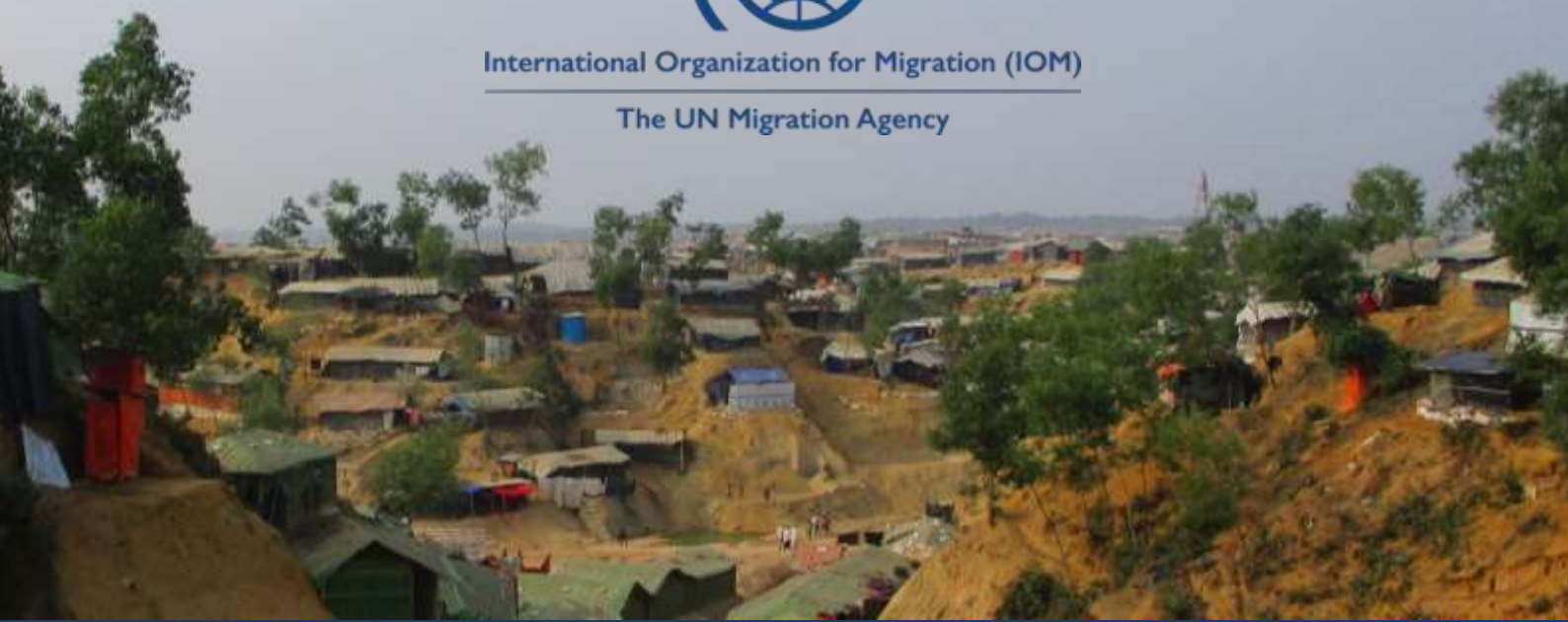**International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

The UN Migration Agency

IOM BANGLADESH

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM)

Site Assessment: Round 10

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 unregistered, residing in Cox's Bazar prior to August 2017 is estimated to be around 213,000 individuals.

Rohingya Population in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (20 May 2018)

915,000
Revised estimate of **Total Rohingya** population in Cox's Bazar – 20 May

702,000
Estimated number of **New Arrivals** since 25 August 2017

17,000
Estimated number of **Newly Identified*** between R9 25 Mar – R10 20 May

(*) Between 25 March and 20 May 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 9 and NPM SA 10 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 1 and 20 May 2018, an estimated 915,000 individuals (approximately 215,000 households) were identified in 1922 locations[1]. Of these, 85% were living in collective sites, 13% in collective sites with host communities, and 2% in dispersed sites in host communities.[2] Of the total population, 33,956 were registered refugees (UNHCR, May 2018[3]), who live in the only two formal refugee camps (Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps), accounting for 4% of the total identified refugee population. The remaining 881,000 were unregistered refugees who live in all locations including the formal refugee camps.

Between NPM SA 9 and NPM SA 10 an increase of almost 17,000 individuals was recorded. However, such an increase should not be attributed to new arrivals. Rather, the refined methodology, an increase in coverage and the finalization of the majhee block mapping exercise allowed NPM to identify gaps and reach areas that were not previously assessed.

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

Type of site	Collective site	Collective site with HC	Dispersed site in HC	Total
Total locations assessed	1558	276	88	**1922**
Total households	183048	28010	3457	**214515**
Total individuals	779742	119859	15077	**914678**

The majority of the Rohingya refugees live in Ukhia upazila, comprising 80% of the total households and 79% of the total identified individuals. The second largest group lives in Teknaf, comprising over 19% of households and nearly 20% of individuals.

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

Upazila	Cox'S Bazar Sadar	Ramu	Teknaf	Ukhia	Total
Households	1252	333	41764	171166	**214515**
Percent	1%	0%	19%	80%	
Individuals	5437	1588	182816	724837	**914678**
Percent	1%	0%	20%	79%	

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[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 (15 May 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 10. 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 15 May 2018)

Sex/Age	0 to 4	5 to 11	12 to 17	18 to 59	60+	Total
Male	9.4%	11.6%	6.9%	18.4%	1.6%	48%
Female	9.1%	10.9%	6.8%	23.6%	1.8%	52%
Total	**18.5%**	**22.5%**	**13.6%**	**42.0%**	**3.3%**	**100%**

Table 4: Percentage of families with vulnerabilities (RRRC/UNHCR 15 May 2018)

16%	**5%**	**4%**	**4%**	**2%**	**2%**	**1%**	**1%**
single mothers	serious medical condition	older person at risk	disability	separated children	older person at risk with children	single father	unaccompa-nied child

MULTI-SECTORAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FINDINGS

SITE MANAGEMENT

Access: 67% of the assessed locations were accessible only by footpath, creating an extremely challenging situation for the delivery of humanitarian aid. Particularly, 58% were in collective sites, and 9% in collective sites with host communities. Of the remaining, 11% were accessible by tom-toms, and nearly 10% by large vehicles. The least accessible areas are located in highly congested sites, particularly Kutupalong and Balukali expansion.

