International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

IOM BANGLADESH

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

Site Assessment: Round 9

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 areas 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 un-registered, residing in Cox's Bazar prior to August 2017 is estimated to be around 213,000 individuals.

Rohingya Population in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (25 March 2018)

898,000

Revised estimate of **Total Rohingya** population in Cox's Bazar – 25 Mar

686,000

Estimated number of **New Arrivals** since 25 August 2017

15,000

Estimated number of **Newly Identified*** between R8 30 Jan – R9 25 Mar

(*) Between 30 January and 25 March 2018, no dramatic inflows were recorded. However, the improved methodology and wider coverage of NPM Site Assessment allowed to assess a higher number of locations and to gather more precise information. The increase between NPM SA 8 and NPM SA 9 should be attributed minimally to new arrivals, and largely to the refined methodology and tools, including the NPM majhee block mapping released in March 2018.

POPULATION, DISTRIBUTION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT TYPE

The NPM Site Assessment (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 collective and dispersed settlements, locations in host communities and formal refugee camps. Information is collected through interviews with Key Informants (KIs), particularly majhees (community leaders in collective sites).

In the assessment conducted between 7 and 25 March 2018, an estimated 898,000 individuals (approximately 211,000 households) were identified in 1,807 locations[1]. Of these, 81% were living in collective sites, 14% in collective sites with host communities, and 5% in dispersed sites in host communities.[2] Of the total population, 33,784 were registered refugees (UNHCR, March 2018[3]), who live in the only two formal refugee camps (Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps), counting for less than 4% of the total identified refugee population. The remaining 865,000 were unregistered refugees who live in all locations including the formal refugee camps.

Between NPM SA 8 and NPM SA 9 an increase of almost 15,000 individuals was recorded. However, such an increase should not be attributed to new arrivals. Rather, the refined methodology, the increased coverage and the finalization of the NPM majhee block mapping exercise allowed to identify gaps and reach areas that were not previously assessed.

Table 1: Distribution of individuals and households by type of site.

Type of settlement	Collective site	Collective site with HC	Dispersed site in HC	Total
Total locations assessed	1464	254	89	**1807**
Total households	183744	23303	3742	**210789**
Total individuals	781366	100499	16447	**898312**

The majority of the Rohingya refugees live in Ukhia upazila, comprising 81% of the total households and 80% of the total identified individuals. The second largest group lives in Teknaf, comprising over 18% of households and nearly 19% of individuals.

Table 2: Distribution of individuals and households by Upazila of residence.

Upazila	Cox's Bazar Sadar	Ramu	Teknaf	Ukhia	Total
Households	1303	318	38451	170717	**210789**
Percent	1%	0%	18%	81%	
Individuals	5725	1511	170252	720824	**898312**
Percent	1%	0%	19%	80%	

[1] Blocks in collective settings and villages/communities in dispersed sites. The NPM majhee blocks mapping is available on Humanitarian Response and HDX.
[2] The ISCG and Site Management Sector revised the definitions of the site types in March 2018. The classification is confirmed while names are provisional. Further information available in NPM Methodology document.
[3] Data from UNHCR Family Counting Factsheet (18 March 2018).

SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA AND VULNERABILITIES

The Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), supported by UNHCR, conducted a Family Counting (FC) exercise in the collective sites and collective sites with host communities. The results were compared with the population estimates gathered by NPM. In the majority of cases, the two figures were closely aligned. Where discrepancies exist, these were generally attributed to boundary issues or movements between the dates of the two assessment exercises, as well as to the different methodologies used by each exercise.

To coordinate better with the Family Counting Exercise, NPM did not collect demographic data during Round 9. While vulnerability data is collected, it is more accurate at a household level, and therefore NPM recommends using the demographic and vulnerability data collected by the Family Counting exercise, as follows:

Table 3: Population disaggregation by sex and age (RRRC/UNHCR 18 March 2018)

Sex/Age	0 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 59	60+	Total
Male	9.4%	11.6%	6.9%	18.5%	1.6%	48%
Female	9.1%	10.9%	6.8%	23.6%	1.8%	52%
Total	**18.5%**	**22.5%**	**13.7%**	**42.1%**	**3.4%**	**100%**

Table 4: Percentage of families with vulnerabilities (RRRC/UNHCR 18 March 2018)

16%	5%	4%	3%	2 %	2%	1%	1%	4%
single mothers	serious medical condition	older person at risk	disability	separated children	older person at risk with children	single father	unaccom-panied child	child headed hh

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FINDINGS

SITE MANAGEMENT

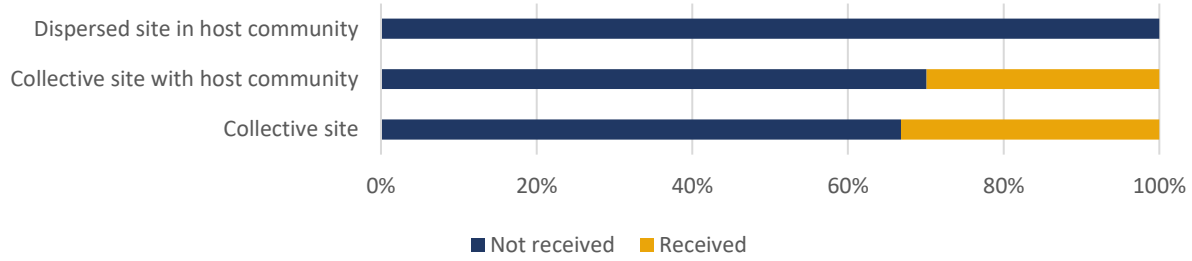
Access: 58% of the assessed locations were accessible only by footpath, creating an extremely challenging situation for the delivery of humanitarian aid. Particularly, 52% were in collective sites, and 6% in collective sites with host communities. Of the remaining, 16% were accessible by tom-toms, 11% were accessible by small vehicle, and 12% by large vehicles. The least accessible areas are located in highly congested sites, particularly Kutupalong and Balukali expansion.

Ownership of Land/Location: 87% of the assessed locations were on public or government land, while 13% were reported to be on private land. Most of the settlement sites on private land were located in collective sites in host communities (8%) and dispersed sites in host communities (4%). Only 1% of locations on private land were recorded in collective sites.

