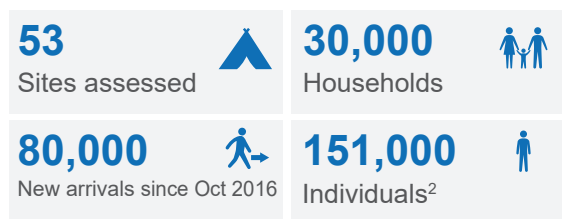




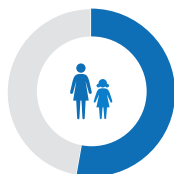
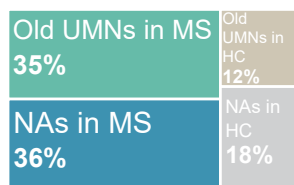
### Background

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<sup>1</sup> have crossed the border and are living in Bangladesh. Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, approximately more than 80,000 UMN's fled to Bangladesh from Rakhine State. The influx slowed in late February 2017. The majority of UMN's are living in Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas of Cox's Bazar district, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

### Key Figures



**21,000** assessed households live in three makeshift settlements



53% UMN's are women and girls

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

A total of 53 sites were assessed. 151,000 UMN's were identified in 2 upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. An additional 9 sites, with a population of 8,110 according to NPM Round 2 (April 2017) were not assessed in this round due to limited access. Among those assessed, 53% are women and girls. 80,000 New Arrivals identified in this round, with an increase in both makeshift settlements and host communities, due to newly identified sites and further cross verification by different key informants.

### 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)



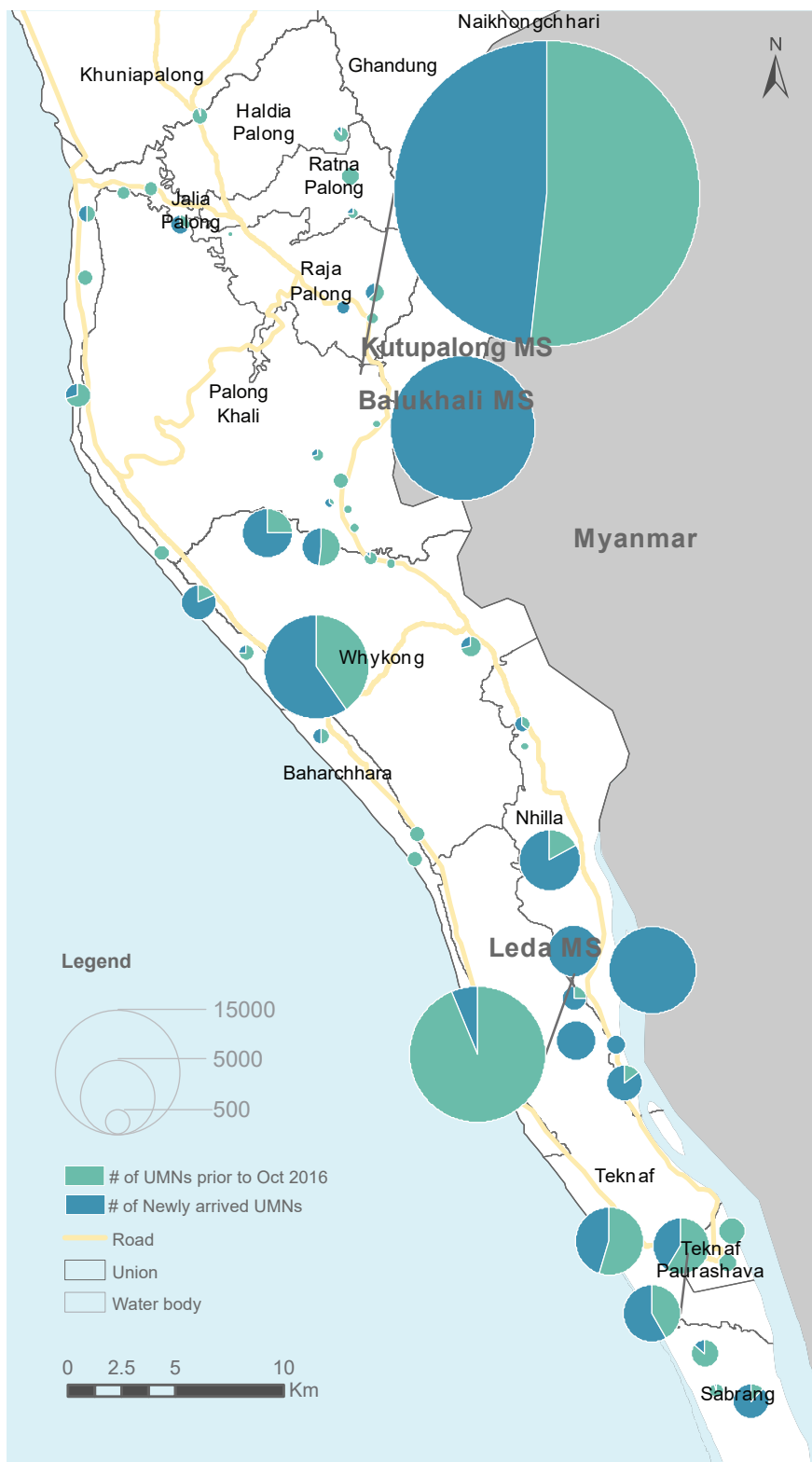
Data Collection - Baseline  
(NPM Baseline Tools - KII, FGD, Observation)



