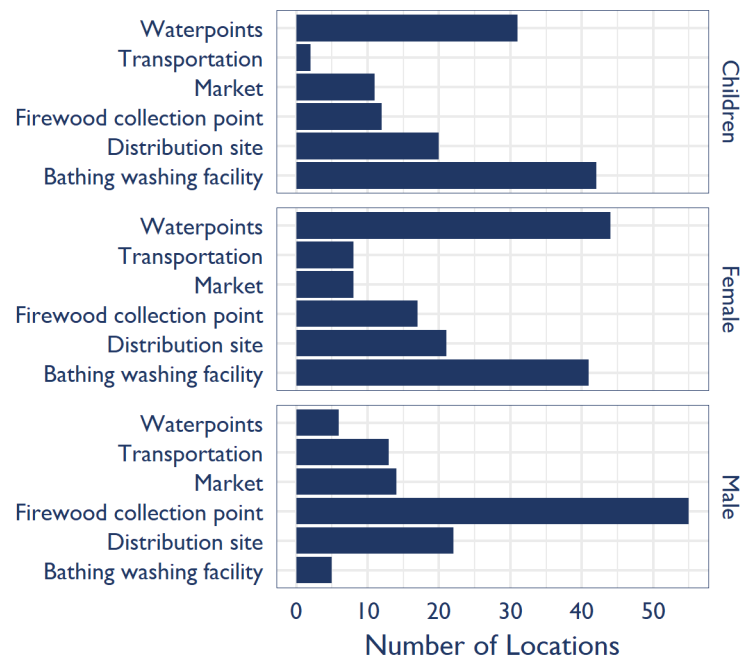


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

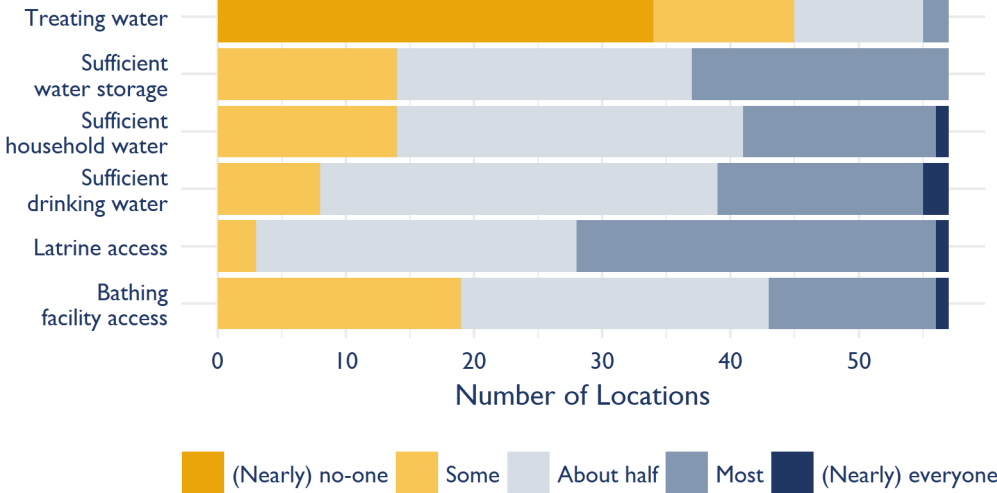
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

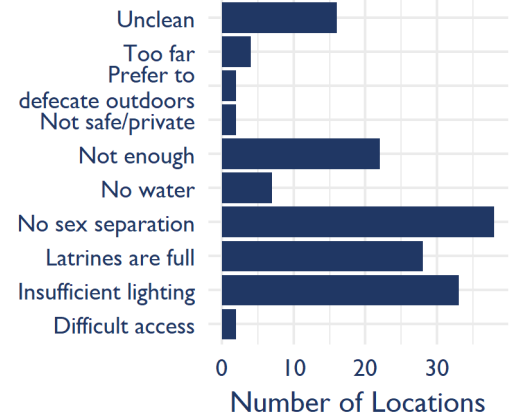


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



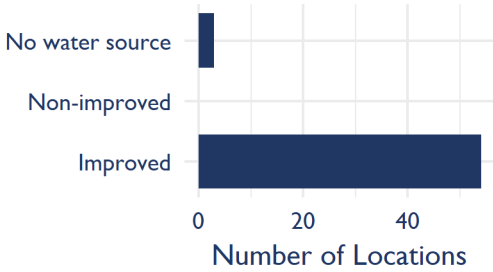
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



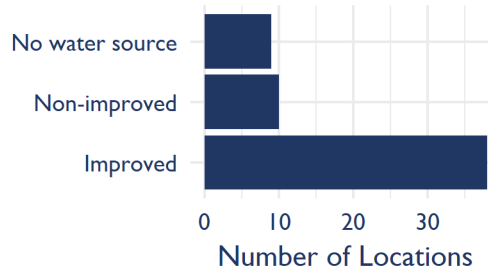
Latrines are not sex-separated in **67%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **4%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

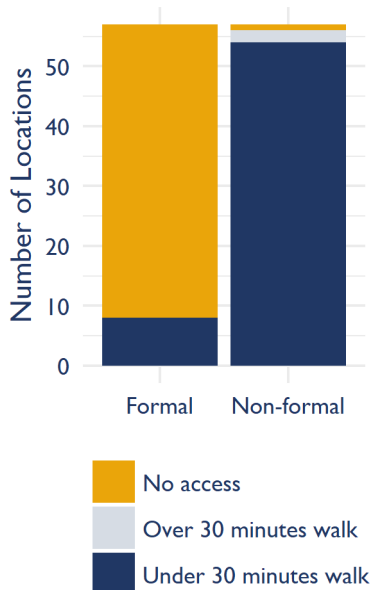


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **58%** of locations

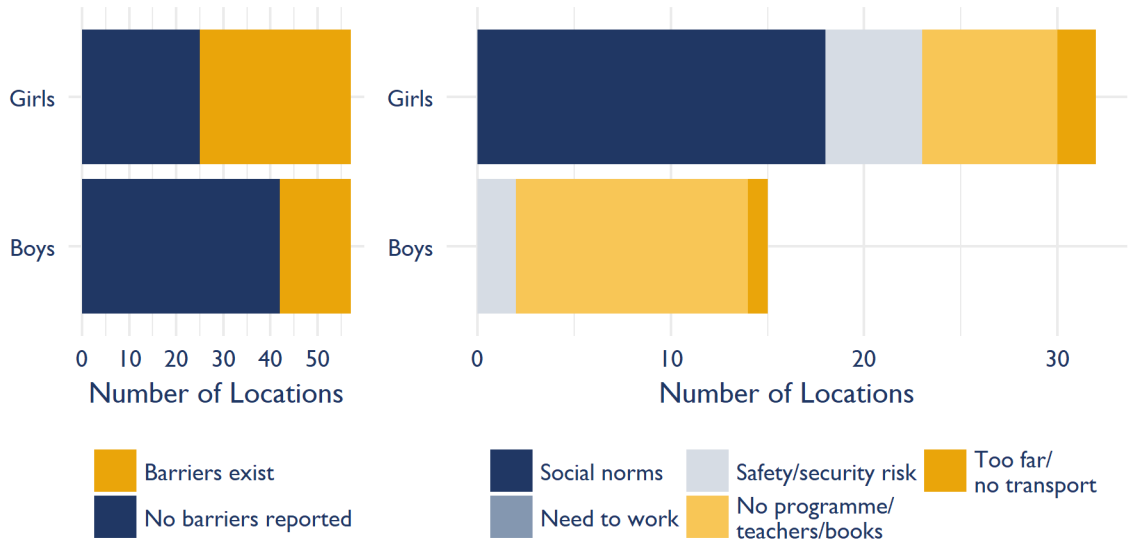
Most of the community areas are unclean in **82%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

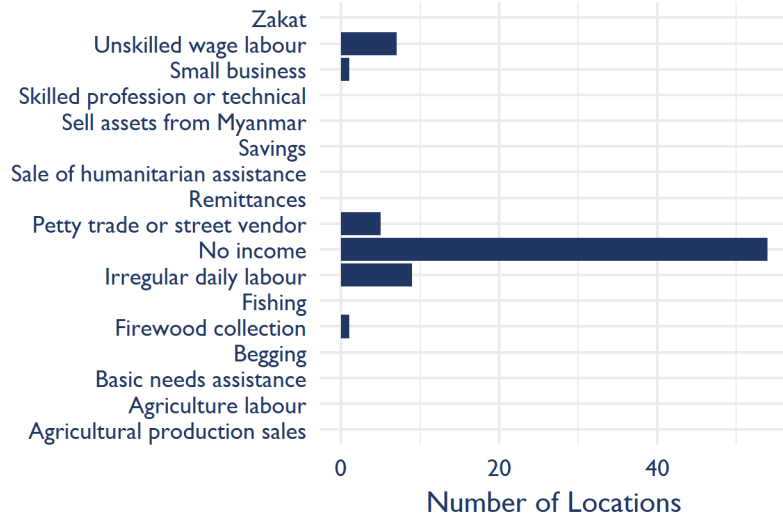


BARRIERS

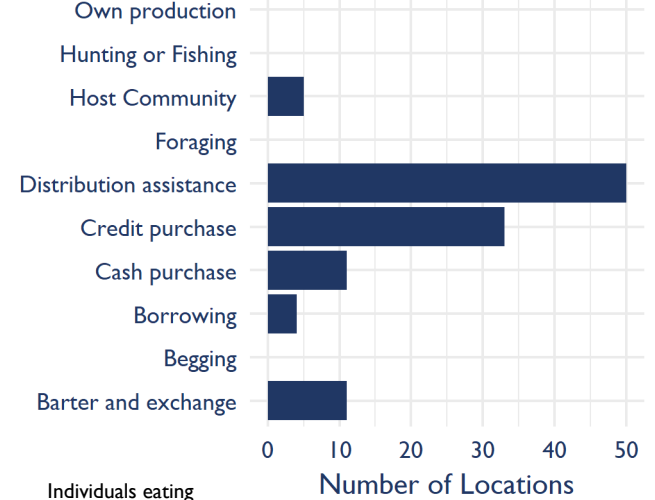


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
2%

37% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
8%

42% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

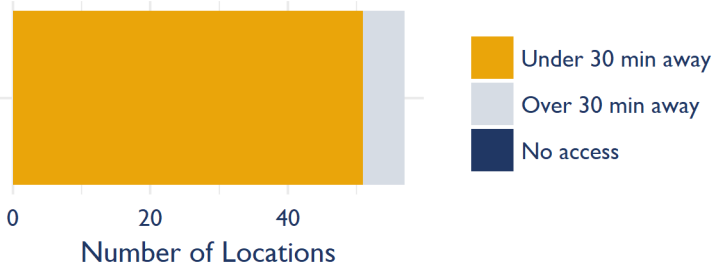
63% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

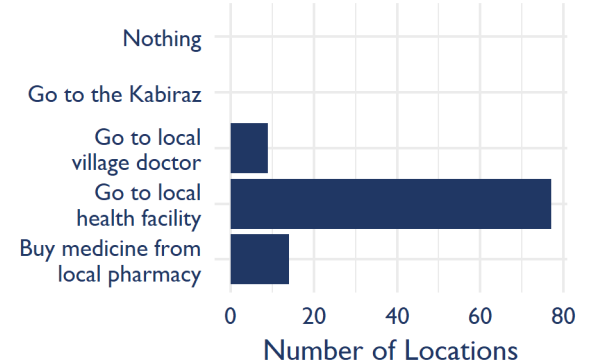
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
42%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
67%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
19%

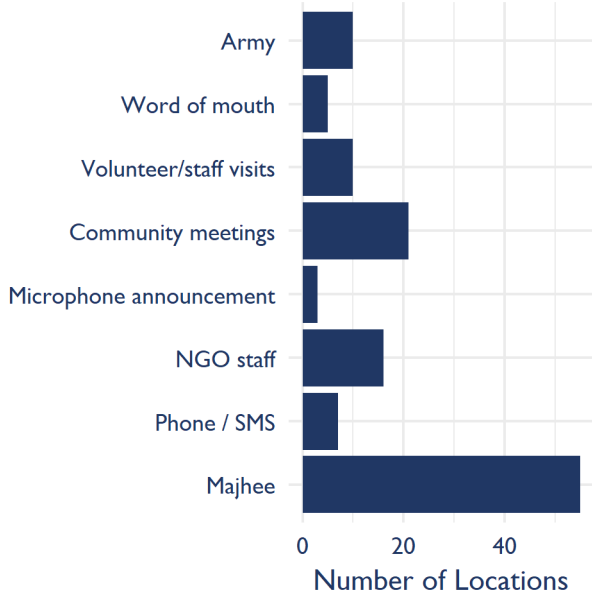
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
68%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
11%

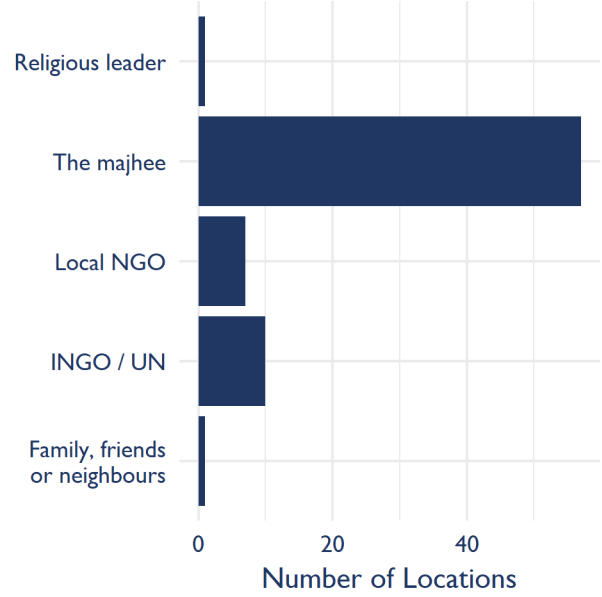
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
84%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

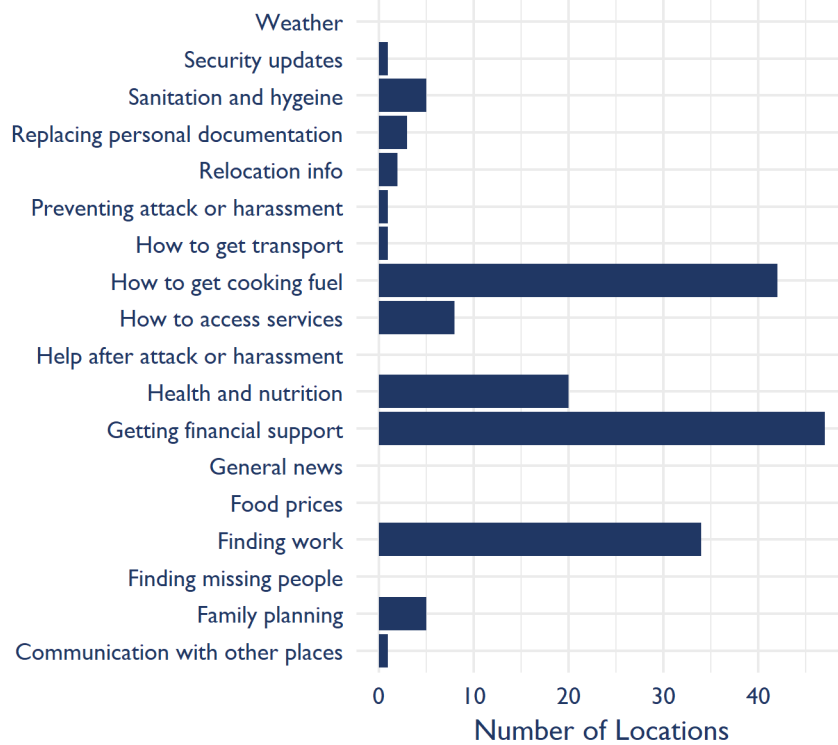
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



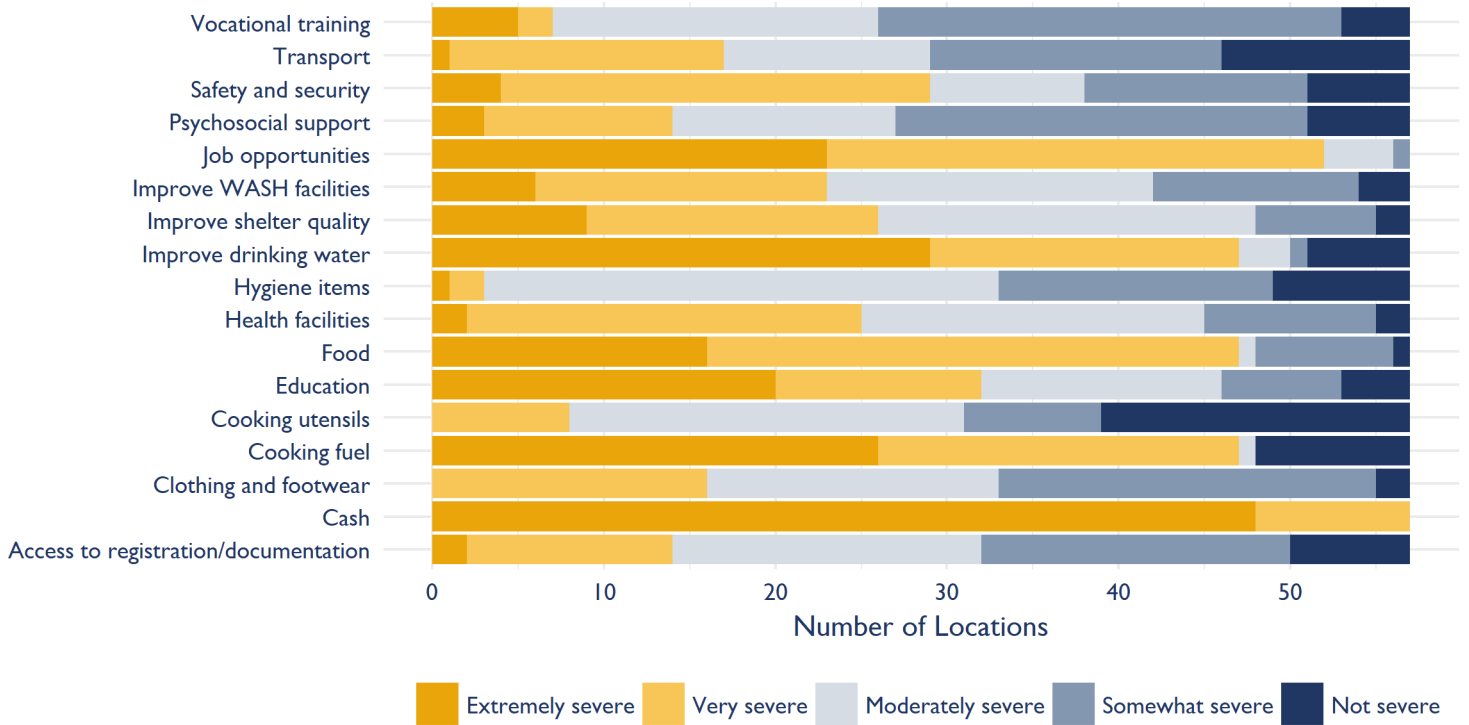
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



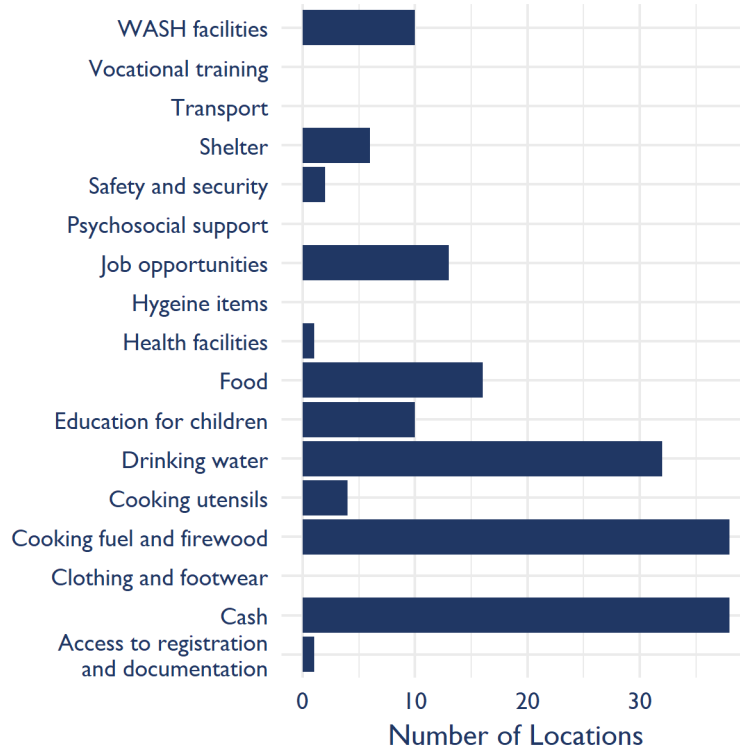
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



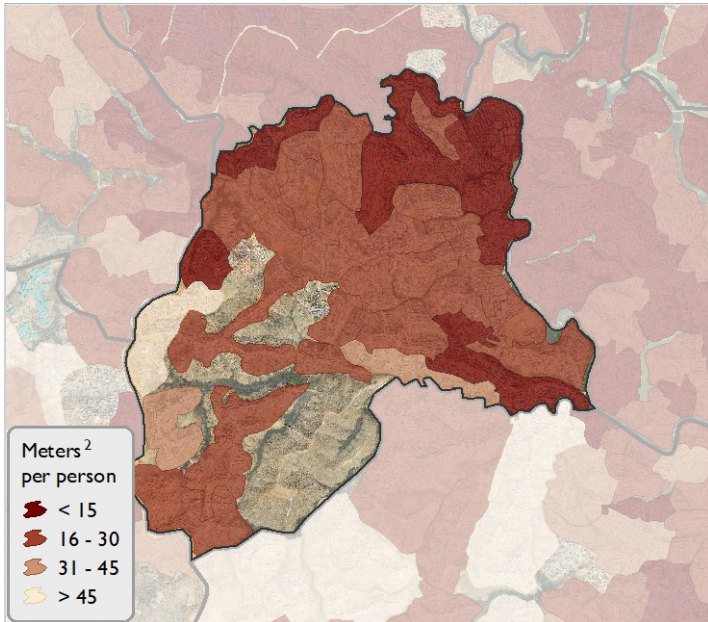
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018



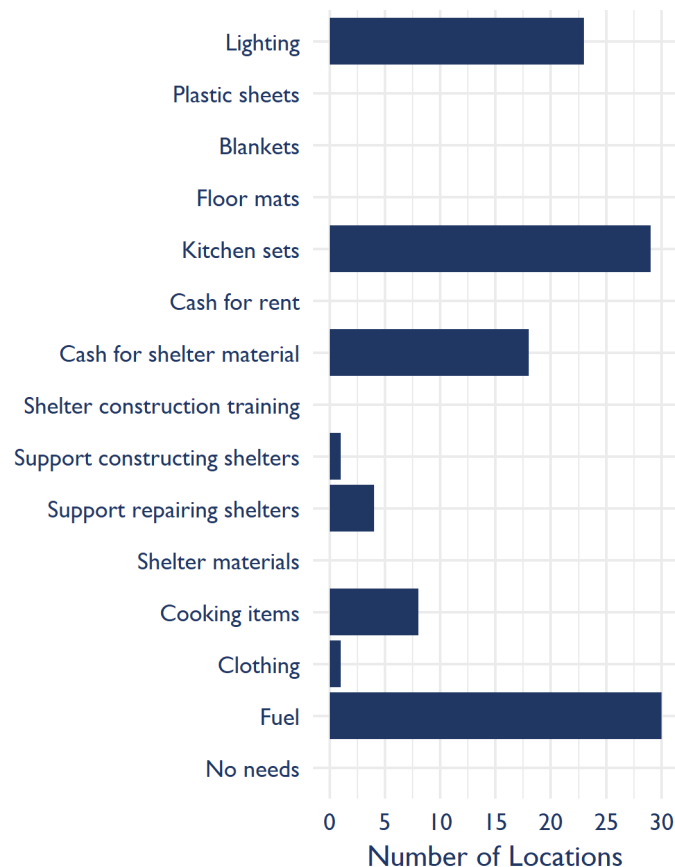
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
50	6600	27400

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

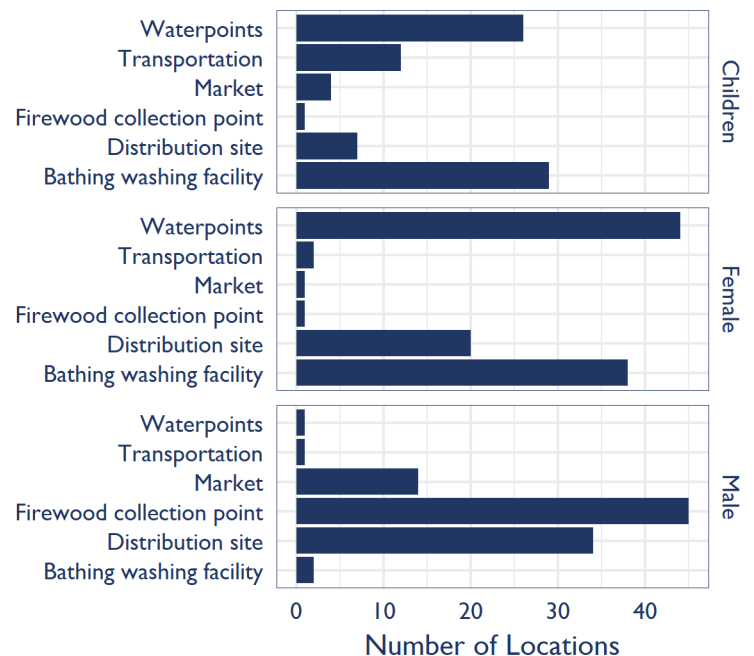


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

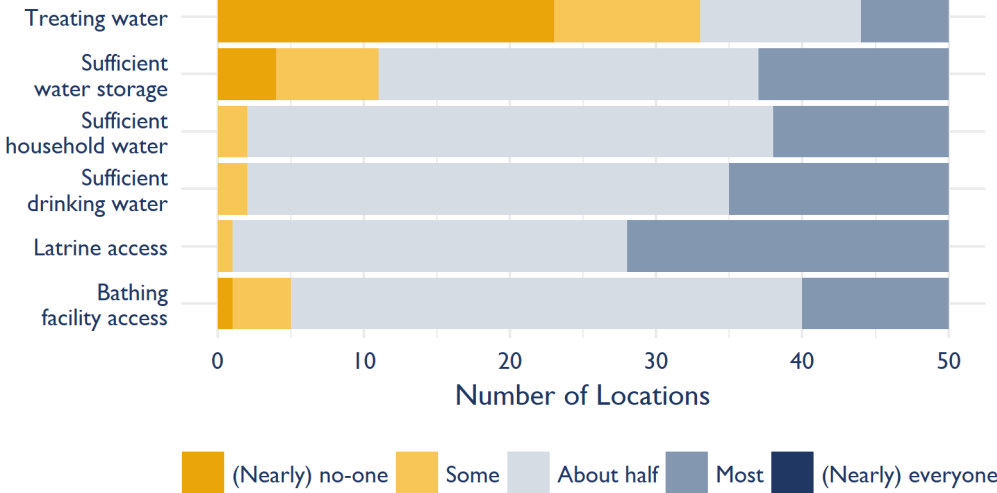
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

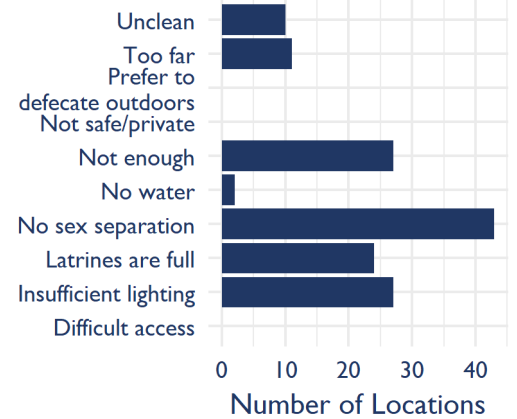


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



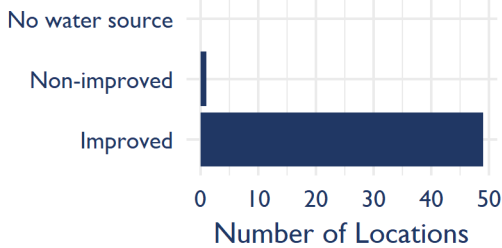
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



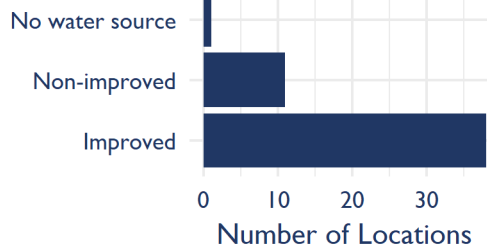
Latrines are not sex-separated in **86%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

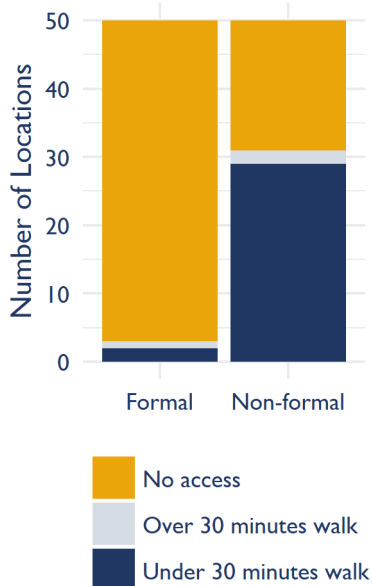


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **54%** of locations

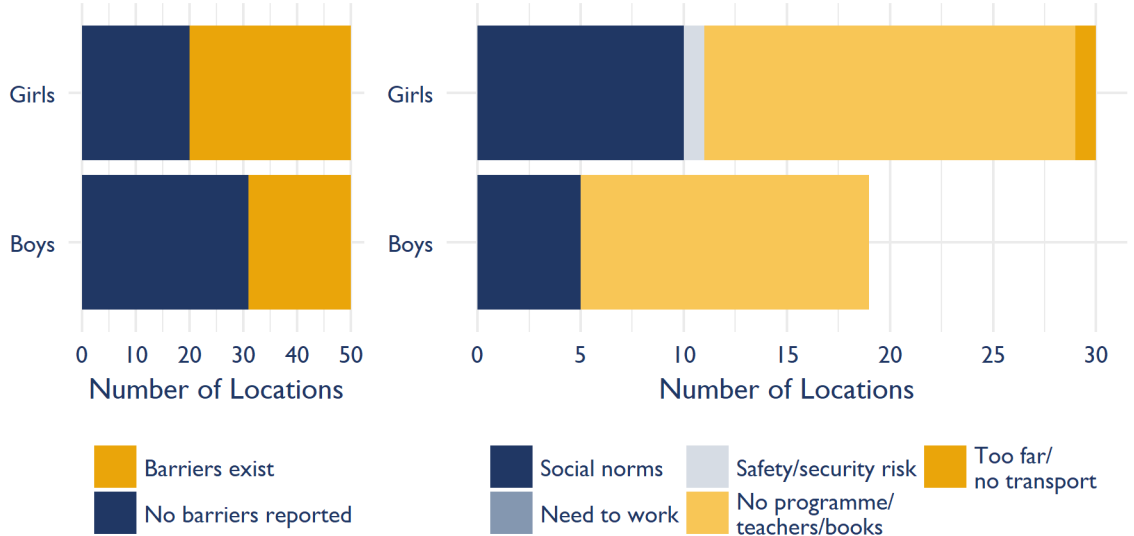
Most of the community areas are unclean in **68%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

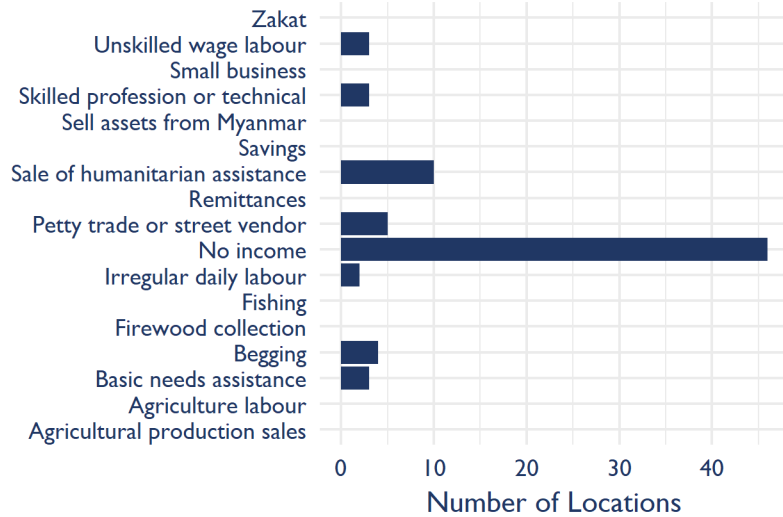


BARRIERS

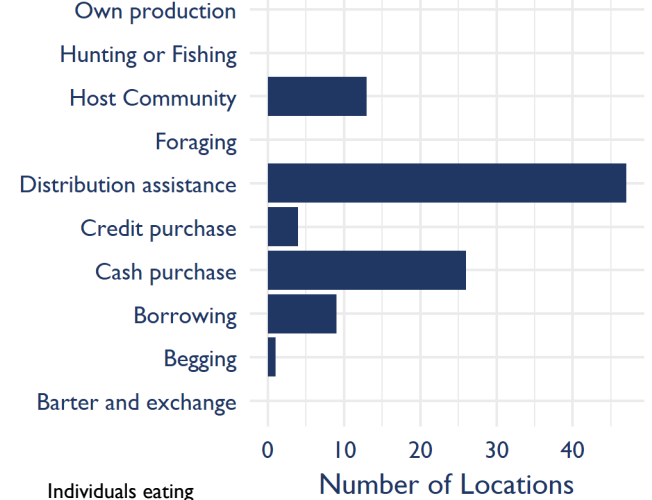


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
2%

86% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
7%

40% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

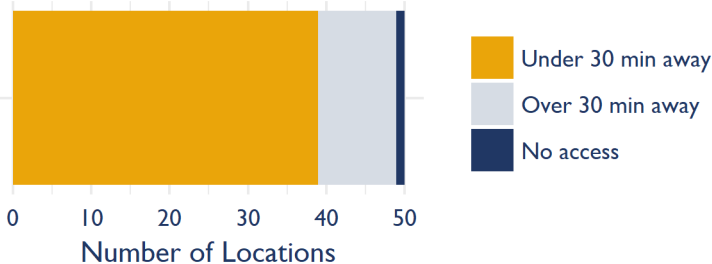
70% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

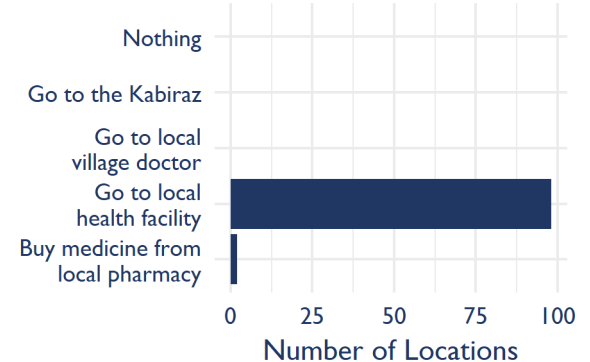
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
40%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
86%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
34%

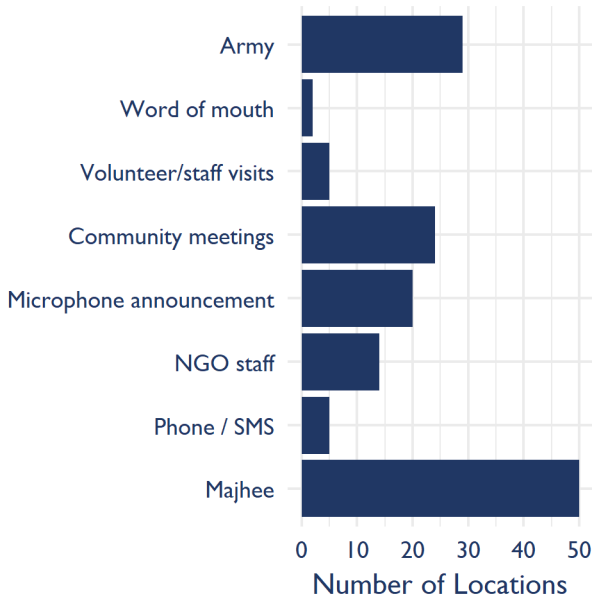
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
84%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
10%

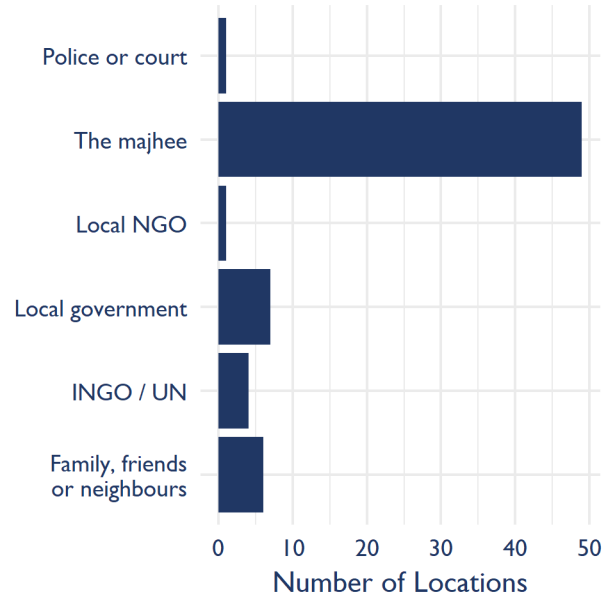
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
76%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

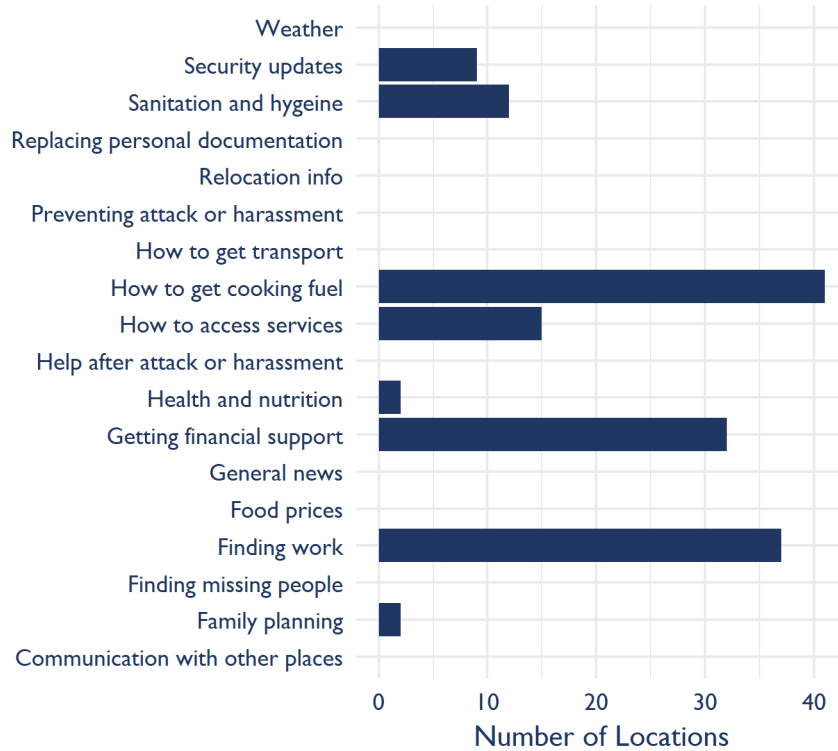
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



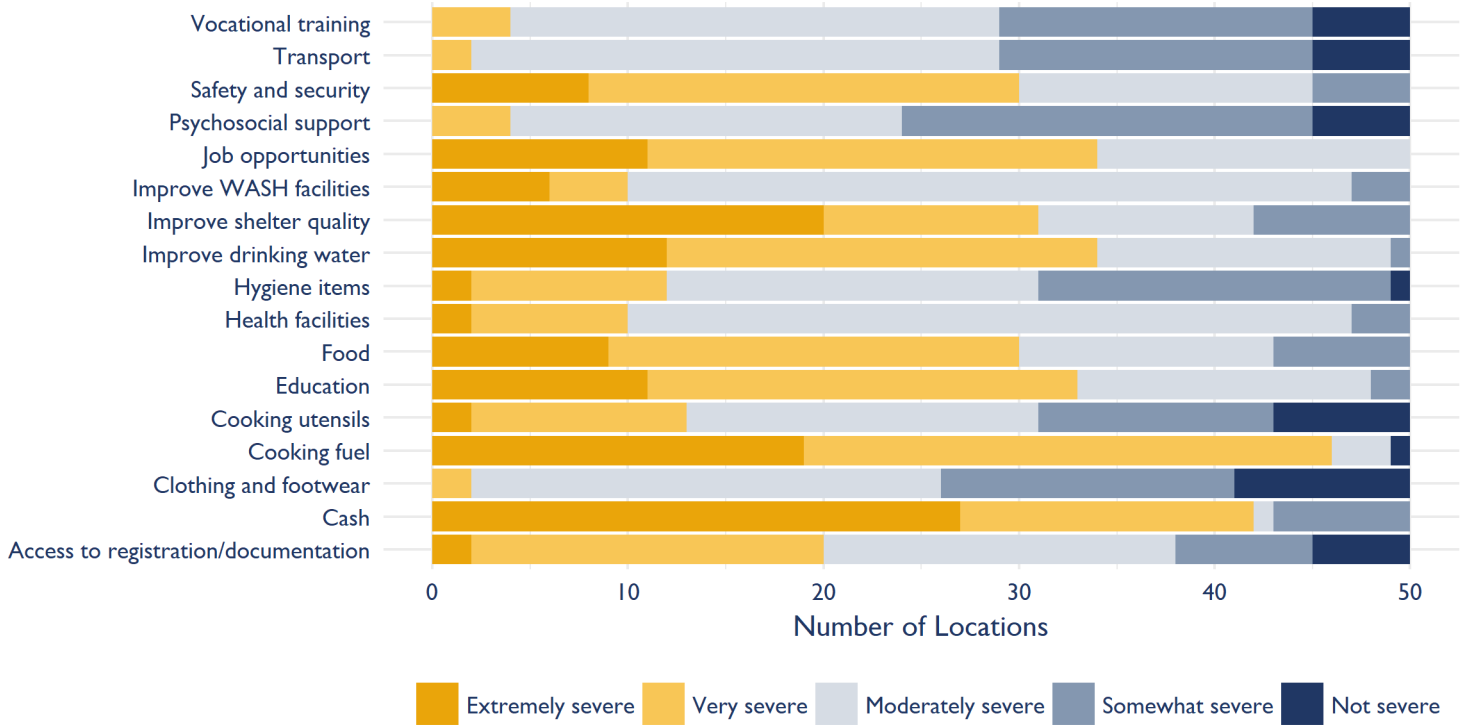
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



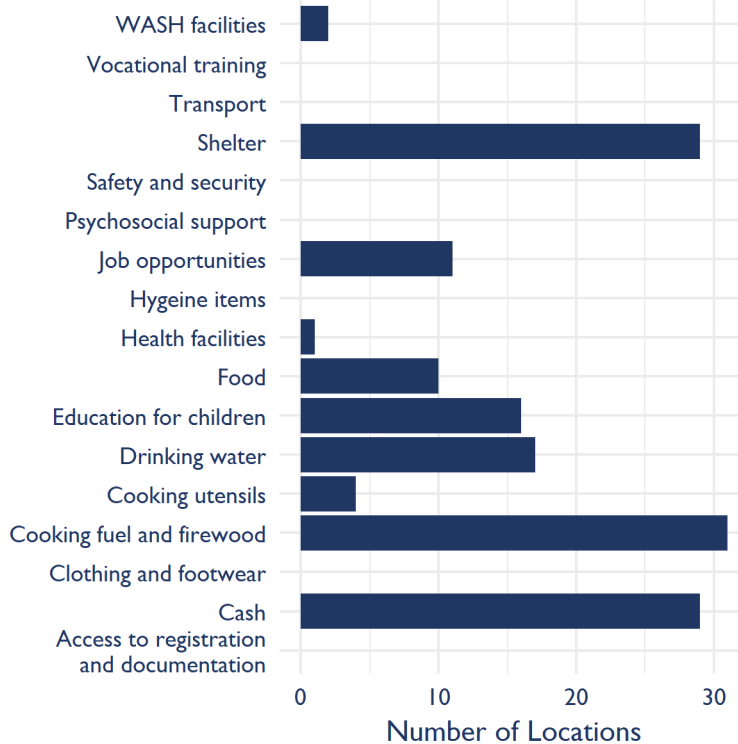
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

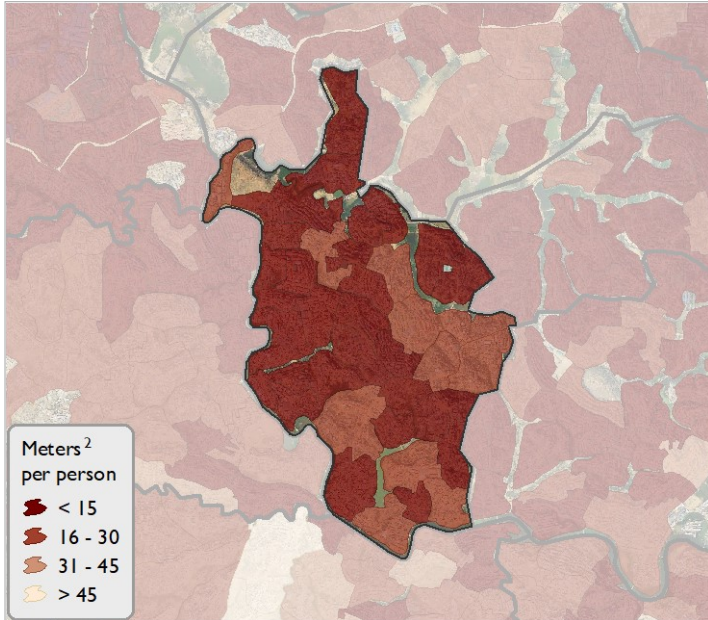


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 13 - March 19, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
38	5900	26800

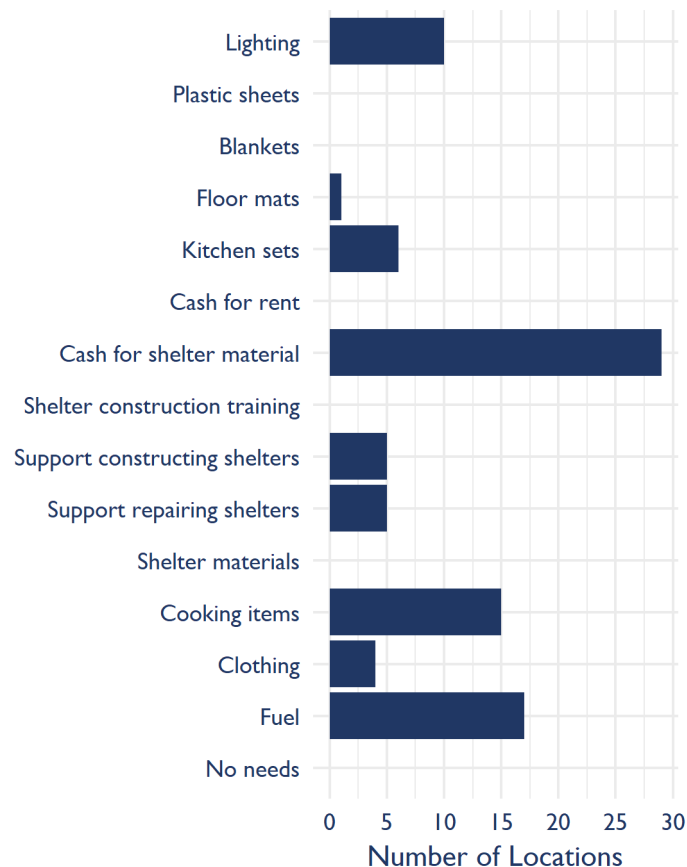


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IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

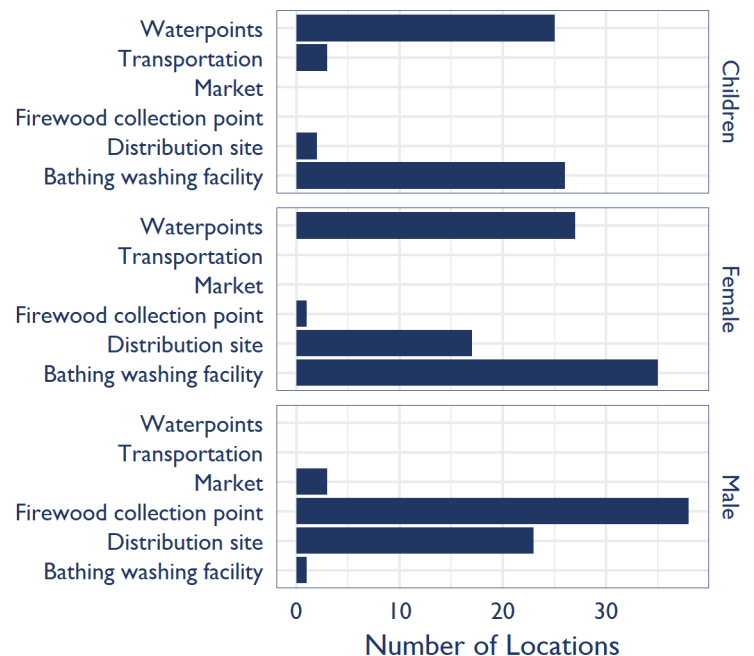


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

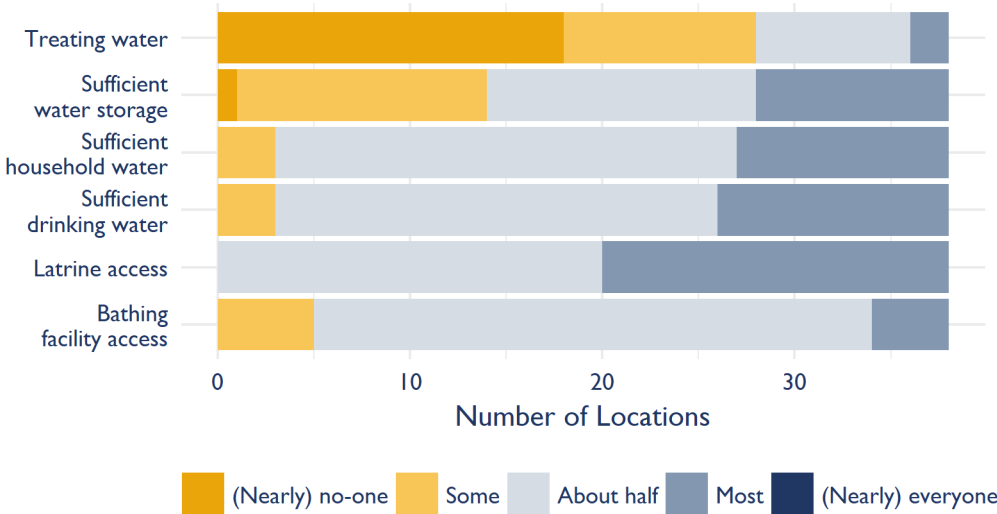
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

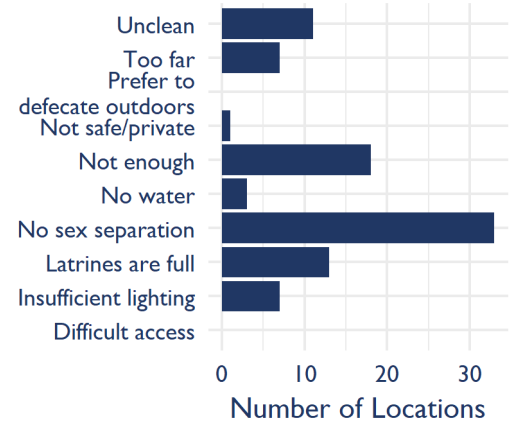


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



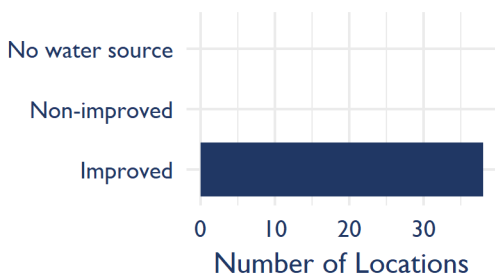
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



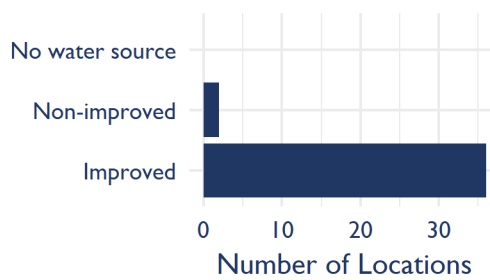
Latrines are not sex-separated in **87%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **3%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

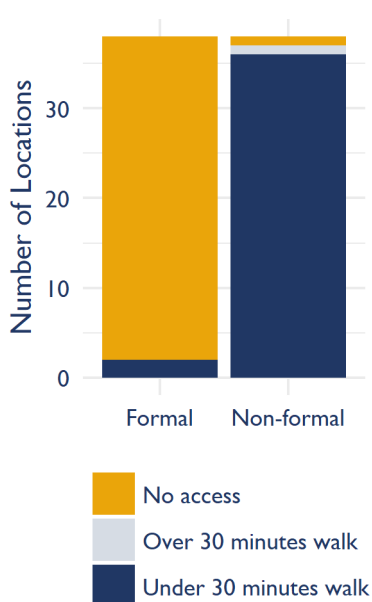


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **18%** of locations

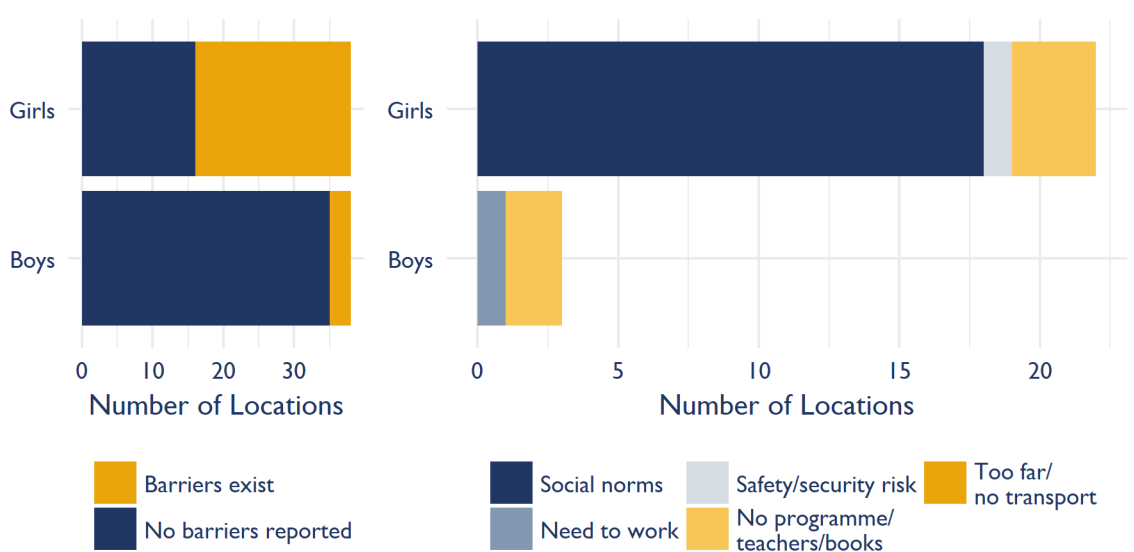
Most of the community areas are unclean in **63%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

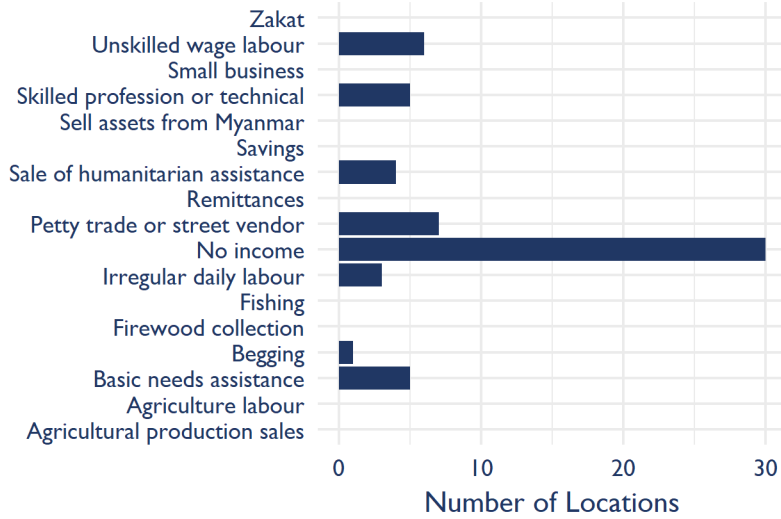


BARRIERS

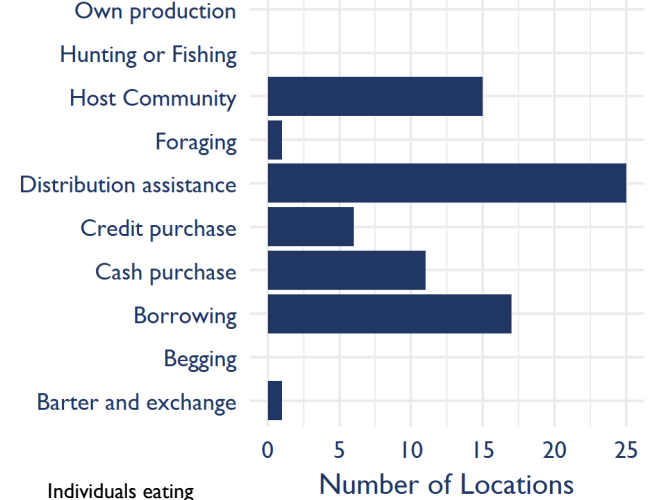


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

71% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
7%

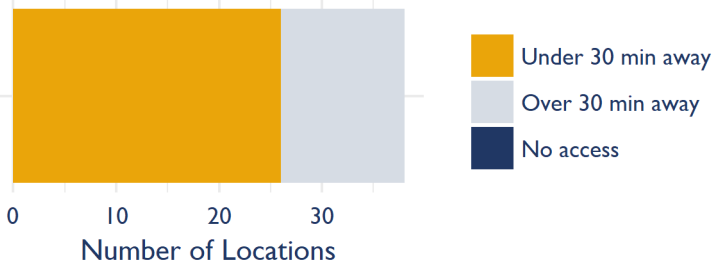
71% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

89% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

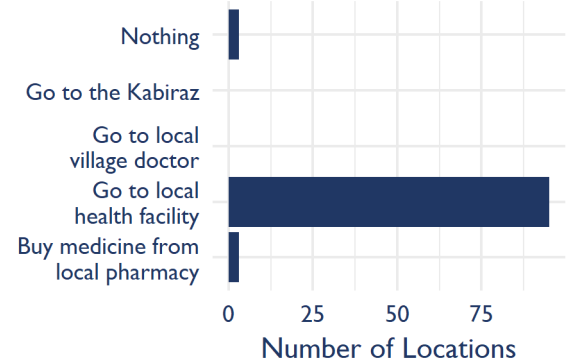
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
53%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
97%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
26%

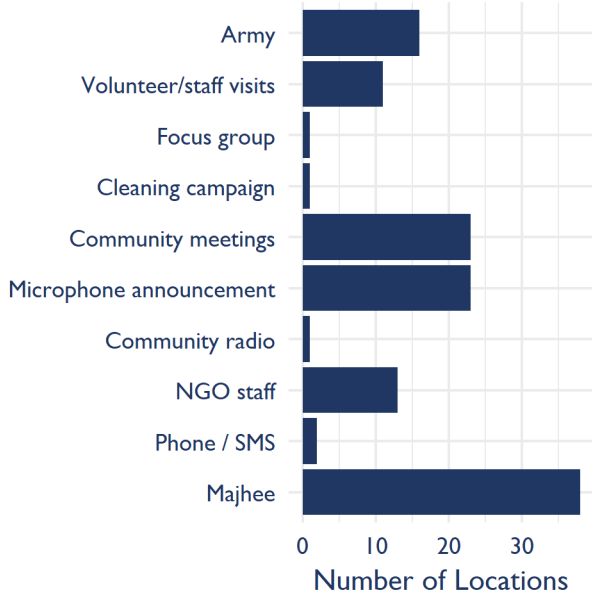
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
97%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
5%

