Bangladesh | Needs and Population Monitoring
Undocumented Myanmar Nationals in Teknaf and Ukhia, Cox's Bazar

July 2017 | Round 4

IOM • OIM

Background

The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN) formulated by the Government of Bangladesh highlights the fact that more than 300,000 Rohingyas[1] have crossed the border and are living in Bangladesh. Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, approximately more than 80,000 UMNs fled to Bangladesh. The influx slowed in late February 2017, however more new arrivals from Myanmar were reported in the month of July. The majority of UMNs are living in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

Key Figures

57 Sites assessed		**32,000** Households	
87,000 Arrivals since Oct 2016		**164,000** Individuals[2]	
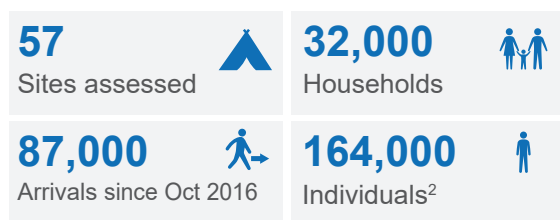
22,000 assessed households live in three makeshift settlements

Old UMNs in MS **53,000 (32%)**	Old UMNs in HC **24,000** (15%)
NAs in MS **60,000 (37%)**	NAs in HC **27,000** (16%)
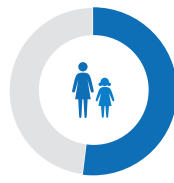
*MS: Makeshift settlements
*NA: UMNs arrived since Oct 2016
*HC: Host communities

52% UMNs are women and girls

A total of 57 sites were assessed. 164,000 UMNs were identified in 2 upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. An additional 4 sites, with a population of 635 according to NPM Round 2 (April 2017) were not assessed in this round due to limited access. Among those assessed, 52% are women and girls. 87,000 arrived since Oct 2016, with an increase in both makeshift settlements and host communities, due to newly arrived UMNs across the border from Myanmar in the month of July.

Legend

- 15000
- 5000
- 500

- # of UMNs prior to Oct 2016
- # of UMNs arrived since Oct 2016
- Road
- Union
- Water body

0   2.5   5   10 Km

Methodology

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is designed to regularly and systematically capture, monitor and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. The NPM tools operate at two levels (baseline and site assessments) and capture baseline information, population movement dynamics and community level needs by sector. Currently NPM is only conducted in two upazilas, and the population assessed does not represent the overall Rohingya population.

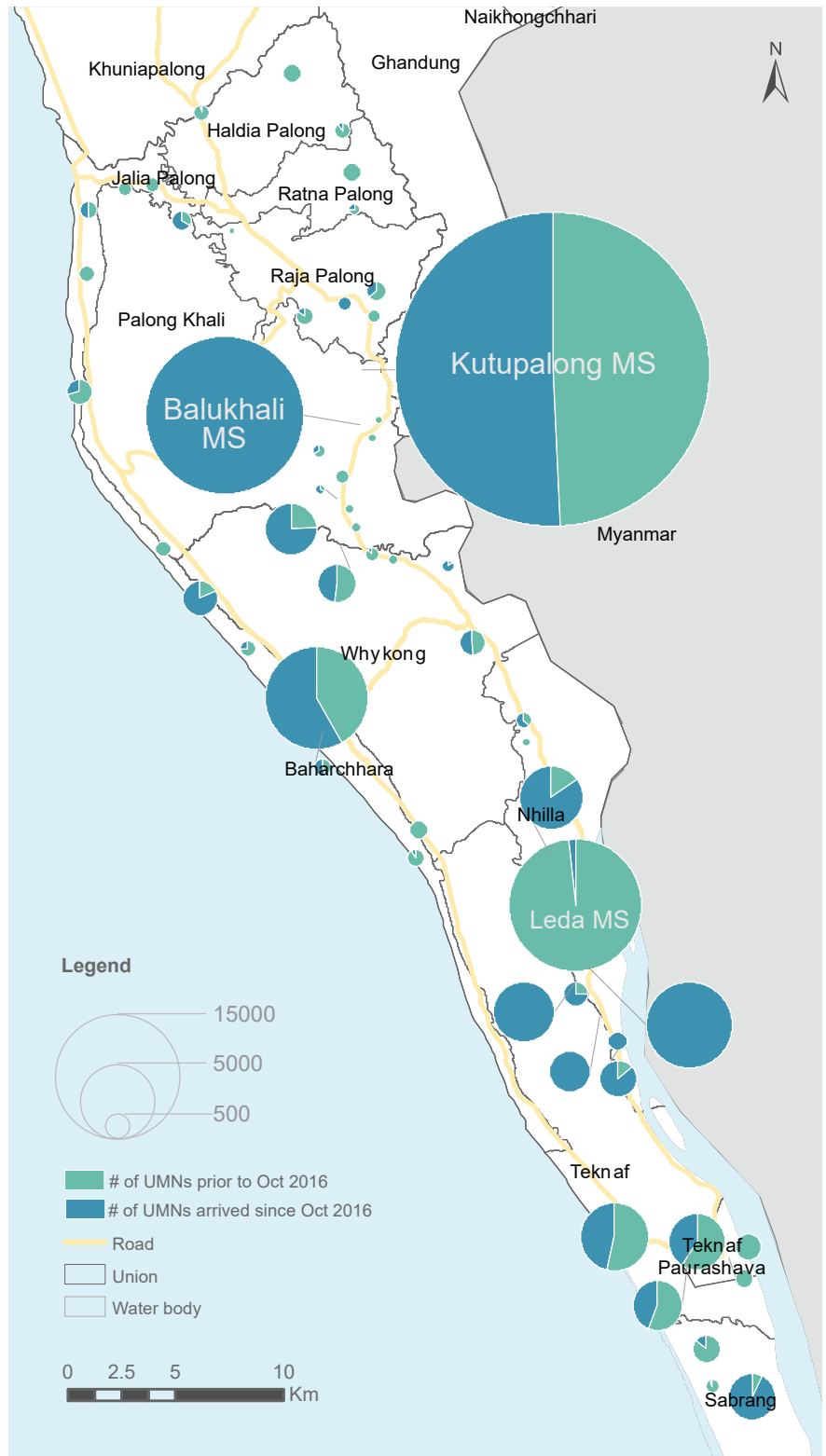Identification of sites (Secondary Sources and field visits)

Data Collection - Baseline (NPM Baseline Tools - KII, FGD, Observation)

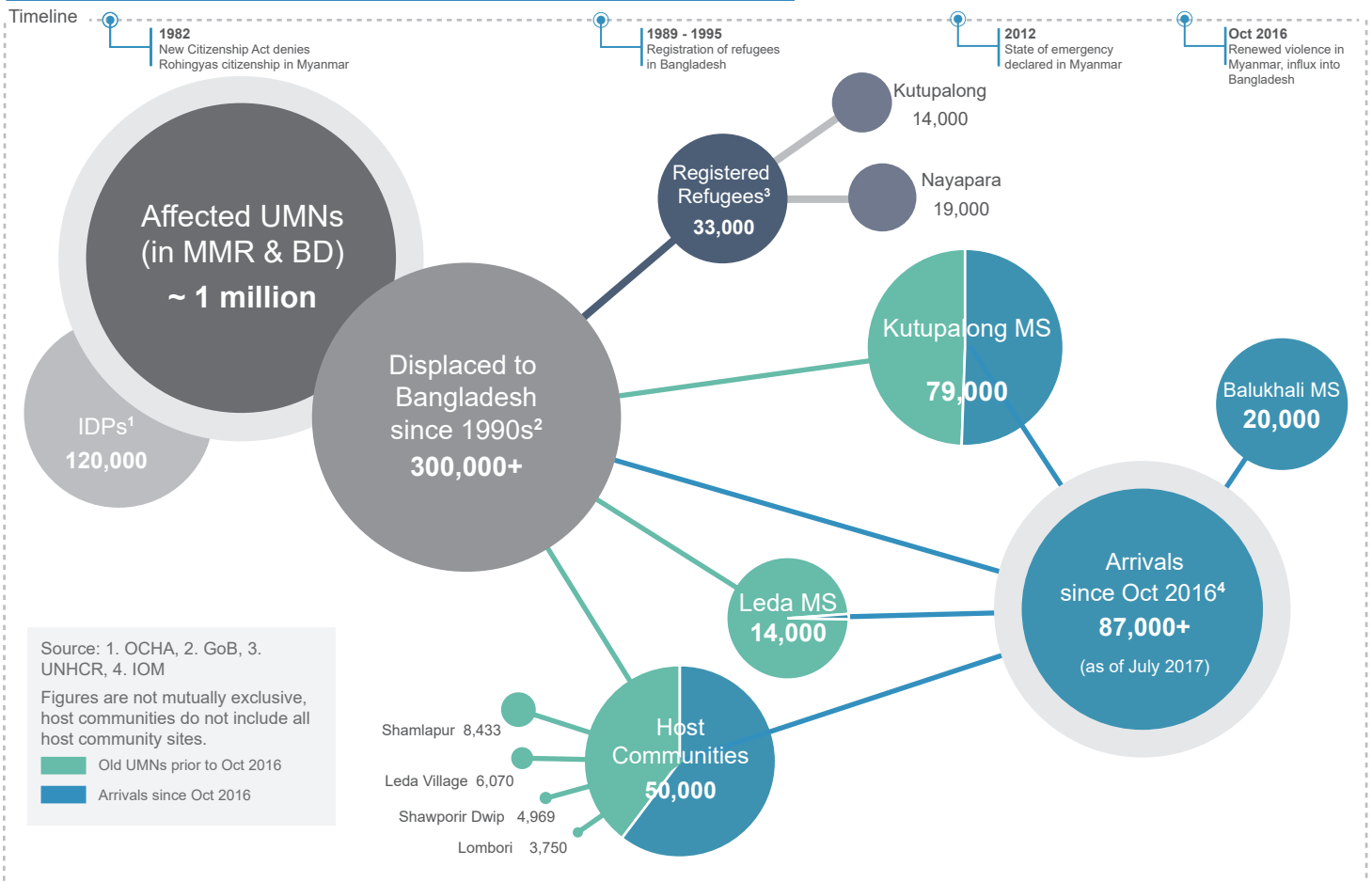Data Collection - Site Assessment (NPM Site Assessment Tools – KII, FGD, Observation)

Analysis and report

The unit of the assessment is site, which refers to a makeshift settlement, camp-like setting or a village where UMNs are residing. The sites are identified through secondary data, key informants and field visits. The baseline site assessment (first round) was conducted from 21 to 28 March 2017 and identified 44 sites. The affected UMNs are either living in makeshift settlements (MS) or within host communities. The second round of site assessment was conducted from 17 April to 2 May 2017, and an additional 18 sites were identified. The third round was conducted from 8 to 22 June in which 53 sites were assessed. The assessment adopts both quantitative and qualitative approaches through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation.
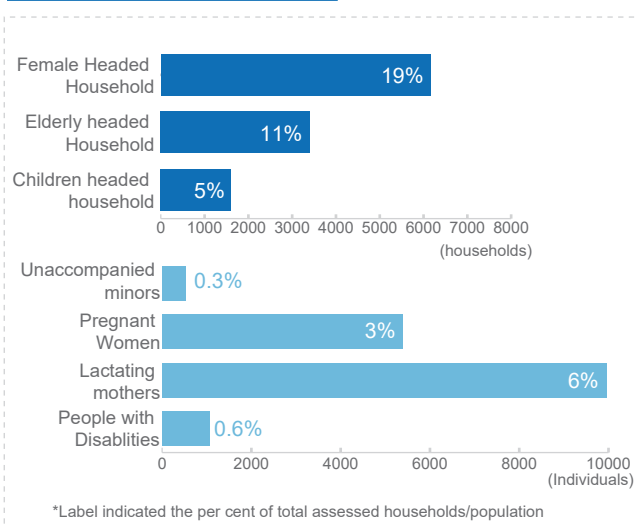
Humanitarian Profile - Affected Population Breakdown

Timeline

1982 New Citizenship Act denies Rohingyas citizenship in Myanmar

1989 - 1995 Registration of refugees in Bangladesh

2012 State of emergency declared in Myanmar

Oct 2016 Renewed violence in Myanmar, influx into Bangladesh

Affected UMNs (in MMR & BD) **~ 1 million**

IDPs[1] **120,000**

Displaced to Bangladesh since 1990s[2] **300,000+**

Registered Refugees[3] **33,000**

Kutupalong 14,000

Nayapara 19,000

Kutupalong MS **79,000**

Balukhali MS **20,000**

Leda MS **14,000**

Arrivals since Oct 2016[4] **87,000+** (as of July 2017)

Host Communities **50,000**

Shamlapur 8,433
Leda Village 6,070
Shawporir Dwip 4,969
Lombori 3,750

Source: 1. OCHA, 2. GoB, 3. UNHCR, 4. IOM

Figures are not mutually exclusive, host communities do not include all host community sites.

- Old UMNs prior to Oct 2016
- Arrivals since Oct 2016

Demographic Profile

Households	Individuals	Total		< 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-17 Years		18-59 Years		> 59 Years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
32,283	164,307	78,867	85,440	4,929	6,572	17,731	17,447	25,245	24,646	29,575	34,504	3,286	3,239
		48%	52%	3%	4%	11%	11%	15%	15%	18%	21%	2%	2%

Vulnerablity Profile

Female Headed Household 19%
Elderly headed Household 11%
Children headed household 5%

(households)

Unaccompanied minors 0.3%
Pregnant Women 3%
Lactating mothers 6%
People with Disablties 0.6%

(Individuals)

*Label indicated the per cent of total assessed households/population

According to secondary sources there are more than 300,000 UMNs residing within Bangladesh. Currently no comprehensive registration system is available for UMNs, and therefore individual identification and information on demographic breakdown remains a gap. The NPM assessment provides an estimate at community and site level. It was estimated that 7% UMNs are children under 1 year and 9% are pregnant and lactating mothers. 19% assessed UMN households are headed by female, which raises protection concerns.

The demographic profile above is extrapolated from sample households at each site, selecting ten households from a makeshift settlement (MS) or ten households from the host community (HC) location, where there are more than 100 households. The results are extrapolated to provide a sex and age breakdown. The vulnerability profile is based on key informant interview at community level, aggregated from all sites assessed.

UMNs in Host Communities

There are around 50,000 UMNs residing in host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf that were identified in the Round 4. An additional 4 were identified in Round 2 but not assessed due to hampered access.

Food was reported as the first priority in host communities, followed by shelter and WASH. Overall access to water, sanitation and hygiene services is limited. In Ukhia water sources are urgently required. The humanitarian reponses until date have concentrated in makeshift settlements and refugee camps. UMNs in host communities were reported to be collecting relief materials from makeshift settlements.

Sources of income and livelihood options are very limited. 66% sites reported that the main source of income is irregular daily labour, 30% sites reported to have UMNs engaging in begging. During the rainy season, people tend to move locations to seek better living conditions. Access to Shawporir Dwip, Bargona, Monigona, Lambabeel, Uttor Shikhali were hampered by rain and weather conditions.

There has been an increase in the number of UMNs arrived after Oct 2016 identified in host communities. There are 7,277 UMNs in host communities of Ukhia and 43,120 in Teknaf. Land is needed for shelter, roads, WASH facilities and to mitigate the surge of demands and conflicts between UMNs themselves and host communities.

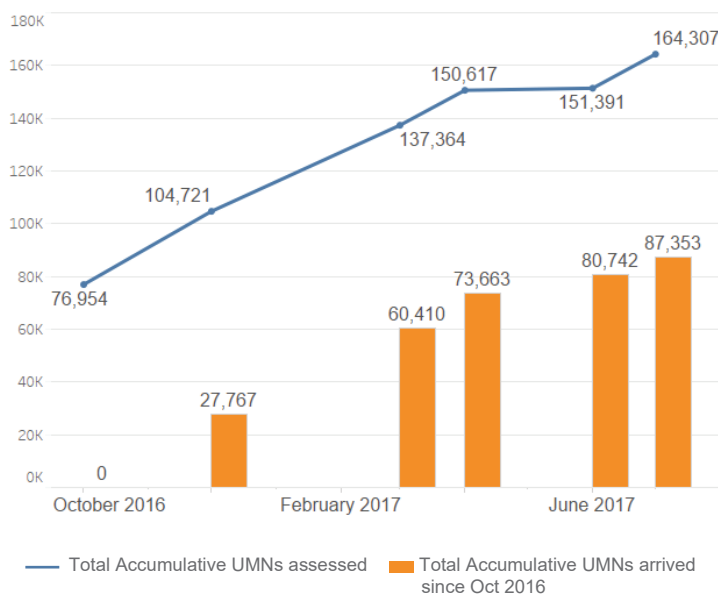| Upazila	Union	Host Population* (as per estimation based on 2011 census)	No. of UMNs identified (as per NPM R4)	% of UMNs increased (as per NPM R4)
Ukhia	Rajapalong	63,223	80,254	127%
Ukhia	Jaliapalong	46,952	1,700	4%
Ukhia	Palongkhali	38,134	23,803	62%
Ukhia	Ratnapalong	28,947	370	1%
Ukhia	Haludiapalong	54,158	645	1%
Teknaf	Whykong	53,603	1,066	2%
Teknaf	Nhilla	44,863	29,602	66%
Teknaf	Teknaf sadar	68,101	5,300	8%
Teknaf	Baharchara	35,485	10,163	29%
Teknaf	Sabrang	50,655	11,229	22%
Teknaf	Saint martine	6,786	No Data	No Data
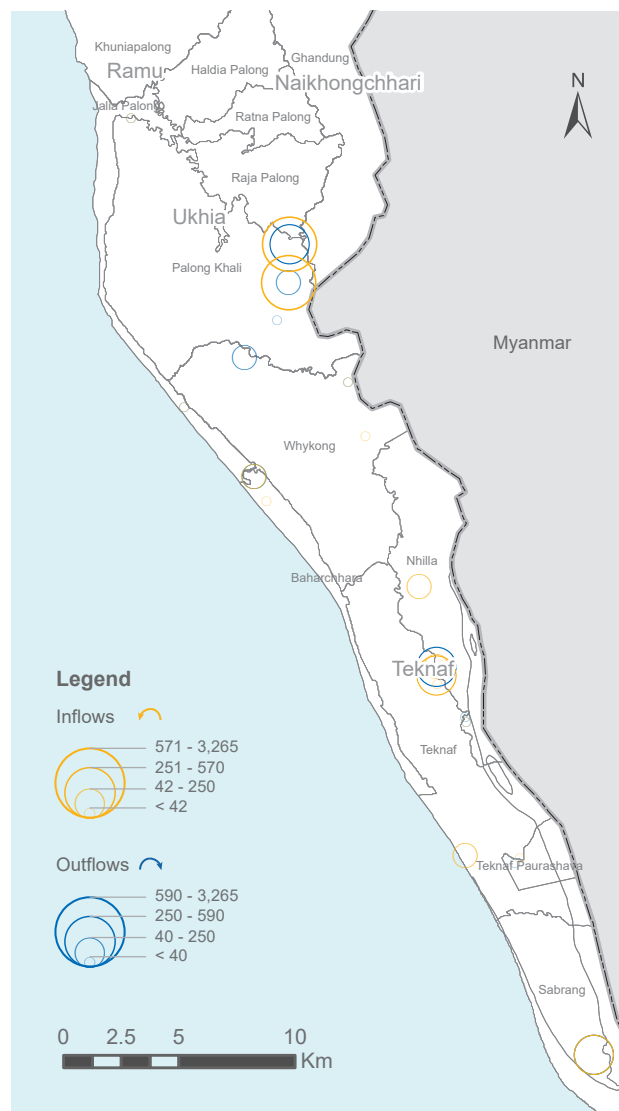
*The host population is a estimation based on 2011 census as per upazila health complexes, for planning and informative purpose only.

Population Movement

There are sporadic internal movements and large inflows were still observed towards Balukhali and Kutupalong. Around 440 UMNs households arrived in Balukhali and 650 in Kutupalong MS during July. The population in Leda makeshift settlement continues to decrease. As Leda MS is often used by many UMNs as a transit point, new arrivals since Oct 2016 have gradually moved out and settled in nearby villages due to limited space.
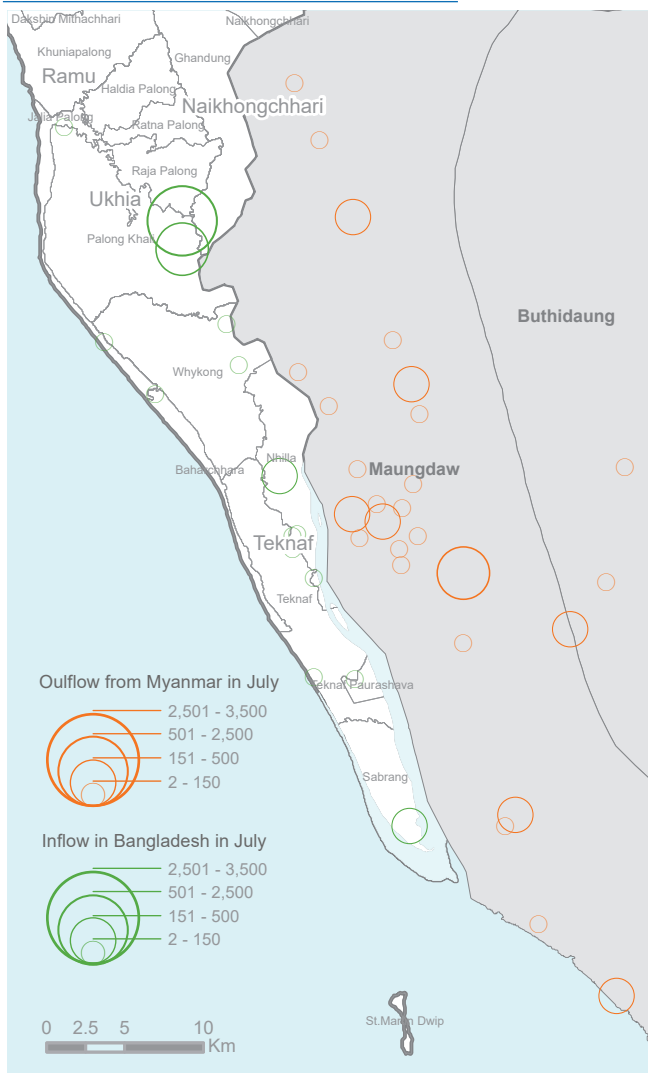
This round of assessment identified more than 87,000 UMNs who arrived since October 2016, 53% of the total UMNs. Most UMNs residing in Ukiah and Teknaf originate from Maungdaw township, while increasing number of UMNs have arrived from Buthidaung, northern Maungdaw of Rakhine state.

New Arrivals from Myanmar

Oulflow from Myanmar in July
- 2,501 - 3,500
- 501 - 2,500
- 151 - 500
- 2 - 150

Inflow in Bangladesh in July
- 2,501 - 3,500
- 501 - 2,500
- 151 - 500
- 2 - 150

0 2.5 5 10 Km

Small scale cross-border movements increased in the month of July when about 1,300 households arrived in Bangladesh, in comparison with an average of 1000 households in April, May and June. In round 4, a total 1,300 households, or 6,500 individuals are newly arrived from Myanmar, primarily originated from Maungdaw. The place of origin (villages) and inflow areas are demonstrated in the map.

Most of the new arrivals reside in Kutupalong and Balukhali makeshift settlements. In Balukhali, block B is extended further to six sub-areas, with high concentration of new arrivals from Myanmar in the month of July. Newly arrived UMNs have very limited sources for food and livelihood. Space allocation for shelter and WASH facilities in the extended area remains a challenge as per complication with Forestry Department regulation.

An increasing number of new arrivals from Buthidaung, Maungdaw were observed since June due to the recent land mine explosion, military operation, violent incidents, food shortage and limited livelihood options in rainy seasons as reported by new arrivals.

Newly Arrived UMNs from Myanmar by month

- March (R1): 4819
- April (R2): 5860
- June (R3): 5553
- July (R4): 6531
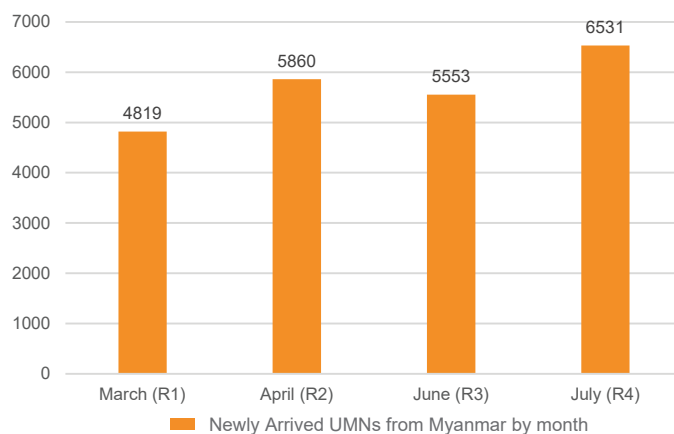
Baseline Survey in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar

First round of Baseline Survey is finalized in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar upazilas. A total 18 sites are identified, 10 in Cox's Bazar Sadar and 8 in Ramu. Among 14,295 UMNs identified, 2,255 arrived since October 2016.

Key Figures

18 Sites assessed	2,835 Households	14,295 Individuals
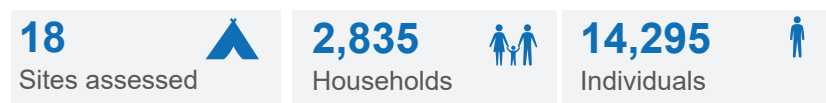
Most of the UMNs identified in two upazilas have resided in Cox's Bazar for over ten years, with a higher level of integration into the host communities, and generally do not identify themselves as UMN. They reported to have access to basic education and health facilities. However, overall access to water and sanitation are poor.

Among all households assessed, 10% are female headed households, 9% are elderly headed households and 4% are child headed households. More than 53% of assessed population are children under 18. Very minimal internal movement are observed from sites in these two upazilas.

Among all sites assessed, food security, water and sanitation, education are reported as the sectors that require higher level of intervention. More detailed sector needs will be available in the subsequent site assessments.

- 1501 - 2575
- 701 - 1500
- 60 - 700

- Old UMNs
- Newly Arrived UMNs
- Baseline Assessed Area

0 2 4 8 Km
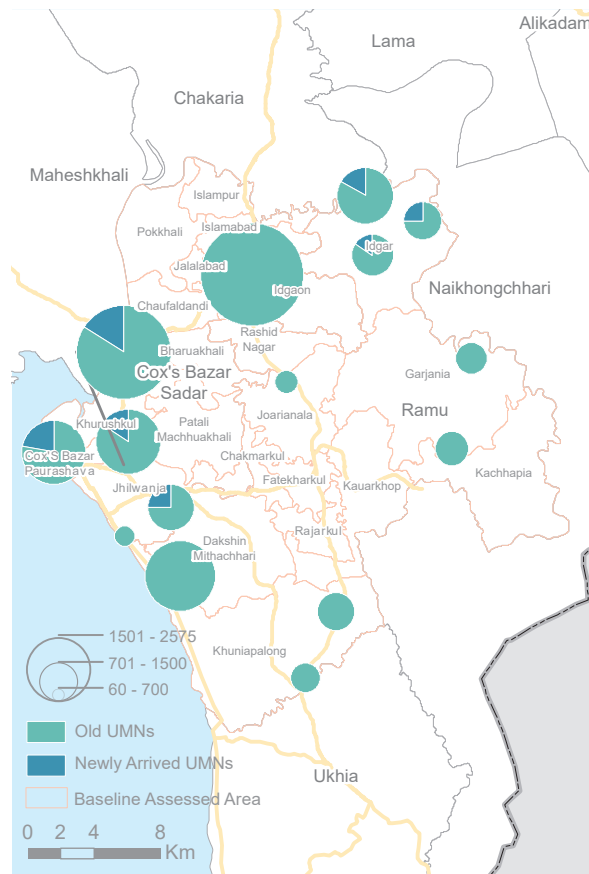
Site Overview

Site Location:
21.21079, 92.15993
Site Area: 736,000 m²
Established: Jan 2007 (approx.)

Raja Palong

Population estimated as of July 2017

15,848 HHs   **79,479** individuals

M 47%   F 53%

Age Breakdown

< 1
1-5
6-17
18-59
>60

0.5 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4
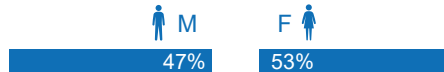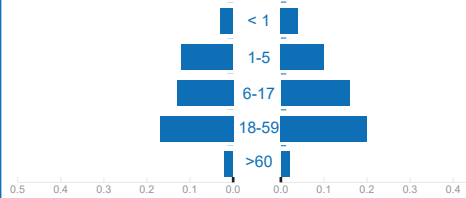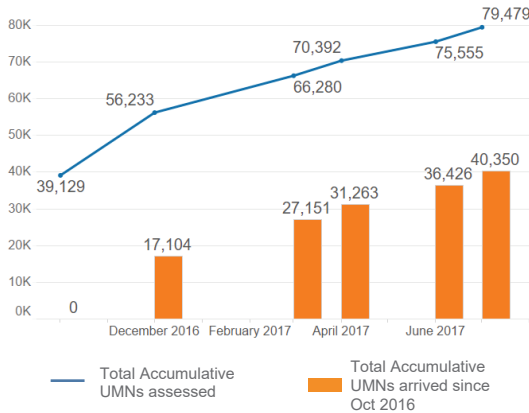
Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

Shelter

Food Security and Livelihood

WASH

Protection

Needs expressed by the assessed population and observation by assessment teams in round 3.

Movement Trend

| | December 2016 | February 2017 | April 2017 | June 2017 |

Total Accumulative UMNs: 39,129 → 56,233 → 66,280 → 70,392 → 75,555 → 79,479

UMNs arrived since Oct 2016: 0, 17,104, 27,151, 31,263, 36,426, 40,350

— Total Accumulative UMNs assessed
▮ Total Accumulative UMNs arrived since Oct 2016
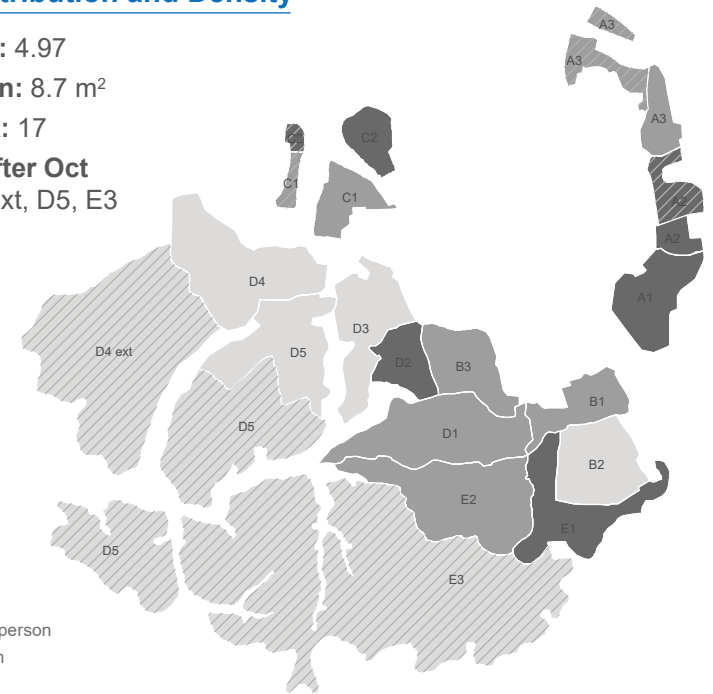
Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 4.97
Space per person: 8.7 m²
Number of block: 17
Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: D4 ext, D5, E3

▨ Extended area
Space per person
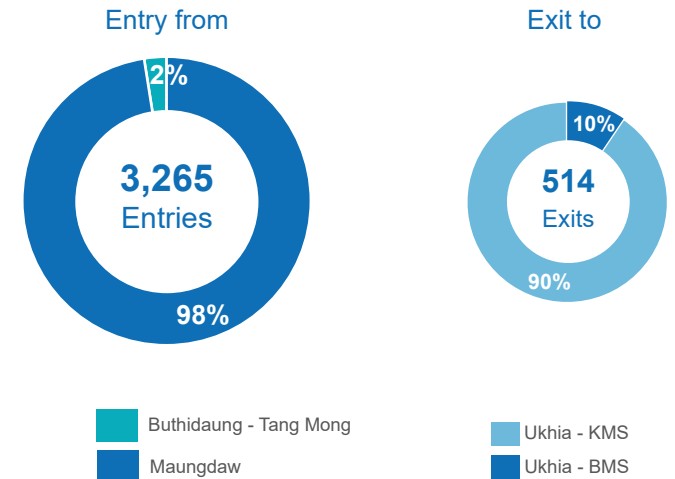◼ Less than 5 sqm per person
◼ 5 to 8 sqm per person
◻ 8 to 19 per person

Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	51%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP
	% of people receiving bedding material	50%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Materials	78%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	66%	
	Priority 3 Clothing	38%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	90% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED
	Main source of non drinking water	90% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	84% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	45%	
Food	Main food source	73% UN/I/NGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP, CODEC
	% of people having more than one meal a day	80%	
	% of people having diversified diet	75%	
	Primary income source	78% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	100%	UNICEF, Mukti
Protection	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	15 (Off site, market, latrine)	UNICEF, IOM, BRAC, CODEC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	17 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market, collecting firewoods	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	14	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	7	

Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017

Entry from

3,265 Entries

2%
98%

Exit to

514 Exits

10%
90%

■ Buthidaung - Tang Mong
■ Maungdaw

■ Ukhia - KMS
■ Ukhia - BMS

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Site Overview

Site Location:
21.191275, 92.15883
Site Area: 125,000 m²
Established: Dec 2016

Palong Khali

Population estimated as of July 2017

3,705 HHs   **20,016** individuals
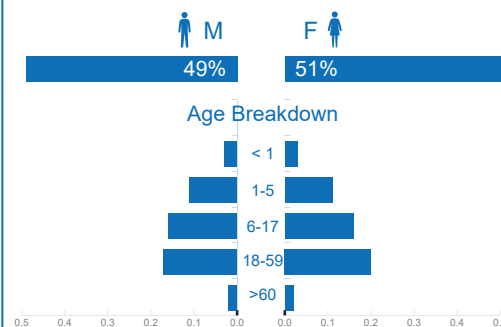
M   F
49%   51%

Age Breakdown

< 1
1-5
6-17
18-59
>60

0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0   0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5

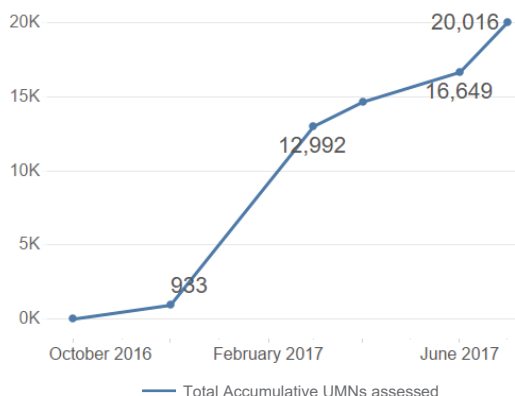## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

Shelter

Food Security and Livelihood

Protection

Needs expressed by the assessed population and observation by assessment teams in round 3.
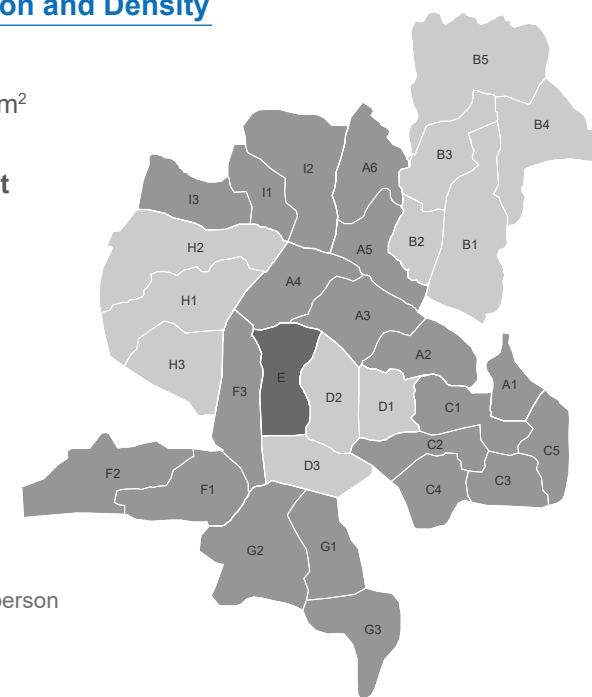
Movement Trend

20K   20,016
16,649
15K
12,992
10K

5K
933
0K
October 2016   February 2017   June 2017

— Total Accumulative UMNs assessed

Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5.5
Space per person: 6.9 m²
Number of block: 32
Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: All

B5
B4
B3
I2   A6   B2   B1
I3 I1   A5
H2   A4   A3   A2
H1   A3
H3   F3   E   D2   D1   C1   A1
D3   C2   C5
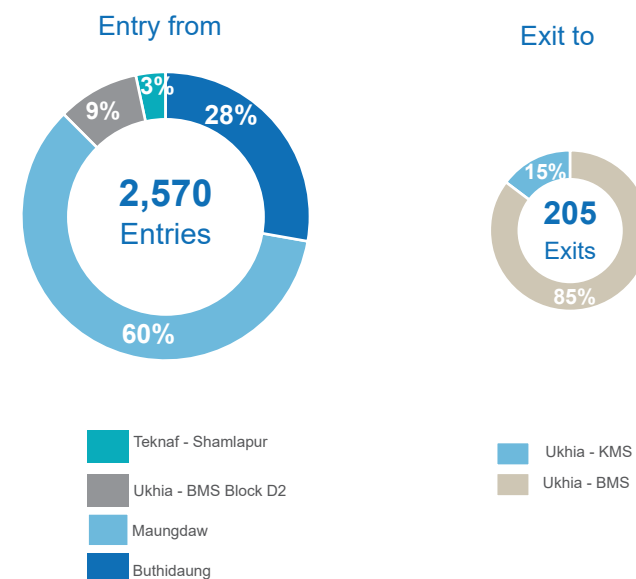F2   F1   C4 C3
G2   G1
G3

Space per person

Less than 3 sqm per person

3 to 7 sqm per person

7 to 9 per person

Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	59%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, HI
	% of people receiving bedding material	42%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	100%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	52%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Materials	46%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	100% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED, UNICEF, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	70% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	71% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	17%	
Food	Main food source	100% UN/I/NGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	81%	
	% of people having diversified diet	70%	
	Primary income source	100% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice	IOM, BDRCS, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	88%	UNICEF, Mukti
Protection	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	8 (Latrine, off site, firewood collection)	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	8 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Collecting firewood, crossing checkpoints, going to market, work	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	8	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	2	

Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017

Entry from

3%
9%
28%
2,570 Entries
60%

Exit to

15%
205 Exits
85%

Teknaf - Shamlapur

Ukhia - BMS Block D2

Maungdaw

Buthidaung

Ukhia - KMS

Ukhia - BMS

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Site Profile | Leda Makeshift Settlement

Bangladesh | Needs and Population Monitoring R4

Site Overview
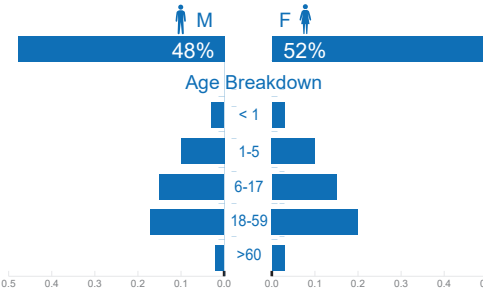
Nhilla

Site Location:
20.97572667, 92.243275
Site Area: 87,000 m²
Established: June 2007 (approx.)

Population estimated as of July 2017

2,769 HHs **14,240** individuals

M 48% F 52%

Age Breakdown

< 1
1-5
6-17
18-59
>60

0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5

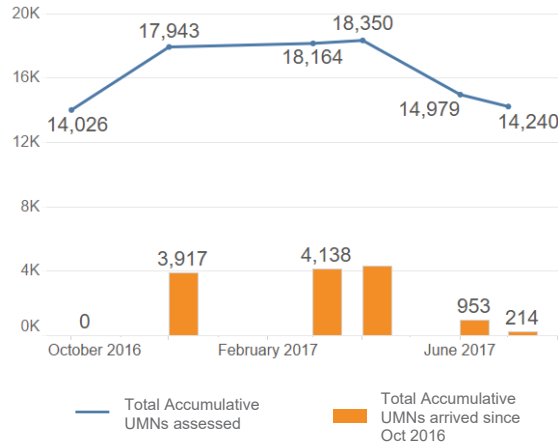## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

Food Security and Livelihood

Protection

Education

Needs expressed by the assessed population and observation by assessment teams in round 3.
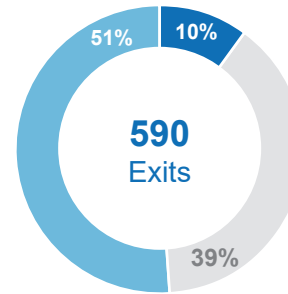
Movement Trend

14,026
17,943
18,164
18,350
14,979
14,240

0
3,917
4,138
953
214

October 2016 February 2017 June 2017

— Total Accumulative UMNs assessed
Total Accumulative UMNs arrived since Oct 2016

Inflows and Outflows
In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017

Entry from
100%
108 Entries

Exit to
51% 10%
590 Exits
39%

Maungdaw

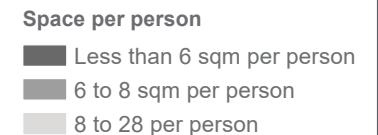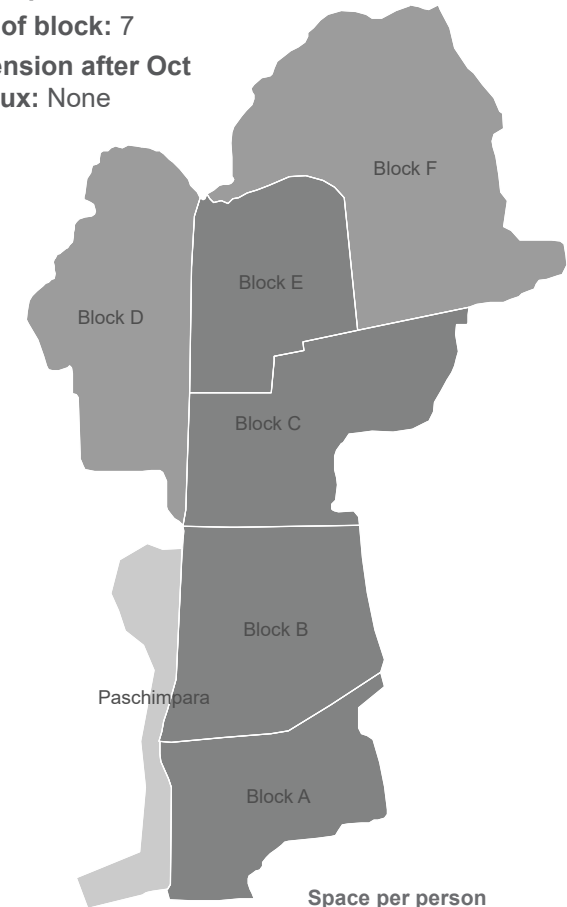Teknaf - Chonapara Teknaf - Leda Ukhia - BMS

Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5.17
Space per person: 9 m²
Number of block: 7
Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: None

Block F
Block E
Block D
Block C
Block B
Block A
Paschimpara

Space per person
█ Less than 6 sqm per person
█ 6 to 8 sqm per person
░ 8 to 28 per person

Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	99%	BDRCS, IOM, SI
	% of people receiving bedding material	100%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	82%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen sets	68%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Material	53%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	81% water tap	BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	81% water tap	
	Drinking water treated	80% tab/powder treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	99%	
Food	Main food source	99% UN/I/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	79%	
	% of people having diversified diet	67%	
	Primary income source	86% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, fever, lice, respiratory	
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	100%	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
Protection	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	7 (Off site, transportation, market)	
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	7 (Off site, firewood collection, latrine, washroom)	UNICEF, CODEC
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC, BRAC
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	5	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	1	

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