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 Rohingyaas 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
- 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%)

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.
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

Demographic Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>32,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>78,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>65,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 Year</td>
<td>4,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 Years</td>
<td>17,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17 Years</td>
<td>25,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 Years</td>
<td>29,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 59 Years</td>
<td>3,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vulnerability Profile

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 responses 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 Shikhal 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.

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 Ukhia and Teknaf originate from Maungdaw township, while increasing number of UMNs have arrived from Buthidaung, northern Maungdaw of Rakhine state.

Notes and Disclaimer
1. The largest Muslim group within Rakhine State self-identify under the term ‘Rohingya’, a designation that is not accepted by the majority of the ethnic Rakhine population, and is not recognized by the central Government of Myanmar as one of the 135 official nationalities in the country. In order to preserve neutrality on the issue, this group is alternatively referred to as a ‘Muslim minority of Rakhine State’. In line with the National Strategy of the Government of Bangladesh, NPM refers to unregistered members of this minority group as ‘Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN)’. 2. The assessed population does not account for all Rohingyas: these sites are by no means all of the locations where Rohingya are living. There are higher numbers present in Bangladesh, known to be spread over a much wider area. There sites were selected and identified for the initial rounds of assessment based on indications that high numbers of Rohingya are living in those locations. Subsequent assessments will seek to expand coverage. 3. The names and boundaries of the maps do no imply official endorsement by the Government of Bangladesh or United Nations. This product is for planning purpose only. IOM will accept no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from the use of this product.
New Arrivals from Myanmar

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.

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.
### Site Profile | Kutupalong Makeshift Settlement

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

**Population** estimated as of July 2017
- **15,848** HHs
- **79,479** individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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

#### Inflows and Outflows
- **3,265** Entries
- **514** Exits

#### Movement Trend
- **Total Accumulative UMN assessed**
- **Total Accumulative UMN arrived since Oct 2016**

### Sector Overview

#### Shelter
- % of people receiving plastic sheet: 51%
- % 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
- 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/NGO Distribution, Local Market
- % of people having more than one meal a day: 90%
- % of people having diversified diet: 80%
- Primary income source: 75%

#### Health
- Main concerns: Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice
- % of people have access to vaccination: 100%

#### Education
- % of people of receiving non-formal education: 100%

#### Protection
- # of blocks where children reported not feeling safe: 15 (Off site, market, latrine)
- # of blocks where women reported not feeling safe: 17 (Latrine, off site, washroom)
- # of blocks where UMN feel movement restriction: 14 (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

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Site Profile | Balukhali Makeshift Settlement

**Site Overview**
- **Site Location:** Palong Khali
- **Site Area:** 125,000 m²
- **Established:** Dec 2016

**Population estimated as of July 2017**
- **3,705 HHs**
- **20,016 individuals**

**Age Breakdown**
- **< 1:** 49%
- **1-5:** 31%
- **6-17:** 8%
- **18-59:** 5%
- **>60:** 2%

**Movement Trend**
- **Total Accumulative UMN assessed**
- **Space per person**
  - Less than 3 sqm per person
  - 3 to 7 sqm per person
  - 7 to 9 sqm per person

**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.*

**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

**Site Profile | Balukhali Makeshift Settlement**

**Sector Overview**

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

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

**Inflows and Outflows**

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017
- **Entry from:**
  - Teknaf - Shamlapur: 9%
  - Ukhia - BMS: 3%
  - Ukhia - KMS: 28%
  - Buthidaung: 60%
- **Exit to:**
  - Ukhia - BMS: 15%
  - Ukhia - KMS: 85%
  - Teknaf - Shamlapur: 205
  - Buthidaung: 2,570

**Findings**
- Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice
- 8 (Latrine, off site, firewood collection)
- Collecting firewood, crossing checkpoints, going to market, work

**Agencies Present**
- BDRC, ACF, IOM, HI
- ACF, IOM, SHED, UNICEF, NGO Forum
- WFP
- IOM, BDRC, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
- UNICEF, Mukti
- UNICEF, IOM, CODEC

**In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017**
- **2,570 Entries**
- **205 Exits**

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**Site Profile | Leda Makeshift Settlement**

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

**Movement Trend**
- **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**

**Inflows and Outflows** In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017
- **590 Exits**
- **108 Entries**

**Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone**
- **Food Security and Livelihood**
- **Protection**
- **Education**

**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

**Sector Overview**
- **Shelter**
  - % of people receiving plastic sheet: 99%
  - % 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
  - Main source of non drinking water: 81% water tap
  - Drinking water treated: 80% lab/powder treated
  - % of gender segregated latrines: 99%

- **Food**
  - Main food source: 99% UNV/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing
  - % 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 diarrhoea, fever, lice, respiratory

- **Education**
  - % of people have access to vaccination: 100%

- **Protection**
  - % of people of receiving non-formal education: 100%
  - % 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)
  - Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market

**Agencies Present** (as per ISCG 4W)
- BDRCS, IOM, SI
- BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum
- WFP
- IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
- UNICEF, CODEC, BRAC

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