

ASSESSMENT ON NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) IN THE ROHINGYA CAMPS

Data collection: May-July 2022

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



Table of contents

1. Overview	
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Population of Interest.....	1
1.3 Assessment Design.....	1
2. Methodology.....	1
2.1 Research method and Sampling Design.....	1
2.2 Tool Development and Data Collection.....	1
2.3 Data processing and analysis.....	1
2.4 Limitations and Caveats.....	2
3. Metadata.....	2
3.1 Demographics of Respondents.....	2
3.2 Size of Surveyed HH.....	2
4. Map- (Number of Respondents Per Camp).....	3
5 Main Findings	4-16
5.1 NFIs most commonly used by HHs (under the SNFI Sector).....	4-15
5.1.1 Blankets.....	4-5
5.1.2 Clothing.....	6
5.1.3 Floor mats (sleeping mats).....	7-9
5.1.4 Kitchen Set.....	9
5.1.5 Mosquito Nets.....	10-11
5.1.6 Footwear.....	11
5.1.7 Bedding items.....	11
5.1.8 Solar Lamps.....	12-14
5.1.9 LPG.....	14
5.1.10 Solar-powered Fans.....	15
5.2 NFI Needs and Trends	15
5.3 Washington Group Questions.....	16

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview:

It has been five years since Rohingya refugees fled from Myanmar to Bangladesh, however the humanitarian response still remains focused on meeting humanitarian needs. A number of humanitarian agencies are supporting them by providing their basic needs and Non-Food Items (NFIs) are one of core necessities of people. The needs for NFIs are expected to continue as the access to income generating activities and livelihood opportunities are still limited for refugees. Considering their needs Shelter/NFI Sector together with NPM conducted a survey to understand people's opinions on the needs of Non-food Items (NFIs) and information on their existing NFIs. NFIs are non-food items. This assessment focused only on the NFIs that are coordinated by the Shelter/NFI sector (houseware, cooking ware, etc). The assessment did not cover WASH items like jerry cans and buckets.

1.2 Population of Interest:

All Rohingya refugees residing in the camps recognized by the RRRC in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.

1.3 Assessment Design:

NFIs are essential for maintaining basic human dignity and privacy in a humanitarian context. In the case of the Rohingya refugee context, where weather conditions can change quickly, a lack of NFI assistance can lead to numerous risks. To ensure that the needs of the affected population are met, a survey was conducted to understand their NFI needs and their perceptions of the current NFI assistance. The questionnaire for the survey was planned based on gaps identified in a secondary data review, and partners were involved in the assessment planning stage to ensure that the needs of all stakeholders are taken into account.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research method and Sampling Design:

The assessment applied a quantitative method for primary data collection. For the data collection exercise, the sample size for each camp was calculated at a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%. To determine the number of household assessments required in each camp, the number of samples per camp was proportionally calculated based on the SNFI's total number of targeted caseloads in each camp with the aim of obtaining the estimated base number of households for assessment at the camp level. A total of 3,683 households were surveyed across the 33 refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.

2.2 Tool Development and Data Collection:

The tool was developed by Shelter/NFI Sector including the translation of the questionnaire and NPM team supported to prepare the kobo tool for using the method of digital way for data collection. After the preparation of Kobo tool a one-day training was held for enumerators which was facilitated by the Shelter/NFI sector with the support from the NPM operation team. Data collection was conducted by NPM 40

enumerators (20 teams) across all 33 camps with approximately shelters surveyed in all over the camps. It took place between 23rd May to 5th July 2022.

Before the data collection enumerator teams were deployed for piloting the survey and after a final review of the tool based on the feedback from tool test data collection started. Each interview was conducted with an adult household representative over 18 years old responding on behalf of the household and its members. A lesson learnt session was also held with NPM enumerators to improve future rounds of assessment after finishing the data collection.

2.3 Data processing and analysis:

At the end of each day, the household survey data was checked and after completion of data collection NPM database team cleaned data based on further clarification from enumerators on some of the indicators and provided the basic descriptive analysis and additional other analysis regarding correlation. The data was analyzed through Python software.

2.4 Limitations and Caveats:

1) There are no fixed standards developed for NFI. As partners procure different qualities of NFIs, this assessment could not determine the longevity of NFI assistance provided in the camps.

2) Usually, male members of the households were not available during daytime as they might be busy in work as a result it was sometimes quite difficult to interview male respondents.

3) Enumerator had to put extra effort when some of the staff's SW map software didn't work properly and faced difficulties with their GPS location movement in the software.

4) Especially in KRC and NRC respondents were reluctant to give interviews most of the time. Sometimes few beneficiaries in these camps made rough behavior and disrespectful comments towards enumerators which created difficulties to meet the target and to work in these two camps.

3. META DATA

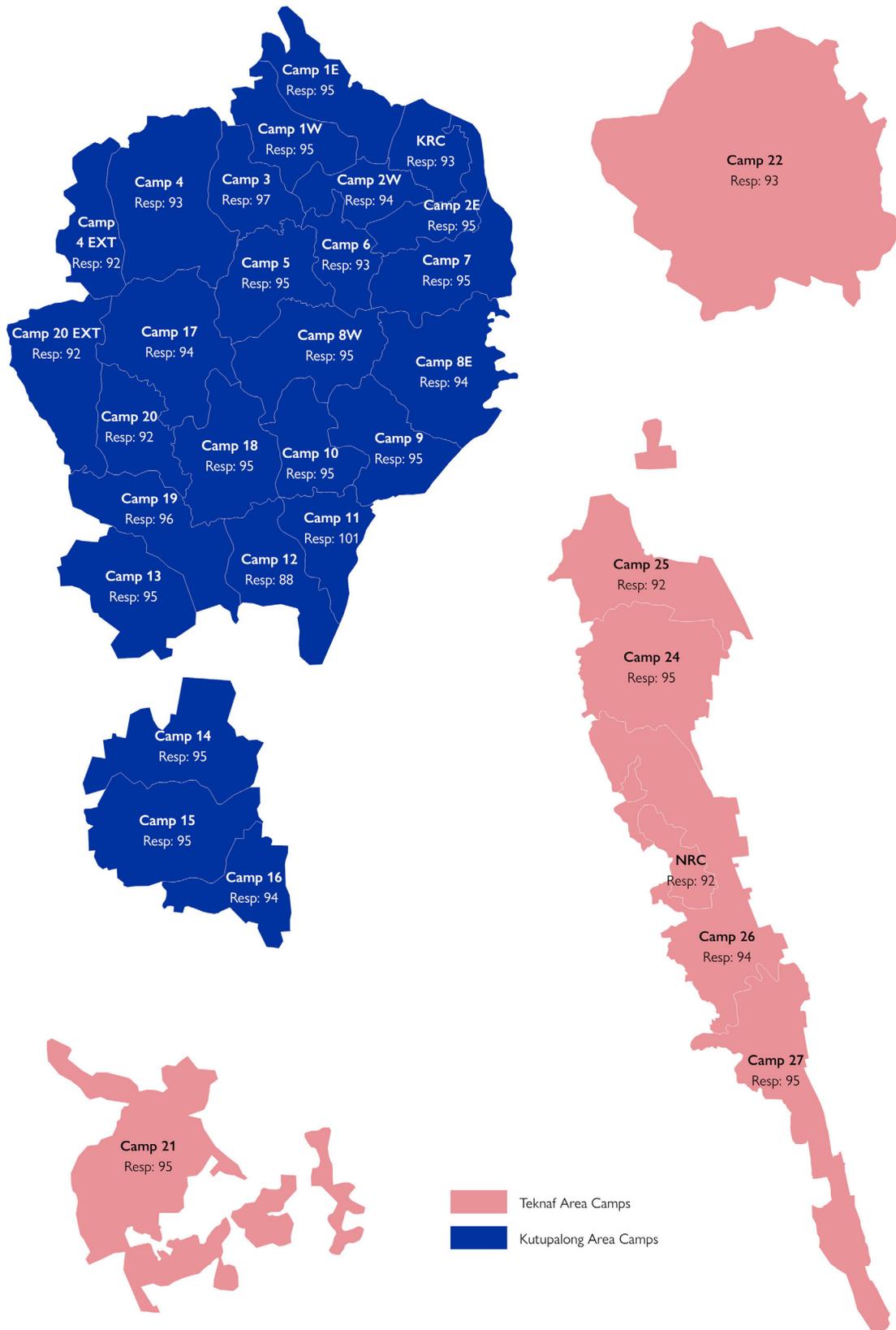
3.1 Demographics of Respondents:

- **54%** of respondents were male and **46%** were female.
- **65%** of respondents were head of the household.
- **88%** of HHs had married couples in their shelter.
- **57%** of HHs had 10 to 17 years old adolescents.
- **74%** of HHs had children aged above 9 years old.

3.2 Size of surveyed HH:

- Average HH size was **5.6**
- **68%** HHs had members between 1-6 and **32%** had 7 and above.

4. MAP (NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PER CAMP)

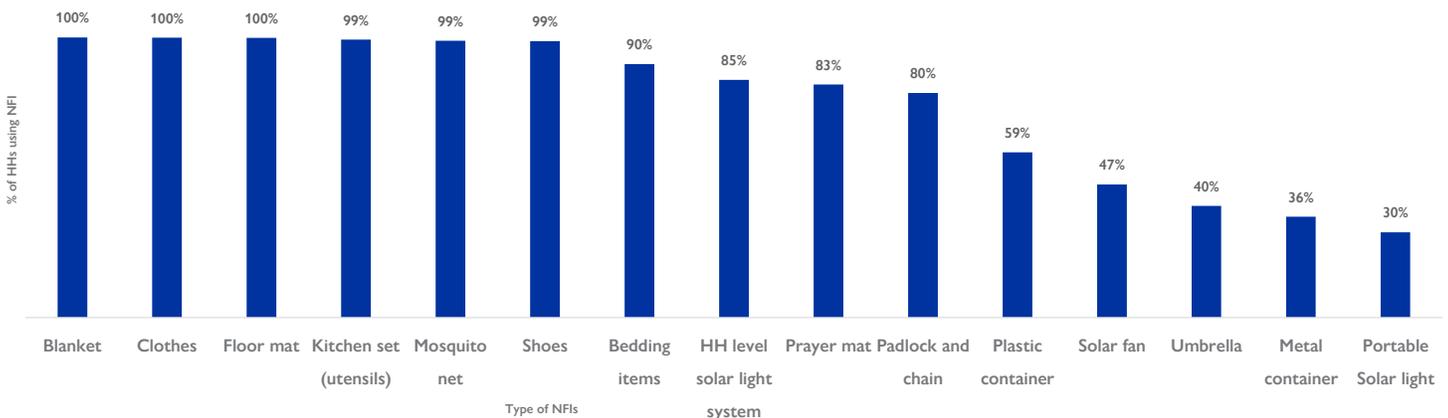


5. MAIN FINDINGS

5.1 NFIs Most Commonly Used by HHs (under the SNFI sector):

Households were provided with a list of NFIs (excluding WASH NFI), and asked to select the ones they use. Multiple selections were possible. It was found that the most commonly used NFIs were: blankets, clothes, floor mats, kitchen sets, and mosquito nets. Other NFIs used were shoes, bedding items, HH level solar light system, prayer mat, padlock and chain, plastic container, solar fan, umbrella, metal container, and portable solar lamps.

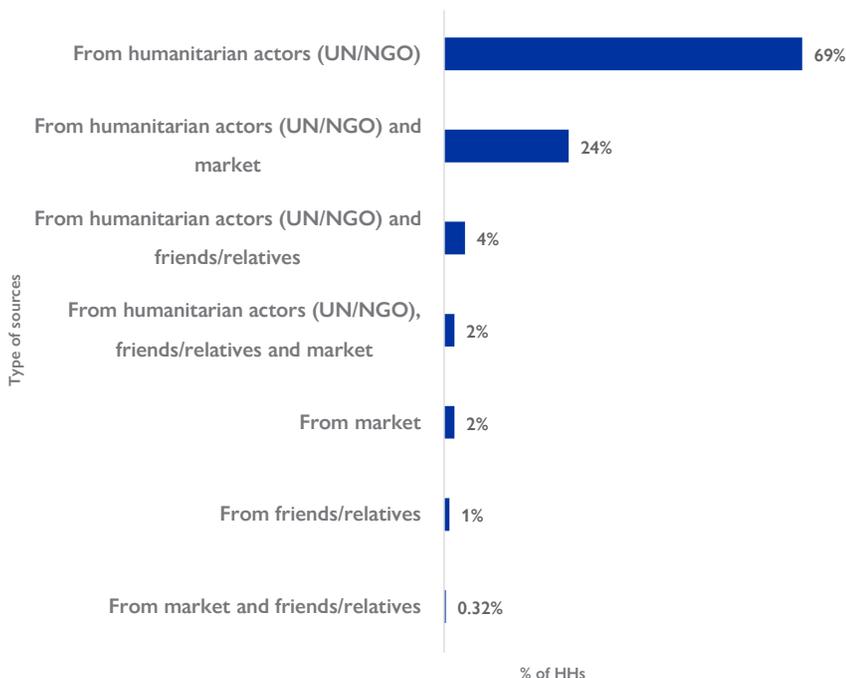
Graph 1: Most Commonly Used NFIs



5.1.1 Blankets

On an average, each HH assessed had 5 blankets. Only one HHs out of all surveyed HH had zero blankets. 69% of HHs received blankets only from humanitarian actors, 2% bought blankets from the market, and 1% got them from relatives and friends. 28% of HHs used multiple sources to get their blankets (humanitarian actors, purchased at the local market, relatives¹)

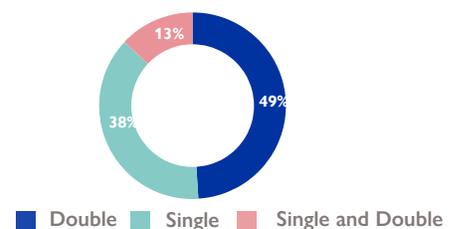
Graph 2: Sources of Blankets



Size of Blankets:

49% of HHs had only single-sized blankets, 38% had both single and double-sized blankets, and 13% had only double-sized blankets.

Graph 3: Type of Blankets Used



92% of HHs stated that one member had their own blanket, whereas 8% of HHs stated that all their blankets were shared by HH members.

¹No details on modality, can be buying, borrowing, receiving from relatives.

87% of assessed HHs reported having two HH members sharing a double blanket, 7% HHs had three members sharing a double blanket, and 6% HHs had one member using a double blanket.

Among 1-4 members HH's 16%, 59%, and 25% had double, single, and both-size blankets respectively, 5-6 members HH's 10%, 48%, and 42% had double, single, and both-size blankets respectively, And 7 and above members HH's 11%, 40% and 49% had double, single, and both-size blankets respectively.

HHs with 1-4 members had 4 blankets, HHs with 5-6 members had 5 blankets on an average, and HHs with 7 and above members had 7 blankets on an average.