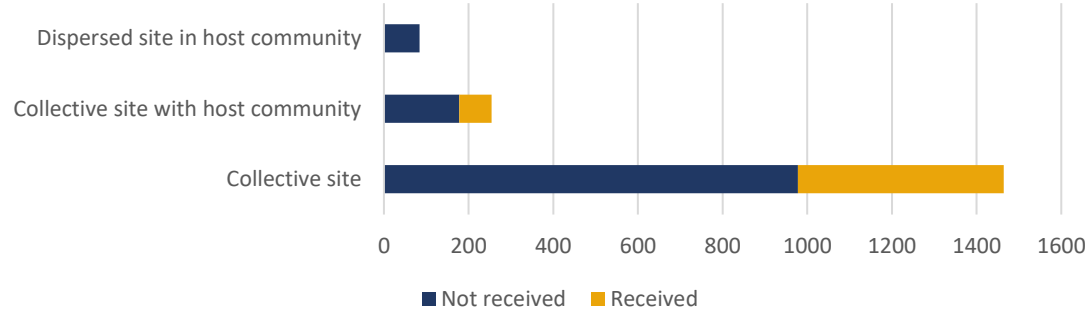
SHELTER

Assistance received: in 69% of locations it was reported that the population has not received any NFI nor shelter assistance during the previous 30 days. Overall, 54% were in collective sites and 10% in collective sites with host communities. In dispersed locations in host communities, KIs reported having received no shelter/NFI assistance during the previous month.

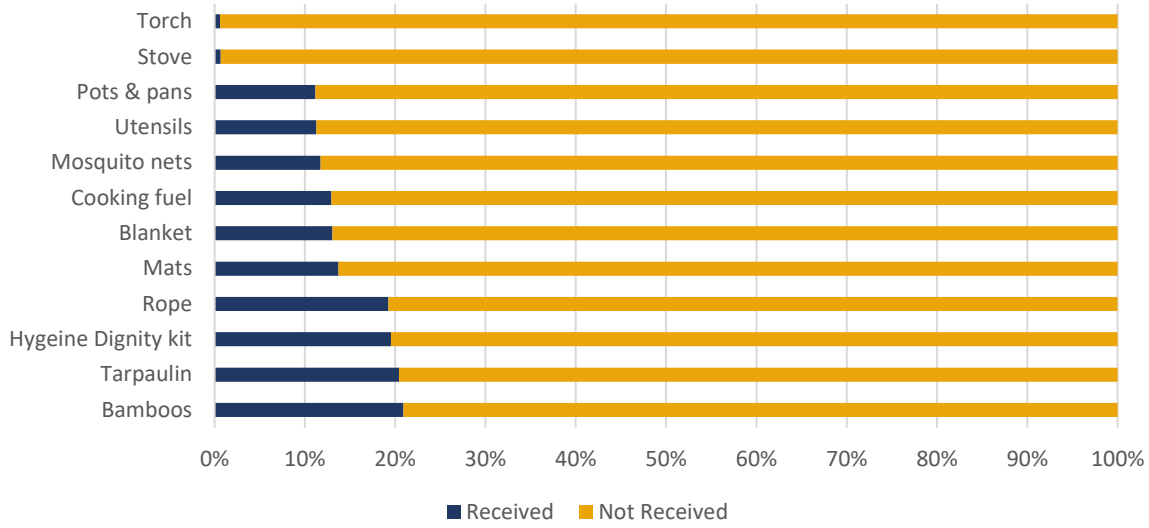
Graph 1: shelter and NFI assistance in the previous 30 days by site type.



Graph 2: shelter and NFI assistance in the previous 30 days by number of locations and site type.



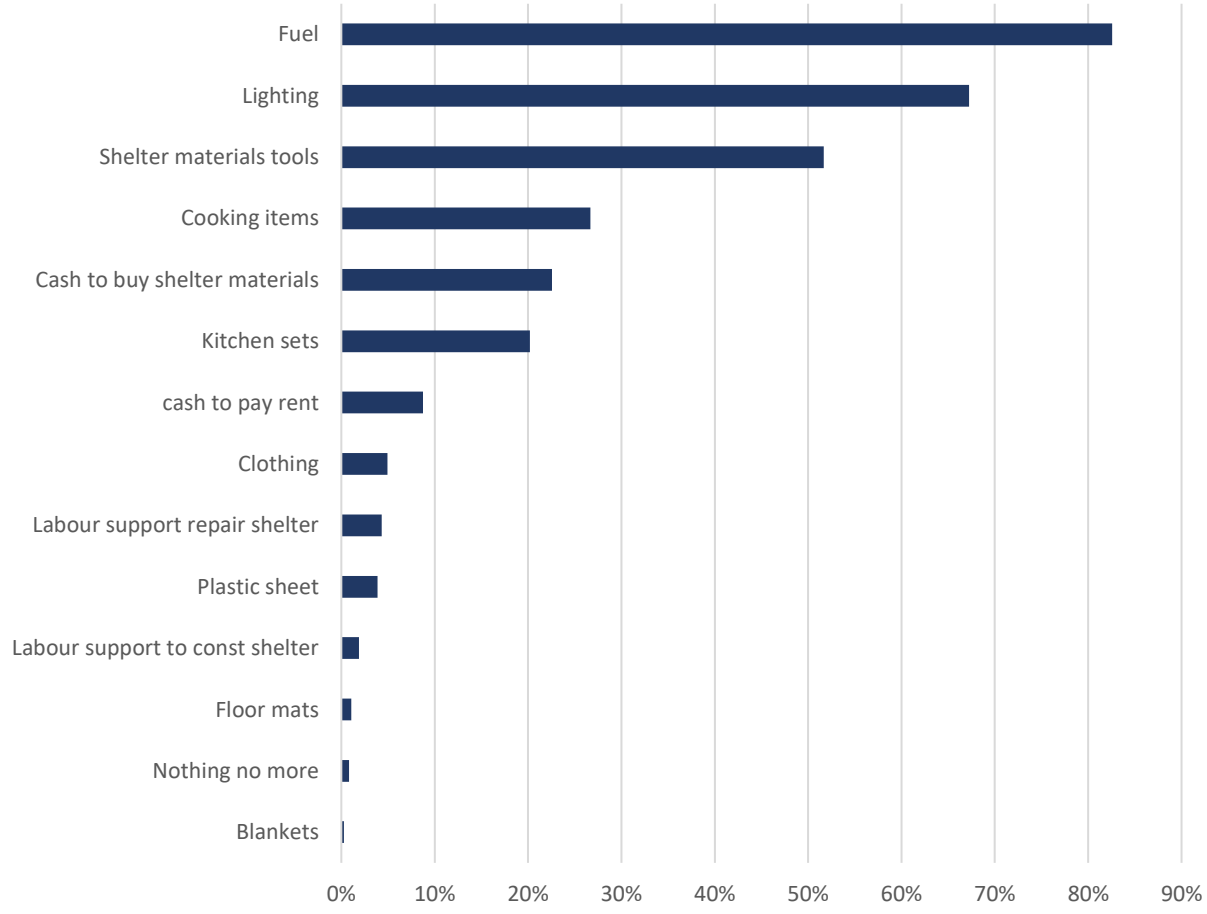
Graph 3: shelter and NFI assistance in the previous 30 days by percentage of locations.



