ROHINGYA CRISIS — COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH



Situation Overview & Gaps in Basic Needs		Basic Needs Gap		Shelter and NFIs Gap		WASH Gap		Food and Markets Gap		Health Gap		Site Access Gap		
		0.1335	0.8183	0.000	1.000	0.0906	0.9702	0.000	1.000	0.1319	0.8889	0.0000	0.9500	
CXB-210	Camp 08E	33,541	59.2%	0.0103	0.000	1.000	© 50.3%	0.5702	<u>0.000</u> 56.9%	1.000	62.6%	U.0003	60.6%	0.9300
XB-209		25,739	9 59.0%		45.8%		9 48.4%		9 63.3%		67.9%	- 100000	63.8%	11 10 01
XB-205	N. A. S.	8,173	• 58.5%	+ +++++	• 81.5%		• 40.3%	Cathor to 10	• 55.6%		• 70.2%		49.4%	11.111.00
XB-210	Camp 08W	33,034	55.1%		64.6%		@ 44.5%		9 50.3%		6 0.2%		56.3%	** *** ***
CXB-222	Camp 14 (Hakimp		54.6%		9 59.9%		9 48.1%	*** ************	9 47.6%	0 00 0	60.5%		9 55.9%	
XB-214		31,540	54.2%		67.9%				9 49.3%					
	Camp 10		53.5%		64.3%		9 46.6% 9 43.8%			11.0 0 0 10 00 00	63.3%		9 43.2% 9 55.1%	
CXB-215	Camp 18	27,154		1.20					9 39.3%		63.8%		10.000000000000000000000000000000000000	94 1.5 P 4 6 5 5 5 5
CXB-208	Camp 06	25,724	9 53.2%	- Contract	9 52.7% 50.200	****	9 49.4%	* * * #5500+60 6	9 44.4%		9 56.3% • 66.50/	1	64.6%	
CXB-218	Camp 12	25,121	9 52.8%	-	58.2%		9 50.2%	* ********	939.0%		66.5%	10 1040 104	9 53.9%	******
CXB-217	Camp 11	33,492	52.7%		9 58.7%		9 48.9%	-	9 36.1%	** **40	9 65.4%		9 56.1%	
CXB-085		22,374	9 50.3%	+ +45-(3-+48)	9 74.4%		• 33.6%		939.0%		• 49.2%		9 51.2%	
CXB-037	Camp 27 (Jadimu		949.6%		• 53.5%	* * * *	44.8%	Service comp	50.8%	w == 0	• 65.3%		· 38.6%	** ** ** *
CXB-213	Camp 09	36,662	9 49.5%	-	9 54.8%		@ 43.8%	where considering a	9 39.2%	11.00 0.00	9 47.3%	a protect of adding	9 57.1%	
CXB-108	Camp 21 (Chakm.,	12,868	48.6%	46 400000	• 72.3%	V 1010 10 10 1	● 38.7%	a militario	≥ 25.9%	* ****	o 58.6%	* ****	· 38.5%) HE
CXB-233	Camp 24 (Leda)	35,435	9 48.5%	8 × (0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	61.4%	00-0	9 46.0%	- 000	@ 42.1%		9 47.2%	7: 7: 00 000 111	9 42.2%	
CXB-224	Camp 16 (Potibo	22,516	9 48.3%	-	9 47.0%		9 36.8%	- marine militia in	9 46.2%		9 61.3%		9 55.6%	
CXB-017	Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	9,539	• 48.2%		• 58.9%		• 37.1%	A 1000	• 58.7%		• 58.4%		• 36.1%	********
CXB-207	Camp 07	40,397	48.2%	-	9 72.6%		32.9%		<u>@</u> 46.4%	* **	9 50.7%		33.3%	** ** ** *
CXB-203	Camp 02E	32,728	48.1%	-	64.8%		31.1%	-	9 46.9%	0.000 00	51.4%		9 44.6%	** *** *****
CXB-212	Camp 17	16,740	48.1%	-	41.4%	A 18 (# 18)	49.1%	**********	41.4%		65.6%		47.2%	
CXB-206	Camp 04	29,009	9 48.0%	* *******	9 50.9%		42.0%	NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY.	9 52.5%	4 to 420 60	9 58.1%	1 -0	9 40.0%	*** ** *
CXB-219	Camp 19	22,934	9 47.7%		9 58.3%		43.8%	A. (6000000000000000000000000000000000000	9 39.8%		47.6%		9 45.0%	
XB-232	Camp 04 Ext	1,420	- 47.6%		- 57.4%		- 27.4%		- 50.0%		-55.2%		- 45.0%	
CXB-025	Camp 26 (Nayapa	48,985	6 47.0%		● 39.4%		> 52.4%	-	a 42.2%	********	65.8%		a 45.4%	
CXB-223	Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	45,130	9 46.9%	54111111111	6 53.5%		0 44.7%		32.8%		60.9%	MAIN (1988) 8 0 0	a 44.4%	
CXB-201	Camp 01E	39,084	a 46.4%		9 56.1%		@ 44.8%	-	6 46.4%	*******	60.0%		29.9%	
CXB-205	Camp 03	38,967	9 46.2%	to see Section	9 48.5%		9 42.7%	-	0 49.5%	. 10000000	9 58.4%		9 35.1%	
CXB-220	Camp 13	42,345	6 45.9%		6 58.5%		@ 45.2%	1-0000000	36.6%	- 66 th to to	9 45.1%		41.0%	11 ma gas
CXB-045	Shahporir Dwip	1,898	- 45.6%	i more	• 71.2%		- 35.0%	** **	- 35.8%		• 77.3%	** **	- 41.9%	9 9 9
CXB-089	Nayapara RC	22,827	9 45.5%	+30	51.1%	= 0	9 44.7%	480	9 42.0%	0.00	44.0%		9 51.3%	-0 0 0
CXB-204	Camp 02W	26,153	9 44.5%		9 44.3%		9 44.9%	and the same	9 47.3%	- x min 0 mg	51.3%		a 32.4%	
CXB-202	Camp 01W	38,581	a 42.7%	Assertment of the	56.5%		9 46.7%		24.2%	- 100 U 0 0 U	9 58.8%	*** ****	27.6%	** * *****
CXB-221		16,251	42.7%	000-0-0-	50.7%		• 36.4%	+000	o 51.1%	000-0	58.0%	- 01000 •	• 24.9%	
CXB-032	Camp 23 (Shamla		39.4%	a it squared in	· 46.5%		• 31.1%	. mode	44.9%	1 angs (00 0 0	• 61.9%	**********	• 19.4%	
CXB-234	Camp 20 Ext	1,200	- 37.6%		•84.6%		- 55.9%		46,0%		49.9%		- 47.5%	
CXB-082		2,257	- 25.5%	4907 1801	+ 0.0%		- 24.2%	***	- 11.1%		- 63.0%	28 246	- 1.7%	1.
CXB-074		1,036	19.2%	4.2	4.1%		- 21.9%		10.0%		- 57.6%		1.7%	
Site-level population 50K			(p. m. 51 50 6 76)	0.2 0.4 0.6		0.0 0.5 1.0		0.0 0.5 1.0	90.00000	0.0 0.5 1.0	100000000	0.0 0.4 0.8	್ಕಾ ಸಾಚೀಕ್	0.0 0.5 1.
* 210	20,000						Water and	Water and						
5,00010,000	22,851	Total Individuals		Basic Needs Gap	- Shelter Gap - Site level	Shelter Gap - block level	Sanitation Gap - Site level			sFood and Markets Gap - block level	Health Gap - Site	Health Gap - block level	Site Access Gap Site level	- Site Access Gap block level

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 *mahji* 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.