

NPM R6 REPORT

October 2017 • ✉ dtmbangladesh@iom.int • 🌐 globaldtm.info/bangladesh



Rohingya Population in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



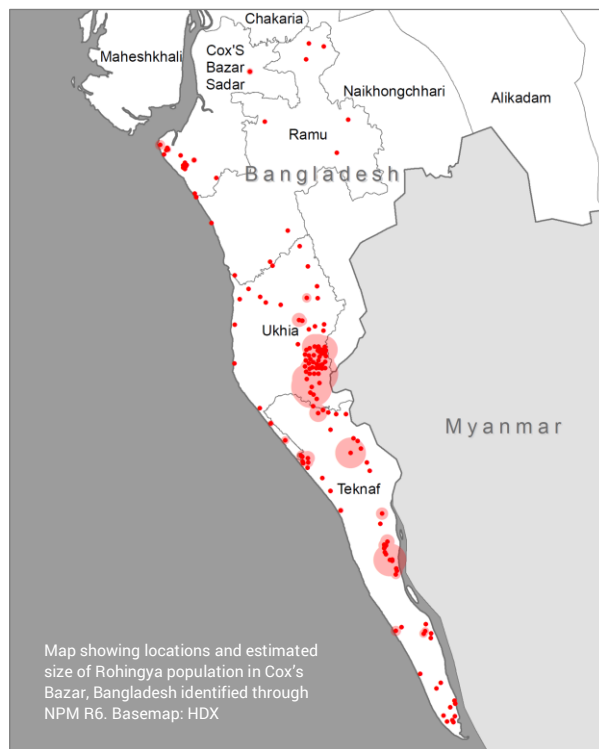
<h3>795,000</h3> <p>Revised estimate of Total Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar - 15 Oct</p>	<h3>582,000</h3> <p>Estimated number of New Arrivals since 25 August 2017</p>	<h3>62,000</h3> <p>Estimated number of New Arrivals between R5 20 Sep – R6 15 Oct</p>
--	--	--

The figures shown here have been consolidated from NPM Round 6 Site Assessment 30 Sep – 9 Oct, NPM ET-FM 9-15 Oct, UNHCR's latest available update from the Refugee Camps, and other available information as of the release of this report. NPM is coordinating closely with the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in its implementation, consolidation of population figures, as well as for its information sharing and dissemination.

Following an outbreak of violence on 25 August 2017 in the Rakhine State of Myanmar, a new massive influx of Rohingya population to Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh started in late August 2017. The majority of the Rohingya population are living in Ukhaia and Teknaf Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

A total of **28 Collective Sites** and **99 locations with dispersed setting in host communities** were assessed between 30 September - 9 October 2017. Total of **794,658 Rohingyas** were identified in Cox's Bazar District. This figure has also taken into consideration additional figures collected on a daily basis through NPM Emergency Tracking – Flow Monitoring (ET-FM) exercise up to 15 October 2017, updated figures of Rohingya population in refugee camps by UNHCR, and other relevant secondary data sources available.

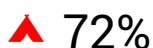
Among those assessed, **51% are women and girls**. An estimated total of 582,140 New Arrivals have arrived since 25 August 2017 including 61,516 individuals who arrived after 20 September (NPM Round 5).



KEY FIGURES



51%
are Women
and Girls



72%
are living in
Collective Sites in Ukhaia

692,000
87%

Rohingyas in **28 Collective Sites**
* Including the number of Rohingya inside Refugee Camps, provided by UNHCR

103,000
13%

Rohingyas in **99 locations in dispersed setting within host communities**



NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING (NPM)

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 monthly assessment rounds captures the presence and demographics of displaced individuals, population movement dynamics and establishes rapid assessments of sectoral needs. Data is collected through key informant interviews, focus group discussions and direct observation. NPM also include Emergency Tracking – Flow Monitoring activities to monitor daily cross-border and internal movement flows.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Statistics

Population Figures	Collective Sites		Dispersed Setting		Total	
Upazila	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals	Households	Individuals
Cox's Bazar Sadar			2,631	14,168	2,631	14,168
Ramu			511	2,430	511	2,430
Teknaf	22,954	15% 119,169	13,582	68,512	36,536	187,681
Ukhia	114,628	72% 572,711	3,519	17,668	118,147	590,379
Total	137,582	691,880	20,243	102,778	157,825	794,658

NPM uses key informant interviews and observation across several key locations within each site to provide the best possible estimate of population numbers. As more accurate numbers become available through family counting exercises, registrations, or other methods of data collection, NPM revises its population figures to use information with better accuracy level.

From the assessment, it is estimated that **72% of the total Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar is residing in collective sites in Ukhia Upazila**. The numbers displayed above are indicative figures. RRRC, supported by UNHCR, is implementing family counting exercises in the collective sites and the results will provide better accuracy in terms of population statistics. The Bangladesh Army is also doing registration exercises on sites and the results can be used to revise the estimates and present more accurate data. During the field data collection period, 30 Sep – 9 Oct, a new zoning system for the new spontaneous settlements around Kutupalong and Balukhali Makeshift Settlements (MS) was established by the humanitarian actors. This was immediately taken into consideration and the NPM team adjusted the assessment target areas and data collection plan to enable the collection of population estimates from all the newly defined zones.

During the assessment period, the data collection teams observed increasing movement of the Rohingya population in host communities to collective sites around Kutupalong and Balukhali MS.

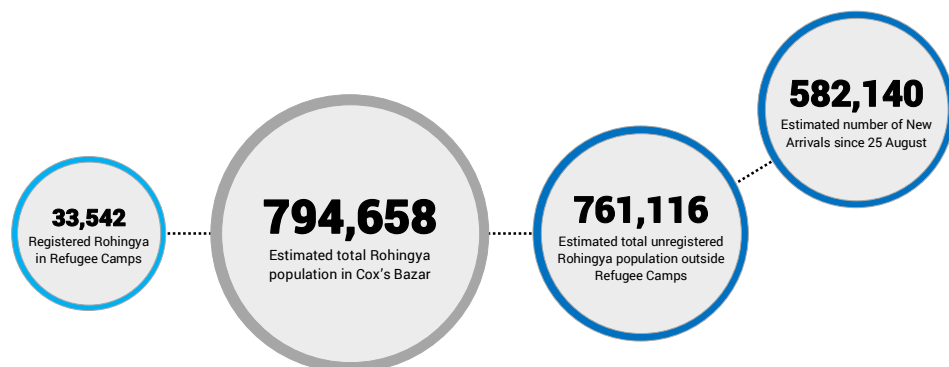
Sex and Age Disaggregation Ratio

Sex/Age	under 1	1 to 5	6 to 17	18 to 59	60 above	Total
Male	4%	11%	14%	18%	2%	49%
Female	5%	10%	14%	19%	3%	51%
Total	9%	21%	28%	37%	5%	100%

This ratio is calculated based on a **sample size of 9,515 individuals** collected during NPM R6 Site Assessment. Data was collected from 5 to 10 households that were selected on a random basis at each site.

The assessment found that the majority of the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar is between 18 to 59 years old (37%) and 6 to 17 years old (28%). There is almost equal proportion of Male (49%) and Female (51%) both for the total as well as for each of the age group category (+/- 1%).

Humanitarian Profile

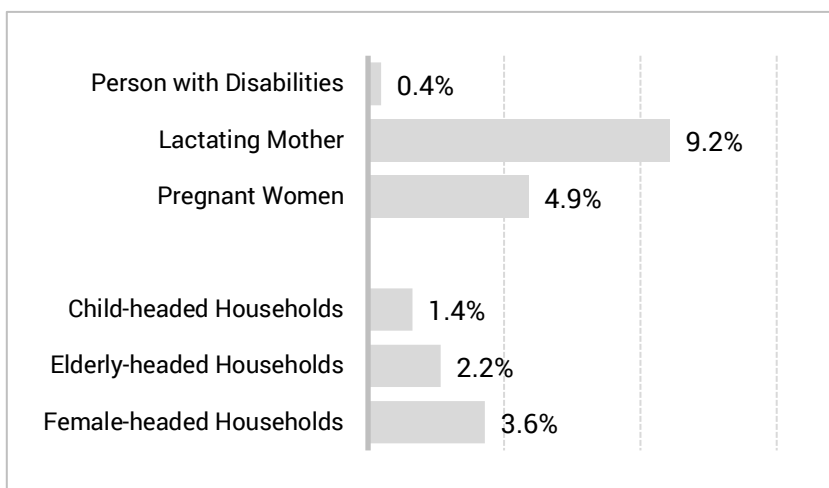


The estimated total of 794,658 Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar consists of 33,542 (4%) of Registered Rohingya in Refugee Camps (source: UNHCR) and an estimated number of 761,116 (96%) total Rohingya population outside Refugee Camps. Out of which, 582,140 (76%) are new arrivals since 25 August 2017.

Vulnerability Profile

The assessment highlights Lactating Mothers (9.2%) and Pregnant Women (4.9%) as the two highest number of vulnerable groups within the population. There is 3.6% of the total number of households are female headed and 2.2% by elderly persons.

This ratio was calculated through estimation done at site and location level during the assessment using interviews with key informants. The ratio is indicative only. The chart on the right shows the percentage of the vulnerable groups extrapolated from the total population.



Picture: New Arrivals near the Anjuman Para border point in Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

COLLECTIVE SITES

There are total of 28 Collective Sites located in Ukhia and Teknaf Upazilas in Cox's Bazar. The 28 sites consist of 22 New Spontaneous Sites, 3 Makeshift Settlements, 2 Refugee Camps, and 1 collective setting in host community area.

28	Collective Sites (All)	691,880 individuals
22	New Spontaneous Sites	62% 426,388 individuals
03	Makeshift Settlements	26% 183,125 individuals
02	Refugee Camps (and around)	9% 60,300 individuals
01	Collective setting in host community area	3% 22,067 individuals
11	Future Expansion Sites	Not yet assessed

N	SSID	Site Name	Type	HHs	Indvs
1	CXB-032	Shamlapur	Host Communities	4,019	22,067
2	CXB-040	Balukhali MS	Makeshift Settlement	9,703	47,307
3	CXB-041	Leda MS	Makeshift Settlement	4,243	22,130
4	CXB-043	Kutupalong MS	Makeshift Settlement	22,898	113,688
5	CXB-004	Burma Para	New Spontaneous Site	5,369	27,594
6	CXB-012	Jamtoli	New Spontaneous Site	5,274	30,375
7	CXB-029	Potibonia	New Spontaneous Site	4,269	21,347
8	CXB-053	Hakimpara	New Spontaneous Site	10,936	54,550
9	CXB-064	Zone DD	New Spontaneous Site	4,004	20,020
10	CXB-085	Unchiprang	New Spontaneous Site	5,983	29,915
11	CXB-103	Zone BB	New Spontaneous Site	4,344	20,334
12	CXB-108	Chakmarkul	New Spontaneous Site	2,000	10,500
13	CXB-109	Zone AA	New Spontaneous Site	1,414	7,072
14	CXB-111	Zone CC	New Spontaneous Site	3,152	15,709
15	CXB-113	Zone EE	New Spontaneous Site	3,352	14,755
16	CXB-114	Zone FF	New Spontaneous Site	2,256	11,233
17	CXB-115	Zone GG	New Spontaneous Site	935	4,675
18	CXB-116	Zone HH	New Spontaneous Site	5,500	27,500
19	CXB-117	Zone KK	New Spontaneous Site	2,220	11,100
20	CXB-118	Zone II	New Spontaneous Site	2,076	10,380
21	CXB-119	Zone JJ	New Spontaneous Site	3,150	15,750
22	CXB-120	Zone LL	New Spontaneous Site	249	1,247
23	CXB-121	Zone MM	New Spontaneous Site	2,076	10,380
24	CXB-122	Zone NN	New Spontaneous Site	10,161	50,852
25	CXB-128	Zone TT	New Spontaneous Site	5,520	27,600
26	CXB-133	Zone YY	New Spontaneous Site	700	3,500
27	CXB-088	Kutupalong RC Area	Refugee Camp	5,070	25,743
28	CXB-089	Nayapara RC Area	Refugee Camp	6,709	34,557
	Total			137,582	691,880

The assessment at collective sites was done using two groups. In the first group, 15 existing sites were assessed in terms of their population estimates as well as multi-sectoral information while in the second group, 13 newly established sites, were only assessed on population estimate. The multi-sectoral findings below are only applicable to the first group of sites.

Zones Reference: goo.gl/rjheT9

Sectoral Analysis

Site Management

- 27% of sites are **accessible** by small or big vehicle.
- 89% of sites are using **public-owned land**.
- Majority of population in 21% of sites are using Katcha **type of shelter** and 58% are using Jhupri.
- 73% of sites identified with **site management setup**. Out of those, 91% setup is on a voluntary basis and 56% of sites confirmed female participation in site management.

