Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA)

July - August 2021

BANGLADESH
Rohingya refugees
Camp-level findings

ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

Over the last four decades, Rohingya people have been fleeing in successive waves to Bangladesh from Rakhine State, in Myanmar. Periodic outbreaks of violence led to large exoduses of Rohingya, most recently following the events of August 2017 in Myanmar.[1] As of August 2021, 900,000 refugees were residing in 34 camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas.[2,3,4] With the crisis moving into its fifth year, prospects of a return of refugees to Myanmar continue to be uncertain.[5]

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated protocols put in place in camps on 24 March 2020 to curb the spread of the virus resulted in reduced humanitarian access and service delivery throughout much of 2020. With only a limited number of essential services having been provided and severely disrupted access to self-reliance activities and cash among refugees, pre-existing needs were exacerbated, in particular related to food security, health-seeking behaviour, education, and protection-related issues. The Rohingya refugee camps and surrounding areas are also particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change as well as natural and human-induced hazards, including cyclones, monsoon floods, and fires. These factors compounded the households' capacities to meet their needs and cope with gaps in services, in particular among the most at-risk population groups.[6] A renewed lockdown, implemented in April 2021, may have further aggravated the situation.

Against this background, a Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA) was conducted to support detailed humanitarian planning, meeting the multi-sectoral needs of affected populations, and to enhance the ability of operational partners to meet the strategic aims of donors and coordinating bodies. Building on past J-MSNAs and other assessments, the 2021 J-MSNA aimed to provide an accurate snapshot of the situation with the specific objectives of (1) providing a comprehensive evidence base of the diverse multi-sectoral needs among refugee populations and the host community to inform the 2022 Joint Response Plan; (2) providing an analysis of how refugee population and host community needs have changed in 2021; and (3) providing the basis for a joint multi-stakeholderanalysis process.

A total of 3,683 households were surveyed across the 34 refugee camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas. Households were sampled from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) refugee registration database using a stratified random sampling approach, with camps as the strata. Household survey data collection took place between 12 July and 26 August 2021. Each interview was conducted with an adult household representative responding on behalf of the household and its members.

Household-level findings in this factsheet are presented at the camp level at a 95% confidence level and with 10% margin of error, unless stated otherwise. A more detailed methodology, as well as caveats and limitations, can be found under "Background & Methodology" on page 2.

The J-MSNA was funded by UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The assessment was coordinated through the Inter-Sector Coordination Group's (ISCG) MSNA Technical Working Group (TWG), led by the ISCG and composed of UNHCR, IOM Needs and Population Monitoring (IOM NPM), World Food Programme Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (WFP VAM), ACAPS, and Helvetas with REACH as a technical implementing partner.

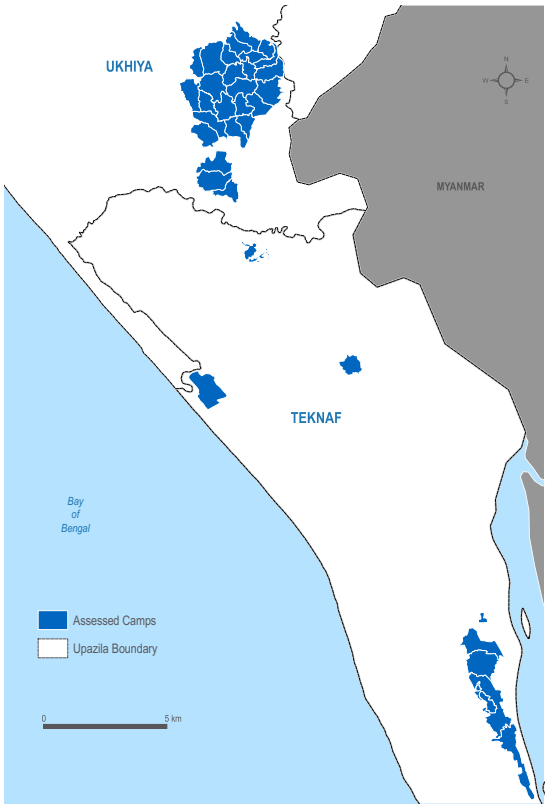
Number of interviews per camp

Camp	Number of interviews	Camp	Number of interviews	Camp	Number of interviews
Camp 1E	113	Camp 8W	116	Camp 19	116
Camp 1W	114	Camp 9	104	Camp 20	113
Camp 2E	124	Camp 10	108	Camp 20E	133
Camp 2W	104	Camp 11	110	Camp 21	119
Camp 3	102	Camp 12	110	Camp 22	109
Camp 4	109	Camp 13	108	Camp 23	104
Camp 4E	100	Camp 14	108	Camp 24	105
Camp 5	106	Camp 15	117	Camp 25	108
Camp 6	101	Camp 16	141	Camp 26	108
Camp 7	112	Camp 17	111	Camp 27	108
Camp 8E	107	Camp 18	114	NRC/KRC	121

[1] Zakaria, F. (2019), "Religion, mass violence, and illiberal regimes: Recent research on the Rohingya in Myanmar", Journal of Current Southeast Asian Affairs, 38(1), pp. 98 – 111.
[2] Compare: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar_refugees (accessed 15 October 2021).
[3] Information is applicable at the time of data collection (July-August 2021). One camp has since been close.
[4] Upazilas are the fourth tier of administration in Bangladesh, forming sub-units of district.
[5] International Crisis Group (ICG), A Sustainable Policy for Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh, Asia Report N°303, 27 December 2019 (Brussels, 2019). Available here (accessed 15 October 2021); John Bryant & Oliver Lough, With Myanmar's military back in full control, Rohingya refugees need long-term solutions (February 2021). Available here (accessed 4 April 2021).
[6] Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), 2020 COVID-19 Response Plan, Addendum to the Joint Response Plan 2020, Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis, April – December 2020 (Cox's Bazar, 2020a). Available here (accessed 15 October 2021); Government of The People's Republic of Bangladesh, Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, Restricted Programme in Light of Covid-19 (Letter No-749) (Cox's Bazar, 2020b); ISCG, Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA): Bangladesh Rohingya Refugees – May 2021 (Cox's Bazar, 2021). Available here (accessed 15 October 2021).

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

- **Assessment design:** Indicator identification and tool development were done in close consultation with all sectors. The tools were then finalised by the MSNA TWG.
- **Sampling strategy:** Household survey target sample sizes for each camp were based on the most recent population figures available from UNHCR. Points were randomly sampled from the UNHCR refugee registration database. Additional buffer points were sampled to account for instances of non-eligibility or non-response.
- **Data collection:** Data for the household survey was collected remotely over the phone from 12 July to 26 August 2021. Due to heavy rain and subsequent flooding in the surveyed areas, data collection was interrupted from 3 to 15 August. In total, 3,683 household interviews were conducted. In addition, 20 focus group discussions (FGDs) were conducted in-person between 21 and 29 September 2021 (10 with men, 10 with women).
- **Data cleaning and checking:** At the end of each day, the household survey data was checked and cleaning was conducted according to pre-established standard operating procedures, with checks including outlier checks, the categorisation of "other" responses, and the removal or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records. All changes were documented in a cleaning log. The FGDs (conducted in Rohingya) were recorded, and the recordings transcribed and translated into English for analysis.
- **Data analysis:** Basic descriptive and exploratory statistical analysis of the household survey data was conducted, including (1) weighted proportions; (2) testing for statistically significant differences in outcomes between households of different demographic characteristics; and (3) a comparison of 2019-2020-2021 J-MSNA results, where possible (no statistical significance testing was conducted for 2019-2020-2021 comparisons). Data was further analysed by gender of respondent. The full analysis tables were shared with sectors.



CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Sampling frame:** As the sampling frame did not cover the entire camp population, results can be considered representative of the population included in the sampling frame. They are indicative of the camp population as a whole. Due to limitations in the sampling frame, Nayapara and Kutupalong camps were sampled and analysed as one stratum.
- **Phone interviews:** Due to restrictions on movement, access to camps, and face-to-face interviews, as part of the COVID-19 preventative measures, all interviews were conducted over the phone. This created certain challenges and limitations:
  - Given expected poor connectivity and the lack of personal interaction during a phone interview, questionnaire size was limited to avoid losing respondents' attention.
  - As phone ownership is more prevalent among men, a lower proportion of female respondents were reached than might have been reached during an in-person survey.
  - Unequal phone ownership may also have slightly biased the results towards better educated households.
- **Proxy:** Data on individuals was collected by proxy from the respondent and not directly from household members themselves.
- **Respondent bias:** Certain indicators may be under-reported or over-reported due to subjectivity and perceptions of respondents (in particular "social desirability bias" - the tendency of people to provide what they perceive to be the "right" answers to certain questions).
- **Perceptions:** Questions on household perceptions may not directly reflect the realities of service provision in refugee camps - only individuals' perceptions of them.
- **Limitations of household surveys:** While household-level quantitative surveys seek to provide quantifiable information that can be generalised to the populations of interest, the methodology is not suited to provide in-depth explanations of complex issues. Thus, questions on "how" or "why" (e.g. reasons for incurring debt, differences between population groups, etc.) were further investigated through the accompanying qualitative component. The unit of measurement for this assessment was the household, which does not allow assessment of intra-household dynamics (including in relation to intra-household gender norms, roles and dynamics; disability; age; etc.). Readers are reminded to supplement and triangulate findings from this survey with other data sources.
- **Subset indicators:** Findings that refer to a subset (of the assessed population) may have a wider margin of error. For example, questions asked only to households with school-aged children, or to households with at least one individual having been reported as having had an illness serious enough to require medical treatment, will yield results with lower precision. Any findings referring to a subset are noted in this factsheet.
- **Timing of assessment:** When interpreting findings, users are informed that data collection was: (1) conducted following the implementation of a renewed lockdown in mid-April 2021; (2) carried out during the monsoon season; and (3) included the festival of Eid-ul-Adha; as well as (4) a major flood event at the start of August 2021.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

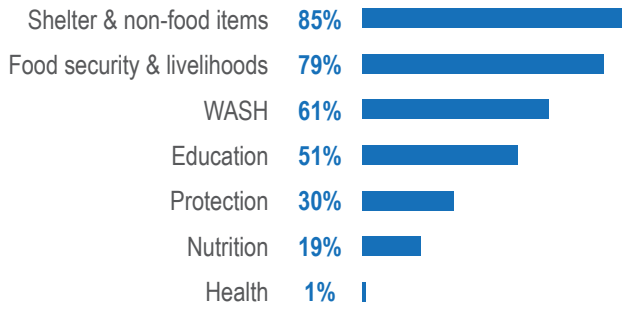
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 86%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

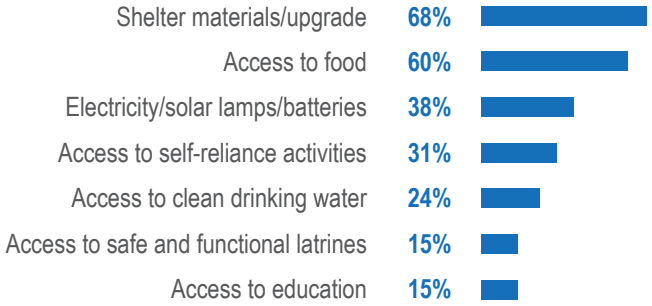
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

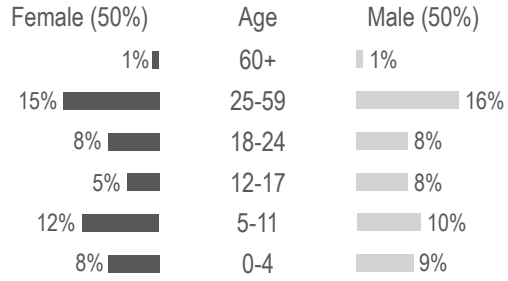
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.63
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.60
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.62
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.55
5	Access to clean drinking water	0.36
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.27
7	Access to education	0.26

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **4.8** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

11%	Female
89%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
6%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
93%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

22%	Female
78%	Male

Total number of household interviews **113**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 97).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 82%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
82%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

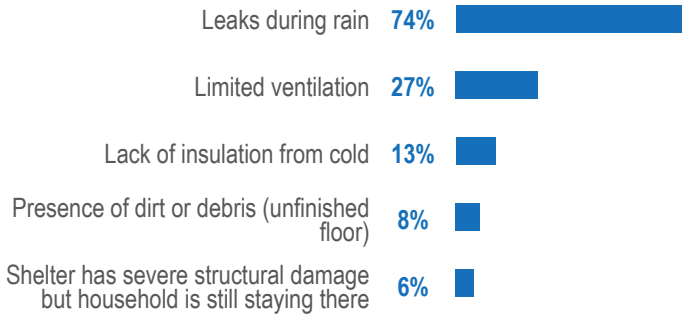
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

76% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues



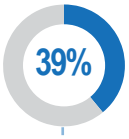
Leaks during rain	74%
Limited ventilation	27%
Lack of insulation from cold	13%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	8%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	6%

% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 99%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 16%
- Damage to/unstable bamboo structure 10%

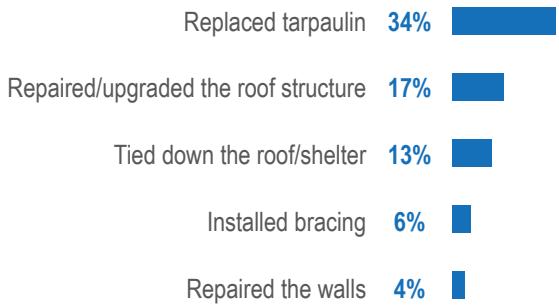
44% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

28% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



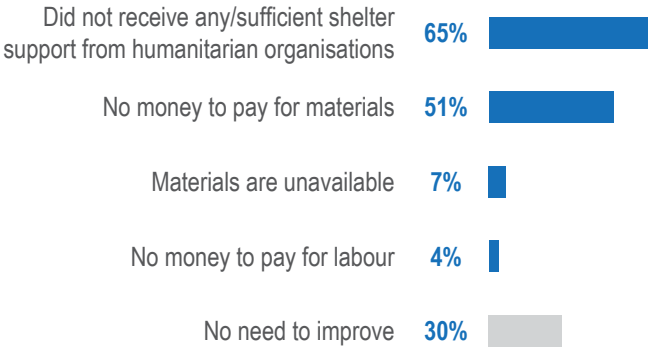
39% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



Replaced tarpaulin	34%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	17%
Tied down the roof/shelter	13%
Installed bracing	6%
Repaired the walls	4%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	65%
No money to pay for materials	51%
Materials are unavailable	7%
No money to pay for labour	4%
No need to improve	30%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

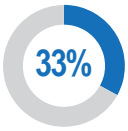
75% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

73% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 44). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	89%
Shoes	81%
Clothing and winter clothing	65%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	61%
Kitchen sets	47%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	36%
Mosquito nets	32%
Blankets	31%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

48%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **19%**
- To pay rent **5%**
- To repair or build shelter **4%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **2%**
- To access or pay for household items **2%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 110).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 75%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
59%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
24%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

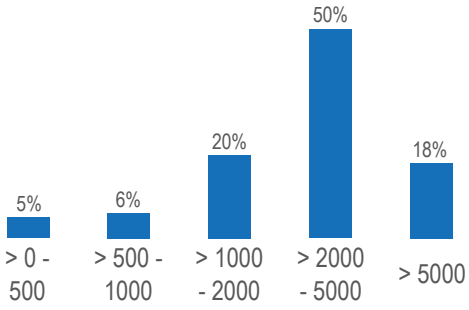
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

11%	Poor
42%	Borderline
48%	Acceptable

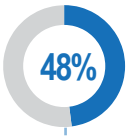
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

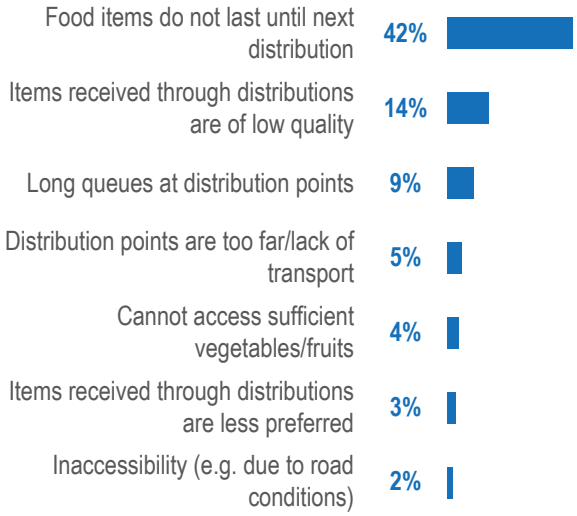


FOOD ASSISTANCE

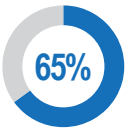


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



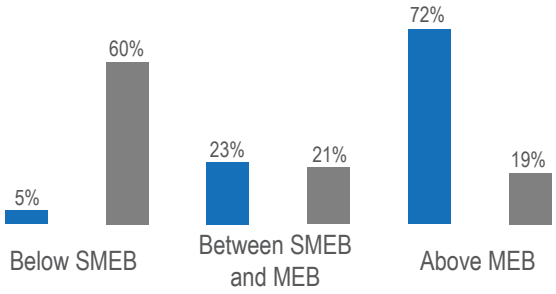
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

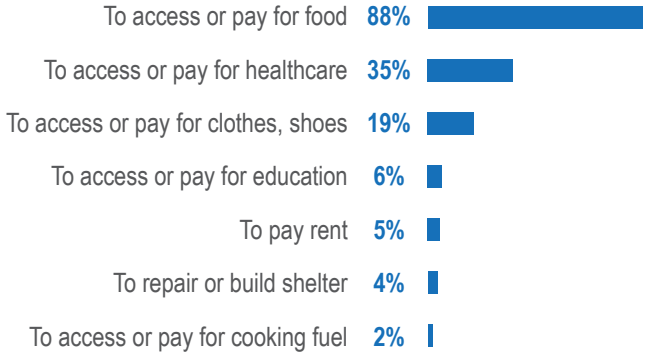
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

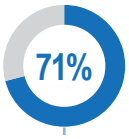


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

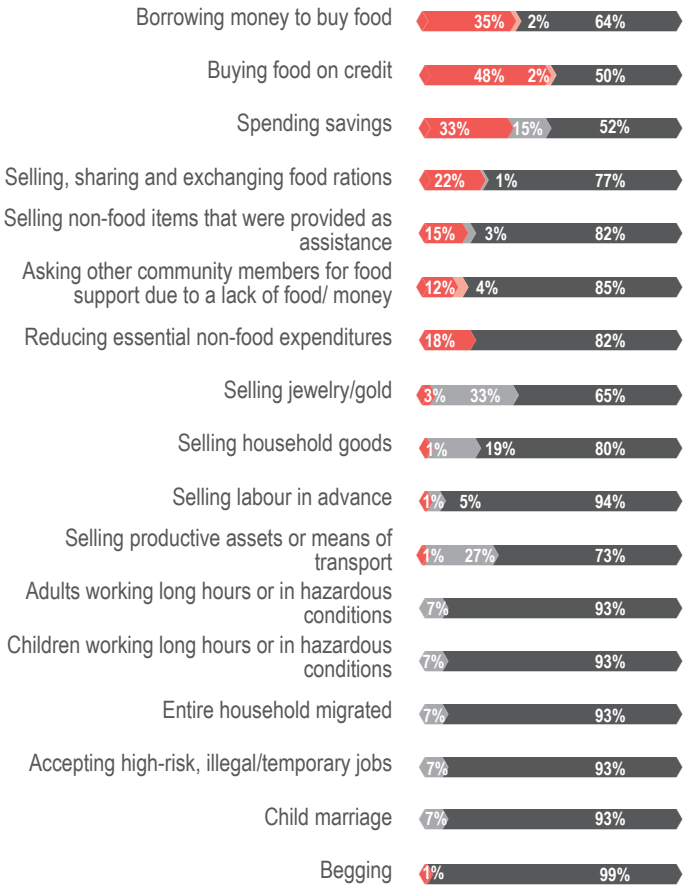
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



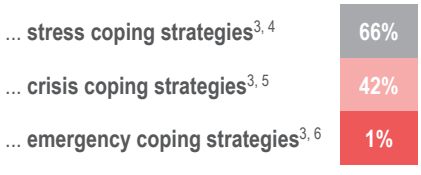


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).

[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.

[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.

[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.

[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

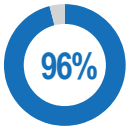
% of households with a WASH LSG: 56%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

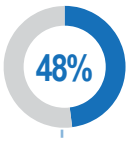
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
54%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
29%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

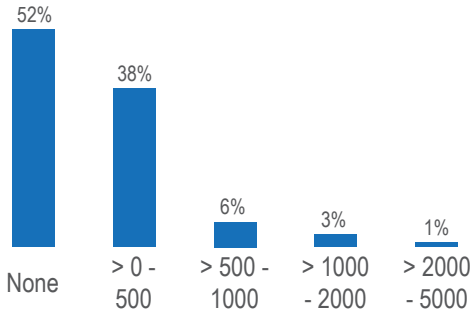


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



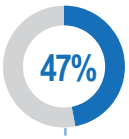
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

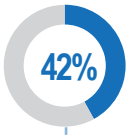


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

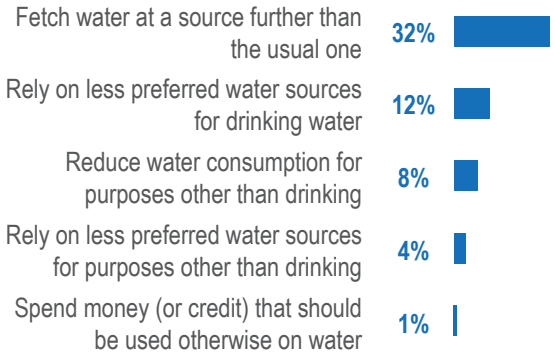
Purpose	%
Drinking	23%
Cooking	27%
Personal hygiene at shelter	34%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	35%
Other domestic purposes	37%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

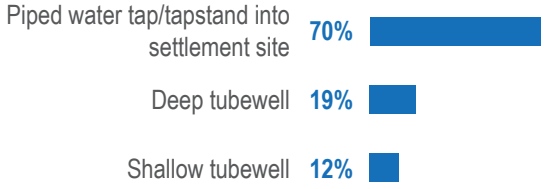


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 3)

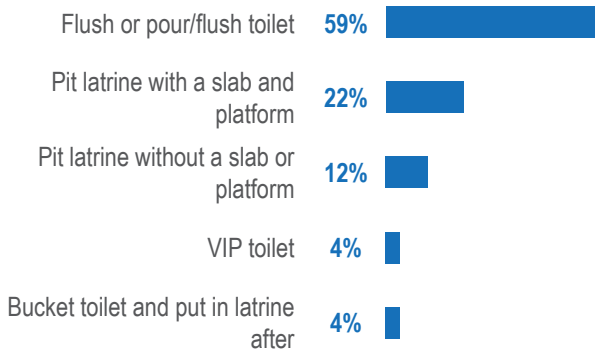


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

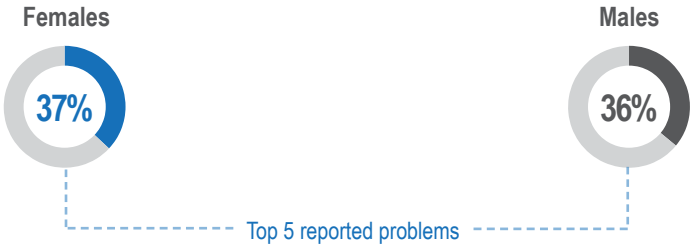
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



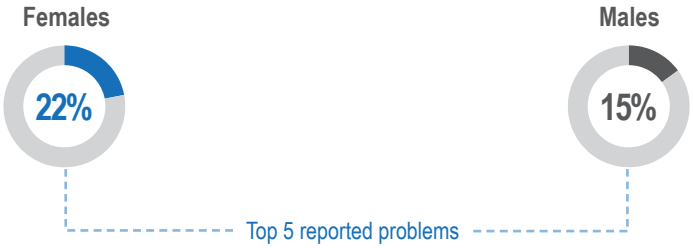
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
17%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding (1)	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	16%
11%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic (2)	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	12%
9%	Lack of light inside latrines (3)	Lack of light inside latrines	10%
6%	Lack of light outside latrines (4)	Lack of light outside latrines	6%
4%	Latrines are too far (5)	Latrines are too far	4%

BATHING FACILITIES

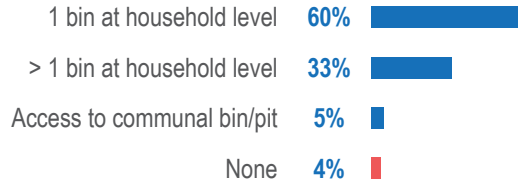
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



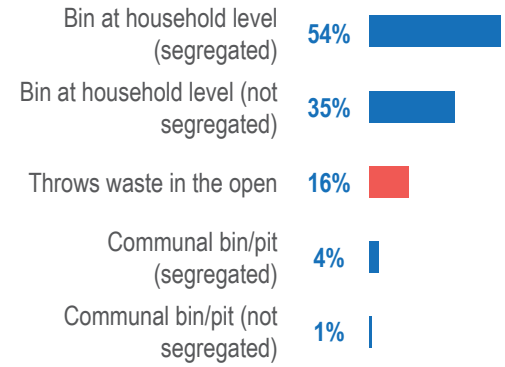
Females		Males	
12%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded (1)	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	9%
12%	Bathing facilities are too far (2)	Bathing facilities are too far	8%
4%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic (3)	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning (4)		
1%	Lack of light outside bathing facilities (5)		

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 112; households with males, n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

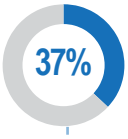
% of households with a education LSG: 48%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
39%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
24%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
8%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

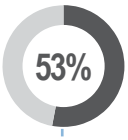


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **36%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **25%**

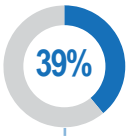
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	18%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	15%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	15%	Lack of technological devices needed to access home-based learning	12%
3	Lack of light in shelter	14%	Lack of light in shelter	9%
4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	9%	Marriage	9%
5	Lack of technological devices needed to access home-based learning	9%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

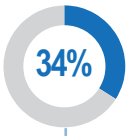
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **39%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **35%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 96; households with boys, n = 85 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

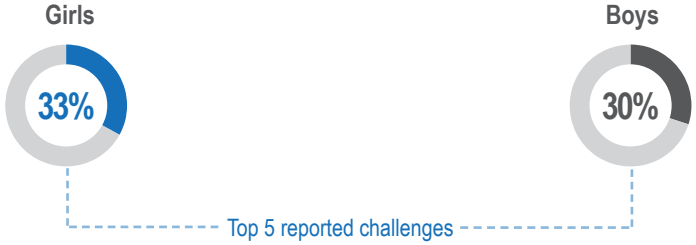
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **34%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **23%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
43%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Marriage	27%
24%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	24%
11%	Children are too old now	3	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	13%
7%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	Children are too old now	11%
6%	Household does not consider education important	5	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

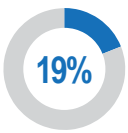


Girls			Boys	
16%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	17%
8%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	7%
7%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	3	Learning facilities overcrowded	6%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	4	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	6%
5%	Learning facilities overcrowded	5	Lack of qualified teaching staff	6%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 45 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 70 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 27%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

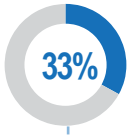
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

Limitations

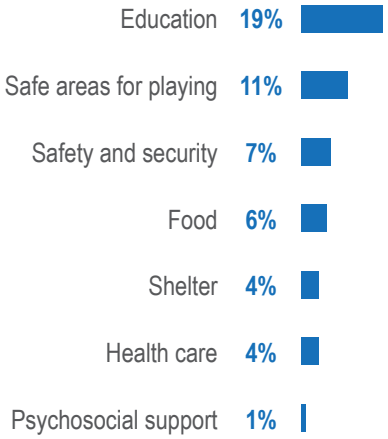
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



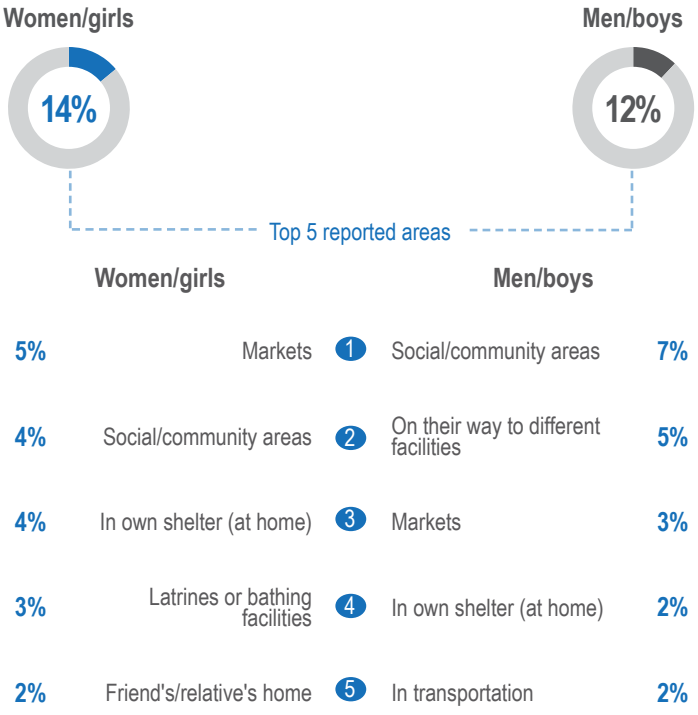
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



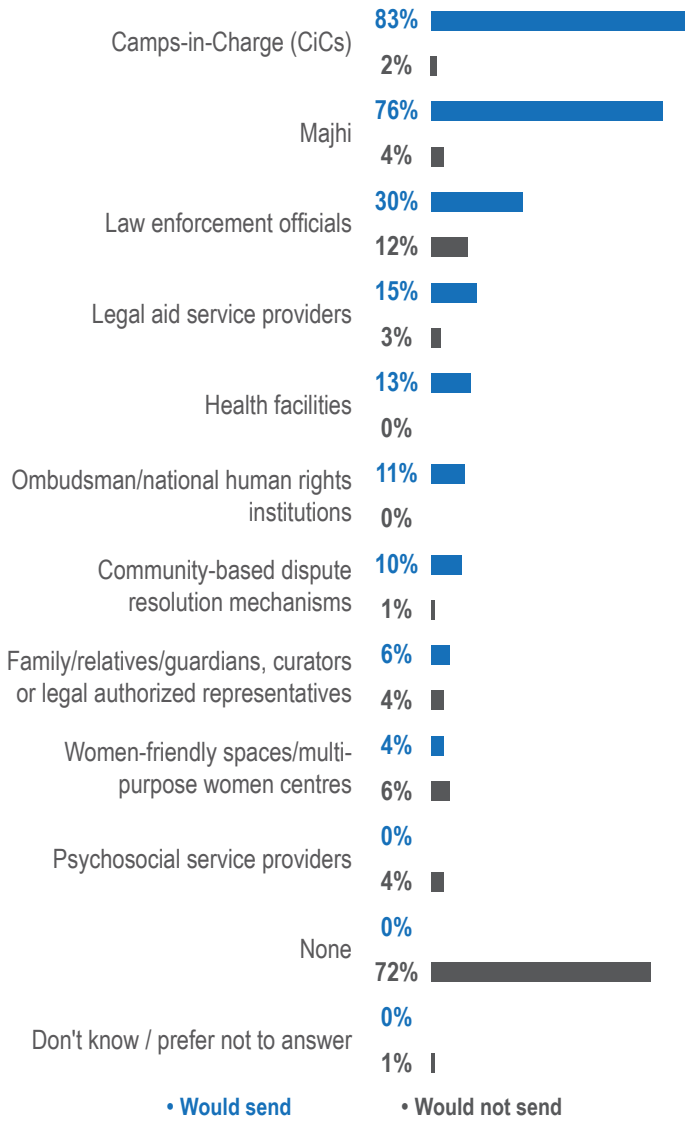
13% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

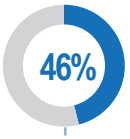
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **30% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 19%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
78%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

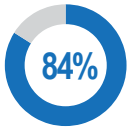
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

81% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

61% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

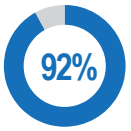
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

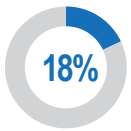
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 110).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 2%

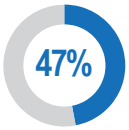
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 3)
2%	Severe	(severity score 2)
42%	Stress	(severity score 1)
56%	None or minimal	
1%	Not classified	

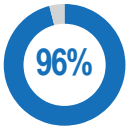
LSG

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

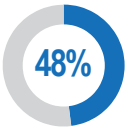
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

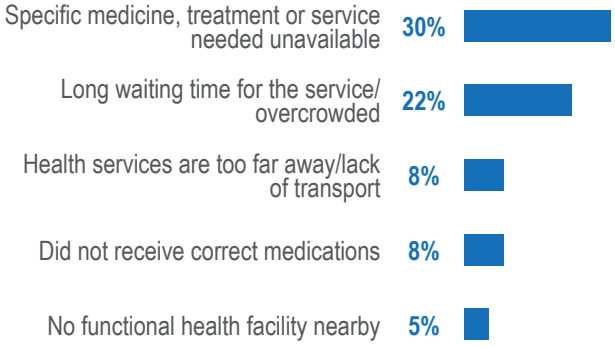
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



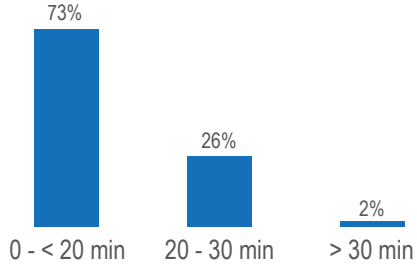
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

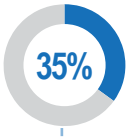


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (92%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (7%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 98). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

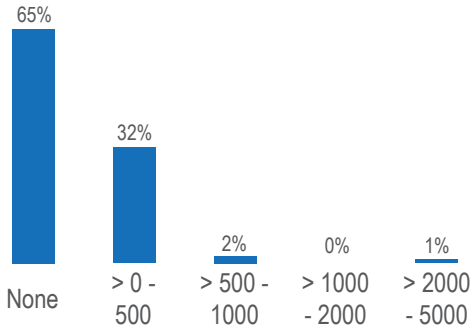
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

35% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

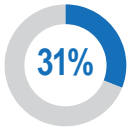
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

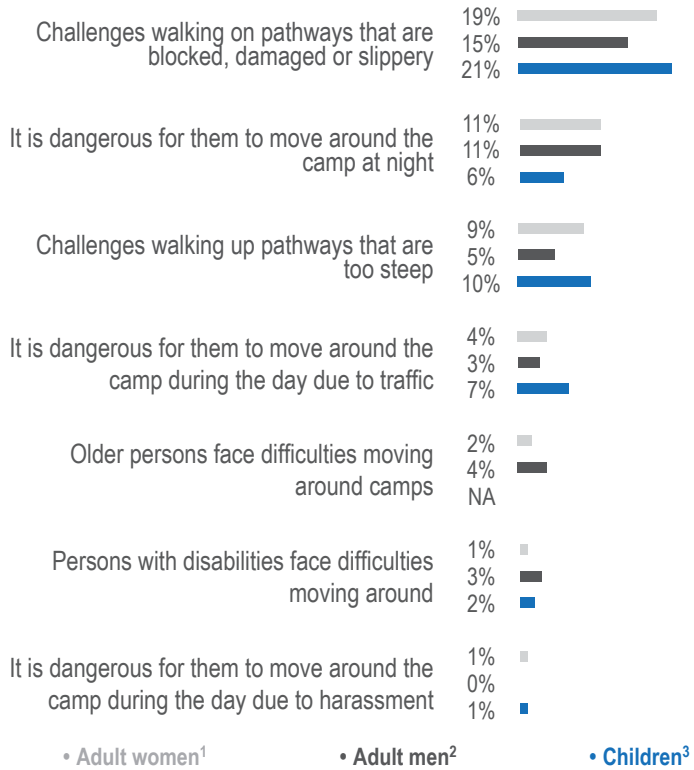
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



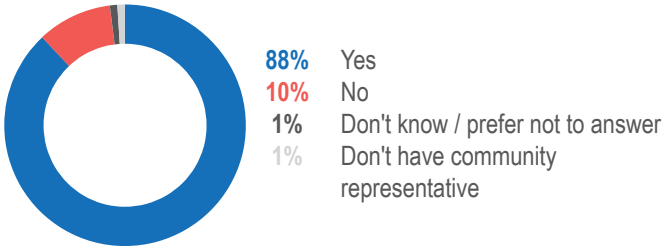
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



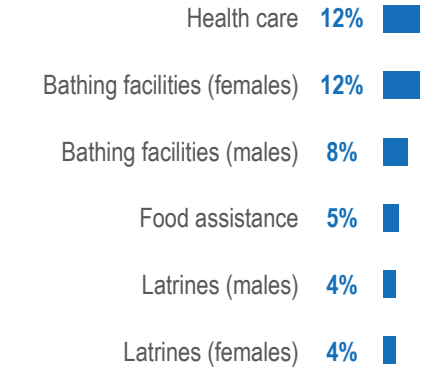
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

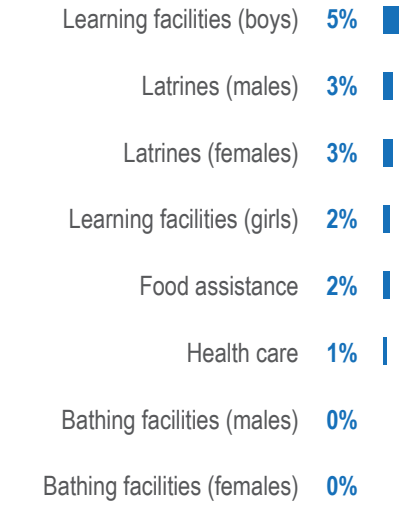


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



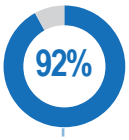
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 112; n, latrines (males) = 112; n, bathing facilities (females) = 112; n, bathing facilities (males) = 112; n, learning facilities (girls) = 49 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 112; n, food assistance = 113). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

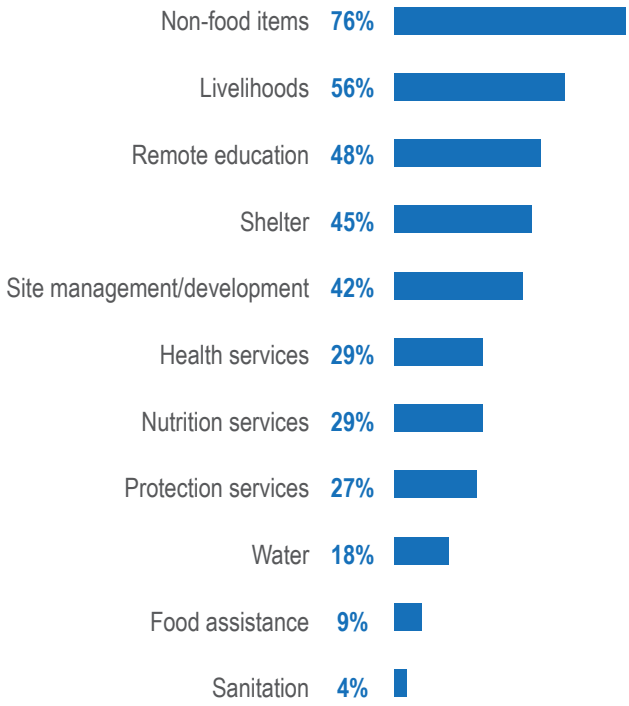
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

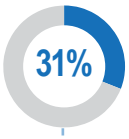
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

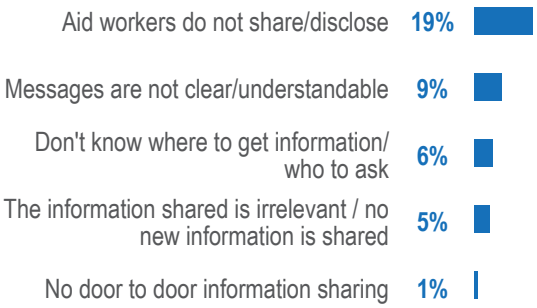
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

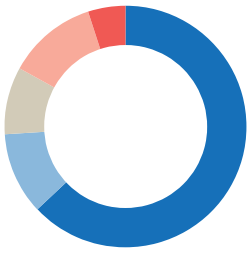


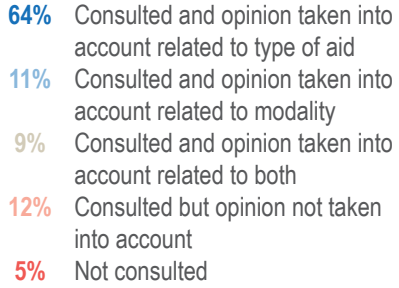
94% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

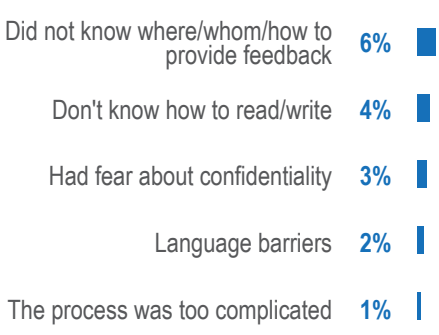
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 90%

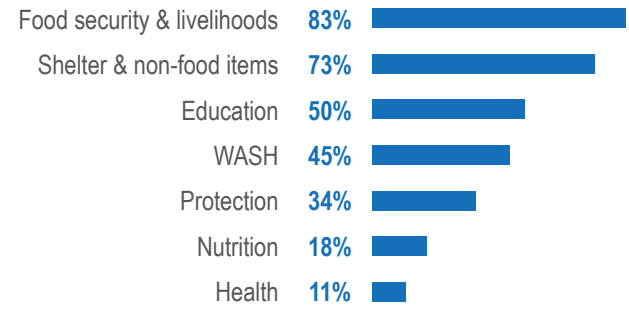
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
65%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
7%	Not classified	(severity score 1)

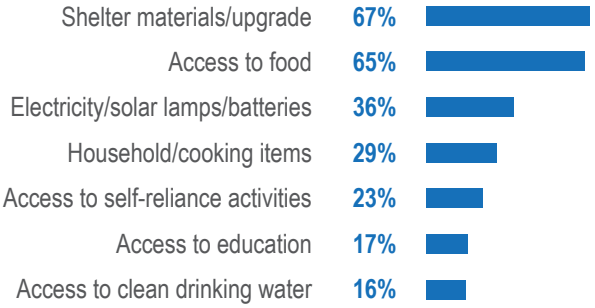
LSG

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

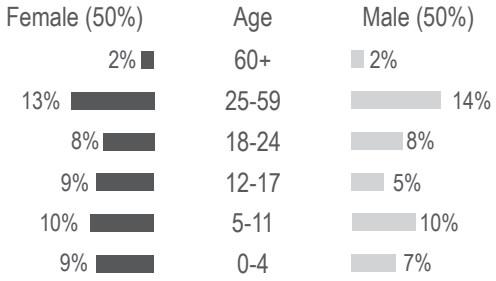
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

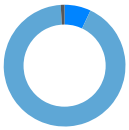
1	Access to food	1.71
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.50
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.61
4	Household/cooking items	0.42
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.42
6	Access to education	0.30
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.26

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

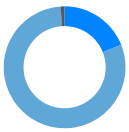


7%	Female
92%	Male
1%	Other

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
4%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
96%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent



19%	Female
80%	Male
1%	Other

Total number of household interviews **114**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 103).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 73%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

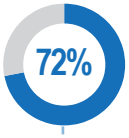
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
15%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

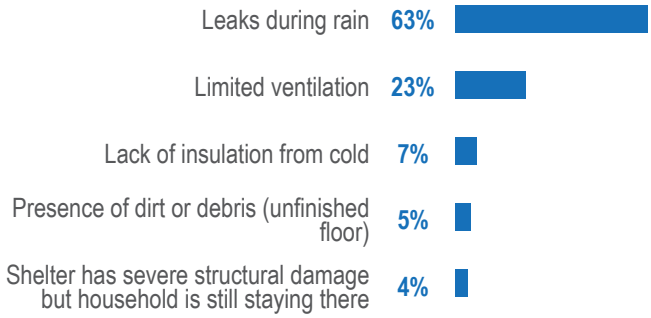
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

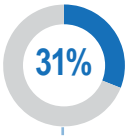


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 92%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 19%
- Damage to walls 10%

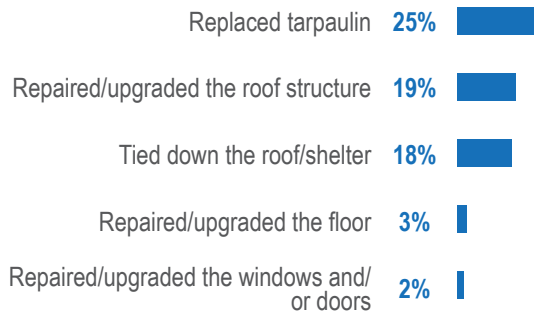
46% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

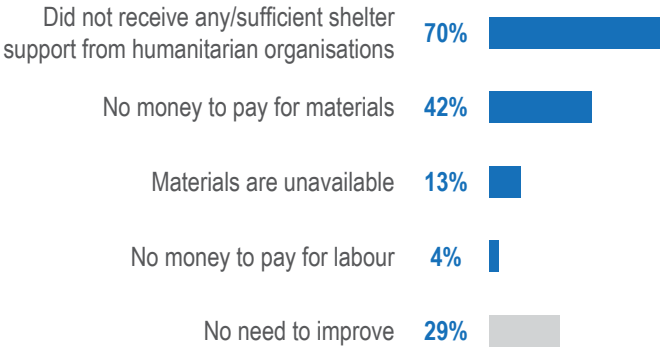


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

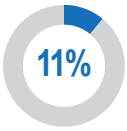
80% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

69% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 35). Results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

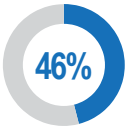


of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Shoes	67%
Clothing and winter clothing	58%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	54%
Kitchen sets	50%
Mosquito nets	47%
Blankets	36%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	36%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

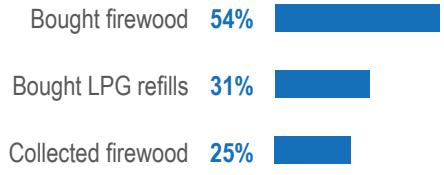
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

41%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **16%**
- To repair or build shelter **4%**
- To access or pay for household items **3%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 112).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 79%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
18%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
3%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

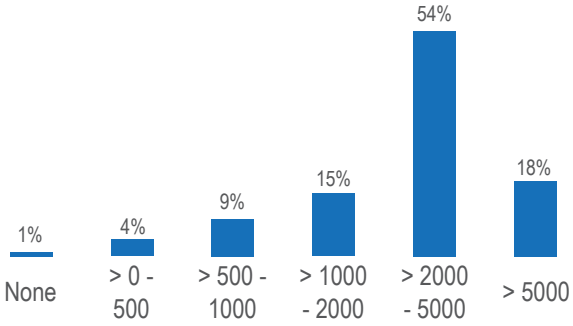
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

11%	Poor
59%	Borderline
30%	Acceptable

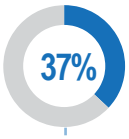
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

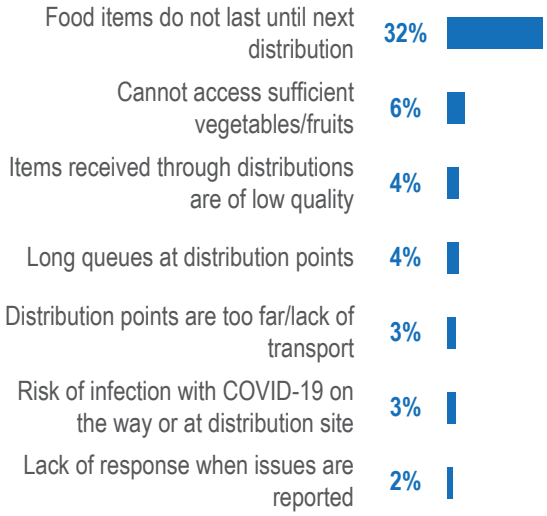


FOOD ASSISTANCE

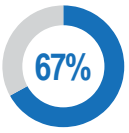


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



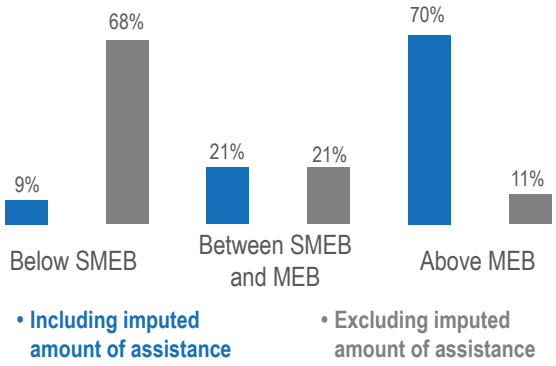
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

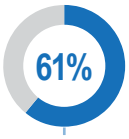
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

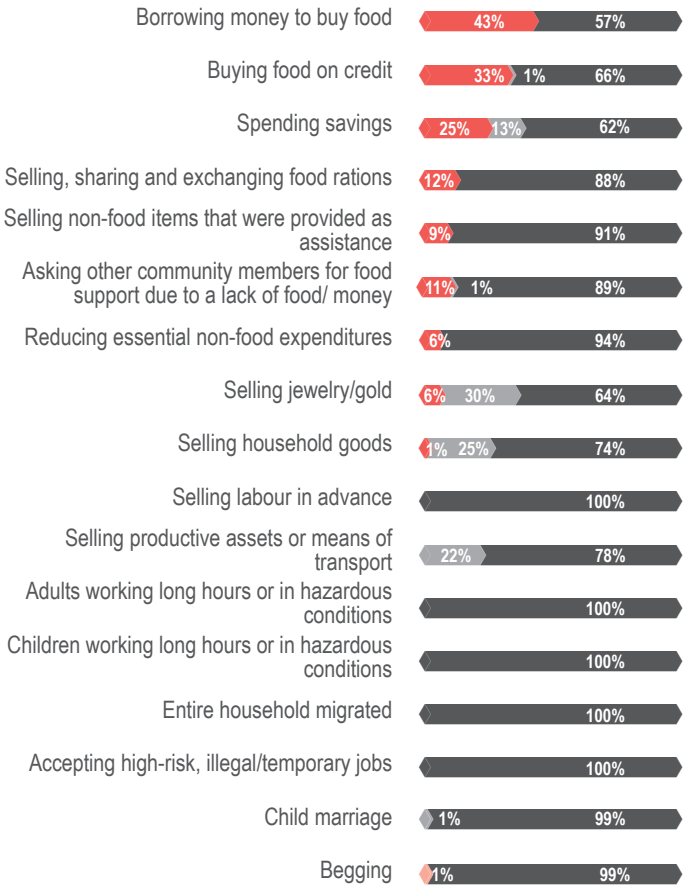


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



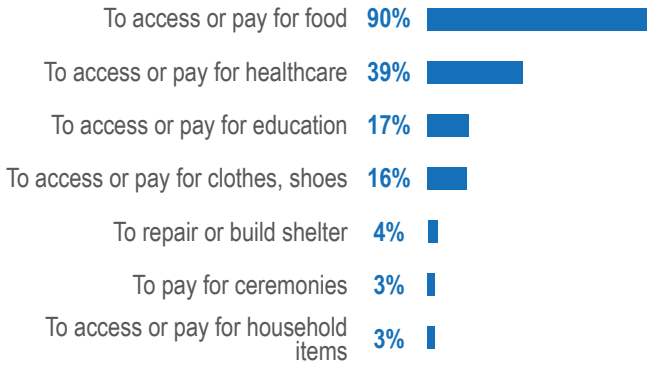
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

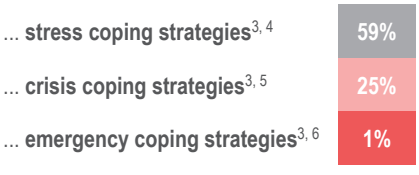


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 43%

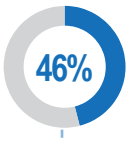
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
35%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

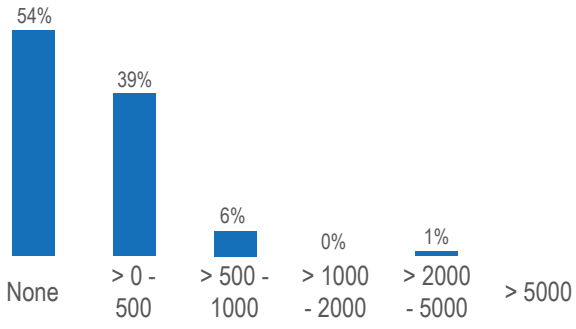
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



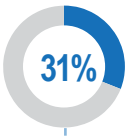
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

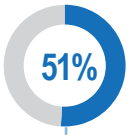


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

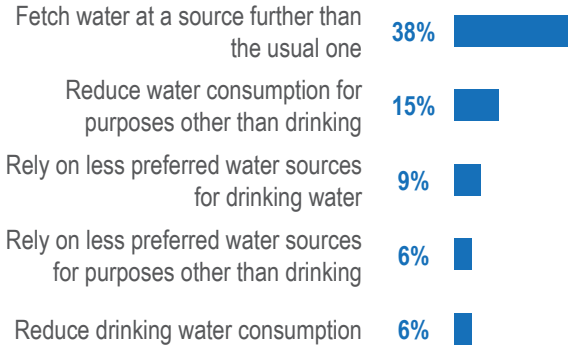
Purpose	%
Cooking	6%
Drinking	6%
Personal hygiene at shelter	20%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	21%
Other domestic purposes	25%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

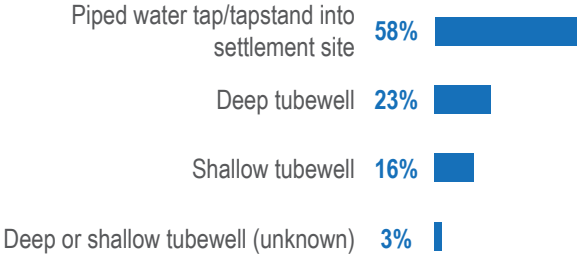


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

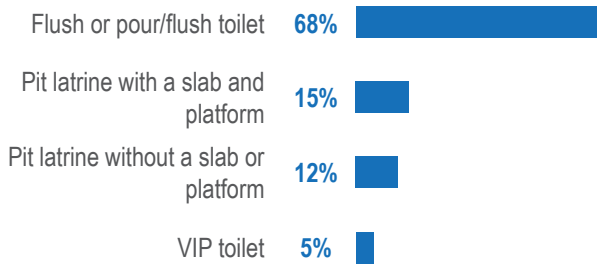


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

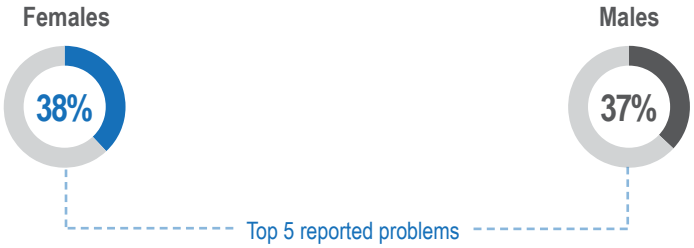
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



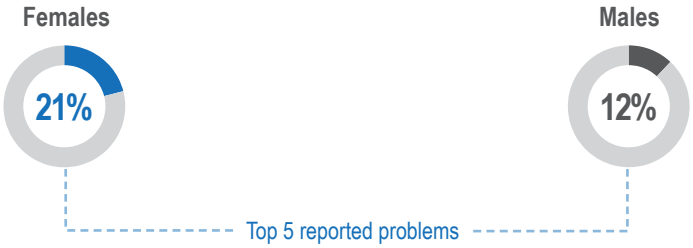
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
18%	Latrines are too far	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	19%
17%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	2 Latrines are too far	15%
16%	Latrines are difficult to reach	3 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	13%
12%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	4 Latrines are difficult to reach	13%
8%	Lack of light inside latrines	5 Lack of light inside latrines	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

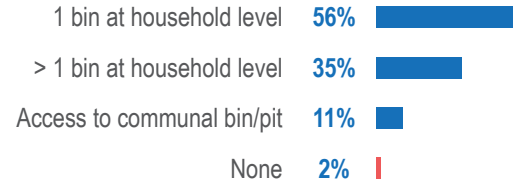
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



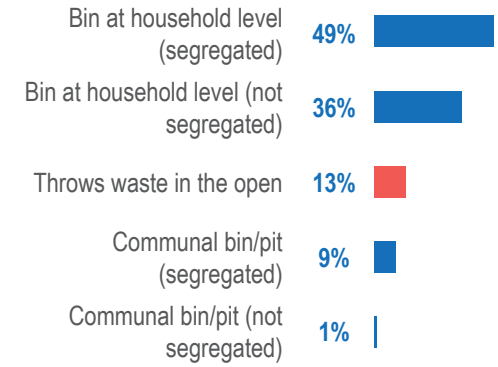
Females		Males	
13%	Bathing facilities are too far	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	9%
12%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2 Bathing facilities are too far	6%
5%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%
3%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	2%
3%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5 Lack of light outside bathing facilities	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 113; households with males, n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

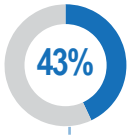
% of households with a education LSG: 47%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

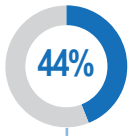


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **45%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **18%**

HOME-BASED LEARNING

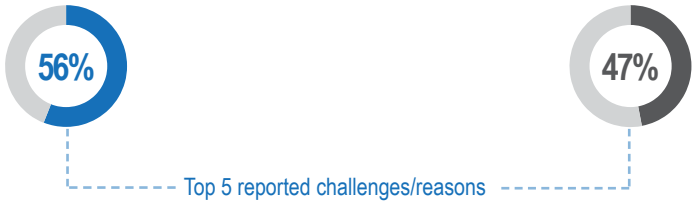


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **47%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **18%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



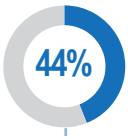
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	21% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Marriage	12%
2	11% Children too old to participate	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	11%
3	10% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	7%
4	8% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	7%
5	7% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	5	Children too old to participate	7%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 97; households with boys, n = 88 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

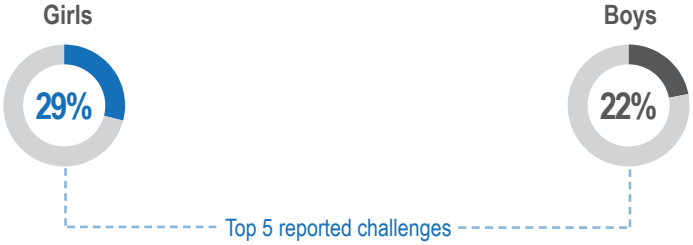
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **47%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **20%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
39%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children are too old now	29%
25%	Children are too old now	2	Marriage	26%
20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	21%
10%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too young still	12%
9%	Children are too young still	5	Children working outside the home	10%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
9%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	11%
9%	Lack of structured schooling	2	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	8%
9%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	6%
7%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	4	Lack of quality learning materials	5%
7%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	5	Lack of structured schooling	5%

COPING

17% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 69 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 32%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

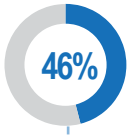
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

Limitations

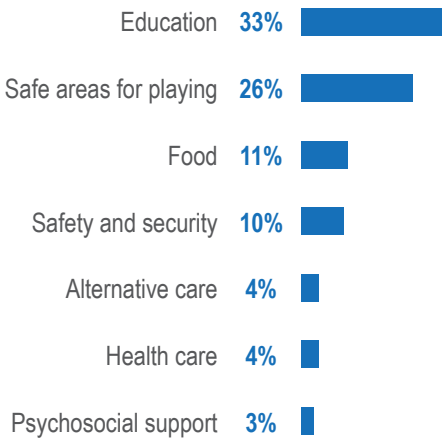
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
6%	On their way to different facilities	1	Social/community areas	7%
3%	Distribution sites	2	Markets	5%
3%	Social/community areas	3	On their way to different facilities	5%
2%	Latrines or bathing facilities	4	Latrines or bathing facilities	2%
2%	In transportation	5	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	2%

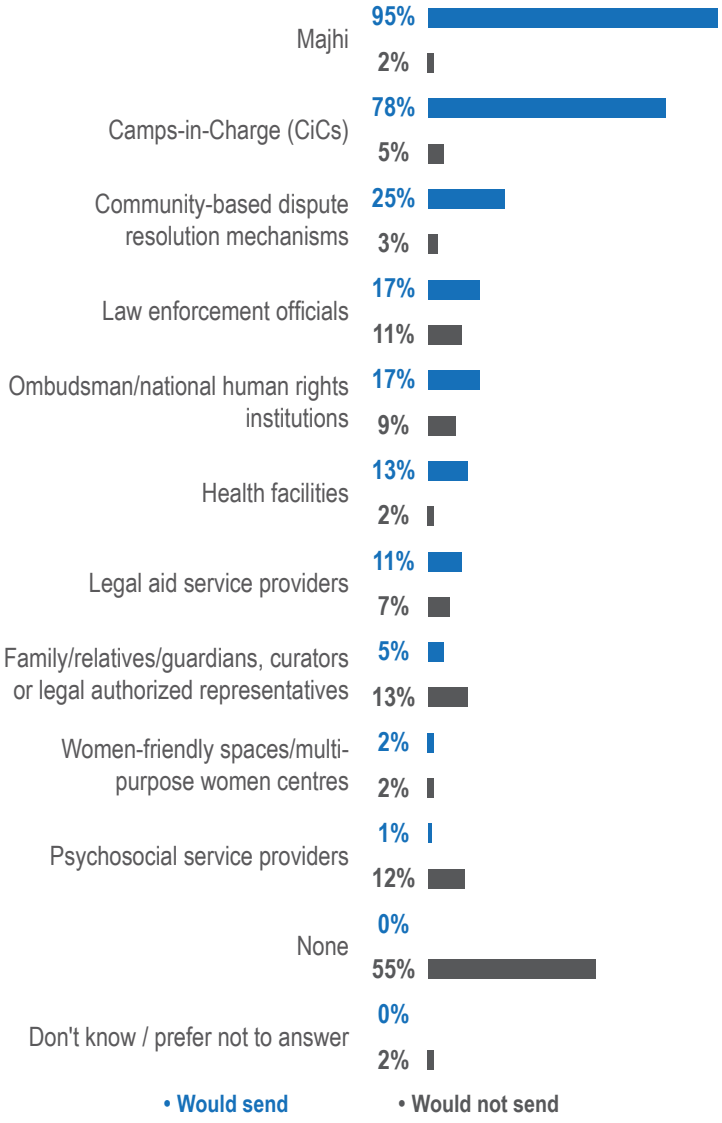
23% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

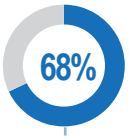
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **32% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 17%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
79%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

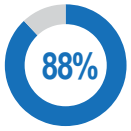
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

68% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

59% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

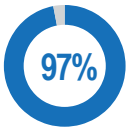
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 111).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 11%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

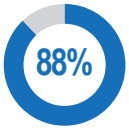
0%	Extreme	(severity score 3)
11%	Severe	(severity score 2)
46%	Stress	(severity score 1)
42%	None or minimal	
0%	Not classified	

LSG

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

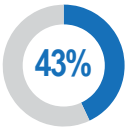
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

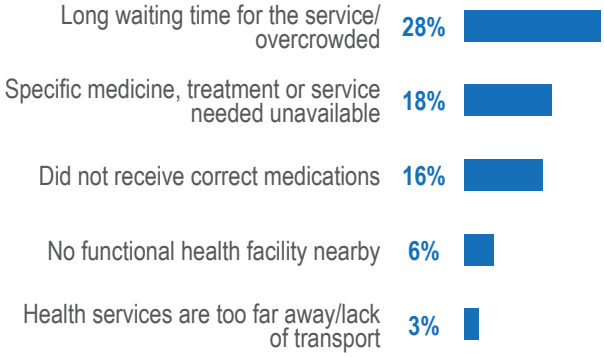
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



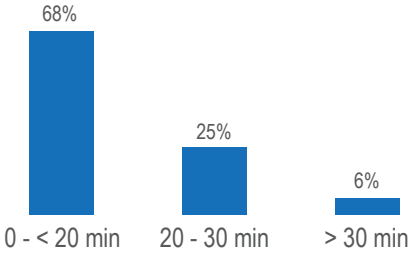
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

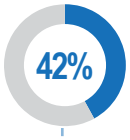


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (97%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (3%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 123). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

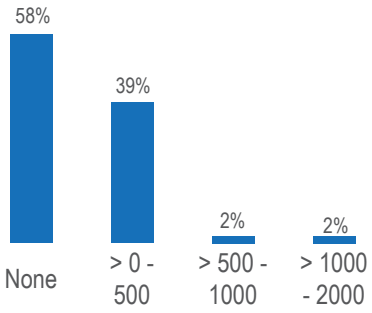
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

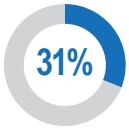
39% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

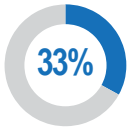
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

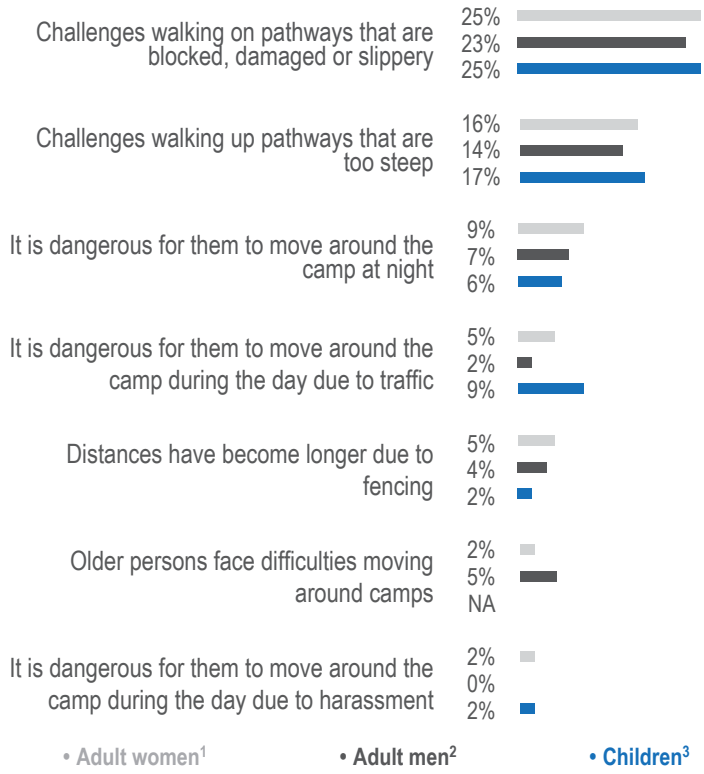


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



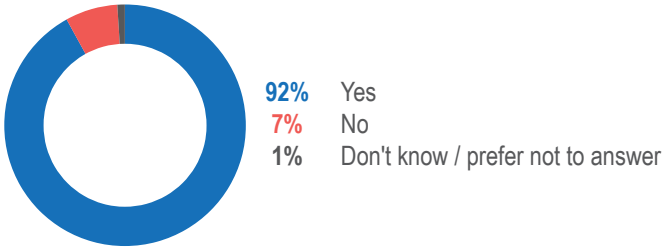
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



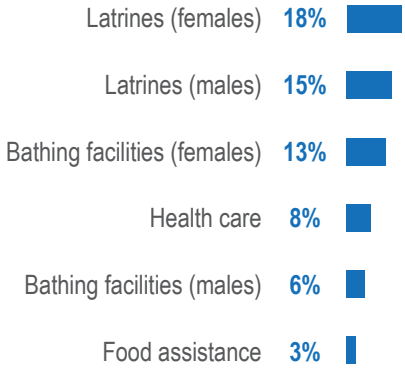
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

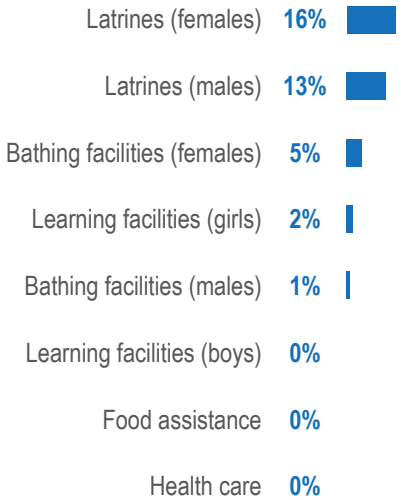


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



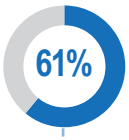
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 113; n, latrines (males) = 112; n, bathing facilities (females) = 113; n, bathing facilities (males) = 112; n, learning facilities (girls) = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 39 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 114; n, food assistance = 114). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

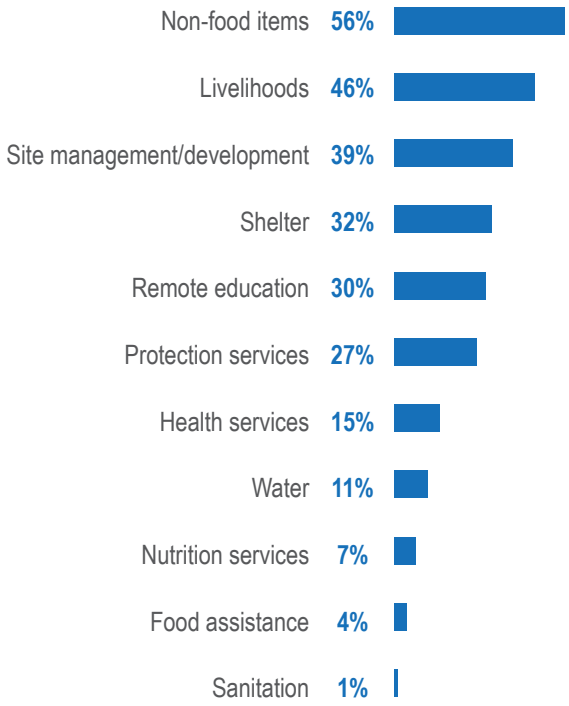
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

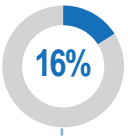
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

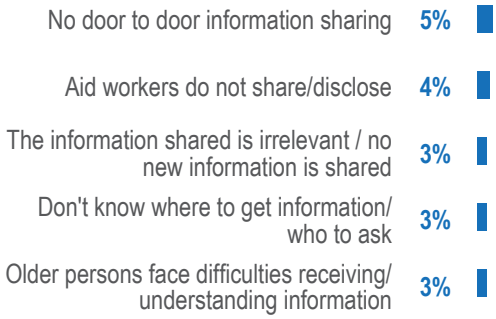
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

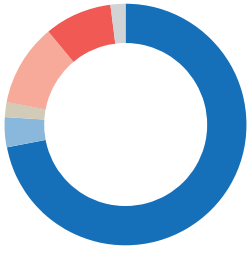


98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

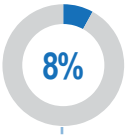
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

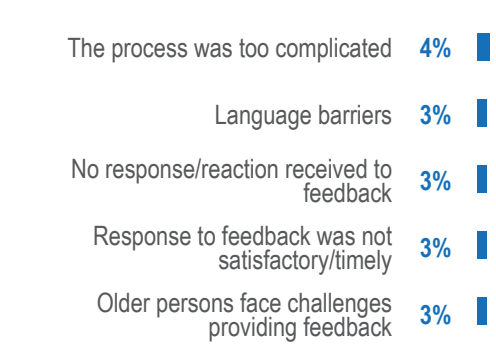


- 73% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
- 4% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
- 2% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
- 11% Consulted but opinion not taken into account
- 9% Not consulted
- 2% Don't know / prefer not to answer



of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 90%

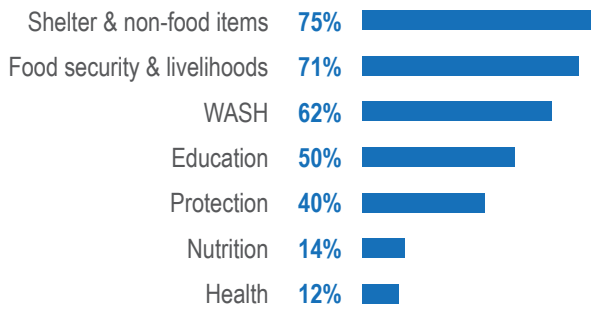
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)
	Not classified	

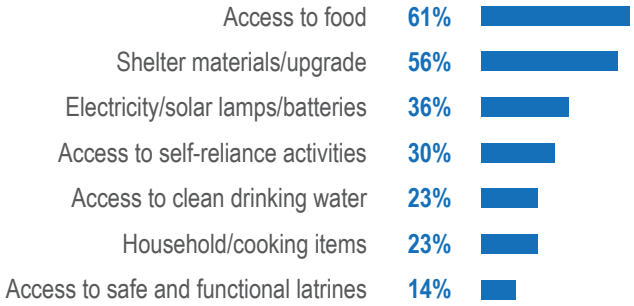
LSG

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

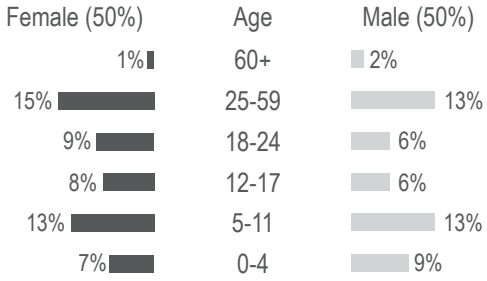
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.77
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.27
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.60
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.56
5	Access to clean drinking water	0.39
6	Household/cooking items	0.37
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.24

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.1** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

28%	Female
72%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

49%	Before October 2016
6%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
44%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

29%	Female
71%	Male

Total number of household interviews **124**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 111).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 74%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
74%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

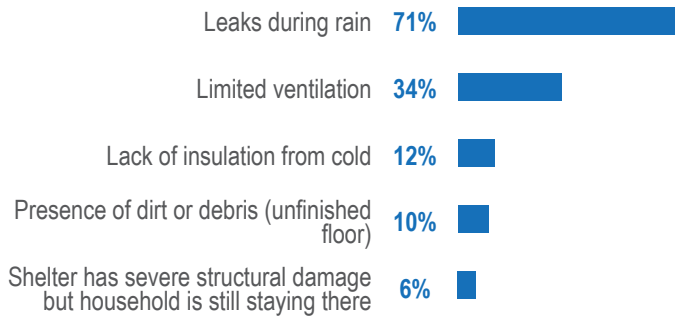
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

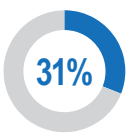
Most commonly reported issues



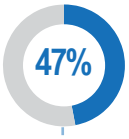
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 21%
- Materials trap heat 15%

36% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

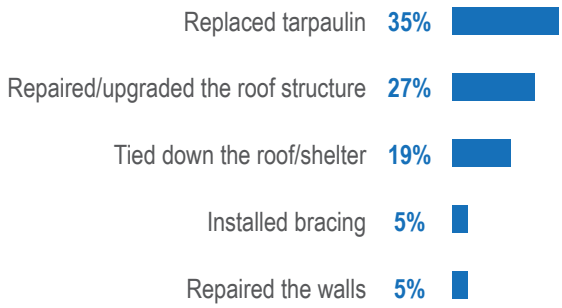


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

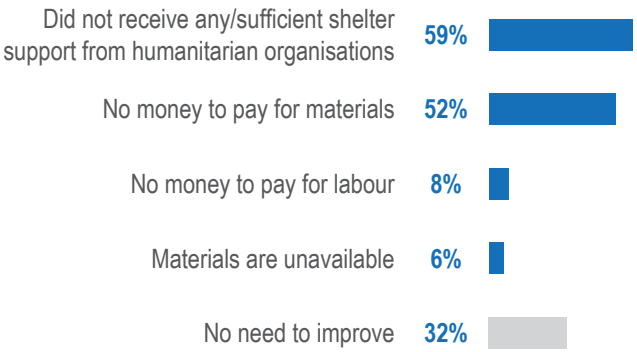


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

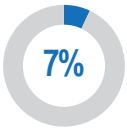
72% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

62% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 91). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

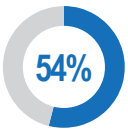


of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

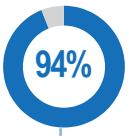
% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	85%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	75%
Shoes	56%
Mosquito nets	52%
Blankets	48%
Clothing and winter clothing	44%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	37%
Kitchen sets	35%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL



of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

34%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **12%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **6%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **1%**
- To access or pay for household items **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 116).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 66%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)
31%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
3%	Not classified	

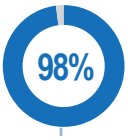
LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

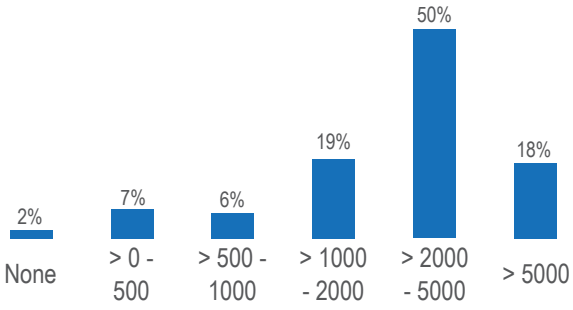
8%	Poor
52%	Borderline
40%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

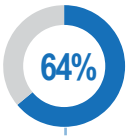


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

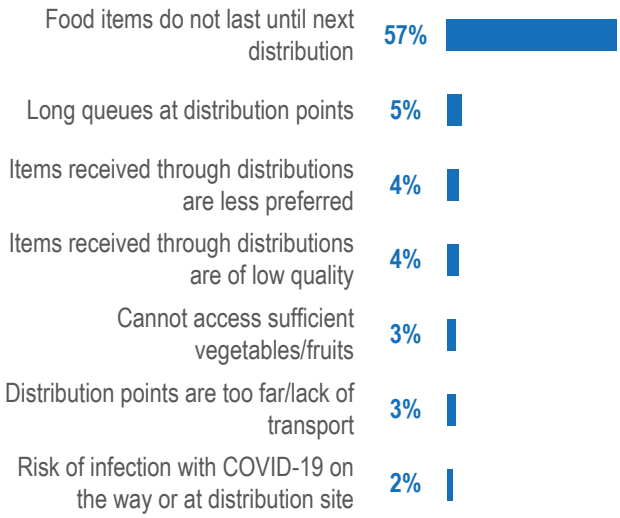


FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

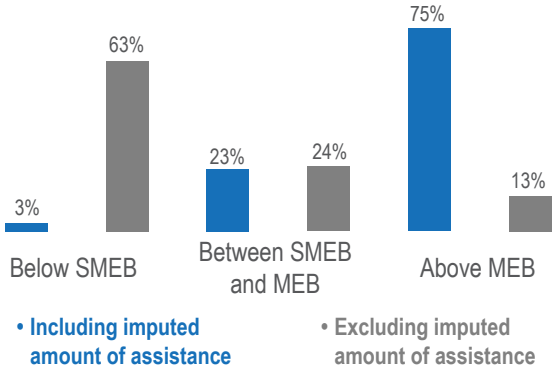
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

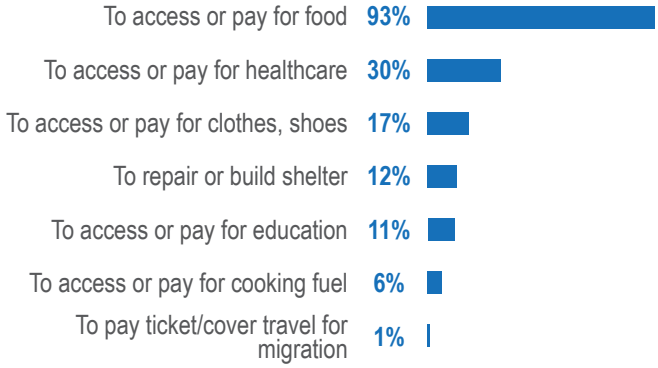
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

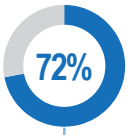


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

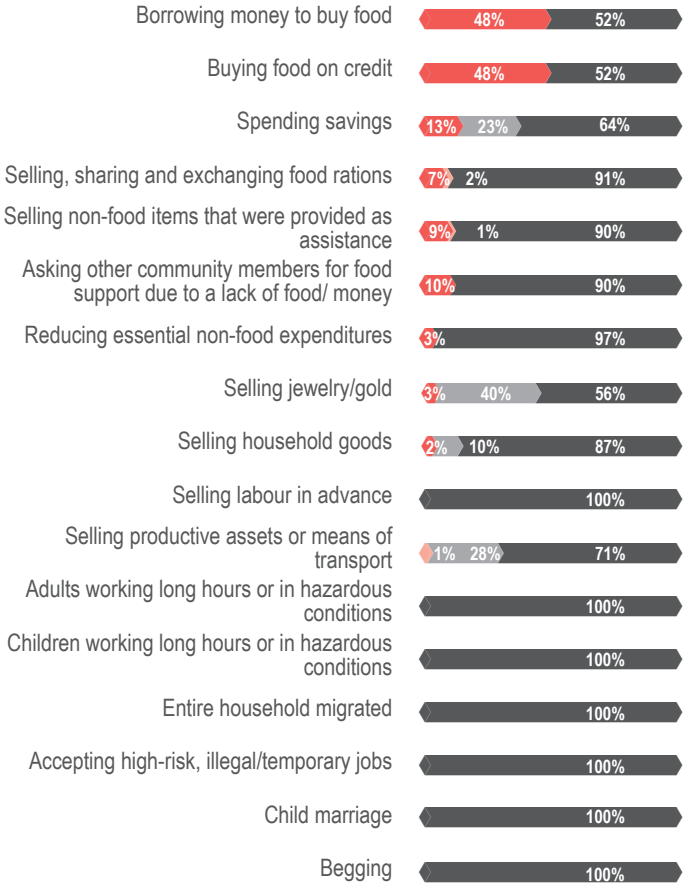
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



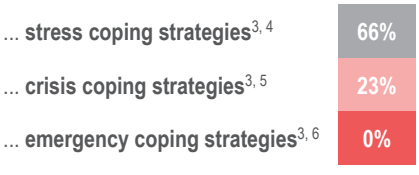


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

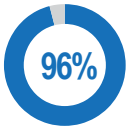
% of households with a WASH LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

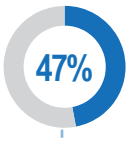
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

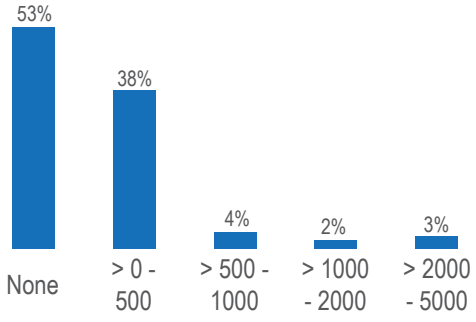


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



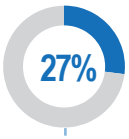
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

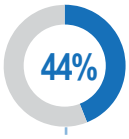


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

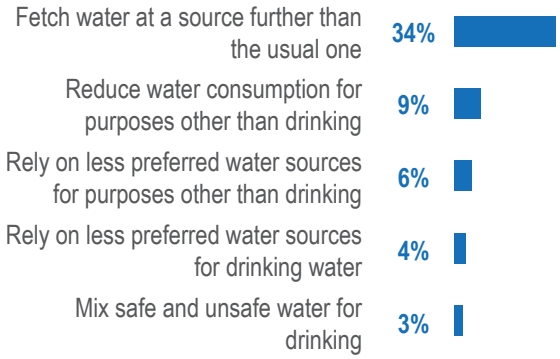
Purpose	%
Cooking	11%
Drinking	12%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	15%
Personal hygiene at shelter	19%
Other domestic purposes	22%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

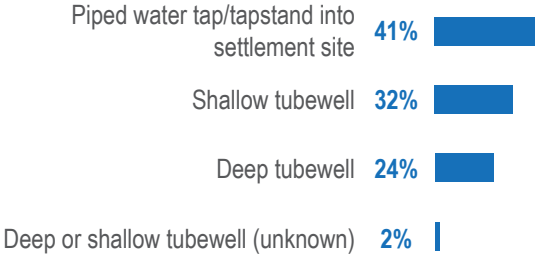


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

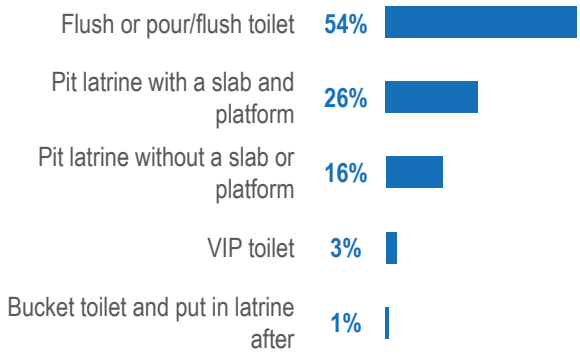


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

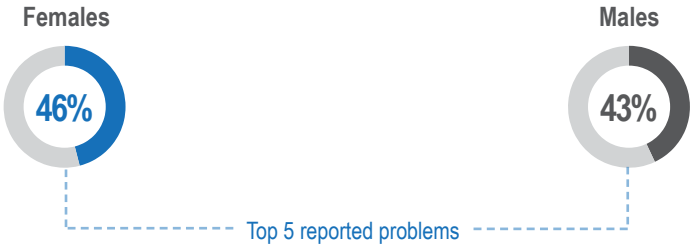
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