Source of assistance: in 62% of the locations where the population reportedly received shelter and NFI assistance, the main provider were UN/INGOs, in 33% the military, in 3% local organizations, and in 2% government authorities.

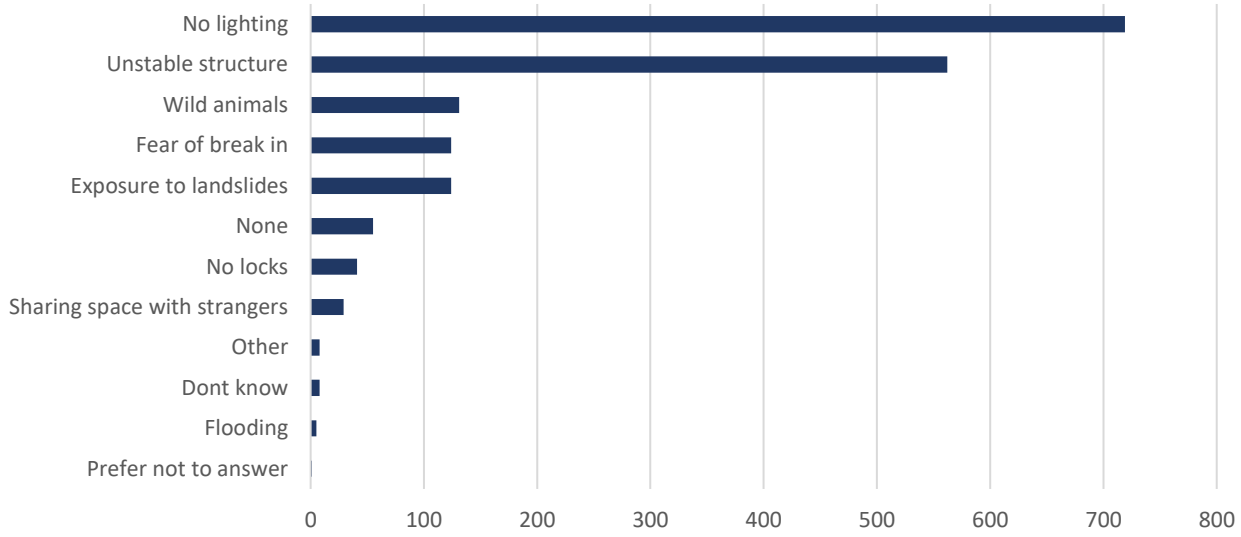
Need gaps: in 83% of locations, KIs indicated fuel among the top three most urgent needs, followed by 67% indicating lightening, and 52% the provision of shelter materials.

Graph 4: most mentioned three shelter/NFI needs by percentage of location.

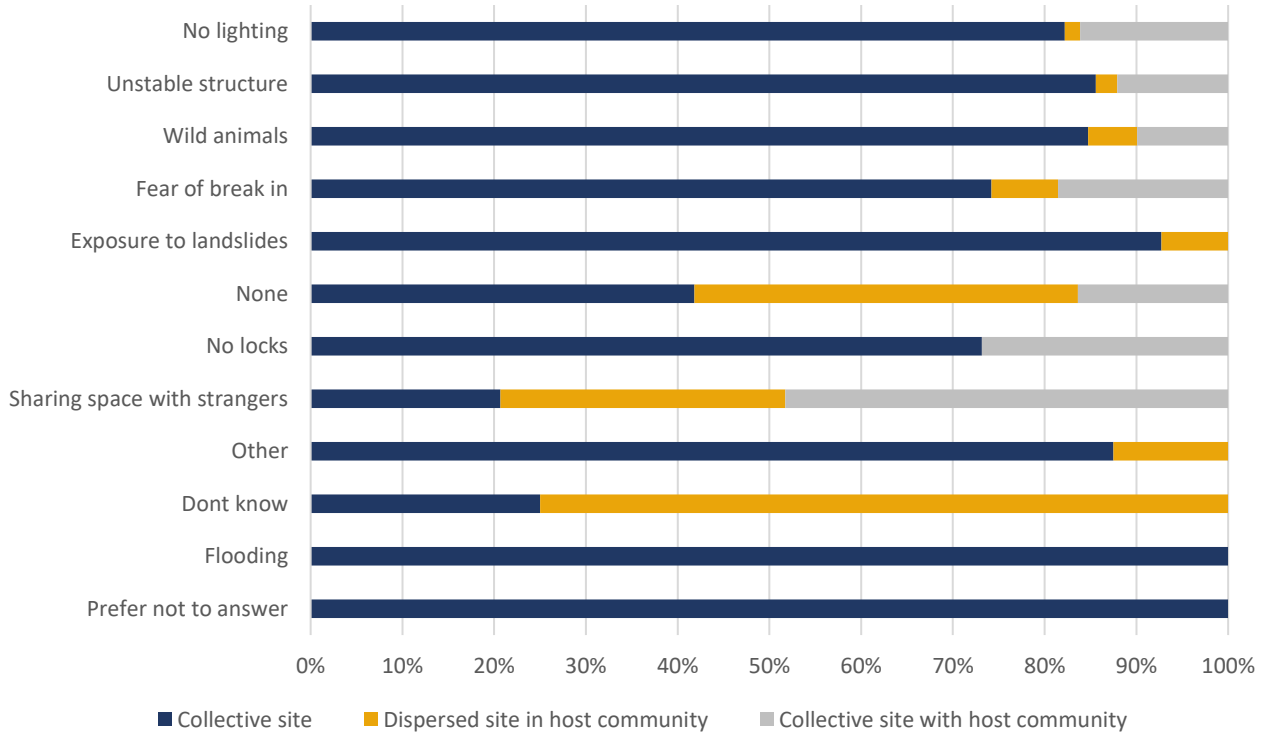


Safety concerns: in 40% of locations it was reported that inadequate lightening was the primary shelter-related safety concern, while in 31% unstable shelter structure was reported as a key concern. Exposure to landslide, fear of wild animals and fear of break-in were equally mentioned in 7% of locations. It is worth noting that almost all locations where the exposure to landslide or the fear of wild animals were indicated as primary safety concern, are located in collective sites, particularly Kutupalong and Balukali expansion.