Shelter and NFI

- 68% of sites reported to have **received shelter and NFI assistance**.
- 44% of sites reported to have **received plastic sheets**, 26% have received **bamboos**, and 24% have received **fixing materials**.
- 29% of sites reported to have **received mosquito nets**, 28% have received **blanket**, and 16% have received **mats**.
- 68% of sites reported to have **received assistance from UN or NGOs** and 32% from **military**.

Food

- 74% of sites reported receiving **food assistance from the UN and NGOs** and 48% are **sourcing through local markets**.
- 40% of sites reported to have **sourced fuel from local forest** and 39% from **local market**.
- 66% of sites reported that the population is **eating less to cope with lack of food**.

Education

- 56% of sites reported that **non-formal education facility is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 61% of sites reported that **moktab or madrasa education is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 53% of sites reported **barriers for adolescent boys to access education** and 66% for **adolescent girls**.

Information

- 76% of sites reported to have **knowledge of free services and assistance**.
- 60% of sites reported to **source information from the UN and NGOs**, 58% from **CMC/BMC**, and 19% from **Rohingya community**.
- 66% of sites reported to have a **mechanism to communicate feedback**.
- 65% of sites reported to **need information on livelihood opportunities**, 60% on **health**, and 53% on **situation at place of origin**.

WASH

- 74% of sites reported to **suffer from Diarrhea**.
- 60% of sites reported to have **problem with hand washing**.
- None of sites reported to be **satisfied with quality of latrine**.
- Only 18% of sites reported to have **sufficient water to meet the household needs**.

Health

- 47% of sites reported that a **health facility is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 67% of sites reported no **access to antenatal care**.
- 54% of sites reported no **access to psychosocial assistance**.
- 70% of sites reported no **access to vaccination**.

Protection

- 15% of sites reported access to **child friendly space**.
- 11% of sites reported access to **female safe space**.
- 74% of sites reported of locations where **children do not feel safe**.
- 77% of sites reported of locations where **females do not feel safe**.
- 68% of sites reported of locations where **males do not feel safe**.
- 60% of sites reported of **availability of protection incident reporting mechanism**.
- 52% of sites reported of **availability of services related to GBV**.
- 60% of sites reported no **access to police and courts**.
- 70% of sites reported of feeling **restricted to move for work**, 53% to **cross checkpoints**, and 44% to **collect firewood in the forest**.
- 56% of sites reported of initiating **security arrangement in the site through Rohingya population**.

HOST COMMUNITIES

There is a total of 99 locations in dispersed setting within host communities in Cox's Bazar. These include 25 locations in Ukhia, 41 in Teknaf, 10 in Ramu, and 20 in Cox's Bayar Sadar.

99	Locations in dispersed setting within host communities (All)	102,778 individuals
25	Ukhia Upazila	17% 17,668 individuals
41	Teknaf Upazila	67% 68,512 individuals
10	Ramu Upazila	2% 2,430 individuals
20	Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila	14% 14,168 individuals

Location Management

- 75% of locations are **accessible** by small or big vehicles.
- 84% of locations are using **private-owned land**.
- Majority of population in 66% of locations are using Katcha **type of shelter** and 34% are using Jhupri.

Shelter and NFI

- 16% of locations reported to have **received shelter and NFI assistance**.
- 7% of locations reported to have **received plastic sheets**, 3% have received **bamboos**, and 3% have received **fixing materials**.
- 8% of locations reported to have **received mosquito nets**, 3% have received **blanket**, and 6% have received **mats**.
- 10% of locations reported to have **received assistance from UN or NGOs**, 7% from **religious institution**, and 6% from **host community**.

Food

- 35% of locations reported to have received **food assistance from the UN and NGOs or charities** and 94% are **sourced through local market**.
- 35% of locations reported to have **sourced fuel from local forests** and 65% from **local markets**.
- 80% of locations reported that population is **eating less to cope with lack of food**.

WASH

- 84% of locations reported to **suffer from Diarrhea**.
- 74% of locations reported to have **problem with hand washing**.
- None of locations reported to be **satisfied with quality of latrine**.
- Only 25% of locations reported to have **sufficient water to meet the household needs**.

Health

- 24% of locations reported that **health facility is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 70% of locations reported no **access to antenatal care**.
- 72% of locations reported no **access to psychosocial assistance**.
- 86% of locations reported no **access to vaccination**.

Education

- 34% of locations reported that **non-formal education facility is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 78% of locations reported that **moktab or madrasa education is accessible within 30 mins**.
- 60% of locations reported **barriers for adolescent boys to access education** and 72% for **adolescent girls**.

Information

- 72% of locations reported to have **knowledge of free services and assistance**.
- 68% of locations reported to **source information from host community**, 36% from the **UN and NGOs**, and 25% from **Rohingya community**.
- 76% of locations reported to have a **mechanism to communicate feedback**.
- 83% of locations reported to **need information on livelihood opportunities**, 93% on **health**, and 52% on **situation at place of origin**.

Protection

- 80% of locations reported of places where **children do not feel safe**.
- 82% of locations reported of places where **females do not feel safe**.
- 60% of locations reported of places where **males do not feel safe**.
- 61% of locations reported of **availability of protection incident reporting mechanism**.
- 55% of locations reported of **availability of services related to GBV**.
- 83% of locations reported of feeling **restricted to move for work**, 73% to **cross checkpoints**, and 74% to **go to markets**.

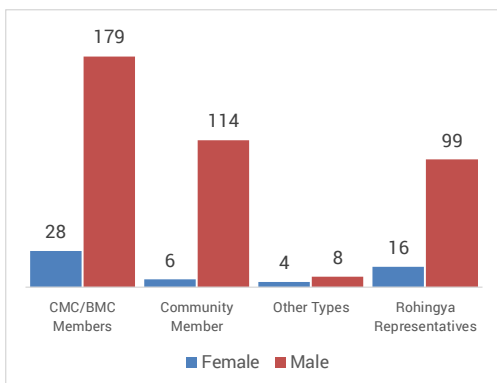
METHODOLOGY

NPM Site Assessment is a regular round conducted on monthly basis to establish baseline figures of the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. It collects primary data on population and multi-sectoral needs in sites hosting the Rohingyas. It also consolidates and use secondary data where applicable to present the best possible estimate of population figures and the humanitarian needs situation.

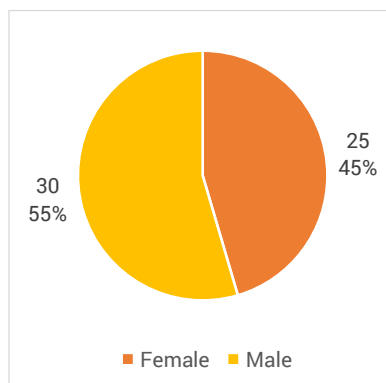
In response to the continuing cross border and internal movement dynamic of the Rohingya population, NPM also deploys its Daily Emergency Tracking – Flow Monitoring. Permanent tracking hub have been setup at strategic locations across the larger sites as well as at the crossing point at Shahporir Dwip in Teknaf where the flows are still active daily. Network key informants have been strengthened along the border and inside the sites. ET-FM mobile teams have been setup and on standby to do rapid verification as information comes in from various sources regarding possible sudden cross border flows.

Data and information from ET-FM on daily basis will update the baseline figures that have been set through Monthly Site Assessment. Figures will be reconciled and revised during the subsequent round of the NPM Site Assessment.

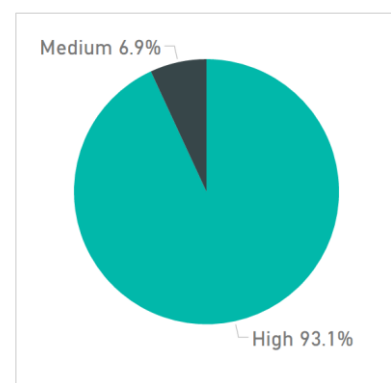
Assessment Statistics



Key Informants



Enumerators



Enumerator-KI Confidence Level

Notes and Disclaimer

- 1 As some of the 28 collective sites are too large to be assessed as an individual unit, they have been split into multiple blocs wherever possible.
- 2 The assessed population does not account for all Rohingyas in Bangladesh: 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. The sites were selected and identified for the humanitarian response to the Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh.
- 3 The names and boundaries of the maps do not imply official endorsement by IOM. This product is for planning purpose only.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency
