Background

The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN) formulated by the Government of Bangladesh highlights the fact that more than 300,000 Rohingyas have crossed the border and are living in Bangladesh. Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, reportedly more than 74,000 UMN fled to Bangladesh from Rakhine State. The influx slowed down in late February 2017. The majority of UMN are living in the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox’s Bazar District, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

Key Figures

62 Sites Assessed
30,000 Households
74,000 New Arrivals since Oct 2016
150,000 Individuals

103,000 or 69% assessed individuals live in three makeshift settlements

Old UMN in MS 35%
Old UMN in HC 16%
NAs in MS 33%
NAs in HC 16%

50% UMN are women and girls

A total of 62 sites were assessed. 150,000 UMN were identified in 2 upazilas of Cox’s Bazar district. An additional 500 households were reported to be residing in host communities that were not assessed due to limited access. Significant number of UMN were reported to be residing in Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox’s Bazar Sadar, which should be taken into consideration when estimating the total UMN population in the district and surrounds. Among those assessed, 79% are women and children.

Methodology

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is designed to regularly and systematically capture, monitor and disseminate information to provide a better understanding of the movements and evolving needs of populations on the move, whether on site or en route. The NPM tools operate at two levels (baseline and site assessments) and capture baseline information, population movement dynamics and community level needs by sector. Currently NPM is only conducted in two upazilas, and the population assessed does not represent the overall Rohingya population.
The unit of the assessment is site, which refers to a makeshift settlement, camp-like setting or a village where UMNs are residing. The sites are identified through secondary data, key informants and field visits. The baseline site assessment (first round) was conducted from 21 to 28 March and identified 44 sites. The affected UMNs are either living in makeshift settlements (MS) or within host communities. The second round of site assessment was conducted from 17 April to 2 May, and an additional 18 sites were identified within host communities. The assessment adopts both quantitative and qualitative approaches through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation.

### Humanitarian Profile - Affected Population Breakdown

**Demographic Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>&lt; 1 Year</th>
<th>1-5 Years</th>
<th>6-17 Years</th>
<th>18-59 Years</th>
<th>&gt; 59 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>30,916</td>
<td>75,151</td>
<td>16,185</td>
<td>23,044</td>
<td>28,485</td>
<td>2,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>149,982</td>
<td>74,831</td>
<td>15,926</td>
<td>20,407</td>
<td>30,451</td>
<td>2,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,304</td>
<td>20,407</td>
<td>30,451</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,090</td>
<td>15,926</td>
<td>23,044</td>
<td>28,485</td>
<td>2,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M: F ratio</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 Year</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 Years</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-17 Years</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 Years</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 59 Years</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vulnerability Profile**

- **Female Headed Household**: 25%
- **Elderly headed Household**: 14%
- **Child headed household**: 6%
- **Unaccompanied minors**: 1%
- **Pregnant Women**: 5%
- **Lactating mothers**: 8%
- **People with Disabilities**: 1%

According to secondary sources there are more than 300,000 UMNs residing within Bangladesh. Currently no comprehensive registration system is available for UMNs, and therefore individual identification and information on demographic breakdown remains a gap. The NPM assessment provides an estimate at community and site level. It was estimated that 7% UMNs are children under 1 year and 13% are pregnant and lactating mothers. 25% are female headed households, which raises protection concerns.

The demographic profile above is extrapolated from a sampled selection of households for each site, selecting ten households from a makeshift settlement (MS) or ten households from the host community (HC) location. If there are no makeshift settlements in the site then 20 households are selected from HC. The results are extrapolated to provide a sex and age breakdown. The vulnerability profile is based on key informant interview at community level, aggregated from all sites assessed.
UMNs in Host Communities

There are around 50,000 UMNs residing in host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf that were identified in the Round 2. Approximately 25,000 were identified but not assessed due to remote and scattered locations.