Graph 5: primary safety concern by number of locations.



Graph 6: primary safety concern by site type.

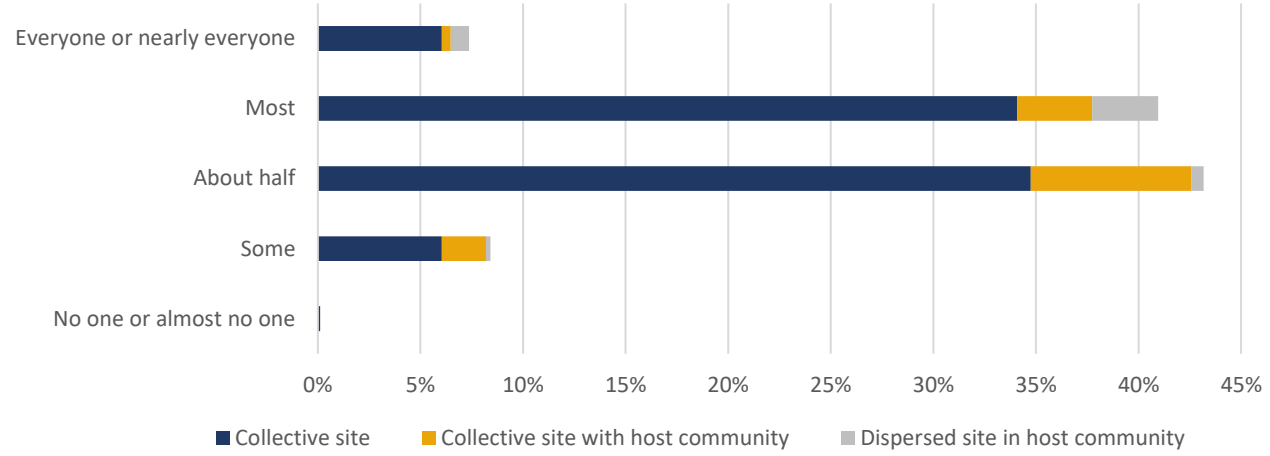


WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water sources: in 82% of locations it was reported that tube wells/handpump were the most common source of drinking water, followed by piped-water tap stand in 9% and storage tank tap stand in 6%.

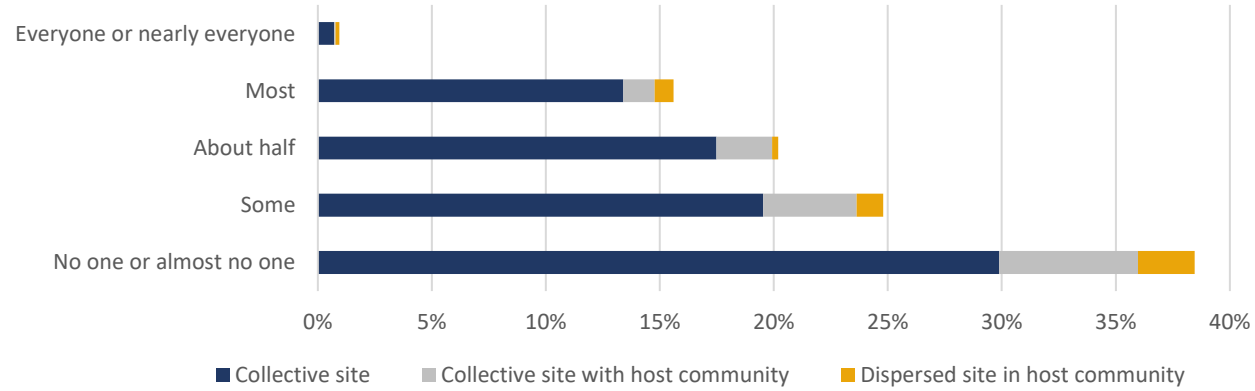
Water needs: only in 2 out of 1807 locations it was reported that the refugee population had no access at all to drinking water, both in collective sites. In approximately 8% of all locations it was reported that access to water was limited, as only some people had enough water for their needs. In 43% of assessed locations at least half of the population had enough water, while in 41% most people had enough and in 7% nearly everyone had enough water for their needs.

Graph 7: access to drinking water by percentages of locations and by site type.



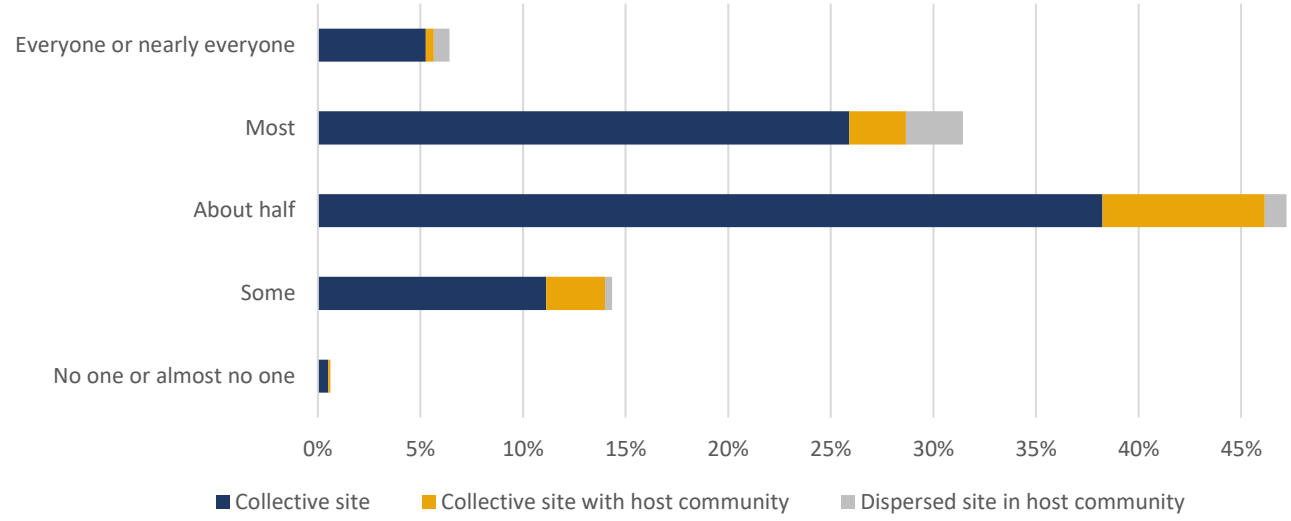
Water treatment: only in 1% of assessed locations it was reported that nearly everybody treats their drinking water, corresponding to just 17 out of 1807 locations. In 38% of location, it was reported that nearly nobody treats their water.

