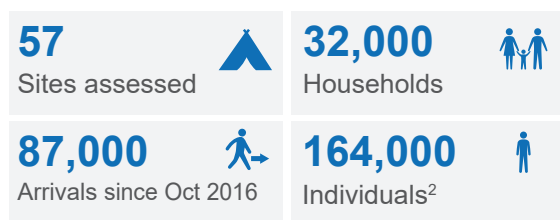




### Background

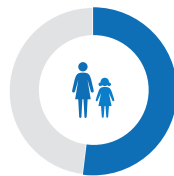
The National Strategy on Myanmar Refugees and Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMN) formulated by the Government of Bangladesh highlights the fact that more than 300,000 Rohingyas<sup>1</sup> have crossed the border and are living in Bangladesh. Following an outbreak of violence on 9 October 2016 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, approximately more than 80,000 UMN's fled to Bangladesh. The influx slowed in late February 2017, however more new arrivals from Myanmar were reported in the month of July. 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



**22,000** assessed households live in three makeshift settlements

<b>Old UMN's in MS</b> 53,000 (32%)	<b>Old UMN's in HC</b> 24,000 (15%)
<b>NAs in MS</b> 60,000 (37%)	<b>NAs in HC</b> 27,000 (16%)



52% UMN's are women and girls

\*MS: Makeshift settlements  
\*NA: UMN's arrived since Oct 2016  
\*HC: Host communities

A total of 57 sites were assessed. 164,000 UMN's were identified in 2 upazilas of Cox's Bazar district. An additional 4 sites, with a population of 635 according to NPM Round 2 (April 2017) were not assessed in this round due to limited access. Among those assessed, 52% are women and girls. 87,000 arrived since Oct 2016, with an increase in both makeshift settlements and host communities, due to newly arrived UMN's across the border from Myanmar in the month of July.

### 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)



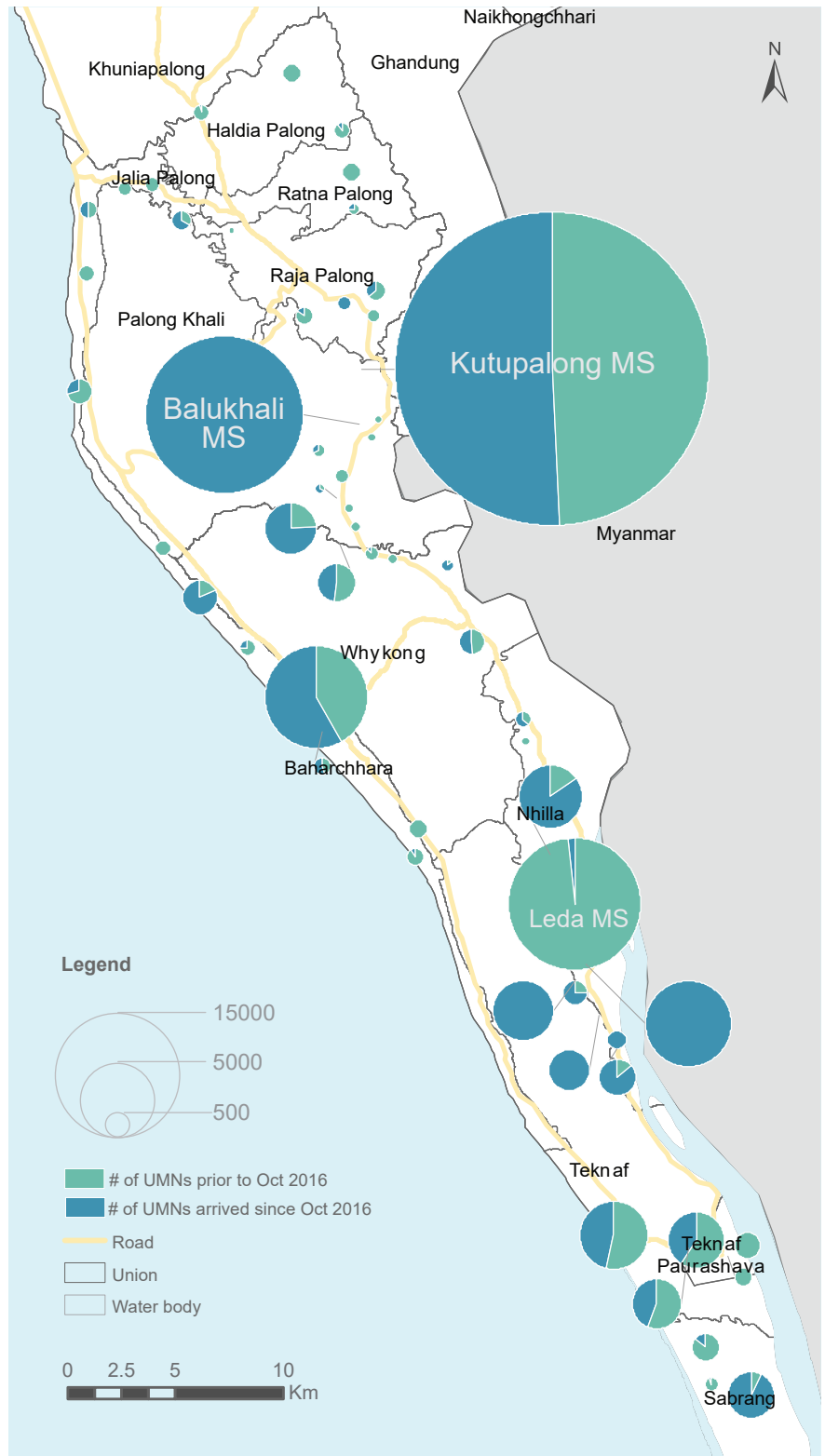
Data Collection - Baseline  
(NPM Baseline Tools - KII, FGD, Observation)



