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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: Most (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient water storage**: Most (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient water**: Most (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient soap**: Most (Nearly) everyone
- **Latrine access**: Most (Nearly) everyone
- **Bathing facility access**: Most (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: Most
- Physical access difficult: Most
- Not safe or not private: Most
- Not enough facilities: Most
- No water: Most
- No sex separation: Most
- Latrines unclean: Most
- Latrines full: Most

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface: Most
- Improved: tank tap: Most
- Improved: piped tap: Most
- Improved: handpump: Most

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**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
-Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Health**

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 20%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 80%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 80%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 0%

**Nearest health facility**
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**

**How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.**
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Community meetings

**Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

**Where do people report incidents**
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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### Site management

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washing area
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

---

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

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This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations.
- Latrines do not have locks in 96% of locations.
- WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
- Most of the community areas are unclean in 68% of locations.

Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Data collection started: 2017-11-26
Data collection finished: 2017-12-04
### Food, nutrition & livelihood

#### Main income source
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

#### Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

#### Main food source
- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

#### Food shortage coping strategy
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

#### Fuel source
- NA
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

### Health

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- 39%

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- 71%

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- 61%

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
- 18%

#### Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

### Communication with Communities

#### How do people get information about services, distributions, etc?
- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

#### Whom do people ask about services not available in this location?
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

#### Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Individuals**
21,800

**Households**
4,900

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size
4.4

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**
1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
### WASH

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient water storage**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient water**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient soap**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone
- **Latrine access**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone
- **Bathing facility access**
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full
- Social norms
- No books
- Need to work
- No relevant program

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

### Additional Information

- **Round 7 SITE PROFILE**
- Data collection started: 2017-11-29
- Data collection finished: 2017-11-30
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 86%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 67%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 29%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 5%

Communication with Communities
How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- SW FM radio
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers
- Community meetings
- Army

Locations

0 10 20 30 40

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Locations

0 10 20 30 40

Locations where people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

Locations

0 10 20 30 40
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Treating water: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Sufficient water storage: About half in 40% of locations
- Sufficient water: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Sufficient soap: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Latrine access: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Bathing facility access: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations

Issues preventing latrine access:
- Too far: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Physical access difficult: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Not safe or not private: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Not enough facilities: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- No water: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- No sex separation: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Latrines unclean: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations
- Latrines full: Most (nearly everyone) in 100% of locations

Primary water source:
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Most of the community areas are unclean in 100% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 80% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 100% of locations.

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

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- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

**Average household size**

4

**Individuals**

11,800

**Households**

3,000
**Education**

**Access**
- Locations
  - Moktab or Madrassa
  - Non-formal education
- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

**Barriers**
- Girls
  - Locations
  - Barriers exist
  - No barriers reported
- Boys
  - Locations
  - Social norms
  - No books
  - Need to work
  - No relevant program

**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 78% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 93% of locations.
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**
- NA
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Health**

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 41%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 63%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 63%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 22%

**Nearest health facility**
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**

**How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.**
- Youtube
- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

**Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

**Where do people report incidents**
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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### Shelter & NFI

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

### Site management

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Number of locations**

- Children
- Female
- Male

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 97% of locations
- **Sufficient water storage**: 83% of locations
- **Sufficient water**: 75% of locations
- **Sufficient soap**: 67% of locations
- **Latrine access**: 64% of locations
- **Bathing facility access**: 60% of locations

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Most of the community areas are unclean in 60% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Latrines are not sex-separated in 97% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 83% of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing
disability rehabilitation: 60%

Locations where people have trouble accessing
antenatal healthcare: 40%

Locations where people have trouble accessing
vaccinations: 3%

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

Word of mouth: 20%
Tea stall sessions: 3%
NGO: 5%
Mobile: 3%
Majhee: 10%
Home visits from volunteers staff: 15%
Community meetings: 20%
Army: 10%

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

Speak to the UN or NGOs: 30%
Speak to the majhee: 20%
Speak to the army: 5%
Ask friends: 20%

Where do people report incidents

Police/court: 30%
Majhee: 5%
Local NGO: 15%
Local gov't official: 5%
International NGO/UN: 5%
Healthcare point: 5%
Family, friends, neighbours: 5%

Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source
- NGO/INGO/UN: 5%
- Military: 5%
- Local market: 5%
- Local government: 10%
- Begging: 15%
- NA: 10%
- Small business: 5%
- Salaried worker: 5%
- Remittances: 5%
- No income: 10%
- Irregular daily labour: 5%
- Humanitarian cash assistance: 5%
- Handicrafts: 5%
- Fishing: 5%
- Firewood collection: 5%
- Do not know: 10%
- Agriculture labour: 5%

Main food source
- NGO/INGO/UN: 5%
- Military: 5%
- Local market: 5%
- Local government: 10%
- Begging: 15%
- NA: 10%
- Small business: 5%
- Salaried worker: 5%
- Remittances: 5%
- No income: 10%
- Irregular daily labour: 5%
- Humanitarian cash assistance: 5%
- Handicrafts: 5%
- Fishing: 5%
- Firewood collection: 5%
- Do not know: 10%
- Agriculture labour: 5%

Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women: 30%
- Nutritional supplement for children: 20%
- Other nutritional supplements: 10%

Food shortage coping strategy
- Reduce number of meals: 30%
- Eating less preferred food: 20%
- Eating less: 30%
- Don't eat whole day: 30%
- Borrowing food money: 20%
- Begging: 30%
- Adults eat less: 30%

Fuel source
- Other: 5%
- None: 5%
- Local market: 5%
- Local forest: 20%
- Do not know: 5%
- Distribution: 5%

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 40%
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 73%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 60%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 3%

Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away: 30%
- Over 30 min away: 20%
- Mobile clinic: 10%
- No access: 40%
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**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**
1. Unstable structure
2. Landslide
3. Animals flood
4. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

---

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboo
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**

- **Latrine access**

- **Bathing facility access**

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

---

Latrines are not sex-separated in **92%** of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in **83%** of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **100%** of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in **75%** of locations.
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Site management

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns
1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

Places where safety incidents were reported

Shelter & NFI

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

Individuals* 19300
Households* 4600

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size 4.3

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

**WASH**
- **Treating water**: (Nearly) no-one
- **Sufficient water storage**: Some
- **Sufficient water**: About half
- **Sufficient soap**: Most
- **Latrine access**: (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 98% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 83% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 89% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 72% of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing:
- Psychosocial support: 76%
- Disability rehabilitation: 76%
- Antenatal healthcare: 17%
- Vaccinations: 11%

Communication with Communities:
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
  - Word of mouth
  - Tea stall sessions
  - NGO
  - Mobile
  - Majhee
  - Home visits from volunteers staff
  - Community meetings
  - Army

- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
  - Speak to the UN or NGOs
  - Speak to the majhee
  - Speak to the army
  - Ask friends

- Where do people report incidents
  - Police/court
  - Majhee
  - Local NGO
  - Local gov't official
  - International NGO/UN
  - Healthcare point
  - Family, friends, neighbours

Balukhali MS
Round 7
SITE PROFILE
NPM
Data collection started: 2017-11-21
Data collection finished: 2017-12-04

Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Main food source
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Food shortage coping strategy
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing:
- Antenatal healthcare: 17%
- Psychosocial support: 76%
- Disability rehabilitation: 76%
- Vaccinations: 11%

Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

International Organization for Migration :: NPM R7 :: For further information: npmbangladesh@iom.int
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**Individuals**

12800

**Households**

3000

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Average household size**

4.2

---

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

---

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
Education

Access

Barriers

WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 100% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 89% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

**Main income source**

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**

- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know

**Health**

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 56%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 100%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 100%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 0%

**Nearest health facility**

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**

- **How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.**
  - NGO
  - Majhee
  - Home visits from volunteers staff
  - Community meetings
  - Army

- **Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**
  - Speak to the UN or NGOs
  - Speak to the majhee
  - Speak to the army
  - Ask friends

- **Where do people report incidents**
  - Police/court
  - Majhee
  - Local NGO
  - Local govt official
  - International NGO/UN
  - Healthcare point
  - Family, friends, neighbours
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Site management

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns
1. Fear of break in
2. Fear of break in
3. No lighting

Places where safety incidents were reported
**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Latrines are not sex-separated in** 100% of locations.
- **Latrines do not have locks in** 90% of locations.
- **WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in** 85% of locations.
- **Most of the community areas are unclean in** 50% of locations.

### Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

### Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
100%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
95%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
75%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
5%

Main income source
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Food shortage coping strategy
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don't eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Main food source
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Word of mouth
- Television
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Local govt
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community leader

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

---

**Individuals**

33000

**Households**

7300

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Average household size**

4.5
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

- **Sufficient water storage**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

- **Sufficient water**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

- **Sufficient soap**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

- **Latrine access**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

- **Bathing facility access**: 
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%, Some: 20%, About half: 30%, Most: 40%, (Nearly) everyone: 20%

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: 10%
- Physical access difficult: 20%
- Not safe or not private: 30%
- Not enough facilities: 40%
- No water: 50%
- No sex separation: 60%
- Latrines unclean: 70%
- Latrines full: 80%

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface: 10%
- Improved: tank tap: 20%
- Improved: piped tap: 30%
- Improved: handpump: 40%
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Small business</th>
<th>Salaried worker</th>
<th>Remittances</th>
<th>No income</th>
<th>Irregular daily labour</th>
<th>Humanitarian cash assistance</th>
<th>Handicrafts</th>
<th>Fishing</th>
<th>Firewood collection</th>
<th>Do not know</th>
<th>Begging</th>
<th>Agriculture labour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of nutritional supplements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women</th>
<th>Nutritional supplement for children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food shortage coping strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reduce number of meals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eating less preferred food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t eat whole day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing food money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults eat less</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fuel source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare</th>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support</th>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation</th>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearest health facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word of mouth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home visits from volunteers staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speak to the UN or NGOs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the majhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask friends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where do people report incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Police/court</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local NGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local gov't official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International NGO/UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family, friends, neighbours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
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### Shelter & NFI

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

### Site management

#### Most commonly reported safety and security concerns

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

#### Places where safety incidents were reported

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 100% of locations have treated water.
- **Sufficient water storage**: 100% of locations have sufficient water storage.
- **Sufficient water**: 90% of locations have sufficient water.
- **Sufficient soap**: 80% of locations have sufficient soap.
- **Latrine access**: 100% of locations have access to latrines.
- **Bathing facility access**: 90% of locations have access to bathing facilities.

Issues preventing latrine access:
- Too far: 80%
- Physical access difficult: 70%
- Not safe or not private: 60%
- Not enough facilities: 50%
- No water: 40%
- No sex separation: 30%
- Latrines unclean: 20%
- Latrines full: 10%

Primary water source:
- Non-improved: surface water
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 100% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

- Locations

Main food source

- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Majhee
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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### Education

- **Access**
  - Moktab or Madrassa (Non-formal education)
  - Locations
  - No access
  - Over 30 minutes away
  - Under 30 minutes away

- **Barriers**
  - Girls
  - Boys
  - Locations
  - Barriers exist
  - No barriers reported

### WASH

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

- Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations
- Latrines do not have locks in 80% of locations
- WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 99% of locations
- Most of the community areas are unclean in 61% of locations

#### Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

#### Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Locations

Main food source

- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Locations

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Locations

Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Locations

Fuel source

- NA
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Locations

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- Locations where people lack vaccinations

Locations

Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Locations

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Locations

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

Locations
IOM NPM regularly and systematically captures, monitors and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s monthly site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the area affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data is collected through key informant interviews and direct observation.

The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

### Shelter & NFI

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

### Site management

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Unstable structure

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Individuals**

74,800

**Households**

16,400

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Average household size**

4.6
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

**WASH**

- Latrines are not sex-separated in 72% of locations.
- Latrines do not have locks in 60% of locations.
- WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 89% of locations.
- Most of the community areas are unclean in 72% of locations.

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 69%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 66%
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 26%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 10%

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Locations

- Supplements available
- Supplements available with problems
- Not available

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 21 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Kutupalong MS, 132 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Need</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Families identified with a vulnerability = 31% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>(55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>(37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;59</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% of Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>(52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(48%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of arrival**

- 37% of families arrived after 25 August 2017 (40% of families)
- 63% of families arrived before 25 August 2017 (60% of families)

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>% of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(37%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>(39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>(22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Condition</th>
<th>% of Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lockable shelter</td>
<td>(31%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shared shelter</td>
<td>(75%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboo frame</td>
<td>(46%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic sheeting</td>
<td>(73%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFIs</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other NFIs</td>
<td>(66%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>(55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking items</td>
<td>(48%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 6% of families
Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 51% of families
Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 95% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

- % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month
- Zone AA
- Average of all zones
- (60%) (77%)

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 33% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 25% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food (79%)
2. Shelter materials (33%)
3. Clothing (25%)

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 72% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 69% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 100% of families reporting

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 13% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 53% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 63% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 68% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 48% of families

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 33% of families who received food assistance
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Protection

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Access to WASH facilities and amenities

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- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 48% of families

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

***The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

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**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Unstable structure

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterpoints</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washroom</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood collection point</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution site</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterpoints</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washroom</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood collection point</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution site</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

- Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 10
  - About half: 10
  - Most: 10
  - (Nearly) everyone: 10

- **Sufficient water storage**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 10
  - About half: 10
  - Most: 10
  - (Nearly) everyone: 10

- **Sufficient water**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 10
  - About half: 10
  - Most: 10
  - (Nearly) everyone: 10

- **Sufficient soap**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 10
  - About half: 10
  - Most: 10
  - (Nearly) everyone: 10

- **Latrine access**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 10
  - About half: 5
  - Most: 20
  - (Nearly) everyone: 0

- **Bathing facility access**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0
  - Some: 5
  - About half: 5
  - Most: 20
  - (Nearly) everyone: 0

Issues preventing latrine access:

- Too far: 5
- Physical access difficult: 5
- Not safe or not private: 5
- Not enough facilities: 5
- No water: 5
- No sex separation: 5
- Latrines unclean: 5
- Latrines full: 10

Primary water source:

- Non-improved: surface: 0
- Improved: tank tap: 10
- Improved: piped tap: 10
- Improved: handpump: 20

Latrines are not sex-separated in 65% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 74% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 91% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 78% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 52%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 52%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 17%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 9%

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Locations where people lack cooking utensils: 22%

Locations where people lack cooking fuel: 22%

Communication with Communities

- NGO
- Majhee
- Local govt
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt’s official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

International Organization for Migration :: NPM R7 :: For further information: npmbangladesh@iom.int
Introduction

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Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

- Single mother: (20%)
- Elderly-headed family: (7%)
- Child-headed family: (7%)
- Elderly person at risk: (6%)
- Disabled person: (5%)
- Serious medical condition: (4%)
- Elderly person with child: (4%)
- Separated child: (3%)
- Unaccompanied minor: (2%)
- Single father: (1%)

Families identified with a vulnerability: 35% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

- Male: 53% of individuals are male
- Female: 54% of individuals are under 18 years

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017: 45% of families
- Before 25 August 2017: 55% of families

Number of individuals in family

- 1 - 3: 42% of families
- 4 - 5: 36% of families
- 6 - 8: 20% of families
- >8: 2% of families

% of families by family size based on Family Count data for all families living in the site.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters: (50%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: (47%)
- % of families living in shared shelter: (77%)

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Other NFIs: (73%)
- Shelter materials: (48%)
- Cooking items: (38%)

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 18% of families

Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 40% of families

Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 97% of families
**Food Security and Nutrition**

**Access to food assistance in the last month**

- % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month:
  - Zone AA: 61%
  - Average of all zones: 77%

**Sources of food assistance received in the last month**

- WFP: 55% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 42% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

**Protection and Needs**

**Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food (80%) (80%)
2. Shelter materials (43%)
3. Cooking Items (27%)

***The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary, and tertiary needs, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

**Access to education**

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 53% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 72% of boys (6-14 years)

**Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)**

**Top 3 most commonly reported primary water sources**

- Tubewell: 100% of families reporting

**Treatment of drinking water**

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 15% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 53% of families who reported treating drinking water

**Access to WASH facilities and amenities**

- Reporting using public latrines: 67% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 66% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 35% of families

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**REACH :: Site Profiling Round 1 :: data collected on 20 November 2017 :: www.reach-initiative.org**
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**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

![Diagram showing places where safety incidents were reported](image)
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: Most (Nearly) everyone, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one
- **Sufficient water storage**: Most, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one
- **Sufficient water**: Most, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one
- **Sufficient soap**: Most, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one
- **Latrine access**: Most, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one
- **Bathing facility access**: Most, Some, About half, Most, (Nearly) no-one

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 94% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 86% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 99% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 71% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small business</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried worker</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular daily labour</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian cash assistance</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood collection</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture labour</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of nutritional supplements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplement</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional supplement for children</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea stall sessions</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home visits from volunteers staff</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facebook</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community meetings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the UN or NGOs</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the majhee</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the army</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask friends</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where do people report incidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police/court</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local NGO</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local govt official</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International NGO/UN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare point</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family, friends, neighbours</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antenatal healthcare</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psychosocial support</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disability rehabilitation</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaccinations</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Locations where people lack

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cooking fuel</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooking utensils</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nearest health facility</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Fear of break in
2. No lighting
3. Sharing space with strangers

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**: Most locations (Nearly) everyone (5), Some (3), About half (1), Most (1), (Nearly) no-one (0)
- **Sufficient water storage**: (Nearly) everyone (3), Some (1), About half (1), Most (1), (Nearly) no-one (0)
- **Sufficient water**: (Nearly) everyone (4), Some (1), About half (1), Most (1), (Nearly) no-one (0)
- **Sufficient soap**: (Nearly) everyone (3), Some (1), About half (1), Most (1), (Nearly) no-one (0)
- **Latrine access**: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (2), Some (0)
- **Bathing facility access**: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (2), Some (0)

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (1), Some (0)
- Physical access difficult: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- Not safe or not private: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- Not enough facilities: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- No water: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- No sex separation: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- Latrines unclean: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)
- Latrines full: Most (3), (Nearly) everyone (0), Some (0)

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface locations: 0.0
- Improved: tank tap locations: 3.0
- Improved: piped tap locations: 3.0
- Improved: handpump locations: 3.0

---

Data collection started: 2017-11-25
Data collection finished: 2017-12-02
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 50%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 88%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 12%

Locations where people lack cooking fuel 12%

Locations where people lack cooking utensils 0%

Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme 88%

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

Word of mouth
NGO
Majhee
Home visits from volunteers staff
Community meetings
Community leader
Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

Speak to the UN or NGOs
Speak to the majhee
Speak to the army
Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

Police/court
Majhee
Local NGO
Local gov't official
International NGO/UN
Healthcare point
Family, friends, neighbours

Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

Small business
Salaried worker
Remittances
No income
Irregular daily labour
Humanitarian cash assistance
Handicrafts
Fishing
Firewood collection
Do not know
Begging
Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements

Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
Nutritional supplement for children

Main food source

NGO/INGO/UN
Military
Local market
Host communities
Government
Begging

Food shortage coping strategy

Reduce number of meals
Eating less preferred food
Eating less
Don’t eat whole day
Borrowing food money
Begging
Adults eat less

Fuel source

other
None
Local market
Local forest
Do not know
Distribution

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 12%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 50%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 88%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 0%

Nearest health facility

Under 30 min away
Over 30 min away
Mobile clinic
No access
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Average household size** 4.4

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**: Barriers exist in 20% of locations.
- **Sufficient water storage**: Barriers exist in 30% of locations.
- **Sufficient water**: Barriers exist in 40% of locations.
- **Sufficient soap**: Barriers exist in 50% of locations.
- **Latrine access**: Barriers exist in 60% of locations.
- **Bathing facility access**: Barriers exist in 70% of locations.

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full
- (Nearly) no-one
- Some
- About half
- Most
- (Nearly) everyone

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 80% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 57% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 93% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 74% of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 57%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 43%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 24%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 11%

Main income source
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main food source
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Food shortage coping strategy
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source
- NA
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 24%

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 57%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 43%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 11%

Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt’ official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboos</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pots and pans</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensils</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath soap/shampoo</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush and toothpaste</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb and nail clipper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene pads</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average household size**: 4.6

**Individuals**: 14,300

**Households**: 3,100

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

Children

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine

Female

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine

Male

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine

Firewood collection point
Distribution site

0 10 20 30 Locations
**Education**

**Access**

- **Moktab or Madrassa**
- Non-formal education

**Locations**

- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

**Barriers**

- **Girls**
- **Boys**

**Locations**

- Barriers exist
- No barriers reported

---

**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

**Locations**

- **(Nearly) no-one**
- Some
- About half
- Most
- **(Nearly) everyone**

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

---

Latrines are not sex-separated in **100%** of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in **95%** of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **97%** of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in **65%** of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
81%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
68%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
41%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
11%

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Children
- Female
- Male

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 73% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 67% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 80% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 40% of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 73%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 60%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 27%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 0%

Communication with Communities:
How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- NGO
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.
Average household size 4.3

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Fear of break in
2. No lighting
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: Most
- **Sufficient water storage**: About half
- **Sufficient water**: Most
- **Sufficient soap**: Most
- **Latrine access**: Most
- **Bathing facility access**: Most

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in **92%** of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in **88%** of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **96%** of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in **77%** of locations.
Health
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
56%
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
71%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
79%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations
19%

Nearest health facility
Under 30 min away
Over 30 min away
Mobile clinic
No access

Communication with Communities
How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
OGO
Mobile
Majhee
Home visits from volunteers staff
Community meetings
Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
Speak to the UN or NGOs
Speak to the majhee
Speak to the army
Ask friends

Where do people report incidents
Police/court
Majhee
Local NGO
Local gov't official
International NGO/UN
Healthcare point
Family, friends, neighbours
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**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. Fear of break in
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

Average household size

4.4

**Individuals**

2300

**Households**

500

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WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water storage**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water**: 90% of locations
- **Sufficient soap**: 90% of locations
- **Latrine access**: 90% of locations
- **Bathing facility access**: 90% of locations

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 80% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 90% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 40% of locations.
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Health**
- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 70%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 90%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 90%
- Locations where people lack vaccinations: 30%

**Nearest health facility**
- Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme: 10%

**Communication with Communities**
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Where do people report incidents

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### Shelter & NFI

**Individuals**: 9,200

**Households**: 1,800

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

Average household size: 5.1

---

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

---

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Fear of break in
2. Fear of break in
3. Sharing space with strangers

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water storage**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient soap**: 100% of locations
- **Latrine access**: 100% of locations
- **Bathing facility access**: 100% of locations

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Most of the community areas are unclean in 90% of locations.