Graph 8: rate of water treatment by percentages of locations and site type.



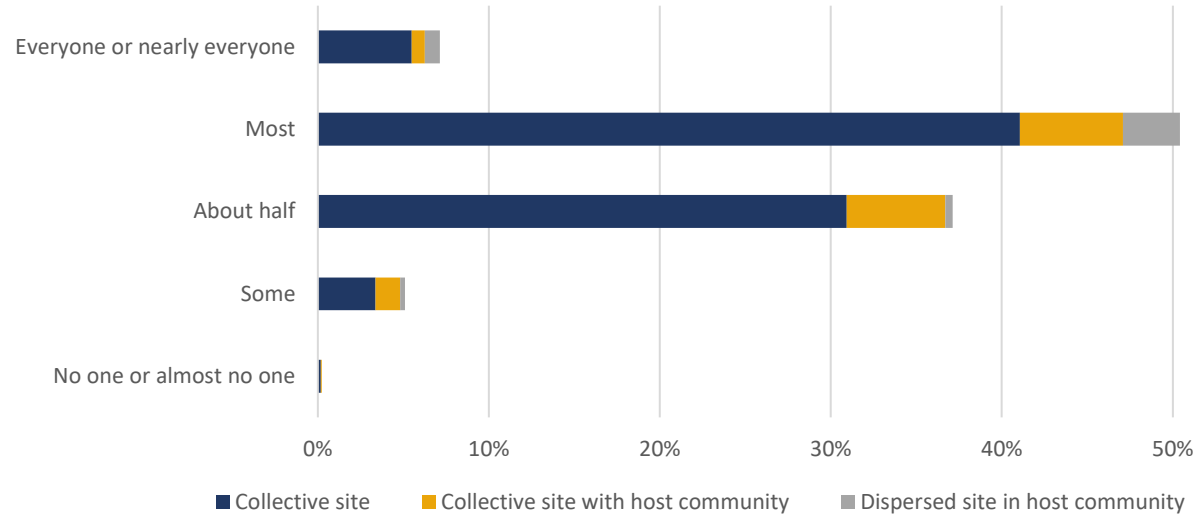
Access to bathing facilities: in 1% of all locations it was reported that almost nobody had access to bathing facilities, while in 14% of locations that only some people did. In 47% of locations, KIs reported that at least half of the population had access to bathing facilities, in 31% most people and 6% nearly everybody was reported having access to bathing facilities.

Graph 9: access to bathing facilities by percentages of locations and site type.



Access to latrines: in less than 1% of all locations it was reported that almost nobody had access to latrines, while in 5% of locations only some people did. In 37% of locations, KIs reported that at least half of the population had access to latrines, in 50% most people and 7% nearly everybody.

Graph 10: access to latrines by percentages of locations and site type.

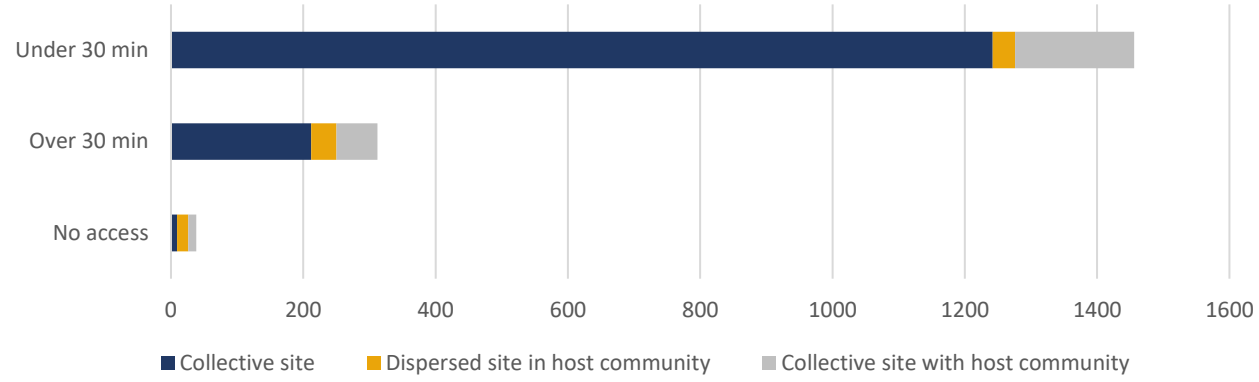


Safety and security: in 91% of assessed locations, KIs reported that bathing facilities were not separated between man and women, in 50% that there were no locks and in 96% that they had no adequate lightening. Similarly, in 90% of assessed locations, it was reported that latrines were not separated, in 38% that there were no locks and in 96% that they had no adequate lightening.
This situation affects refugees' actual and perceived safety and security. Bathing/wash facilities were reported to be a place of security incidents for children in 58% of locations, and for women in 69%. Lack of privacy (no locks or door) was reported among the problems preventing access to latrines in 8% of locations. Lack of separation was reported to be an obstacle impeding access to latrines in 62% of assessed locations.

