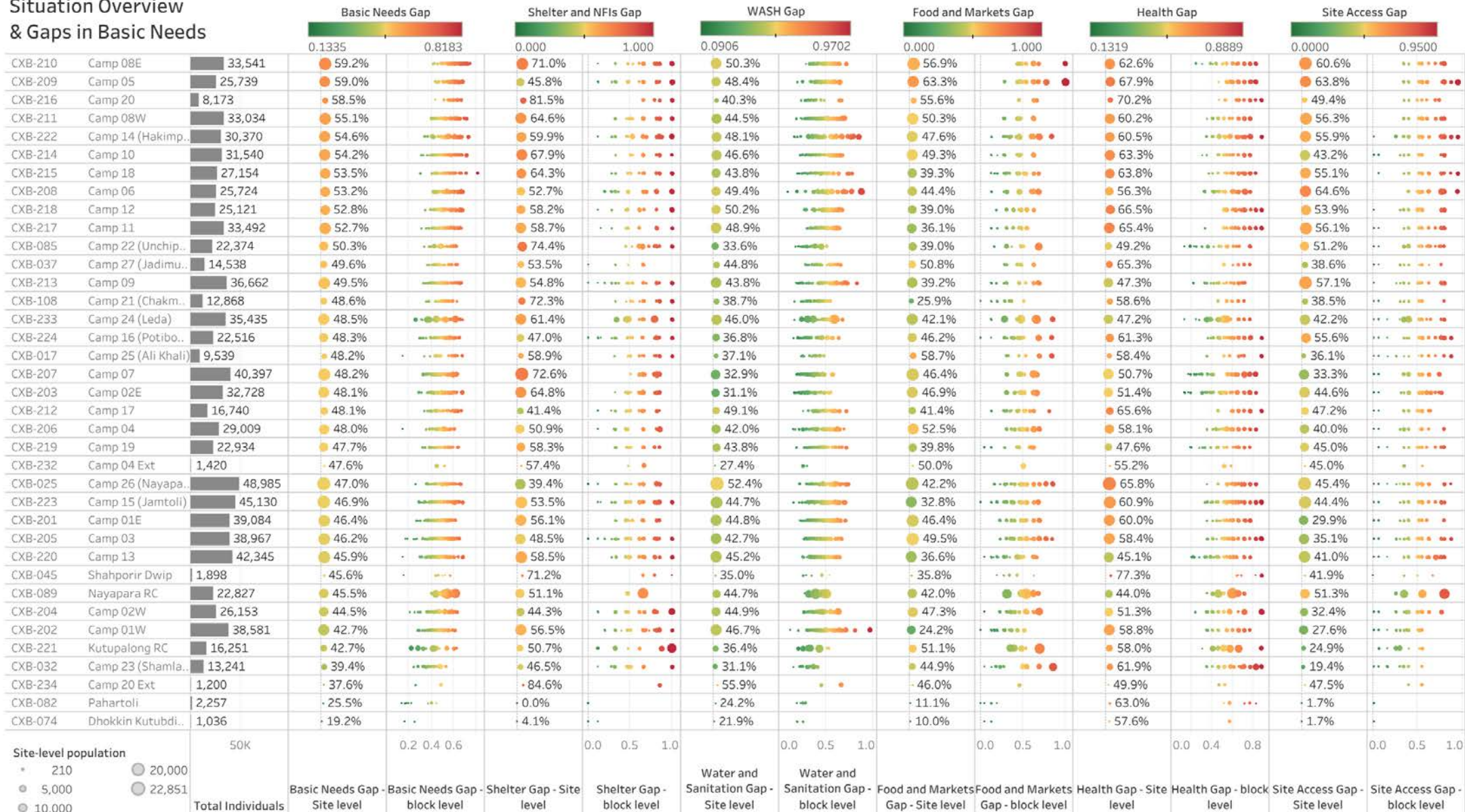


ROHINGYA CRISIS – COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH

Situation Overview & Gaps in Basic Needs



The traffic lights chart depicts an initial multi-sector overview of needs from Round 11 of the NPM Site Assessment – these results are preliminary and require further analysis. Of the 37 indicators have been used in the construction of the Basic Needs Gap, have already been analysed and included in the previously-documented Prioritisation Index and its component sector sub-indices. This product displays results at both camp and mahiji block-level, as pockets of high need and other variations cannot be understood through camp-level analysis alone. The size of each point reflects the number of people in need. Sites and blocks are scaled separately. The percentage of persons with needs in that sector are listed next to each site.

Notably, the effects of the monsoon are observable from Round 11 dataset – whilst car and 4x4 access has stayed the same, the percentage of Rohingya in areas only accessible by foot increased from 59.3% (Round 9, pre-monsoon) to 67.8% (Round 11). Concerns around unstable shelters also jumped from 30.5% of the population to 62.6%; this added vulnerability has translated into to higher scores for shelter and NFIs since the previous round. The percentage of Rohingya affected by non-functioning and full toilets increased from 44.2% to 57.3%. However, rates of access to water and latrines have stayed roughly the same as they were prior to the monsoon and WASH did not experience the increase in gaps that other sectors face.

More progress may also be observed in food security and livelihoods – 61.1% of the population is served by functioning markets and the percentage of persons engaged in unskilled and casual labour has increased from 20.7% to 30.5%. Consequently, the percentage of persons using cash as one of the main sources for obtaining food increased from 33.2% to 47.8% and the percentage of persons eating two meals a day or less has fallen from 35.8% to 32.5%. More than half of the Rohingya population have access to rice, lentils, pulses, fruits and vegetables and meat and fish in the markets around them. Additionally, now only 27.6% of the population collects their own firewood (as opposed to 64.1% in Round 9); and whilst this lessens the unsafe practice of firewood collection, there is still very limited adoption of gas cylinders or compressed rice husks; fuel remains the most urgently-needed item.