

ROHINGYA INFLUX OVERVIEW

Pre-cyclone and monsoon season analysis

Rohingya Influx Overview (RIO) – April 2019

Overview

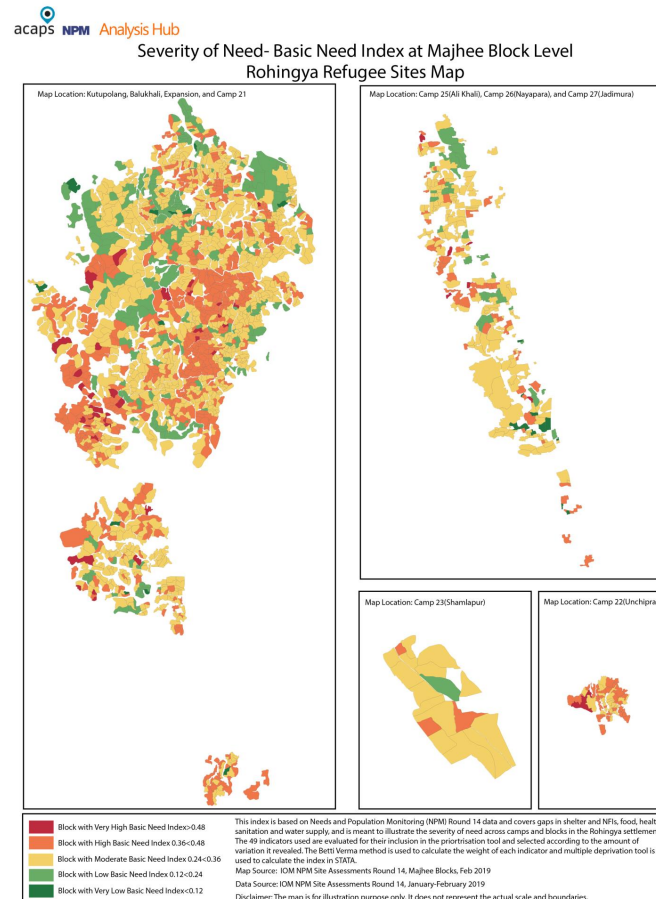
The April 2019 Rohingya Influx Overview (RIO) describes the evolution of Rohingya refugees' needs in Cox's Bazar, based on latest Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) Site Assessment data collected between 14 January and 19 February 2019.

The report also addresses the potential impact of any severe weather events, as Bangladesh has entered the April-May cyclone season, to be followed by the June-September monsoon season.

The Basic Needs Gap Index is built up from a selection of indicators from WASH, health, food and shelter-NFI sectors from the NPM Site Assessment data. The available indicators are predominantly access related and reflect problems refugees may be having in accessing distributions, services or facilities. The full list of indicators used in the index is annexed.

The Basic Needs Gap Index results suggest that **32% of the refugee population currently have either high or very high gaps** in meeting their basic humanitarian needs.

Camp 8W is the most affected: 76.9% of the camp residents have either **high or very high** gaps in meeting basic needs. As in most camps in Cox's Bazar, Camp 8W has a high number of vulnerable people including children, pregnant or lactating women, female-headed households (HH), and people with disabilities (REACH 01/2019).¹



Map 1: Basic Needs Gap (See page 9 for a bigger version)

About this report

The Basic Needs Gap Index is a composite index developed by the ACAPS-NPM Analysis Hub to describe relative differences, at a given point in time, in humanitarian needs across camp blocks. Results displayed in this report at camp level reflect the proportion of blocks, and their associated populations, in a camp that fall in each of the five severity categories.

The NPM Site Assessment exercise, upon which the Basic Needs Gaps Index is based, is a regular Key Informant survey across all camp blocks in the Rohingya settlements. As per NPM methodology, *majhees* tend to be used as a focal point to deliver services in each block, and are NPM's main Key Informants. A *majhee* is a community leader, belonging to the Rohingya refugee population. A limitation of the methodology is that *majhees* are all men.

The Basic Needs Gap is a composite Index made up of selected indicators from the NPM Round 14 dataset. Indicators have been evaluated for their suitability for inclusion, and then combined and weighted according to the Betti-Verma formula, based on the amount of variation they represented. This means the weighting of high correlated variables would be reduced in order to avoid redundancy. Any changes in indicators selected would impact result in the Basic Needs Gap Index.

¹ Of the 32,357 people living in Camp 8W, approximately 53% are under 18 years old; some 48% of households (HHs) of Camp 8W include either pregnant or lactating women, and 27% of HH heads are female. Approximately 21% of HHs include at least one person with a disability or chronic illness (REACH 01/2019).

Shelter/NFI

According to the Shelter & NFI Needs Gap Index, at least 117,003 refugees living in 12.8% of all camp blocks are facing either high or very high shelter and NFI needs. NFIs were highlighted as one of the most urgent needs for communities in their blocks by 64.0% of key informants (NPM Round 14).

Camp 13 has the highest number of residents with high or very high shelter and NFI needs: 16,176 individuals in 37.2% of blocks. At the same time, Camp 20 has the highest proportion (52.0%) of camp residents facing high or very high shelter and NFI needs – a serious concern for some 4,241 people (NPM Round 14).

NPM data confirms an increase in the use of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) as cooking fuel, as refugees become less reliant on firewood (NPM Round 14). Increasing the use of gas for cooking should prove beneficial, as deforestation – one of the main sources of tension between the refugee and host communities – would slow down (JRP 2019).. Indeed, there is a substantive negative correlation between safety concerns for boys and men at firewood collection points and the use of LPG gas (NPM Round 14).