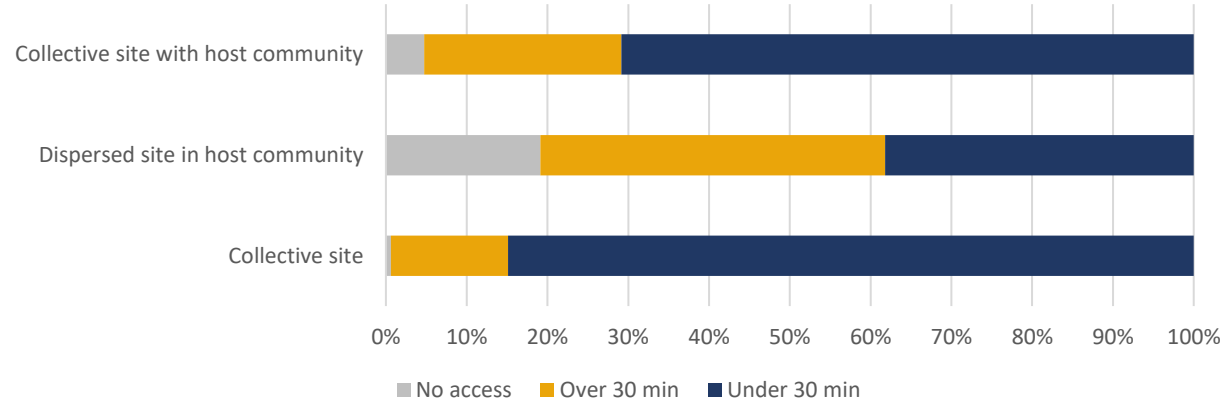
HEALTH

Access to health facilities: Only in 2% of locations KIs reported not to have access to static health facilities. However, in 17% locations it was responded that the population had to travel over 30 minutes to reach the nearest health facility on foot. In 39% of assessed locations, the refugee population was reported to have access to mobile clinics. However, in 64% of locations the population reportedly faced difficulties accessing health facilities at night.

Graph 11: access to health facilities by number of locations and site type.



Graph 12: access to health facilities by site type.



Health services: KIs were asked whether people in their location faced problems accessing various services. In 28% of locations, it was reported that refugees faced problems accessing antenatal care, either because the service was not available, or because it was available but not easily accessible.
In 36% of assessed locations, it was also reported that women do not give birth in health facilities.

In 64% of locations people in distress or with mental health issues reportedly faced problems accessing assistance. Likewise, in 66% of locations refugees faced problems accessing psychosocial care, and in 62% persons with disabilities faced problems accessing rehabilitation support.
Vaccinations services were reportedly widespread and easily accessible in 92% of assessed locations.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

Source of food: the most common source of food was food distributions, reported in 91% of all assessed locations. The second most commonly reported source of food was local market, as recorded in 36% of locations, and support from friends and relatives in 23% of locations.

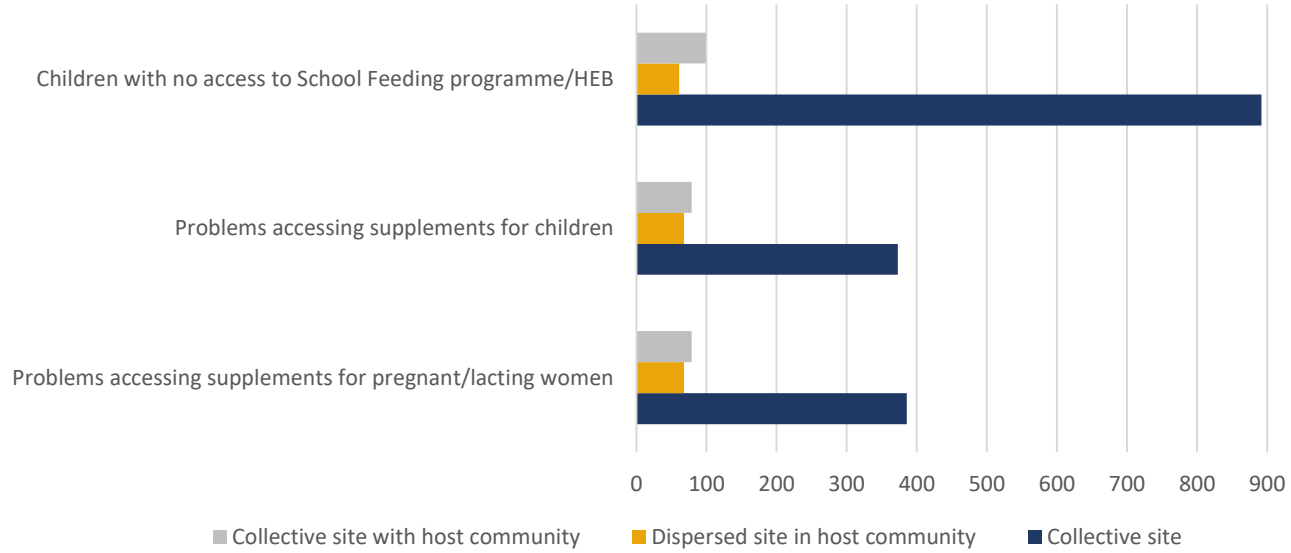
Access to food: access to food was reported to have changed during the previous month in 11% of assessed locations, with similar rates across collective sites and collective sites with host communities. The main two reasons behind such a change were reportedly the reduced access to assistance (8% of locations), and the increase of price of food (5% of locations).

Source of fuel: the most reported source of fuel was the local forest. This was indicated in 67% of assessed locations. The second most common source of fuel was the local market, as reported in 28% of locations.

Source of income: in 82% of locations it was reported that refugees had no regular income at all. In 17% of locations, refugees reportedly engaged in irregular daily labor or casual work. In 15% of locations, the sale of items received through humanitarian assistance represented the main source of income.

Access to nutritional supplements: in 30% of locations it was reported that refugees had no access to nutritional supplements for pregnant or lactating women, either because the service was not available or because the service existed, but it was difficult to access. Likewise, in 29% of locations KIs reported difficulties accessing nutritional supplements for children. In 58% of assessed locations, it was reported that children have no access to school feeding programs including high energy biscuits.