Table 1: Type of Blankets Used by HHs Size

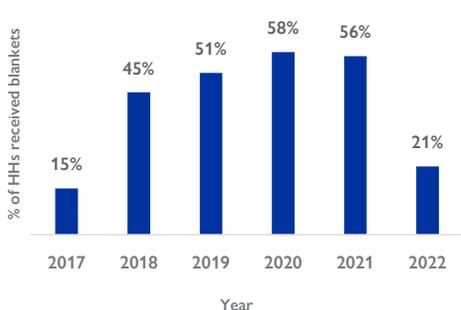
HH Size	Median ²	Mode ³
1-4 members	4	4
5-6 members	5	5
7 and above members	7	7

Time of Distribution:

Total 3013 HHs (out of 3108) received blankets from humanitarian actors (including those who supplemented distributions through other means: relatives, purchased at the local market).

From those who received blankets from the humanitarian actors, the majority received their blankets in 2020 and 2021 when NFI distributions were increased to ensure proper COVID-19 social distancing inside the shelters⁴. Data collected in this assessment matches the distribution reported to the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W.

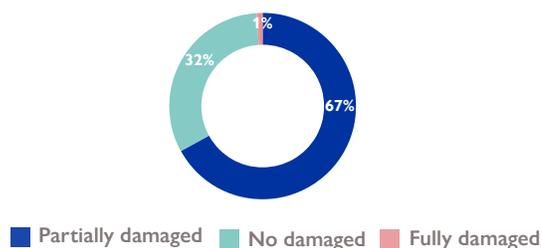
Graph 4: Years when Blankets were Received



Condition of Blankets:

67% of blankets were reported partially damaged (with small holes or one large hole), 32% had no damage, and 1% were fully damaged (with many large holes).

Graph 5: Scale of Damages of Blankets



74% of respondents who stated that they had partially and fully damaged blankets stated that damage to blankets was due to wear and tear from regular use, 25% stated that their blankets were damaged by rats and insects, and 1% that blankets were damaged by fire.

20% of HHs had one damaged blanket, 48% had two damaged blankets, 22% had three damaged blankets, 8% had four damaged blankets, and 2% had five and more damaged blankets.

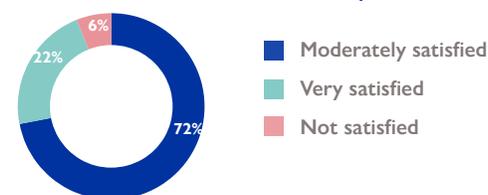
Table 2: Number of Damaged Blankets by HHs Size

	1-4 members	5-6 members	7 and above members
1 damaged blanket	40%	17%	7%
2 damaged blankets	50%	55%	38%
3 damaged blankets	9%	22%	34%
4 damaged blankets	1%	4%	17%
5 and more damaged blankets	-	1%	4%

Satisfaction:

22% of HHs responded that they were very satisfied with the quality of their blankets, 72% were moderately satisfied, and 6% HHs were not satisfied.

Graph 6: Satisfaction of the Blankets Quality



²The median is the value in the middle of a data set, meaning that 50% of data points have a value smaller or equal to the median and 50% of data points have a value higher or equal to the median.

³A mode is defined as the value that has a higher frequency in a given set of values.

⁴<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/recommendation-distributions-covid-19-0>. Delivery of assistance to families in light of COVID-19

5.1.2 Clothing

The HHs were asked how many sets of clothes⁵ each member of the HH has, disaggregated by gender. The assessment shows that male adults and adolescents had 3 sets of clothing; female adults and adolescents had 4 sets of clothing; boys and girls (up to 9 years old) had 3-4 sets of clothing;

The following table (Table 3) compares how many clothes sets HHs have on average and how many they considered is needed.

Table 3: Comparison Between Average of HHs Clothes Sets and its Necessity

Individual	Sets of clothing each individual in the HH reported having		Sets of clothing each individual in the HH reported needs for	
	Median	Mode	Median	Mode
Male adults and adolescents (10 years and above)	3	3	5	5
Female adults and adolescents (10 years and above)	4	4	6	6
Boys and girls (up to 9 years old)	4	3	6	6

All HHs sizes (1-4; 5-6; and 7 and above members) had at least 4 sets of clothing.

Table 4: Average of Having Clothes Sets by HHs Size

HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	4	4
5-6 members	4	4
7 and above members	4	4

Winter Clothes:

On an average, 58% HHs had one set of winter clothing per individual (sweater/jacket/shawl/long-sleeved t-shirt) and 42% HH had no winter clothes. 0,58% (18 HHs) assessed had 2 or more winter clothing sets for each individual in the HH.

HHs were asked about their total need for winter clothes per family member. 24% of HHs required 1 piece of winter clothing per person, 75% required 2 pieces of winter clothing per person, and 1% required 3 pieces of winter clothing per person. Thus a majority of HHs stated that they need 2 pieces of winter clothing per person.

Source of Clothes:

Out of all the HHs that were assessed, 29% bought clothes only from the market, 3% received clothes from humanitarian actors, and 1% received clothing from relatives and friends and/or bought fabric and sewed clothes themselves. 67% of HHs used multiple sources to get their clothes (humanitarian distributions, purchasing from the local market themselves, from relatives, sewing⁶ their own clothes from fabric purchased at the market).

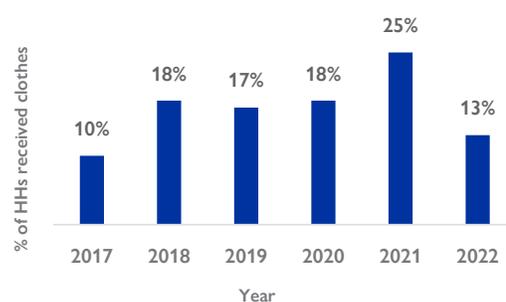
72% of assessed HHs reported having their clothes repaired by a HH member, 15% HHs reported having their clothes repaired by relatives and/or friends, 10% HHs paid for their clothes to be repaired by the tailors in the camps, and 3% of HHs did not report repairing their clothes⁷.

Time of Distribution:

Total 1040 HHs out of 3109 (33%) received clothes from humanitarian actors and the majority of distributions were reported to be from 2021.

Data collected in this assessment matches the distribution reported to the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W.

Graph 7: Years when Clothes were Received



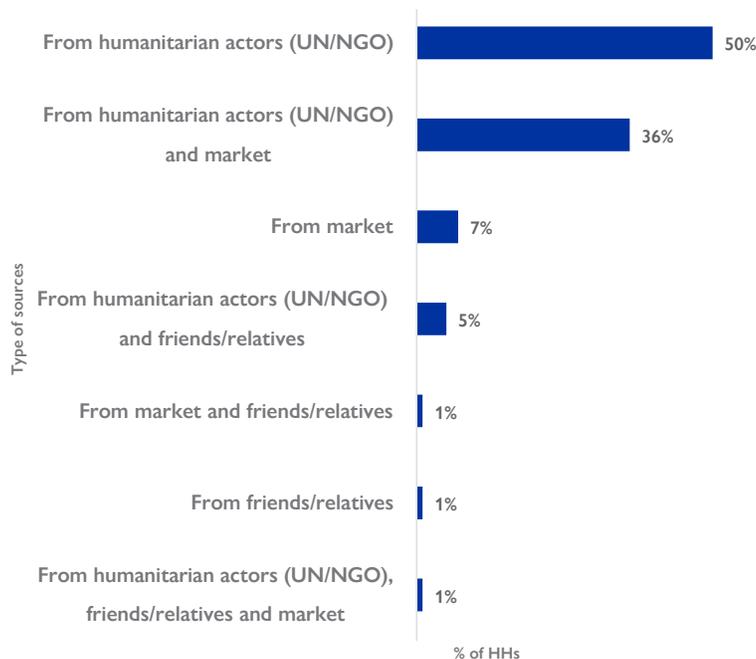
⁵A set includes bottom wear and top wear (example: lungi/pant and t-shirt for males, and thami and blouse for women)

⁷No further details were assessed on understanding why HHs did not repair their clothes.