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 80% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
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### Site management

#### Most commonly reported safety and security concerns

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. Fear of break in

#### Places where safety incidents were reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterpoints</th>
<th>Washroom</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Market</th>
<th>Latrine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Shelter & NFI

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pots and pans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath soap/shampoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush and toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb and nail clipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene pads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

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**Education**

**Access**
- Moktab or Madrassa
- Non-formal education

**Barriers**
- Girls
- Boys

**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

---

Latrines are not sex-separated in 76% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 59% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 88% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 59% of locations.
### South No Zones

#### Round 7

**SITE PROFILE**

- Data collection started: 2017-11-29
- Data collection finished: 2017-12-03

### Food, nutrition & livelihood

#### Main income source

- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

#### Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

#### Main food source

- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

#### Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

#### Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

### Health

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing services

- Antenatal healthcare: 53%
- Psychosocial support: 71%
- Disability rehabilitation: 76%
- Vaccinations: 0%

#### Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

### Communication with Communities

#### How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Focus group discussions
- Community meetings
- Army

#### Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

#### Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt’s official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

![Bar chart showing locations where safety incidents were reported]

- Children
- Female
- Male

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*
Education
Access

Bars
Women
Men

Locations
0 5 10 15 20 25

Moktab or Madrassa
Non-formal education

No access
Over 30 minutes away
Under 30 minutes away

WASH

Issues preventing latrine access

Too far
Physical access difficult
Not safe or not private
Not enough facilities
No water
No sex separation
Latrines unclean
Latrines full

Locations
0 5 10 15 20

Primary water source

Non-improved: surface
Improved: tank tap
Improved: piped tap
Improved: handpump

Locations
0 5 10 15 20

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

Treatment water
Sufficient water storage
Sufficient water
Sufficient soap
Latrine access
Bathing facility access

Locations
0 5 10 15 20 25

Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations
Latrines do not have locks in 82% of locations
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 96% of locations
Most of the community areas are unclean in 32% of locations
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**
- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Health**
- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 68%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 93%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 82%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 11%

**Nearest health facility**
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Demographics**

- **Individuals**: 42,600
- **Households**: 10,100

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

Average household size: 4.2

---

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 20%
  - Some: 40%
  - About half: 20%
  - Most: 20%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 0%

- **Sufficient water storage**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 10%
  - Some: 30%
  - About half: 30%
  - Most: 30%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 0%

- **Sufficient water**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 0%
  - Some: 40%
  - About half: 40%
  - Most: 20%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 0%

- **Sufficient soap**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 5%
  - Some: 40%
  - About half: 40%
  - Most: 20%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 5%

- **Latrine access**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 15%
  - Some: 30%
  - About half: 30%
  - Most: 20%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 5%

- **Bathing facility access**
  - (Nearly) no-one: 20%
  - Some: 20%
  - About half: 20%
  - Most: 20%
  - (Nearly) everyone: 20%

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: 10%
- Physical access difficult: 20%
- Not safe or not private: 30%
- Not enough facilities: 20%
- No water: 10%
- No sex separation: 10%
- Latrines unclean: 5%
- Latrines full: 0%

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface: 5%
- Improved: tank tap: 95%
- Improved: piped tap: 5%
- Improved: handpump: 0%

Latrines are not sex-separated in 95% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 85% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 98% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 72% of locations.
### Food, nutrition & livelihood

**Main income source**

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Main food source**

- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Availability of nutritional supplements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplements available with problems</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplements available</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food shortage coping strategy**

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

### Health

**Communication with Communities**

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Youtube
- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

**Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

**Where do people report incidents**

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt. official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

---

**Locations where people have trouble accessing services**

- Antenatal healthcare: 16%
- Psychosocial support: 77%
- Disability rehabilitation: 78%
- Vaccinations: 9%

**Locations where people lack cooking fuel:** 20%

**Locations where people lack cooking utensils:** 7%

**Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme:** 31%

---

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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient water storage:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient water:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient soap:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Latrine access:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Bathing facility access:**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 61% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 87% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 39% of locations.
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 96%

Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 91%

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 30%

Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 0%

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

Word of mouth
NGO
Mobile
Majhee
Local govt

Locations

0 2 4 6 8

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

Speak to the UN or NGOs
Speak to the majhee
Speak to the army
Ask friends

Locations

0 2 4 6

Where do people report incidents

Police/court
Majhee
Local NGO
Local govt's official
International NGO/UN
Healthcare point
Family, friends, neighbours

Locations

0 5 10
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**
- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**
1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Place where safety incidents were reported**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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**Round 7**

**SITE PROFILE**

**NPM**

Data collection started: 2017-11-25
Data collection finished: 2017-11-26

**52 locations**

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

**Unchiprang**

Upazila: Teknaf

**Individuals**

23,300

**Households**

4,700

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size 4.9

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

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**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**: Non-improved: surface
- **Sufficient water storage**: Improved: tank tap
- **Sufficient water**: Improved: piped tap
- **Sufficient soap**: Improved: handpump
- **Latrine access**: Most
- **Bathing facility access**: Most

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

**Latrines are not sex-separated in 88% of locations**

**Latrines do not have locks in 77% of locations**

**WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 98% of locations**

**Most of the community areas are unclean in 92% of locations**
Food, nutrition & livelihood

**Main income source**
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Supplements available</th>
<th>Supplements available with problems</th>
<th>Not available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Individuals eating only once a day: 1%
- Individuals eating only rice: 14%
- Locations where people lack cooking utensils: 6%
- Locations where people lack cooking fuel: 15%
- Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme: 25%

**Main food source**
- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**
- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 40%
Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 75%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 81%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 33%

Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

**How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.**
- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

**Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

**Where do people report incidents**
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
IOM NPM regularly and systematically captures, monitors and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s monthly site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the area affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data is collected through key informant interviews and direct observation.

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On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Fear of break in
2. No lighting
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**Education**

**Access**
- Moktab or Madrassa: Non-formal education
- Locations: 10

**Barriers**
- Girls
- Locations: 8
- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

- Boys
- Locations: 6
- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**: (Nearly) everyone
- **Sufficient water storage**: Most
- **Sufficient water**: Most
- **Sufficient soap**: Most
- **Latrine access**: Most
- **Bathing facility access**: Most

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 100% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 60% of locations.
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

### Main income source
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

### Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

### Fuel source
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

### Health
- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 20%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 90%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 70%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 10%

### Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

### Communication with Communities
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Where do people report incidents

---

International Organization for Migration :: NPM R7 :: For further information: npmbangladesh@iom.int
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 19 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone AA, 126 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Need</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;59</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% of Individuals Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>(52%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(48%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (95% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (5% of families)

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>(40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>(41%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>(16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters: Zone AA (89%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: Zone AA (10%)
- % of families living in shared shelter: Zone AA (75%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: Average of all zones (17%)

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Fuel: (58%)
- Other NFIs: (57%)
- Shelter materials: (48%)

- Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 3% of families
- Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 72% of families
- Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 94% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

% of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month

- Zone AA: (63%)
- Average of all zones: (77%)

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 30% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 69% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: (90%)
2. Clothing: (27%)
3. Fuel: (29%)

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 53% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 48% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most common coping mechanisms for lack of food

- Borrow food: (64%)
- Eat low quality food: (10%)
- Eat fewer meals: (9%)

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 4% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 6% of families

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns

- Animal attacks: (60%)
- Theft: (48%)
- Children getting lost: (33%)

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Provide shelter locks: (59%)
- Improve lighting: (51%)
- Measures to favour free movement: (37%)

Top 3 most reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: (94%)
- Unprotected well: (3%)
- Protected well: (1%)

Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines

- Unclean: (52%)
- Full: (41%)
- Overcrowded: (35%)

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using disinfectant tabs to purify drinking water: 46% of families who reported treating drinking water
- Reporting having access to soap: 55% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 25% of families

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

***The graph show the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.
IOM NPM regularly and systematically captures, monitors and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s monthly site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the area affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data is collected through key informant interviews and direct observation.

The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

Issues preventing latrine access:
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

Primary water source:
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 91% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 92% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 66% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 70%

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Locations where people lack cooking utensils: 2%

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 43%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 70%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 60%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 17%

Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers
- Community meetings
- Army

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt. official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 14 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone BB, 97 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

- Single mother: (14%)
- Serious medical condition: (6%)
- Elderly person at risk: (6%)
- Disabled person: (4%)
- Elderly-headed family: (3%)
- Child-headed family: (3%)
- Elderly person with child: (2%)
- Separated child: (2%)
- Single father: (1%)
- Unaccompanied minor: (1%)

Families identified with a vulnerability: 29% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

- % of families by age in years:
  - <1: 54%
  - 1 - 4: 24%
  - 5 - 11: 22%
  - 12 - 17: 12%
  - 18 - 59: 7%
  - >59: 2%

- % of individuals are female: 52%
- % of individuals are under 18 years: 54%

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (89% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (11% of families)

Number of individuals in family

- % of families by family size:
  - 1 - 3: 36%
  - 4 - 5: 40%
  - 6 - 8: 22%
  - >8: 2%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters: (79%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: (7%)
- % of families living in shared shelter: (77%)

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Fuel: (52%)
- Fuel: (52%)
- Other NFIs: (45%)

- Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 8% of families
- Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 89% of families
- Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 99% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

- % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month
  - Zone AA: (94%)
  - Average of all zones: (77%)

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 76% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 22% of families who received food assistance

Top 3 most common coping mechanisms for lack of food

- Borrow food: (38%)
- Eat low quality food: (15%)
- Eat fewer meals: (9%)

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 13% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 13% of families

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: (66%)
2. Shelter materials: (26%)
3. Clothing: (27%)

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 62% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 58% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: (97%)
- Tanker truck: (2%)
- Unprotected well: (1%)

Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines

- Full: (49%)
- Overcrowded: (46%)
- Unclean: (40%)

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 12% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 43% of families

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 58% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 87% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 29% of families

Protection

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns

- Children getting lost: (46%)
- Theft: (40%)
- Animal attacks: (33%)

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: (48%)
- Measures to favour free movement: (45%)
- Provide shelter locks: (44%)

Notes:
*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

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WASH
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: Most (70%) of locations have adequate treatment.
- **Sufficient water storage**: Most (70%) of locations have sufficient storage.
- **Sufficient water**: Most (70%) of locations have sufficient water.
- **Sufficient soap**: Most (70%) of locations have sufficient soap.
- **Latrine access**: Most (70%) of locations have access to latrines.
- **Bathing facility access**: Most (70%) of locations have access to bathing facilities.

Issues preventing latrine access:
- Too far: Most (60%) of locations have latrines that are too far.
- Physical access difficult: Most (60%) of locations have access that is physically difficult.
- Not safe or not private: Most (60%) of locations lack safety or privacy.
- Not enough facilities: Most (60%) of locations lack enough facilities.
- No water: Most (60%) of locations lack water.
- No sex separation: Most (60%) of locations lack sex separation.
- Latrines unclean: Most (60%) of locations have unclean latrines.
- Latrines full: Most (60%) of locations have full latrines.

Primary water source:
- Non-improved: surface: Least (30%) of locations have non-improved water sources.
- Improved: tank tap: Most (90%) of locations have tank taps.
- Improved: piped tap: Least (10%) of locations have piped taps.
- Improved: handpump: Most (90%) of locations have handpumps.

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 100% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 69% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 73%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 67%
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 41%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 12%

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Location where children have access to the School Feeding Programme 41%
Individuals eating only once a day 12%
Individuals eating only rice 36%
Locations where people lack cooking utensils 11%
Locations where people lack cooking fuel 39%

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare 41%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support 73%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation 67%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations 12%

Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Tea stall sessions
- Printed flyers
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
Introduction

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Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Need</th>
<th>% of Families Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
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<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of families reporting

Families identified with a vulnerability

30% of families

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (86% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (14% of families)

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% of Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Zone AA</th>
<th>Average of All Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>Zone AA</th>
<th>Average of All Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(35%)</td>
<td>(35%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>(39%)</td>
<td>(39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Type</th>
<th>Zone AA</th>
<th>Average of All Zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelter</td>
<td>(92%)</td>
<td>(73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in lockable shelter</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living in shared shelter</td>
<td>(77%)</td>
<td>(72%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Cooking items | (47%)
- Other NFIs    | (39%)
- Shelter materials | (35%)

% of families reporting

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 16% of families
Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 77% of families
Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 98% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

- 88% of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month
  - Zone AA: 88%
  - Average of all zones: 77%

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 70% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 17% of families who received food assistance

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: 57%
2. Shelter materials: 22%
3. Cooking Items: 21%

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 61% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boy attending a primary learning centre: 65% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 98% of families
- Tanker truck: 2%

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 11% of families
- Reporting using disinfectant tabs to purify drinking water: 50% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 58% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 88% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 29% of families

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 11% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 11% of families

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns

- Lack of freedom of movement: 30% of families
- Theft: 30% of families
- Children getting lost: 26% of families

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: 54% of families
- Measures to favour free movement: 52% of families
- Provide shelter locks: 44% of families

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

***The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

****The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.
IOM NPM regularly and systematically captures, monitors and disseminates information regarding the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. NPM’s monthly site assessment rounds capture the numbers, locations and key sectoral needs of Rohingya refugees in the area affected by the influx since 25 August 2017. Data is collected through key informant interviews and direct observation.

The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

### Shelter & NFI

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. No locks

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**Zone DD**

**Round 7**

**SITE PROFILE**

Data collection started: 2017-11-13
Data collection finished: 2017-11-26

---

**Education**

**Access**

- Moktab or Madrassa
- Non-formal education

- Locations
  - 0
  - 10
  - 20
  - 30
  - 40
  - 50
  - 60

- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

---

**Barriers**

- Locations
  - 0
  - 5
  - 10
  - 15

- Girls
- Boys

- Barriers exist
- No barriers reported

---

---

**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

---

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

---

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

---

**Barriers**

- Social norms
- No books
- Safety risk
- Need to work
- No relevant program

---

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PAGE 2 OF 5
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

**Fuel source**
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Availability of nutritional supplements**
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Health**
- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 57%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 81%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 75%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 27%

**Nearest health facility**
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
  - NGO
  - Mobile
  - Majhee
  - Home visits from volunteers staff
  - Community meetings
  - Army

- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
  - Speak to the UN or NGOs
  - Speak to the majhee
  - Speak to the army
  - Ask friends

- Where do people report incidents
  - Police/court
  - Majhee
  - Local NGO
  - Local govt's official
  - International NGO/UN
  - Healthcare point
  - Family, friends, neighbours
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 13 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone DD, 101 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Families with specific needs*</th>
<th>% of families reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Families identified with a vulnerability 32% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of individuals by age in years</th>
<th>% of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>(12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;59</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52% of individuals are female

55% of individuals are under 18 years

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (92% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (8% of families)

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of families by family size</th>
<th>Number of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>(42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>(20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters (75%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter (9%)
- % of families living in shared shelter (71%)

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Cooking items (59%)
- Other NFIs (53%)
- Shelter materials (45%)

- Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 2% of families
- Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 84% of families
- Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 97% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

% of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month

- Zone AA: 71%
- Average of all zones: 77%

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 74% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 24% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: 77%
2. Shelter materials: 34%
3. Clothing: 22%

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 58% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 66% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most commonly reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 94%
- Protected well: 1%
- Surface water: 1%

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 27% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 14% of families who reported treating drinking water

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns

- Lack of freedom of movement: 38%
- Theft: 38%
- Children getting lost: 37%

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Provide shelter locks: 52%
- Measures to favour free movement: 45%
- Improve lighting: 38%

Top 3 most reported issues with latrines

- Unclean: 50%
- Overcrowded: 45%
- Full: 33%

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting having access to soap: 79% of families
- Reporting using public latrines: 51% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 25% of families

***The graph show the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 0% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 5% of families

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 51% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 79% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 25% of families
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
  - (Nearly) no-one
  - Some
  - About half
  - Most
  - (Nearly) everyone

- **Sufficient water storage**

- **Sufficient water**

- **Sufficient soap**

- **Latrine access**

- **Bathing facility access**

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 92% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 96% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 62% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Printed flyers
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

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Introduction

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Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone EE, 132 families were surveyed.

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Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>% of families reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Families identified with a vulnerability 30% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (90% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (10% of families)

52% of families are female
54% of individuals are under 18 years

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of individuals</th>
<th>% of families by family size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(38%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(19%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

% of families by family size

*Based on Family Count data for all families living in the site.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>% of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters</th>
<th>% of families living in lockable shelter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone AA</td>
<td>(92%)</td>
<td>(10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average of all zones</td>
<td>(73%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of families living in shared shelter</th>
<th>(75%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Shelter materials (56%)
- Cooking items (52%)
- Other NFIs (51%)

% of families reporting

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 2% of families
Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 77% of families
Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 94% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

| % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Zone AA                  | (86%)           | Average of all zones | (77%)           |

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

| WFP                      | 76% of families who received food assistance |
| Bangladesh army          | 23% of families who received food assistance |

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food (73%)
2. Shelter materials (27%)
3. Clothing (23%)

% of families reporting this in the listed rank

***The graph show the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

Access to education

Girl attending a primary learning centre: 66% of girls (6-14 years)
Boys attending a primary learning centre: 71% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported primary water sources

| Tubewell                  | (98%) |
| Protected well            | (1%)  |
| Tapstands                 | (1%)  |

% of families reporting

Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines

| Unclean                  | (49%) |
| Overcrowded              | (38%) |
| Full                     | (30%) |

% of families using latrines, shared or private

Treatment of drinking water

| Reporting treating water before drinking it: 28% of families |
| Reporting using disinfectant tabs to purify drinking water: 18% of families who reported treating drinking water |

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

| Reporting using public latrines: 66% of families |
| Reporting having access to soap: 71% of families |
| Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 33% of families |
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

### Site management

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

---

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

- **Individuals**: 37,300
- **Households**: 8,100

Average household size 4.6

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This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

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48 locations

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What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

Latrines are not sex-separated in 98% of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in 92% of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in 67% of locations.

### Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

### Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 92%
Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 90%
Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 35%
Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 10%

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Community leader
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local govt official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 16 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone FF, 129 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(13%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed household</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Families identified with a vulnerability 30% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>(11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>(6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;59</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52% of individuals are female 55% of individuals are under 18 years

Date of arrival**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Arrival</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 25 August 2017</td>
<td>(92%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 25 August 2017</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Based on Family Count data for all families living in the site.

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Individuals</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(36%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>(18%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>(1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(45%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters</td>
<td>(82%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in lockable shelter</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in shared shelter</td>
<td>(78%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other NFIs</td>
<td>(62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking items</td>
<td>(50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>(51%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 1% of families

Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 67% of families

Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 98% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

- 95% of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month
- 77% of families reporting

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 64% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 35% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food (67%)
2. Cooking Items (25%)
3. Clothing (31%)

Access to education

- 54% of girls (6-14 years)
- 66% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 99% of families
- Protected well: 1%

Treatment of drinking water

- 21% of families reporting treating water before drinking it
- 59% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- 62% of families reporting using public latrines
- 78% of families reporting having access to soap
- 36% of families reporting access to designated bathing facilities

Protection and Needs

Top 3 most common coping mechanisms for lack of food

- Borrow food: 36% of families reporting
- Eat low quality food: 18% of families reporting
- Eat fewer meals: 10% of families reporting

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 12% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 6% of families

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns

- Theft: 46% of families reporting
- Children getting lost: 40% of families reporting
- Animal attacks: 34% of families reporting

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: 58% of families reporting
- Provide shelter locks: 49% of families reporting
- Measures to favour free movement: 44% of families reporting

***The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

Protection and Needs

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 54%
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 66%

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 99% of families
- Protected well: 1%

Treatment of drinking water

- 21% of families reporting treating water before drinking it
- 59% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- 62% of families reporting using public latrines
- 78% of families reporting having access to soap
- 36% of families reporting access to designated bathing facilities

Protection and Needs

Top 3 most common coping mechanisms for lack of food

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Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns

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Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: 58% of families reporting
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.
WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Latrines are not sex-separated in **100%** of locations.
- Latrines do not have locks in **95%** of locations.
- WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **100%** of locations.
- Most of the community areas are unclean in **85%** of locations.

Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Fuel source
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health
- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 45%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 85%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 85%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 15%

Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

Communication with Communities
- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Where do people report incidents

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Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 11 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone GG, 104 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

**Families with specific needs***

- Single mother: 14%
- Serious medical condition: 6%
- Elderly-headed family: 5%
- Disabled person: 5%
- Child-headed family: 5%
- Elderly person at risk: 4%
- Elderly person with child: 3%
- Separated child: 2%
- Single father: 1%
- Unaccompanied minor: 0%

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

**Age and gender distribution**

- Male: 53%
- Female: 47%
- >59: 2%
- 18 - 59: 24%
- 12 - 17: 7%
- 5 - 11: 11%
- 1 - 4: 7%
- <1: 24%
- Under 18 years: 54%

**Families identified with a vulnerability**

- 30%

**Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (88% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (12% of families)

**Number of individuals in family**

- 1 - 3: 39%
- 4 - 5: 40%
- 6 - 8: 19%
- >8: 2%

*Based on Family Count data for all families living in the site.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

**Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings**

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters: (71%) (73%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: (28%) (17%)
- % of families living in shared shelter: (49%) (72%)

**Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed**

- Other NFIs: (72%)
- Cooking items: (50%)
- Cash for material: (37%)

- Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 5% of families
- Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 67% of families
- Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 95% of families
**Food Security and Nutrition**

**Access to food assistance in the last month**

- % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month:
  - Zone AA: 85%
  - Average of all zones: 77%

**Sources of food assistance received in the last month**

- WFP: 48% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 50% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.*

**Protection and Needs**

**Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: (72%)
2. Shelter materials: (28%)
3. Medical services and drugs: (17%)

***The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

**Access to education**

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 41% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 33% of boys (6-14 years)

**Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)**

**Top 3 most reported primary water sources**

- Tubewell: 85%
- Piped shelter: 11%
- Tanker truck: 3%

**Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines**

- Unclean: 45%
- Full: 42%
- Overcrowded: 39%

**Treatment of drinking water**

- Reporting treating water before drinking it: 22% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 70% of families who reported treating drinking water

**Access to WASH facilities and amenities**

- Reporting using public latrines: 38% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 87% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 38% of families

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*Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.*

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*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.*

---

*The graph shows the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block’, defined as an area of responsibility of one mahjee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received:

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

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**Site management**

Most commonly reported safety and security concerns:

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

Places where safety incidents were reported:

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

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*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

**Average household size**

4.1

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This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10
- **Sufficient water storage**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10
- **Sufficient water**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10
- **Sufficient soap**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10
- **Latrine access**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10
- **Bathing facility access**: (Nearly) no-one: 10, Some: 20, About half: 10, Most: 10, (Nearly) everyone: 10

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: 20
- Physical access difficult: 10
- Not safe or not private: 10
- Not enough facilities: 10
- No water: 10
- No sex separation: 10
- Latrines unclean: 20
- Latrines full: 20

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface: 40
- Improved: tank tap: 30
- Improved: piped tap: 20
- Improved: handpump: 10

Latrines are not sex-separated in **91%** of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in **84%** of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **100%** of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in **82%** of locations.
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**

- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

**Main food source**

- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Food shortage coping strategy**

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Health**

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 42%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 64%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 69%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 20%

**Nearest health facility**

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**

**How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.**

- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Community leader
- Army

**Whom do people ask about services not available in this location**

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

**Where do people report incidents**

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
Education

Access

Barriers

WASH

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

Issues preventing latrine access

Primary water source

- **Non-improved: surface**
- **Improved: tank tap**
- **Improved: piped tap**
- **Improved: handpump**

Latrines are not sex-separated in 95% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 88% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 71% of locations.
### Food, nutrition & livelihood

#### Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

#### Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

#### Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

#### Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

### Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 38%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 90%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 81%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 10%

#### Nearest health facility

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

### Communication with Communities

#### How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Focus group discussions
- Community meetings
- Army

#### Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

#### Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Locations**

- Children
- Female
- Male
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: (Nearly) no-one
- **Sufficient water storage**: Some
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**: About half
- **Latrine access**: Most
- **Bathing facility access**: (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in **90%** of locations.
Latrines do not have locks in **83%** of locations.
WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **100%** of locations.
Most of the community areas are unclean in **73%** of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Main food source

- NGO/NGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- Locations where people lack vaccinations

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

- **Individuals**
  - 13600

- **Households**
  - 3300

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size 4.1

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. Fear of break in
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Locations**

- Children
- Female
- Male

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
**Education**

**Access**
- Moktob or Madrassa
- Non-formal education

**Barriers**
- Girls
- Boys

- Locations
- No access
- Over 30 minutes away
- Under 30 minutes away

---

**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

---

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

---

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main income source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small business</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried worker</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular daily labour</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian cash assistance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood collection</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture labour</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of nutritional supplements</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutritional supplement for children</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main food source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NGO/NGO/UN</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local market</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host communities</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food shortage coping strategy</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce number of meals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating less preferred food</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eating less</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t eat whole day</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowing food money</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults eat less</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local market</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local forest</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nearest health facility</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 30 min away</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 30 min away</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile clinic</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No access</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Communication with Communities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home visits from volunteers staff</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community meetings</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leader</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Whom do people ask about services not available in this location</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the UN or NGOs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the majhee</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak to the army</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ask friends</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where do people report incidents</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Police/court</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majhee</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local NGO</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local gov't official</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International NGO/UN</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare point</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family, friends, neighbours</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Shelter & NFI**

Locations reporting having received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboos</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pots and pans</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensils</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath soap/shampoo</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush and toothpaste</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb and nail clipper</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene pads</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. No locks
3. No locks

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine

- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Gender distribution**

- Children
- Female
- Male
### WASH

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in **100%** of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in **100%** of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in **100%** of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in **71%** of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small business</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaried worker</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular daily labour</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian cash assistance</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handicrafts</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood collection</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not know</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begging</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture labour</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of nutritional supplements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutritional supplement</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for children</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- **Tarpaulin**
- **Bamboos**
- **Rope**
- **Mats**
- **Blankets**
- **Mosquito nets**
- **Pots and pans**
- **Utensils**
- **Bath soap/shampoo**
- **Toothbrush and toothpaste**
- **Detergent**
- **Comb and nail clipper**
- **Clothing**
- **Hygiene pads**

**Individuals**

20800

**Households**

5000

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

Average household size **4.2**

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No lighting
3. Fear of break in

**Places where safety incidents were reported**
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: Most of the community areas are unclean in 73% of locations.
- **Sufficient water storage**: Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations.
- **Sufficient water**: Latrines do not have locks in 96% of locations.
- **Sufficient soap**: WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.
- **Latrine access**: Most of the community areas are unclean in 73% of locations.
- **Bathing facility access**: Latrines are not sex-separated in 96% of locations.

### Issues preventing latrine access

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

### Primary water source

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump
**Food, nutrition & livelihood**

**Main income source**
- NA
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

**Availability of nutritional supplements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutritional supplement</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for pregnant and lactating women</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for children</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food shortage coping strategy**

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

**Fuel source**

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

**Main food source**

- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

**Health**

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare: 24%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support: 87%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation: 82%
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations: 13%

**Nearest health facility**

- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

**Communication with Communities**

- How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

- Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

- Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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**Individuals**

**Households**

35200

7900

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size 4.4

*Locations reporting having received*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarpaulin</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bamboos</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rope</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mats</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito nets</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pots and pans</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utensils</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath soap/shampoo</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush and toothpaste</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detergent</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb and nail clipper</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hygiene pads</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. Unstable structure
2. No locks
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
**WASH**

**What proportion of the community (block) is/has:**

- **Treating water**
- **Sufficient water storage**
- **Sufficient water**
- **Sufficient soap**
- **Latrine access**
- **Bathing facility access**

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 99% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 87% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 91% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Begging
- Agriculture labour

Availability of nutritional supplements

- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

Main food source

- NGO/INGO/UN
- Military
- Local market
- Host communities
- Government
- Begging

Food shortage coping strategy

- Reduce number of meals
- Eating less preferred food
- Eating less
- Don’t eat whole day
- Borrowing food money
- Begging
- Adults eat less

Fuel source

- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

Health

- Locations where people have trouble accessing antenatal healthcare
- Locations where people have trouble accessing psychosocial support
- Locations where people have trouble accessing disability rehabilitation
- Locations where people have trouble accessing vaccinations

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- Word of mouth
- Tea stall sessions
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Army

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov’t official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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The unit of data collection depends on the setting. In the Makeshift Sites and their Expansions it is a ‘block,’ defined as an area of responsibility of one majhee, usually around 100 households. The blocks are not always spatially contiguous and may have gaps. In the villages it is the village itself, and in towns it is a refugee community, typically smaller than 100 households, although with a few exceptions.

On these Site Profiles all these units are collectively called ‘locations’. The data is aggregated up to the zone level in the sites and camps and to the upazila level outside of them. For more information on the NPM methodology please contact dtmbangladesh@iom.int.

**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site
**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **Treating water**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water storage**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient water**: 100% of locations
- **Sufficient soap**: About half of locations
- **Latrine access**: (Nearly) everyone
- **Bathing facility access**: (Nearly) everyone

**Issues preventing latrine access**

- Too far: Most
- Physical access difficult: Most
- Not safe or not private: Most
- Not enough facilities: Most
- No water: Most
- No sex separation: Most
- Latrines unclean: Most
- Latrines full: Most

**Primary water source**

- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Most of the community areas are unclean in 58% of locations.
Food, nutrition & livelihood

Main income source

- Small business: 10
- Salaried worker: 8
- Remittances: 6
- No income: 4
- Irregular daily labour: 2
- Humanitarian cash assistance: 1
- Handicrafts: 1
- Fishing: 1
- Firewood collection: 1
- Do not know: 1
- Begging: 1
- Agriculture labour: 1

Fuel source

- Other: 10
- None: 8
- Local market: 6
- Local forest: 4
- Do not know: 2
- Distribution: 1

Availability of nutritional supplements

Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women

- Supplements available: 10
- Supplements available with problems: 8
- Not available: 2

Nutritional supplement for children

- Supplements available: 10
- Supplements available with problems: 8
- Not available: 2

Communication with Communities

How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.

- NGO: 9
- Mobile: 6
- Majhee: 3
- Home visits from volunteers staff: 1
- Community meetings: 1
- Army: 1

Whom do people ask about services not available in this location

- Speak to the UN or NGOs: 10
- Speak to the majhee: 8
- Speak to the army: 6
- Ask friends: 4

Where do people report incidents

- Police/court: 10
- Majhee: 8
- Local NGO: 6
- Local gov't official: 4
- International NGO/UN: 2
- Healthcare point: 1
- Family, friends, neighbours: 1
Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in Zone AA, Ukhiya, Cox’s Bazar District. Data for the findings were collected on 22 November 2017 as part of the Site Profiling exercise, implemented by REACH and supported by the UNHCR. Key indicators have been analyzed and are presented in this annex to the NPM Site Profiles factsheet in order to provide further context and operational findings at the household level.

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the UNHCR October 2017 Family Count dataset. The sampling was designed so that findings are generalizable at the zone level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. In Zone OO, 127 families were surveyed.

Data for the introductory Overall Demographics and Specific Needs section are taken from the Family Count provided by UNHCR and presented in order to provide a strong protection context for the household-level findings in the profile.

This factsheet specifically looks at conditions for those families that arrived after 25 August 2017. A date of arrival graph, based on Family Count numbers, is included in the introductory section to contextualize this.

Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>% of families reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single mother</td>
<td>(23%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated child</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-headed family</td>
<td>(4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person at risk</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly person with child</td>
<td>(3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single father</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied minor</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled person</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Families identified with a vulnerability 37% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>% of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td>(8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11</td>
<td>(12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;19</td>
<td>(10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;21</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% of individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>(53%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(47%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date of arrival**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of arrival</th>
<th>% of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After 25 August 2017 (100% of families)</td>
<td>(42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Before 25 August 2017 (0% of families)</td>
<td>(58%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Based on Family Count data for all families living in the site.

Number of individuals in family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of individuals</th>
<th>% of families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3</td>
<td>(42%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - 5</td>
<td>(40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 8</td>
<td>(16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;8</td>
<td>(2%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>% of families reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters</td>
<td>(91%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in lockable shelter</td>
<td>(9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of families living in shared shelter</td>
<td>(73%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone AA</th>
<th>Average of all zones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(17%)</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(72%)</td>
<td>(72%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>% of families reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter materials</td>
<td>(55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking Items</td>
<td>(54%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>(49%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paying rent to stay in their shelter: 2% of families

Having received an NFI kit since arriving: 90% of families

Reporting cooking inside their shelter: 88% of families

REACH :: Site Profiling Round 1 :: data collected on 22 November 2017 :: www.reach-initiative.org
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

- % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month
  - Zone AA
  - Average of all zones
  - (57%)
  - (77%)

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP
  - 32% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army
  - 25% of families who received food assistance

**Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food
2. Shelter materials
3. Clothing

- % of families reporting this in the listed rank
  - (89%)
  - (41%)
  - (31%)

***The graph show the most commonly selected primary, secondary and tertiary need, along with the percentage of families selecting this option in that category.