Ownership of Land/Location: 86% 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 (7%) and dispersed sites in host communities (4%). Only 2% of locations on private land were recorded in collective sites.
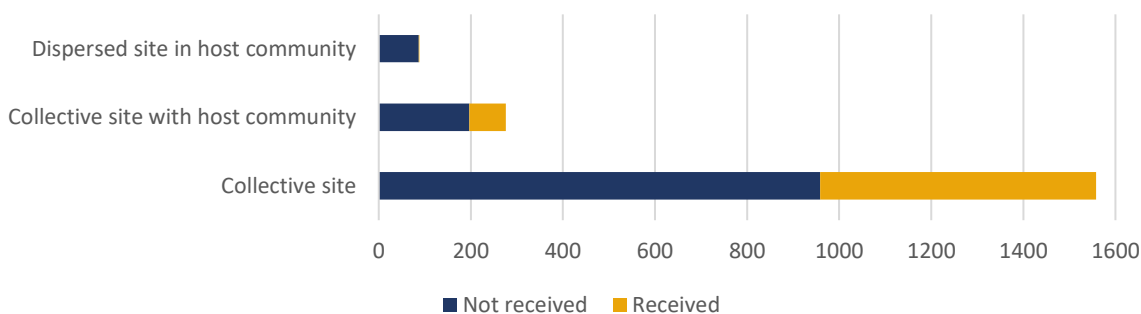
SHELTER

Assistance received: In 65% of locations it was reported that the population has not received any NFI nor shelter assistance during the previous 30 days. Overall, 50% 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.
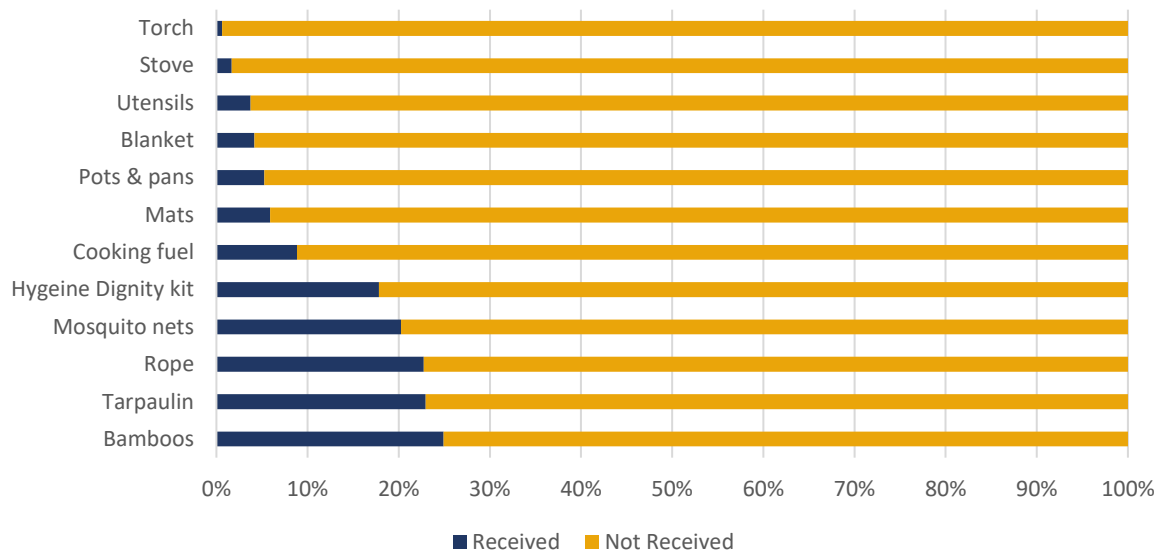
Graph 1: Shelter and NFI assistance in the previous 30 days by site type.
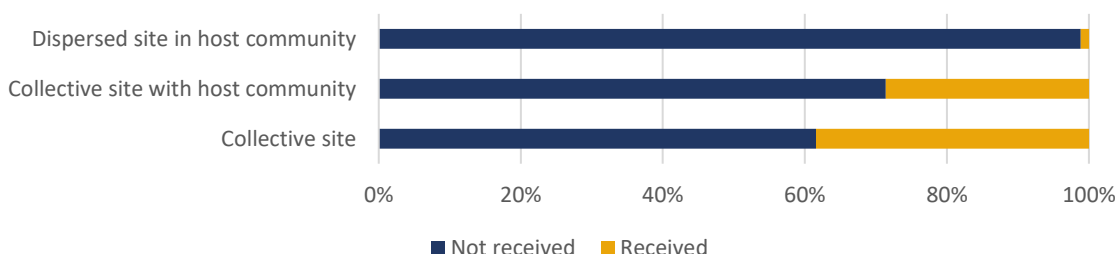
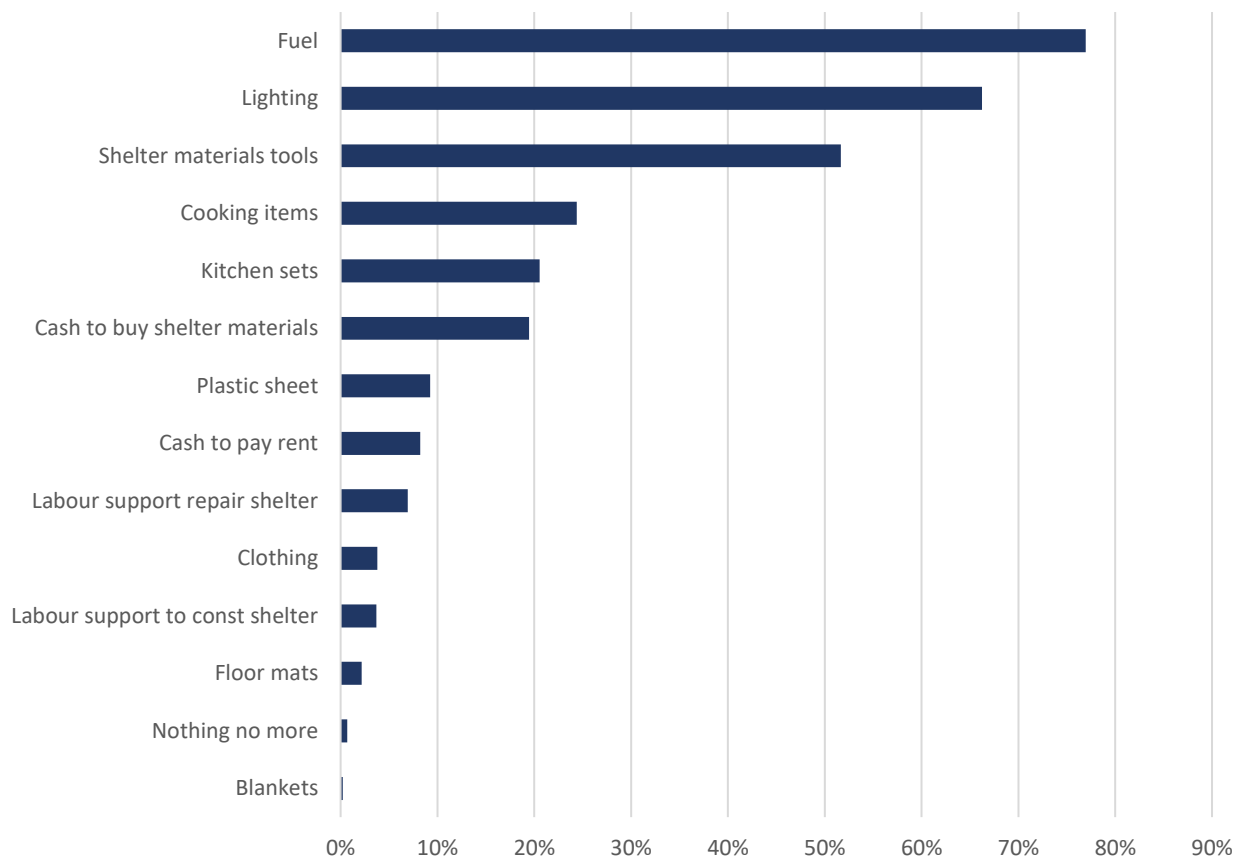**Graph 2: Shelter and NFI assistance in the previous 30 days by number of locations and site type.**