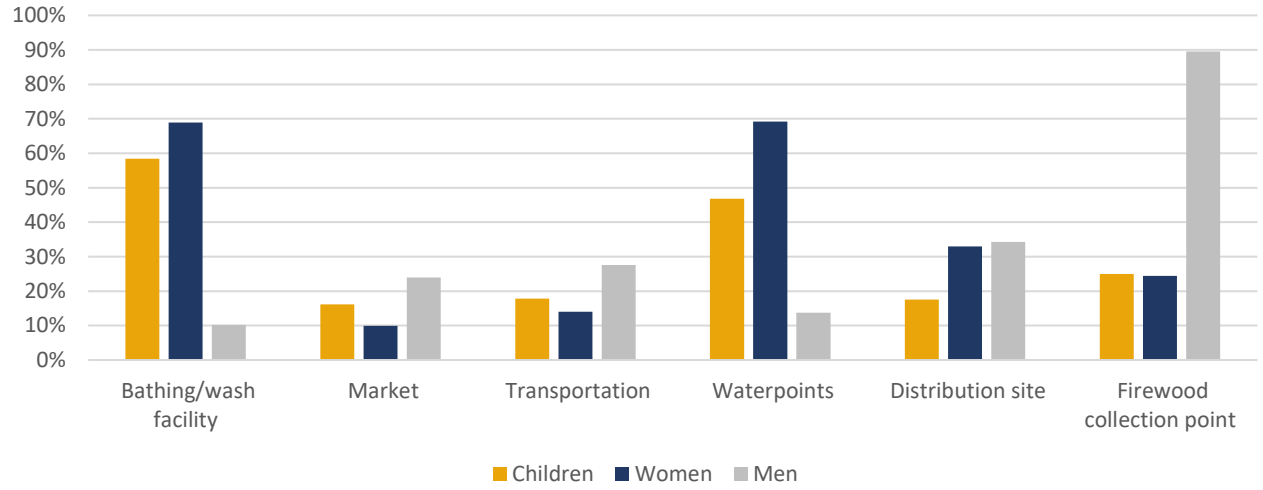
Graph 13: access to nutritional supplements by number of locations and site type.



PROTECTION

Safety: KIs were asked about the most common places or situations where security incidents take place. The most frequently reported were firewood collection, followed by bathing and wash facilities and waterpoints. Places subject to security incidents were however very different depending on the age and sex of refugees. Bathing/wash facilities were reported to be risky for children in 58% of locations and for women in 69% of locations, while for men only in 10% of locations. Similarly, water points were reportedly risky for children in 47% of location, for men in 14%, while for women in 69%.
Conversely, firewood collection was reported to be a situation where incidents were likely to happen to men in 89% of locations, while for children and women only in 25% and 24% respectively.

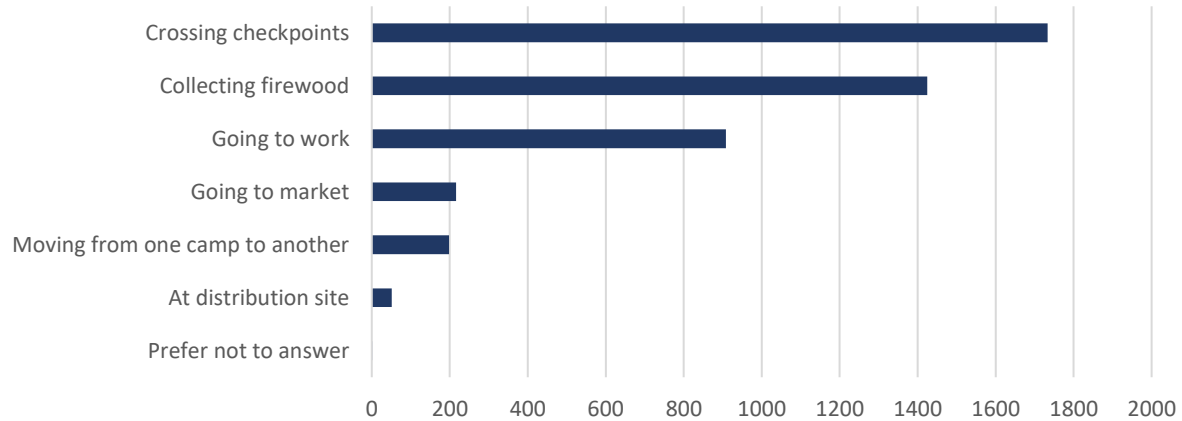
Graph 14: places where security incidents take place by percentage of locations .



Services: KIs were asked about child friendly spaces and women safe spaces. In 32% of locations KIs reported that no child friendly space is available, while in 24% the KIs reported not to know what kind of services were provided in a child friendly space. Similarly, KIs in 30% of locations reported not to be aware of the services provided in women safe spaces, and in 41% that the service was not available.

Restriction of movements: in 98% of locations it was reported that refugees experience difficulties or feel restricted in their movements. Check points were mentioned in 96% of locations, followed by firewood collection in 79%.

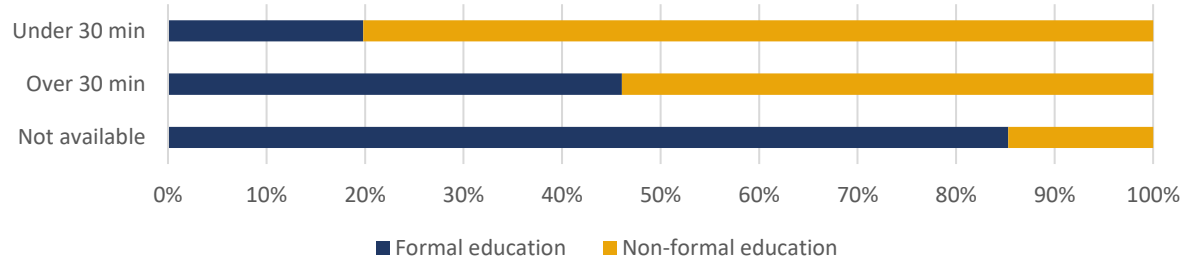
Graph 15: restriction of movement by number of locations.