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

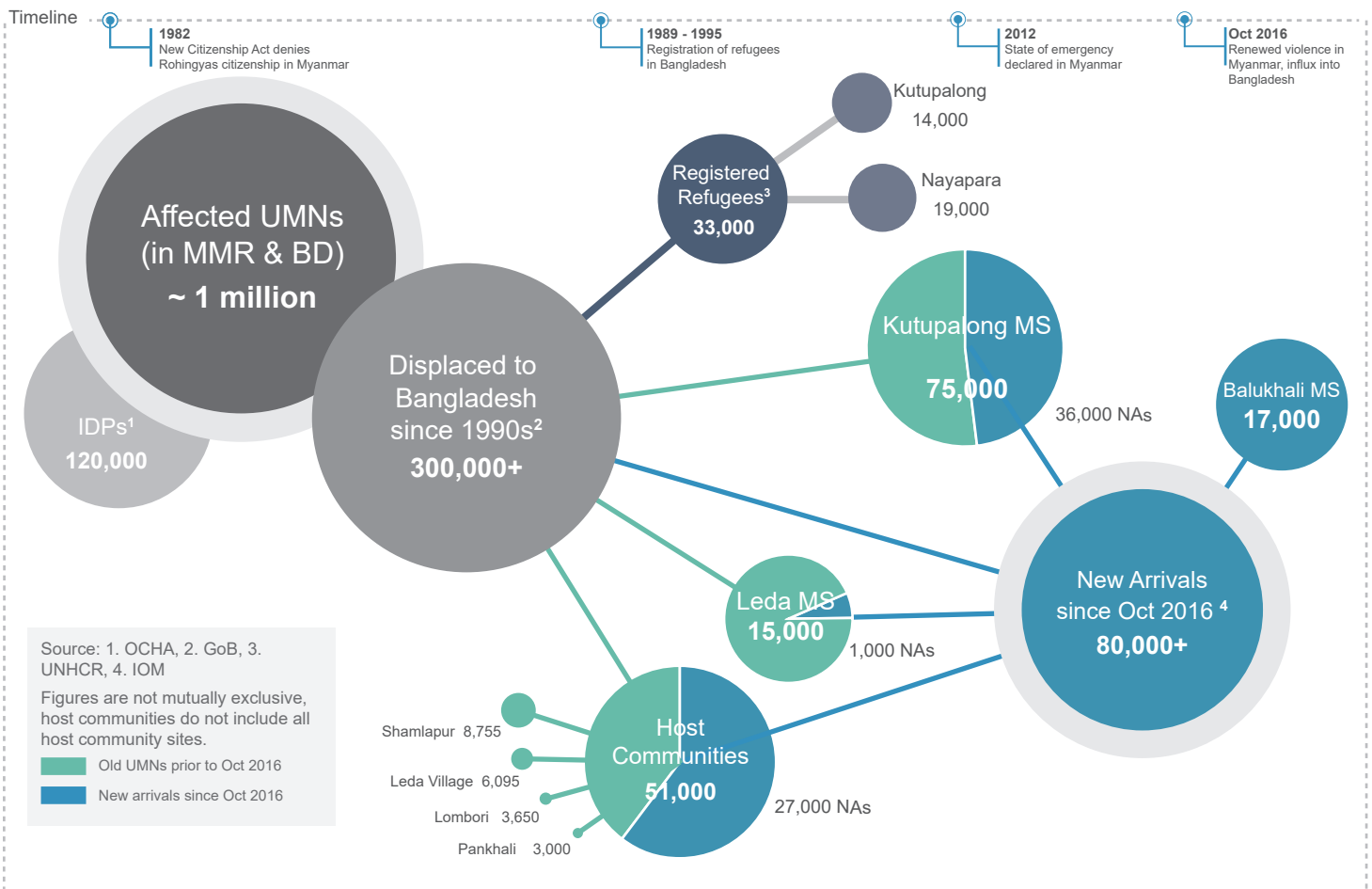


Analysis and report



The unit of the assessment is site, which refers to a makeshift settlement, camp-like setting or a village where UMN are residing. The sites are identified through secondary data, key informants and field visits. The baseline site assessment (first round) was conducted from 21 to 28 March 2017 and identified 44 sites. The affected UMN are either living in makeshift settlements (MS) or within host communities. The second round of site assessment was conducted from 17 April to 2 May 2017, and an additional 18 sites were identified within host communities. The assessment adopts both quantitative and qualitative approaches through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation.

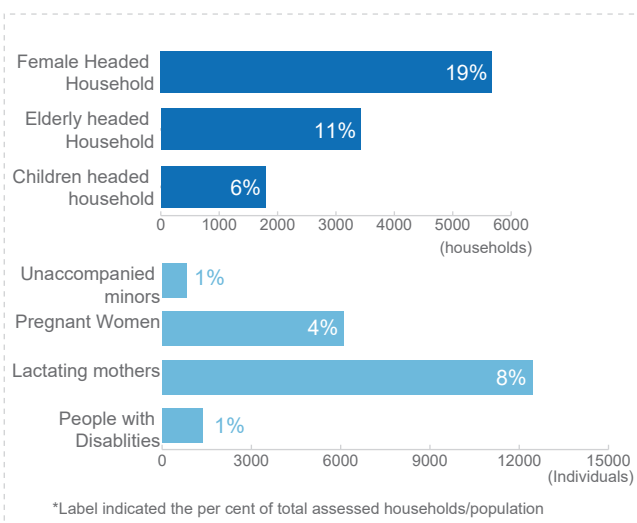
### Humanitarian Profile - Affected Population Breakdown



### 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
29,965	151,391	71,747	79,644	4,699	5,518	15,831	16,104	20,959	23,162	27,315	31,136	2,944	3,724
		47.4%	52.6%	3%	4%	10%	11%	14%	15%	18%	21%	2%	2%

### Vulnerability Profile



According to secondary sources there are more than 300,000 UMN residing within Bangladesh. Currently no comprehensive registration system is available for UMN, 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 are children under 1 year and 12% are pregnant and lactating mothers. 19% assessed UMN households are headed by female, which raises protection concerns.

The demographic profile above is extrapolated from sample households at each site, selecting ten households from a makeshift settlement (MS) or ten households from the host community (HC) location, where there are more than 100 households. The results are extrapolated to provide a sex and age breakdown. The vulnerability profile is based on key informant interview at community level, aggregated from all sites assessed.