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

Legend: ■ Received ■ Not Received

(Categories from top to bottom: Torch, Stove, Utensils, Blanket, Pots & pans, Mats, Cooking fuel, Hygeine Dignity kit, Mosquito nets, Rope, Tarpaulin, Bamboos)

Source of assistance: In 34% of the locations where the population reportedly received shelter and NFI assistance, the main reported provider were UN/INGOs, in 16% the military, in 1% government authorities, and in less than 1 % of locations, local organizations.

Need gaps: In 77% of locations, KIs indicated fuel among the top three most urgent needs. This was followed by 66% indicating lightning, and 52% the provision of shelter materials or tools.

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

(Categories from top to bottom: Fuel, Lighting, Shelter materials tools, Cooking items, Kitchen sets, Cash to buy shelter materials, Plastic sheet, Cash to pay rent, Labour support repair shelter, Clothing, Labour support to const shelter, Floor mats, Nothing no more, Blankets)

Safety concerns: In 49% of locations it was reported that unstable structures were the primary shelter-related safety concern, while in 34% inadequate lighting was reported as a key concern, followed by exposure to landslide in 7% of locations. It is worth noting that almost all locations where the exposure to landslide 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.
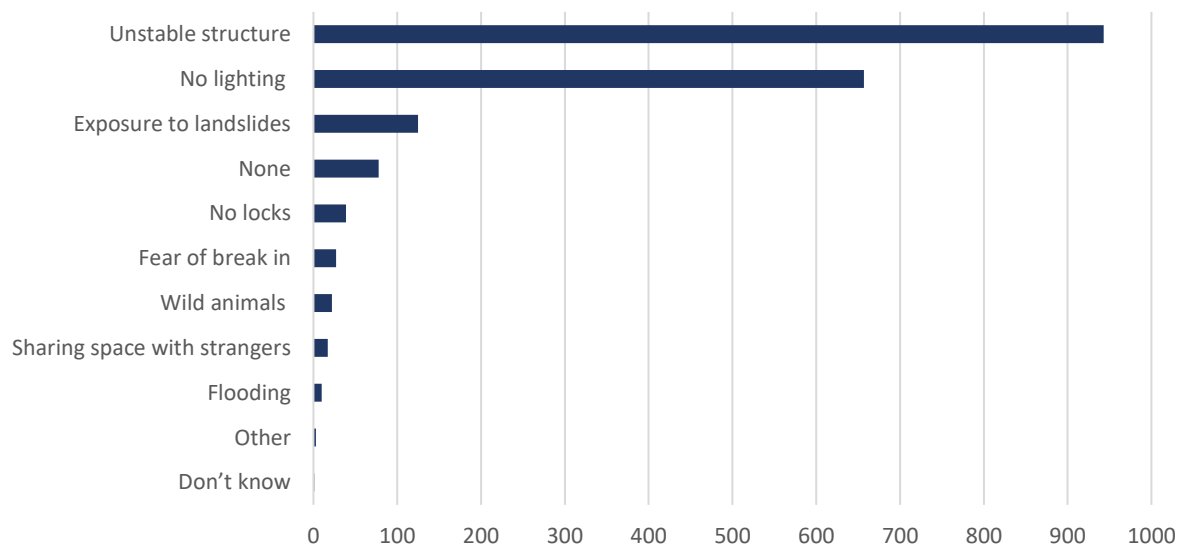
**Graph 6: Primary safety concern by site type.**
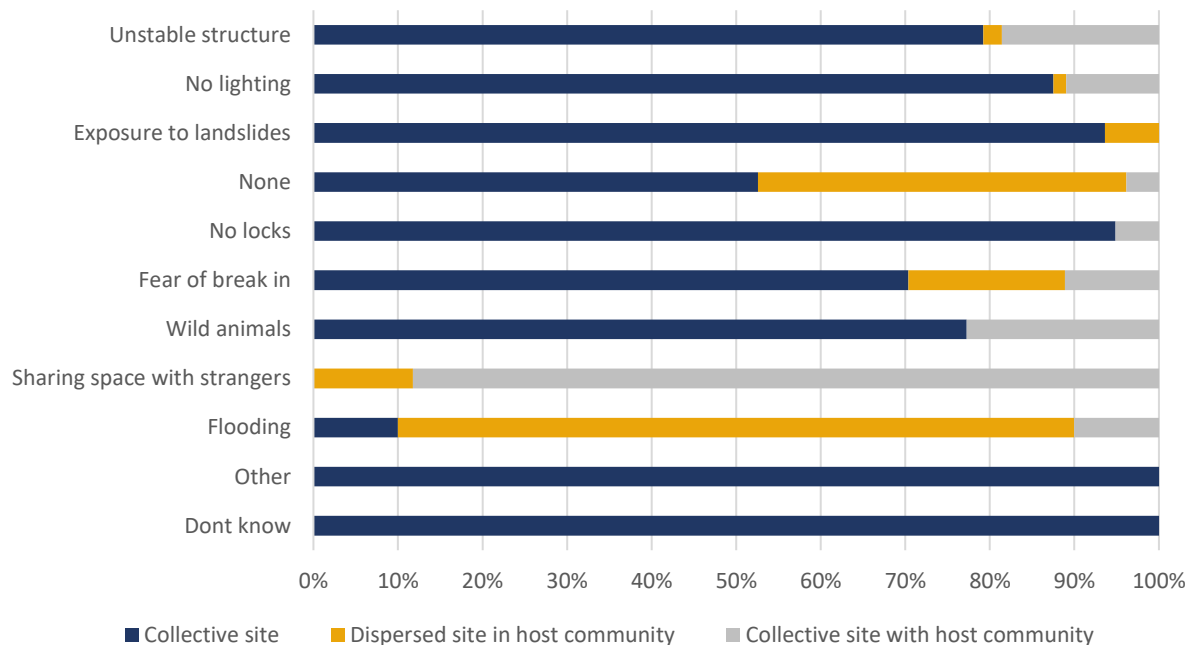
🚰 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water sources: In 85% of locations it was reported that tube wells/hand pump were the most common source of drinking water, followed by storage tap stand in 7%, and piped-water tap stand in 6%.