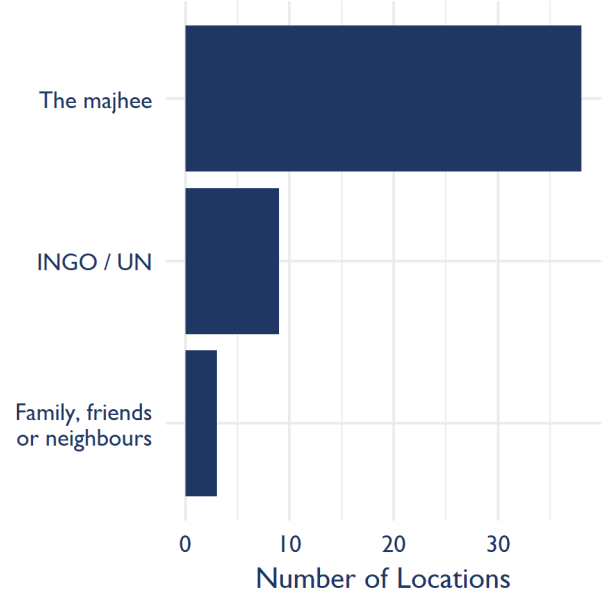
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
92%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

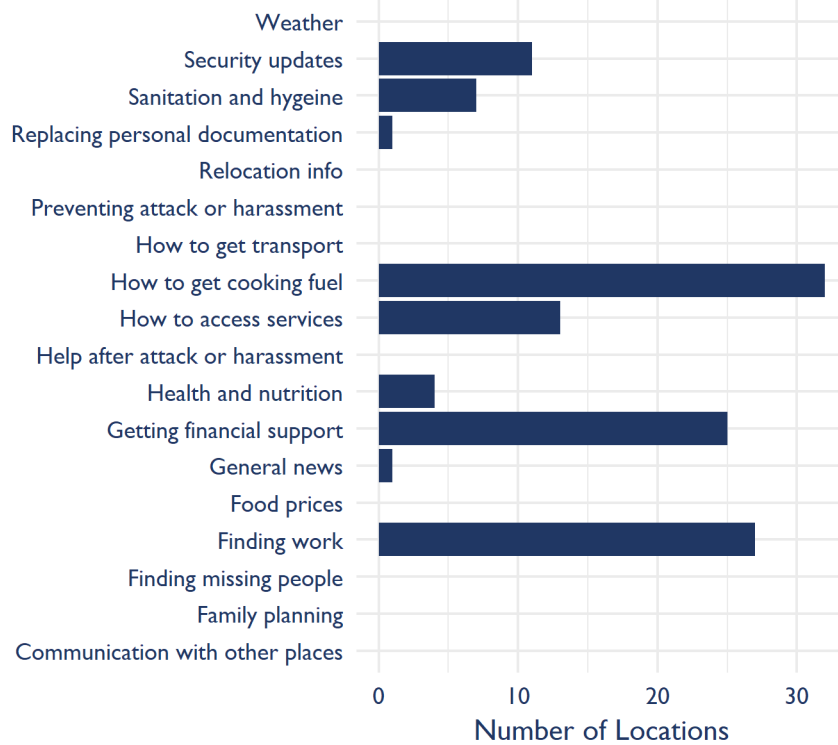
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



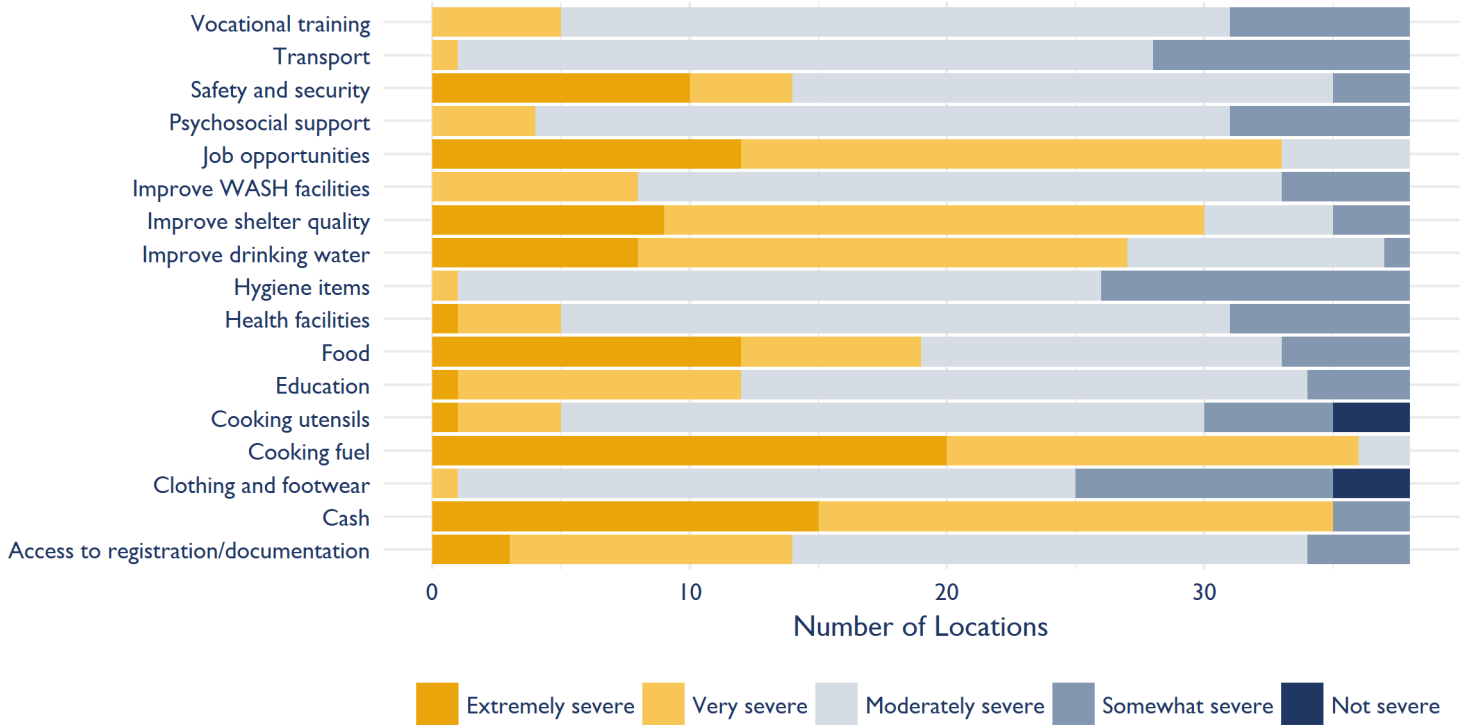
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



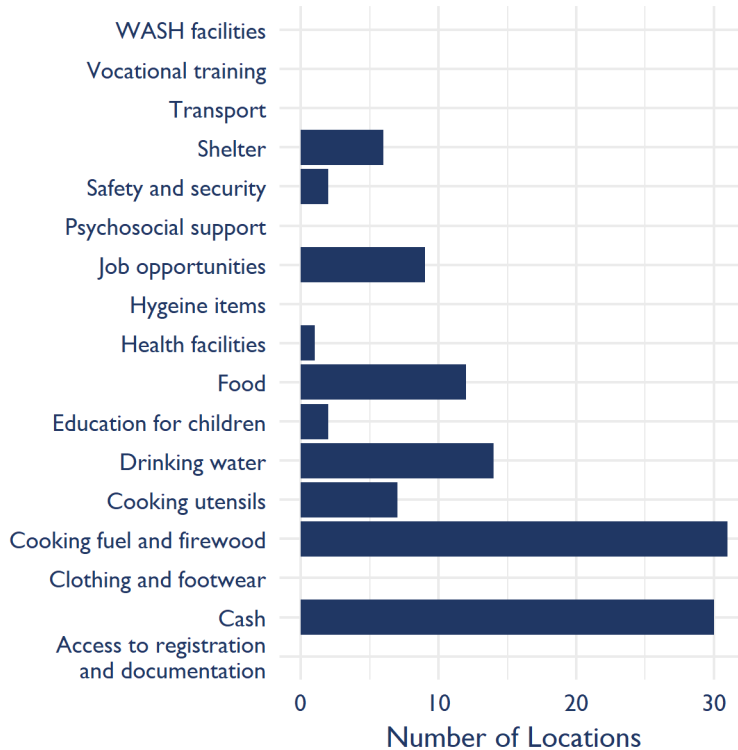
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

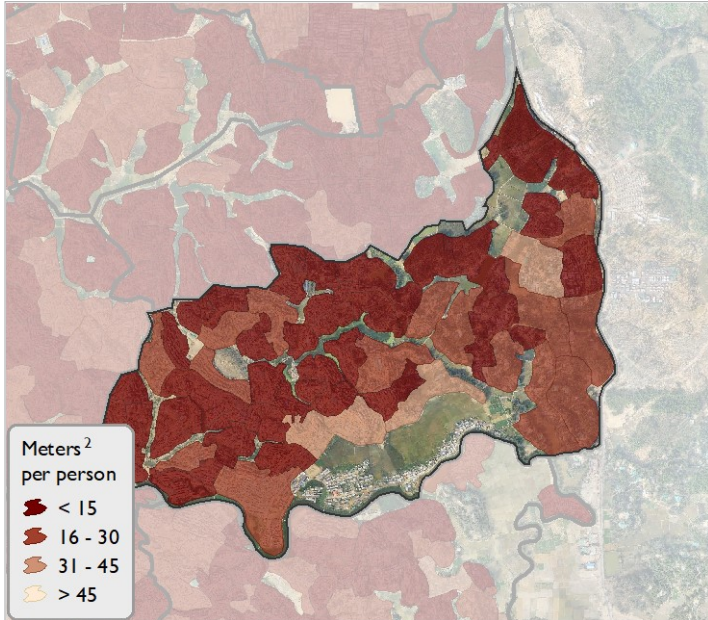


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
61	9600	40500

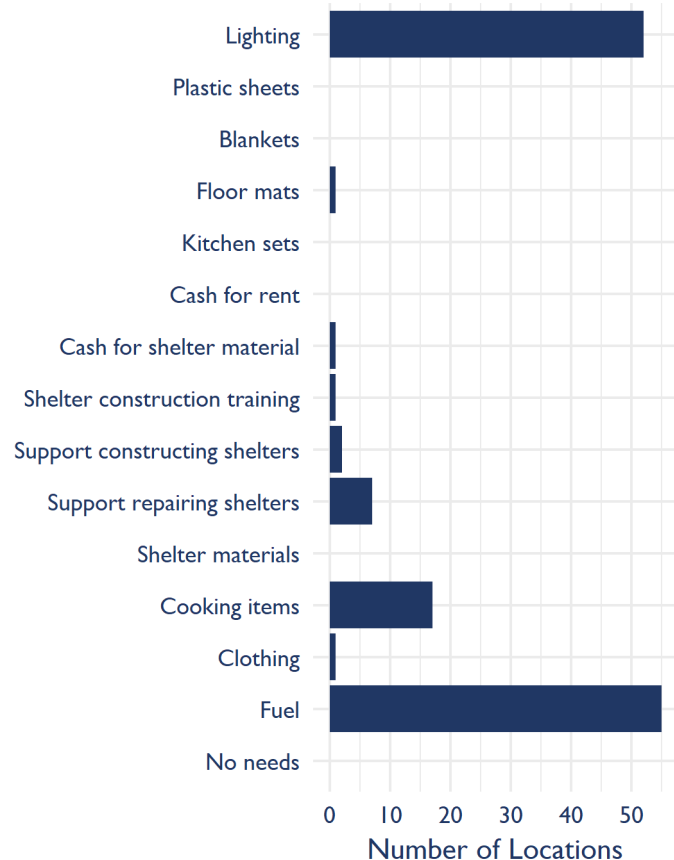


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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

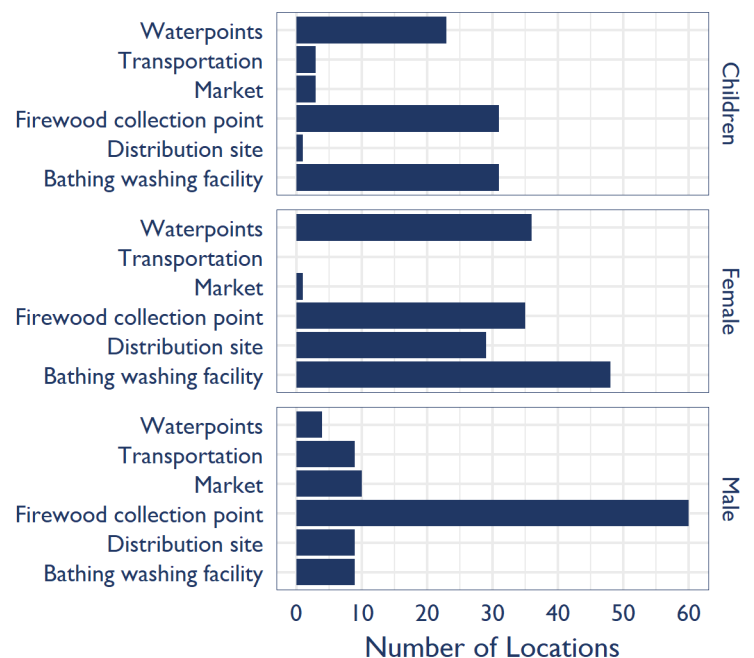


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

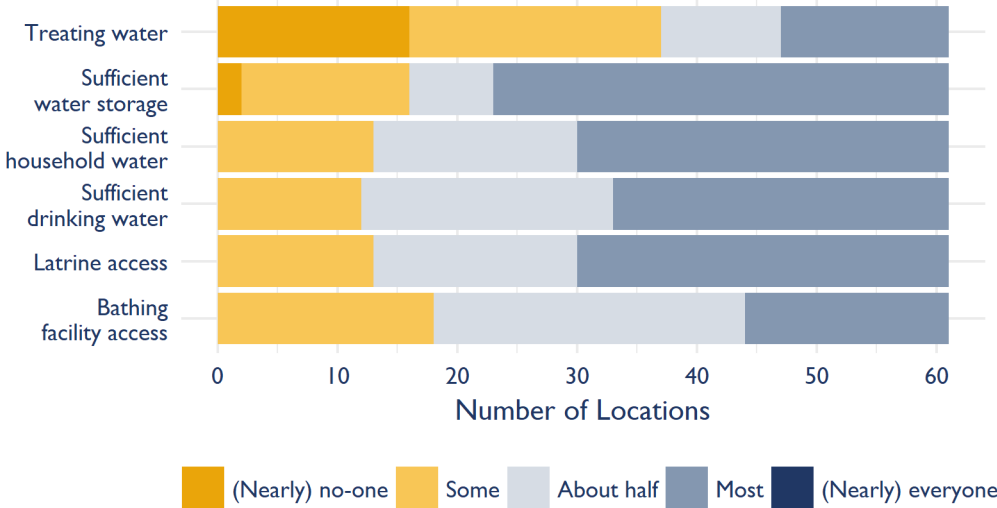
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

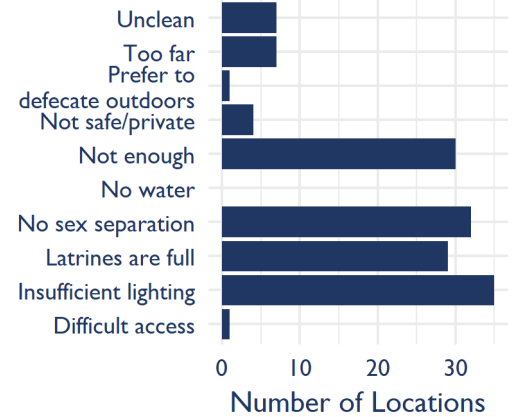


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



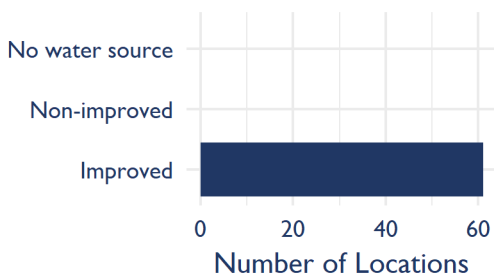
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



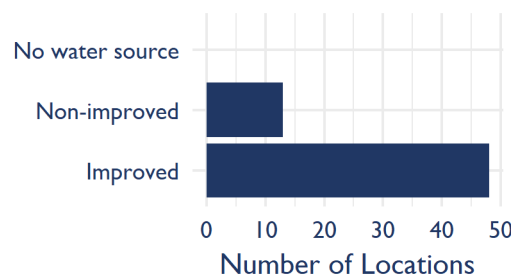
Latrines are not sex-separated in **52%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **7%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

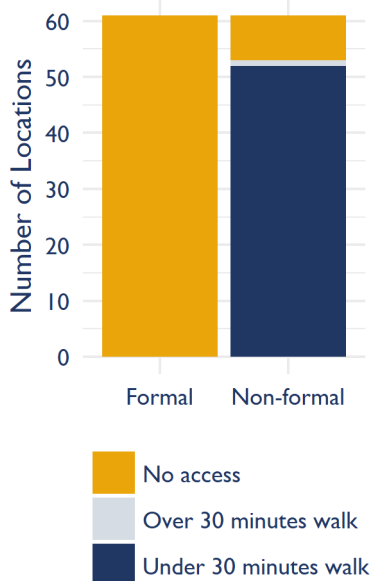


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **57%** of locations

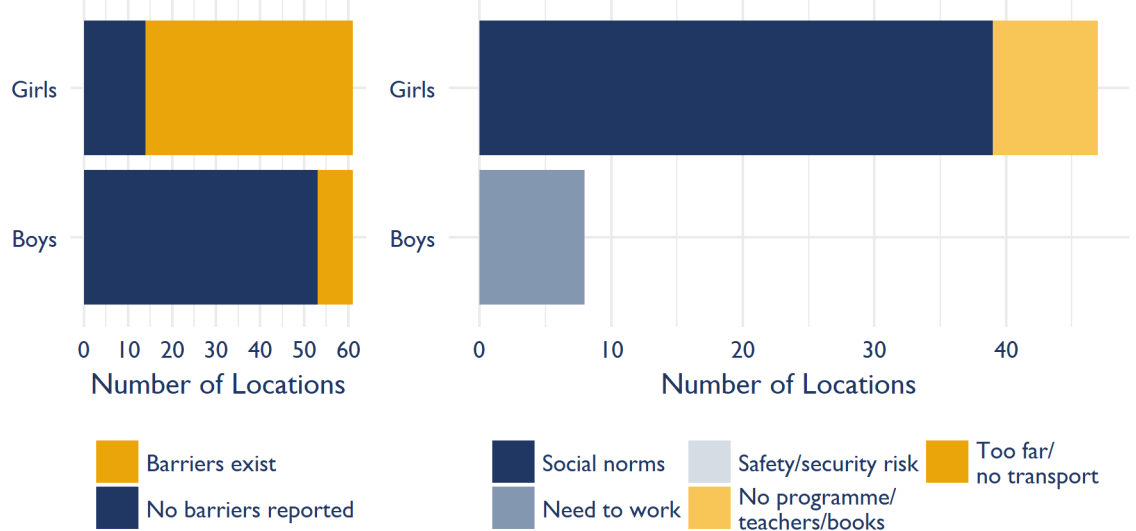
Most of the community areas are unclean in **80%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



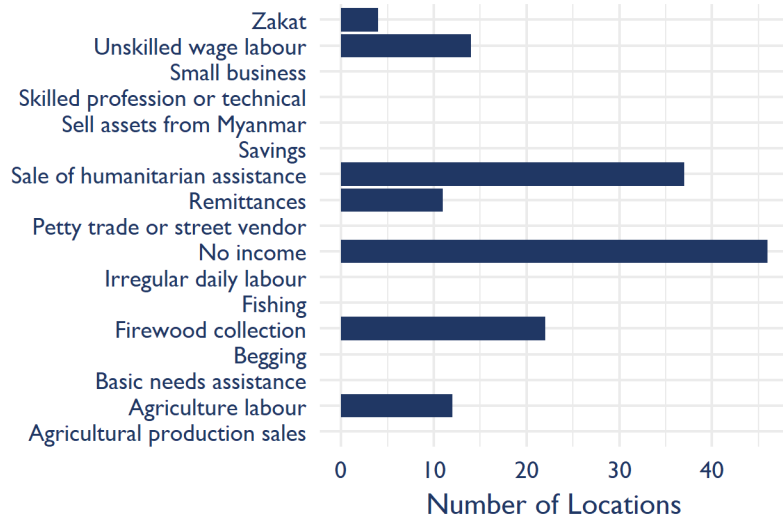
BARRIERS



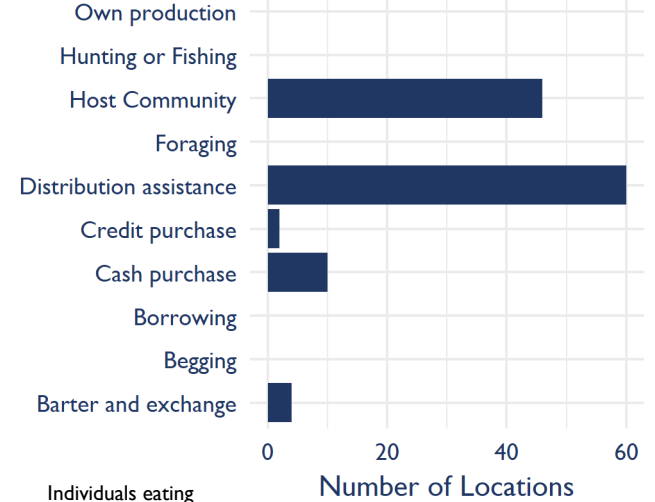
Social norms, Safety/security risk, Too far/no transport, Need to work, No programme/teachers/books

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

67% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
8%

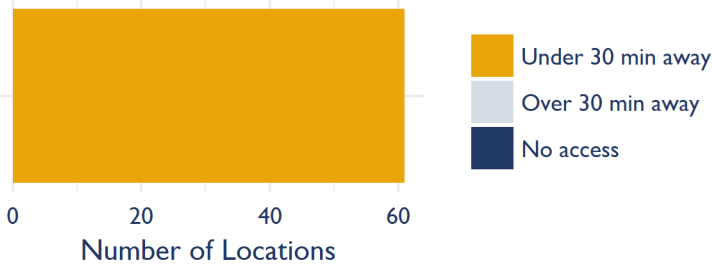
10% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

59% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

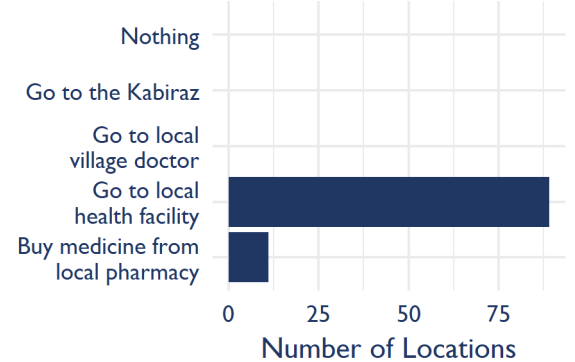
TOP FUEL SOURCE PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
11%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
44%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
26%

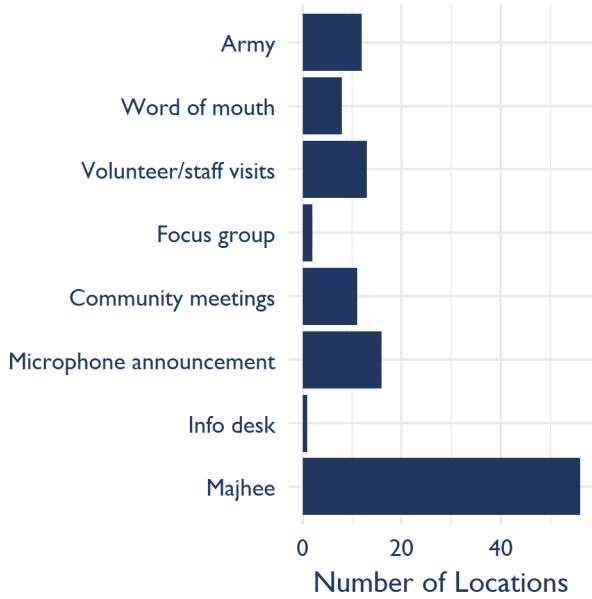
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
54%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
2%

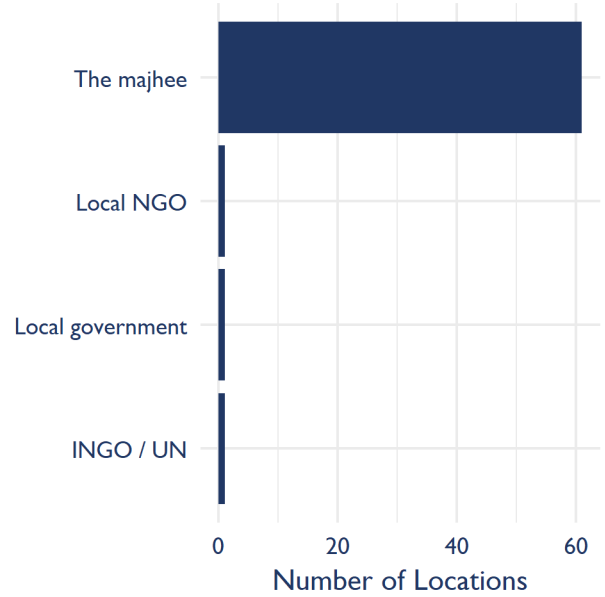
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
41%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

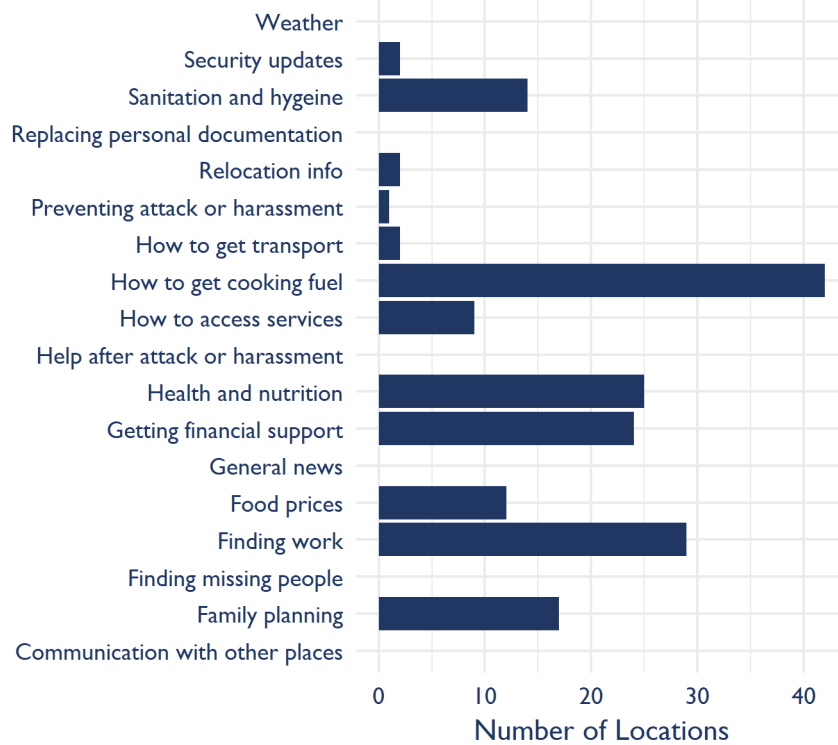
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



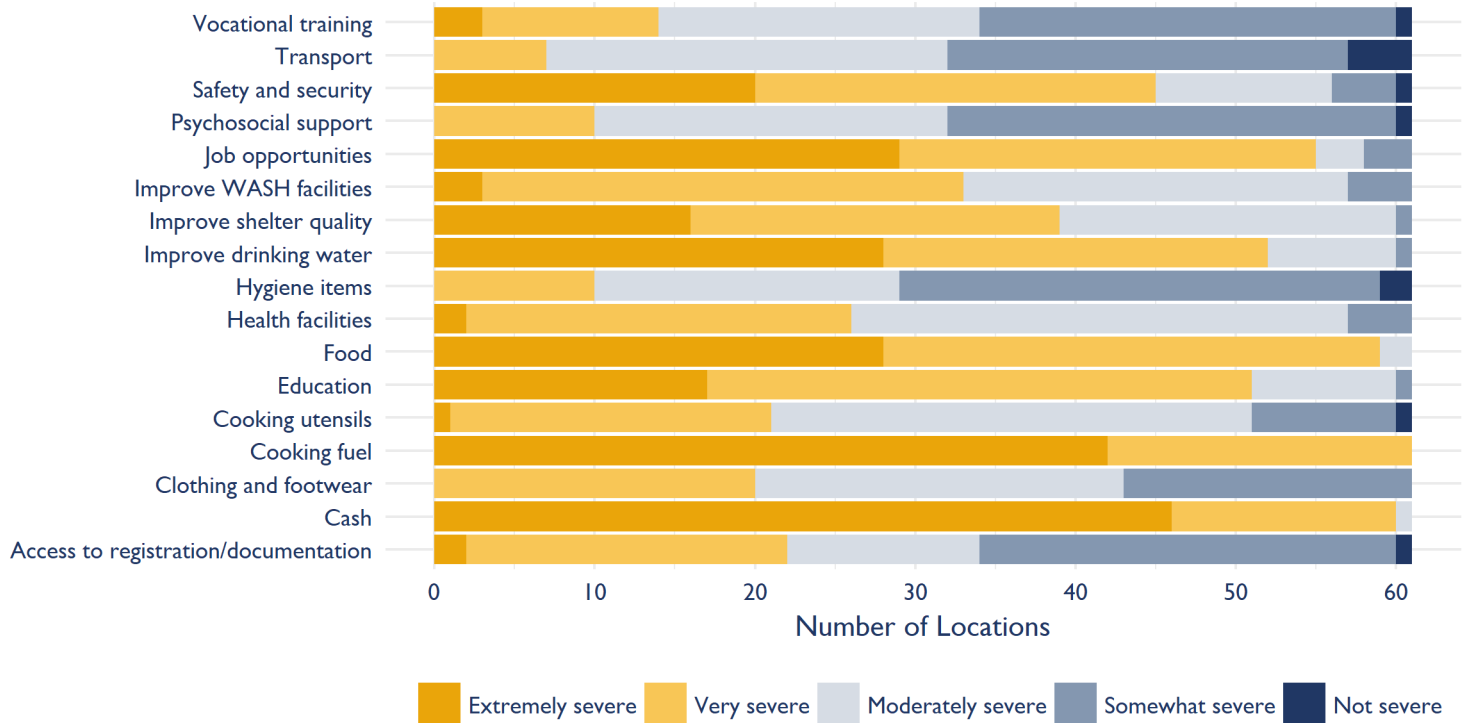
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



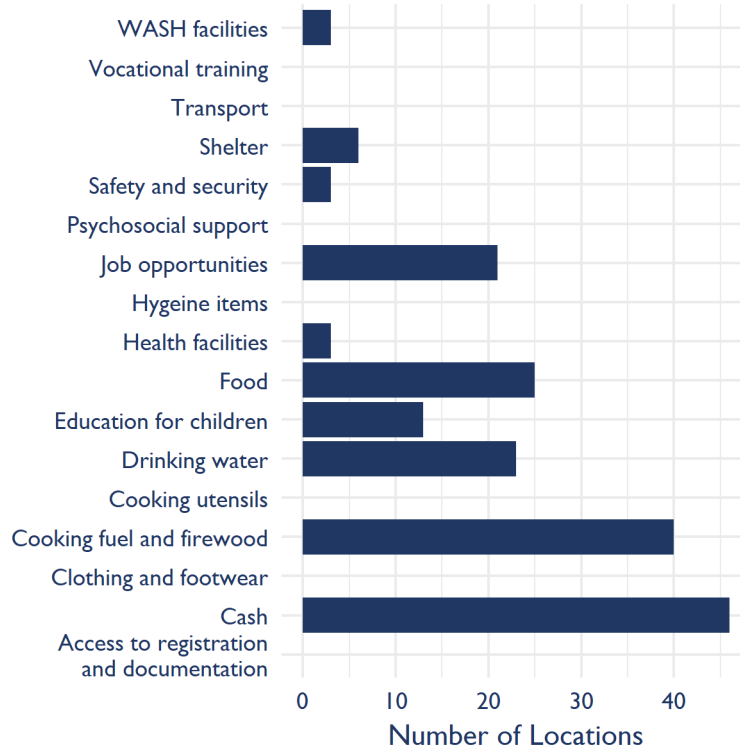
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



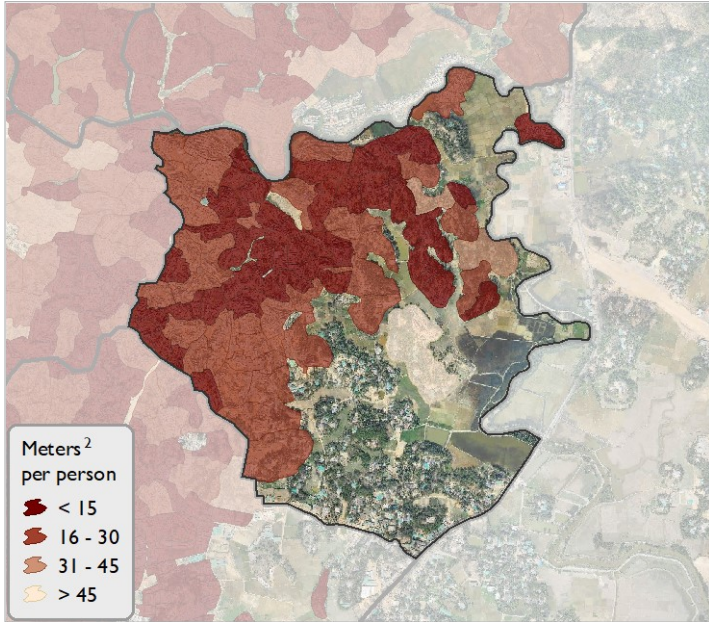
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 14 - March 25, 2018



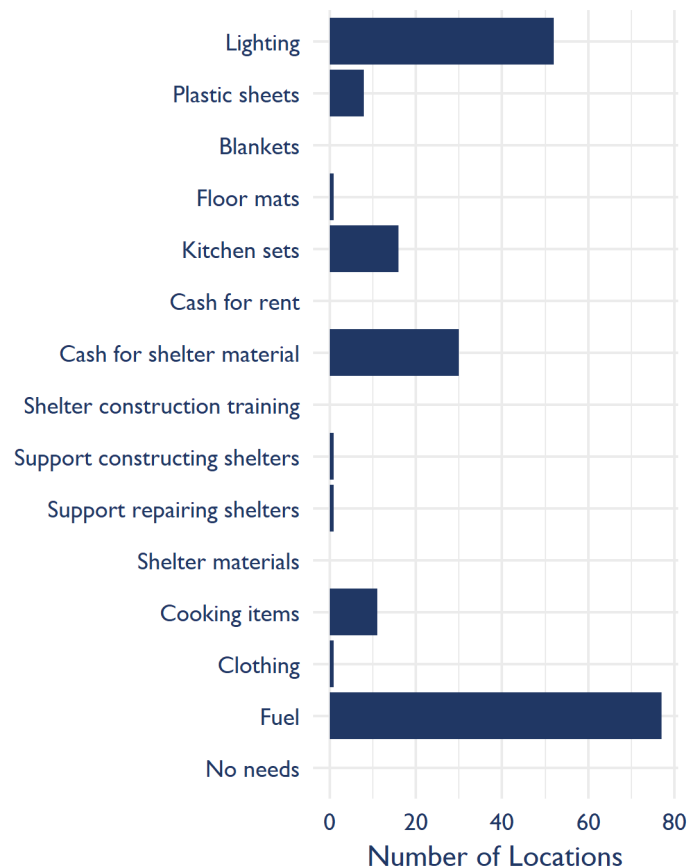
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
80	8400	35700

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

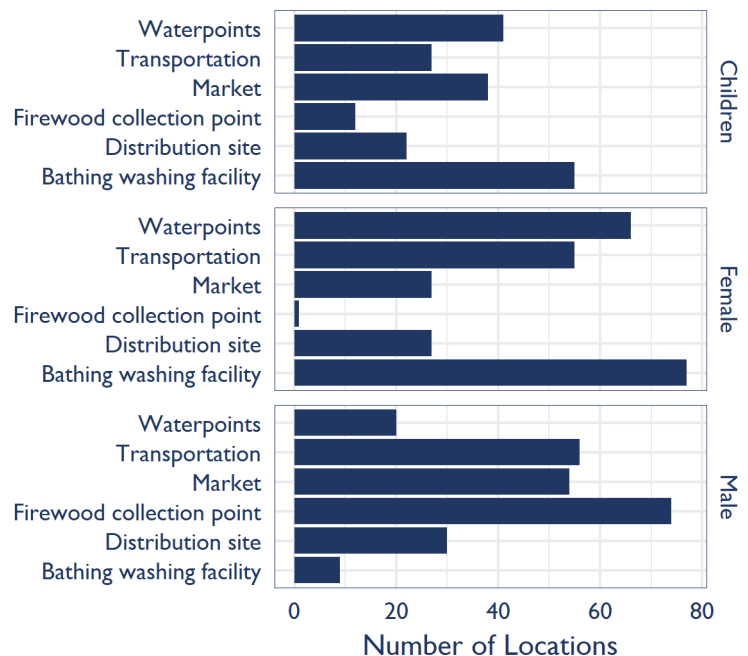


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

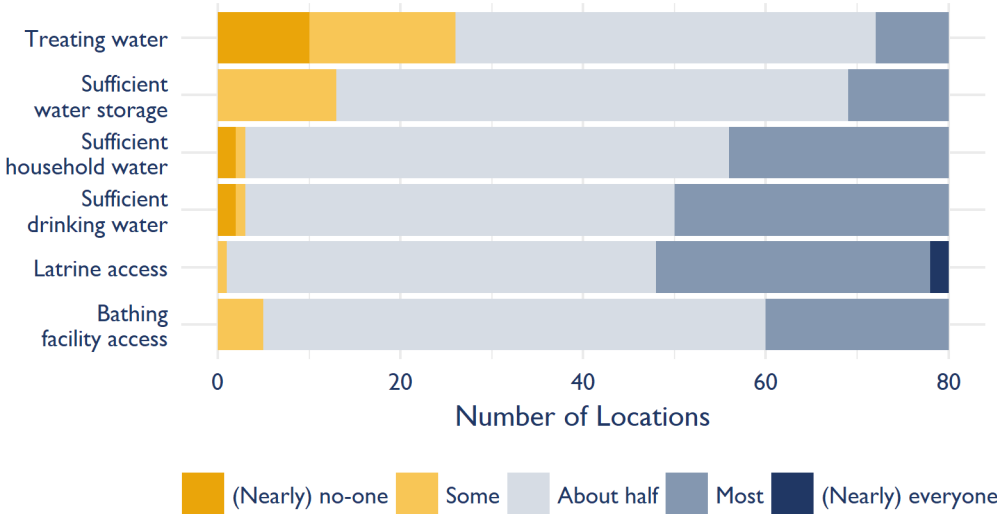
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

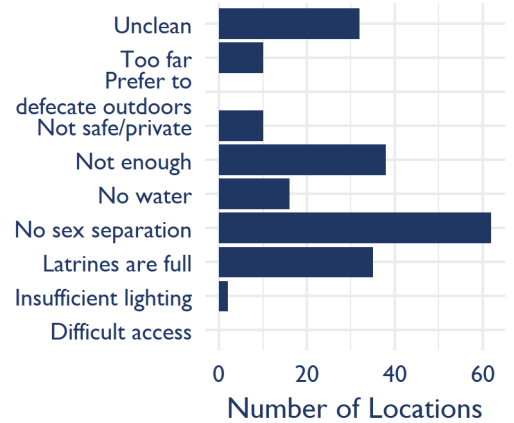


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



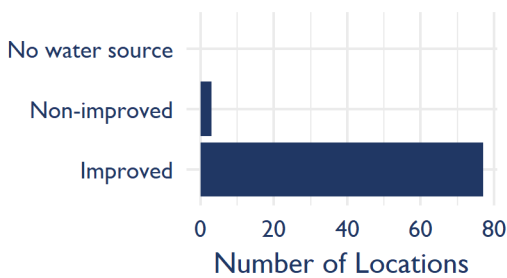
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



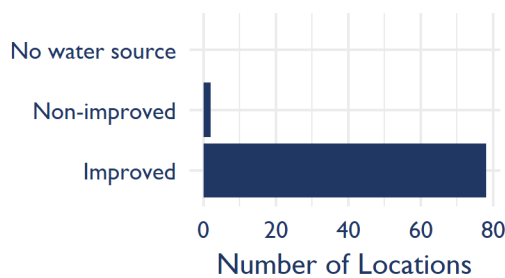
Latrines are not sex-separated in **78%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **12%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

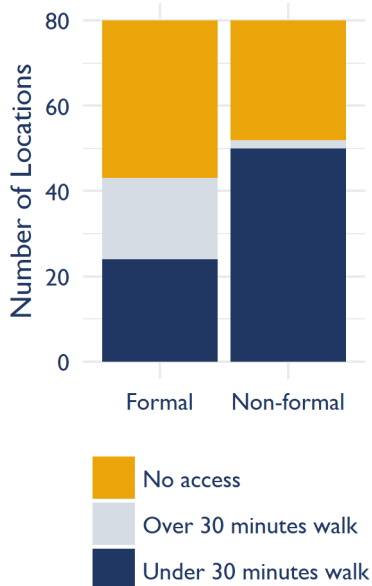


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **2%** of locations

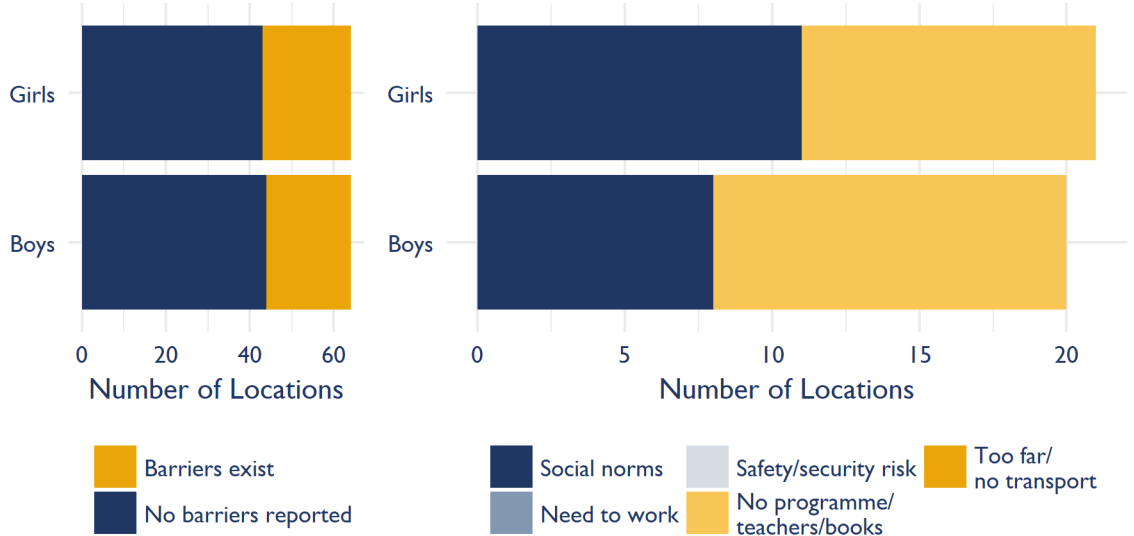
Most of the community areas are unclean in **66%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

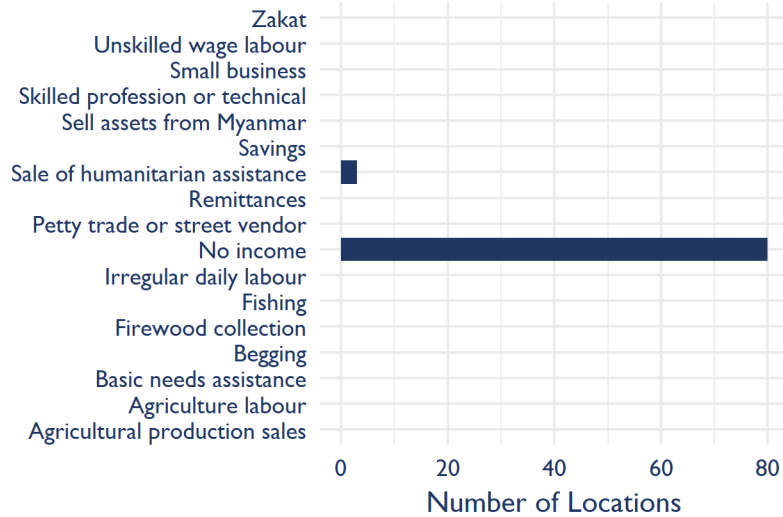


BARRIERS

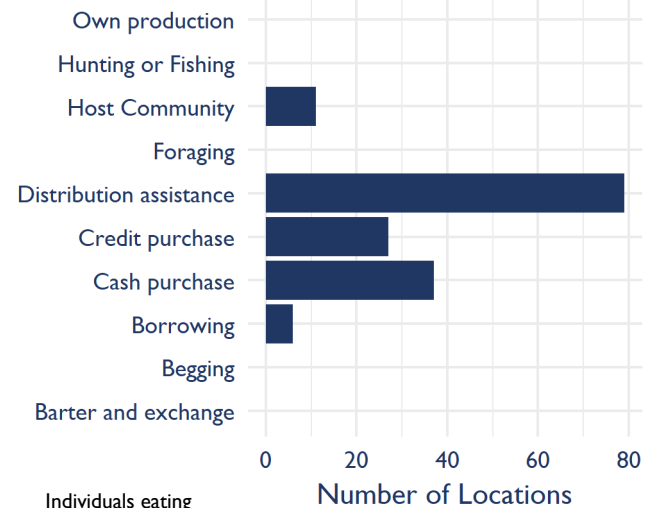


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

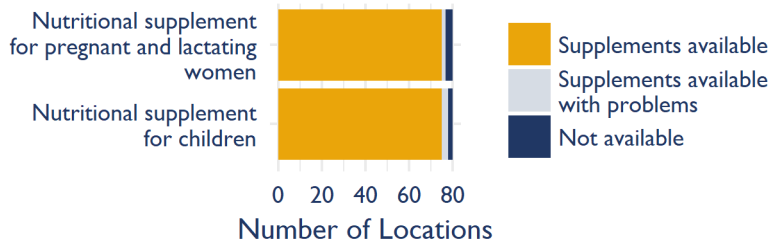
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day

1%

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)

8%

Number of Locations

32% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

65% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

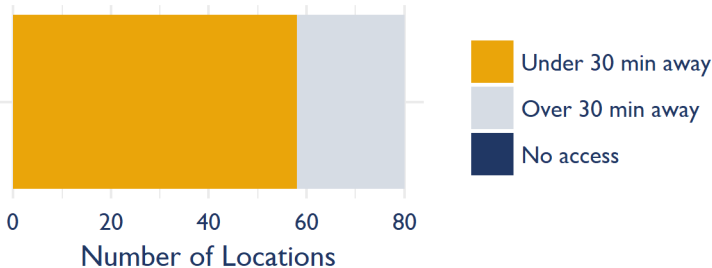
95% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

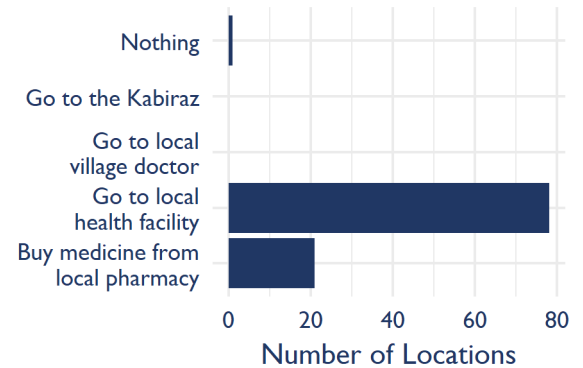
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare

28%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support

28%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics

64%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation

15%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

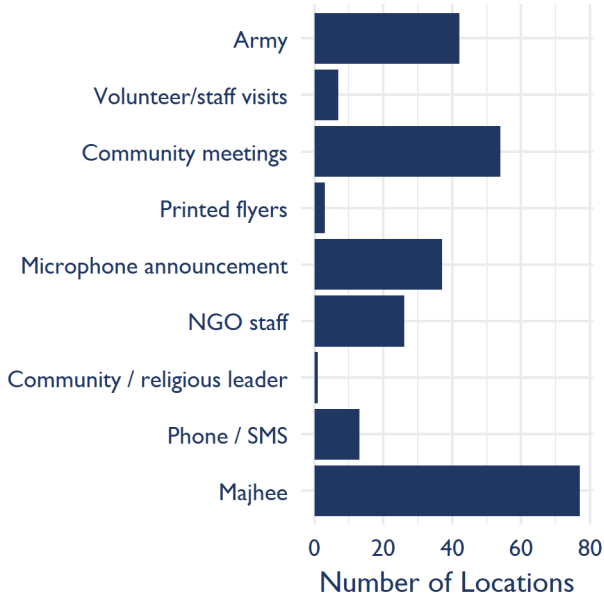
19%

Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance

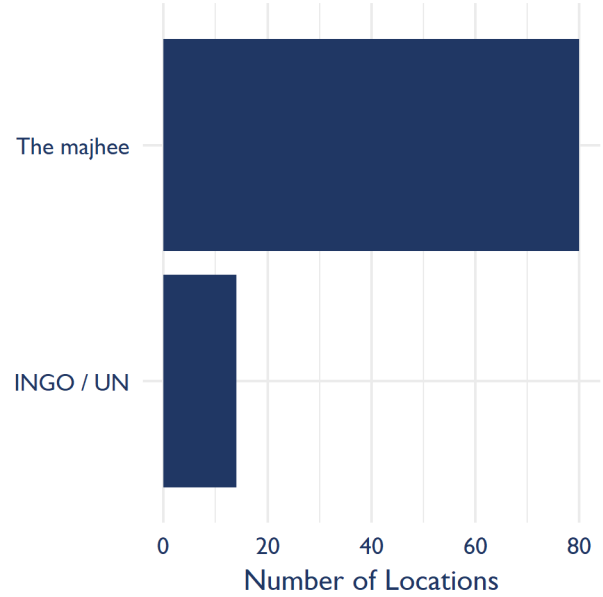
32%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

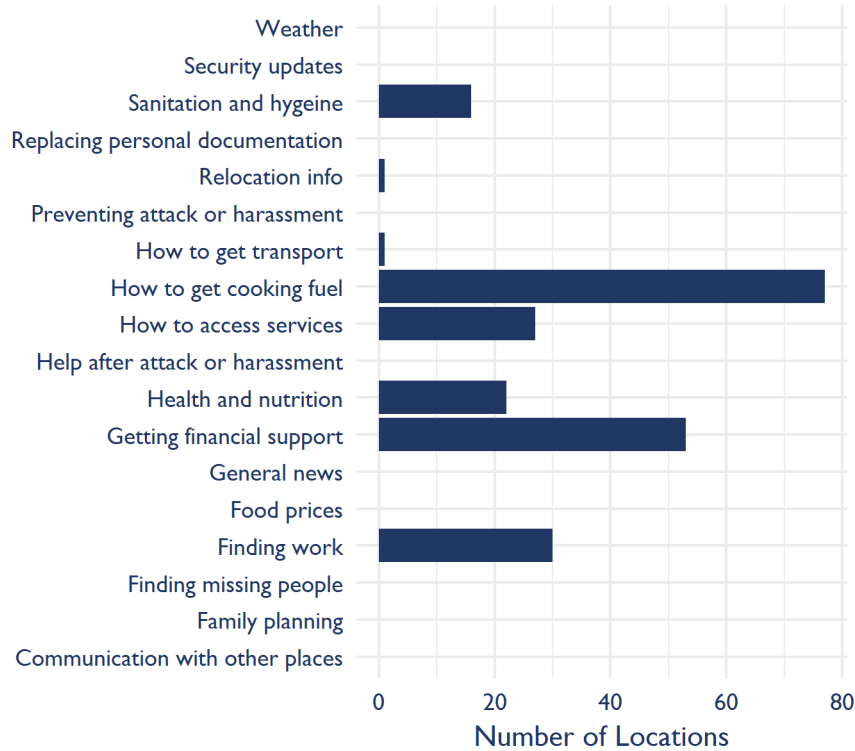
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



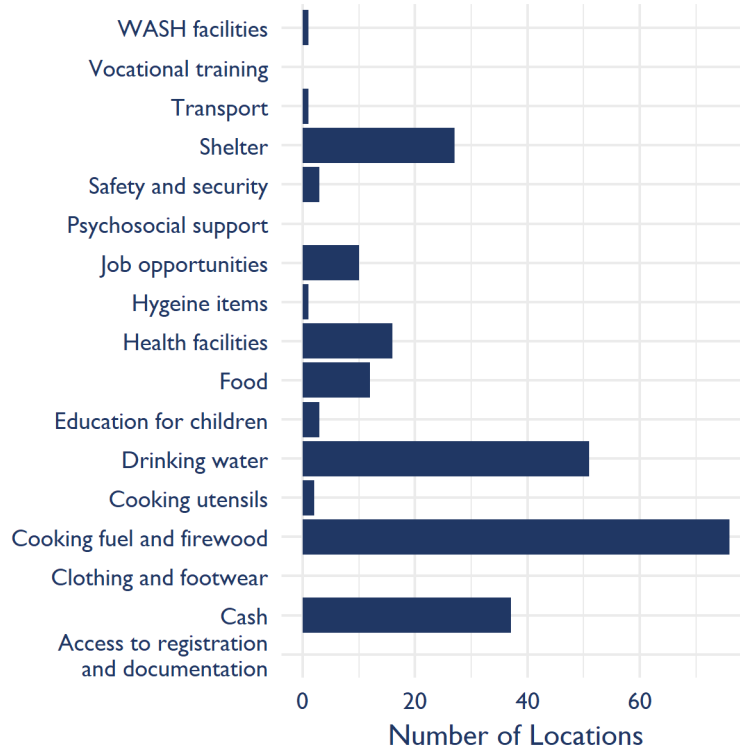
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

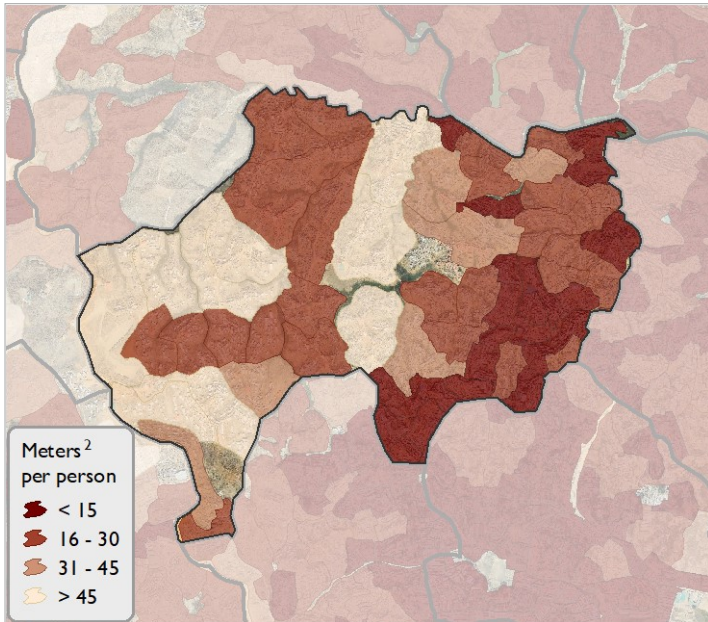


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 18 - March 25, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
67	7900	33100

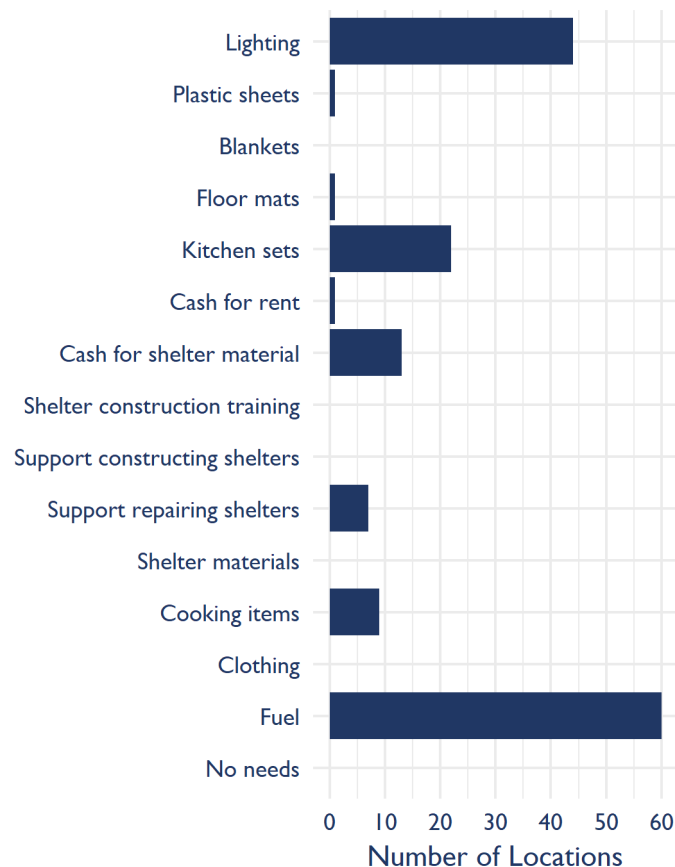


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

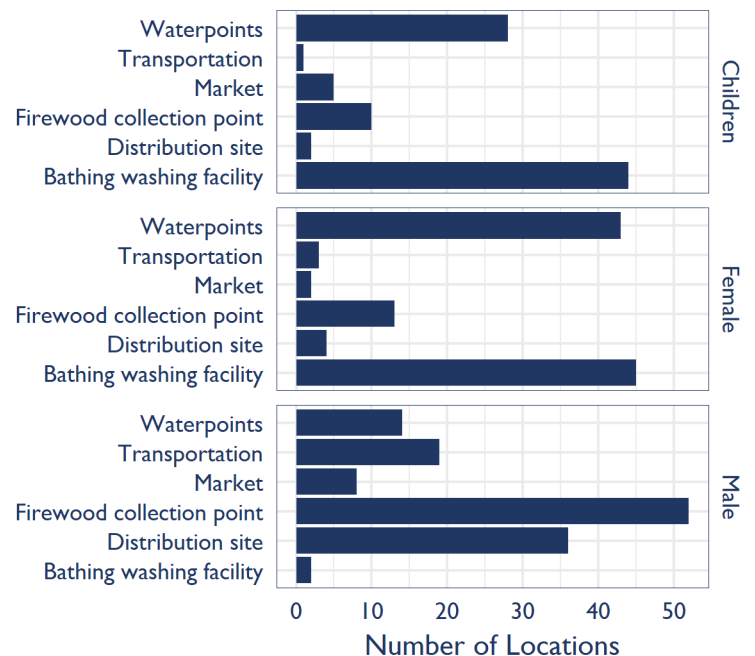


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

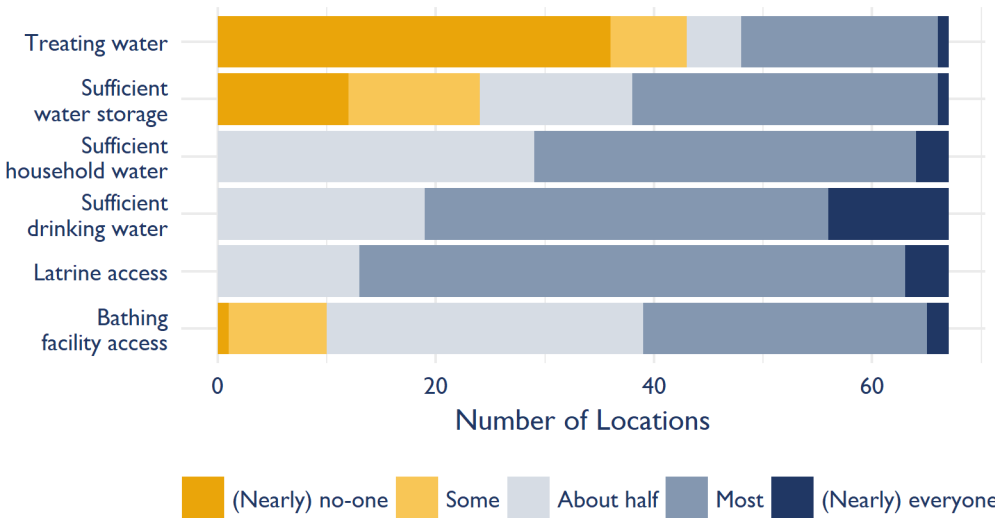
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

