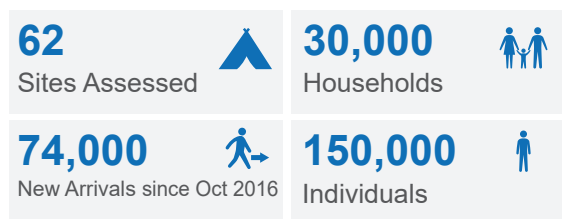




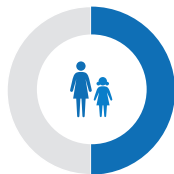
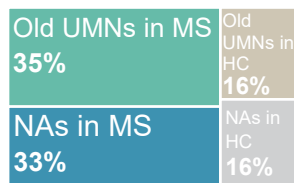
Background

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 Rohingyas² 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 Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

Key Figures



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



50% UMN are women and girls

*MS: Makeshift settlements
*NA: Newly Arrived UMN
*HC: Host communities

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.



Identification of sites
(Secondary Sources and field visits)



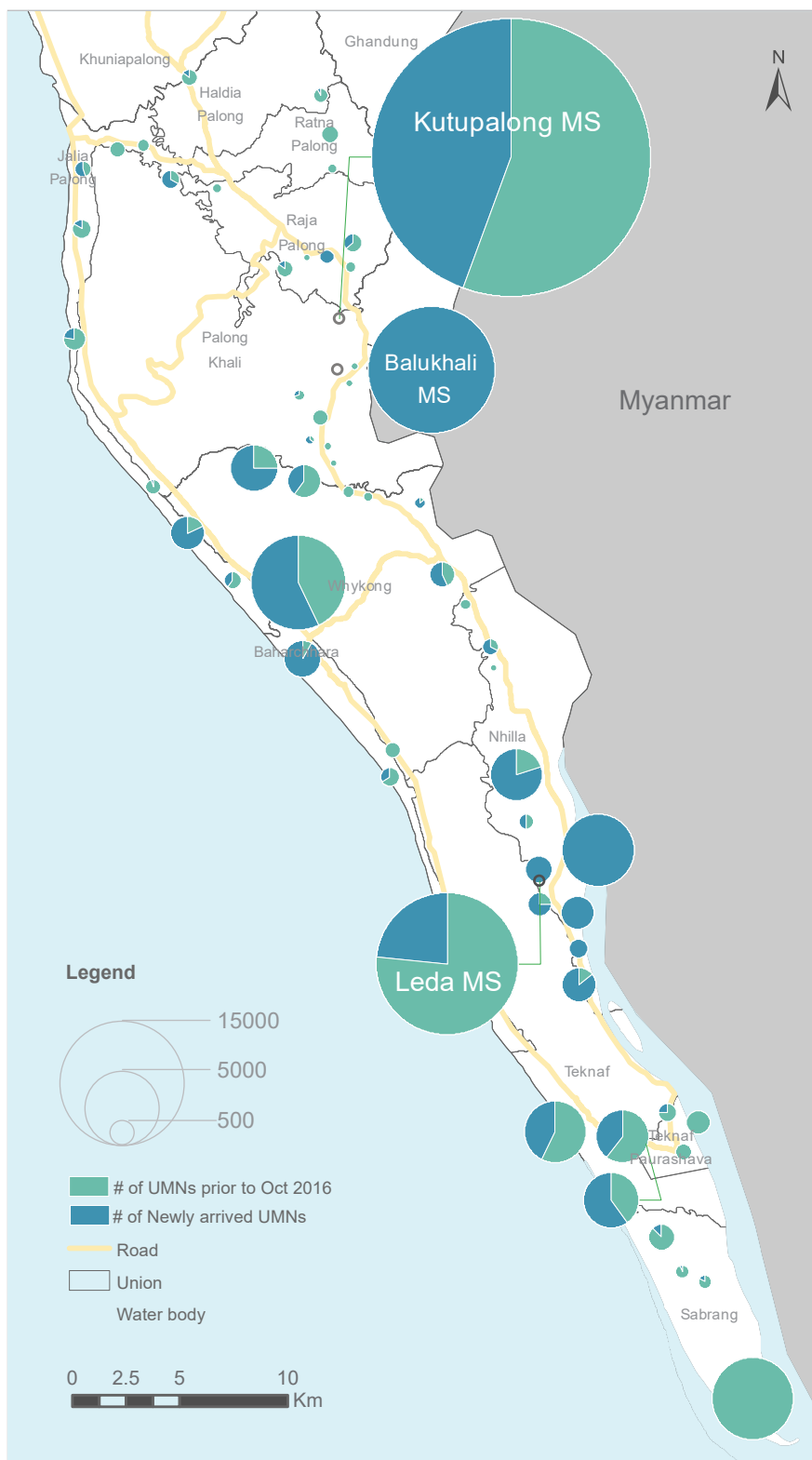
Data Collection - Baseline
(NPM Baseline Tools - KII, FGD, Observation)