Water needs: In less than 1% of assessed locations, all collective sites, it was reported that the refugee population had no access at all to drinking water. In approximately 4% of all locations it was reported that only some people had enough water to meet their needs. In 44% of assessed locations at about half of the population were reported to have enough water, while in 47% most people, and in 5% nearly everyone were reported to have enough water to meet their needs.

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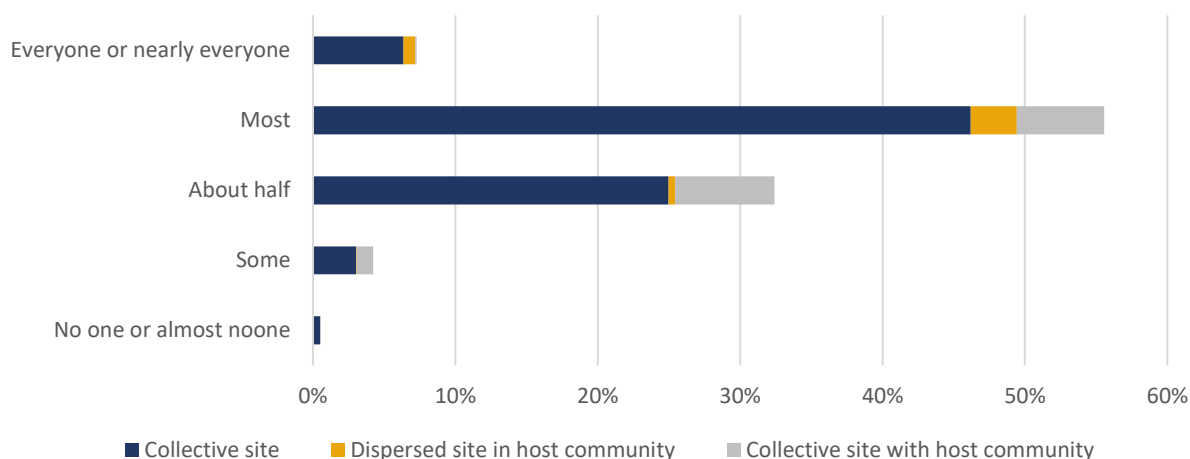

Water treatment: In 33% of location, it was reported that nearly nobody treats their water whilst it was reported that in 2% of assessed locations everybody or nearly everybody treats their drinking water, corresponding to only 46 out of 1922 locations.

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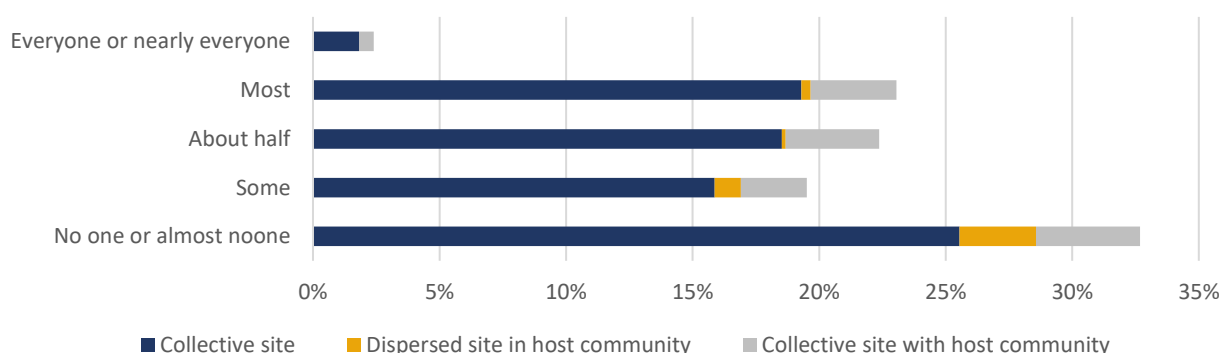

Access to bathing facilities: In less than 1% of all locations it was reported that no one or almost no one had access to bathing facilities, while in 8% of locations it was reported that only some people did. In 44% of locations, KIs reported that at least half of the population had access to bathing facilities, in 40% most people and in 7% nearly everybody was reported to have access to bathing facilities.

Graph 9: Access to bathing facilities by percentages of locations and site type.
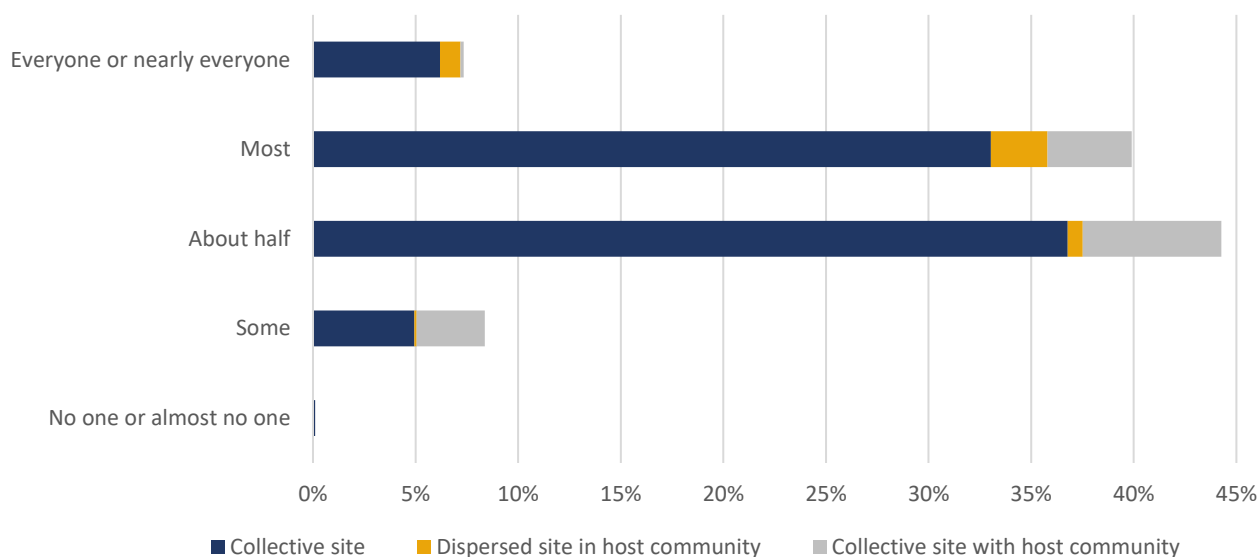
Access to latrines: In less than 1% of all locations it was reported that almost nobody had access to latrines, while in 3% of locations it was reported that only some people did. In 33% of locations, KIs reported that at least half of the population had access to latrines, in 57% most people and in 7% nearly everybody.

Graph 10: Access to latrines by percentages of locations and site type.
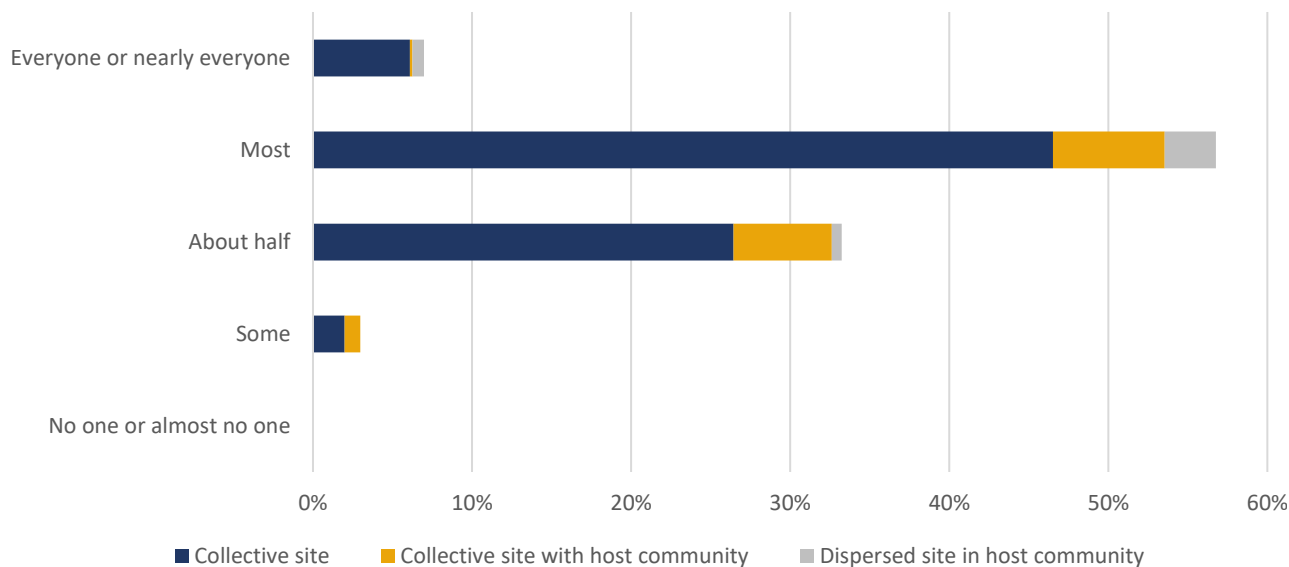
Safety and security: In 94% of assessed locations KIs reported that bathing facilities were not separated between men and women, in 48% that there were no locks, and in 93% there was no adequate lighting. Similarly, in 90% of assessed locations it was reported that latrines were not separated, in 31% that there were no locks and in 95% that there was no adequate lightening.

Bathing/wash facilities were reported to be a place of security incidents for children in 59% of locations, and for women in 67%. = Lack of separation was reported to be an obstacle impeding access to latrines in 59% of assessed locations.
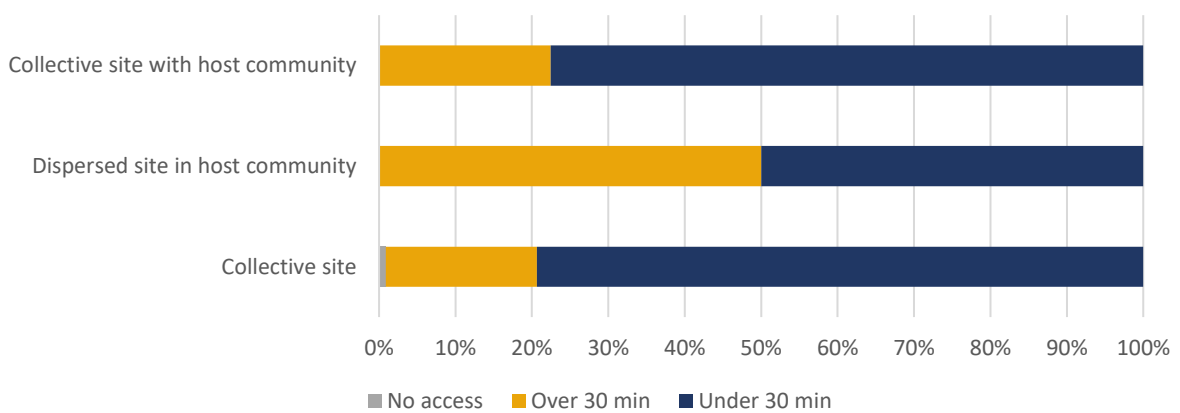
HEALTH

Access to health facilities: Whilst in only 1% of locations KIs reported that there was no access to static health facilities in 22% locations it was reported that the population had to travel over 30 minutes on foot to reach their nearest health facility and 63% reported that they faced difficulties accessing health facilities at night. In 40% of assessed locations, the refugee population was reported however to have access to mobile clinics.