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

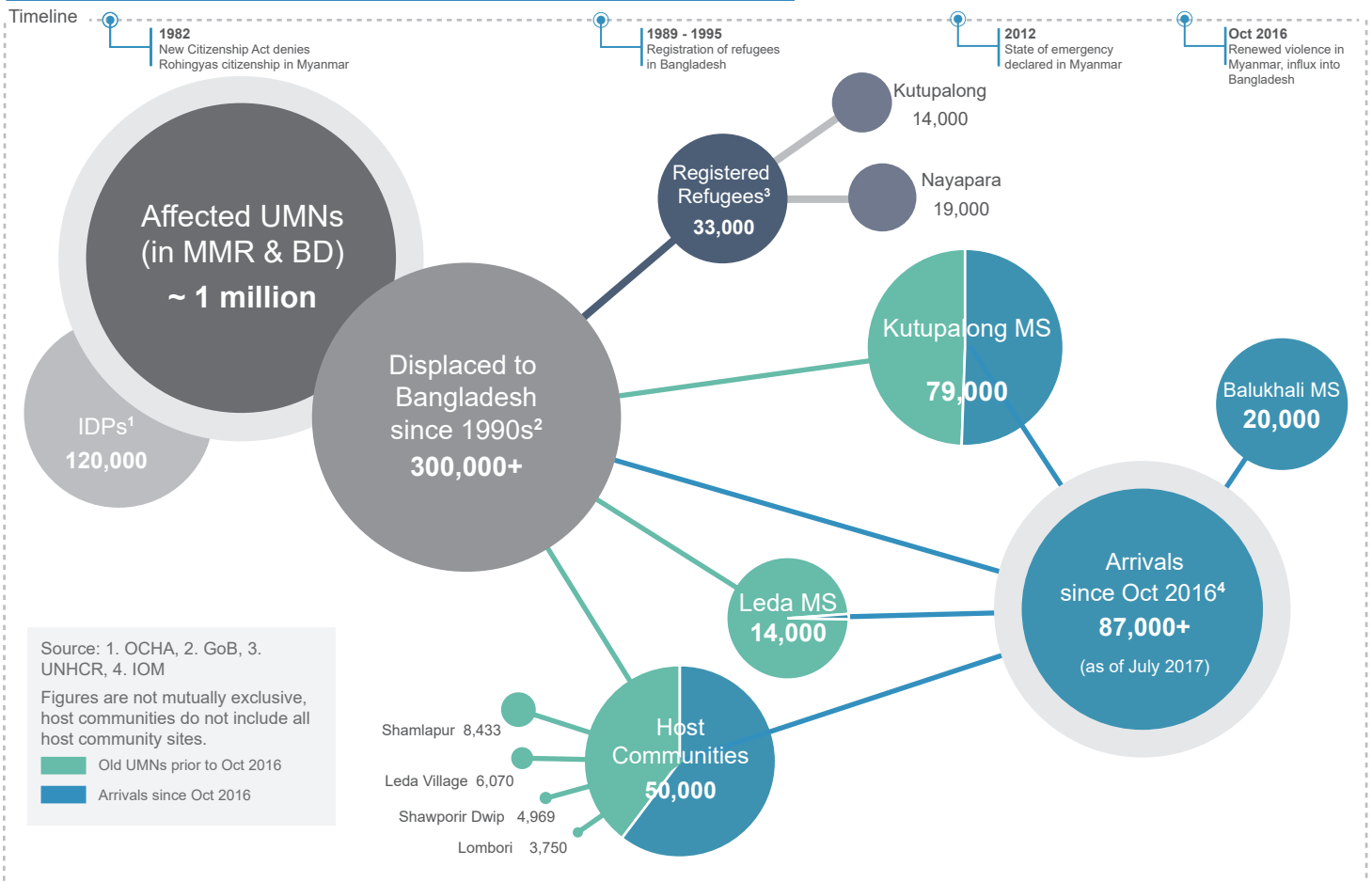


Analysis and report



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 2017 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 2017, and an additional 18 sites were identified. The third round was conducted from 8 to 22 June in which 53 sites were assessed. The assessment adopts both quantitative and qualitative approaches through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation.