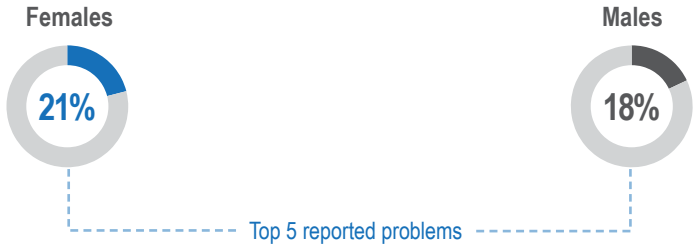
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
23%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	21%
19%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	20%
17%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	15%
10%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines	13%
9%	Lack of light outside latrines	5	Lack of light outside latrines	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

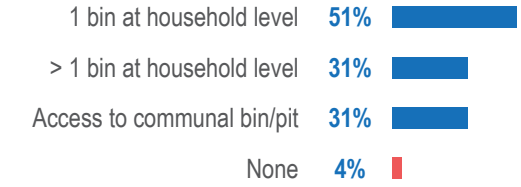
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



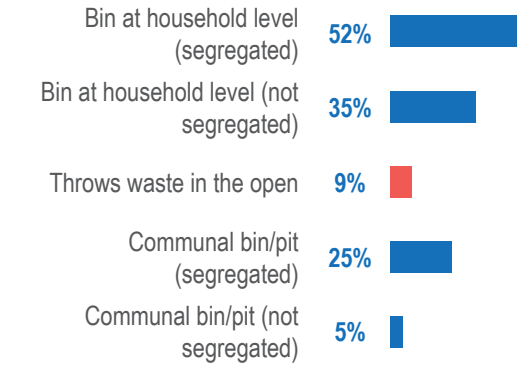
Females			Males	
12%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Bathing facilities are too far	10%
8%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
3%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
3%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	5	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 124; households with males, n = 120). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

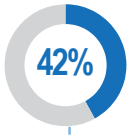
% of households with a education LSG: 50%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

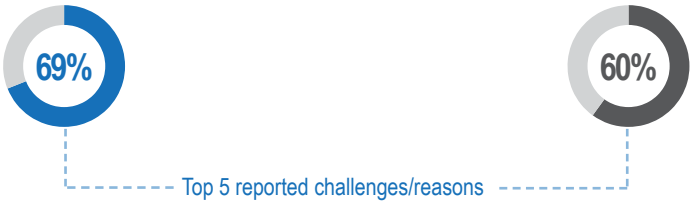


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **40%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **29%**

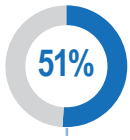
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
24%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled 22%
15%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children too young to participate 8%
8%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	No home-based learning offered 7%
7%	Household does not consider education important	4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning 6%
6%	No home-based learning offered	5	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children 6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

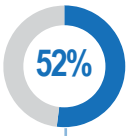
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **52%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **41%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 98). Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 111; households with boys, n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

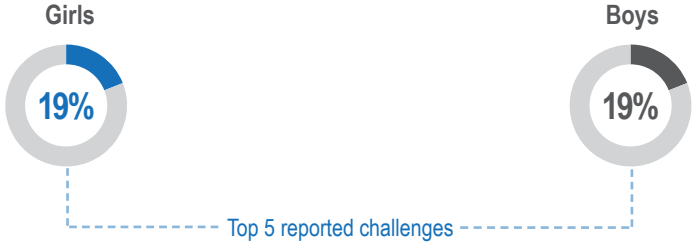
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **55%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **33%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
35%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	43%
29%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	21%
21%	Household does not consider education important	3	Household does not consider education important	13%
17%	Children are too old now	4	Children are too young still	13%
6%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
11%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	12%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	Children are too old now	4%
2%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	3	Children are too young still	3%
2%	Learning facilities overcrowded	4	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	1%
2%	Household does not consider education important	5	Children needed to help at home	1%

COPING

11% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 98).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 82 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 73 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 38%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

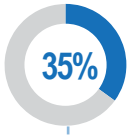
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
52%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

Limitations

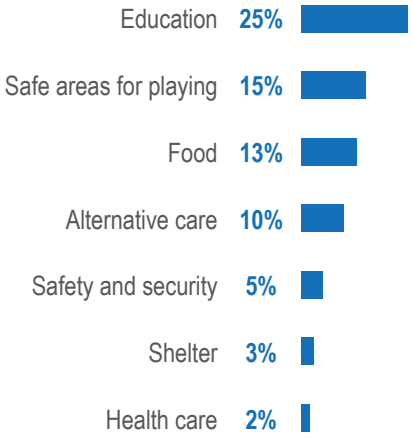
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys
12%	1 Markets	9%
8%	2 On their way to different facilities	6%
5%	3 Distribution sites	2%
3%	4 Latrines or bathing facilities	2%
3%	5 In transportation	1%
		Social/community areas 2%
		In transportation 2%
		Latrines or bathing facilities 1%

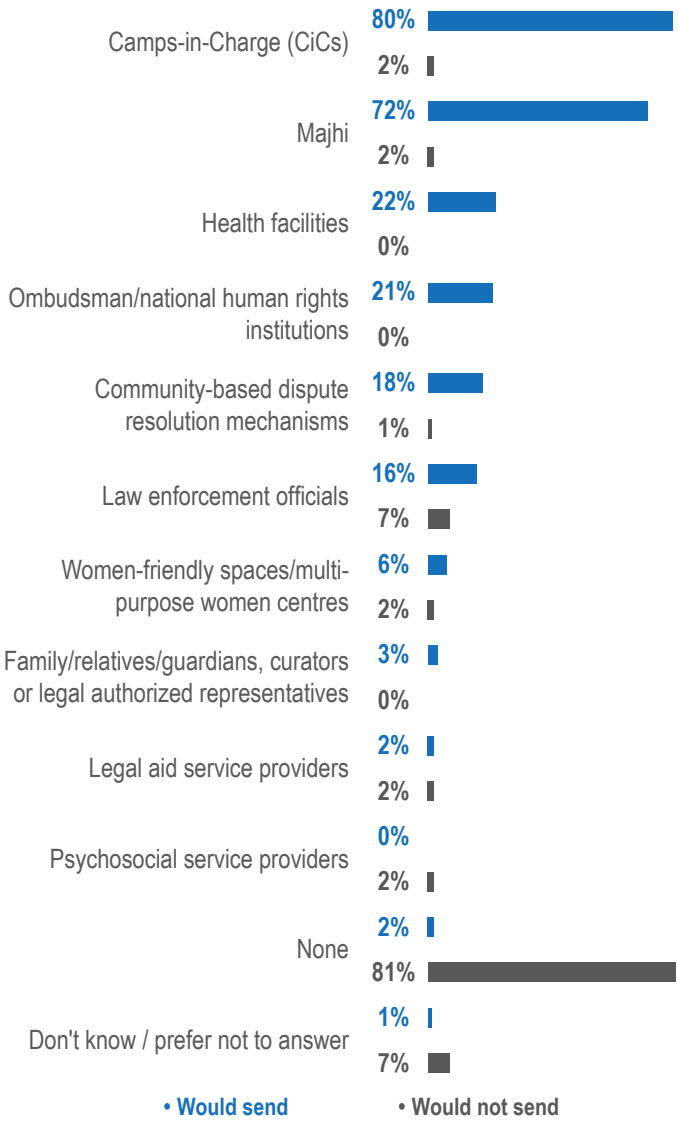
9% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]

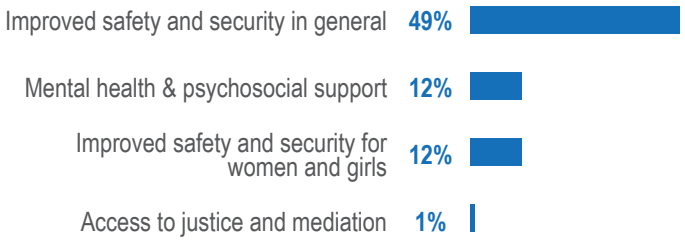


Overall, **38% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 15%

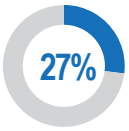
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

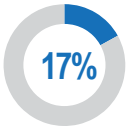
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
79%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

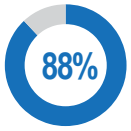
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

88% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

62% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

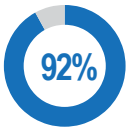
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 123).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 10%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

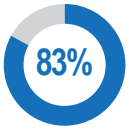
% of households per health LSG severity score:

10%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
45%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
44%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

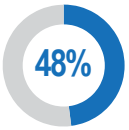
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

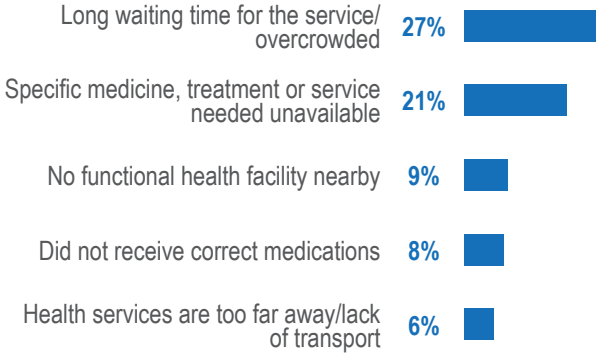
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



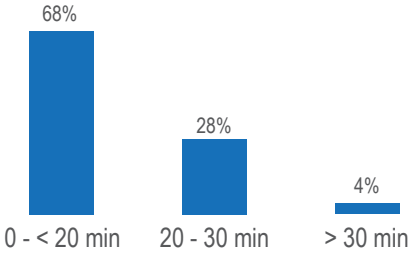
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

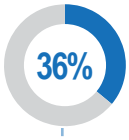


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (97%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (3%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 133). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

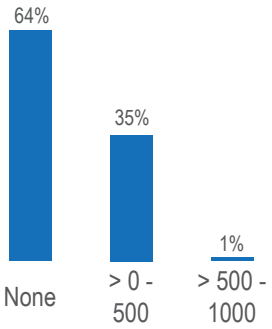
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

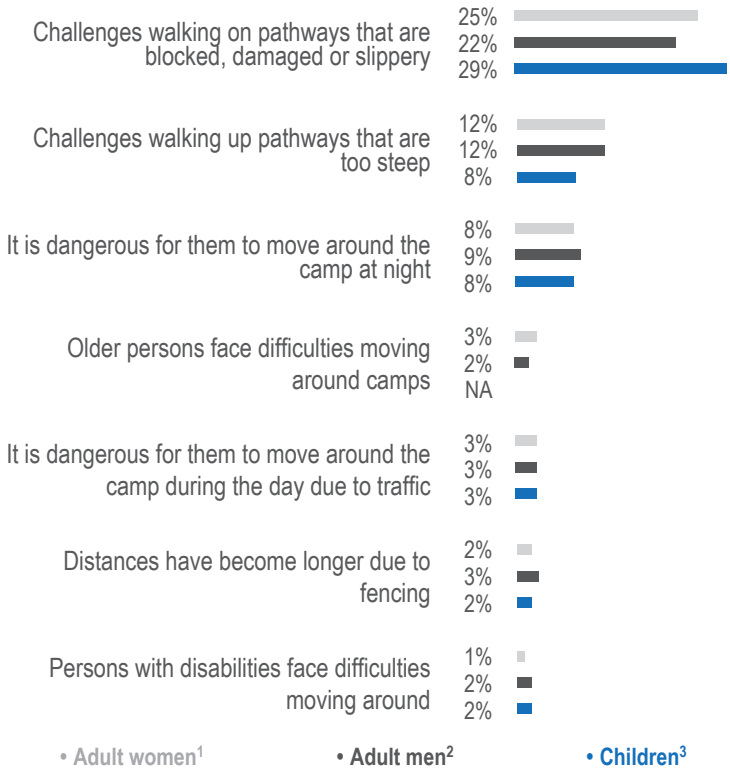
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

35% of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

34% of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

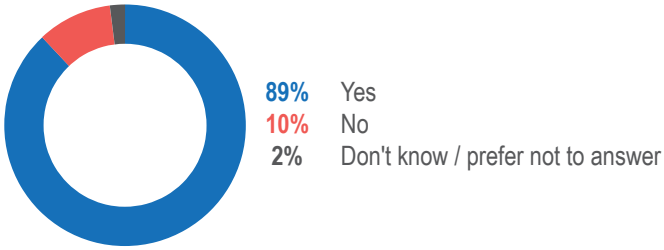
33% of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



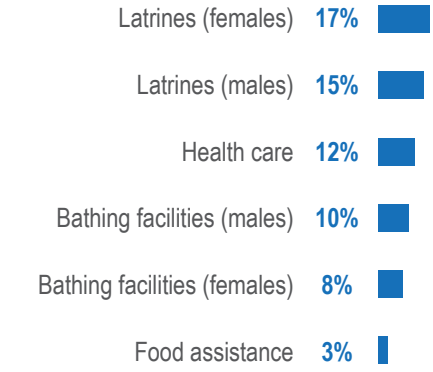
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

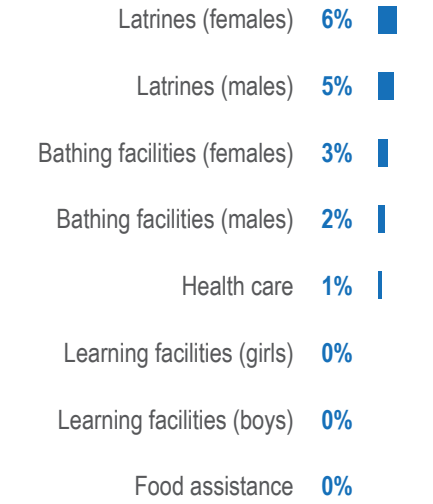


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



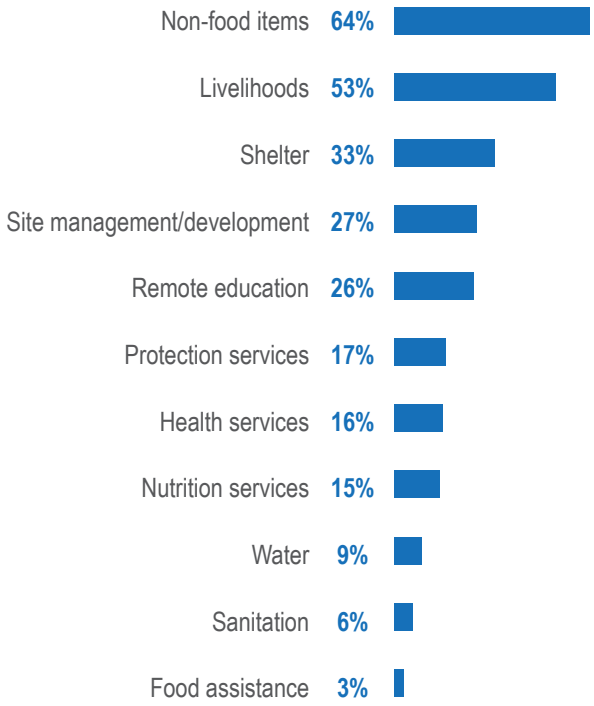
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 124). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 117). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 124; n, latrines (males) = 120; n, bathing facilities (females) = 124; n, bathing facilities (males) = 120; n, learning facilities (girls) = 80 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 124; n, food assistance = 122). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

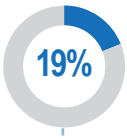
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION

of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

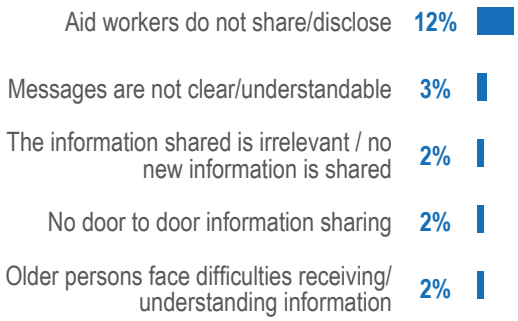
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

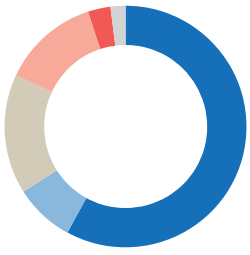


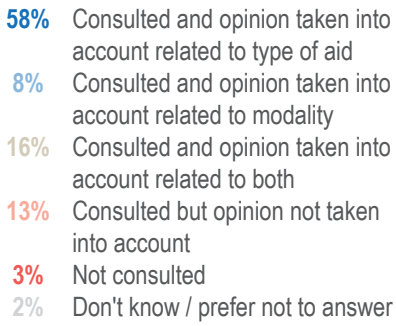
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

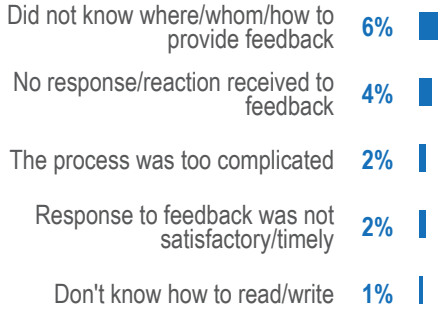
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

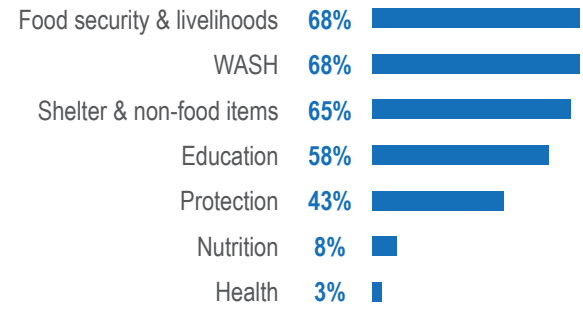
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 74%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

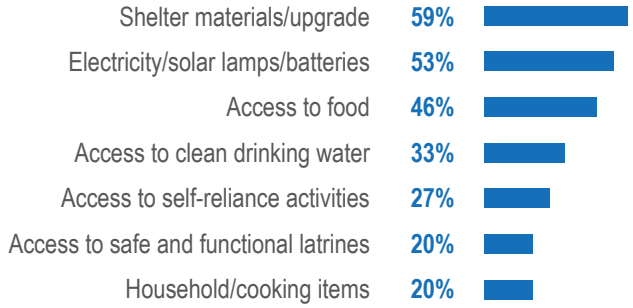
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
54%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
25%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

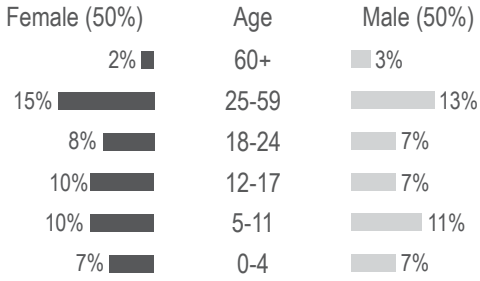
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.45
2	Access to food	1.24
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	1.08
4	Access to clean drinking water	0.51
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.48
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.40
7	Household/cooking items	0.25

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

26%	Female
74%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

38%	Before October 2016
2%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
61%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

33%	Female
67%	Male

Total number of household interviews **104**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 61%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

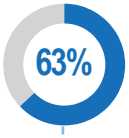
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

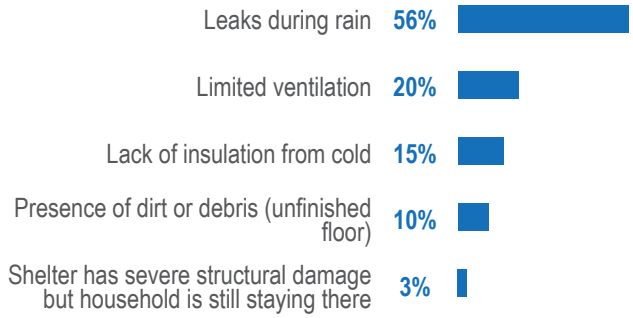
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

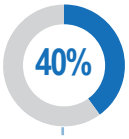


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 88%
- Damage to walls 14%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 11%

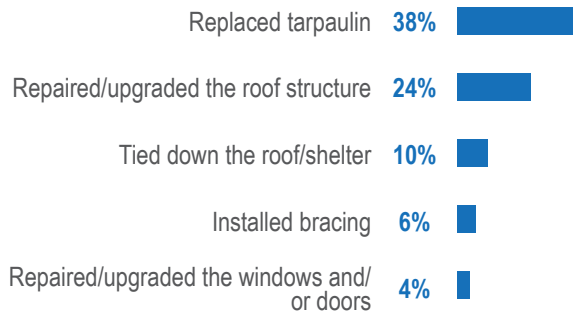
35% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

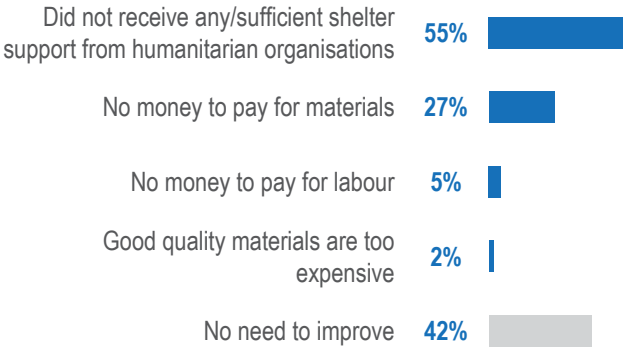


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

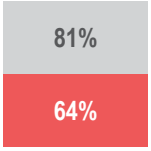
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 42). Results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	89%
Shoes	80%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	71%
Clothing and winter clothing	65%
Blankets	55%
Kitchen sets	54%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	44%
Mosquito nets	38%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

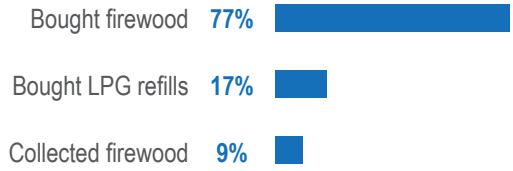
COOKING FUEL

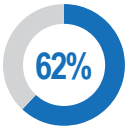
of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

38%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]





of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **8%**
- To repair or build shelter **5%**
- To access or pay for household items **2%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 104).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 62%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

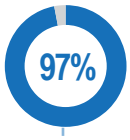
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
0%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

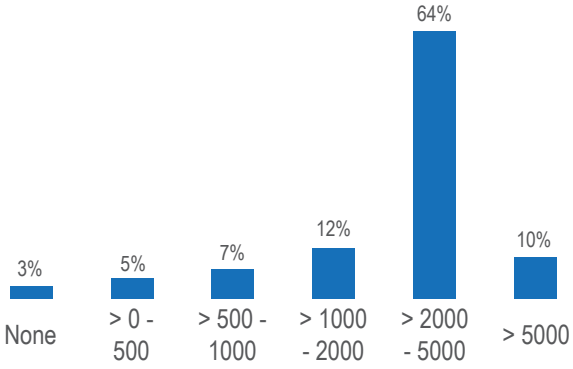
15%	Poor
37%	Borderline
48%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE



of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

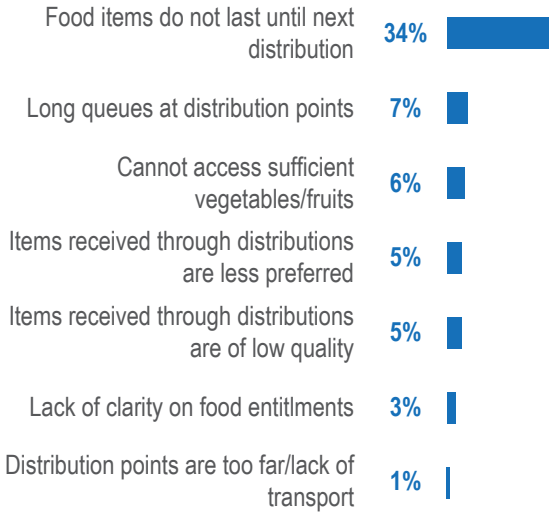
% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



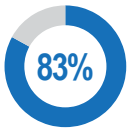
FOOD ASSISTANCE

of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



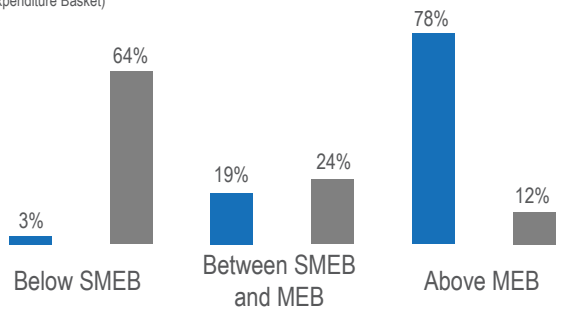
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

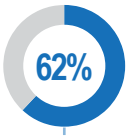
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

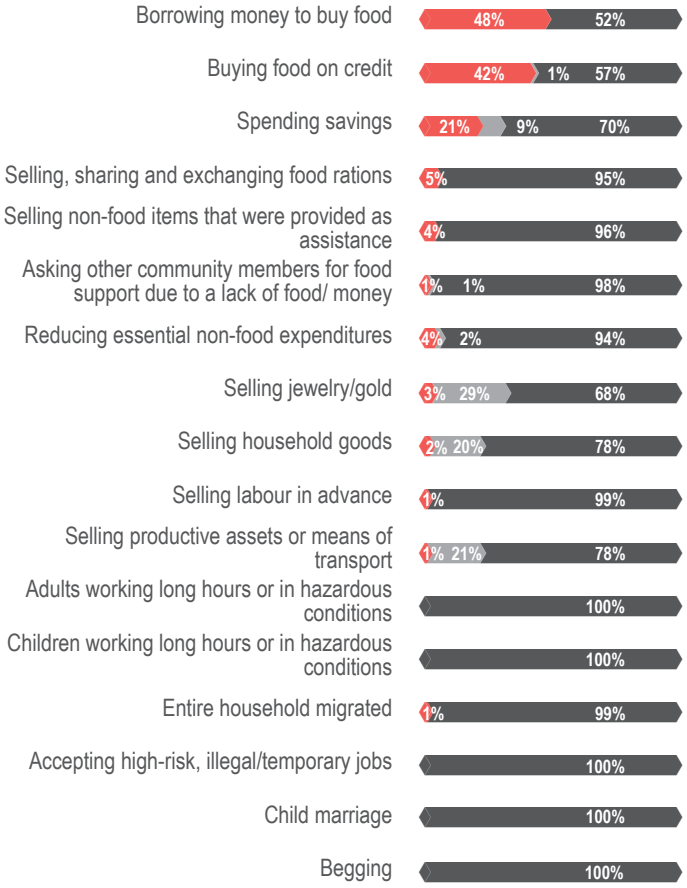


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



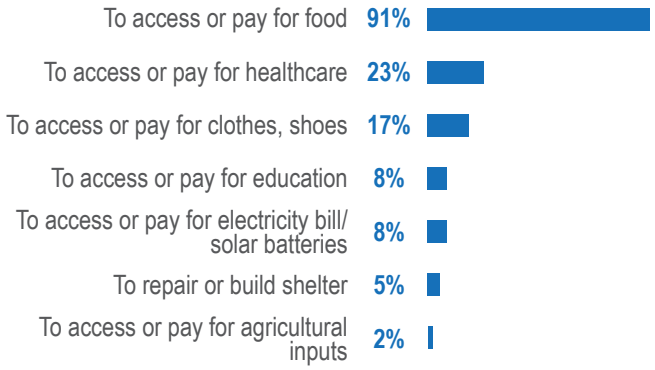
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

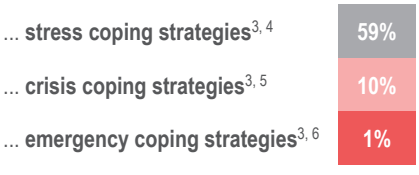


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 62%

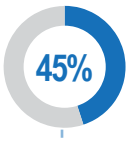
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
58%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

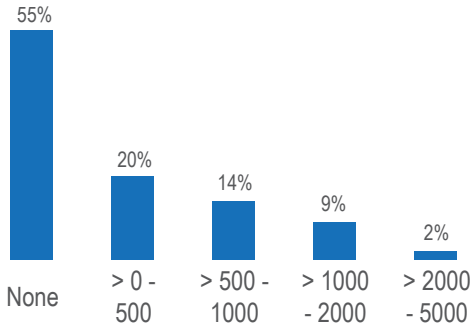
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



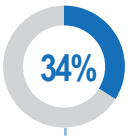
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

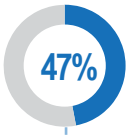


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

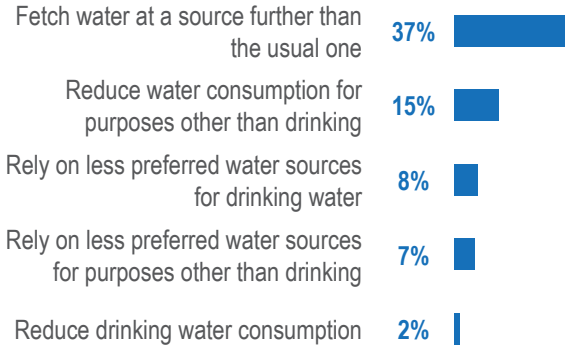
Purpose	%
Drinking	11%
Cooking	13%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	17%
Personal hygiene at shelter	20%
Other domestic purposes	26%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

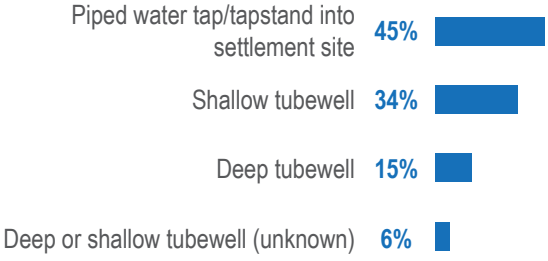


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

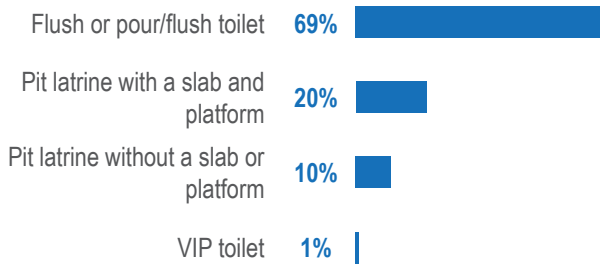


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

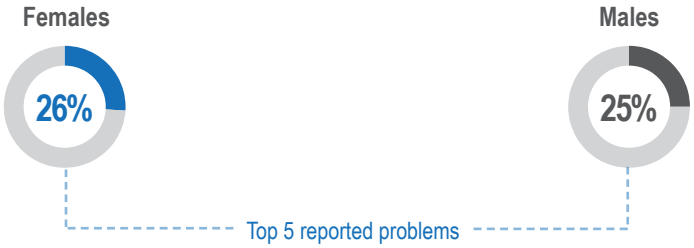
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



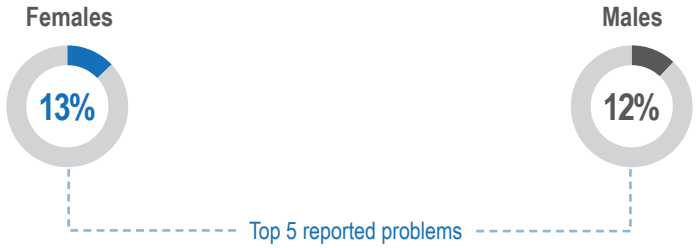
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
14%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 13%
11%	Latrines are too far	2	Latrines are too far 12%
10%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	3	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 9%
8%	Latrines are not functioning	4	Latrines are not functioning 8%
5%	Lack of light inside latrines	5	Lack of light inside latrines 4%

BATHING FACILITIES

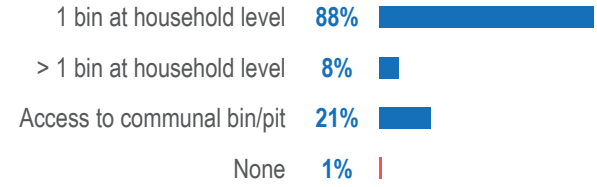
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



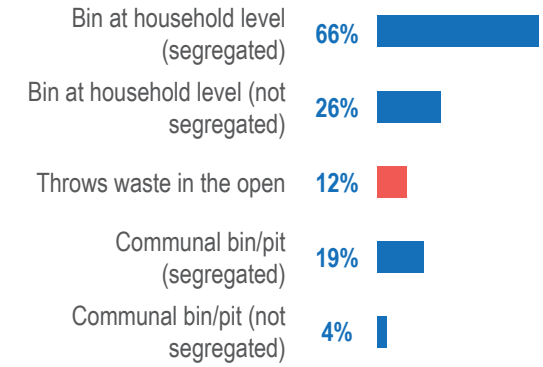
Females		Males	
5%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Bathing facilities are too far 6%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2	Bathing facilities are not functioning 5%
5%	Bathing facilities are too far	3	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 3%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Lack of light inside bathing facilities 3%
3%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 103; households with males, n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

% of households with a education LSG: 52%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

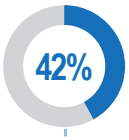
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

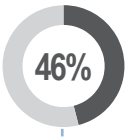
of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **58%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **39%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

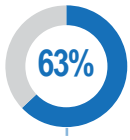




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
18%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled 20%
9%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children 7%
8%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	3	Lack of light in shelter 6%
4%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning 5%
4%	Children too old to participate	5	Household is unaware of home-based learning opportunities or how to access them 5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

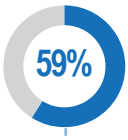
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **67%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **42%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 82 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

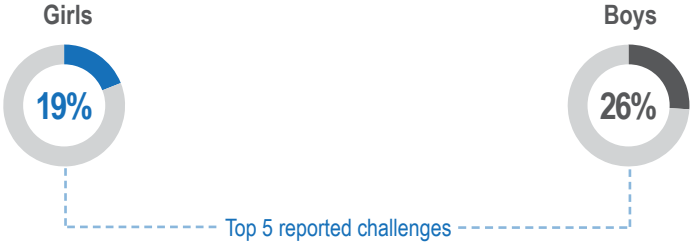
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **62%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **34%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
29%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Children are too old now	31%
27%	Children are too old now	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	29%
21%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Household does not consider education important	14%
13%	Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	10%
2%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	5	Children working outside the home	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

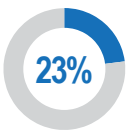


	Girls		Boys	
7%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	10%
5%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	5%
5%	Household does not consider education important	3	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	5%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	5%
2%	Children working outside the home	5	Household is unaware of education opportunities available or how to access them	3%

COPING

8% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 49 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 34%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
29%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
47%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

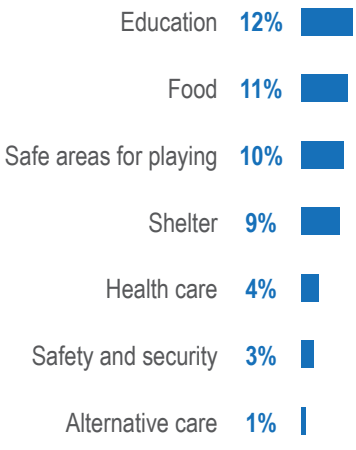
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
15%	Latrines or bathing facilities	1	Latrines or bathing facilities	6%
13%	Markets	2	In transportation	4%
11%	Distribution sites	3	Markets	3%
10%	Water points	4	Distribution sites	3%
6%	Social/community areas	5	On their way to different facilities	1%

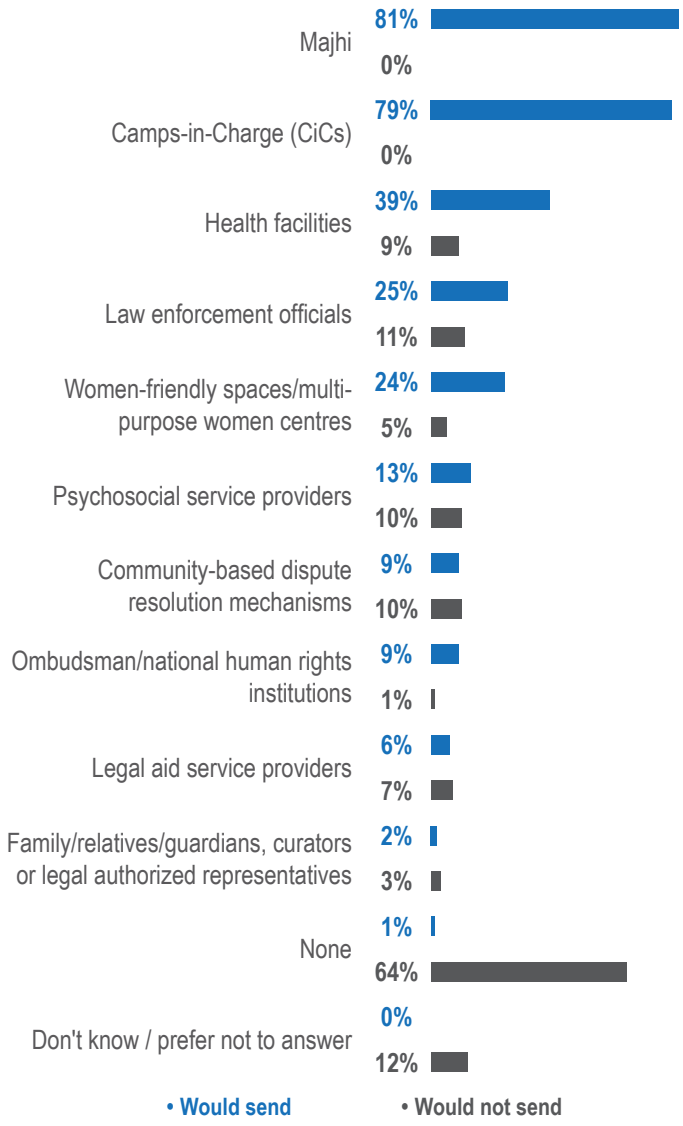
9% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

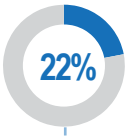
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



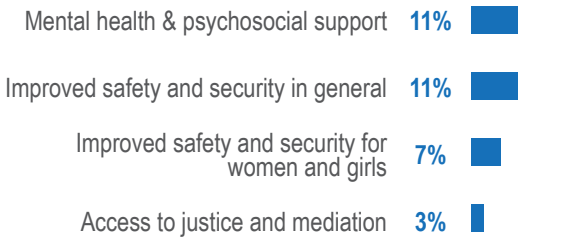
Overall, **60% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

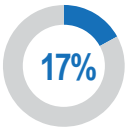
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

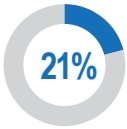
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
84%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

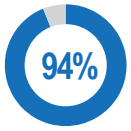
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

94% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

67% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



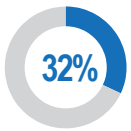
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 97).

HEALTH

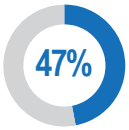
% of households with a health LSG: 3%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

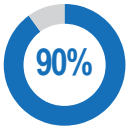
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
60%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



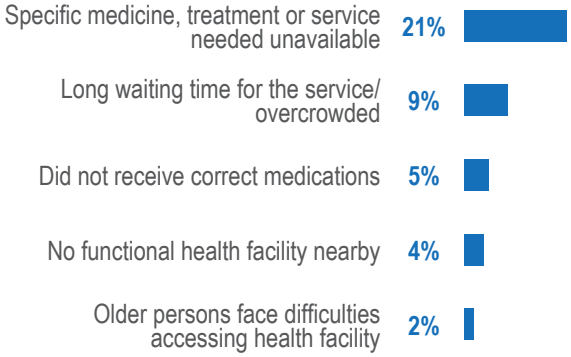
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

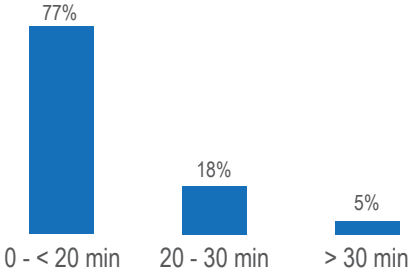
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation



Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (92%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (6%).**

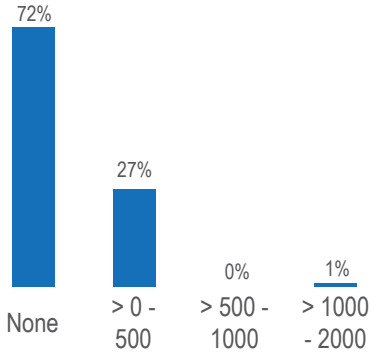
[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

HEALTH

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



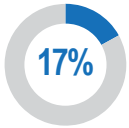
COPING

23% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

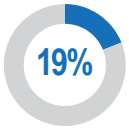
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

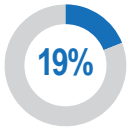
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

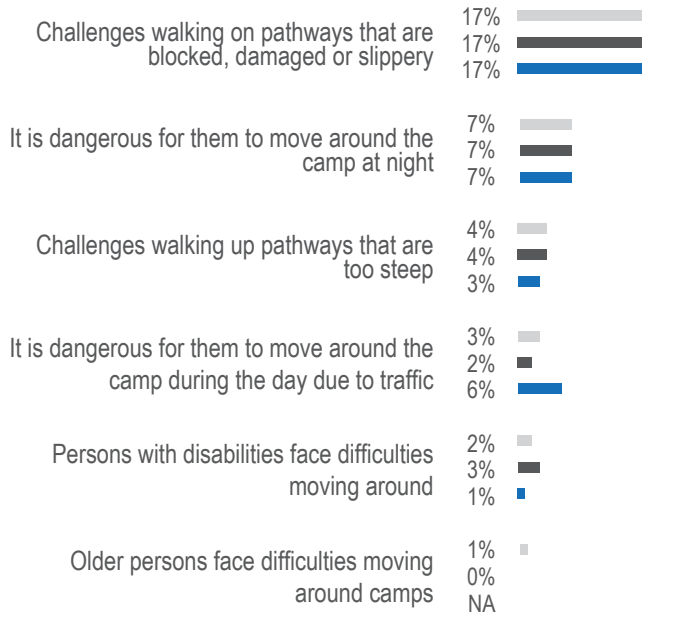


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



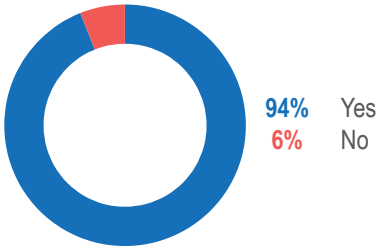
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



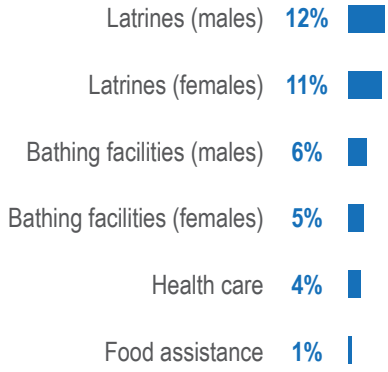
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

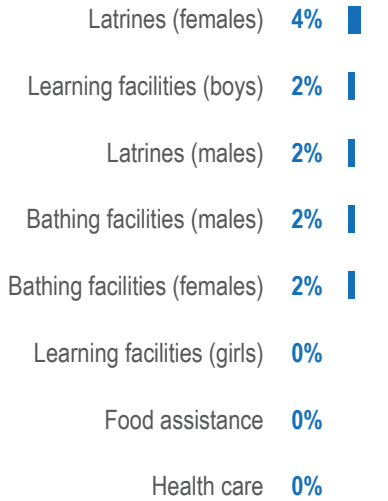


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



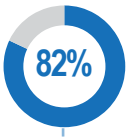
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 98). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 103; n, latrines (males) = 102; n, bathing facilities (females) = 103; n, bathing facilities (males) = 102; n, learning facilities (girls) = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 44 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 103; n, food assistance = 102). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

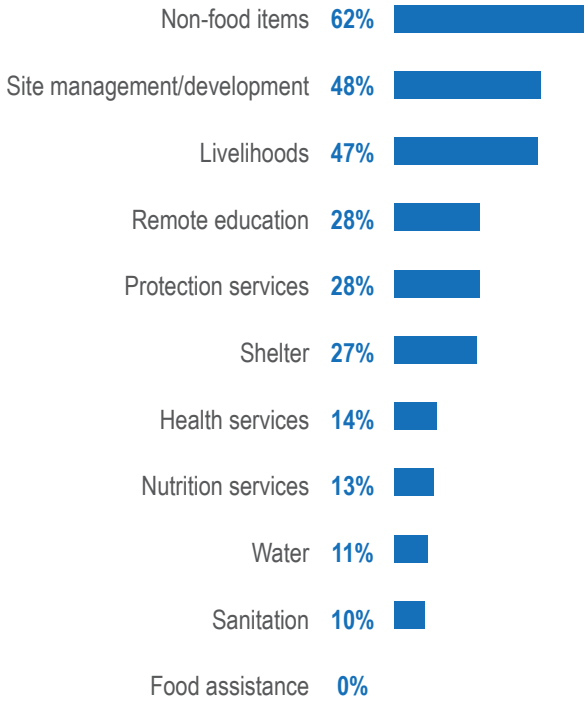
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

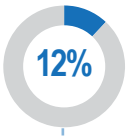
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

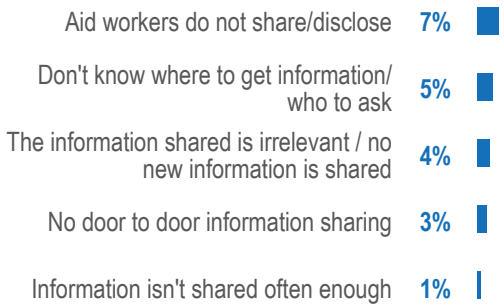
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

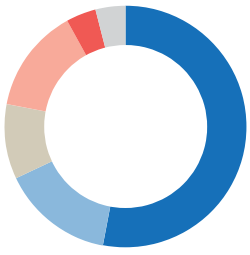


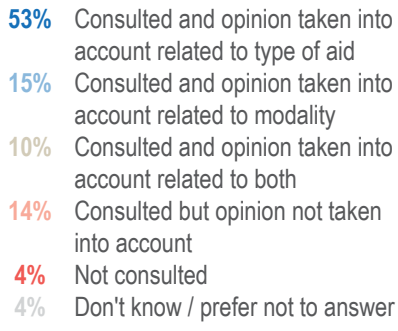
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

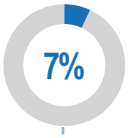
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

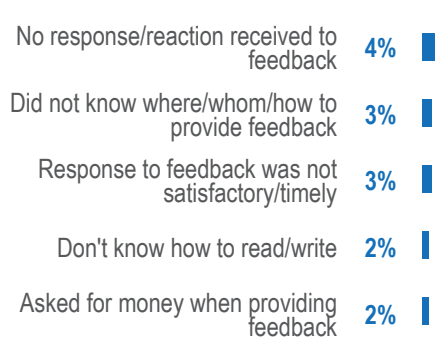






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

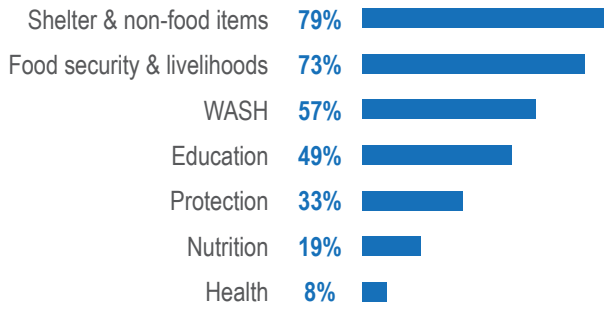
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 82%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

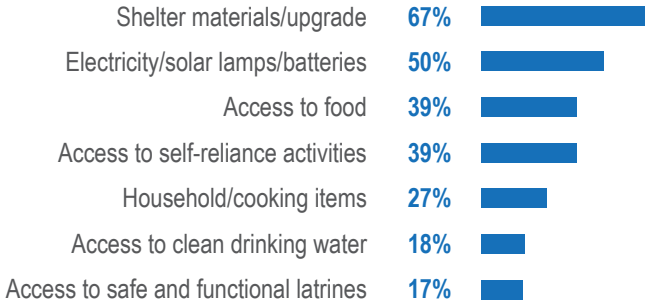
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
57%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
18%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

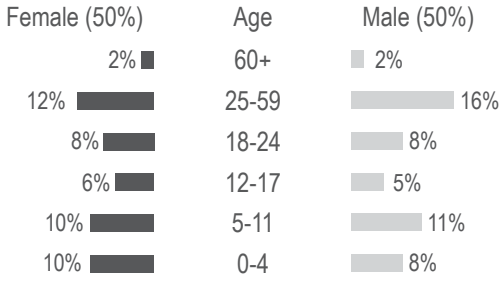
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.69
2	Access to food	1.09
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.92
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.68
5	Household/cooking items	0.35
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.31
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.27

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.0** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

18%	Female
82%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
6%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
94%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

7%	Female
93%	Male

Total number of household interviews **102**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 77%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
76%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

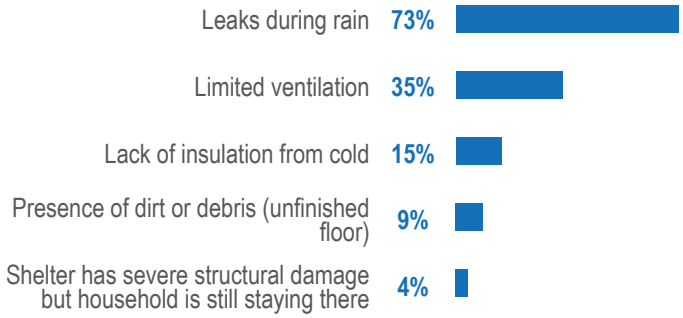
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

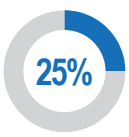
Most commonly reported issues



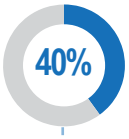
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 95%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 18%
- Damage to walls 16%

46% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

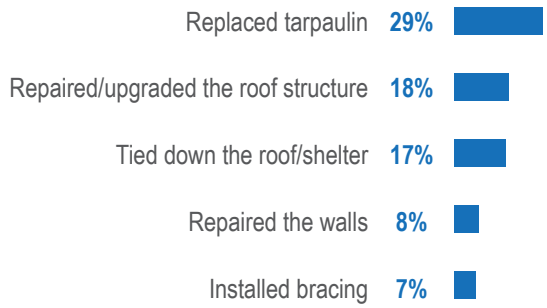


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

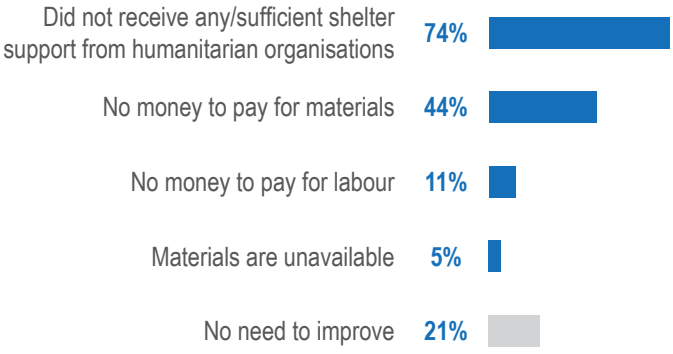


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

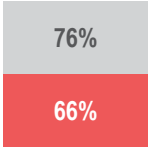
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



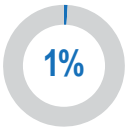
... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 41). Results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	78%
Shoes	71%
Clothing and winter clothing	58%
Blankets	48%
Kitchen sets	46%
Mosquito nets	40%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	36%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

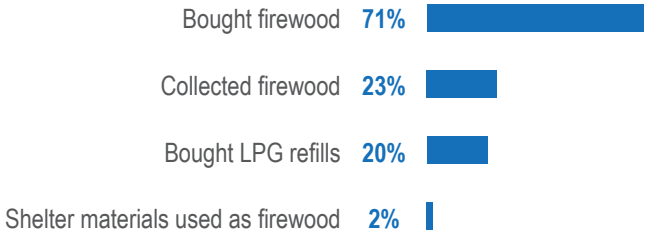
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

37%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **15%**
- To repair or build shelter **12%**
- To access or pay for household items **10%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **8%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 101).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

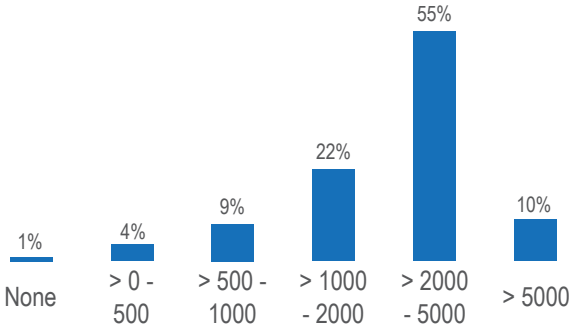
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

17%	Poor
40%	Borderline
43%	Acceptable

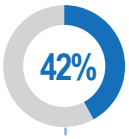
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

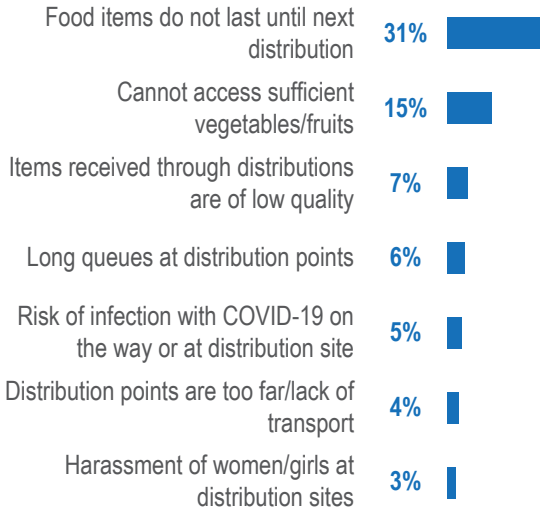


FOOD ASSISTANCE

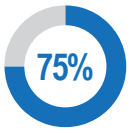


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



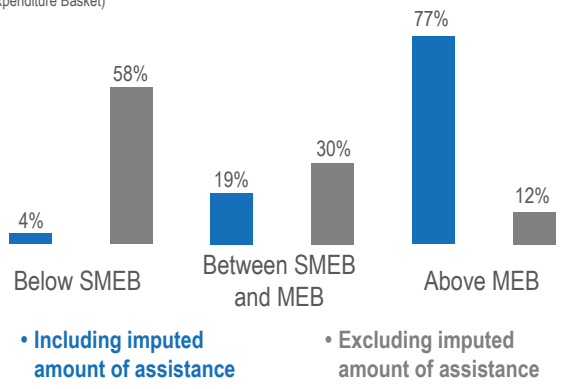
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

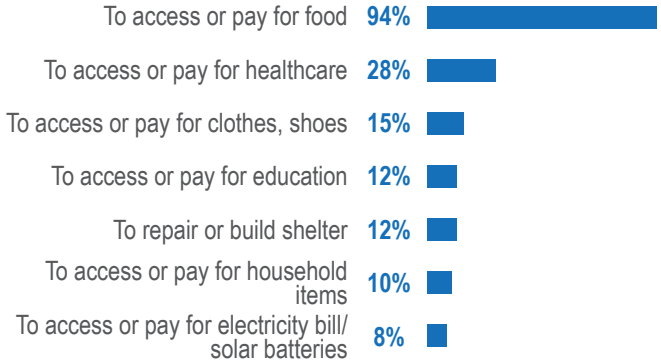
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

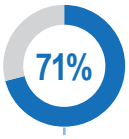


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

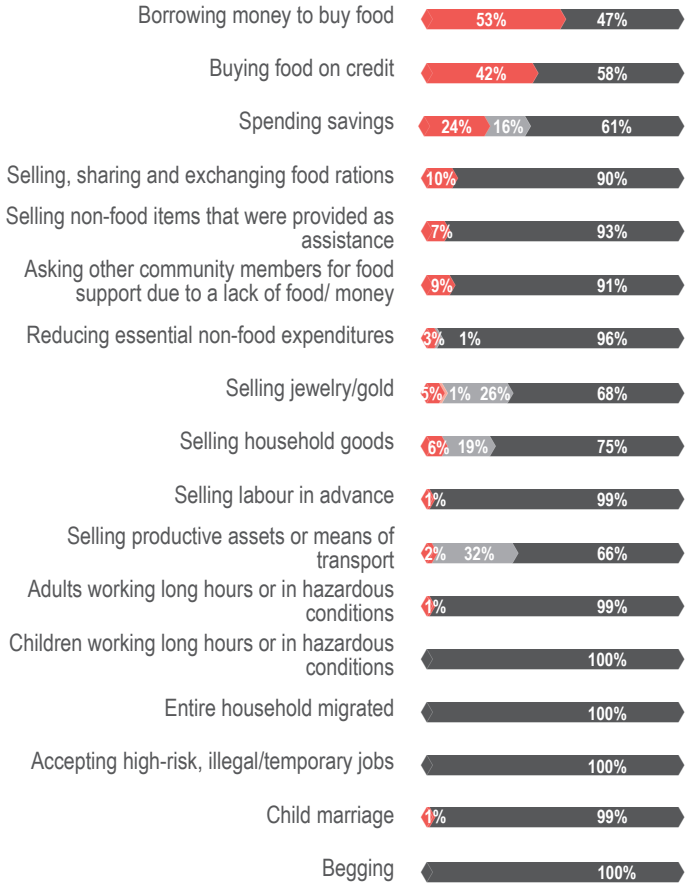
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



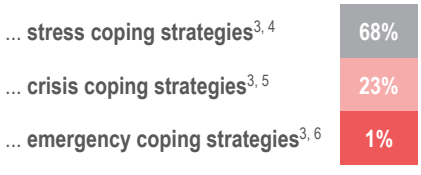


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 56%

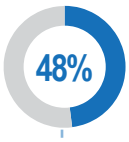
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
51%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
32%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

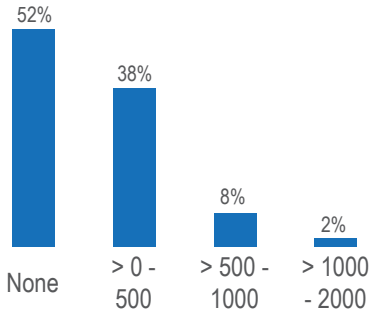
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



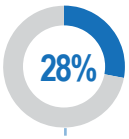
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

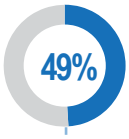


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

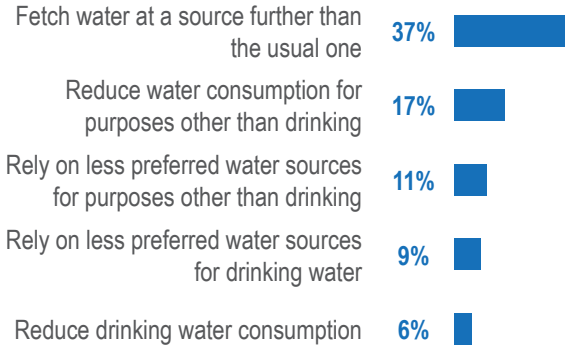
Purpose	%
Cooking	10%
Drinking	11%
Personal hygiene at shelter	18%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	20%
Other domestic purposes	22%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

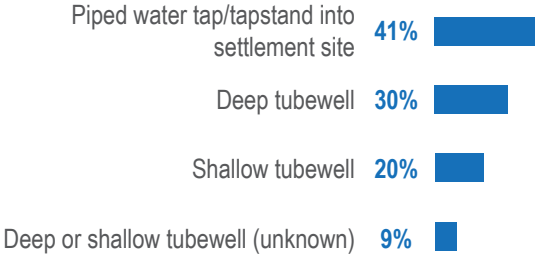


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

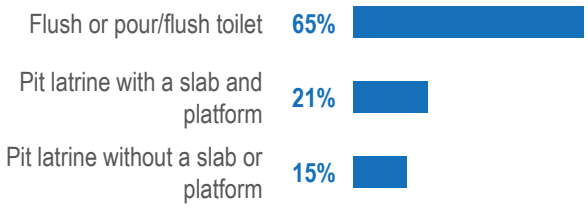


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

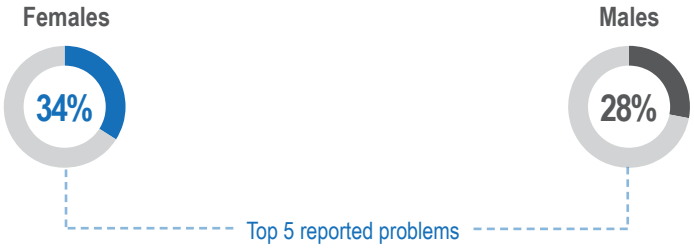
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 3)



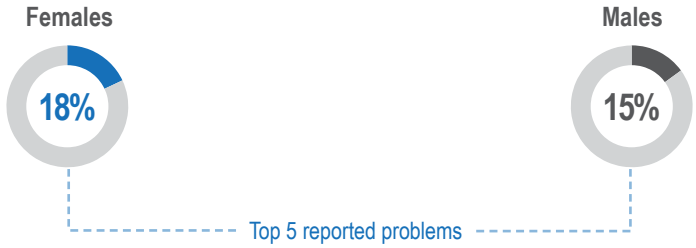
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
21%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic (1)	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	18%
19%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding (2)	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	17%
10%	Latrines are not functioning (3)	Latrines are not functioning	10%
8%	Latrines are too far (4)	Lack of light inside latrines	7%
6%	Latrines are difficult to reach (5)	Latrines are too far	6%

BATHING FACILITIES

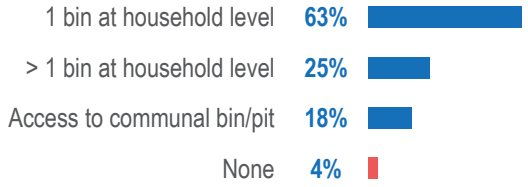
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



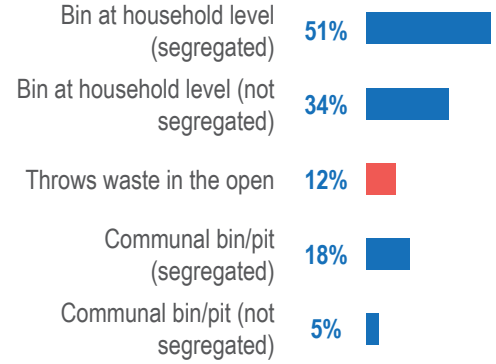
Females		Males	
10%	Bathing facilities are too far (1)	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
9%	Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded (2)	Bathing facilities are not functioning	6%
5%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated (3)	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4%
4%	Bathing facilities are not functioning (4)	Bathing facilities are too far	4%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach (5)	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	4%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 98; households with males, n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

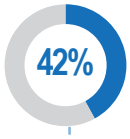
% of households with a education LSG: 44%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
18%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

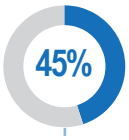


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **42%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **20%**

HOME-BASED LEARNING

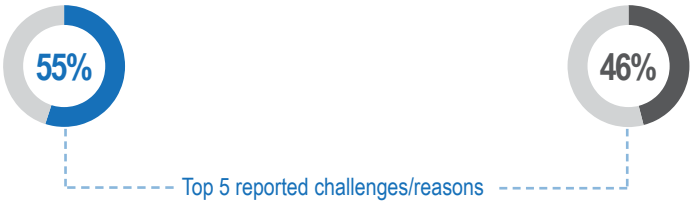


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **44%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **25%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



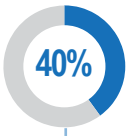
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	22% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	15%
2	14% Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	12%
3	10% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	9%
4	8% Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	6%
5	6% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	5	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	5%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 45). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 80 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 78 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

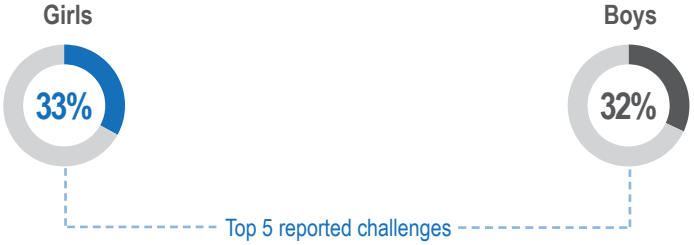
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **42%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **16%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
40%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	32%
33%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	30%
19%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	22%
12%	Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	18%
9%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5	Children working outside the home	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
20%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	21%
9%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	4%
9%	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	3	Lack of structured schooling	4%
9%	Lack of gender-segregated latrines at learning facility	4	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4%
4%	Children are too young still	5	Poor learning facility infrastructure	4%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 45). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 40 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 45 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 28%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

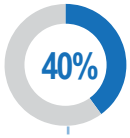
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
51%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
10%	Not classified		

Limitations

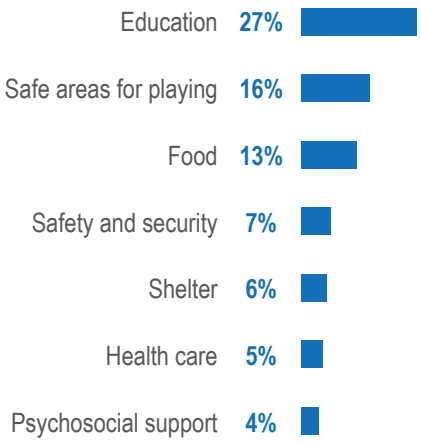
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls			Men/boys	
11%	Latrines or bathing facilities	1	Latrines or bathing facilities	8%
9%	Markets	2	In transportation	6%
5%	In transportation	3	Markets	3%
3%	Distribution sites	4	Distribution sites	3%
3%	Water points	5	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	2%

13% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

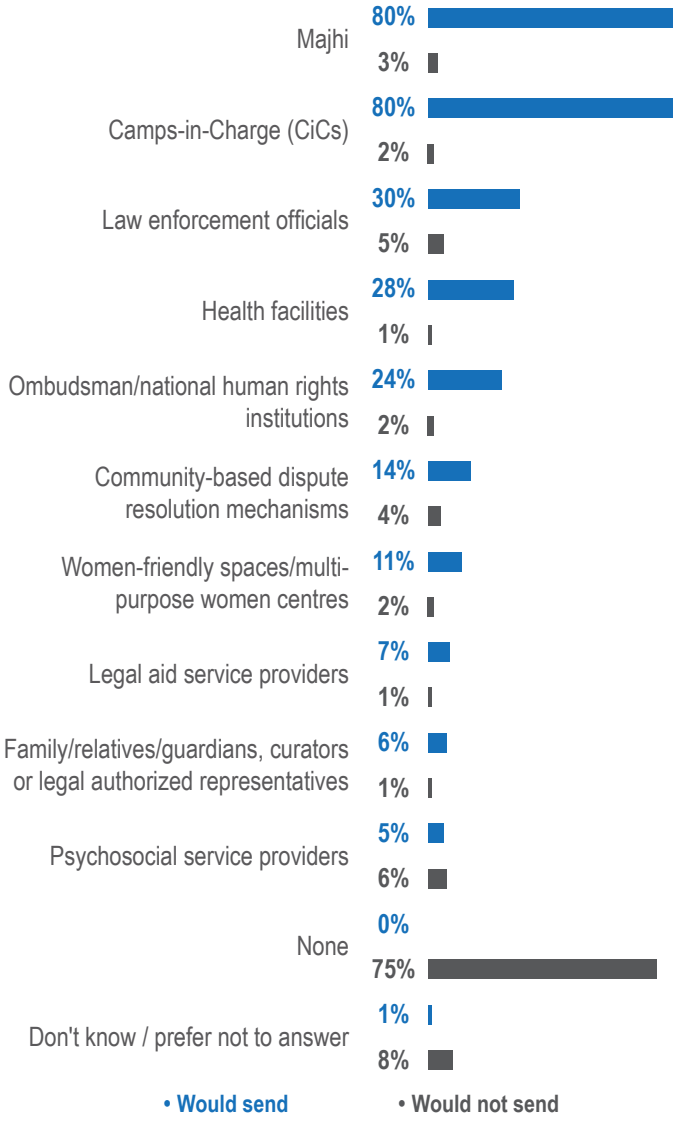
[1] Households could select multiple options.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

PROTECTION

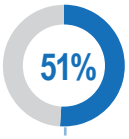
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



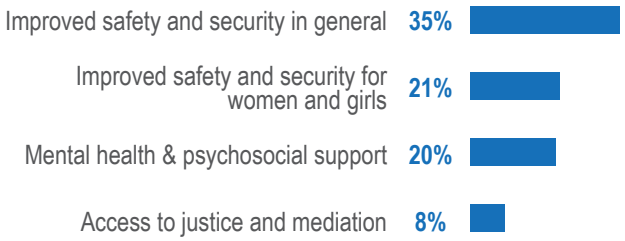
Overall, **50% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 19%

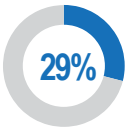
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

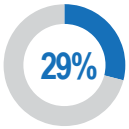
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

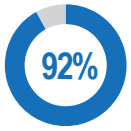
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

87% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

73% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

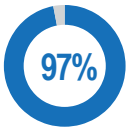
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

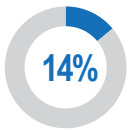
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 92).

HEALTH

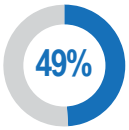
% of households with a health LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

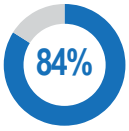
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



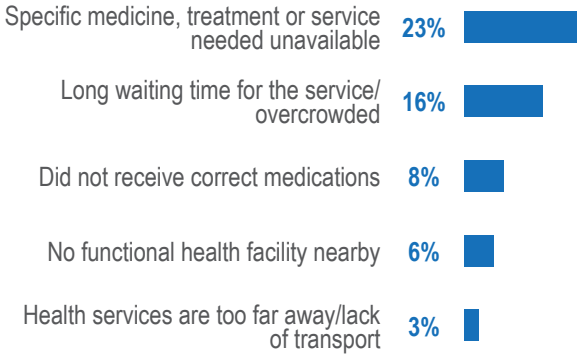
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

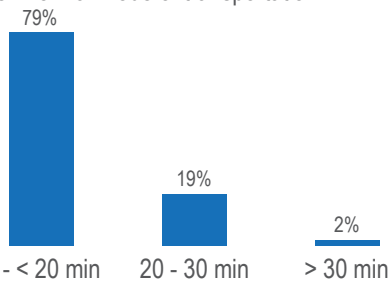
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

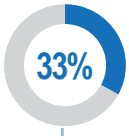


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (95%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (2%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 93). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

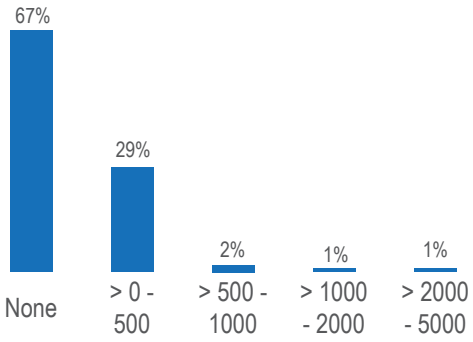
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

28% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

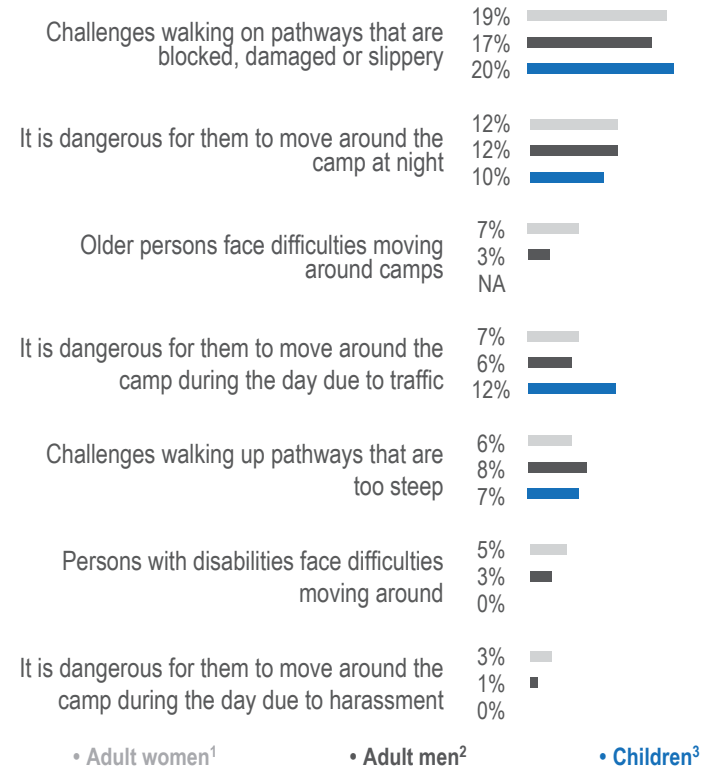
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

29% of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

25% of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

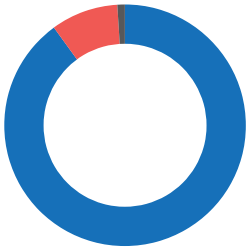
27% of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

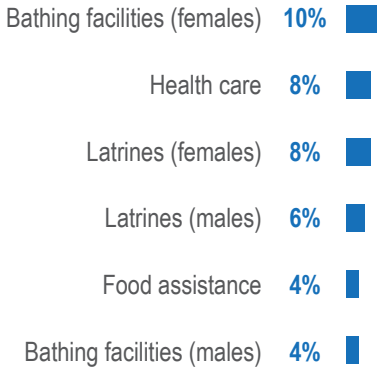
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



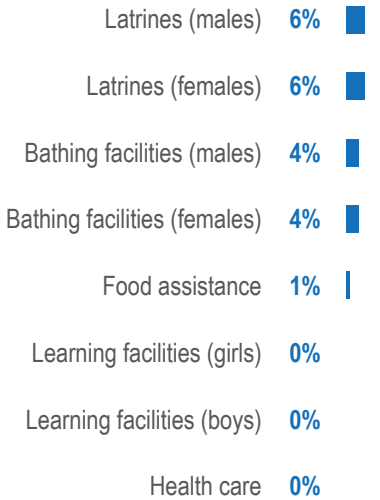
90%	Yes
9%	No
1%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



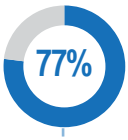
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 98). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 88). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 98; n, latrines (males) = 102; n, bathing facilities (females) = 98; n, bathing facilities (males) = 102; n, learning facilities (girls) = 50 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 35 - results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.; n, health care = 102; n, food assistance = 102). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

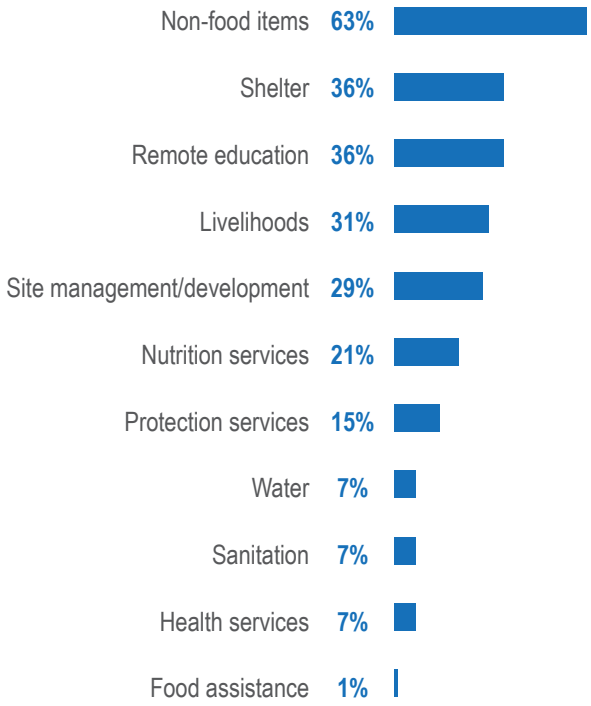
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

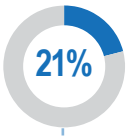
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

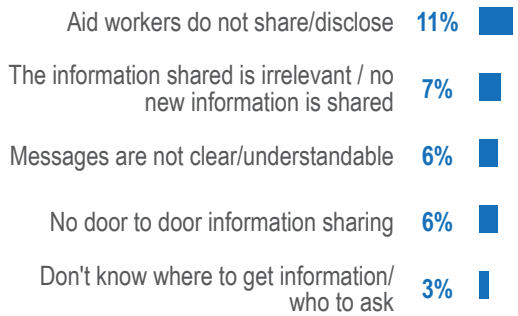
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

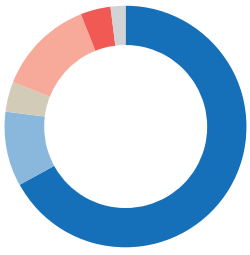


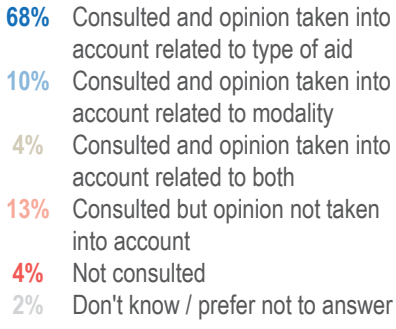
96% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

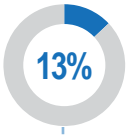
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

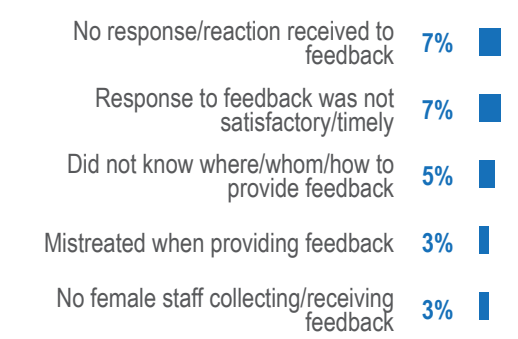






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

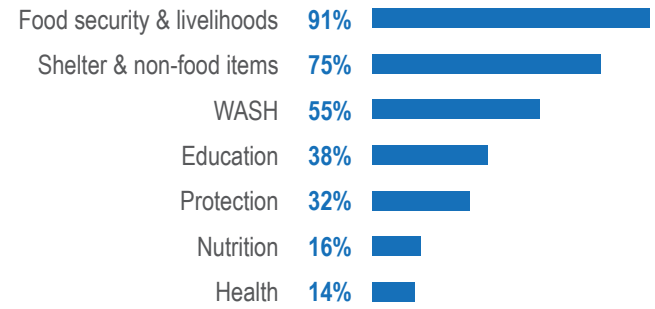
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 80%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

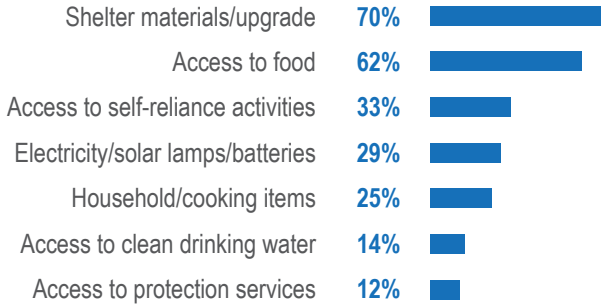
17%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
20%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

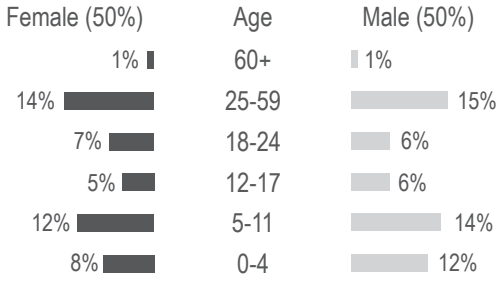
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

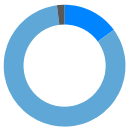
1	Access to food	1.74
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.62
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.53
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.51
5	Household/cooking items	0.35
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.28
7	Access to education	0.17

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.2** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



15%	Female
83%	Male
2%	Other

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

2%	Before October 2016
0%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
98%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
80%	Male
2%	Other

Total number of household interviews **109**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

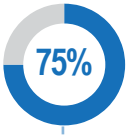
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
75%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
12%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

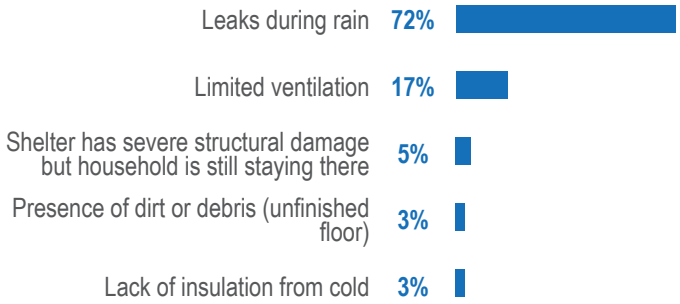
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

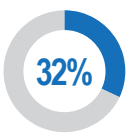
Most commonly reported issues



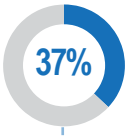
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Materials trap heat 14%
- Damage to walls 10%

42% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

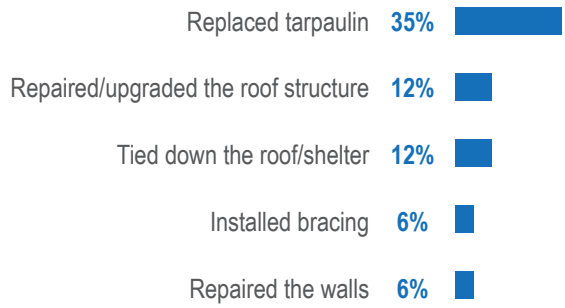


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

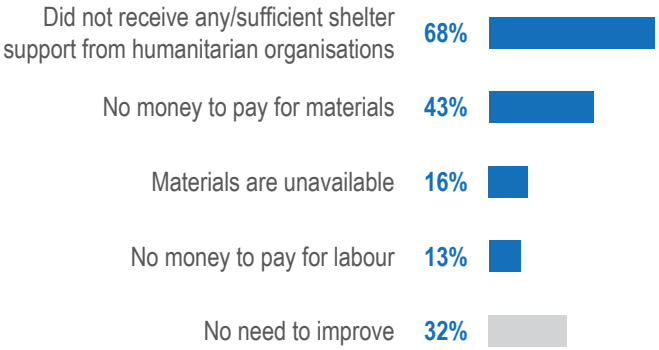


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



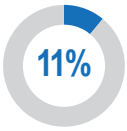
Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

35%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
85%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 81). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 40). Results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Shoes	80%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	72%
Clothing and winter clothing	57%
Mosquito nets	51%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	45%
Kitchen sets	40%
Blankets	30%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

48%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **6%**
- To access or pay for household items **5%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 106).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
76%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
10%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
3%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

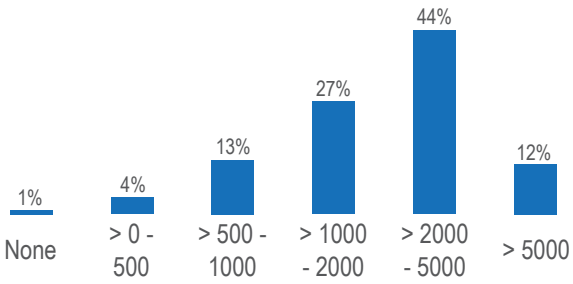
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

4%	Poor
69%	Borderline
28%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

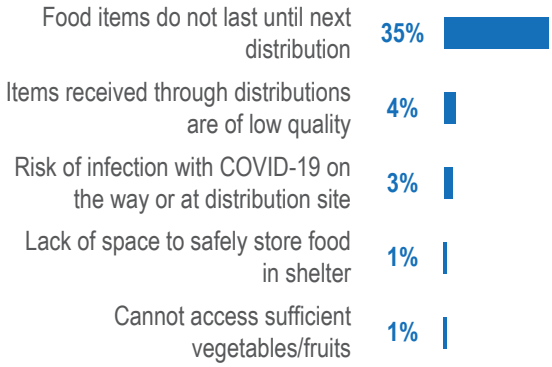
% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



FOOD ASSISTANCE

of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

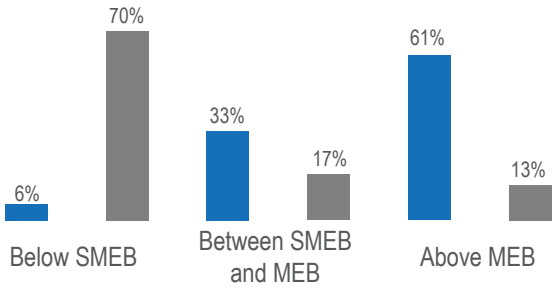
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