Graph 11: Access to health facilities by number of locations and site type.
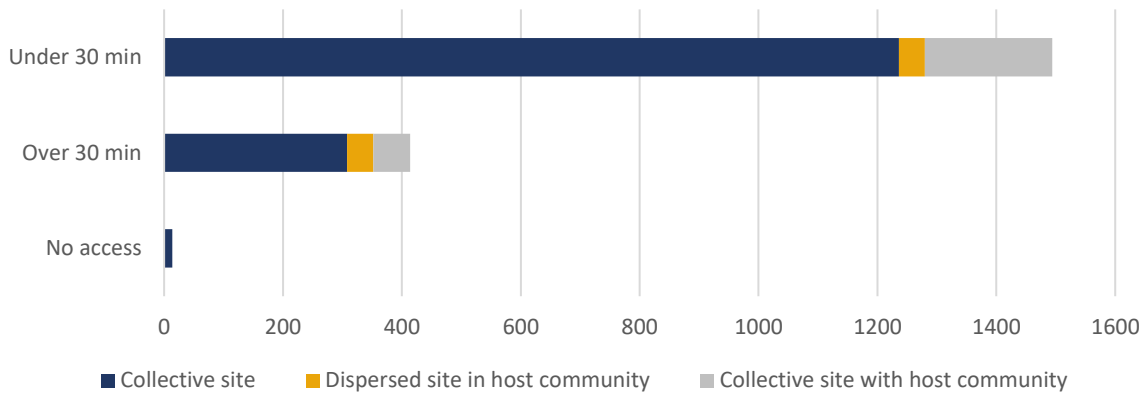
Graph 12: Access to health facilities by site type.

Health services: KIs were asked whether people in their location faced problems accessing various services. In 26% 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 37% 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 69% of locations it was reported that refugees face problems accessing psychosocial care, and in 70% persons with disabilities faced problems accessing rehabilitation support.
Vaccinations services were reportedly widespread and easily accessible in 94% of assessed locations.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND LIVELIHOODS

Source of food: The most common source of food was food distributions, reported in 86% of all assessed locations. The second most commonly reported source of food was the local market, as recorded in 35% of locations, and support from friends and relatives in 28% of locations.

Access to food: Access to food was reported to have changed during the previous month in 6% of assessed locations, with similar rates across collective sites and collective sites with host communities. The two main reasons behind such a change were reportedly the improved access to assistance (3% of locations), reduced access to assistance (2% of locations), and the increase of price of food (1% of locations).

Source of fuel: The most reported source of fuel was the local forest. This was indicated in 53% of assessed locations. The second most common source of fuel was the local market, as reported in 33% of locations.

Source of income: In 73% of locations it was reported that refugees had no regular income at all. In 8% of locations, refugees reportedly engaged in irregular daily labor or casual work. In 16% of locations, the sale of items received through humanitarian assistance represented the main source of income.

Access to nutritional supplements: In 44% of locations it was reported that refugees had issues accessing 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 43% of locations KIs reported difficulties accessing nutritional supplements for children. In 36% 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.**

Collective site with host community   Dispersed site in host community   Collective site
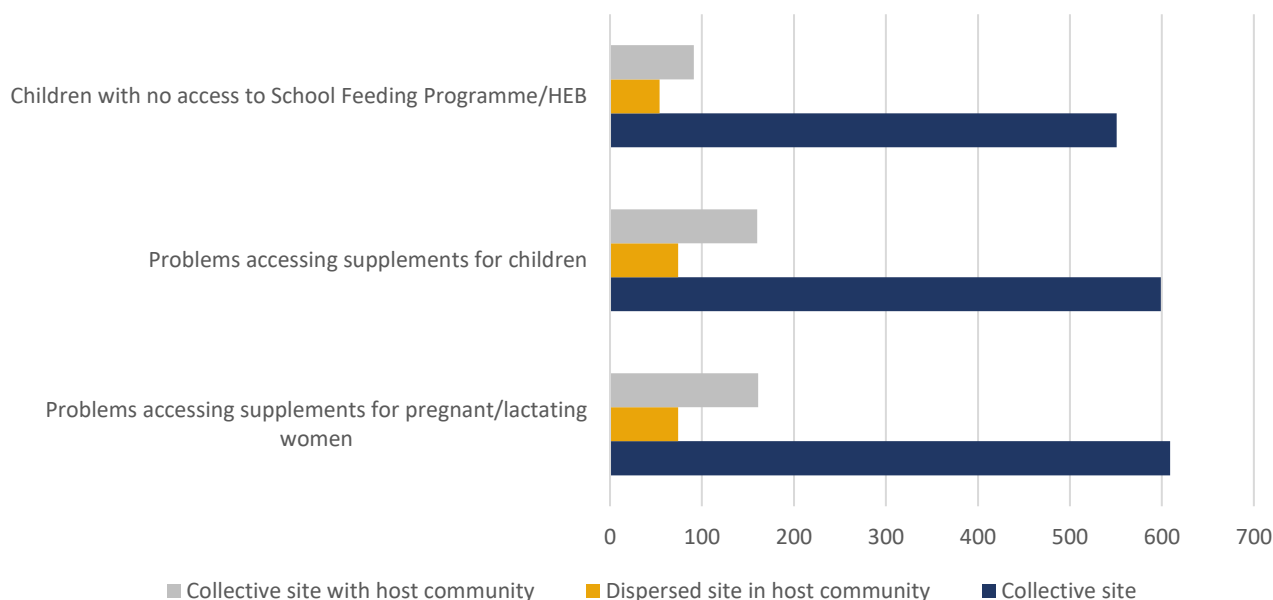
PROTECTION

Safety: KIs were asked about the most common places or situations where security incidents take place. Those most frequently reported included firewood collection areas, followed by bathing facilities and water points.

Places subject to security incidents however differed greatly depending on the age and sex of refugees. Bathing/wash facilities were reported to be risky for women in 67% of locations, for children in 59% of locations, while only7% of locations for men. Similarly, water points were reportedly risky for women in 75% of assessed location, for children in 45%, whilst 11% for men.

Conversely, firewood collection was reported to be a situation where incidents were likely to happen to men in 84% of locations, while for children and women only in 14% and 15% respectively.