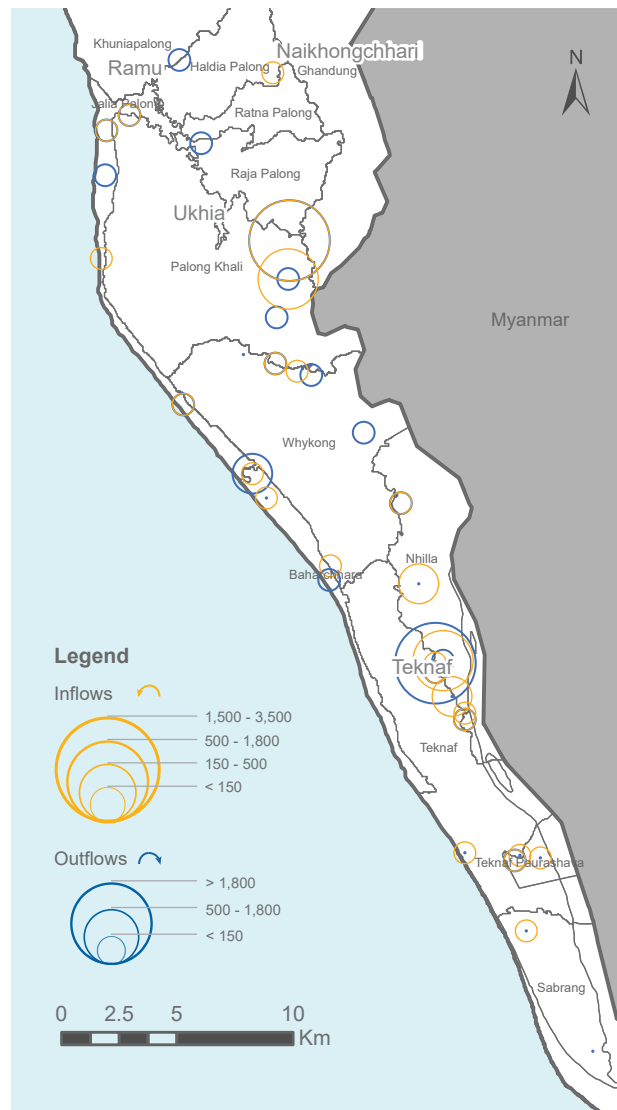
## UMNs in Host Communities

There are around 44,000 UMNs residing in host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf that were identified in the Round 3. An additional 7,000 were identified in Round 2 but not assessed due to hampered access. Food was reported as the first priority in host communities, followed by shelter and WASH. Overall access to water, sanitation and hygiene services is limited. In Ukhia water sources are urgently required. The humanitarian responses until date have concentrated in makeshift settlements and refugee camps. UMNs in host communities were reported to be collecting relief materials from makeshift settlements.

Sources of income and livelihood options are very limited. 72% sites reported that the main source of income is irregular daily labour, 20% sites reported to have UMNs engaging in begging. During the rainy season, people tend to move locations to seek better living conditions. Access to Shawporir Dwip, Bargona, Monigona, Lambabeel, Uttor Shikhali were hampered by rain and weather conditions.

There has been an increase in the number of newly arrived UMNs identified in host communities. There are 8,377 UMNs in host communities of Ukhia and 35,831 in Teknaf. Land is needed for shelter, roads, WASH facilities and to mitigate the surge of demands and conflicts between UMNs themselves and host communities.

Upazila	Union	Host Population* (as per estimation based on 2011 census)	No. of UMNs identified (as per NPM R3)	% of UMNs increased (as per NPM R3)
Ukhia	Rajapalong	63,223	71,232	120%
Ukhia	Jaliapalong	46,952	3,050	6%
Ukhia	Palongkhali	38,134	18,180	53%
Ukhia	Ratnapalong	28,947	400	1%
Ukhia	Haludiapalong	54,158	415	2%
Teknaf	Whykong	53,603	1,130	1%
Teknaf	Nhilla	44,863	29,095	66%
Teknaf	Teknaf Sadar	68,101	9,500	9%
Teknaf	Baharchara	35,485	10,005	26%
Teknaf	Sabrang	50,655	6,975	11%
Teknaf	Saint Martine	6,786	No Data	No Data