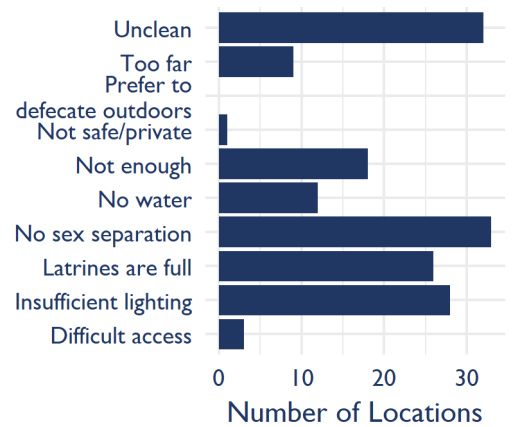


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



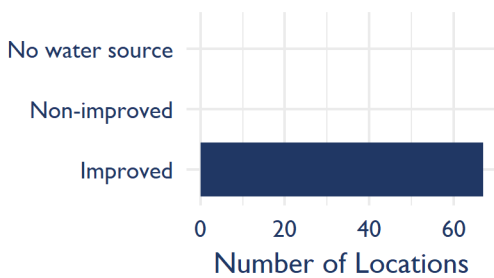
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



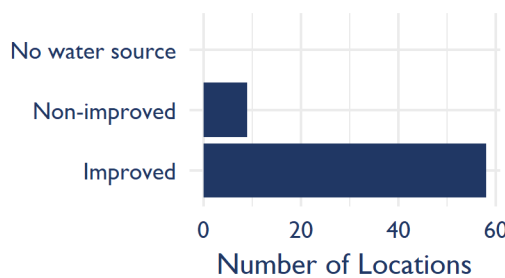
Latrines are not sex-separated in **49%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **1%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

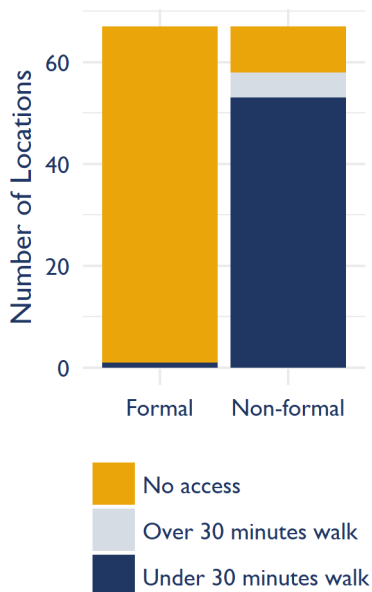


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **42%** of locations

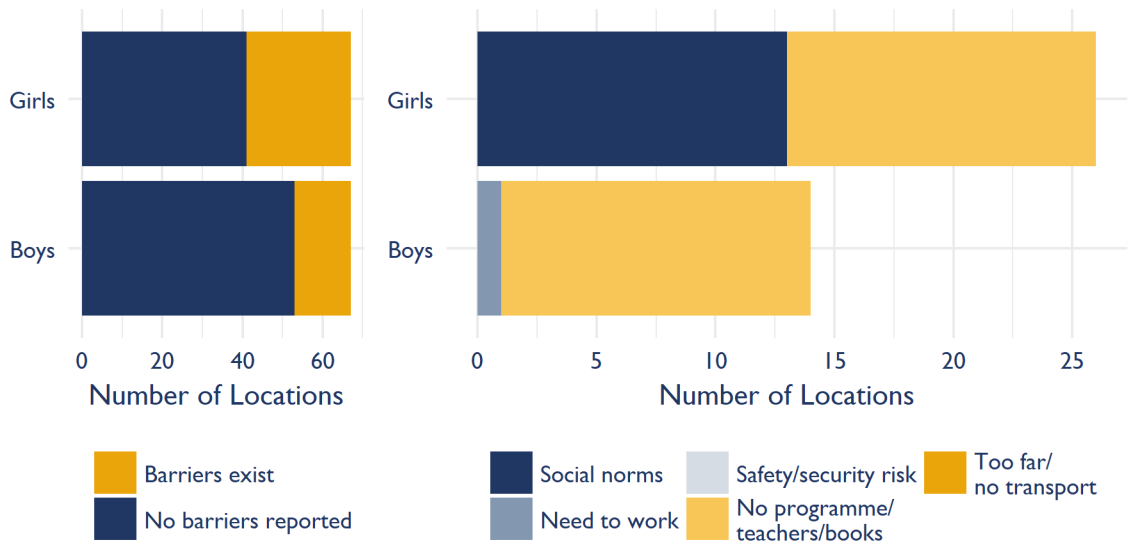
Most of the community areas are unclean in **79%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

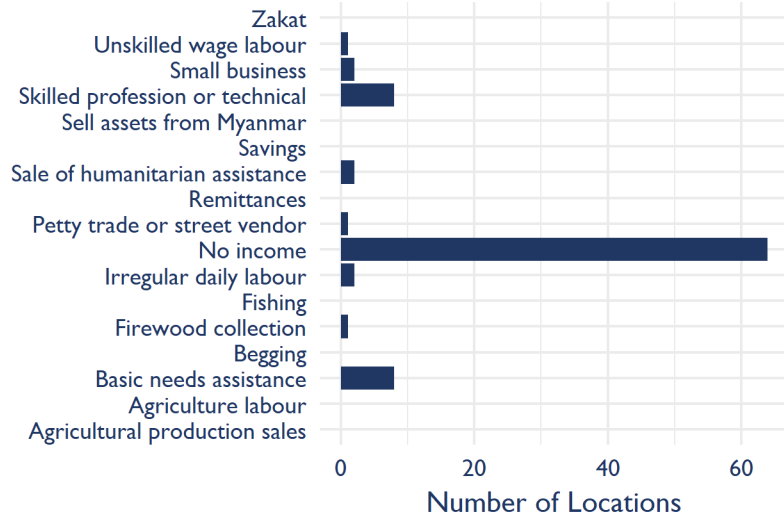


BARRIERS

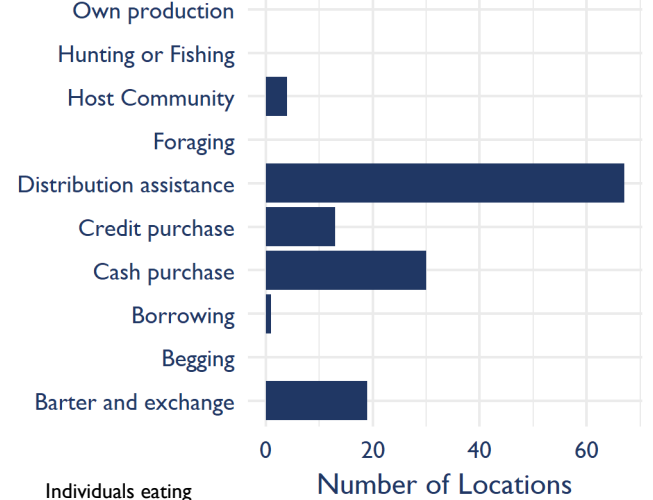


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

94% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
13%

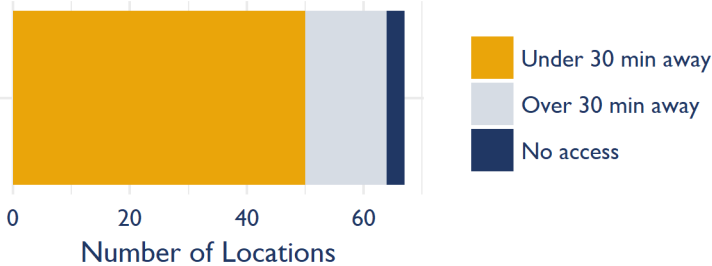
36% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

76% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

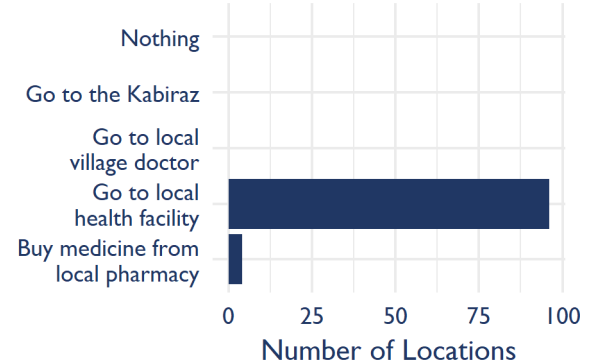
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
16%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
81%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
1%

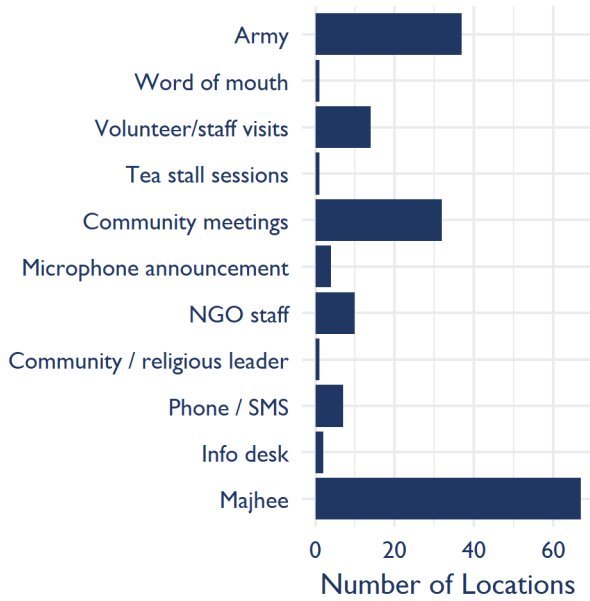
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
81%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
4%

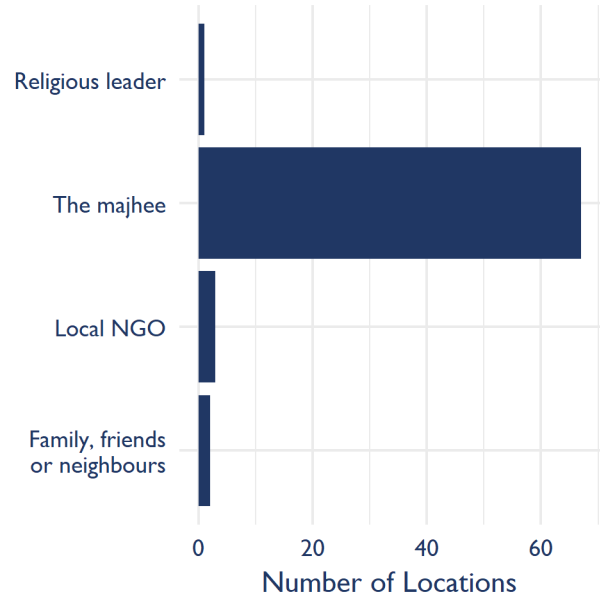
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
78%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

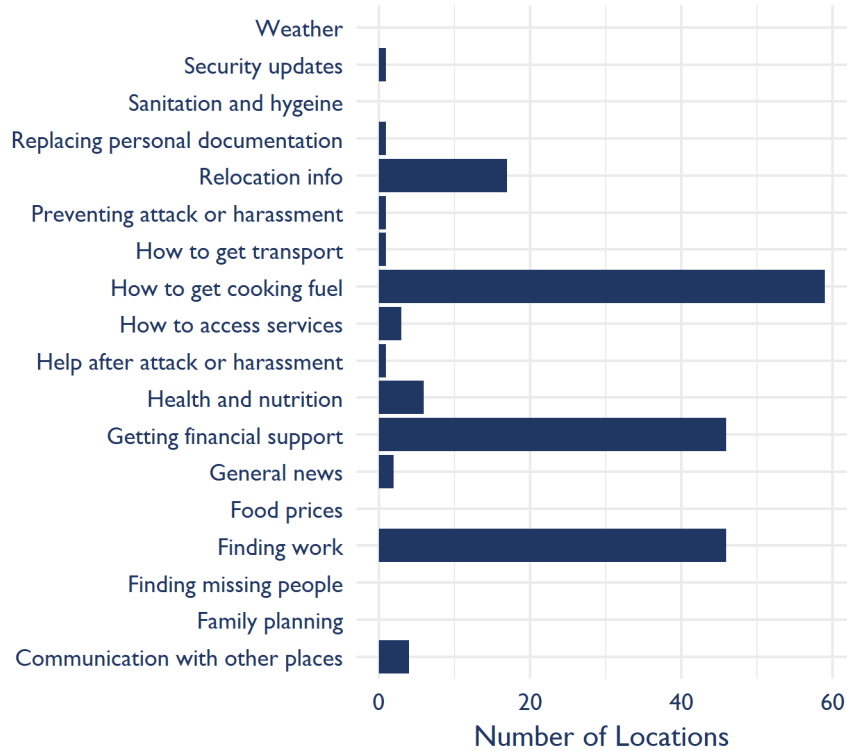
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



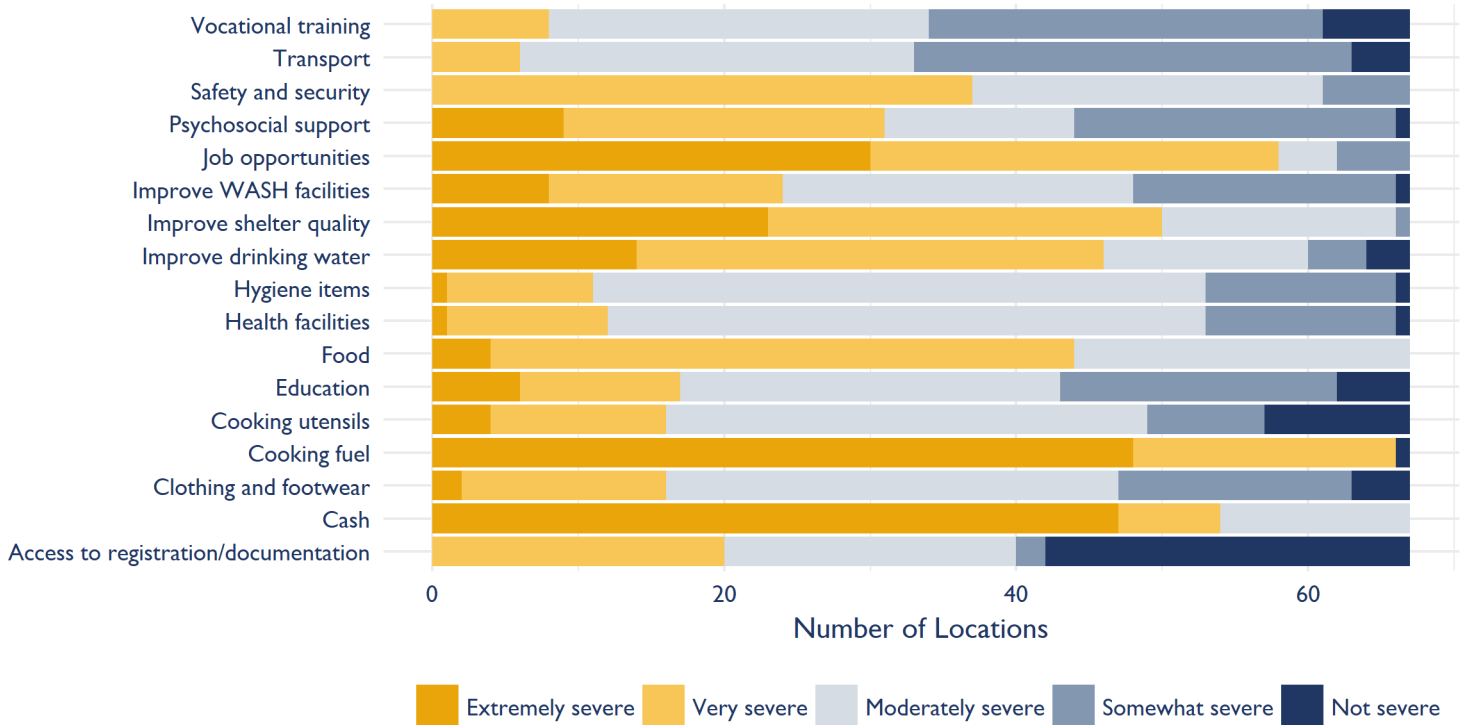
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



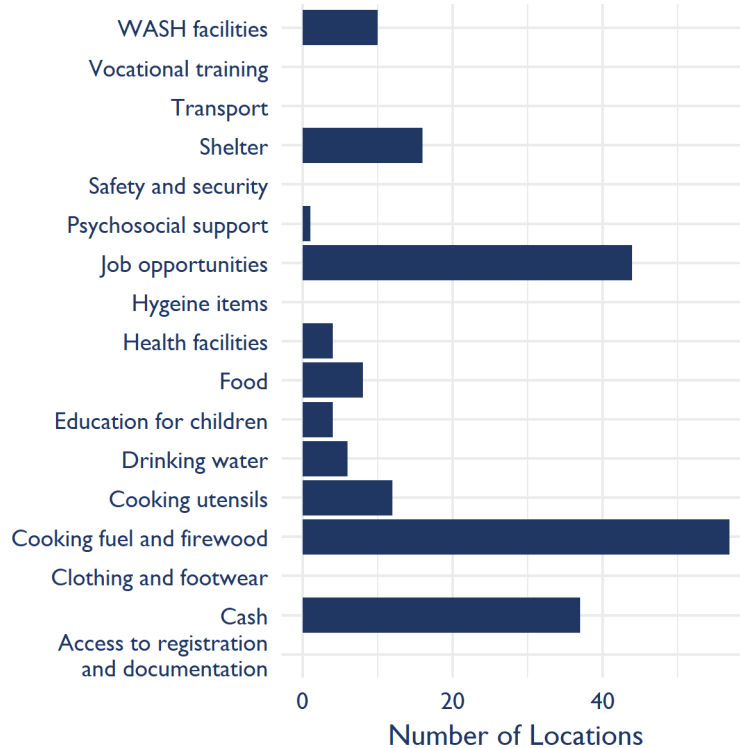
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



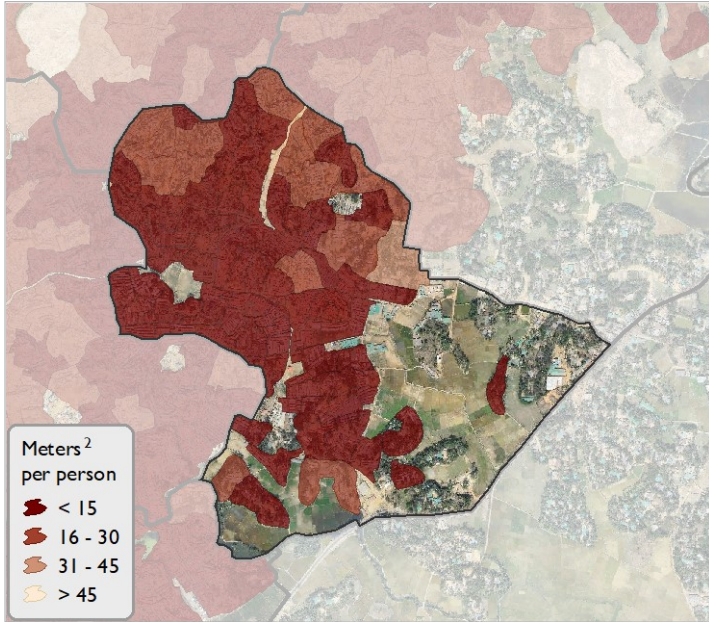
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 14, 2018



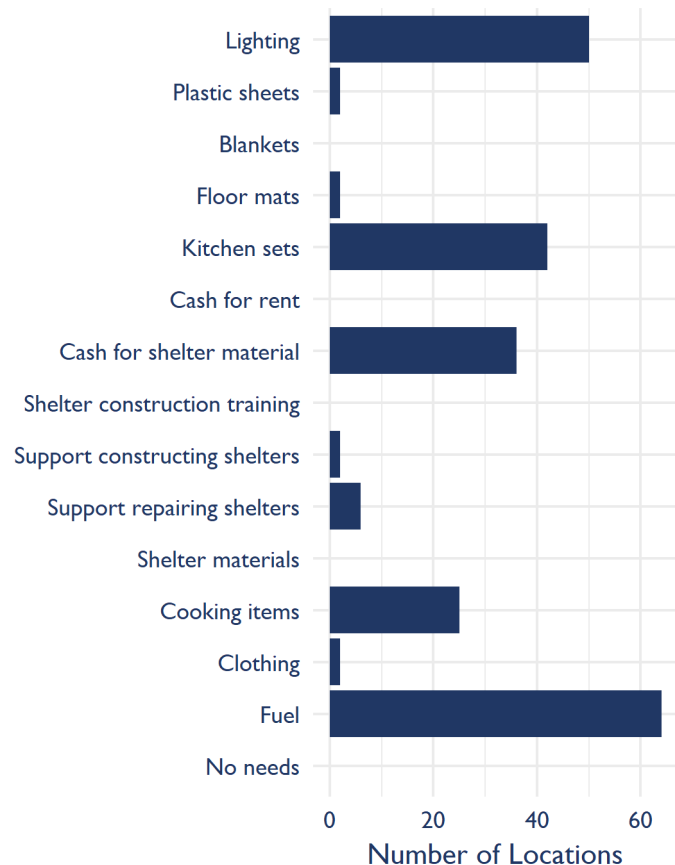
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
90	9100	36400

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

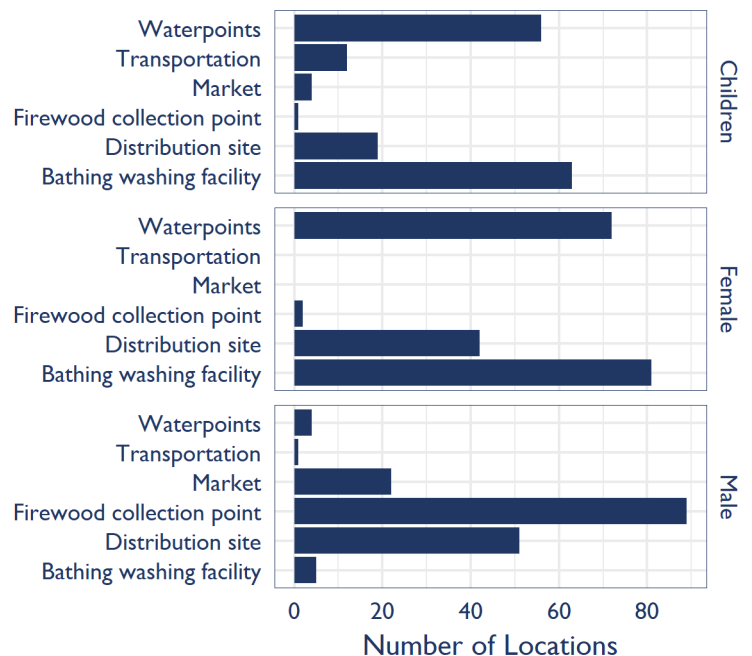


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

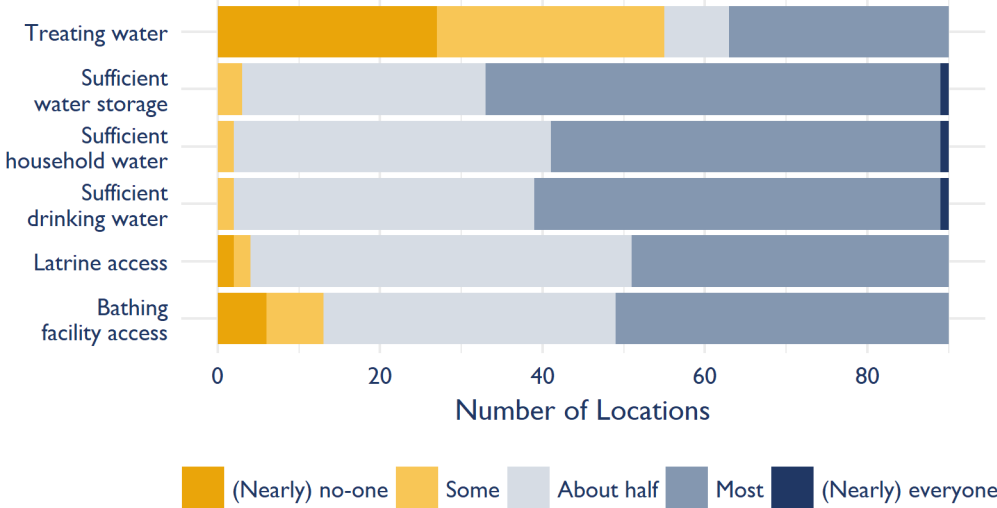
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

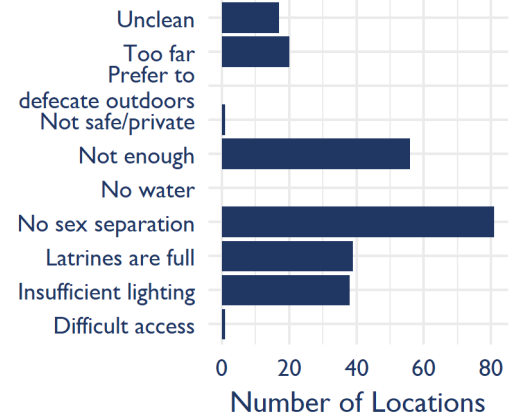


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



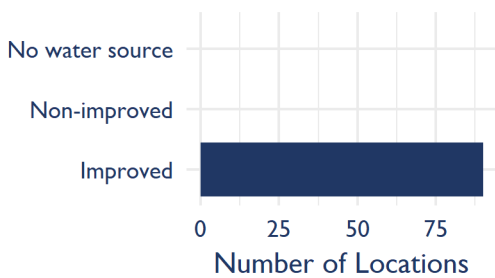
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



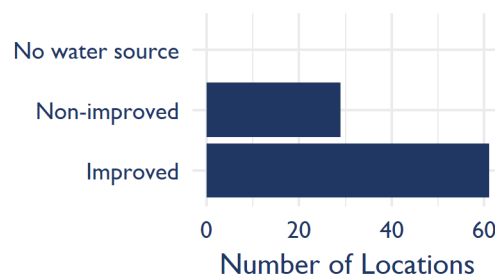
Latrines are not sex-separated in **90%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **1%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

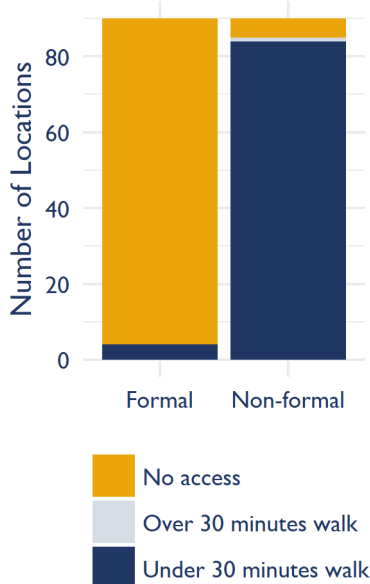


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **42%** of locations

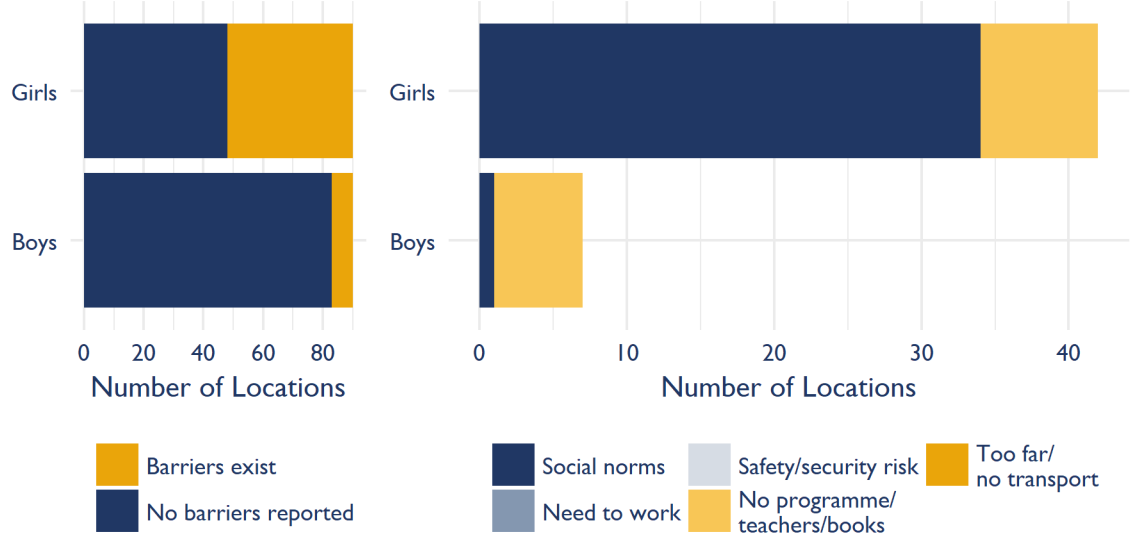
Most of the community areas are unclean in **70%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

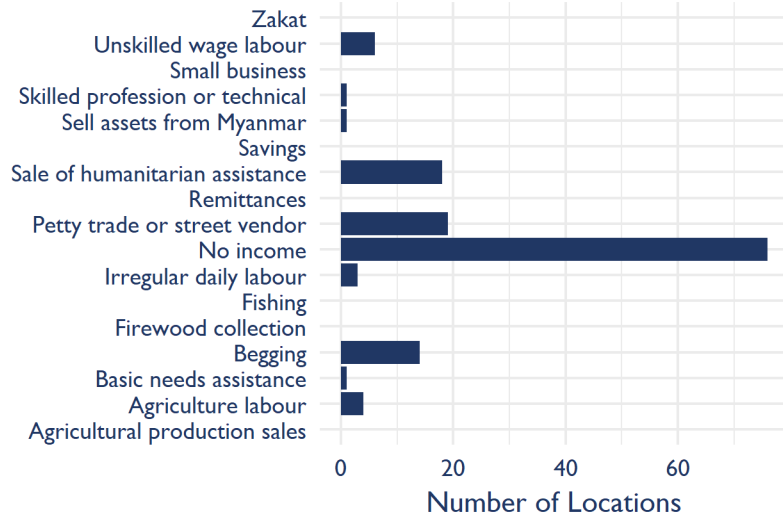


BARRIERS

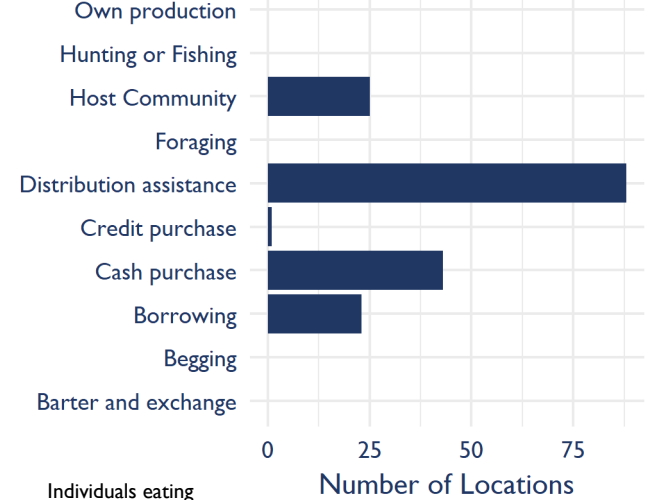


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

58% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
7%

36% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

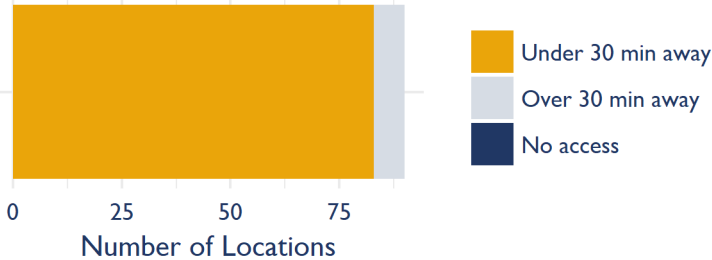
71% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

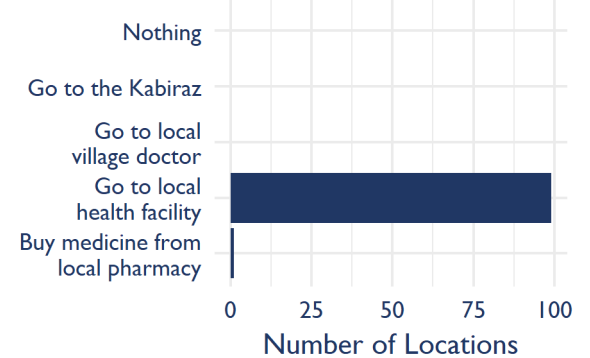
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
18%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
83%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
57%

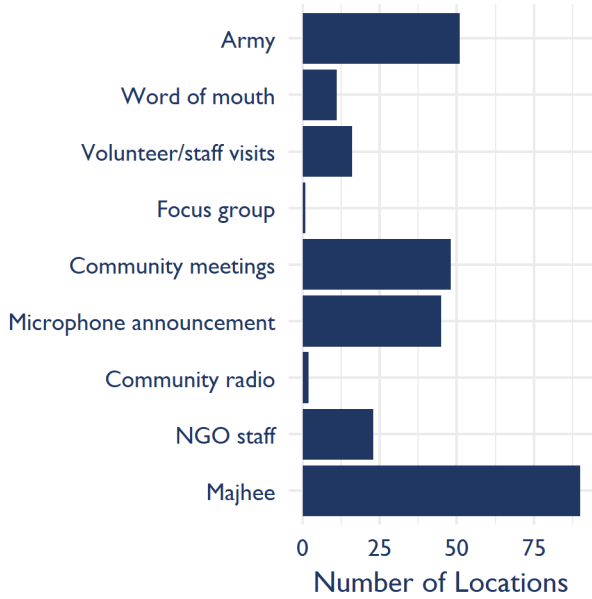
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
93%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
4%

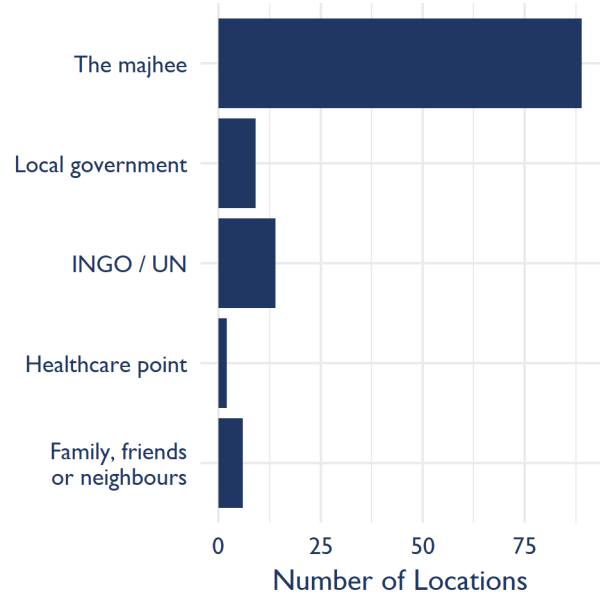
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
76%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

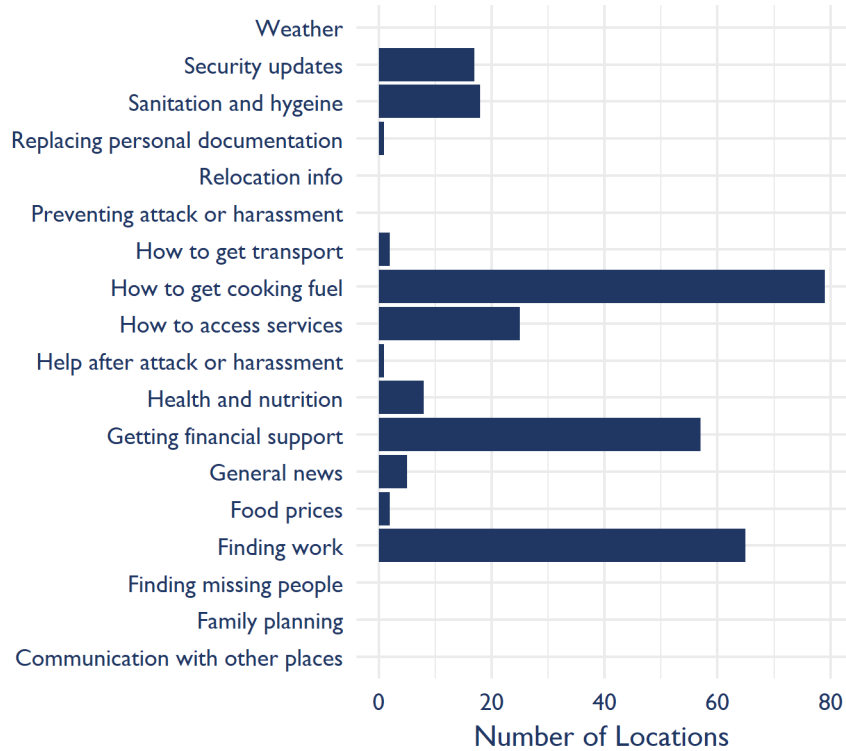
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



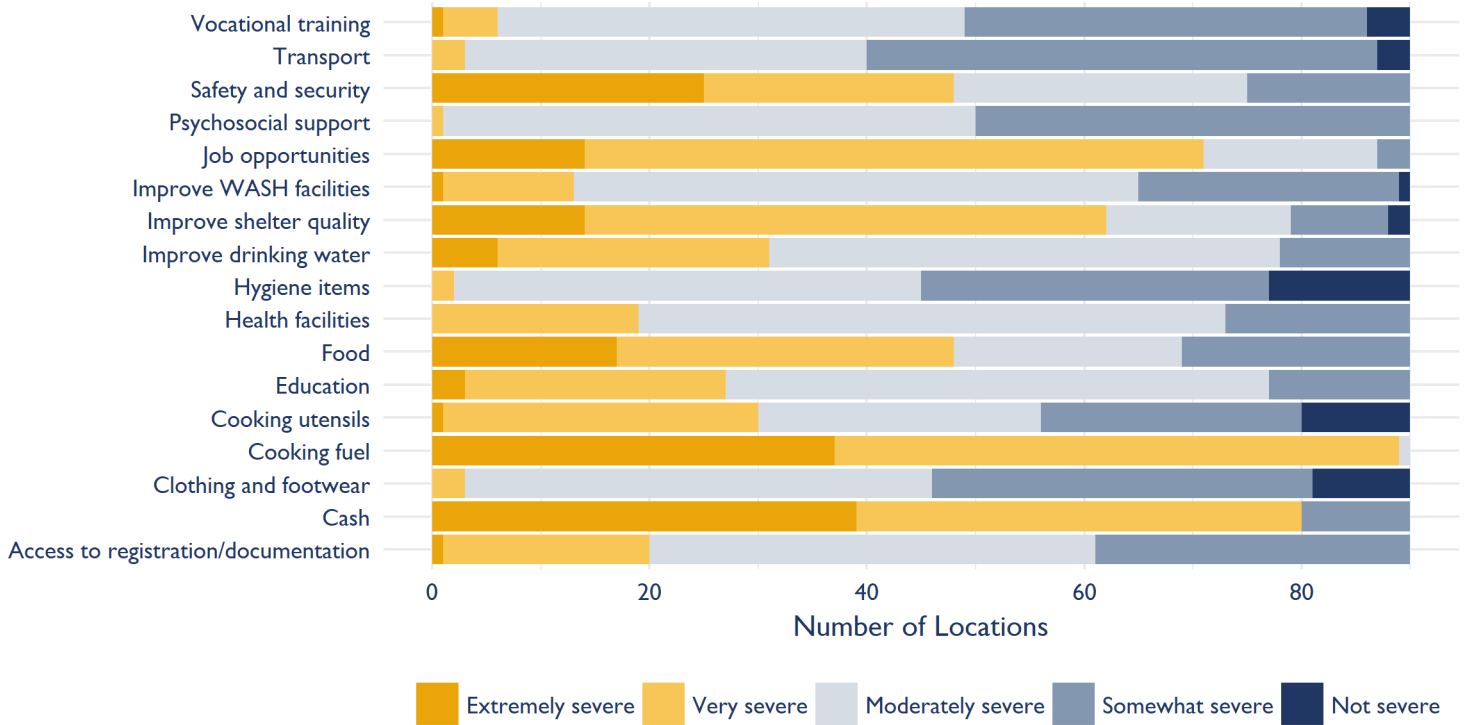
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



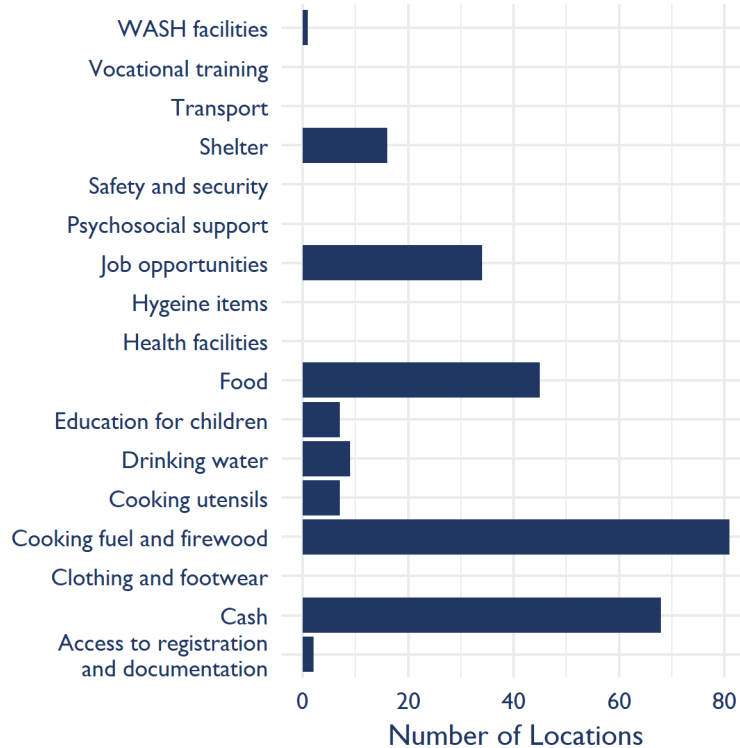
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

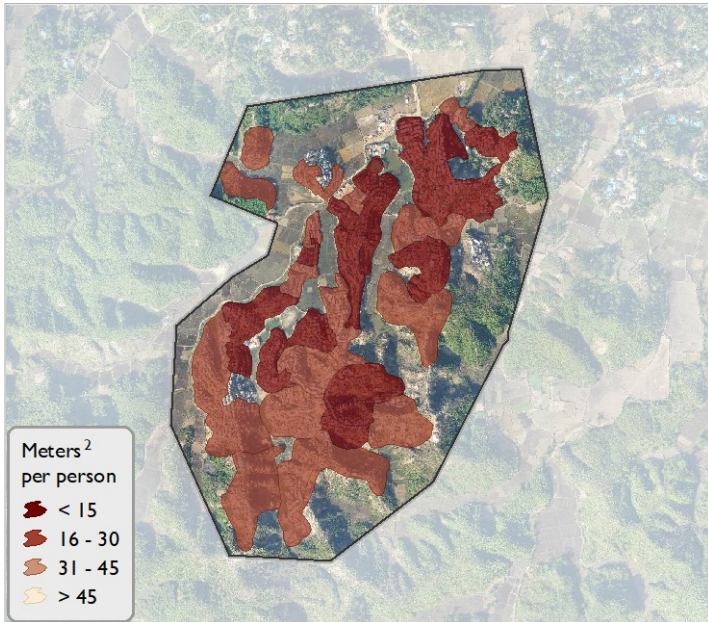


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 11 - March 12, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
34	3100	12600

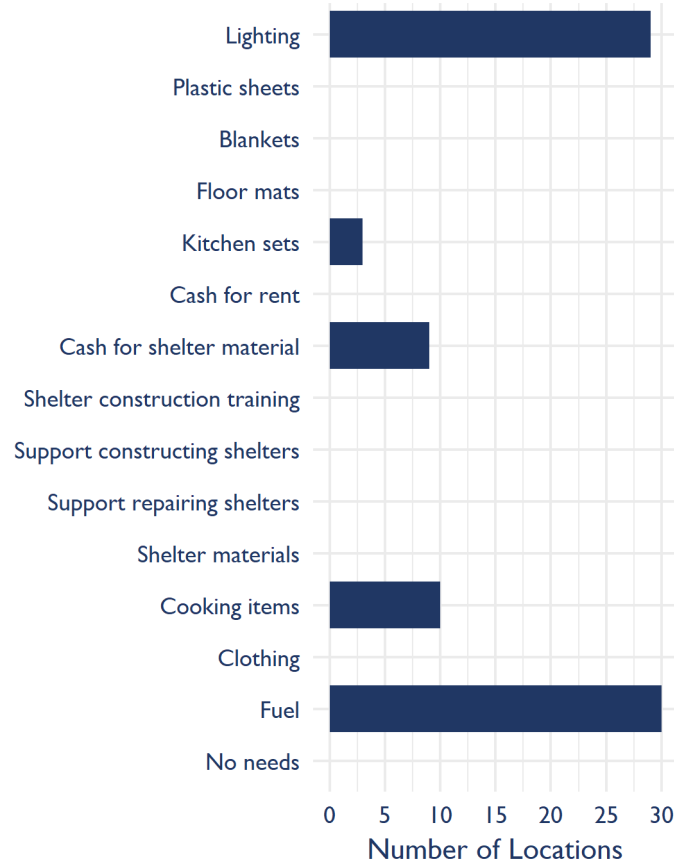


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IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

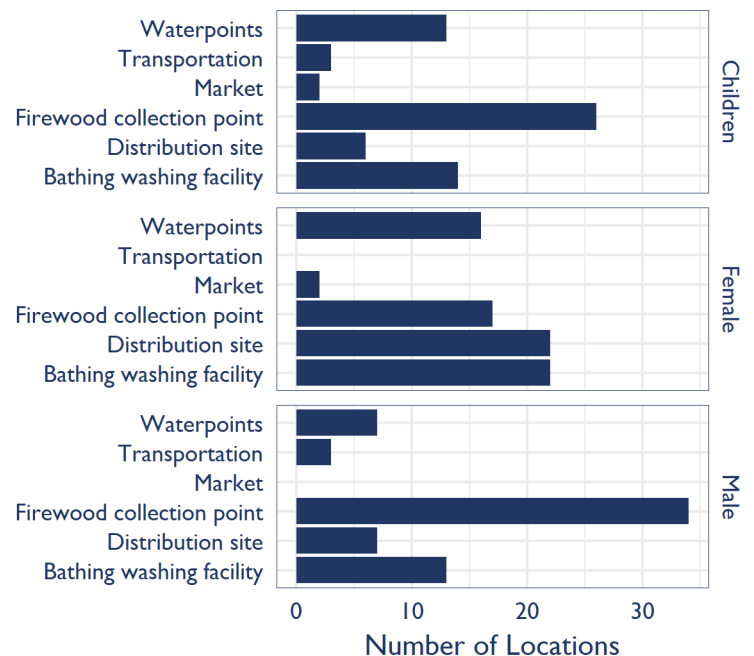


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

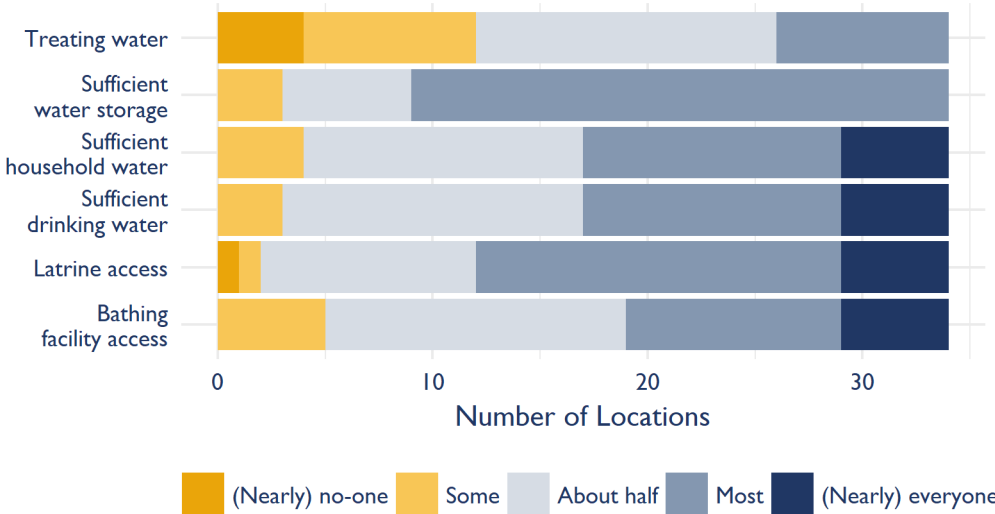
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

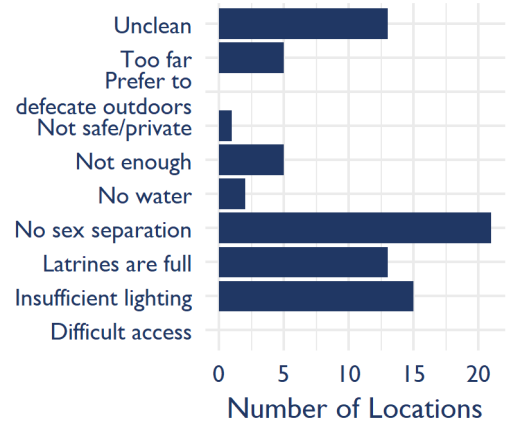


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



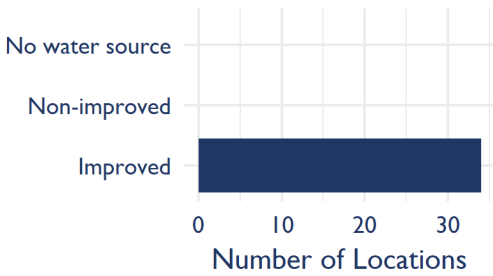
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



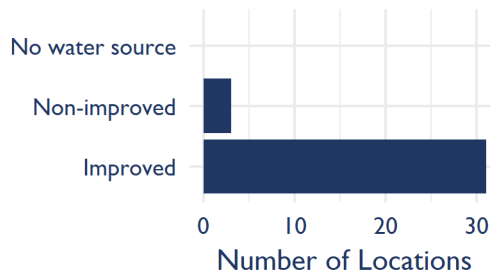
Latrines are not sex-separated in **62%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **3%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

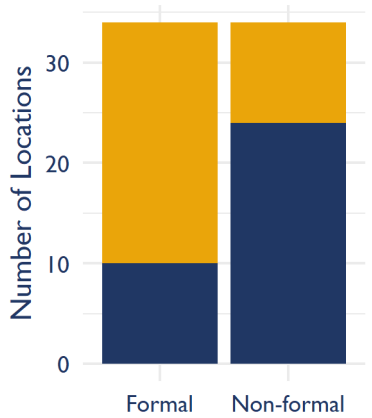


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **44%** of locations

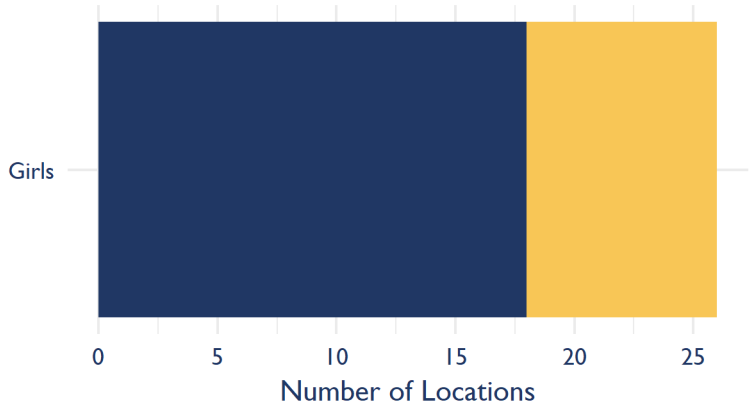
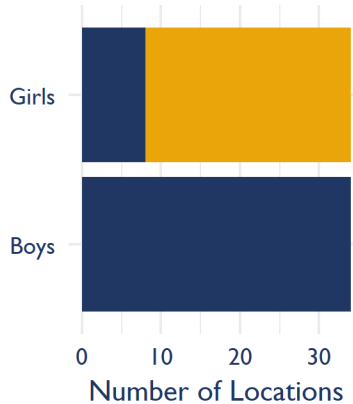
Most of the community areas are unclean in **59%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



BARRIERS



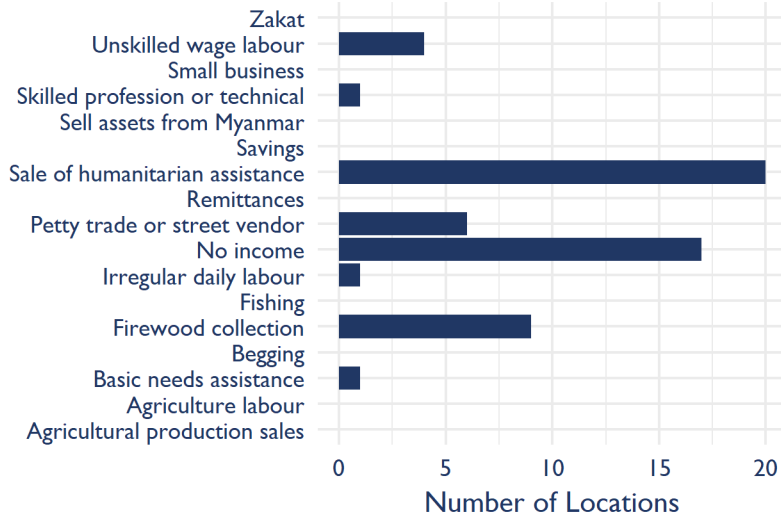
No access
Over 30 minutes walk
Under 30 minutes walk

Barriers exist
No barriers reported

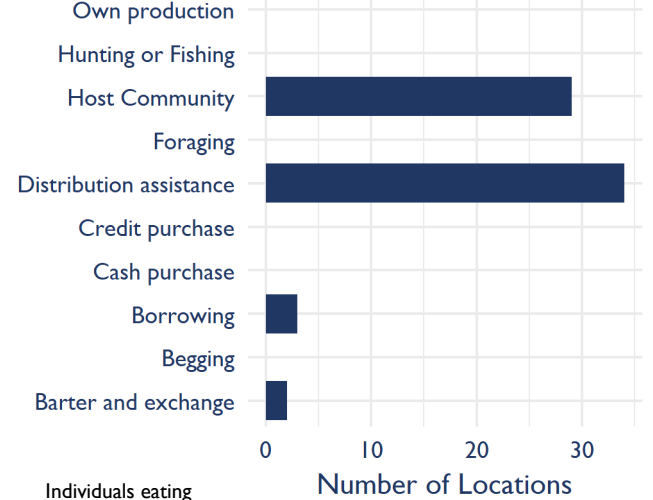
Social norms
Safety/security risk
Need to work
No programme/teachers/books
Too far/no transport

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
2%

76% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
4%

12% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

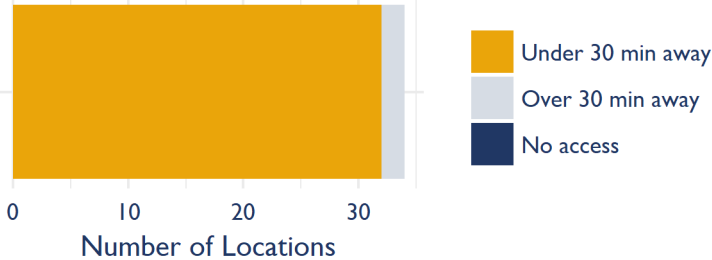
79% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

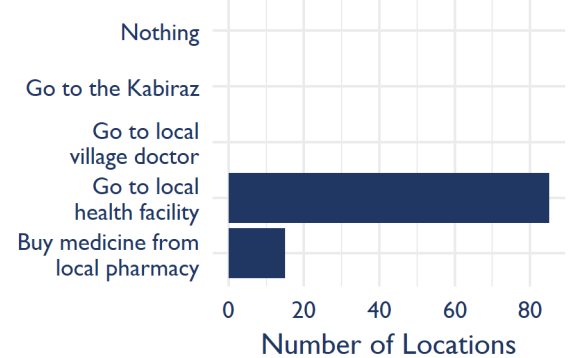
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
6%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
74%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
35%

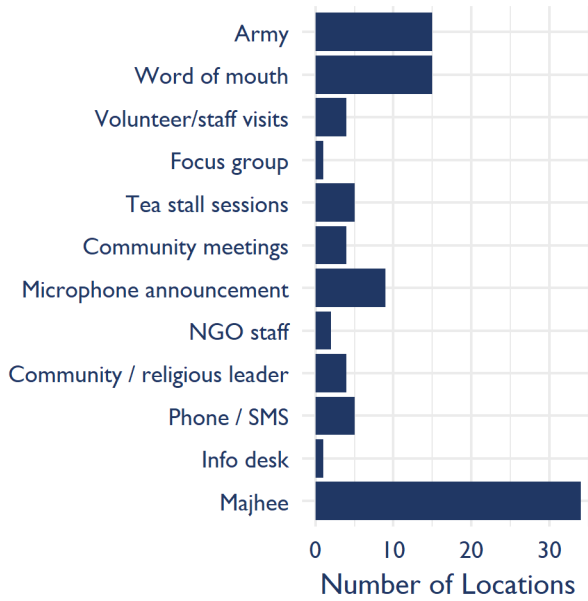
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
35%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

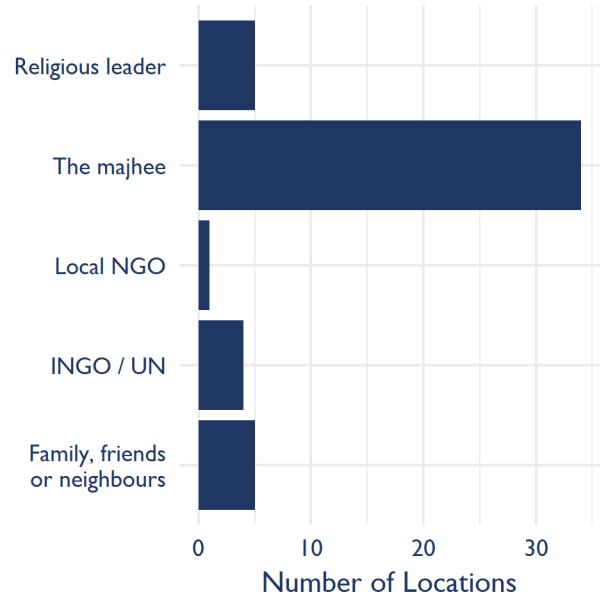
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
74%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

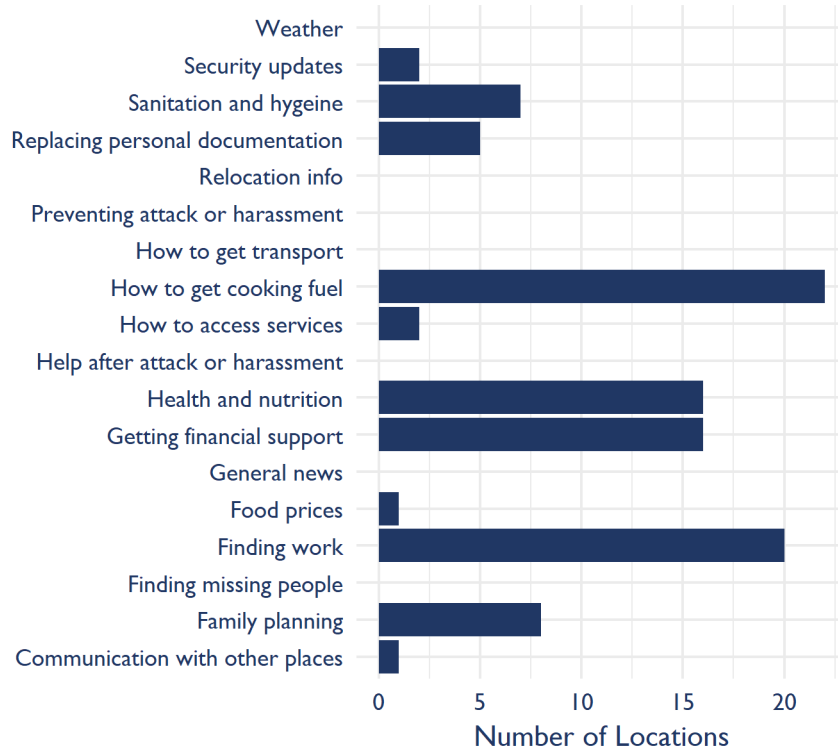
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