5.1.3 Floor Mats (Sleeping Mats):

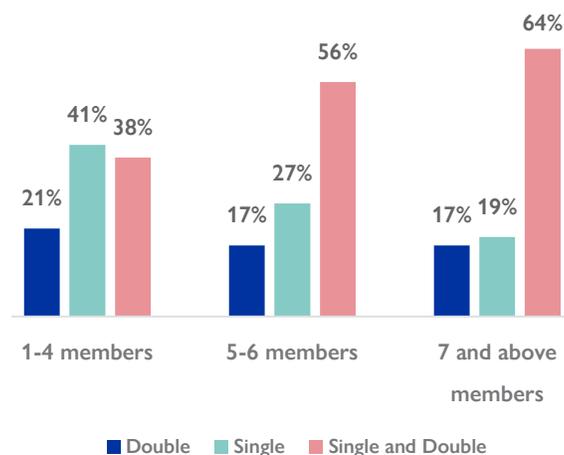
The assessment results show that each HH had 3 floor mats. Out of all the HHs that were assessed, four HHs (0.13%) had no floor mats. 50% of HHs received floor mats only from humanitarian actors, 7% bought floor mats from the market, and 1% got them from relatives and friends. 42% of HHs used multiple sources to get their floor mats (humanitarian distributions, purchasing from the local market themselves, from relatives⁸)

Graph 8: Sources of Floor Mats



While 2% had four family members sharing one double-sized floor mat and 1% had one family member with an unshared double-sized floor mat.

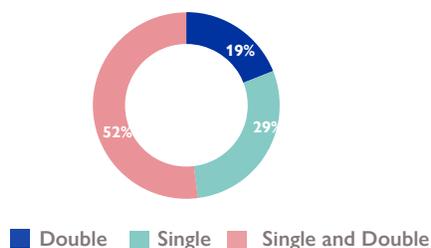
Graph 10: Type of Floor Mat by HHs Size



Size of Floor Mats (sleeping mats):

29% HHs surveyed had single-sized floor mats, 19% HHs had double-sized floor mats, and 52% HHs had both single and double-sized floor mats.

Graph 9: Type of Floor Mat Used



Out of all the HHs who had single-sized floor mats, 83% of the HHs had one family member sleeping on a single-sized floor mat, while 17% of the HHs had two family members sharing a single-sized floor-mat.

Out of all the HHs who had double-sized floor mats, 74% had two family members sharing one double-sized floor mat, 23% had three family members sharing one double-sized floor mat.

The assessment found that HHs with 1-4 and 5-6 members had a median⁹ of 3 floor sets while HHs with 7 members and above had 4 floor mats. The mode¹⁰ shows the number of floor sets gradually increase with the count of family members.

Table 5: Average Number of Floor Sets HHs Had by HH Size

HH Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	3	2
5-6 members	3	3
7 and above members	4	4

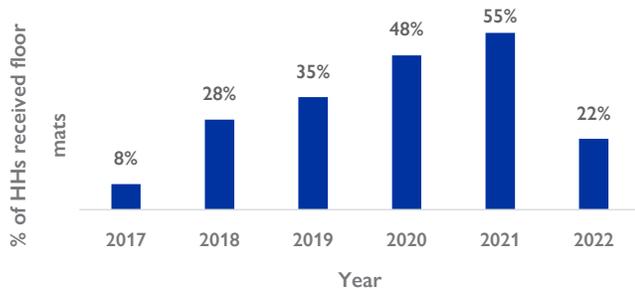
Time of Distribution:

91% of the HHs received floor mats from humanitarian actors in 2020 and 2021 to encourage COVID-19 social distancing inside the shelters¹¹. Data collected in this assessment matches the distribution reported to the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W.

⁸No details on modality, can be buying, borrowing, receiving from relatives ⁹The median is the value in the middle of a data set, meaning that 50% of data points have a value smaller or equal to the median and 50% of data points have a value higher or equal to the median. ¹⁰A mode is defined as the value that has a higher frequency in a given set of values

¹¹ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/recommendation-distributions-covid-19-0> Delivery of assistance to families in light of COVID-19

Graph 11: Years when Floor Mats were Received



Condition of Floor Mats:

27% floor mats had no damage, 69% were partially damaged (with small holes/one large hole), and 4% were fully damaged (with many large holes).

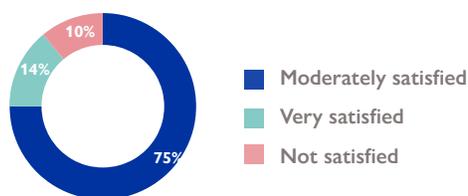
92% of respondents who reported their floor mats were fully or partially damaged stated that damage to their floor mats was due to wear and tear from regular use, 8% stated that their floor mats were damaged by rats and insects. Nine HHs shared that the floor mats were damaged by fire, and two HHs floor mats were damaged by flooding.

Based on these findings, floor mats (sleeping mats) which are partially damaged risk being fully damaged within a few months and will require replacement.

Satisfaction:

14% HHs responded that they were very satisfied with the quality of their floor mats, 75% were moderately satisfied, and 10% HHs were not satisfied.

Graph 12: Satisfaction of the Floor Mat Quality



Preferences:

HHs were asked how many single-sized floor mats would be sufficient for their HH (including the ones they already have). 22% of assessed HHs responded that 4 single size floor mats would be sufficient. Among them 63% HHs were with 1-4 family members, 30% HHs with 5-6 family members, and 7% HHs with 7 and above family members.

Big size HHs with 7 and more family members would prefer to have minimum 7 single floor mats. Majority of the HHs with 5-6 family members (88%) would like to have five single size floor mats. HHs with 1-4 family members reported preferences to have minimum 2 single floor mats.

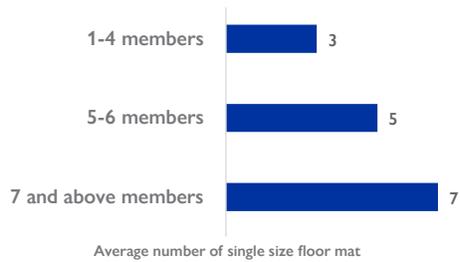
Table 6: Number of Single-size Floor Mats Sufficient

Number of Single Size Floor Mats	Percentage of HHs
1	1%
2	7%
3	14%
4	22%
5	17%
6	16%
7	10%
8	7%
9	3%
10	1%
11	1%
12	0.06%
13	0.03%

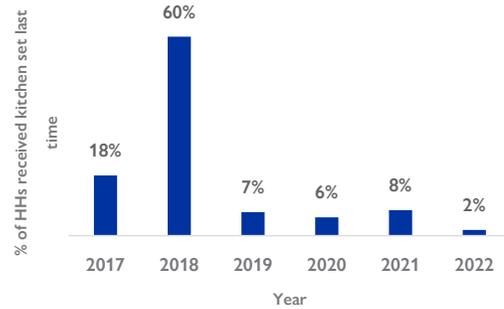
Graph 13: Number of Single-size Floor Mats Sufficient for Particular HHs Size



Graph 14: Average of Single Floor Mats Considered Needed based on the HHs Size



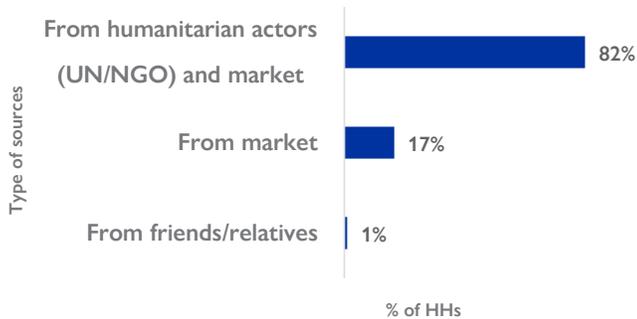
Graph 16: Years when Kitchen Sets were Received



5.1.4 Kitchen Set

82% of assessed HHs had received a kitchen set from humanitarian organizations and 18% had not. 95% of those who had not received kitchen sets from humanitarian organizations bought their kitchen sets from the market, and the remaining 5% got it from relatives¹² and friends.

Graph 15: Sources Kitchen Sets



Out of those HHs who received kitchen sets from humanitarian organizations, 18% HHs received them in 2017, 60% in 2018, 7% in 2019, 6% in 2020, 8% in 2021, and 2% in 2022.

Time of Distribution:

Based on the assessment, HHs reported that the majority of reported distributions occurred in 2018. Data collected by the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W reporting do not include 2018 and in the available data from 2019-2022 the highest amount of kitchen sets distribution happened in 2019.

More assessment is needed to understand the condition of the kitchen sets since the majority of those items were distributed in 2018 and 2019 so may require replacement.

For 83% HHs surveyed, the kitchen set items are insufficient for their daily use, and 17% HHs reported the items are sufficient. Rice plate, pitcher, curry pot, and disco handi (see images of items below) were most commonly reported as insufficient items.



Image 1 Rice plate



Image 2 Curry pot



Image 3 Pitcher



Image 4 Disco handi

Satisfaction of the Quality and Quantity:

19% of HHs were very satisfied with the quality of their kitchen sets, 66% were moderately satisfied, and 16% were not satisfied. Out of those who were not satisfied with the kitchen sets, a majority shared that the quantity of items was not sufficient and when asked about the reason, some shared that the quality of items was not good.

¹²No details on modality; can be buying, borrowing, receiving from relatives

5.1.5 Mosquito Nets

The overall median and mode in the assessment found that each HH had 2 mosquito nets. 32 out of assessed 3109 (1%) HHs had no mosquito nets. HHs with 1-4 family members reported having 1 mosquito net, HHs with 5-6 family members reported having 2 mosquito nets and big size HHs with 7 and more family members reported having 3 mosquito nets.

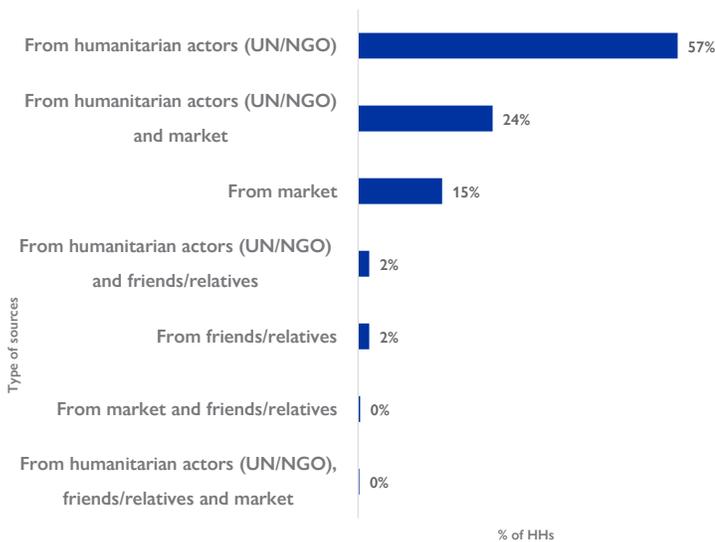
Table 7: Average Number of HHs Had Mosquito Nets by HHs Size

HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	1	1
5-6 members	2	2
7 and above members	3	3

Source of Mosquito Nets:

57% of HHs received mosquito nets only from humanitarian actors, 15% bought mosquito nets from the market, and 2% received from relatives and friends. 26% HHs used multiple sources to get their mosquito net (Humanitarian Actors, Market, Relatives).

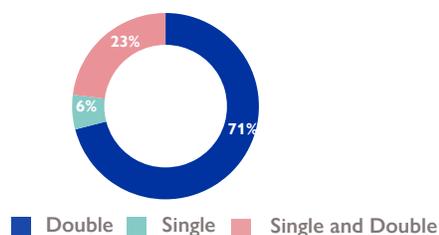
Graph 17: Sources of Mosquito Nets



Size of Mosquito Nets:

71% HHs had only double-sized mosquito nets, 23% had both, single and double-sized mosquito nets, and 6% had only single-sized mosquito nets.

Graph 18: Size of Mosquito Nets Used

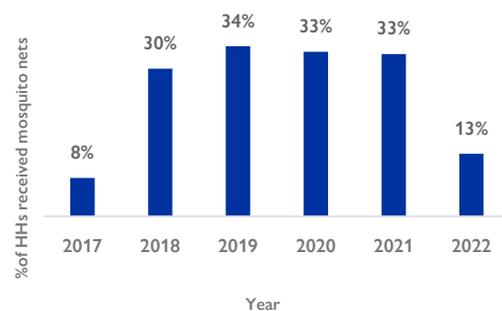


Time of Distribution:

Mosquito nets were reported by respondents to have been distributed from 2019-2021.

Refugees perception on when mosquito nets were received is not the same as distribution reported in the 4W. Based on the SNFI Sector data from 4W most of the mosquito nets distribution happened in 2021. It can be related to the perception of the affected population and willingness to show the needs for new mosquito nets or mosquito nets were distributed by different partners than Shelter Sector Partners and therefore distribution was not reported in the Sector 4W.

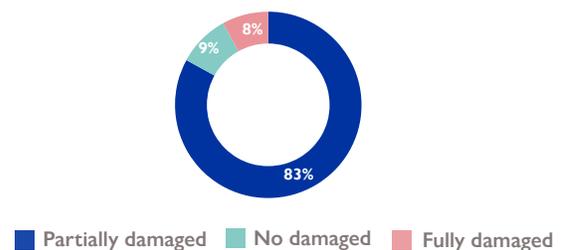
Graph 19: Years when Mosquito Nets were Received



Condition of Mosquito nets:

9% of the mosquito nets had no damage, 83% were partially damaged (with small holes/one large hole), and 8% were fully damaged (with many large holes).

Graph 20: Scale of Damages of Mosquito Nets



58% (1641) HHs had one damaged mosquito net, 35% (983) HHs had 2 damaged mosquito nets, 6% (161) HHs had 3 damaged mosquito nets, 21 HHs had 4 damaged mosquito nets and 3 HHs had 5 damaged mosquito nets.

Out of the HHs who reported that their mosquito nets were partially damaged, 88% stated that damage was due to wear and tear from regular use, and 12% that damage was from rats and insects. Two HHs' mosquito nets were damaged by fire and one HH's mosquito nets were damaged by flooding. The assessment found that 90% of the households whose mosquito nets were partially damaged repaired them themselves.

Satisfaction:

7% of HHs responded that they were very satisfied with the quality of their mosquito nets, 66% were moderately satisfied, and 27% HHs were not satisfied.

Preferences:

The most stated number of mosquito nets that would be sufficient for HHs with 1-4 members was 3. 4 mosquito nets were stated by HHs with 5-6 members, while HHs with 7 and above members had mostly mentioned that 7 mosquito nets would be sufficient or 6 typically.

Table 8: Average Number of Sufficient Mosquito Nets for Particular HHs Size

HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	3	3
5-6 members	4	4
7 and above members	7	6

5.1.6 Footwear

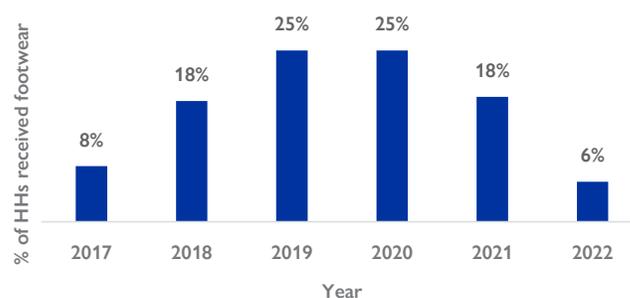
71% of assessed HHs reported having at least one pair of footwear, and 29% HHs reported that at least one person in the HH had no footwear. 7% of HHs reported one member without footwear, 11% of HHs reported two members without footwear, 7% of HHs reported three family members without footwear, 3% of HHs reported four members without footwear, and 1% of HHs reported five members without footwear.

28 HHs had five members with no footwear, 11 HHs had six members with no footwear, 2 HHs had seven members with no footwear, and 2 HHs had eight members with no footwear.

Time of Distribution:

Most of the footwear distributions were reported to have occurred in 2019 and 2020.

Graph 21: Years when Footwears were Received



5.1.7 Bedding items

From all the HHs that were surveyed, only one HH did not use any bedding items.

Bedsheets:

Out of those who used bed sheets, 56% of them had one bedsheet, 36% of them had two bedsheets, and the remaining 8% had more than two bedsheets. The table (Table 7) shows that HHs with 1-4 and 5-6 members had 1 bedsheet while HHs with 7 members and above had 2 bedsheets.

Table 9: Average Number of Bedsheets Used by HHs Size

HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	1	1
5-6 members	1	1
7 and above members	2	2

The majority of the bedsheets (69%) were received from humanitarian actors, while some (29%) were bought from the market. 2% received were from relatives and friends.

Pillows:

Most of the respondents used pillows. Only 7 out of 3109 respondents did not use pillows. 68% HHs made their pillows at home, 25% bought pillows from the market, 8% received it from humanitarian actors, and 2% received from relatives and friends.

Table 10: Average Number of Pillows Used by HHs Size

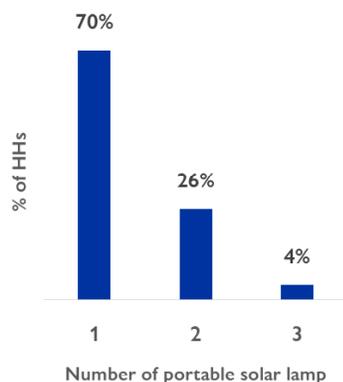
HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	4	3
5-6 members	5	5
7 and above members	7	8

5.1.8 Solar Lamps

Majority of the HHs stated that they have 0 portable solar lamps in their HHs.

70% of assessed HHs had no portable solar lamps, 26% HHs had one portable solar lamp, and 4% had two portable solar lamps. Five HHs had three portable solar lamps and one HH had four portable solar lamps. There were no significant trends identified based on the number of HH level solar lamps per family size. (The HHs with 4, 6, 8 and 9 family members reported having 3 HH level solar lamps and one HHs with 8 family members reported having 4 solar lamps).

Graph 22: Portable Solar Lamp Access of HHs



Source of Portable HH Level Solar Lamps:

From those who had at least one solar lamp, 83% of assessed HHs received portable solar lamps from humanitarian actors, 14% bought them from the market, and 3% received them from relatives and friends. 37% of HHs used a portable solar lamp to go to the WASH facility, 35% used it to move around the shelter, 28% used it when cooking. One HH also mentioned that they used a portable solar lamp to go to a nearby mosque for prayer, and one HH used it for charging their phone. 7% of HHs used the portable solar lamp for less than one hour a day, 25% used it for 1-2 hours in a day, 27% used it for 2-3 hours a day, 24% used it for 3-4 hours a day, 17% used it for more than 4 hours a day.

Condition of Portable HH Level Solar Lamps:

70% of portable solar lamps were functioning at the time of the assessment, the other 28% of portable solar lamps were partially functioning, and the other 3% were not functioning at all.

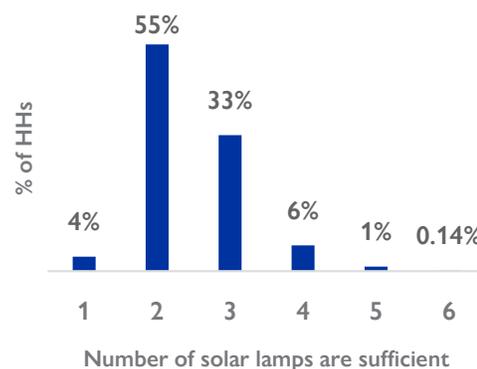
Those HHs with partially- or non-functioning portable solar lamps shared that the light was too dim (43% HHs), the battery's charging capacity had declined (43% HHs), the lamp did not light up (6% HHs), the switch is not functioning (5%), and/or the lamp was broken (2%). 2 HHs shared that the wire was damaged, 1 HH said that the solar panel was

broken and 1HH did not know the reason for the portable solar lamp not functioning. Further, out of those with partially and fully damaged portable solar lamps, 2% (14 HHs) had received assistance from a humanitarian organization. Out of the HHs with damaged portable solar lamps, 21% had repaired it in the market within the camps, and 79% had not.

Out of the HHs who stated having at least one solar lamp, 25% of HHs said that the quantity of portable solar lamps that they have was sufficient for them, and 75% said the quantity was insufficient.

The HHs who mentioned that it was insufficient were asked how many portable solar lamps were sufficient for their families. 4% HHs shared that one portable solar lamp would be sufficient for their family. Two portable solar lamps were sufficient for 55% of HHs, three were sufficient for 33% of HHs, four were sufficient for 6% of HHs, five were sufficient for 1% of HHs.

Graph 23: Number of HH Level Solar Lamps Considered Sufficient



Based on the HH size: HHs with 7 or more members reported an average need of 3 solar lamps. HHs with 1-4 and 5-6 members reported need for 2 solar lamps. HHs with 12 members reported a need for 6 solar lamps.

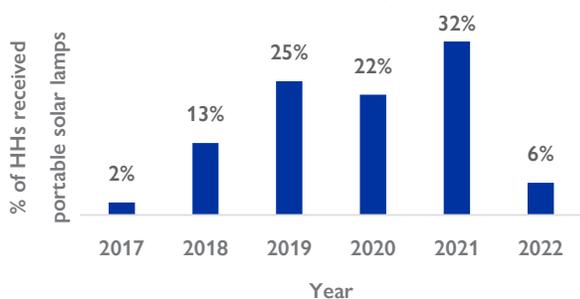
Table 11: Average Number of Solar Lamps Used by HHs Size

HHs Size	Median	Mode
1-4 members	2	2
5-6 members	2	2
7 and above members	3	3

Time of Distribution:

Portable solar lamps distribution were reported to happen in the biggest number in 2022. Data collected in this assessment matches the distribution reported to the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W.

Graph 24: Years when Portable Solar Lamps were Received



Satisfaction:

30% HHs were very satisfied, 68% were moderately satisfied and 2% were not satisfied with their portable solar lamps. Out of those HHs who were not satisfied, the majority explained it was due to damage, damaged batteries, or the quantity of solar lamps was not enough.

HH Level Solar Systems:

85% HHs had a HH-level solar system for lighting, and 15% did not. Out of those who had a HH-level solar system, 16% received it from humanitarian organizations, 74% bought it from the market, and 9% got it from relatives and friends.

52% HHs clean their solar panels weekly, 40% HHs clean them monthly, 5% HHs clean them daily, and 4% never clean their solar panels. Out of those who clean their solar panels, 53% clean with a wet cloth, 30% with a dry cloth, and 16% clean with water.

70% of the HHs who have a HH-level solar lighting system use the electricity generated from it for solar lights and other purposes. Out of the HHs who use the electricity for other purposes, 53% HHs use the electricity to charge their phones, 42% HHs use it for fans, and 5%

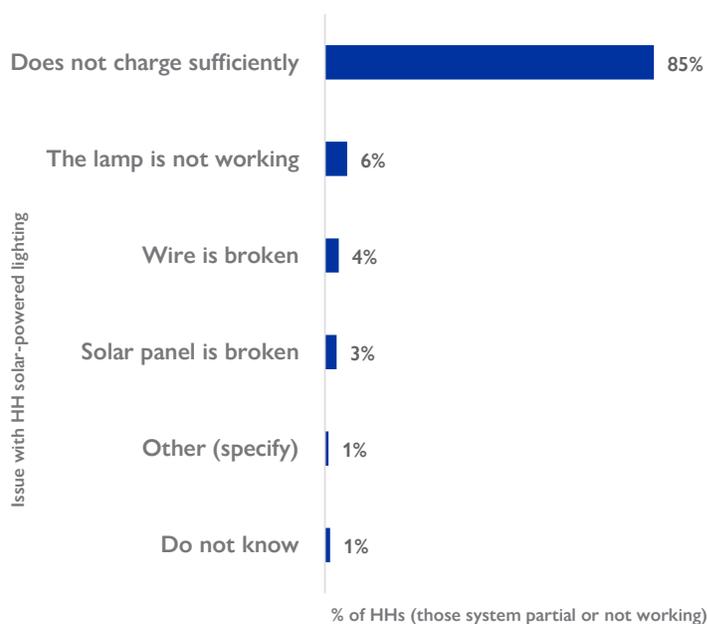
HHs use it to operate additional lamps.

Condition of HH level Solar Systems:

75% of HH-level solar systems were reported not working, 23% of them were working partially, and 1% were not working at all.

For those whose HH-level solar systems were not working or partially working, the reported reasons were: issues with charging the system sufficiently (85%), the lamp was not working (6%), wire was broken (4%), and the solar panel was broken (3%). A few HHs (1%) reported that their solar power battery was damaged and a few others (1%) did not know the reason why their solar lighting system was not working.

Graph 25: Damages of HH Solar Systems



Out of those whose solar lighting system was partially or fully damaged, 55% of HHs said that it faced damage every 1-6 months; for 15% of HHs the damage took place every 7-12 months, for 15% of HHs the damage was every 1-2 years; and for 15% of HHs the damage took place at a more than 2-year interval.

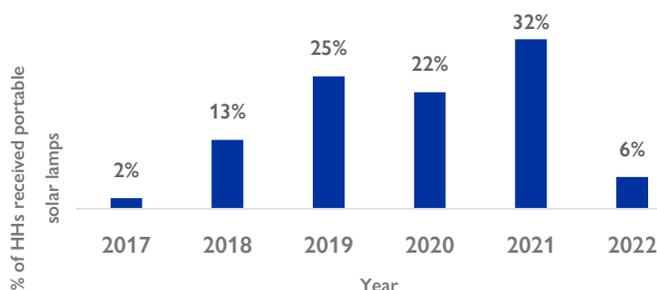
2% of the assessed HHs had received support for their HH-level solar lighting system maintenance (59% of these from private vendors and 41% from humanitarian actors).

11% of HHs had adapted the system by changing cables and/or the battery. Out of all the HHs assessed, 6% were connected to a mini/nano grid.

Time of Distribution:

The majority of HH level solar systems were reported to have been provided in 2021. Data collected in this assessment matches the distribution reported to the Shelter/NFI Sector through the monthly 4W.

Graph 26: Years when HH Level Solar Powered Lighting Systems were Received

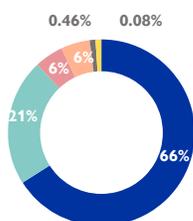


5.1.9 LPG

99.5% of assessed HHs use LPG for cooking. Out of these, 33% reported using another cooking fuel in parallel to LPG.

Out of the HHs who use other fuel in parallel, 66% used purchased firewood, 21% used firewood collected from the forest, 6% used scrap and leaves, and 6% used a mix of firewood and trash. 8 HHs used kerosene oil/rice husk/other fuels.

Graph 27: Used Cooking Fuel in Parallel to LPG



- Purchased firewood
- Collected firewood
- Scraps/leaves
- Mixed of fire wood and trash
- Kerosine oil
- Rice husk

The reason for using another fuel was that LPG was not enough (96%) or HHs needed multiple sources while cooking (4%). One HH stated that they were more comfortable using other cooking fuels than LPG.

0.5% (14HHs) did not use LPG for cooking, but used firewood purchased or collected from the forest.

79% HHs reported cooking inside their shelters and 21% reported cooking in shelter extensions. 6 HHs reported cooking outside their shelters. The walls adjacent to the

cooking space were assessed for protective plastering/covering. 28% shelters had a piece of CGI sheet around the cooking space, 28% had a mud plaster coating, 25% had a gap of one haath (18 inches), 7% had cement plaster, and 1% had a half metal drum.

89% of assessed HHs never needed their cooking stove repaired, while 11% did. Out of those who reported need for cooking stove repairs, 48% reported that the burner was damaged, 13% reported that the switch was damaged, 14% reported that the stove top surface and pan support was damaged, 3% reported that the gas pipeline was damaged, and the rest of the HHs reported need to repair the gas lighter, regulator, switch, stove stand, and steel drip tray.



Image 5 Stove top



Image 6 Pan support



Image 7 Gas lighter



Image 8 Regulator



Image 9 Switch



Image 10 Stove stand



Image 11 Steel drip tray

5.1.10 Solar-powered Fans

53% of the HHs reported not having solar fans, 41% had one solar fan, 5% had two solar fans, and 1% had three solar fans.

Source of Solar Fans:

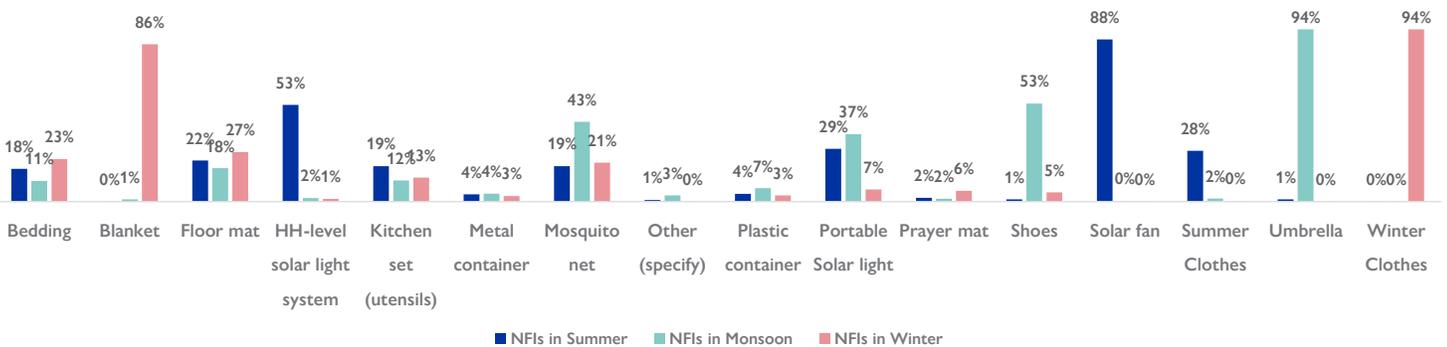
From those who had solar fans, 84% of HHs had bought them from the market, 8% had received them from humanitarian organizations, and 8% received them from relatives and friends.