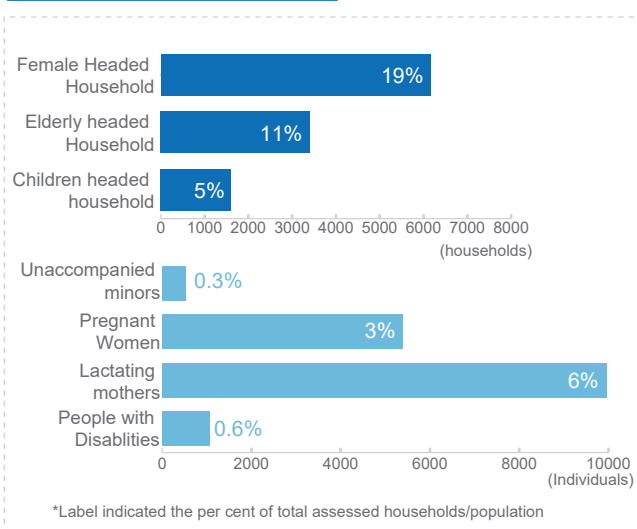
### Humanitarian Profile - Affected Population Breakdown



### Demographic Profile

	Total	< 1 Year		1-5 Years		6-17 Years		18-59 Years		> 59 Years			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Households	32,283	78,867	85,440	4,929	6,572	17,731	17,447	25,245	24,646	29,575	34,504	3,286	3,239
Individuals	164,307	48%	52%	3%	4%	11%	11%	15%	15%	18%	21%	2%	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 9% 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

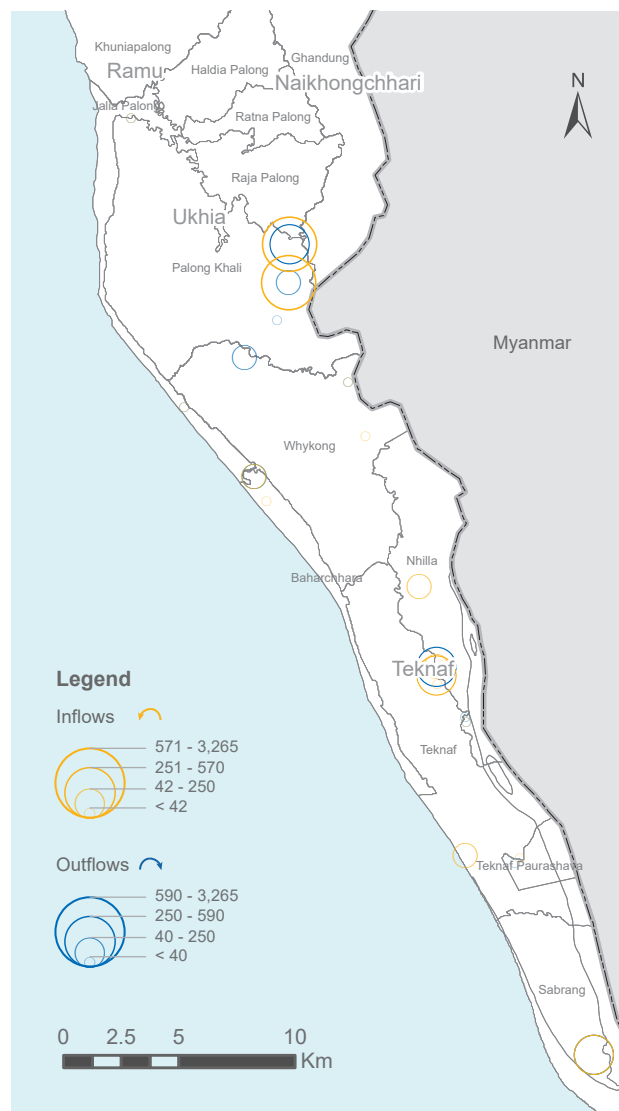
There are around 50,000 UMNs residing in host communities of Ukhia and Teknaf that were identified in the Round 4. An additional 4 were identified in Round 2 but not assessed due to hampered access.

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. 66% sites reported that the main source of income is irregular daily labour, 30% 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 UMNs arrived after Oct 2016 identified in host communities. There are 7,277 UMNs in host communities of Ukhia and 43,120 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 R4)	% of UMNs increased (as per NPM R4)
Ukhia	Rajapalong	63,223	80,254	127%
Ukhia	Jaliapalong	46,952	1,700	4%
Ukhia	Palongkhali	38,134	23,803	62%
Ukhia	Ratnapalong	28,947	370	1%
Ukhia	Haludiapalong	54,158	645	1%
Teknaf	Whykong	53,603	1,066	2%
Teknaf	Nhilla	44,863	29,602	66%
Teknaf	Teknaf sadar	68,101	5,300	8%
Teknaf	Baharchara	35,485	10,163	29%
Teknaf	Sabrang	50,655	11,229	22%
Teknaf	Saint martine	6,786	No Data	No Data