Graph 14: Places where security incidents take place by percentage of locations.
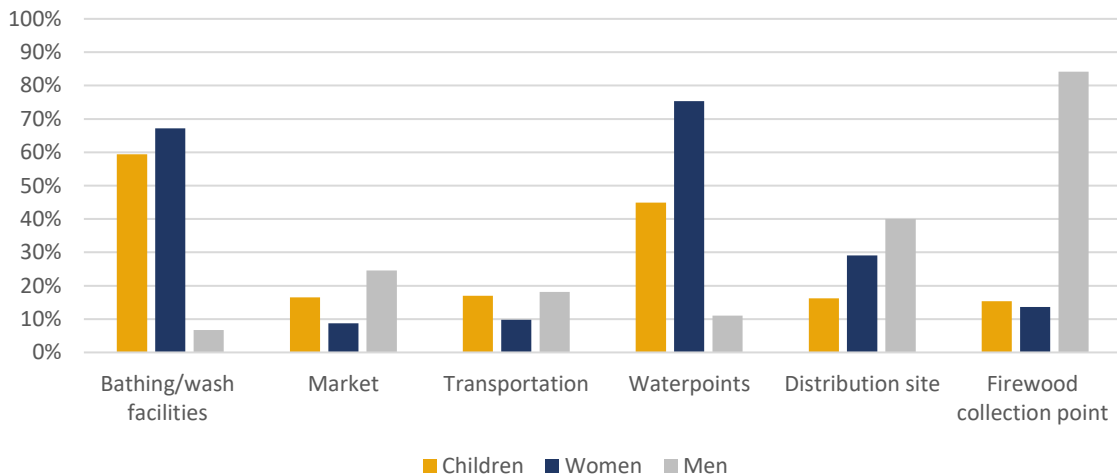
Services: KIs were asked about child friendly spaces and women safe spaces. In 35% of locations KIs reported that no child friendly space is available, while in 26% the KIs reported not to know what kind of services were provided in a child friendly space. Similarly, KIs in 32% of locations reported not to be aware of the services provided in women safe spaces, and in 43% that the service was not available.

Restriction of movements: in 92% of locations it was reported that refugees experience difficulties in their movements when crossing checkpoints. Firewood collection points were reported in 77% of locations, followed by 41% when going to work.

**Graph 15: Restriction of movement by number of locations.**
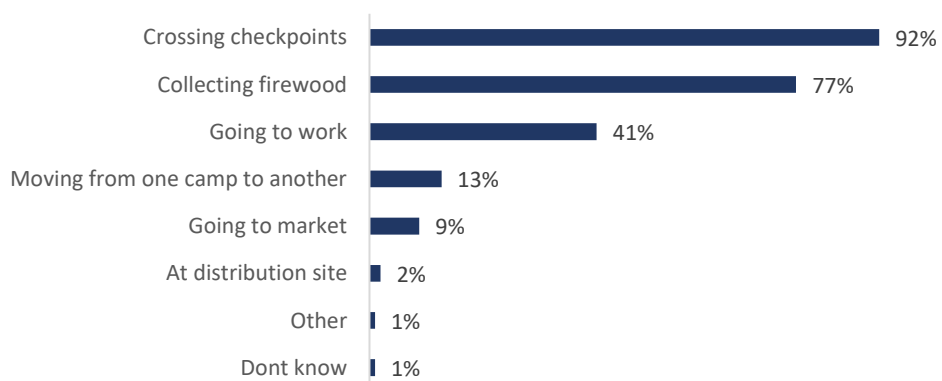
EDUCATION

Access: In 89% of locations it was reported that children had access to formal and non-formal education services. In 82% of locations non-formal education services were reachable within 30 minutes on foot. However, in only 12% of locations formal education services were reported to be reachable on foot within 30 minutes.

Graph 16: Access to education by percentage of locations.
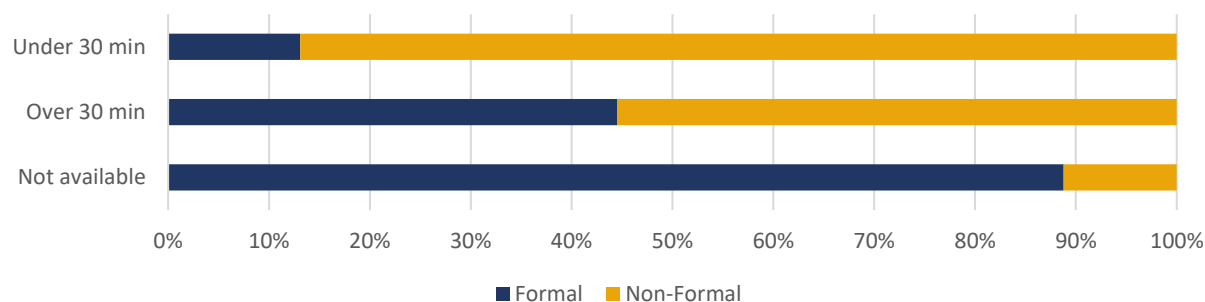
Barriers: in 38% of locations it was reported that teenage girls encounter barriers to accessing educations, while 25% reported the same for teenage boys. Social norms and values were reported to be the main reason affecting adolescent girls' access to education in 20% of locations, and boys' in 2%.

The lack of an appropriate school program was given the same importance by KIs (14% and 15% respectively), with no significant differences between boys and girls. Finally, distance/and lack of transport were reported among the main reasons preventing teenage girls and boys from accessing school in 2% of locations. The need to engage in livelihood activities was not mentioned as a main barrier for adolescent girls, while it was reported for boys in 3% of locations. Similarly, no school equipment and books was not mentioned as a barrier for adolescent girls, while it was mentioned for boys in 3% of locations.

Graph 17: Barriers for adolescents to access education by number of locations.
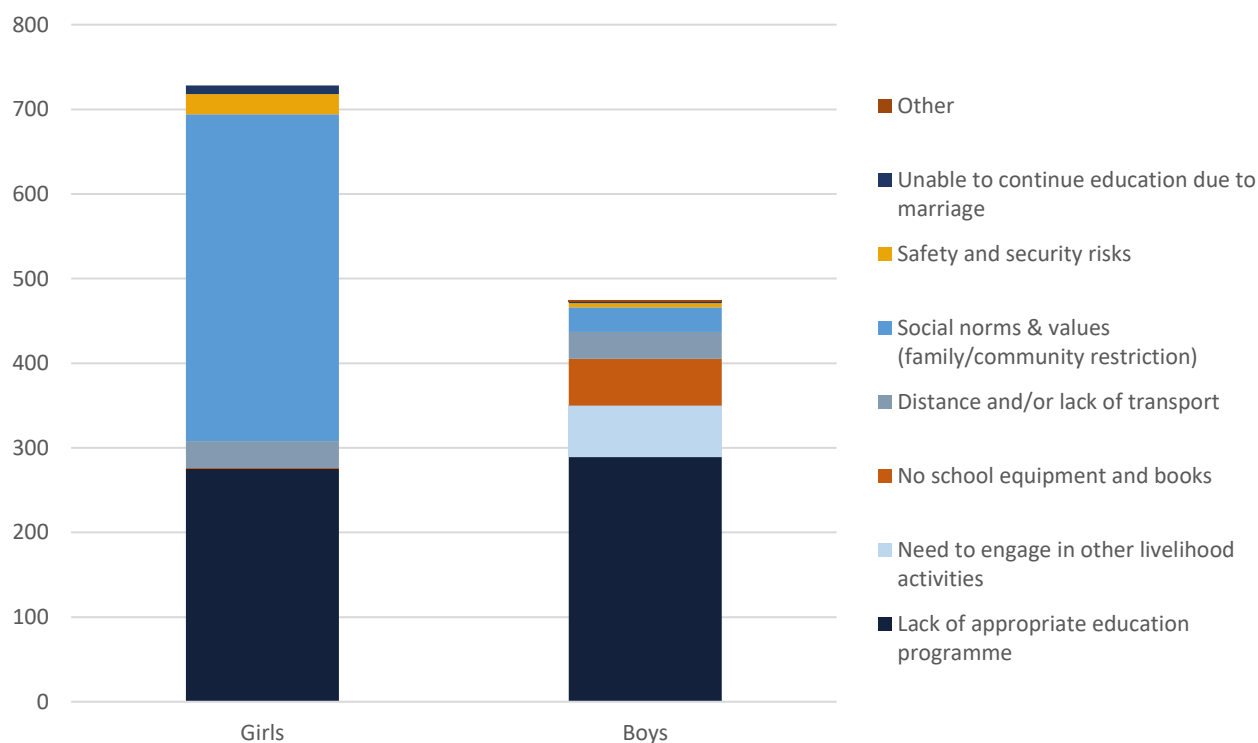
Risks and challenges: In 34% of locations it was reported that distance was a challenge and had an impact on children's ability to reach school. In 55% of locations, safety and security were also mentioned among the challenges and risks faced by children to access education services.

Teachers: In 50% 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 45% of locations KIs reported that refugees address majhees if a service they require is not available. This was followed by the army in 22% and UN/NGO in 24% of locations respectively. In 33% of locations it was reported that the refugee population would like to be communicated with by aid organization through the majhee, through community meetings in 16% of locations, , and from the army in 13% of locations. 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%.

Graph 18: Main source of information about services by percentage of locations.

Speak to majhee	Ask friends	Speak to UN NGO	Speak to army	Speak to religious leader	Speak to local community leader
95%	55%	51%	51%	5%	3%
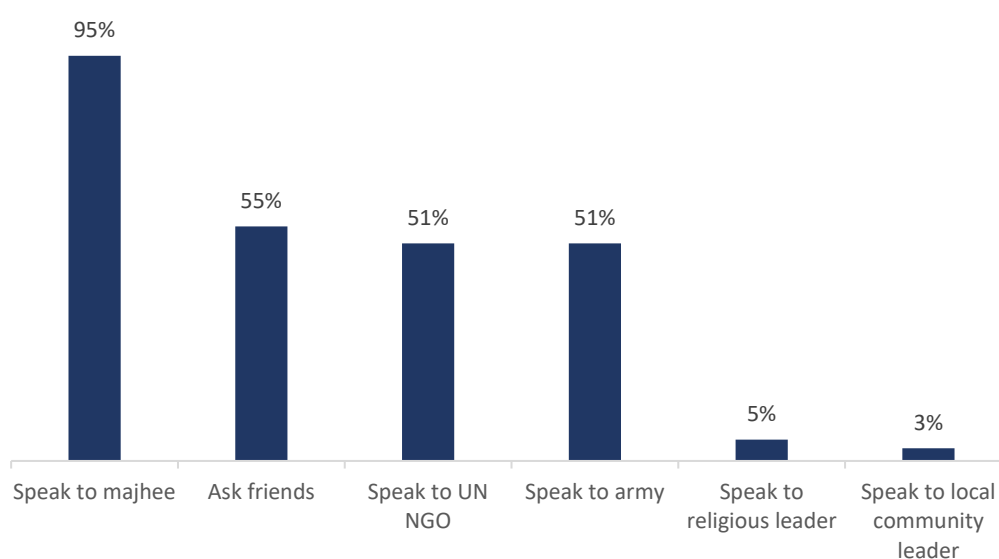
NEEDS SEVERITY RATING and NEEDS PRIORITY RANKING

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.

	Extremely Severe	Very Severe	Moderately Severe	Somewhat Severe	Not Severe
Cooking fuel firewood	1135	609	110	42	26
Cash	1062	650	99	61	50
Improved quality drinking water	794	691	336	76	25
Job opportunities	517	758	384	219	44
Improved water shelter	422	887	463	137	13
Food	360	986	464	99	13
Safety quality	290	769	579	247	37
Improved quality wash facilities	211	641	760	266	44
Education	209	666	731	270	46
Health facilities	121	686	789	277	49
Hygiene items	119	311	891	535	66
Psychosocial support	110	399	850	509	54
Utensils	76	477	750	389	230
Transport	54	352	857	556	103
Vocational training	41	299	951	546	85
Clothing and footwear	31	334	877	501	179
Other	30	140	489	278	365
Access registration	28	430	768	546	150

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

Needs priority ranking	First most important	Second most important	Third most important
Cash	870	237	185
Drinking water	383	380	166
Cooking fuel and firewood	293	529	583
Food	235	277	150
Shelter	64	145	125
Job opportunities	20	76	300
WASH facilities	15	120	76
Education for children	13	60	78
Health facilities	10	41	78
Cooking utensils	8	18	23
Access to registration	2	1	2
Safety and security	2	19	109
Psychosocial support	1	4	5
Transport	0	0	3
Vocational training	0	1	4
Hygiene items	0	4	7
Other	0	3	18
Clothing and footwear	0	1	4

Table 7: Summary of most frequently mentioned needs.

Most frequently mentioned	Need	Count of locations	Percentage of locations
1	Cooking fuel and firewood	1405	73%
2	Cash	1292	67%
3	Drinking water	929	48%
4	Food	662	34%
5	Job opportunities	396	21%

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 help us 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 figure

All NPM products, including datasets, maps, GIS tools, infographics are reports, are available at:

- **Global DTM: Bangladesh:** http://www.globaldtm.info/bangladesh/
- **Humanitarian Response:** https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh
- **HDX:** https://data.humdata.org/user/npm_bangladesh

For any queries, please contact: npmbangladesh@iom.int

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency