**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 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 fled to Bangladesh from Rakhine State. The influx slowed in late February 2017. The majority of UMN are living in Ukha and Teknaf upazilas of Cox’s Bazar district, a district bordering Myanmar identified as the main entry area for border crossing.

**Key Figures**

- **53** Sites assessed
- **30,000** Households
- **80,000** New arrivals since Oct 2016
- **151,000** Individuals

21,000 assessed households live in three makeshift settlements

| Old UMN in MS | 35% |
| NAs in MS | 36% |
| Old UMN in HC | 12% |
| NAs in HC | 18% |

53% UMN are women and girls

**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.
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.

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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.

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 UMN residents 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. UMN residents 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 to locations to seek better living conditions. Access to Shawporir Dwip, Bargona, Monigona, Lambabeel, Uttar 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.

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

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 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 Rohingya are living in those locations. Subsequent assessments will seek to expand coverage.
### Site Profile | Kutupalong Makeshift Settlement

#### Site Overview
- **Site Location:** 21.21079, 92.15993
- **Site Area:** 736,000 m²
- **Established:** Jan 2007

**Population estimated as of June 2017**
- 15,377 HHs
- 75,555 individuals

#### Age Breakdown
- < 1
- 1-5
- 6-17
- 18-59
- >60

#### Movement Trend
- **Total Accumulative UMN assessed:** 39,129
- **Total Accumulative Newly Arrived UMN assessed:** 70,392
- **July 2017:** 75,555

#### Sector Overview
- **Shelter**
  - % of people receiving plastic sheet: 100%
  - % of people receiving bedding material: 94%
  - Priority 1 Shelter Material: 50%
  - Priority 2 Kitchen Set: 51%
  - Priority 3 Bedding Materials: 11%
  - Main source of drinking water: 100% pump well
  - Drinking water treated: 100% pump well
  - % of gender segregated latrines: 66%

- **WASH**
  - Main food source: 72%
  - % of people having more than one meal a day: 95%
  - % of people having diversified diet: 67%
  - Primary income source: 54%
  - 97% irregular daily labour

- **Food**
  - % of people having access to vaccination: 60%
  - Main concerns: 32%

- **Health**
  - % of people of receiving non-formal education: 19%
  - # of blocks with children reported not feeling safe: 6
  - # of blocks where women reported not feeling safe: 13

- **Protection**
  - % of people of receiving plastic sheet: 100%
  - % of people of receiving bedding material: 94%

#### Sectors Highly Affected by Cyclone
- **Shelter**
- **Food Security and Livelihood**
- **WASH**
- **Protection**

#### 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

#### Inflows and Outflows
- **Entry from:**
  - 19%
  - 20%
  - 60%
- **Exit to:**
  - 1%
  - 32%
  - 67%

**3,340 Entries**
**1,840 Exits**

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Site Profile | Balukhali Makeshift Settlement

Bangladesh | Needs and Population Monitoring R2

Site Overview
Site Location: 21.191275, 92.15883
Site Area: 125,000 m²
Established: Dec 2016

Population estimated as of June 2017
3,238 HHs | 16,649 individuals

45% M | 51% F

Age Breakdown
- < 1
- 1-5
- 6-17
- 18-59
- > 60

Sector Overview

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

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

October 2016 | February 2017 | June 2017

- 933
- 12,992
- 16,649

Total Accumulative UMN assessed

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

Inflows and Outflows

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

Entry from
1,603 Entries
- 36%
- 10%
- 7%
- 48%

Exit to
35 Exits
- 10%
- 7%
- 36%
- 48%

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Site Profile | Leda Makeshift Settlement

Site Overview

Site Location:
20.97572667, 92.243275
Site Area: 87,000 m²
Established: June 2007

Movement Trend

Infiltration and Outflows

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

Entry from

Maungdaw
Chakaria - Dulahazara
Buthidaung

Exit to

2,700 HHs 14,979 individuals

Population estimated as of June 2017

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

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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Main source of drinking water</td>
<td>100% water tap</td>
<td>BGS, IOM, SI, NGO Forum</td>
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