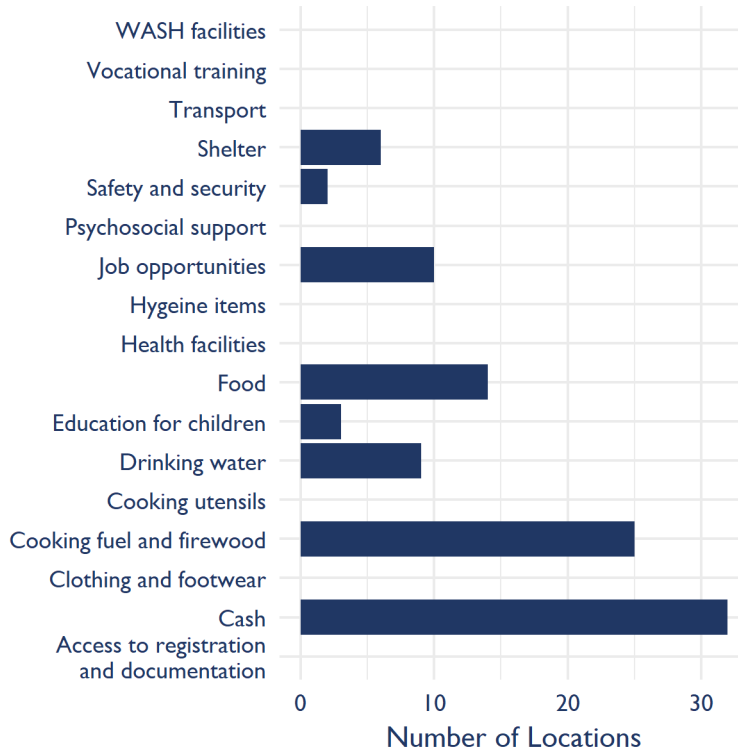
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



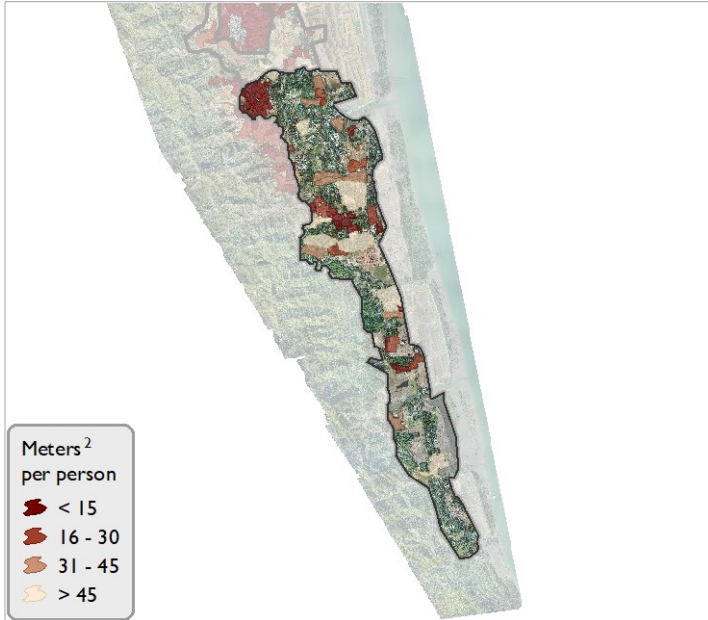
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 12, 2018



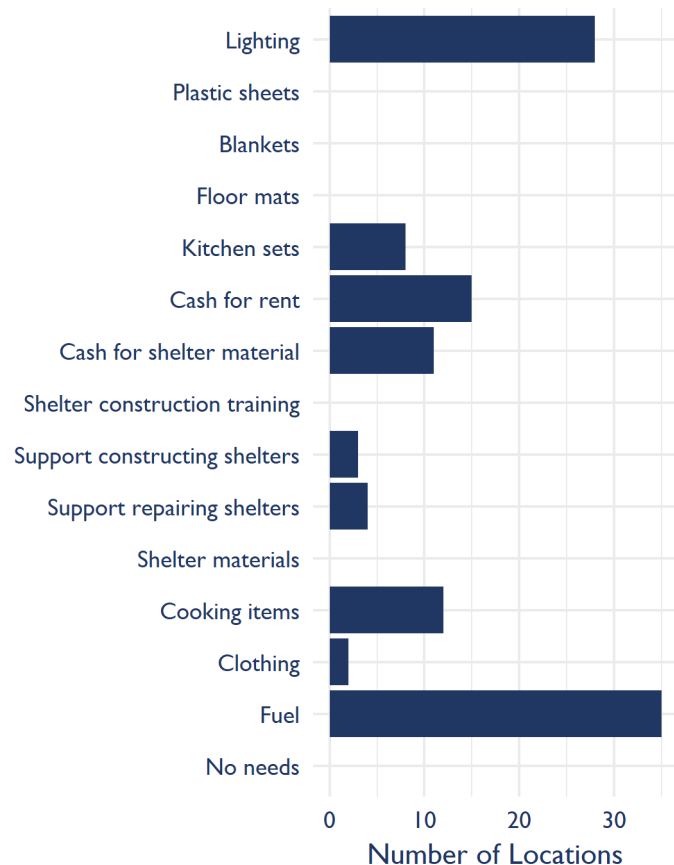
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
43	2900	12400

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

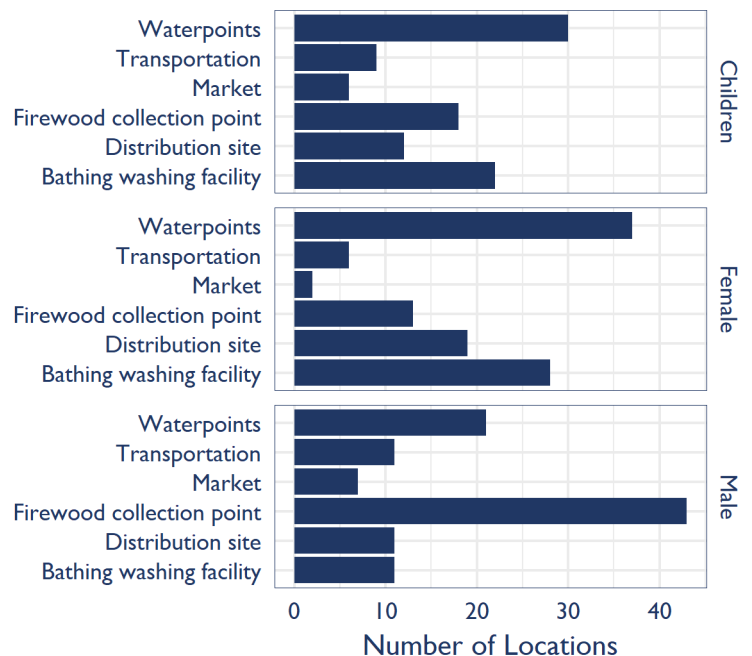


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

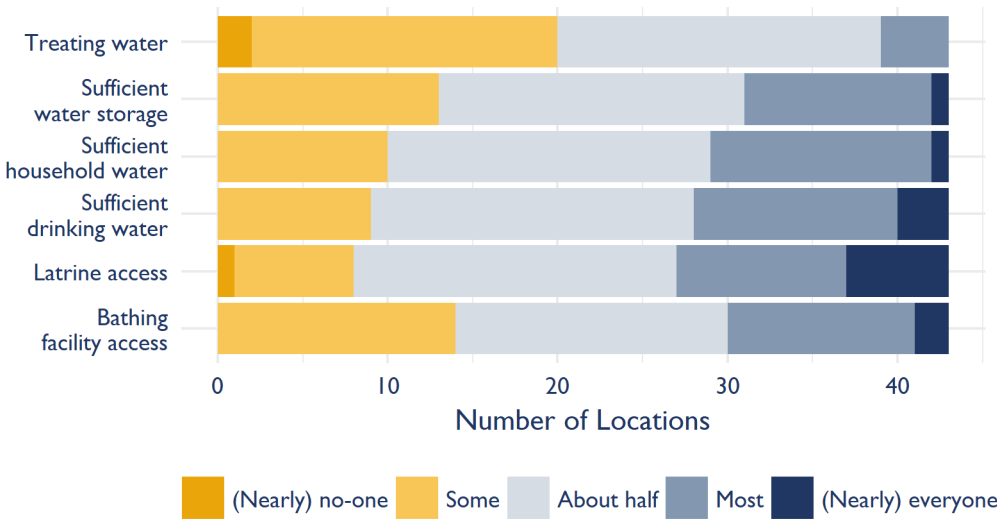
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

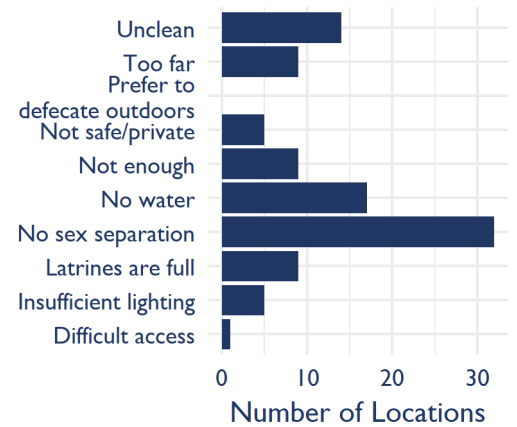


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



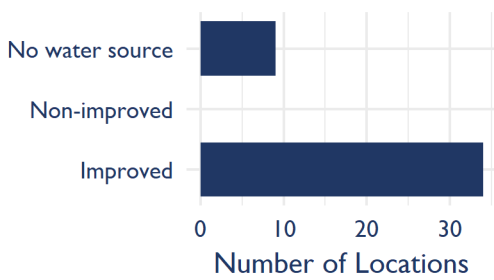
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



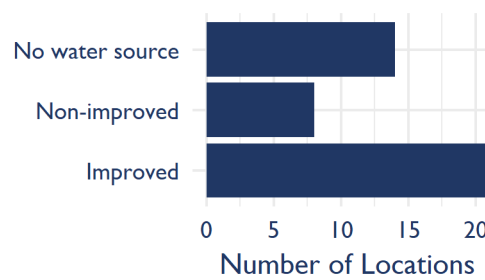
Latrines are not sex-separated in **74%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **12%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

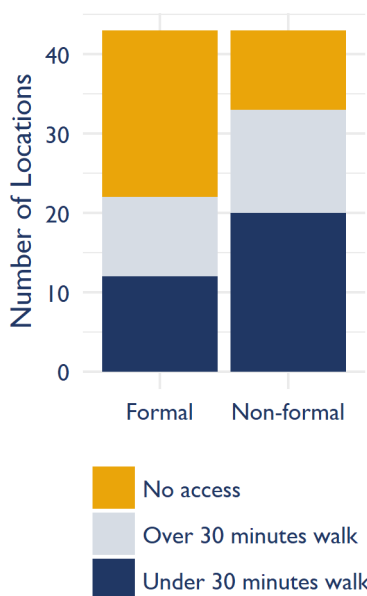


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **12%** of locations

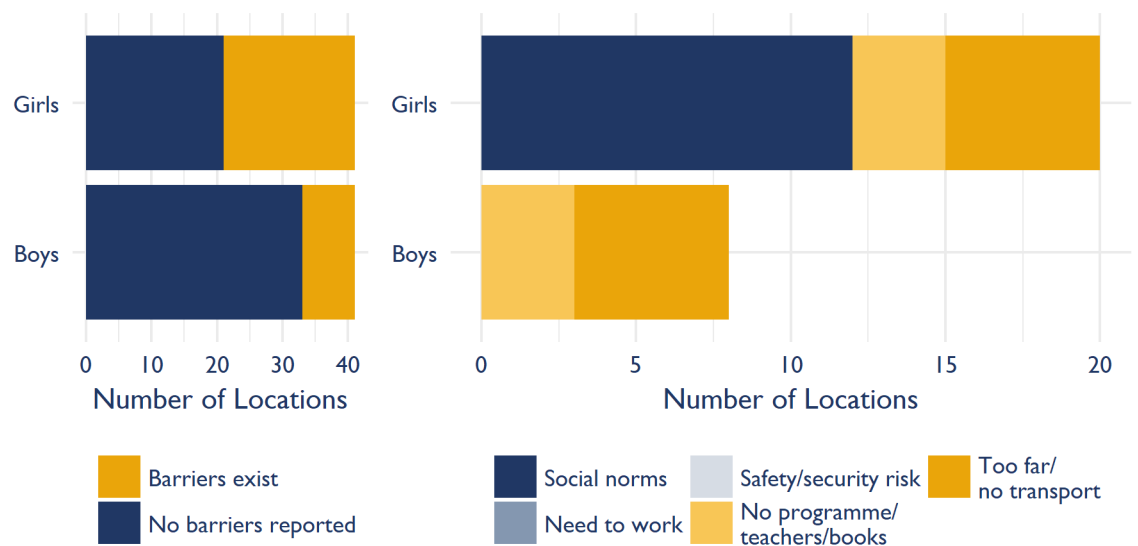
Most of the community areas are unclean in **53%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

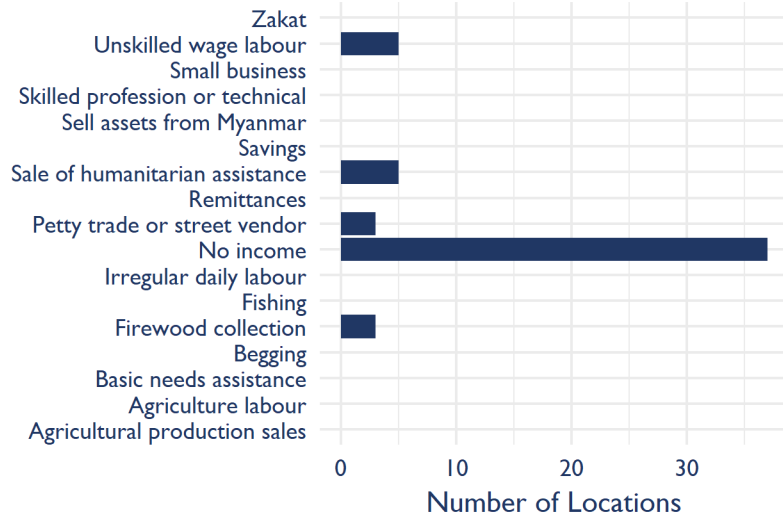


BARRIERS

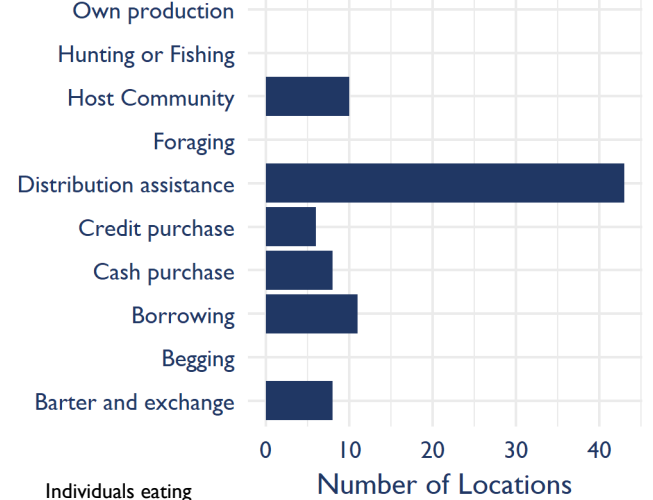


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
2%

91% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
10%

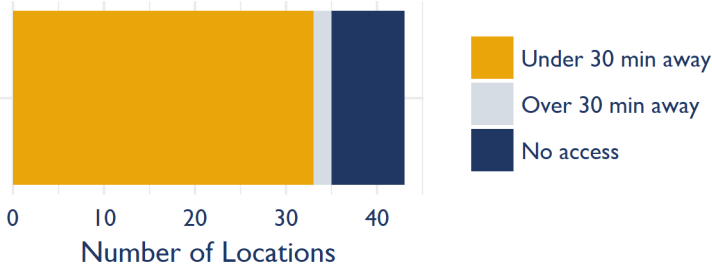
44% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

72% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

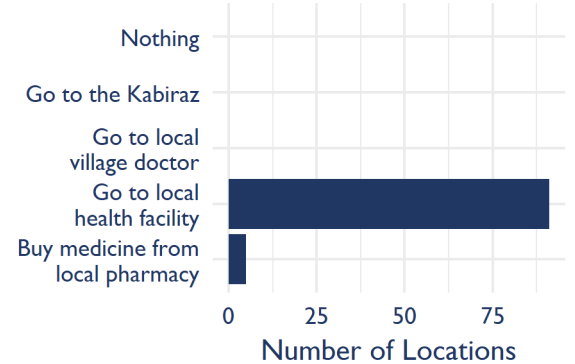
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
23%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
40%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
21%

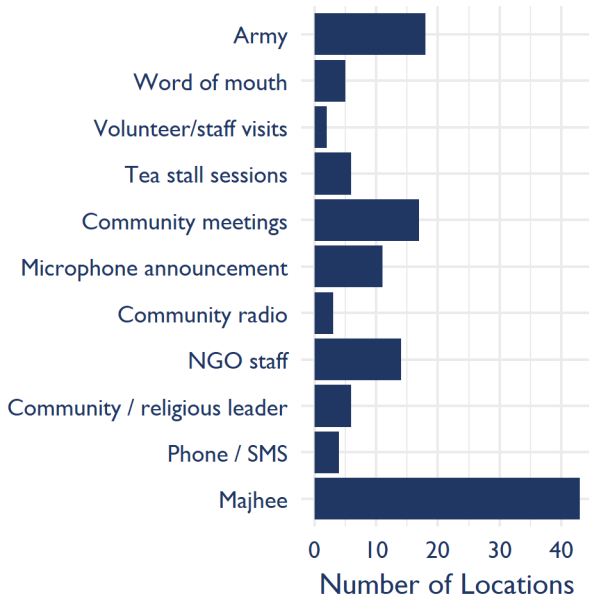
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
30%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
7%

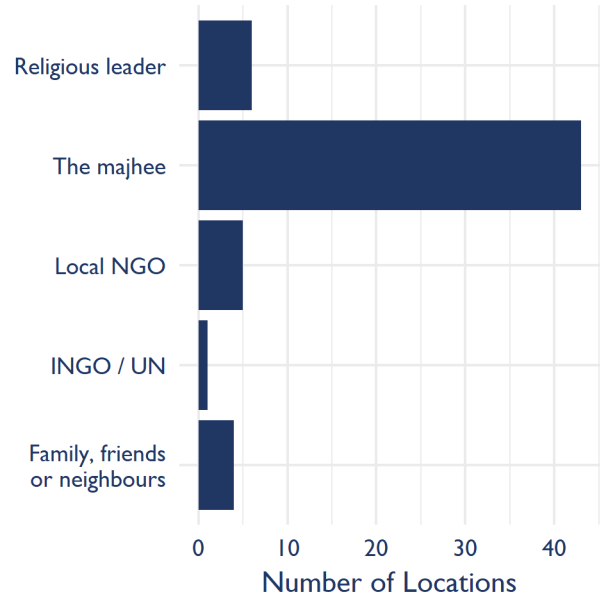
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
51%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

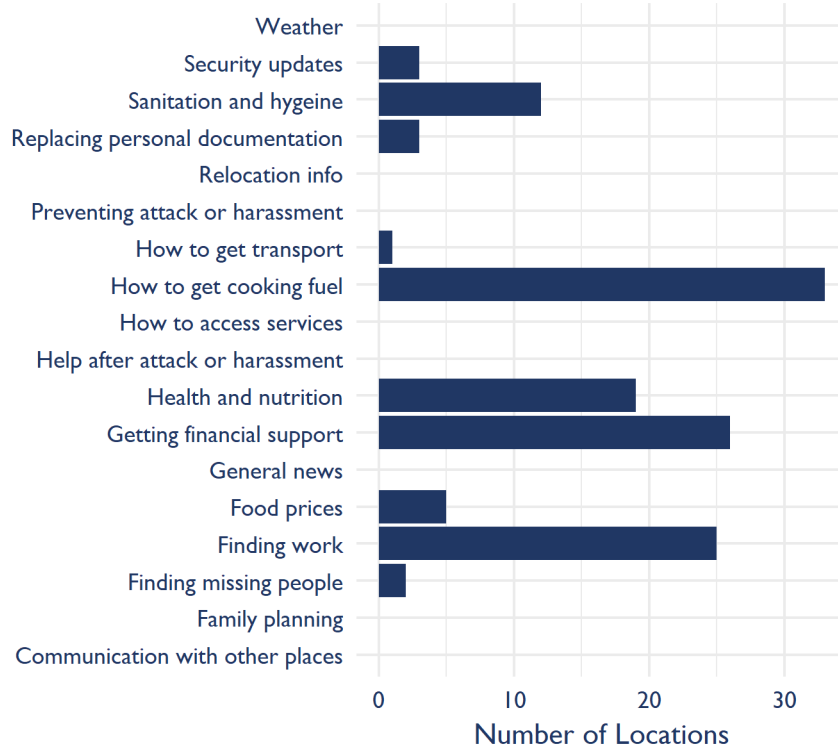
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



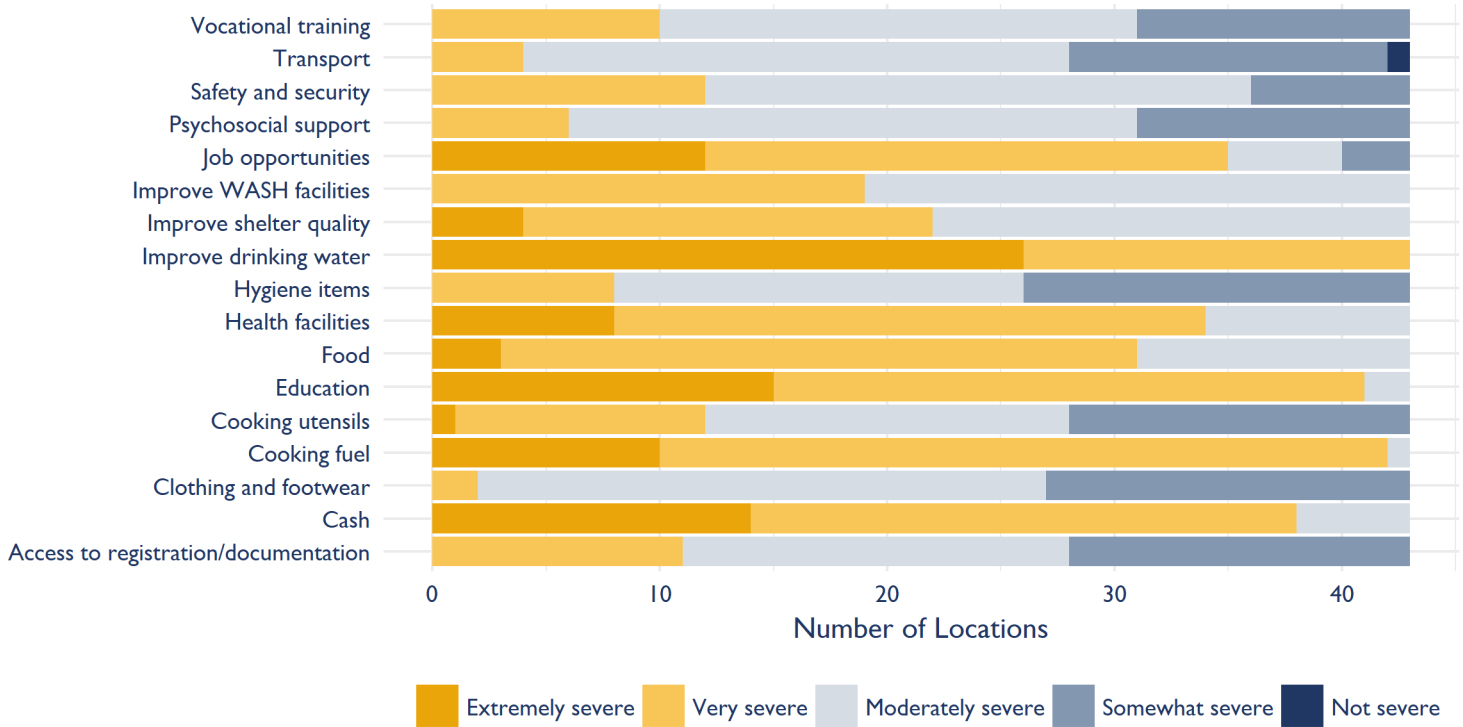
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



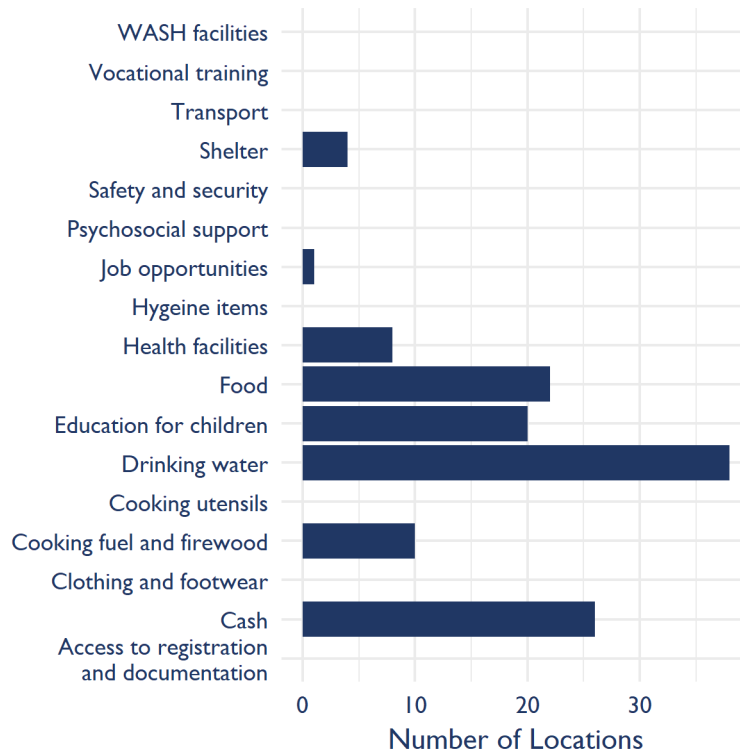
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



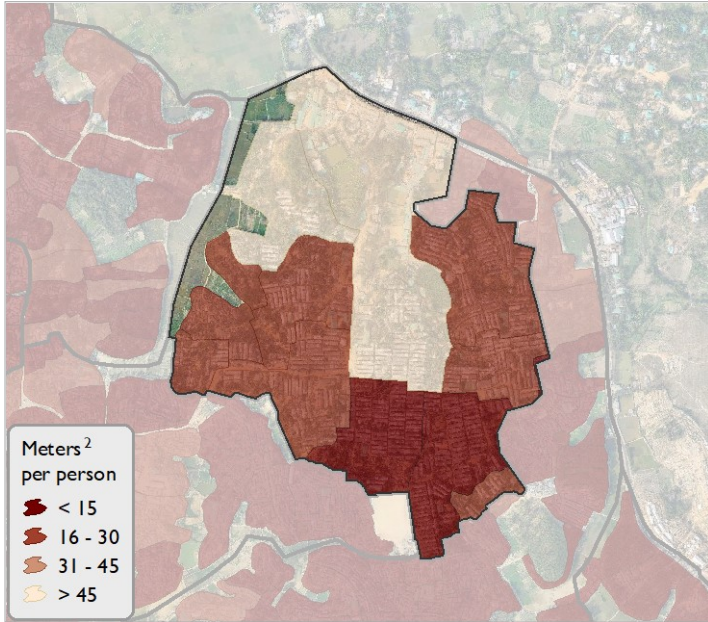
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 13, 2018



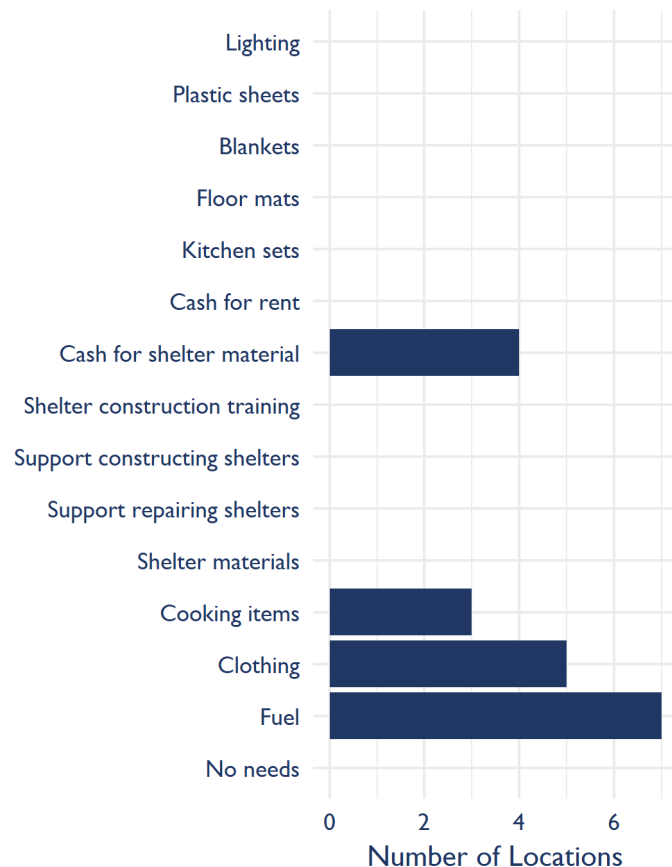
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
7	2900	13900

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

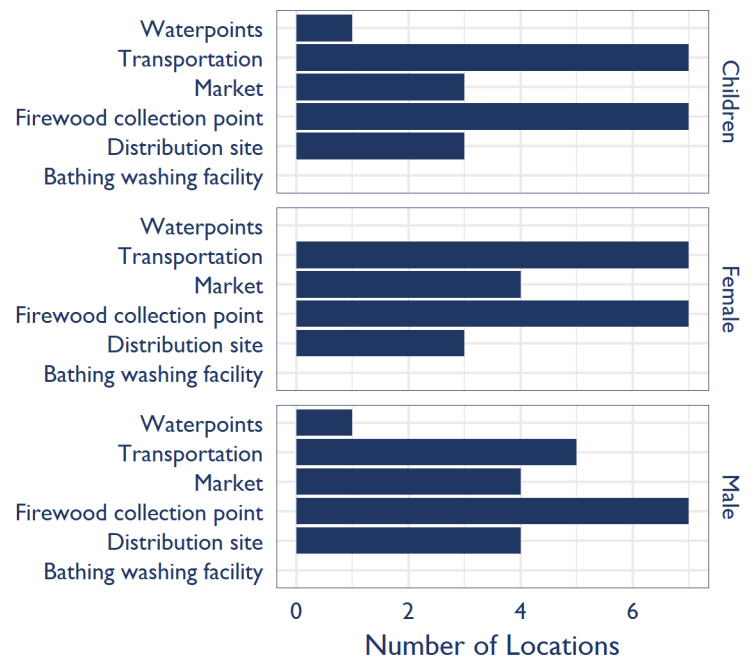


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

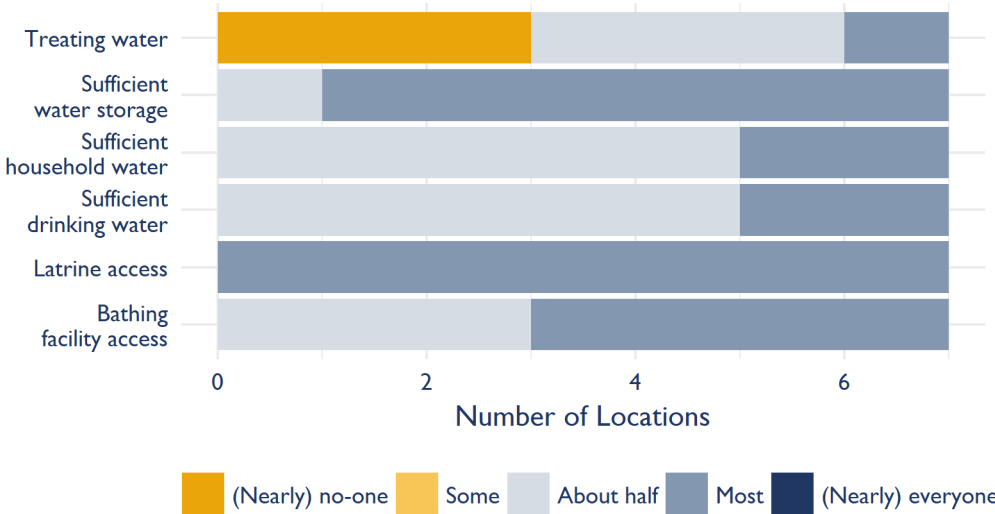
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

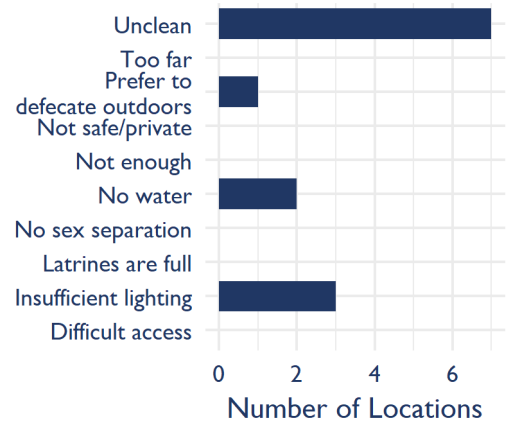


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



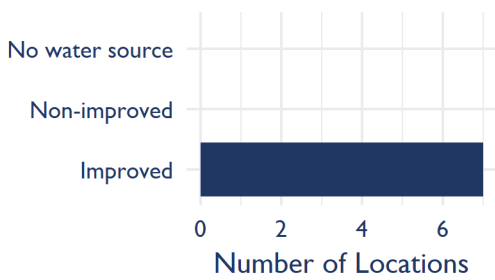
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



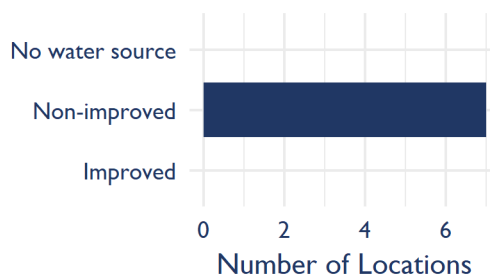
Latrines are not sex-separated in **0%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

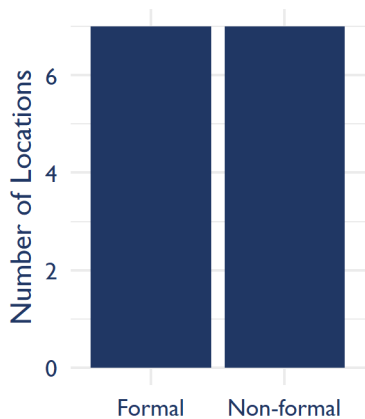


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **43%** of locations

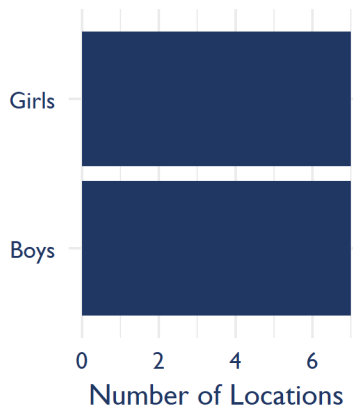
Most of the community areas are unclean in **100%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



BARRIERS



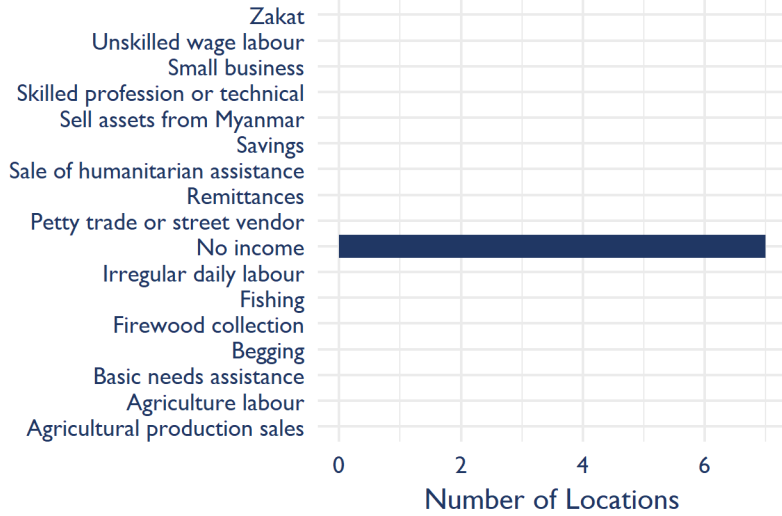
■ No access
■ Over 30 minutes walk
■ Under 30 minutes walk

■ Barriers exist
■ No barriers reported

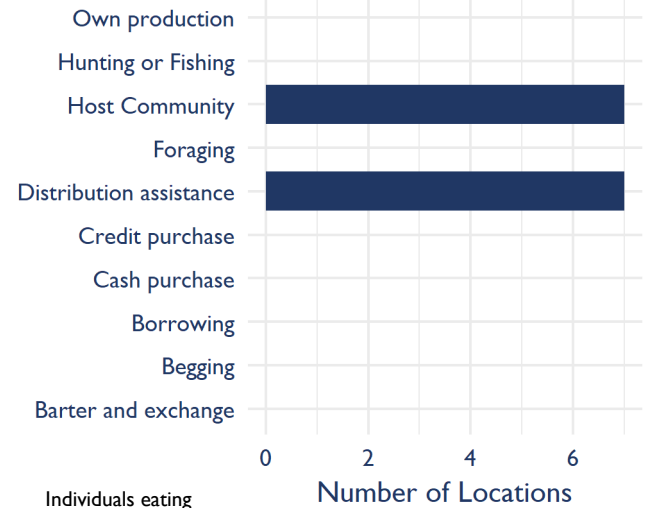
Number of Locations

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

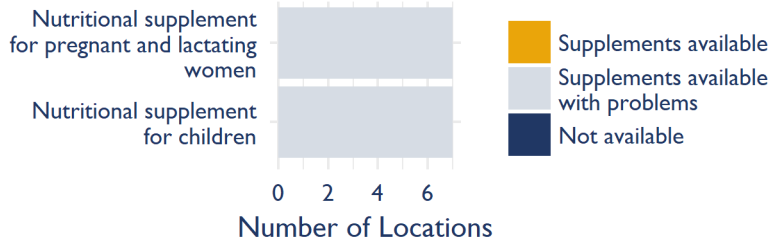
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

0% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
0%

100% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake
100% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

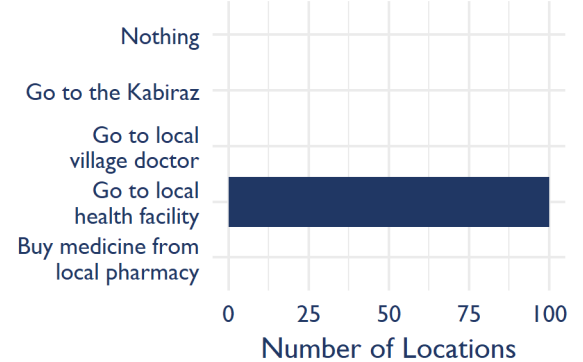
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
100%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
100%

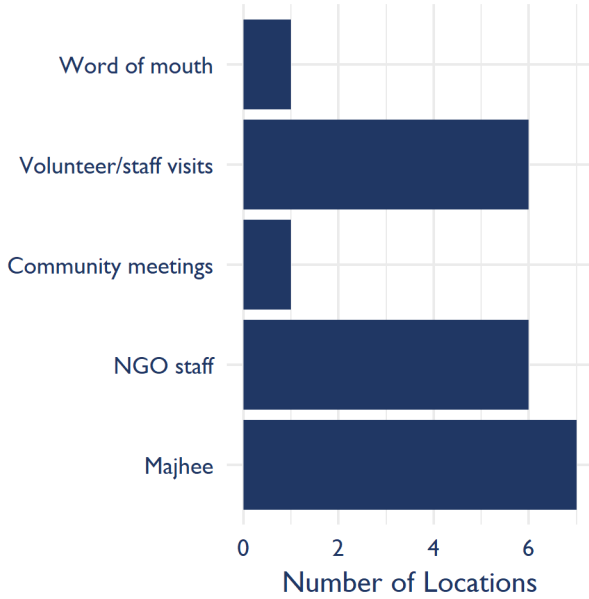
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
100%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

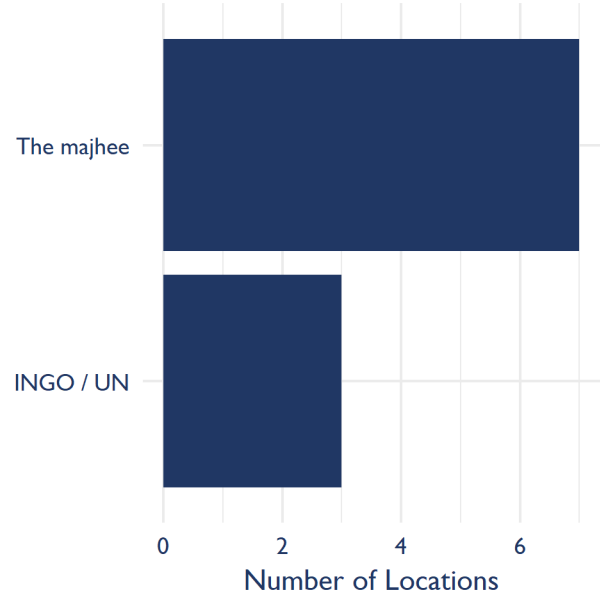
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
100%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

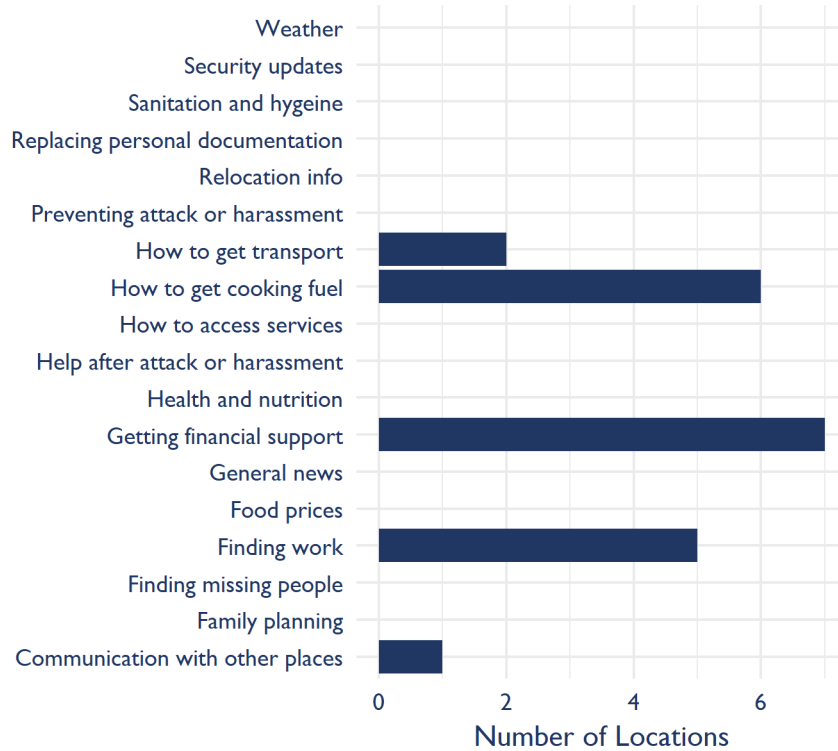
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



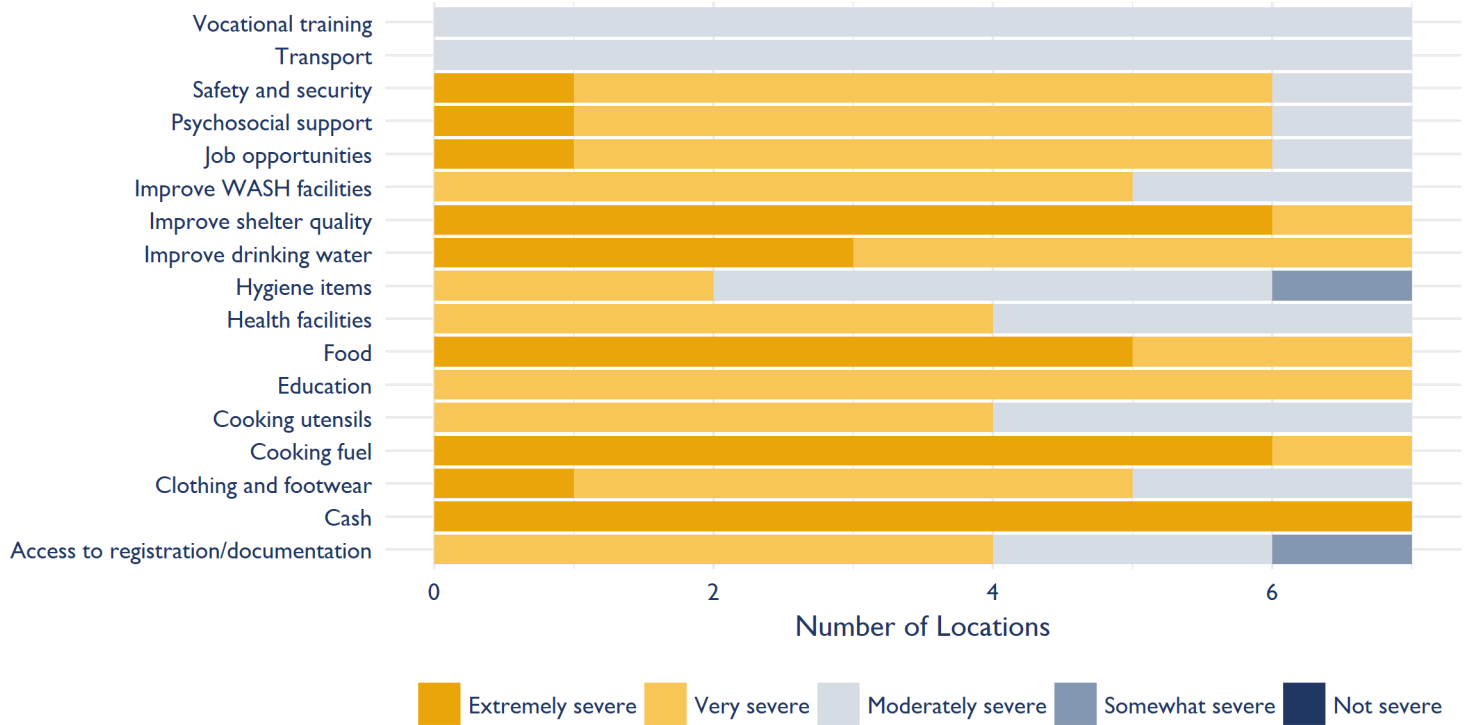
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



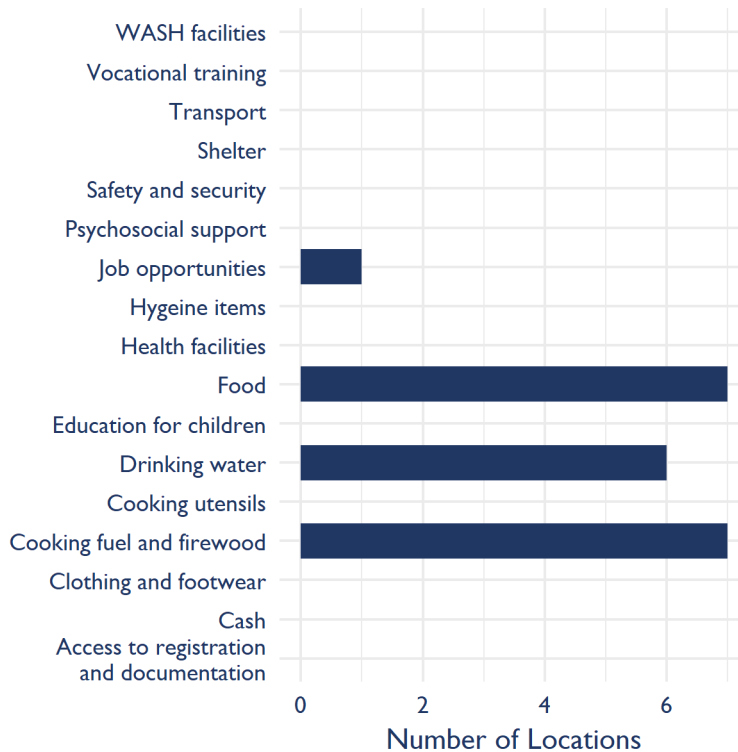
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



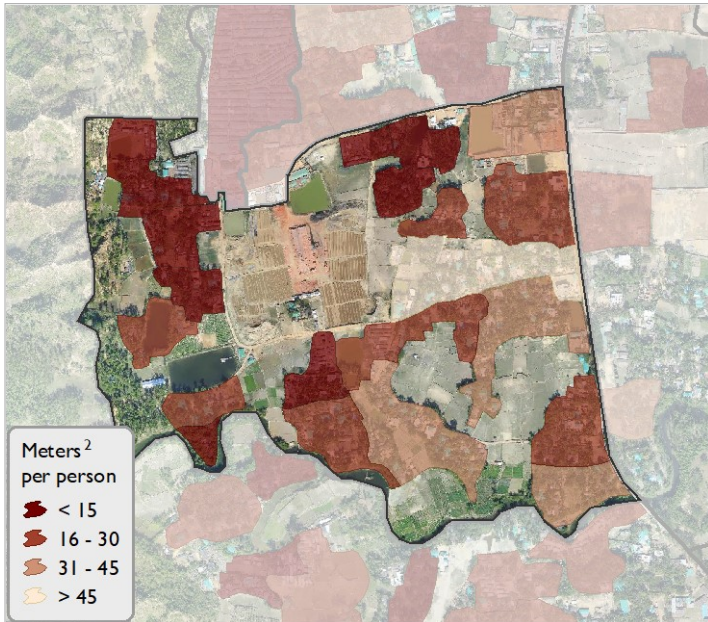
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



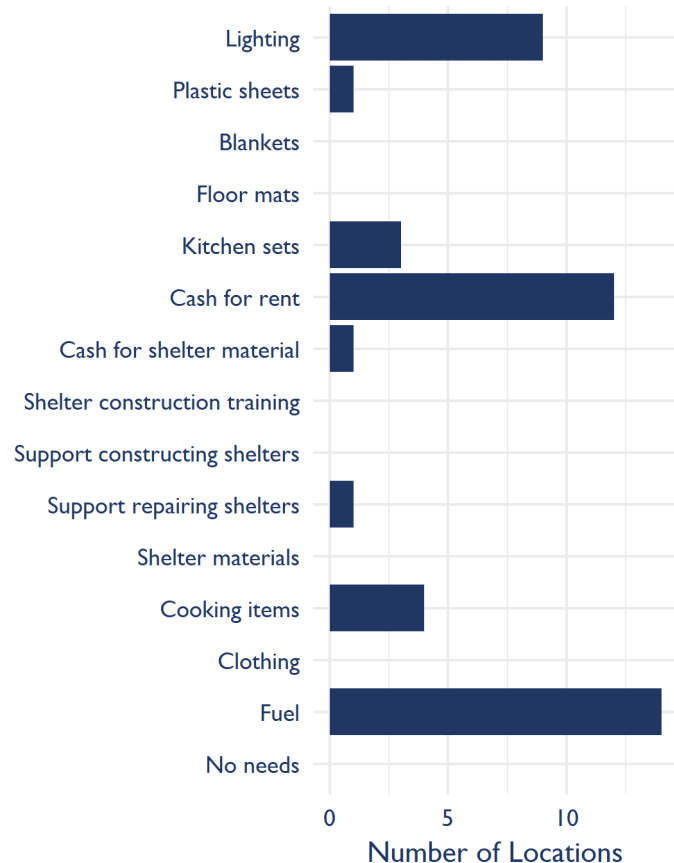
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
20	2000	8100

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

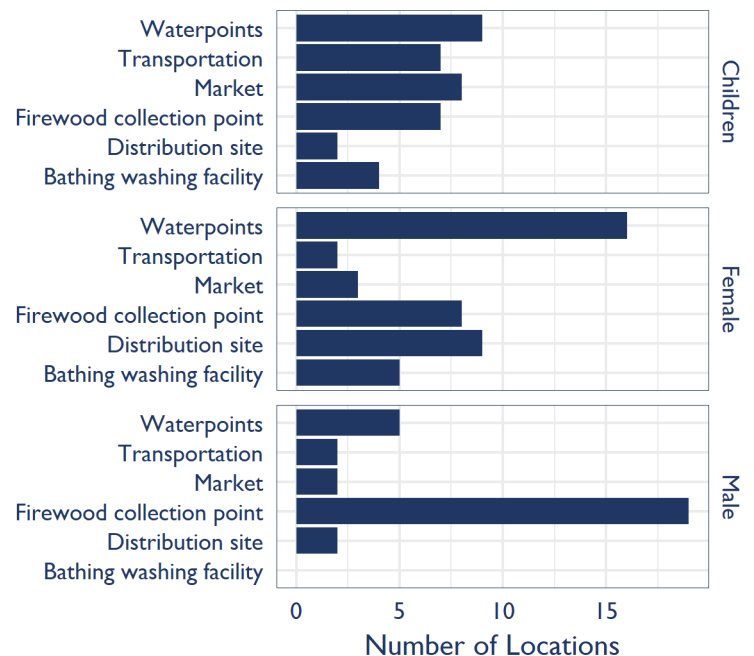


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

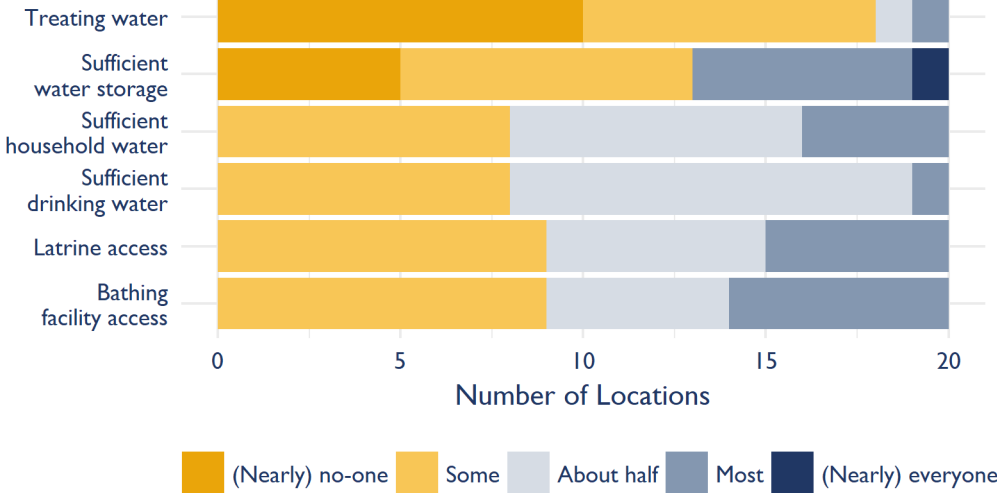
SHARING SPACE WITH STRANGERS

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

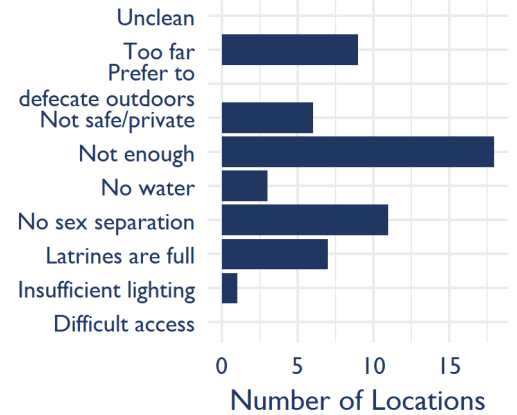


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



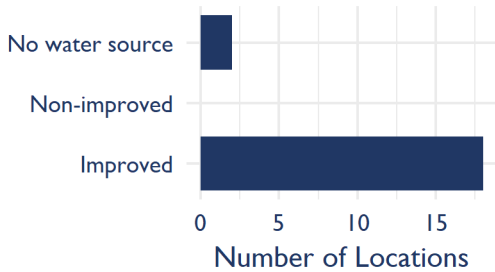
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



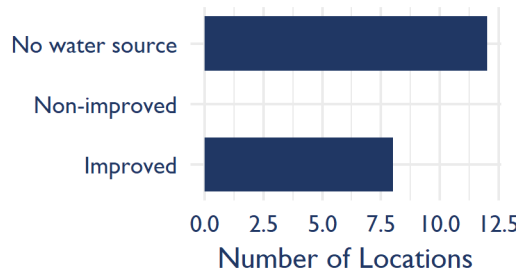
Latrines are not sex-separated in **55%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **30%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

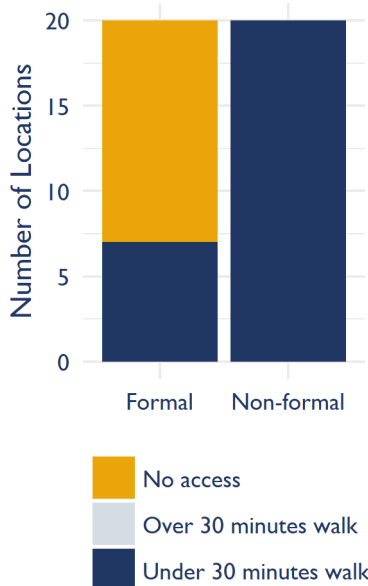


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **5%** of locations

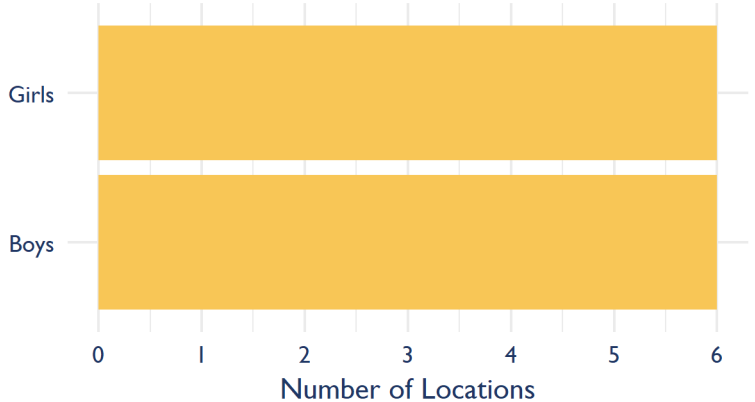
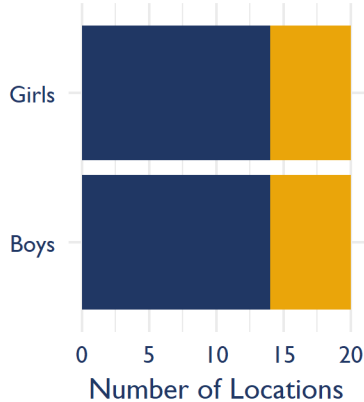
Most of the community areas are unclean in **100%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