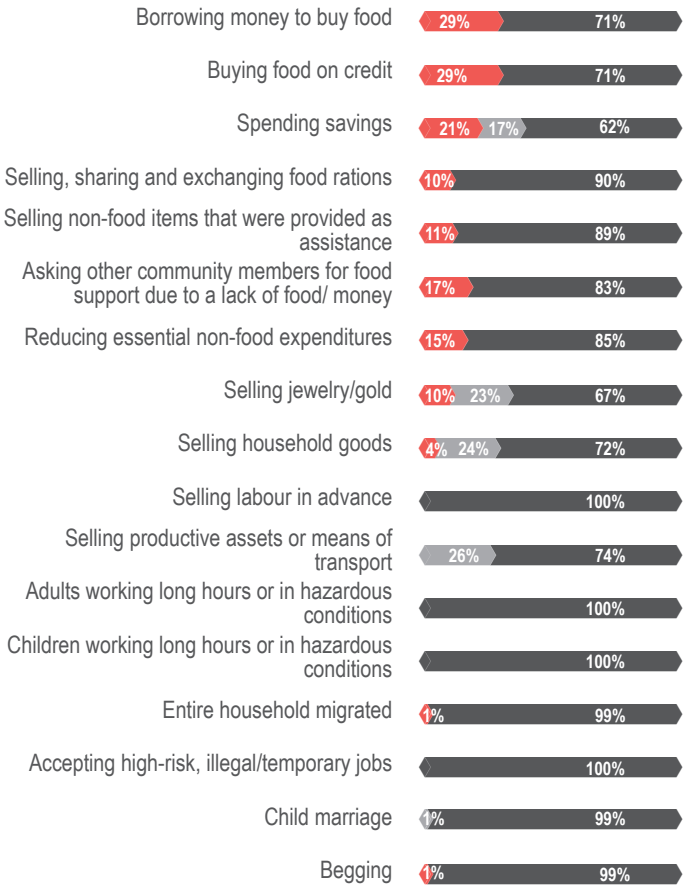
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]



Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

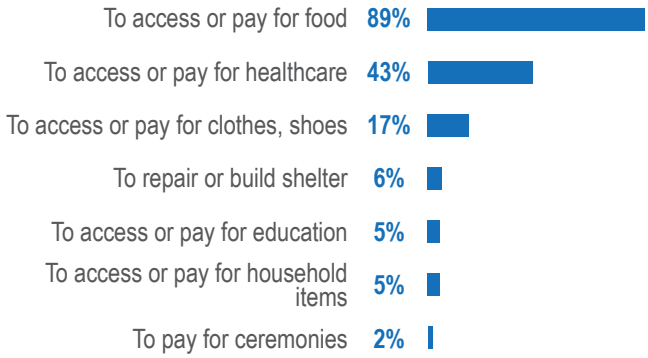
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

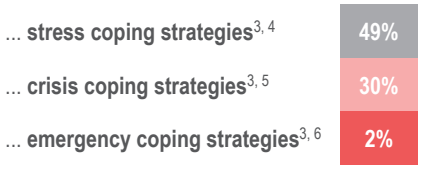


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

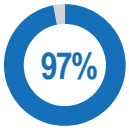
% of households with a WASH LSG: 57%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

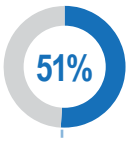
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
26%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

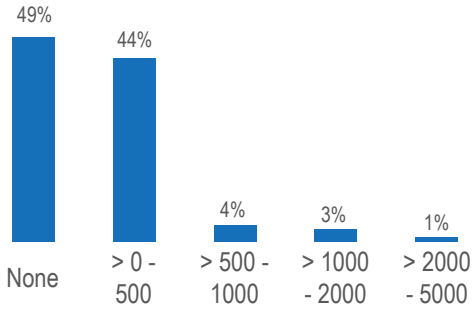


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



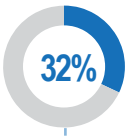
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

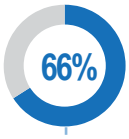


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

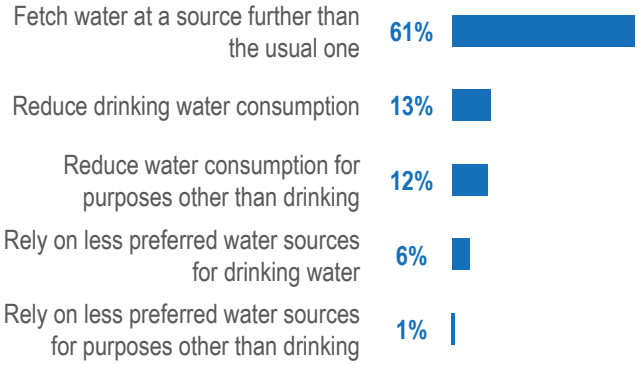
Purpose	%
Cooking	7%
Personal hygiene at shelter	17%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	17%
Drinking	17%
Other domestic purposes	19%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

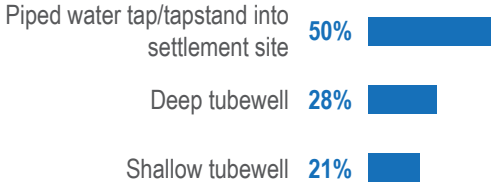


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 3)

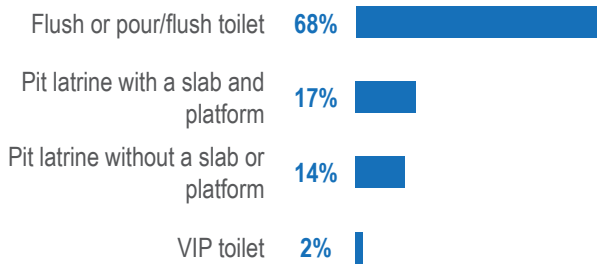


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

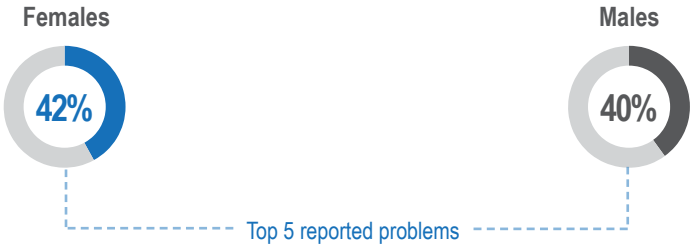
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



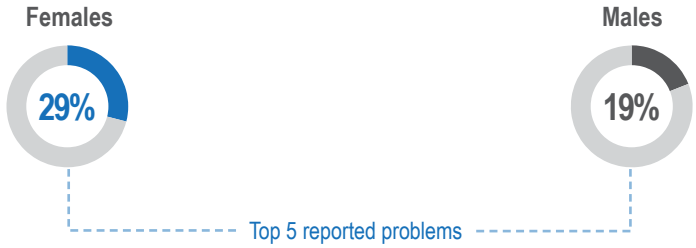
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
17%	Lack of light inside latrines	1	Lack of light inside latrines	17%
16%	Latrines are too far	2	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	14%
14%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	3	Latrines are too far	12%
8%	Lack of light outside latrines	4	Lack of light outside latrines	9%
7%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	5	Latrines are difficult to reach	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

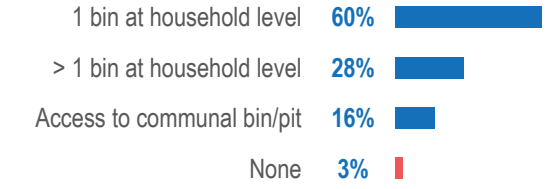
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



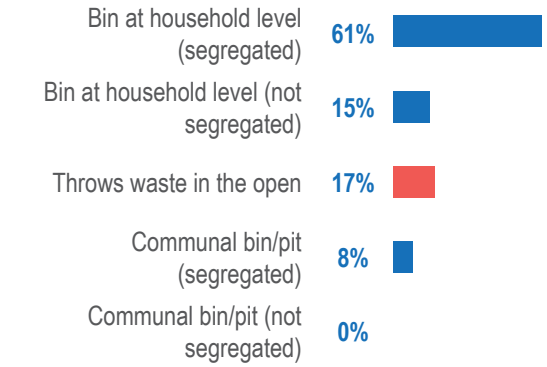
Females			Males	
20%	Bathing facilities are too far	1	Bathing facilities are too far	13%
19%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	12%
8%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4%
4%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%
3%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 107; households with males, n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

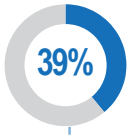
% of households with a education LSG: 35%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
27%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

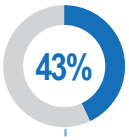


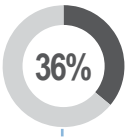
of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **38%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **17%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

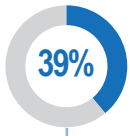




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	12%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	10%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	12%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	7%
3	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	7%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	7%
4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	6%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	6%
5	Lack of mobile network to access home-based learning	4%	Lack of light in shelter	5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

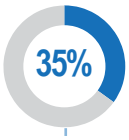
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **40%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **17%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 88 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

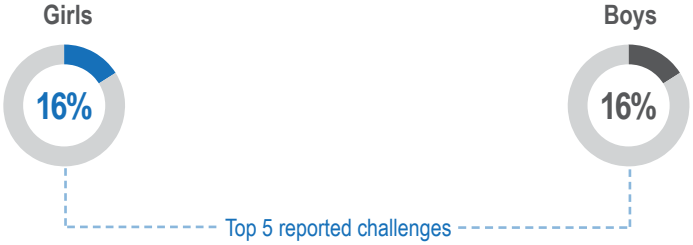
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **36%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **17%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
22%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	20%
20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too young still	20%
20%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	10%
13%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too old now	10%
6%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
7%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	8%
5%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too young still	3%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2%
2%	Household is unaware of education opportunities available or how to access them	4	Inaccessibility	2%
2%	Children are too old now	5	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	2%

COPING

5% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 41 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 29%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

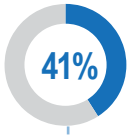
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
47%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
11%	Not classified		

Limitations

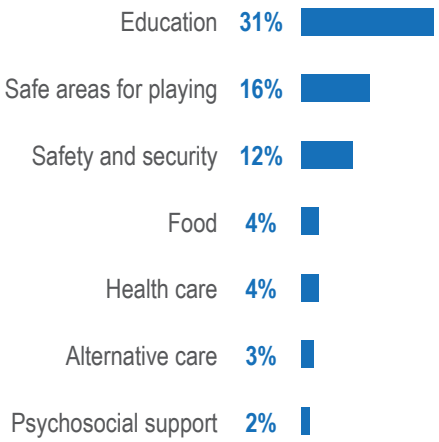
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



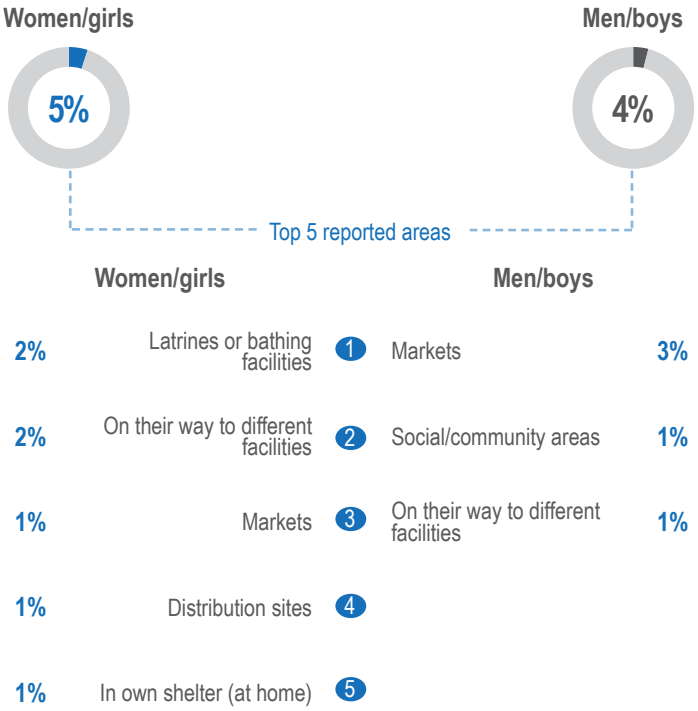
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



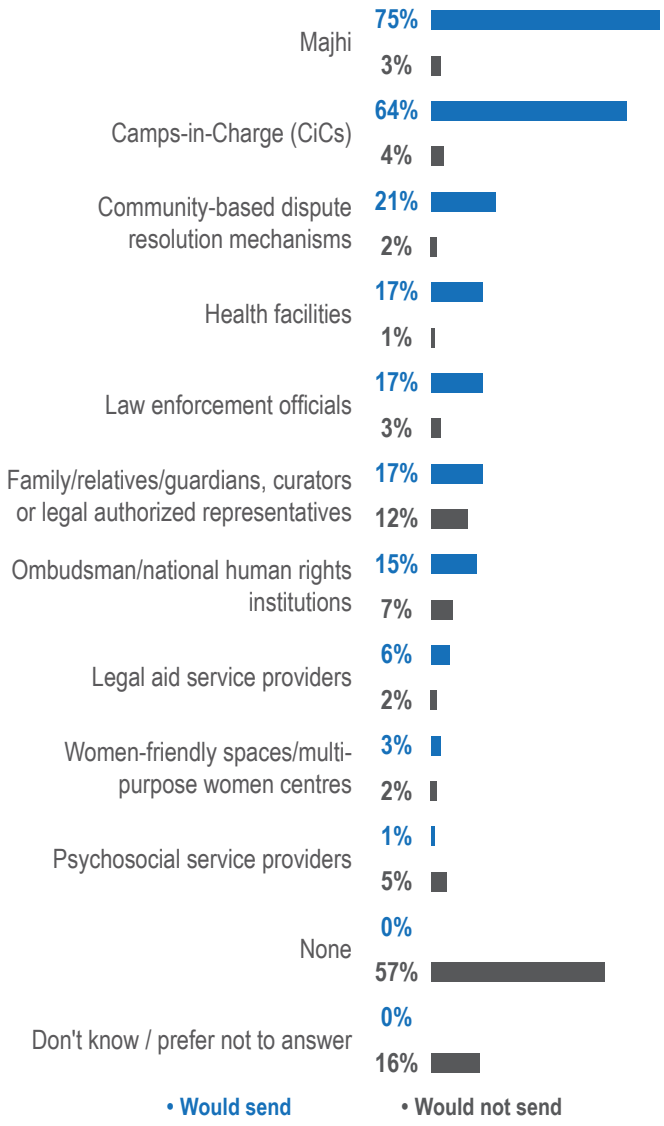
5% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

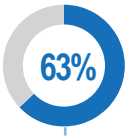
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **44% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 19%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
74%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

88% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

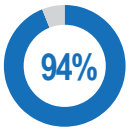
57% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 104).

HEALTH

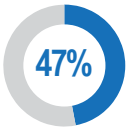
% of households with a health LSG: 16%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

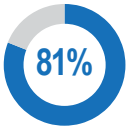
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
48%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



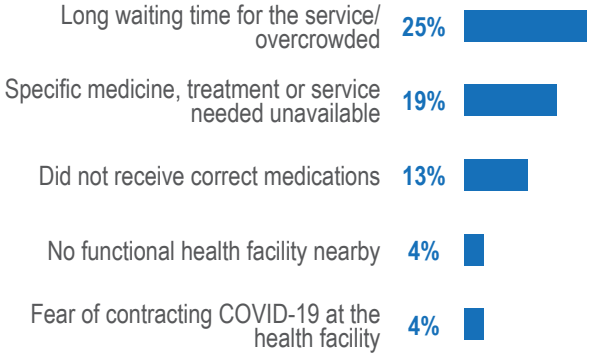
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

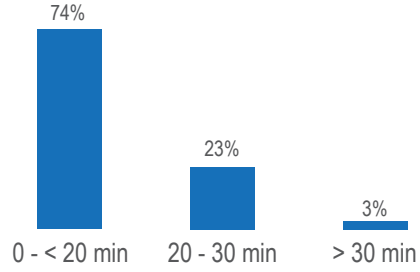
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

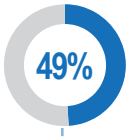


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (97%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (3%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 106). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

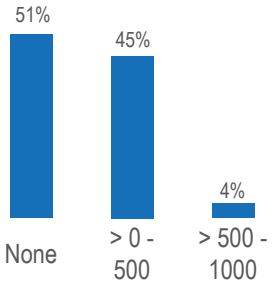
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



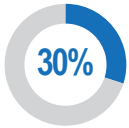
COPING

43% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

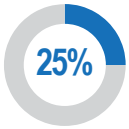
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

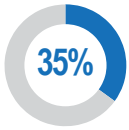
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

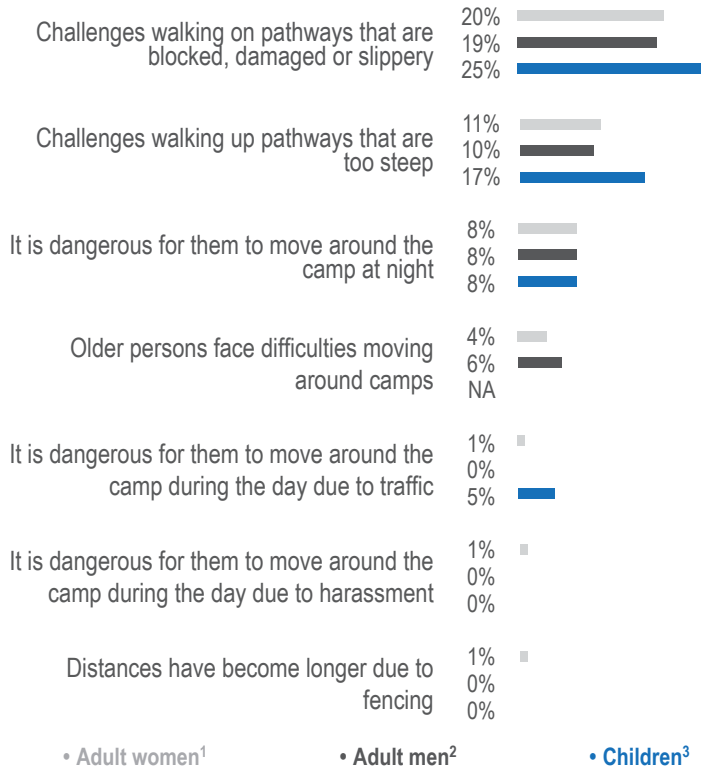


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



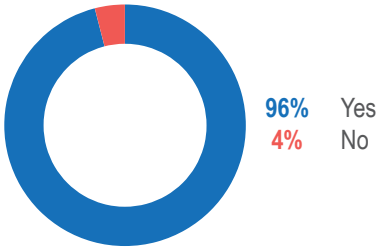
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



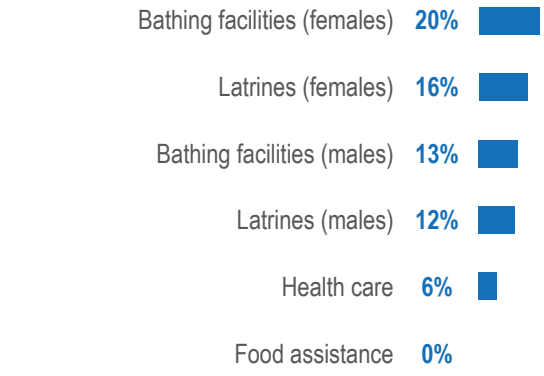
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

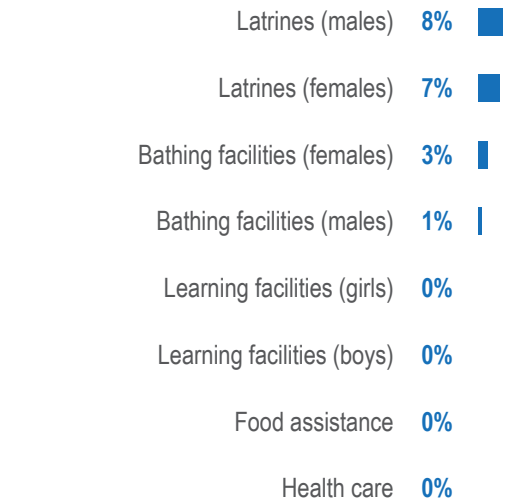


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



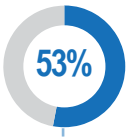
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 97). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 101). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 107; n, latrines (males) = 105; n, bathing facilities (females) = 107; n, bathing facilities (males) = 105; n, learning facilities (girls) = 43 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 28 - results are representative with a +/- 19% margin of error.; n, health care = 108; n, food assistance = 109). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

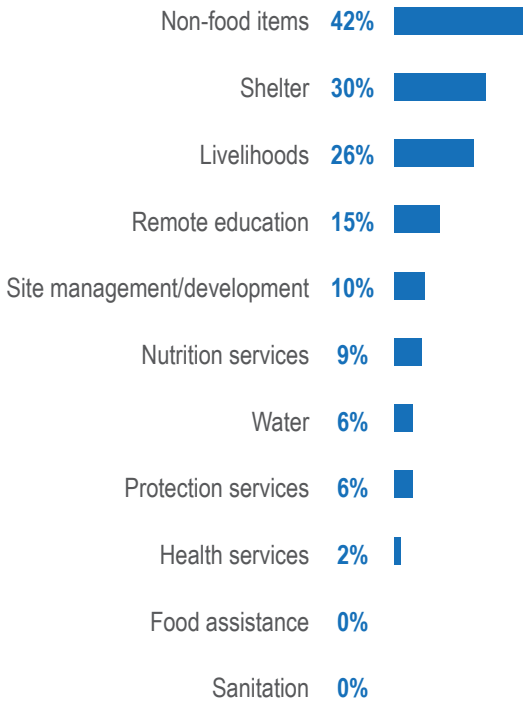
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



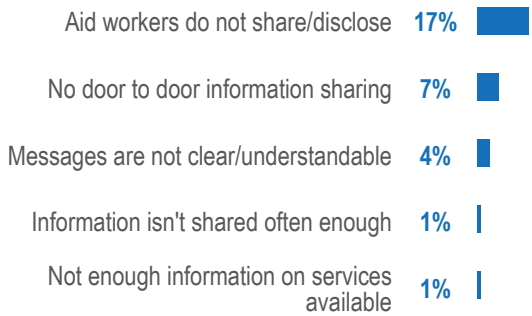
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

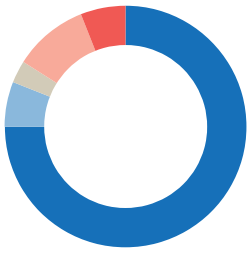


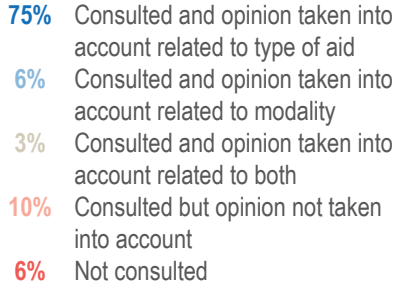
98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

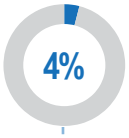
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

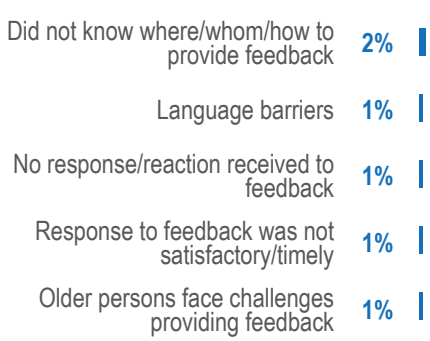






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

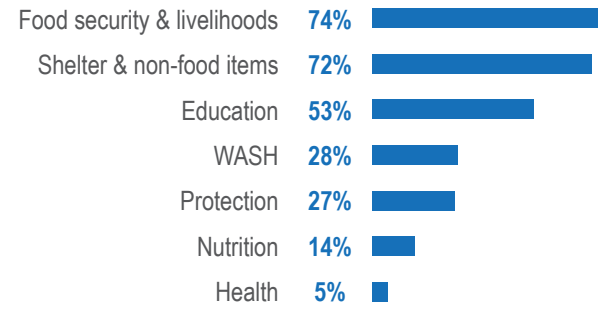
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 94%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

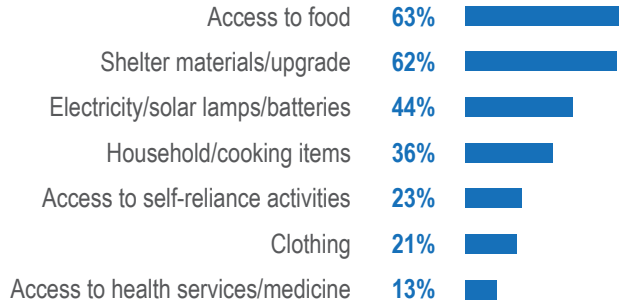
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
74%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

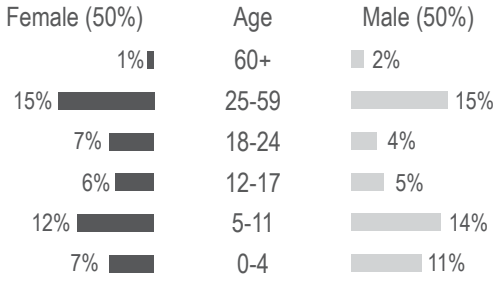
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.76
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.34
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.84
4	Household/cooking items	0.55
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.31
6	Clothing	0.28
7	Access to education	0.26

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

11%	Female
89%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

4%	Before October 2016
8%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
88%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
82%	Male

Total number of household interviews **100**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 72%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

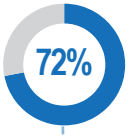
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
11%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

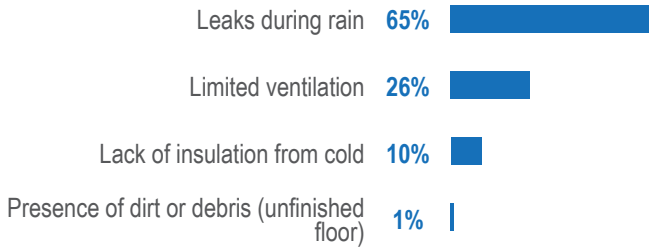
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

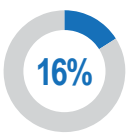
Most commonly reported issues



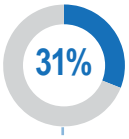
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 90%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 17%
- Materials trap heat 14%

44% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

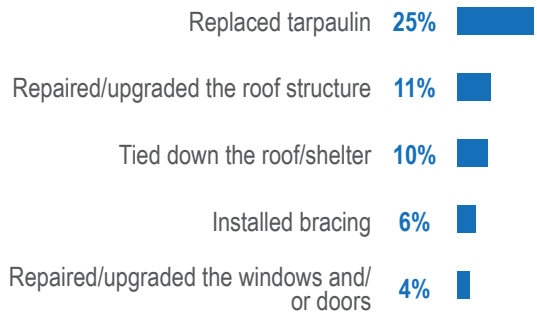


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

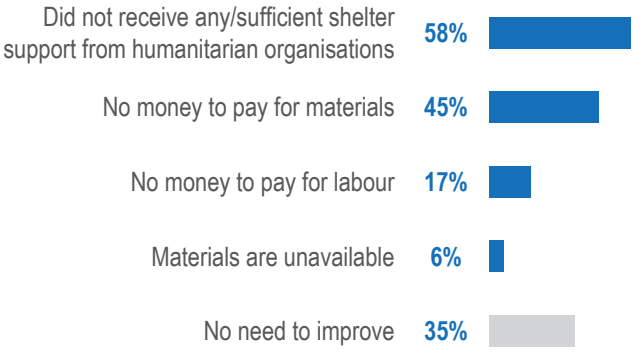


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

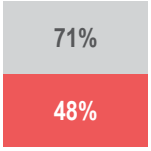
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 31). Results are representative with a +/- 18% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

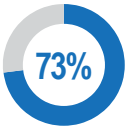
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	81%
Shoes	52%
Blankets	39%
Mosquito nets	39%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	34%
Kitchen sets	33%
Clothing and winter clothing	27%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

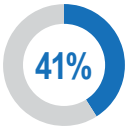
of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

25%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]

Collected firewood	57%
Bought firewood	43%
Bought LPG refills	11%



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To access or pay for household items **2%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **1%**
- To repair or build shelter **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 99).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 73%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)
26%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
1%	Not classified	

LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

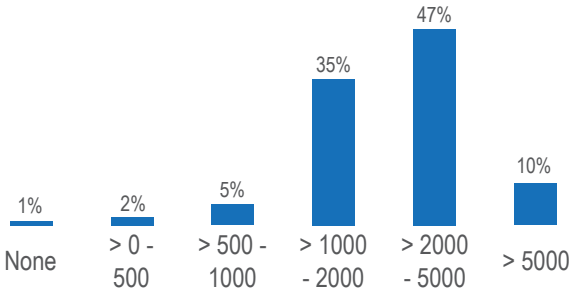
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

7%	Poor
52%	Borderline
41%	Acceptable

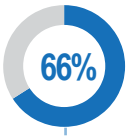
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

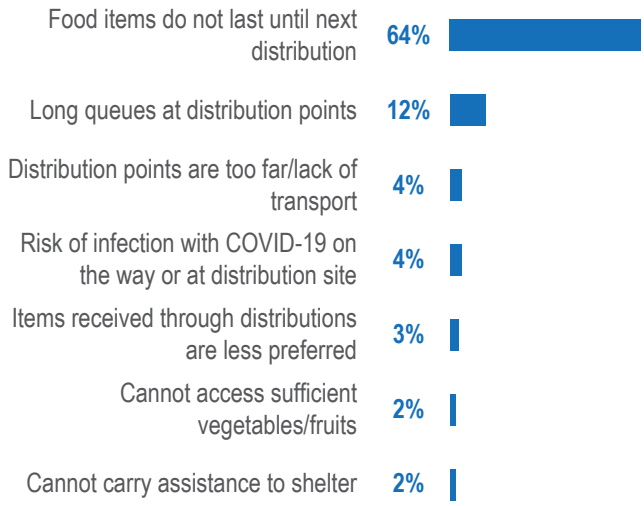


FOOD ASSISTANCE

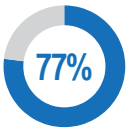


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



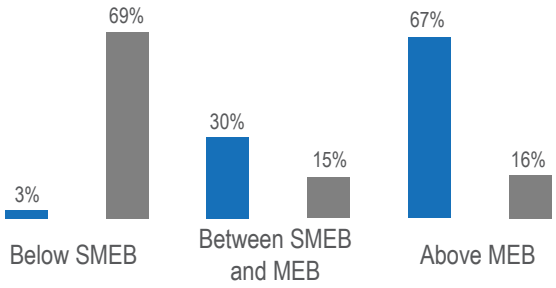
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

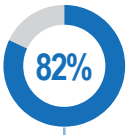
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

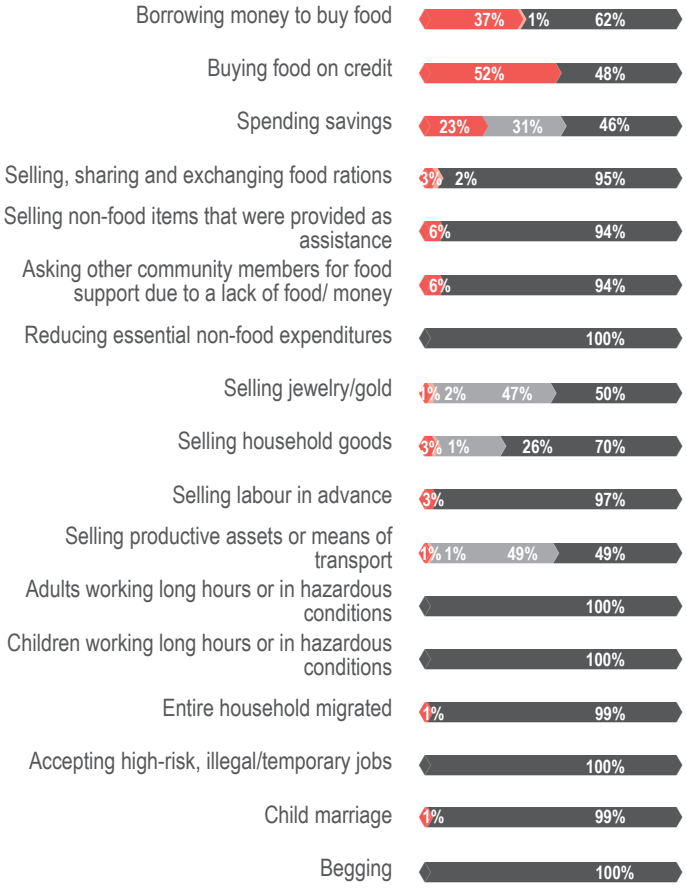


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



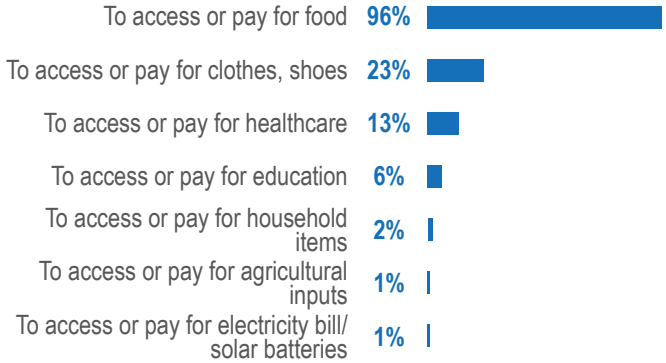
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

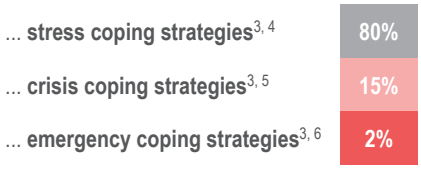


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 30%

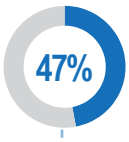
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
54%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

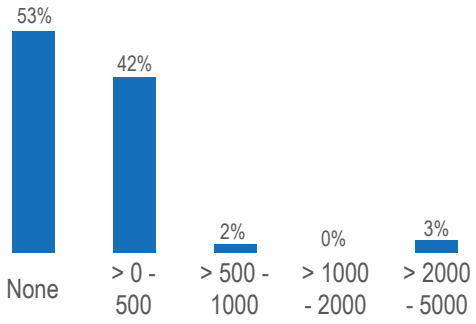
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



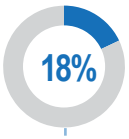
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

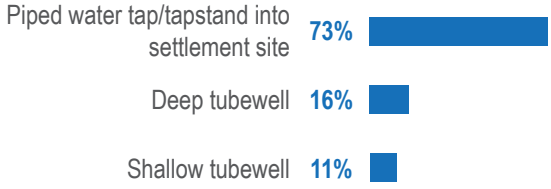


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Cooking	10%
Drinking	10%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	15%
Other domestic purposes	17%
Personal hygiene at shelter	17%

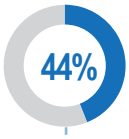
WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 3)

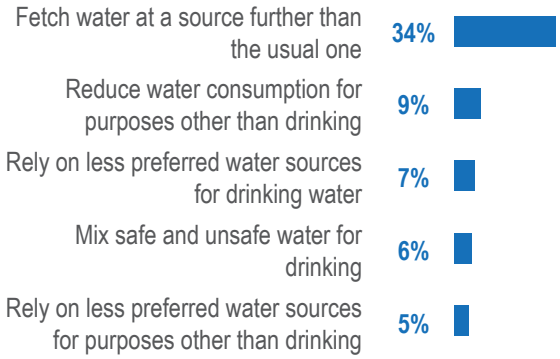


COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]



Top 5 reported strategies

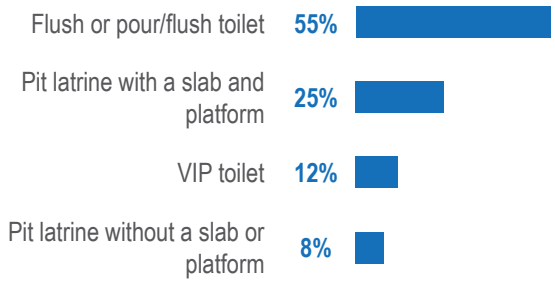


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

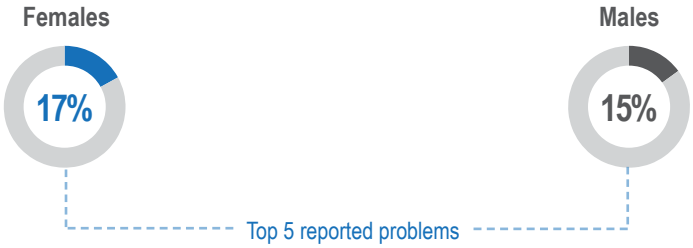
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



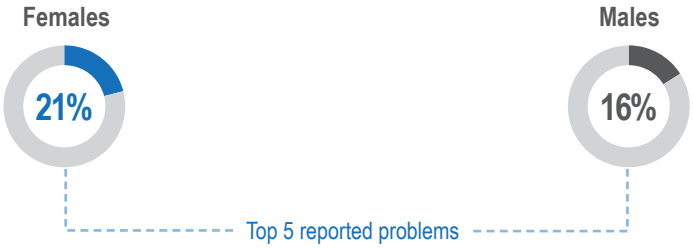
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
8%	Lack of light inside latrines	1 Lack of light inside latrines	8%
6%	Lack of light outside latrines	2 Lack of light outside latrines	6%
5%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	3 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	5%
3%	Latrines are too far	4 Latrines are too far	2%
2%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	5 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	1%

BATHING FACILITIES

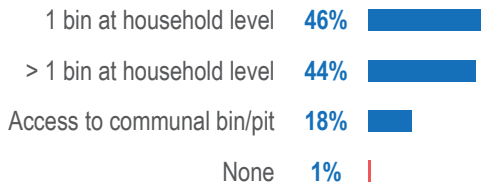
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



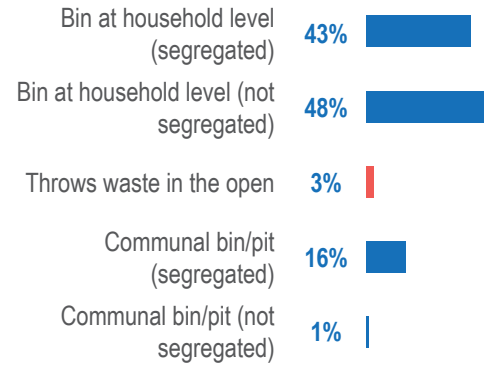
Females		Males	
15%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	10%
7%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	2 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	7%
6%	Bathing facilities are too far	3 Bathing facilities are too far	6%
5%	Lack of light outside bathing facilities	4 Lack of light outside bathing facilities	5%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 100; households with males, n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

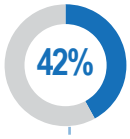
% of households with a education LSG: 52%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

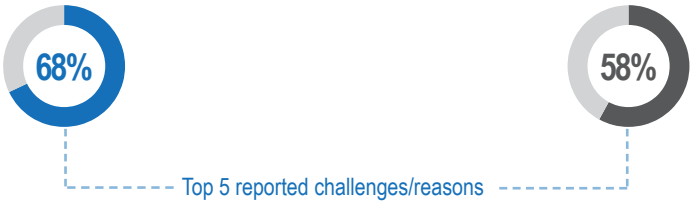
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **46%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **18%**

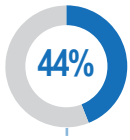
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	25% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	18%
2	24% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	16%
3	13% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	Children too young to participate	8%
4	9% Household does not consider education important	4	Children cannot concentrate at home	6%
5	6% Children cannot concentrate at home	5	Marriage	6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



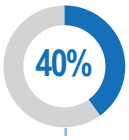
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **51%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **23%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 85 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 77 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

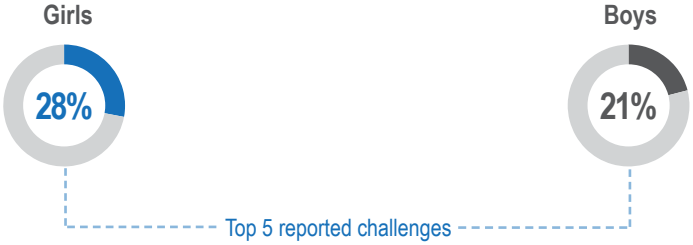
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **18%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
41%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	43%
40%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too young still	23%
19%	Children are too old now	3	Marriage	17%
12%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too old now	17%
9%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	13%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

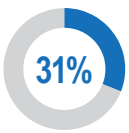


Girls			Boys	
15%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	18%
7%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	2	Children are too young still	3%
6%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2%
6%	Children are too young still	4	Inaccessibility	2%
2%	Inaccessibility	5	Learning facilities overcrowded	2%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 30 - results are representative with a +/- 18% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 62 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 25%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
10%	Not classified		

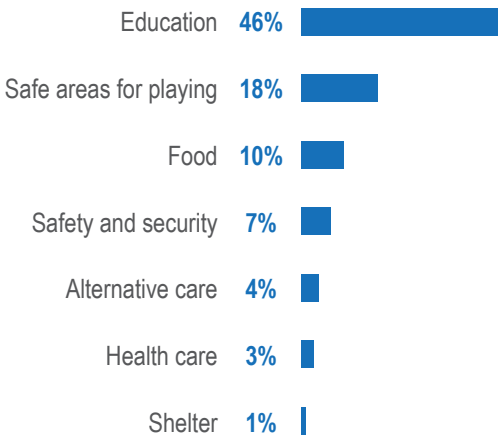
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls			Men/boys	
11%	On their way to different facilities	1	Social/community areas	2%
5%	Markets	2	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	1%
2%	Social/community areas	3	On their way to different facilities	1%
1%	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	4		
1%	In transportation	5		

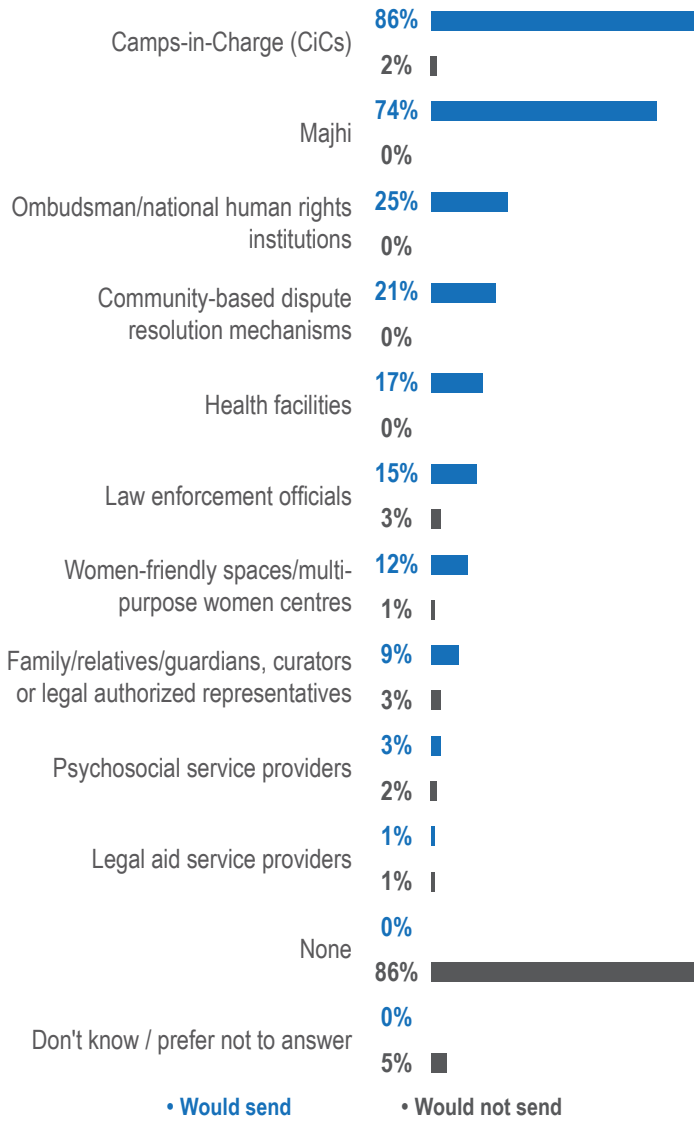
6% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]

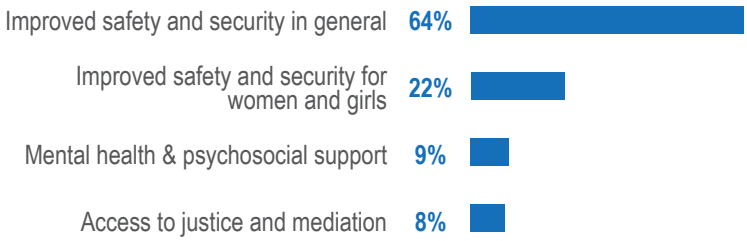


Overall, **46% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 13%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

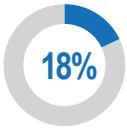
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

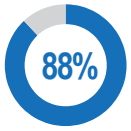
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

85% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

60% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



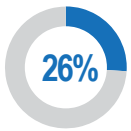
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 98).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 6%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

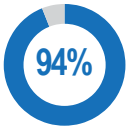
% of households per health LSG severity score:

6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
63%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



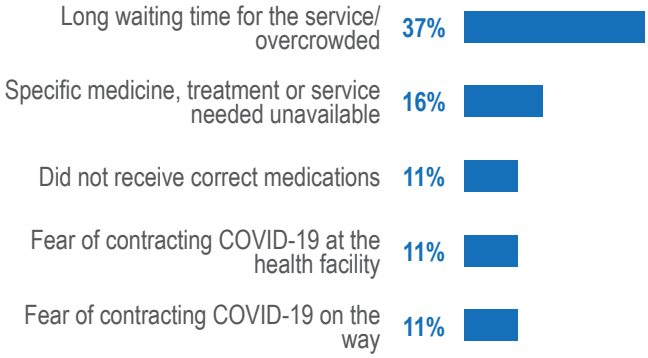
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

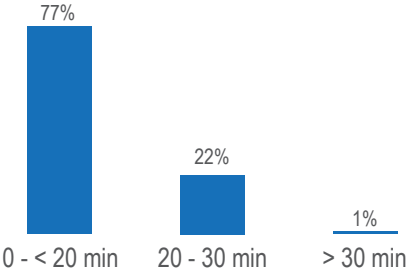
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

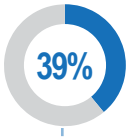


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (96%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (4%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 100). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

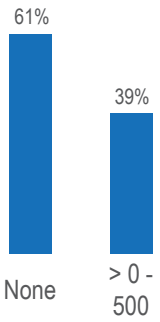
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

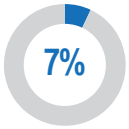
13% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

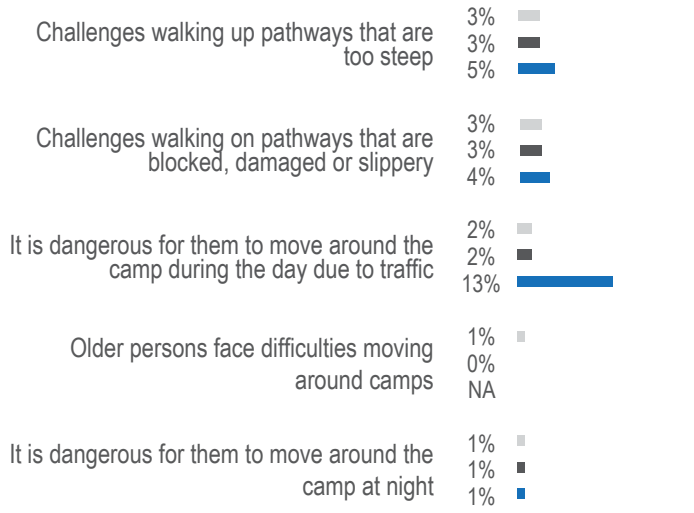
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]



of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

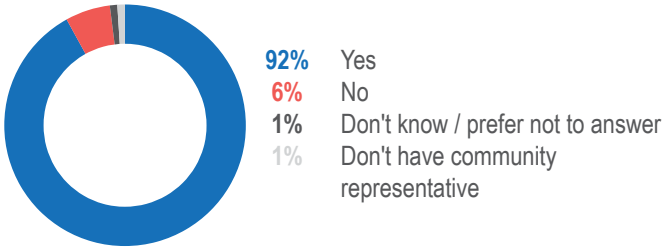
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



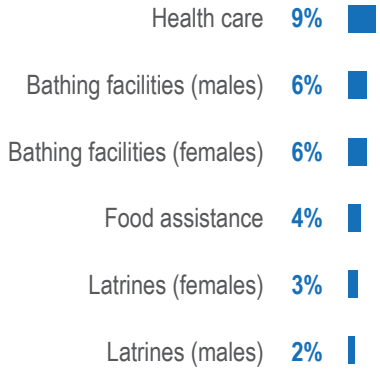
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



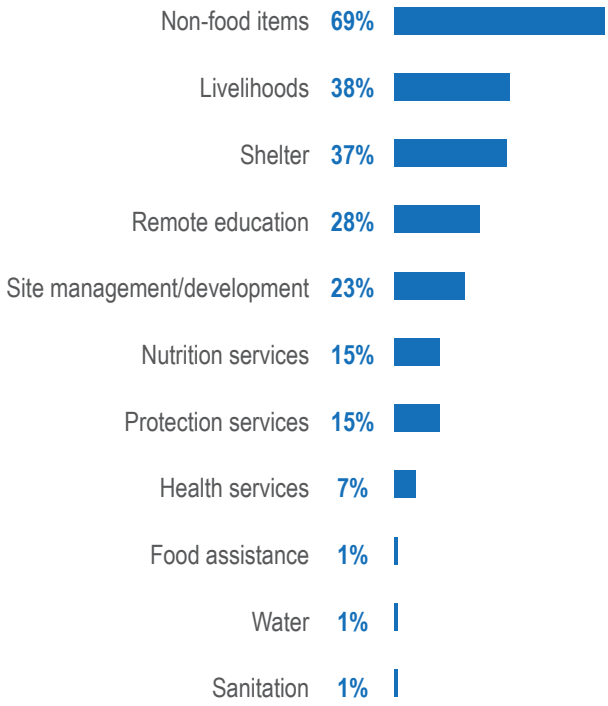
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 98). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 97). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 100; n, latrines (males) = 100; n, bathing facilities (females) = 100; n, bathing facilities (males) = 100; n, learning facilities (girls) = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 29 - results are representative with a +/- 19% margin of error.; n, health care = 100; n, food assistance = 100). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

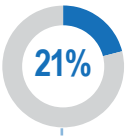
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION

of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

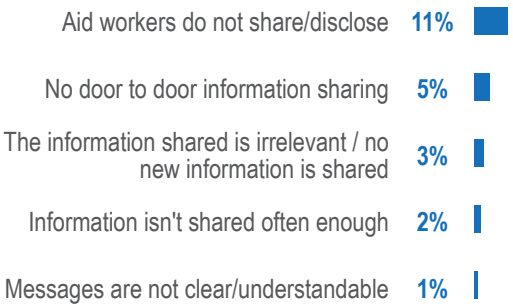
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

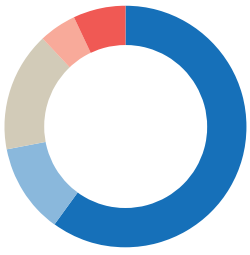


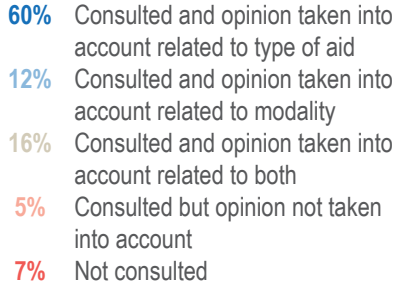
94% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

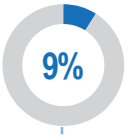
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

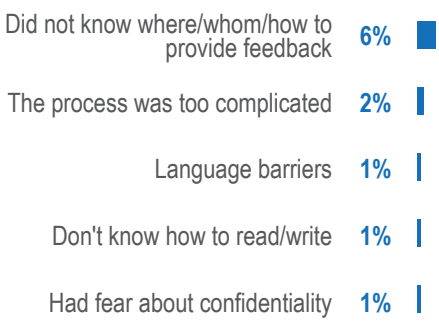






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

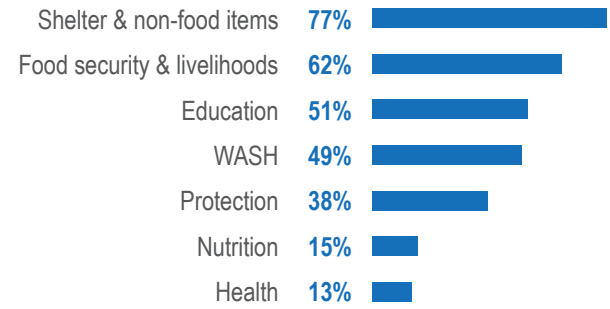
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 93%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

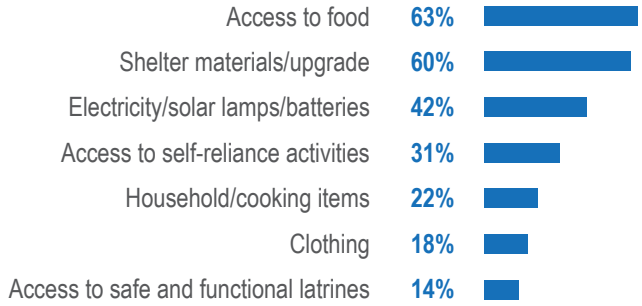
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

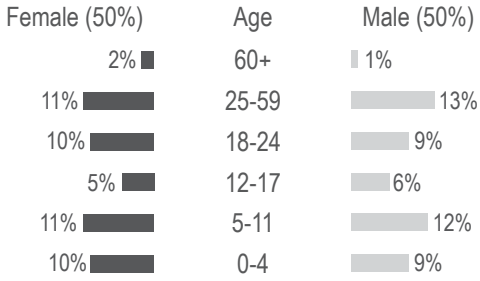
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.72
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.32
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.77
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.51
5	Household/cooking items	0.34
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.30
7	Clothing	0.25

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

20%	Female
80%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
95%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
82%	Male

Total number of household interviews **106**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 99).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
76%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
13%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

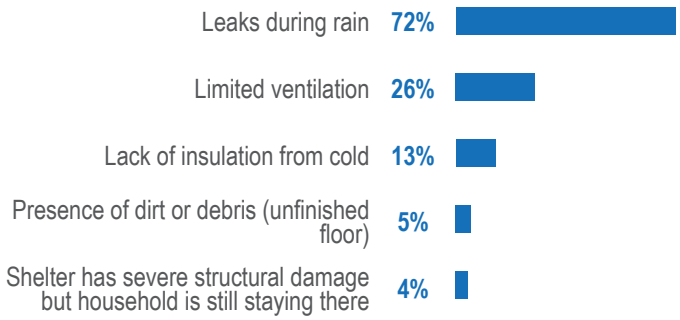
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

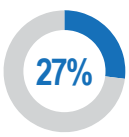
Most commonly reported issues



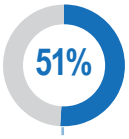
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 95%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 19%
- Materials trap heat 10%

30% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

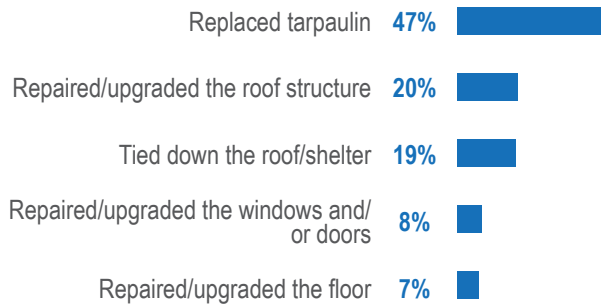


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

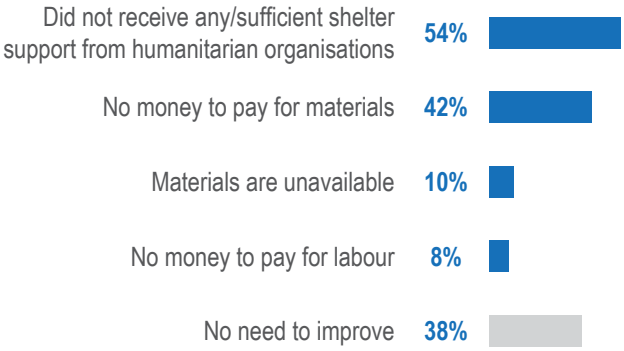


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

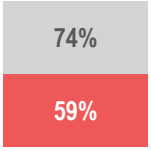
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

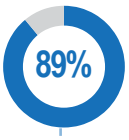
NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	93%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	61%
Shoes	56%
Kitchen sets	36%
Clothing and winter clothing	33%
Mosquito nets	28%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	25%
Blankets	22%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL



of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

30%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **12%**
- To repair or build shelter **3%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

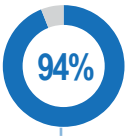
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

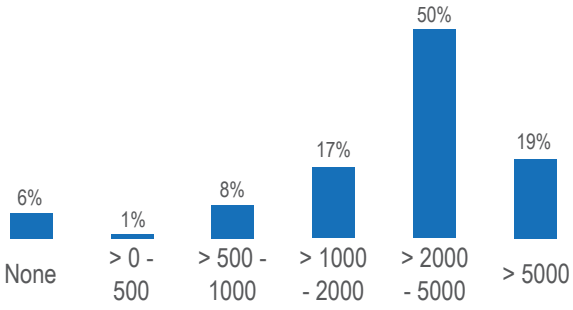
8%	Poor
41%	Borderline
52%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

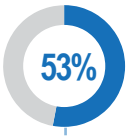


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



FOOD ASSISTANCE

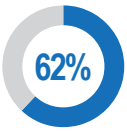


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported challenges[2]

Food items do not last until next distribution	51%
Distribution points are too far/lack of transport	3%
Items received through distributions are of low quality	1%
Long queues at distribution points	1%
Cannot carry assistance to shelter	1%

LIVELIHOODS



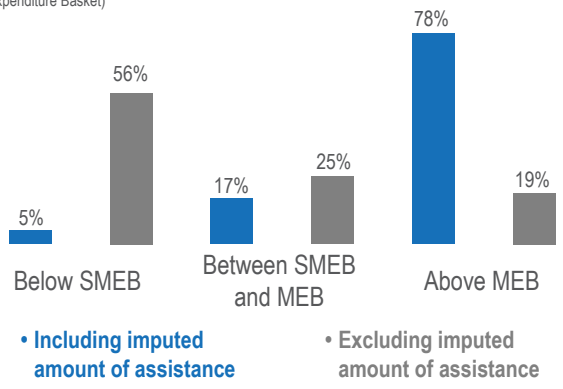
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

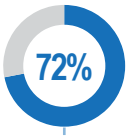
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

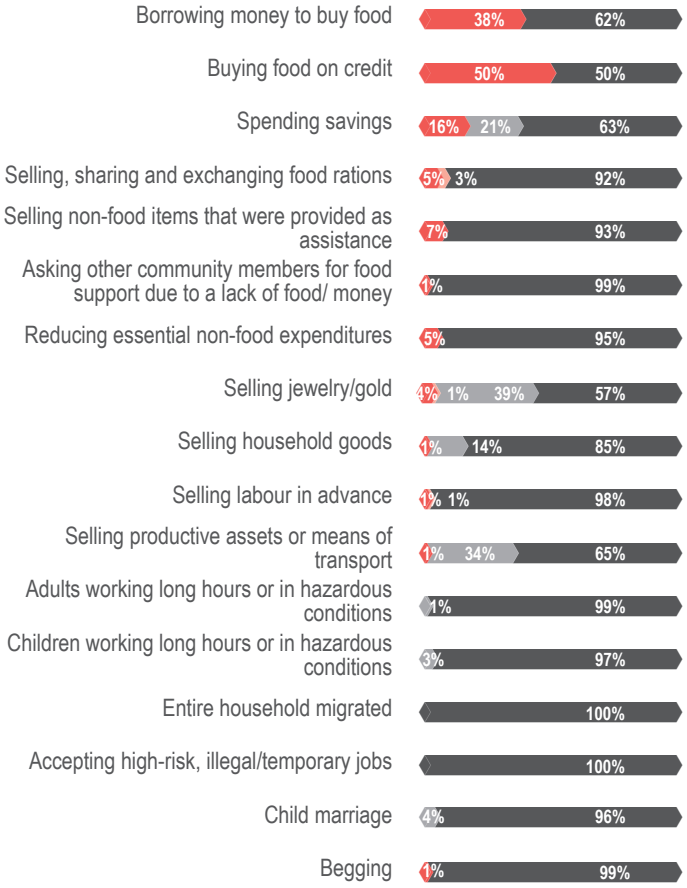


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



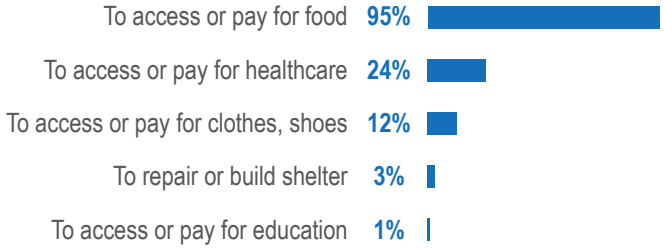
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

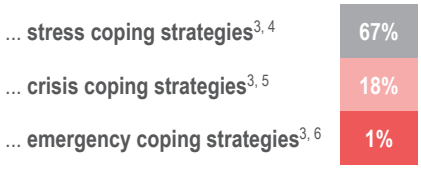


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 5) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 48%

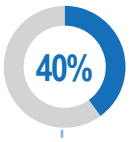
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
30%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

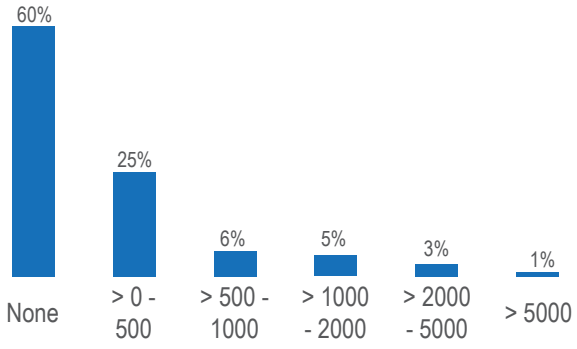
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



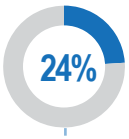
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

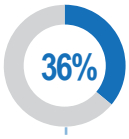


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

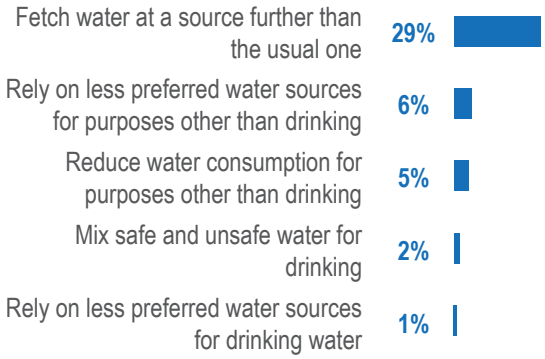
Purpose	%
Cooking	11%
Drinking	11%
Personal hygiene at shelter	16%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	16%
Other domestic purposes	21%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

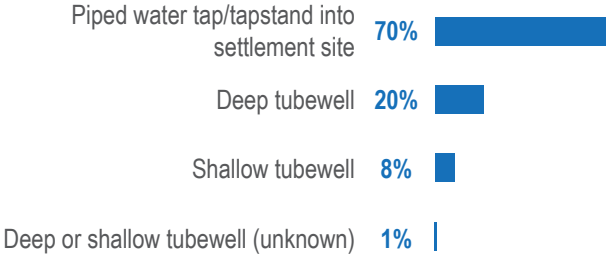


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

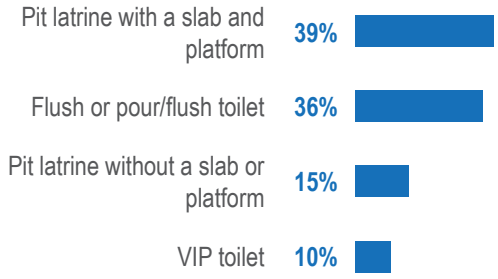


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

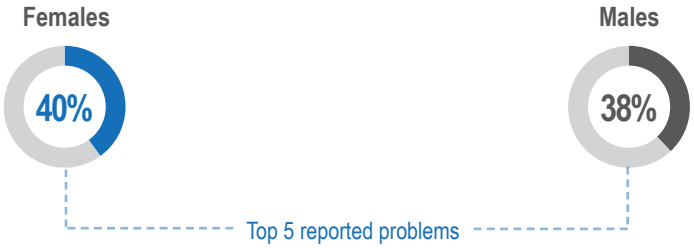
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



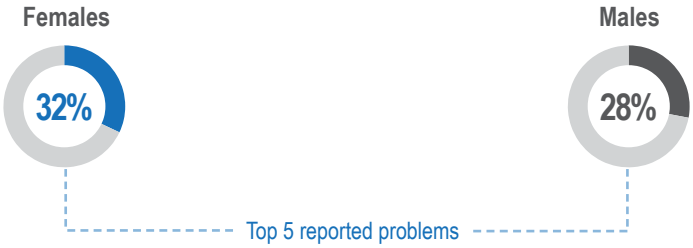
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
23%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	22%
11%	Latrines are difficult to reach	2 Latrines are difficult to reach	12%
11%	Lack of light inside latrines	3 Lack of light inside latrines	12%
10%	Latrines are too far	4 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	10%
9%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	5 Latrines are too far	10%

BATHING FACILITIES

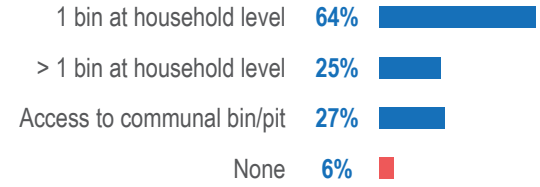
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



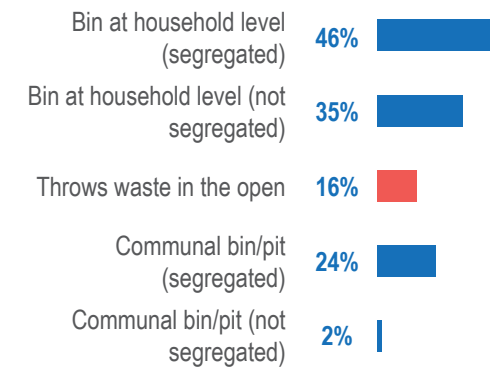
Females		Males	
15%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	14%
13%	Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	12%
8%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	3 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	7%
6%	Lack of light outside bathing facilities	4 Lack of light outside bathing facilities	6%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	5 Bathing facilities are not functioning	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 106; households with males, n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

EDUCATION

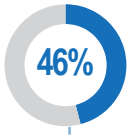
% of households with a education LSG: 48%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
13%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

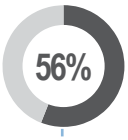
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **45%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **26%**

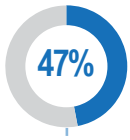
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

Girls		Boys	
24%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	21%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled
22%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	10%	Children too young to participate
8%	Household does not consider education important	9%	Children too old to participate
6%	Children cannot concentrate at home	8%	Marriage
5%	Children too old to participate	6%	Children cannot concentrate at home

HOME-BASED LEARNING



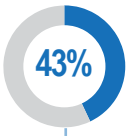
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **50%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **28%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 97; households with boys, n = 89 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

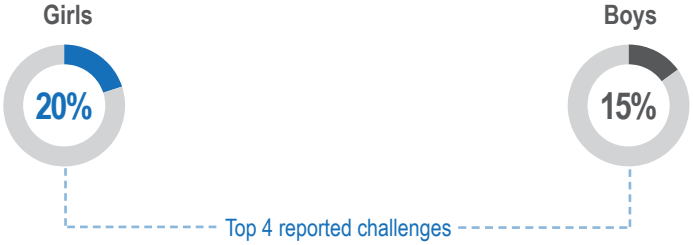
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **47%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **23%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
44%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	38%
37%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too old now	23%
23%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too young still	21%
14%	Children are too young still	4	Marriage	19%
11%	Household does not consider education important	5	Children working outside the home	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
11%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	8%
7%	Children are too old now	2	Children are too old now	7%
4%	Children are too young still	3	Children are too young still	3%
2%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	4		

COPING

1% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 70 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 36%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

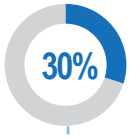
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
55%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Limitations

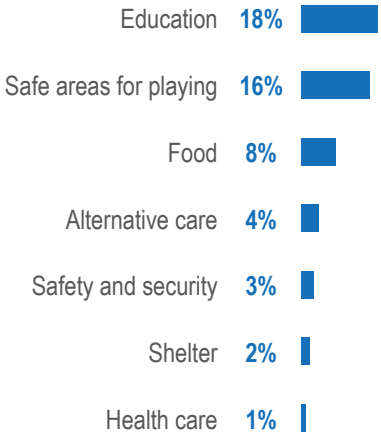
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
8%	On their way to different facilities	1	Markets	1%
2%	Latrines or bathing facilities	2	Social/community areas	1%
2%	Distribution sites	3	In own shelter (at home)	1%
1%	Markets	4	On their way to different facilities	1%
1%	Social/community areas	5		

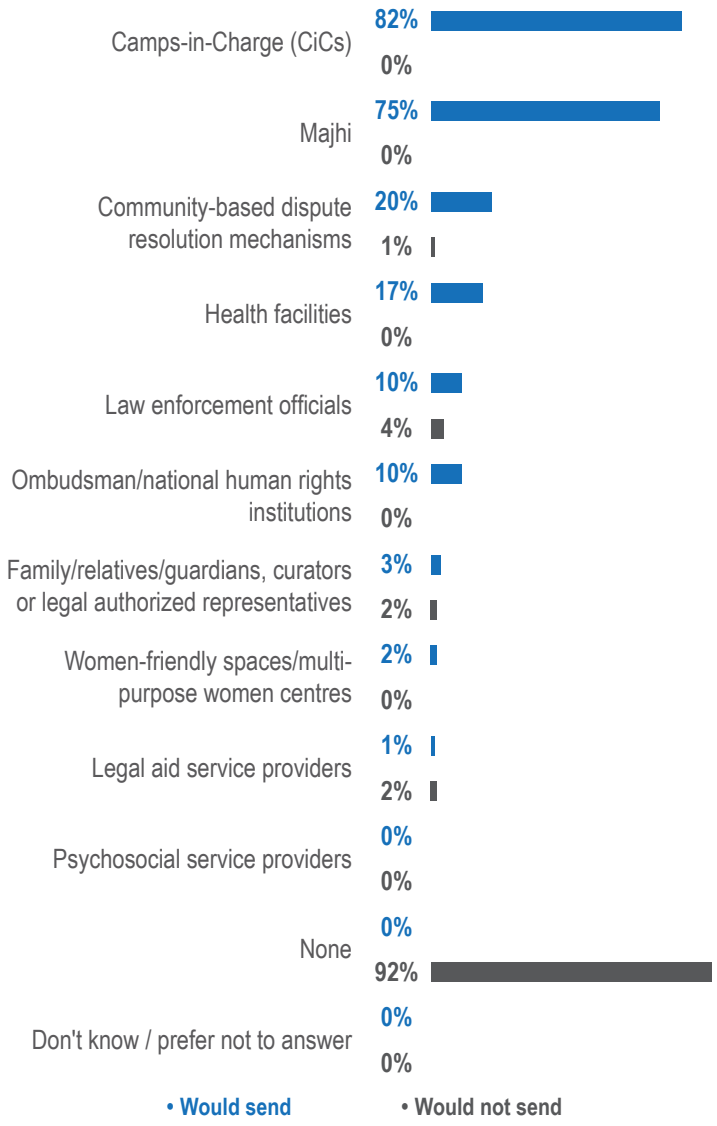
4% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **25% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

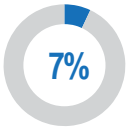
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 14%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

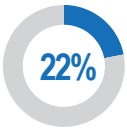
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

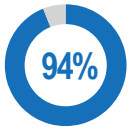
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

82% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

78% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



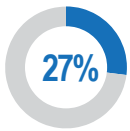
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 104).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 14%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

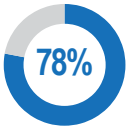
% of households per health LSG severity score:

14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
58%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



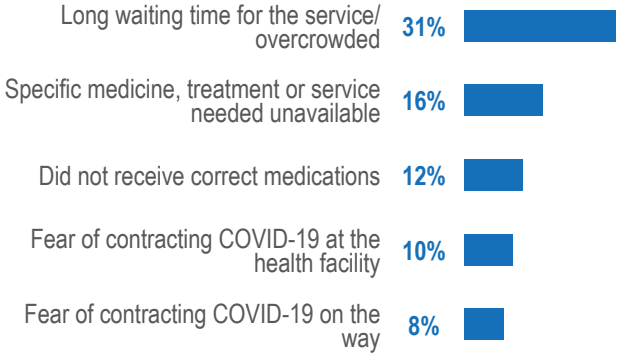
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

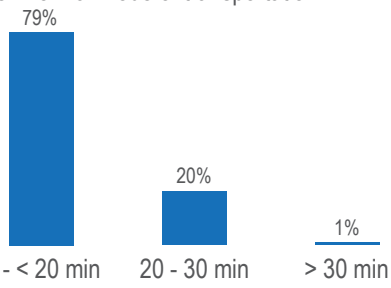
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

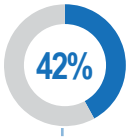


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (98%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (2%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 139). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

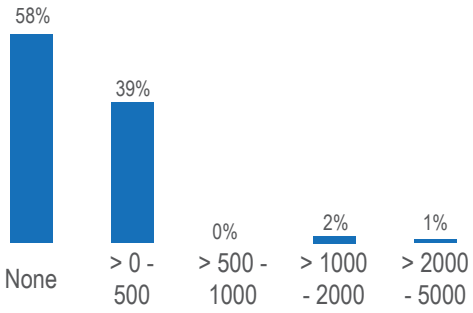
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

24% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

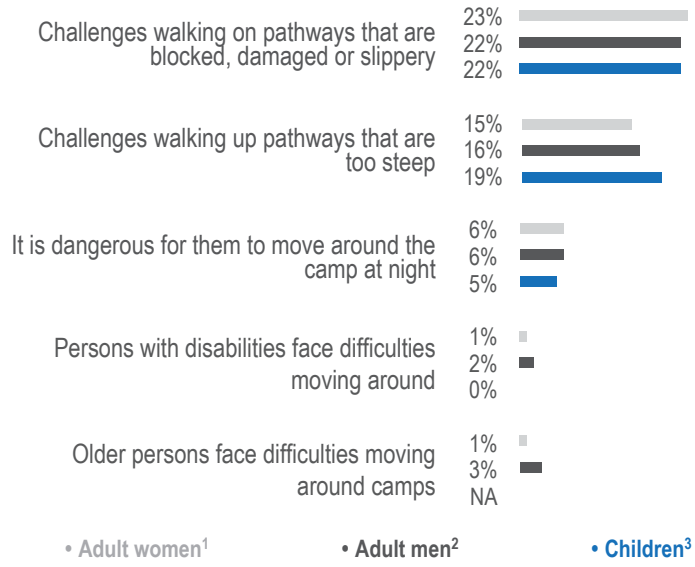
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

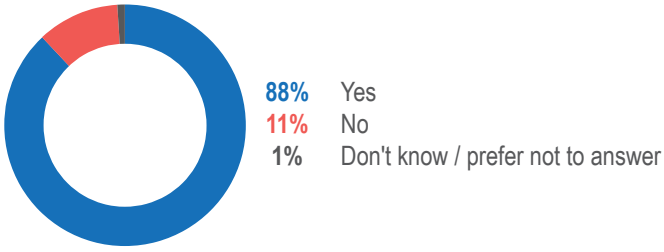
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



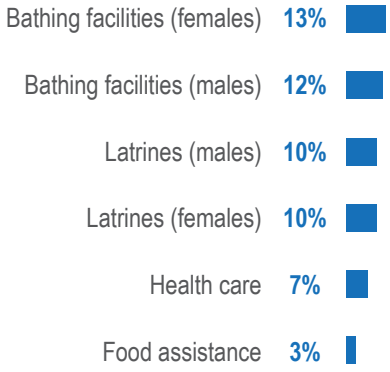
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

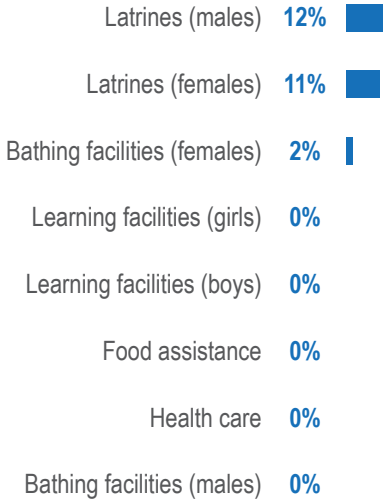


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



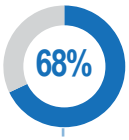
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 97). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 106; n, latrines (males) = 104; n, bathing facilities (females) = 106; n, bathing facilities (males) = 104; n, learning facilities (girls) = 70 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 105; n, food assistance = 106). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

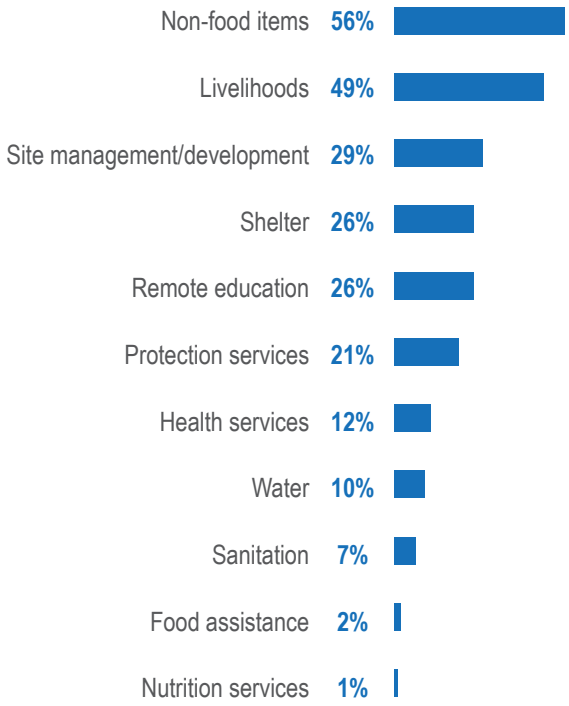
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

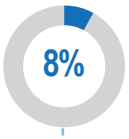
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 2 reported problems

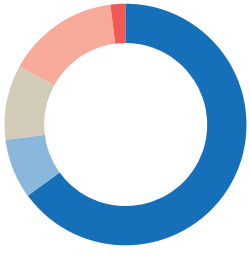
Aid workers do not share/disclose	4%
Don't know where to get information/ who to ask	4%

94% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

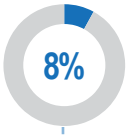
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection



65%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
8%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
10%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
15%	Consulted but opinion not taken into account
2%	Not consulted



of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 2 reported challenges

Did not know where/whom/how to provide feedback	6%
Older persons face challenges providing feedback	2%

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

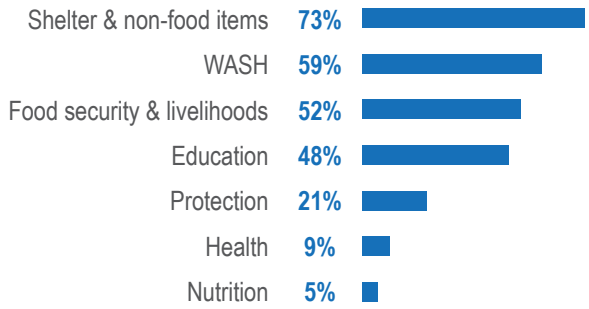
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 84%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

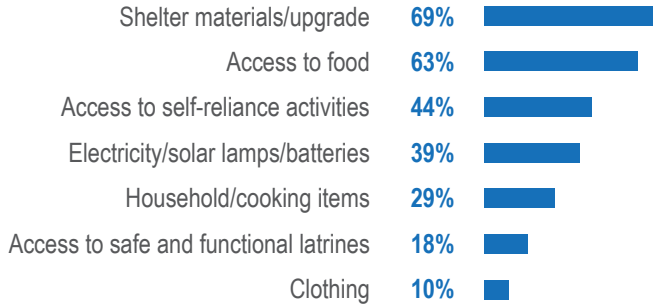
13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

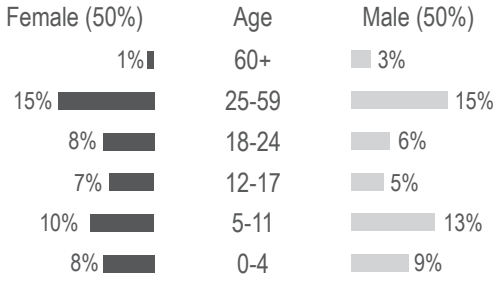
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

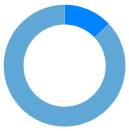
1	Access to food	1.81
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.58
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.64
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.60
5	Household/cooking items	0.40
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.32
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.15

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.1** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



13%	Female
87%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
4%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
95%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
82%	Male

Total number of household interviews **101**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 71%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

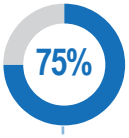
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
11%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

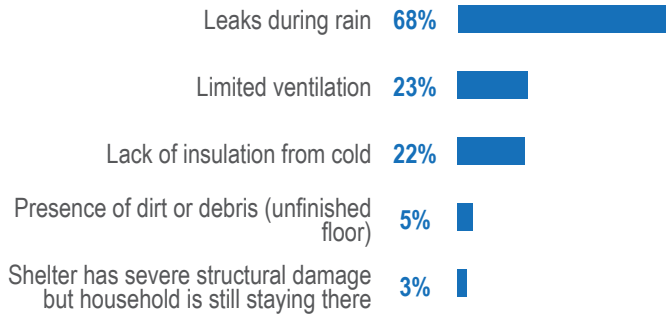
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

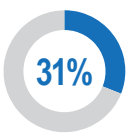
Most commonly reported issues



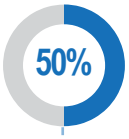
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 91%
- Materials don't insulate 18%
- Materials trap heat 17%

32% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

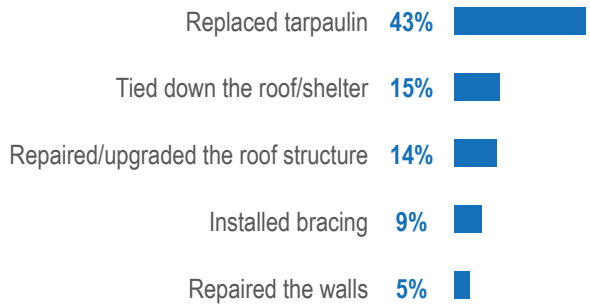


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

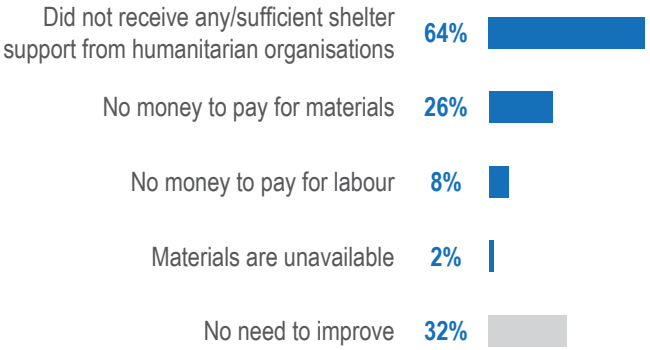


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

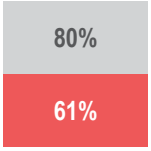
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 50). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

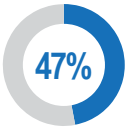
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

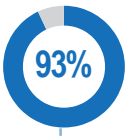
% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	90%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	72%
Shoes	71%
Clothing and winter clothing	48%
Blankets	35%
Kitchen sets	35%
Mosquito nets	23%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	16%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

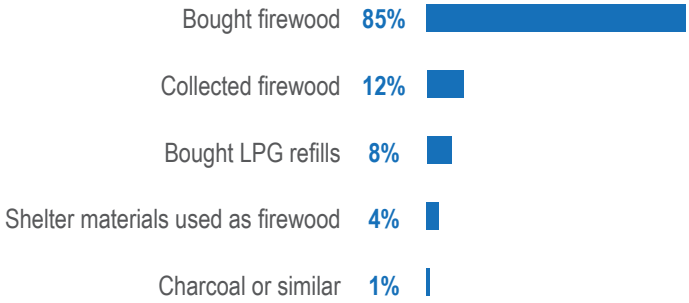


of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

29%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **20%**
- To access or pay for household items **12%**
- To repair or build shelter **9%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 50%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
49%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