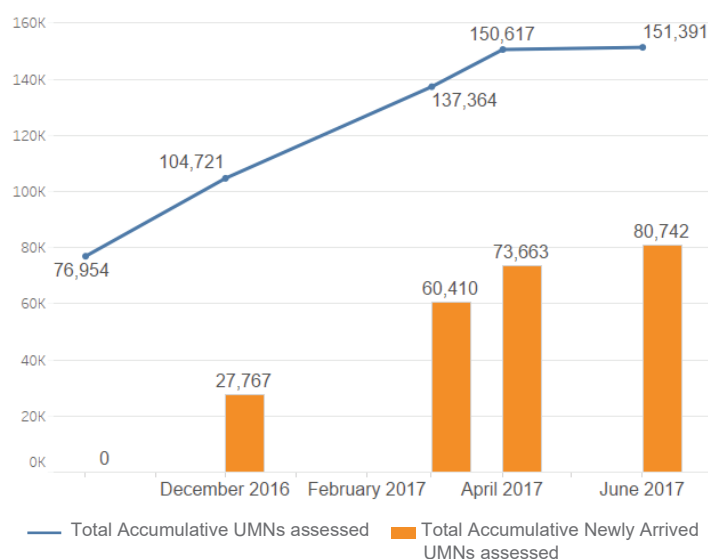


\*The host population is a estimation based on 2011 census as per upazila health complexes, for planning and informative purpose only.

An estimated 1,000 UMN households arrived from Myanmar since the last assessment. There are sporadic internal movements and large inflows were still observed towards Balukhali and Kutupalong. Around 1,000 UMN households in Leda makeshift settlement were reported to have moved and settled in nearby villages due to limited space and a recent surge of security incidents in the MS.

This round of assessment identified 80,000 UMNs who arrived since October 2016, 70% of the total UMNs identified. Most old and new arrivals originate from Maungdaw township, while a few arrived from Buthidaung. A total 73,663 new arrivals were reported in Round 2. The increase is attributed to both new cross-border movement, new sites identified and further cross verification by different key informants.

It is reported that approximately 5,000 UMN households are residing in and nearby two refugee camps, which were not covered in this assessment. More information on their access to services will be obtained by further investigation.



### Notes and Disclaimer

- 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)'.
- The assessed population does not account for all Rohingyas: these sites are by no means all of the locations where Rohingyas are living. There are higher numbers present in Bangladesh, known to be spread over a much wider area. These 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.

## Site Overview

### Site Location:

21.21079, 92.15993

Site Area: 736,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Established: Jan 2007

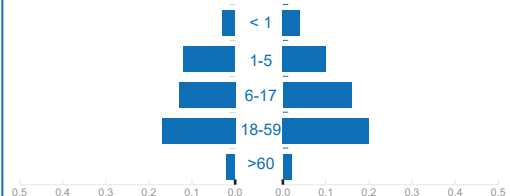


Population estimated as of June 2017

**15,377** HHs **75,555** individuals



### Age Breakdown



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

### Shelter

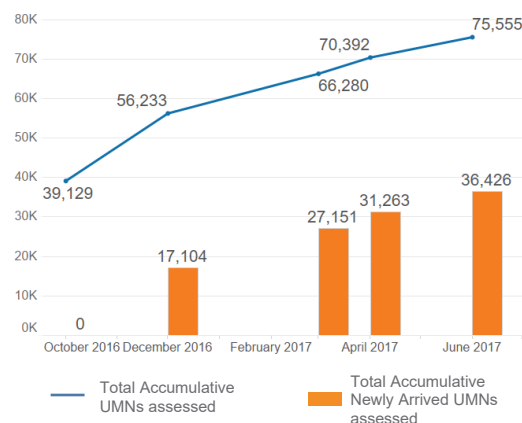
### Food Security and Livelihood

### WASH

### Protection

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

## Movement Trend



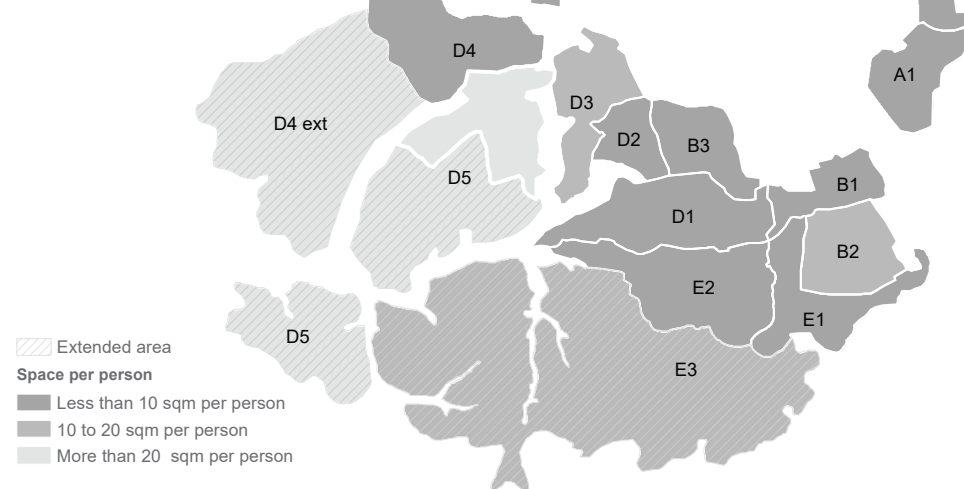
## Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 4.6