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre:
  - 51% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre:
  - 47% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported primary water sources

- Tubewell
  - (88%)
- Unprotected well
  - (7%)
- Protected well
  - (4%)

% of families reporting

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking it:
  - 12% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water:
  - 53% of families who reported treating drinking water

Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines

- Overcrowded
  - (46%)
- Unclean
  - (36%)
- Full
  - (18%)

% of families using latrines, shared or private

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines:
  - 72% of families
- Reporting having access to soap:
  - 57% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities:
  - 29% of families

*Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

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**Shelter & NFI**

**Locations reporting having received**

- Tarpaulin
- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. No lighting

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Site management**

- **Individuals**: 11,400
- **Households**: 2,500

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Average household size: 4.5
**Education**

Access
- Locations: Moktab or Madrassa
  - No access
  - Over 30 minutes away
  - Under 30 minutes away

Barriers
- Locations: Girls
  - Barriers exist
  - No barriers reported

- Locations: Boys
  - Barriers exist
  - No barriers reported

---

**WASH**

What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- Treating water
- Sufficient water storage
- Sufficient water
- Sufficient soap
- Latrine access
- Bathing facility access

**Issues preventing latrine access**
- Too far
- Physical access difficult
- Not safe or not private
- Not enough facilities
- No water
- No sex separation
- Latrines unclean
- Latrines full

**Primary water source**
- Non-improved: surface
- Improved: tank tap
- Improved: piped tap
- Improved: handpump

Latrines are not sex-separated in 100% of locations.

Latrines do not have locks in 94% of locations.

WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.

Most of the community areas are unclean in 56% of locations.
### Food, nutrition & livelihood

#### Main income source
- Small business
- Salaried worker
- Remittances
- No income
- Irregular daily labour
- Humanitarian cash assistance
- Handicrafts
- Fishing
- Firewood collection
- Do not know
- Agriculture labour

#### Fuel source
- Other
- None
- Local market
- Local forest
- Do not know
- Distribution

#### Availability of nutritional supplements
- Nutritional supplement for pregnant and lactating women
- Nutritional supplement for children

### Health

#### Locations where people have trouble accessing
- Antenatal healthcare: 56%
- Psychosocial support: 78%
- Disability rehabilitation: 67%
- Vaccinations: 28%

#### Nearest health facility
- Under 30 min away
- Over 30 min away
- Mobile clinic
- No access

### Communication with Communities

#### How do people get information about services, distributions, etc.
- NGO
- Mobile
- Majhee
- Home visits from volunteers staff
- Community meetings
- Community leader
- Army

#### Whom do people ask about services not available in this location
- Speak to the UN or NGOs
- Speak to the majhee
- Speak to the army
- Ask friends

#### Where do people report incidents
- Police/court
- Majhee
- Local NGO
- Local gov't official
- International NGO/UN
- Healthcare point
- Family, friends, neighbours
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Overall Demographics and Specific Needs

Families with specific needs*

- Single mother: (20%)
- Elderly person at risk: (6%)
- Serious medical condition: (4%)
- Elderly-headed family: (4%)
- Elderly person with child: (4%)
- Separated child: (4%)
- Child-headed family: (4%)
- Disabled person: (3%)
- Unaccompanied minor: (2%)
- Single father: (1%)

% of families reporting

Families identified with a vulnerability

35% of families

*Figures in the above graph are the percentages of families with at least one person in the family with the specific need. More than one specific need may be present within one family.

Age and gender distribution

- Male: 52% of individuals are female
- Female: 54% of individuals are under 18 years

Date of arrival**

- After 25 August 2017 (93% of families)
- Before 25 August 2017 (7% of families)

Number of individuals in family

- 1 - 3: 43% of families
- 4 - 5: 43% of families
- 6 - 8: 13% of families
- >8: 1% of families

% of families by family size

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Shelter and indicators comparison to overall findings

- % of families living in bamboo frame and plastic sheeting shelters: (84%) (73%)
- % of families living in lockable shelter: (8%) (17%)
- % of families living in shared shelter: (8%) (72%)

Top 3 shelter items and NFIs most urgently needed

- Shelter materials: (62%)
- Cooking items: (55%)
- Other NFIs: (46%)

% of families reporting

Paying rent to stay in their shelter:

2% of families

Having received an NFI kit since arriving:

77% of families

Reporting cooking inside their shelter:

90% of families
Food Security and Nutrition

Access to food assistance in the last month

| % of families who reported having accessed food assistance in the last month |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Zone AA                    | Average of all zones        |
|                            |                            |
|                            | (66%)                      |
|                            | (77%)                      |

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 42% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 58% of families who received food assistance

*Families were allowed to select multiple options, as they may have received food assistance from multiple sources.

Protection and Needs

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

1. Access to food: 85%
2. Shelter materials: 43%
3. Fuel: 22%

Access to education

- Girl attending a primary learning centre: 80% of girls (6-14 years)
- Boys attending a primary learning centre: 86% of boys (6-14 years)

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most reported primary water sources

- Tubewell: 99%
- Protected well: 1%

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: 69%
- Provide shelter locks: 58%
- Emergency measures for natural disasters: 35%

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking: 16% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 70% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 60% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 65% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 16% of families

Sources of food assistance received in the last month*

- WFP: 42% of families who received food assistance
- Bangladesh army: 58% of families who received food assistance

Access to nutrition for young children**

- Families having received a breastmilk substitute (BMS) donation: 6% of families
- Families having received a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5: 7% of families

**Figures show percentages of families having received this form of assistance at least once since arriving.

Protection

Top 3 most common coping mechanisms for lack of food

- Borrow food: 65%
- Eat low quality food: 16%
- Eat smaller portions: 4%

Top 3 most reported safety and security concerns

- Animal attacks: 65%
- Theft: 45%
- Children getting lost: 33%

Top 3 safety and security interventions needed

- Improve lighting: 69%
- Provide shelter locks: 58%
- Emergency measures for natural disasters: 35%

Water Sanitation and Health (WASH)

Top 3 most commonly reported issues with latrines

- Overcrowded: 50%
- Unclean: 41%
- Lack of privacy: 32%

Treatment of drinking water

- Reporting treating water before drinking: 16% of families
- Reporting using boiling to purify drinking water: 70% of families who reported treating drinking water

Access to WASH facilities and amenities

- Reporting using public latrines: 60% of families
- Reporting having access to soap: 65% of families
- Reporting access to designated bathing facilities: 16% of families

Protection

Most commonly reported needs by ordinal rank***

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**Locations reporting having received**

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- Bamboos
- Rope
- Mats
- Blankets
- Mosquito nets
- Pots and pans
- Utensils
- Bath soap/shampoo
- Toothbrush and toothpaste
- Detergent
- Comb and nail clipper
- Clothing
- Hygiene pads

**Site management**

**Most commonly reported safety and security concerns**

1. No lighting
2. Fear of break in
3. Landslide animals flood

**Places where safety incidents were reported**

- Waterpoints
- Washroom
- Transportation
- Market
- Latrine
- Firewood collection point
- Distribution site

**Average household size**

3.5

**Individuals**

1,500

**Households**

400

*Numbers are rounded to the nearest hundred.*

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.
What proportion of the community (block) is/has:

- **WASH facilities do not have adequate lighting in 100% of locations.**

**Issues preventing latrine access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too far</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical access difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not safe or not private</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No sex separation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrines unclean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrines full</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Primary water source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Locations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-improved: surface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved: tank tap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved: piped tap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved: handpump</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the community areas are unclean in 0% of locations.