EDUCATION

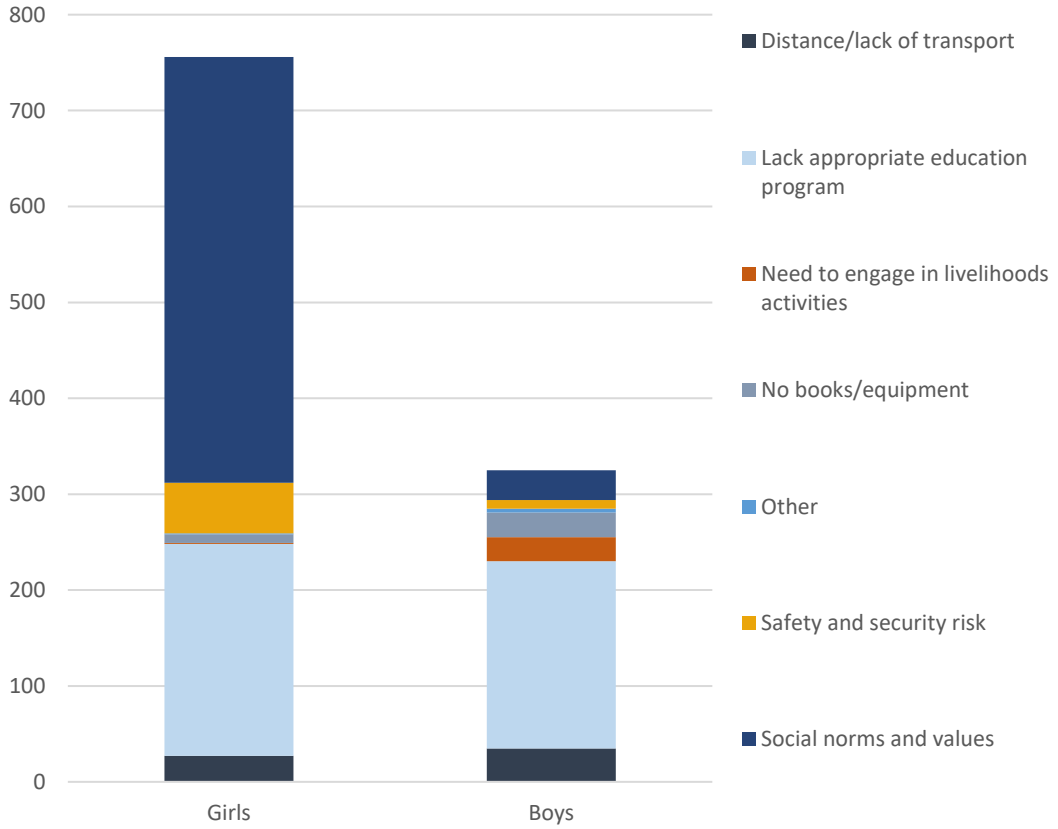
Access: in 87% of locations it was reported that children had access to formal or non-formal education services. Particularly, in 82% of locations formal or non-formal education services were reachable within 30 minutes on foot.

Graph 16: access to education by percentage of locations.



Barriers: in 42% of locations it was reported that adolescent girls encounter barriers to access educations, while 18% reported the same for adolescent boys. Social norms and values were reported to be the main reason affecting adolescent girls' access to education in 25% of locations, and boys' in 2%.
The lack of an appropriate school program was given the same importance by KIs (12% and 11% respectively), with no significant differences between boys and girls. Finally, safety and security were reported among the main reasons preventing adolescent girls from accessing school in 3% of locations, while no KI reported the same for boys. Reversely, the need to engage in livelihoods activities was not mentioned as a main barrier for adolescent girls, while it was mentioned for boys in 1% of locations.

Graph 17: barriers for adolescents to access education by number of locations.



Risks and challenges: in 30% of locations it was reported that distance was a challenge and had an impact on children's ability to reach school. In 54% of locations, safety and security were also mentioned among the challenges and risks faced by children to access education services.

Teachers: in 54% of locations, KIs mentioned the presence of trained teachers who were not working at that moment in schools or learning centers.

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES (CwC)

Source of information: in 46% of locations, KIs reported that refugees address majhees to receive information about services, distributions, etc. Majhees as a main source of information were followed by the army in 25% of locations and UN/INGO in 22%. In 33% of locations it was also reported that the refugee population would like to receive information from the majhee, in 16% through community meetings, in 13% from the army and in 11% from aid worker. It is worth bearing in mind that majhees are the KIs of the NPM SA, hence a level of bias should be taken into account.

Key information topics: the most frequently mentioned topics on which the refugee population required information were source of fuel in 27% of locations, financial support in 20% and employment in 18%.

NEEDS SEVERITY RATING and NEEDS PRIORITY RANKING

Key informants were asked to rate each need from not severe to extremely severe. After that, KIs were invited to rank the top three most important needs, from the first most important to the third most important. The questions were formulated in this way so that the former would allow for comparison of locations by severity of need. The latter would allow to identify the priority of needs within a same location.

Table 5: Summary of needs severity rating by number of locations.

	Extremly Severe	Very Severe	Moderately Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
Cash	1093	567	103	39	5
Cooking fuel firewood	1010	707	56	10	24
Improved quality drinking water	772	625	283	94	33
Job opportunities	627	791	283	99	7
Improved quality shelter	463	790	425	103	26
Food	355	908	429	103	12
safety and security	292	768	524	188	35
Education	291	652	641	178	45
Health facilities	187	642	765	184	29
Improved quality wash facilities	164	590	730	278	45
Psychosocial support	133	378	658	543	95
Hygiene items	98	253	844	533	79
Transport	67	265	776	569	130
Cooking utensils	52	451	674	421	209
Vocational training	51	271	808	576	101
Other	51	170	420	285	323
Access registration	36	458	671	499	143
Clothing and footwear	9	326	825	533	114

Table 6: Summary of needs priority ranking by number of locations.

Needs priority ranking	First most important	Second most important	Third most important
Cash	910	183	156
Drinking water	310	393	159
Food	238	263	88
Cooking fuel and firewood	180	476	571
Shelter	63	130	133
Job opportunities	42	124	327
WASH facilities	19	57	58
Education for children	17	76	105
Health facilities	17	58	75
Access to registration	7	2	5
Safety and security	2	15	53
Cooking untensils	1	16	39
Hygeine items	1	9	5
Clothing and footwear	0	0	6
Other	0	1	6
Psychosocial support	0	4	15
Transport	0	0	6

Table 7: Summary of most frequently mentioned needs.

Most frequently mentioned	Need	Count of locations	Percentage of locations
1	Cash	1249	69%
2	Cooking fuel and firewood	1227	68%
3	Drinking water	862	48%
4	Food	1227	33%
5	Job opportunities	326	27%

METHODOLOGY

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.

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.
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.

NPM Site Assessment (SA)

The NPM Site Assessment (SA) routinely collects information on numbers, locations, movements and multi-sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in all areas most recently affected by the sudden influx.
The NPM SA collects information about the overall Rohingya population, including refugees who arrived before 25 August 2017. Information is collected by a team of 80 enumerators through field level key informant (KI) interviews using a closed-ended KoBo questionnaire. The findings of the KI interviews are triangulated at the field level through direct observations, and spontaneous community group discussions. On average, during a two-week data collection period a single round of the NPM SA collects approximately 1800 face-to-face interviews with individual KIs.

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

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.

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

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.

- 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.

At the end of each exercise, baseline or assessment, NPM shares its most updated information on population figures.