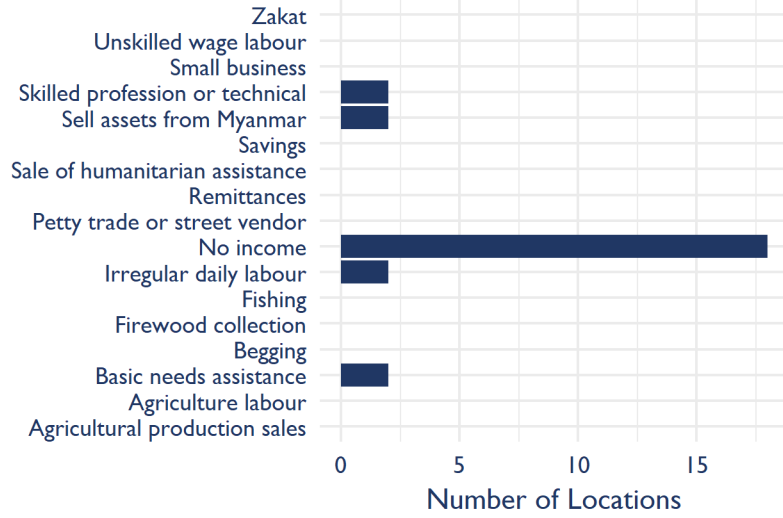


BARRIERS

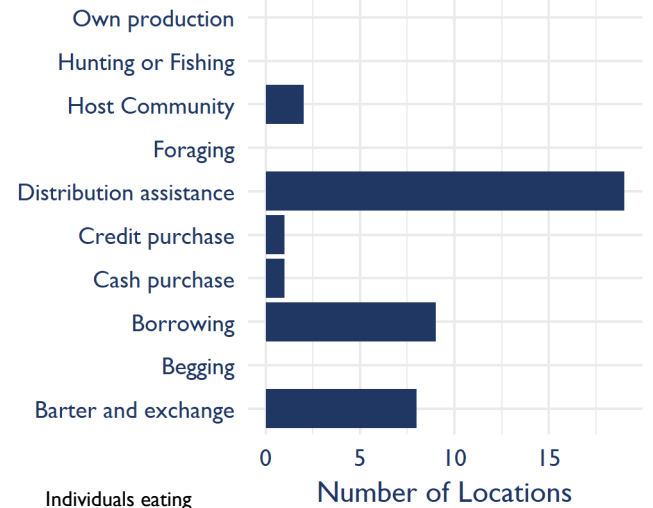


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day **3%**

5% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.) **4%**

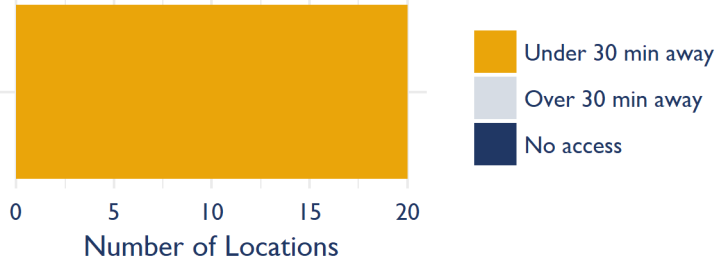
30% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

45% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

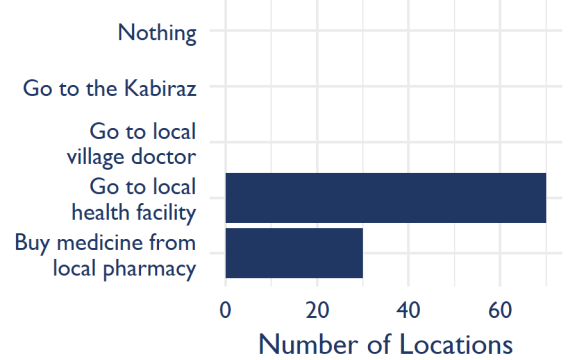
TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



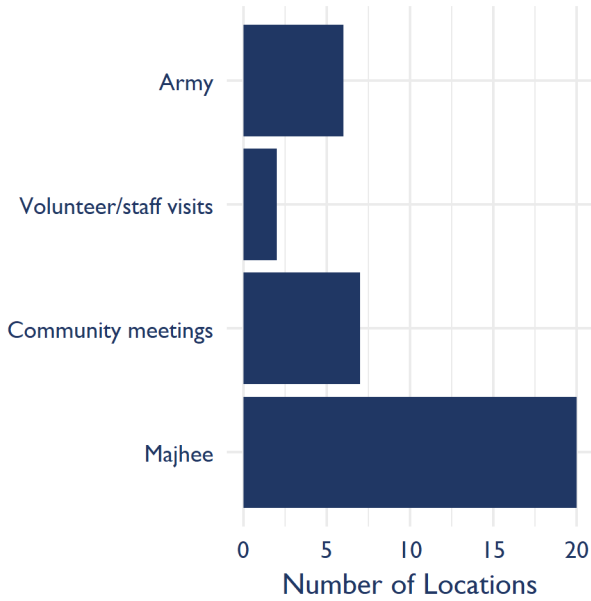
WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



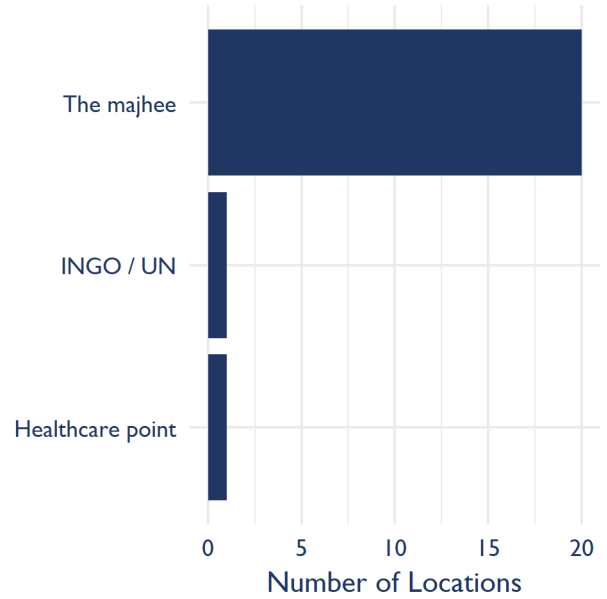
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 0%	Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 60%	Locations where people can access mobile health clinics 60%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 65%	Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 0%	Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance 60%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

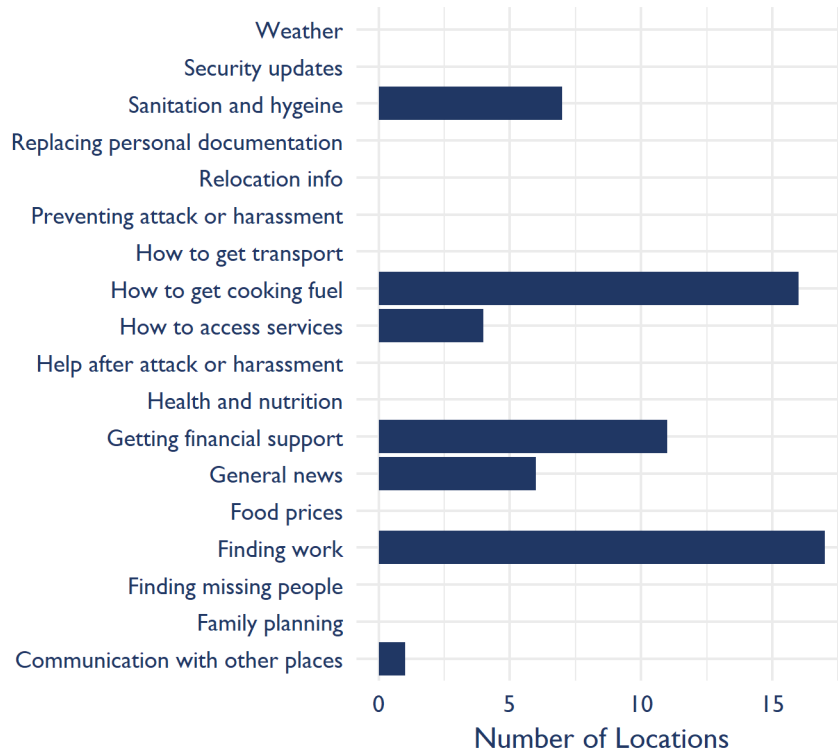
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



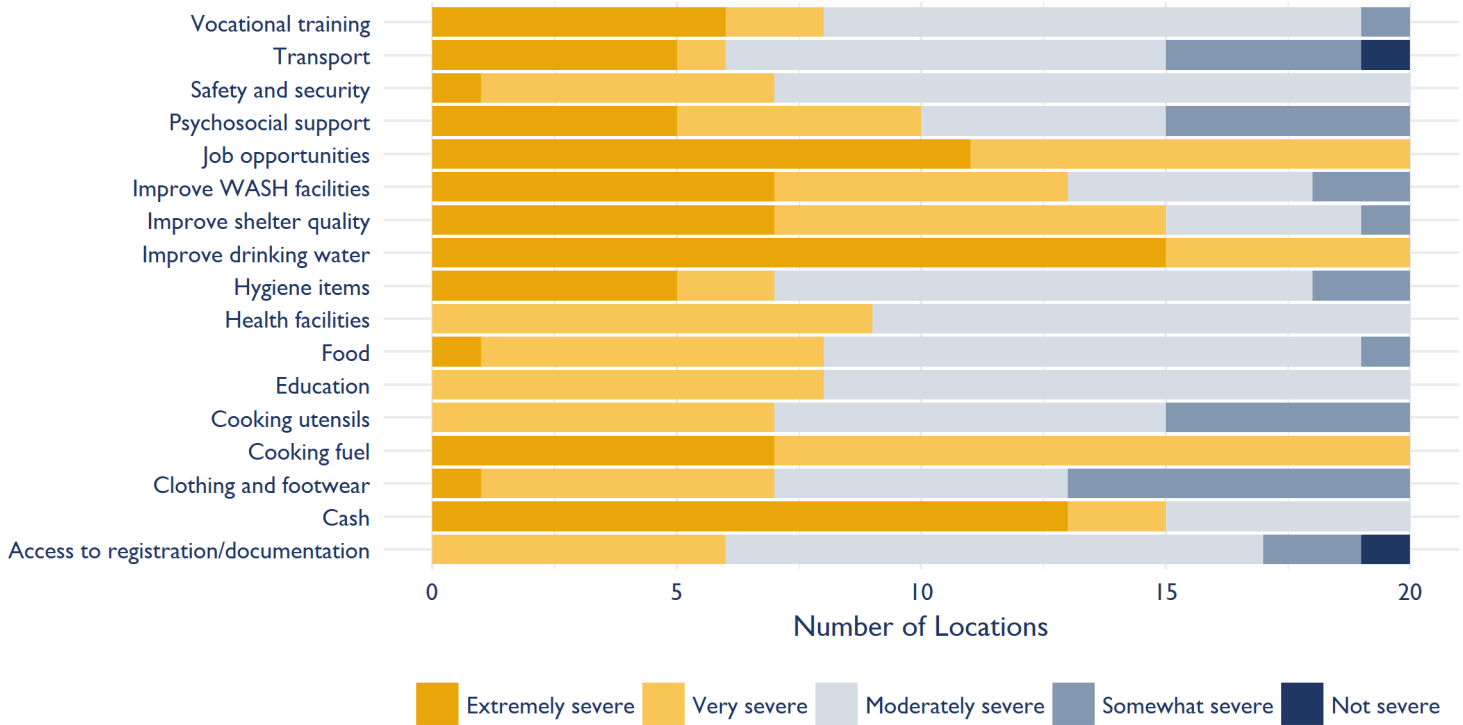
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



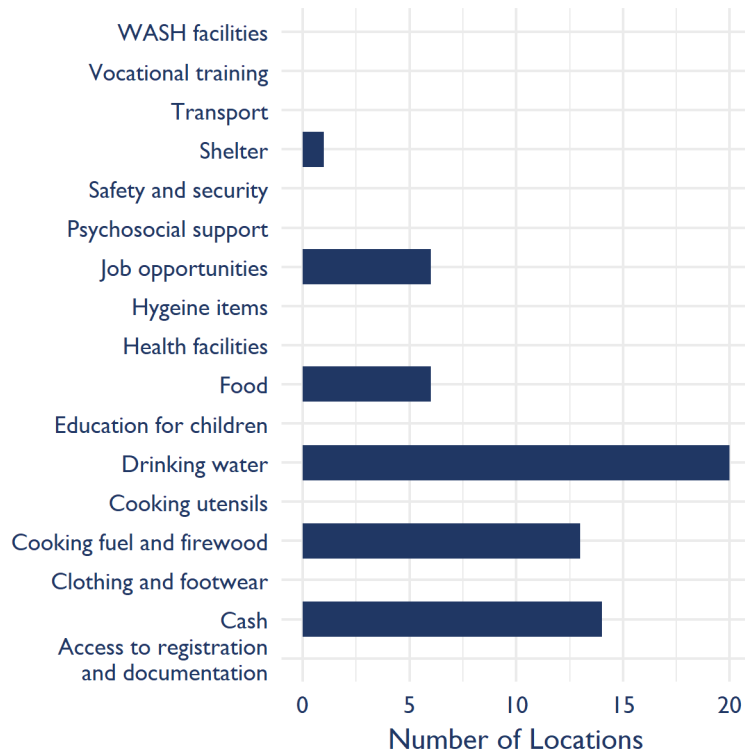
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



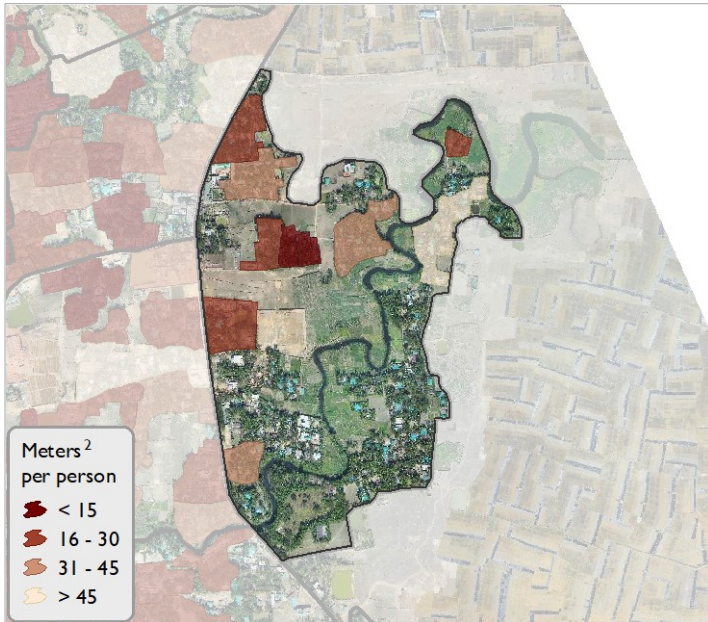
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



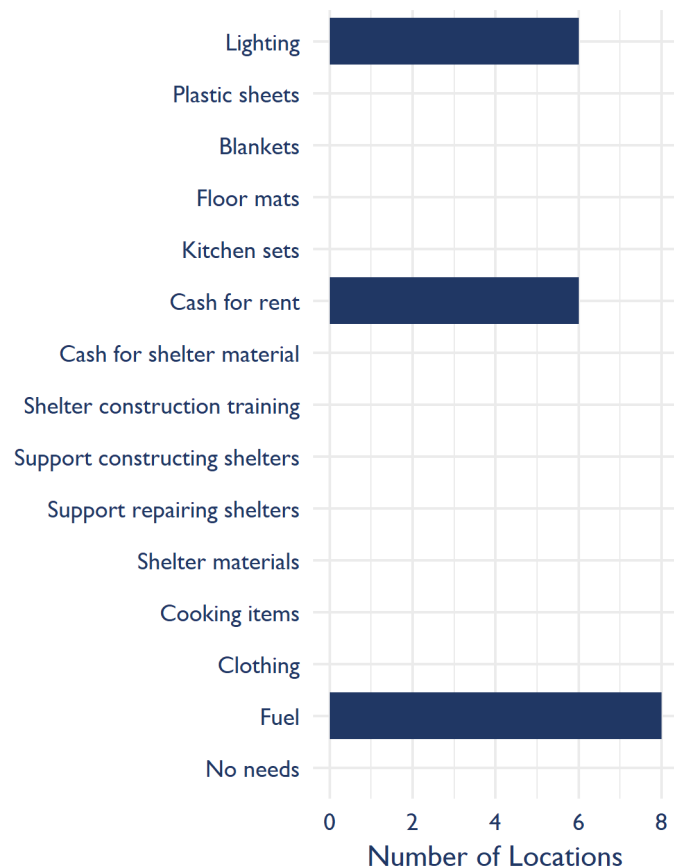
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
10	700	3000

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

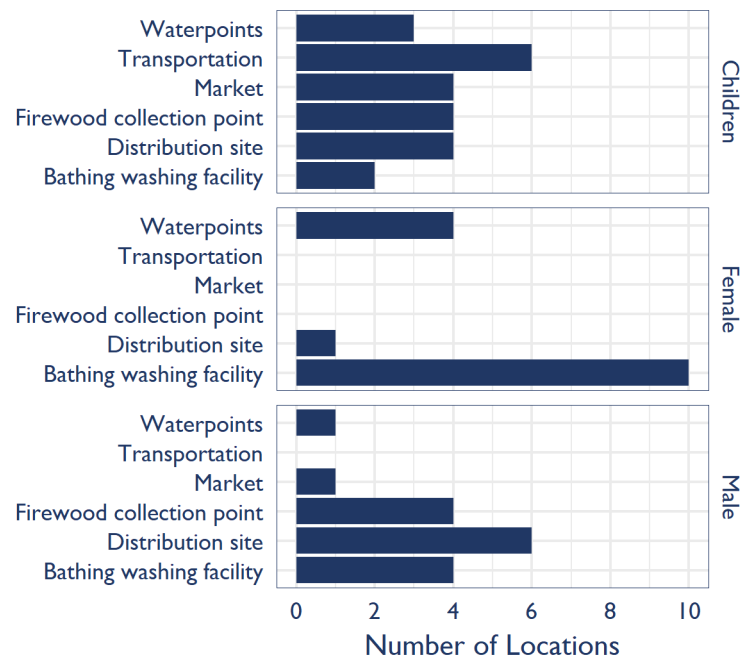


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

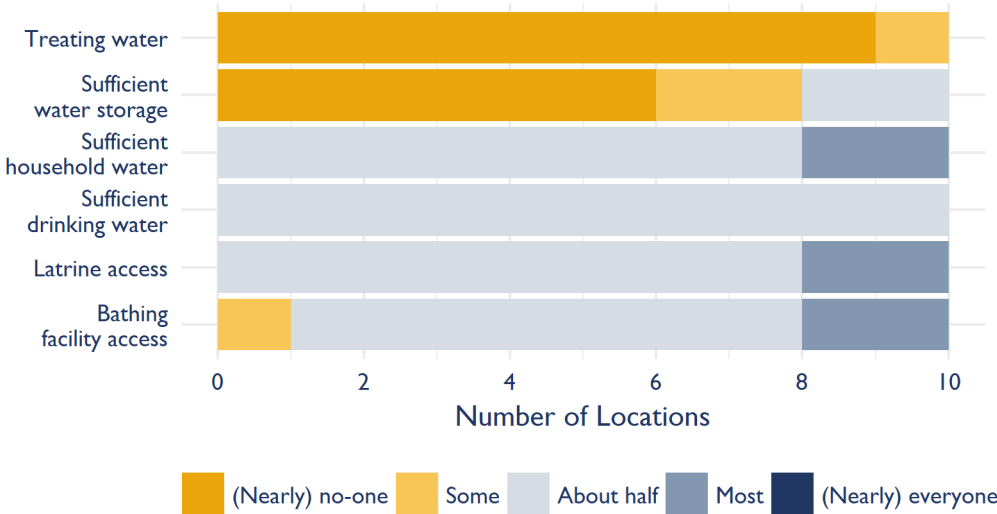
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

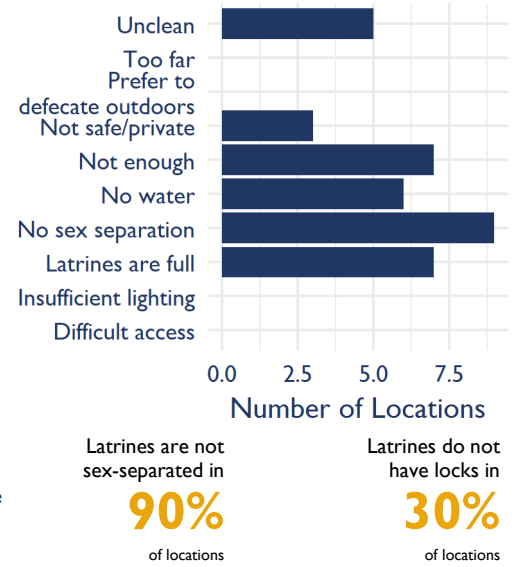


WASH

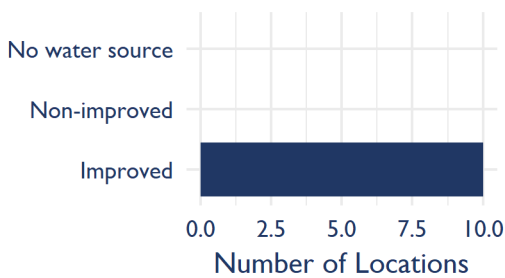
NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



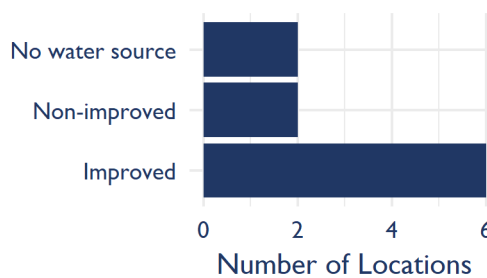
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

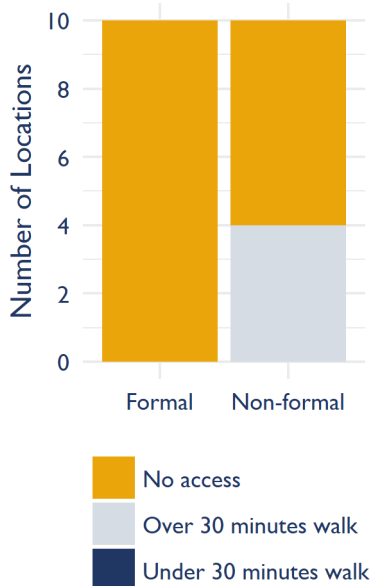


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **0%** of locations

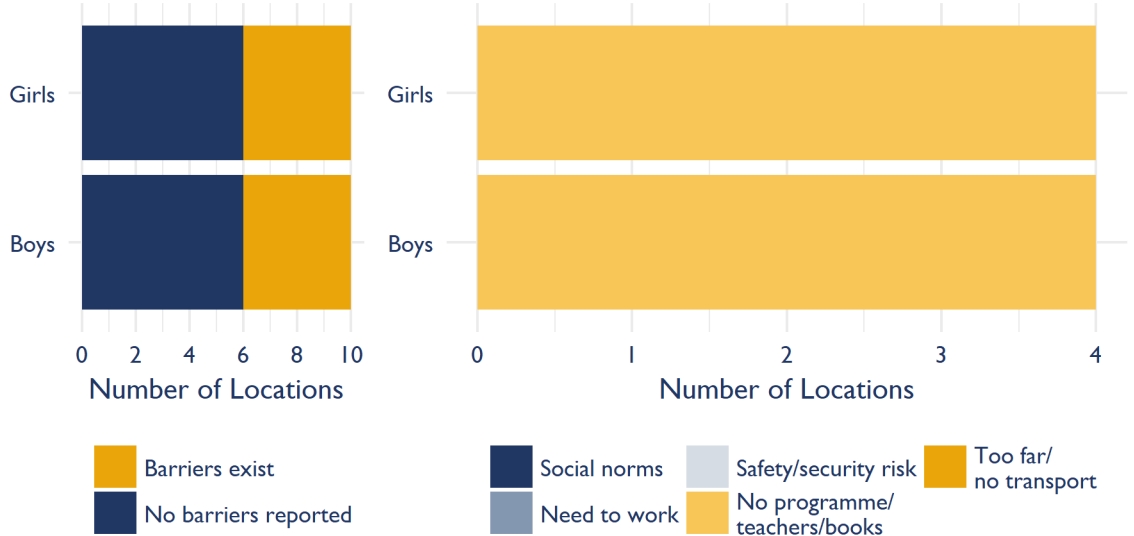
Most of the community areas are unclean in **100%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

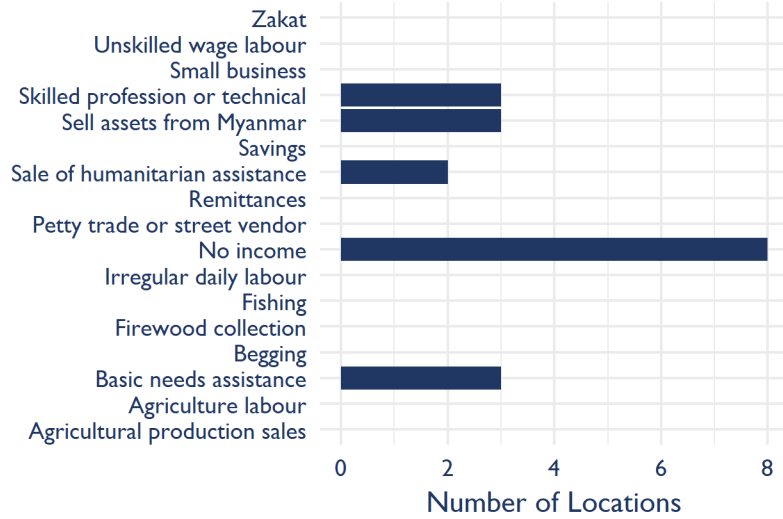


BARRIERS

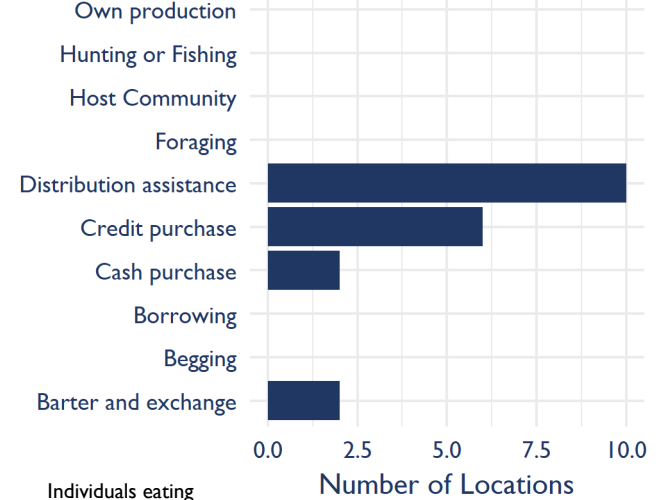


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

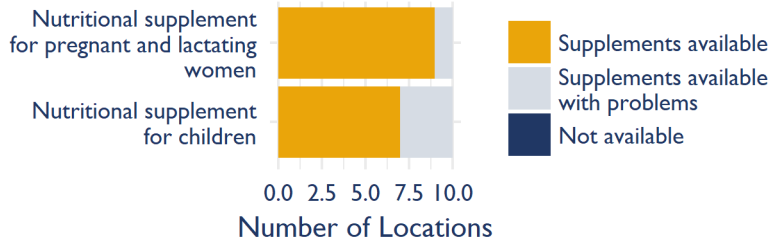
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day

0%

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)

8%

Number of Locations

40%

Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

20%

Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

80%

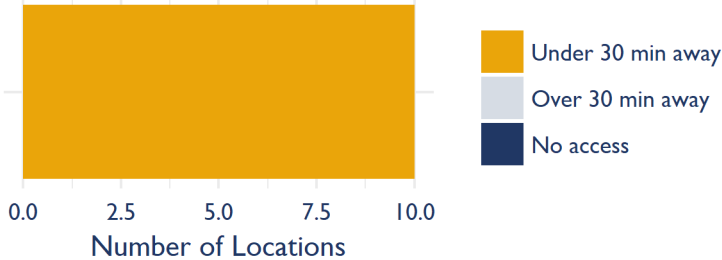
Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

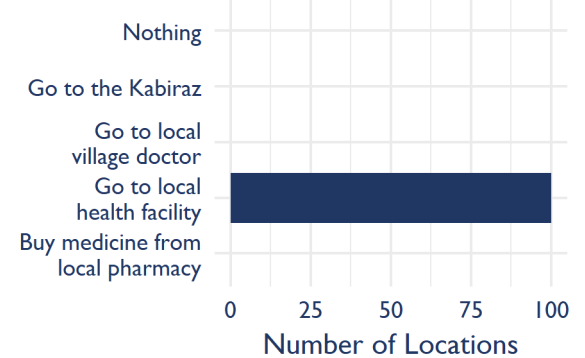
PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare

10%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation

40%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support

40%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

0%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics

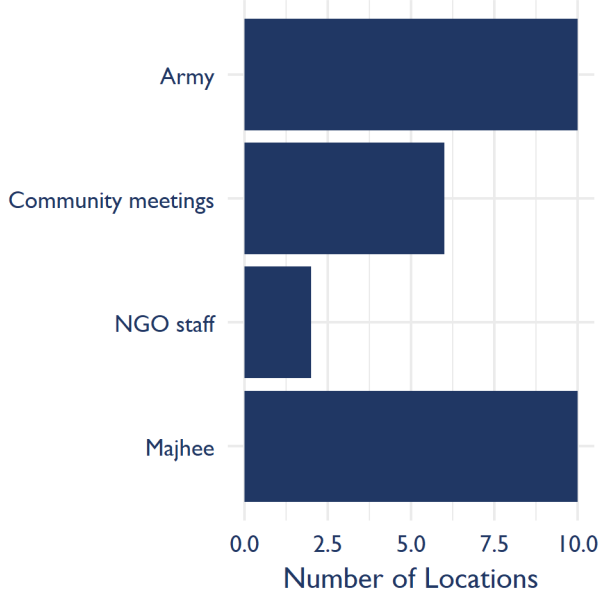
0%

Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance

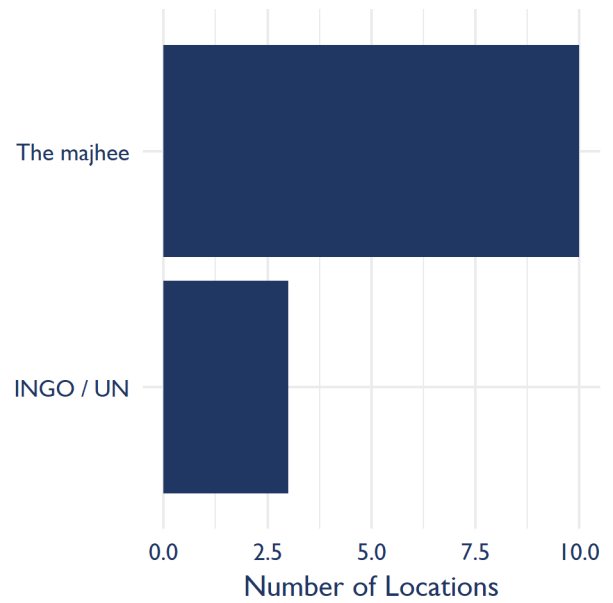
40%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

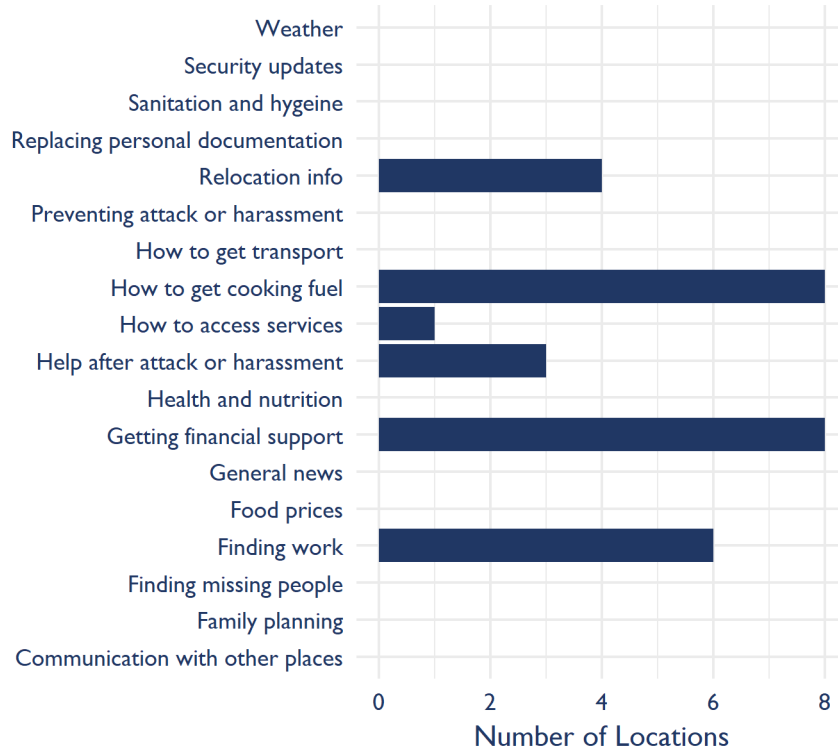
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



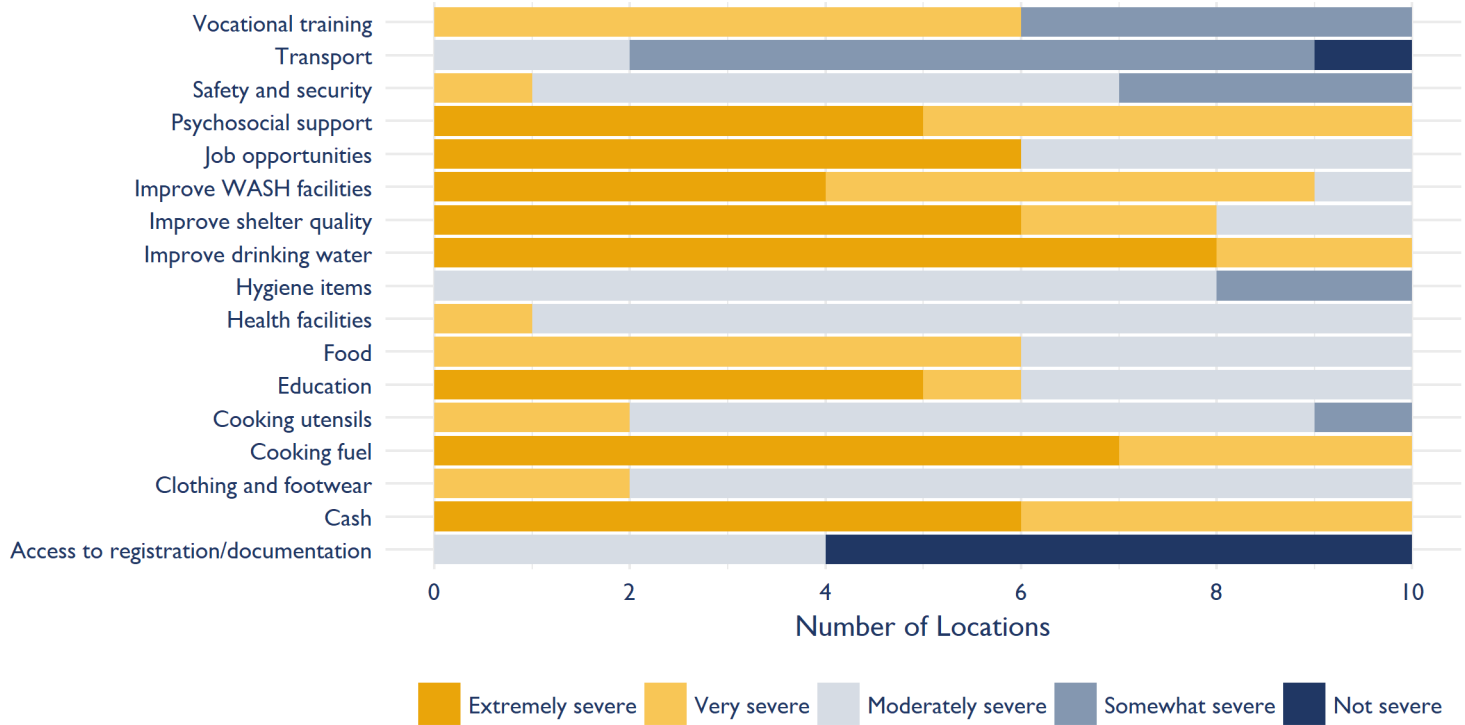
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



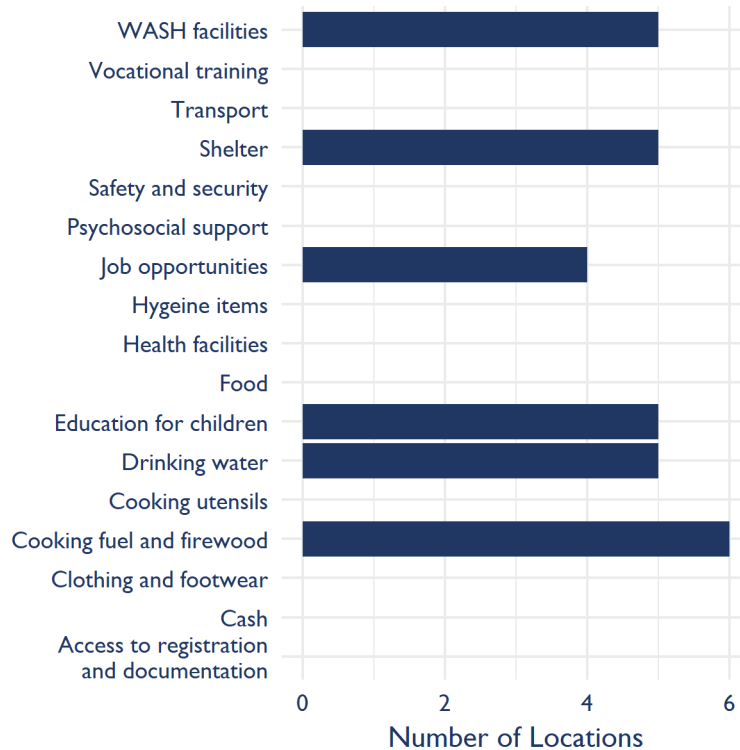
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



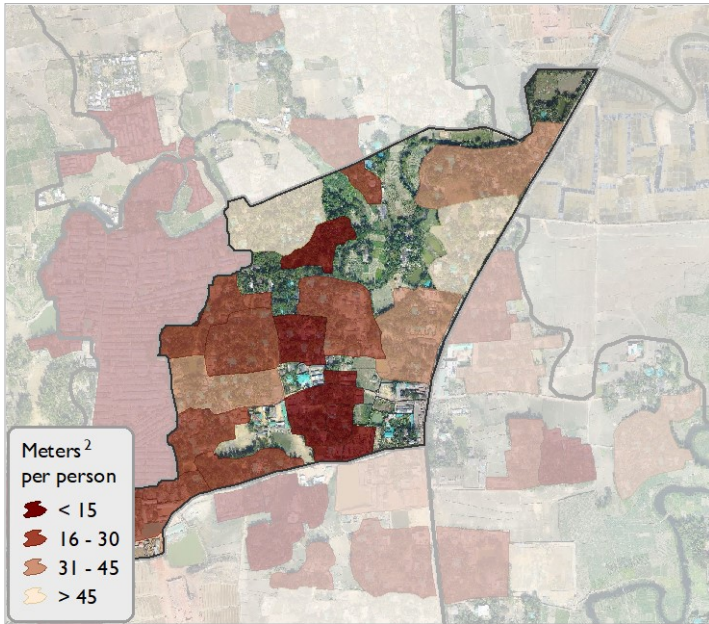
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 11 - March 19, 2018



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

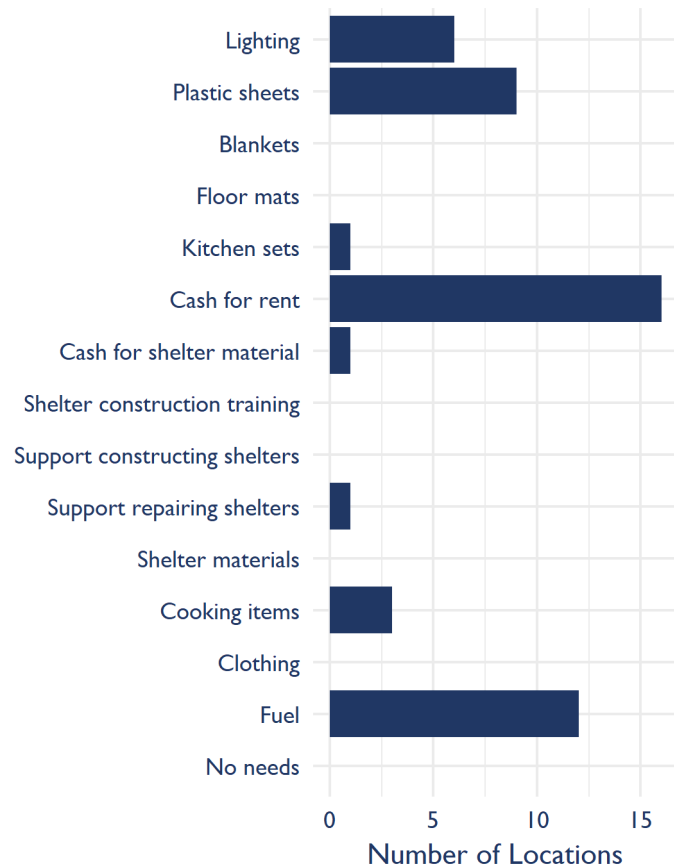
LOCATIONS HOUSEHOLDS INDIVIDUALS

21 **1600** **6400**

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

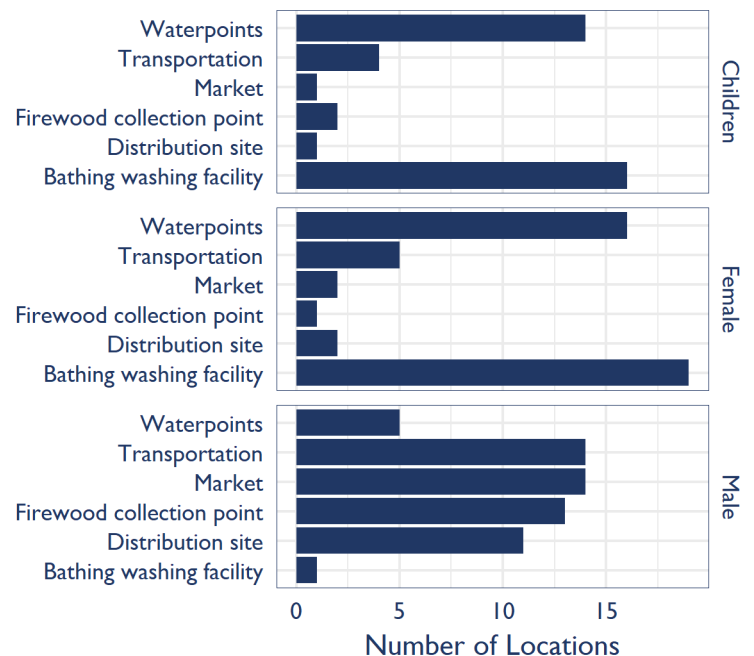


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

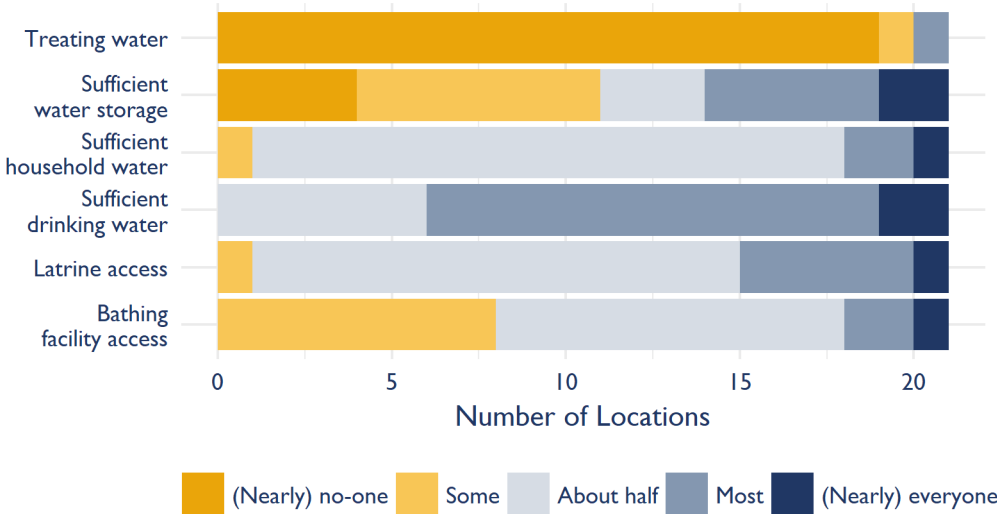
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

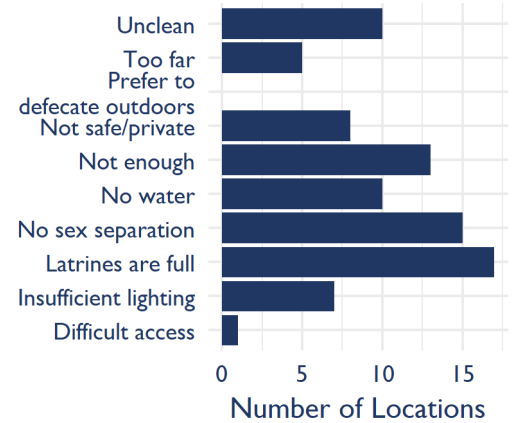


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



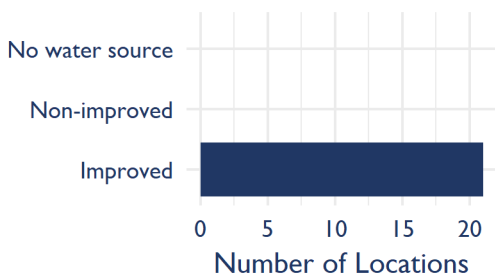
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



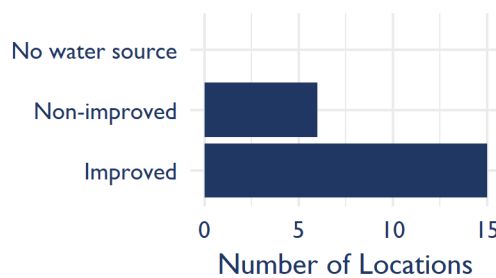
Latrines are not sex-separated in **71%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **38%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

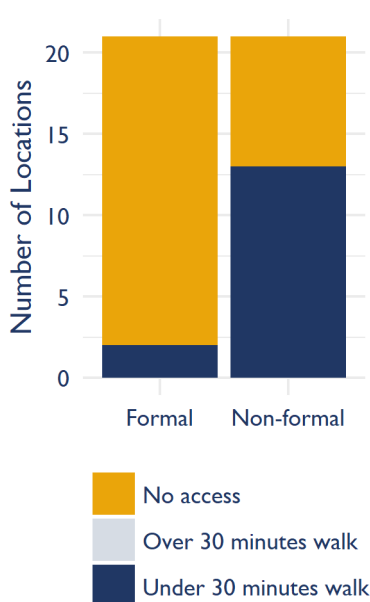


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **33%** of locations

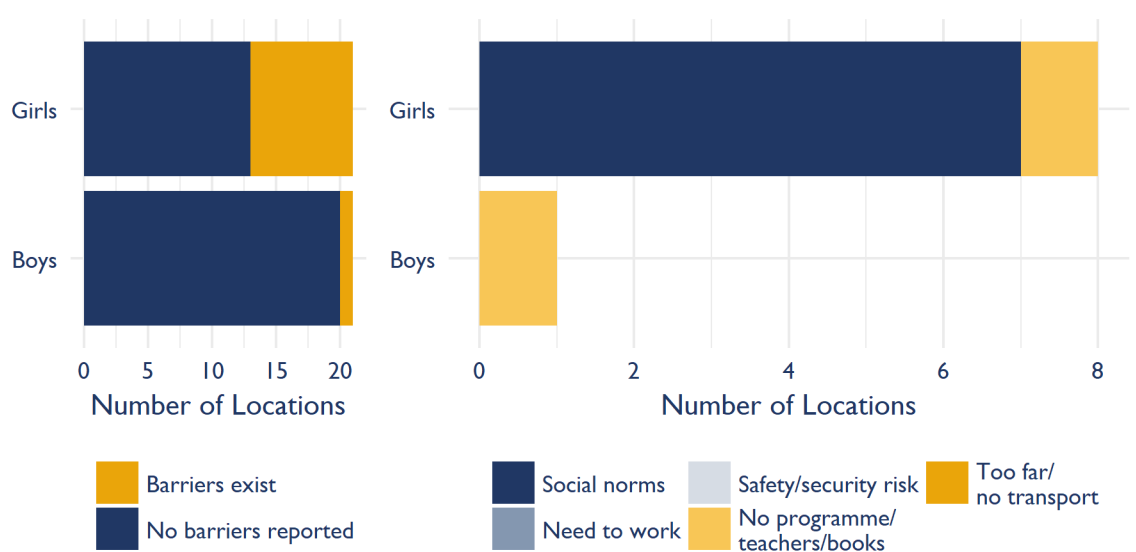
Most of the community areas are unclean in **81%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

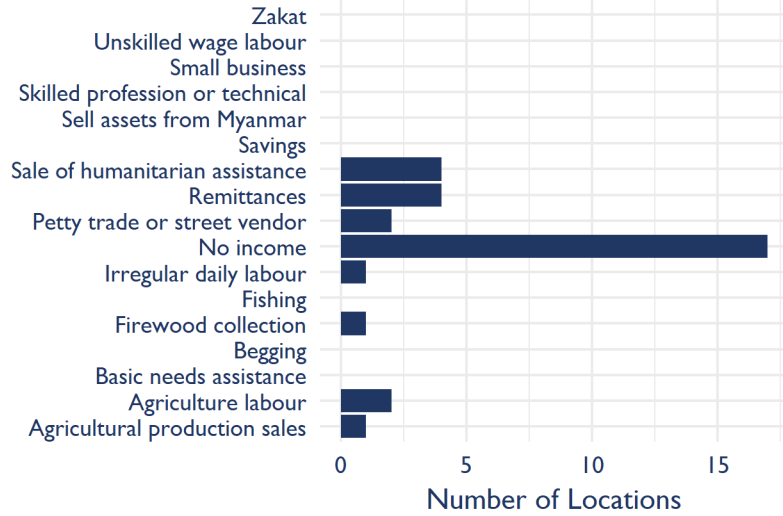


BARRIERS

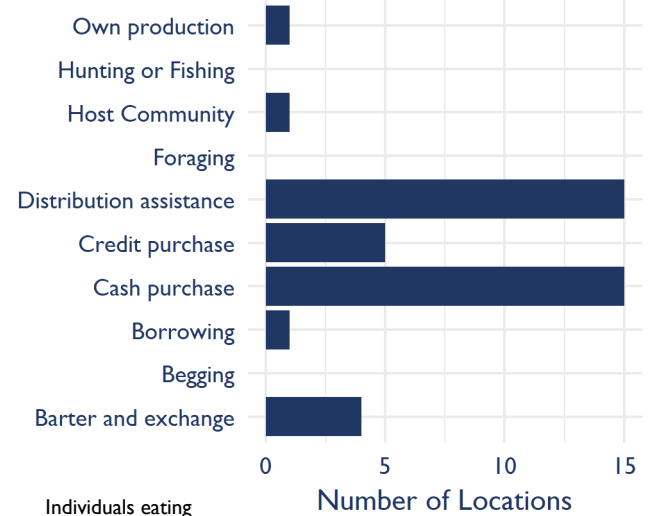


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
0%

10% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
5%

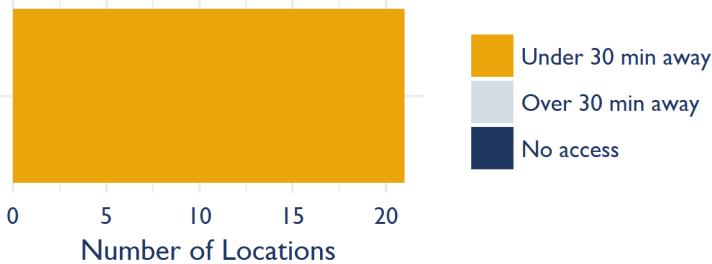
29% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

62% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

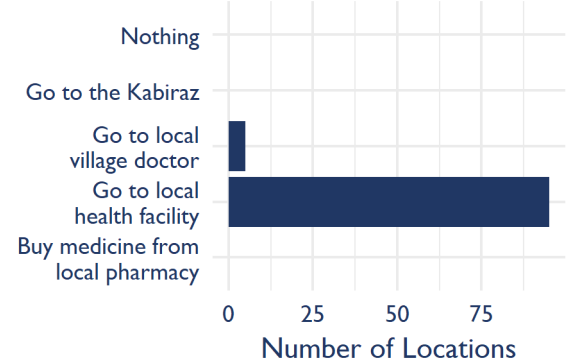
TOP FUEL SOURCE PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
90%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
19%

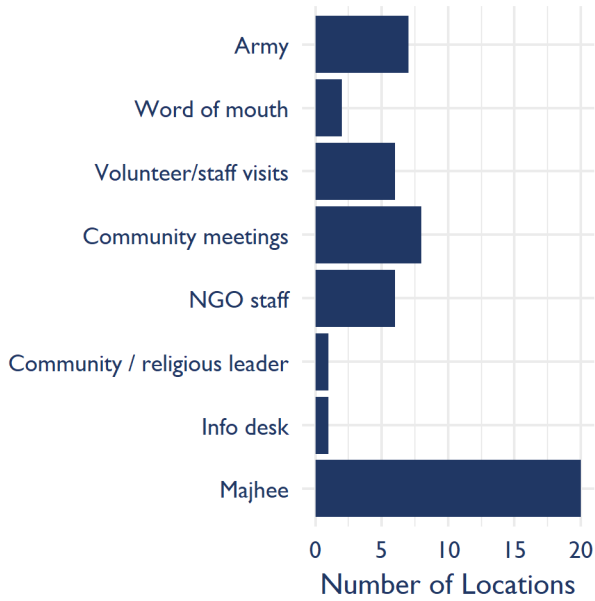
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
95%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

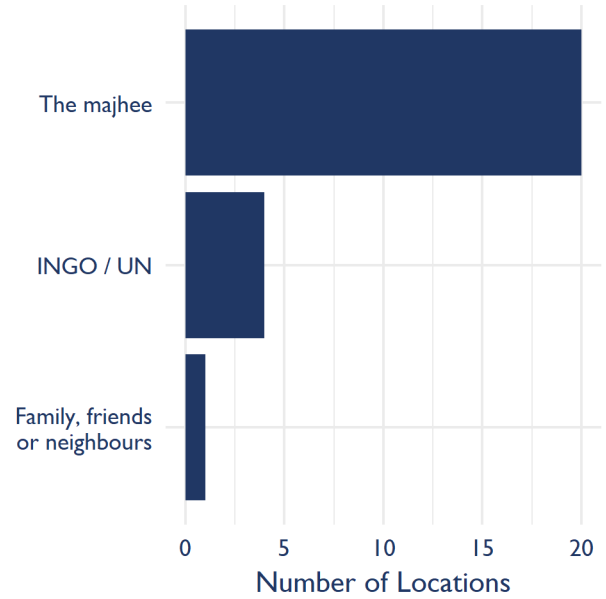
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
43%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

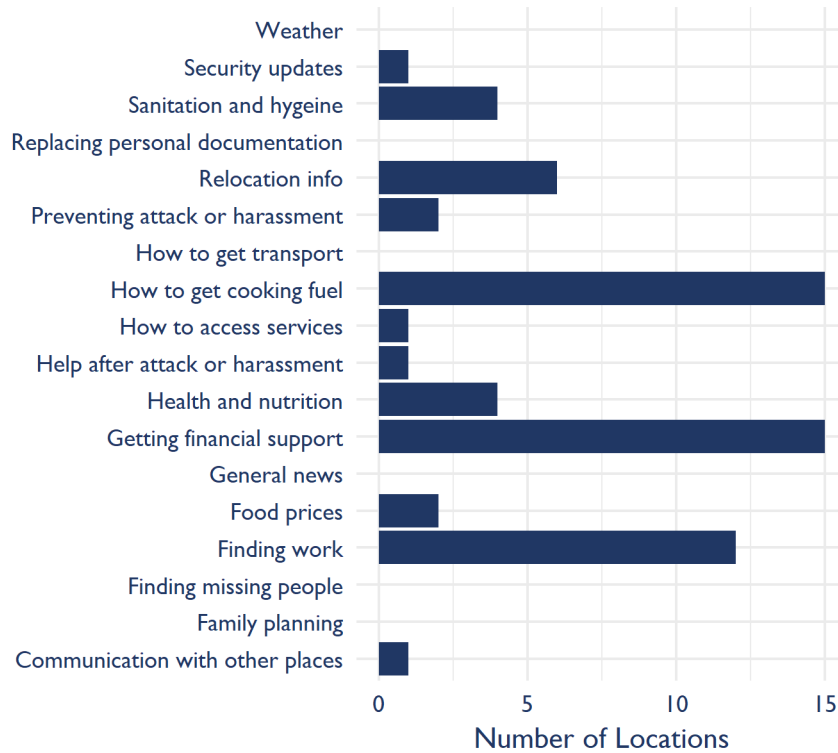
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



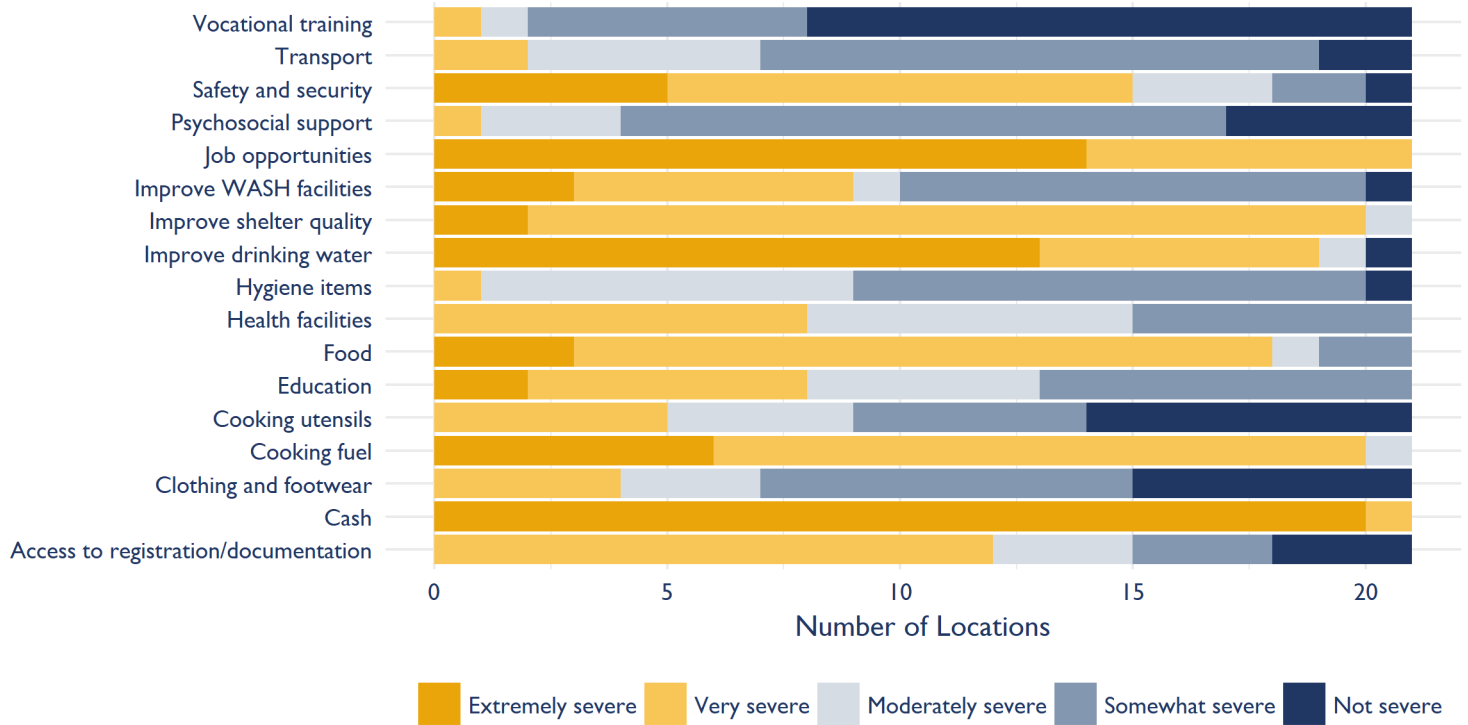
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