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

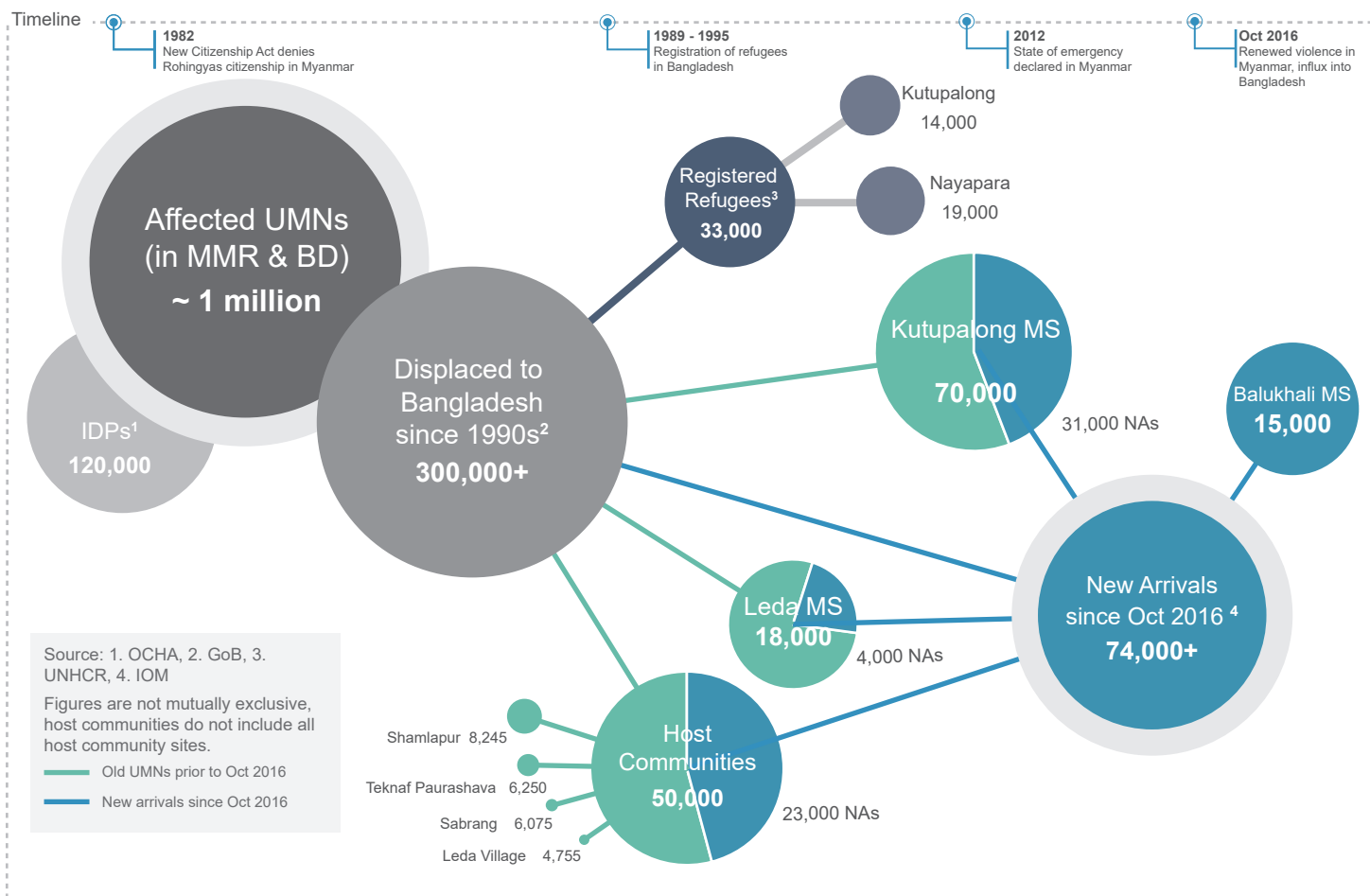


Analysis and report



The unit of the assessment is site, which refers to a makeshift settlement, camp-like setting or a village where UMN's 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 UMN's 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.

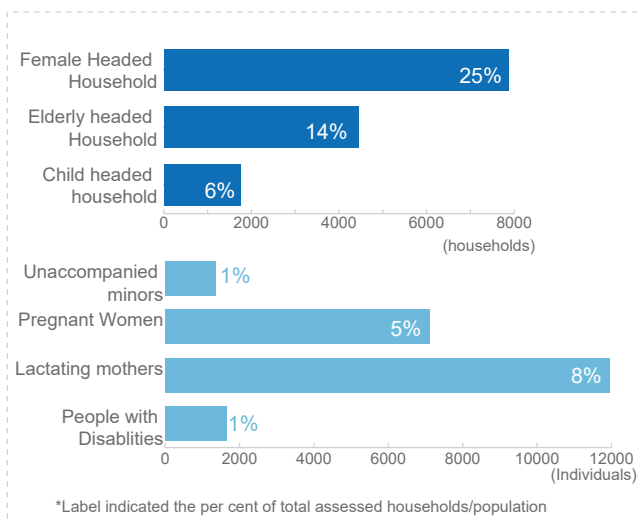
Humanitarian Profile - Affected Population Breakdown



Demographic Profile

Households	Individuals	Total		< 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-17 Years		18-59 Years		> 59 Years	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
30,916	149,982	75,151	74,831	5,304	5,090	16,185	15,926	23,044	20,407	28,485	30,451	2,134	2,957
		50.1%	49.9%	4%	3%	11%	11%	15%	14%	19%	20%	1%	2%

Vulnerability Profile



