

ROHINGYA INFLUX OVERVIEW

Key changes during 2018 monsoon season

Monsoon Impact

The monsoon season in Bangladesh runs from June to September, preceded and succeeded by cyclone seasons, running from April to May and from October to November.

Primary data available from March, before the beginning of the first cyclone season in 2018, and from July, mid-monsoon, allows for a first analysis of the impact of the cyclone/monsoon season so far.

Notable changes between March and July include:

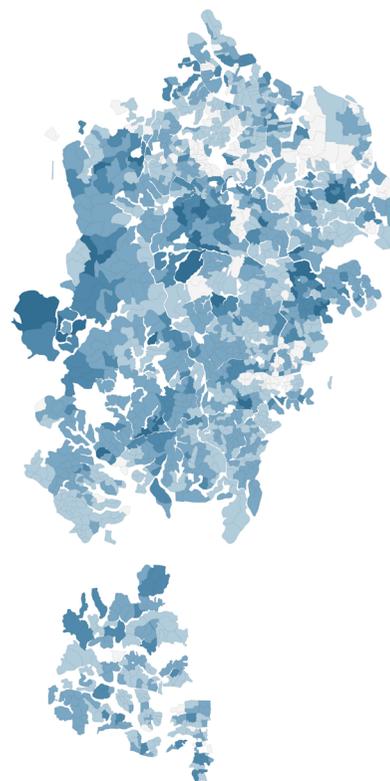
- a **decrease in navigability** within the camps
- changes in the **perception of safety concerns** regarding shelters, with refugees being increasingly concerned about unstable structures and landslides
- increased **problems accessing water and latrines**.

To date, over 55,000 Rohingya refugees in the camps have been affected by incidents related to the monsoon/cyclone season. Out of 246,000 refugees at risk of landslides, 26,400 have been relocated.

The Basic Needs Gap Index illustrates that needs vary greatly across the camps, with some areas being more affected than others by gaps in key sectors.

Rohingya Refugee Site
Kutupalong, balukhali, and Expansions

Severity of Need- Basic Need Gap Index at Majhee Block Level



Basic Need Index
0.0639 0.7147

Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 11: Majhee Blocks 20180722

About this report

This report covers changes recorded in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar district of Bangladesh during the monsoon season. It includes a review of secondary data, as well as the results of a multi-sector prioritization tool developed by the Analysis Hub, called the Basic Needs Gap Index. This index is based on NPM Round 11 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.

Key figures



+55,000

Rohingya refugees affected by the monsoon



+34,300

refugees at risk of landslides or floods relocated



+1,500

shelters fully damaged



+6,000

Refugees displaced during monsoon

Overview

The monsoon season in Bangladesh runs from June to September, preceded and succeeded by cyclone seasons, running from April to May and from October to November.¹ Primary data available from March, before the beginning of the first cyclone season in 2018, and from July, mid-monsoon, allows for a first analysis of the impact of the cyclone/monsoon season so far. Notable changes include a decrease in navigability within the camps, changes in the perception of safety concerns regarding shelters, and increased problems accessing water and latrines.

During the peak monsoon months of June and July, the monthly average rainfall in Cox's Bazar is 802.38mm and 915.45mm, respectively (ACAPS 19/03/18). The worst rains in Cox's Bazar occurred on 25 July, when 463mm of rain fell in a single day. Between 22 July and 10 August, 979mm of rainfall were recorded (ISCG 25/08/2018).

This period of increased rainfall is not reflected in data from NPM round 11, as data collection ended on 22 July. In total, since mid-May to date, over 55,000 refugees have been affected by cyclone/monsoon-related incidents² such as landslides. Over 6,000 were displaced. One person was killed and 55 were injured (ISCG 15/10/2018).

The impact of the monsoon goes beyond Cox's Bazar. As in most years, rainfall and flooding have been reported across the country, affecting hundreds of thousands of people. In July, various districts including Sylhet in the northeast Rangamati and Khagrachhari in the southeast, as well as Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, and Jamalpur in the northwest, were affected by flooding, with 100,000 people affected in Sylhet alone (Dhaka Tribune 05/07/2018, 08/07/2018; ACAPS 21/05/2018).

As of NPM Round 11, collected in July 2018, mid-monsoon, the camps with the highest basic needs index are Camp 20E, Nayapara RC, and Camp 5 (see Table 1). The camps with the largest populations with high basic needs are Camp 5, Nayapara RC, and Camp 8E. Map 1 shows the distribution of basic needs gaps at the level of majhee blocks to highlight variations within camps. The index takes into account indicators that measure people's access to health, water, sanitation, food and shelter/NFI services and supplies (see Methodology section for an overview of all indicators).