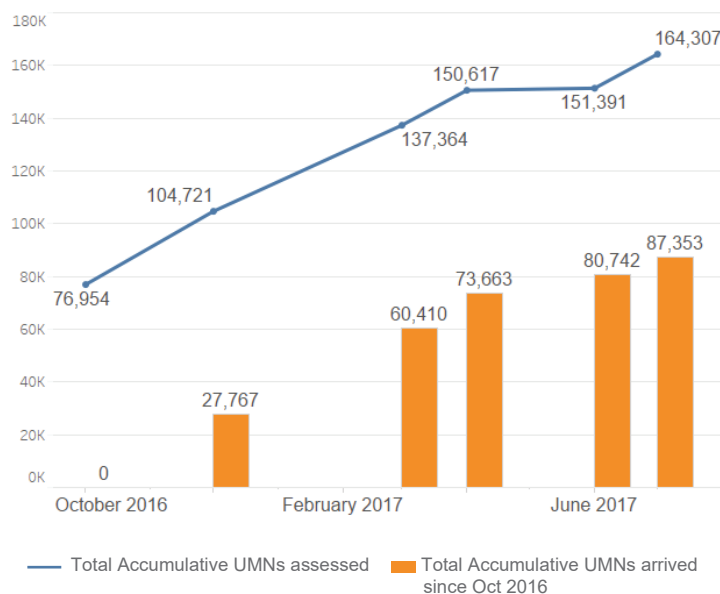


\*The host population is a estimation based on 2011 census as per upazila health complexes, for planning and informative purpose only.

## Population Movement

There are sporadic internal movements and large inflows were still observed towards Balukhali and Kutupalong. Around 440 UMNs households arrived in Balukhali and 650 in Kutupalong MS during July. The population in Leda makeshift settlement continues to decrease. As Leda MS is often used by many UMNs as a transit point, new arrivals since Oct 2016 have gradually moved out and settled in nearby villages due to limited space.

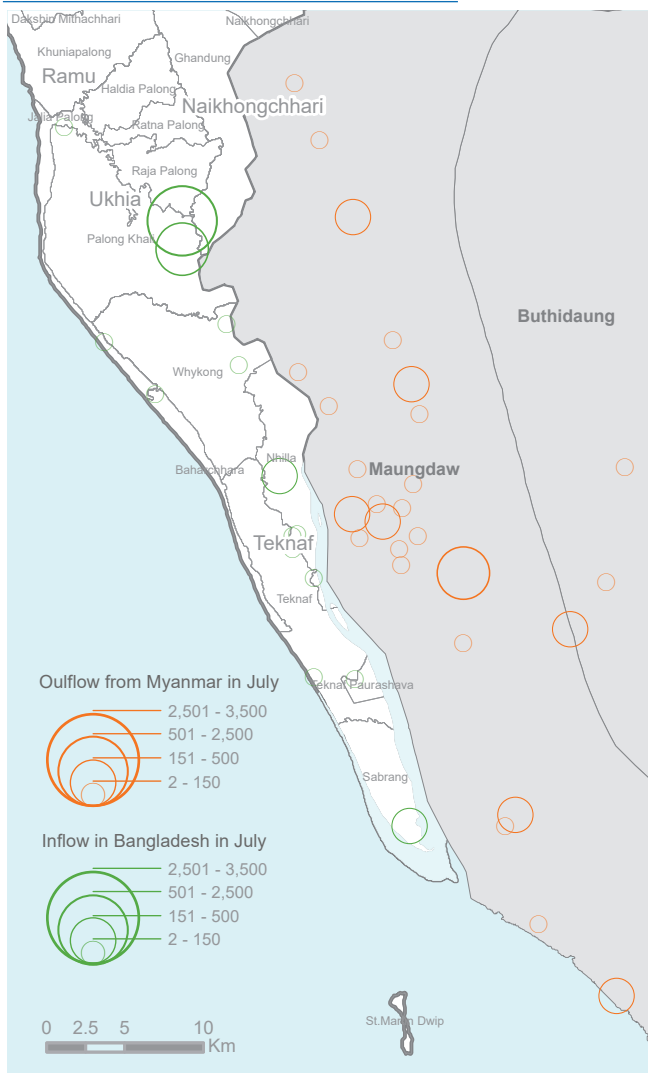
This round of assessment identified more than 87,000 UMNs who arrived since October 2016, 53% of the total UMNs. Most UMNs residing in Ukhia and Teknaf originate from Maungdaw township, while increasing number of UMNs have arrived from Buthidaung, northern Maungdaw of Rakhine state.



### Notes and Disclaimer

1. 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)'.
2. 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 Rohingyas are living in those locations. Subsequent assessments will seek to expand coverage.
3. 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.