According to secondary sources there are more than 300,000 UMN's residing within Bangladesh. Currently no comprehensive registration system is available for UMN's, 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% UMN's are children under 1 year and 13% are pregnant and lactating mothers. 25% are female headed households, which raises protection concerns.

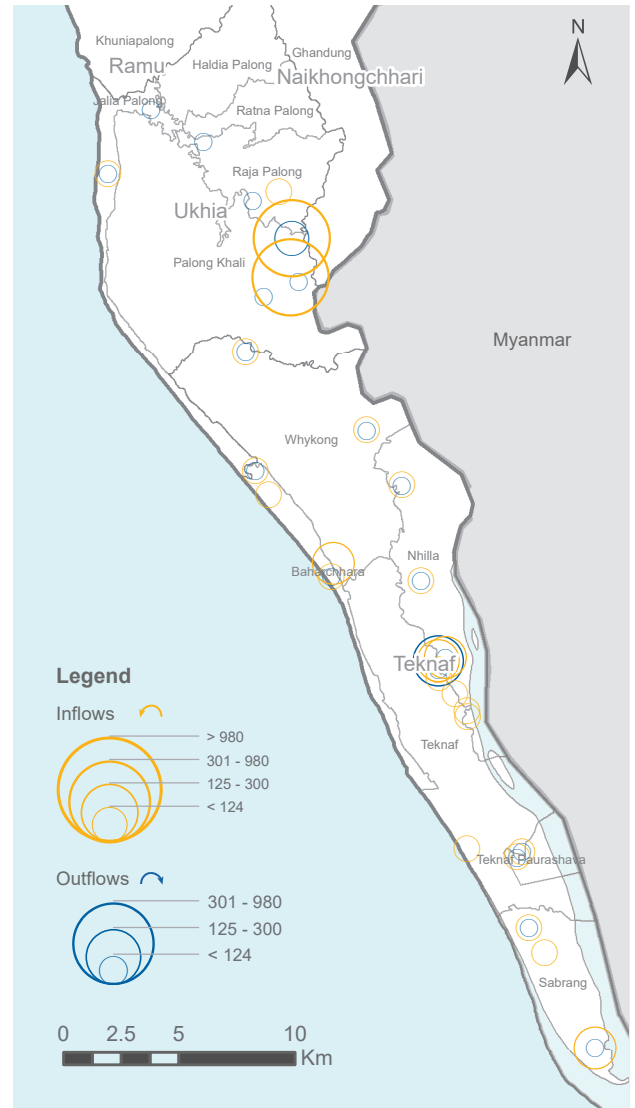
The demographic profile above is extrapolated from a sampled selection of households for each site, selecting ten households from a makeshift settlement (MS) or ten households from the host community (HC) location. If there are no makeshift settlements in the site then 20 households are selected from 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 Whykong 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.