5.2 NFI Needs and Trends:

2% of HHs shared that they had sold their NFIs for money, the most commonly sold items being blankets, floor mats, kitchen set, and portable solar light. Out of these HHs, 59% sold their NFIs to neighbors and 41% sold them to shops in the camp markets. Five HHs had traded NFIs for other materials.

100% HHs shared that they needed specific NFIs at different times of the year. Solar fans, HH-level solar light systems, portable solar light, summer clothes, and floor mats were the top five NFIs needed in the summer. Umbrellas, shoes, mosquito nets, portable solar lights, and floor mats were the top five needed during the monsoon. Winter clothes, blankets, floor mats, bedding and mosquito nets were the top five needed in the winter.

Graph 28: NFI Needs in Summer, Monsoon, and Winter



The HHs were asked to prioritize 3 NFIs that were still needed, HHs could select multiple responses and the question was divided into 3 sections:

1.High Priority: 30% of the HHs prioritized solar fans, and 24% prioritized HH-level solar systems. Summer clothes (0.1%), metal containers for food (0.19%) and prayer mats (0.26%) were the least mentioned. 0.26% mentioned other needs such as raincoats and solar system batteries.

2.Medium Priority: solar-powered fans were mentioned by 23% of HHs. Mosquito nets, kitchen sets and portable solar light were mentioned by 14% of HHs. Summer clothes (0.29%), solar system batteries (0.32%) and prayer mats (0.42%) were the least mentioned.

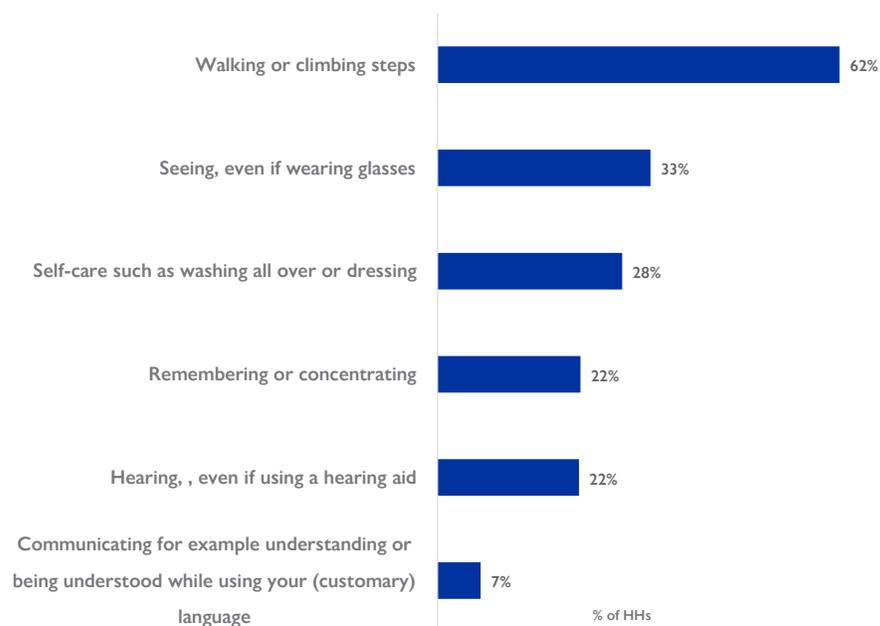
3.Lower Priority: 21% of HHs mentioned mosquito nets as low priority, 18% mentioned kitchen sets and 13% mentioned portable solar lamps. Solar system batteries and raincoats (0.19%), summer clothes (1%), and shoes (1%) were the least mentioned.

Other NFIs mentioned by HHs at all three priority levels included umbrellas (5-10%), sleeping mats (5-8%), bedding (1-3%), winter clothes (0.39-5%), and plastic containers (1-2%).

5.3 Washington Group Questions

Out of 3109 surveyed HHs 86% of HHs reported that they have a member over the age of 5 who has any of the difficulties such as seeing, hearing, walking or self-care. 90% of HHs mentioned having 1 member and other 10% HHs said 2 members with any of the difficulties above.

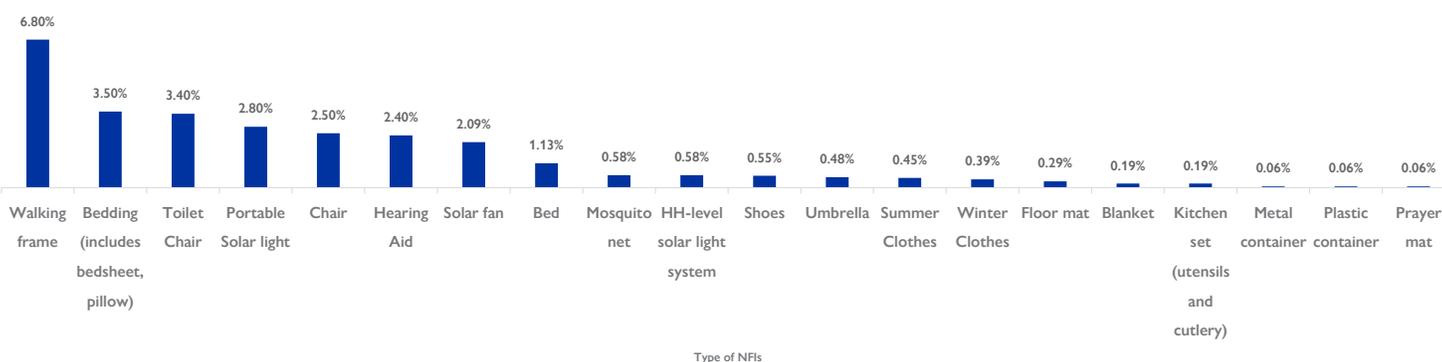
Graph 29: Type of Difficulties



When asked about the needs of people with disabilities, a quarter of the respondents mentioned that they have a disability or an old person in the house. The NFI needs for this category are different.

6.8% of the cases selected the walking frame as the most important need for their family member with disability¹³. Bedding includes bedsheets and pillows (3.5%) and toilet chair¹⁴ (3.4%) as the second most demanded need, and then follows the portable solar light(2.8%), chair(2.5%) and hearing aid¹⁵ (2.4%). The least important needs are prayer mat, metal and plastic containers(0.06%) and other kitchen sets (0.19%)

Graph 30: Additional NFI Need for Person with Disabilities



¹³Walking frame is not an item distributed by the SNFI Sector Partners, it needs to be referred to the medical specialist to assess need for it.

¹⁴Toilet chair is not an item distributed by the SNFI Sector Partners, it needs to be referred to the medical specialist to assess need for it.

¹⁵Hearing aid is not an item distributed by the SNFI Sector Partners, it needs to be referred to the medical specialist to assess need for it.

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