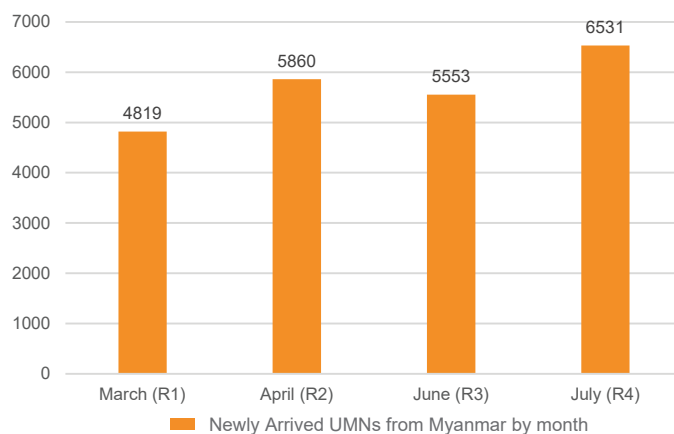
## New Arrivals from Myanmar



Small scale cross-border movements increased in the month of July when about 1,300 households arrived in Bangladesh, in comparison with an average of 1000 households in April, May and June. In round 4, a total 1,300 households, or 6,500 individuals are newly arrived from Myanmar, primarily originated from Maungdaw. The place of origin (villages) and inflow areas are demonstrated in the map.

Most of the new arrivals reside in Kutupalong and Balukhali makeshift settlements. In Balukhali, block B is extended further to six sub-areas, with high concentration of new arrivals from Myanmar in the month of July. Newly arrived UMN have very limited sources for food and livelihood. Space allocation for shelter and WASH facilities in the extended area remains a challenge as per complication with Forestry Department regulation.

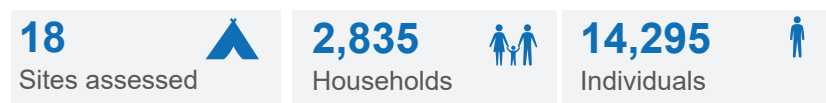
An increasing number of new arrivals from Buthidaung, Maungdaw were observed since June due to the recent land mine explosion, military operation, violent incidents, food shortage and limited livelihood options in rainy seasons as reported by new arrivals.



## Baseline Survey in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar

First round of Baseline Survey is finalized in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar upazilas. A total 18 sites are identified, 10 in Cox's Bazar Sadar and 8 in Ramu. Among 14,295 UMN identified, 2,255 arrived since October 2016.

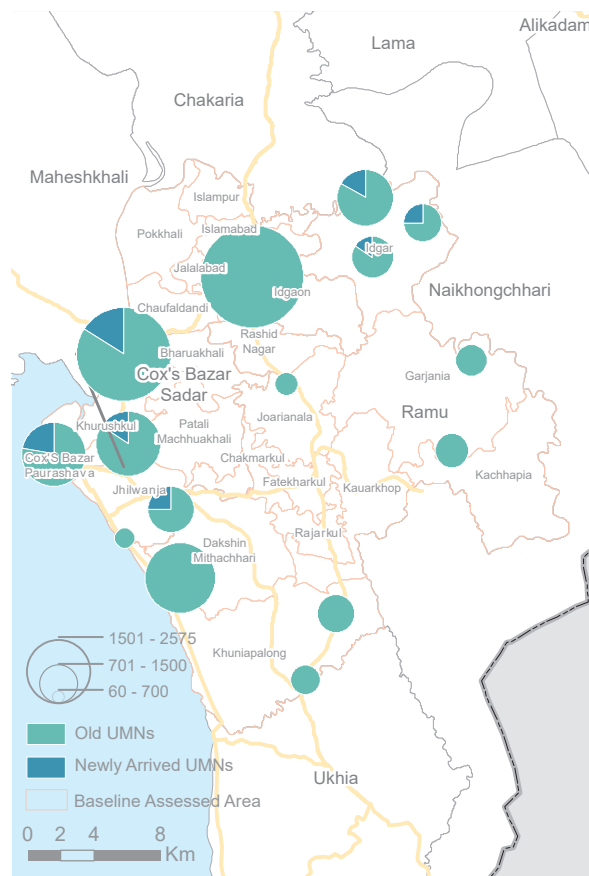
### Key Figures



Most of the UMN identified in two upazilas have resided in Cox's Bazar for over ten years, with a higher level of integration into the host communities, and generally do not identify themselves as UMN. They reported to have access to basic education and health facilities. However, overall access to water and sanitation are poor.

Among all households assessed, 10% are female headed households, 9% are elderly headed households and 4% are child headed households. More than 53% of assessed population are children under 18. Very minimal internal movement are observed from sites in these two upazilas.

Among all sites assessed, food security, water and sanitation, education are reported as the sectors that require higher level of intervention. More detailed sector needs will be available in the subsequent site assessments.



## Site Overview

### Site Location:

21.21079, 92.15993

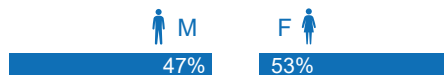
Site Area: 736,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Established: Jan 2007 (approx.)