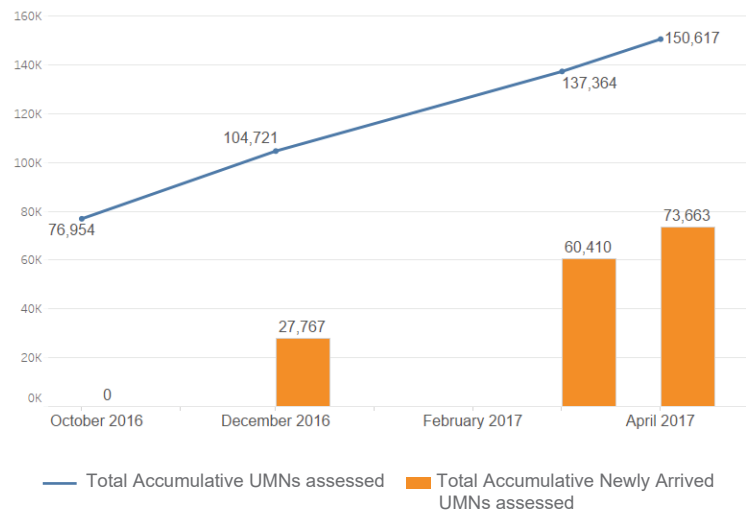


Upazila	Union	Host Population* (as per estimation based on 2011 census)	No. of UMNs identified (as per NPM R2)	% of UMNs increased (as per NPM R2)
Ukhia	Rajapalong	63,223	71,232	113%
Ukhia	Jaliapalong	46,952	3,050	6%
Ukhia	Palongkhali	38,134	18,180	48%
Ukhia	Ratnapalong	28,947	400	1%
Ukhia	Haludiapalong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

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

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

- 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 Rohingyas are living in those locations. Subsequent assessments will seek to expand coverage.
- 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)'.

Site Overview

Site Location:

21.21079, 92.15993

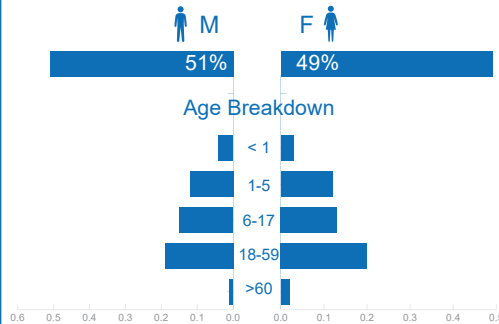
Site Area: 736,000 m²

Established: Jan 2007



Population estimated as of April 2017

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

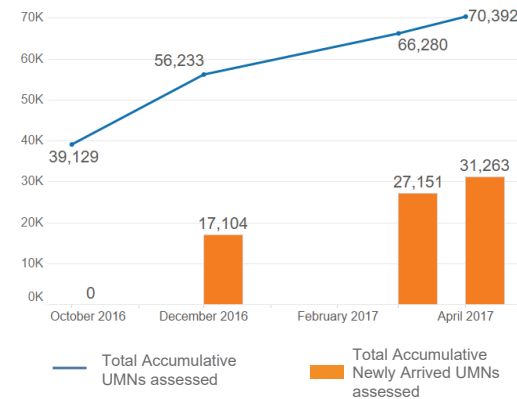


Priority Needs

- 1 Food
- 2 Shelter
- 3 Education

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

Movement Trend



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

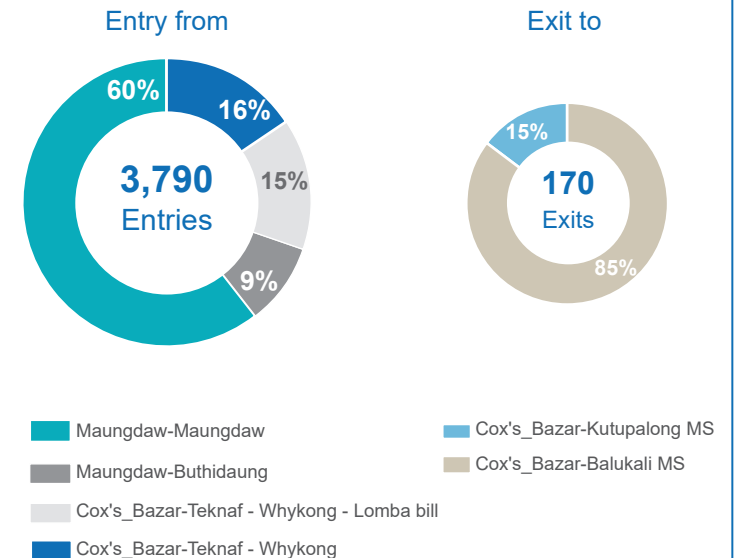


Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	95%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP
	% 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	ACF, IOM, SHED
	Main source of non drinking water	100% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	66% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	46%	
Food	Main food source	82% UN/INGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP, CODEC
	% of people having more than one meal a day	30%	
	% of people having diversified diet	64%	
	Primary income source	57% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, fever, lice	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people receiving Measles vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	93% (On site less than 30 min)	UNICEF, Mukti
	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	16 (Latrine, Off site, market)	
Protection	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	17 (Latrine, washroom, off site)	UNICEF, IOM, BRAC, CODEC
	# of blocks where reported UMN having conflicts	10 within UMN	
	Main Information source	43% UN/INGO/NGO, CMC/BMC	

Inflows and Outflows

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



Site Overview

Site Location:

21.191275, 92.15883

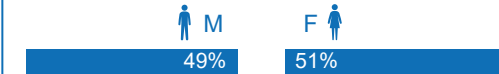
Site Area: 125,000 m²

Established: Dec 2016

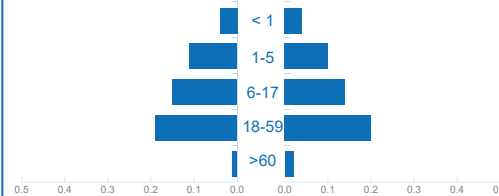


Population estimated as of April 2017

2,871 HHs **14,643** individuals



Age Breakdown

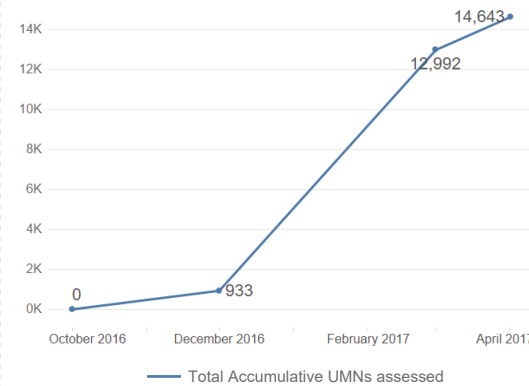


Priority Needs

- 1 Food
- 2 Shelter
- 3 WASH

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

Movement Trend



Population Distribution and Density

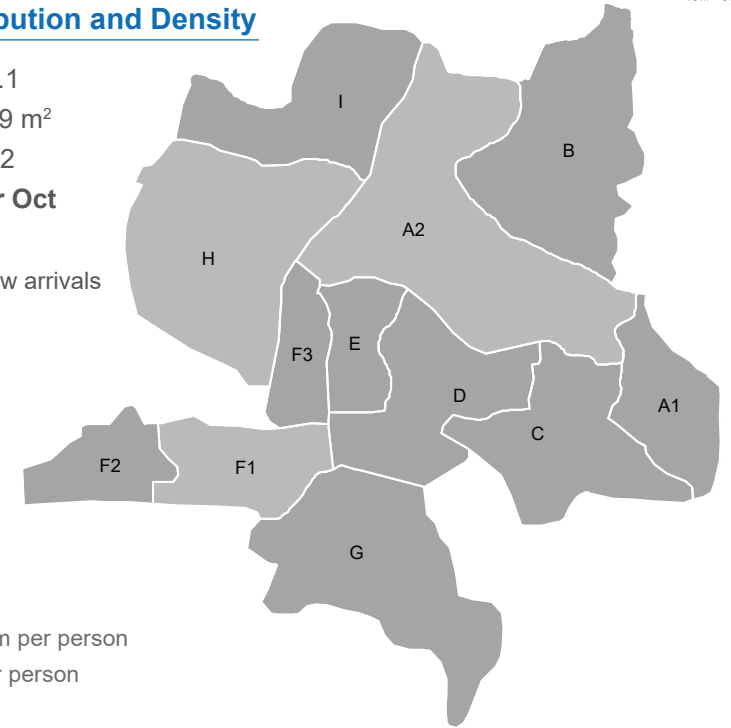
Average HH size: 5.1

Space per person: 9 m²

Number of block: 12

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: All

*New site set up for new arrivals

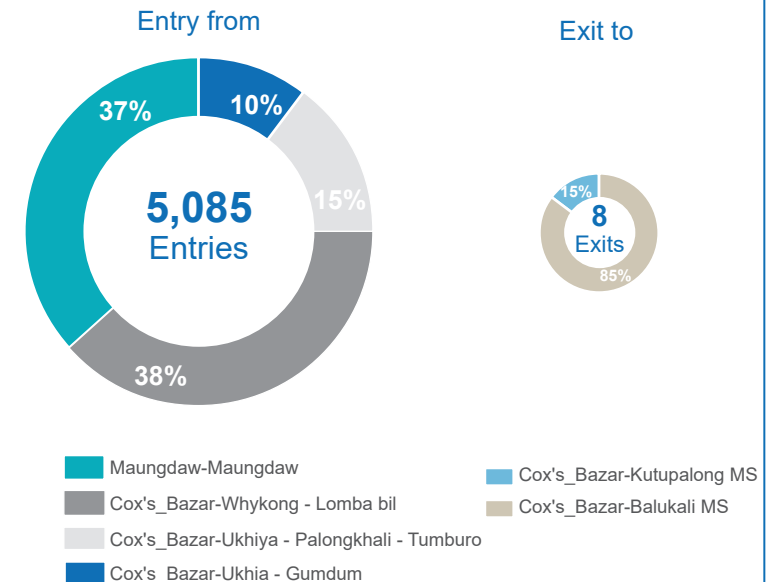


Sector Overview

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

Inflows and Outflows

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



Site Overview

Site Location:
20.97572667, 92.243275

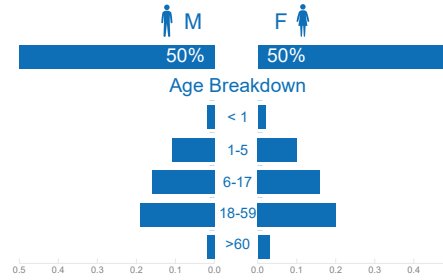
Site Area: 87,000 m²

Established: June 2007



Population estimated as of April 2017

3,670 HHs **18,350** individuals

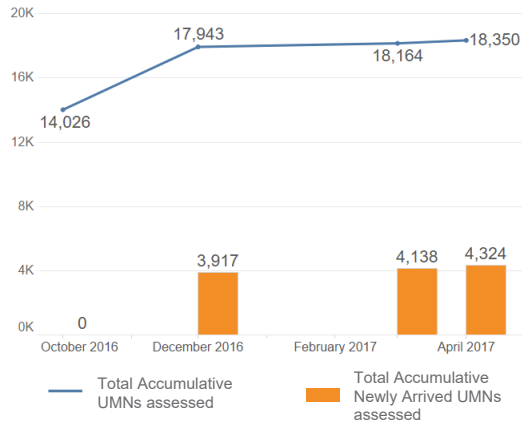


Priority Needs

- 1 Food
- 2 Shelter
- 3 Education

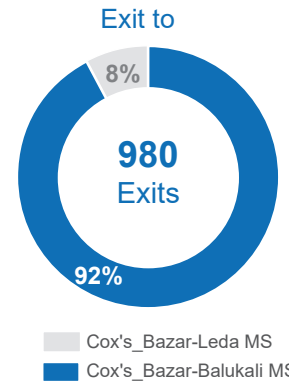
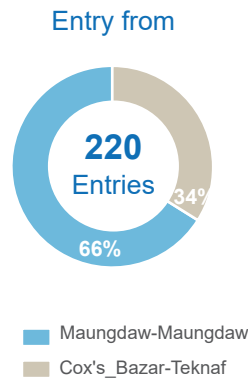
**Needs expressed by the assessed population in NPM round 1 as of March 2017*

Movement Trend



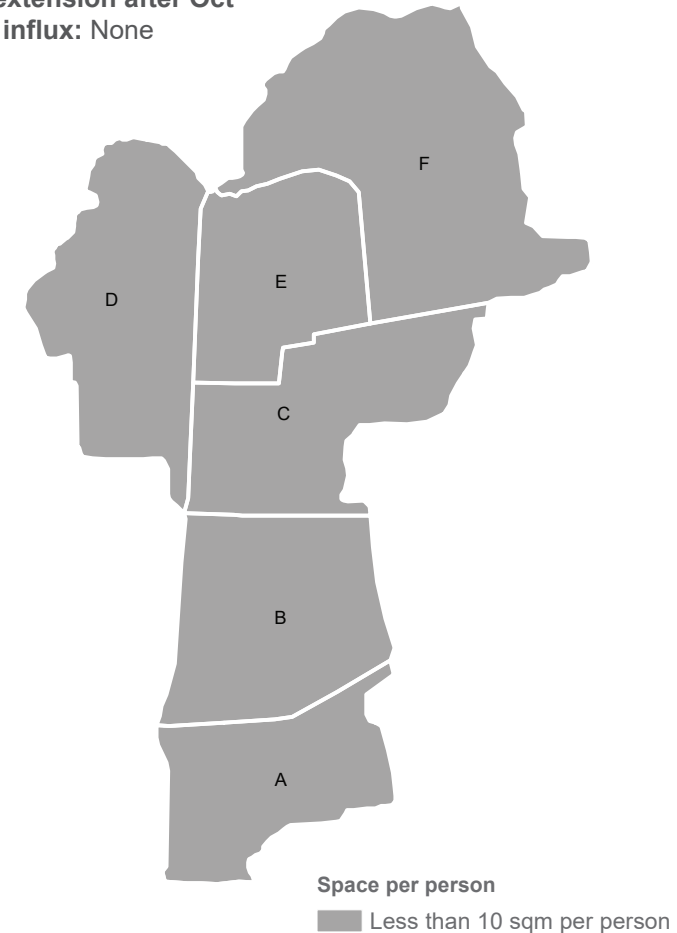
Inflows and Outflows

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



Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5
Space per person: 5 m²
Number of block: 7
Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: None



Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	50%	BDRCS, IOM, SI
	% of people receiving bedding material	99%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Mat	85%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen set	68%	
	Priority 3 Clothing	70%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	81% water tap	BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	85% water tap	
	Drinking water treated	100% tab/powder treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	67%	
Food	Main food source	81% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	79%	
	% of people having diversified diet	52%	
	Primary income source	100% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, fever, measles, lice	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people receiving Measles vaccination	99%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	0%	UNICEF, CODEC
Protection	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	3 (Latrine, water point, washroom)	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC, BRAC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	7 (Off site, latrine, washroom)	
	# of blocks where reported UMNs having conflicts	4 within host communities	
	Main Information source	82% CMC/BMC	