The majority of UMN households residing in host communities arrived prior to October 2016, over the course of a number of years. In Ukhia old UMNs live scattered among host communities while more groups of UMNs were observed in Teknaf. Demand for food, NFI items, WASH facilities are high in host communities, particularly in Whaykong and Palongkhali. UMN in host communities were reported to be collecting relief materials from makeshift settlements. The humanitarian responses until date have concentrated in makeshift settlements and refugee camps.

Including the UMNs in makeshift settlements, there are more than 70,000 UMNs in Rajapalong union and 18,000 UMNs in Palongkhali union, result in around 88% UMN population within these two unions. Site planning and resource allocation are urgently needed to ensure service delivery. Land is needed for shelter, roads, WASH facilities and to mitigate the surge of demands and conflicts between UMNs and host communities.

It was estimated around 5,000 UMNs arrived from Myanmar in April 2017. There are sporadic internal movements, large inflows were observed from host communities and other makeshift settlements towards Balukhali and Kutupalong. Leda makeshift settlement has not experienced significant inflow or outflow in the past month. Please refer to Site Profile for detailed information.

Overall there are 74,000 UMNs that arrived after October 2016, 69% of total UMNs assessed. Most old and new arrivals originate from Maungdaw township, while a few migrated from Chittagong district. A total 73,663 new arrivals were reported in Round 2 compared to 60,410 in Round 1. The increase is attributed to both new arrivals cross-border movement and more sites identified by the key informants and field visits.

It is reported that a certain number of UMNs are residing in two refugee camps, which were not covered in this assessment. More information on the number of UMNs and their access to services will be obtained by further investigation.

Notes and Disclaimer

1. The assessed population does not account for all Rohingyas: these sites are by no means all of the locations where Rohingya are living. There are higher numbers present in Bangladesh, known to be spread over a much wider area. There sites were selected and identified for the initial rounds of assessment based on indications that high numbers of Rohingya are living in those locations. Subsequent assessments will seek to expand coverage.

2. The largest Muslim group within Rakhine State self-identify under the term ‘Rohingya’, a designation that is not accepted by the majority of the ethnic Rakhine population, and is not recognized by the central Government of Myanmar as one of the 135 official nationalities in the country. In order to preserve neutrality on the issue, this group is alternatively referred to as a ‘Muslim minority of Rakhine State’. In line with the National Strategy of the Government of Bangladesh, NPM refers to unregistered members of this minority group as ‘Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN)’.

Legend

- Inflows
- Outflows
- Total Accumulative UMNs assessed
- Total Accumulative Newly Arrived UMNs assessed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upazila</th>
<th>Union</th>
<th>Host Population* (as per estimation based on 2011 census)</th>
<th>No. of UMNs identified (as per NPM R2)</th>
<th>% of UMNs increased (as per NPM R2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>Rajapalong</td>
<td>63,223</td>
<td>71,232</td>
<td>113%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>Jaliapalong</td>
<td>46,952</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>Palongkali</td>
<td>38,134</td>
<td>18,180</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>Ratnapalong</td>
<td>28,947</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>Haludiapalong</td>
<td>54,158</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Whaykong</td>
<td>53,603</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Nhilla</td>
<td>44,863</td>
<td>29,095</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Teknaf sadar</td>
<td>68,101</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Baharchara</td>
<td>35,485</td>
<td>10,005</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Sabrang</td>
<td>50,655</td>
<td>6,975</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Saint martine</td>
<td>6,786</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The host population is an estimation based on 2011 census as per upazila health complexes, for planning and informative purpose only.
**Needs and Population Monitoring** is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Bangladesh. For feedback and queries, contact CXBSCG@iom.int

### Site Profile | Kutupalong Makeshift Settlement

**Site Overview**

- **Site Location:** 21.21079, 92.15993
- **Site Area:** 736,000 m²
- **Established:** Jan 2007

**Population** estimated as of April 2017

- **15,232** HHs
- **70,392** individuals

**Age Breakdown**

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

**Food**

- Main source of drinking water: 97% pump well
- Main source of non drinking water: 100% pump well
- Drinking water treated: 66% not treated
- Main food source: 82% UN/INI/NGO Distribution, Local Market
- % of people having more than one meal a day: 30%
- % of people having diversified diet: 64%

**Shelter**

- % of people receiving plastic sheet: 95%
- % of people receiving bedding material: 95%
- Priority 1 Shelter Mat: 93%
- Priority 2 Kitchen Set: 48%
- Priority 3 Clothing: 35%

**WASH**

- Main source of drinking water: 97% pump well
- Main source of non drinking water: 100% pump well
- Drinking water treated: 66% not treated
- Main source of drinking water: 97% pump well
- Drinking water treated: 66% not treated
- % of gender segregated latrines: 46%

**Health**

- Main concerns: 57% Irregular daily labour
- Primary income source: 57% Irregular daily labour

**Protection**

- % of people receiving Measles vaccination: 100%
- % of people receiving non-formal education: 93%
- # of blocks where children reported not feeling safe: 16 (Latrine, Off site, market)
- # of blocks where reported UMN’s having conflicts: 10 within UMN’s

### Movement Trend

- Total Accumulative UMN’s assessed: 59,233
- Total Accumulative Newly Arrived UMN’s assessed: 31,263

### Priority Needs

1. **Food**
2. **Shelter**
3. **Education**

*Needs expressed by the assessed population in NPM round 1 as of March 2017*

### Population Distribution and Density

- **Average HH size:** 4.6
- **Space per person:** 14 m²
- **Number of block:** 17

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: D4 ext, D5, E3

**Inflows and Outflows**

In one month, since NPM Round 1, 28 March 2017

- **Entry from:**
  - 60%: Cox’s Bazar-Kutupalong MS
  - 15%: Maungdaw-Maungdaw
  - 16%: Cox’s Bazar-Balukali MS

- **Exit to:**
  - 170: 15% Cox’s Bazar-Teuknaf - Whykong - Lomba bill
  - 3,790: 85% Cox’s Bazar-Teuknaf - Whykong

### Sector Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td>% of people receiving plastic sheet</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>BDRCS, ACF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving bedding material</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 1 Shelter Mat</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 2 Kitchen Set</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 3 Clothing</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td>Main source of drinking water</td>
<td>97% pump well</td>
<td>ACF, IOM, SHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main source of non drinking water</td>
<td>100% pump well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water treated</td>
<td>66% not treated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of gender segregated latrines</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>Main food source</td>
<td>82% UN/INI/NGO Distribution, Local Market</td>
<td>WFP, CODEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having more than one meal a day</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having diversified diet</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>Main concerns</td>
<td>57% Irregular daily labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary income source</td>
<td>57% Irregular daily labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>% of people receiving Measles vaccination</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving non-formal education</td>
<td>93% (On site less than 30 min)</td>
<td>IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where children reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>16 (Latrine, Off site, market)</td>
<td>UNICEF, Mukti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where women reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>17 (Latrine, washroom, off site)</td>
<td>UNICEF, IOC, BRAC, CODEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where reported UMN’s having conflicts</td>
<td>10 within UMN’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Information source</td>
<td>43% UN/INI/NGO, CMC/BMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Profile | Balukhali Makeshift Settlement

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

**Population** estimated as of April 2017
- **2,871** HHs
- **14,643** individuals

**Age Breakdown**
- M: 45%
- F: 51%

**Space per person**
- Less than 10 sqm per person
- 10 to 20 sqm per person

**Movement Trend**
- Total Accumulative UMNs assessed

**Sector Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>% of people receiving plastic sheet</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>BDRCS, ACF, IOM, HI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving bedding material</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 1 Shelter Mat</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 2 Bedding Mat</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 3 Kitchen set</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Main source of drinking water</td>
<td>86% pump well</td>
<td>ACF, IOM, SHED, UNICEF, NGO Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main source of non drinking water</td>
<td>93% pump well</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water treated</td>
<td>67% not treated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of gender segregated latrines</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Main food source</td>
<td>96% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market, own garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having more than one meal a day</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having diversified diet</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary income source</td>
<td>41% No income</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving Measles vaccination</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Main concerns</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>IOM, BDRCS, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving non-formal education</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of blocks where children reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>UNICEF, Mukti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td># of blocks where women reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>10 (Off site, firewood point, latrine)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where reported UMNs having conflicts</td>
<td>9 (Off site, latrine)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where children reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>4 within UMNs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Information source</td>
<td>67% CMC/BMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority Needs**
1. Food
2. Shelter
3. WASH

*Needs expressed by the assessed population in NPM round 1 as of March 2017*

**Population Distribution and Density**
- **Average HH size:** 5.1
- **Space per person:** 9 m²
- **Number of block:** 12

**Site extension after Oct 2016 influx:** All

*New site set up for new arrivals*

**Inflows and Outflows**
- **5,085** Entries
- **8 Exits**

**Findings**
- Water diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice

**Purpose**
- Needs and Population Monitoring is implemented by International Organization for Migration (IOM), Bangladesh
- For feedback and queries at CXBISCG@iom.int
Site Profile | Leda Makeshift Settlement

Site Overview

Site Location:
20.97572667, 92.243275

Site Area: 87,000 m²

Established: June 2007

Needs and Population Monitoring is implemented by International Organization for Migration (IOM), Bangladesh | For feedback and queries at CXBISC@iom.int

Population estimated as of April 2017

3,670 HHs  18,350 individuals

Inflows and Outflows

Entry from

220 Entries

66%

Exit to

980 Exits

8%

Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5

Space per person: 5 m²

Number of block: 7

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: None

In one month, since NPM Round 1, 28 March 2017

Sector Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Agencies Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>% of people receiving plastic sheet</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>BDRCS, IOM, SI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people receiving bedding material</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 1 Shelter Mat</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 2 Kitchen set</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Priority 3 Clothing</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Main source of drinking water</td>
<td>81% water tap</td>
<td>BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main source of non drinking water</td>
<td>85% water tap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drinking water treated</td>
<td>100% lab/powder treated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of gender segregated latrines</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Main food source</td>
<td>81% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing</td>
<td>WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having more than one meal a day</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of people having diversified diet</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary income source</td>
<td>100% irregular daily labour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Main concerns</td>
<td>Watery diarrhea, fever, measles, lice</td>
<td>IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of people receiving Measles vaccination</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>UNICEF, CODEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of people of receiving non-formal education</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where children reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>3 (Latrine, water point, washroom)</td>
<td>UNICEF, IOM, CODEC, BRAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where women reported not feeling safe</td>
<td>7 (Off site, latrine, washroom)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of blocks where reported UMN having conflicts</td>
<td>4 within host communities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main information source</td>
<td>82% CMC/BMC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of block: 7

% of people receiving plastic sheet 50%

% of people receiving bedding material 99%

Priority 1 Shelter Mat 85%

Priority 2 Kitchen set 66%

Priority 3 Clothing 70%

Main source of drinking water 81% water tap

Main source of non drinking water 85% water tap

Drinking water treated 100% lab/powder treated

% of gender segregated latrines 67%

Main food source 81% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing

% of people having more than one meal a day 79%

% of people having diversified diet 52%

Primary income source 100% irregular daily labour

Main concerns Watery diarrhea, fever, measles, lice

% of people receiving Measles vaccination 99%

% of people of receiving non-formal education 0%

# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe 3 (Latrine, water point, washroom)

# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe 7 (Off site, latrine, washroom)

# of blocks where reported UMN having conflicts 4 within host communities

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Main information source 82% CMC/BMC

Average HH size: 5

Space per person: 5 m²

Number of block: 7

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: None

Needs expressed by the assessed population in NPM round 1 as of March 2017

In one month, since NPM Round 1, 28 March 2017

Entry from

220 Entries

66%

Exit to

980 Exits

8%