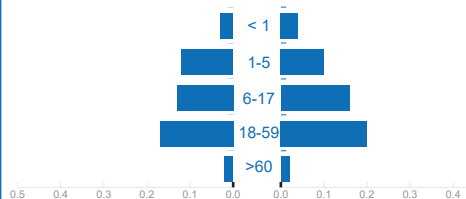


Population estimated as of July 2017

**15,848** HHs **79,479** individuals



### Age Breakdown



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

### Shelter

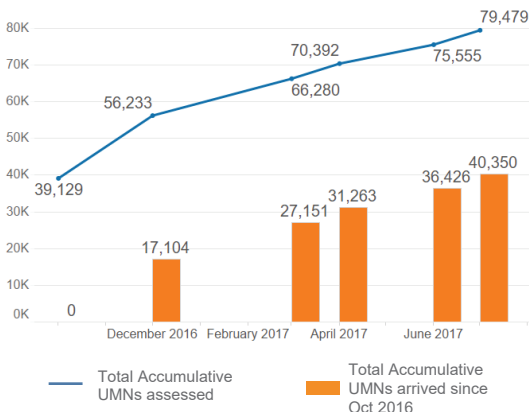
### Food Security and Livelihood

### WASH

### Protection

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

## Movement Trend



## Population Distribution and Density

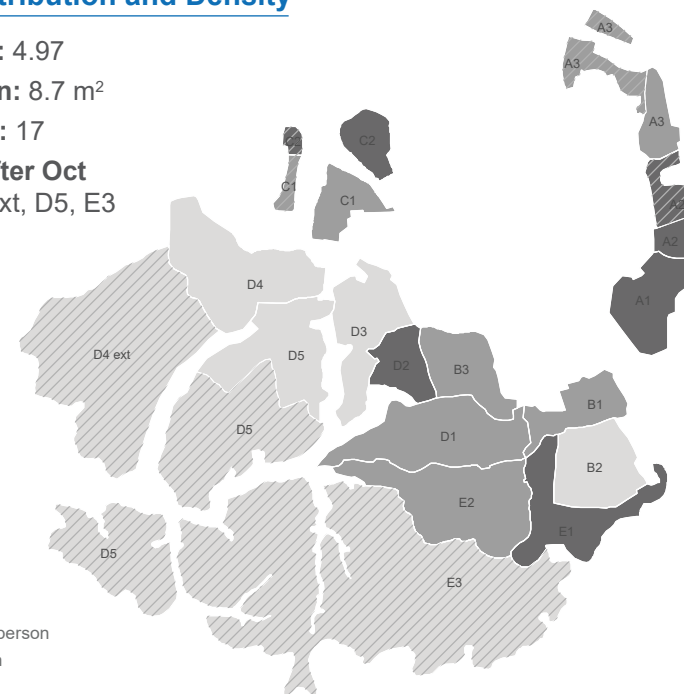
Average HH size: 4.97

Space per person: 8.7 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of block: 17

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

Extended area  
Space per person  
Less than 5 sqm per person  
5 to 8 sqm per person  
8 to 19 per person

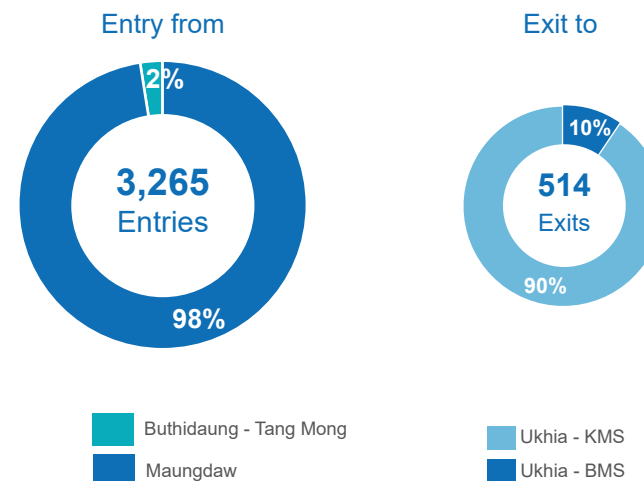


## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	51%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP
	% of people receiving bedding material	50%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Materials	78%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	66%	
	Priority 3 Clothing	38%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	90% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED
	Main source of non drinking water	90% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	84% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	45%	
Food	Main food source	73% UN/INGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP, CODEC
	% of people having more than one meal a day	80%	
	% of people having diversified diet	75%	
	Primary income source	78% 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	100%	UNICEF, Mukti
	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	15 (Off site, market, latrine)	
Safety Dignity and Respect for Individual Rights	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	17 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	UNICEF, IOM, BRAC, CODEC
	Places where UMN feel movement restriction	Crossing checkpoints, going to work, market, collecting firewoods	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	14	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	7	

## Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017



## Site Overview

### Site Location:

21.191275, 92.15883

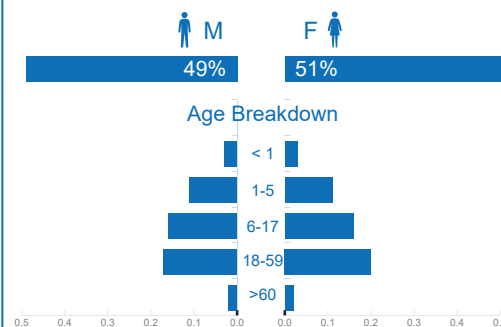
Site Area: 125,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Established: Dec 2016