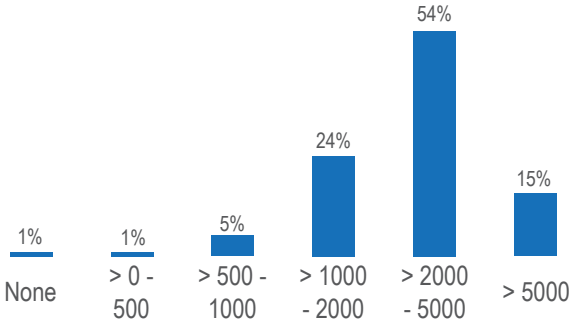
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

5%	Poor
28%	Borderline
67%	Acceptable

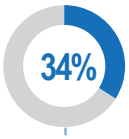
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

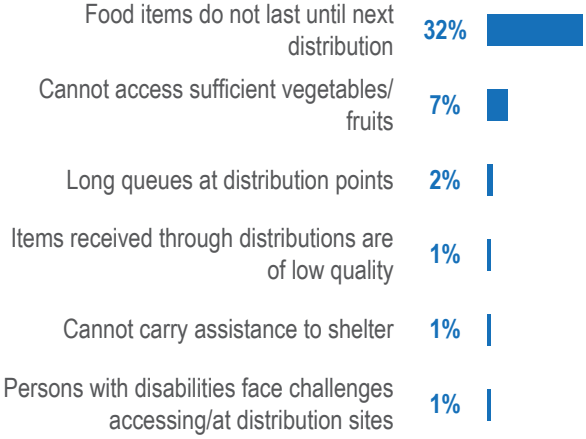


FOOD ASSISTANCE

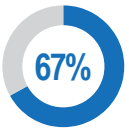


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



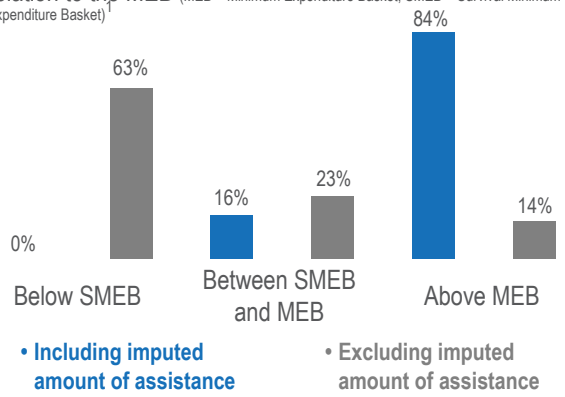
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

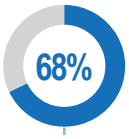
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

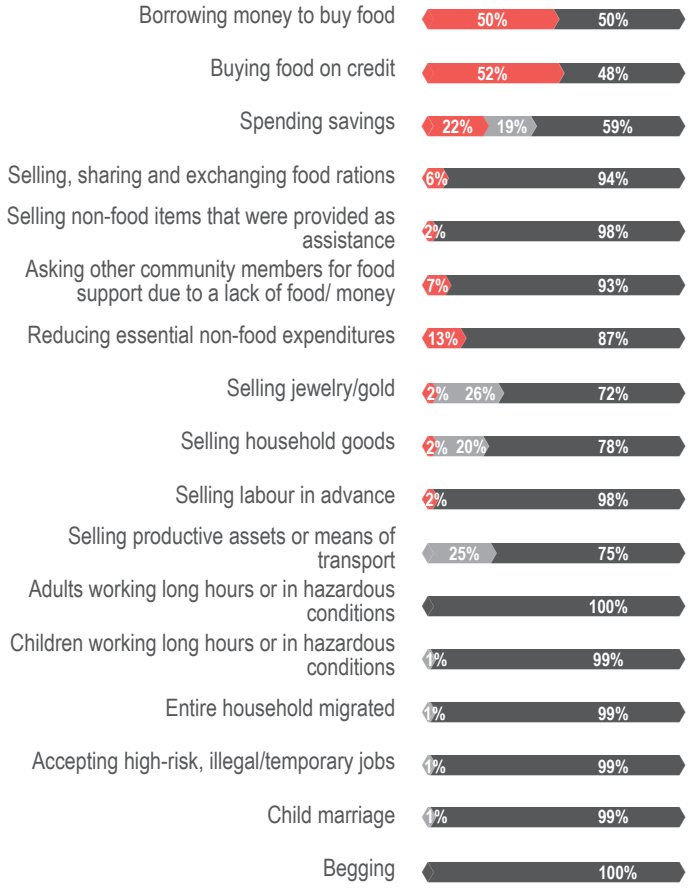


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



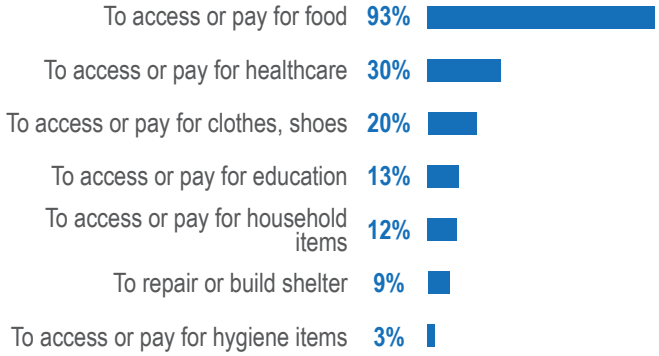
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

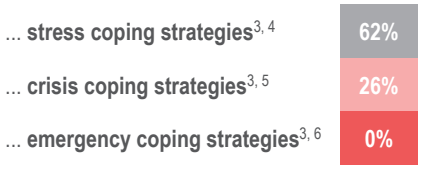


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

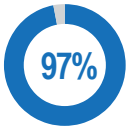
% of households with a WASH LSG: 56%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
37%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

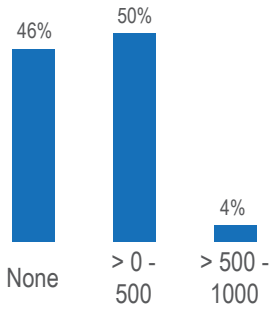
HYGIENE ITEMS



of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection

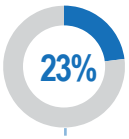
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection



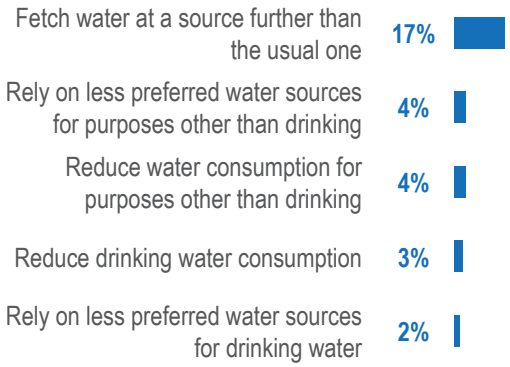
% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Cooking	13%
Drinking	15%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	18%
Other domestic purposes	20%
Personal hygiene at shelter	20%

COPING

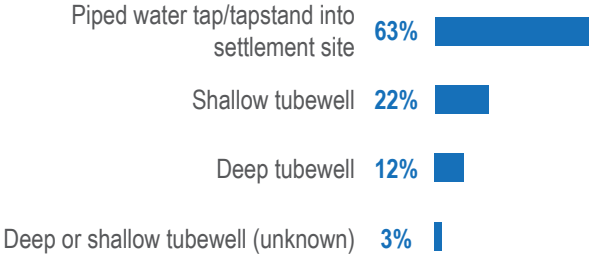
% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

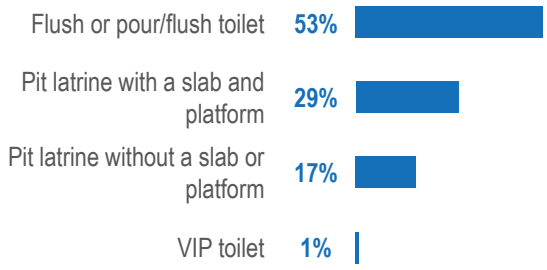


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

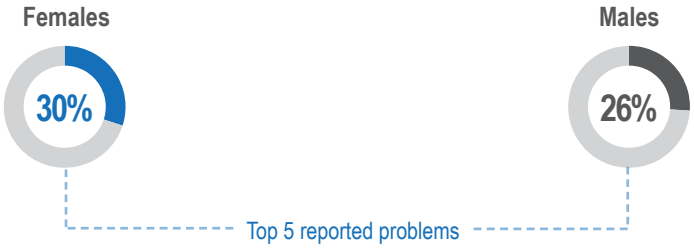
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



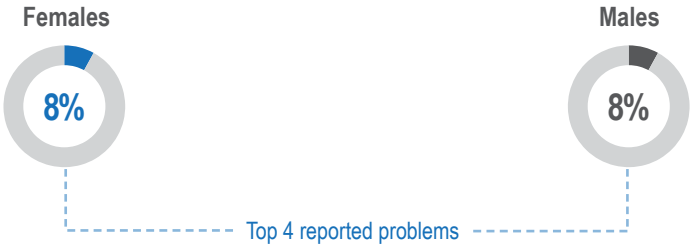
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
17%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding (1)	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	16%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic (2)	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	14%
11%	Latrines are too far (3)	Latrines are too far	8%
5%	Lack of light inside latrines (4)	Lack of light inside latrines	4%
4%	Older persons have problems accessing/using latrines (5)	Latrines are not functioning	2%

BATHING FACILITIES

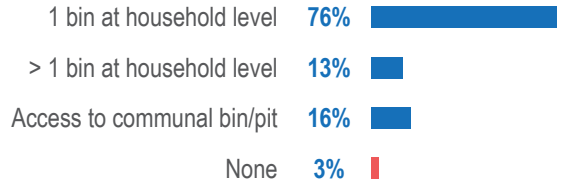
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



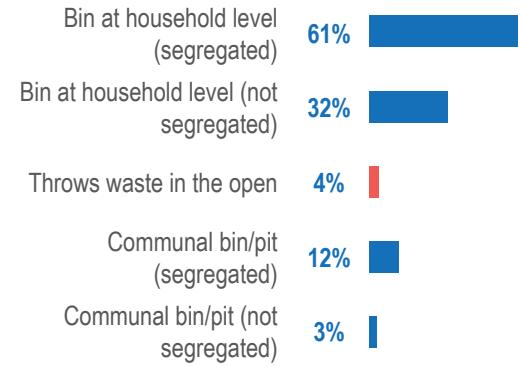
Females		Males	
4%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded (1)	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	4%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic (2)	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4%
1%	Bathing facilities are too far (3)	Bathing facilities are too far	1%
1%	Shared bathing facility is available but females prefer not to use it (4)		

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 101; households with males, n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

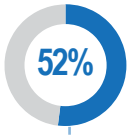
% of households with a education LSG: 45%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

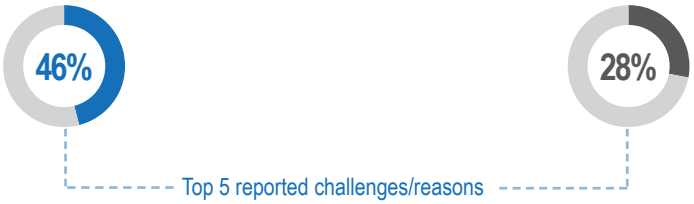
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **49%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **28%**

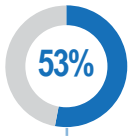
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	15%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	9%
2	15%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	4%
3	8%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	No home-based learning offered	4%
4	6%	Lack of light in shelter	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	3%
5	5%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	Lack of light in shelter	3%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



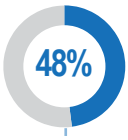
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **54%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **31%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 80 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 76 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

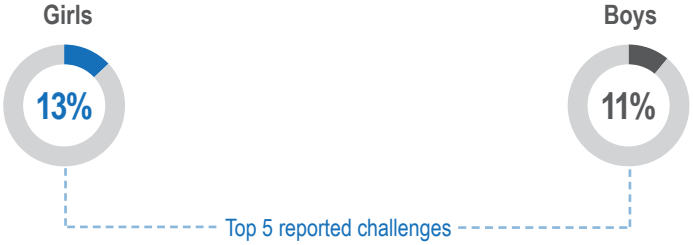
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **48%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **26%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
35%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children are too old now	29%
25%	Children are too old now	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	24%
19%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Marriage	15%
10%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	12%
6%	Household does not consider education important	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
6%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5%
4%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3%
4%	Children are too old now	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	3%
4%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2%
2%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	5	Marriage	2%

COPING

13% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 34 - results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 47 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 18%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
71%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

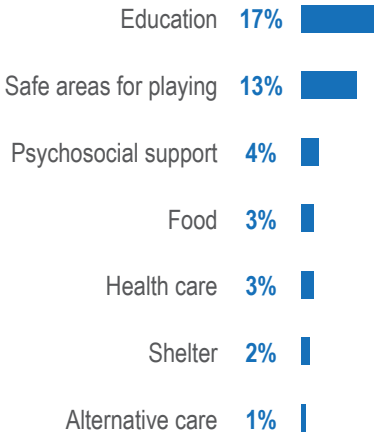
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

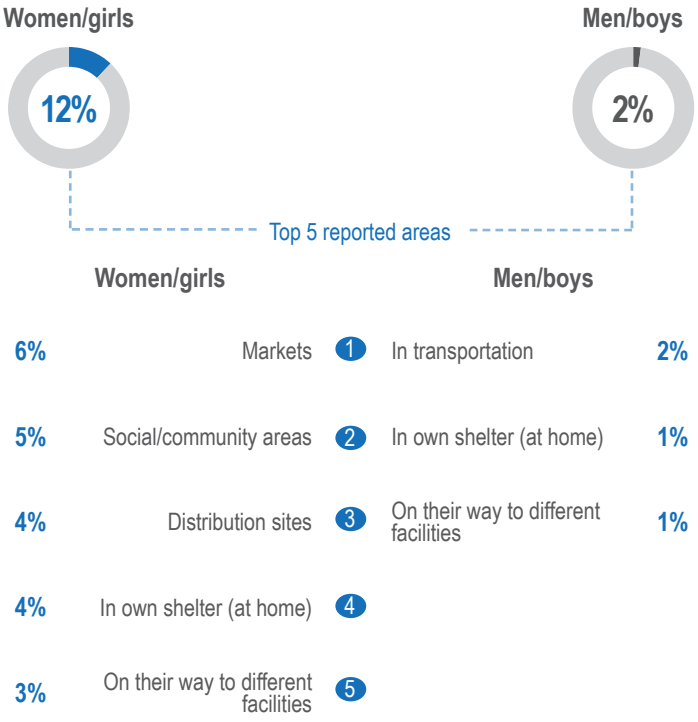
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



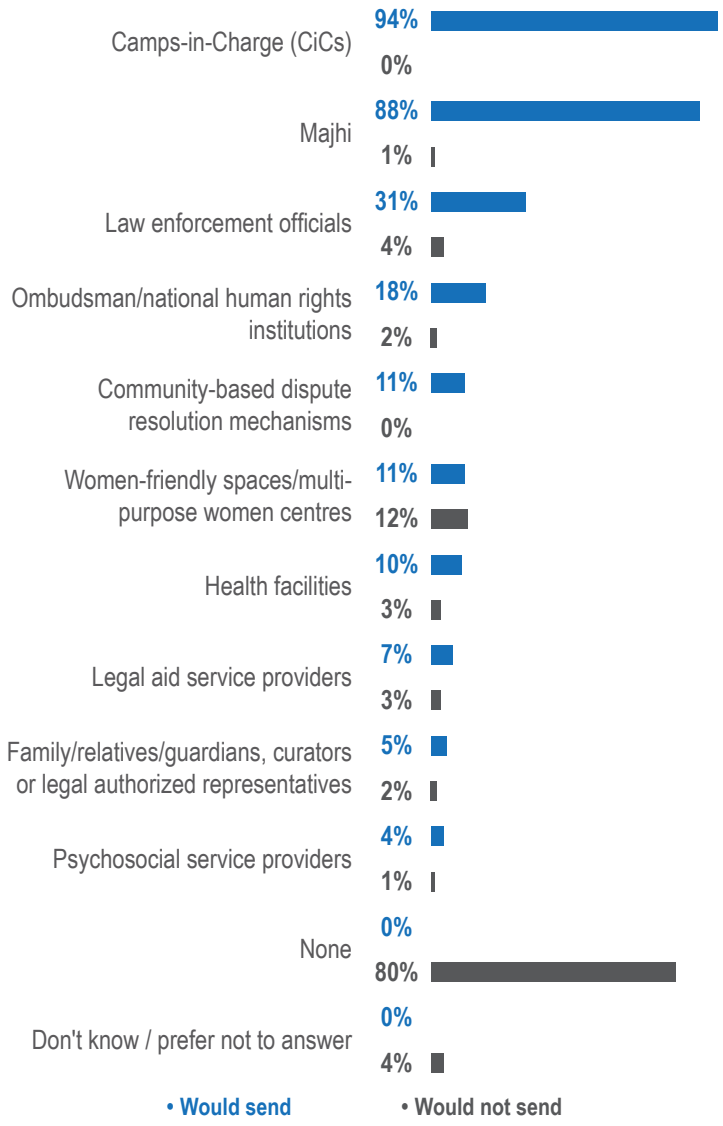
1% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

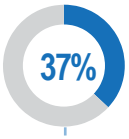
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **43% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 4%

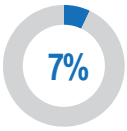
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
95%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

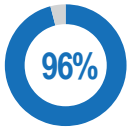
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

93% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

80% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



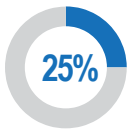
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 56). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 96).

HEALTH

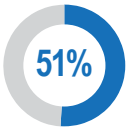
% of households with a health LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

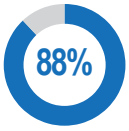
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
62%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



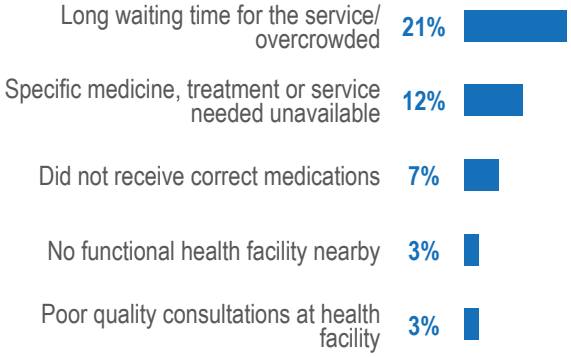
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

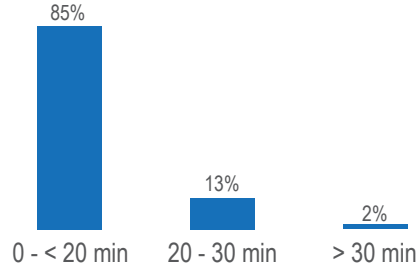
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

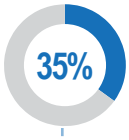


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (100%)** to the health facility.

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 97). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

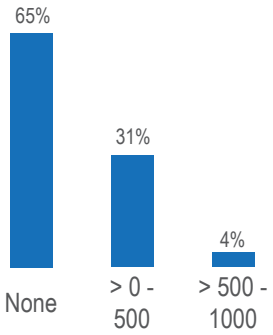
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



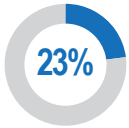
COPING

30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

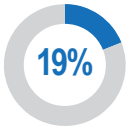
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

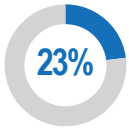
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

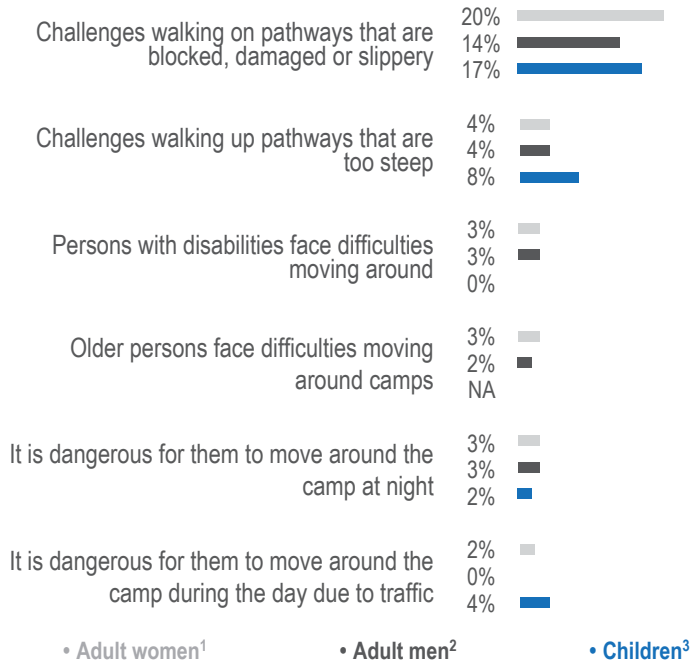


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



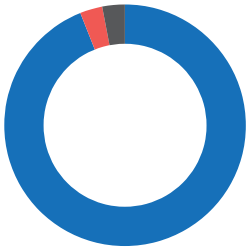
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

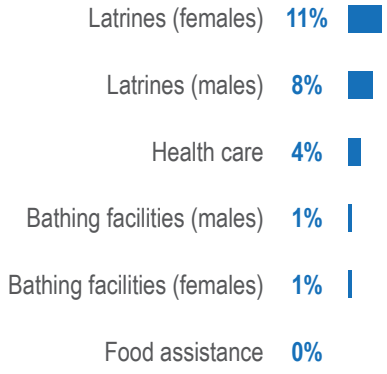
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



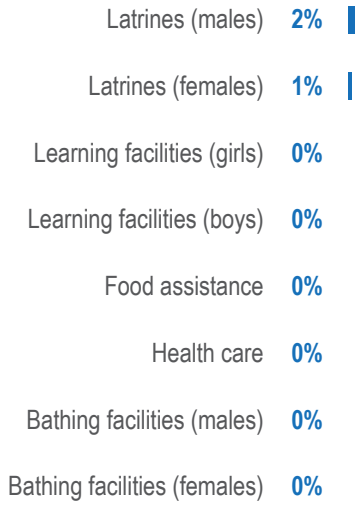
94%	Yes
3%	No
3%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



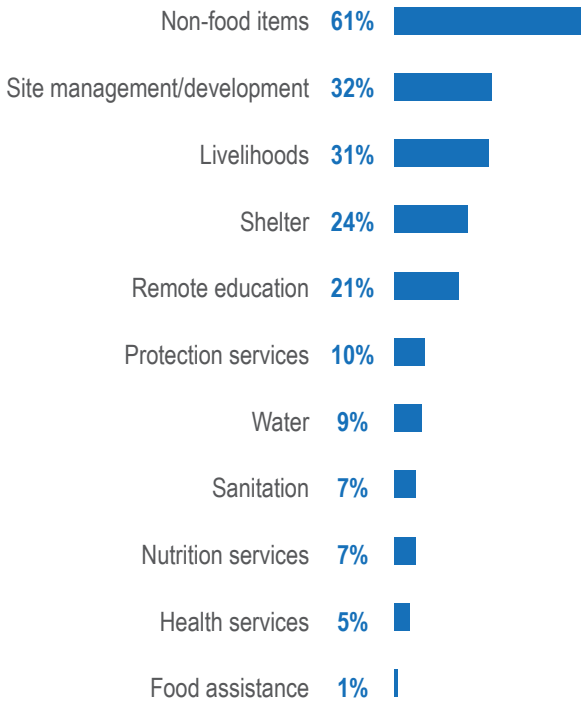
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 101). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 92). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 101; n, latrines (males) = 100; n, bathing facilities (females) = 101; n, bathing facilities (males) = 100; n, learning facilities (girls) = 44 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 29 - results are representative with a +/- 19% margin of error.; n, health care = 100; n, food assistance = 101). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

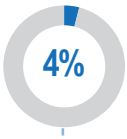
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION

of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top reported problem

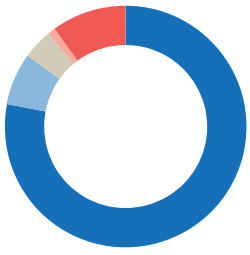
Aid workers do not share/disclose **1%**

99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

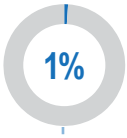
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection



78% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
7% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
4% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
1% Consulted but opinion not taken into account
10% Not consulted



of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top reported challenge

Language barriers **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

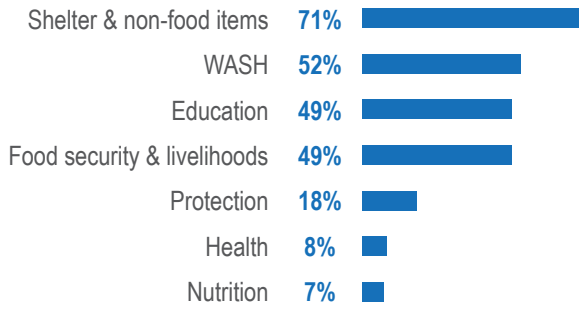
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 85%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

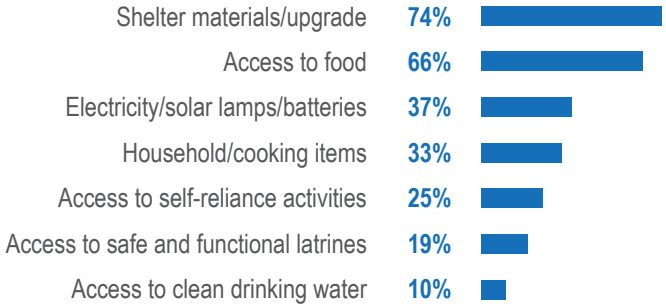
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
73%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
13%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

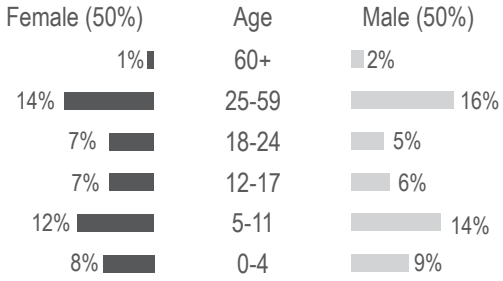
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

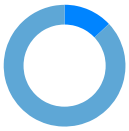
1	Access to food	1.88
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.64
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.60
4	Household/cooking items	0.47
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.38
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.32
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.17

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



13%	Female
87%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
2%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
97%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

19%	Female
81%	Male

Total number of household interviews **112**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
67%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
14%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

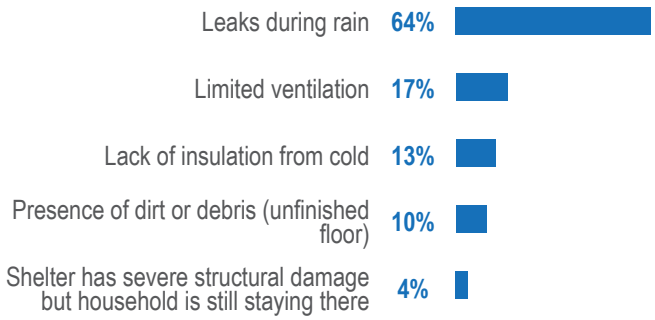
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

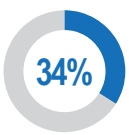
Most commonly reported issues



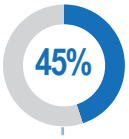
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 92%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 13%
- Damage to walls 8%

39% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

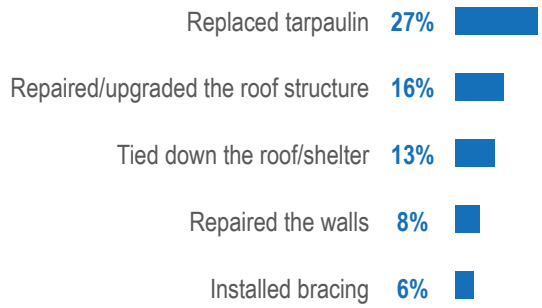


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

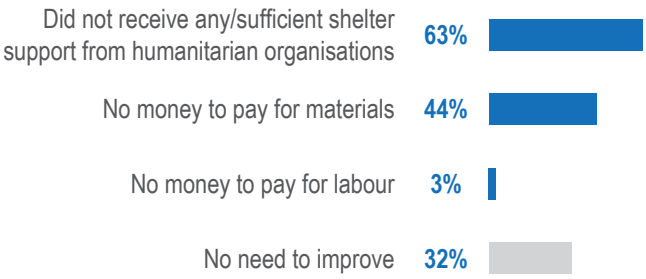


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 4) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

48%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
76%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 50). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

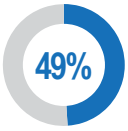
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	83%
Shoes	62%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	61%
Clothing and winter clothing	48%
Kitchen sets	46%
Blankets	37%
Mosquito nets	34%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	26%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

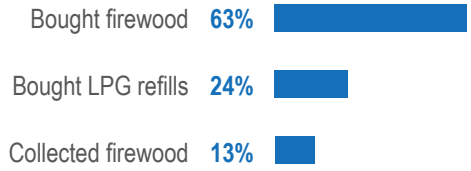
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

45%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **5%**
- To access or pay for household items **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 110).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 46%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
38%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
53%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

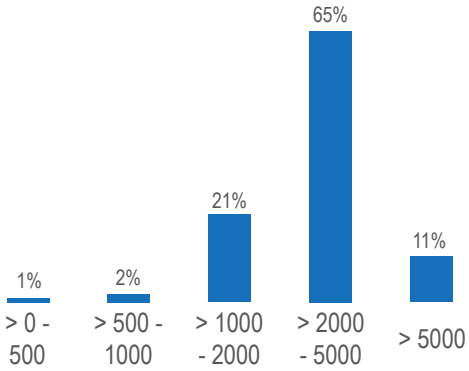
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

7%	Poor
20%	Borderline
73%	Acceptable

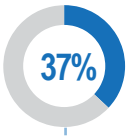
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

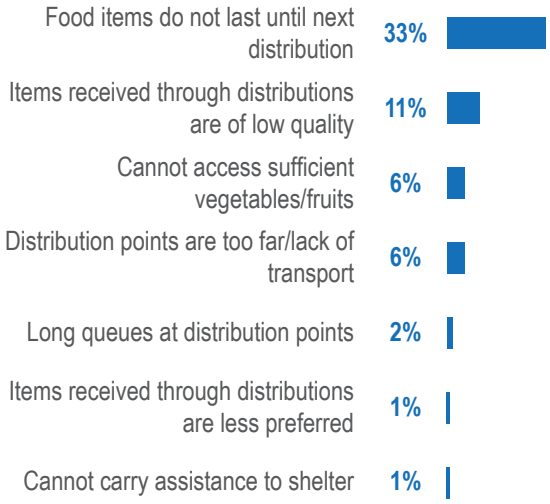


FOOD ASSISTANCE

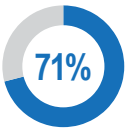


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



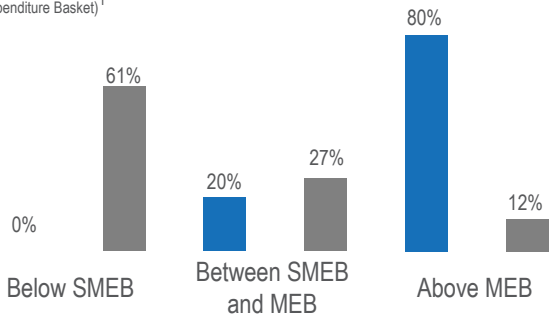
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

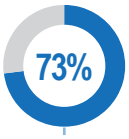
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

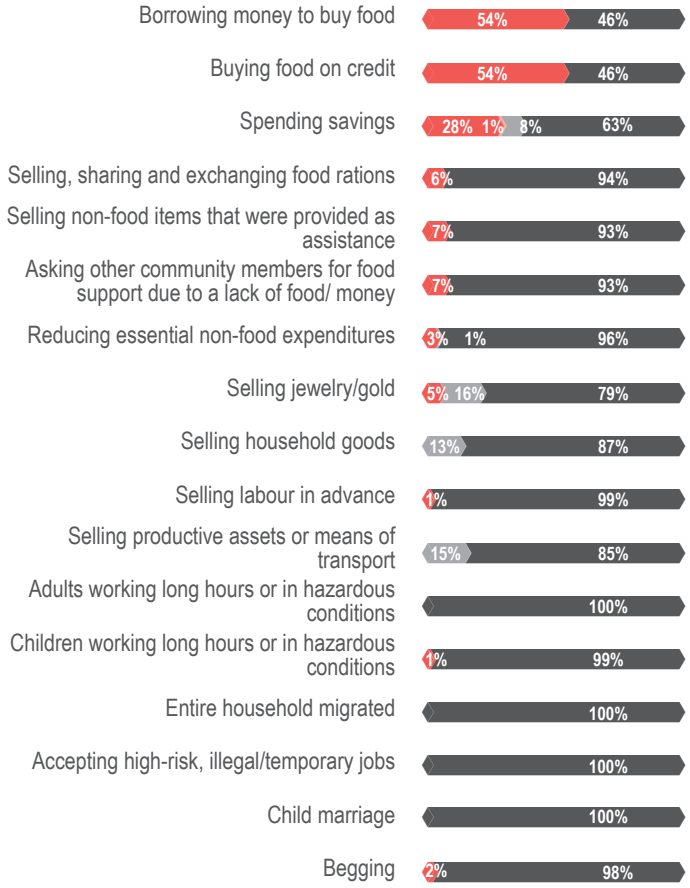


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



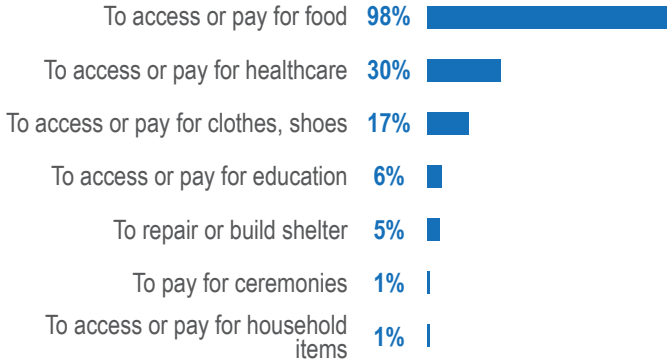
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

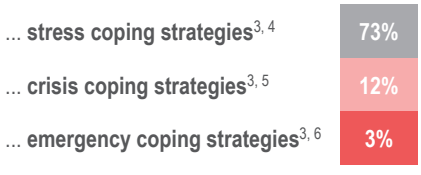


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

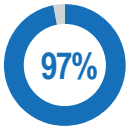
% of households with a WASH LSG: 54%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

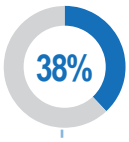
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
41%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

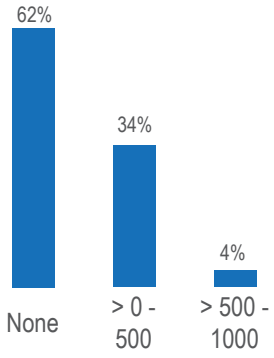


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



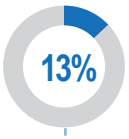
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

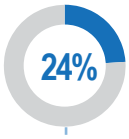


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

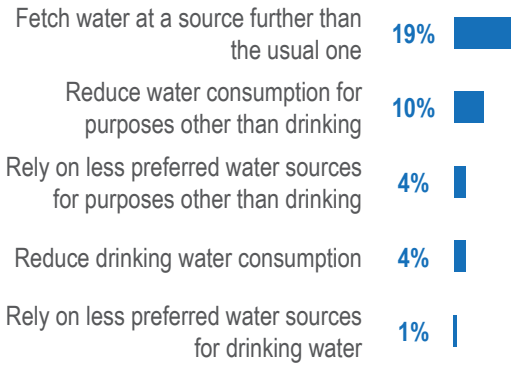
Purpose	%
Cooking	7%
Drinking	7%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	11%
Other domestic purposes	12%
Personal hygiene at shelter	12%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

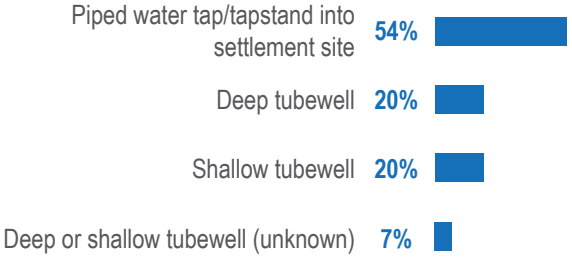


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

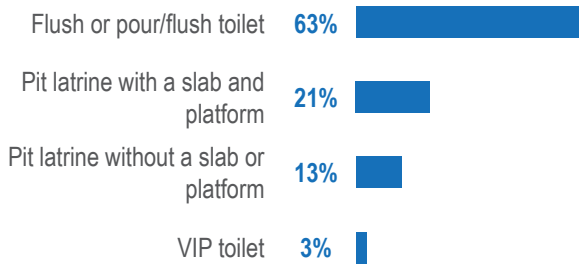


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

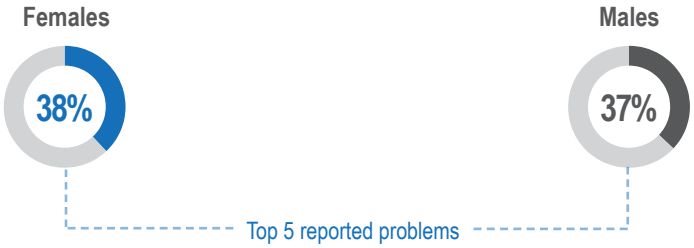
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



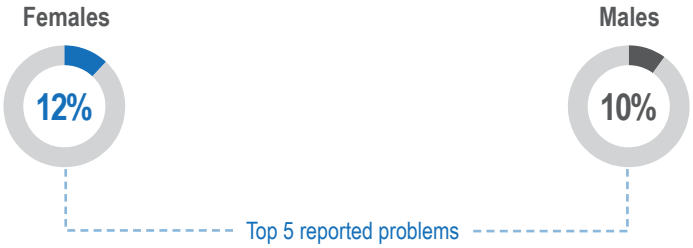
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
26%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	24%
13%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	13%
11%	Latrines are too far	3 Latrines are too far	11%
8%	Lack of light inside latrines	4 Latrines are difficult to reach	6%
7%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5 Lack of light inside latrines	5%

BATHING FACILITIES

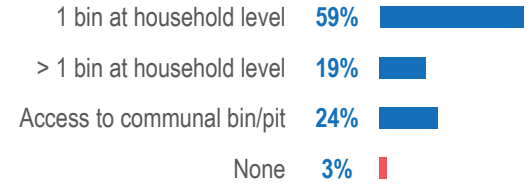
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



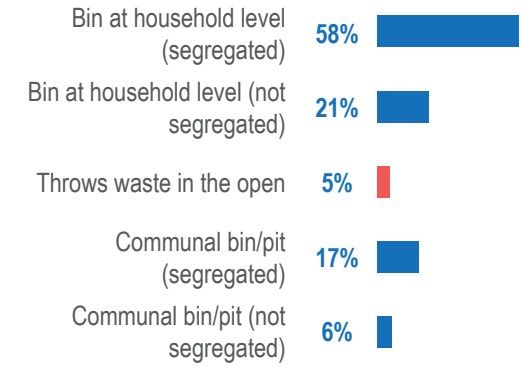
Females		Males	
5%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	5%
4%	Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	3%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%
2%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	1%
1%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 112; households with males, n = 111). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

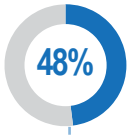
% of households with a education LSG: 46%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
43%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

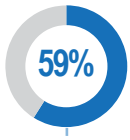
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **46%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **29%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	17% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	16%
2	13% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	2	Marriage	8%
3	11% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	7%
4	10% Children too old to participate	4	Lack of light in shelter	7%
5	7% No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	5	Children too old to participate	7%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



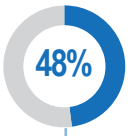
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **54%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **42%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 92 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 86 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

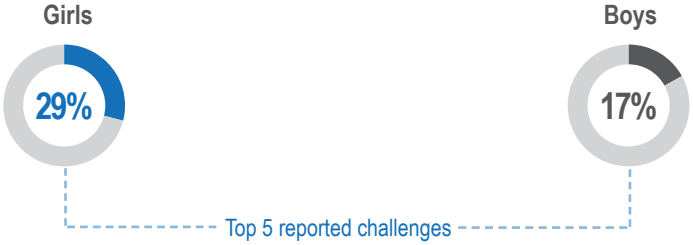
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **29%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
34%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children are too old now	27%
25%	Children are too old now	2	Marriage	21%
16%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	15%
11%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	15%
6%	Household does not consider education important	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

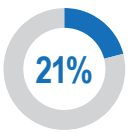


Girls			Boys	
12%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	11%
7%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	3%
7%	Children are too old now	3	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	3%
4%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	Lack of qualified teaching staff	3%
4%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 48 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 16%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
67%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

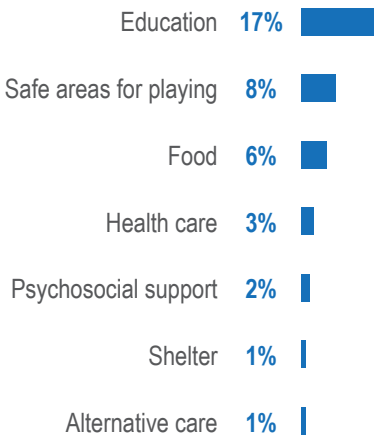
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

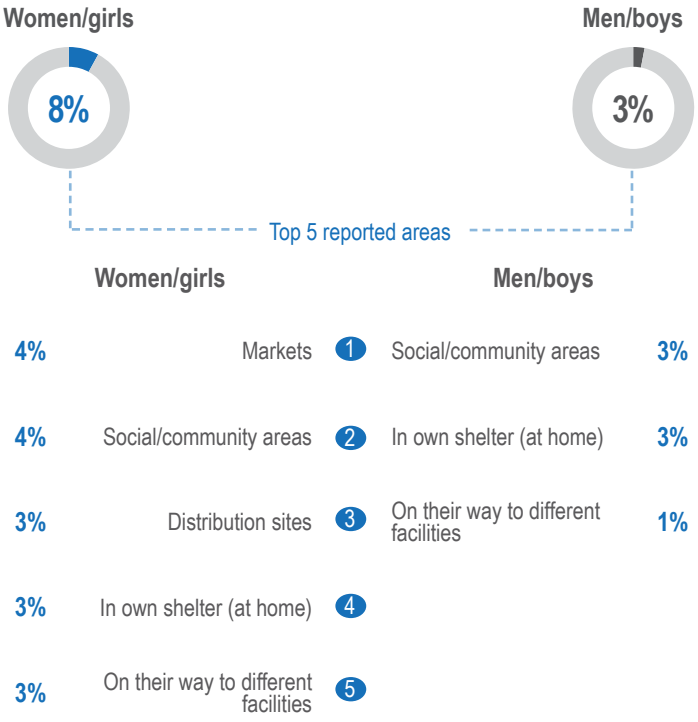
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



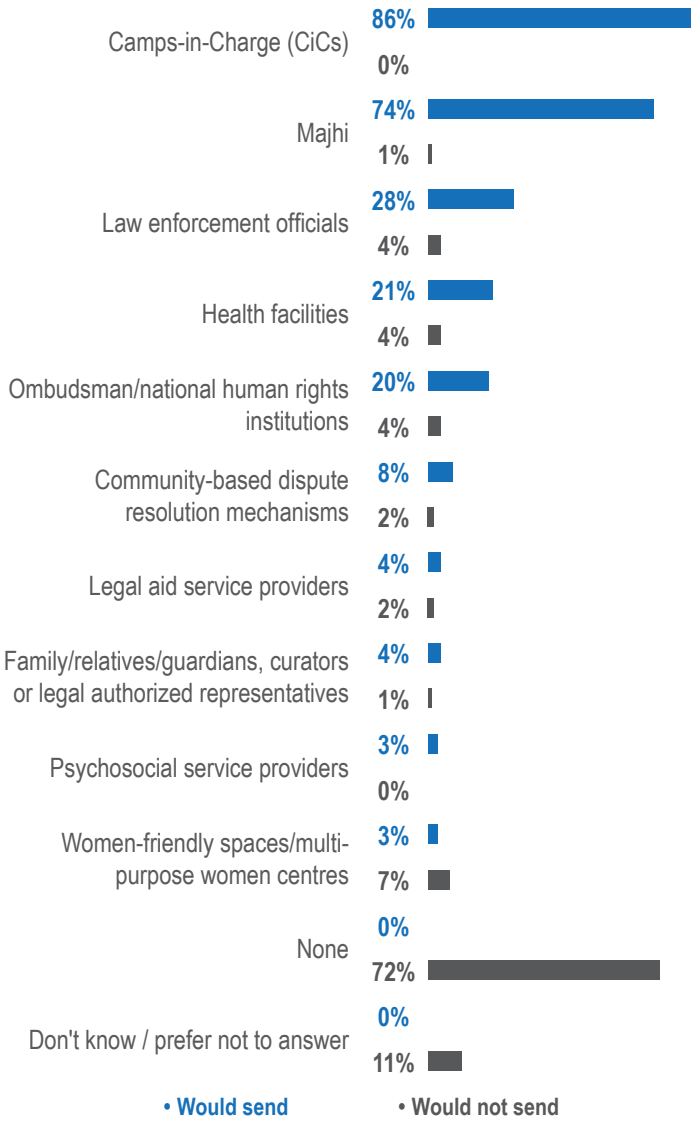
3% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

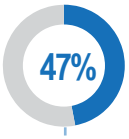
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



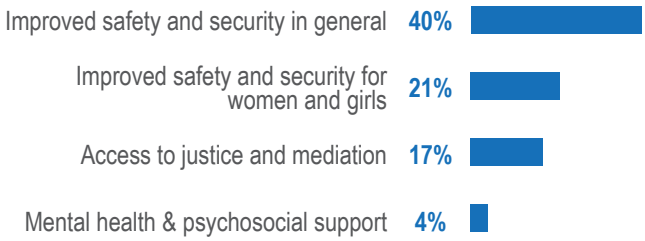
Overall, **46% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

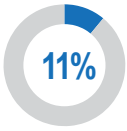
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
88%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

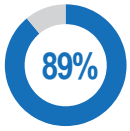
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

86% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

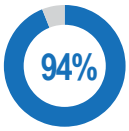
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 108).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

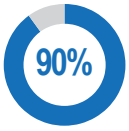
% of households per health LSG severity score:

8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
42%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



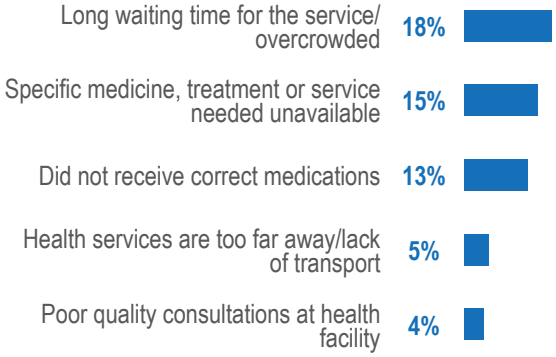
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

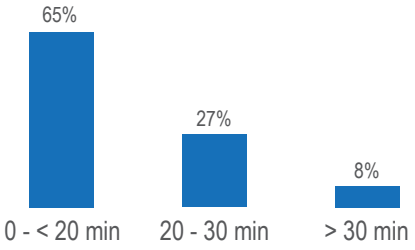
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

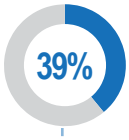


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (95%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (5%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 126). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

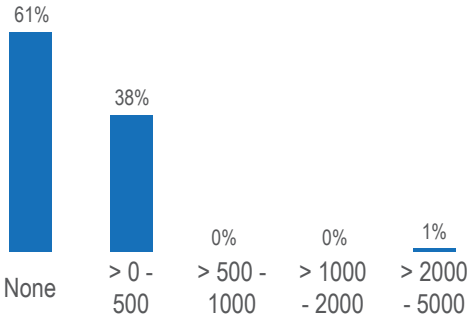
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

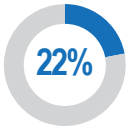
30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

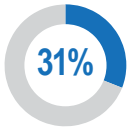
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

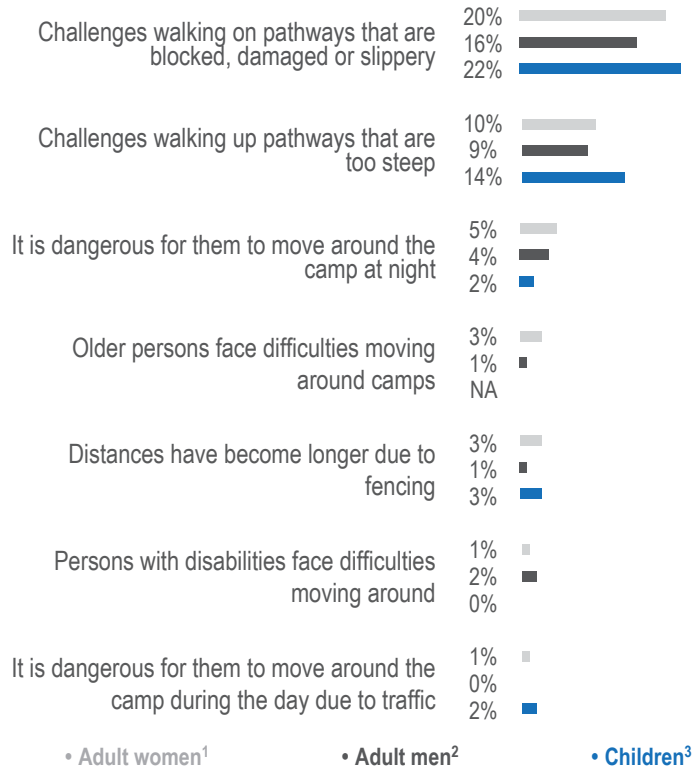


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



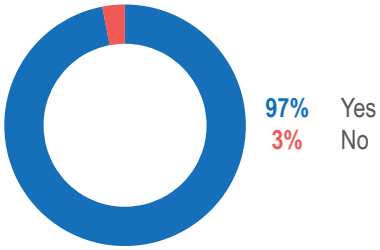
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



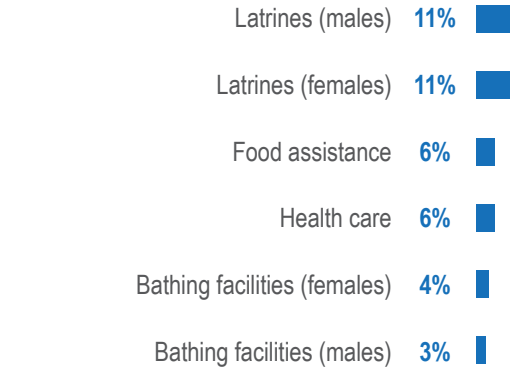
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

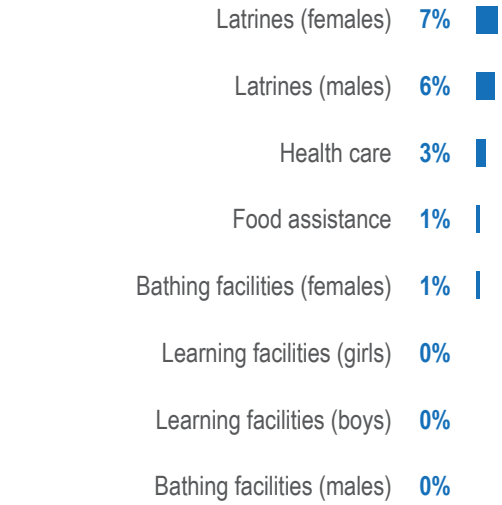


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



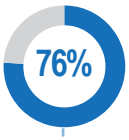
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 112; n, latrines (males) = 111; n, bathing facilities (females) = 112; n, bathing facilities (males) = 111; n, learning facilities (girls) = 55 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 111; n, food assistance = 112). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

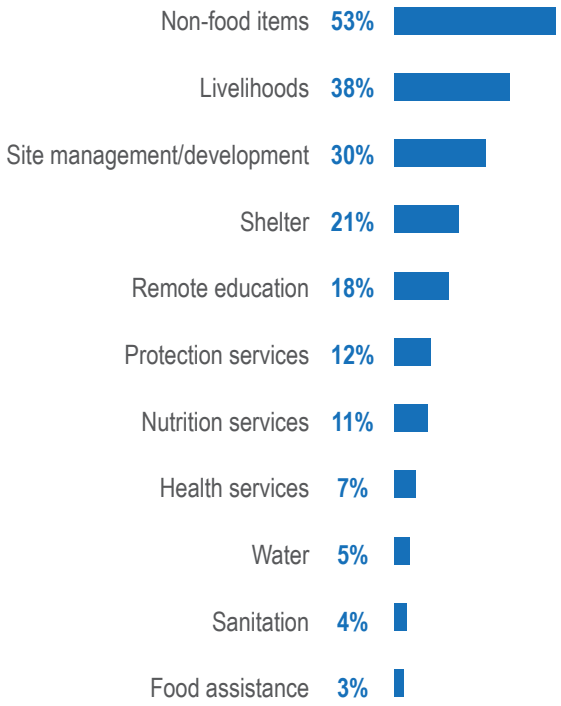
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

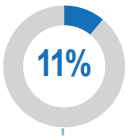
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

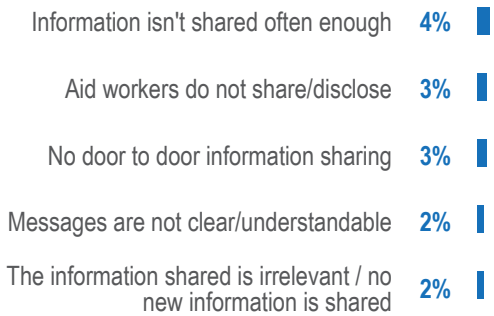
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

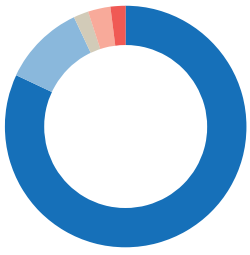


97% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection



- **83%** Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
- **11%** Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
- **2%** Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
- **3%** Consulted but opinion not taken into account
- **2%** Not consulted

of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

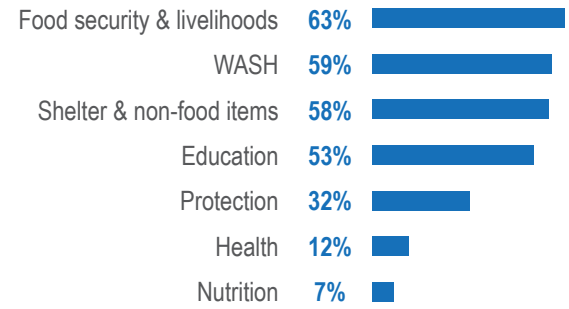
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 94%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

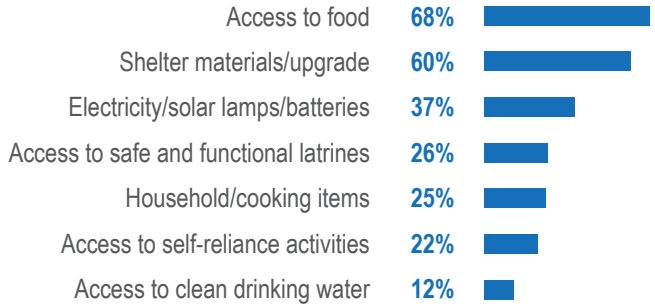
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
79%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

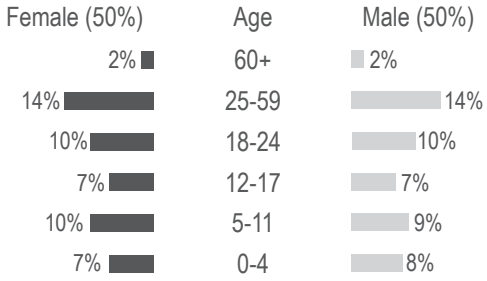
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.80
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.34
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.63
4	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.53
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.41
6	Household/cooking items	0.39
7	Access to education	0.21

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.5** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

16%	Female
84%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
7%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
93%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

22%	Female
78%	Male

Total number of household interviews **107**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 101).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 55%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

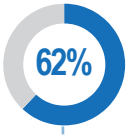
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

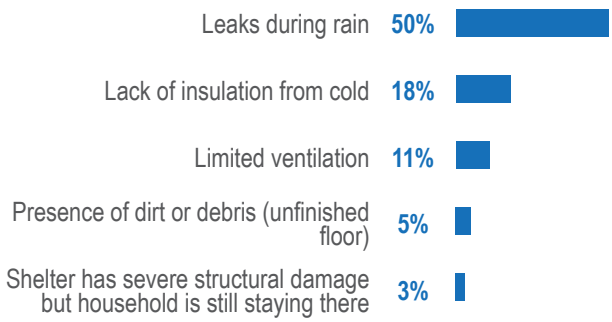
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues



% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

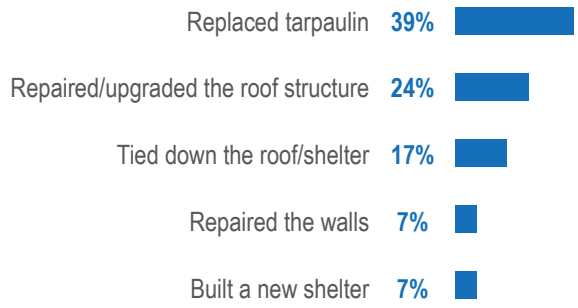
- Damage to roof 79%
- Materials don't insulate 12%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 9%

22% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

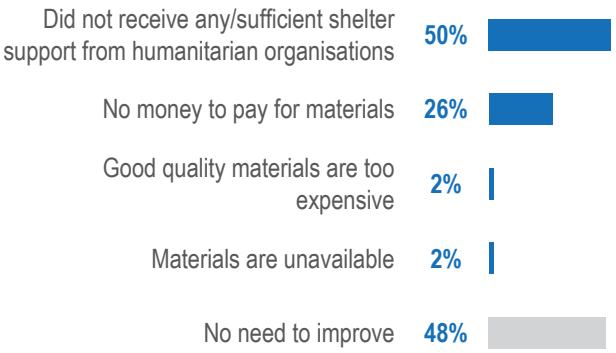
of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

77% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

62% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 46). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	93%
Shoes	65%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	64%
Clothing and winter clothing	58%
Blankets	53%
Kitchen sets	53%
Mosquito nets	47%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	46%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

43%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]

Bought firewood	74%
Bought LPG refills	21%
Collected firewood	8%

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **12%**
- To repair or build shelter **3%**
- To access or pay for household items **3%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 107).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 61%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

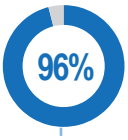
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
51%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
39%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
0%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

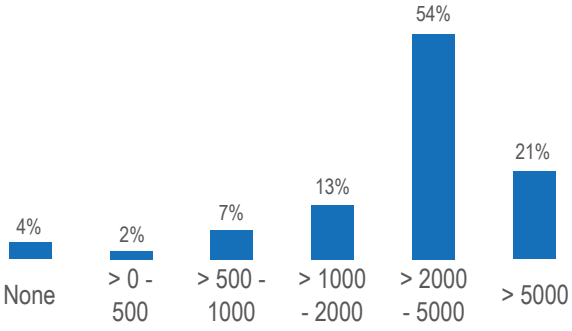
8%	Poor
33%	Borderline
59%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE



of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

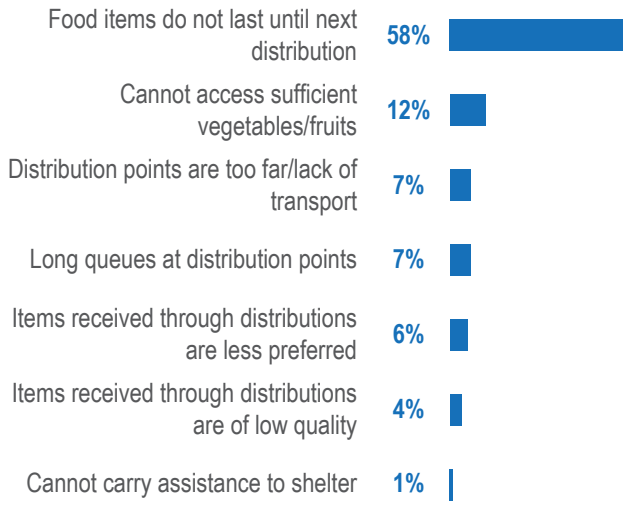
% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



FOOD ASSISTANCE

of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

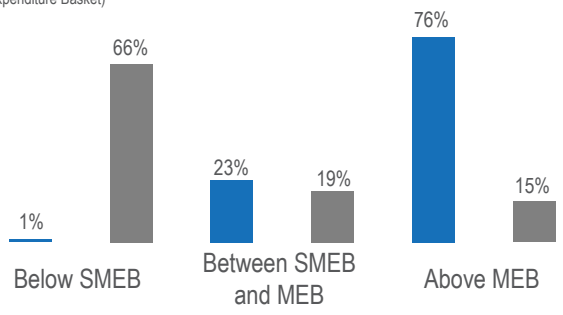
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

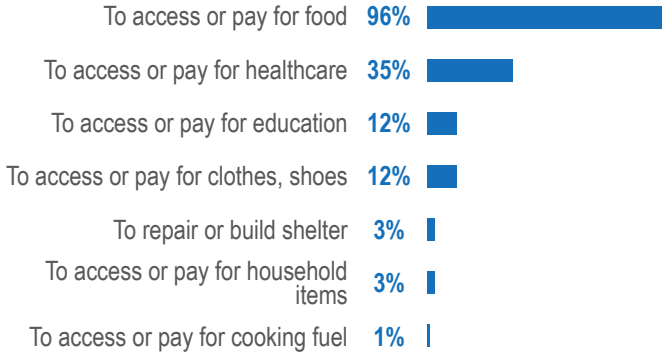
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

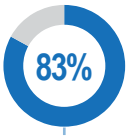


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

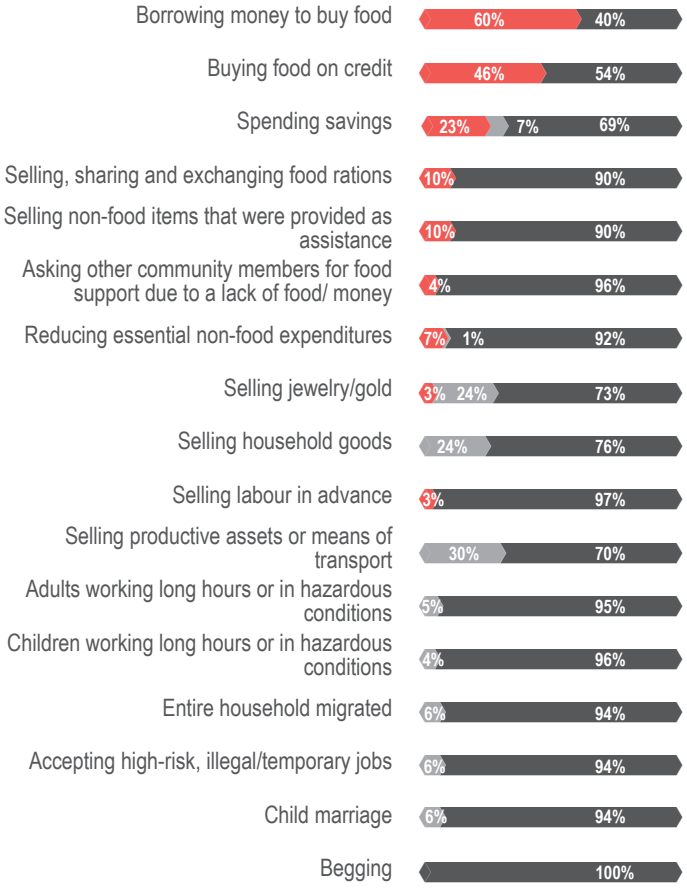
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



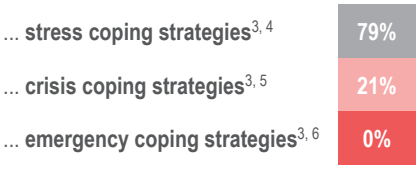


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 57%

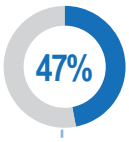
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
54%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
25%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

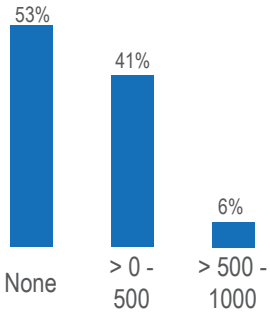
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



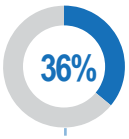
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

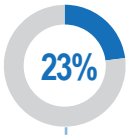


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

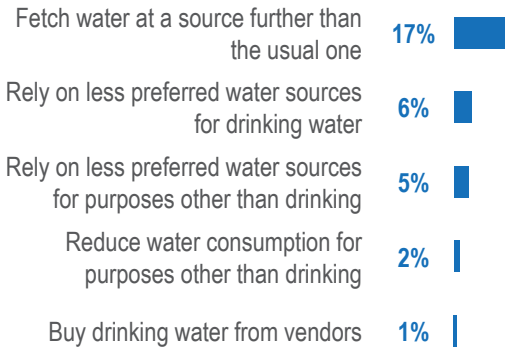
Purpose	%
Drinking	17%
Cooking	21%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	25%
Personal hygiene at shelter	30%
Other domestic purposes	36%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

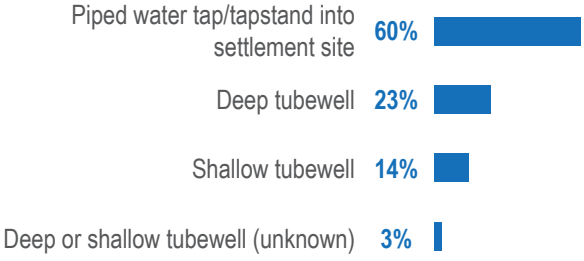


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

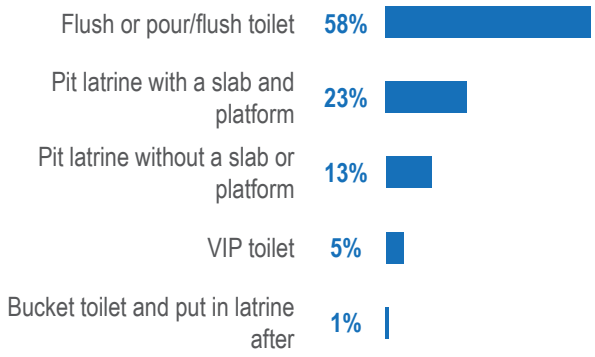


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

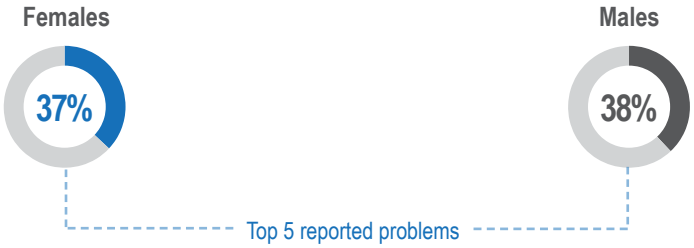
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



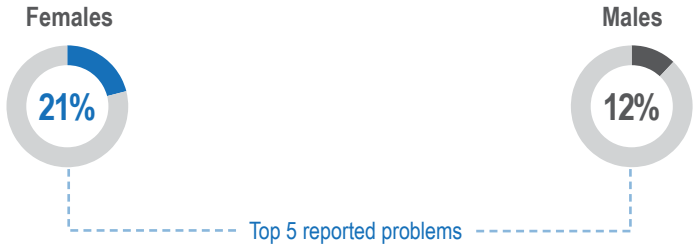
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
23%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	24%
12%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	14%
9%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	10%
8%	Latrines are difficult to reach	4	Latrines are difficult to reach	8%
7%	Lack of light inside latrines	5	Latrines are not functioning	6%

BATHING FACILITIES

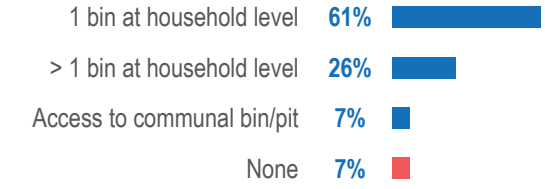
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



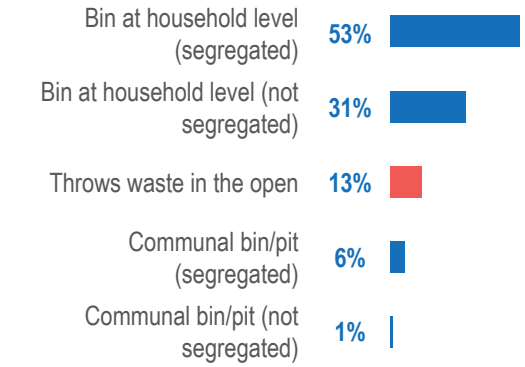
Females			Males	
11%	Bathing facilities are too far	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
10%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2	Bathing facilities are too far	7%
3%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	1%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	1%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5	Persons with disabilities have problems accessing/ using bathing facilities	1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 107; households with males, n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

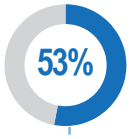
% of households with a education LSG: 50%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
14%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

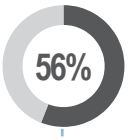
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **49%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **35%**

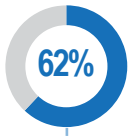
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	21% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Marriage	15%
2	13% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	14%
3	12% Children too old to participate	3	Children too old to participate	14%
4	8% No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	9%
5	7% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	5	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	8%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



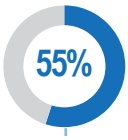
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **58%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **41%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 92 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 88 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

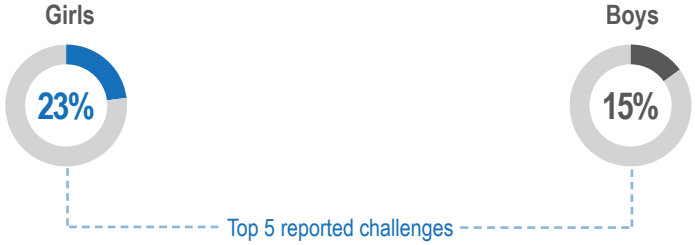
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **53%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **30%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
42%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children are too old now	39%
38%	Children are too old now	2	Marriage	30%
15%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	16%
11%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	12%
8%	Children needed to help at home	5	Children working outside the home	7%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

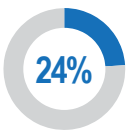


Girls			Boys	
10%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	11%
10%	Children are too old now	2	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	5%
4%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3%
4%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	4	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	3%
4%	Learning facilities overcrowded	5	Learning facilities overcrowded	3%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 66 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 30%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
24%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
59%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

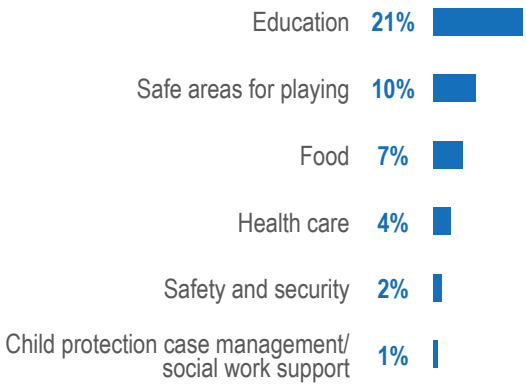
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 6)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
1	7% Distribution sites	1	Markets	8%
2	7% On their way to different facilities	2	On their way to different facilities	8%
3	3% Social/community areas	3	Social/community areas	3%
4	1% Latrines or bathing facilities	4	In transportation	2%
5	1% Markets	5	Distribution sites	1%

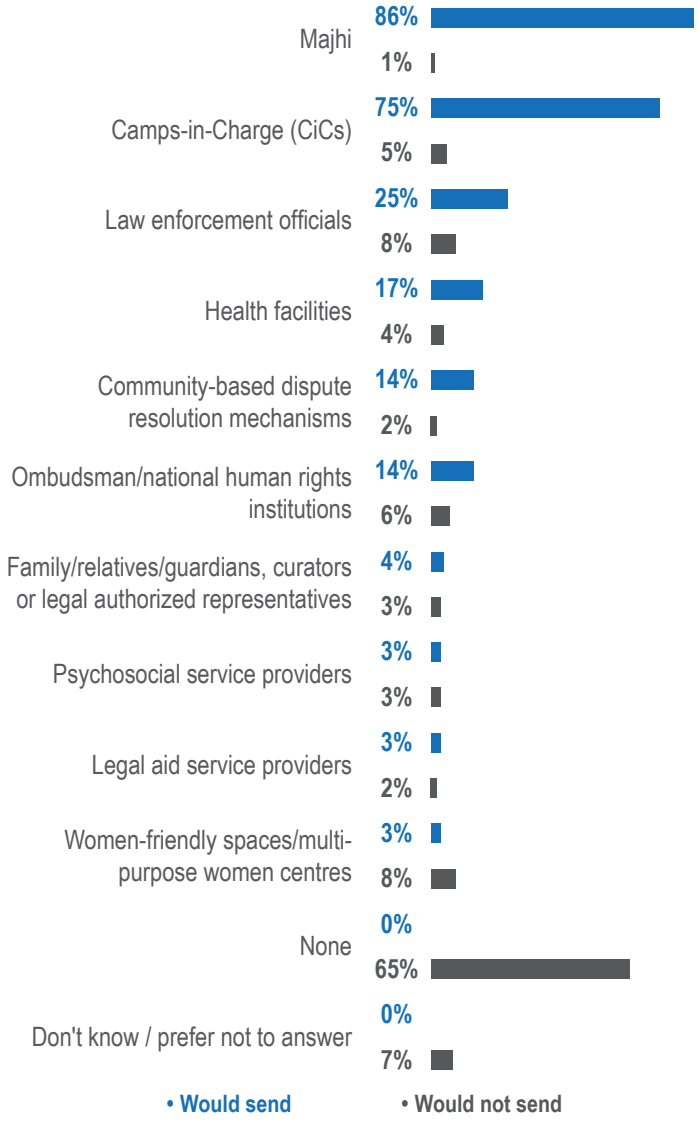
10% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

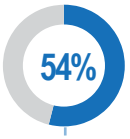
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



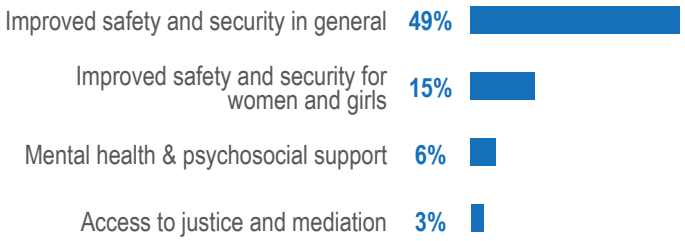
Overall, **38% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 7%

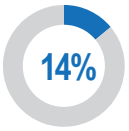
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

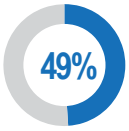
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
87%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

83% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

76% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

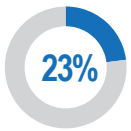
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 102).

HEALTH

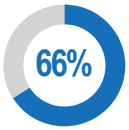
% of households with a health LSG: 12%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

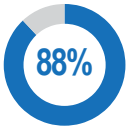
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
44%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
44%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

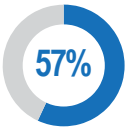
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

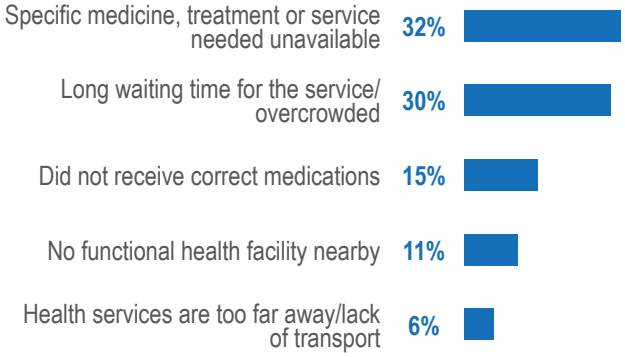
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



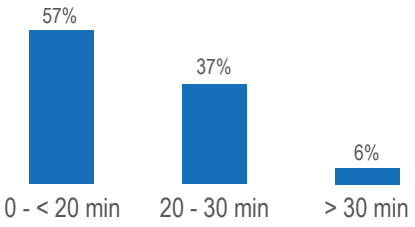
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

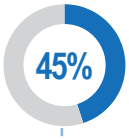


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (95%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (5%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 152). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

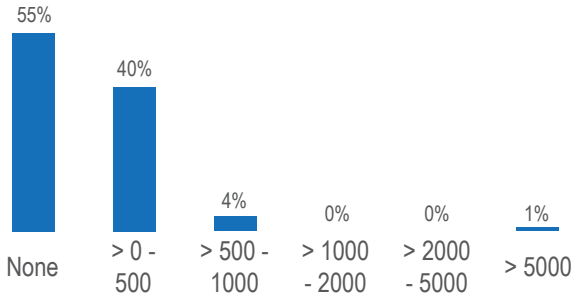
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



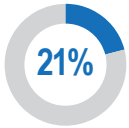
COPING

35% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

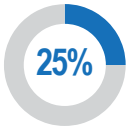
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

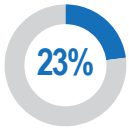
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

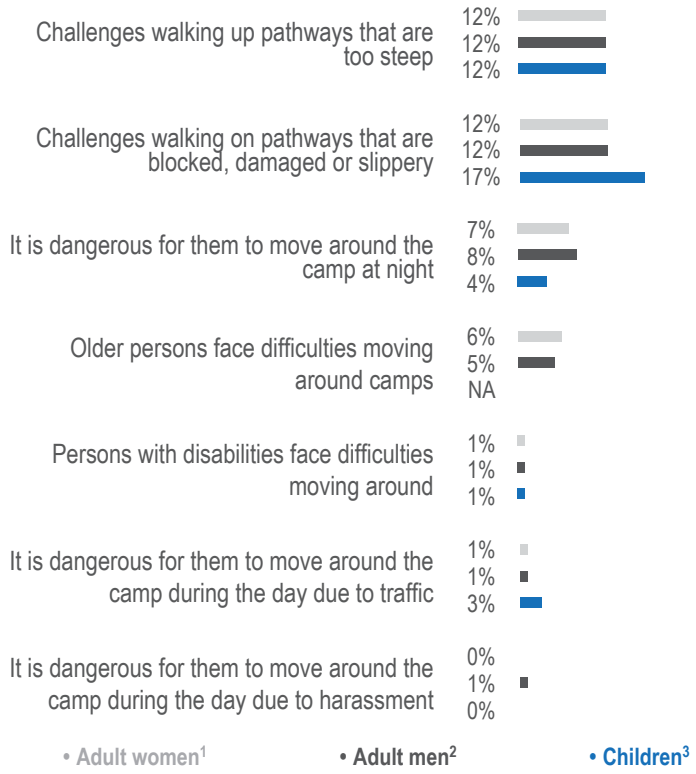


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



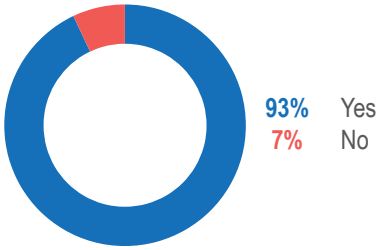
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



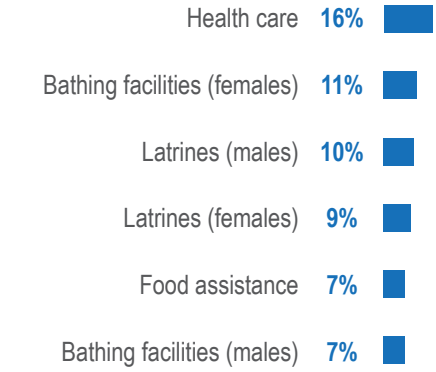
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

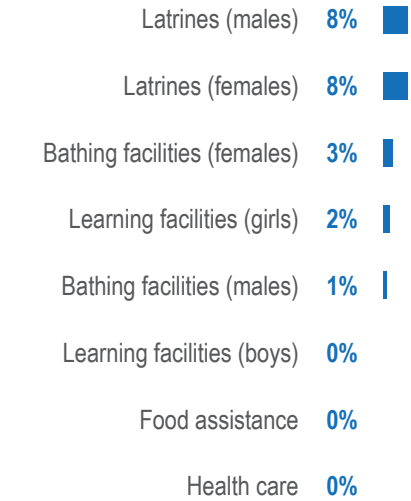


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



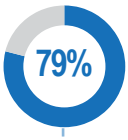
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 107; n, latrines (males) = 104; n, bathing facilities (females) = 107; n, bathing facilities (males) = 104; n, learning facilities (girls) = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 107; n, food assistance = 107). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

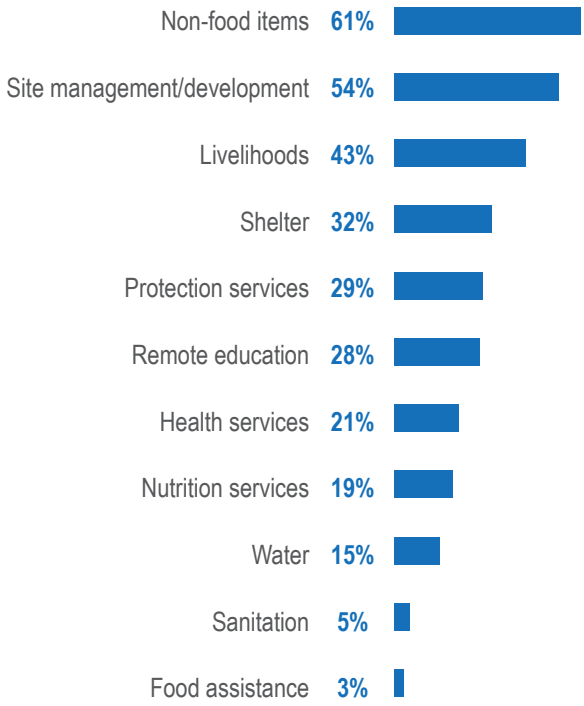
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

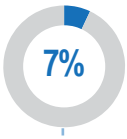
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

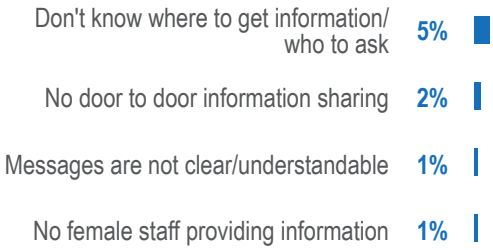
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 4 reported problems

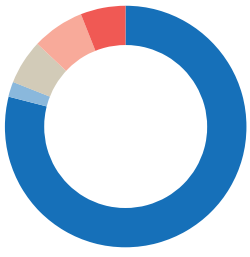


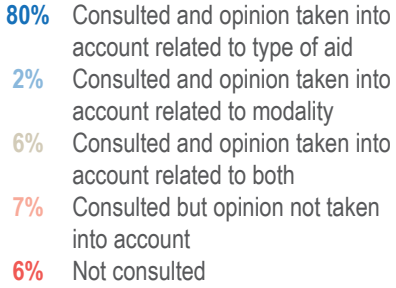
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

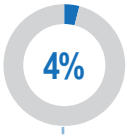
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection







of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 2 reported challenges

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

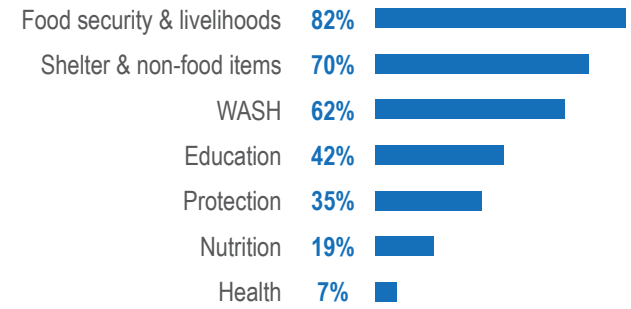
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 86%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

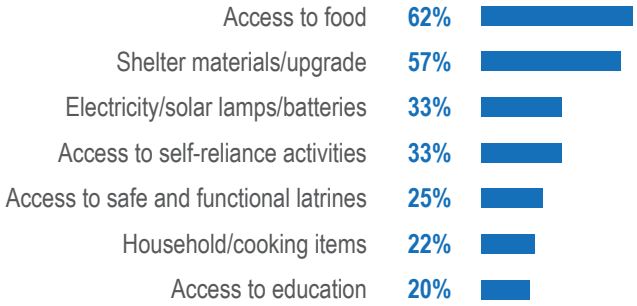
13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
73%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

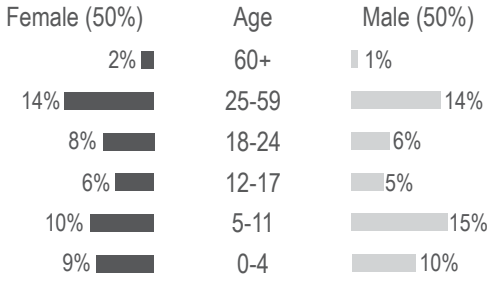
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.61
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.37
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.60
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.58
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.45
6	Access to education	0.35
7	Household/cooking items	0.28

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.5** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

15%	Female
85%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
95%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
82%	Male

Total number of household interviews **116**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 100).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 72%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

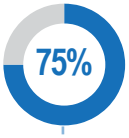
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



75% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

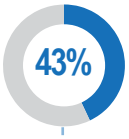
Leaks during rain	66%
Limited ventilation	18%
Lack of insulation from cold	18%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	9%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	6%

% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 86%
- Damage to walls 26%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 13%

39% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

29% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



43% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]

Replaced tarpaulin	30%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	22%
Tied down the roof/shelter	16%
Installed bracing	5%
Built a new shelter	5%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]

Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	62%
No money to pay for materials	45%
Materials are unavailable	5%
No money to pay for labour	5%
No need to improve	33%

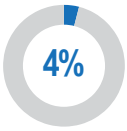
Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

82%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
64%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 50). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

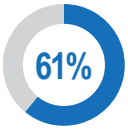


of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	92%
Shoes	66%
Clothing and winter clothing	58%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	50%
Blankets	42%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	40%
Mosquito nets	39%
Kitchen sets	36%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

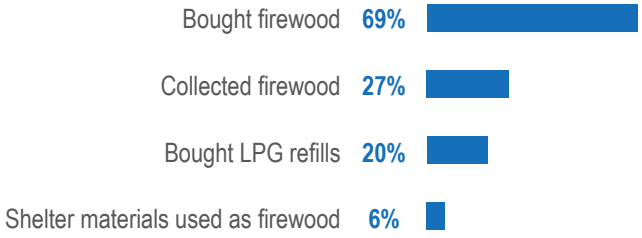
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

57%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **15%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **1%**
- To repair or build shelter **1%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 115).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 78%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
70%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
22%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

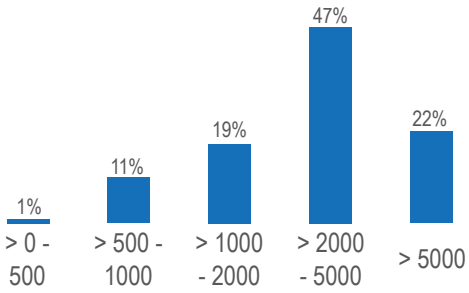
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

7%	Poor
48%	Borderline
45%	Acceptable

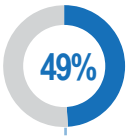
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

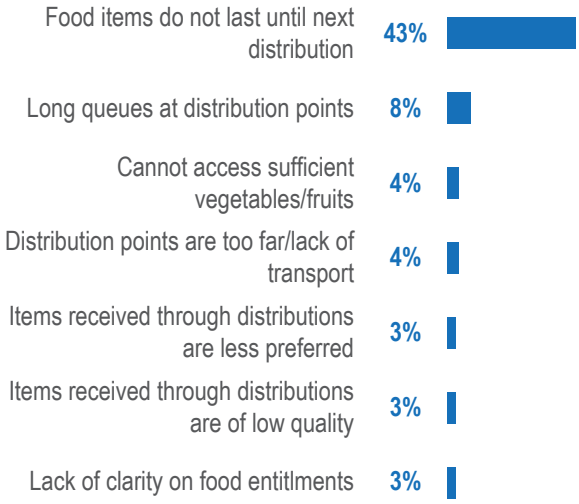


FOOD ASSISTANCE

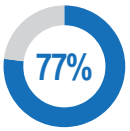


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



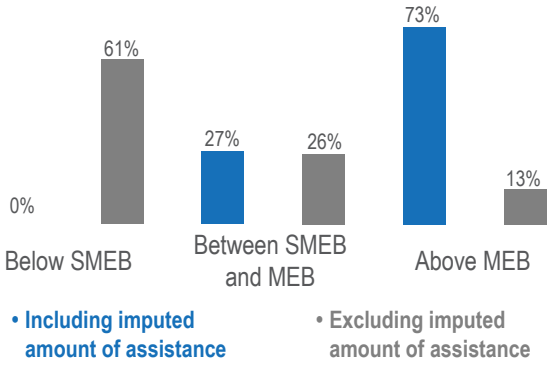
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

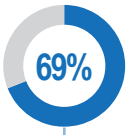
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

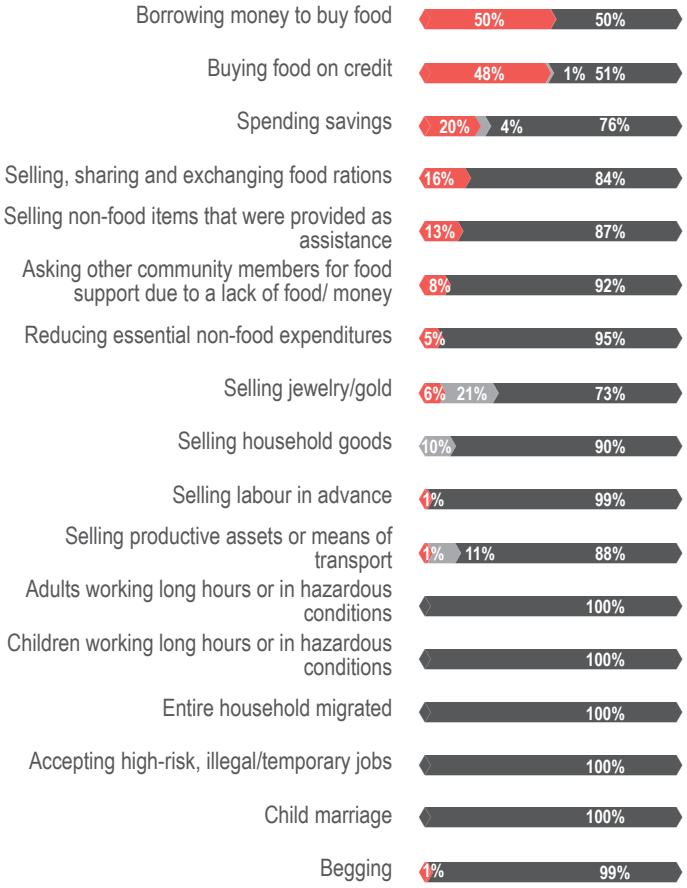


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



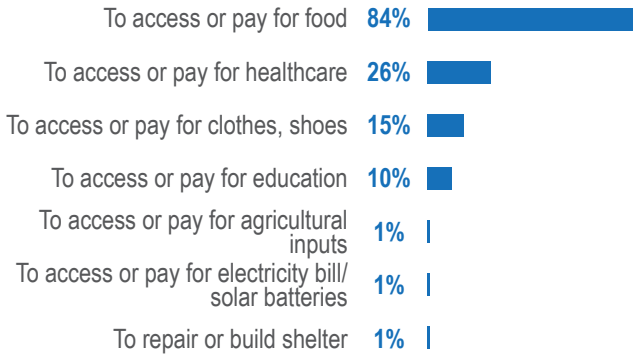
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

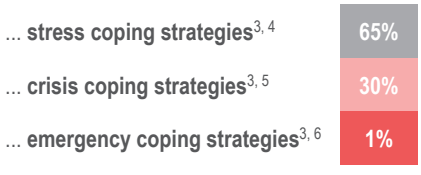


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

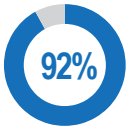
% of households with a WASH LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

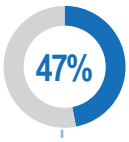
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
59%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

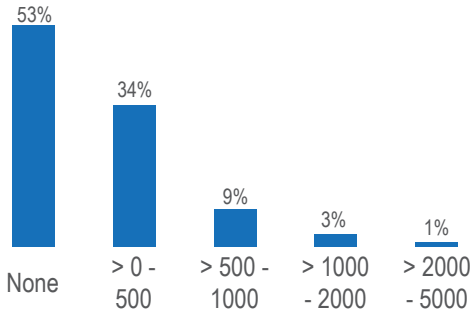


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



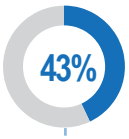
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

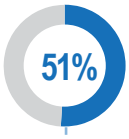


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

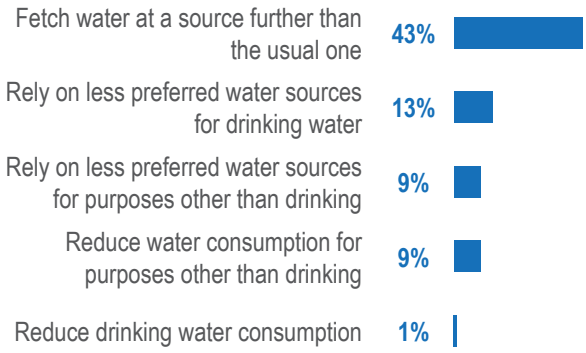
Purpose	%
Drinking	13%
Cooking	22%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	27%
Personal hygiene at shelter	31%
Other domestic purposes	40%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

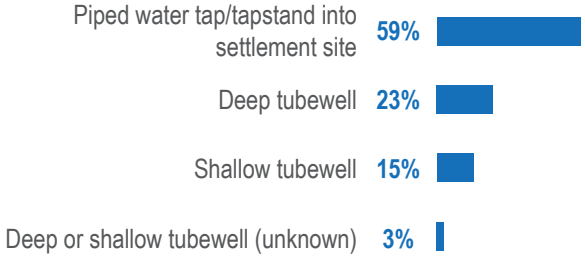


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

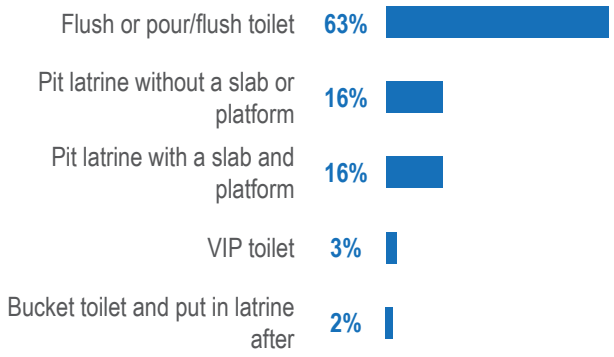


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

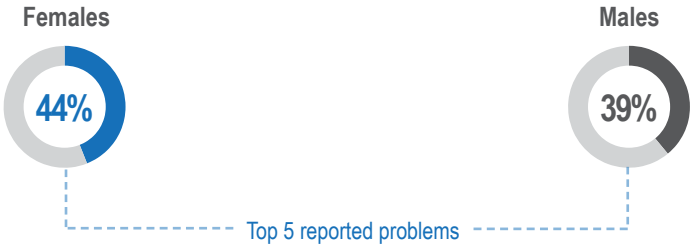
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



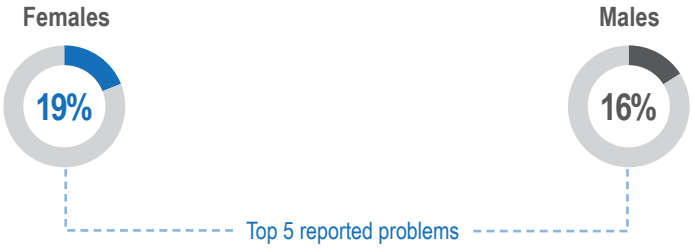
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
22%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	20%
21%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	20%
16%	Latrines are too far	3 Latrines are too far	13%
12%	Lack of light inside latrines	4 Lack of light inside latrines	11%
11%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5 Latrines are difficult to reach	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

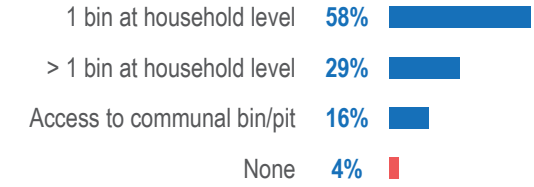
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



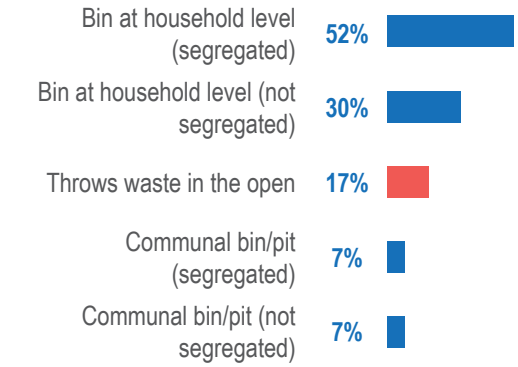
Females		Males	
10%	Bathing facilities are too far	1 Bathing facilities are too far	9%
7%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	5%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4%
3%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4 Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	5 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 116; households with males, n = 114). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

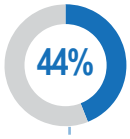
% of households with a education LSG: 39%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
20%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

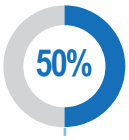


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **42%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **31%**

HOME-BASED LEARNING

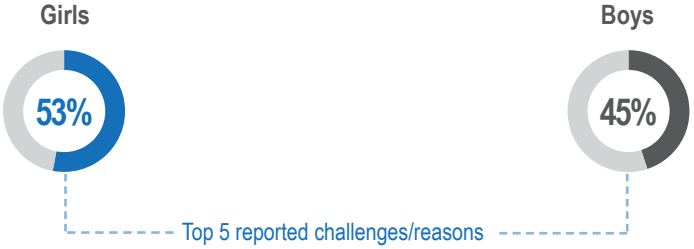


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **50%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **33%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



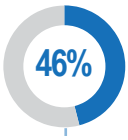
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	15% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	20%
2	14% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	2	Lack of quality learning materials at home	14%
3	11% Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	8%
4	9% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	4	Lack of light in shelter	8%
5	8% Lack of light in shelter	5	Marriage	7%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 95 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 91 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

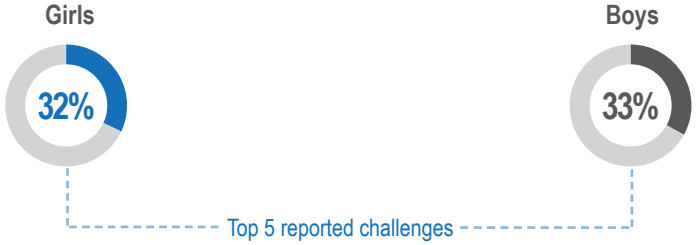
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **51%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **28%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
32%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Children are too old now	29%
29%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	27%
20%	Children are too old now	3	Marriage	20%
15%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	15%
12%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	7%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

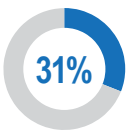


Girls			Boys	
15%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	22%
10%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	2	Learning facilities overcrowded	14%
8%	Learning facilities overcrowded	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	14%
5%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	Lack of quality learning materials	7%
5%	Poor learning facility infrastructure	5	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	7%

COPING

10% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 66 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 41 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 73 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 31%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

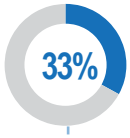
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
49%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

Limitations

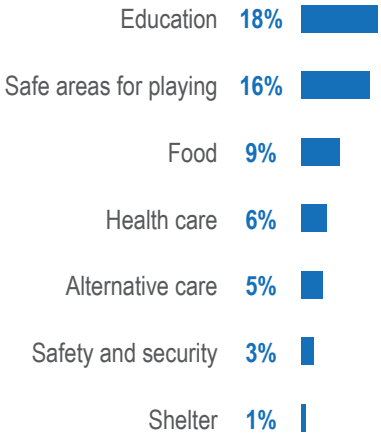
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys
9%	1 On their way to different facilities	9%
5%	2 Markets	8%
5%	3 Distribution sites	7%
4%	4 In transportation	5%
3%	5 Latrines or bathing facilities	4%

	1 On their way to different facilities	9%
	2 Markets	8%
	3 In transportation	7%
	4 Social/community areas	5%
	5 On the way to collect firewood	4%

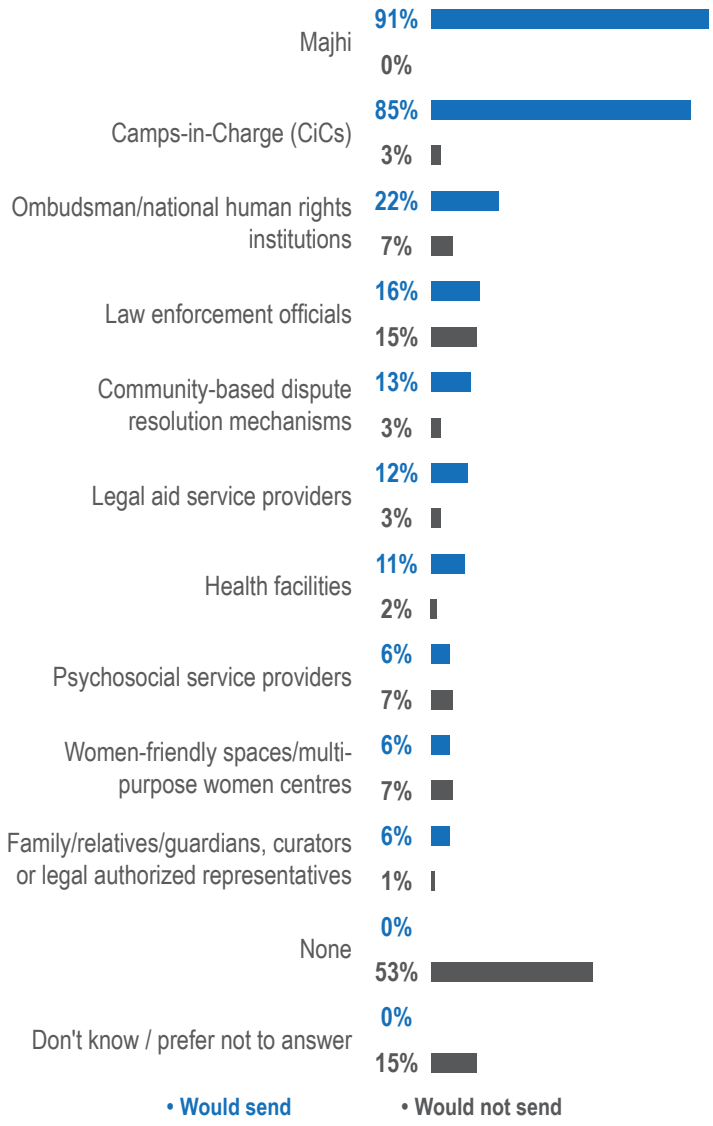
16% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]

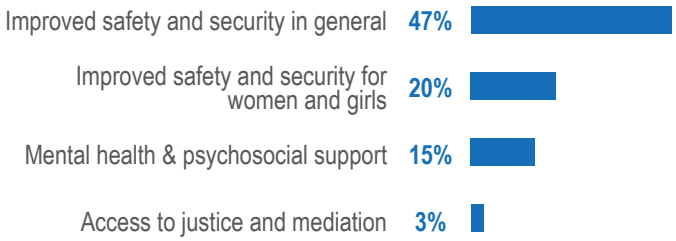


Overall, **42% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 18%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

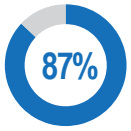
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

73% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

57% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

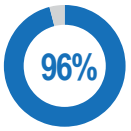
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

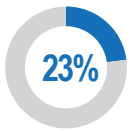
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 113).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

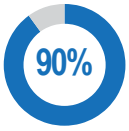
% of households per health LSG severity score:

8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
45%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

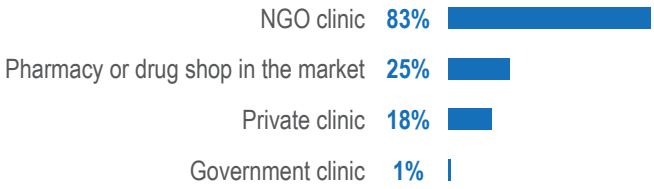
of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

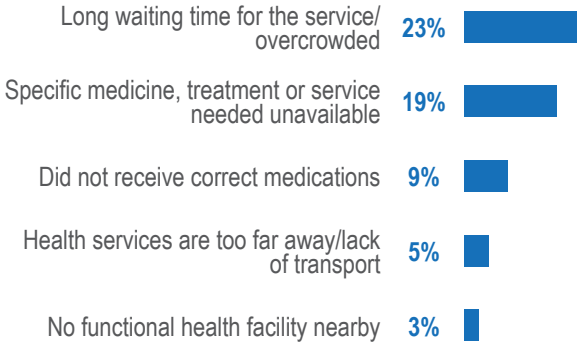
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]



BARRIERS

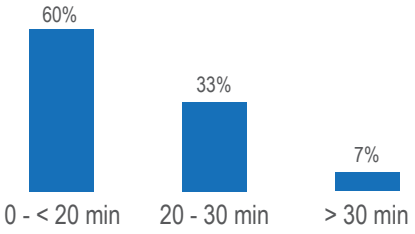
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

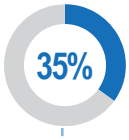


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (98%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (2%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 144). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

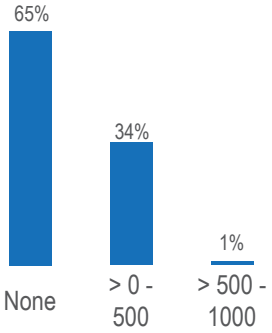
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



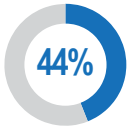
COPING

26% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

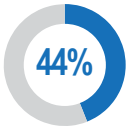
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



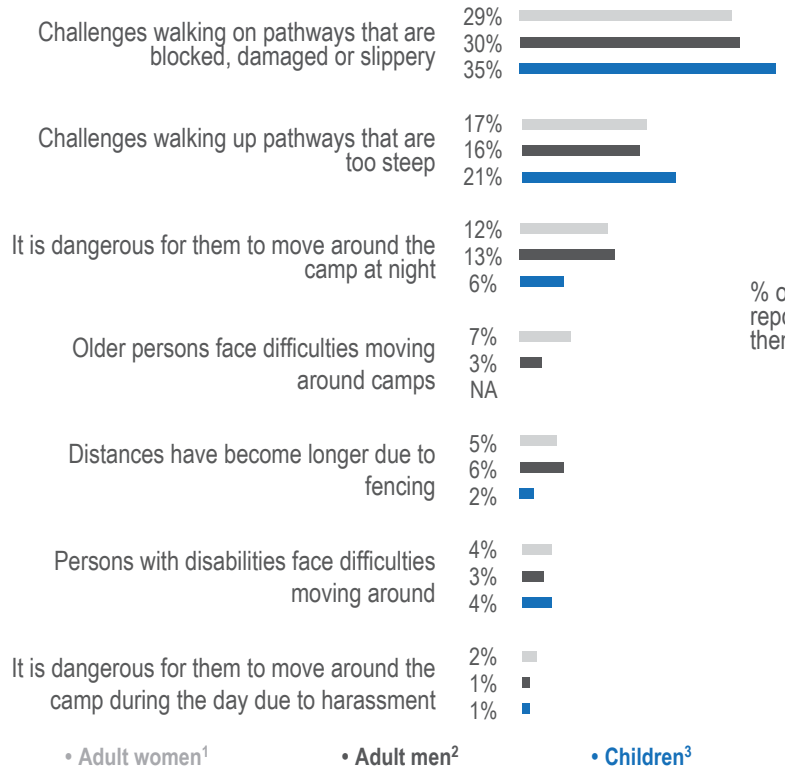
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]



of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

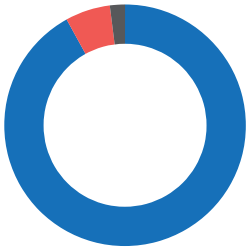
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

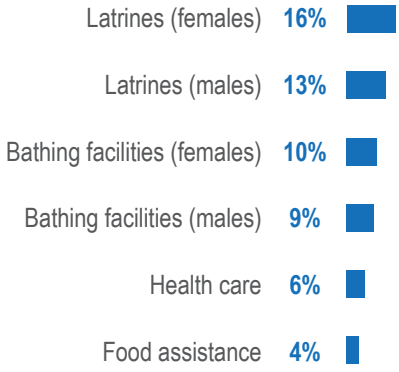
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



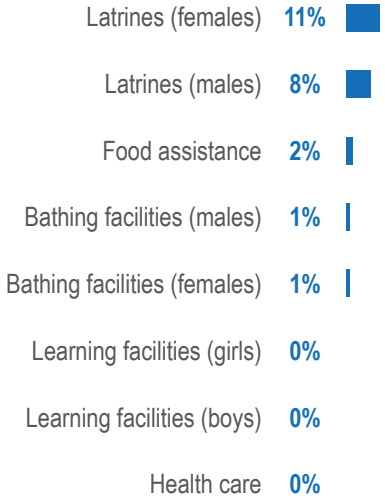
92%	Yes
6%	No
2%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



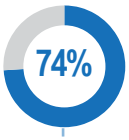
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 113). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 109). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 116; n, latrines (males) = 114; n, bathing facilities (females) = 116; n, bathing facilities (males) = 114; n, learning facilities (girls) = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 37 - results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.; n, health care = 114; n, food assistance = 115). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

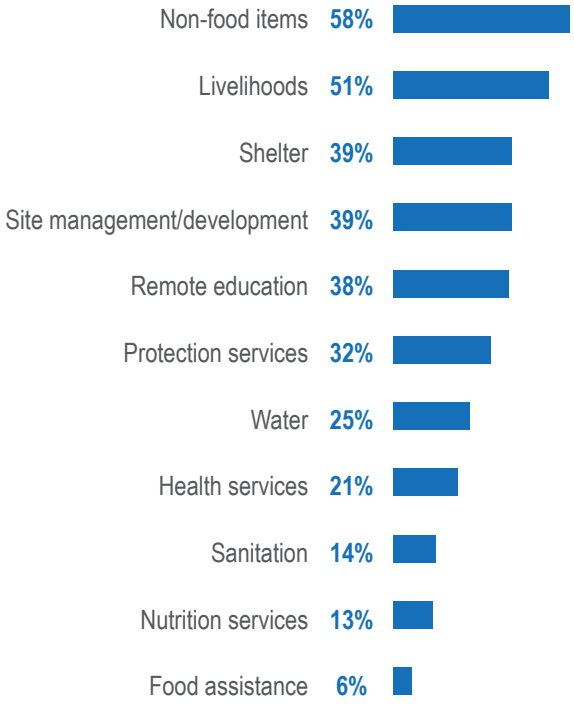
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

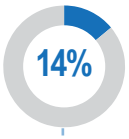
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

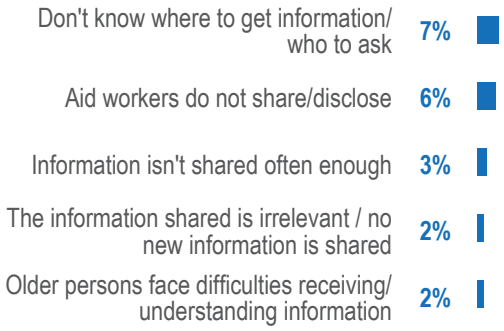
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

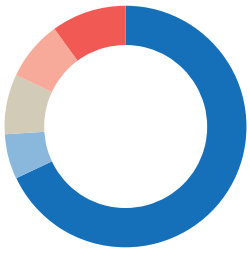


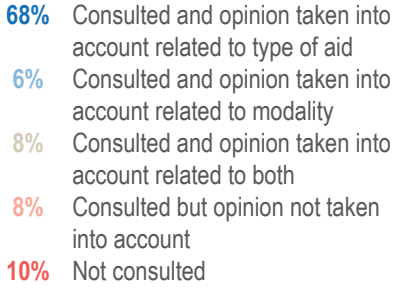
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

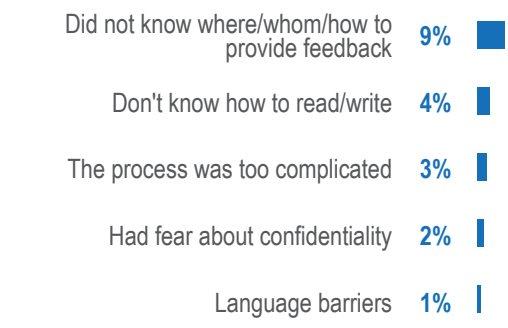
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

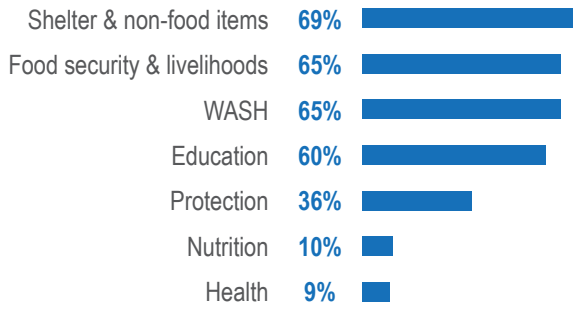
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 90%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

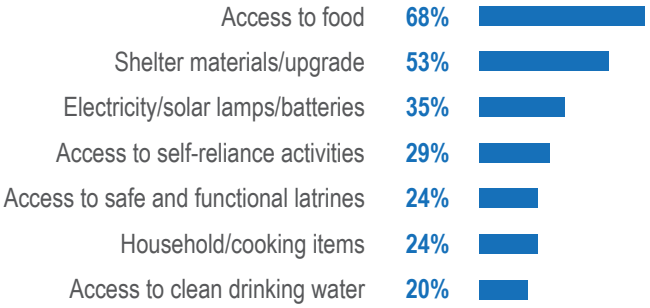
19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

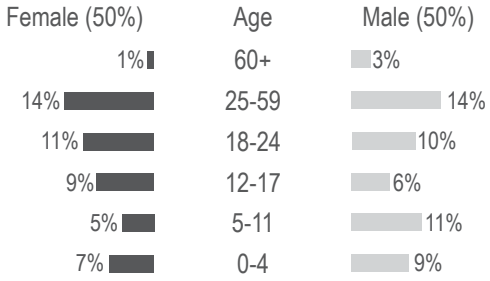
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.91
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.11
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.56
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.50
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.44
6	Household/cooking items	0.44
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.32

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

12%	Female
88%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

2%	Before October 2016
8%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
90%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

23%	Female
77%	Male

Total number of household interviews **104**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 64%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

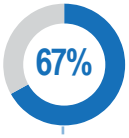
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
20%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

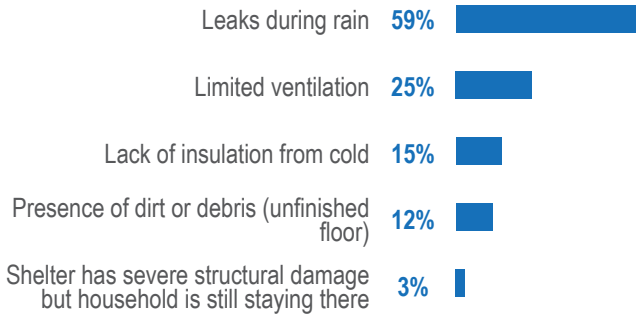
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

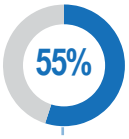


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 86%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 19%
- Damage to walls 13%

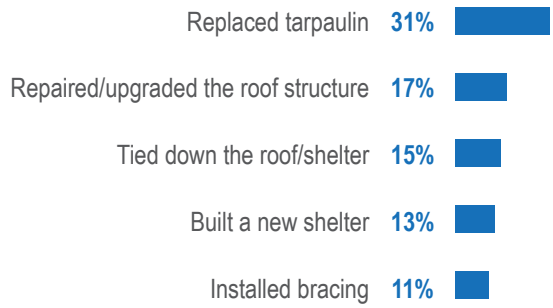
27% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

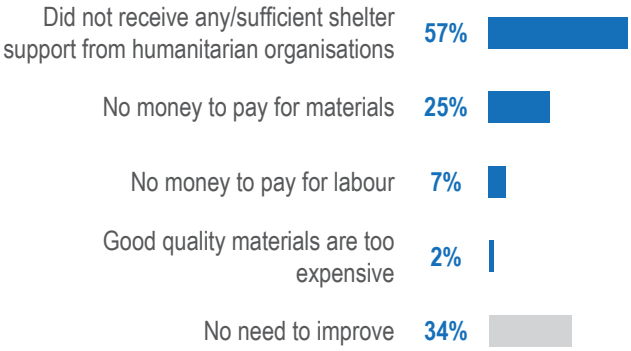


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

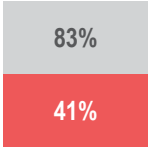
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



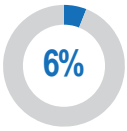
... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 44). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	93%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	69%
Blankets	60%
Shoes	60%
Mosquito nets	37%
Clothing and winter clothing	35%
Kitchen sets	34%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	32%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

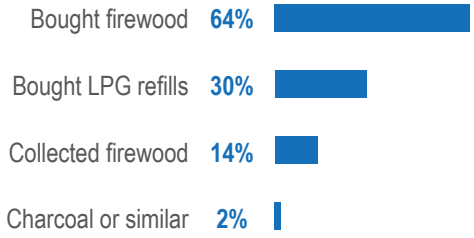
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

58%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To repair or build shelter **6%**
- To access or pay for household items **6%**
- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **4%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 104).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 44). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 63%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
58%	Severe	(severity score 3)
33%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
4%	Not classified	

LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

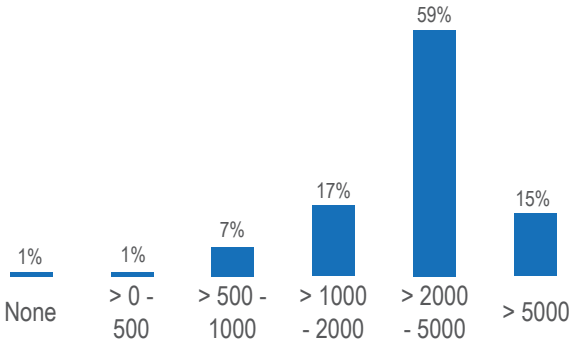
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

6%	Poor
44%	Borderline
50%	Acceptable

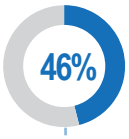
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

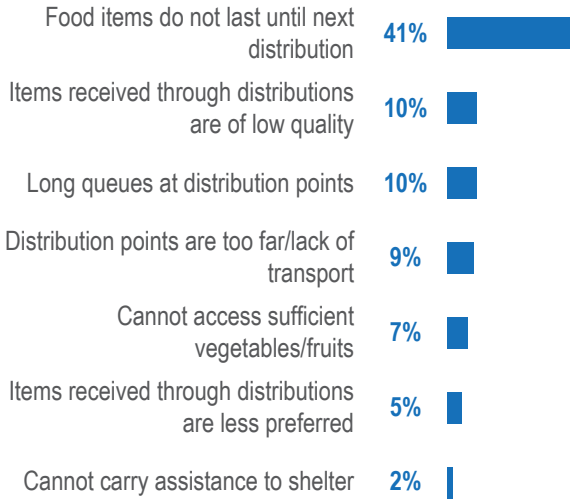


FOOD ASSISTANCE

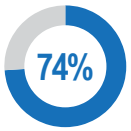


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



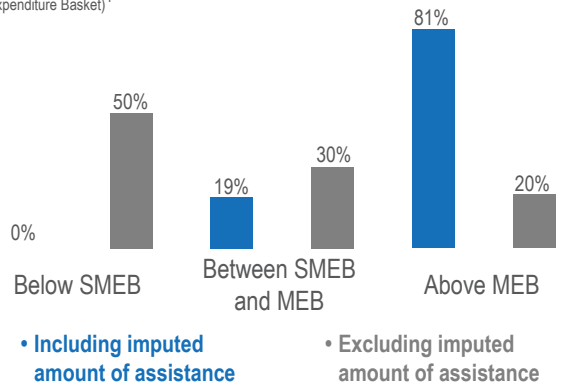
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

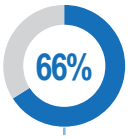
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

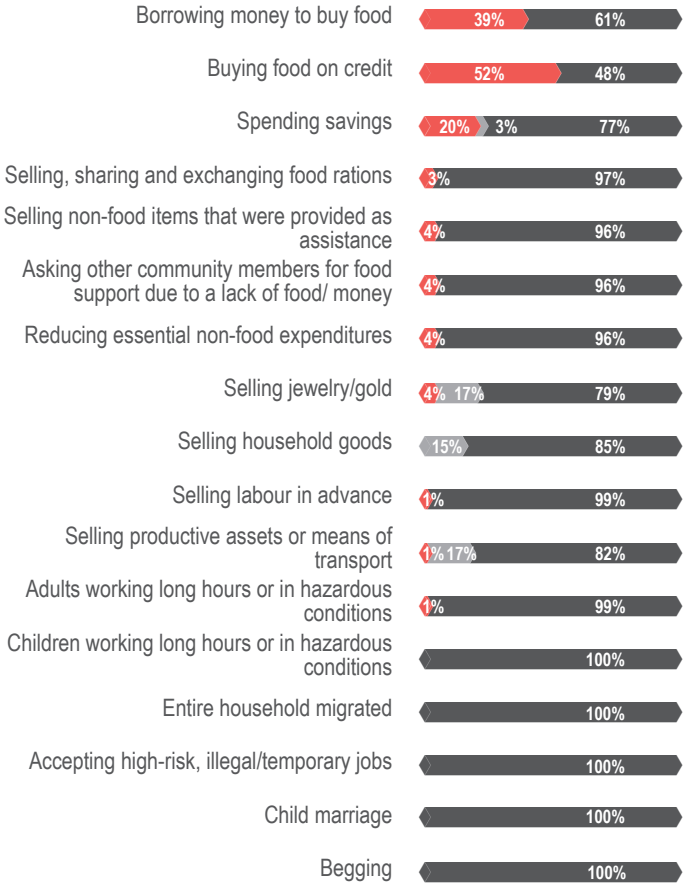


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



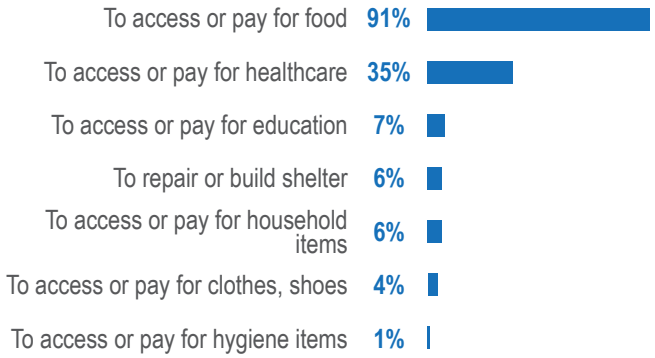
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

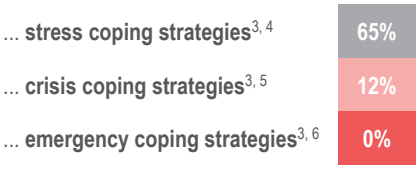


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 64%

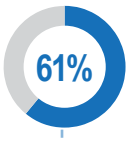
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

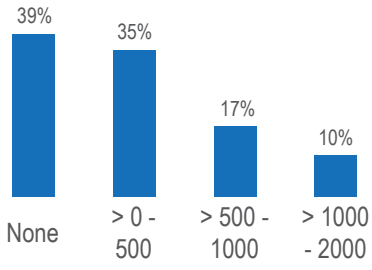
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



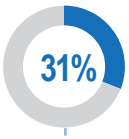
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

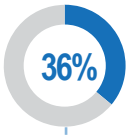


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

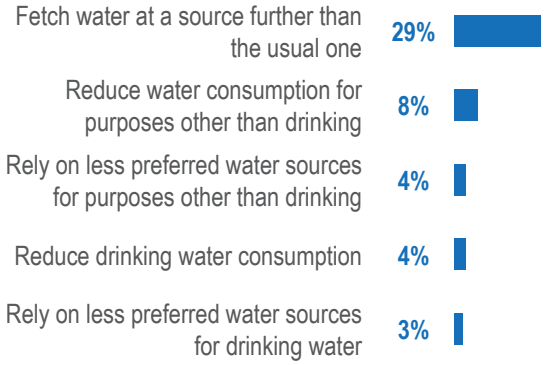
Purpose	%
Cooking	10%
Drinking	11%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	17%
Personal hygiene at shelter	19%
Other domestic purposes	28%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

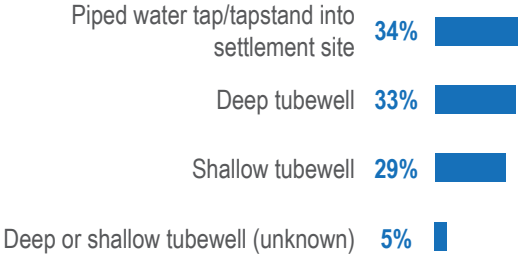


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

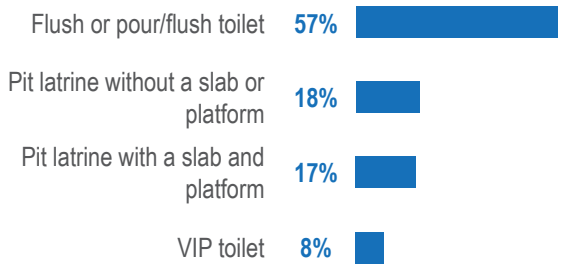


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

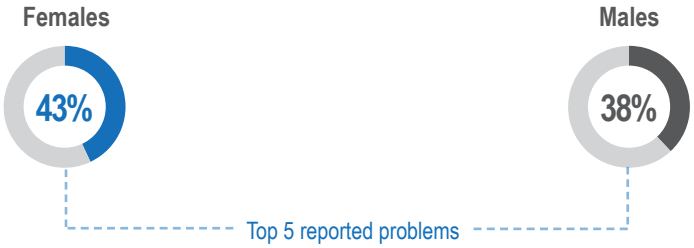
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



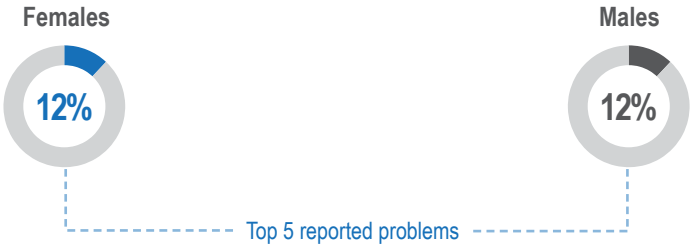
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
30%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 26%
20%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 21%
12%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far 11%
7%	Latrines are not functioning	4	Lack of light inside latrines 7%
6%	Lack of light inside latrines	5	Latrines are not functioning 6%

BATHING FACILITIES

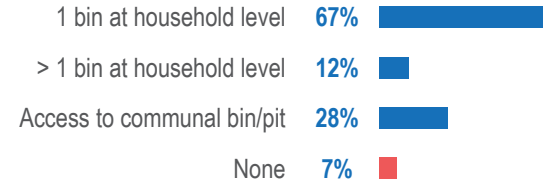
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



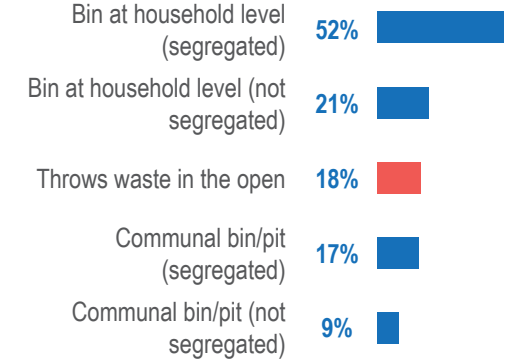
Females		Males	
6%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 5%
4%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are not functioning 5%
3%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are too far 4%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 3%
1%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach 2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 103; households with males, n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

% of households with a education LSG: 58%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
24%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
13%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

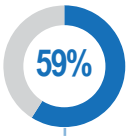
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **60%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **37%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	24% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	10%
2	15% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children too old to participate	9%
3	10% Children too old to participate	3	Lack of quality learning materials at home	6%
4	5% Lack of technological devices needed to access home-based learning	4	Children too young to participate	6%
5	5% Lack of mobile network to access home-based learning	5	No space for children to study in shelter	5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



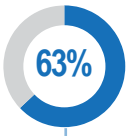
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **56%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **41%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 88 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 78 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

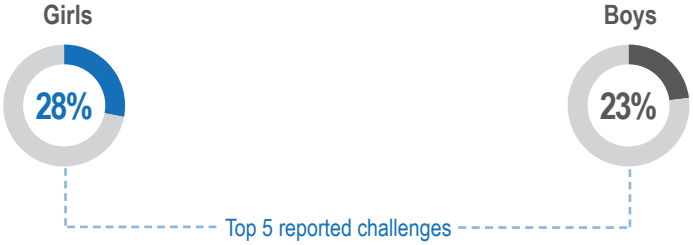
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **63%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **39%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
37%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	23%
23%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too old now	23%
19%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	10%
9%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too young still	10%
7%	Children needed to help at home	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

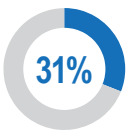


Girls			Boys	
15%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	14%
5%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	5%
5%	Learning facilities overcrowded	3	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%
5%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	4	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2%
5%	Children are too old now	5	Children working outside the home	2%

COPING

7% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 70 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 48 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 40 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 35%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
24%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
53%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

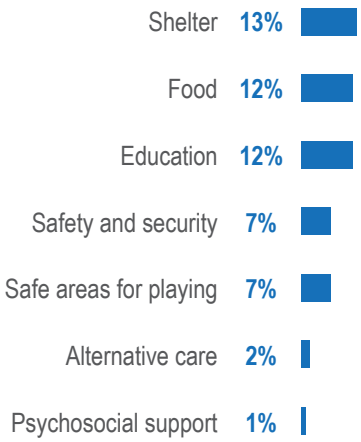
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

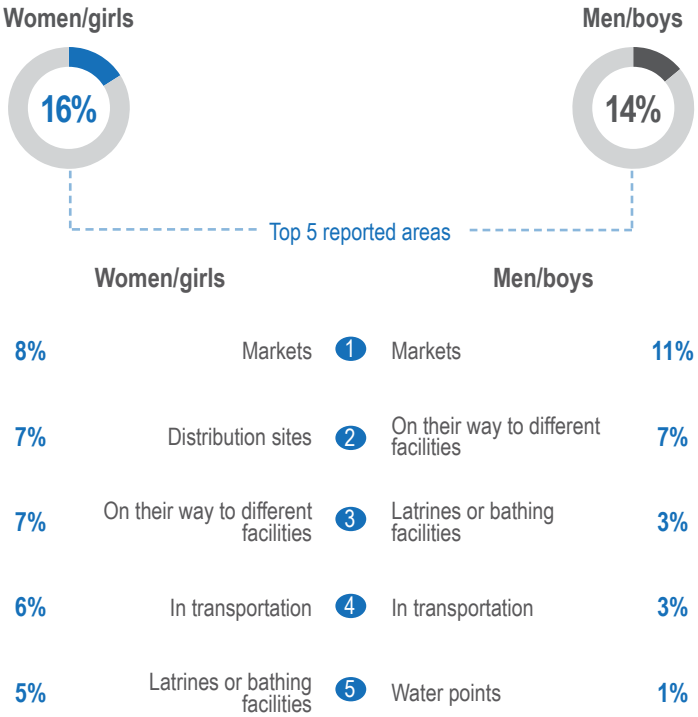
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



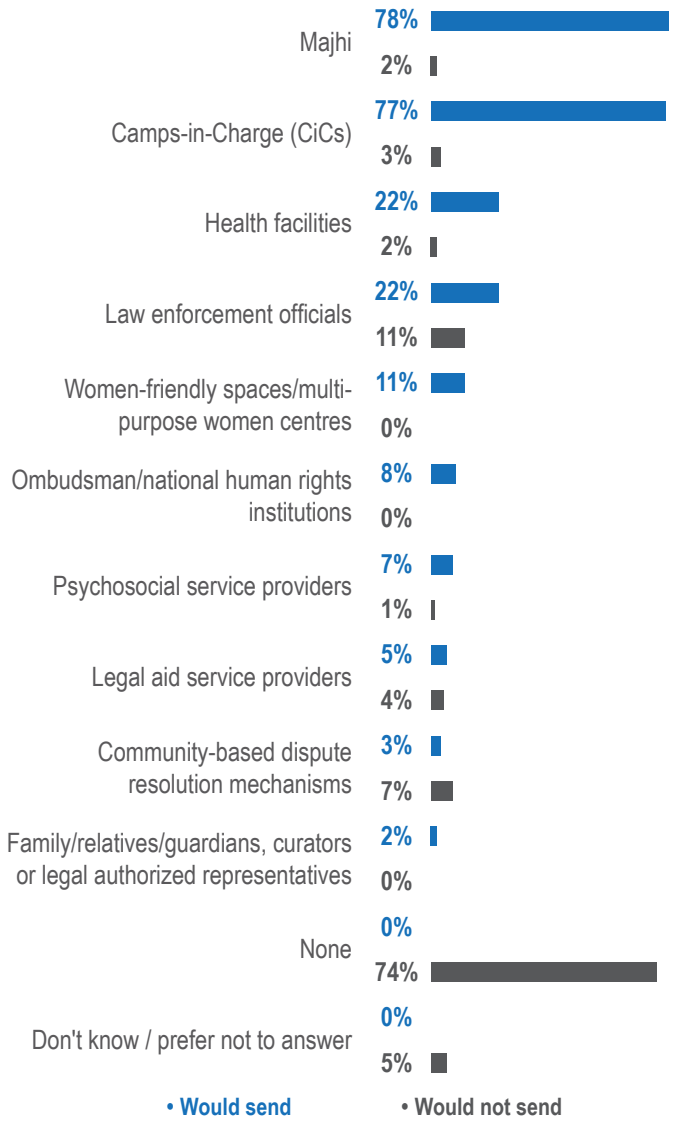
12% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

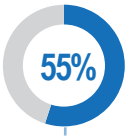
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **34% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 10%

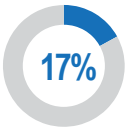
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
82%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

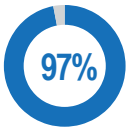
78% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

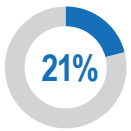
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 99).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

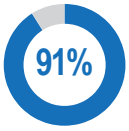
% of households per health LSG severity score:

9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
52%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



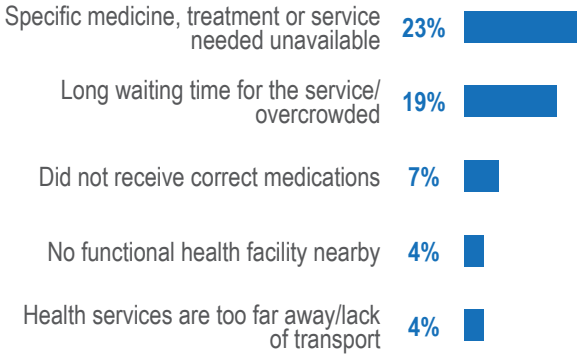
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

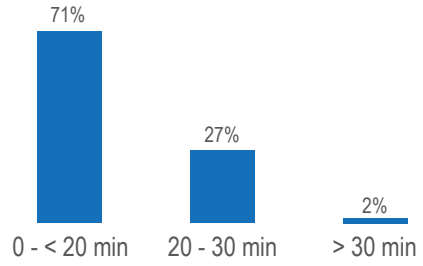
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

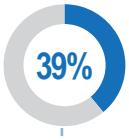


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (91%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (9%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 104). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

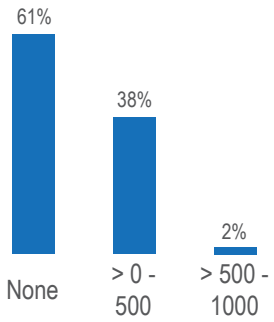
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

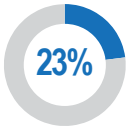
35% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

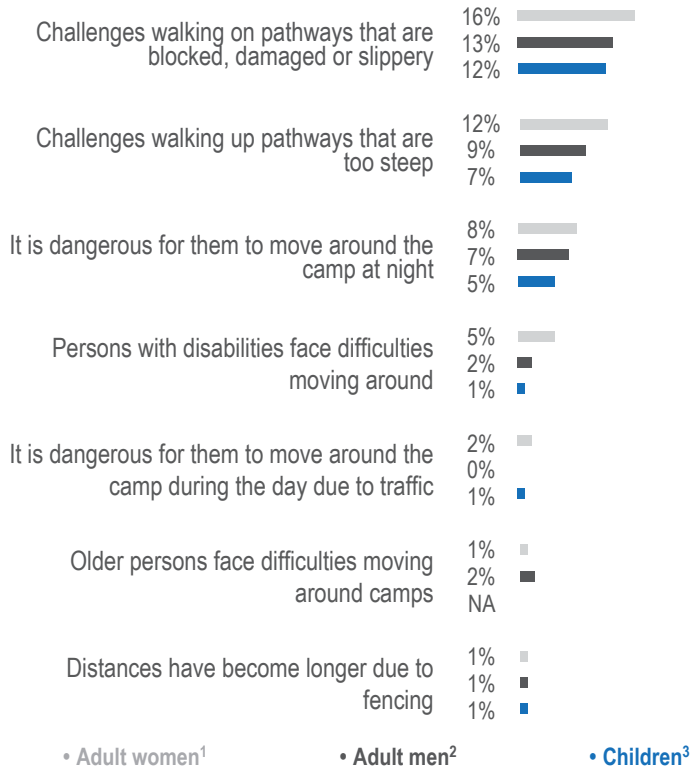
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]



of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

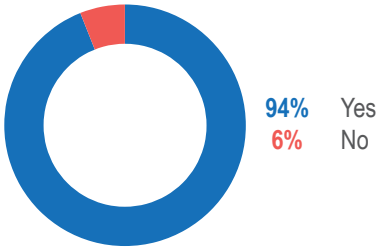
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



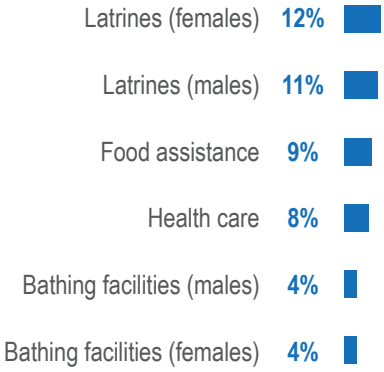
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

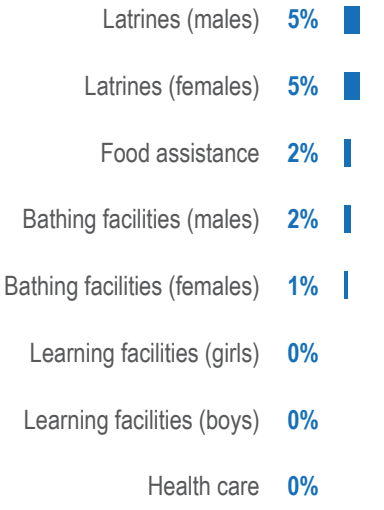


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



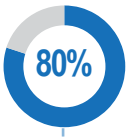
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 103; n, latrines (males) = 104; n, bathing facilities (females) = 103; n, bathing facilities (males) = 104; n, learning facilities (girls) = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 46 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 103; n, food assistance = 104). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

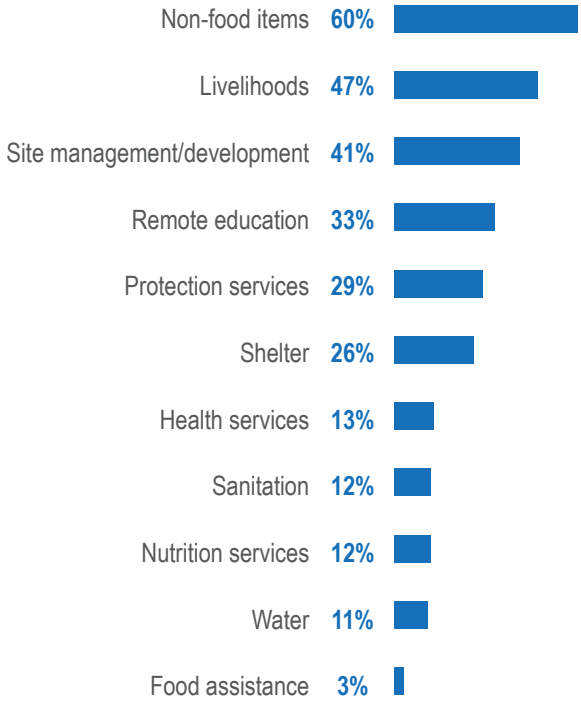
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

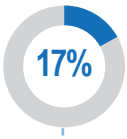
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

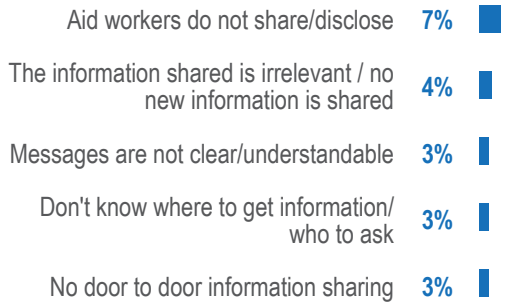
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

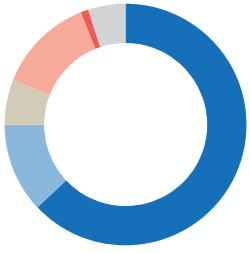


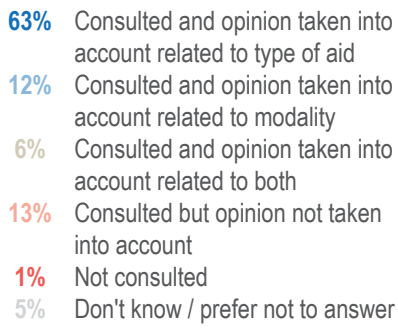
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

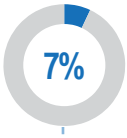
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

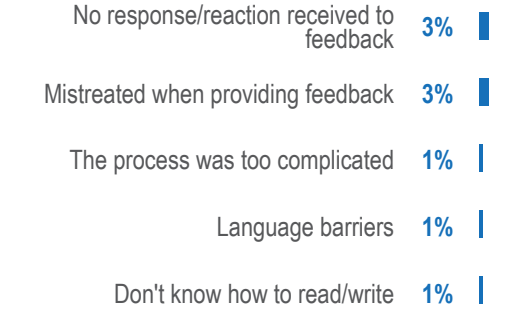






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

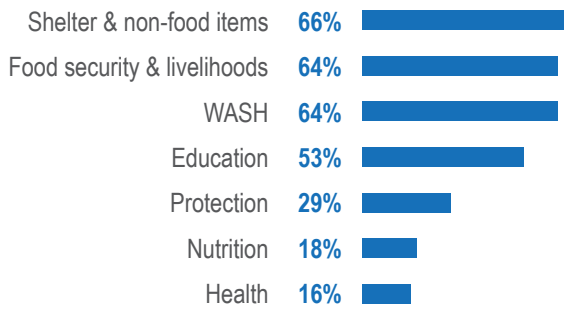
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 81%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

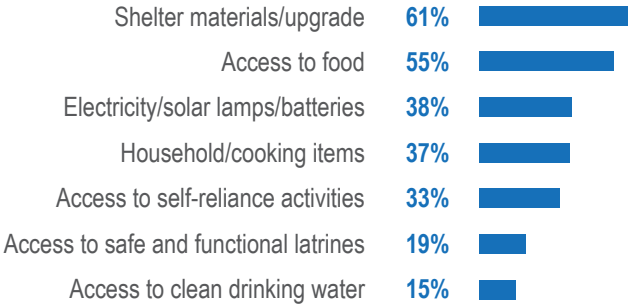
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
19%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

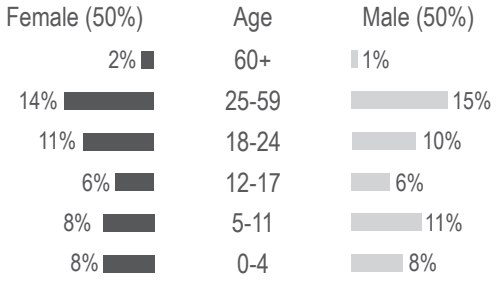
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

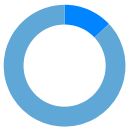
1	Access to food	1.46
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.45
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.61
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.57
5	Household/cooking items	0.54
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.35
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.29

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.0** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



13%	Female
87%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
0%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
100%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

26%	Female
74%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 66%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
66%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
22%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

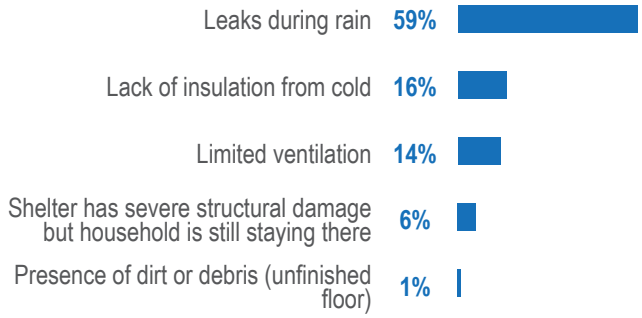
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

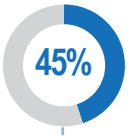


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 80%
- Damage to walls 20%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 7%

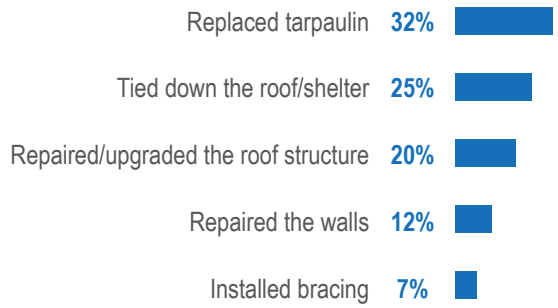
30% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

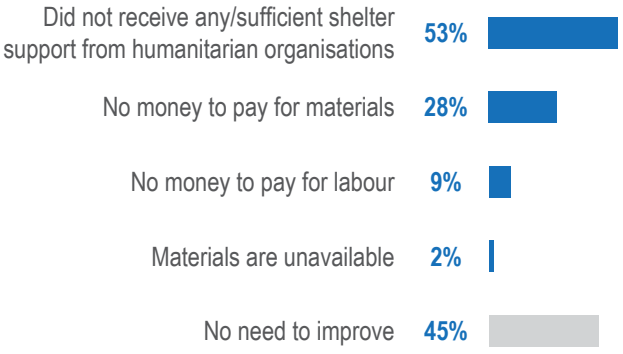


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

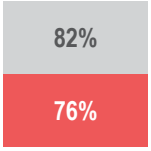
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	95%
Shoes	84%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	66%
Clothing and winter clothing	65%
Blankets	55%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	54%
Mosquito nets	49%
Kitchen sets	43%

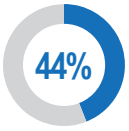
of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

60% of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **3%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **2%**
- To access or pay for household items **2%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 106).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 44). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
49%	Severe	(severity score 3)
38%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
2%	Not classified	

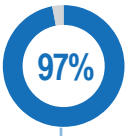
LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

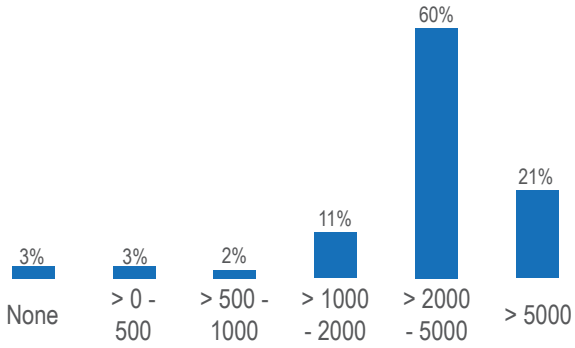
6%	Poor
41%	Borderline
54%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

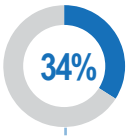


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

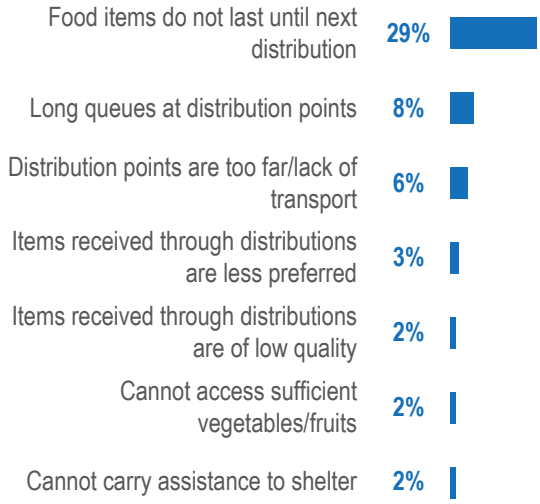


FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

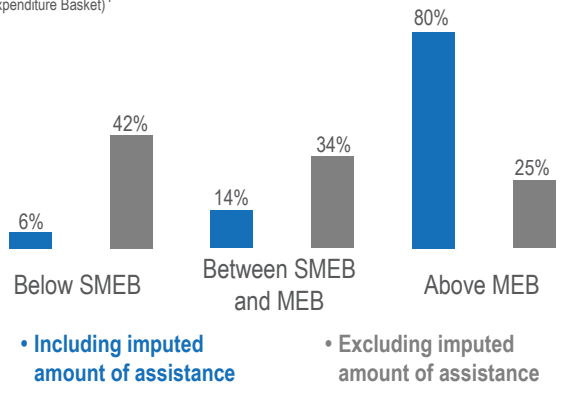
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

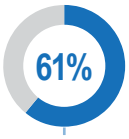
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

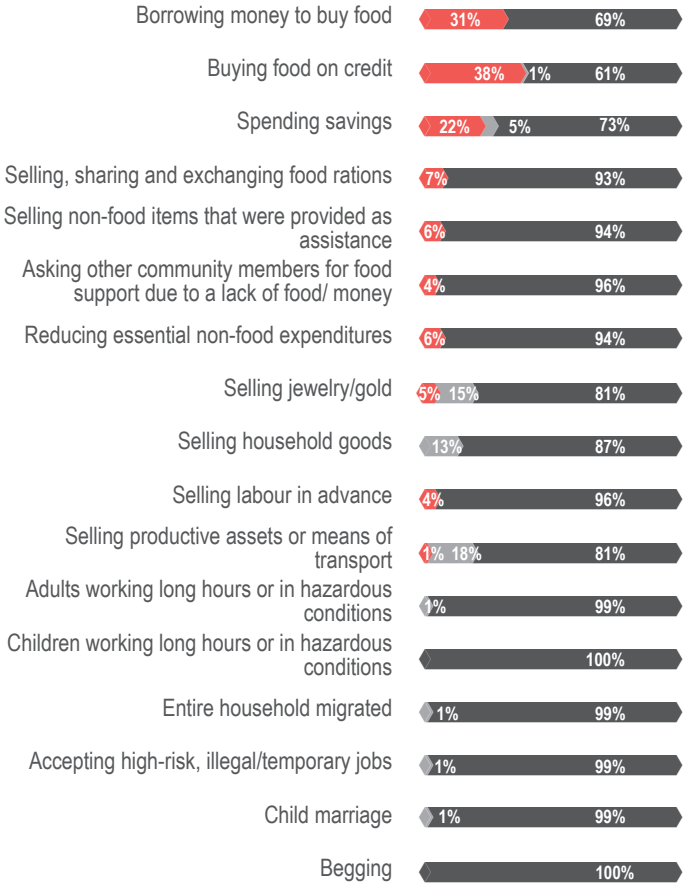


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



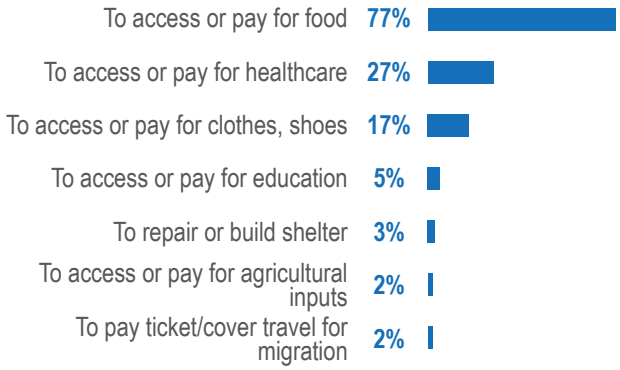
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

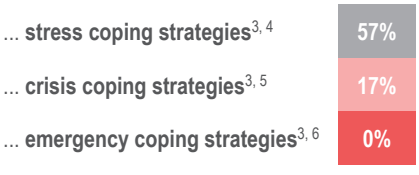


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

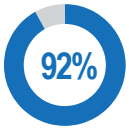
% of households with a WASH LSG: 64%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
20%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

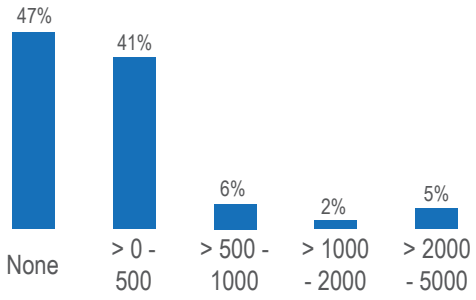
HYGIENE ITEMS



of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection

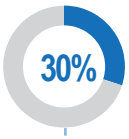
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

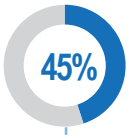


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

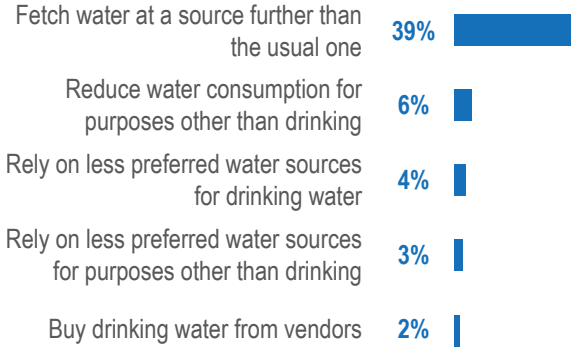
Purpose	%
Cooking	10%
Drinking	10%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	19%
Personal hygiene at shelter	23%
Other domestic purposes	28%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

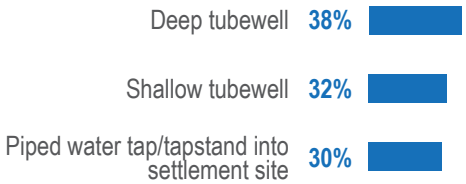


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 3)

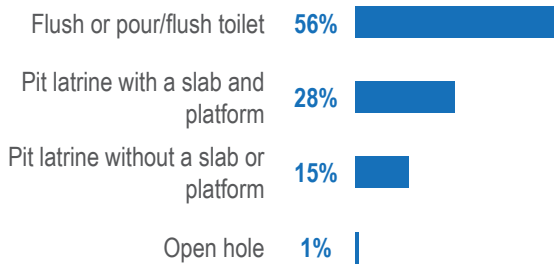


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

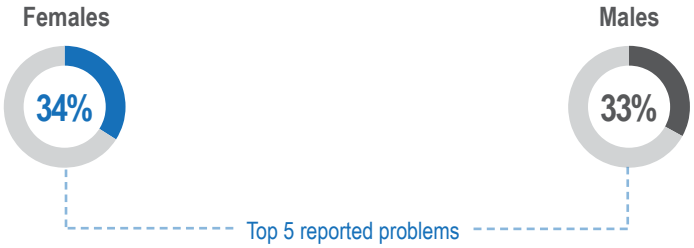
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



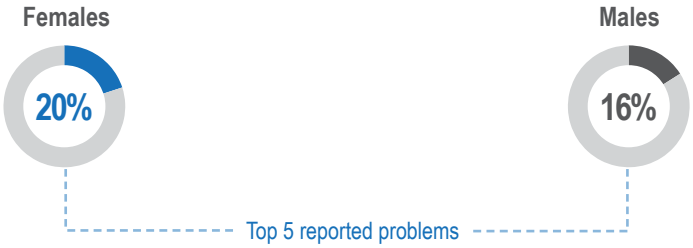
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
15%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	14%
12%	Latrines are not functioning	2 Latrines are not functioning	12%
12%	Latrines are too far	3 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	10%
10%	Latrines are difficult to reach	4 Latrines are difficult to reach	10%
9%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	5 Latrines are too far	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

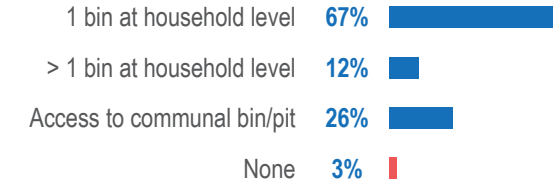
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



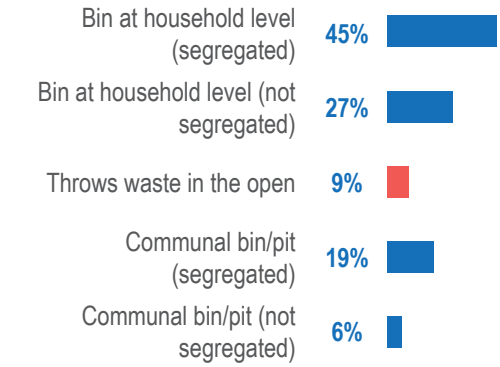
Females		Males	
9%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	10%
6%	Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	5%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3 Bathing facilities are not functioning	4%
3%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	4 Older persons have problems accessing/using bathing facilities	3%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 107; households with males, n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

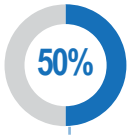
% of households with a education LSG: 51%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

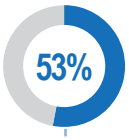
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

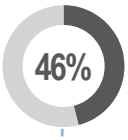


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **53%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **28%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

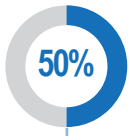




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	13%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	20%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%
3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	5%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	8%
4	Children too old to participate	5%	Marriage	5%
5	Household does not consider education important	4%	No home-based learning offered	5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



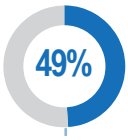
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **53%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **33%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 43). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 53). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 81 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 84 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

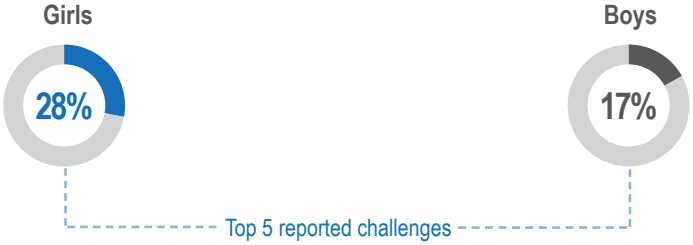
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **60%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **24%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
32%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	31%
30%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Marriage	17%
16%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too old now	15%
10%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too young still	8%
5%	Children are too young still	5	Household does not consider education important	6%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

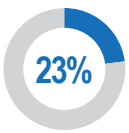


	Girls		Boys	
11%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Children are too old now	5%
6%	Learning facilities overcrowded	2	Lack of qualified teaching staff	5%
3%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3%
3%	Children working outside the home	4	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	3%
3%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	5	Lack of female staff at learning facility	3%

COPING

5% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 43). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 53). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 48 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 36 - results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 27%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
22%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
49%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
16%	Not classified		

Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

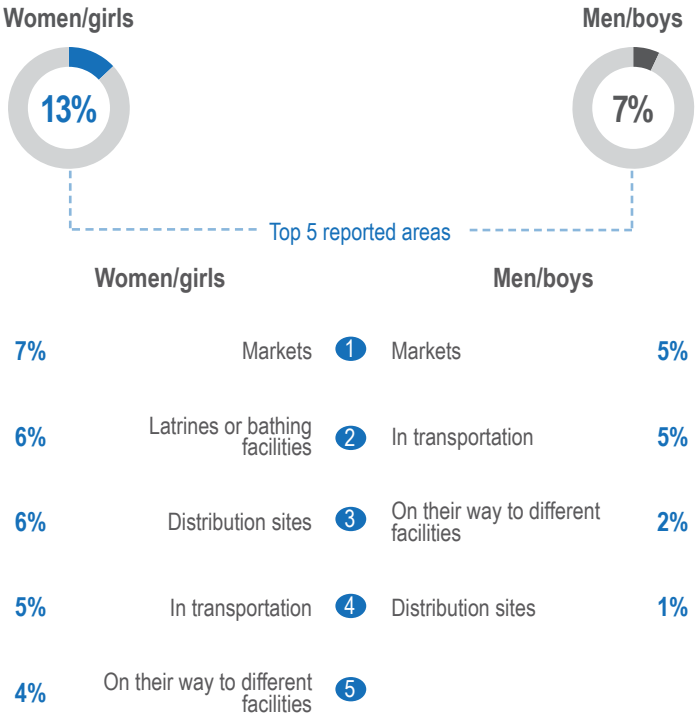
CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)

SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



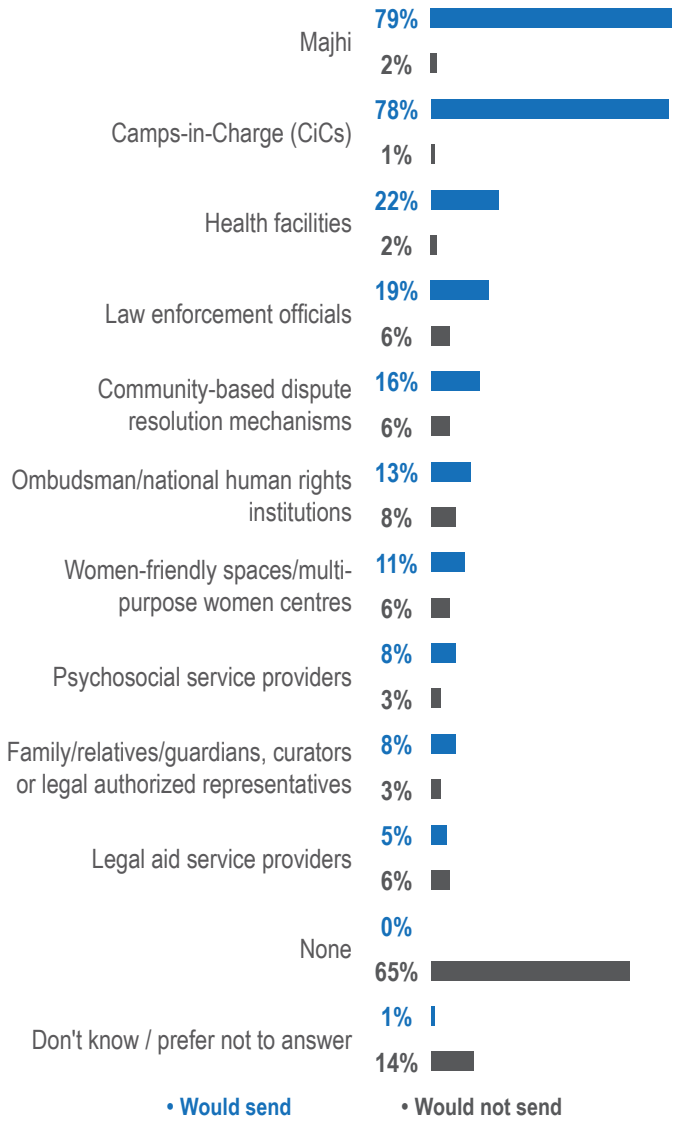
6% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

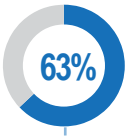
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **44% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 18%

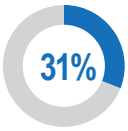
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

84% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

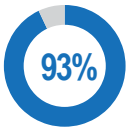
71% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 101).

HEALTH

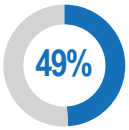
% of households with a health LSG: 14%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

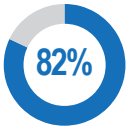
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



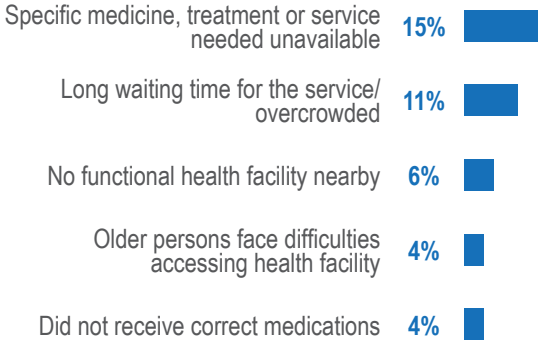
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

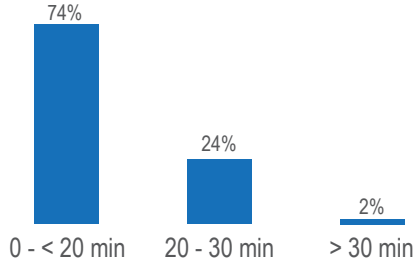
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

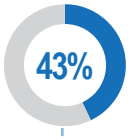


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (97%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (3%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 101). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

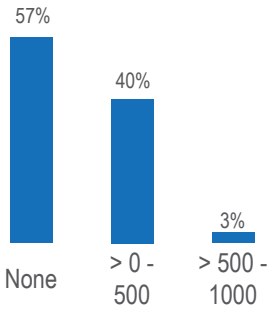
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

27% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

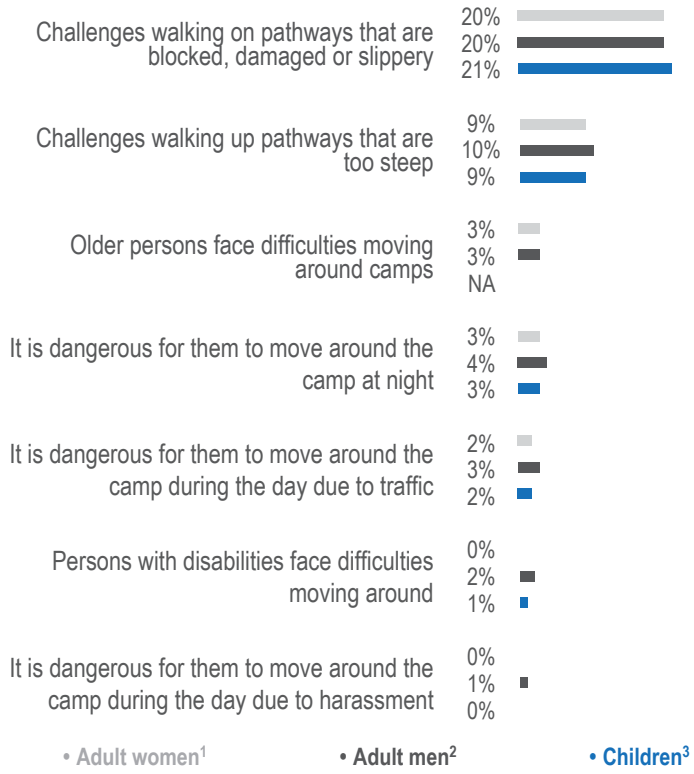
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

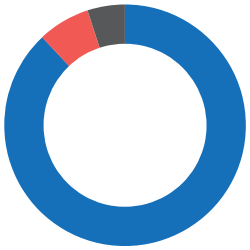
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

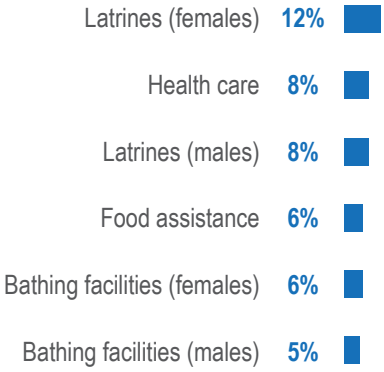
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



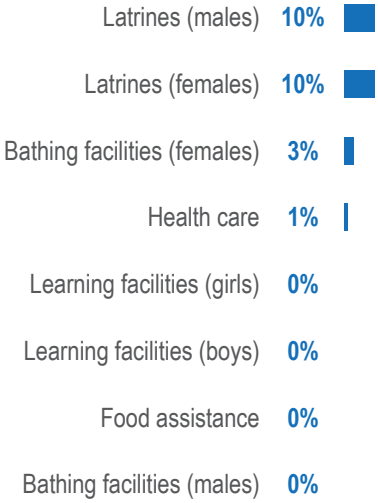
88%	Yes
7%	No
5%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



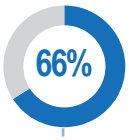
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 101). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 107; n, latrines (males) = 105; n, bathing facilities (females) = 107; n, bathing facilities (males) = 105; n, learning facilities (girls) = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 103; n, food assistance = 106). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

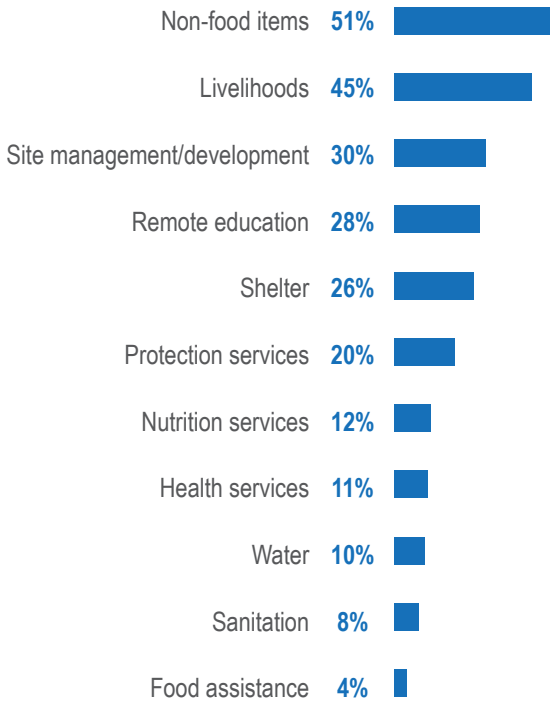
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



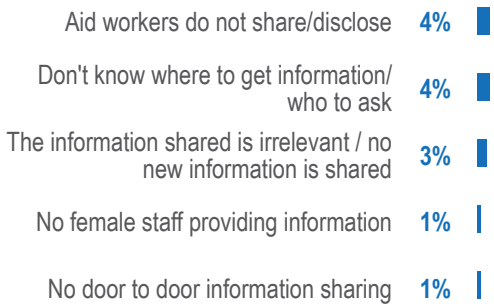
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

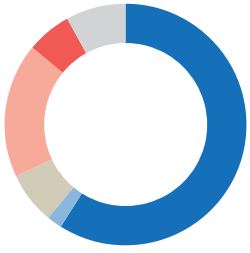


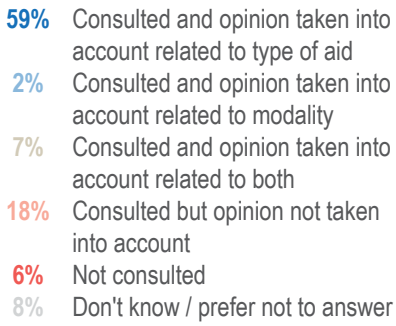
93% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

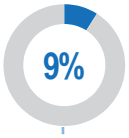
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

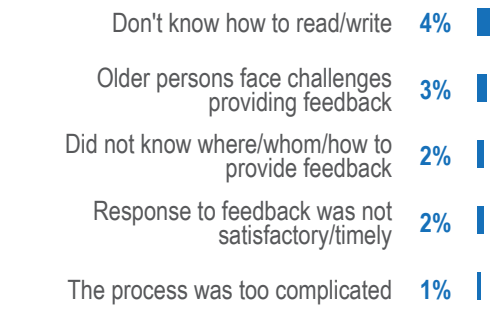






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

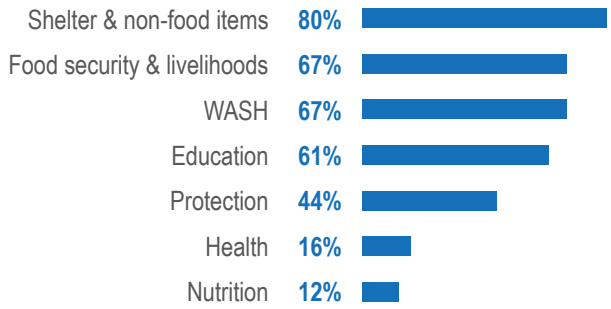
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 82%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

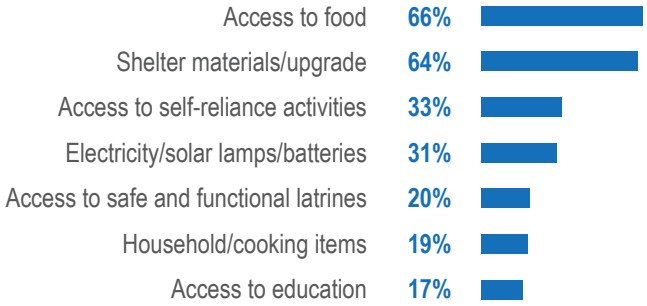
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
60%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
17%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

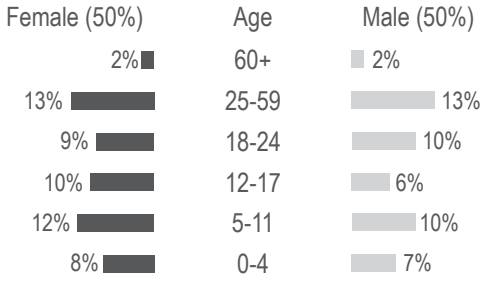
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.73
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.41
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.58
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.55
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.35
6	Access to education	0.33
7	Household/cooking items	0.32

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.7** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

15%	Female
85%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
8%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
92%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

21%	Female
79%	Male

Total number of household interviews **110**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 90). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 78%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
77%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
13%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

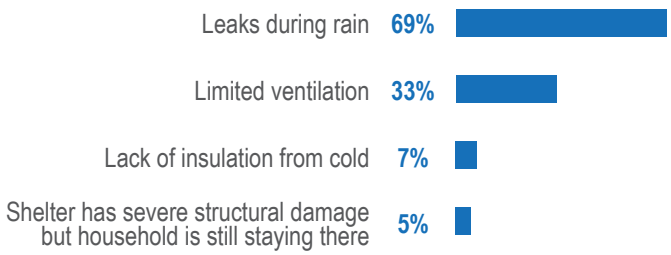
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

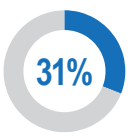
Most commonly reported issues



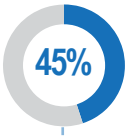
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 92%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 14%
- Damage to walls 14%

37% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

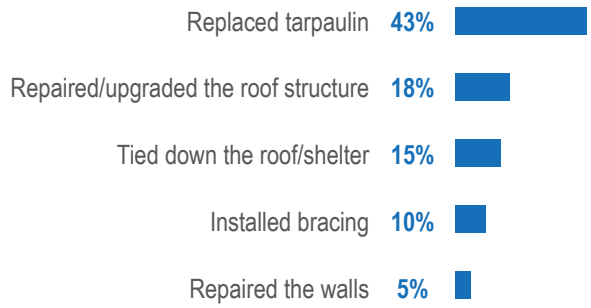


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

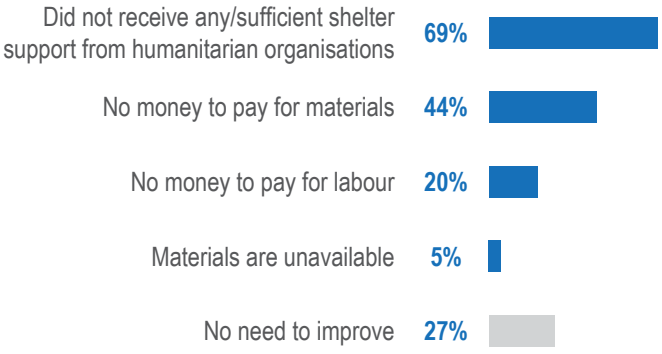


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

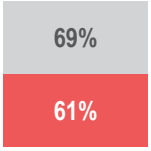
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

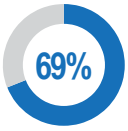
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

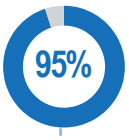
% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	90%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	55%
Shoes	53%
Clothing and winter clothing	38%
Mosquito nets	38%
Blankets	34%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	34%
Kitchen sets	30%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL



of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

40%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To repair or build shelter **10%**
- To access or pay for household items **8%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **3%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **2%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 105).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

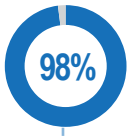
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

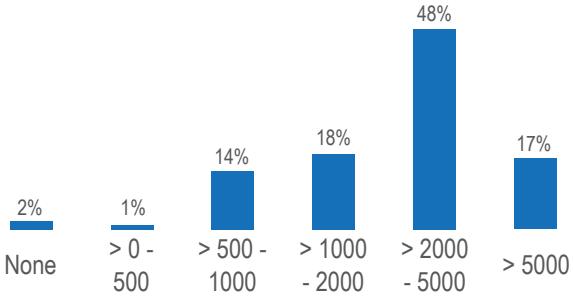
6%	Poor
46%	Borderline
47%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

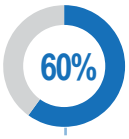


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

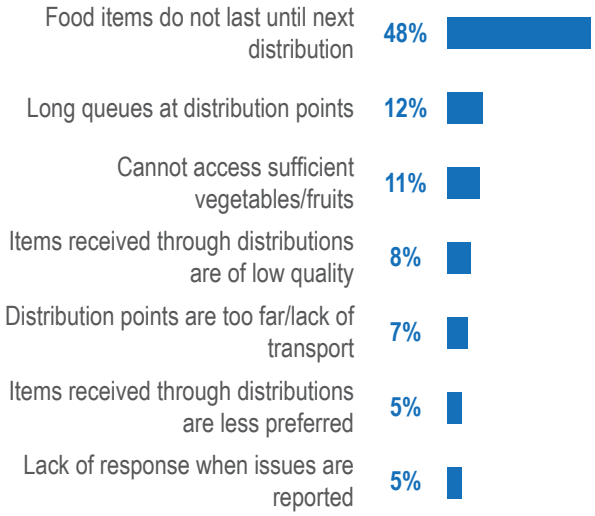


FOOD ASSISTANCE

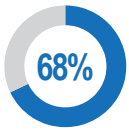


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



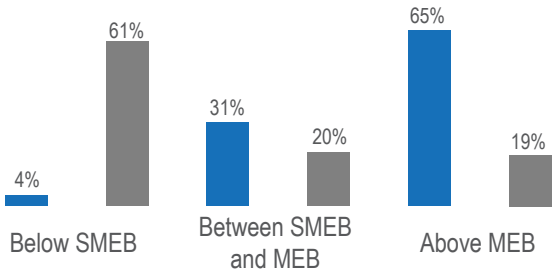
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

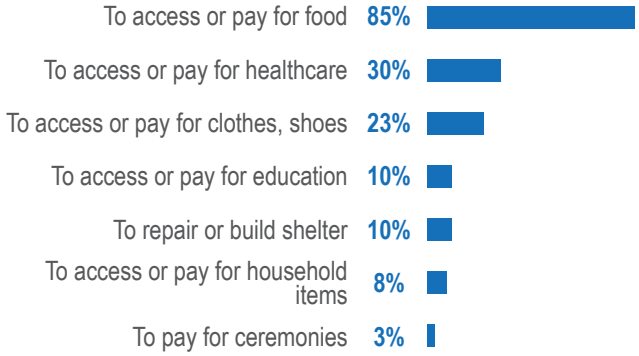
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

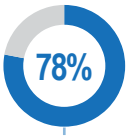


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

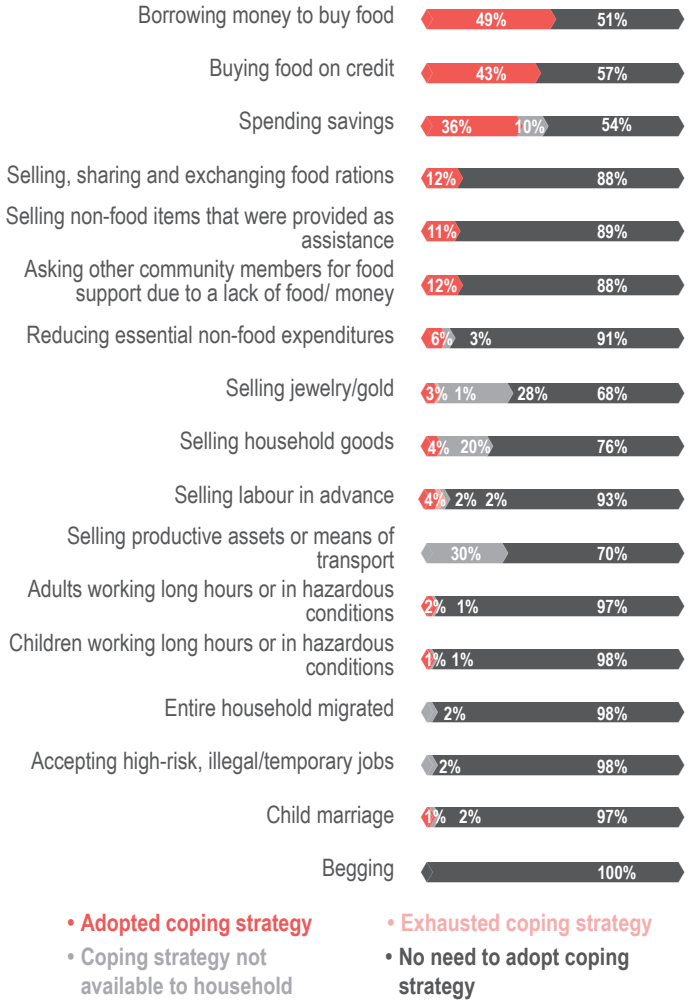
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



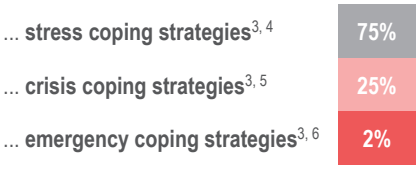


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

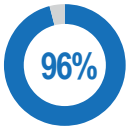
% of households with a WASH LSG: 68%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

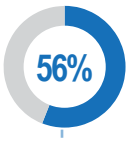
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
64%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

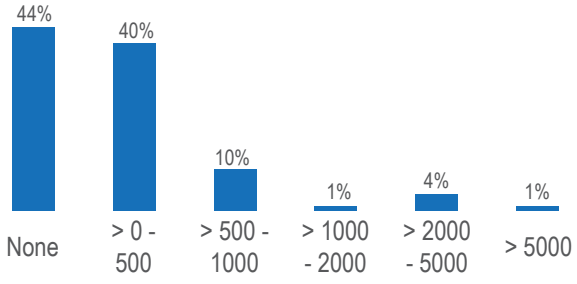


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



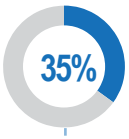
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

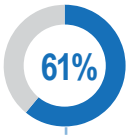


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

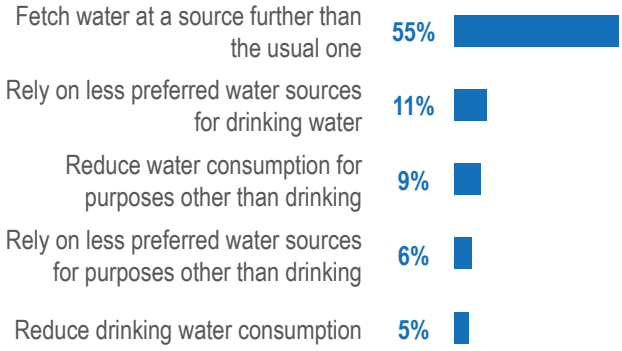
Purpose	%
Cooking	12%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	15%
Drinking	15%
Personal hygiene at shelter	21%
Other domestic purposes	27%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

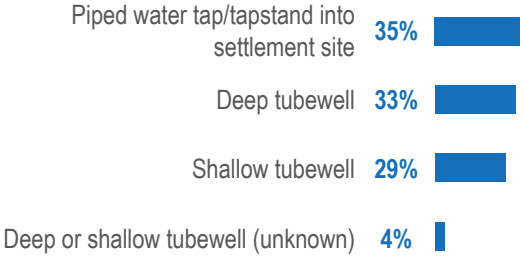


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

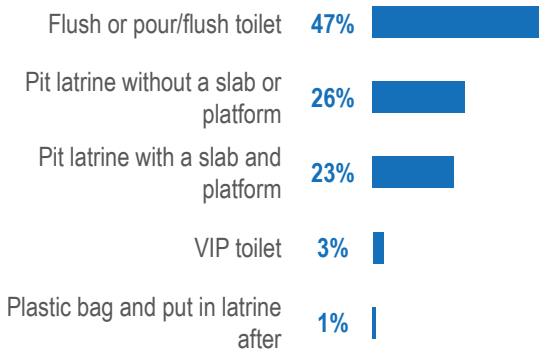


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

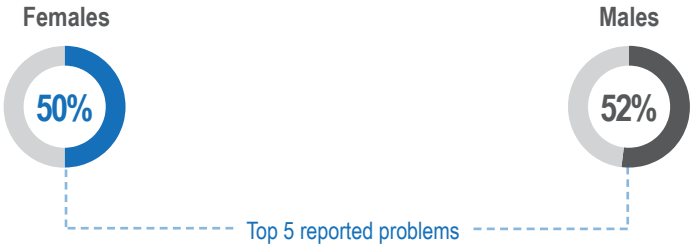
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



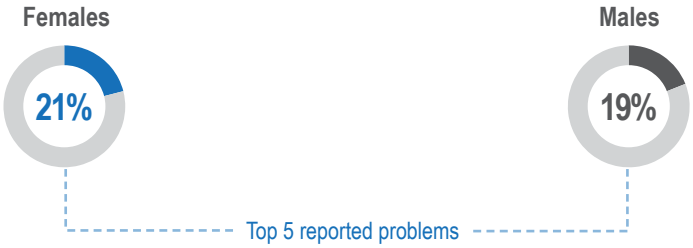
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
28%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding (1)	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	29%
24%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic (2)	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	27%
19%	Latrines are too far (3)	Latrines are too far	17%
12%	Lack of light inside latrines (4)	Lack of light inside latrines	11%
9%	Latrines are difficult to reach (5)	Latrines are difficult to reach	6%

BATHING FACILITIES

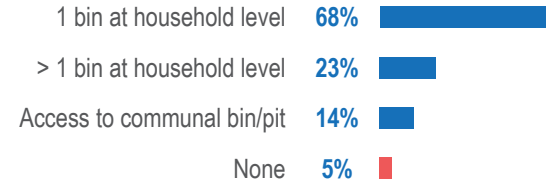
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



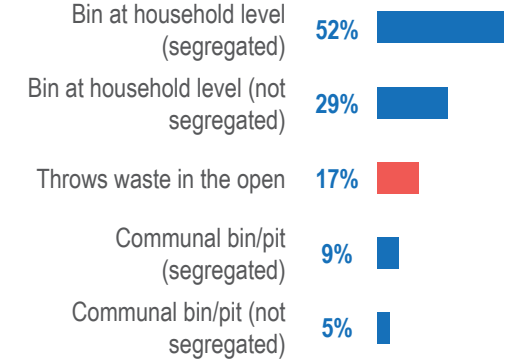
Females		Males	
10%	Bathing facilities are too far (1)	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	6%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning (2)	Bathing facilities are too far	6%
5%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated (3)	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5%
5%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities out of fear of harassment (4)	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4%
4%	Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded (5)	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 110; households with males, n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

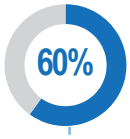
% of households with a education LSG: 56%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
51%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

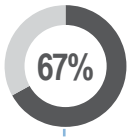
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **54%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **40%**

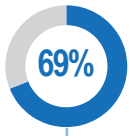
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	14%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	16%
2	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	13%	Children cannot concentrate at home	14%
3	Marriage and/or pregnancy	12%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	12%
4	Children cannot concentrate at home	10%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	11%
5	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	9%	Marriage	10%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



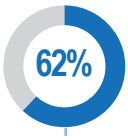
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **66%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **52%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 102; households with boys, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

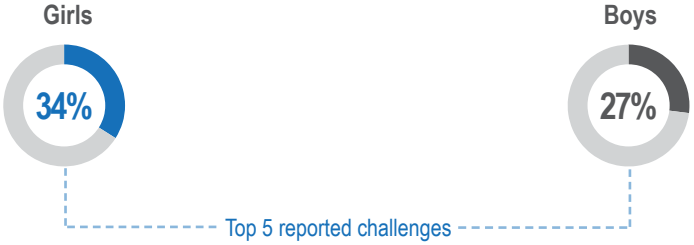
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **60%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **42%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
31%	Children are too old now	1	Children are too old now	33%
25%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	32%
21%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	15%
13%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	4	Marriage	13%
9%	Household does not consider education important	5	Children needed to help at home	10%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
16%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	15%
5%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Lack of qualified teaching staff	8%
5%	Inaccessibility	3	Lack of quality learning materials	7%
5%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	5%
3%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	5	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	3%

COPING

10% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 77 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 60 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 60 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 40%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

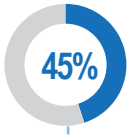
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
39%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

Limitations

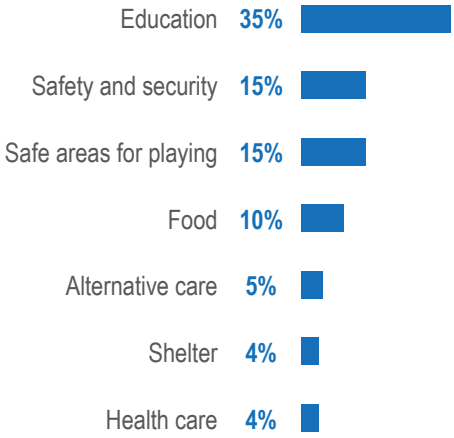
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



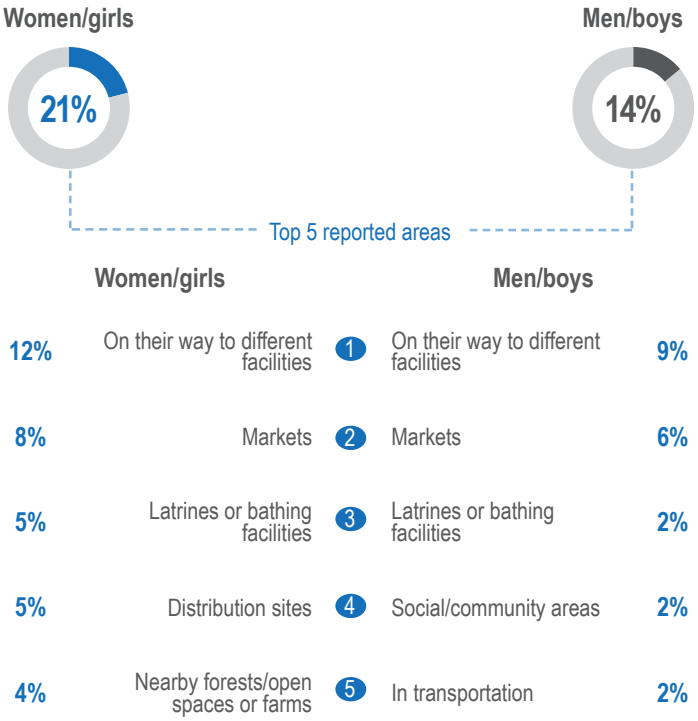
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



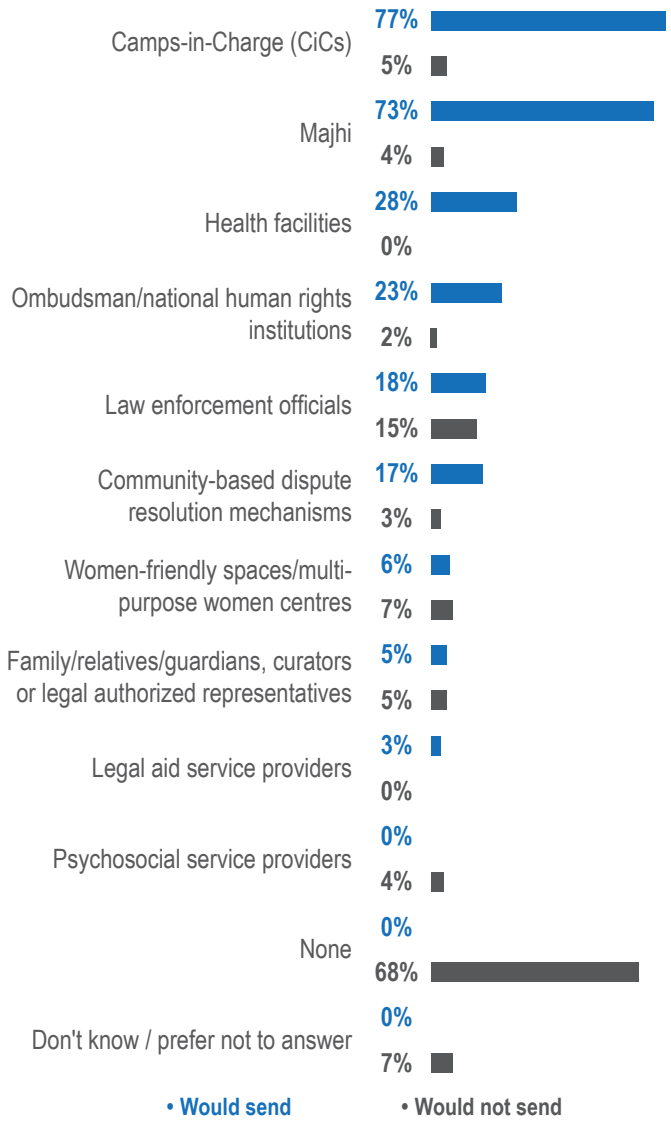
20% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **52% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 12%

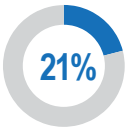
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

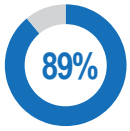
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

83% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

70% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 106).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 13%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

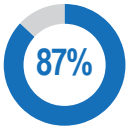
% of households per health LSG severity score:

13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
55%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



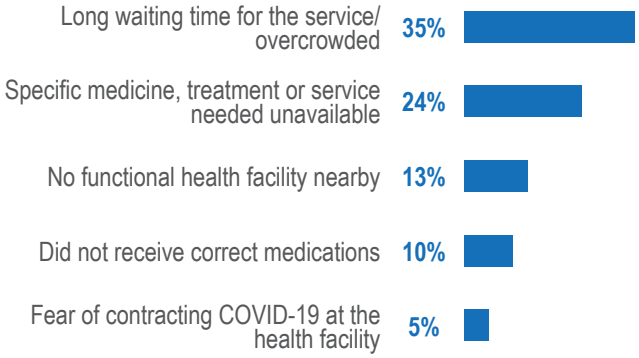
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

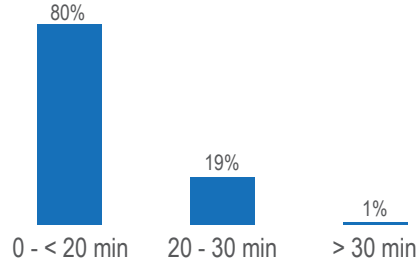
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

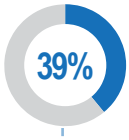


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (96%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (2%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 135). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

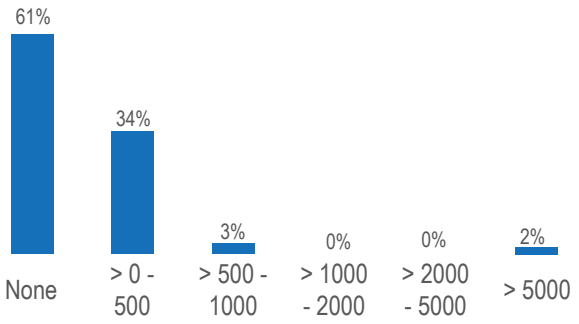
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

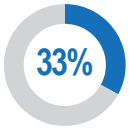
30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

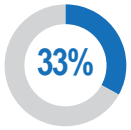
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

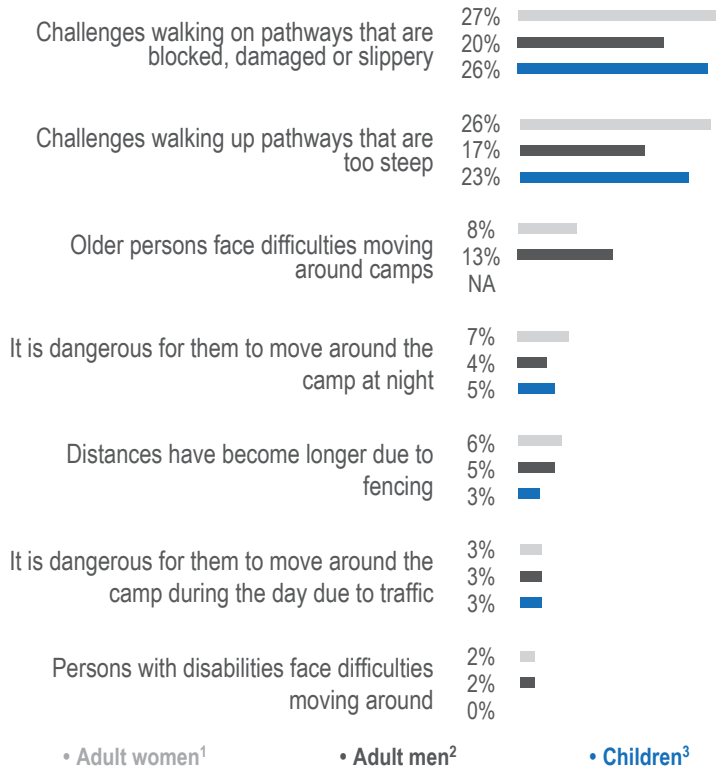


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



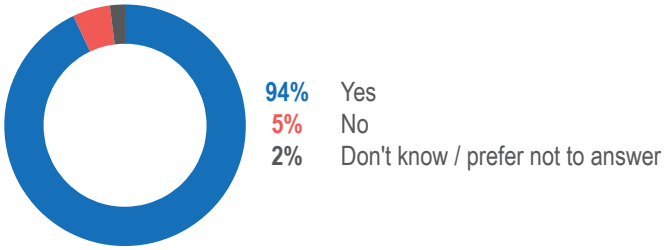
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



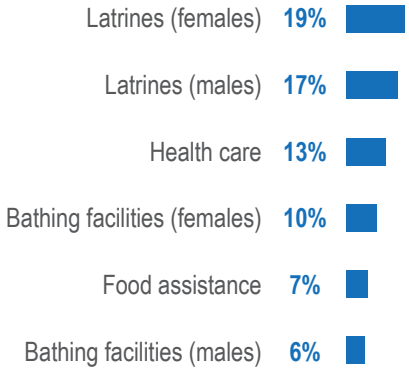
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

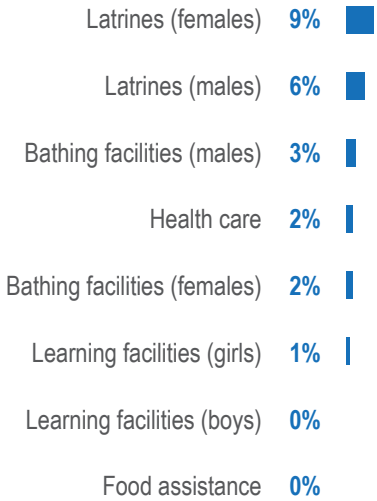


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



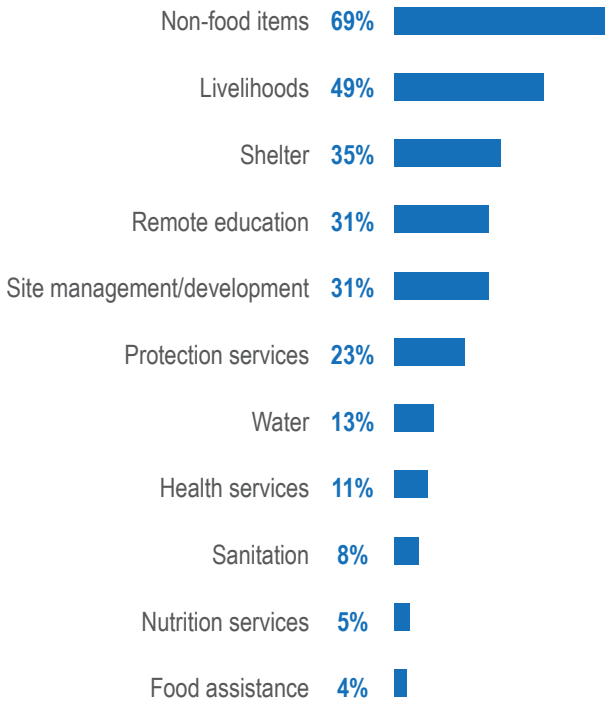
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 109). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 110; n, latrines (males) = 108; n, bathing facilities (females) = 110; n, bathing facilities (males) = 108; n, learning facilities (girls) = 69 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, health care = 108; n, food assistance = 110). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION

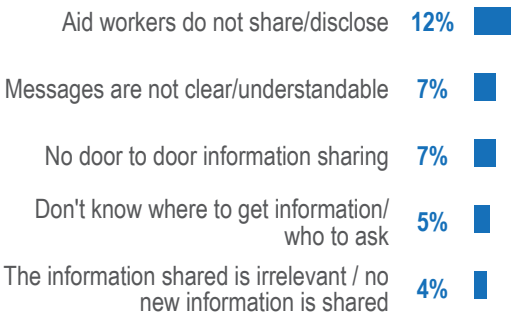
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

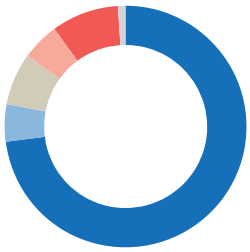


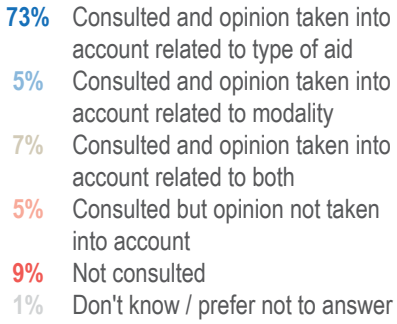
95% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

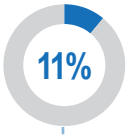
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

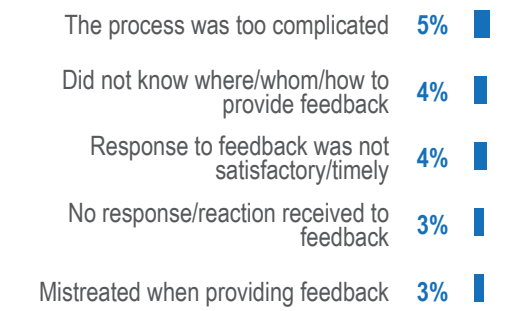






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

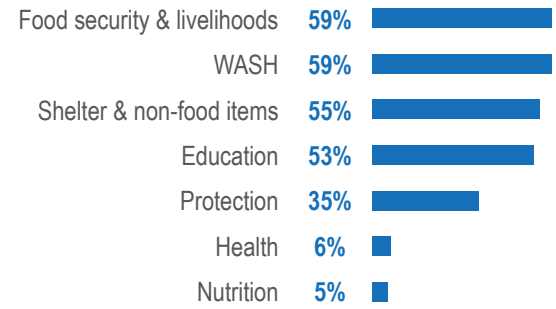
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 88%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

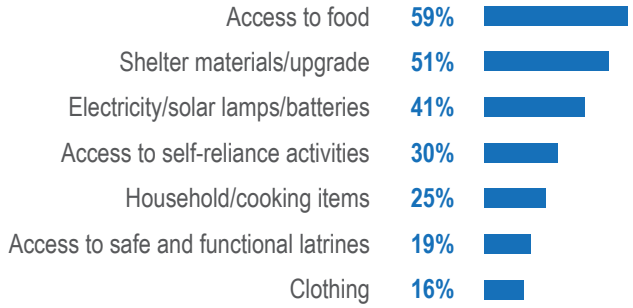
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
11%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

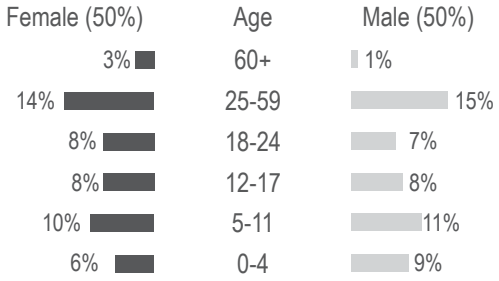
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.65
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.11
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.81
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.46
5	Household/cooking items	0.39
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.36
7	Access to education	0.22

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

19%	Female
81%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
1%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
99%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

20%	Female
80%	Male

Total number of household interviews **110**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 97).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 54%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

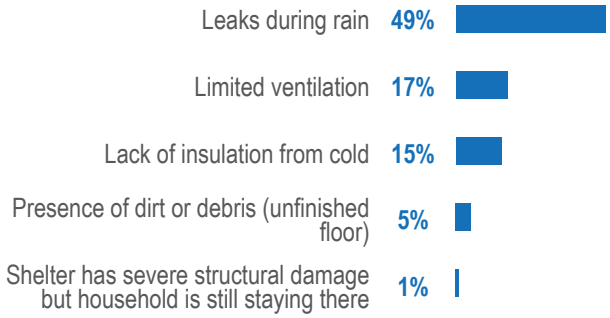
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

57% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

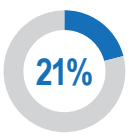


Leaks during rain	49%
Limited ventilation	17%
Lack of insulation from cold	15%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	5%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	1%

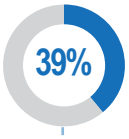
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 85%
- Materials don't insulate 18%
- Materials trap heat 16%

32% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

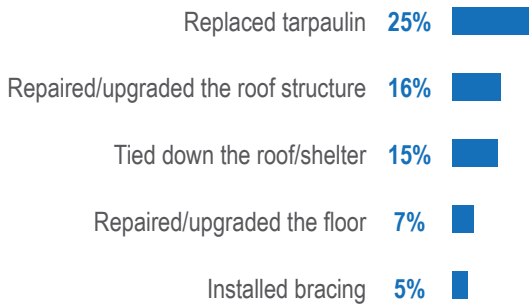


21% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



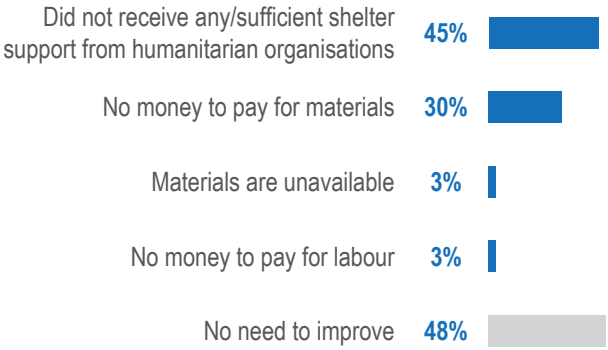
39% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



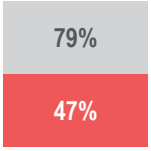
Replaced tarpaulin	25%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	16%
Tied down the roof/shelter	15%
Repaired/upgraded the floor	7%
Installed bracing	5%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	45%
No money to pay for materials	30%
Materials are unavailable	3%
No money to pay for labour	3%
No need to improve	48%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



79% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

47% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 43). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

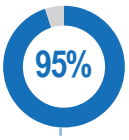
NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	87%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	66%
Shoes	55%
Clothing and winter clothing	53%
Blankets	45%
Kitchen sets	37%
Mosquito nets	35%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	31%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

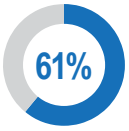


of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

47%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **19%**
- To access or pay for household items **6%**
- To repair or build shelter **4%**
- To pay rent **1%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 104).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 57%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
40%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
3%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

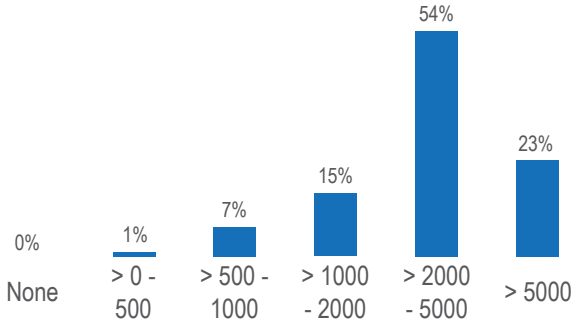
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

8%	Poor
35%	Borderline
57%	Acceptable

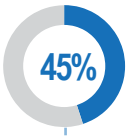
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

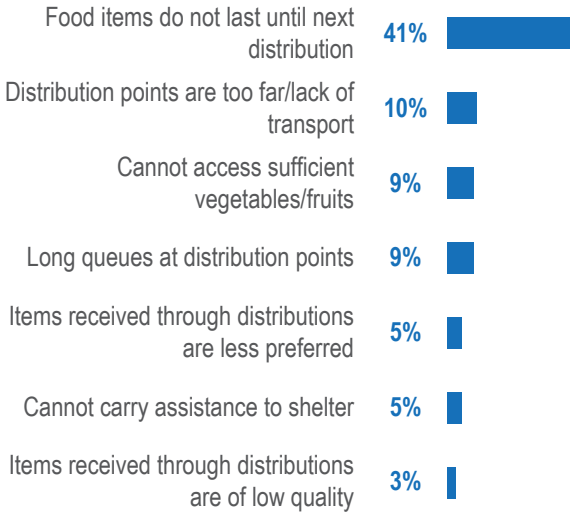


FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

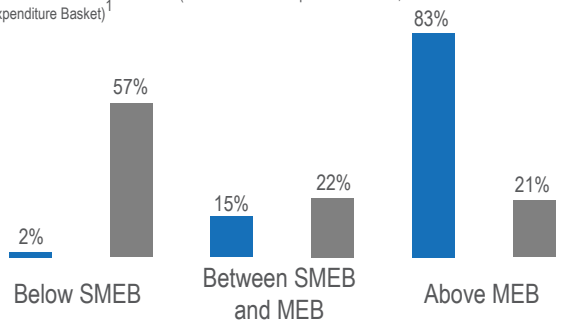
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

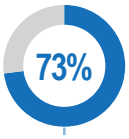
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

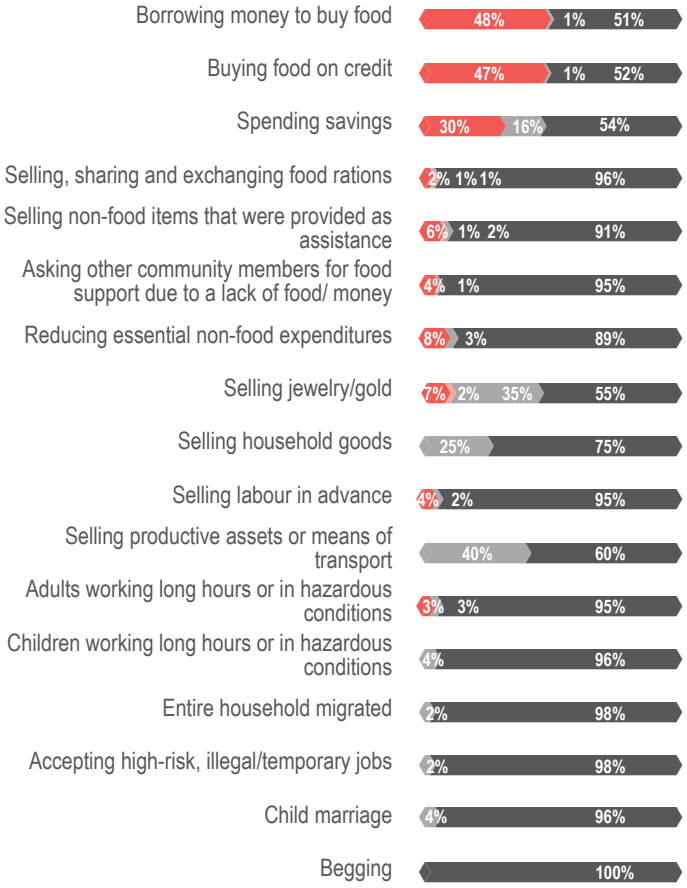


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



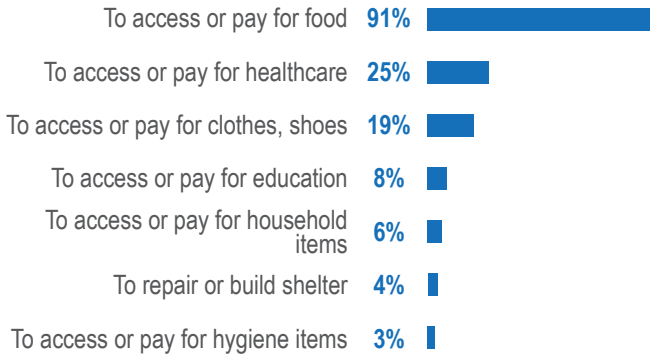
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

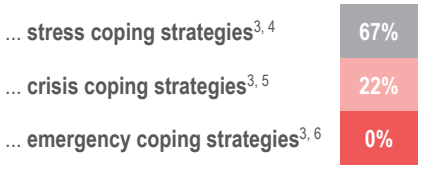


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

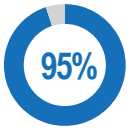
% of households with a WASH LSG: 57%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
33%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

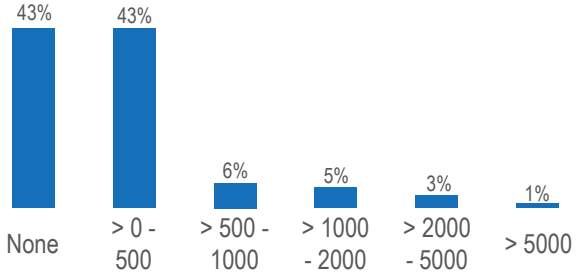
HYGIENE ITEMS



of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection

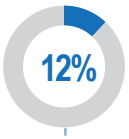
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection



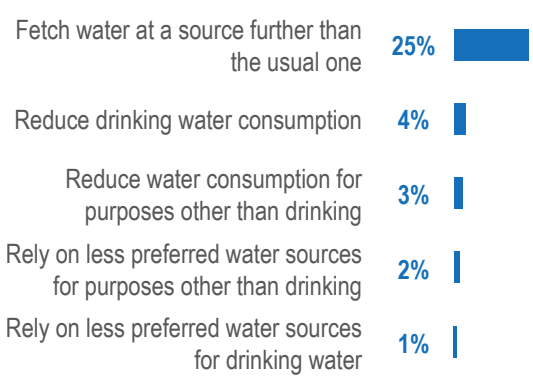
% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Cooking	7%
Drinking	8%
Other domestic purposes	9%
Personal hygiene at shelter	9%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	9%

COPING

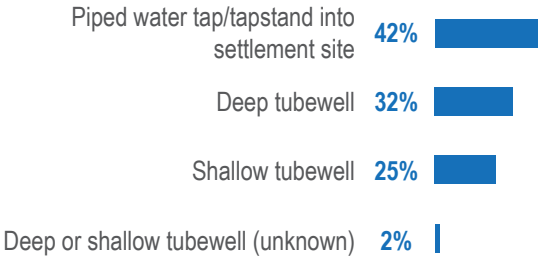
% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

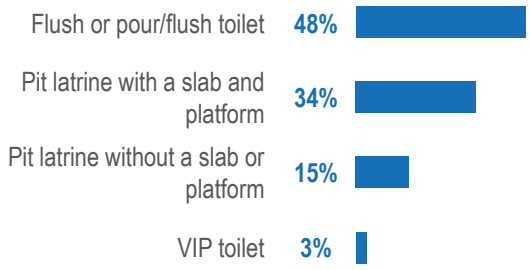


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

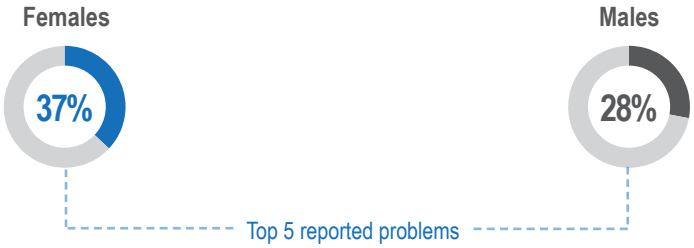
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



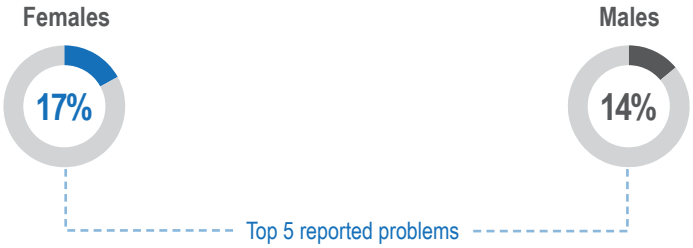
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
15%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 15%
13%	Latrines are too far	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 10%
11%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	3	Latrines are too far 8%
8%	Latrines are not functioning	4	Latrines are not functioning 7%
6%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5	Latrines are difficult to reach 4%

BATHING FACILITIES

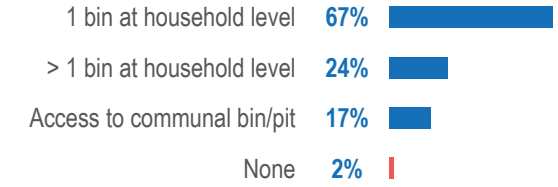
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



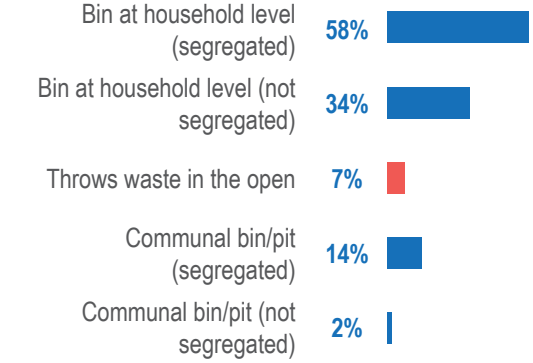
Females		Males	
9%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Bathing facilities are too far 7%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 6%
5%	Bathing facilities are too far	3	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 4%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	4	Bathing facilities are not functioning 3%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5	Lack of light inside bathing facilities 1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 110; households with males, n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

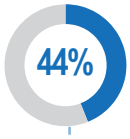
% of households with a education LSG: 52%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
49%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

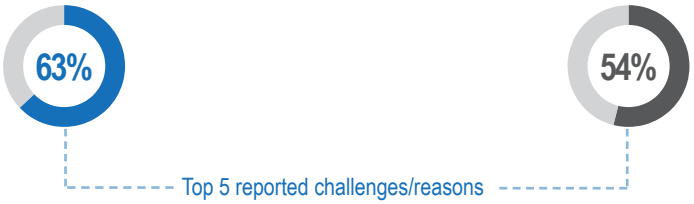
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **47%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **29%**

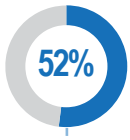
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
1	19% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	18% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled
2	18% Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	10% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning
3	10% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	3	8% No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children
4	9% No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	4	7% Children cannot concentrate at home
5	9% Children cannot concentrate at home	5	7% Children too old to participate

HOME-BASED LEARNING



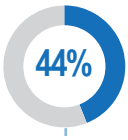
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **55%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **39%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 89 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 87 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

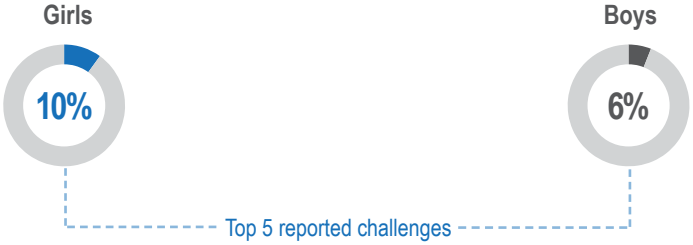
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **47%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **31%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
39%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	45%
36%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too old now	23%
13%	Household does not consider education important	3	Marriage	20%
13%	Children are too old now	4	Children are too young still	20%
11%	Children are too young still	5	Children working outside the home	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

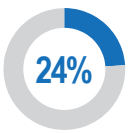


	Girls		Boys	
8%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5%
4%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	3%
4%	Children do not understand language of materials/ classes	3	Children do not understand language of materials/ classes	3%
4%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%

COPING

8% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 44 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 50 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 32%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

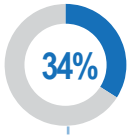
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
26%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
57%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

Limitations

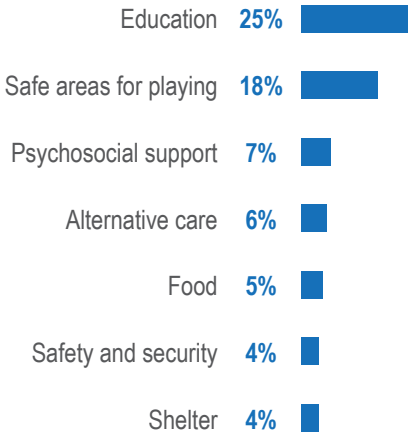
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys	
6%	1 Social/community areas	Social/community areas	4%
6%	2 In transportation	In own shelter (at home)	3%
5%	3 Markets	On their way to different facilities	3%
5%	4 In own shelter (at home)	Latrines or bathing facilities	1%
5%	5 On their way to different facilities	Distribution sites	1%

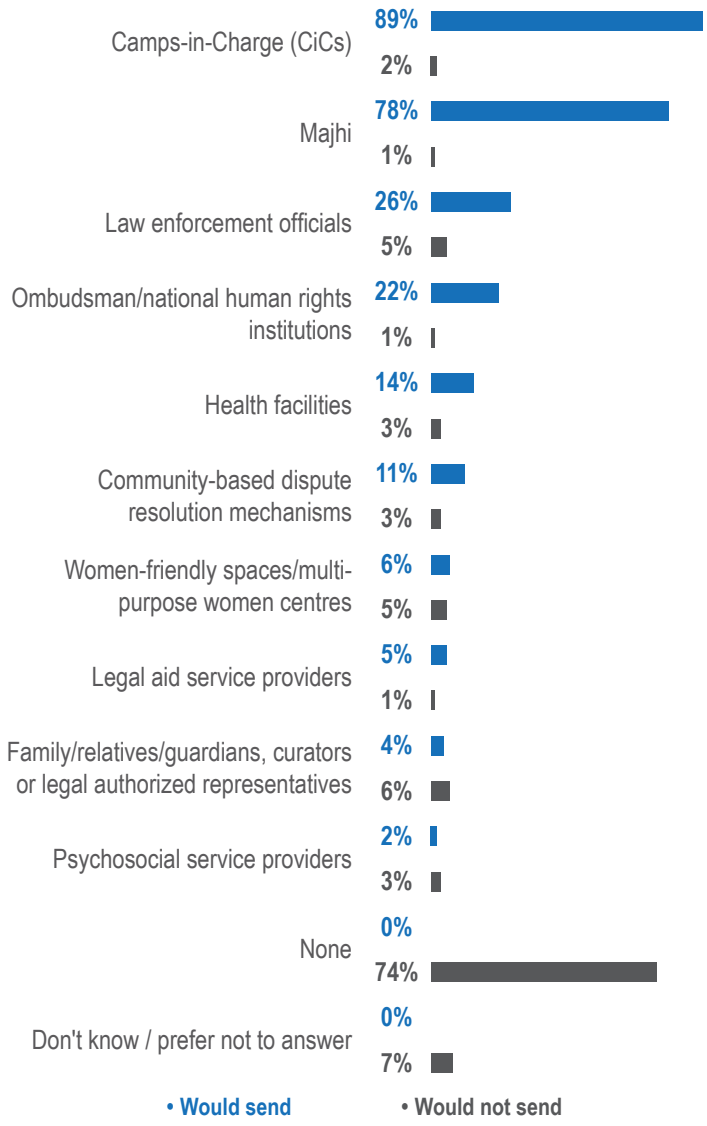
5% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

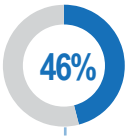
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **44% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

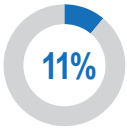
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 6%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

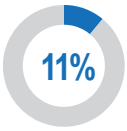
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
88%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

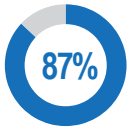
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

74% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

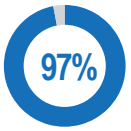
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

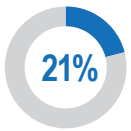
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 103).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

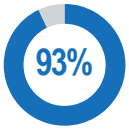
% of households per health LSG severity score:

7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
61%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

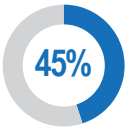
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

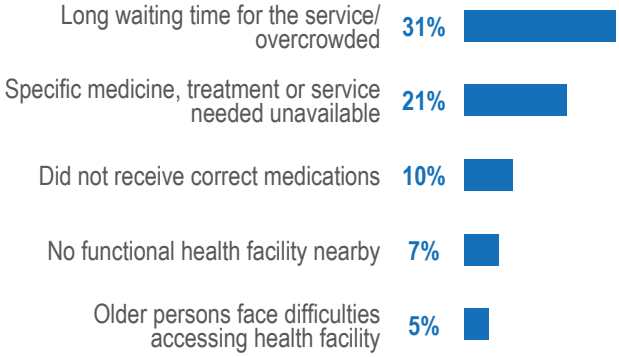
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



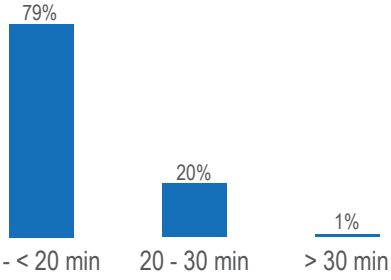
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

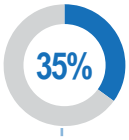


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (94%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (5%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 113). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

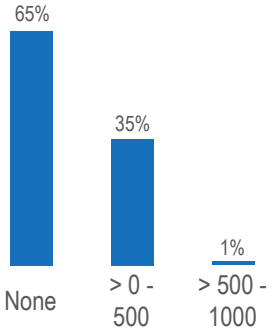
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

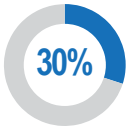
25% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

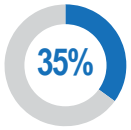
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

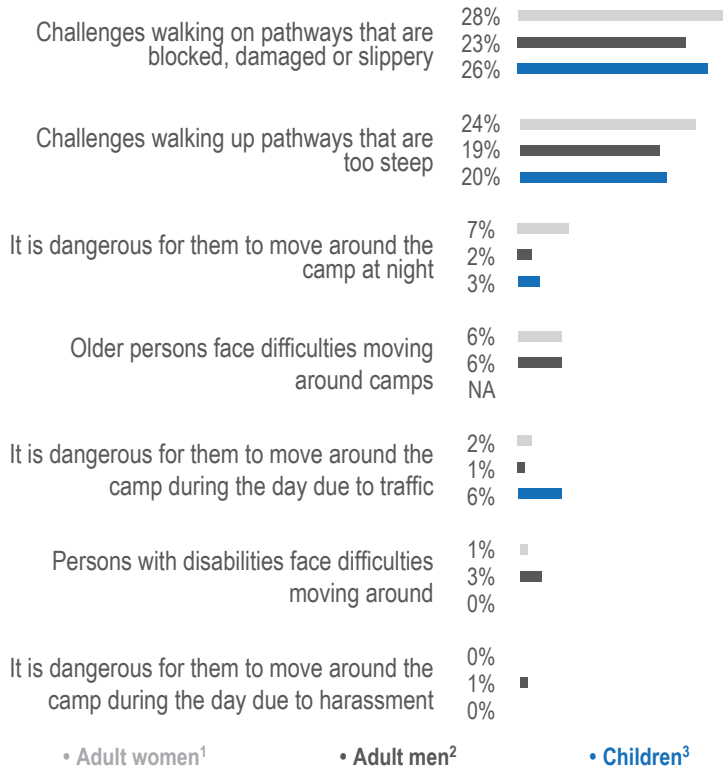


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



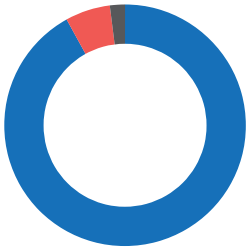
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

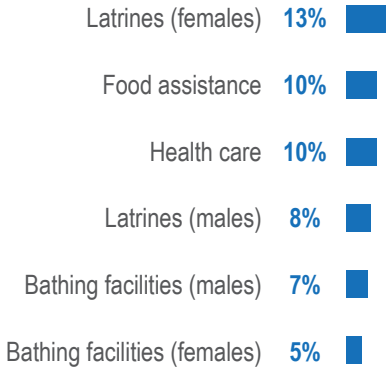
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



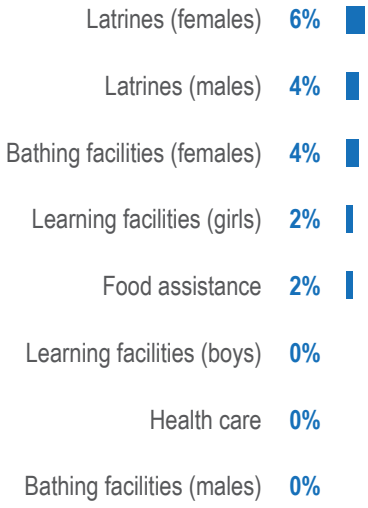
92%	Yes
6%	No
2%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



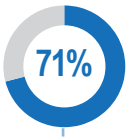
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 109). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 101). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 110; n, latrines (males) = 106; n, bathing facilities (females) = 110; n, bathing facilities (males) = 106; n, learning facilities (girls) = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 110; n, food assistance = 110). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

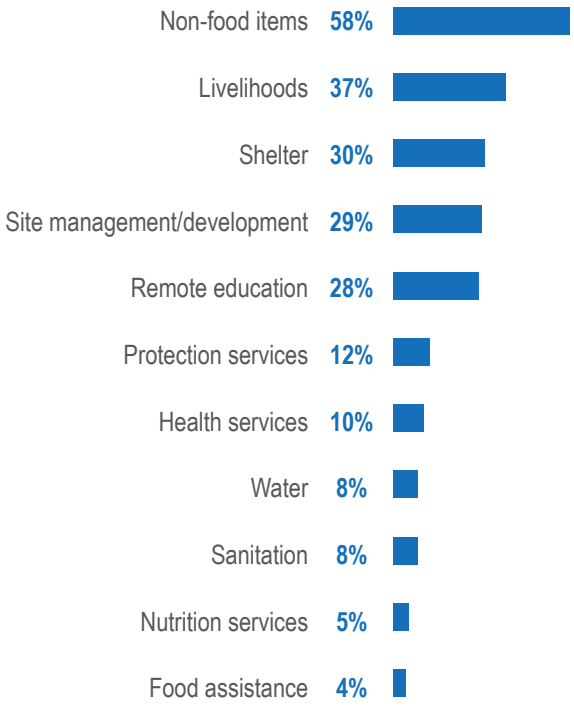
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

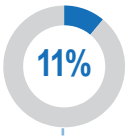
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

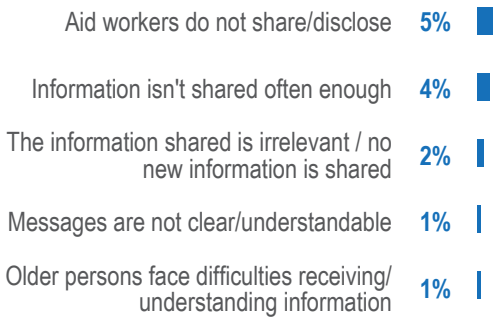
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

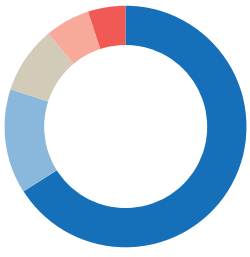


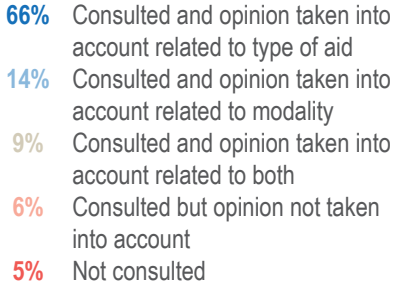
95% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

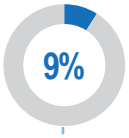
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

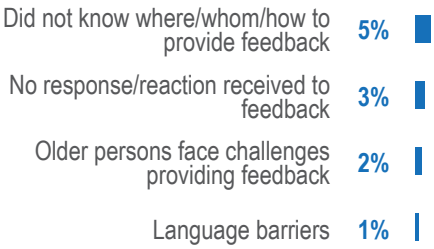






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 4 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

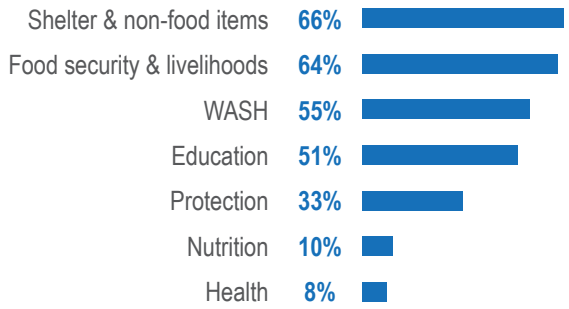
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 81%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

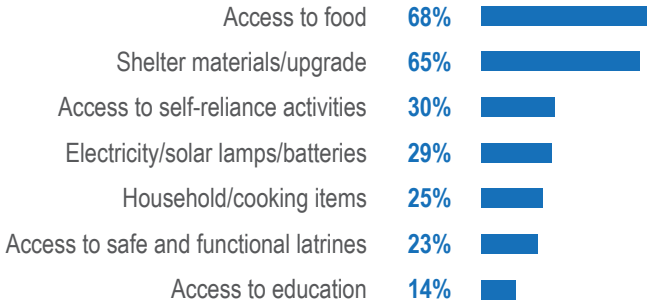
19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
19%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

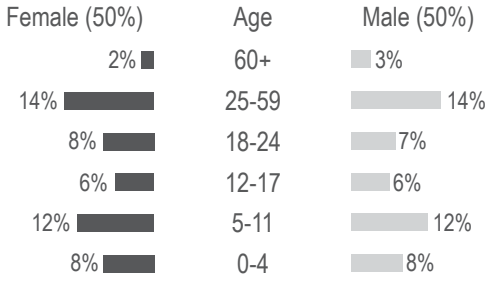
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.87
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.40
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.55
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.52
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.43
6	Household/cooking items	0.37
7	Access to education	0.22

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.5** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

20%	Female
80%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
0%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
100%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

23%	Female
77%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 59%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

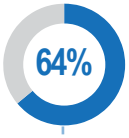
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
59%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
25%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



64% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

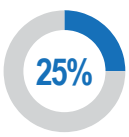
Most commonly reported issues

Leaks during rain	58%
Limited ventilation	17%
Lack of insulation from cold	16%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	3%

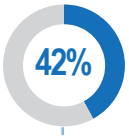
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 90%
- Materials don't insulate 17%
- Materials trap heat 12%

28% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**



25% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



42% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]

Replaced tarpaulin	19%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	17%
Installed bracing	6%
Tied down the roof/shelter	5%
Installed gutter	3%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]

Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	41%
No money to pay for materials	30%
Good quality materials are too expensive	2%
Materials are unavailable	2%
No need to improve	51%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

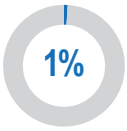
60% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

56% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 45). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

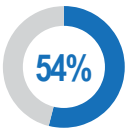


of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	64%
Shoes	48%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	45%
Kitchen sets	37%
Clothing and winter clothing	37%
Mosquito nets	34%
Blankets	30%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	21%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

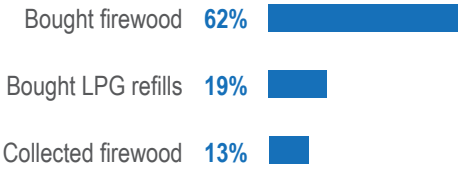
COOKING FUEL

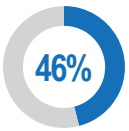
of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

53%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]





of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **24%**
- To repair or build shelter **6%**
- To access or pay for household items **4%**
- To pay rent **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 106).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 57%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
39%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

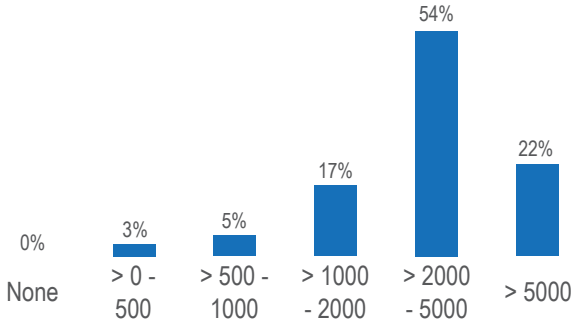
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

6%	Poor
36%	Borderline
57%	Acceptable

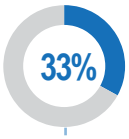
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

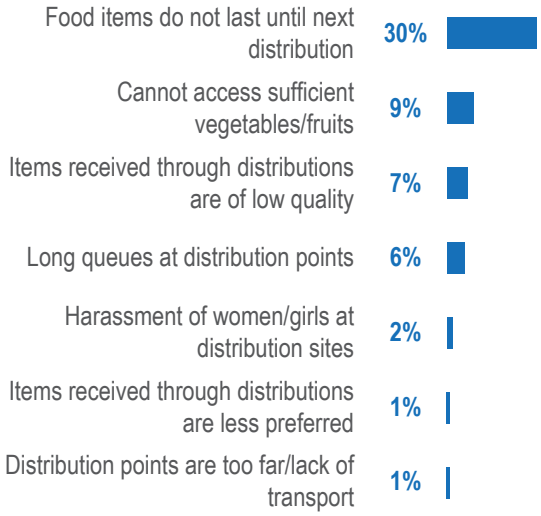


FOOD ASSISTANCE

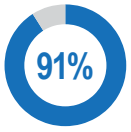


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



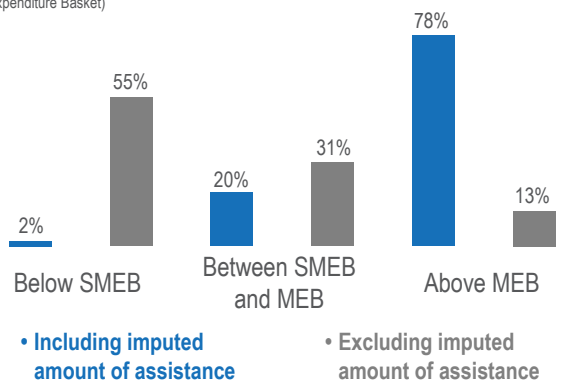
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

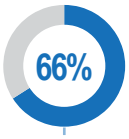
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

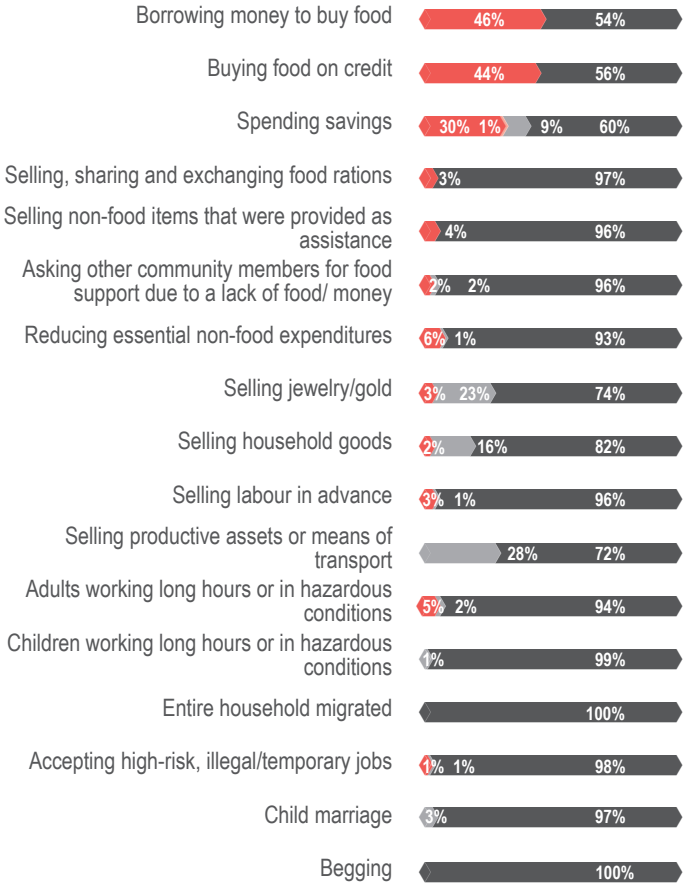


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



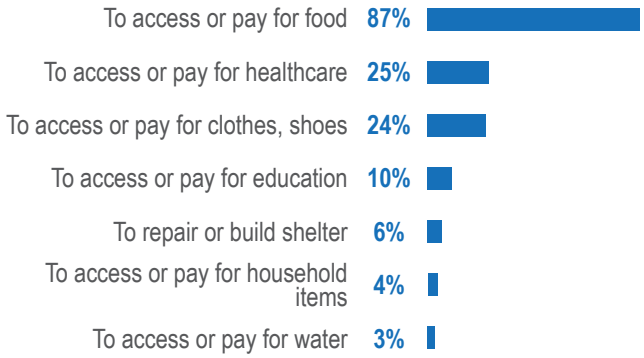
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

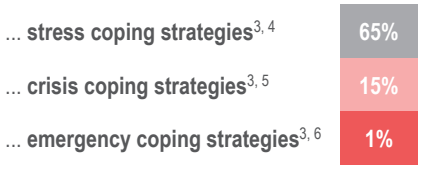


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 56%

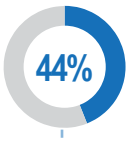
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
54%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
36%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

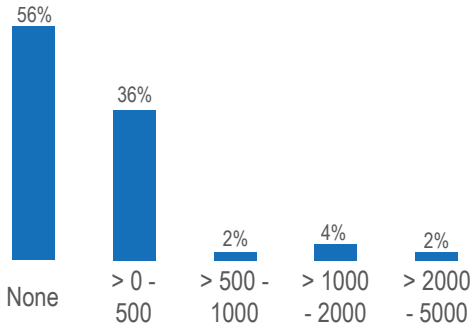
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



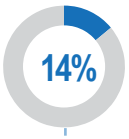
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection



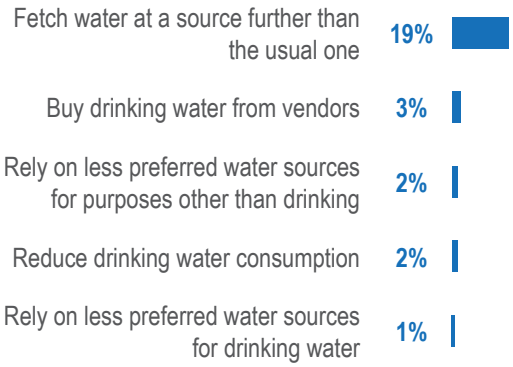
% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Drinking	7%
Cooking	9%
Other domestic purposes	11%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	11%
Personal hygiene at shelter	12%

COPING

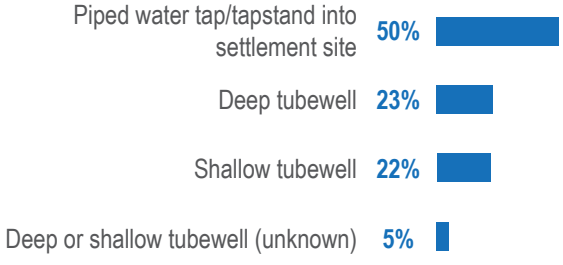
% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

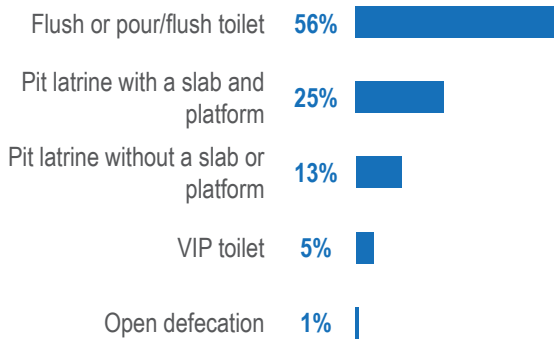


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

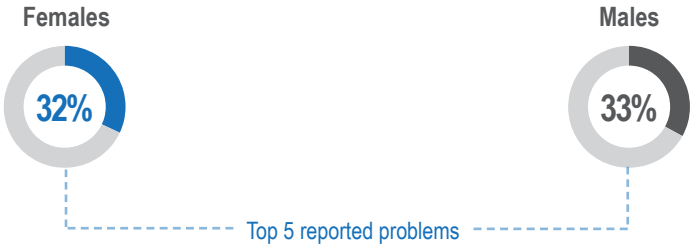
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



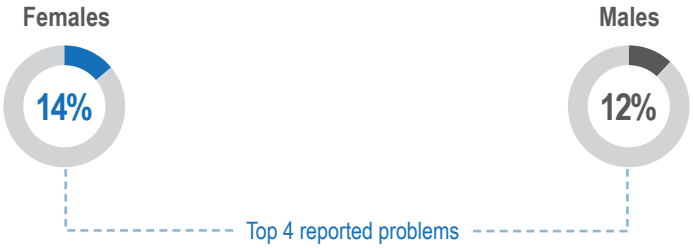
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
21%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	21%
19%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	19%
10%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	10%
6%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines	6%
5%	Latrines are not functioning	5	Latrines are not functioning	5%

BATHING FACILITIES

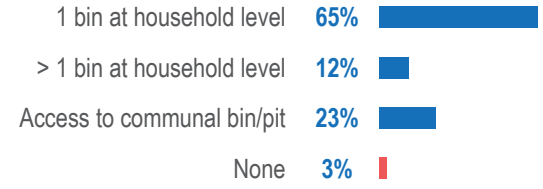
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



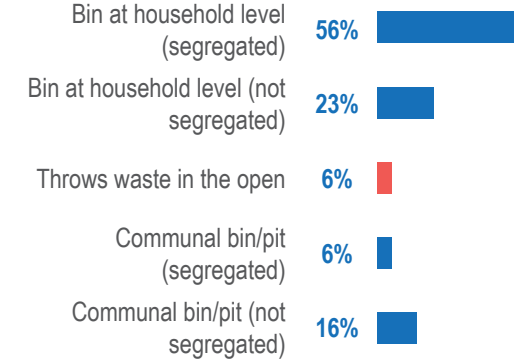
Females			Males	
8%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
5%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far	3%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 108; households with males, n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

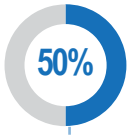
% of households with a education LSG: 45%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
38%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

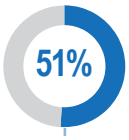
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **49%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **33%**

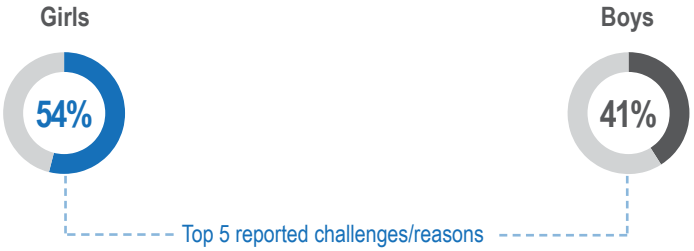
HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **49%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **34%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



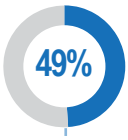
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
1	18% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators 14%
2	15% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled 12%
3	12% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning 12%
4	9% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4	Marriage 10%
5	9% Children too old to participate	5	Lack of quality learning materials at home 8%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 93 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 92 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

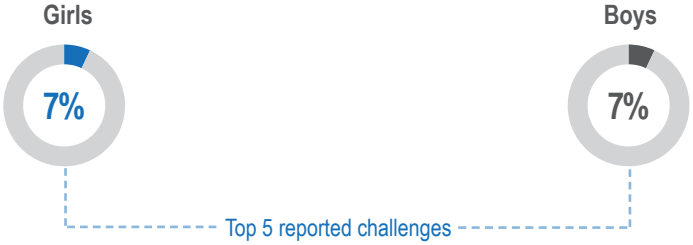
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **51%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **31%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
38%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	31%
25%	Children are too old now	2	Marriage	24%
20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Children are too old now	18%
16%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	18%
9%	Household does not consider education important	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	4%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

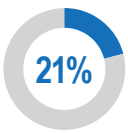


	Girls		Boys	
2%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Children are too young still	4%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	1%
2%	Household does not consider education important	3	Marriage	1%
2%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too old now	1%
2%	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	5		

COPING

10% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 51 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 55 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 67 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 28%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

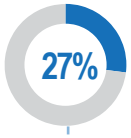
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
57%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

Limitations

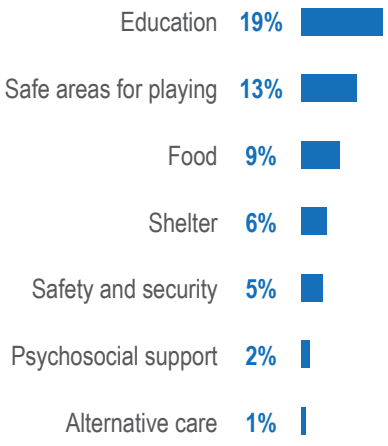
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

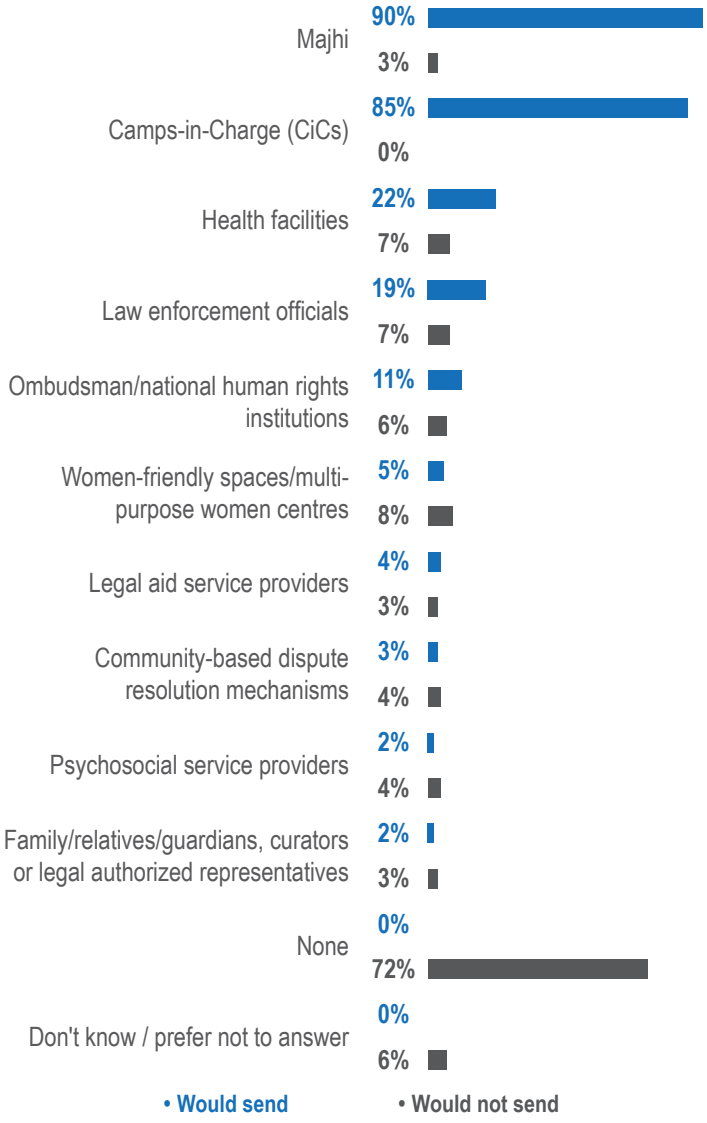
Women/girls		Men/boys
6% In own shelter (at home)	1	Latrines or bathing facilities 2%
5% Social/community areas	2	Social/community areas 1%
2% Latrines or bathing facilities	3	Community kitchen 1%
1% Markets	4	In own shelter (at home) 1%
1% Distribution sites	5	On their way to different facilities 1%

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

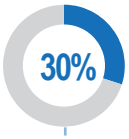
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



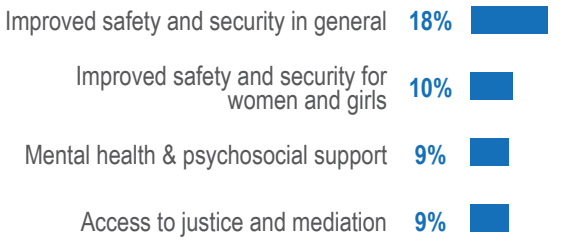
Overall, **40% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

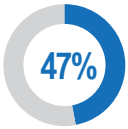
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
84%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

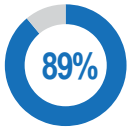
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

87% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

84% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

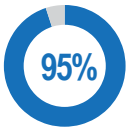
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

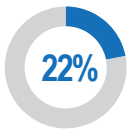
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 103).

HEALTH

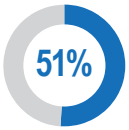
% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

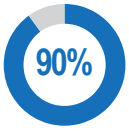
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



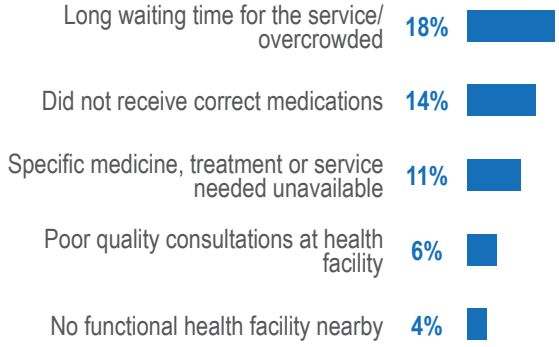
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

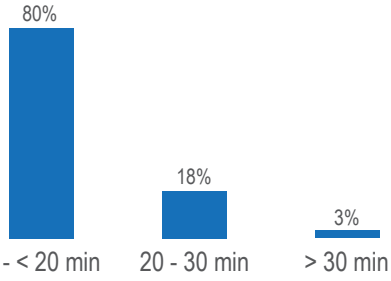
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

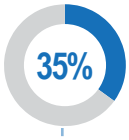


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (95%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (5%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 92). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

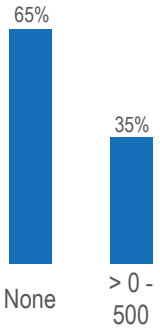
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

25% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

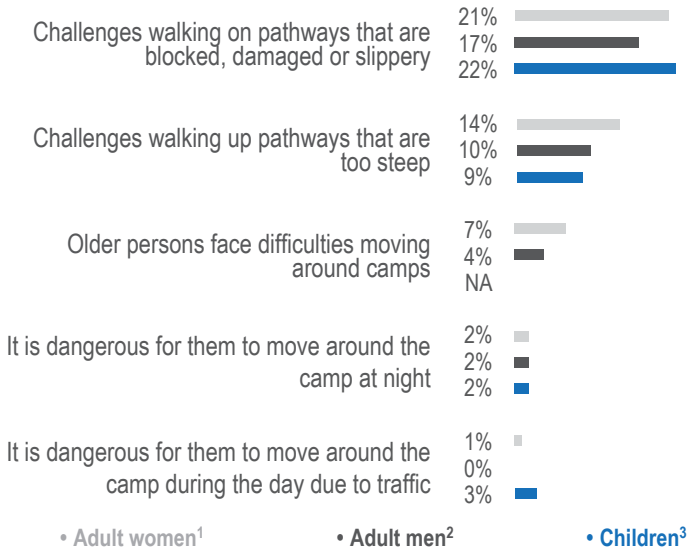
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

27% of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

22% of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

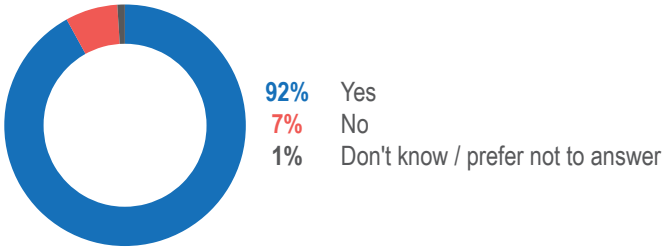
24% of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



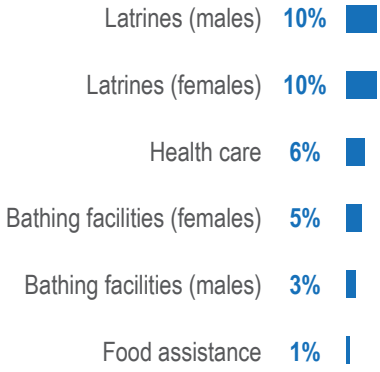
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

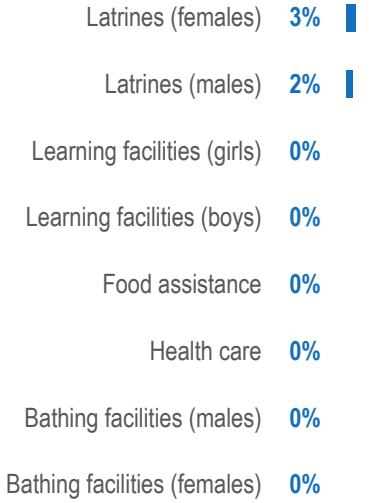


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



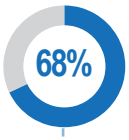
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 99). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 108; n, latrines (males) = 107; n, bathing facilities (females) = 108; n, bathing facilities (males) = 107; n, learning facilities (girls) = 55 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 43 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 108; n, food assistance = 108). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

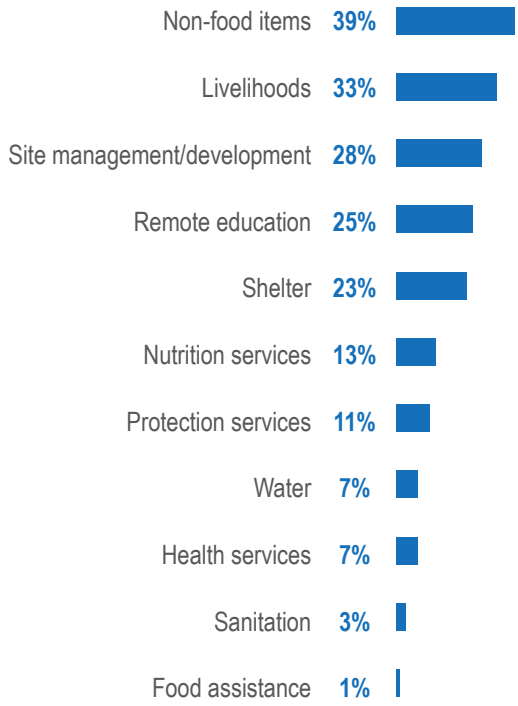
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

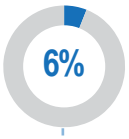
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

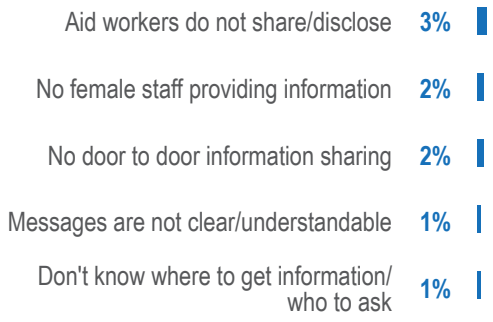
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

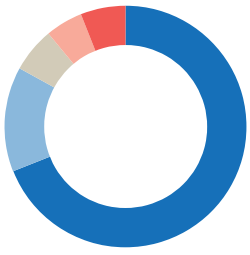


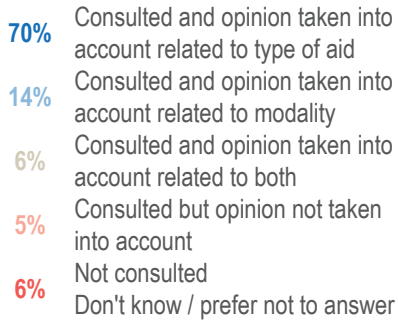
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

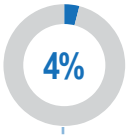
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

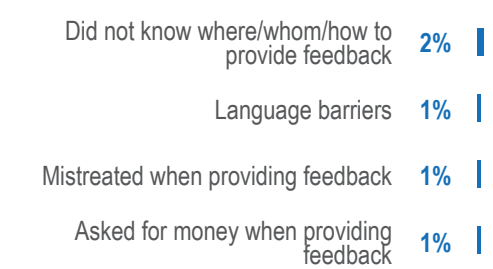






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 4 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

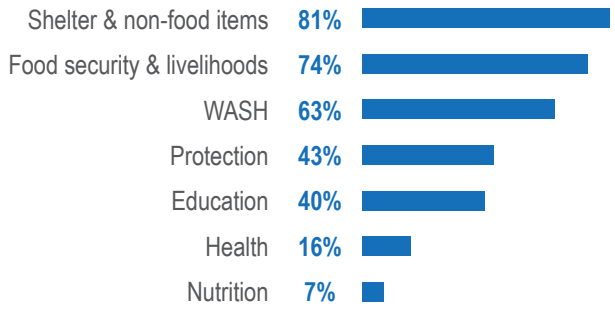
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 83%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

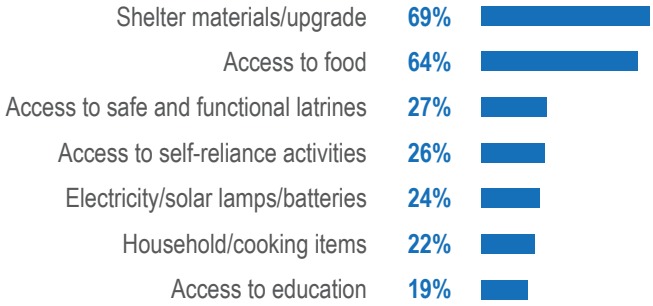
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
16%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

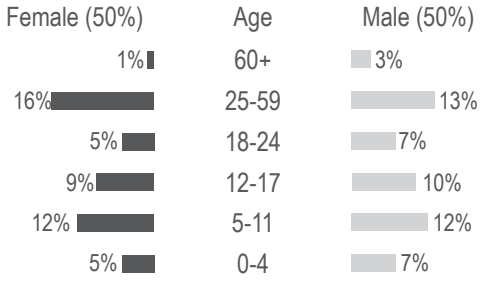
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.63
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.54
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.57
4	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.45
5	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.40
6	Access to education	0.33
7	Household/cooking items	0.31

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.6** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

17%	Female
83%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

2%	Before October 2016
7%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
91%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

24%	Female
76%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 90). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 77%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

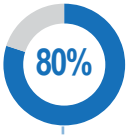
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
75%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

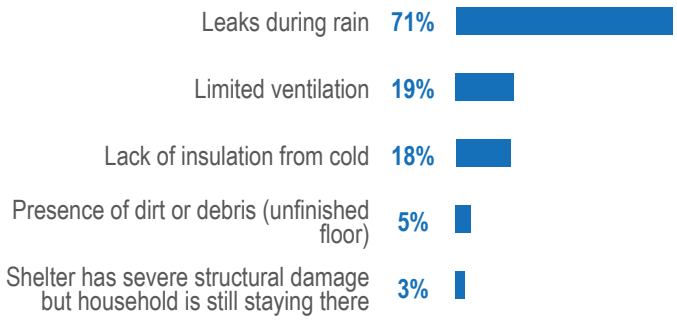
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



80% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

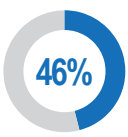


Leaks during rain	71%
Limited ventilation	19%
Lack of insulation from cold	18%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	5%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	3%

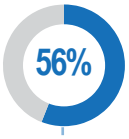
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 87%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 20%
- Damage to walls 17%

31% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

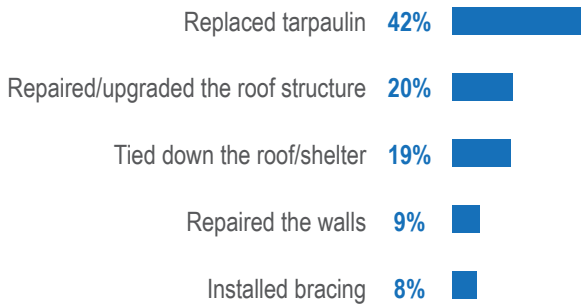


46% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



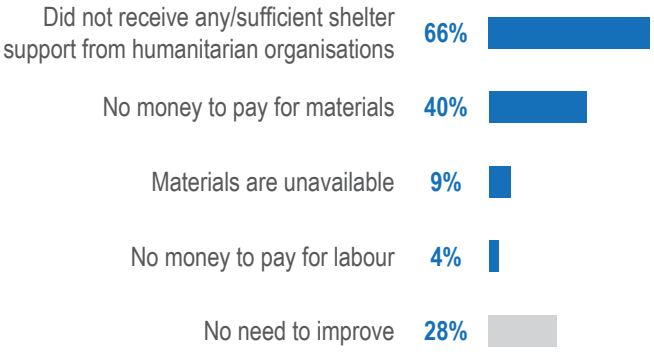
56% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



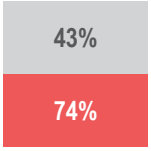
Replaced tarpaulin	42%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	20%
Tied down the roof/shelter	19%
Repaired the walls	9%
Installed bracing	8%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	66%
No money to pay for materials	40%
Materials are unavailable	9%
No money to pay for labour	4%
No need to improve	28%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



43% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

74% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	91%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	64%
Shoes	62%
Clothing and winter clothing	44%
Kitchen sets	43%
Blankets	42%
Mosquito nets	34%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	31%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

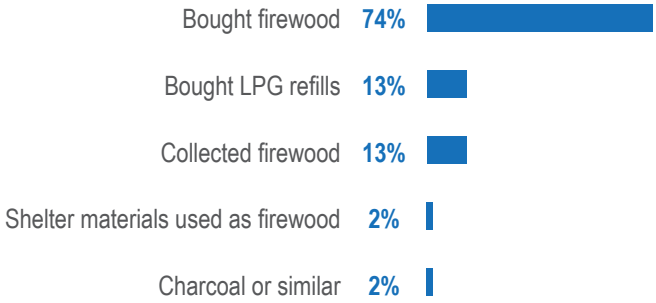
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

43%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To repair or build shelter **13%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **2%**
- To access or pay for household items **2%**
- To pay rent **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 106).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 70%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

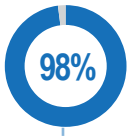
19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

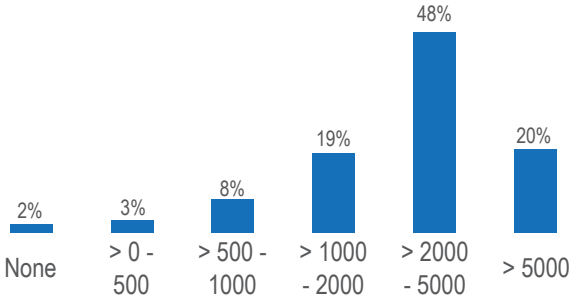
9%	Poor
46%	Borderline
44%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

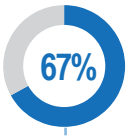


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

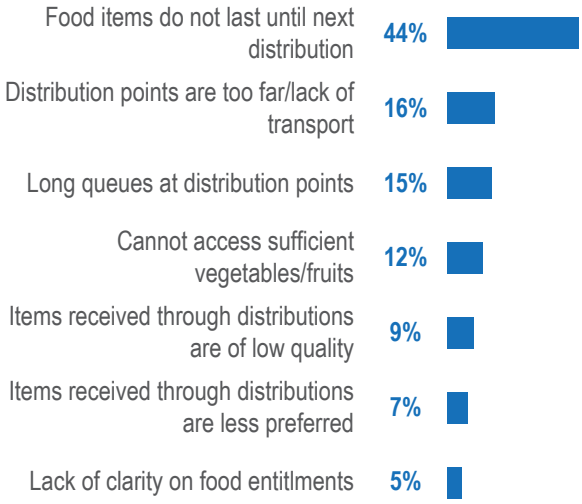


FOOD ASSISTANCE

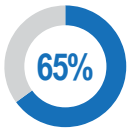


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



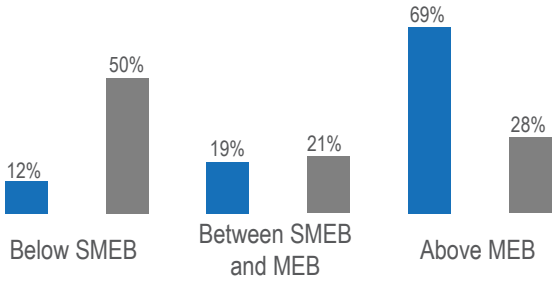
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

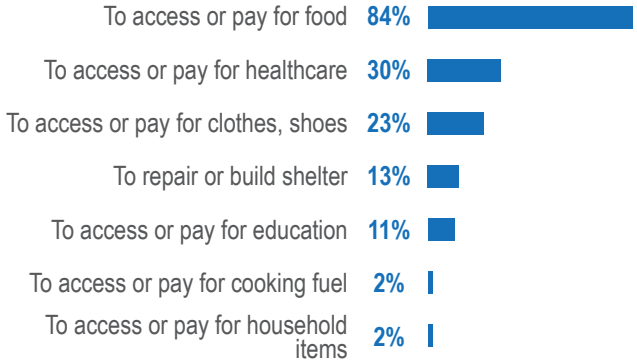
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

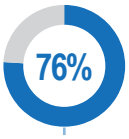


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

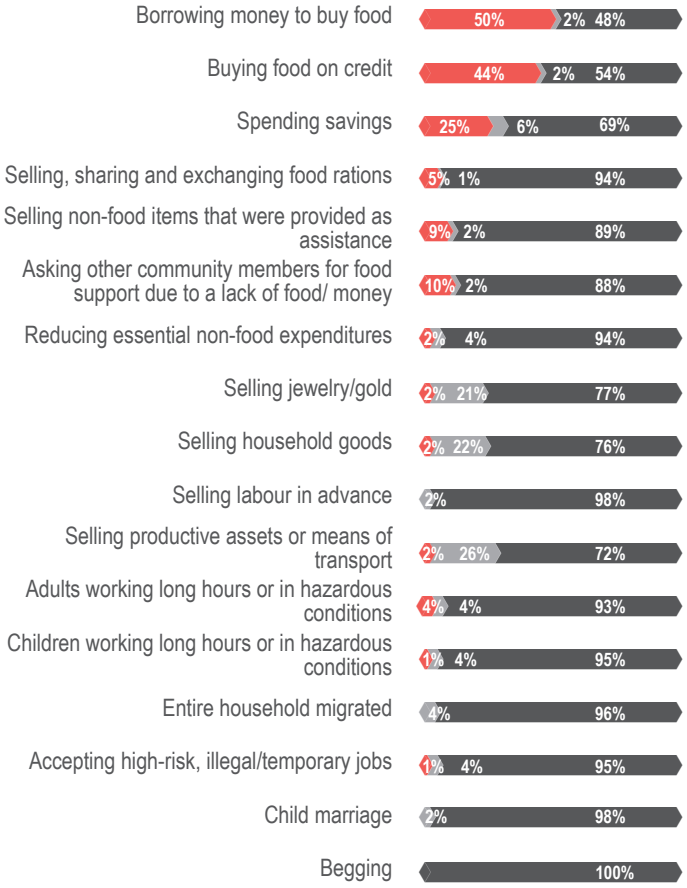
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



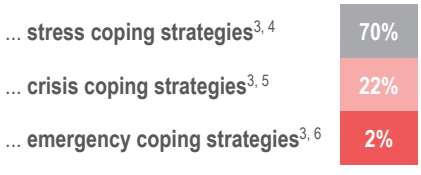


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 62%

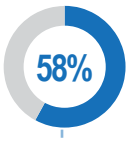
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
59%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
20%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

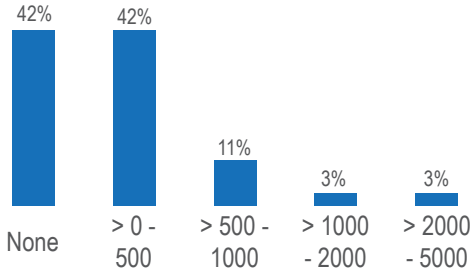
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



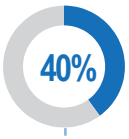
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

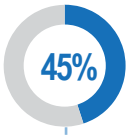


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

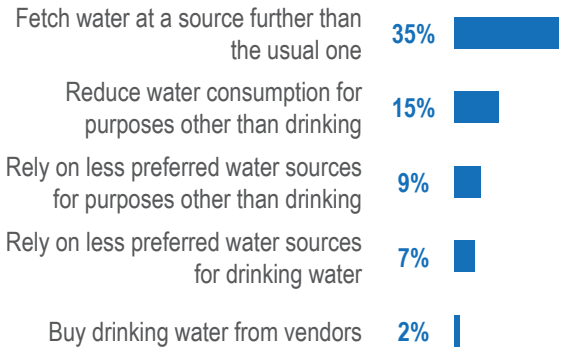
Purpose	%
Drinking	11%
Cooking	18%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	25%
Personal hygiene at shelter	28%
Other domestic purposes	36%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

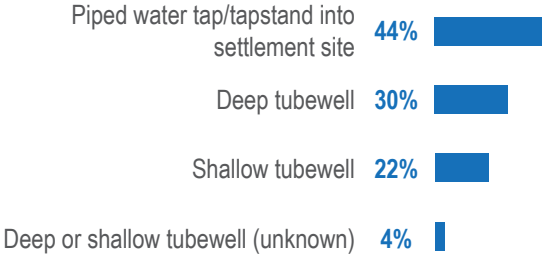


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

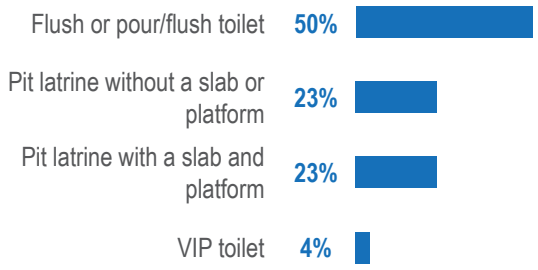


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

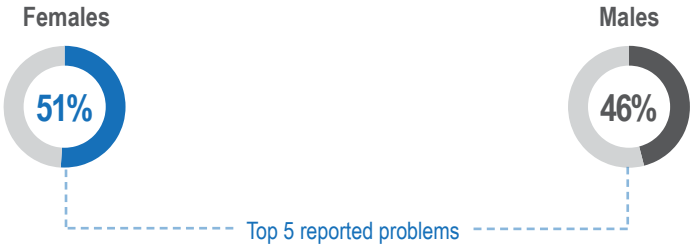
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 3)



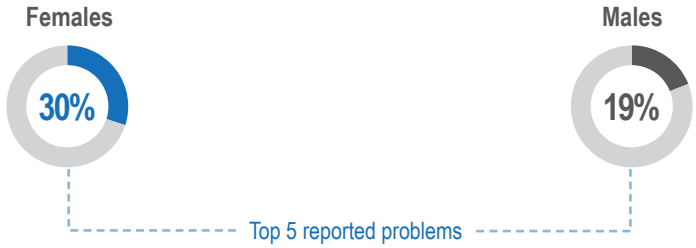
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
31%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	1	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	27%
22%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	2	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	24%
15%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	11%
11%	Latrines are difficult to reach	4	Latrines are difficult to reach	10%
9%	Latrines are not functioning	5	Latrines are not functioning	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

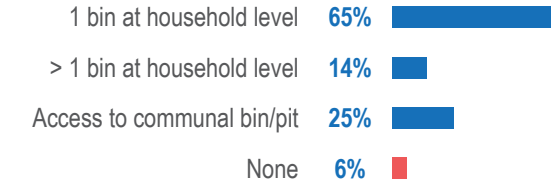
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



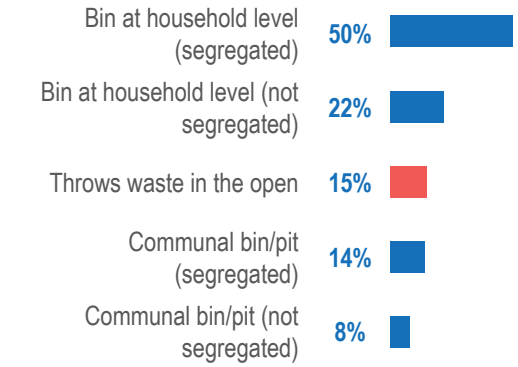
Females			Males	
15%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	13%
10%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far	4%
6%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3%
4%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%
4%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 108; households with males, n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

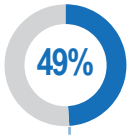
% of households with a education LSG: 41%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
34%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

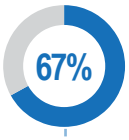
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

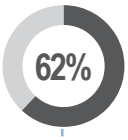


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **44%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **28%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

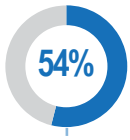




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	17% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children too old to participate	15%
2	14% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	2	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	14%
3	11% Children too old to participate	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	9%
4	8% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	4	Marriage	9%
5	7% Children cannot concentrate at home	5	Lack of quality learning materials at home	9%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



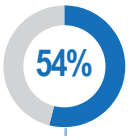
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **49%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **34%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 88 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

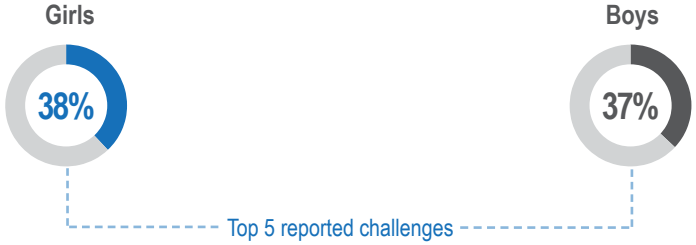
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **37%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
35%	Children are too old now	1	Children are too old now	35%
31%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	17%
13%	Household does not consider education important	3	Children needed to help at home	13%
11%	Children needed to help at home	4	Marriage	13%
7%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	5	Children working outside the home	11%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

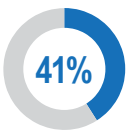


Girls			Boys	
15%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	15%
7%	Inaccessibility	2	Children are too old now	6%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	6%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	4%
5%	Learning facilities overcrowded	5	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4%

COPING

11% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 89). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 55 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 68 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 39%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

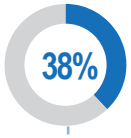
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
38%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

Limitations

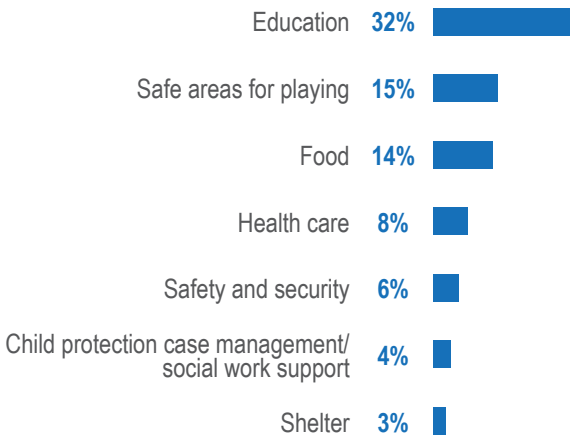
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
14%	On their way to different facilities	1	On their way to different facilities	13%
9%	Markets	2	Markets	10%
8%	Distribution sites	3	In transportation	6%
4%	Latrines or bathing facilities	4	Social/community areas	3%
3%	Social/community areas	5	On the way to collect firewood	3%

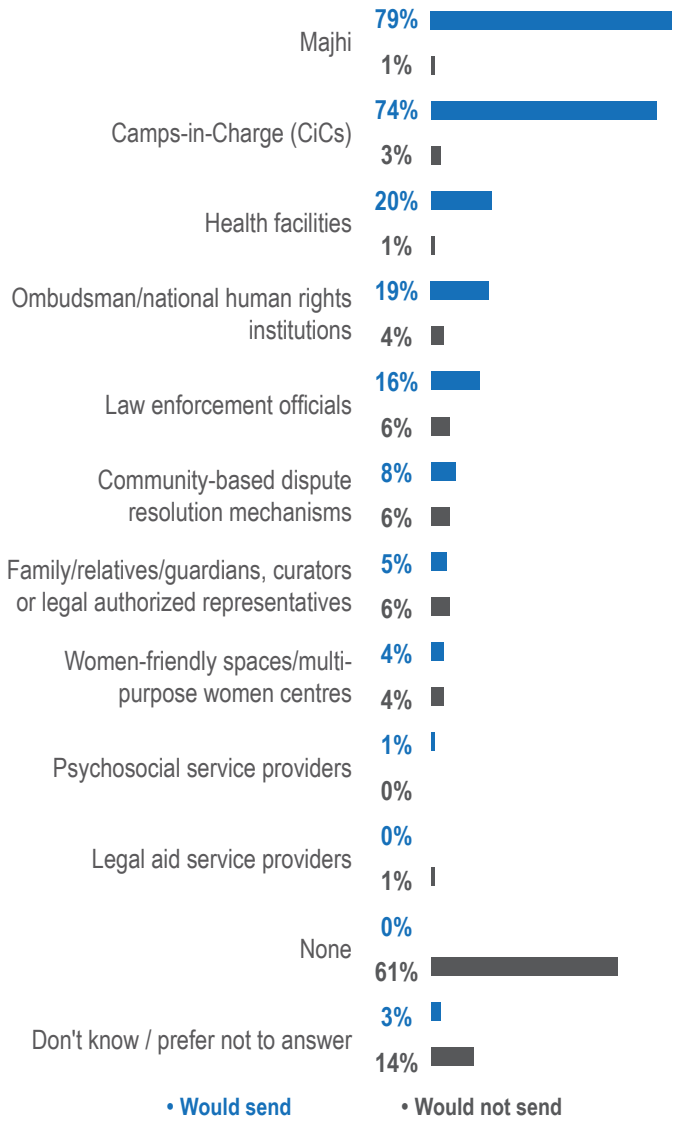
9% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

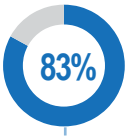
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



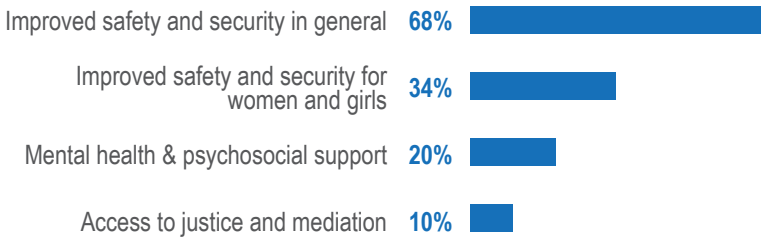
Overall, **39% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 6%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
86%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

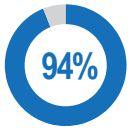
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

88% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

78% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



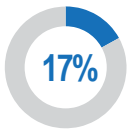
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 102).

HEALTH

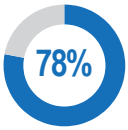
% of households with a health LSG: 13%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

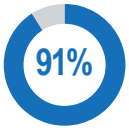
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
53%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
32%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

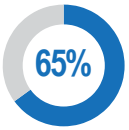
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

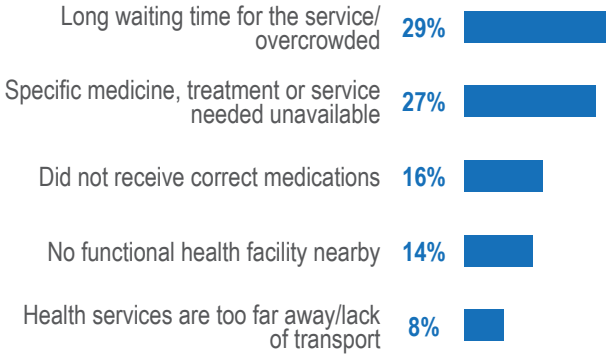
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



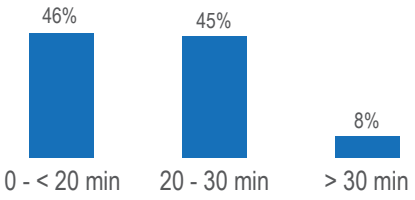
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

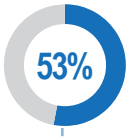


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (92%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (8%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 181). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

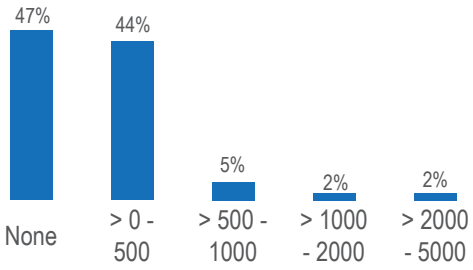
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

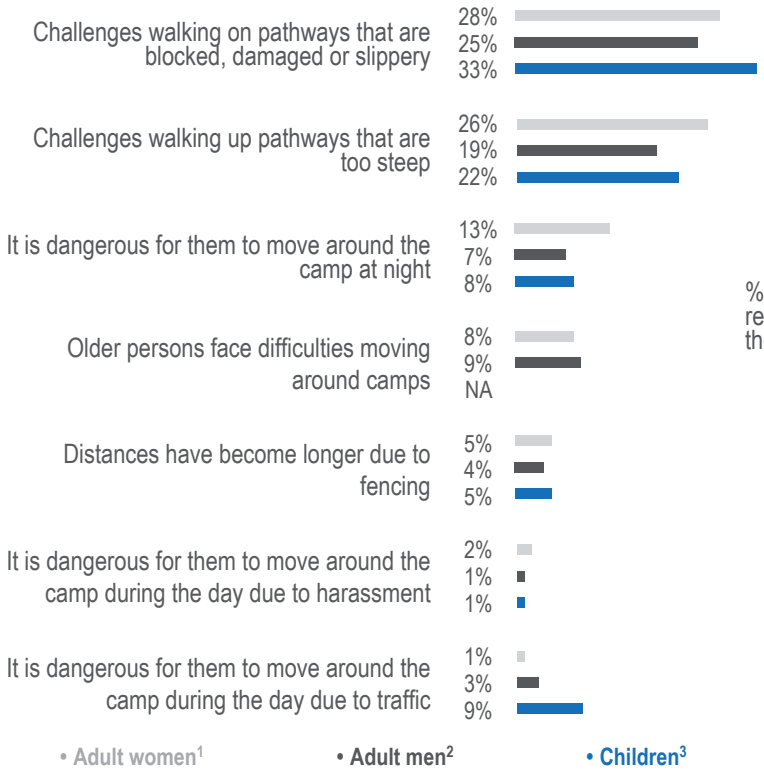
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

47% of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

39% of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

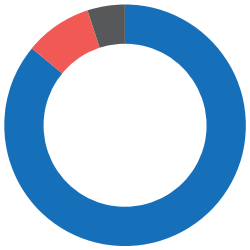
43% of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

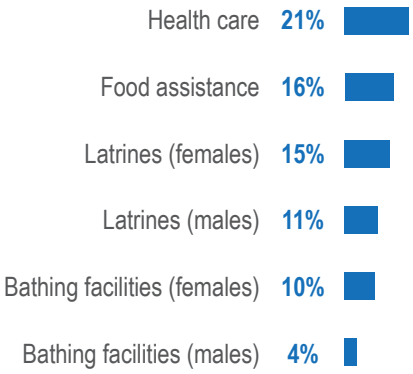
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



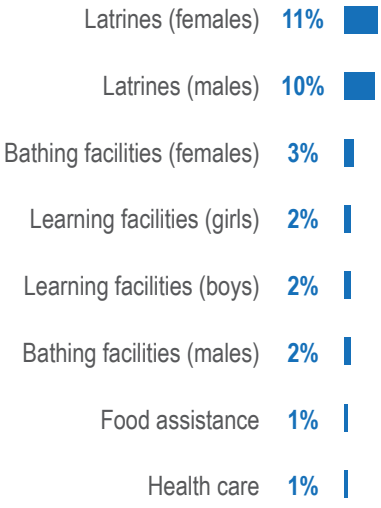
86% Yes
9% No
5% Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



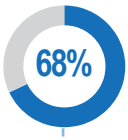
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 101). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 108; n, latrines (males) = 105; n, bathing facilities (females) = 108; n, bathing facilities (males) = 105; n, learning facilities (girls) = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 106; n, food assistance = 106). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

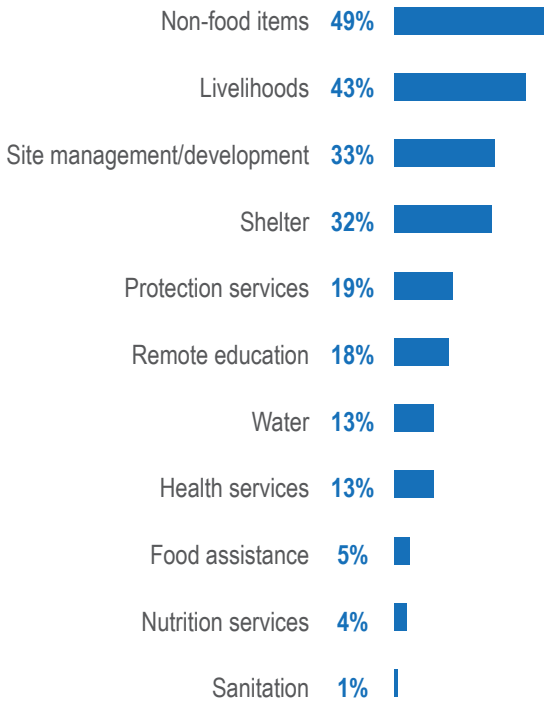
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



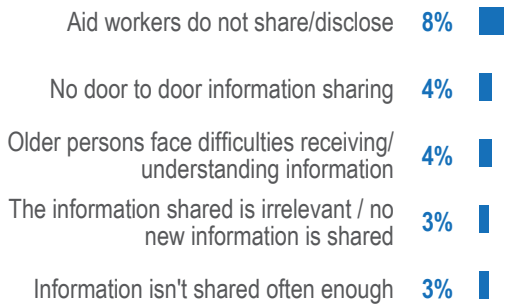
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

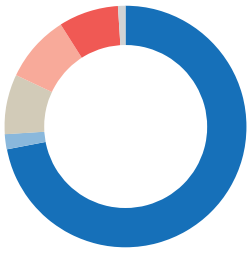


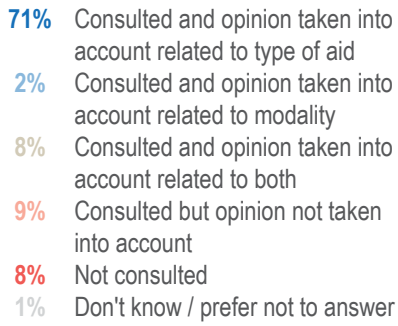
96% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

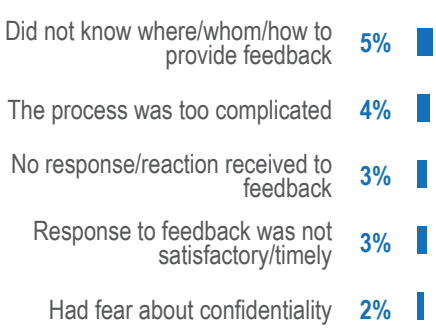
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

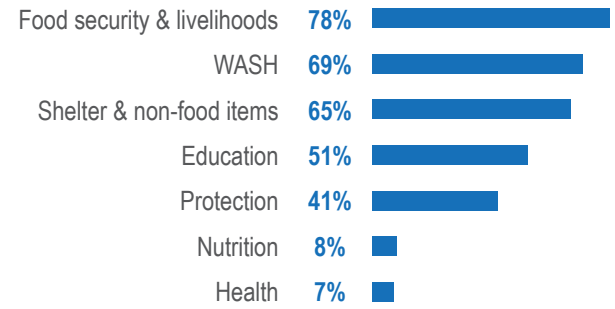
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 91%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

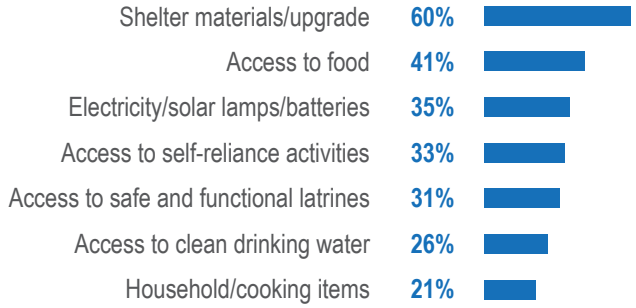
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
66%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

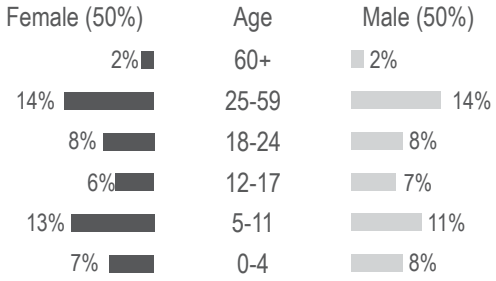
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.49
2	Access to food	1.06
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.71
4	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.55
5	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.55
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.45
7	Household/cooking items	0.40

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

10%	Female
90%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
94%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

21%	Female
79%	Male

Total number of household interviews **117**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 106).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 65%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

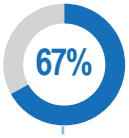
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
65%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

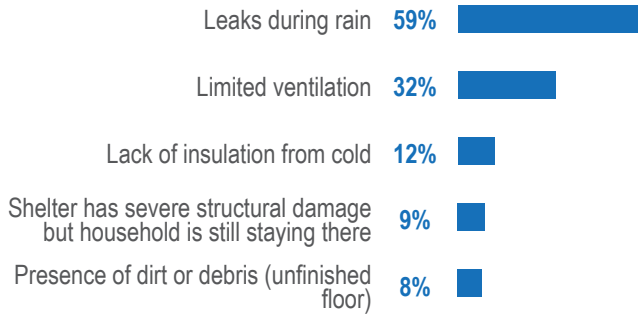
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

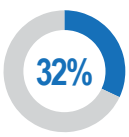
Most commonly reported issues



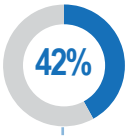
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 84%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 24%
- Damage to walls 19%

33% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

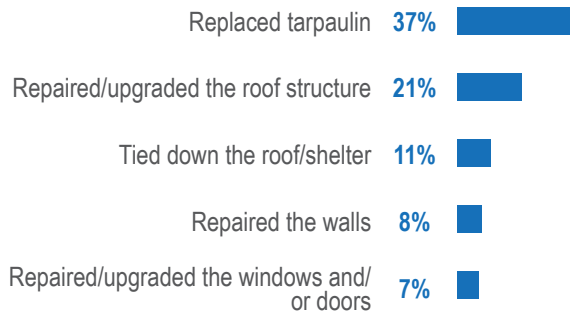


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

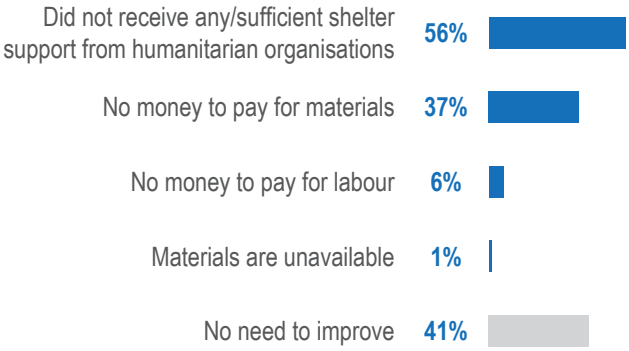


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

78%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
61%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 49). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

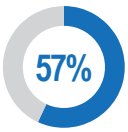
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	86%
Shoes	73%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	68%
Clothing and winter clothing	63%
Blankets	54%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	52%
Mosquito nets	48%
Kitchen sets	47%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

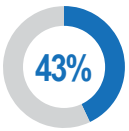
of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

62%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]

Bought firewood	64%
Collected firewood	33%
Bought LPG refills	13%
Shelter materials used as firewood	7%
Kerosene or other combustible	2%



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **13%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **6%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 117).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 45). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 74%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
20%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
6%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

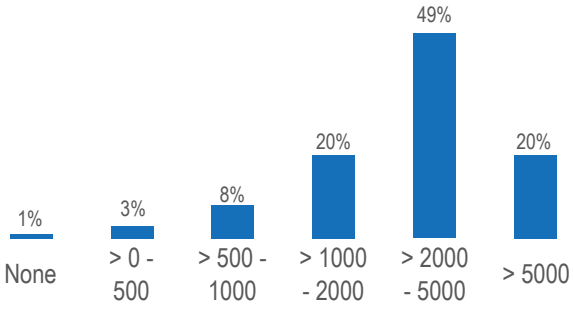
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

16%	Poor
42%	Borderline
42%	Acceptable

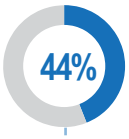
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

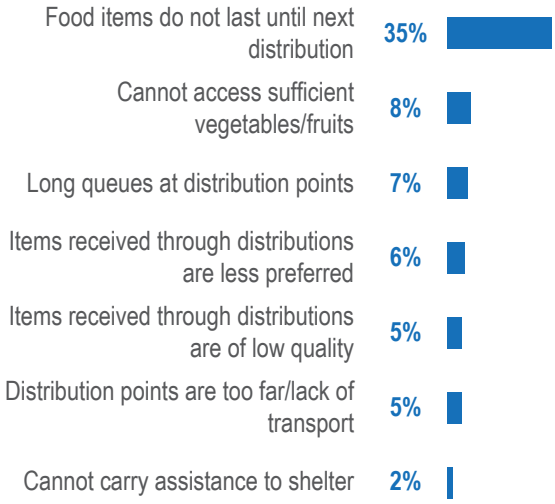


FOOD ASSISTANCE

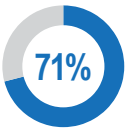


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



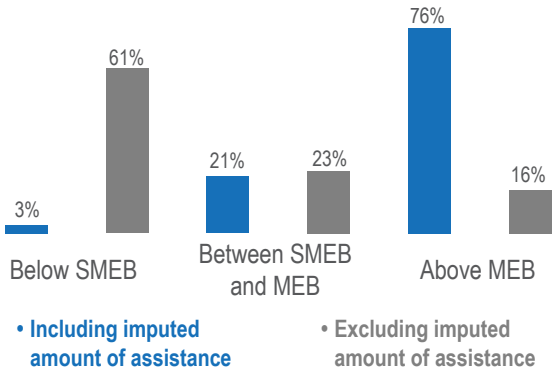
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

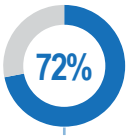
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

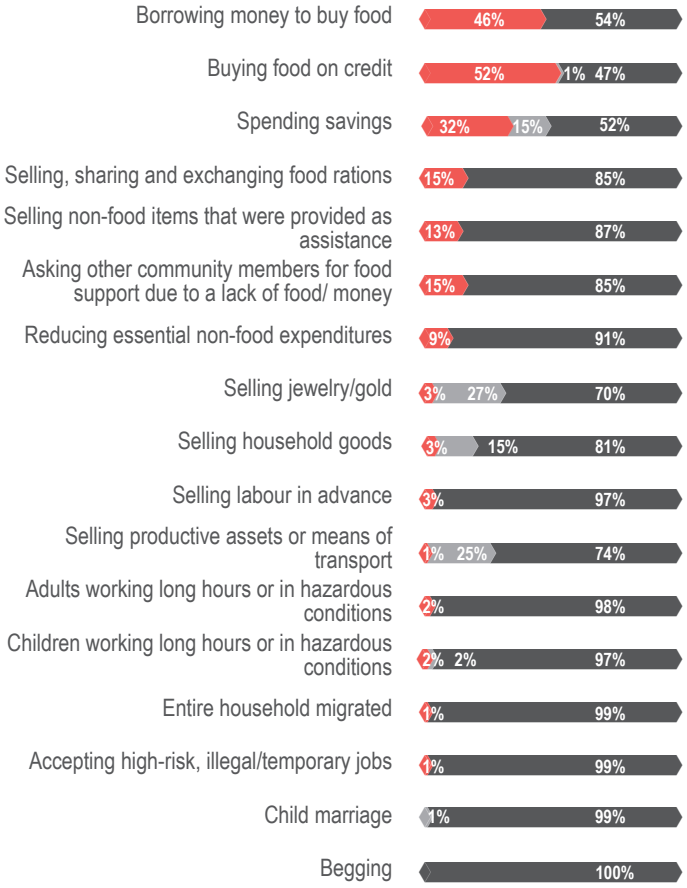


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



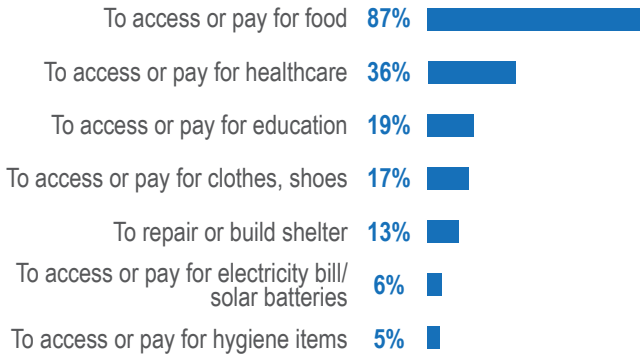
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

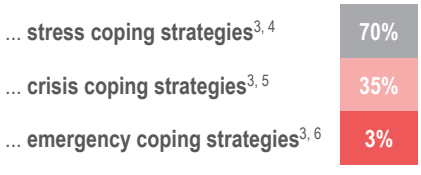


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

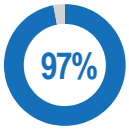
% of households with a WASH LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

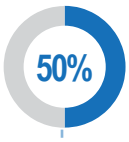
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
64%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

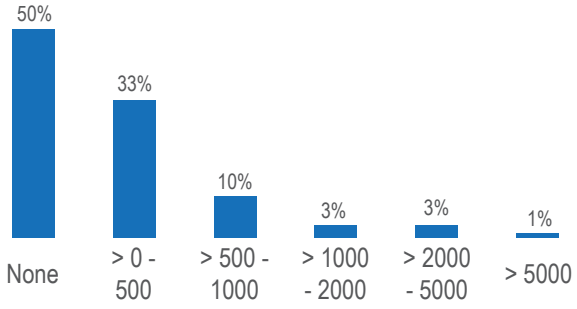


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



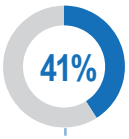
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection



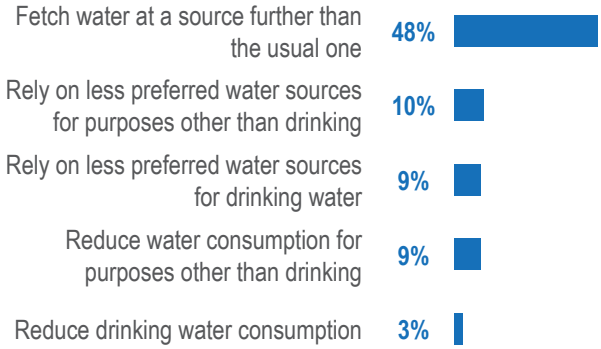
% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Drinking	15%
Cooking	17%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	24%
Personal hygiene at shelter	32%
Other domestic purposes	34%

COPING

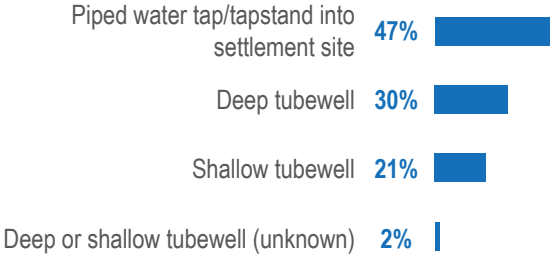
% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

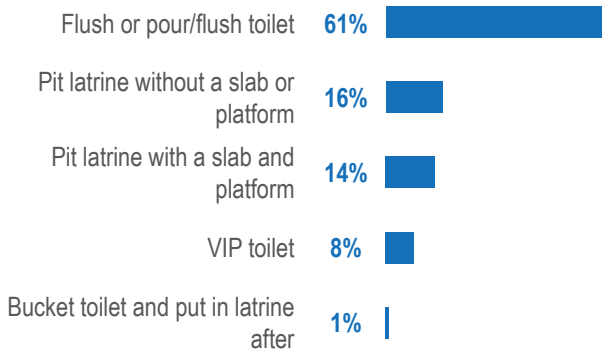


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

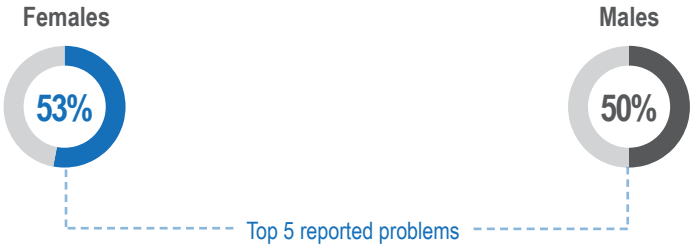
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



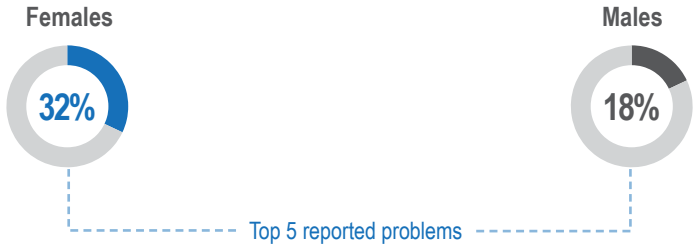
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
30%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	29%
27%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	27%
15%	Latrines are not functioning	3 Lack of light inside latrines	16%
15%	Lack of light inside latrines	4 Latrines are not functioning	15%
13%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5 Latrines are difficult to reach	11%

BATHING FACILITIES

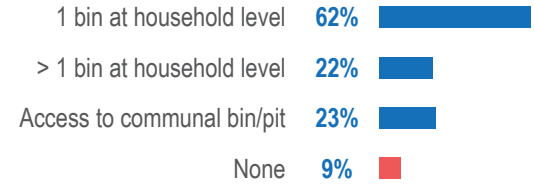
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



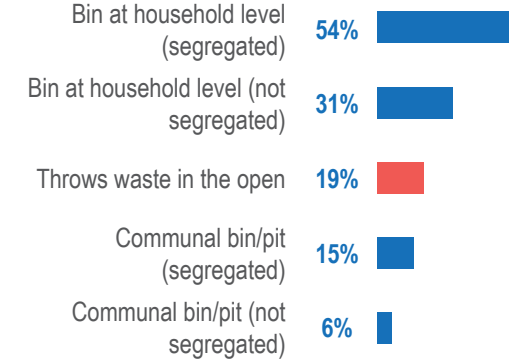
Females		Males	
16%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Bathing facilities are too far	8%
11%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2 Bathing facilities are not functioning	7%
11%	Bathing facilities are too far	3 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	6%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	4 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5%
4%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5 Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 117; households with males, n = 116). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

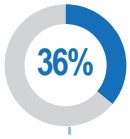
% of households with a education LSG: 50%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
45%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **36%**

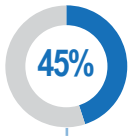
% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **22%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	21% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	17%
2	15% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	10%
3	8% No home-based learning offered	3	Marriage	10%
4	7% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	4	Household does not consider education important	9%
5	6% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	5	No space for children to study in shelter	7%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

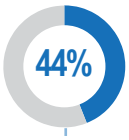
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **44%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **33%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 106; households with boys, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

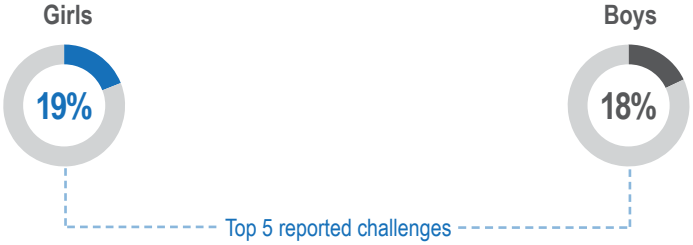
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **44%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **27%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
43%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	36%
20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Marriage	20%
14%	Household does not consider education important	3	Household does not consider education important	18%
11%	Children are too old now	4	Children needed to help at home	12%
6%	Inaccessibility	5	Children are too old now	12%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
10%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	11%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	3%
3%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Children working outside the home	3%
2%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	4	Inaccessibility	3%
2%	Children needed to help at home	5	Children needed to help at home	2%

COPING

19% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 70 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 50 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 62 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 42%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

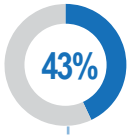
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
37%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
43%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

Limitations

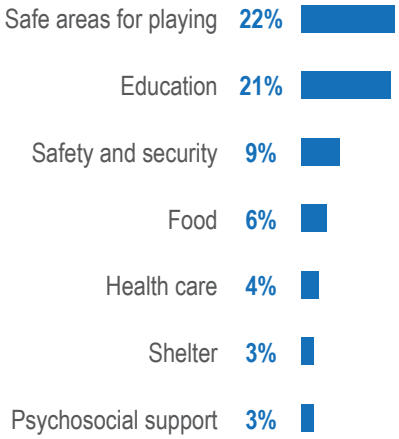
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys	
13%	1 Latrines or bathing facilities	Latrines or bathing facilities	8%
12%	2 Markets	On their way to different facilities	8%
9%	3 On their way to different facilities	Markets	4%
5%	4 In transportation	In transportation	4%
3%	5 Distribution sites	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	3%

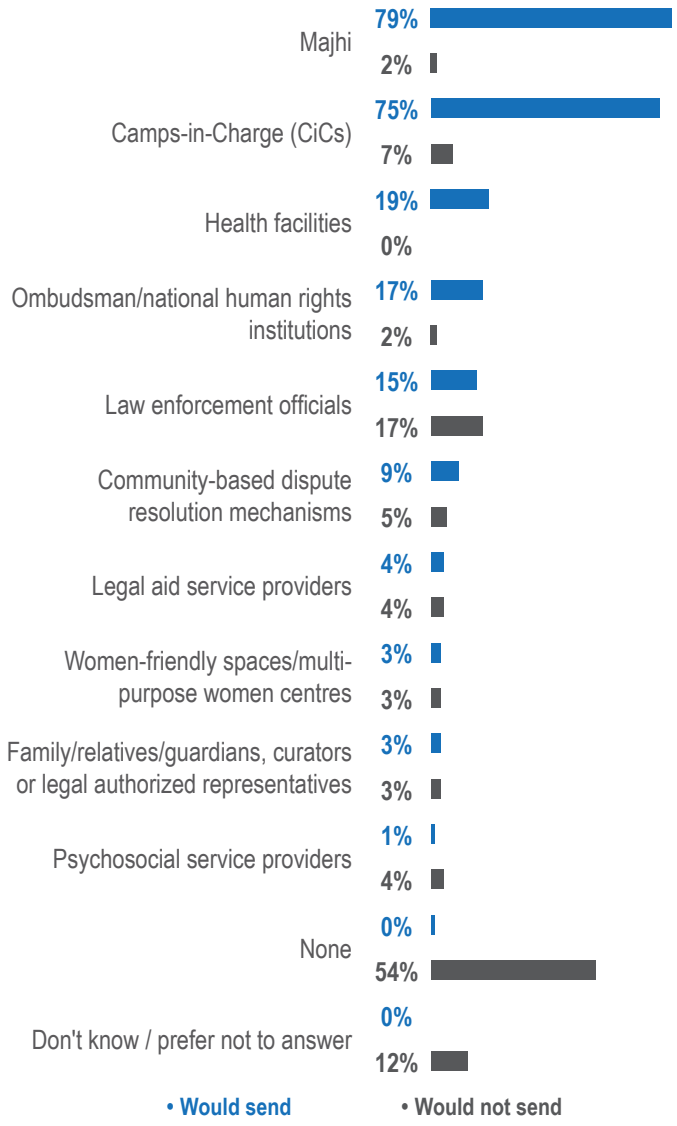
16% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

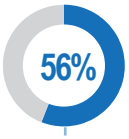
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **34% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 8%

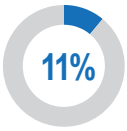
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

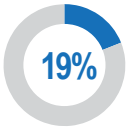
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
85%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

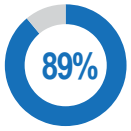
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

83% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

69% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



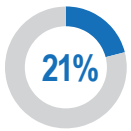
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 111).

HEALTH

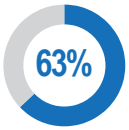
% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

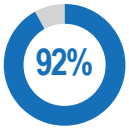
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
61%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



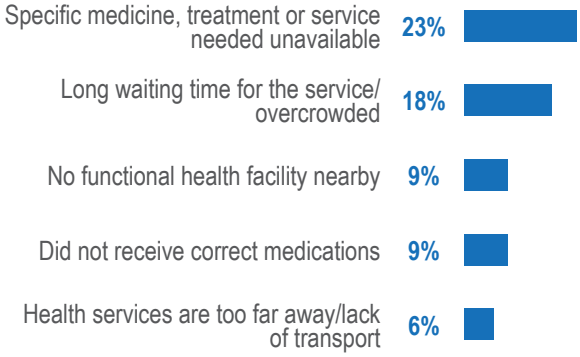
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

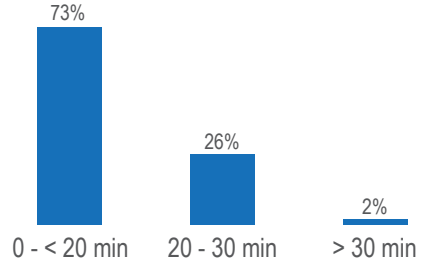
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

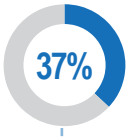


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (92%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (7%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 136). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

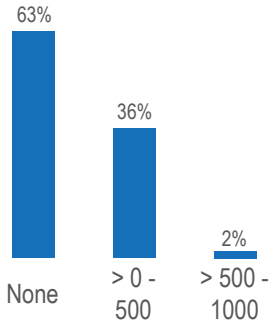
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



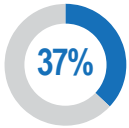
COPING

36% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

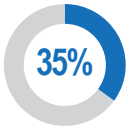
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

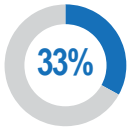
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

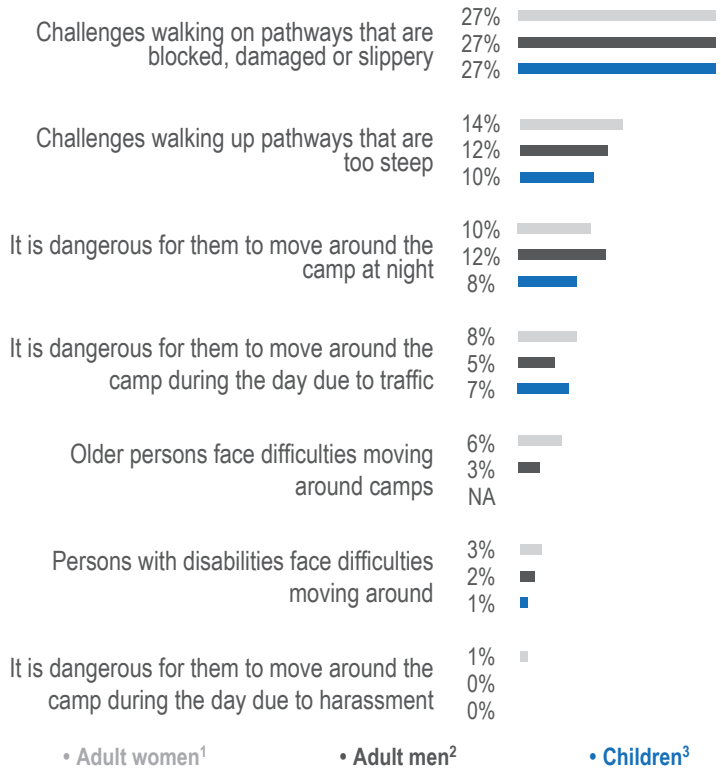


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



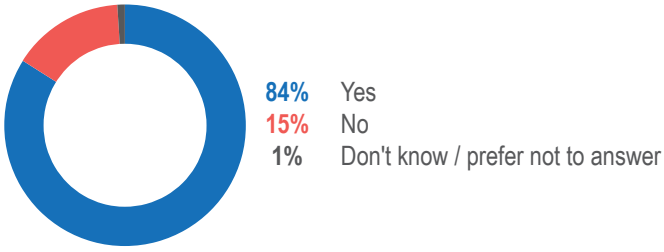
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



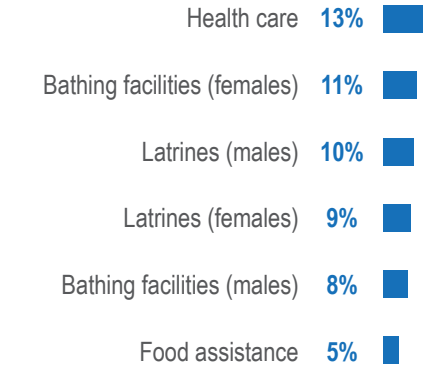
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

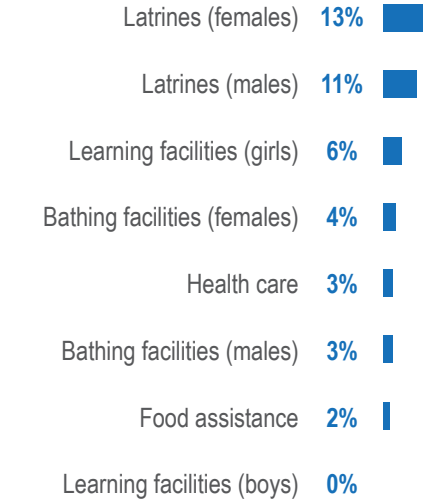


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



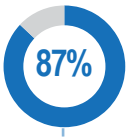
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 117). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 117; n, latrines (males) = 116; n, bathing facilities (females) = 117; n, bathing facilities (males) = 116; n, learning facilities (girls) = 67 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 48 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 117; n, food assistance = 116). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

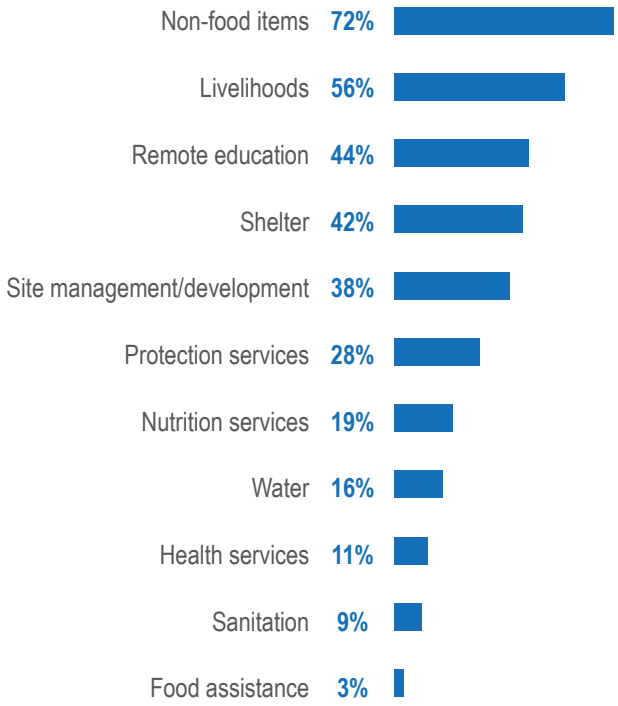
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

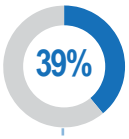
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

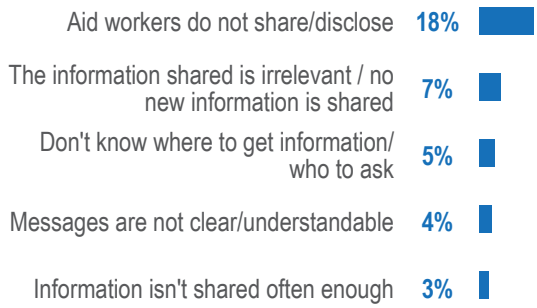
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

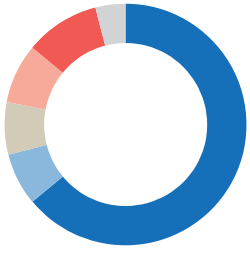


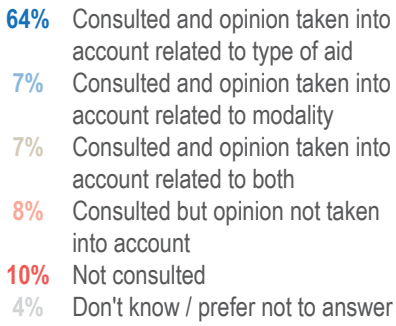
94% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

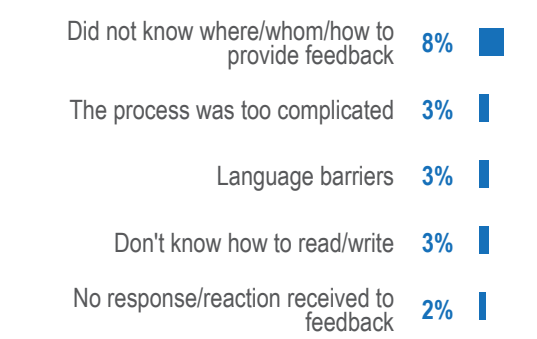
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

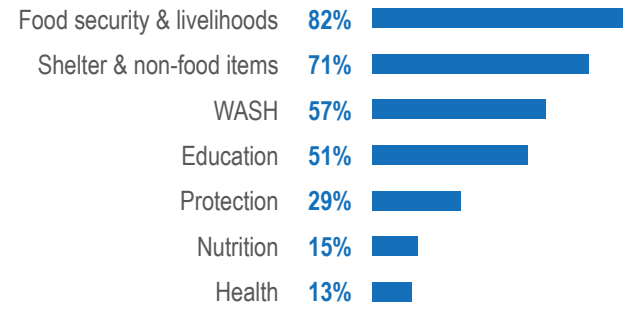
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 84%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

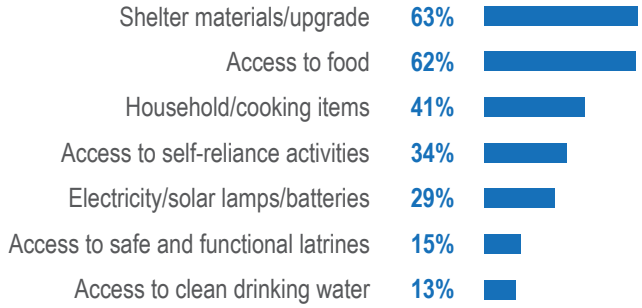
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
2%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

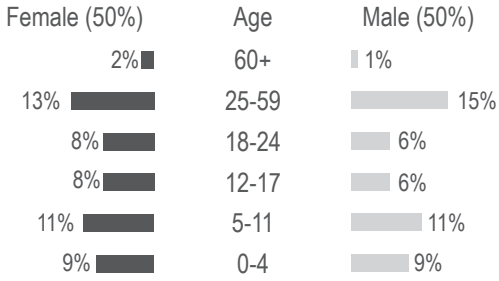
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.79
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.40
3	Household/cooking items	0.65
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.55
5	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.50
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.27
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.24

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

12%	Female
88%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
0%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
100%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

22%	Female
78%	Male

Total number of household interviews **141**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 119).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

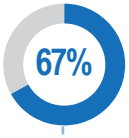
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
65%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

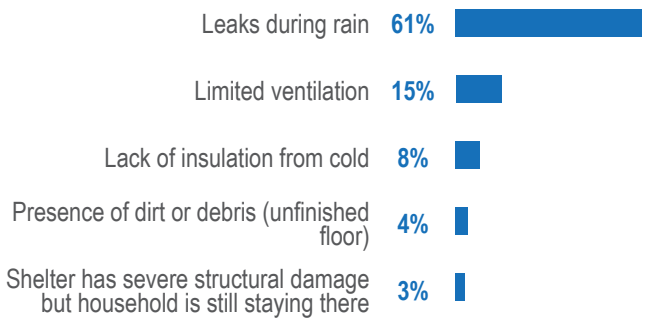
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

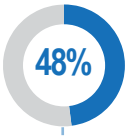


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 95%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 15%
- Damage to walls 9%

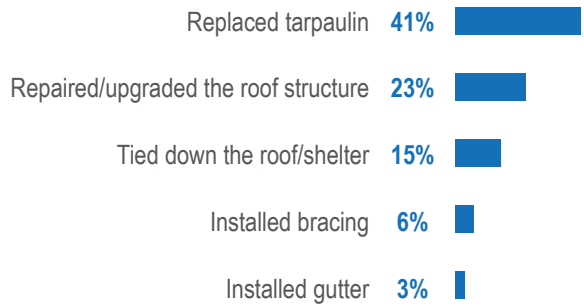
31% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

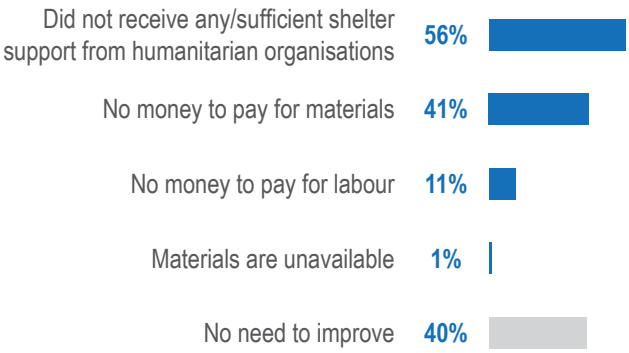


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

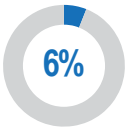
66% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

69% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 91). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	84%
Shoes	77%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	62%
Mosquito nets	59%
Clothing and winter clothing	50%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	49%
Blankets	48%
Kitchen sets	45%

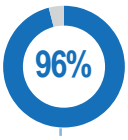
of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **16%**
- To repair or build shelter **4%**

COOKING FUEL

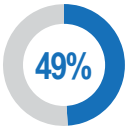


of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

56%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 135).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 74%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)
21%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
4%	Not classified	

LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

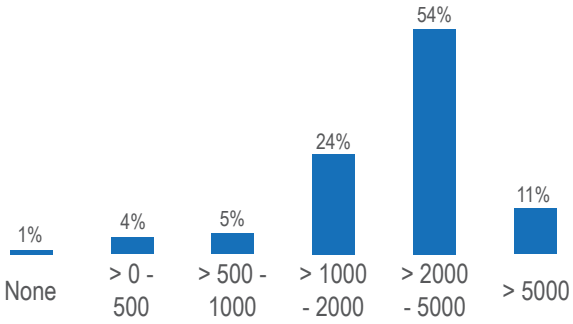
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

5%	Poor
52%	Borderline
43%	Acceptable

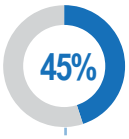
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

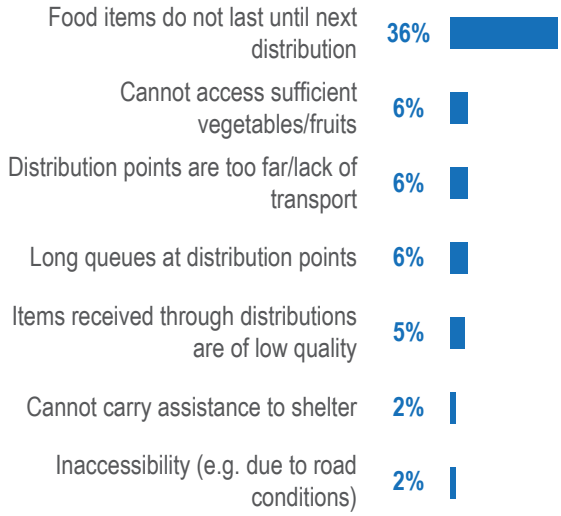


FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

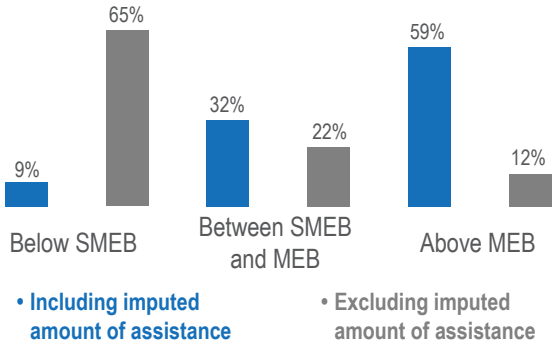
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

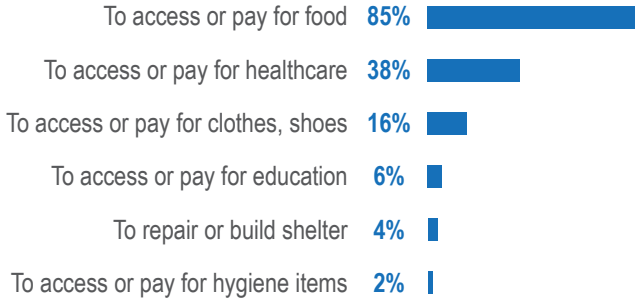
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

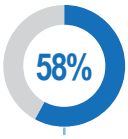


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

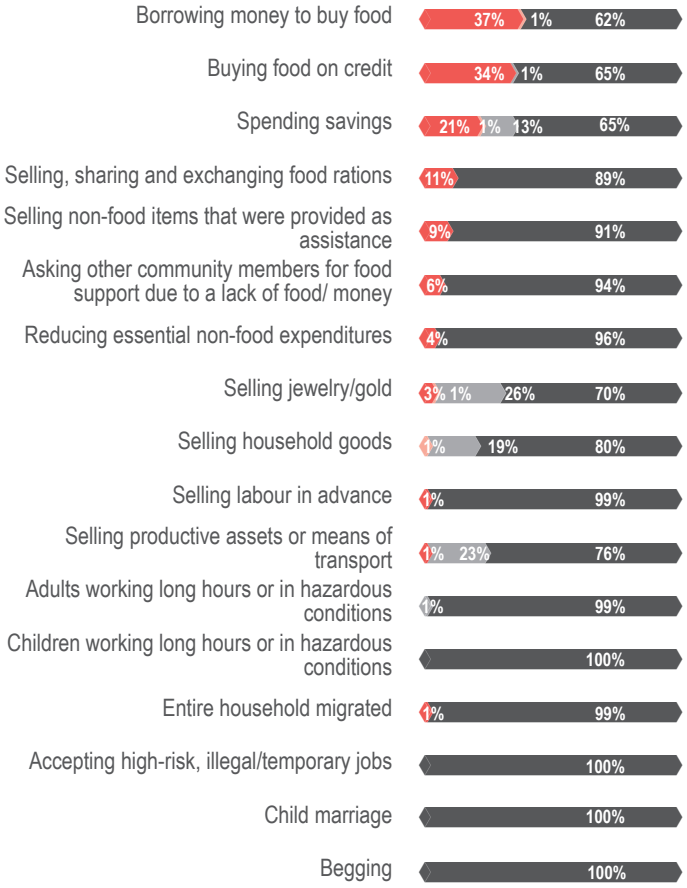
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 6) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



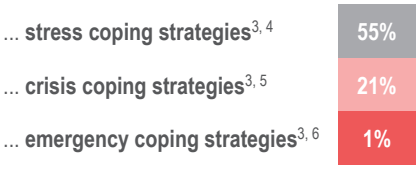


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

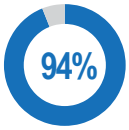
% of households with a WASH LSG: 56%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

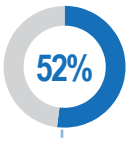
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
35%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

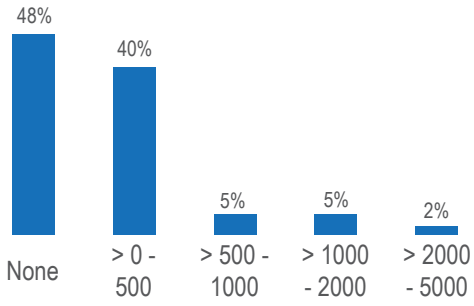


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



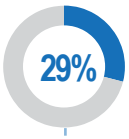
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

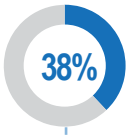


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

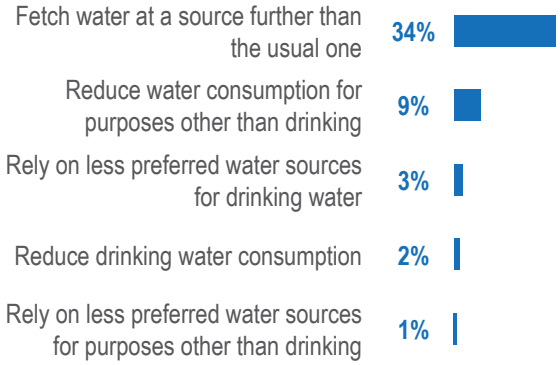
Purpose	%
Cooking	13%
Drinking	13%
Personal hygiene at shelter	24%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	24%
Other domestic purposes	25%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

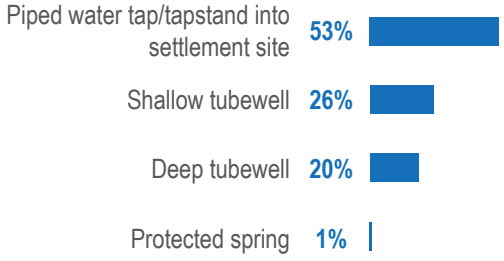


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

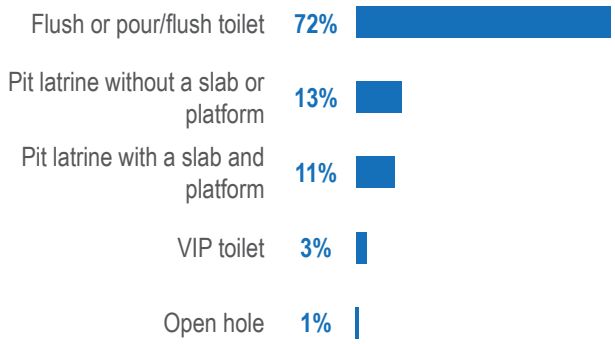


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

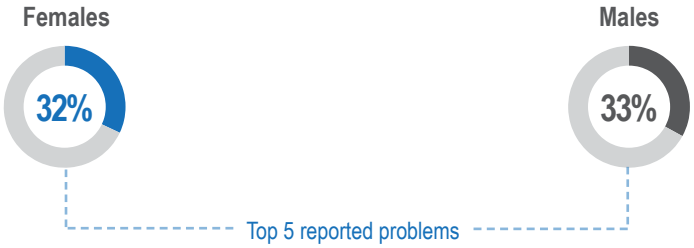
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



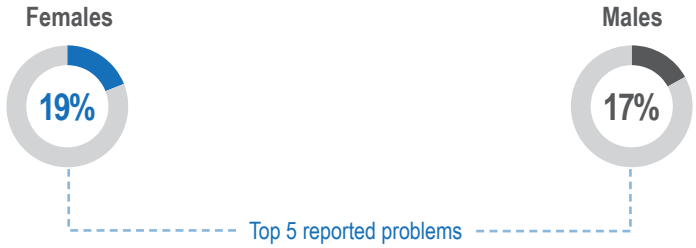
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
20%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	22%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	15%
11%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	12%
9%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines	9%
9%	Lack of light outside latrines	5	Latrines are not functioning	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

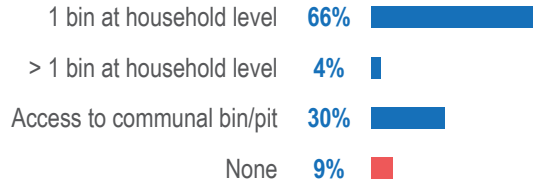
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



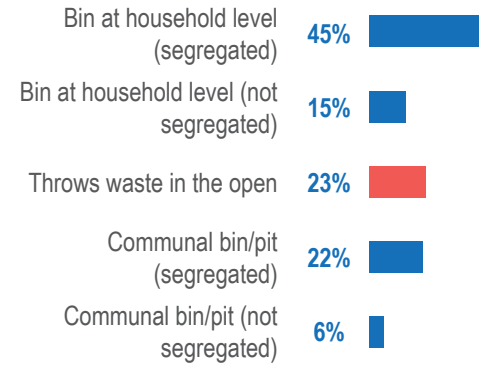
Females			Males	
12%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	11%
8%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far	7%
5%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning	5%
4%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4%
2%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 139; households with males, n = 138). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

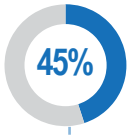
% of households with a education LSG: 49%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
42%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
24%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
22%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

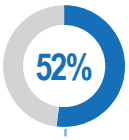


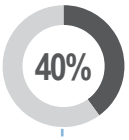
of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **52%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **25%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

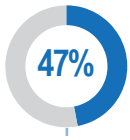




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	16% Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	9%
2	12% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	8%
3	10% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	Marriage	8%
4	7% Household does not consider education important	4	Lack of internet connectivity to access home-based learning	6%
5	6% Children too young to participate	5	Children too young to participate	6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

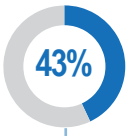
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **53%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **26%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 100). Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 121; households with boys, n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

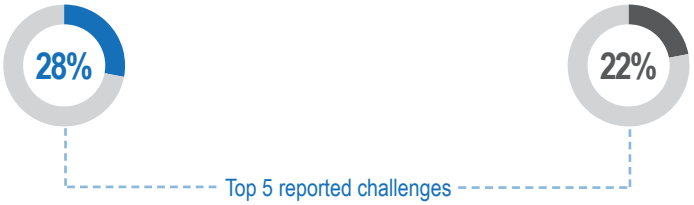
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **51%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **21%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
32%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Marriage	24%
24%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	22%
24%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too young still	20%
14%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too old now	16%
10%	Children are too young still	5	Household does not consider education important	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
12%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	17%
4%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too young still	4%
4%	Children are too young still	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	4%
4%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	4	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	2%
3%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	5	Inaccessibility	2%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 100).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 87 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 51 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 76 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 81 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 27%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

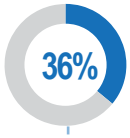
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

Limitations

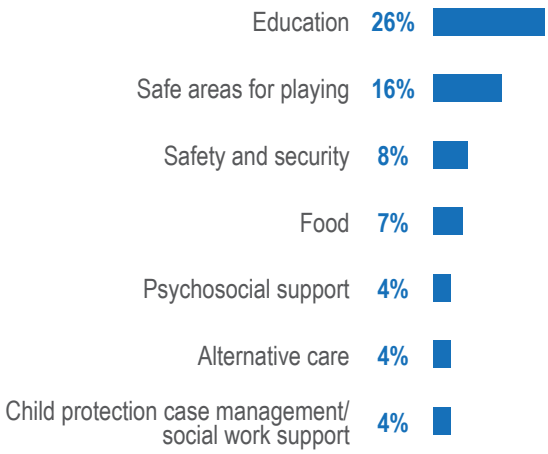
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
8%	Markets	1	Markets	2%
5%	On their way to different facilities	2	Social/community areas	2%
1%	Latrines or bathing facilities	3	On their way to different facilities	2%
1%	Distribution sites	4	Latrines or bathing facilities	1%
1%	Water points	5	In transportation	1%