Space per person: 14 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of block: 17

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

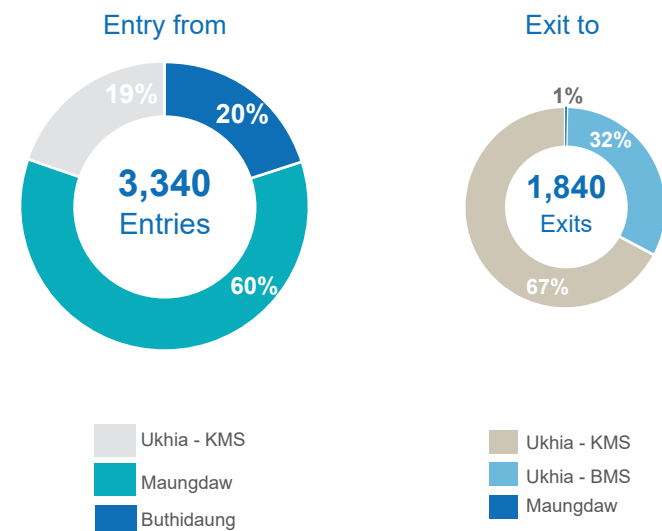


## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	100%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP
	% of people receiving bedding material	94%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	50%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	51%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Materials	11%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	100% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED
	Main source of non drinking water	100% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	66% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	72%	
Food	Main food source	95% UNI/NGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP, CODEC
	% of people having more than one meal a day	67%	
	% of people having diversified diet	54%	
	Primary income source	97% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	95%	UNICEF, Mukti
	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	13 (Off site, market, latrine)	
Protection	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	16 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	UNICEF, IOM, BRAC, CODEC
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	13	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	6	

## Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 2, 2 May 2017



## Site Overview

### Site Location:

21.191275, 92.15883

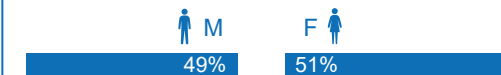
Site Area: 125,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Established: Dec 2016