Population estimated as of July 2017

**3,705** HHs    **20,016** individuals



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

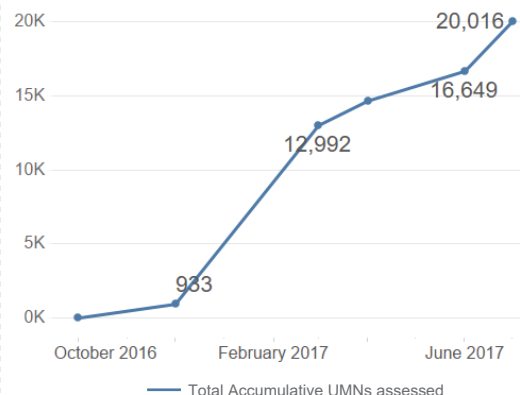
### Shelter

### Food Security and Livelihood

### Protection

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

## Movement Trend



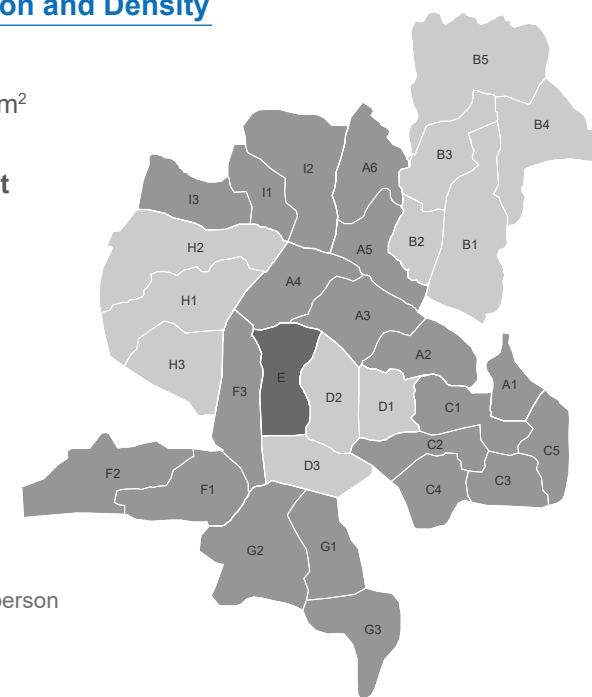
## Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5.5

Space per person: 6.9 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of block: 32

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: All



### Space per person

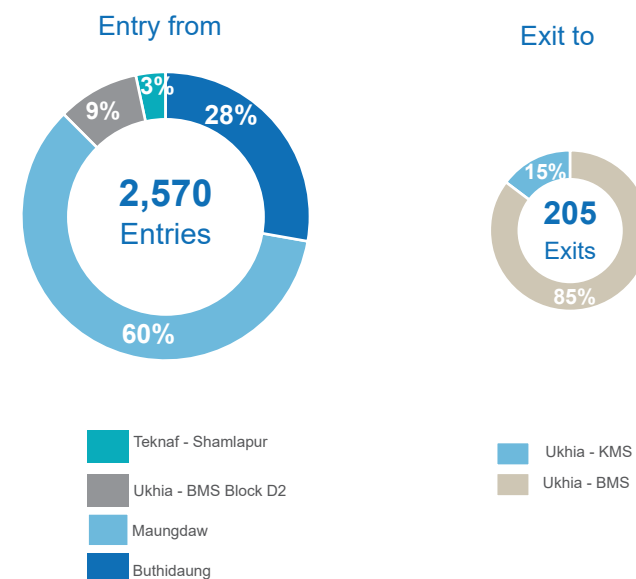
- Less than 3 sqm per person
- 3 to 7 sqm per person
- 7 to 9 per person

## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	59%	BDRCS, ACF, IOM, HI
	% of people receiving bedding material	42%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	100%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen Set	52%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Materials	46%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	100% pump well	ACF, IOM, SHED, UNICEF, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	70% pump well	
	Drinking water treated	71% not treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	17%	
Food	Main food source	100% UN/NGO Distribution, Local Market	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	81%	
	% of people having diversified diet	70%	
	Primary income source	100% 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	88%	UNICEF, Mukti
	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	8 (Latrine, off site, firewood collection)	
Safety Dignity and Respect for Individual Rights	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	8 (Latrine, off site, washroom)	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC
	Places where UMNs feel movement restriction	Collecting firewood, crossing checkpoints, going to market, work	
	# of blocks with access to protection incident reporting mechanism	8	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	2	

## Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017



## Site Overview

### Site Location:

20.97572667, 92.243275

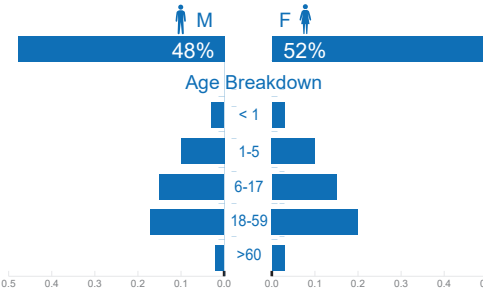
Site Area: 87,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Established: June 2007 (approx.)