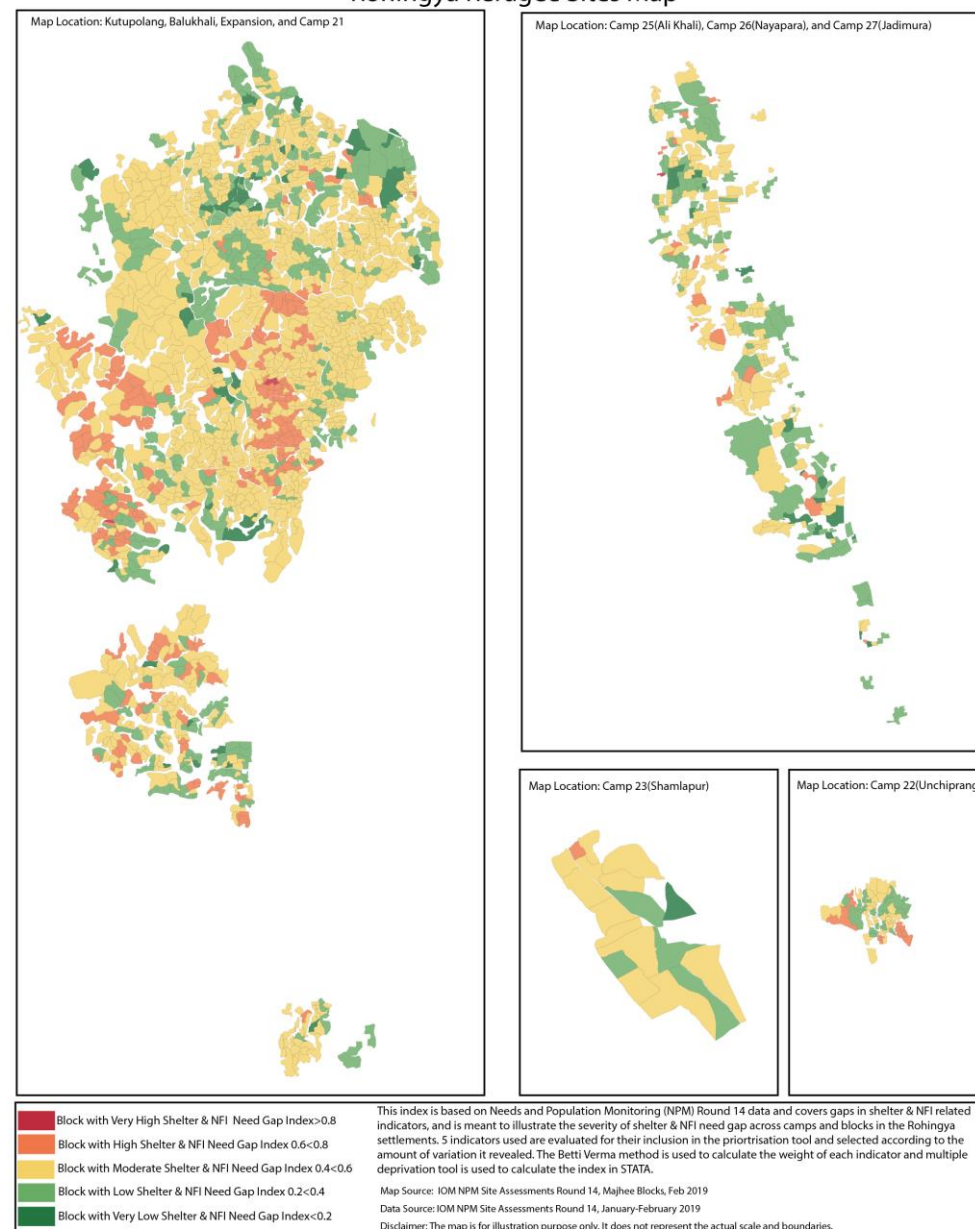
Proportion of KIs reporting firewood or LPG as main cooking fuel (NPM)				
	Round 11	Round 12	Round 13	Round 14
Use of firewood as cooking fuel	96.0	90.1	82.2	47.5
Use of LPG as cooking fuel	1.6	9.1	13.9	47.7

Inadequate shelter lighting and poor public lighting remain the main shelter safety concerns among KIs (58.9% and 42.0%, respectively). This is in line with the finding that solar lamps were the most needed NFI item, as mentioned by 51.3% of KIs (NPM Round 14). Additionally, some 37.0% of KIs expressed concern about unstable shelters structures in their blocks (NPM Round 14).

More than 55,000 refugees were affected by heavy rains in 2018 (UNDP 12/2018, ACAPS 10/2018). A February 2019 assessment found some 57,424 HHs at risk of landslide or flooding (SMS 02/2019). Further, at the beginning of 2019, aid organisations acknowledged that the vast majority of bamboo structures in Cox's Bazar camps would have to be replaced and reinforced during the year, due to degradation of the bamboo wood (JRP 2019).

As Bangladesh enters the first cyclone season of 2019, it is certain that the poor quality solution for the housing of more than 214,000 Rohingya households will be highlighted even further (NPM Round 14).

Severity of Need- Shelter & NFI Need Gap Index at Majhee Block Level Rohingya Refugee Sites Map



The national Cyclone Preparedness Programme handbook advises people to seek shelter from storms either in their homes or in designated safe places (CPP 2019). In the refugee camps, cyclone preparedness focuses mainly on strengthening existing shelter structures; options for accessing communal safe places during severe weather (such as offices, mosques, TLCs, WFSs) remain limited in terms of safety, as most such places are built from the same materials as refugees' homes. Nevertheless, **in 2018, during heavy rains many Rohingyas sought shelters in mosques, although these were not necessarily cyclone-proof structures** (SimEX 03/2019). Also in 2018, some 180 temporary learning centres (TLCs) were damaged by landslides and flooding (ISCG 11/10/2018). As mosques and learning centres are among designated safe places in the camps, any resulting damages are likely to have a big impact on a large number of people simultaneously.

WASH

According to the WASH needs gap sub-index, the locations where the highest numbers of people have high or very high unmet WASH needs are **Camp 22 (Unchiprang) with some 6,509 people living in 26.8% of blocks facing either high or very high WASH needs, Camp 8E (6,368 people affected) and Camp 2E (6,195 people affected)**.

Water remains the most mentioned need, indicated by 77.0% of key informants (NPM Round 14). Barriers to accessing water are long waiting times at water points (58.1%), a lack of sufficient water points (47.2%), and the long distance to water points (42.8%). When faced with lack of water, coping mechanisms include walking to a water point further away, or reducing consumption for both hygiene practices and drinking water.² These practices translate into higher safety risks for women and girls, as Rohingya women and girls are generally responsible for all activities related to food preparation, cleaning, and laundry (UNHCR 2018).³ While perceptions of KIs regarding safety for women at water points have improved, they remain high. Further efforts should be made to improve access for all to water points.

² 55.0% of KIs mentioned that people would walk to a water point further away; 36.8% mentioned reducing water consumption for hygiene practices, and some 23.8% of KIs mentioned a reduction in drinking water consumption (NPM Round 14).

Severity of Need- WASH Need Gap Index at Majhee Block Level Rohingya Refugee Sites Map



³ A May 2018 WASH assessment in Cox's Bazar found that 79.0% of HHs reported women being involved in water collection, compared to 23.0% of men (REACH 04/2018).