CAMP NAME	Total blocks	Total population	Number of blocks with high basic needs (>0.42)	Population with high basic needs	% of people with high basic needs
CAMP 20 Extension	2	1 200	2	1 200	100.0%
Nayapara RC	14	22 827	8	18 320	79.9%
CAMP 05	48	25 739	36	19 098	74.2%
CAMP 20	21	8 173	12	4 460	54.6%
CAMP 08E	77	33 541	36	15 732	46.9%
CAMP 14 (Hakimpara)	42	30 370	17	12 392	40.8%
CAMP 18	68	27 145	30	9 804	36.1%
CAMP 02E	59	32 728	21	11 772	36.0%
CAMP 21 (Chakmarkul)	33	12 868	10	4 079	31.7%
CAMP 17	41	16 740	12	5 141	30.7%
CAMP 06	38	25 724	11	7 190	28.0%
CAMP 01E	95	39 084	25	10 299	26.4%
CAMP 09	90	36 662	23	9 534	26.0%
CAMP 19	64	22 934	16	5 720	24.9%
CAMP 04	62	29 009	14	7 077	24.4%
CAMP 12	56	25 121	14	6 112	24.3%
CAMP 16 (Potibonia)	48	22 516	11	5 166	22.9%
CAMP 10	80	31 540	15	6 214	19.7%
CAMP 07	62	40 397	10	7 707	19.1%
CAMP 03	87	38 967	13	6 126	15.7%
CAMP 15 (Jamtoli)	90	45 130	13	5 838	12.9%
CAMP 27 (Jadimura)	46	14 538	7	1 741	12.0%
CAMP 22 (Unchiprang)	57	22 374	6	2 438	10.9%

Table 1: Basic Needs Gap Index

¹ For further background information on cyclone and monsoon seasons in Bangladesh, see ACAPS 27/03/2018 and ACAPS 19/03/2018.

² Incident refers to the impacts on camp life of adverse weather

Site navigability

Site navigability in the camps has worsened since the onset of the cyclone/monsoon season. The percentage of the population accessible only by footpath increased from 59.3% in March to 67.8% in July, while accessibility by CNG/Tomtom has decreased from 15.8% in March to 7% in July. Access by large trucks decreased from 10.7% of the population to 8.6% (NPM Round 11, Round 9). The current maximum weight for trucks on most roads within Kutupalong camp is 3 tons (Logistics Cluster 20/08/2018). Decreased site navigability has also had a significant effect on children's access to learning centres. Before the beginning of the cyclone/monsoon season, weather was a challenge for children traveling to learning centres in 5.3% of locations. In July, this figure increased to 31.7% (NPM Round 11, Round 9).

The percentage of the Rohingya population whose access to health facilities at night is limited by terrain conditions increased from 16.8% in March to 24.3% in July (NPM Round 11, Round 9). This deterioration is possibly a result of the monsoon rains affecting site navigability.

Navigability refers to the ability of camp residents to move around in the camp easily. It is not the same as site accessibility, which refers to residents' ability to access services and facilities.

Shelter/NFI

Shelter

Many shelters have been built along sandy hillsides, with most vegetation having been cut, making the hills prone to erosion (NPR 25/08/2018). According to the Site Management sector, 246,000 people have been identified as being at risk of landslides or flooding. 26,400 people most at risk of landslides have been relocated so far (Site Management 14/10/2018). 1,577 shelters have been fully damaged across the camps during the monsoon (Shelter/NFI Sector 27/09/2018). Landslides damaged 110 learning centers and flooding damaged 70 (ISCG 11/10/2018).

Rohingya Refugee Site Kutupalong, balukhali, and Expansions

Severity of Need- Shelter Need Gap Index at Majhee Block



Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 11: Majhee Blocks 20180722

Perceptions of the safety of shelters have noticeably shifted since the beginning of the cyclone and monsoon season, despite shelter improvement projects being rolled out. Unstable structures were the primary safety concern of 30.5% of Rohingya in March. In July, unstable structures were one of three primary safety concerns for 62.6% of the population, suggesting that refugees increasingly worry about the stability of their shelters as the monsoon season progresses. In addition, Rohingya refugees are increasingly concerned about landslides. In July, 22.7% of the population was concerned about shelter exposure to landslides. In March, shelter exposure to landslides was the primary safety concern for only 6.2% of the population (NPM Round 11, Round 9). The need for reinforced shelters and materials to repair damages has been highlighted in various surveys conducted throughout the monsoon season (BBC Media Action 15/08/2018; Protection Sector 31/07/2018). In addition, refugees have voiced interest in more trainings and technical guidance on how to use shelter materials (Shelter Sector 07/10/2018).

CAMP NAME	Total blocks	Total population	Number of blocks with high shelter/NFI needs (>0.77)	Population with high shelter needs	% of people with high shelter needs
CAMP 20 Extension	2	1 200	2	1 200	100%
CAMP 22 (Unchiprang)	57	22 374	54	21 241	95%
Nayapara RC	14	22 827	11	20 843	91%
CAMP 20	21	8 173	19	7 413	91%
CAMP 08E	77	33 541	53	23 840	71%
CAMP 02E	59	32 728	40	22 754	70%
CAMP 08W	73	33 034	46	20 444	62%
CAMP 11	78	33 017	44	19 082	58%
CAMP 07	62	40 397	34	22 901	57%
CAMP 10	80	31 540	40	16 805	53%
CAMP 04	62	29 009	33	14 853	51%
CAMP 21 (Chakmarkul)	33	12 868	15	6 308	49%
CAMP 17	41	16 740	16	6 812	41%
CAMP 15 (Jamtoli)	90	45 130	34	16 454	37%
CAMP 18	68	27 154	25	9 888	36%
CAMP 09	90	36 662	34	13 338	36%
CAMP 24 (Leda)	68	34 912	26	12 453	36%
CAMP 12	56	25 121	22	8 846	35%
CAMP 26 (Nayapara)	119	48 985	42	16 976	35%
CAMP 14 (Hakimpara)	42	30 370	15	10 511	35%
CAMP 13	90	42 345	31	13 361	32%

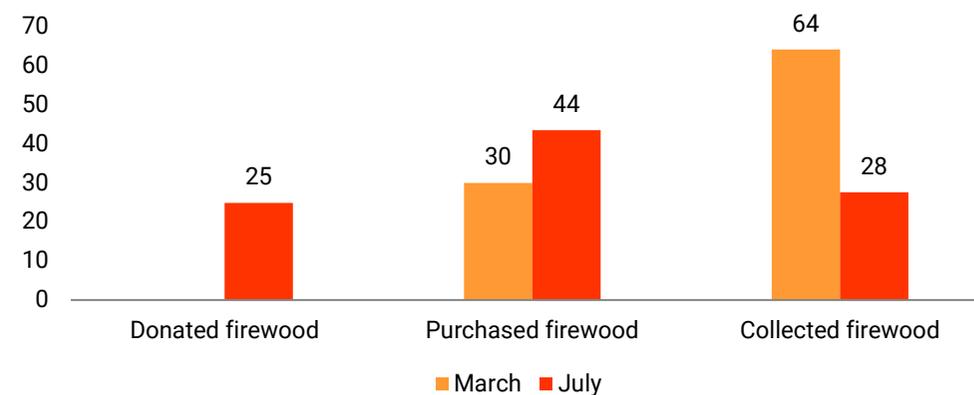
Table 2: Shelter Gap Index

Table 2 on shelter needs highlights camps with the greatest number of blocks with high need gaps. The indicators which comprise this index include: sites accessible by foot only, sites in which the predominant shelter flooring is mud, sites where the primary fuel source is self-collected firewood, and sites in which the main safety concern is unsafe shelters. In Camp 20E, Camp 20, Camp 22, and Nayapara RC, more than 90% of the population have high shelter/NFI needs. Map 2 further illustrates the severity of needs across majhee blocks.

Cooking fuel

The monsoon rains impact the availability of cooking fuel, as firewood collection is disrupted by the rains and fuel becomes too wet to burn (BBC Media Action 11/07/2018). According to one assessment among Teknaf refugee and host communities, some women reported an increase in domestic partner violence related to the lack of fuel impacting their ability to cook (Protection Sector 31/07/2018). Research suggests that domestic partner violence is common and considered normal among Rohingya (BBC Media Action 17/10/2018).

Sources of fuel (firewood)



Graph 1: Key sources of fuel

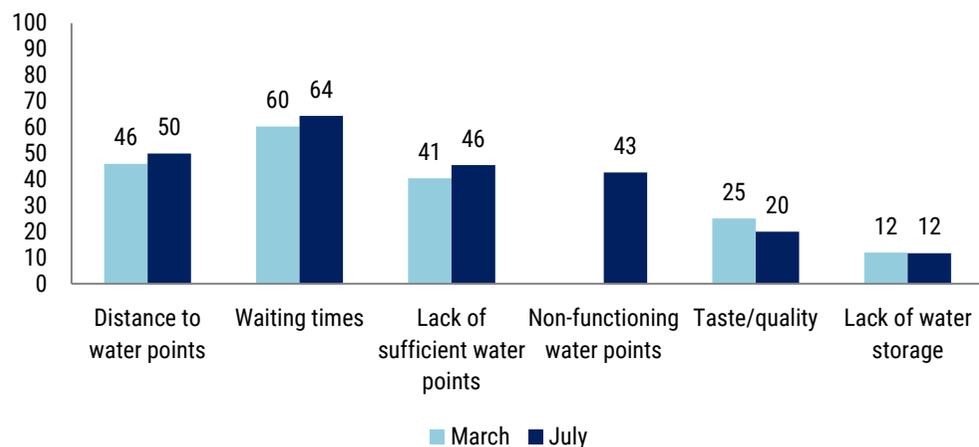
Firewood continues to be the predominant source of fuel in the camps, and fuel was identified as a priority need of the Rohingya population in both March and July. As shown in Graph 1, the means of acquiring firewood have shifted, with 43.5% of people purchasing firewood in July, up from 30.0% in March. In July, 27.6% of the population collected firewood themselves, down from 64.1% in March (NPM Round 11, Round 9).

WASH

Water

The share of the population with access to water has virtually remained the same throughout the monsoon until July. However, even if they have access to water, more people are experiencing access problems, as displayed in Graph 2. The clearest deterioration is noticeable in relation to the distance to water points, which was an issue for 50.0% of the population in July, up from 46.0% in March. Other key problems are waiting times, which affected 60.3% in March and 64.4% in July, as well as the lack of sufficient water points, affecting 40.5% in March and 45.5% in July (NPM Round 11, Round 9).

Key water access problems



Graph 2: Key water access problems

CAMP NAME	Total blocks	Total population	Number of blocks with high water needs (>0.65)	Population with high basic needs	% of people with high basic needs
CAMP 20 Extension	2	1 200	1	640	53%
CAMP 06	38	25 724	10	7 287	28%
CAMP 14 (Hakimpara)	42	30 370	13	8 528	28%
CAMP 08W	73	33 034	17	7 958	24%
CAMP 10	80	31 540	17	7 444	24%
CAMP 05	48	25 736	13	5 651	22%
CAMP 27 (Jadimura)	46	14 538	9	2 569	18%
CAMP 17	41	16 740	7	2 575	15%

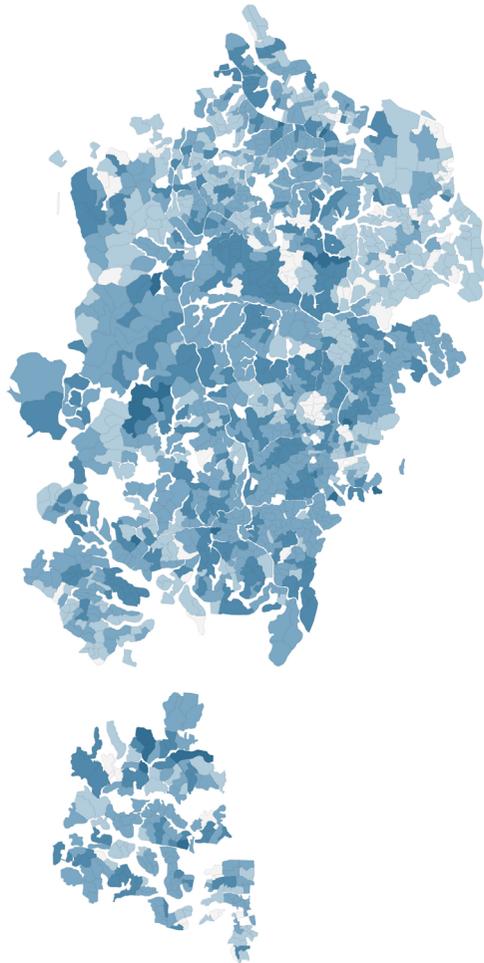
Table 3: Water Needs Gaps

The taste and quality of the water has become less of an issue. This is corroborated by findings of a study of fecal and E.coli contamination of water in the camps. Both contamination at the source and at the point of use in households has increased between March and May, but decreased between May and July. This coincides with decreasing rates of acute watery diarrhea, as highlighted in the health section. Results from testing of over 14,000 water sources indicate that most water from underground aquifers is safe, with contamination likely occurring during water collection and water storage. 87% of samples collected after the mouths of the tubewells were decontaminated did not contain fecal coliforms or E.coli (icddr, 26/08/2018).

Table 3 displays the camps with the highest water needs. Camp 20E is the only camp where more than 50% of the population face high water needs. In both Camp 6 and Camp 14, over 28% of the population have high water needs, both also being among four camps in which more than 7,000 people have high water needs. Map 3 shows the distribution of high water needs across majhee blocks.

Rohingya Refugee Site
Kutupalong, balukhali, and Expansions

Severity of Need- Water Gap Index at Majhee Block Level



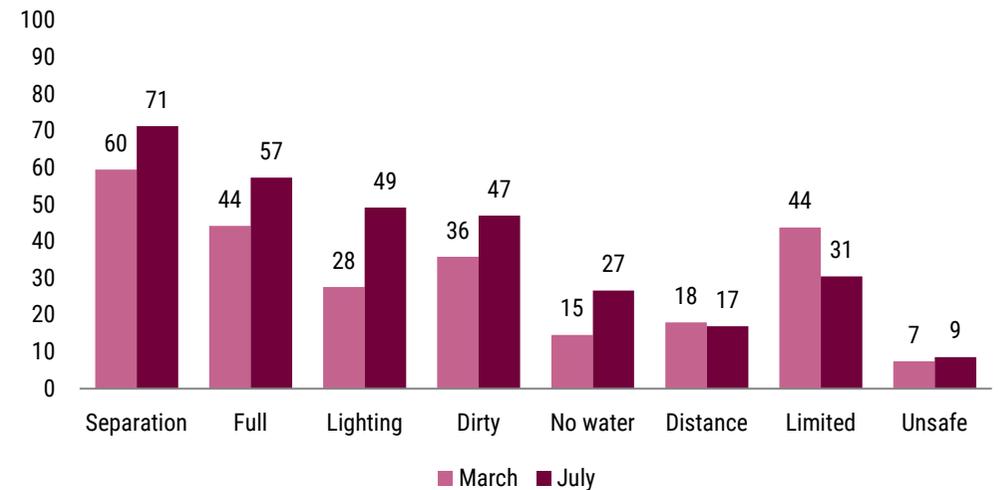
Water Gap Index
0.0000 0.9671

Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 11: Majhee Blocks 20180722

Map 1 : Water Gap Index

Sanitation

Key latrine access problems



Graph 3: Key latrine access problems

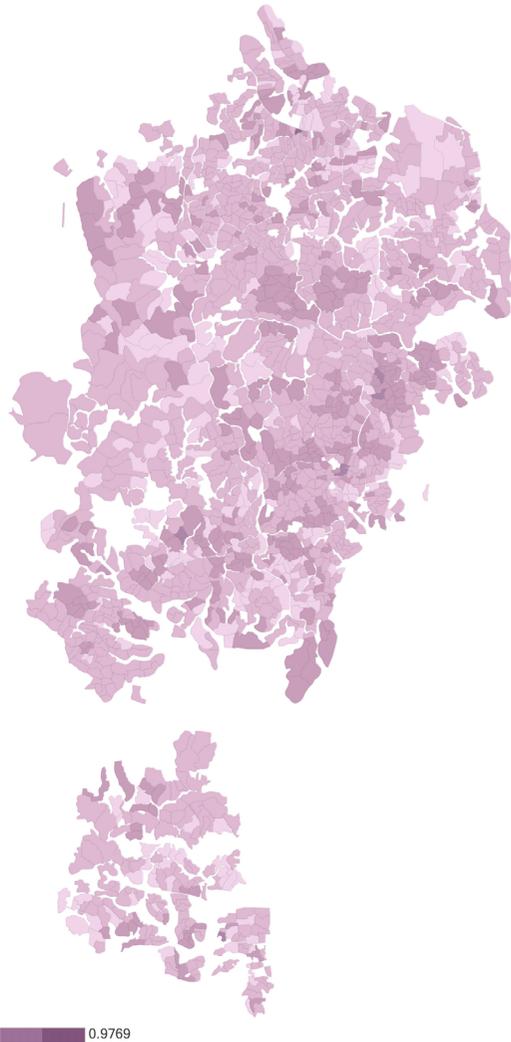
During the strongest rains from 24 to 28 July, over 500 latrines were damaged, of which 300 have undergone repairs and 40 were decommissioned (ISCG 31/07/2018).

Similar to water access, latrine access in general has remained almost unchanged in comparison to March. In 55.0% of blocks, most people or everyone had access to latrines in July, constituting a significant improvement from December (36.7% of blocks) (NPM Round 11, Round 9, Round 7).

Graph 3 shows that there is a noticeable deterioration in regard to barriers faced in accessing latrines. The lack of separation of latrines is the key issue, affecting 71.3% of the population in July, up from 59.5% in March. 57.3% are affected by latrines filling up and becoming non-functional, up from 44.2% in March (NPM Round 11, Round 9). Sludge transport has become more difficult in the camps during heavy rains, which could be a contributing factor to this significant increase in full and nonfunctional latrines (ISCG 05/09/2018). Furthermore, one of the key concerns during the monsoon season is the contamination of water due to latrines overflowing or being flooded (Devex 15/05/2018; Health Sector 16/06/2018). This risk is heightened in the case of full latrines that are not being desludged.

Rohingya Refugee Site
Kutupalong, balukhali, and Expansions

Severity of Need- Sanitation Gap Index at Majhee Block Level



Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 11: Majhee Blocks 20180722

Map 2: Sanitation Gap Index

Lack of lighting in latrines is increasingly becoming an access problem as well, affecting 27.6% of the population in March and 49.2% in July. Lack of cleanliness and hygiene of facilities is affecting 47.0% of the population, a significant deterioration in comparison to March, when 35.8% were affected. Lack of water in latrines affected 14.6% of the population in March and 26.7% in July (NPM Round 11, Round 9).

CAMP NAME	Total blocks	Total population	Number of blocks with high sanitation needs (>0.45)	Population with high sanitation needs	% of people with high sanitation needs
Nayapara RC	14	22 827	3	8 386	37%
CAMP 08W	73	33 034	21	9 755	30%
CAMP 10	80	31 540	20	7 990	25%
CAMP 06	38	25 724	9	6 437	25%
CAMP 12	56	25 121	13	4 986	20%
CAMP 04	62	29 009	11	5 647	20%
CAMP 08E	77	33 541	14	5 974	18%
CAMP 09	90	36 662	13	5 586	15%

Table 4: Sanitation Needs Gap

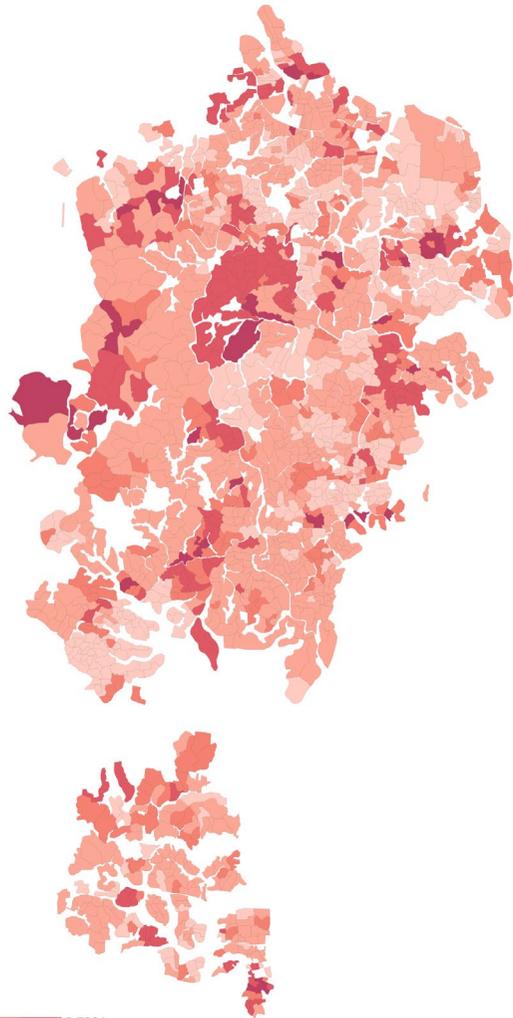
These changes indicate that while general access to WASH services was more or less maintained through the first months of the cyclone/monsoon season, refugees increasingly face obstacles when accessing these services.

Map 4 shows the distribution of sanitation needs across majhee blocks, while Table 4 displays the camps most affected by sanitation needs. In Nayapara RC, 36.7% of the population have high sanitation needs, followed by Camp 8W with 29.5%.

Health

Rohingya Refugee Site Kutupalong, balukhali, and Expansions

Severity of Need- Health Gap Index at Majhee Block Level



Health Gap Index
0.0000 0.7981

Map Source: IOM NPM Site Assessments Round 11: Majhee Blocks
20180722

Map 3: Health Gap Index

During the monsoon season, weather-related incidents caused temporary closure of 37 health facilities (Health Sector 24/09/2018).

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) have been showing an increasing trend since the beginning of the monsoon season (WHO 11/09/2018). Influenza is seasonal in Bangladesh, with the influenza season starting in May/June (Health Sector 24/09/2018). Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) has generally been showing a decreasing trend, however a slight increase in cases has been notable since Week 34 (WHO 10/10/2018; Health Sector 24/09/2018). Regarding disease case numbers and trends, it is important to note that not all health facilities submit their weekly data to the Early Warning, Alert, and Response System (EWARS). For 2018 so far, cumulative reporting amounts to only 78% of the 157 registered health facilities (WHO 10/10/2018). This suggests that actual case numbers are likely higher than those reported.

CAMP NAME	Total blocks	Total population	Number of blocks with high health needs (>0.51)	Population with high health needs	% of people with high health needs
CAMP 05	48	25 739	39	20 770	81%
CAMP 20 Extension	2	1 200	1	560	47%
CAMP 08E	77	33 541	24	10 276	31%
CAMP 02E	59	32 728	13	8 279	25%
CAMP 21 (Chakmarkul)	33	12 868	8	3 161	25%
Nayapara RC	14	22 827	2	5 551	24%
CAMP 04	62	29 009	13	6 555	23%
CAMP 01E	95	39 084	21	8 409	22%
CAMP 17	41	16 740	8	3 307	20%
CAMP 16 (Potibonia)	48	22 516	10	4 427	20%
CAMP 18	68	27 145	17	5 126	19%
CAMP 19	64	22 934	10	4 112	18%

Table 5: Health Needs Gap

Map 5 shows health needs across majhee blocks. In Table 5, the camps most affected by health needs are displayed. In Camp 5, over 20,000 refugees, constituting over 80% of the camp population, have high health needs. The camp with the second largest number of people affected by high health needs is Camp 8E, where over 10,000 (over 30% of the camp population) have high health needs.

Monsoon awareness among Rohingya refugees

Data gathered from reports and assessments indicates that parts of the Rohingya population are insufficiently informed about emergency preparedness and response in relation to the monsoon. An assessment conducted in Teknaf among Rohingya refugees and host community found that information about emergency preparedness has not been systematically disseminated beyond the level of community leaders and local authorities. Few of the 592 respondents stated that they had attended awareness raising sessions about emergencies; however, those who had participated in such sessions were unable to recall key messages, meaning there remains a critical information gap around potentially life-saving information (Protection Sector 31/07/2018). Feedback collected from Rohingya refugees by BBC Media Action, Internews, and Translators without Borders also indicates that some Rohingya lacked information about what to do in order to stay safe during heavy rainfall (BBC Media Action 05/09/2018, 01/08/2018).

Methodology

The NPM Site Assessment, upon which the Basic Needs Gap Index is based, is a regular key-informant survey across all camp blocks in the Rohingya settlements.

The Basic Needs Gap is a composite index comprised of indicators from the NPM Round 11 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 so as to avoid redundancy and overrepresentation.

Indicators used for Basic Needs Gap Index

Sector	Indicators	% of population affected in high needs blocks	% of population affected in low needs blocks
Shelter	% of people living in areas accessible by footpath only	89,60%	62,61%
Shelter	% of people living under tarpaulins shelter with dirt flooring	95,57%	85,41%
NFI	% of people who self-collected firewood	34,58%	25,51%
Shelter	% of people living where unstable structures are a primary safety concern	75,01%	59,40%
Water	% of people who reported lack of storage containers	22,30%	8,50%
Water	% of people who reported lack of sufficient water points	50,55%	44,08%
Water	% of people who live in areas where water point are not functioning	47,50%	41,34%
Water	% of people who faced long waiting time at water points	66,69%	63,78%
Water	% of people who live in long distance from water points	51,62%	49,46%
Water	% of people who do not have access to water	39,70%	33,65%
Water	% of people who do not treat water	70,15%	64,80%
Sanitation	% of people live in area where latrines are too far way	24,90%	14,60%
Sanitation	% of people reported there is not enough water	35,21%	24,16%
Sanitation	% of people does not feel safe in using latrine	0,90%	0,50%
Sanitation	% of people live in area where latrines are full non-functional	63,29%	55,56%
Sanitation	% of people live in area where not enough latrine	44,32%	26,46%
Sanitation	% of people preferred to defecate outdoors	2,30%	1,48%
Sanitation	% of people reported there is no separate latrine for men and women	46,95%	44,60%
Sanitation	% of people live in areas where latrine do not have sufficient lighting	52,63%	48,30%
Sanitation	% of people live in areas where latrines are unclean	53,35%	45,19%
Sanitation	% of people who do not have access to Latrine	32,01%	29,08%
Health	% of people not living within 30 mins of a healthcare facility	19,06%	3,06%
Health	% of people do not have access to health service at night	88,80%	55,32%
Health	% of people reported that the health treatment is expensive	23,18%	4,02%
Health	% of people reported that the health service is unavailable as per their need	57,86%	6,07%
Food & livelihoods	% of people who lack cooking utensils	45,56%	42,40%
Food & livelihoods	% of people purchased food in credit	25,03%	23,03%
Food & livelihoods	% of families who do not have income source	80,10%	68,70%
Food & livelihoods	% of people who eat less than two meals per day	8,49%	8,20%

Annex: Overall Basic Needs Gap by sector and camp

CAMP NAME	Total Blocks	Total Population	Number of blocks with high basic needs (>0.42)	Population with high basic needs	% of people with high basic needs	Number of blocks with high water needs (>0.65)	Population with high water needs	% of population with high water needs	Number of blocks with high shelter/NFI needs (>0.77)	Population with high shelter/NFI needs	% of population with high shelter/NFI needs
Camp 20 Extension	2	1 200	2	1 200	100%	1	640	53%	2	1 200	100%
Nayapara RC	14	22 827	8	18 230	80%	0		0%	11	20 843	91%
Camp 05	48	25 739	36	19 098	74%	13	5 651	22%	11	5 929	23%
Camp 20	21	8 173	12	4 460	55%	3	893	11%	19	7 413	91%
Camp 08E	77	33 541	36	15 732	47%	12	4 825	14%	53	23 840	71%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	42	30 370	17	12 392	41%	13	8 582	28%	15	10 511	35%
Camp 18	68	27 154	30	9 804	36%	8	3 116	11%	25	9 888	36%
Camp 02E	59	32 728	21	11 772	36%	0		0%	40	22 754	70%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	33	12 868	10	4 079	32%	1	218	2%	15	6 308	49%
Camp 17	41	16 740	12	5 141	31%	7	2 575	15%	16	6 812	41%
Camp 06	38	25 724	11	7 190	28%	10	7 287	28%	11	7 045	27%
Camp 01E	95	39 084	25	10 299	26%	10	4 445	11%	27	11 435	29%
Camp 09	90	36 662	23	9 534	26%	6	2 997	8%	34	13 338	36%
Camp 19	64	22 934	16	5 720	25%	4	1 236	5%	20	6 797	30%
Camp 04	62	29 009	14	7 077	24%	6	3 186	11%	33	14 853	51%
Camp 12	56	25 121	14	6 112	24%	5	2 449	10%	22	8 846	35%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	48	22 516	11	5 166	23%	2	848	4%	13	6 477	29%
Camp 10	80	31 540	15	6 214	20%	17	7 444	24%	40	16 805	53%
Camp 07	62	40 397	10	7 707	19%	0		0%	34	22 901	57%
Camp 03	87	38 967	13	6 126	16%	9	3 871	10%	11	5 237	13%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	90	45 130	13	5 838	13%	7	3 381	7%	34	16 454	36%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	46	14 538	7	1 741	12%	9	2 569	18%	10	2 853	20%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	57	22 374	6	2 438	11%	1	442	2%	54	21 241	95%
Camp 01W	89	38 581	12	3 831	10%	9	3 532	9%	3	1 292	3%
Camp 24 (Leda)	68	34 912	10	3 329	10%	3	3 275	9%	26	12 453	36%
Camp 08W	73	33 034	7	3 104	9%	17	7 958	24%	46	20 444	62%
Camp 11	78	33 017	5	2 369	7%	9	3 991	12%	44	19 082	58%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	119	48 985	8	3 455	7%	13	5 512	11%	42	16 976	35%
Camp 13	90	42 345	6	2 464	6%	3	1 412	3%	31	13 361	32%
Camp 02W	46	26 153	2	1 306	5%	4	3 170	12%	7	4 513	17%
Kutupalong RC	12	16 251	1	707	4%	0		0%	2	1 107	7%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	23	9 539	1	405	4%	0		0%	2	734	8%
Camp 04 Ext	2	1 420	0	0	0%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	18	13 241	0	0	0%	0		0%	0		0%

CAMP NAME	Number of blocks with high sanitation needs (>0.45)	Population with high sanitation needs	% of population with high sanitation needs	Number of blocks with high health needs (>0.51)	Population with high health needs	% of people with high health needs	Number of blocks with high food needs (>0.5)	Population with high food needs	% of people with high food needs
Camp 20 Extension	0		0%	1	560	47%	0		0%
Nayapara RC	3	8 386	37%	2	5 551	24%	0		0%
Camp 05	9	3 789	15%	39	20 770	81%	0		0%
Camp 20	0		0%	2	863	11%	0		0%
Camp 08E	14	5 974	18%	24	10 276	31%	0		0%
Camp 14 (Hakimpara)	5	3 294	11%	3	2 253	7%	3	2 254	7%
Camp 18	7	2 917	11%	17	5 126	19%	0		0%
Camp 02E	4	1 603	5%	13	8 279	25%	0		0%
Camp 21 (Chakmarkul)	4	1 446	11%	8	3 161	25%	0		0%
Camp 17	3	1 294	8%	8	3 307	20%	1	301	2%
Camp 06	9	6 437	25%	5	3 052	12%	0		0%
Camp 01E	12	5 083	13%	21	8 409	22%	8	3 604	9%
Camp 09	13	5 586	15%	8	3 170	9%	2	787	2%
Camp 19	5	1 856	8%	10	4 112	18%	0		0%
Camp 04	11	5 647	19%	13	6 555	23%	5	2 244	8%
Camp 12	13	4 986	20%	5	1 846	7%	2	1 174	5%
Camp 16 (Potibonia)	2	930	4%	10	4 427	20%	2	960	4%
Camp 10	20	7 990	25%	1	579	2%	0		0%
Camp 07	7	4 118	10%	1	355	1%	0		0%
Camp 03	1	250	1%	11	5 070	13%	9	4 327	11%
Camp 15 (Jamtoli)	4	1 935	4%	9	3 620	8%	0		0%
Camp 27 (Jadimura)	4	1 432	10%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 22 (Unchiprang)	4	2 027	9%	5	2 030	9%	0		0%
Camp 01W	9	4 145	11%	15	5 274	14%	0		0%
Camp 24 (Leda)	2	583	2%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 08W	21	9 755	30%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 11	6	2 377	7%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 26 (Nayapara)	13	4 700	10%	6	2 668	5%	4	1 609	3%
Camp 13	2	484	1%	4	1 847	4%	0		0%
Camp 02W	2	900	3%	0		0%	2	1 219	5%
Kutupalong RC	0		0%	0		0%	1	707	4%
Camp 25 (Ali Khali)	0		0%	0		0%	7	2 669	28%
Camp 04 Ext	0		0%	0		0%	0		0%
Camp 23 (Shamlapur)	0		0%	0		0%	3	1 888	14%