Population estimated as of July 2017

**2,769** HHs **14,240** individuals



## Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone

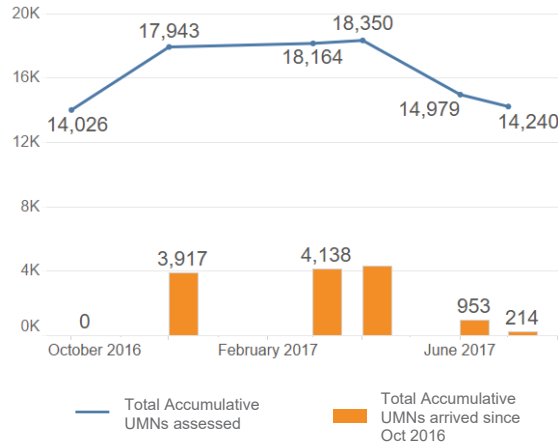
Food Security and Livelihood

Protection

Education

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

## Movement Trend



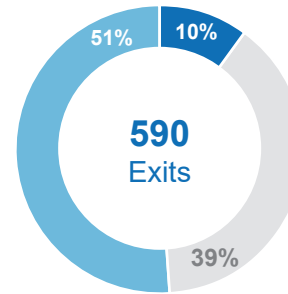
## Inflows and Outflows

In one month, since NPM Round 3, June 2017

Entry from



Exit to



Maungdaw

Teknaf - Chonapara

Teknaf - Leda

Ukhia - BMS

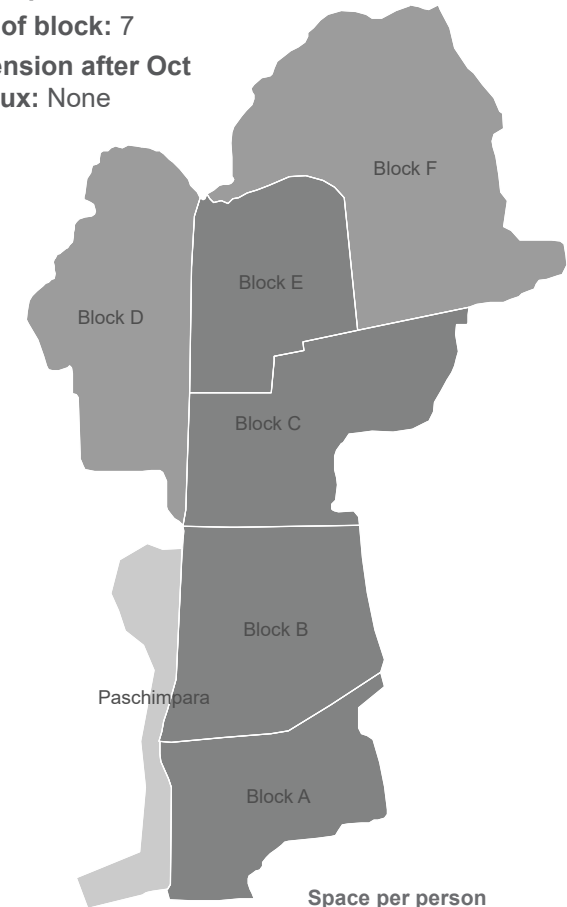
## Population Distribution and Density

Average HH size: 5.17

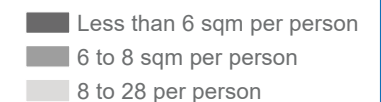
Space per person: 9 m<sup>2</sup>

Number of block: 7

Site extension after Oct 2016 influx: None



Space per person



## Sector Overview

Sector	Indicator	Findings	Agencies Present (as per ISCG 4W)
Shelter	% of people receiving plastic sheet	99%	BDRCS, IOM, SI
	% of people receiving bedding material	100%	
	Priority 1 Shelter Material	82%	
	Priority 2 Kitchen sets	68%	
	Priority 3 Bedding Material	53%	
WASH	Main source of drinking water	81% water tap	BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum
	Main source of non drinking water	81% water tap	
	Drinking water treated	80% tab/powder treated	
	% of gender segregated latrines	99%	
Food	Main food source	99% UN/INGO Distribution, Local Market, fishing	WFP
	% of people having more than one meal a day	79%	
	% of people having diversified diet	67%	
	Primary income source	86% Irregular daily labour	
Health	Main concerns	Watery diarrhea, fever, lice, respiratory	IOM, UNFPA, Mukti, RTMI
	% of people have access to vaccination	100%	
Education	% of people of receiving non-formal education	100%	UNICEF, CODEC
Safety Dignity and Respect for Individual Rights	# of blocks where children reported not feeling safe	7 (Off site, transportation, market)	UNICEF, IOM, CODEC, BRAC
	# of blocks where women reported not feeling safe	7 (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	5	
	# of blocks with access to GBV services	1	