	Round 9	Round 11	Round 12	Round 13	Round 14
Perceptions of insecurity at or around water points for adult women, as cited by KIs, as % of total KIs	69.2%	65.4%	51.7%	46.5%	41.1%

The lack of separated WASH facilities remains the most cited barrier to access, for both latrines and bathing facilities, as mentioned by more than 73% of KIs (NPM Round 14). Moreover, more than 91.7% of KIs deemed the lighting around bathing facilities inadequate. Together, these concerns disproportionately affect women and girls. According to NPM data, 68.0% of KIs reported that most women were using improvised bathing facilities inside their shelters, as opposed to 3.0% of KIs reporting the same for men (NPM Round 14). People with disabilities face even higher barriers to access, mainly due to the lack of adapted facilities (HI 01/2019).⁴

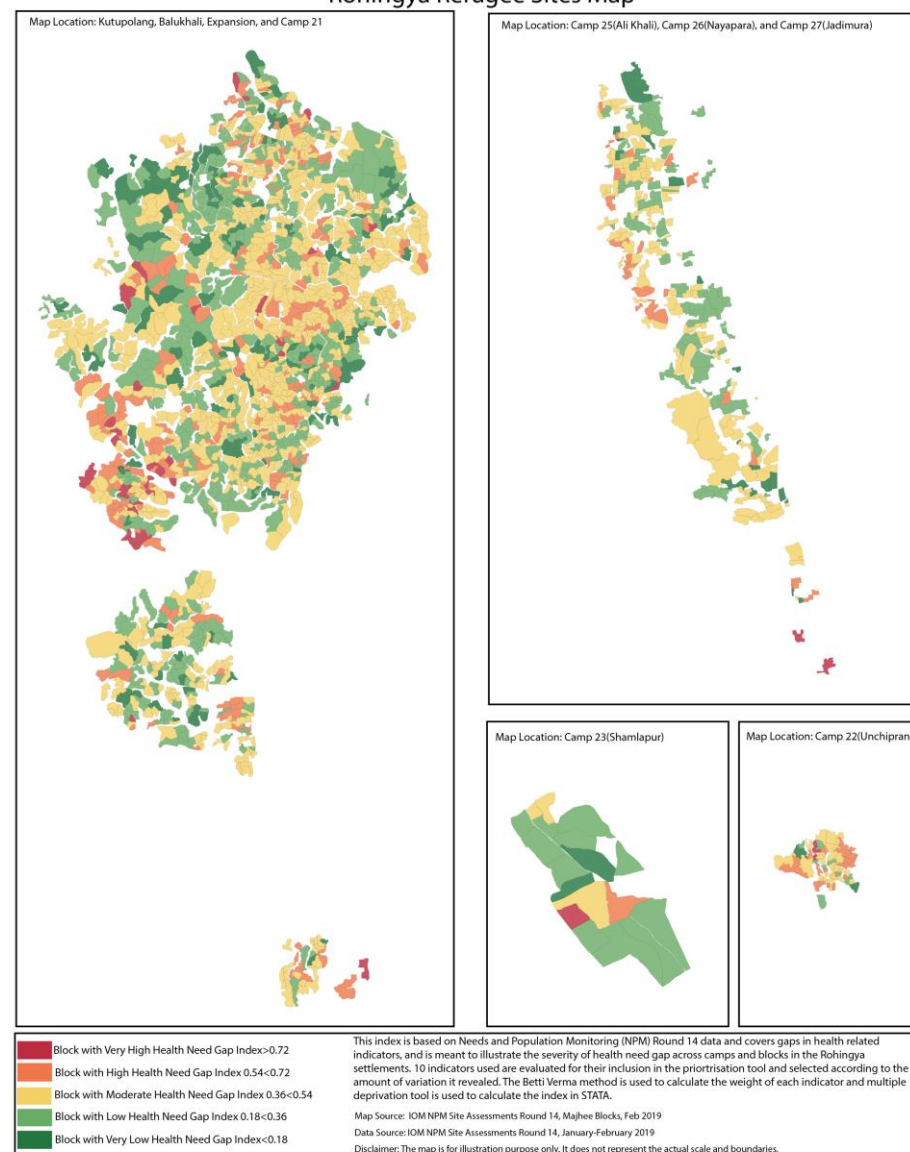
During monsoon/cyclone season, WASH facilities are regularly affected. Tube wells may be covered by landslides. Saline water might seep into tube wells and boreholes that are not properly sealed, leading to decreased water quality (ACAPS 10/2018). Faecal matter from overflowing latrines and open defecation, as well as animal carcasses, may contaminate water sources in the aftermath of a cyclone, leading to increased risk of waterborne disease.⁵ Latrines and bathing facilities may be destroyed in landslides or floods, affecting women and girls in particular, who already face higher barriers to accessing WASH facilities. Lighting around facilities are likely to be further affected, as prolonged power outages were observed in the aftermath of cyclones in recent years (WFP 2018).

Health

Approximately 16.0% of all camp blocks faced either high or very high health needs, according to the health needs gap sub-index. In Camp 13 some 20,780 people living in 46.8% of camp blocks are facing either very high or high health needs. Key informants reported that blocks containing some 1,746 HHs reported having to walk more than one hour to the nearest healthcare facility, while another 740 HHs are reported to have no access at all (NPM Round 14). Particular healthcare access problems for women (56.7% of blocks), elderly (85.0% of blocks) and persons with disabilities (48.1% of blocks) were raised by KIs. A cyclonic storm would be expected to further exacerbate these gaps (NPM Round 14).

⁴ The experiences of people with disabilities are indicated in the results of a survey in Jadimura camp, where 56% of informants reported facing a lot of difficulties, and 25% reported facing

Severity of Need- Health Need Gap Index at Majhee Block Level Rohingya Refugee Sites Map



some difficulties in accessing latrines. The barrier for latrine use most cited was the lack of adapted latrines (96%)

⁵ For a full description of risks see the ACAPS 2018 Monsoon Review

In the event of a cyclone, an abundance of injuries would be expected, particularly lacerations, blunt trauma, and puncture wounds as a result of dislodged building material and debris. Timely access to health facilities or medical care would be critical. However, according to 48.4% of KIs, healthcare facilities are currently inaccessible at night (NPM Round 14).

Other key healthcare concerns raised by KIs were:

- Women giving birth at home: 87.9%
- Insufficient types of healthcare facilities 58.0%
- Lengthy waiting times: 68.4%
- Lack of medicine available at facilities: 13.8% (NPM Round 14)

The January 2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment highlighted concerns over access to appropriate medical supplies more prominently, with 43% of HHs reporting that supplies being unavailable was a challenge in accessing NGO-run clinics, while 40% of HHs also reported unavailable treatment as a challenge (REACH 01/2019).

Disease: According to the latest WHO EWARS report, covering 1-7 April, 78.0% of health facilities in camps are registered in the EWARS system. The existing gaps in reporting could hamper the effective disease outbreak detection by EWARS (Health Sector 03/2019).

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) were the most frequently reported type of cases in 2019, at 160,585 cases (approximately 15.3% of total), followed by 78,318 cases of suspected varicella (7.4%, of which half were children under 5) and 44,423 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD - 4.2%) (EWARS 04/2019). Floods, lack of drinking water, and overcrowding, all of which are likely in the event of a cyclone or heavy monsoon incidents, increase the risk of waterborne infections such as cholera, typhoid, and measles, among others. While a decreasing trend in AWD cases can be observed, a deterioration in WASH conditions could lead to a new outbreak (ECDC 04/2019, EWARS 04/2019).

Protection

Repatriation: In October 2018, Bangladesh and Myanmar agreed to a voluntary repatriation programme for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. The exercise was called off on 15 November, as no refugee accepted to return to Rakhine. In April 2019, circumstances are even less conducive to safe and dignified returns, as armed conflict in Rakhine has flared again. Between January and April 2019, at least 27,000 people in Rakhine were internally displaced by fighting, and more than 160 people, including

civilians, were killed (ACLEDD 04/2019). NGOs reported that government had increased restrictions on humanitarian access (DRC et al 04/2019., RFA 04/2019).

Relocation: The Government of Bangladesh is building a housing complex on Bashan Char Island (also named Thengar Char), where it plans to relocate some 100,000 Rohingyas from Cox's Bazar. The relocation plan has not gained traction with camp residents, as the island is particularly prone to flooding, and isolated from the mainland (Dhaka Tribune 29/01/2019). On 25 March, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator stated that the UN would work with the Government on assessing the viability of relocating people to Bashan Char (Dhaka Tribune 25/03/2019). At the end of March, a Government of Bangladesh minister stated that relocation would begin when UN agencies, as well as refugees in Cox's Bazar, feel ready (BDNEWS 03/2019). However, in April, Bangladesh's Disaster Management Secretary stated that relocation is likely to commence in June, casting doubt upon the voluntary nature of the plan (Daily Star 05/04/2019).

As Bangladesh prepares for the effects of Tropical Cyclone Fani, the impact on the island will attract substantial attention from the humanitarian community. While aid organizations **expect that the island will be flooded entirely during the cyclone and monsoon seasons**, the Government of Bangladesh has rejected these claims, stating that the vast majority of Thengar Char is in fact never submerged (Reuters 09/2017, DT 03/2019, FA 02/2017).

Experiences and perceptions of distributions: While 69.5% of KIs reported that no-one, or almost no-one, had difficulties in accessing aid distributions, small pockets (4.9% of blocks) exist where KIs mentioned that most people, nearly everyone, or everyone in the block they represented faced difficulties accessing distributions, a **concerning situation for almost 10,000 HHs** (NPM Round 14).

With regards to the specific difficulties in accessing distributions, results showed that:

- 67.4% of KIs reported waiting times as being a challenge
- 48% reported that the distribution point was too far
- 28% reported that people faced challenged carrying the items distributed.

Considering that Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar are mostly or entirely dependent on aid distributions, further efforts should be made in addressing reported difficulties and ensuring that distributions are accessible to all.⁶ A survey in Jadimura Camp showed that 56.0% of people with disabilities interviewed reported they could not access food distributions at all, 35% reported a lot of difficulty, and 6% reported some difficulty. Some 95.0% of respondents reported that difficulties carrying food were preventing or interfering with their access to distributions (HI 01/2019).

With regards to **perception of safety at distribution points**, the proportion of KIs reporting safety concerns for boys and men (12.8% and 18.2% respectively) is higher compared to girls and women (7.5% and 16.1% respectively) (NPM Round 14). The findings seem to be supported by the January 2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, which showed a significant increase in reported safety concerns for men at distribution points, as well as a significant decrease in the proportion of HHs reporting all areas safe for adult men (from 78.0% to 52.0%). Further information to the reasons why KIs as well as HHs report increased safety concerns for men could help make aid distribution more secure for all residents (REACH 01/2019).

Education

The lack of educational options remains a serious concern for Rohingya youth. NGOs report that the Bangladeshi government is expelling Rohingya from state-run secondary schools, denying them the basic right to education. Aid organisations are not permitted to teach the Bangladeshi curriculum within the camps in Cox's Bazar (HRW 01/04/2019).

Approximately 98.2% of KIs reported that a temporary learning centres (TLC) could be reached in 30 minutes or less by walking, while 98.7% reported the same with regards to the nearest moktab (NPM Round 14). However, attendance for youth aged 15-17 remains critically low: some 14.0% of HHs reported that boys aged 15-17 were attending TLCs, while 5% of HHs reported attendance for girls aged 15-17 (REACH 01/2019).

Some 40.4% of KIs cited societal norms and values as a barrier to education for girls aged 12-17, while 4.7% mentioned the same regarding boys of that age; however, 16.5% of KIs mentioned a perceived need for boys aged 12-17 to engage in livelihood activities (NPM Round 14). According to findings of the June 2018 Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA)⁷, the need for children to stay home and help their families was "the most frequently listed barrier overall for both girls and boys aged 15-18, mentioned by almost half of parents for both genders" (JENA 06/2018). The assessment also suggests that the

⁶ UNHCR Emergency Handbook, for example, states: "Ideally, one distribution site should handle no more than 20,000 persons...In camp settings, recipients should not wait for longer than 4 hours to receive assistance." Available here

concepts of working and household chores are both included under the concept "helping the family" (JENA 06/2018).

In the event of a cyclone or monsoon, educational activities will almost certainly be reduced even further, as children and youth will not be allowed to leave the shelter in bad weather, and are likely to be need to "help the family" in recovery. Additionally, some TLCs are likely to be used as shelters in the case of severe weather. Any damages would further postpone education services. More than 170 TLCs were damaged by landslides or flooding in 2018 (UNDP 12/2018, ACAPS 10/2018).

Food security and livelihoods

Food security

According to the food needs gap index, food needs are largely met in most camp blocks. Around 95.6% of KIs reported that no-one or almost no-one in their blocks were eating only one meal per day, an increase from the 90.7% reported in November 2018 (NPM Round 13, NPM Round 14). However, attention should be afforded to the approximately 6,480 refugees in the 16 blocks assessed to face **either high or very high food needs. Of those, some 3,084 people live in blocks of Camp 13, and 1,700 in Camp 9** (NPM Round 14).

While 82.9% of KIs across all camp blocks mentioned relatively low access barriers to food distributions, locations exist where KIs reported that either most people, almost all people, or all people were facing such access issues. The access barriers affect 79 blocks comprising more than 36,000 residents. **Camps with the highest numbers of people affected are Camp 15 (Jamtoli), with 4,110 people affected, Camp 13 (3,505 people affected), and Camp 26 (Nayapara) (3,434 people affected)** (NPM Round 14).

The main problems regarding food distributions remain long waiting times during distributions (mentioned by 41.6% of KIs), distribution point is too far (30.0% of KIs), and distributions are not separated by gender (9.6% of KIs) (NPM Round 14).

Livelihoods

Some 58.7% of KIs mentioned the need for support to find income-generating activities, the third most mentioned need. Around 56.1% of KIs reported that most people in their block did not have a source of income. Figures are supported by the January 2019 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, finding that some 65.0% of HHs did not have a single member working for income in the month prior to data collection (NPM Round 14, REACH 01/2019).

⁷ The JENA comprised a structured HH level survey targeting the head of households, and semi-structured CGDs targeting adolescents and teachers (JENA 06/2018).

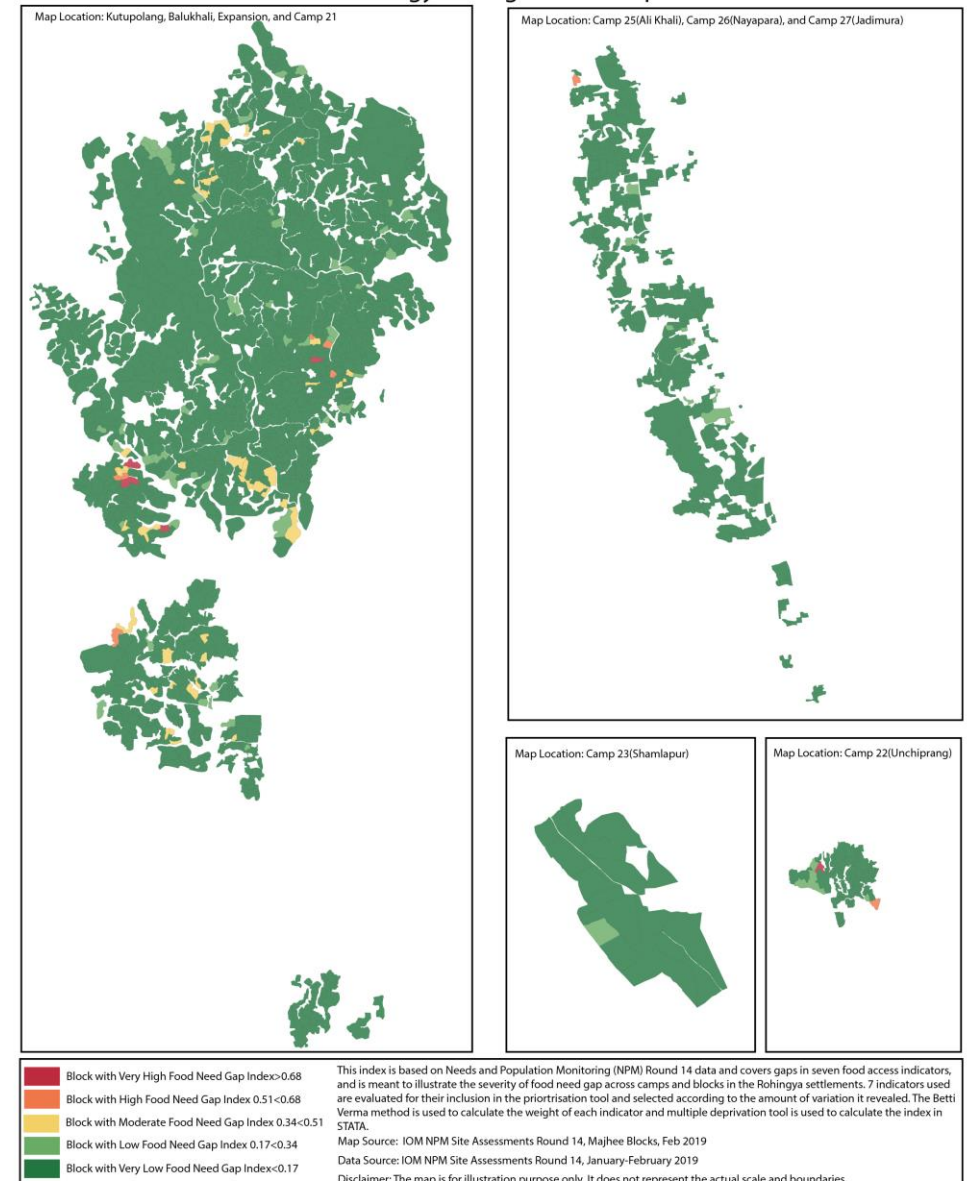
Main sources of income reported, by proportion of KIs, were:

- sale of humanitarian assistance (25.0%)
- unskilled wage labour (23.5%)
- working as a street vendor or running a small business (21.7%)
- cash or voucher distributions (17.1%)
- casual day labour (15.2%) (NPM Round 14).

Together with denial of freedom of movement and denial of access to formal education, the lack of access to income-generating activities remains one of the main problems for Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar. Some 68.0% of HHs surveyed reported taking on new debts since arriving in Bangladesh (REACH 01/2019). The lack of employment opportunities is a contributing factor to increased human trafficking in Cox's Bazar camps, as well as to early marriages for girls (VOA 05/02/2019, FR 21/02/2019, DT 30/03/2019).

The cyclone/monsoon season is likely to impact on food security as well as on the small proportion of refugees who have managed to find ways to earn income. In 2018, WFP found that during monsoon season, displaced HHs took on new debts in order to buy food; sent children to work, or were forced to spend savings and sell productive assets (WFP 12/2018).

Severity of Need- Food Need Gap Index at Majhee Block Level Rohingya Refugee Sites Map



Severity of Need- Basic Need Index at Majhee Block Level Rohingya Refugee Sites Map



- Block with Very High Basic Need Index >0.48
- Block with High Basic Need Index 0.36<0.48
- Block with Moderate Basic Need Index 0.24<0.36
- Block with Low Basic Need Index 0.12<0.24
- Block with Very Low Basic Need Index <0.12

This index is based on Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) Round 14 data and covers gaps in shelter and NFIs, food, health, sanitation and water supply, and is meant to illustrate the severity of need across camps and blocks in the Rohingya settlements. The 49 indicators used are evaluated for their inclusion in the prioritisation tool and selected according to the amount of variation it revealed. The Betti Verma method is used to calculate the weight of each indicator and multiple deprivation tool is used to calculate the index in STATA.

Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 14, Majhee Blocks, Feb 2019

Data Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 14, January-February 2019

Disclaimer: The map is for illustration purpose only. It does not represent the actual scale and boundaries.

Annexes – Full Tables per sector needs

Shelter

CAMP NAME	Total # blocks	Total population	% blocks with VERY LOW Shelter&NFI needs	% population with VERY LOW Shelter&NFI needs	% blocks with LOW Shelter&NFI needs	% population with LOW Shelter&NFI needs	# blocks with MODERATE Shelter&NFI needs	% population with MODERATE Shelter&NFI needs	% blocks with HIGH Shelter&NFI needs	% population with HIGH Shelter&NFI needs	% blocks with VERY HIGH Shelter&NFI needs	% population with VERY HIGH Shelter&NFI needs
Camp 01E	103	39,849	4.9%	5.1%	35.0%	35.2%	60.2%	59.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 01W	99	40,075	4.0%	3.9%	24.2%	25.8%	69.7%	68.3%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02E	61	31,844	3.3%	1.9%	18.0%	19.7%	77.0%	77.0%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02W	46	25,898	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	32.8%	50.0%	46.7%	21.7%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 03	84	38,017	16.7%	17.3%	20.2%	22.7%	63.1%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04	71	30,519	0.0%	0.0%	19.7%	19.8%	80.3%	80.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04 Ext	6	6,146	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 05	48	25,300	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	49.7%	43.8%	44.6%	6.3%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 06	40	25,537	0.0%	0.0%	27.5%	24.1%	67.5%	71.6%	5.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 07	63	39,169	1.6%	1.8%	20.6%	20.2%	77.8%	78.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08E	79	33,097	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	9.4%	91.1%	90.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08W	79	34,411	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	0.9%	63.3%	63.8%	34.2%	34.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 09	90	35,735	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	27.3%	71.1%	69.2%	3.3%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 10	81	32,434	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	49.4%	52.7%	48.1%	44.6%	1.2%	1.5%
Camp 11	79	32,531	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	9.5%	63.3%	63.3%	26.6%	27.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 12	56	26,340	10.7%	8.8%	19.6%	17.6%	64.3%	70.2%	5.4%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 13	94	43,482	3.2%	3.9%	25.5%	26.6%	34.0%	32.3%	36.2%	36.0%	1.1%	1.2%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	47	33,257	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	10.1%	63.8%	65.0%	25.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	101	51,452	3.0%	2.9%	26.7%	28.2%	54.5%	53.1%	15.8%	15.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	52	23,499	5.8%	5.2%	42.3%	41.8%	28.8%	30.1%	23.1%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 17	42	16,208	7.1%	6.8%	14.3%	14.5%	78.6%	78.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 18	74	29,782	2.7%	3.7%	12.2%	12.4%	82.4%	81.2%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 19	66	22,704	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	17.6%	65.2%	65.0%	18.2%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 20	21	8,226	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	8.8%	38.1%	39.6%	52.4%	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 20 Ext	21	6,061	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	71.4%	64.9%	28.6%	35.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	32	13,283	0.0%	0.0%	15.6%	19.9%	81.3%	75.4%	3.1%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 22 (Unchprang)	56	22,675	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	36.0%	46.4%	45.4%	19.6%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	12,104	5.6%	5.6%	22.2%	19.5%	66.7%	66.3%	5.6%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	70	34,551	11.4%	22.0%	41.4%	37.5%	45.7%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9,794	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%	49.8%	34.8%	30.6%	17.4%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	86	42,573	3.5%	1.6%	30.2%	45.3%	58.1%	48.1%	8.1%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	42	16,354	7.1%	6.9%	52.4%	46.3%	31.0%	37.5%	9.5%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Kutupalong RC	12	16,608	41.7%	29.5%	33.3%	48.0%	16.7%	20.4%	8.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Nayapara RC	14	20,431	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	7.7%	57.1%	47.9%	21.4%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	1,956	919,946	3.4%	3.9%	23.0%	24.5%	60.8%	58.9%	12.7%	12.6%	0.2%	0.1%

WASH

CAMP NAME	Total # blocks	Total population	% blocks with VERY LOW WASH needs	% population with VERY LOW WASH needs	% blocks with LOW WASH needs	% population with LOW WASH needs	# blocks with MODERATE WASH needs	% population with MODERATE WASH needs	% blocks with HIGH WASH needs	% population with HIGH WASH needs	% blocks with VERY HIGH WASH needs	% population with VERY HIGH WASH needs
Camp 01E	103	39,849	14.6%	15.7%	49.5%	47.5%	30.1%	30.9%	5.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 01W	99	40,075	6.1%	6.8%	41.4%	42.6%	36.4%	36.3%	15.2%	12.8%	1.0%	1.4%
Camp 02E	61	31,844	3.3%	1.2%	42.6%	45.0%	37.7%	34.3%	16.4%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02W	46	25,898	0.0%	0.0%	45.7%	47.2%	45.7%	46.2%	6.5%	4.7%	2.2%	1.9%
Camp 03	84	38,017	6.0%	4.6%	56.0%	55.6%	31.0%	33.5%	7.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04	71	30,519	9.9%	9.7%	70.4%	70.8%	12.7%	12.2%	7.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04 Ext	6	6,146	33.3%	35.8%	66.7%	64.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 05	48	25,300	4.2%	6.7%	45.8%	46.9%	39.6%	37.7%	6.3%	5.5%	4.2%	3.2%
Camp 06	40	25,537	2.5%	3.6%	47.5%	52.0%	30.0%	26.0%	20.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 07	63	39,169	15.9%	17.0%	38.1%	39.2%	41.3%	38.9%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08E	79	33,097	6.3%	6.0%	55.7%	55.2%	19.0%	19.5%	17.7%	18.1%	1.3%	1.1%
Camp 08W	79	34,411	0.0%	0.0%	26.6%	26.6%	62.0%	61.7%	11.4%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 09	90	35,735	7.8%	6.9%	46.7%	47.6%	30.0%	30.9%	15.6%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 10	81	32,434	3.7%	4.5%	46.9%	48.3%	40.7%	38.4%	6.2%	6.1%	2.5%	2.7%
Camp 11	79	32,531	0.0%	0.0%	38.0%	37.3%	46.8%	47.1%	12.7%	12.7%	2.5%	2.9%
Camp 12	56	26,340	0.0%	0.0%	60.7%	56.7%	30.4%	31.0%	8.9%	12.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 13	94	43,482	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	36.9%	54.3%	52.5%	11.7%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	47	33,257	0.0%	0.0%	34.0%	36.2%	46.8%	45.3%	12.8%	11.3%	6.4%	7.1%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	101	51,452	2.0%	1.9%	55.4%	57.3%	30.7%	30.5%	11.9%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	52	23,499	5.8%	6.2%	53.8%	54.8%	28.8%	26.5%	11.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 17	42	16,208	11.9%	11.2%	38.1%	40.0%	38.1%	38.0%	7.1%	5.4%	4.8%	5.5%
Camp 18	74	29,782	20.3%	19.6%	23.0%	24.7%	47.3%	46.4%	9.5%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 19	66	22,704	7.6%	7.1%	57.6%	56.9%	30.3%	32.4%	3.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Camp 20	21	8,226	4.8%	4.7%	38.1%	37.5%	52.4%	51.8%	4.8%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 20 Ext	21	6,061	4.8%	3.4%	42.9%	44.9%	52.4%	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	32	13,283	0.0%	0.0%	34.4%	35.9%	43.8%	38.5%	15.6%	17.9%	6.3%	7.7%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	56	22,675	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	13.5%	64.3%	57.8%	26.8%	28.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	12,104	5.6%	3.9%	66.7%	70.1%	27.8%	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	70	34,551	2.9%	13.8%	50.0%	45.7%	38.6%	26.4%	8.6%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9,794	8.7%	6.8%	47.8%	49.6%	26.1%	27.0%	13.0%	12.6%	4.3%	4.0%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	86	42,573	4.7%	2.6%	34.9%	54.5%	43.0%	31.7%	16.3%	10.4%	1.2%	0.8%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	42	16,354	2.4%	2.8%	38.1%	37.9%	47.6%	49.7%	11.9%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Kutupalong RC	12	16,608	25.0%	6.6%	25.0%	31.0%	41.7%	47.6%	8.3%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Nayapara RC	14	20,431	28.6%	46.2%	50.0%	33.2%	21.4%	20.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	1,956	919,946	5.8%	6.7%	44.2%	45.5%	38.1%	36.3%	10.9%	10.5%	1.0%	1.0%

Health

CAMP NAME	Total # blocks	Total population	% blocks with VERY LOW health needs	% population with VERY LOW health needs	% blocks with LOW health needs	% population with LOW health needs	% blocks with MODERATE health needs	% population with MODERATE health needs	% blocks with HIGH health needs	% population with HIGH health needs	% blocks with VERY HIGH health needs	% population with VERY HIGH health needs
Camp 01E	103	39,849	11.7%	11.0%	34.0%	34.9%	34.0%	33.0%	17.5%	17.2%	2.9%	3.9%
Camp 01W	99	40,075	3.0%	2.8%	32.3%	33.2%	43.4%	45.8%	21.2%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02E	61	31,844	11.5%	10.6%	42.6%	39.3%	34.4%	37.2%	9.8%	11.5%	1.6%	1.3%
Camp 02W	46	25,898	0.0%	0.0%	41.3%	37.2%	56.5%	60.1%	2.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 03	84	38,017	21.4%	20.1%	48.8%	49.0%	22.6%	24.9%	7.1%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04	71	30,519	35.2%	33.6%	31.0%	31.9%	29.6%	30.4%	4.2%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04 Ext	6	6,146	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	81.3%	50.0%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 05	48	25,300	8.3%	8.5%	33.3%	33.2%	47.9%	48.8%	10.4%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 06	40	25,537	2.5%	2.5%	32.5%	34.8%	50.0%	51.1%	12.5%	10.9%	2.5%	0.8%
Camp 07	63	39,169	9.5%	8.9%	17.5%	15.5%	66.7%	69.0%	6.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08E	79	33,097	10.1%	10.4%	25.3%	23.4%	55.7%	55.9%	8.9%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08W	79	34,411	1.3%	1.7%	2.5%	2.8%	69.6%	67.4%	21.5%	23.3%	5.1%	4.8%
Camp 09	90	35,735	16.7%	16.7%	46.7%	45.2%	22.2%	24.1%	13.3%	12.4%	1.1%	1.6%
Camp 10	81	32,434	8.6%	9.7%	16.0%	15.0%	59.3%	59.0%	16.0%	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 11	79	32,531	2.5%	1.9%	34.2%	35.1%	48.1%	47.6%	15.2%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 12	56	26,340	19.6%	18.8%	48.2%	48.5%	32.1%	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 13	94	43,482	4.3%	2.8%	18.1%	19.2%	30.9%	30.1%	25.5%	26.5%	21.3%	21.3%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	47	33,257	4.3%	2.9%	46.8%	48.6%	40.4%	39.6%	8.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	101	51,452	19.8%	20.5%	37.6%	37.5%	37.6%	37.0%	4.0%	4.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	52	23,499	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	31.0%	50.0%	49.4%	21.2%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 17	42	16,208	11.9%	11.3%	28.6%	28.8%	31.0%	32.2%	21.4%	21.3%	7.1%	6.4%
Camp 18	74	29,782	8.1%	8.5%	27.0%	26.3%	56.8%	57.2%	8.1%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 19	66	22,704	1.5%	1.6%	22.7%	24.7%	36.4%	35.5%	27.3%	25.5%	12.1%	12.7%
Camp 20	21	8,226	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	35.0%	52.4%	49.5%	9.5%	9.3%	4.8%	6.1%
Camp 20 Ext	21	6,061	4.8%	3.2%	33.3%	25.2%	47.6%	60.3%	14.3%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	32	13,283	3.1%	2.0%	15.6%	18.1%	53.1%	49.5%	25.0%	27.3%	3.1%	3.0%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	56	22,675	5.4%	4.6%	16.1%	13.8%	46.4%	47.5%	26.8%	27.4%	5.4%	6.8%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	12,104	11.1%	10.2%	61.1%	61.1%	16.7%	19.8%	5.6%	3.9%	5.6%	5.0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	70	34,551	4.3%	6.6%	37.1%	22.5%	47.1%	50.4%	11.4%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9,794	17.4%	15.9%	34.8%	33.2%	34.8%	36.5%	13.0%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	86	42,573	3.5%	1.6%	32.6%	24.7%	52.3%	66.0%	11.6%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	42	16,354	2.4%	2.7%	19.0%	22.8%	61.9%	58.1%	11.9%	11.8%	4.8%	4.6%
Kutupalong RC	12	16,608	16.7%	8.8%	66.7%	86.5%	16.7%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nayapara RC	14	20,431	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	32.1%	50.0%	47.0%	14.3%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	1,956	919,946	9.1%	8.5%	31.2%	31.8%	43.7%	44.4%	13.4%	12.9%	2.6%	2.4%

Food

CAMP NAME	Total # blocks	Total population	% blocks with VERY LOW food needs	% population with VERY LOW food needs	% blocks with LOW food needs	% population with LOW food needs	% blocks with MODERATE food needs	% population with MODERATE food needs	% blocks with HIGH food needs	% population with HIGH food needs	% blocks with VERY HIGH food needs	% population with VERY HIGH food needs
Camp 01E	103	39,849	98.1%	97.7%	1.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 01W	99	40,075	96.0%	96.0%	1.0%	1.3%	3.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02E	61	31,844	98.4%	99.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02W	46	25,898	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 03	84	38,017	89.3%	90.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04	71	30,519	88.7%	90.0%	9.9%	8.9%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04 Ext	6	6,146	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 05	48	25,300	95.8%	96.2%	4.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 06	40	25,537	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 07	63	39,169	92.1%	92.8%	7.9%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08E	79	33,097	98.7%	98.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08W	79	34,411	96.2%	96.3%	3.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 09	90	35,735	83.3%	82.1%	7.8%	8.4%	4.4%	4.7%	3.3%	3.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Camp 10	81	32,434	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 11	79	32,531	98.7%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 12	56	26,340	82.1%	76.9%	1.8%	1.9%	16.1%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 13	94	43,482	85.1%	85.6%	2.1%	2.4%	4.3%	4.9%	1.1%	1.0%	7.4%	6.1%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	47	33,257	87.2%	89.7%	2.1%	2.0%	8.5%	6.4%	2.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	101	51,452	89.1%	89.7%	4.0%	3.9%	6.9%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	52	23,499	94.2%	93.5%	3.8%	4.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 17	42	16,208	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 18	74	29,782	95.9%	96.4%	4.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 19	66	22,704	81.8%	80.2%	15.2%	17.5%	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 20	21	8,226	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 20 Ext	21	6,061	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	32	13,283	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	56	22,675	91.1%	89.8%	5.4%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.8%	2.0%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	12,104	94.4%	95.0%	5.6%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	70	34,551	98.6%	98.5%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9,794	95.7%	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	86	42,573	91.9%	93.6%	8.1%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	42	16,354	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kutupalong RC	12	16,608	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nayapara RC	14	20,431	92.9%	99.4%	7.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	1,956	919,946	93.6%	93.9%	3.3%	3.1%	2.3%	2.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%

Basic needs

CAMP NAME	Total # blocks	Total population	% blocks with VERY LOW basic needs	% population with VERY LOW basic needs	% blocks with LOW basic needs	% population with LOW basic needs	# blocks with MODERATE basic needs	% population with MODERATE basic needs	% blocks with HIGH basic needs	% population with HIGH basic needs	% blocks with VERY HIGH basic needs	% population with VERY HIGH basic needs
Camp 01E	103	39,849	1.0%	1.3%	29.1%	28.4%	49.5%	49.5%	20.4%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 01W	99	40,075	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	5.1%	56.6%	58.0%	38.4%	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02E	61	31,844	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	7.8%	62.3%	62.3%	27.9%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 02W	46	25,898	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	67.4%	70.4%	28.3%	25.6%	2.2%	1.9%
Camp 03	84	38,017	2.4%	3.3%	42.9%	42.8%	45.2%	45.4%	9.5%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04	71	30,519	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	30.6%	69.0%	69.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 04 Ext	6	6,146	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	81.3%	50.0%	18.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 05	48	25,300	0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	31.1%	39.6%	41.2%	31.3%	27.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 06	40	25,537	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	9.4%	57.5%	61.3%	32.5%	29.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 07	63	39,169	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	9.6%	65.1%	66.4%	25.4%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 08E	79	33,097	0.0%	0.0%	12.7%	12.8%	59.5%	57.6%	26.6%	28.4%	1.3%	1.2%
Camp 08W	79	34,411	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.8%	23.1%	72.2%	72.5%	5.1%	4.4%
Camp 09	90	35,735	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	14.2%	66.7%	67.5%	16.7%	16.2%	2.2%	2.1%
Camp 10	81	32,434	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	7.3%	29.6%	31.5%	60.5%	57.7%	3.7%	3.5%
Camp 11	79	32,531	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.9%	55.7%	54.4%	41.8%	42.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 12	56	26,340	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	26.8%	51.8%	48.0%	19.6%	25.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 13	94	43,482	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.2%	40.3%	52.1%	48.3%	10.6%	11.4%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	47	33,257	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.2%	55.1%	44.7%	43.1%	2.1%	1.8%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	101	51,452	2.0%	2.0%	15.8%	16.9%	62.4%	61.3%	14.9%	15.4%	5.0%	4.3%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	52	23,499	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	9.9%	67.3%	69.0%	23.1%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 17	42	16,208	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	19.5%	50.0%	53.7%	23.8%	22.5%	4.8%	4.3%
Camp 18	74	29,782	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	10.8%	63.5%	61.9%	27.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 19	66	22,704	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	12.6%	31.8%	33.5%	47.0%	45.6%	9.1%	8.3%
Camp 20	21	8,226	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	49.4%	47.6%	44.5%	4.8%	6.1%
Camp 20 Ext	21	6,061	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	49.0%	38.1%	43.4%	4.8%	7.6%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	32	13,283	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.6%	41.2%	59.4%	58.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	56	22,675	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.3%	40.3%	57.1%	53.9%	3.6%	5.8%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	12,104	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	5.5%	77.8%	77.1%	16.7%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	70	34,551	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	16.0%	78.6%	72.3%	10.0%	11.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9,794	0.0%	0.0%	30.4%	31.3%	43.5%	41.9%	21.7%	22.9%	4.3%	3.8%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	86	42,573	1.2%	0.5%	9.3%	6.3%	48.8%	65.9%	36.0%	24.6%	4.7%	2.7%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	42	16,354	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	10.5%	59.5%	59.3%	28.6%	28.3%	2.4%	1.9%
Kutupalong RC	12	16,608	8.3%	1.5%	66.7%	65.2%	16.7%	31.1%	8.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Nayapara RC	14	20,431	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	7.1%	64.3%	48.5%	21.4%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	1,956	919,946	0.4%	0.4%	13.1%	13.8%	52.8%	53.9%	31.5%	29.9%	2.3%	2.0%

List of indicators

Domain	Subdomain	Indicator
Shelter-NFI	Shelter	% of people living in sites accessible by footpath only
		% of people living under tarpaulin sheet roofing
		% of people living in shelters with dirt flooring
		% of people with unstable structures as a main safety concern
	NFI	% of people using self-collected firewood as main fuel source
WASH	Water	% of people who face lack of sufficient water at water points
		% of people who face non-functional water points
		% of people who face long wait times at water points
		% of people who travel long distances to water points
		% of people who lack water filters at family level
		% of people who do not treat water because they lack disinfectants
		% of people who are unable to boil water to treat it
		% of households who do not have access to water
		% of households who do not treat water
	Sanitation	% of people who have difficulties accessing latrines because they are too far away
		% of people who have difficulties accessing latrines because they are full or non-functional
		% of people who have difficulties accessing latrines because there are not enough facilities
		% of people who have difficulties accessing latrines because there is not enough water
		% of people who have difficulties accessing latrines because they are unhygienic
		% of sites with no officially designated garbage disposal sites
		% of sites without gender separated latrines
		% of sites with insufficient lighting at latrines
	% of households without access to latrines	
	Hygiene	% of people who have difficulties accessing bathing facilities because they are too far away
		% of people who have difficulties accessing bathing facilities because there is insufficient water
		% of people who have difficulties accessing bathing facilities because they are non-functional
		% of people who have difficulties accessing bathing facilities because there are insufficient facilities
		% of people who have difficulties accessing bathing facilities because facilities are unhygienic
		% of sites without gender separated bathing facilities
		% of sites with insufficient lighting at bathing facilities
		% of people who do not have soap to wash hands
	% of people who do not have access to bathing facilities	
	FOOD	Food and market
% of people who have difficulty carrying distribution items		
% of people who have food distribution problems because lines are not gender separated		
% of people who have food distribution problems because of waiting times		
% of people without access to a functioning market		
% of people consuming one meal per day		
% of people who have difficulty access food distribution		
Health	Health	% of people who have to walk more than 30 minutes to the nearest health facility
		% of people who have difficulty accessing health services because of insufficient types of services available
		% of people who have difficulty accessing health services because of lengthy wait times
		% of people who have difficulty accessing health services because of health facility staff
		% of people who have difficulty accessing health services because medicines are unavailable
		% of sites with additional healthcare problems facing women
		% of sites with additional healthcare problems facing elderly persons
		% of sites with additional healthcare problems facing persons with disabilities
		% of sites with additional healthcare problems facing children
		% of sites with problem accessing healthcare facilities at night