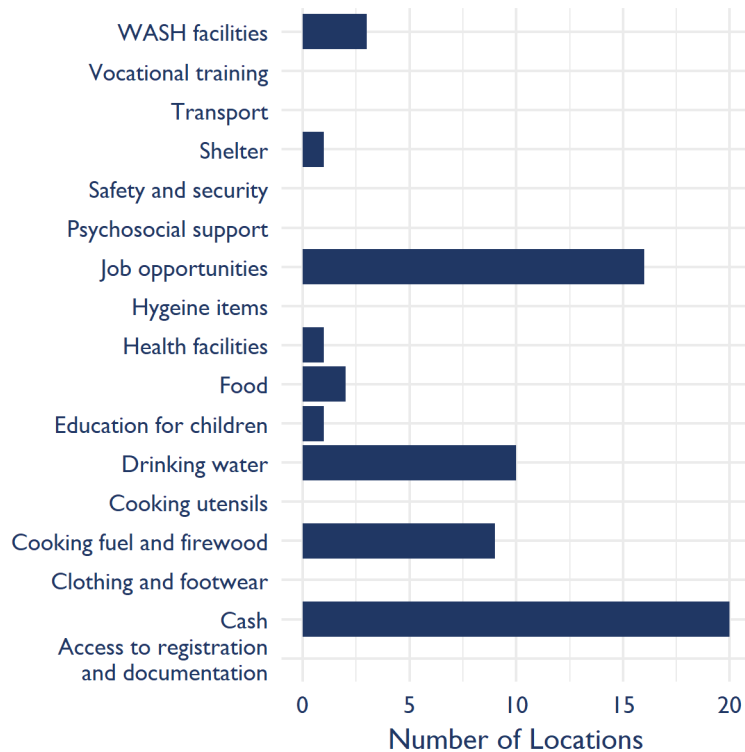
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



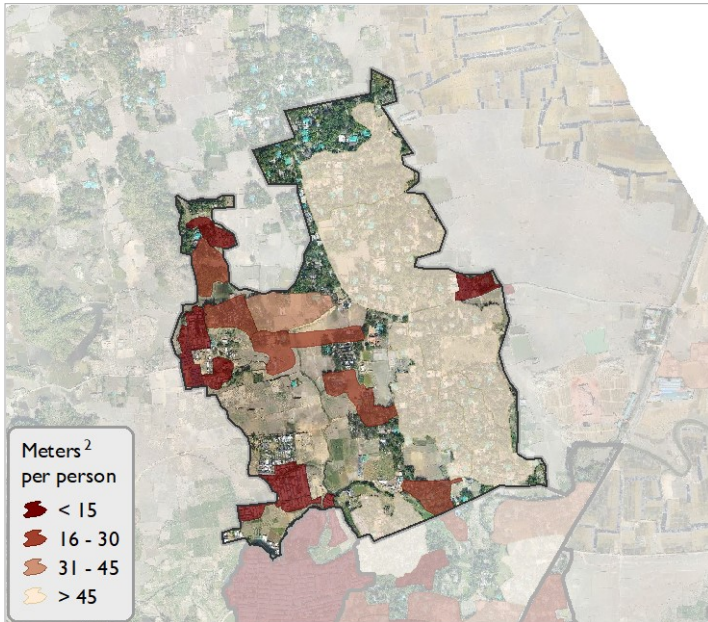
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 11 - March 19, 2018



This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

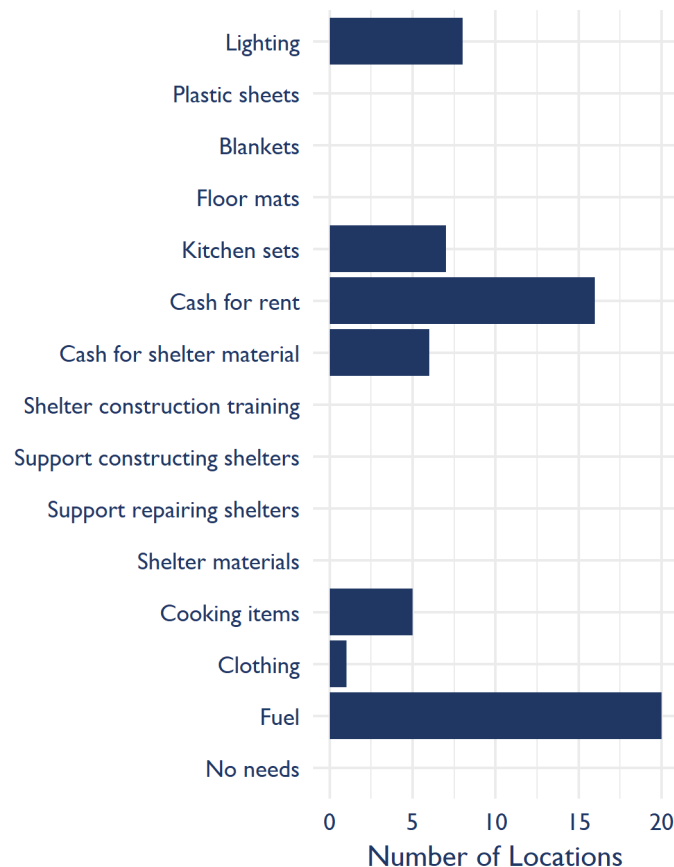
LOCATIONS HOUSEHOLDS INDIVIDUALS

24 **2300** **9400**

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as ‘locations’ in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

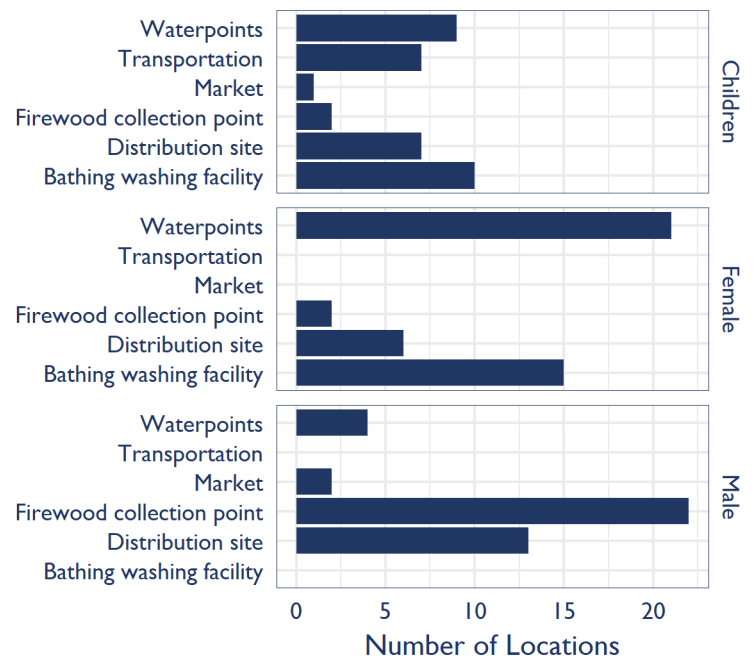


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

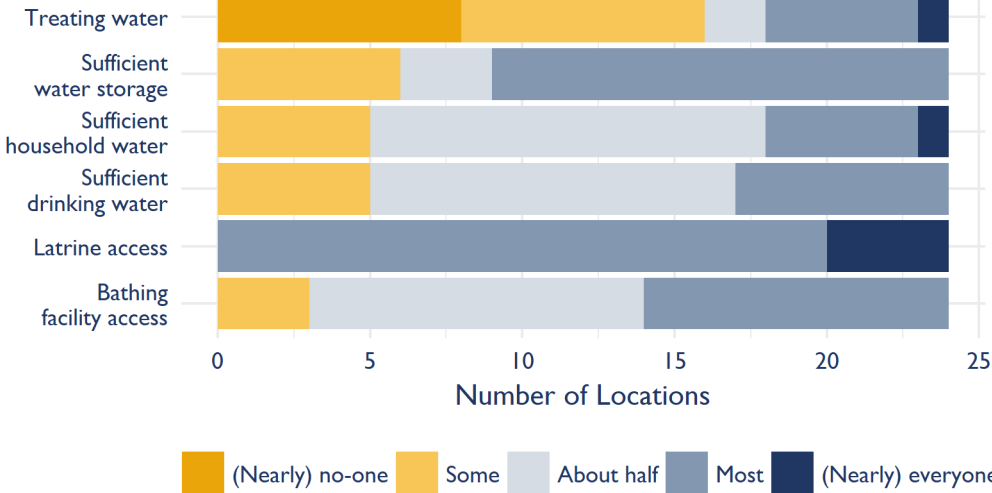
FEAR OF BREAK IN

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

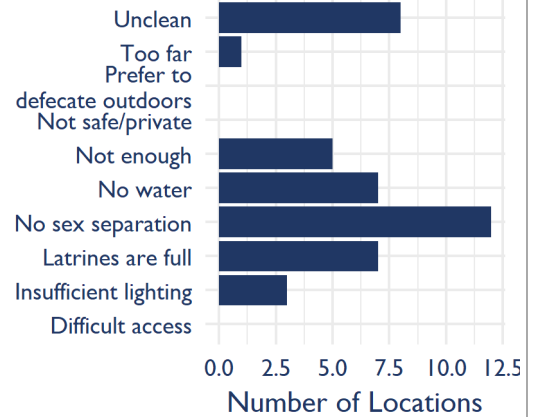


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



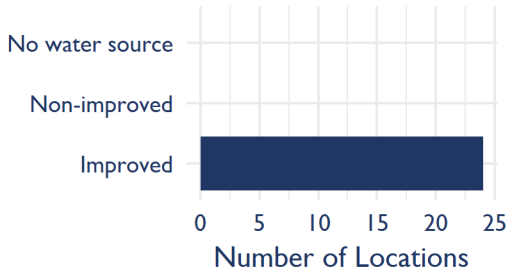
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



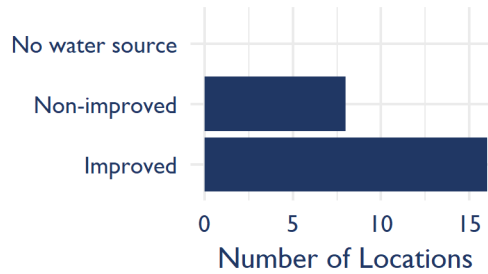
Latrines are not sex-separated in **50%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

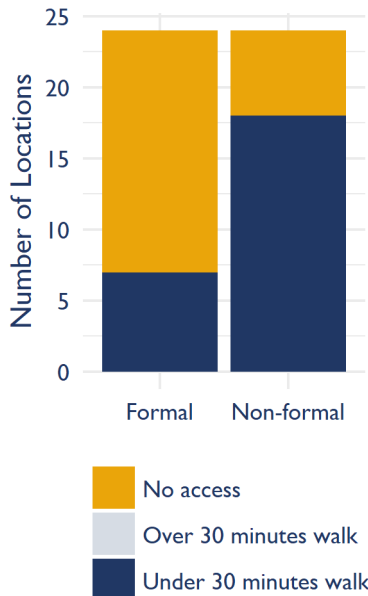


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **12%** of locations

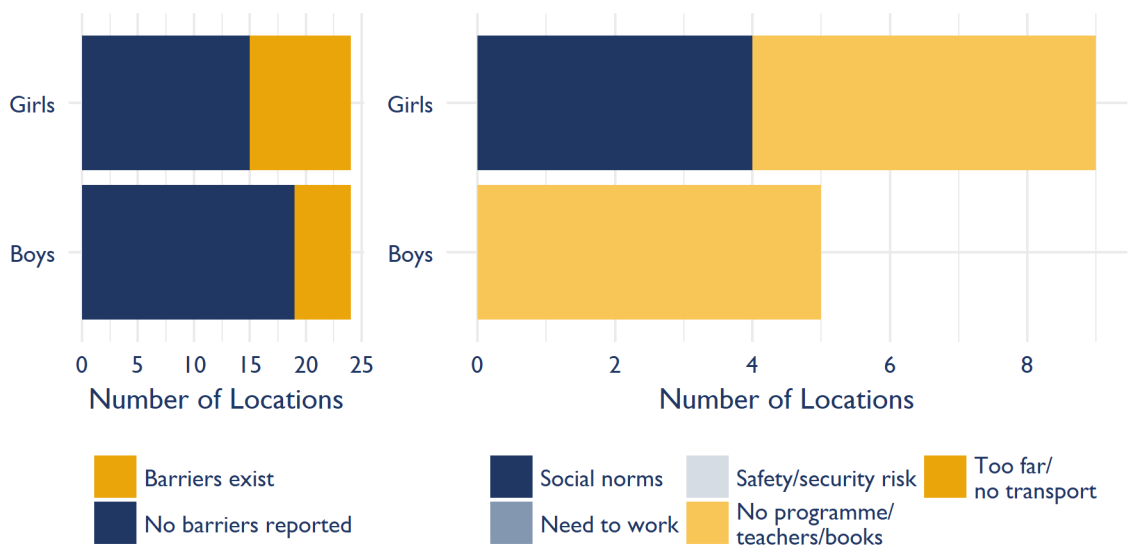
Most of the community areas are unclean in **79%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



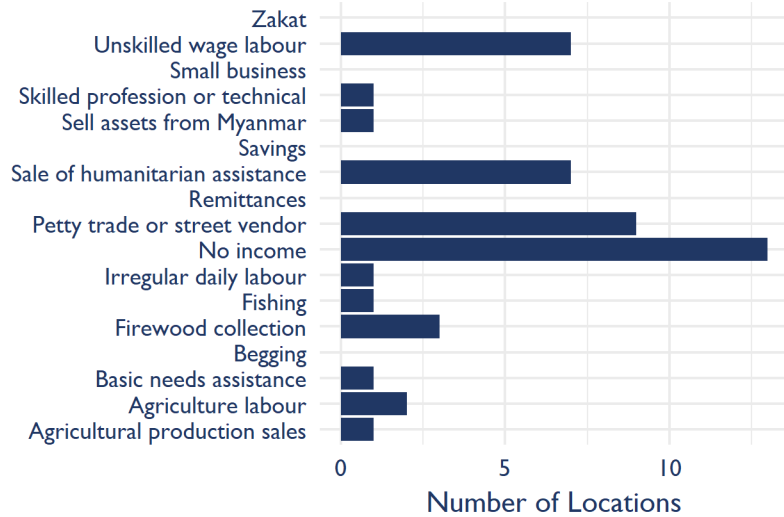
BARRIERS



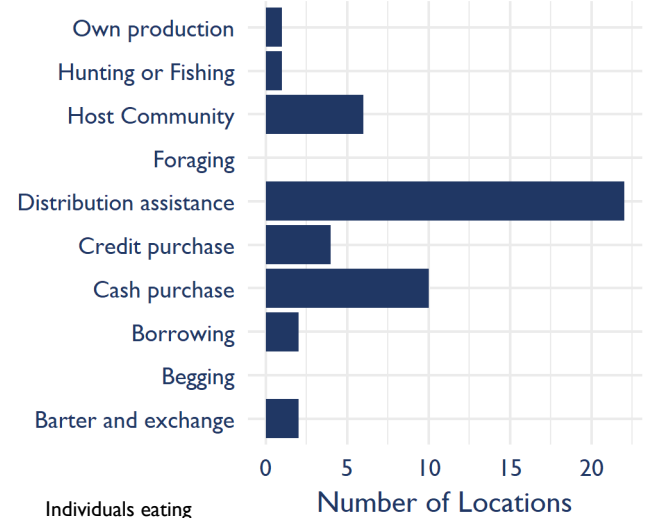
Need to work, No programme/teachers/books

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
3%

54% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
8%

4% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

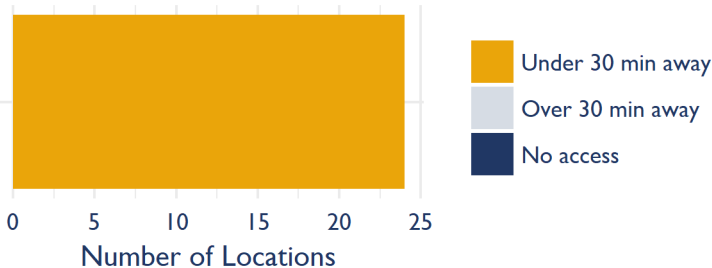
75% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

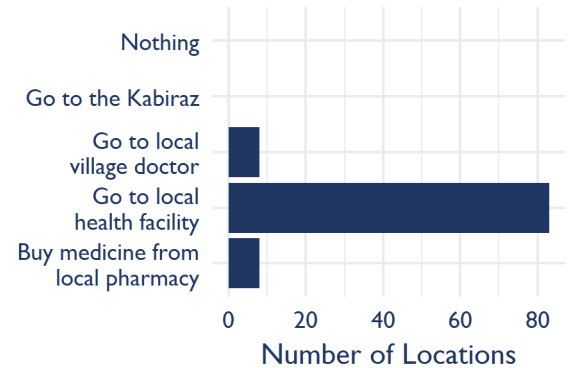
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
46%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
88%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
42%

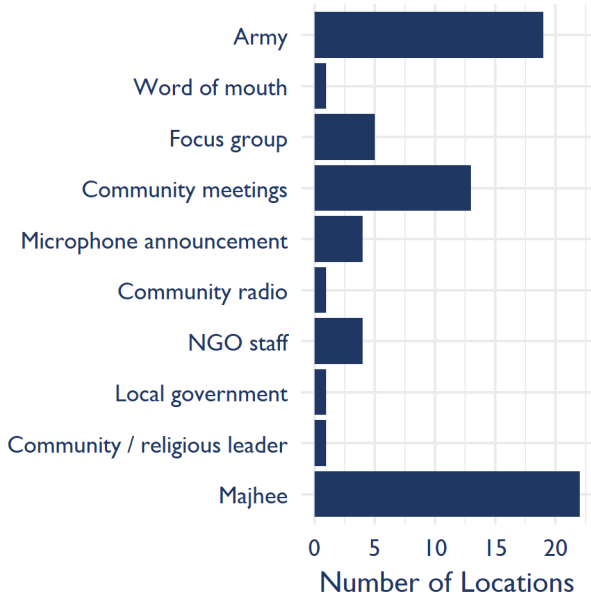
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
83%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
4%

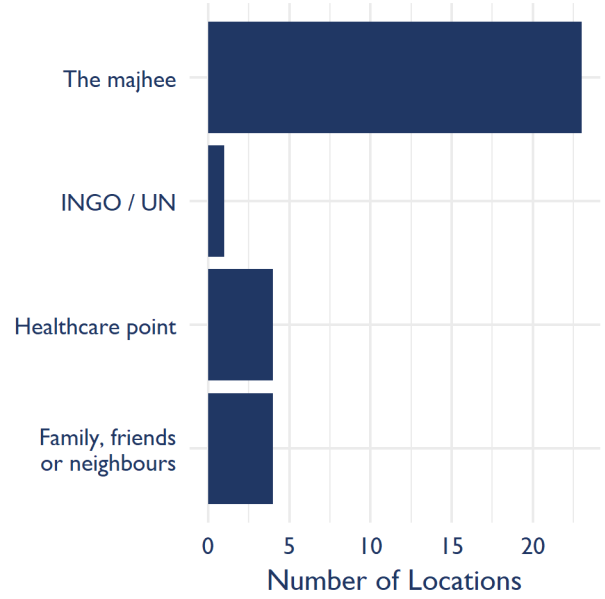
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
88%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

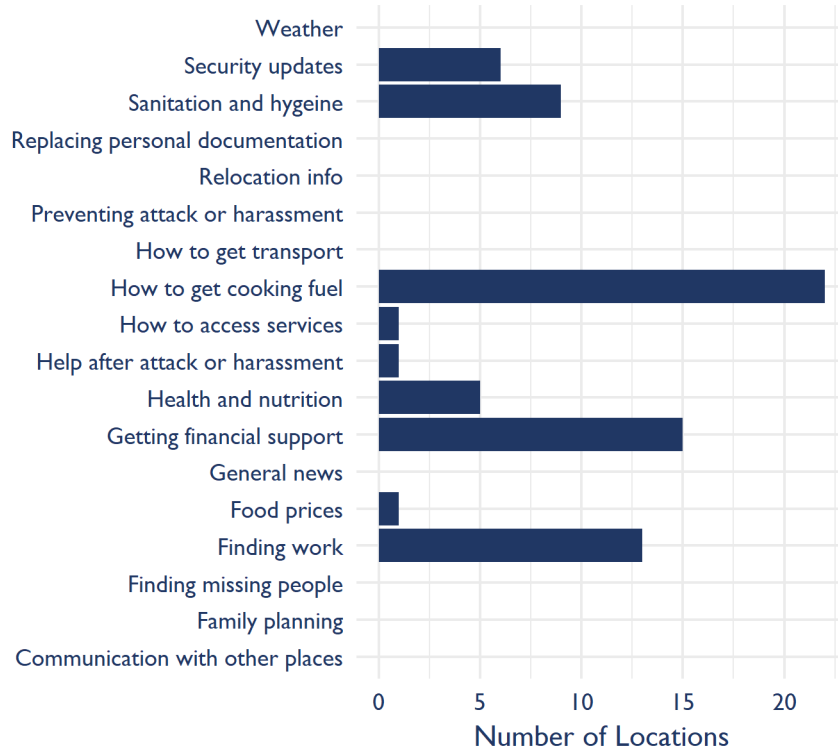
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



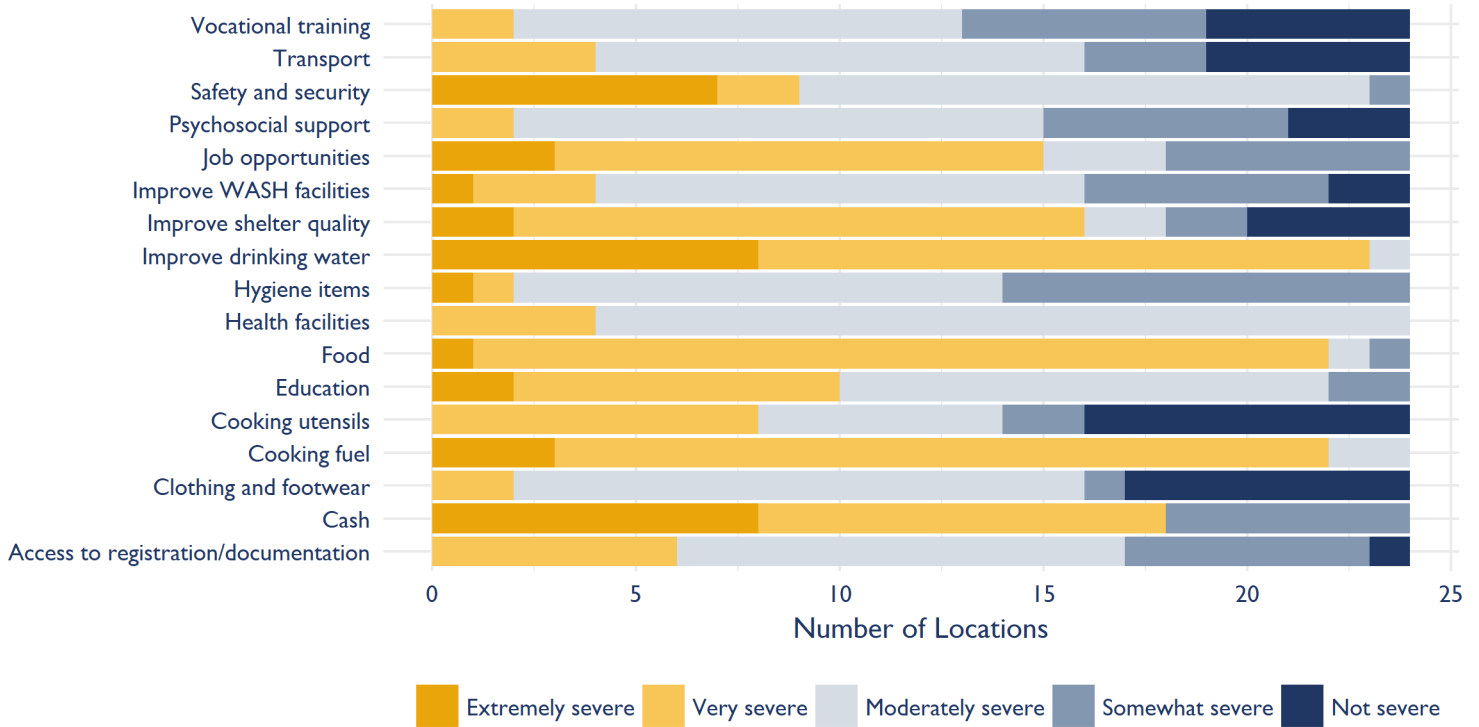
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



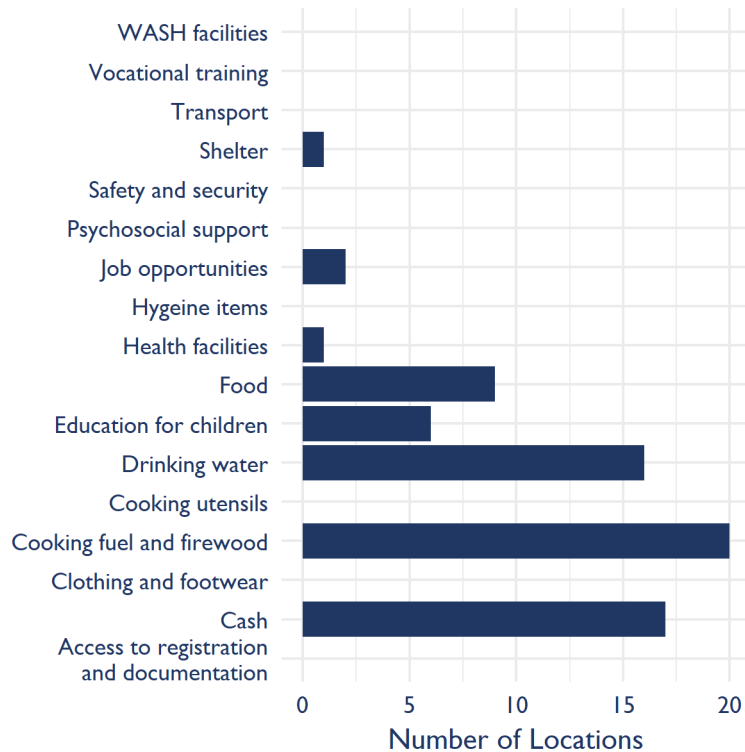
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



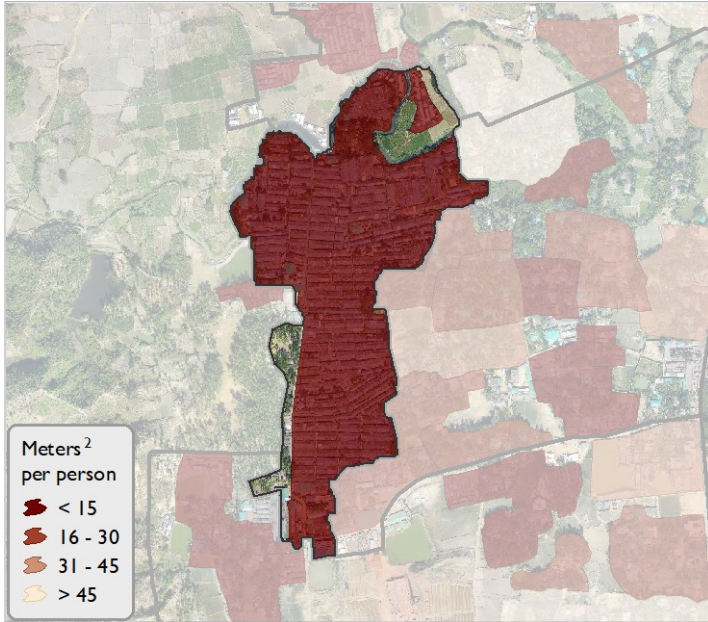
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



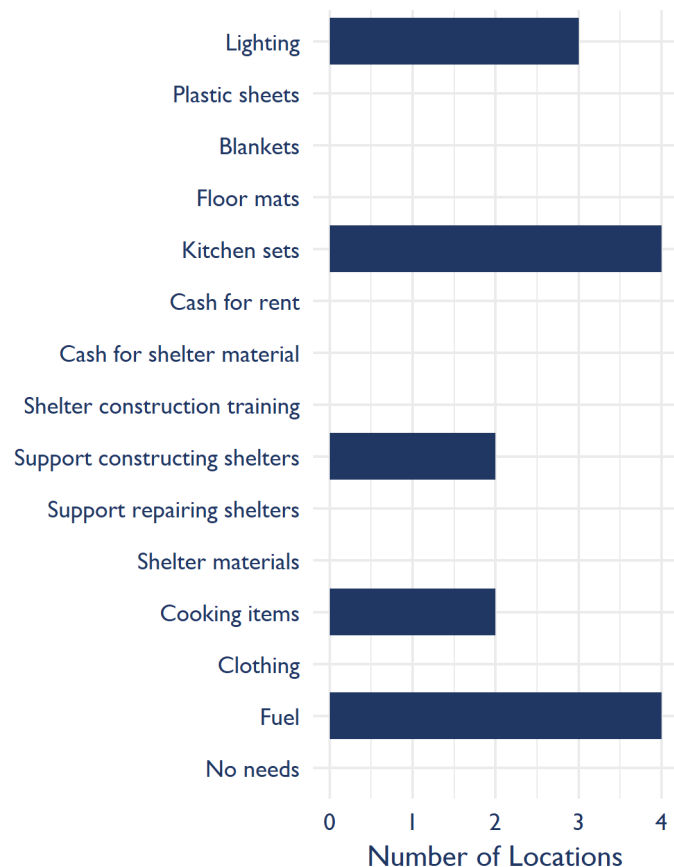
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
6	2200	9800

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

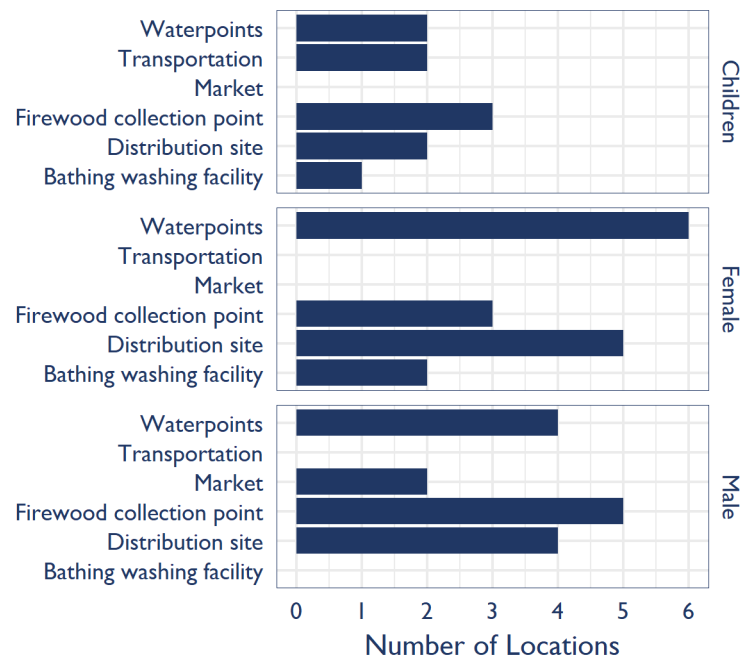


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

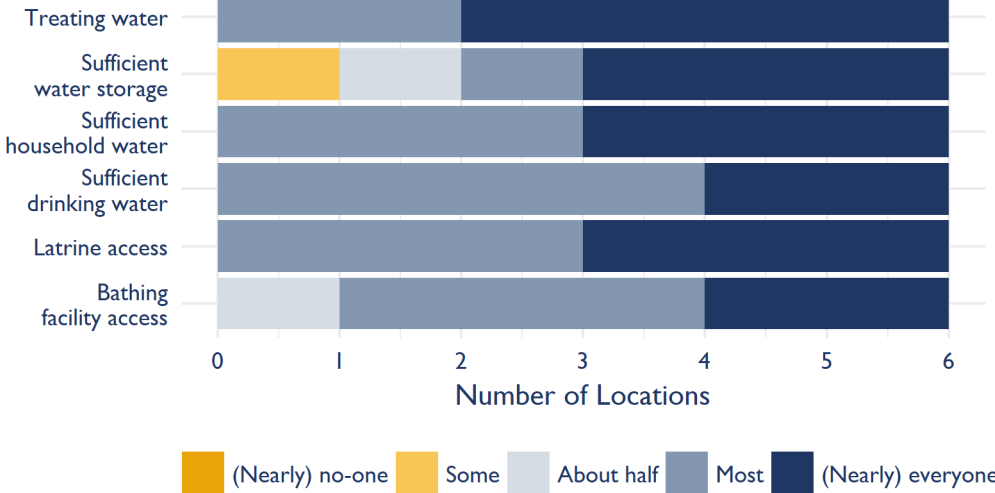
UNSTABLE STRUCTURE

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

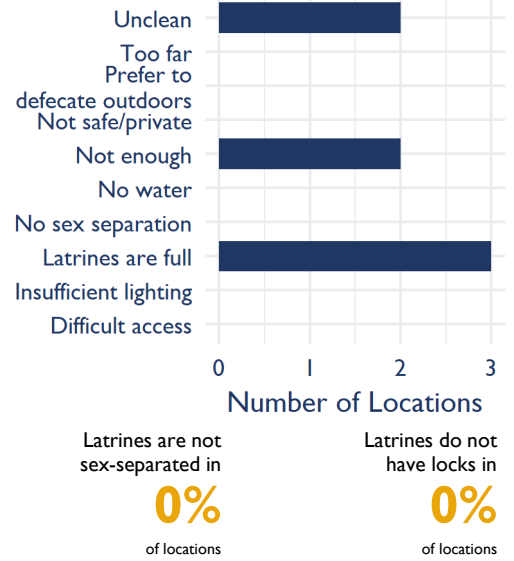


WASH

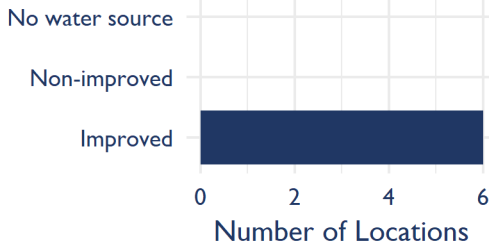
NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



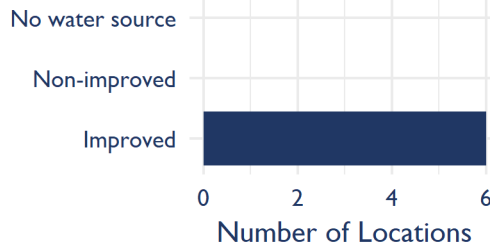
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

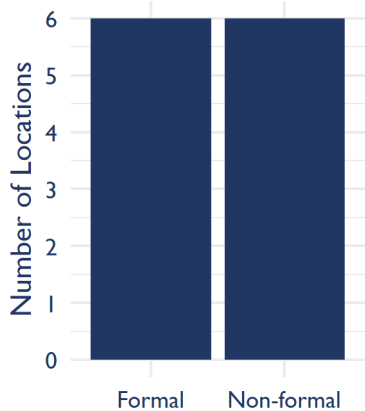


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **0%** of locations

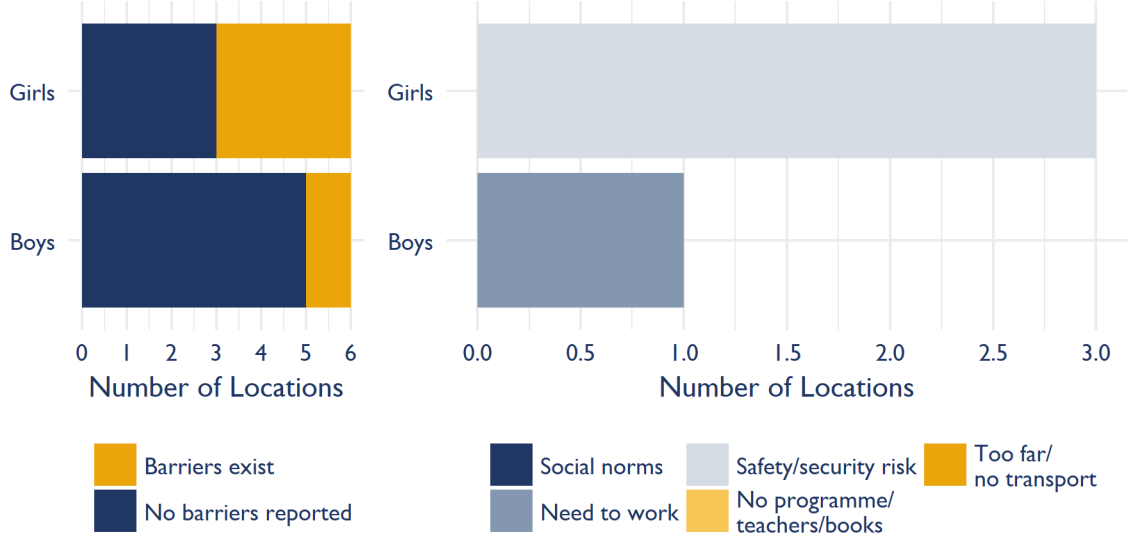
Most of the community areas are unclean in **83%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

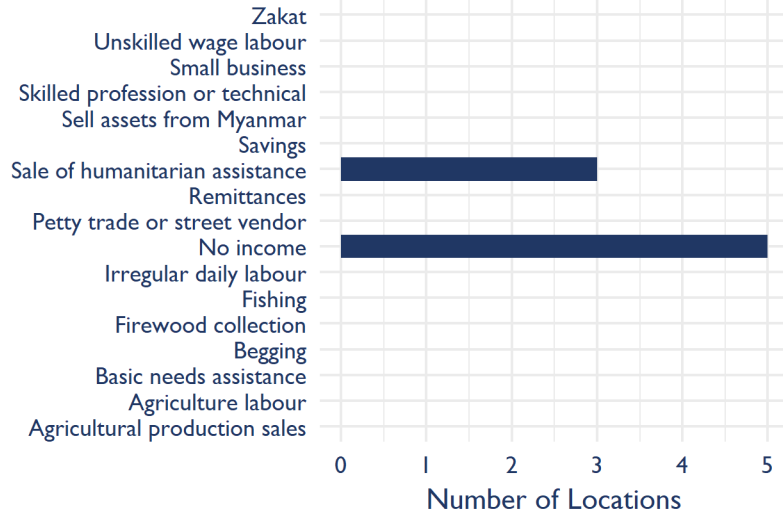


BARRIERS

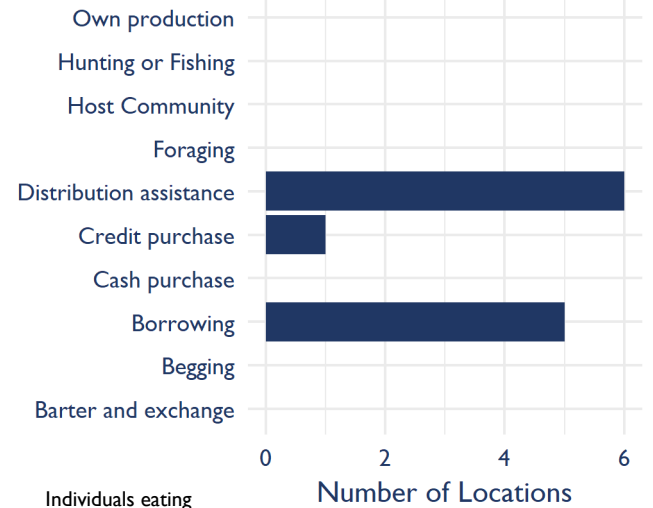


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
1%

0% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
48%

67% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

83% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

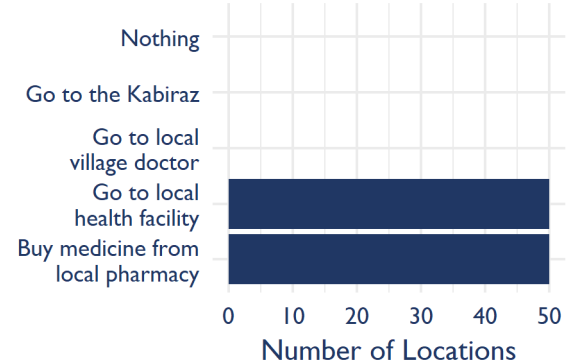
TOP FUEL SOURCE PURCHASED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
17%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
0%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
83%

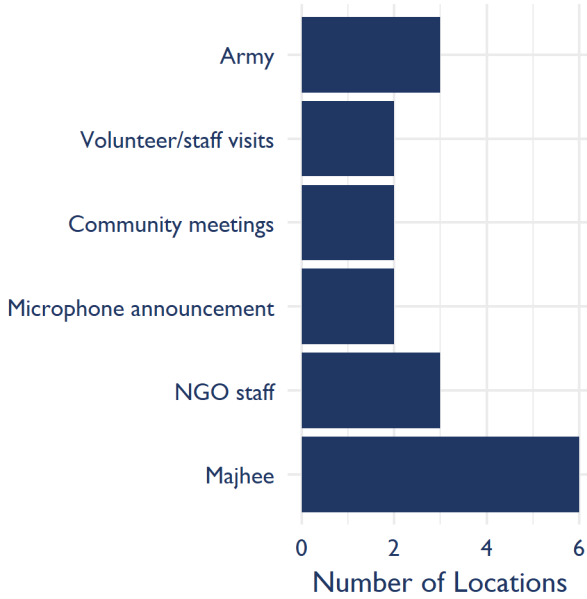
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
0%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

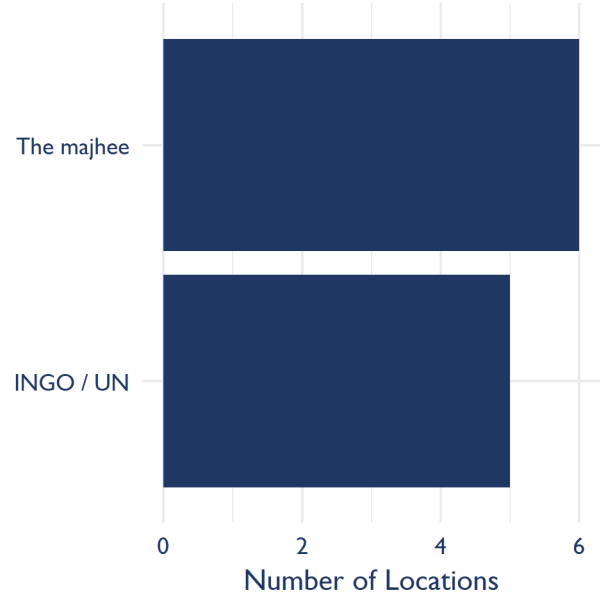
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
0%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

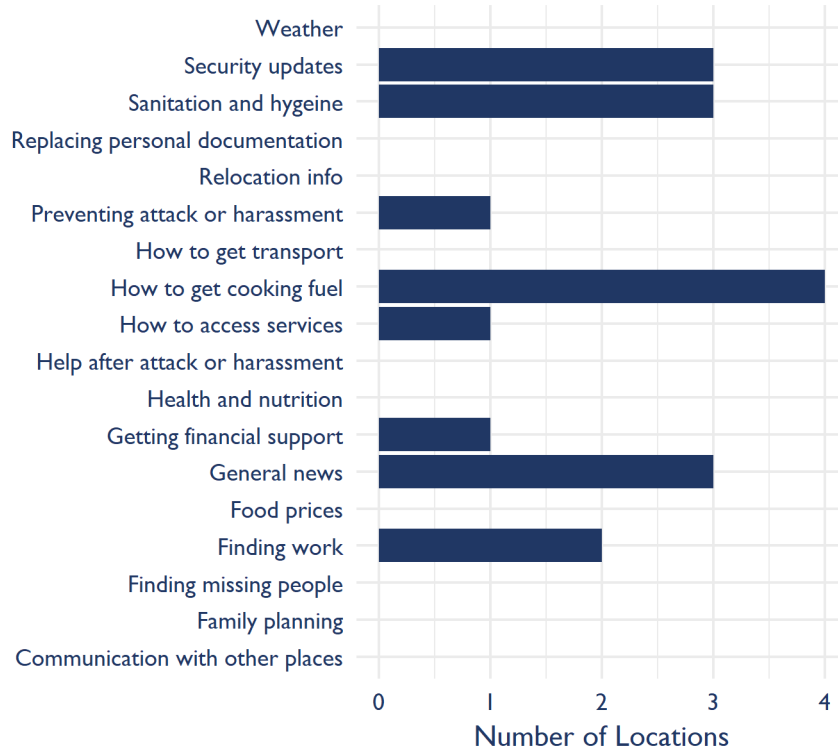
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



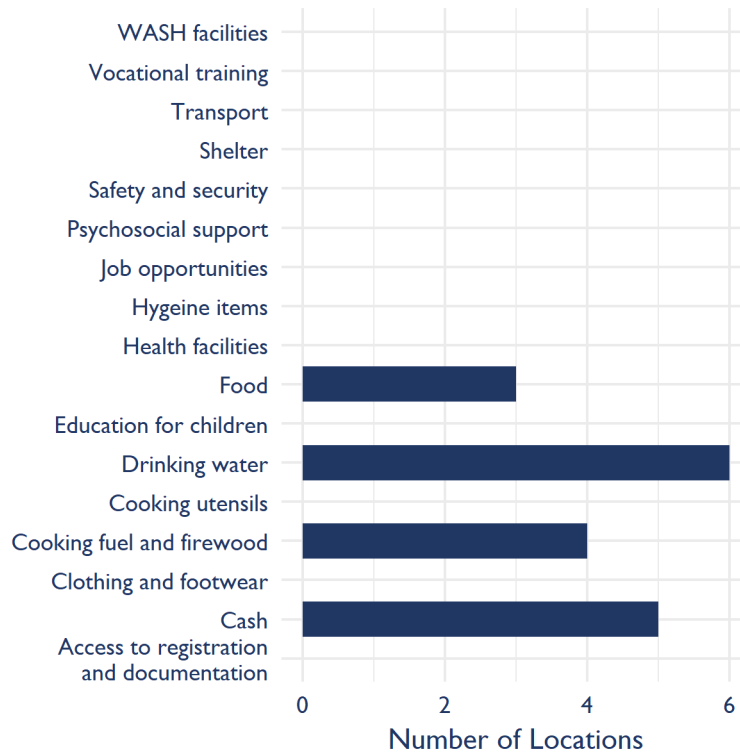
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



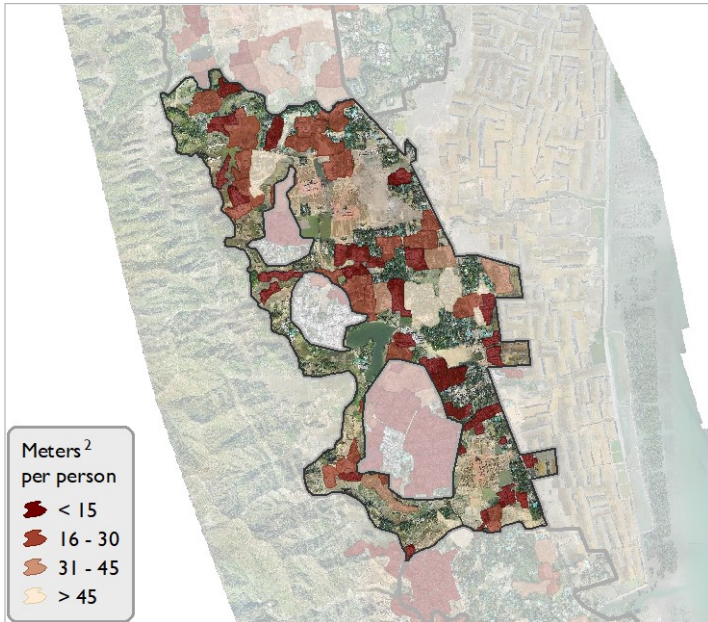
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



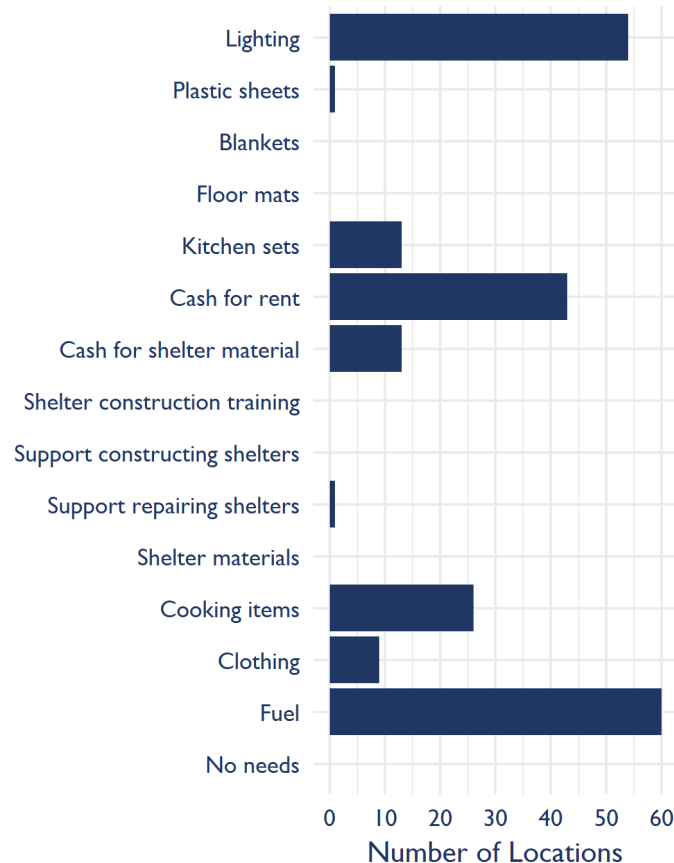
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LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
87	7700	33700

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SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

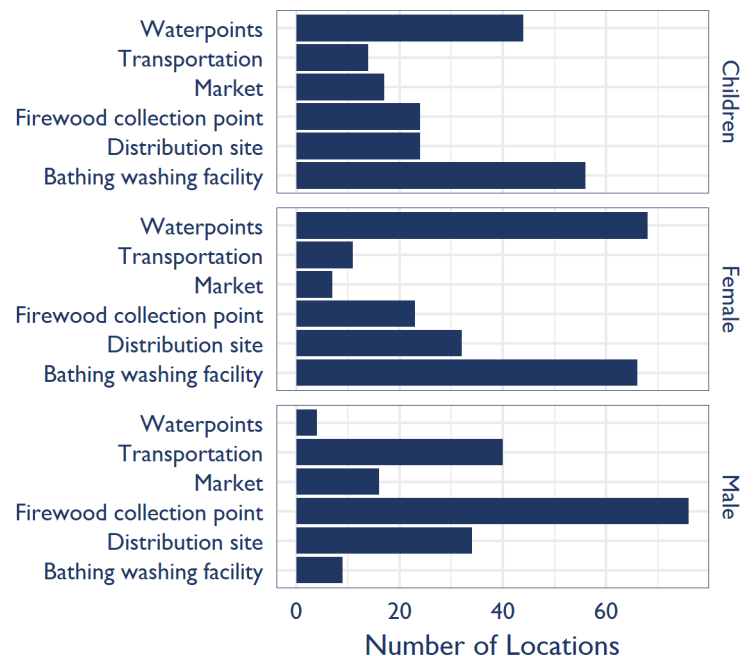


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

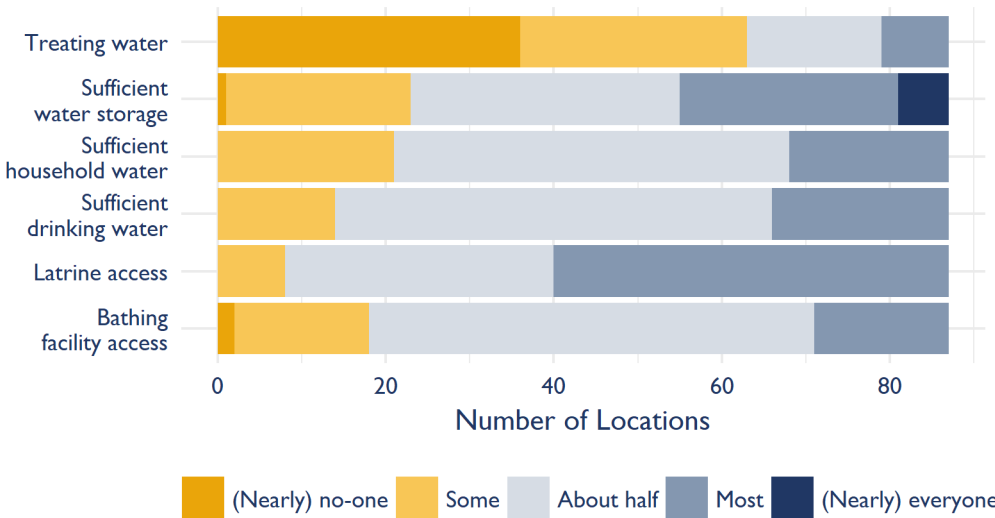
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

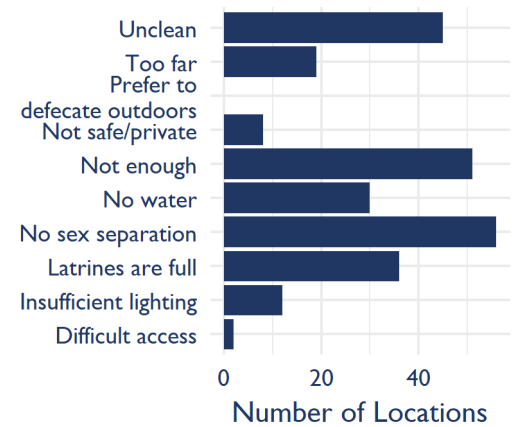


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



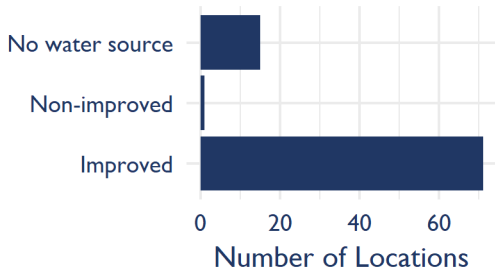
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



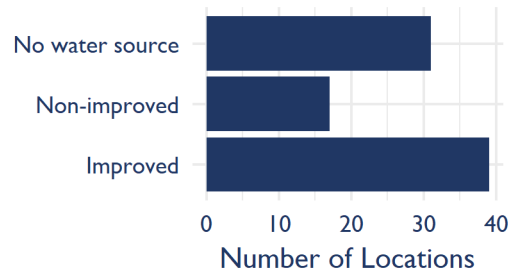
Latrines are not sex-separated in **64%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **9%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

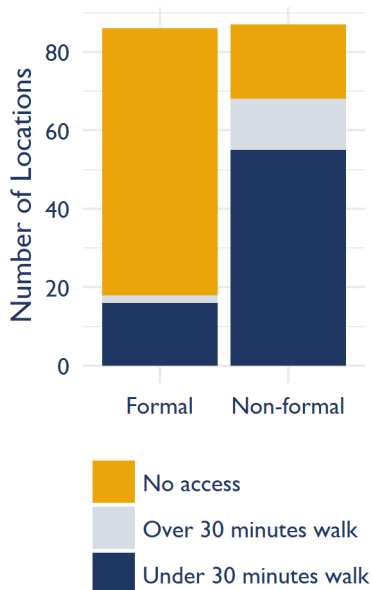


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **14%** of locations

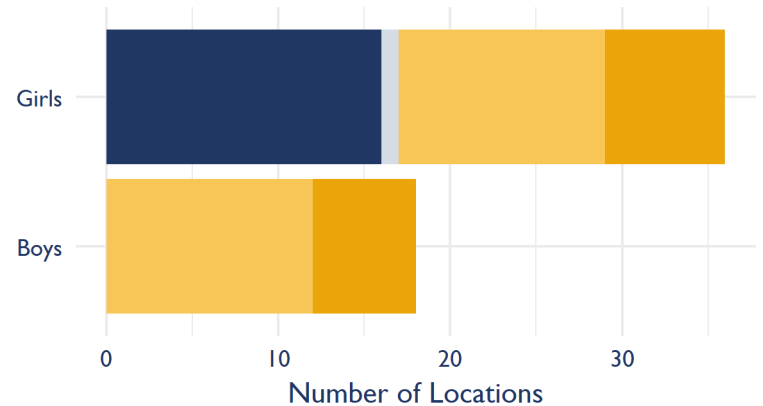
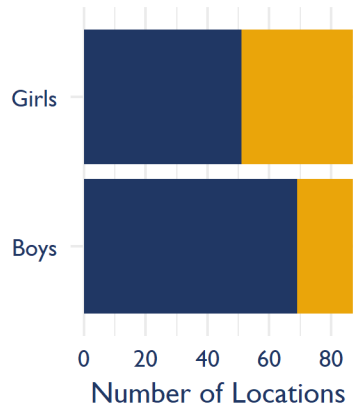
Most of the community areas are unclean in **75%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

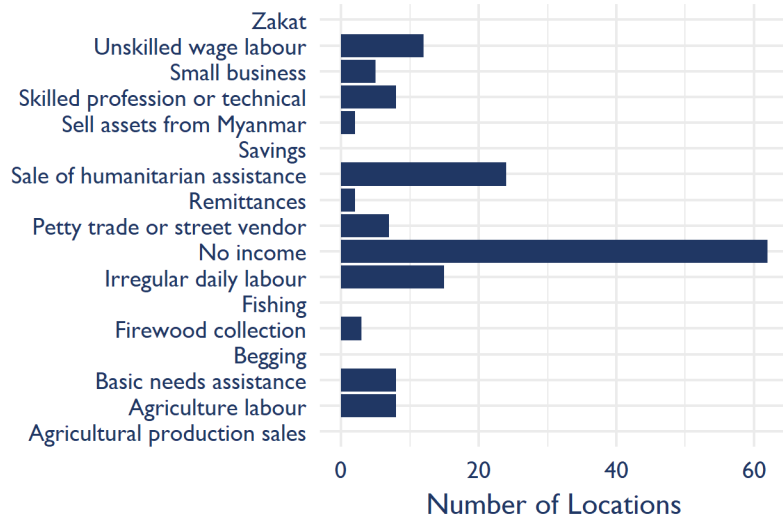


BARRIERS

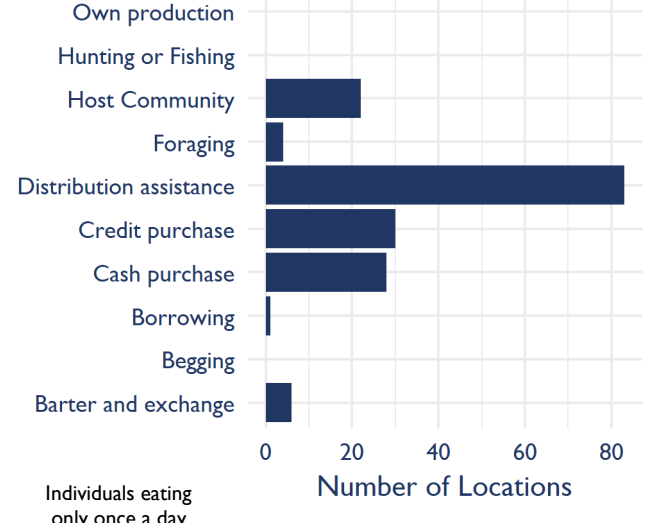


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

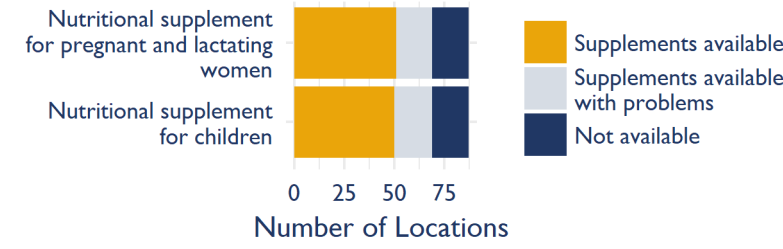
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day

1%

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)

7%

Number of Locations

60%

Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

25%

Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

63%

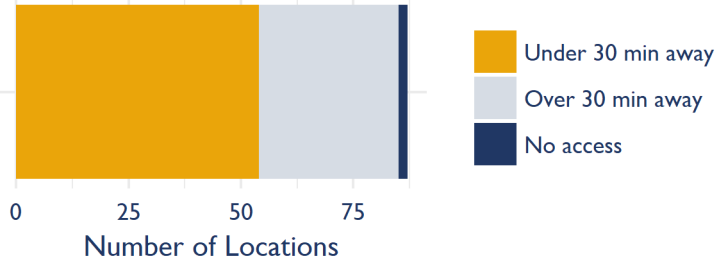
Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