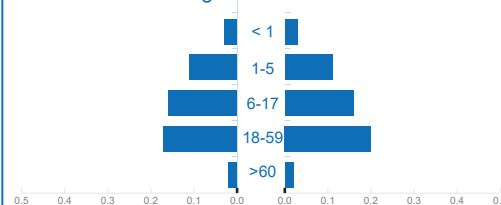


Population estimated as of June 2017

**3,238** HHs **16,649** individuals



### Age Breakdown



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

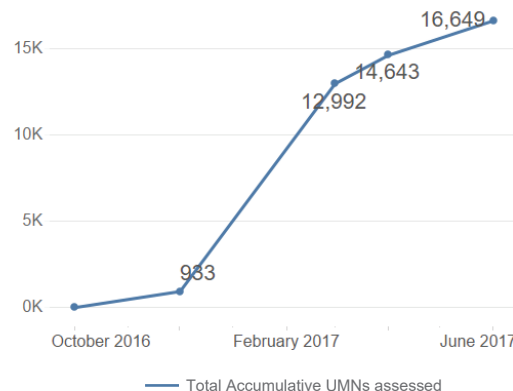
### Shelter

### Food Security and Livelihood

### Protection

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

## Movement Trend



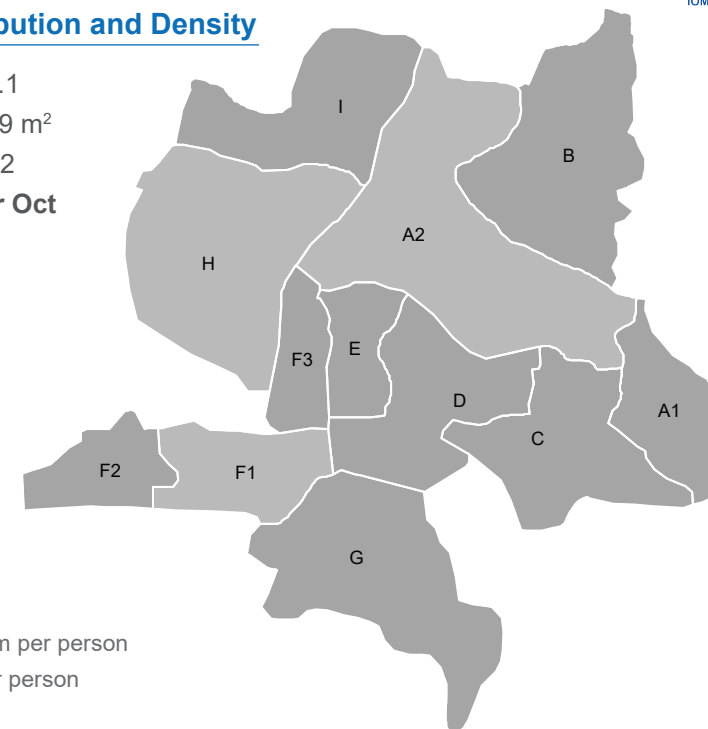
## Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5.1

Space per person: 9 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of block: 12

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: All



### Space per person

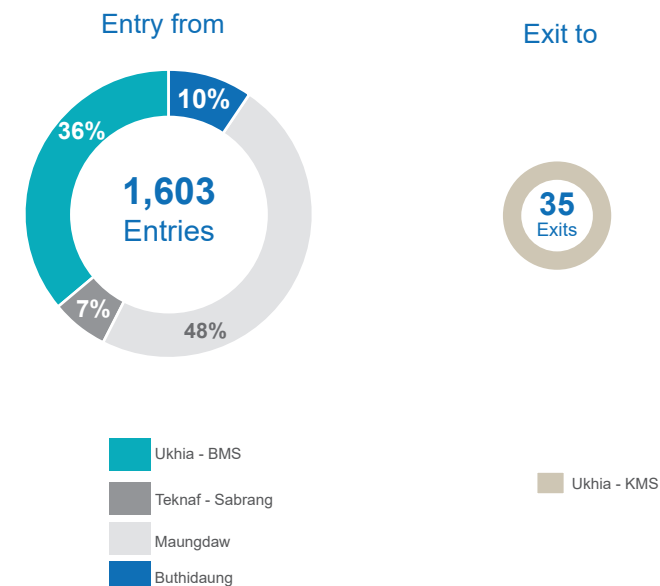
■ Less than 10 sqm per person  
■ 10 to 20 sqm per person

## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	100%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, HI
	% of people receiving bedding material	100%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	70%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	42%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Materials	15%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	100% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED, UNICEF, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	93% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	47% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	0%	
Food	Main food source	100% UN/INGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	80%	
	% of people having diversified diet	67%	
	Primary income source	70% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, skin infection, fever, lice	IOM, BDRCS, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	47%	UNICEF, Mukti
Protection	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	12 (Latrine, off site, firewood collection)	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	10 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	
	Places where UMN feel movement restriction	Collecting firewood, crossing checkpoints, going to market	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	10	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	3	

## Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 2, 2 May 2017





## Site Overview

**Site Location:**  
20.97572667, 92.243275

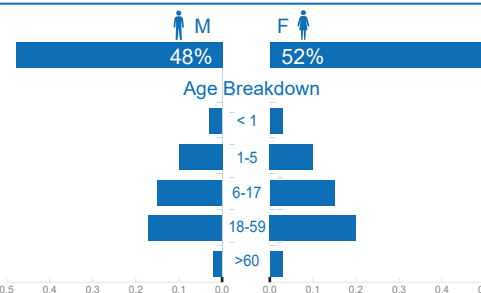
**Site Area:** 87,000 m<sup>2</sup>

**Established:** June 2007



**Population** estimated as of June 2017

**2,700** HHs **14,979** individuals



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

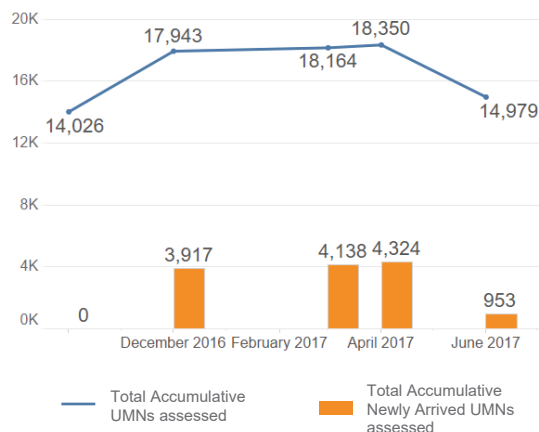
**Food Security and Livelihood**

**Protection**

**Education**

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

## Movement Trend



## Inflows and Outflows

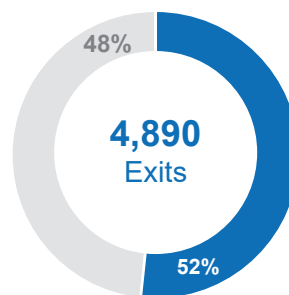
In one month, since NPM Round 2, 2 May 2017

Entry from



- Maungdaw
- Chakaria - Dulahazara
- Buthidaung

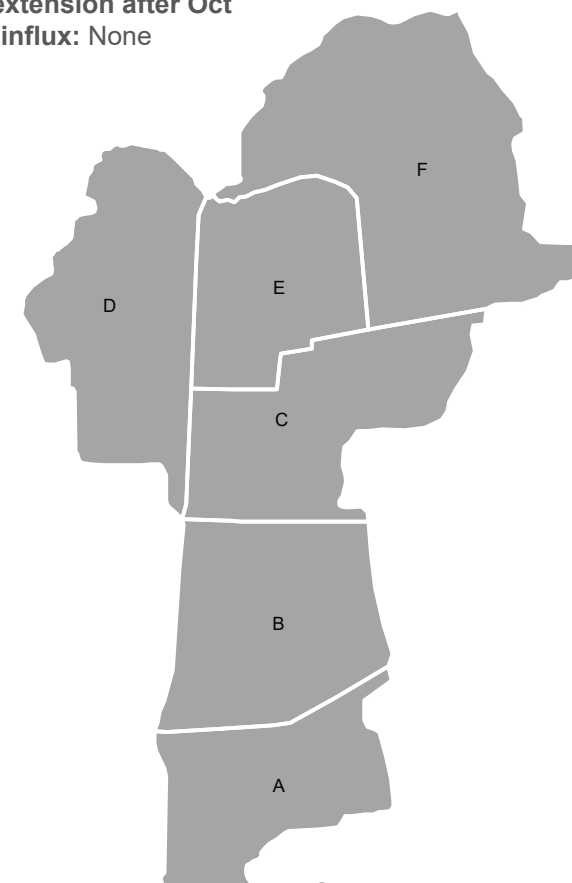
Exit to



- Ukhia - KMS
- Teknaf - Nhillia - Host communities







## Population Distribution and Density

**Average HH size:** 5  
**Space per person:** 5 m<sup>2</sup>  
**Number of block:** 7  
**Site extension after Oct 2016 influx:** None



**Space per person**  
■ Less than 10 sqm per person

## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
 <b>Shelter</b>	% of people receiving plastic sheet	100%	BDRCS, IOM, SI
	% of people receiving bedding material	100%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	85%	
	Priority 2 Bedding Materials	40%	
	Priority 3 Kitchen sets	40%	
 <b>WASH</b>	Main source of drinking water	100% water tap	BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	100% water tap	
	Drinking water treated	100% tab/powder treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	100%	
 <b>Food</b>	Main food source	63% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	58%	
	% of people having diversified diet	42%	
	Primary income source	100% Irregular daily labour	
 <b>Health</b>	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, fever, lice, injuries	
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
 <b>Education</b>	% of people of receiving non-formal education	100%	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
 <b>Protection</b>	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	6 (Off site, transportation, market)	UNICEF, CODEC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	5 (Off site, firewood collection, latrine, washroom)	
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	4	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	2	