

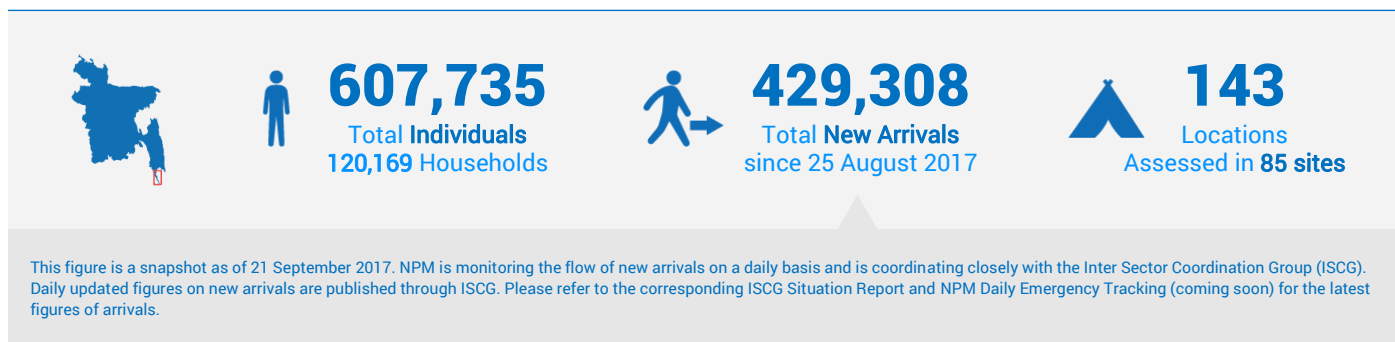
NPM | Needs and Population Monitoring

Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) - Bangladesh



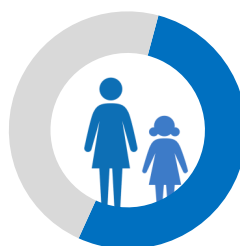
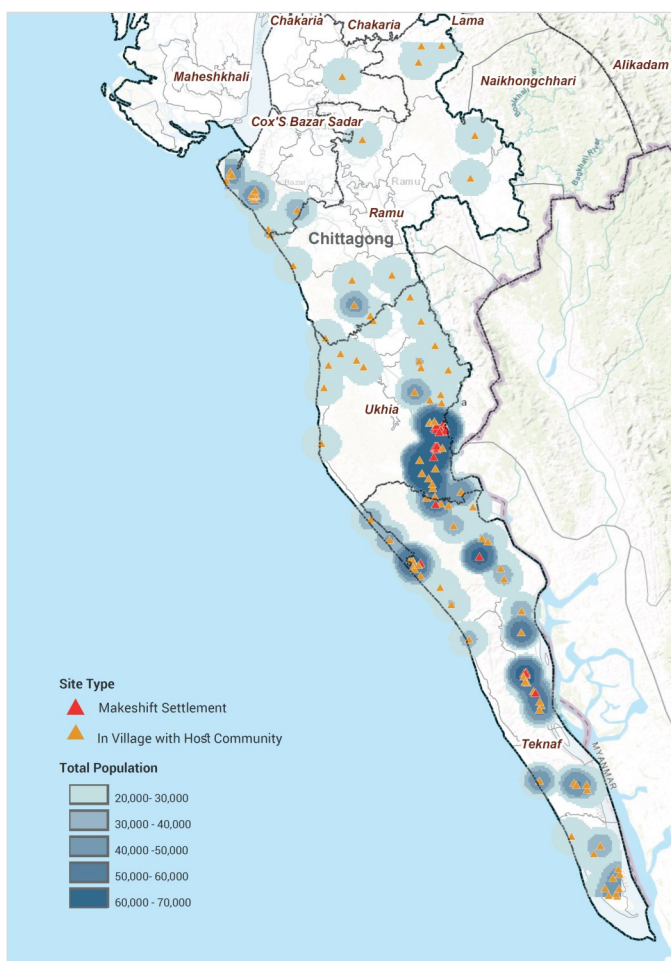
ROUND 5 • 21 SEP 2017

Assessment Coverage (Upazila): **Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Teknaf, Ukhia**



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 Rohingyas¹ have crossed the border and are living in Bangladesh. Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, approximately 80,000 undocumented Myanmar nationals (UMNs) fled to Bangladesh. The influx slowed in late February 2017. However, new arrivals were reported in July 2017, and a massive influx started in late August 2017 as a result of further violence. The majority of UMNs are living in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

A total of 143 locations in 85 sites² were assessed between 5 - 21 September 2017. **607,735 UMNs were identified** in four upazilas of Cox's Bazar District. Among those assessed, **53% are women and girls**. A total of **429,308 UMNs have arrived since 25 August 2017** due to current ongoing outbreaks of violence in the Rakhine State of Myanmar. This represents a 3.7-fold increase since the last reporting period in July 2017 (164,000 displaced individuals).

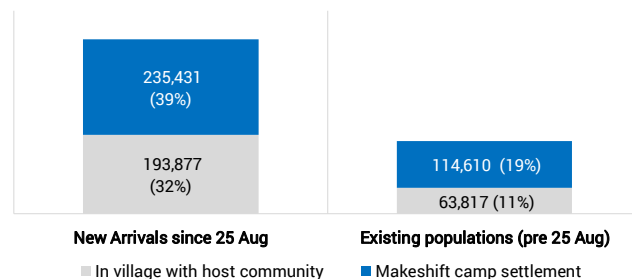


53%

are women and girls

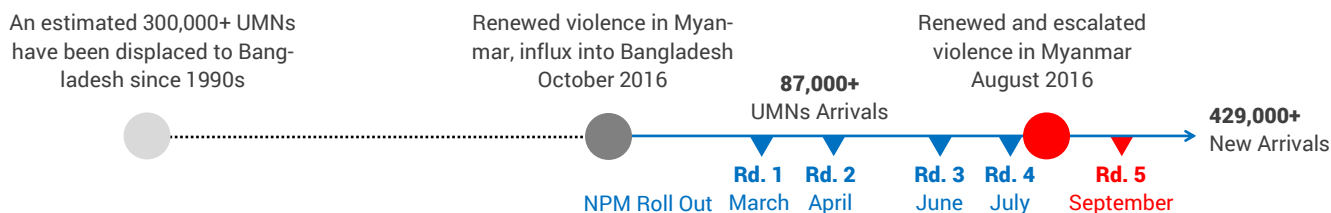
- 47% are men and boys
- 4% are over 60
- 58% are under 18, of which 1% (4,965 individuals) are heads of households
- 29% are under 5

Population size by types of site



40% in 3 MSs

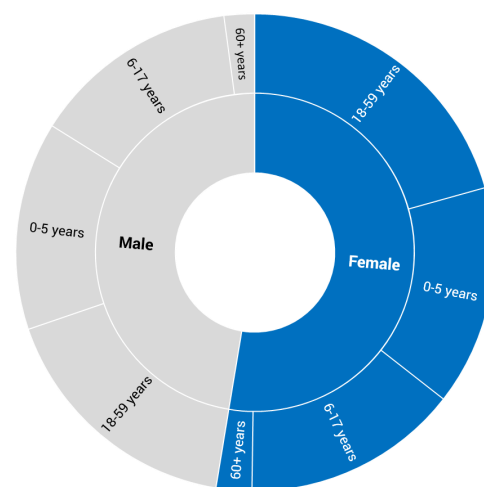
241,435 Individuals are living in 3 main makeshift settlements
Balukhali MS, Leda MS, and Kutupalong MS



POPULATION DEMOGRAPHIC AND VULNERABILITY PROFILE

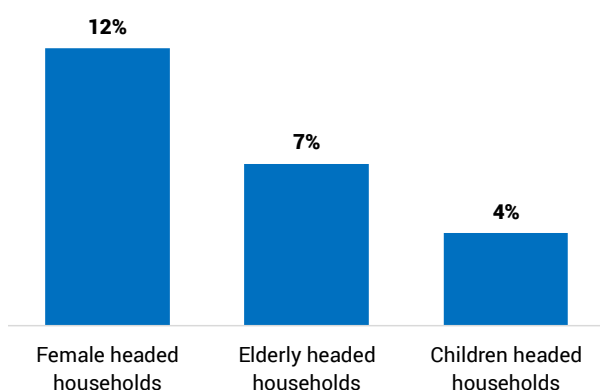
A comprehensive registration system is still missing and therefore individual identification and information on the demographic breakdown is currently done through an extrapolation and estimation process. The NPM assessment provides an estimate at site level. The demographic profile below is extrapolated from sample households at each site, selecting ten households from a makeshift settlement (MS) or ten households from the host community (HC) location, where there are more than 100 households. The results are extrapolated to provide the sex and age breakdown. The vulnerability profile is based on key informant interviews at site level.

Sex	Age	Individuals	Percentage	Total
Male	0-5 years	85,674	14%	287,989
	6-17 years	85,363	14%	
	18-59 years	104,383	17%	
	60+ years	12,569	2%	
Female	0-5 years	90,504	15%	319,746
	6-17 years	89,288	15%	
	18-59 years	125,338	21%	
	60+ years	14,616	2%	
			100%	607,735

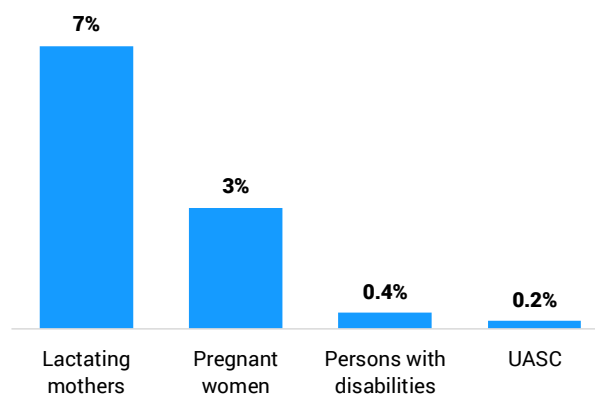


An estimated seven per cent of UMNs are children under one year old, 29 per cent are children under five years old and four per cent are 60 years or older. Ten per cent are pregnant or lactating women. Twelve per cent of UMN households are headed by women, a situation that likely increases their vulnerability. NPM identified 1,480 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).

Vulnerable Household Profiles



Vulnerable Population Profiles



SITE TYPES AND LOCATIONS

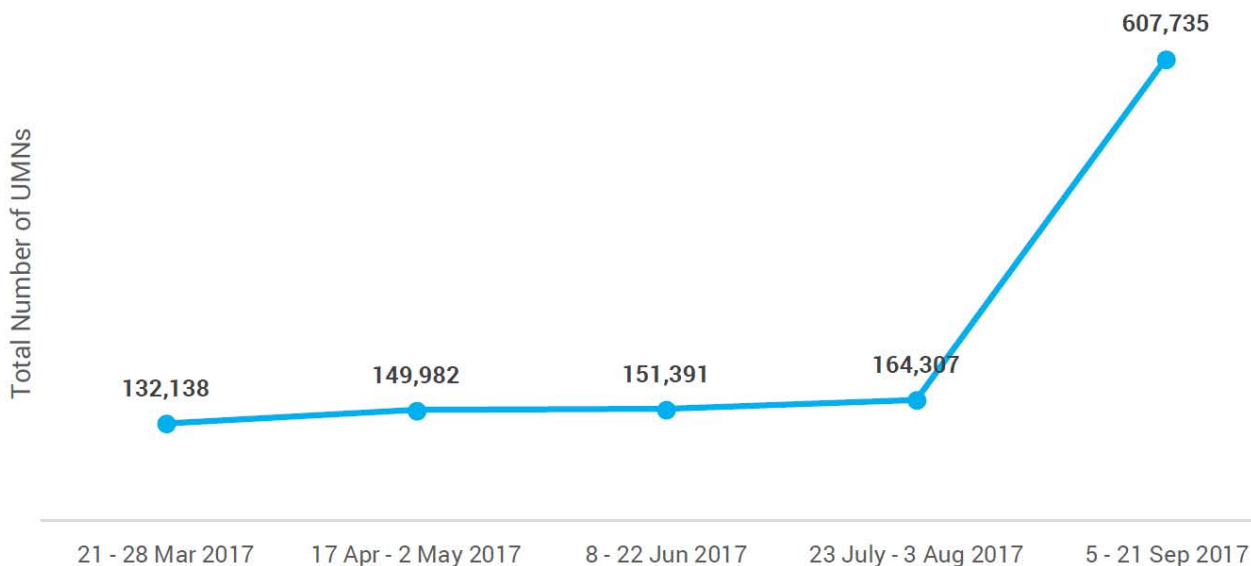
UMNs in Makeshift Settlements: while there were around 113,735 UMNs in makeshift settlements in the beginning of August, that number has increased three-fold to 350,041 during the current reporting period. **59,021 UMNs in Teknaf, and 291,020 UMNs in Ukhiya are living in makeshift settlements.** Out of 37 assessed locations in makeshift settlements, 14 per cent are katcha (temporary shelters made of materials such as mud brick, bamboo, sun-grass and wood) and 76 per cent are jhupri (shacks made of components such as jute sticks, tree leaves and jute sacks). Data was not yet collected for the remaining 10 per cent.

UMNs in Host Communities: while there were 50,397 UMNs residing in host communities spread across two upazilas in the beginning of August, NPM recorded the presence of **257,694 UMNs residing in host communities by 21 September 2017 across the four upazilas.** In 67 per cent of assessed host community locations, UMNs were living in katcha; 28% in jhupri, and one per cent in semipucca (semi-permanent shelters where walls are made partially of bricks, floors are cemented and roofs of corrugated iron sheets). Data was not yet collected in four per cent of locations.

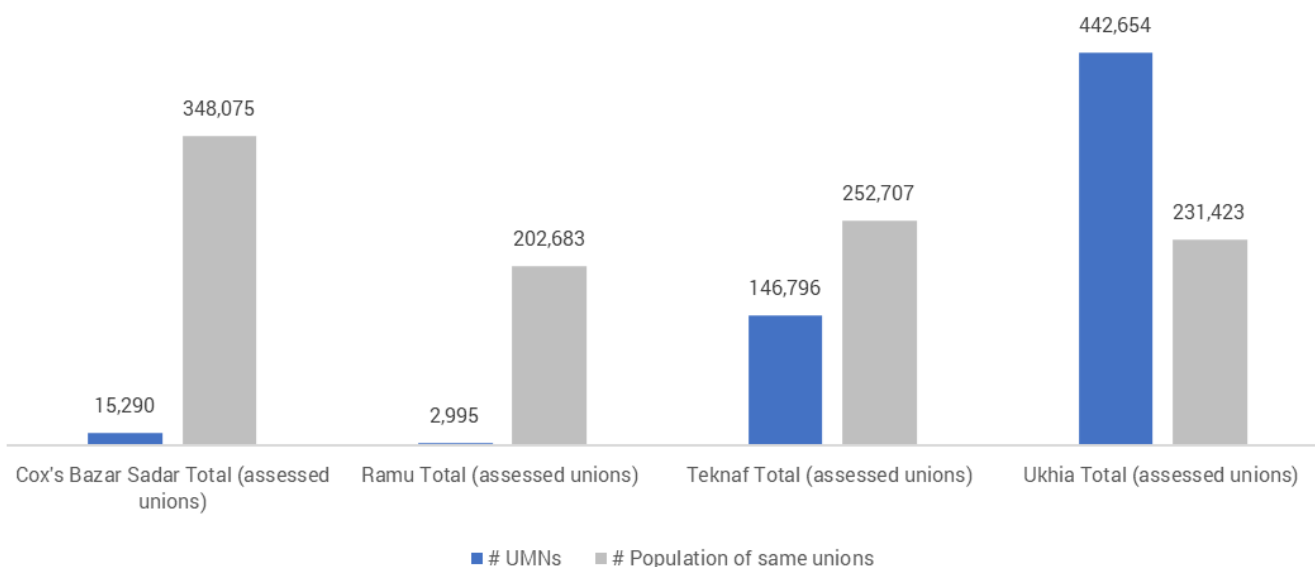
Upazila	Union	Round 5	Round 4	% increase
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Cox's Bazar Paurashava	12,610	no data	no data
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Idgaon	400	no data	no data
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Jhilwanja	2,280	no data	no data
Cox's Bazar Sadar Total		15,290	no data	no data
Ramu	Garjania	350	no data	no data
Ramu	Idgar	1,075	no data	no data
Ramu	Joarianala	75	no data	no data
Ramu	Khuniapalong	1,495	no data	no data
Ramu Total		2,995	no data	no data
Teknaf	Baharchhara	27,449	10,163	63%
Teknaf	Nhilla	58,573	29,602	49%
Teknaf	Sabrang	12,949	11,229	13%
Teknaf	Teknaf	785	no data	no data
Teknaf	Teknaf Sadar	no data	5,300	no data
Teknaf	Teknaf Paurashava	6,400	no data	no data
Teknaf	Whykong	40,640	1066	97%
Teknaf Total		146,796	57,360	61%
Ukhiya	Haldia Palong	687	645	6%
Ukhiya	Jalia Palong	5,350	1,700	68%
Ukhiya	Palong Khali	240,991	23,803	90%
Ukhiya	Raja Palong	195,206	80,254	59%
Ukhiya	Ratna Palong	420	370	12%
Ukhiya Total		442,654	106,772	76%

POPULATION DYNAMIC

Renewed violence which began on 25 August 2017 has led to a **sharp increase of UMNs entering Bangladesh**. The chart below shows the changes in population figures through the five rounds of NPM.



The dimension of the new influx means that **in certain unions, UMNs outnumber their host population**³. In Ukhiya, while the host communities' population of all five assessed unions adds up 231,423, NPM estimates the number of UMNs in the same areas to have reached double that amount (442,654), as shown in the chart below:



The majority of UMNs at all assessed locations cite Rakhine state in Myanmar as origin. Within Rakhine state, **the majority populations of every assessed site reported originating from Maungdaw District**. One assessed location of approximately 2,000 UMNs, reported the township Buthidaung as place of origin while all other locations came from approximately 20 different villages of the township, Maungdaw within the district of the same name. Maungdaw township is the westernmost town of Myanmar, right at the border with Bangladesh. A narrow strait of 2-3km water separates the two countries. Buthidaung lies a few kilometres further inland.

SECTORAL NEEDS AND GAPS

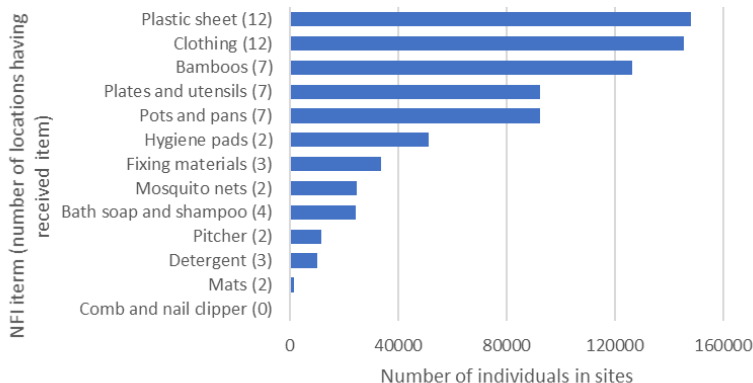
Shelter and Non Food Items: out of 143 assessed locations, **31 per cent reported having received shelter and NFI assistance.** Only three assessed locations reported having received shelter fixing materials. **Plastic sheets are the item having reached the largest number of UMNs (25%), apart from clothing (24%) and bamboos (21%).** No locations reported having received blankets or toothbrushes and toothpaste. Over three quarters of the NFI-receiving locations, reported the provider was the UN or an INGO followed by religious institutions (approximately ¼).

Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: **diarrhoea was reported be a health concern at 74 per cent of assessed locations affecting a maximum of 473,947 UMNs who inhabit the affected locations (78% of the recorded UMN population).** While most locations reported knowledge of at least one way to prevent diseases, two locations (11,450 UMNs) claimed not knowing any methods to prevent diseases. The risk of diseases spreading is exacerbated by the fact that 83 per cent of locations stated that UMNs encountered problems when trying to wash their hands. While for 67 per cent the problem was lacking soap ash, 42 per cent claimed hand washing facilities were lacking and 29 per cent reported not having access to water at all.

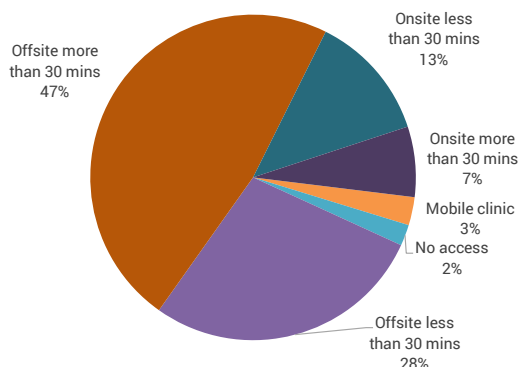
Over half of assessed sites reported that health facilities were not available on site and more than 30 minutes away. For 28 per cent of locations, health facilities were offsite but less than 30 minutes away. Twenty per cent of locations stated that health facilities were available on site. People at 36 per cent of locations claimed that the women had problems accessing antenatal care. At 12 per cent of locations psychosocial support was difficult to access and at a further 14 per cent vaccinations weren't readily accessible.

Over half of assessed sites reported that health facilities were not available on site and more than 30 minutes away. For 28 per cent of locations, health facilities were offsite but less than 30 minutes away. Twenty per cent of locations stated that health facilities were available on site. People at 36 per cent of locations claimed that the women had problems accessing antenatal care. At 12 per cent of locations psychosocial support was difficult to access and at a further 14 per cent vaccinations weren't readily accessible.

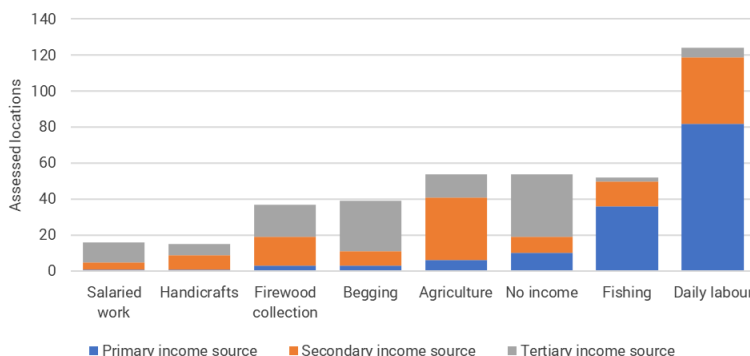
Max number of UMNs having received NFIs



Access to Health Facilities



Income sources by number of assessed locations



Food: eighty-nine per cent of locations reported UMNs are buying food at local market. **Thirty-one per cent of locations acquired food through UN, INGO or NGO distributions** and a further 21 per cent claimed to feed themselves by fishing.

Livelihood: the **most common means of livelihoods was reported to be daily labour** being the primary source of income at 57% of locations. Fishing was reported to be the primary source of income at 25 per cent of locations. The third most common answer was that there was no income at all.

Education: children at 89 per cent of locations could access a moktab or madarasa which were on site less than 30 minutes away at over half of all locations. **While 67 per cent of locations reported access to non-formal educational, this access was deemed to be limited for adolescent girls at 58 per cent of locations.** While the reasons were most of the time not clearly stated, many locations explained this barrier as being social norms (28%) an safety concerns (18%). Fifty per cent of locations additionally reported barriers to access education for boys, which were mainly due to the fact they these were engaged in other livelihood activities (34% of locations).

METHODOLOGY

Needs and Population Monitoring (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 regular assessment rounds are administered using a two-phased approach (site baseline and site assessments) to capture the presence and demographics of displaced individuals, population movement dynamics and to establish rapid assessments of sectoral needs. Sites are identified through secondary data, key informants and field visits, while site baseline and site assessment data is collected through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation. The unit of observation of the assessment is at site and location level, and this may include makeshift settlements, camp-like settings or host community villages where UMN's are residing.

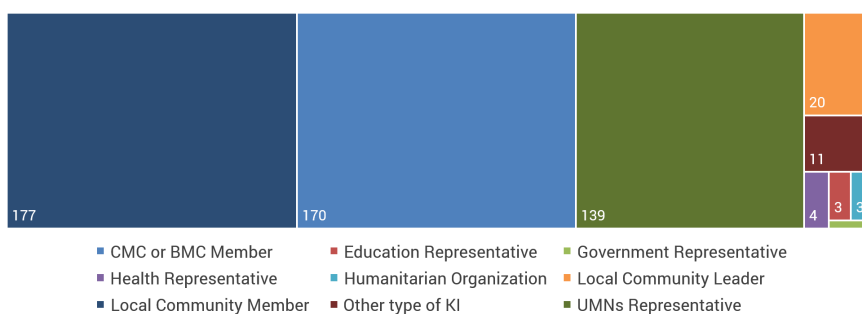
A total of 85 sites were assessed in round 5. For round 5, NPM expanded its previous coverage of the two upazilas Teknaf and Ukhiya to also include Cox's Bazar Sadar and Ramu. The additional two upazilas are currently housing a total of 18,285 UMN's (3% of the total). NPM's findings do not represent the entire UMN population in Bangladesh⁴. The table below summarises the NPM assessment timeline to date, including the sites and individuals identified.

Assessment round	Dates of data collection	No. of sites assessed	No. of UMN's (individuals)	% change of UMN population
Round 1	21 - 28 Mar 2017	44 sites	132,138	
Round 2	17 Apr - 2 May 2017	62 sites	149,982	+ 14%
Round 3	8 - 22 Jun 2017	53 sites	151,391	+ 1%
Round 4	23 July - 3 Aug 2017	57 sites	164,307	+ 9%
Round 5	5 - 21 Sep 2017	85 sites+	626,435	+ 271%

Demographic profiles including sex and age data is extrapolated from sample households at each site. Ten households are selected from each makeshift settlement or host community location that is larger than 100 households. The results are extrapolated to provide demographic data. Vulnerability information is aggregated from data collected in key informant interviews at site level.

Key Informant Network

NPM uses key informant interviews as one of the data collection techniques and maintains roster of key informants at the community level. The credibility of information provided by key informants is measured regularly through the use of simplified indicators included in the assessment form. In round 5, NPM collected data through a total of 528 key informants with the breakdown on the following chart.



NOTES AND DISCLAIMER

¹ Members of 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 acknowledged by the central Government of Myanmar as one of the 135 officially recognised ethnic groups in the country. In order to preserve neutrality on the issue, this group is alternatively referred to as a 'Muslim minority of Rakhine State'. In line with the National Strategy of the Government of Bangladesh, NPM refers to unregistered members of this minority group as 'Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN)'.

² As some of the 85 sites / settlements are too large to be assessed as an individual unit, they have been split into multiple blocs, referred to here as locations. Size of locations vary in population size between 20 and 70,000 individuals.

³ The host population is an estimation based on the 2011 census as per upazila health complexes, for planning and informative purpose only.

⁴ The assessed population does not account for all UMN's: these sites are by no means all of the locations where UMN's are living. There are higher numbers present in Bangladesh, known to be spread over a much wider area. The sites were selected and identified for the initial rounds of assessments based on indications that high numbers of UMN's were living in those locations. The coverage has been expanding during subsequent rounds.

⁵ The names and boundaries of the maps do not imply official endorsement by the Government of Bangladesh or United Nations. This product is for planning purpose only. IOM will accept no liability for consequential and indirect damages arising from the use of this product.