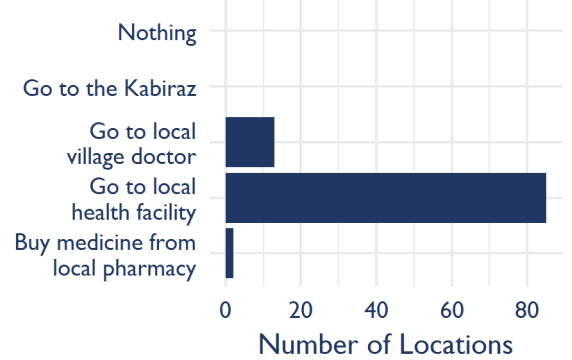
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
39%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
79%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
32%

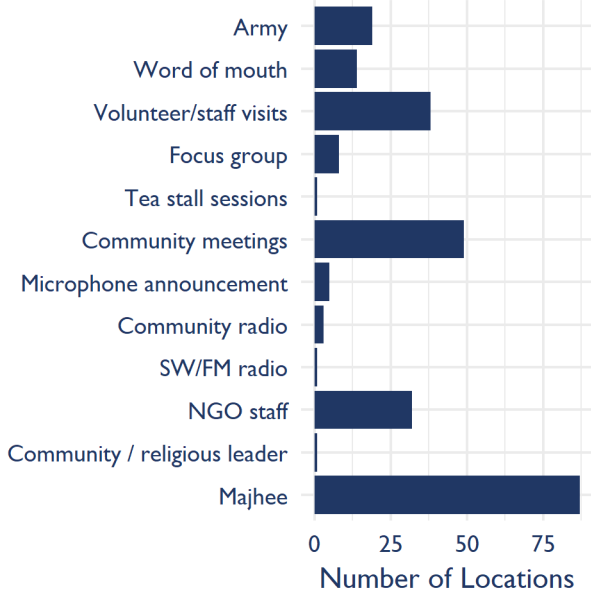
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
66%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
13%

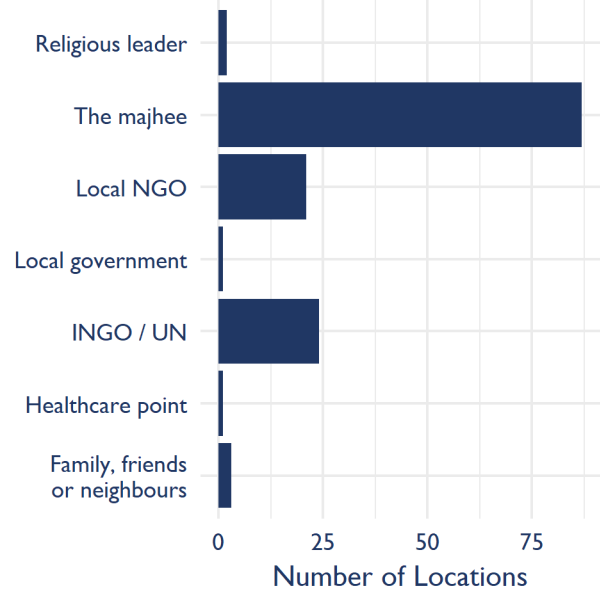
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
71%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

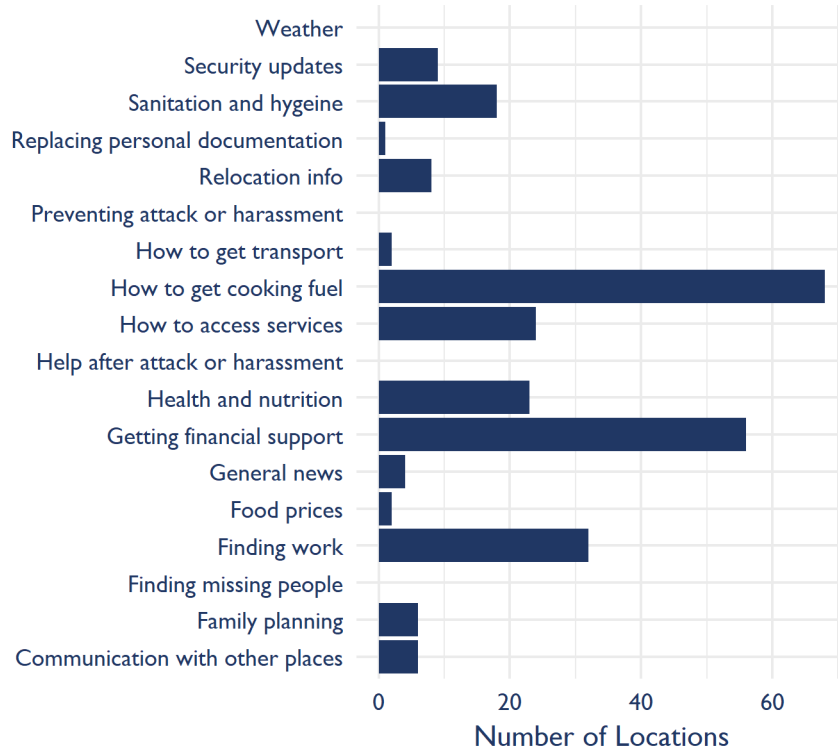
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



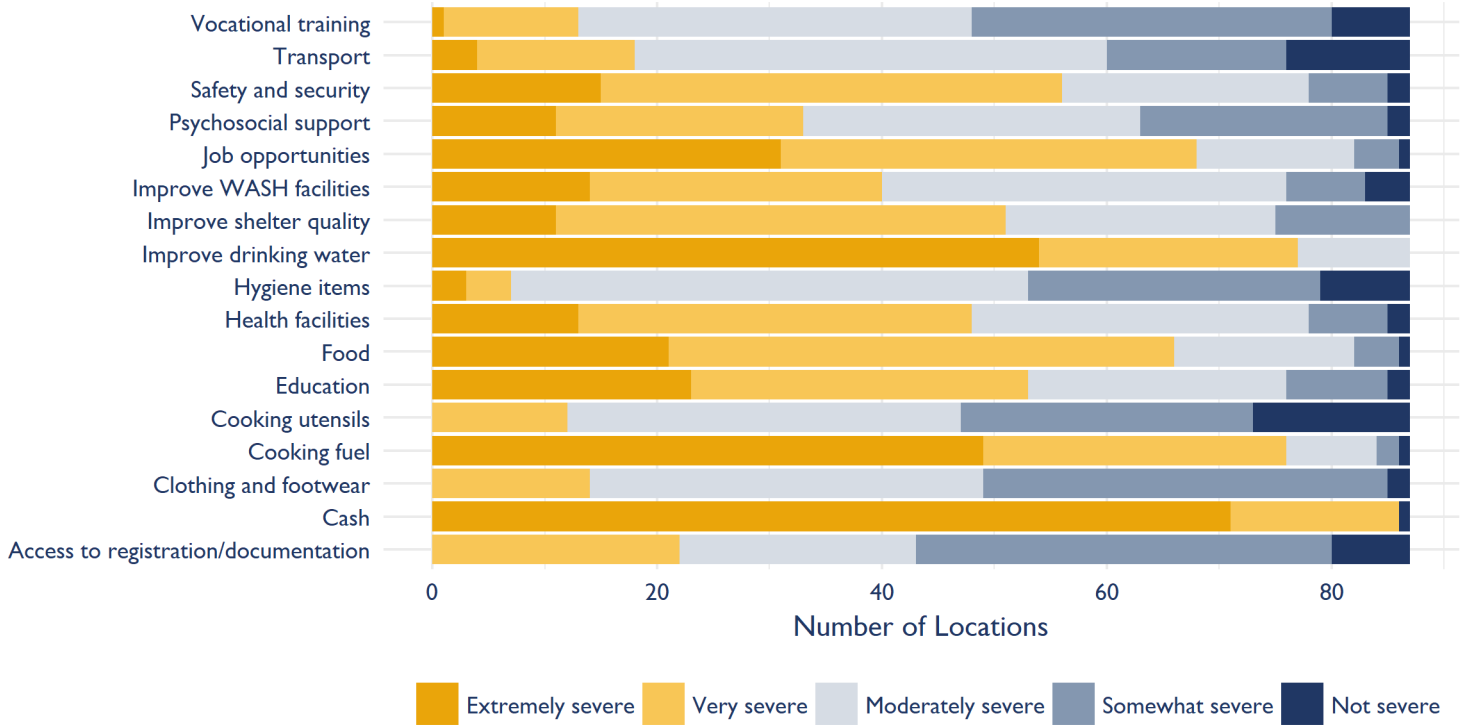
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



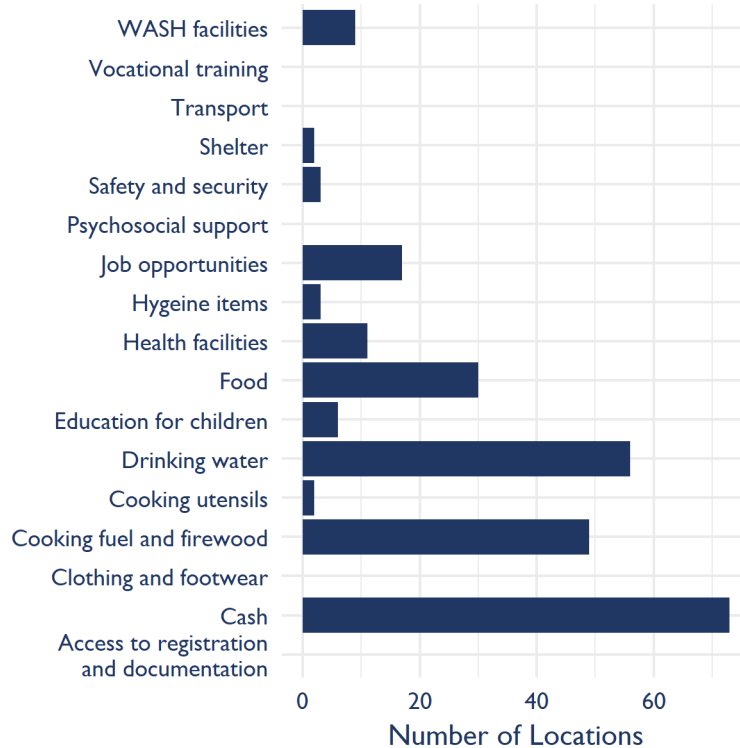
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



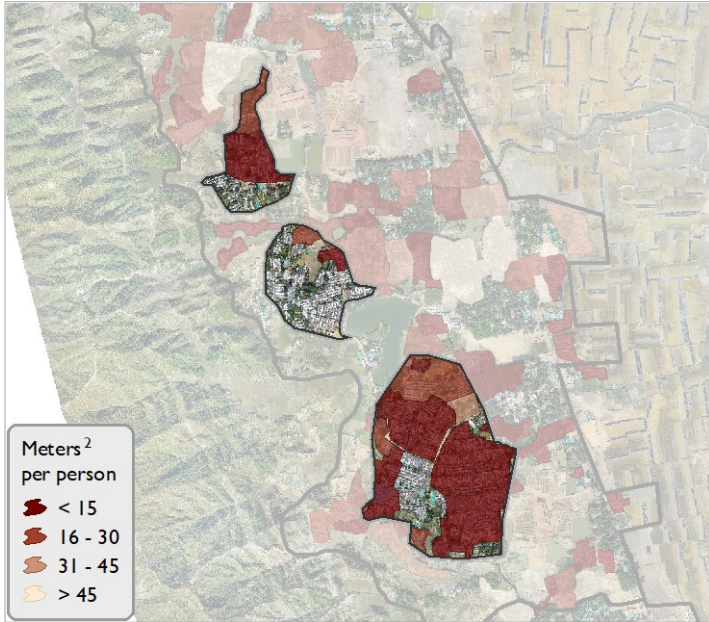
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



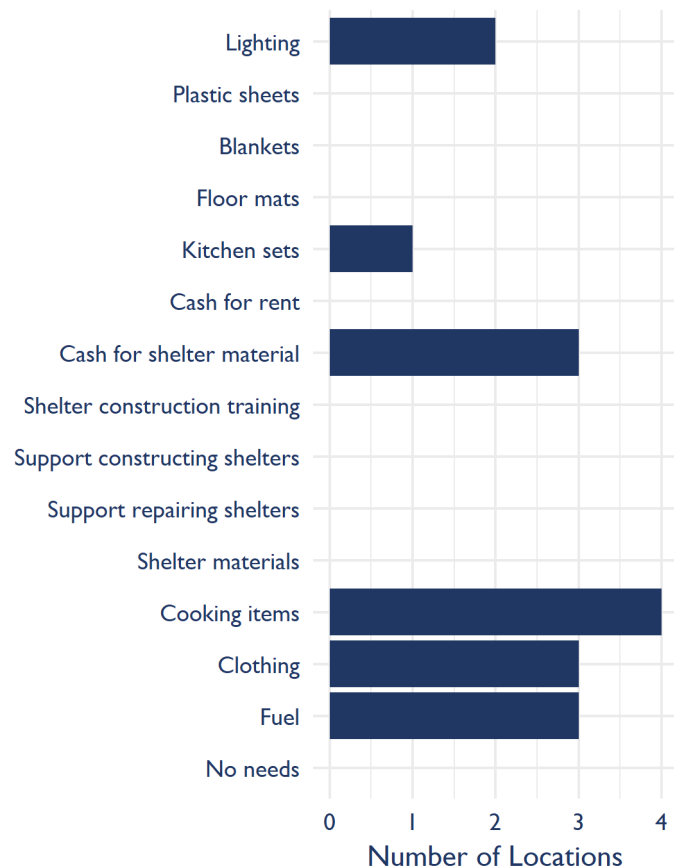
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
7	3800	19400

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as ‘locations’ in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

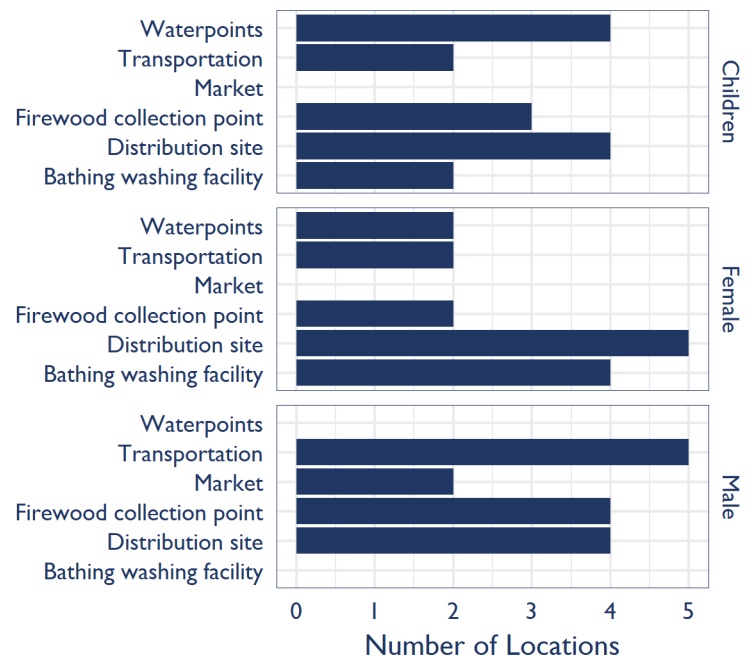


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

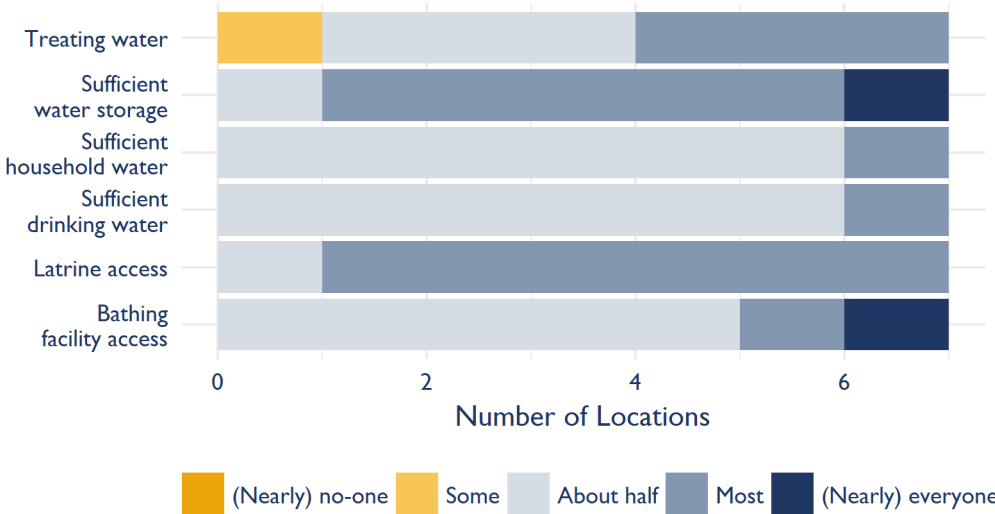
FEAR OF BREAK IN

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

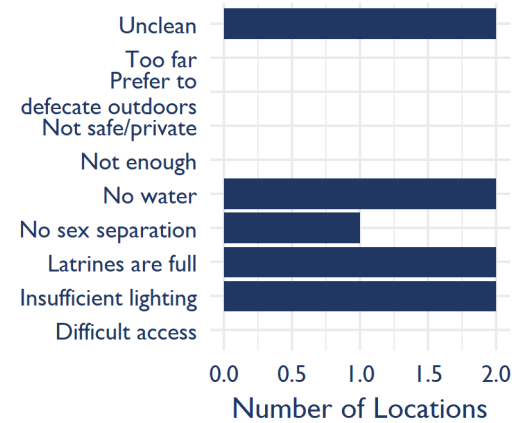


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



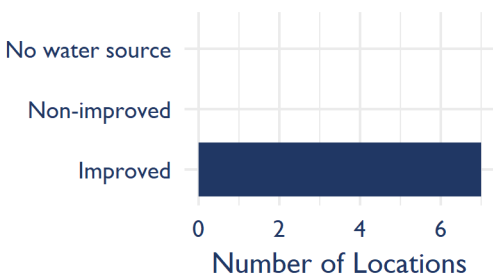
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



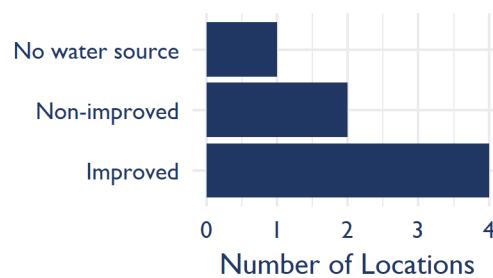
Latrines are not sex-separated in **14%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

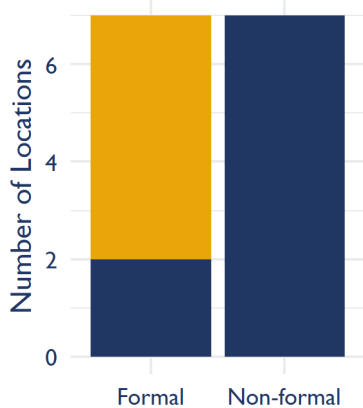


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **29%** of locations

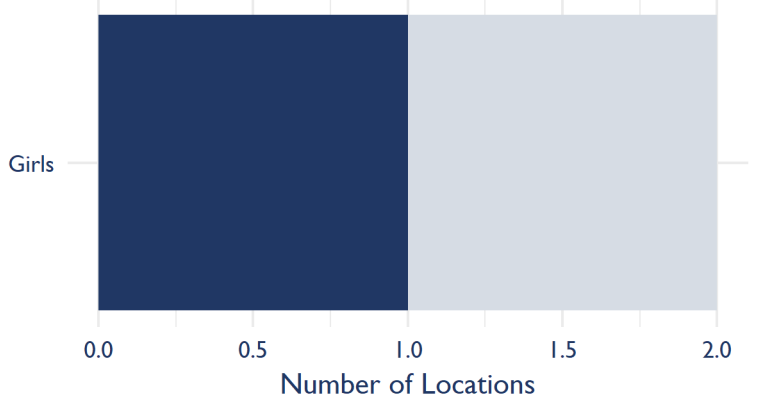
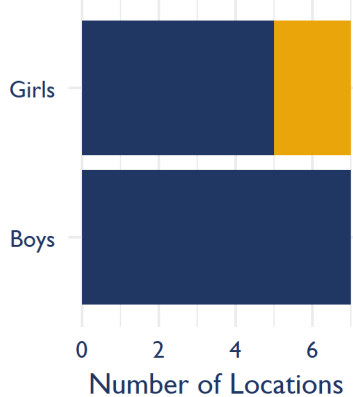
Most of the community areas are unclean in **29%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS



BARRIERS



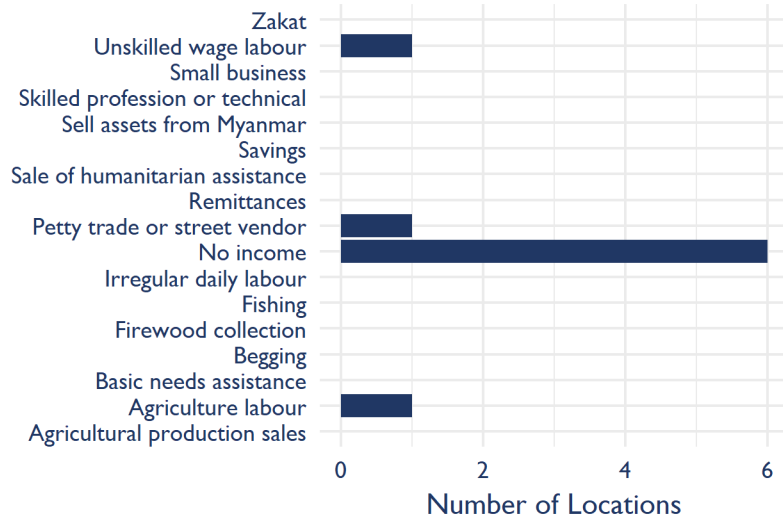
No access
Over 30 minutes walk
Under 30 minutes walk

Barriers exist
No barriers reported

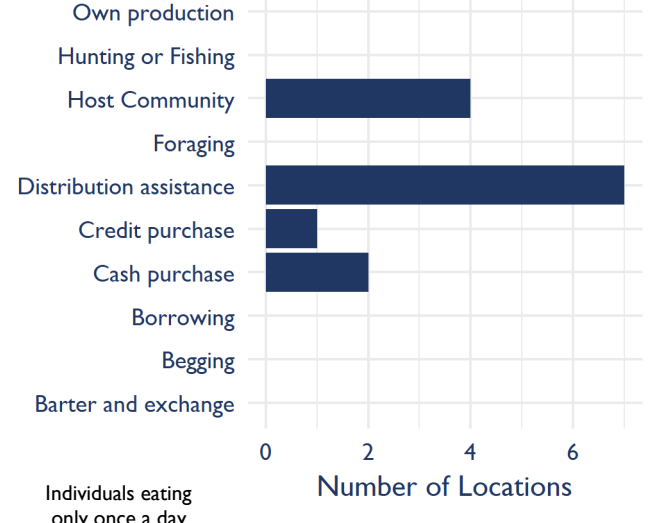
Social norms
Need to work
Safety/security risk
No programme/teachers/books
Too far/no transport

FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day **0%**

Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme **14%**

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.) **2%**

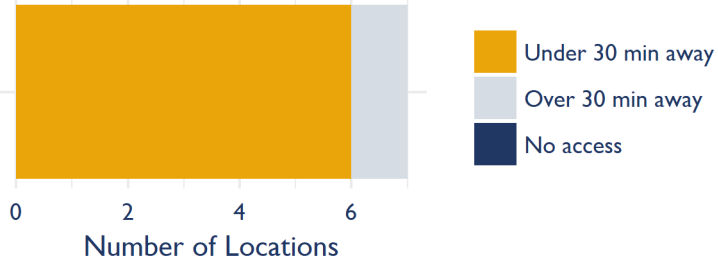
Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake **0%**

Locations where people lack cooking fuel **57%**

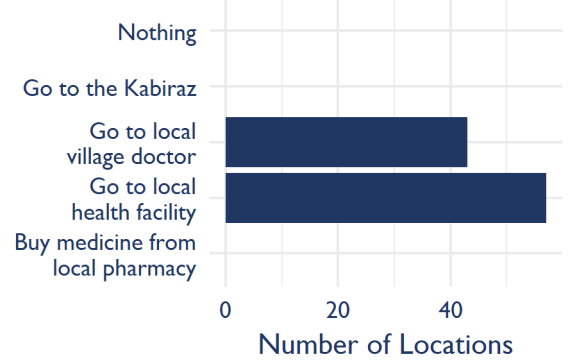
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare **29%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support **86%**

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics **43%**

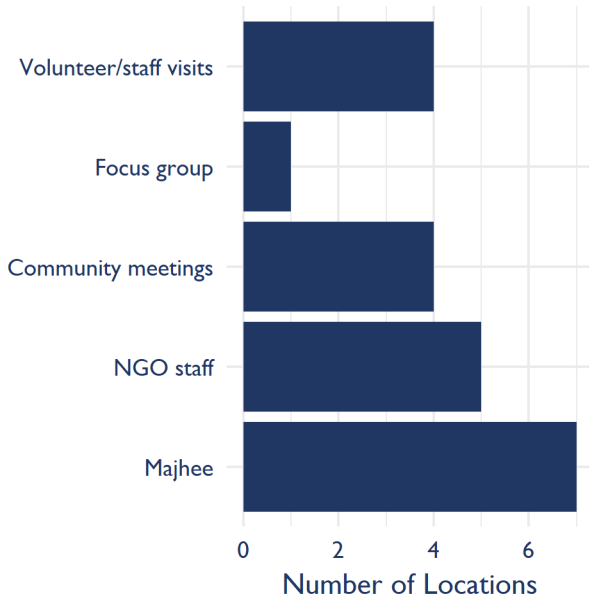
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation **86%**

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations **14%**

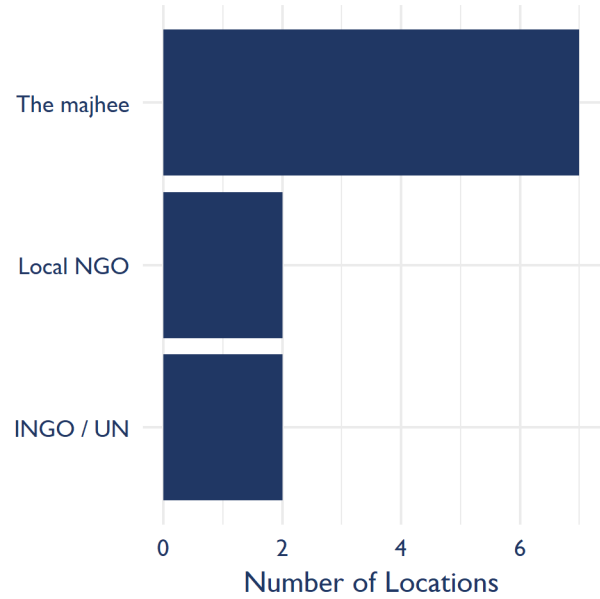
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance **86%**

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

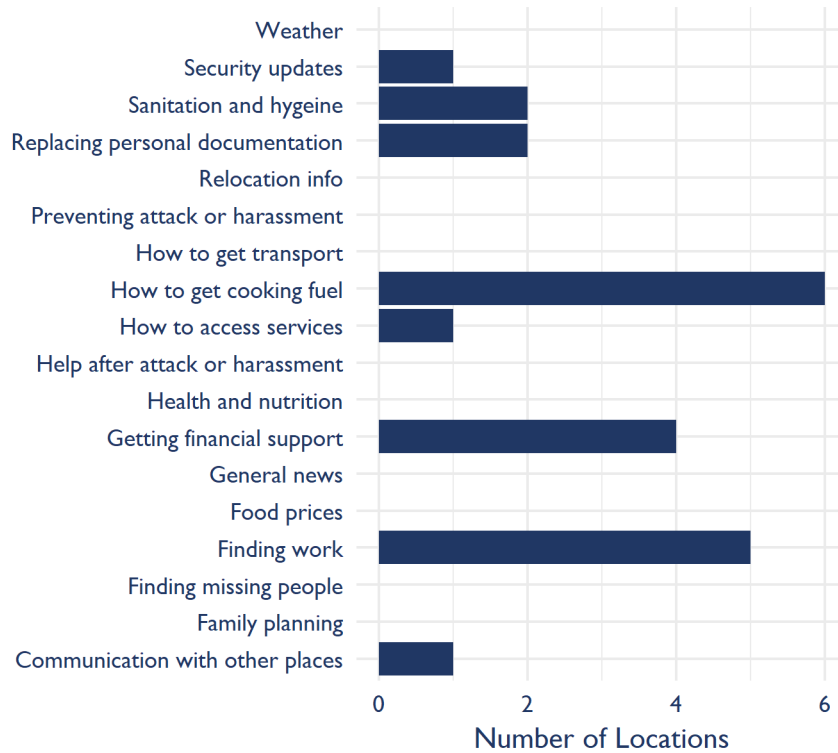
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



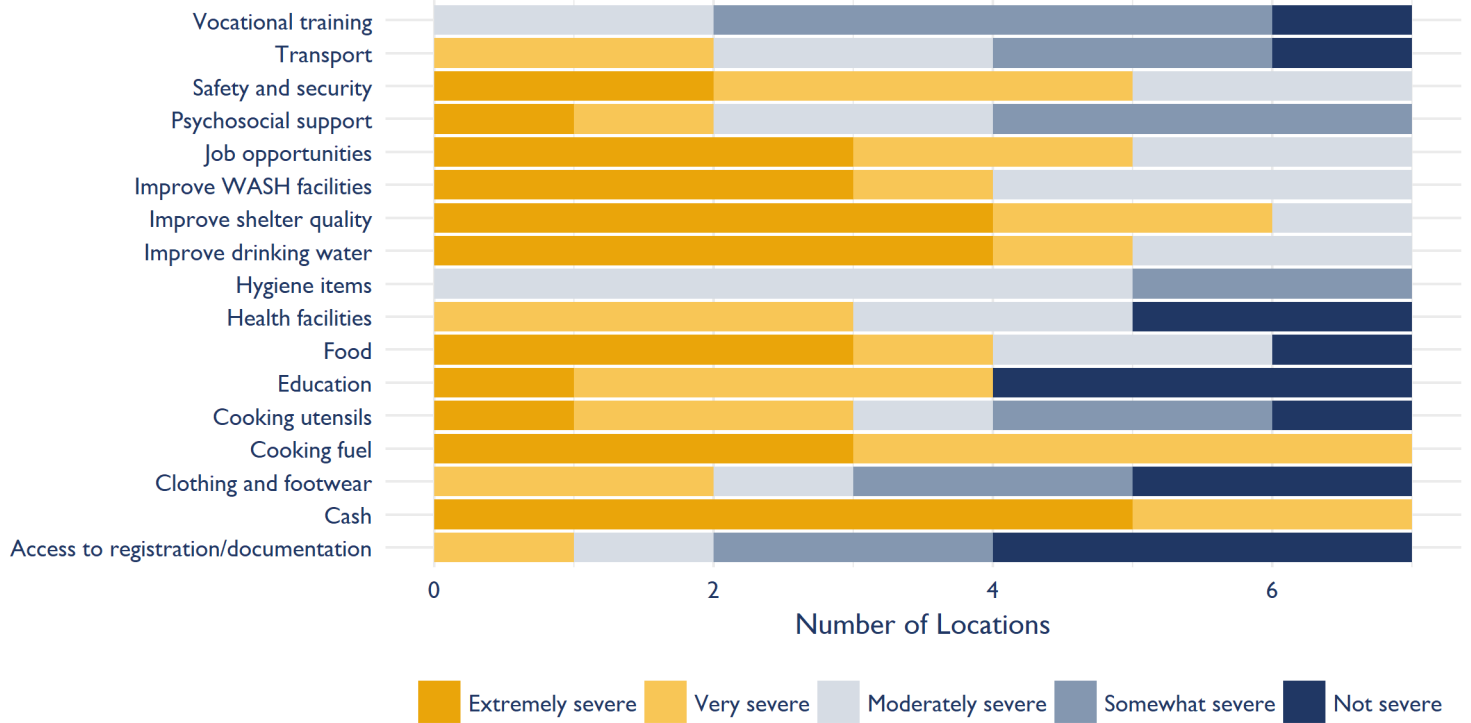
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



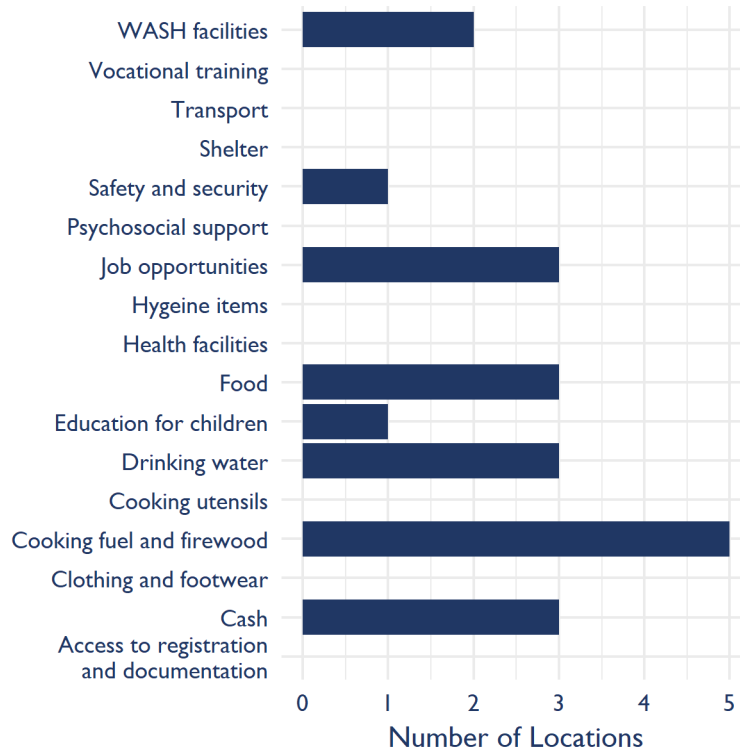
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

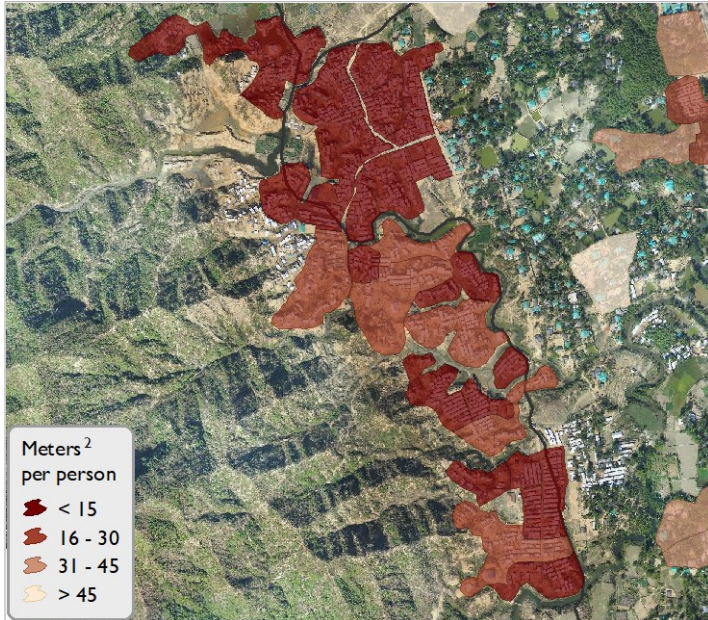


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 12 - March 18, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
36	3400	15700

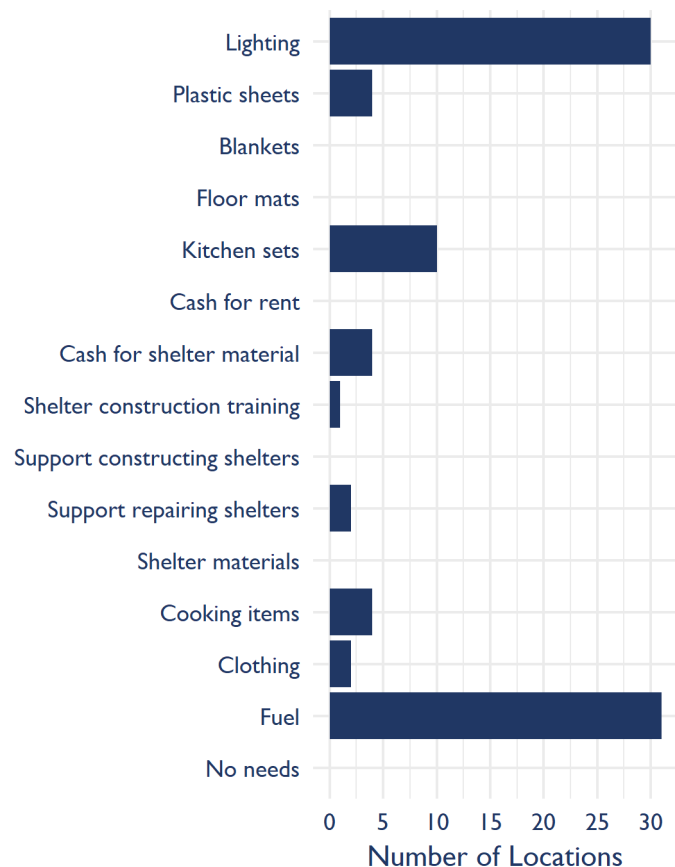


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

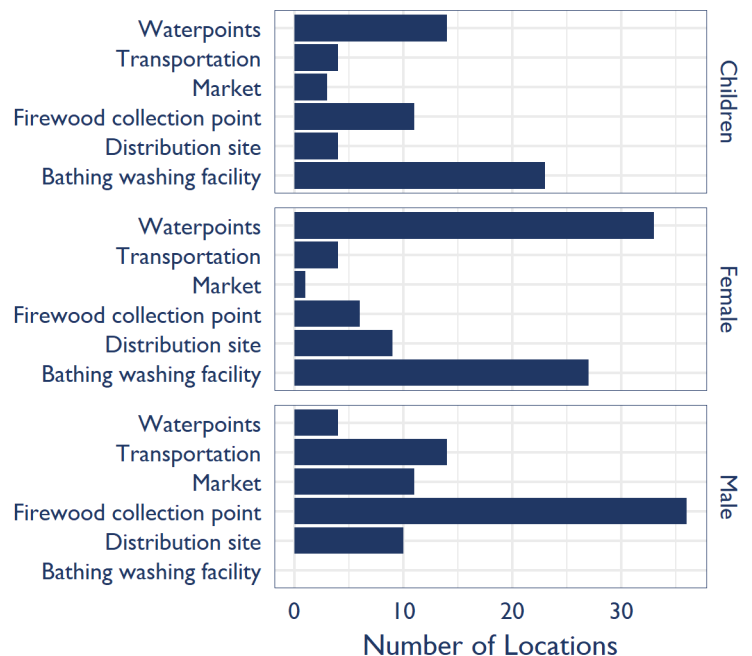


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

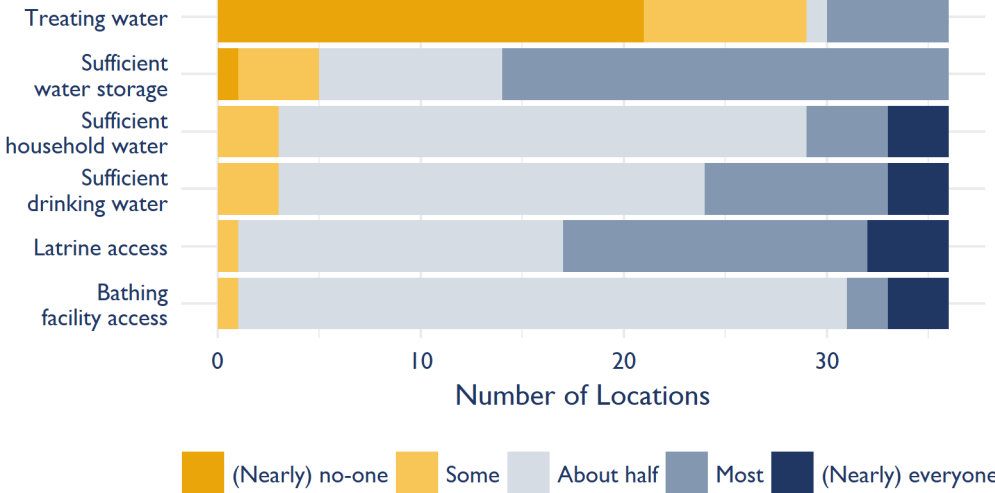
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

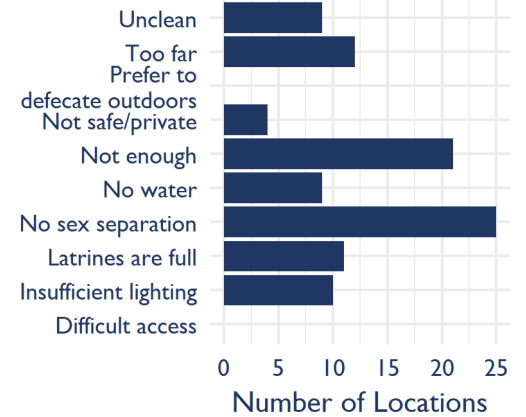


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



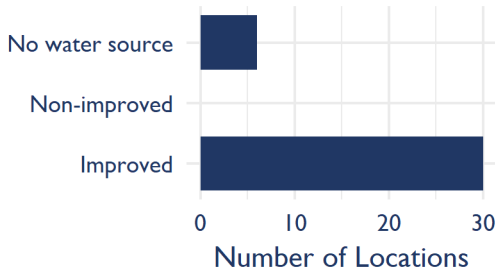
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



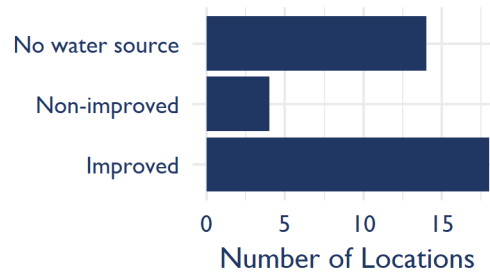
Latrines are not sex-separated in **69%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **11%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

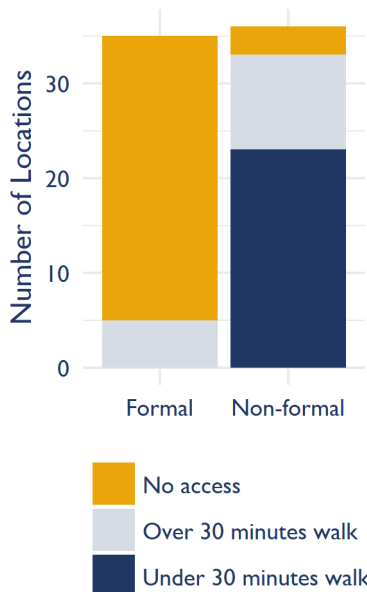


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **28%** of locations

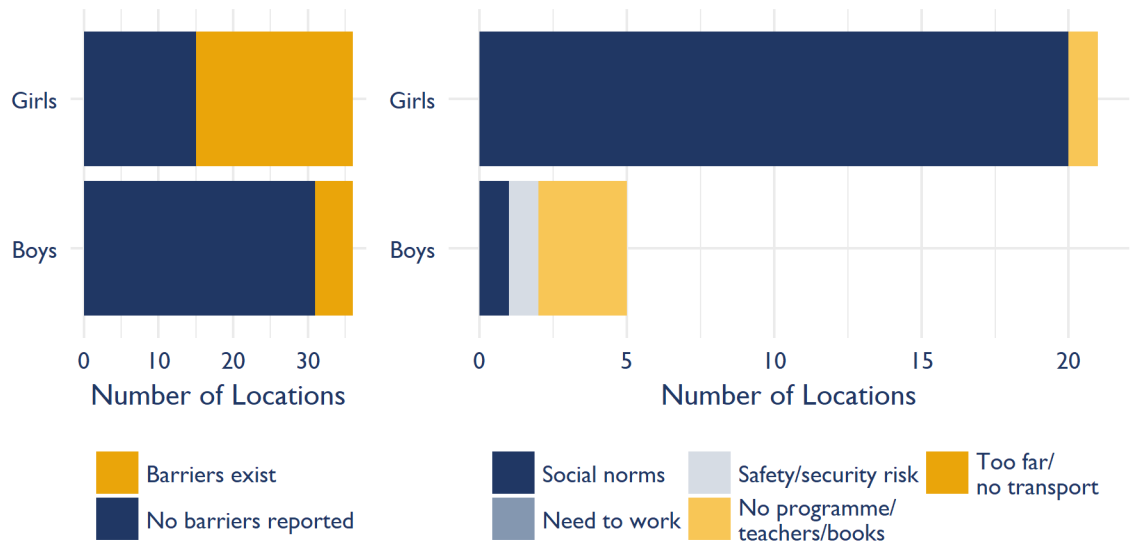
Most of the community areas are unclean in **89%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

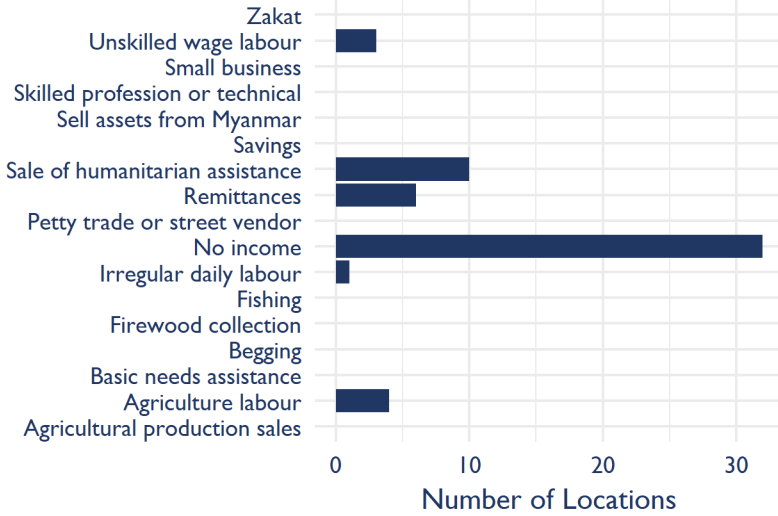


BARRIERS

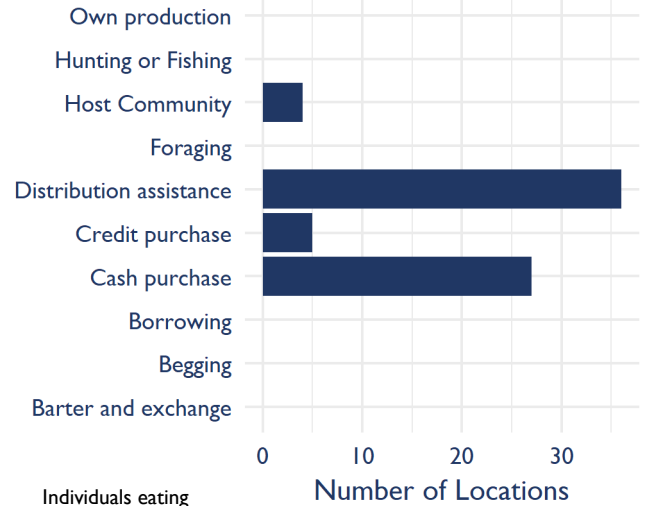


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

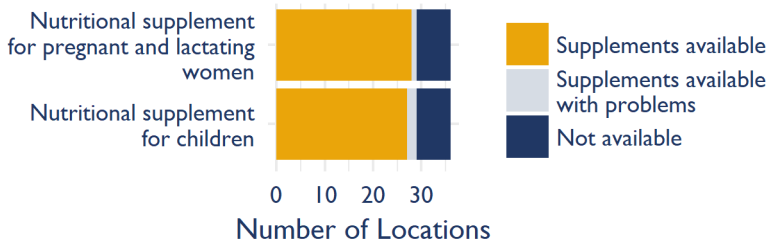
MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
4%

58% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
6%

19% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

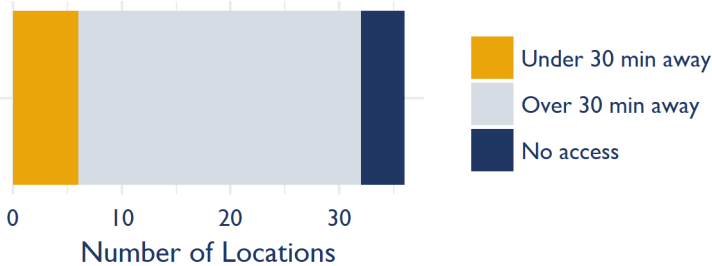
56% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

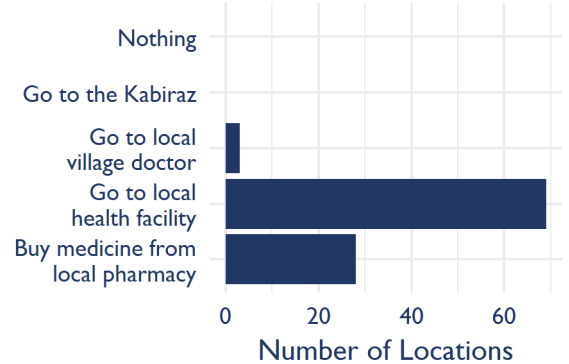
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
67%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
58%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
0%

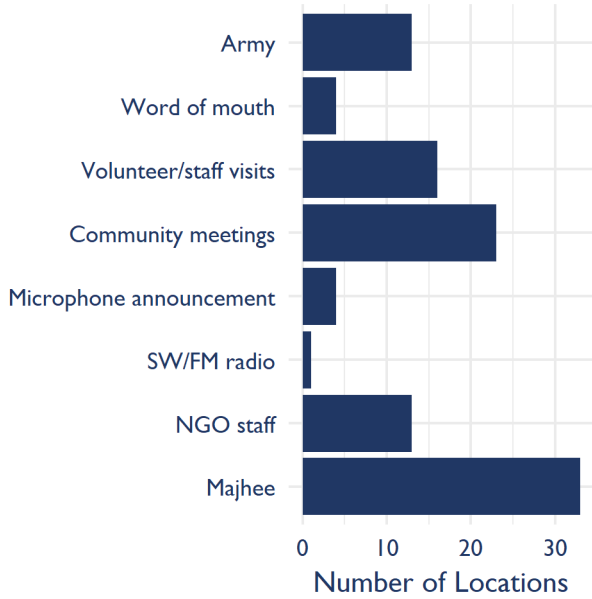
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
61%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
0%

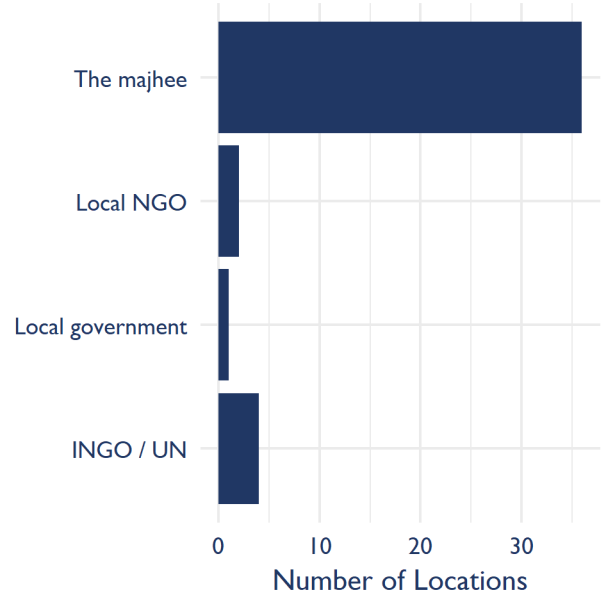
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
58%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

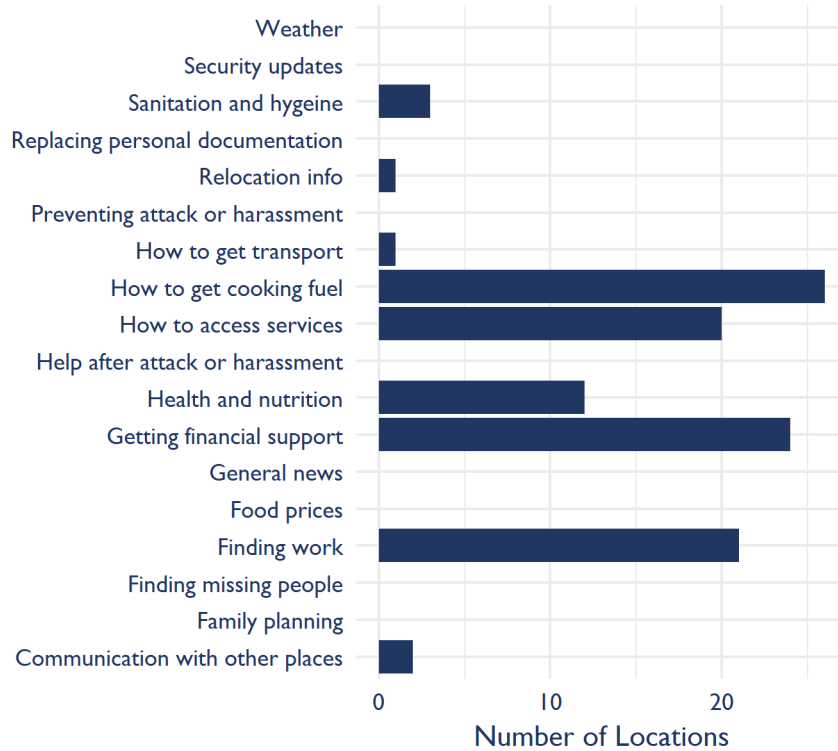
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



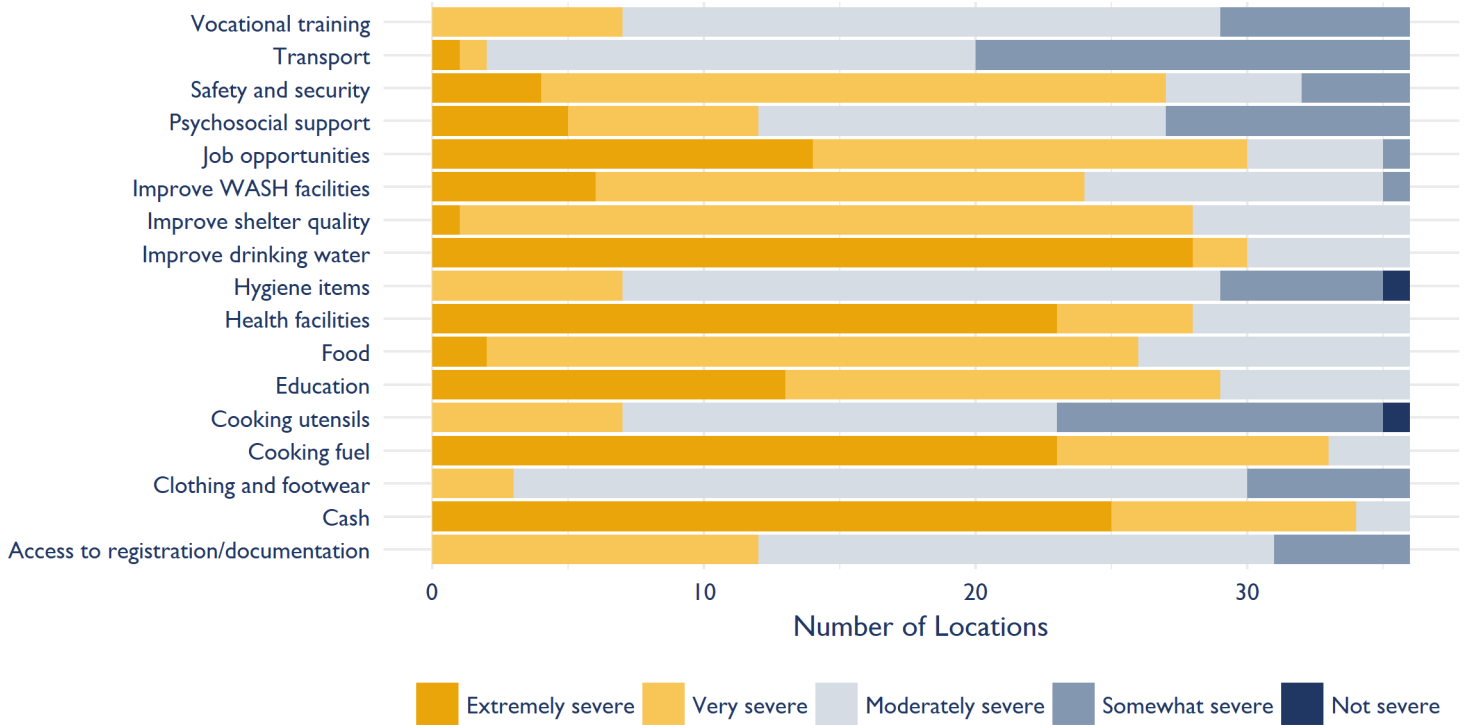
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



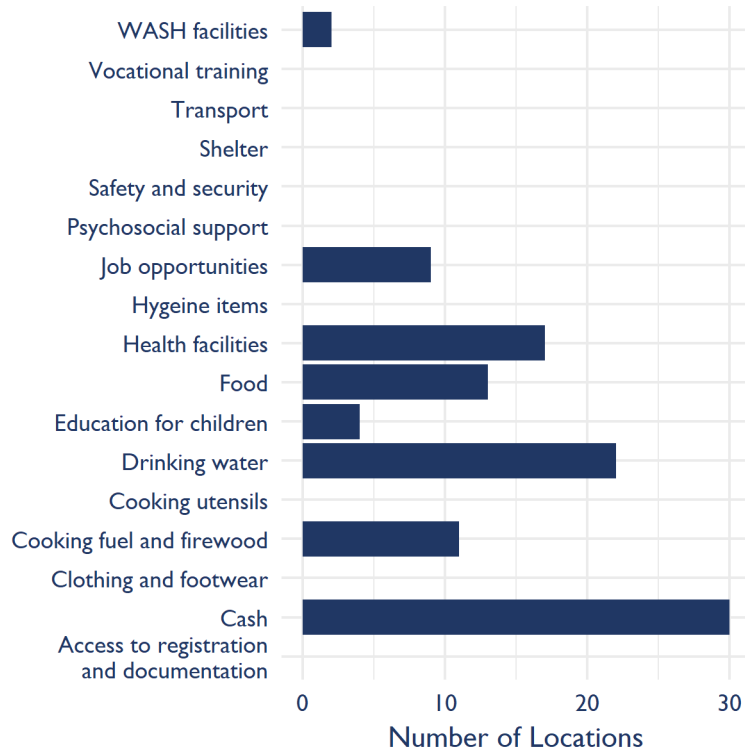
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



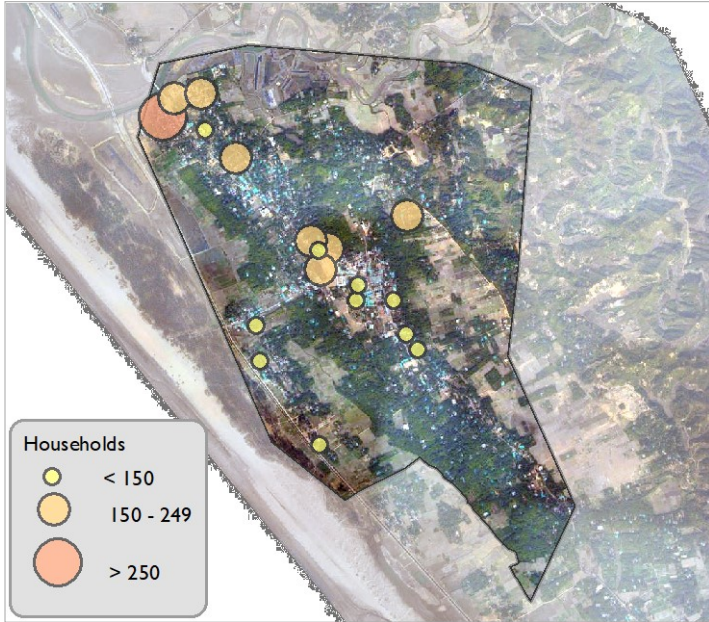
SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Date of assessment: March 11, 2018



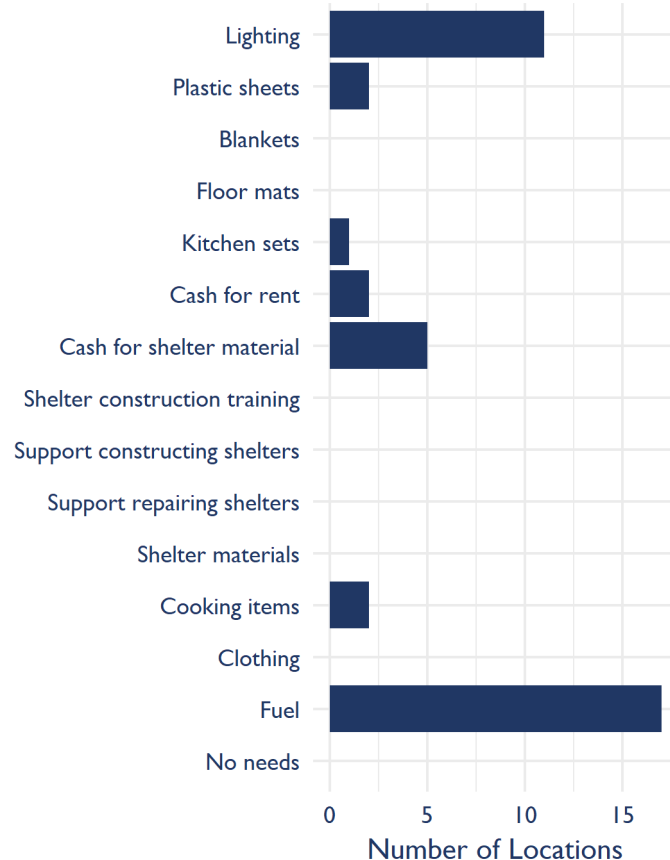
This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
17	2900	12500

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🏠 SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

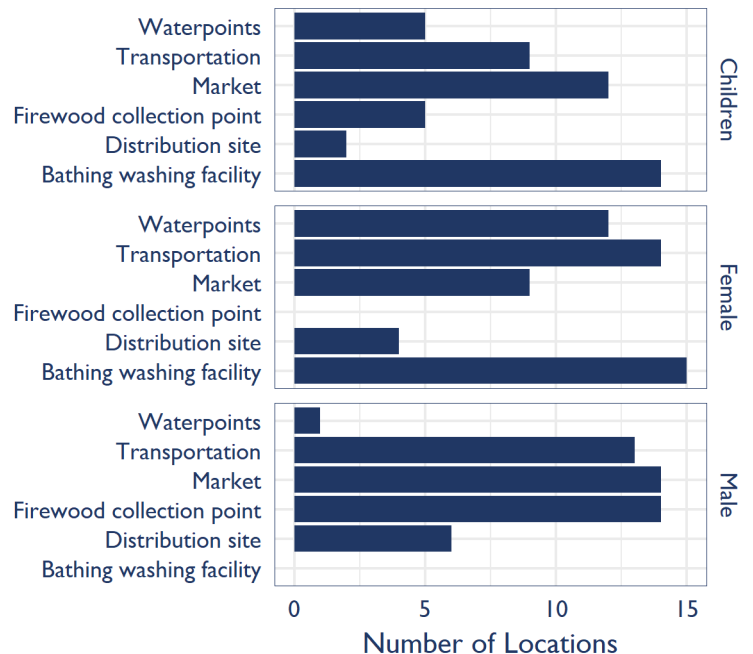


🏠 SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

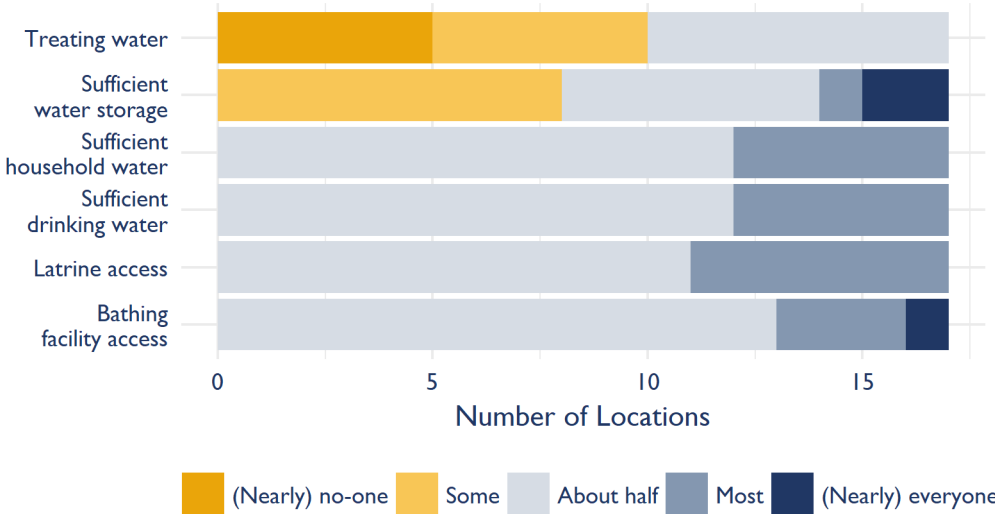
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

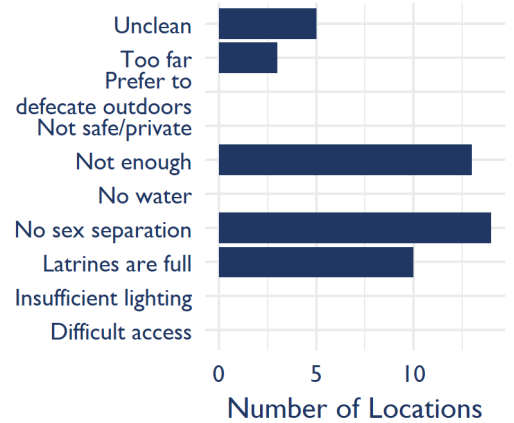


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



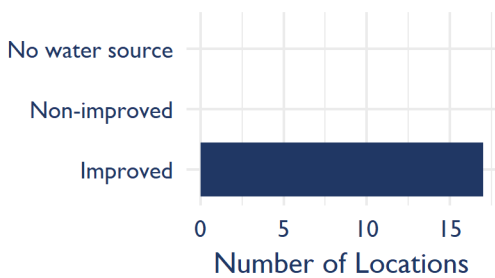
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



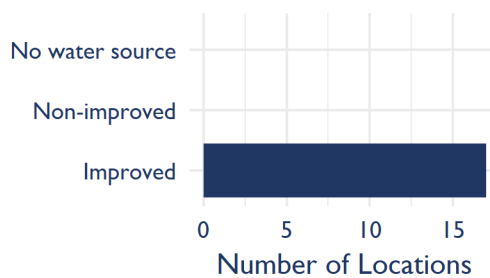
Latrines are not sex-separated in **82%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

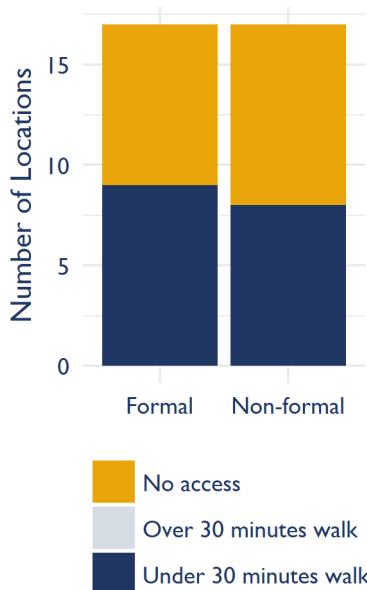


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **0%** of locations

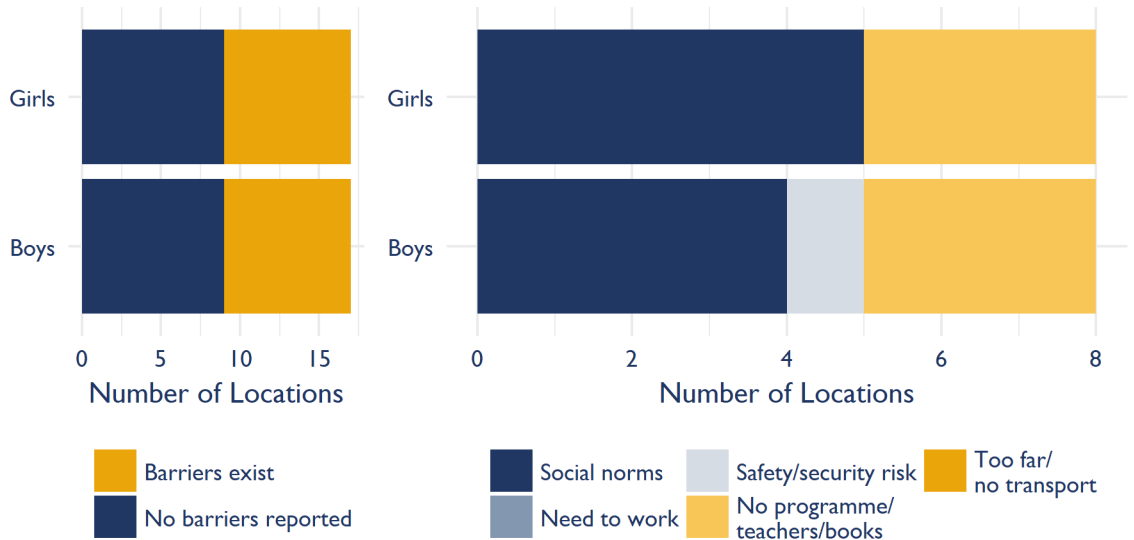
Most of the community areas are unclean in **82%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

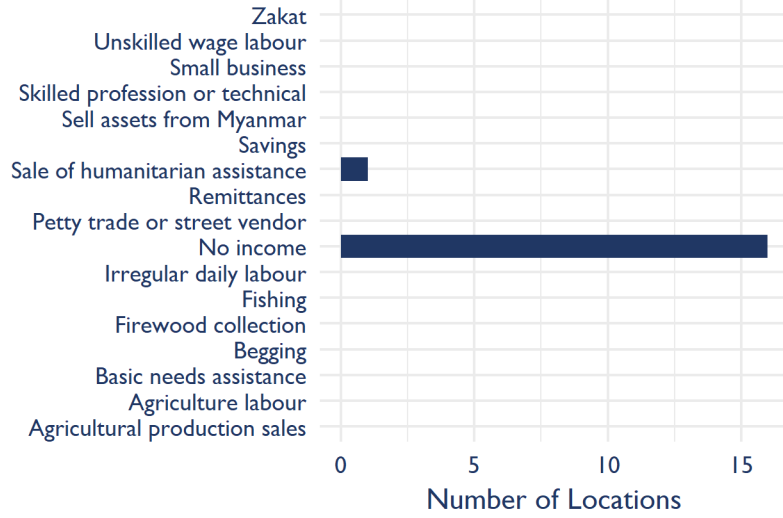


BARRIERS

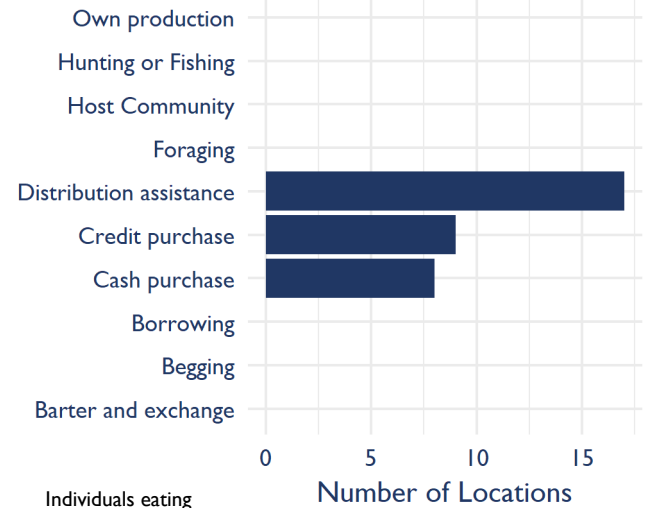


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
4%

0% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
7%

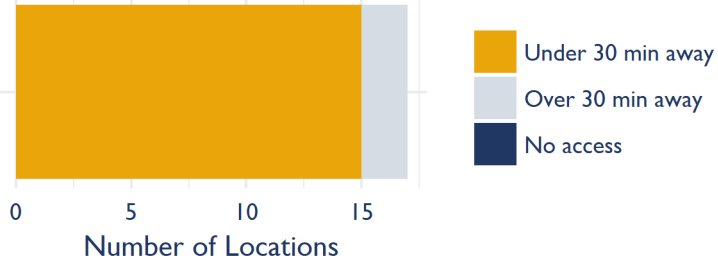
53% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

100% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

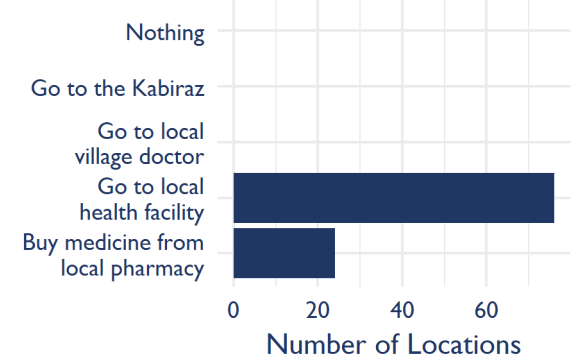
**TOP FUEL SOURCE
PURCHASED FIREWOOD**

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
12%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
35%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
71%

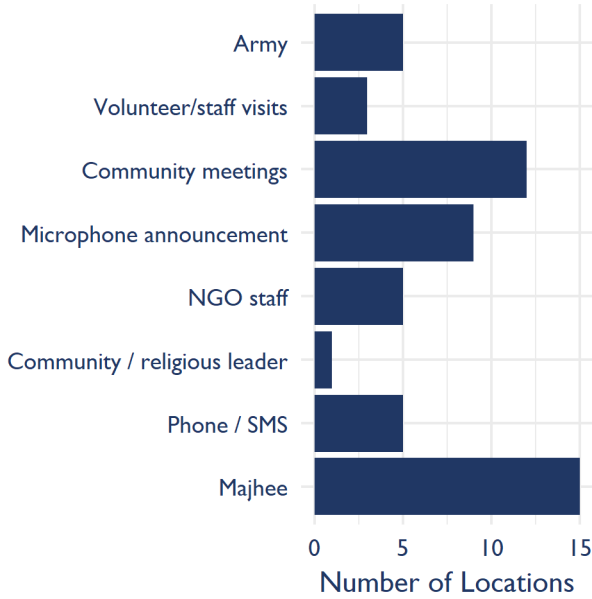
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
41%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
18%

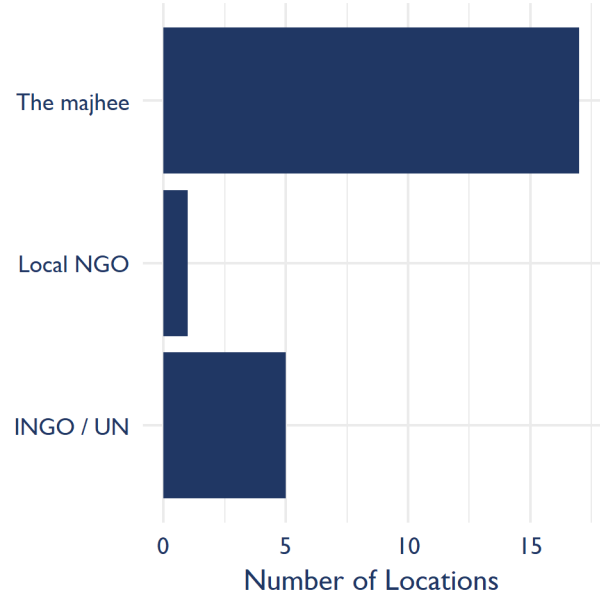
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
41%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

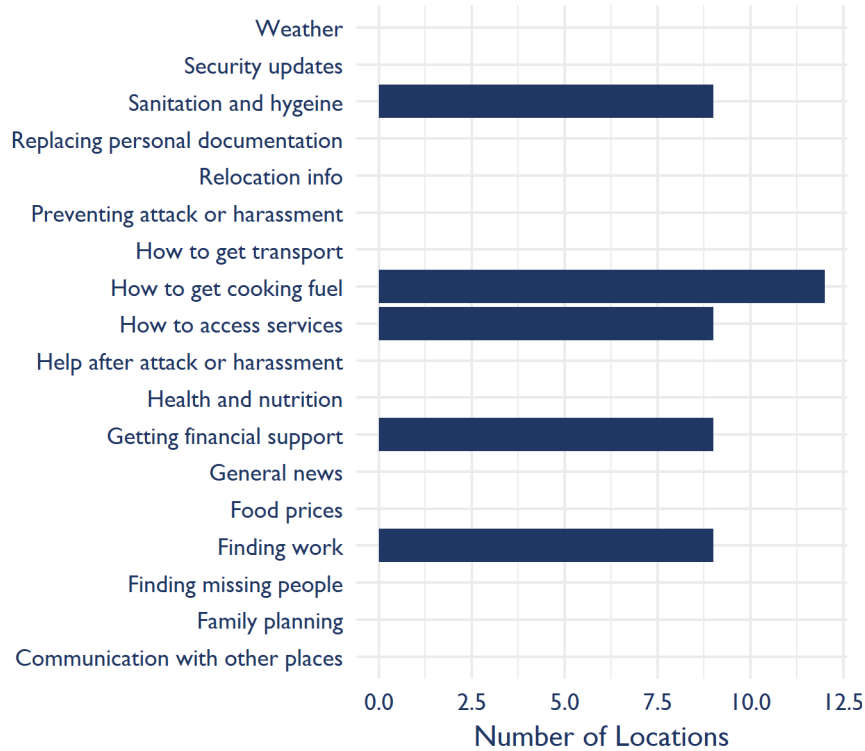
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



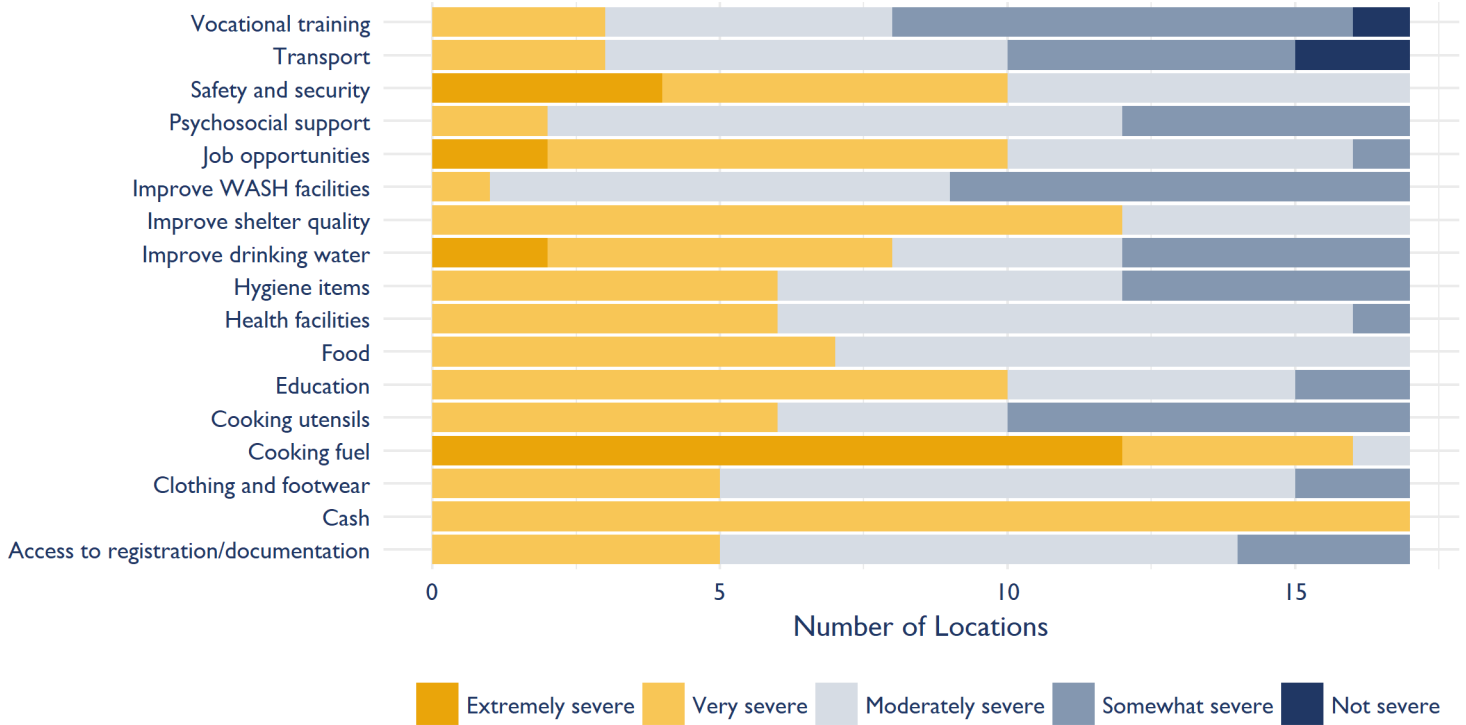
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



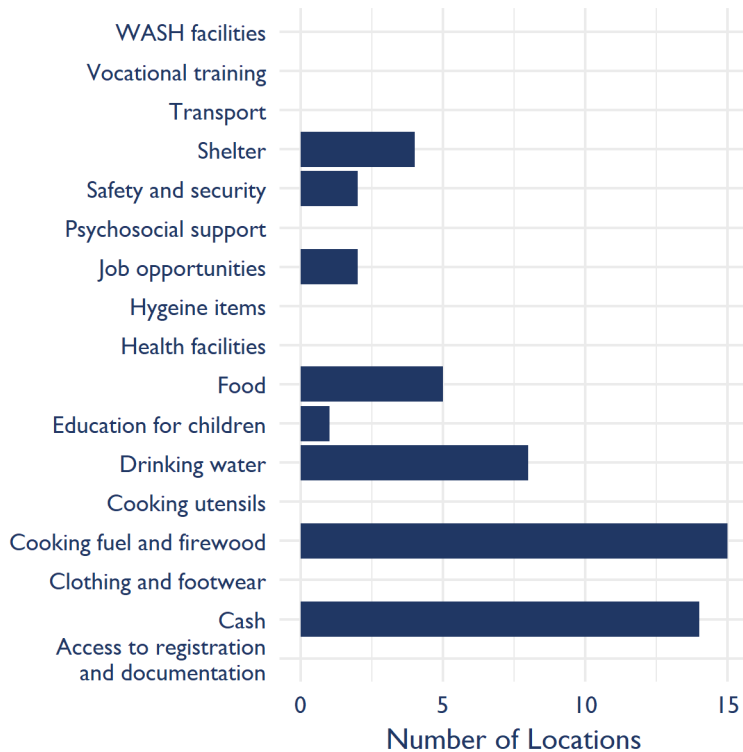
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS

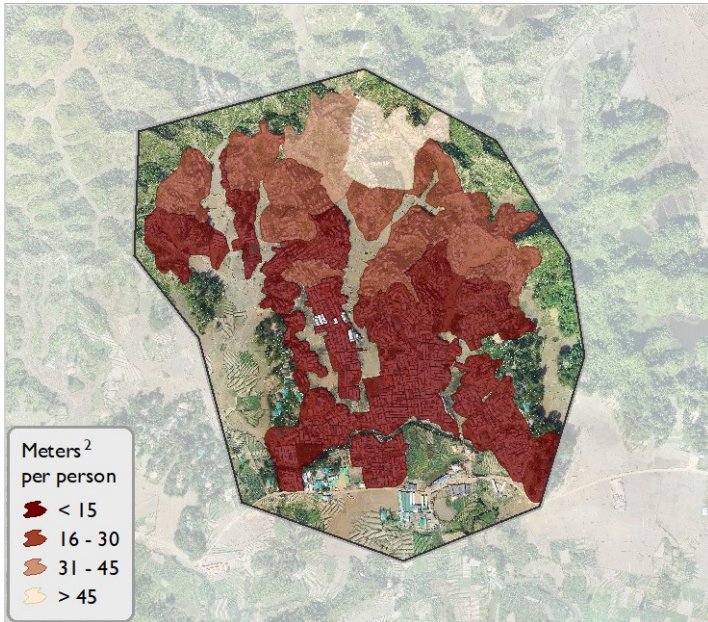


MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS



Dates of assessment: March 11 - March 12, 2018

LOCATIONS	HOUSEHOLDS	INDIVIDUALS
52	4600	22100

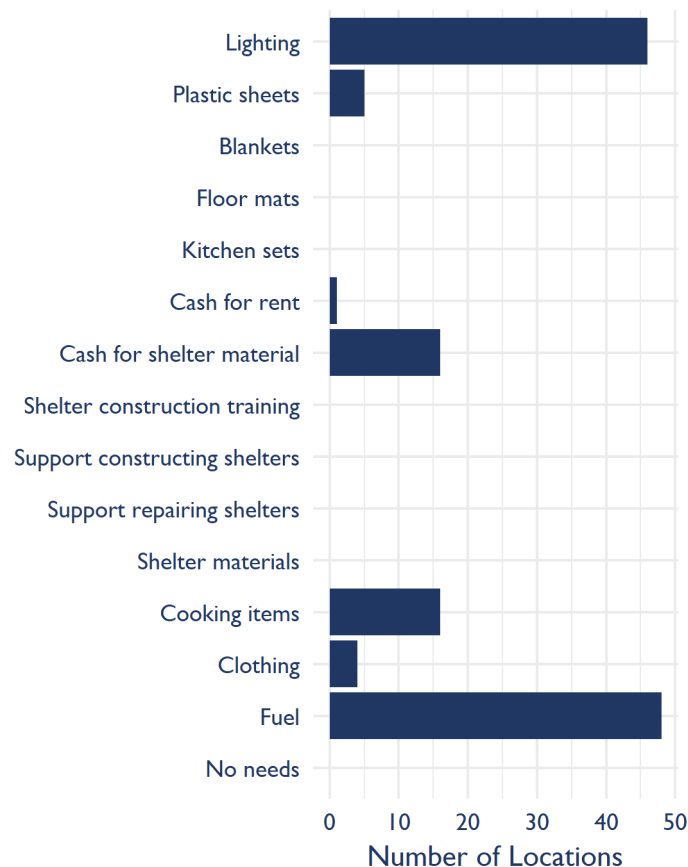


This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) regularly and systematically captures and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM's site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the areas affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data are collected through key informant interviews and direct observation. The unit of data collection depends on the context. In collective sites, the unit is a 'block,' defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, a community leader. In dispersed sites, the geographical unit of reference is the village. These units are collectively referred to as 'locations' in this Site Profile. The data are aggregated and reported at the camp level in collective sites.

SHELTER & NFI

GREATEST NFI NEEDS

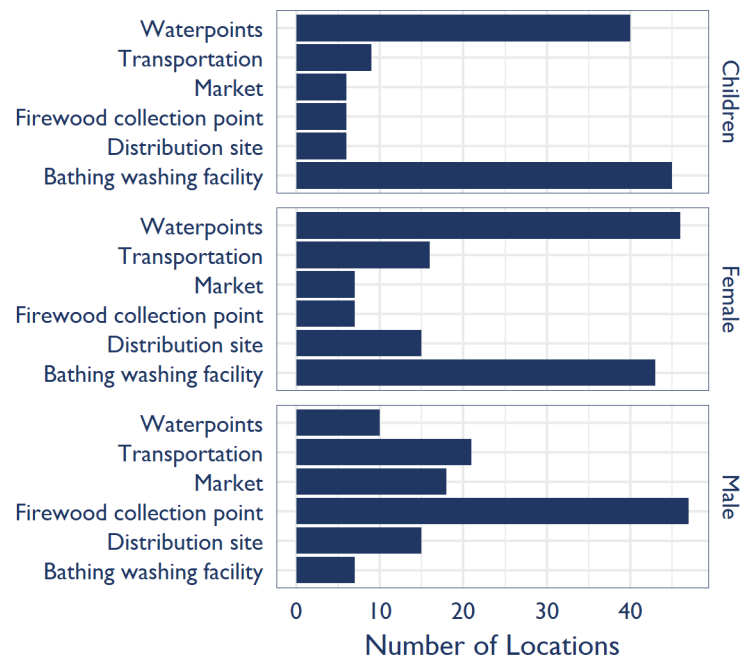


SITE MANAGEMENT

MOST COMMONLY REPORTED SAFETY / SECURITY CONCERN:

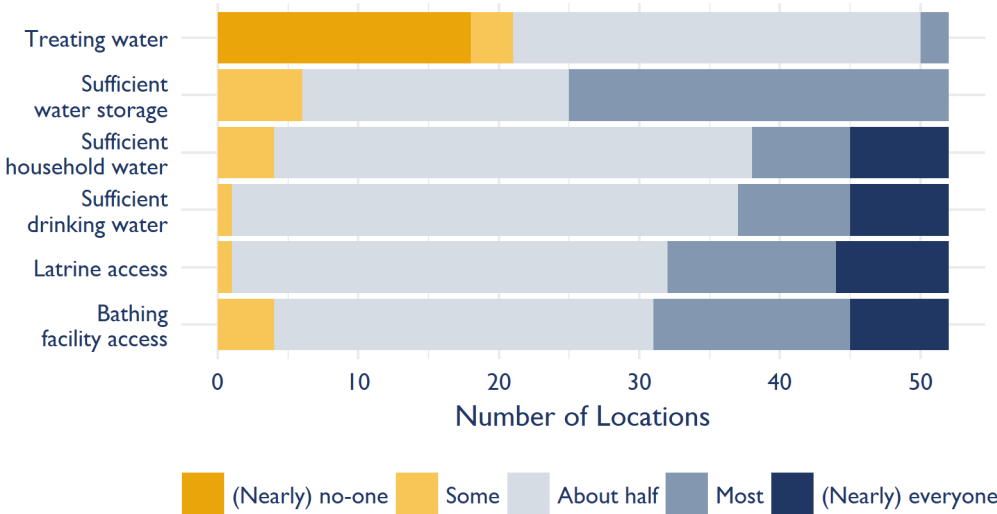
NO LIGHTING

PLACES WHERE SAFETY INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED

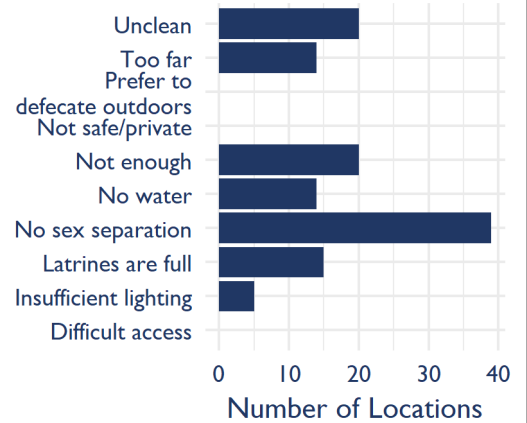


WASH

NUMBER OF LOCATIONS REPORTING



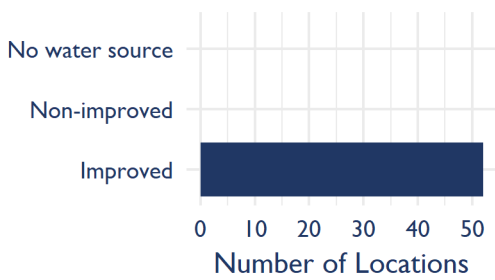
ISSUES PREVENTING LATRINE ACCESS



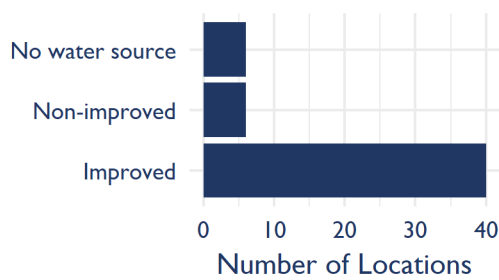
Latrines are not sex-separated in **75%** of locations

Latrines do not have locks in **0%** of locations

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER SOURCE



PRIMARY WATER SOURCE FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

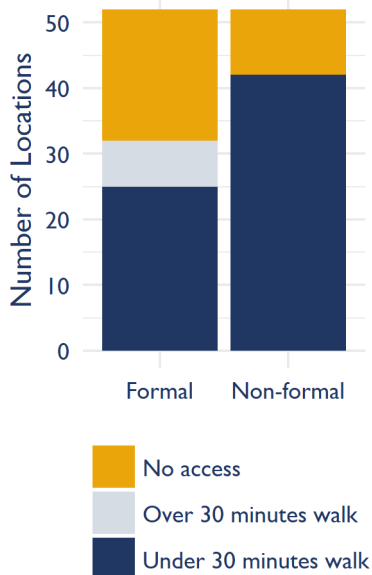


WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **10%** of locations

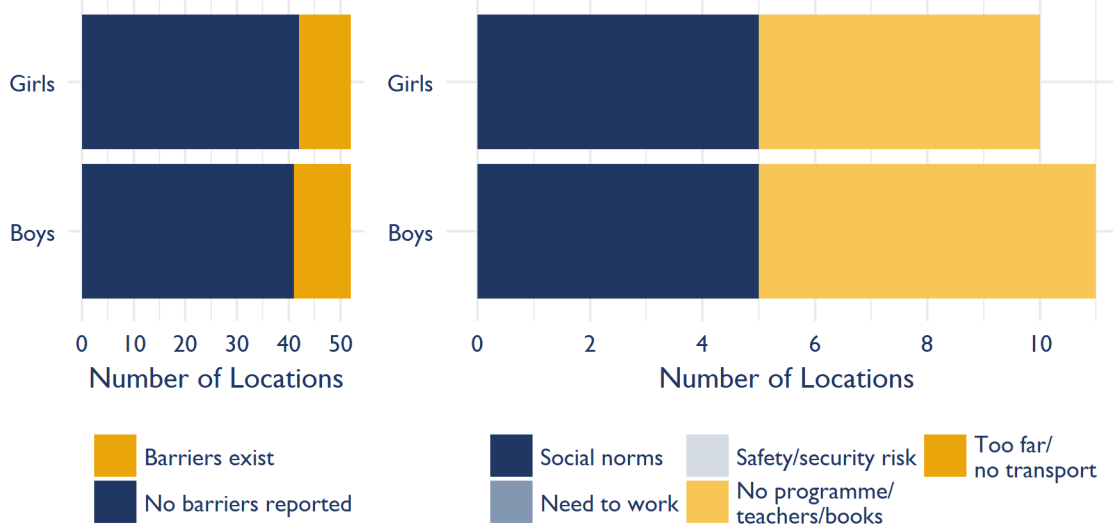
Most of the community areas are unclean in **60%** of locations

EDUCATION

ACCESS

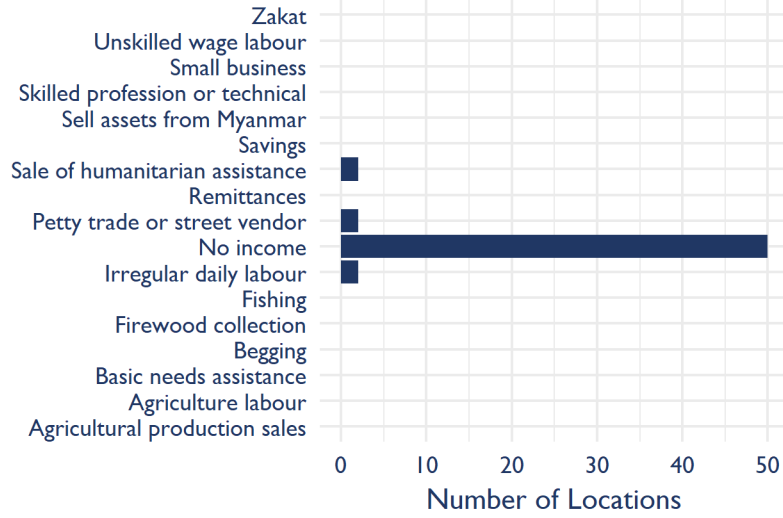


BARRIERS

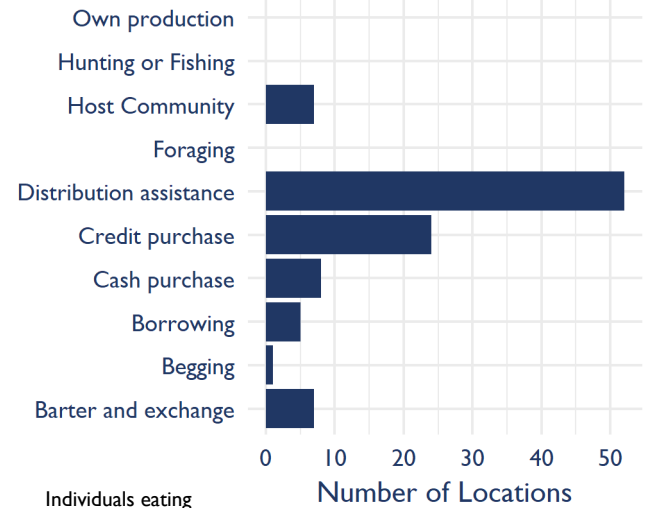


FOOD, NUTRITION & LIVELIHOOD

MAIN INCOME SOURCE



MAIN FOOD SOURCE



AVAILABILITY OF NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENTS



Individuals eating only once a day
5%

46% Locations where children do not have access to the School Feeding Programme

Locations where people eat from three or less food groups (e.g. fruits, vegetables, meat, cereal, dairy, etc.)
9%

69% Locations where lack of cooking utensils limits food intake

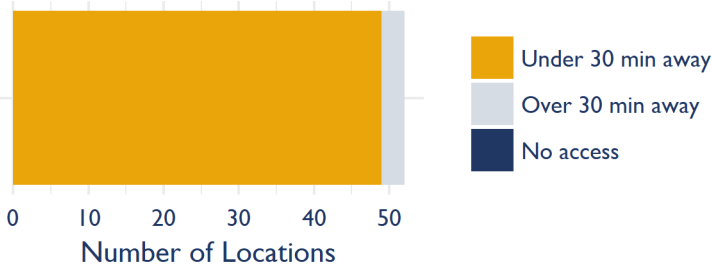
87% Locations where people lack cooking fuel

TOP FUEL SOURCE

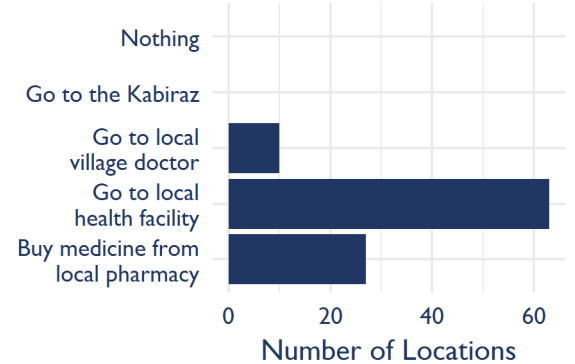
SELF-COLLECTED FIREWOOD

HEALTH

NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY



WHAT PEOPLE DO IF THEY GET SICK



Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
33%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
35%

Locations where people can access mobile health clinics
83%

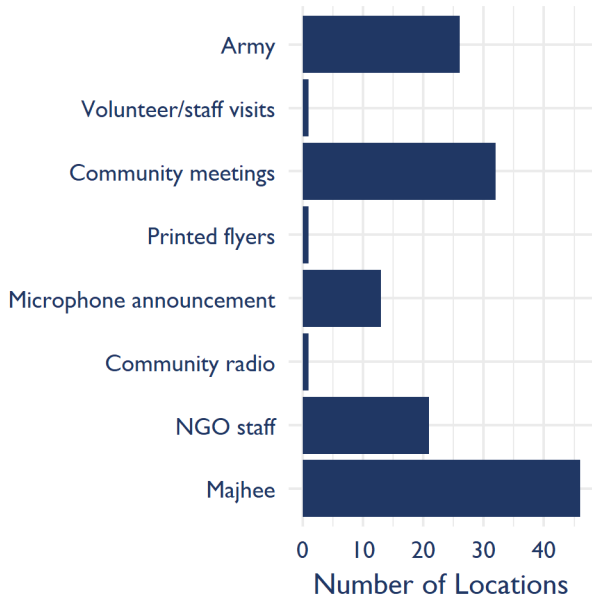
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
29%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
13%

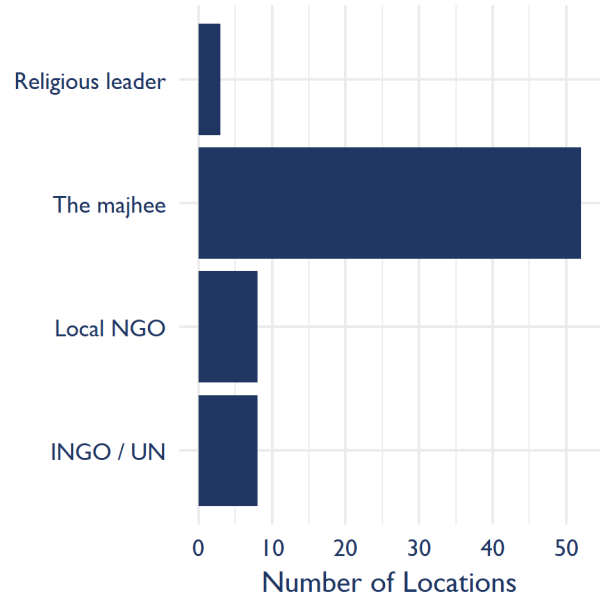
Locations where people in distress or with mental health issues can access assistance
40%

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

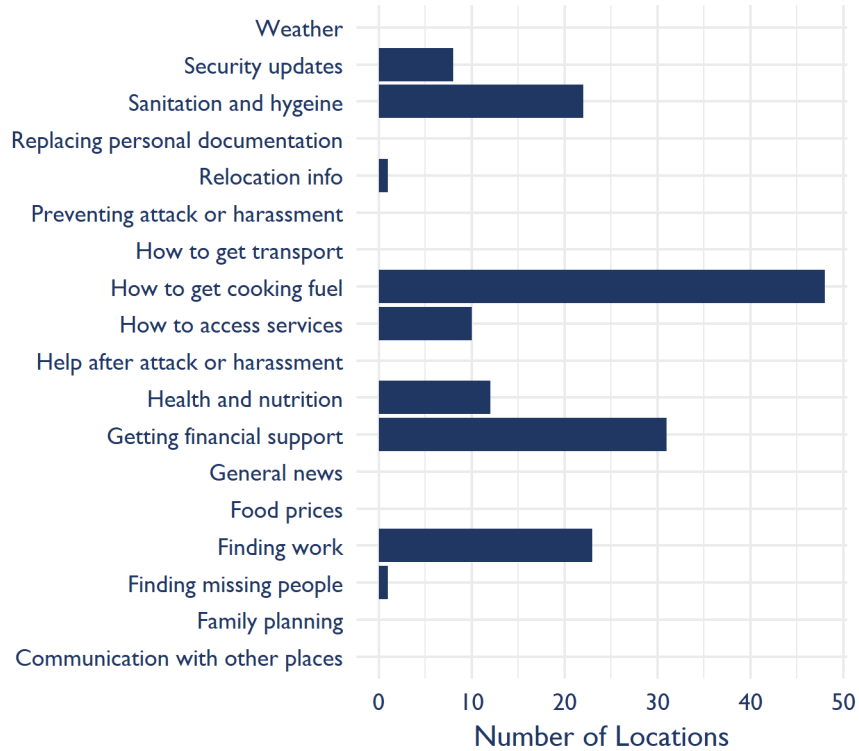
PREFERRED METHODS TO RECEIVE INFORMATION FROM AID ORGANIZATIONS



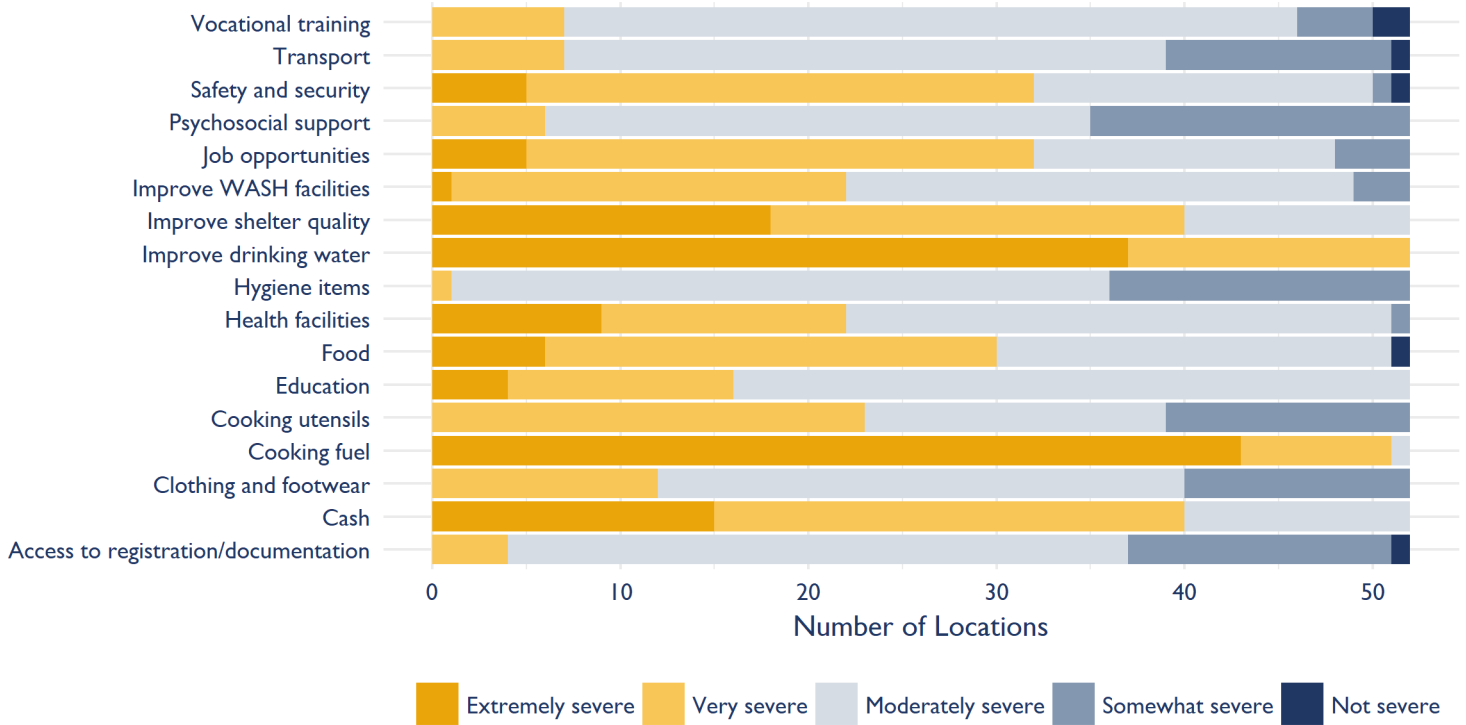
WHERE PEOPLE REPORT INCIDENTS



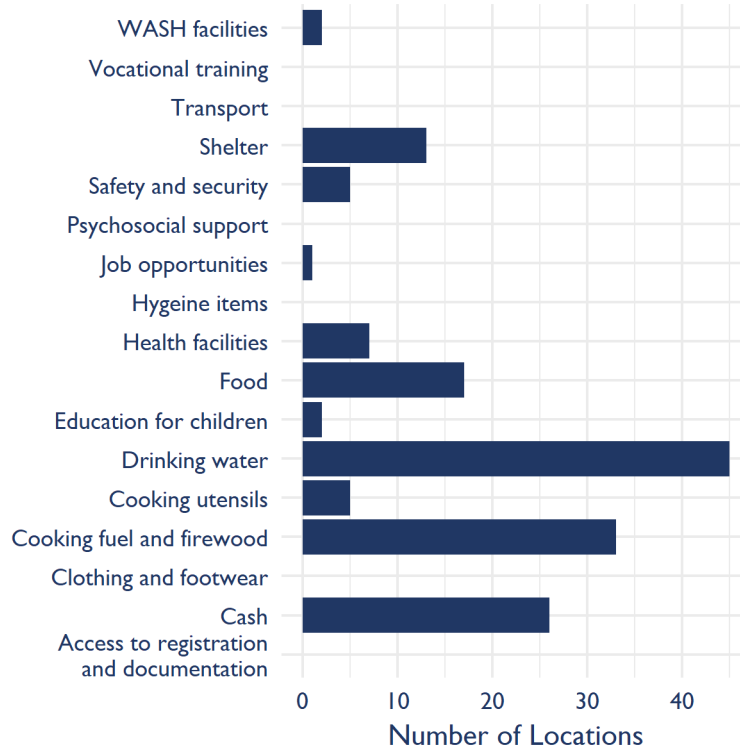
MOST-NEEDED INFORMATION TOPICS



SEVERITY OF NEEDS



MOST SEVERE NEEDS REPORTED IN THESE LOCATIONS





METHODOLOGY

March 2018

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

IOM Bangladesh Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is part of the IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) programming. DTM is IOM's information management system to track and monitor population displacement during crises. Composed of several tools and processes, DTM regularly captures and analyzes multilayered data and disseminates information products that us help better understand the evolving needs of the displaced population, whether on site or en route.

As of January 2018, NPM Bangladesh has two ongoing regular data collection and information management components, the NPM Site Assessment (SA) and the NPM Flow Monitoring (FM). These are designed to complement each other to provide a complete coverage of popuation movements over time.

Context

Following an outbreak of violence on 25 August 2017 in Rakhine State, Myanmar, a new massive influx of Rohingya refugees to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh started in late August 2017. Most of the Rohingya refugees settled in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossings.

Previous inflows were recorded in October 2016, when approximately 87,000 crossed into Bangladesh, and other waves were registered during the previous decades. The number of Rohingya refugees, both registered and unregistered, residing in Cox's Bazar prior to August 2017 is estimated to be around 213,000 individuals.

1. NPM Site Assessment (SA)

The NPM Site Assessment (SA) routinely collects information on numbers, locations, movements and multi-secotral needs of Rohingya refugees in all areas most recently affected by the sudden influx.

The SA was launched in February 2017 and four rounds of data collection were completed before the mass influx of August 2017 (March, April, June, July). Round 5 included the new influx, and was completed in September.

The NPM SA collects information about the overall Rohingya population, including refugees who arrived before 25 August 2017. It does not collect information on the entire Rohingya population in Bangladesh, but in Cox's Bazar district only. The NPA SA covers all sites where Rohingya refugees have been identified irrespectively of the location type, including makeshift settlements, spontaneous settlements, host communities, and formal refugee camps.

Information is collected by a team of 70 enumerators through field level key informant (KI) interviews using a closed-ended KoBo questionnaire. Enumerators are locally recruited and thus able to conduct interviews in Bengali, Rohingya, and Chittagonian. The latter, Chitaggongian Bangla, is highly similar to the Rohingya language.

The findings of the KI interviews are triangulated at the field level through direct observations, and spontaneous community group discussions. Not planned ahead, these group discussions are a product of the interest paid to KI interviews conducted in the field and are an important element in giving a voice to the local population and identifying their opinions concerning needs and vulnerabilities.

On average, during a two week data colleciton period a single round of the NPM SA collects approximately 1600 to 1700 interviews with individual KIs.

The NPM SA contains two separate but interlinked phases; a baseline study and the full multisectoral needs assessment.

1.1 NPM SA Baseline

The NPM SA Baseline provides an overview of key population figures whilst also identifying the locations to be assessed during the full NPM SA. Firstly, previous NPM SA locations are verified, and afterwards new locations are identified and added. Displacement and population figures are recorded as well as the exact GPS coordinates of the KI. The NPM baseline thus is the foundation of the 2nd stage multisectoral needs assessment.

Core information collected is:

- Estimated population size by location (households);
- Georeferenced location (district, upazila, union, location and GPS coordinates);
- Key informants' name and contact details.

Up to NPM SA Round 7, the baseline and the multisectoral needs assessment were carried out at the same time, with a delay of approximately a day between the two. The baseline information was collected approximately a day in advance since the effort of identifying new locations and key informants was an exploratory activity and thus exceptionally time consuming. From Round 8 however, as more information about the overall structure of locations and key informants was available,, the two exercises were split and conducted at separate times.

1.2 Multisectoral needs assessment

The multisectoral needs assessment gathers information on the living conditions, needs of populations residing in the locations pre-identified by the NPM baseline. The data collected by the assessment focuses primarily on displacement trends and figures, multi-sectoral vulnerabilities, priorities of assistance, and future objectives.

The questionnaire has been compiled to support the Inter Sector Coordinating Group (ISCG) with sectors leaders and their information managements teams engaged throughout. These provided inputs and indications about the most important issues to tackle, and regularly contribute to the revision of the tool.

The purpose of the NPM multi-sectoral needs assessment is not to replace the role or need for in-depth, sector specific investigation. Rather, the NPM SA aims to provide a regularly updated multi- and cross-sectoral overview of refugees' needs, which allows a more comprehensive understanding of the situation through the identification of correlations among indicators. The goal is to reflag issues and enable sectors to target more precisely a specific geographic location with a more in-depth assessment, tailored to the specific issue that NPM SA managed to highlight.

The SA is comprised of two sections setsof information; population figures and multi-sectoral needs.

1.2.1 POPULATION FIGURES

The SA collects information about the composition of population settled in the assessed location. Core information routinely collected includes:

- Population size by location (individuals and hoseholds);
- Geographical information (division, district, upazila, union, location and GPS coordinates of the location);
- State, district and township of origin of refugees from Myanmar;
- Secondary displacement;
- Time of arrival (before or after 25 of August 2017);
- Presence of vulnerable groups.

1.2.2 MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The SA collects information about the needs of population settled in the assessed location.

The NPM SA covers the following sectoral areas:

- Shelter & NFI
- WASH
- Food Security and Livelihoods
- Nutrition
- Health
- Education
- Protection
- Communication with communities (CwC)

1.3 SETTLEMENTS TYPES

The Rohingya populations is settled across different settlement types. The settlement types are defined by the ISCG in close cooperation with the Site Management Sector.

Up to February 2018 (NPM SA Round 8), the agreed settlement types were the following:

- **(Formal) Refugee Camps** were the two formal refugee camps established in the early 1990s. They are run by UNHCR and are home to the only registered and recognized refugees in Bangladesh. The two camps are Kutupalong and Nayapara Refugee Camps. These two camps also receive new arrivals, but they are not formally registered as refugees.
- **Makeshift Settlements (MS)** were the settlements established by the Rohingya refugees who arrived after 1991 and prior to 25 August 2017. There are four primary makeshift settlements: Kutupalong MS, Balukhali MS, Leda MS, and Shamlapur MS. However, the first two have now been subsumed into the Kutupalong Extension site. For the purpose of NPM data collection exercise, each Makeshift Settlement is considered separately.
- **Spontaneous Settlement** referred to refugee encampments that sprung up as a result of the new influx since 25 August 2017. The number and size of spontaneous settlements changes regularly, with many of the smaller sites emptying as the Government encourages people to move toward the Kutupalong Extension site.¹
- **Host Community Locations** referred normally to Bangladeshi villages where Rohingya refugees are currently settled.

The line between spontaneous settlement and host community might be sometimes difficult to draw. These locations include Rohingya populations who might be fully assimilated into a Bangladeshi village and thus are difficult to identify whilst in other cases an influx of new arrivals might have settled surrounding an existing village, but have not been integrated into it.

To clarify the distinction between Spontaneous Settlements and Host Community Locations, from March 2018 (NPM SA 9) the ISCG and Site Management Sector revised the settlement types as follows:

- **Collective site** refers to camp-like settings where only Rohingya refugees live. This category encompasses the previous Formal Refugee Camps, Makeshift Settlements and part of those Spontaneous Settlements where no Bangladeshi communities live.
- **Collective site with host community** refers to those collective camp-like settlements that developed around existing Bangladeshi communities, and hence present a mixed population.
- **Dispersed site in host community** refers to villages and dispersed locations where Rohingya refugees reside among Bangladeshi host communities.

This categorization is periodically reviewed together with the site management sector and ISCG.

¹ Kutupalong Extension site refers to land provided by the Government to house the new arrivals. It now encompasses Kutupalong makeshift, Balukhali makeshift and Mainnerghona.

1.4 GEOGRAPHIC UNIT OF REFERENCE AND MAJHEE MAPPING

Depending on the settlement type, the geographic unit of reference and the source of information change within the NPM methodology, which is adapted to the different context. However in order to maintain ease of reference the term 'location' is used throughout the tool in order to refer to the key informants area of influence and the area about which they are answering questions.

- **Makeshift Settlements and the Spontaneous Settlements:** the unit of reference is the *majhee* block. A *majhee* is a community leader, belonging to the Rohingya refugee population. A block is the portion of a settlement for which he/she is responsible. *Majhees* tend to be used as a focal point to deliver services in each block, and are NPM's main key informants.
- **(Formal) Refugee Camps:** as formal refugee camps were established in the 90s, a former block system coexists with a new block system, developed with the new influx. NPM was given access by UNHCR to the *majhees* inside the two formal refugee camps during NPM SA Round 7. From NPM SA Round 1 to 6, NPM reported solely the figures of registered refugees provided by UNHCR, including pre- and post- August 2017. The figure was then reported on a site/camp level and no further breakdown was provided. From NPM SA Round 1 to 6 no needs assessment was conducted.
- **Host Community Locations:** the geographic unit of reference is the village. Enumerators collect and triangulate information collected from multiple key informants belonging to the community.

The adoption of the *majhee* block system as a geographic unit of reference presents advantages and limitations:

Advantages

- Formal refugee camps, makeshifts and spontaneous settlements host a highly-concentrated population that settled in open country side or forest, where no pre-existing official geographic unit of reference could be applied.
- Despite the various efforts from local authorities, UN agencies, army etc. as of January 2018, no unequivocal universally recognized system of reference was in place. Especially not one that could allow such a level of granularity.
- For operational purposes, the *majhee block* system adopted by the army on the ground was identified as the most reliable unit of reference for population counting and needs assessment.
- The *majhee* block is the smallest geographic unit among those proposed by other actors (i.e. zones, camps), it is small enough (approximately a hundred families) to be easily aggregated further, hence it is very flexible.
- The *majhee* block has identifiable block leaders (*majhees*) appointed by the army, who are tasked to keep track of the population of his/her area of responsibility, and are directly in contact with the army or humanitarian actors for the delivery of services and aid.
- Refugees are aware of what block they belong to and who their *majhee* is, while they are not familiar with any other geographical references.

Limitations

- The block as a geographic unit is bound to the *majhee* who supervises it. The system is not formalized, blocks do not always present intuitive unequivocal borders on the ground, the system does not have a linear hierarchy, it is not standardized across different sites, and it is susceptible to changes depending on the influx of new arrivals or the decision of the army.
- There is concern about the power dynamics involved in the *majhee* system, particularly affecting the collection of sensitive or protection-related data.
- *Majhees* are nominated by the army and not elected/selected by their community. *Majhees* are informed about the needs of their areas of responsibilities and involved in the delivery of services. Thus *majhees'* opinions are indicative of the populations of their block and cannot be considered as representative.

Despite its limitations, among all the possible options the *majhee* block system remains as the most solid and reliable system to collect granular geo-referenced data across a large area that could be crosschecked and compared with information coming from other sources or actors, be they engaged in operational or data collection activities.

The *majhee* identification exercise conducted by NPM to identify blocks and key informants was an explorative effort that aimed to be descriptive and not prescriptive.

Finally, data collection through KIs is extremely flexible and in the event that new geographical units of reference were suggested and implemented by local authorities or other actors (such as Site Management Sector for instance), the methodology can be easily adapted to cover a newly created management system while continuing to monitor the pre-existing one.

1.5 TIMEFRAME AND DATA COLLECTION CYCLE

The SA collects information on the total number of families identified in the assessed location at the time of data collection. Therefore, at the end of every round of updates, the new count replaces the old count. The new count can be lower/higher than the previous count if the inflow is smaller/bigger than the outflow, or it can be zero if all refugees left the place where they were previously identified. However, the increase/decrease between two rounds should be read as a net increase/decrease, as the SA does not capture the fluctuations between two different updates.

- A baseline assessment is conducted on average every ten days to two weeks.
- A full NPM assessment is conducted on average on a monthly to bimonthly basis.

1.6 DISSEMINATION

SA data and reports are published regularly after validation by the ISCG. Reports, site profiles, and the full clean dataset are shared publicly online alongside the report if not before. Protection-sensitive data such as contact details are not publicly accessible but can be privately requested by relevant actors.

NPM Data and information products are made available on:

- **Global DTM** : <http://www.globaldtm.info/bangladesh/>
- **Displacement.iom.int** : <https://displacement.iom.int/regions/asia-and-pacific>
- **Humanitarian Response** : <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh>
- **HDX**: <https://data.humdata.org/group/bgd>
- **OperAerialMap**: <https://openaerialmap.org/>