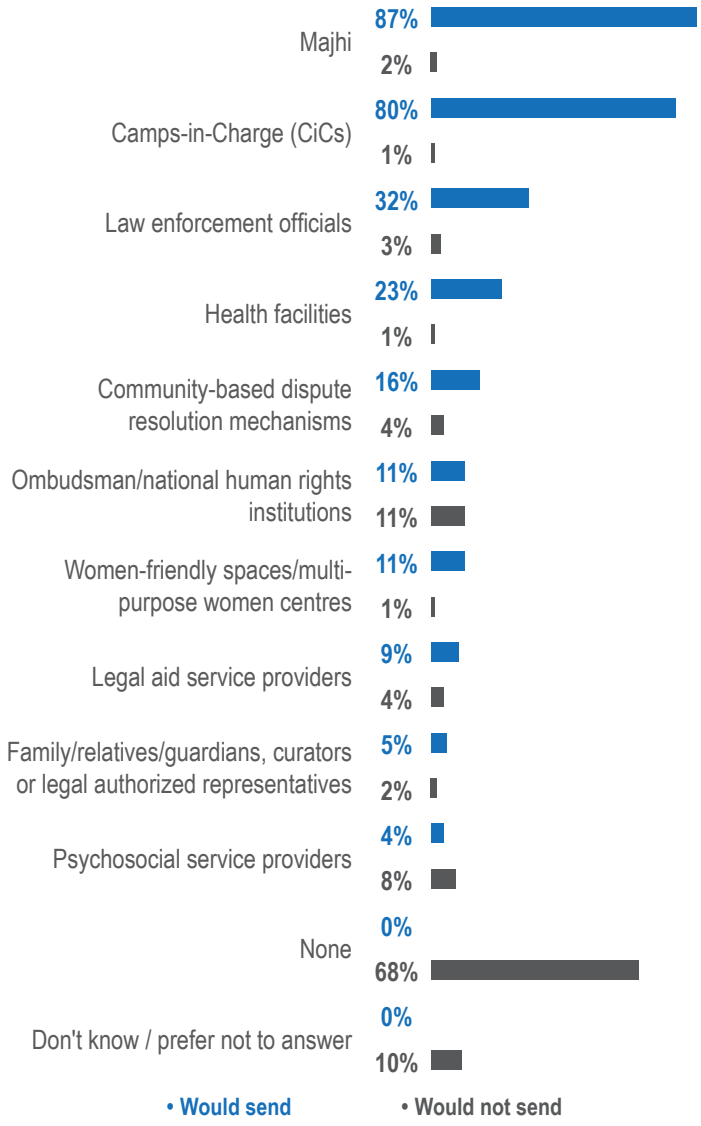
8% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **43% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 13%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

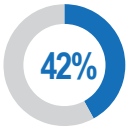
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
76%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

88% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

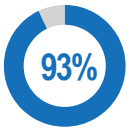
76% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

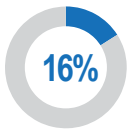
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 92). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 130).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 14%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

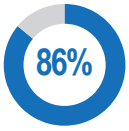
% of households per health LSG severity score:

14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

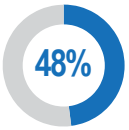
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

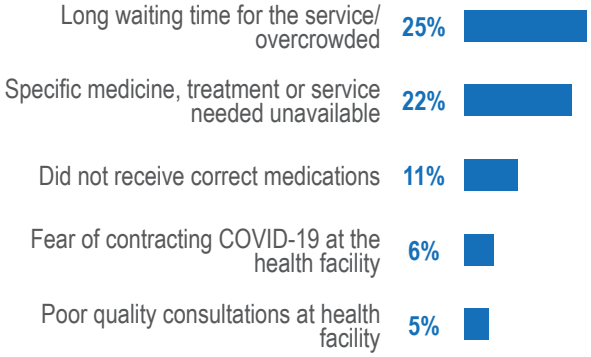
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



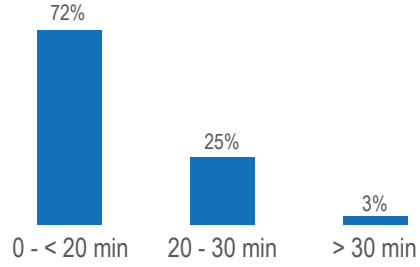
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

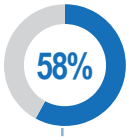


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (96%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (4%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 173). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

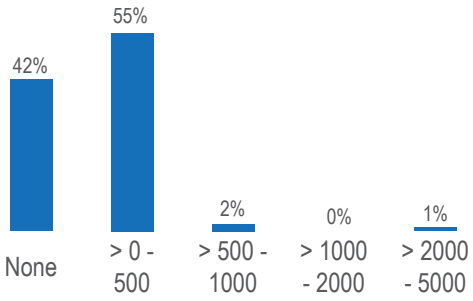
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

38% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

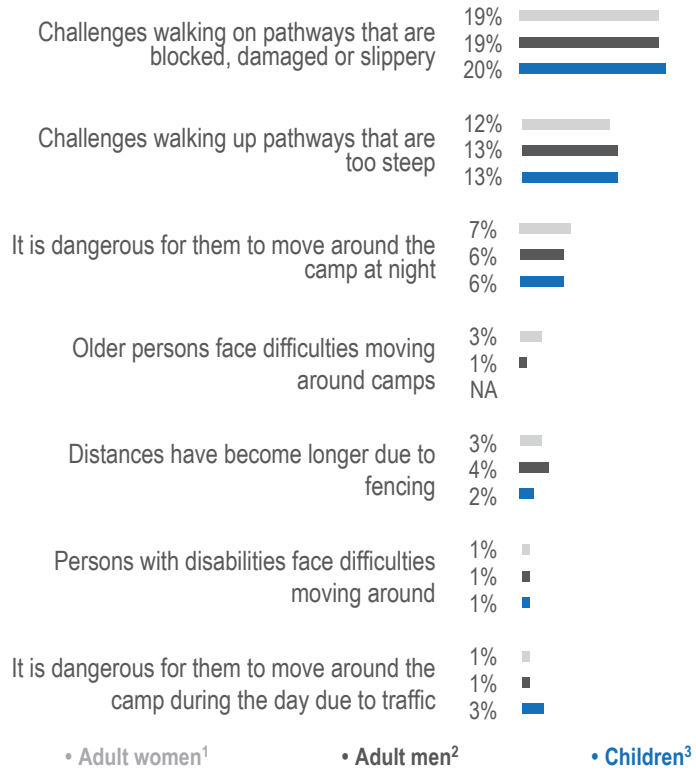
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

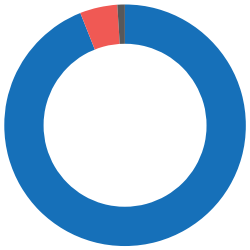
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

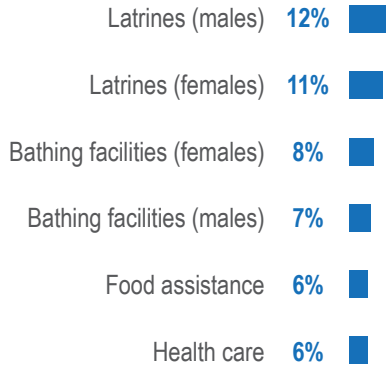
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



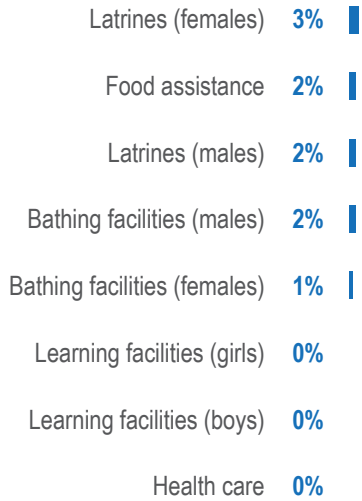
94%	Yes
5%	No
1%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



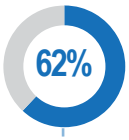
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 136). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 134). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 135). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 139; n, latrines (males) = 138; n, bathing facilities (females) = 139; n, bathing facilities (males) = 138; n, learning facilities (girls) = 83 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 46 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 140; n, food assistance = 141). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

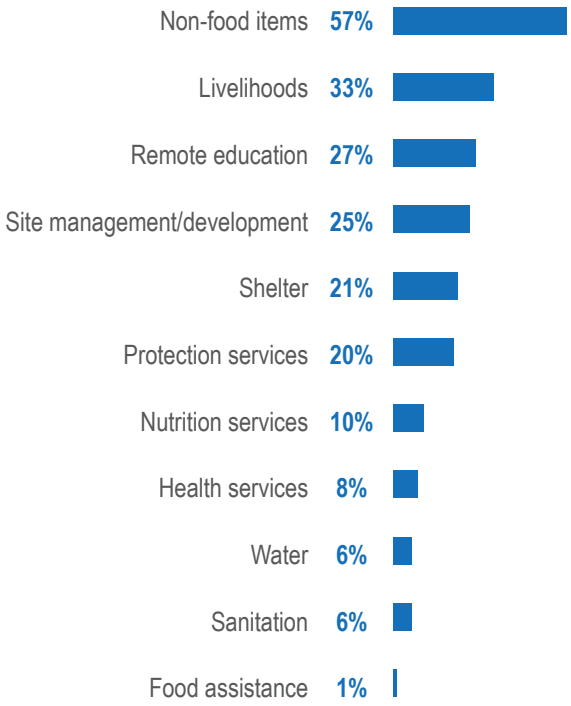
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

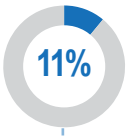
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

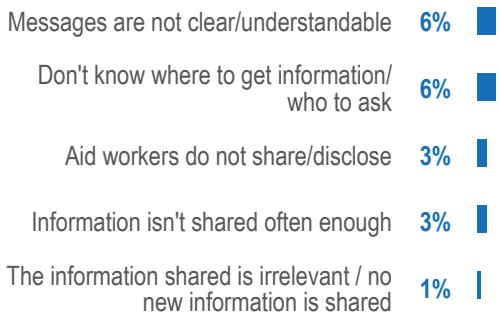
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

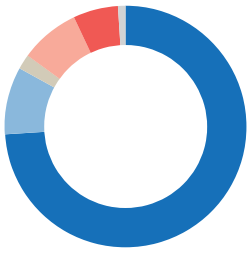


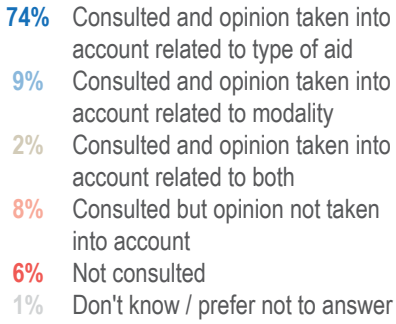
92% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

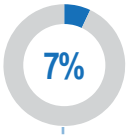
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

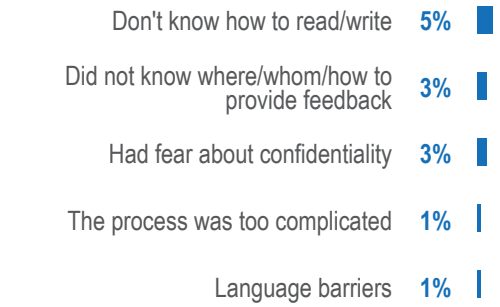






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

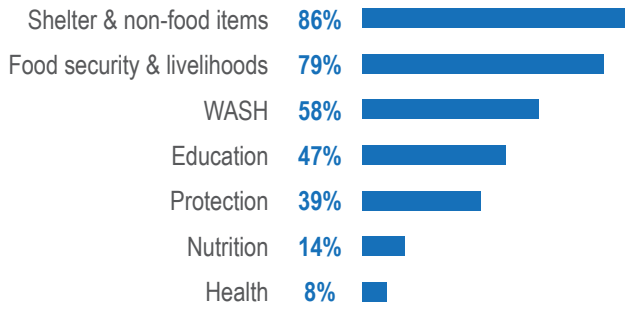
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 83%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

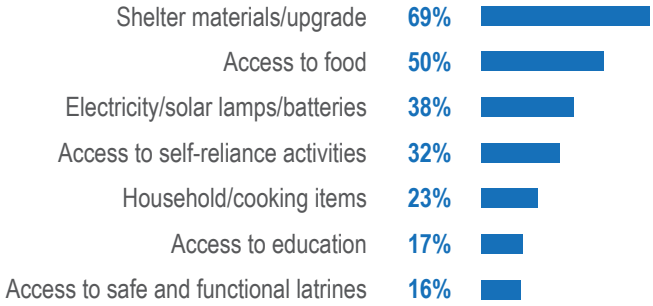
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
16%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

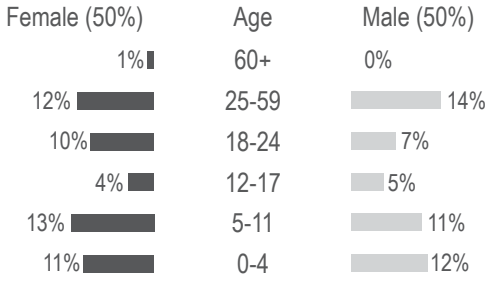
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

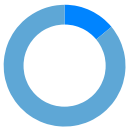
1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.70
2	Access to food	1.35
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.62
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.50
5	Household/cooking items	0.41
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.28
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.28

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.2** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



14%	Female
86%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
3%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
96%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

18%	Female
82%	Male

Total number of household interviews **111**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 92). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 83%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

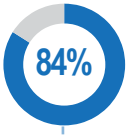
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
83%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
14%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

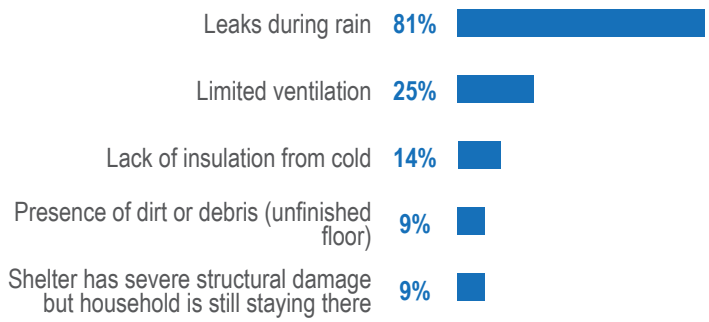
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



84% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

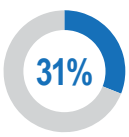


Leaks during rain	81%
Limited ventilation	25%
Lack of insulation from cold	14%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	9%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	9%

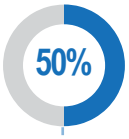
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

• Damage to roof	96%
• Damage to walls	15%
• Damage to windows and/or doors	14%

42% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

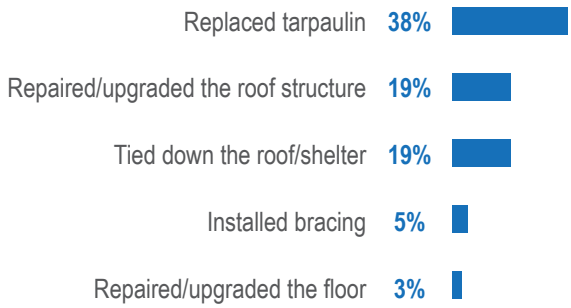


31% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



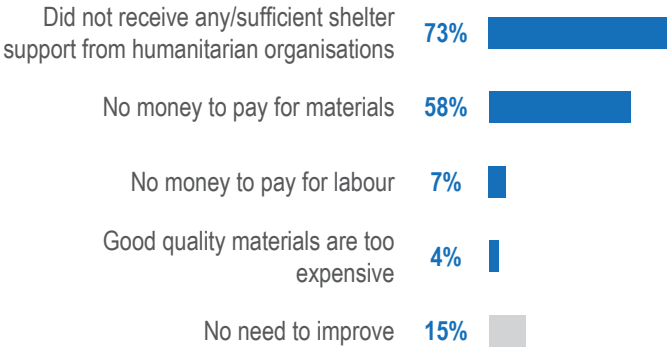
50% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



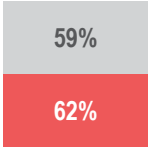
Replaced tarpaulin	38%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	19%
Tied down the roof/shelter	19%
Installed bracing	5%
Repaired/upgraded the floor	3%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	73%
No money to pay for materials	58%
No money to pay for labour	7%
Good quality materials are too expensive	4%
No need to improve	15%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



59% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

62% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 93). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 56). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	89%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	57%
Shoes	53%
Clothing and winter clothing	45%
Kitchen sets	41%
Mosquito nets	36%
Blankets	35%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	29%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

58%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **17%**
- To repair or build shelter **8%**
- To access or pay for household items **3%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 110).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 71%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

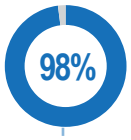
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

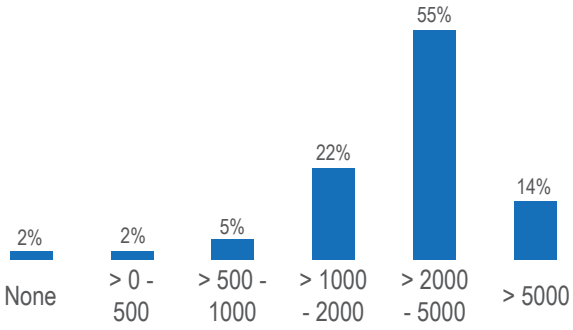
14%	Poor
48%	Borderline
38%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

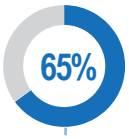


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

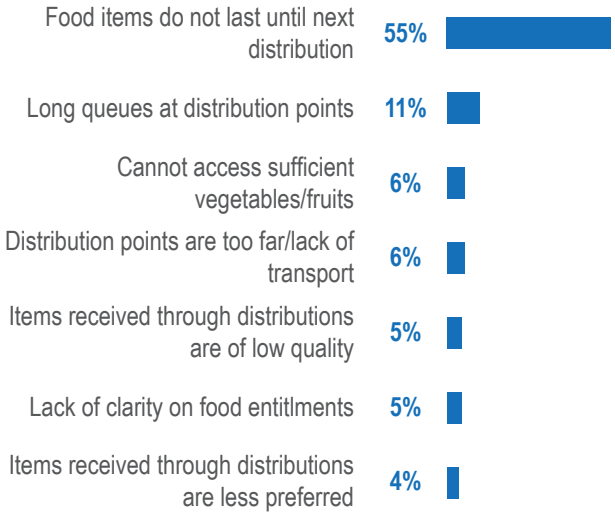


FOOD ASSISTANCE

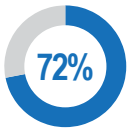


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



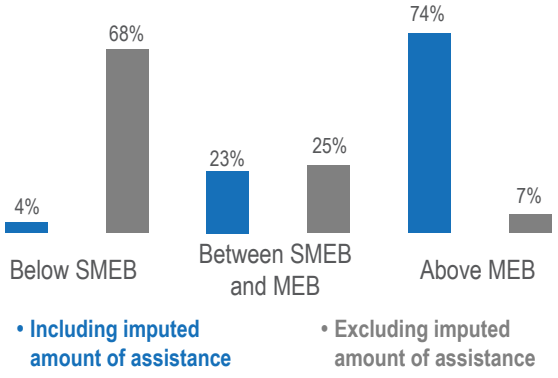
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

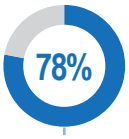
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

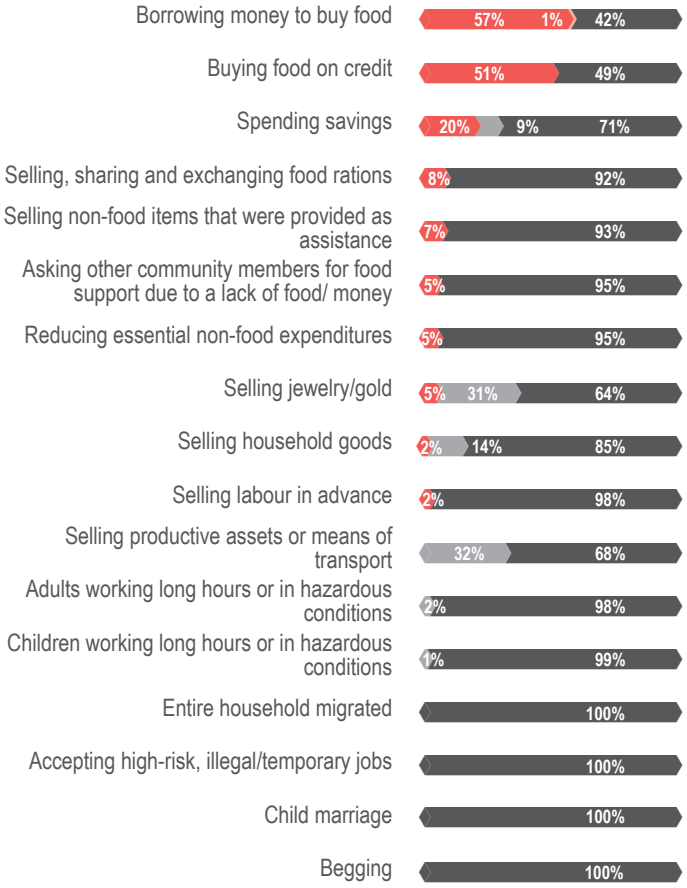


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



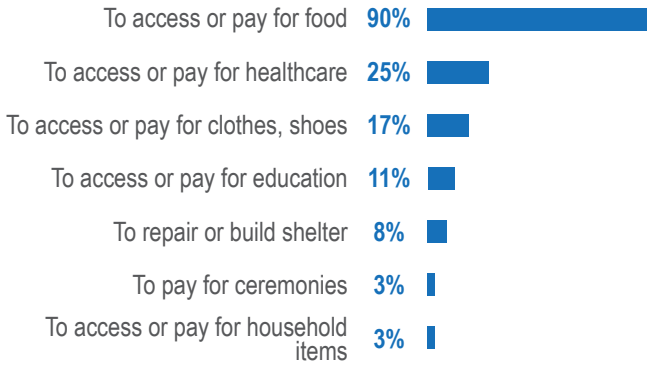
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

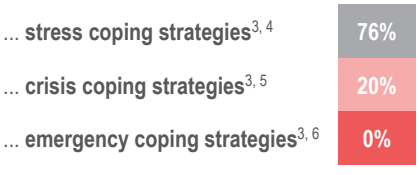


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 53%

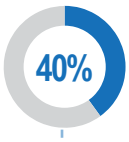
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

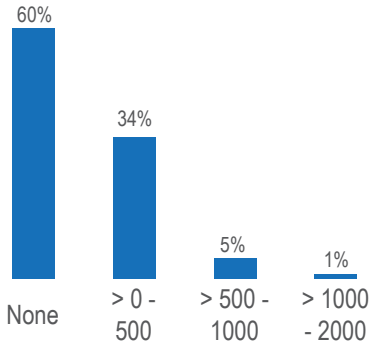
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



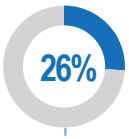
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

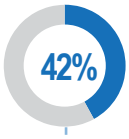


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

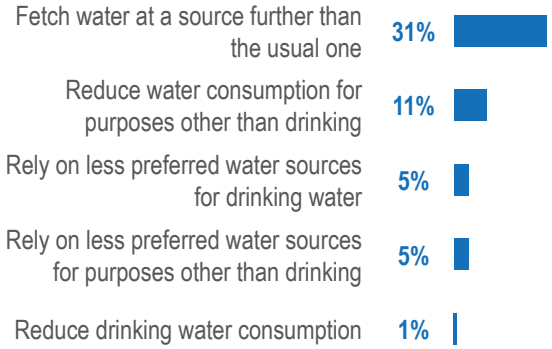
Purpose	%
Drinking	9%
Cooking	13%
Personal hygiene at shelter	21%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	21%
Other domestic purposes	24%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

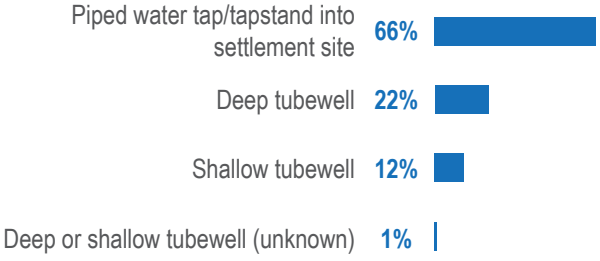


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

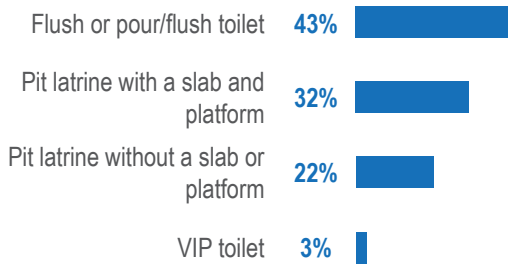


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

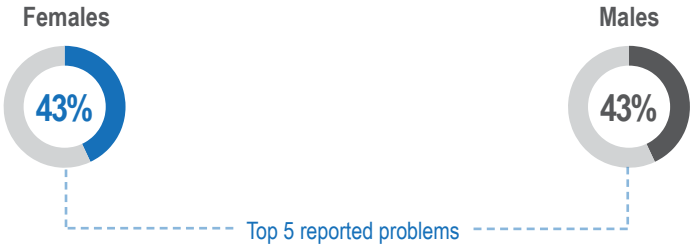
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



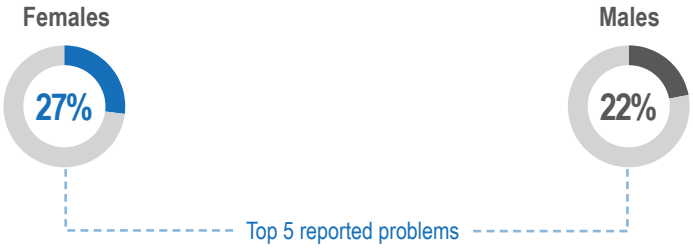
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
21%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	20%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	15%
13%	Latrines are difficult to reach	3	Latrines are difficult to reach	13%
11%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines	11%
9%	Latrines are too far	5	Latrines are too far	8%

BATHING FACILITIES

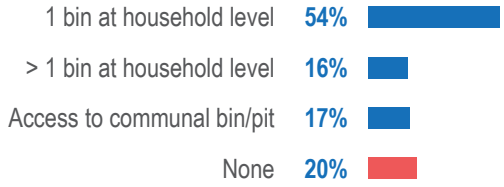
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



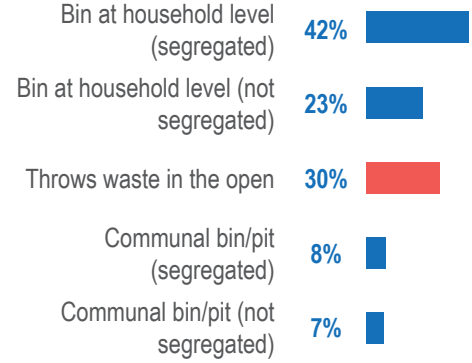
Females			Males	
15%	Bathing facilities are too far	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	13%
14%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2	Bathing facilities are too far	12%
5%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	3	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way/at facility	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 111; households with males, n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

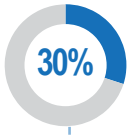
% of households with a education LSG: 45%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
33%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

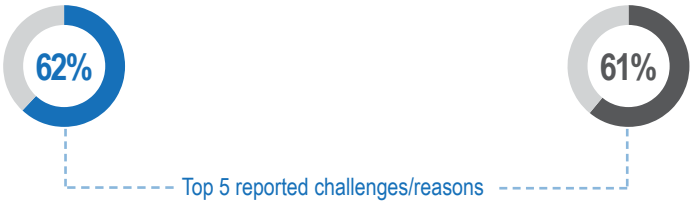
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **25%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **19%**

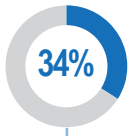
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	21%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	21%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	15%	Marriage	12%
3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%
4	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	7%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	7%
5	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	6%	Lack of light in shelter	6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



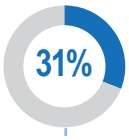
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **27%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **23%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 48). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 97; households with boys, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

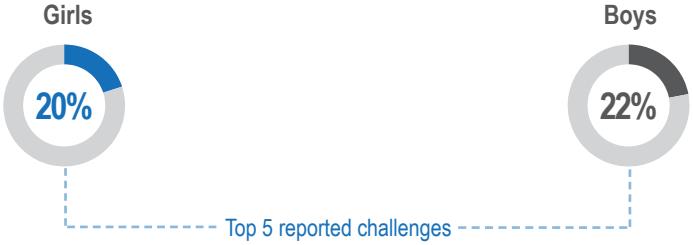
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **29%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **19%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
43%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	43%
32%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Marriage	30%
15%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	13%
12%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too young still	13%
9%	Children are too young still	5	Children are too old now	6%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
11%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	16%
5%	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3%
3%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too old now	3%
3%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%
3%	Lack of gender-segregated latrines at learning facility	5	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2%

COPING

11% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 48). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 47 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 65 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 32%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

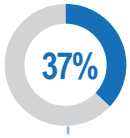
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
29%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
42%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
14%	Not classified		

Limitations

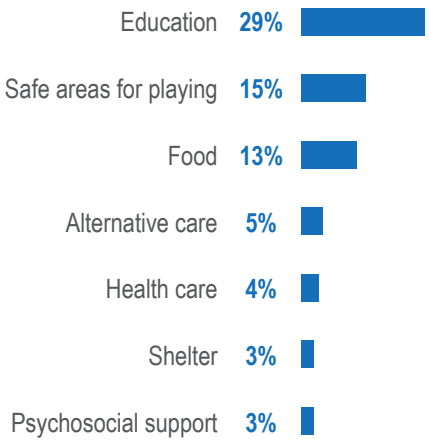
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



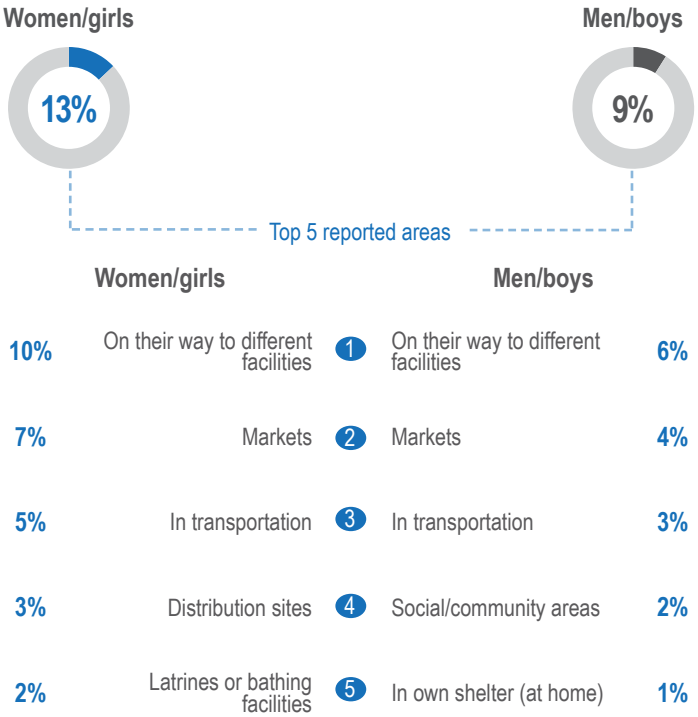
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



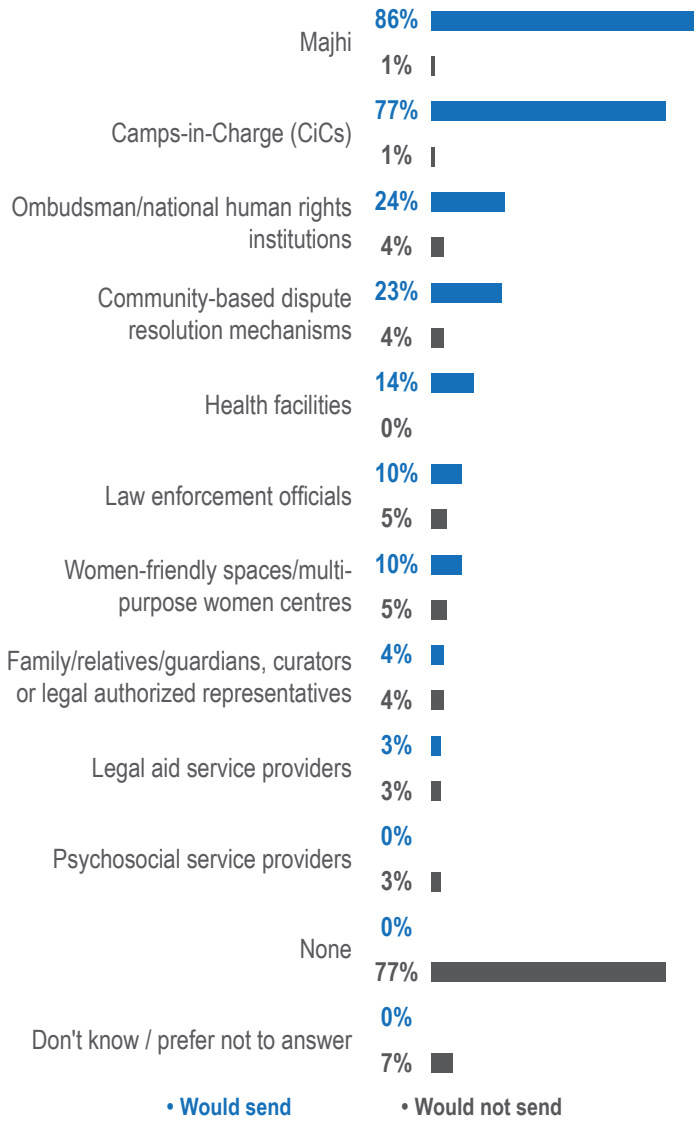
9% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

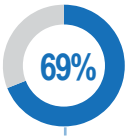
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



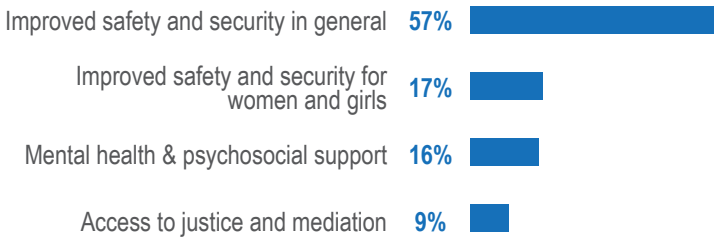
Overall, **43% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

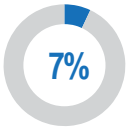
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 13%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

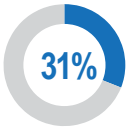
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
84%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

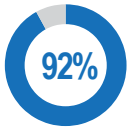
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

81% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

73% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 110).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 6%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

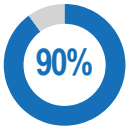
% of households per health LSG severity score:

6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
55%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

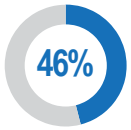
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

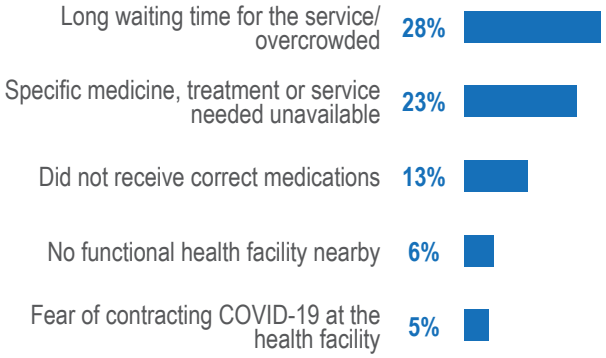
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



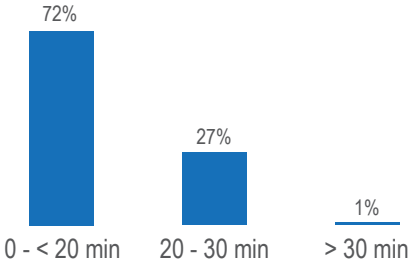
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

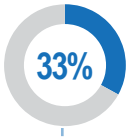


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (99%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (1%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 108). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

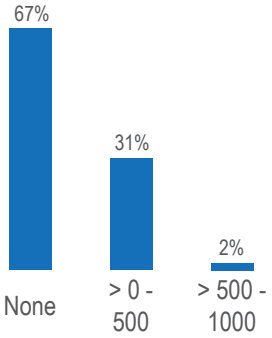
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



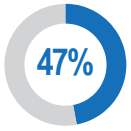
COPING

25% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

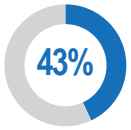
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



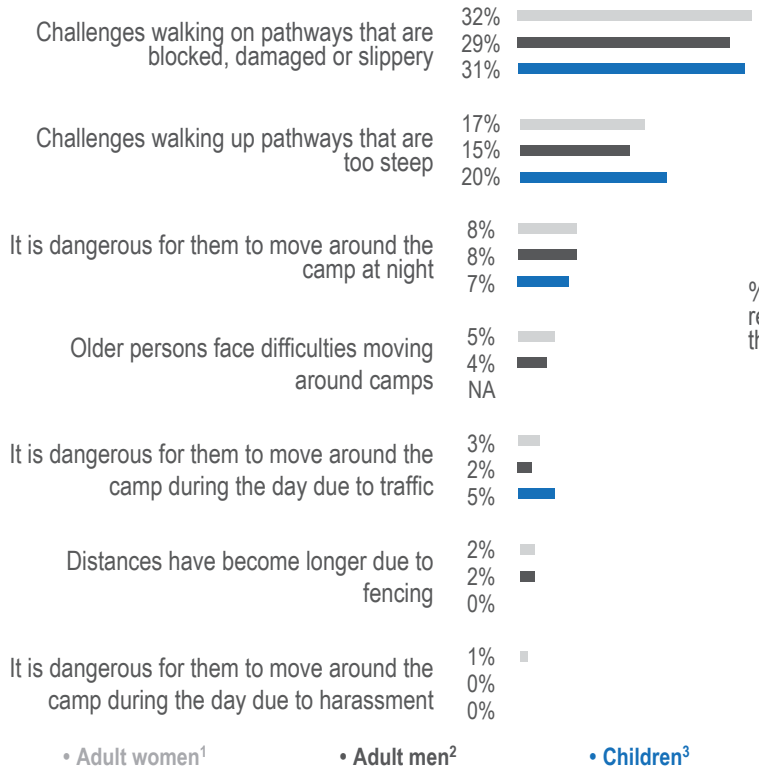
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



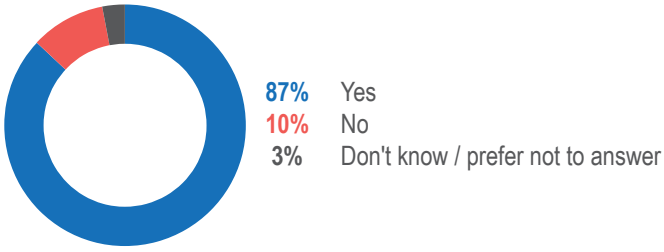
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



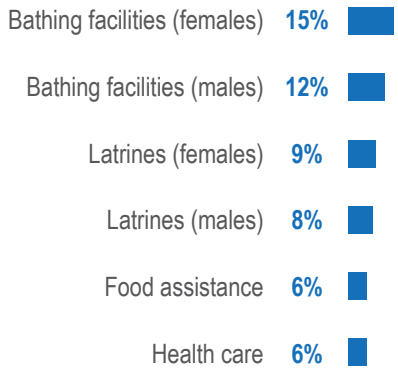
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

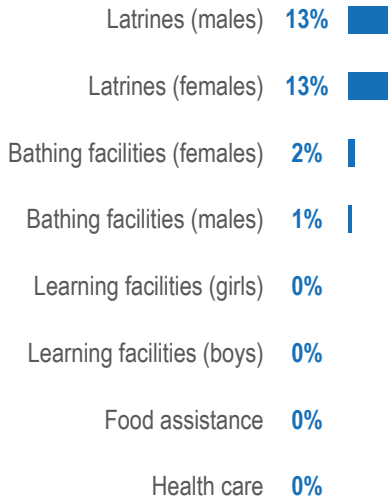


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



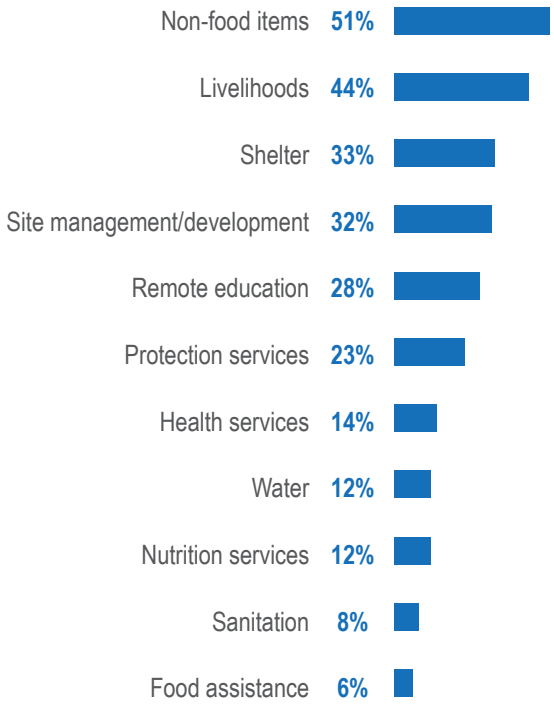
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 111). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 111; n, latrines (males) = 110; n, bathing facilities (females) = 111; n, bathing facilities (males) = 110; n, learning facilities (girls) = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 46 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 111; n, food assistance = 111). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

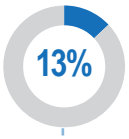
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION

of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

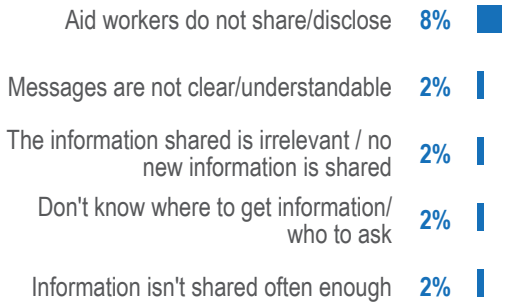
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

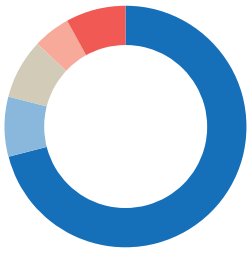


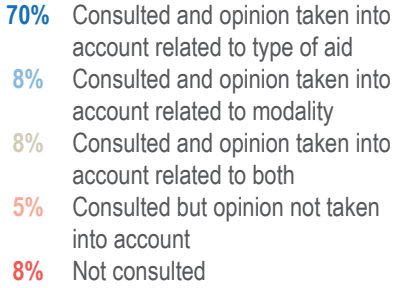
97% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

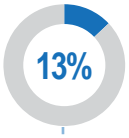
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

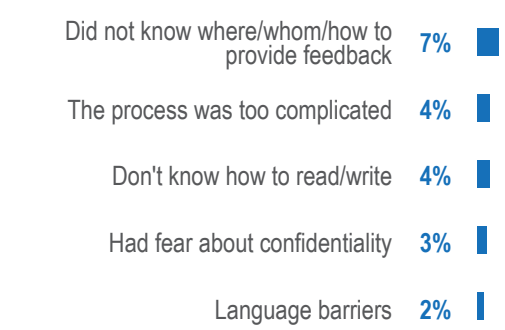






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

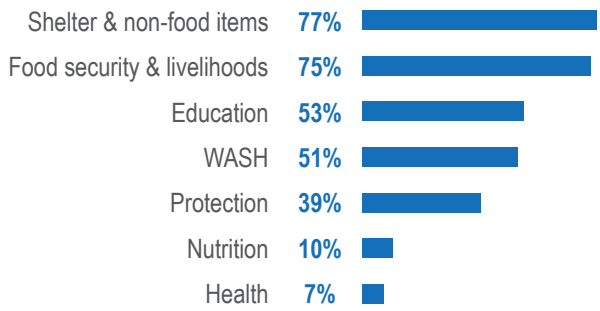
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 88%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

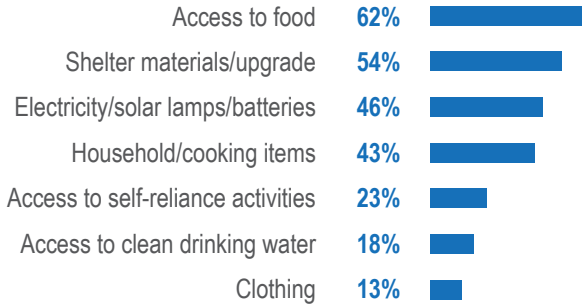
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

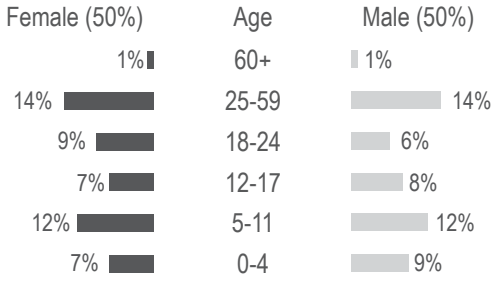
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.66
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.21
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.87
4	Household/cooking items	0.61
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.38
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.37
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.24

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

18%	Female
82%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

3%	Before October 2016
7%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
90%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

25%	Female
75%	Male

Total number of household interviews **114**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 100).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 75%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

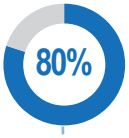
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
75%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
11%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

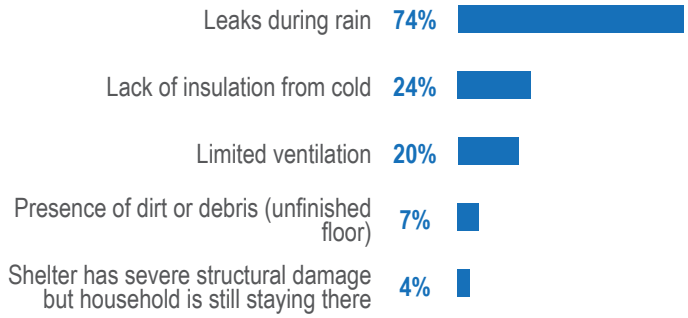
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



80% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues



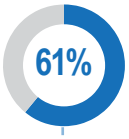
Leaks during rain	74%
Lack of insulation from cold	24%
Limited ventilation	20%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	7%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	4%

% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 87%
- Damage to walls 15%
- Materials don't insulate 12%

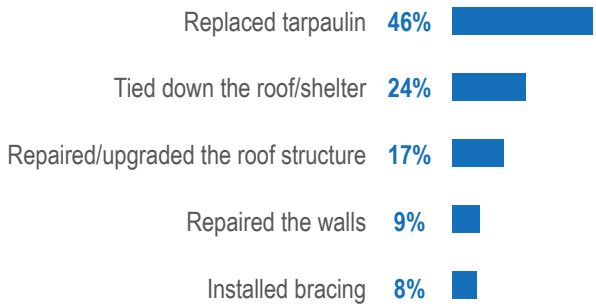
29% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

30% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



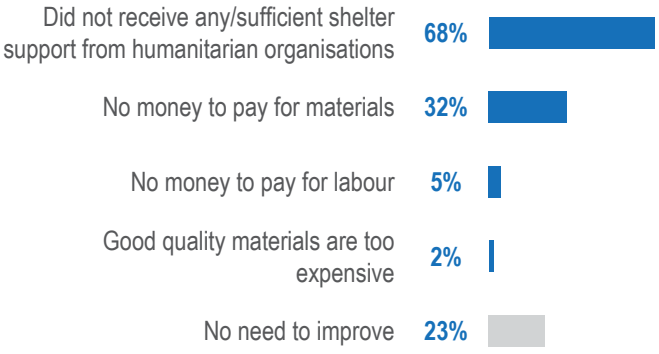
61% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



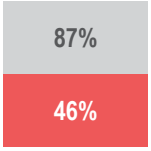
Replaced tarpaulin	46%
Tied down the roof/shelter	24%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	17%
Repaired the walls	9%
Installed bracing	8%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	68%
No money to pay for materials	32%
No money to pay for labour	5%
Good quality materials are too expensive	2%
No need to improve	23%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



87% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

46% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 91). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 44). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

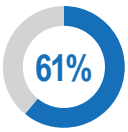
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

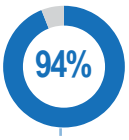
% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	85%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	69%
Shoes	55%
Mosquito nets	48%
Kitchen sets	46%
Blankets	43%
Clothing and winter clothing	41%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	31%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

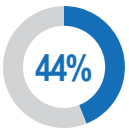


of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

53%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To access or pay for household items **8%**
- To repair or build shelter **3%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **2%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 107).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 70%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

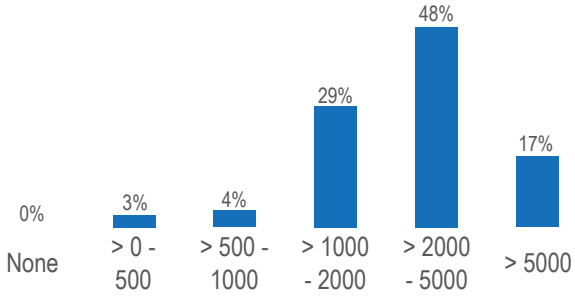
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

8%	Poor
48%	Borderline
44%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

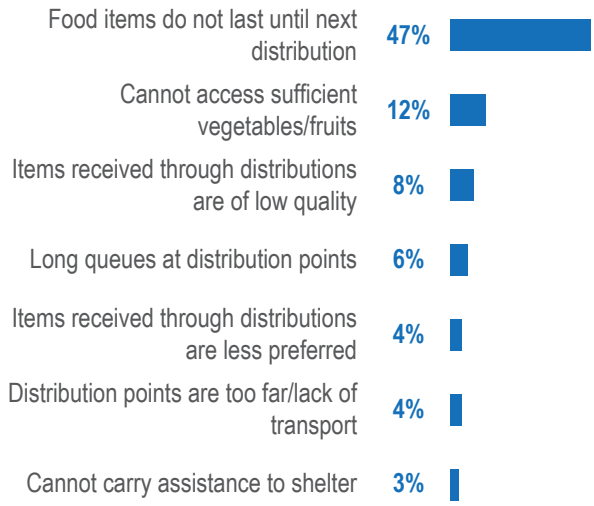
% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



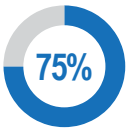
FOOD ASSISTANCE

of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



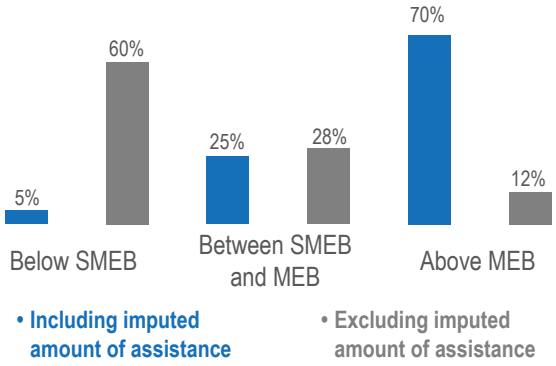
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

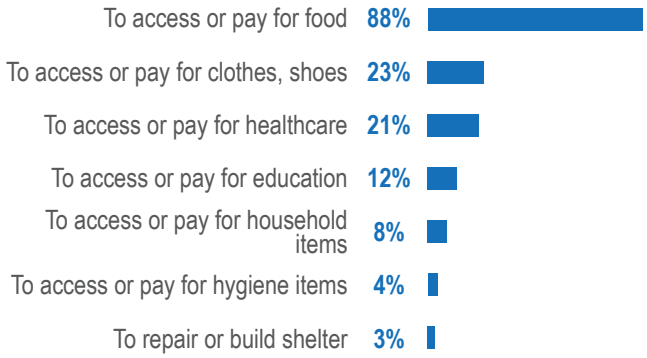
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

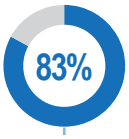


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

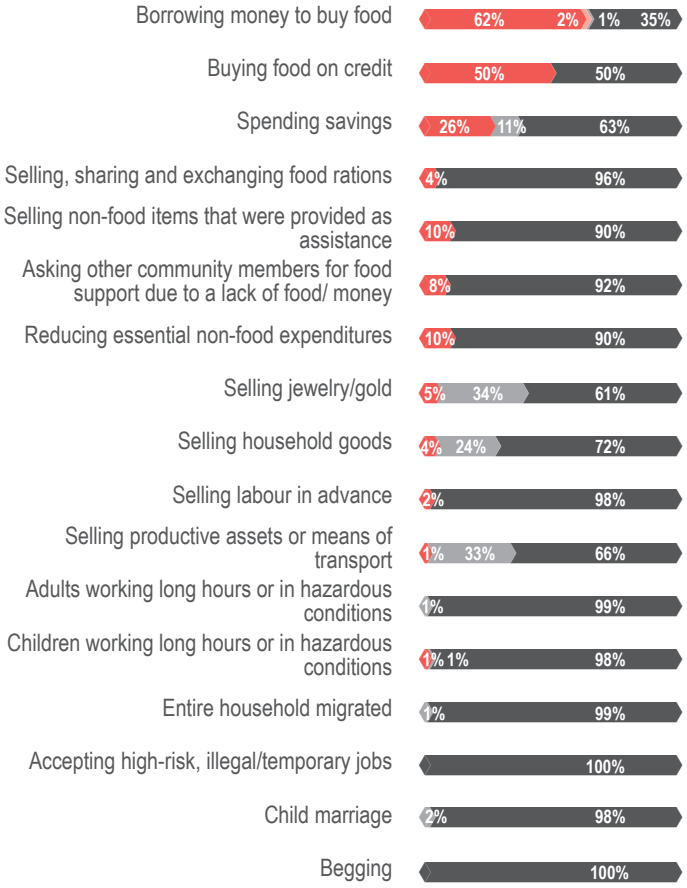
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



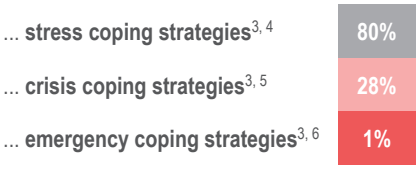


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 50%

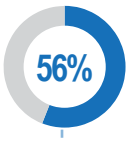
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
49%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
35%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

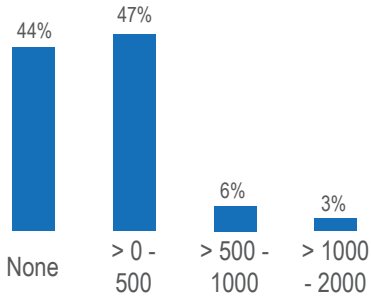
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



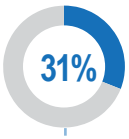
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

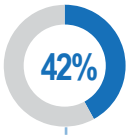


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

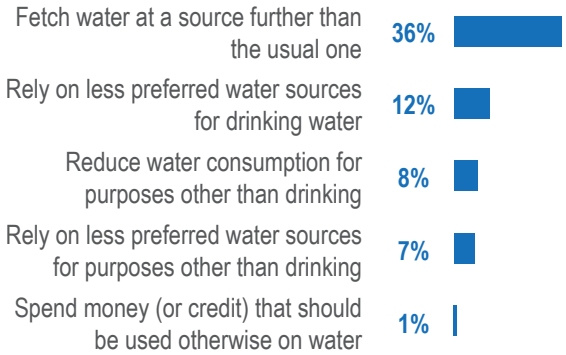
Purpose	%
Cooking	8%
Drinking	8%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	13%
Personal hygiene at shelter	18%
Other domestic purposes	26%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

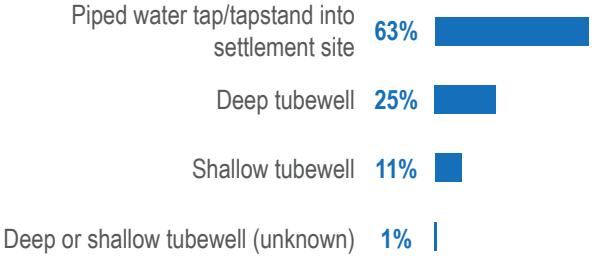


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

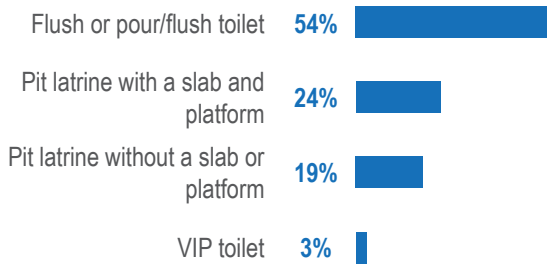


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

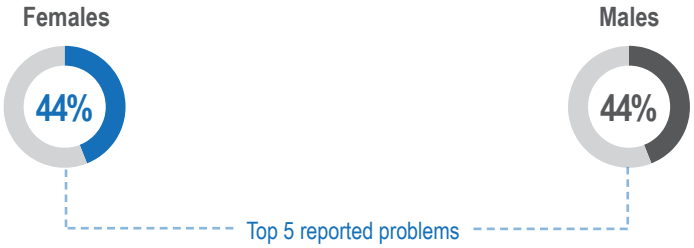
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



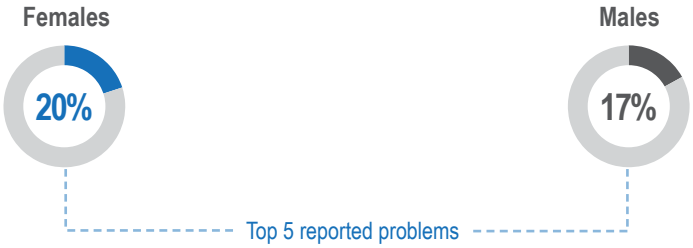
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
25%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	28%
15%	Latrines are too far	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	13%
14%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	3	Latrines are too far	12%
12%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Latrines are difficult to reach	11%
11%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5	Lack of light inside latrines	10%

BATHING FACILITIES

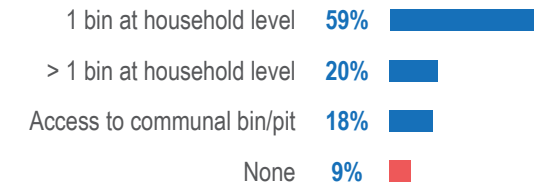
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



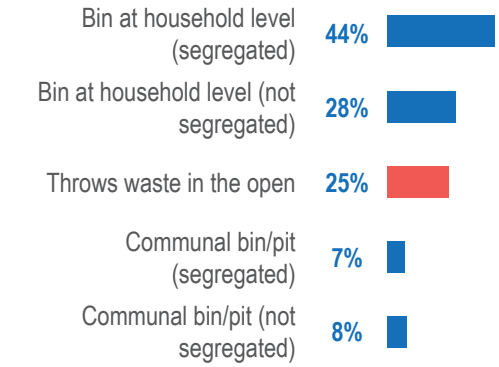
Females			Males	
10%	Bathing facilities are too far	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	9%
7%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2	Bathing facilities are too far	7%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4%
3%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 113; households with males, n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

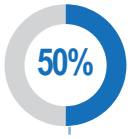
% of households with a education LSG: 52%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

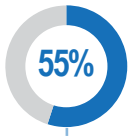


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **47%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **38%**

HOME-BASED LEARNING

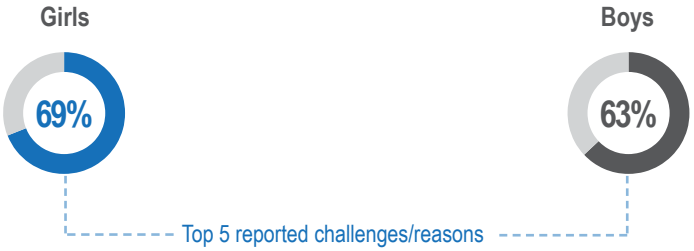


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **55%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **41%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



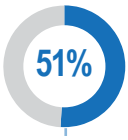
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	17% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	18%
2	17% Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	13%
3	14% Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	11%
4	10% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4	Marriage	11%
5	9% No home-based learning offered	5	No home-based learning offered	10%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 103; households with boys, n = 91 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

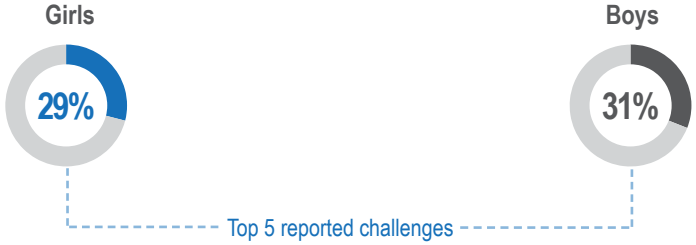
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **52%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **34%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
38%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children are too old now	29%
29%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	27%
21%	Children are too old now	3	Marriage	17%
18%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	15%
12%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	12%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
18%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	17%
5%	Lack of structured schooling	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3%
3%	Inaccessibility	3	Household does not consider education important	3%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	4	Children are too young still	3%
2%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	5	Lack of structured schooling	3%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 72 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 62 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 71 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 35%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

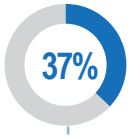
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
48%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
11%	Not classified		

Limitations

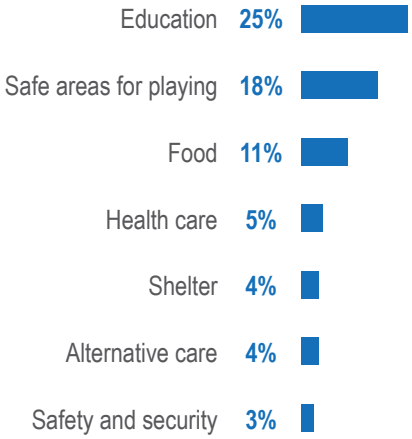
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys
12%	1 On their way to different facilities	9%
7%	2 Markets	5%
7%	3 Distribution sites	3%
3%	4 Social/community areas	2%
3%	5 In own shelter (at home)	1%

Men/boys	
1	On their way to different facilities
2	Markets
3	In transportation
4	On the way to collect firewood
5	Social/community areas

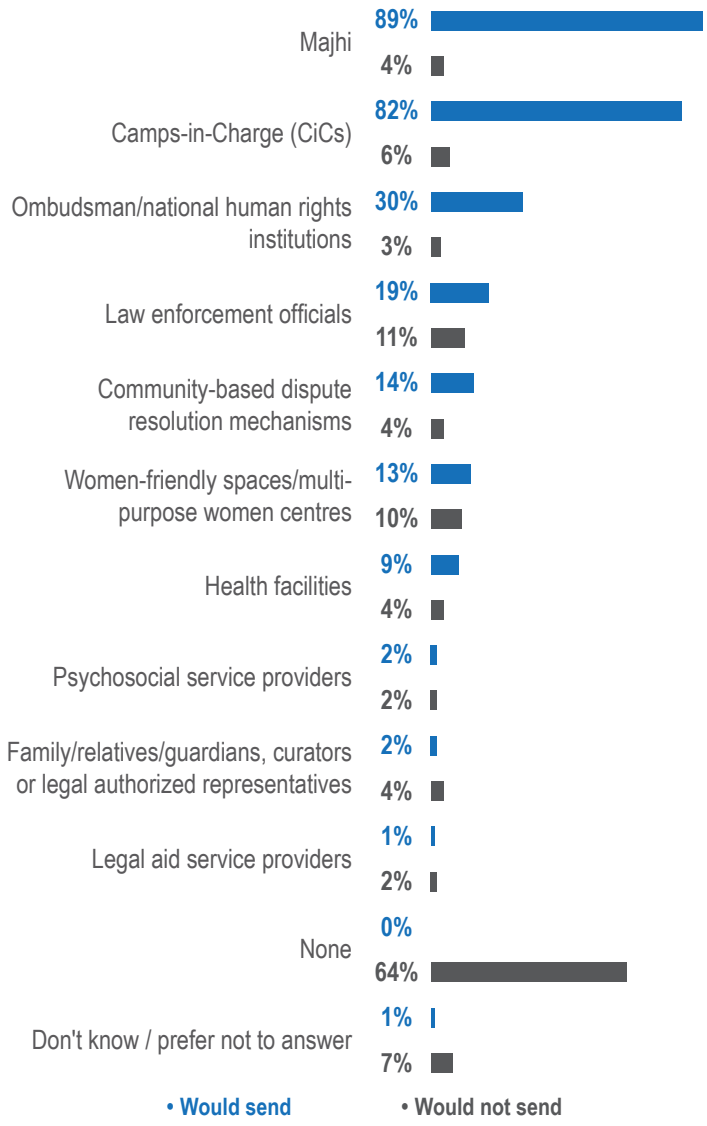
6% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

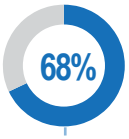
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **48% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
87%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

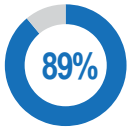
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

89% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

80% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



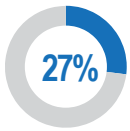
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 112).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

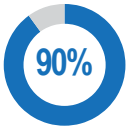
% of households per health LSG severity score:

7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
61%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

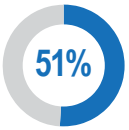
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

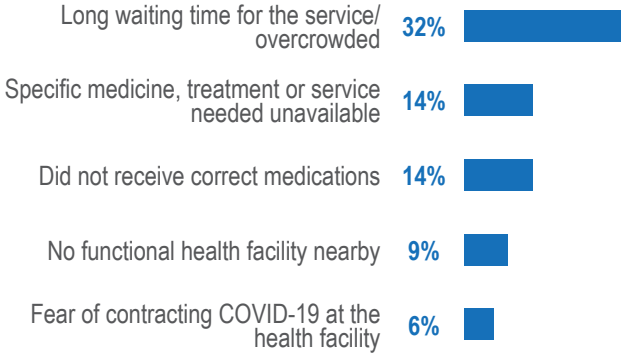
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



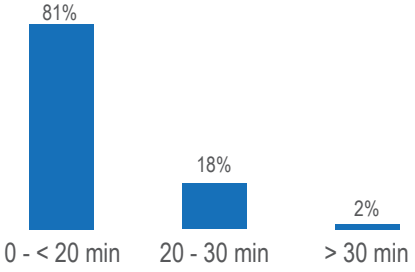
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation



Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (100%)** to the health facility.

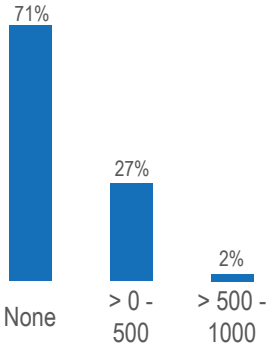
[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 128). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

HEALTH

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

21% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 95). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

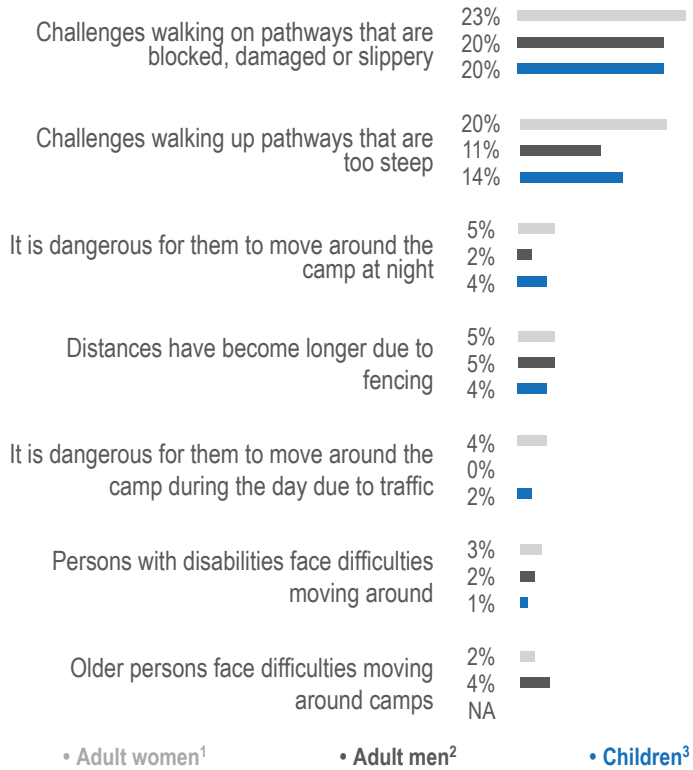
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

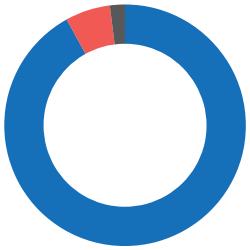
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



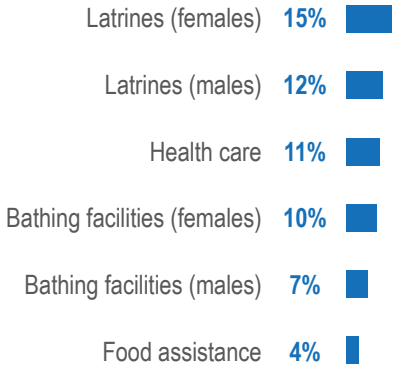
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

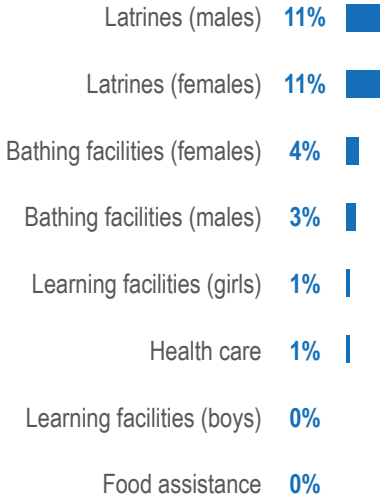


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



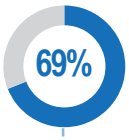
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 111). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 111). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 113; n, latrines (males) = 112; n, bathing facilities (females) = 113; n, bathing facilities (males) = 112; n, learning facilities (girls) = 71 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 113; n, food assistance = 113). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

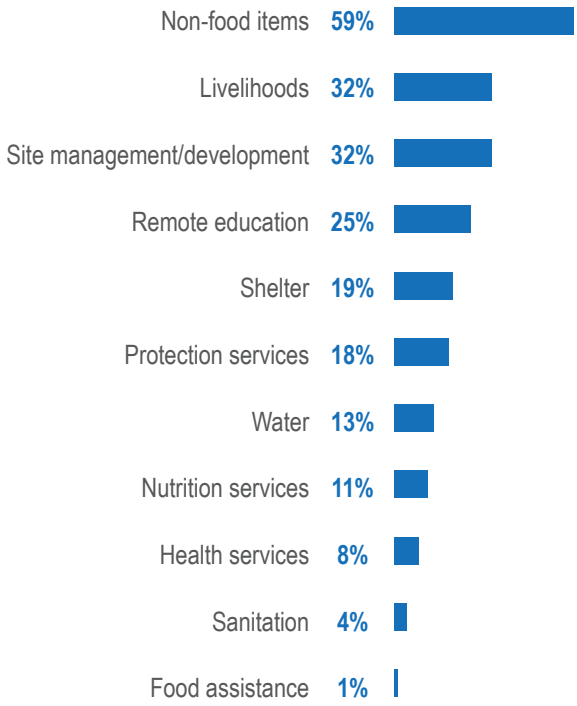
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

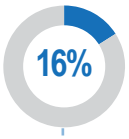
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

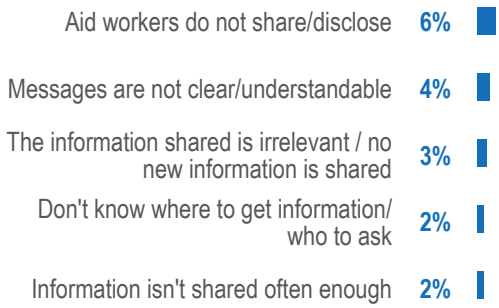
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

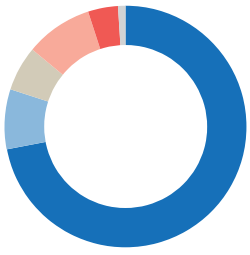


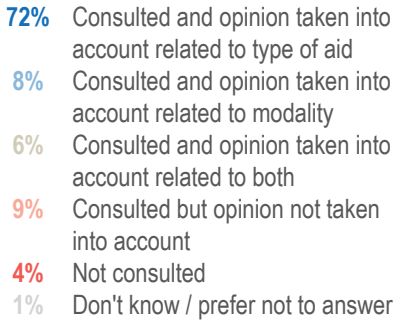
97% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

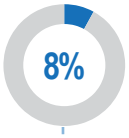
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

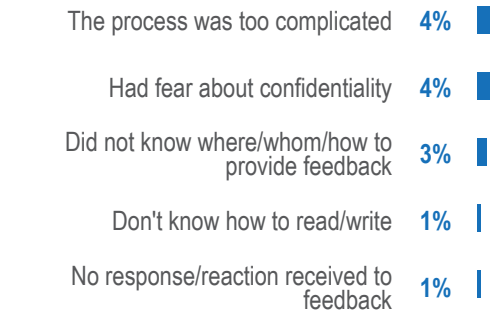






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

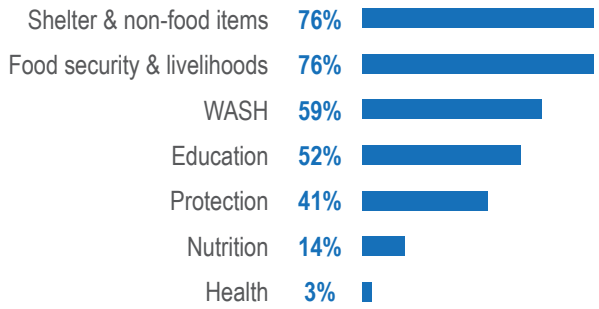
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

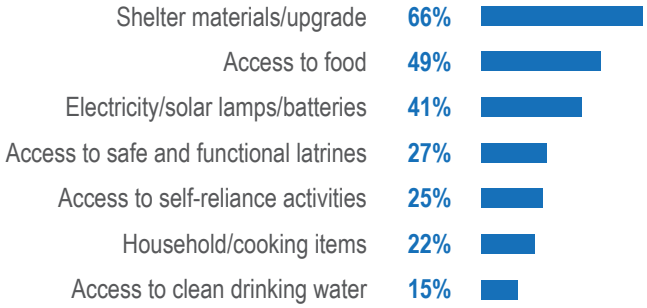
26%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
50%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
22%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

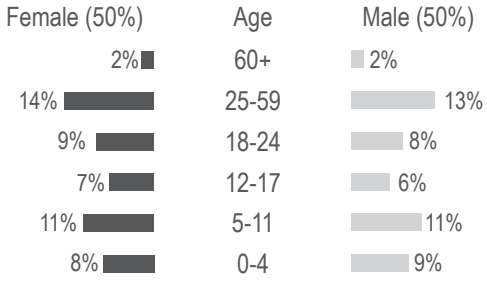
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.44
2	Access to food	1.35
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.84
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.51
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.48
6	Household/cooking items	0.38
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.22

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.5** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

24%	Female
76%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
94%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

24%	Female
76%	Male

Total number of household interviews **116**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 88). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 71%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

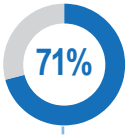
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

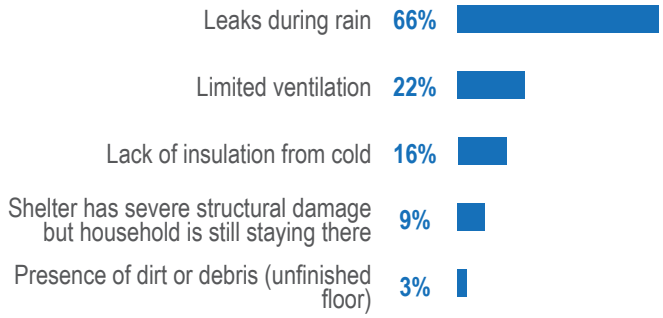
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

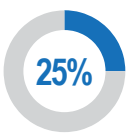
Most commonly reported issues



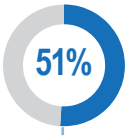
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 93%
- Damage to/unstable bamboo structure 16%
- Damage to walls 13%

34% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

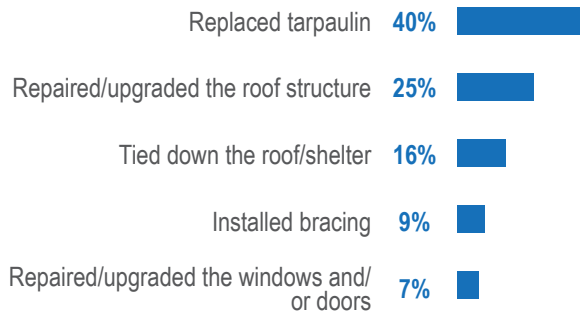


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

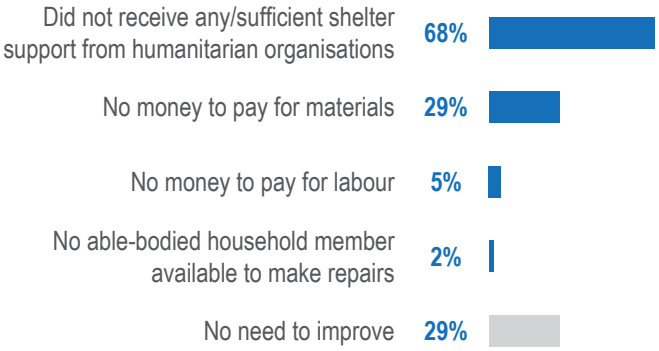


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

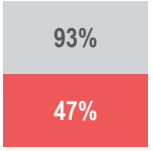
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 56). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	87%
Shoes	74%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	67%
Blankets	50%
Clothing and winter clothing	46%
Kitchen sets	43%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	28%
Mosquito nets	26%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

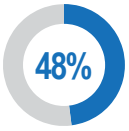
of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

61%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]

Bought LPG refills	41%
Bought firewood	33%
Collected firewood	20%
Shelter materials used as firewood	2%



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **28%**
- To repair or build shelter **12%**
- To access or pay for household items **6%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **3%**
- To pay rent **3%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 115).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 46). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 71%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
28%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

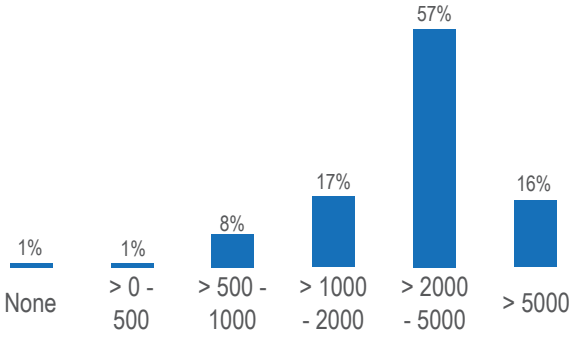
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

12%	Poor
37%	Borderline
51%	Acceptable

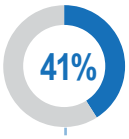
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



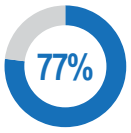
FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]

LIVELIHOODS



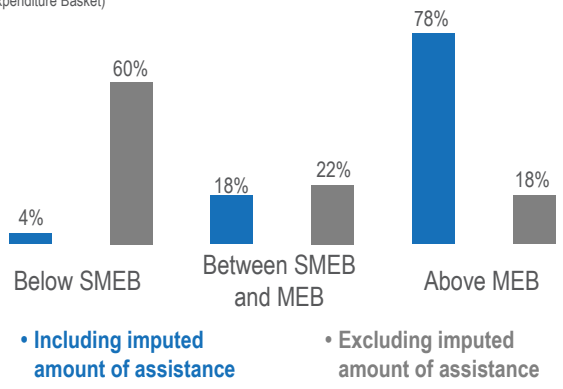
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

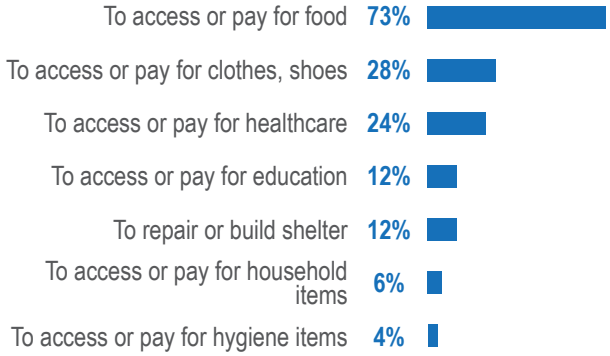
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

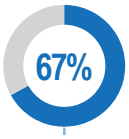


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

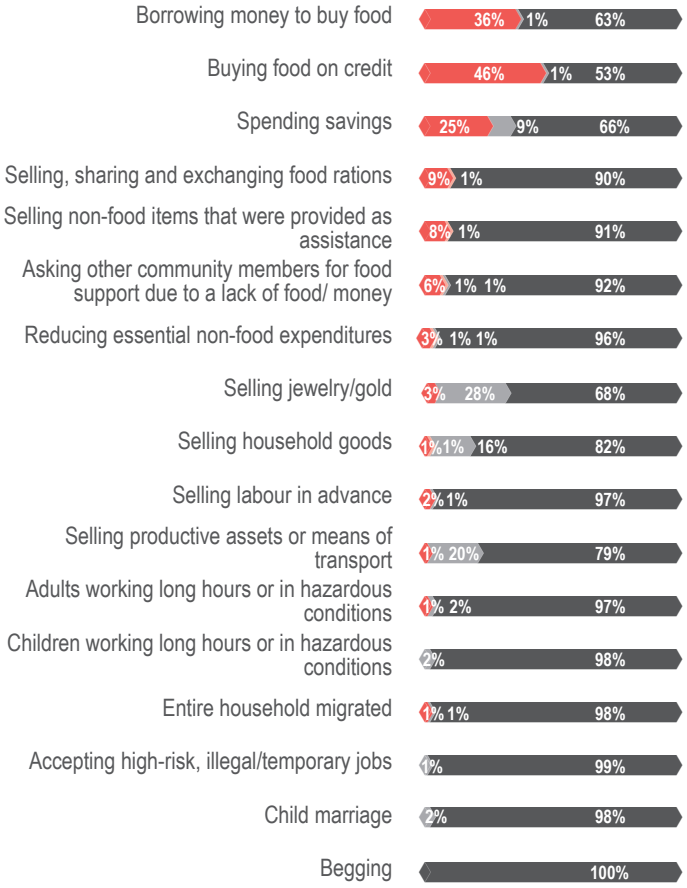
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



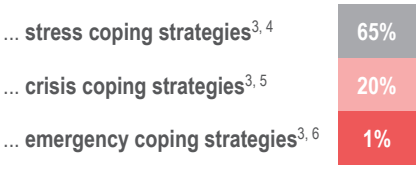


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

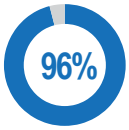
% of households with a WASH LSG: 55%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
31%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

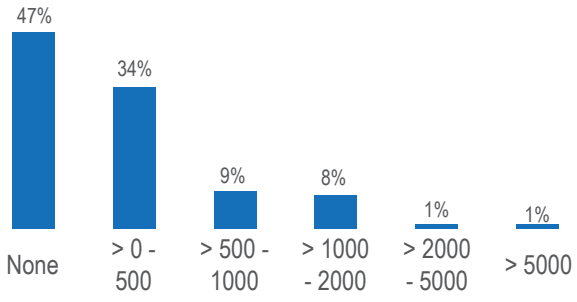
HYGIENE ITEMS



of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection

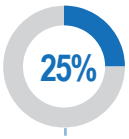
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

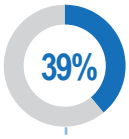


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

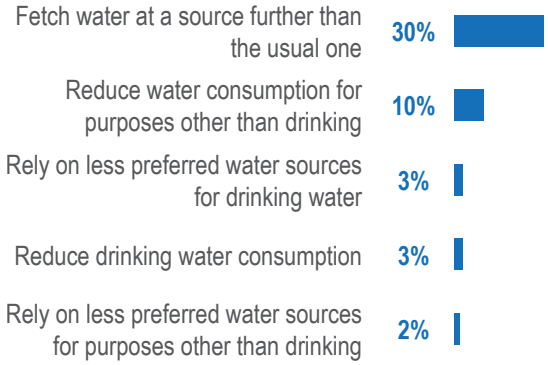
Purpose	%
Cooking	9%
Drinking	9%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	14%
Personal hygiene at shelter	15%
Other domestic purposes	16%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

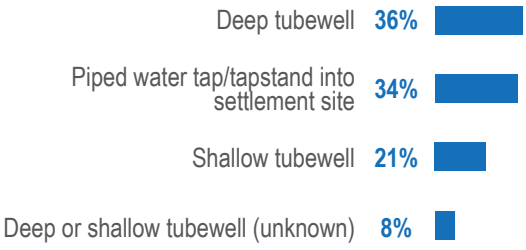


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

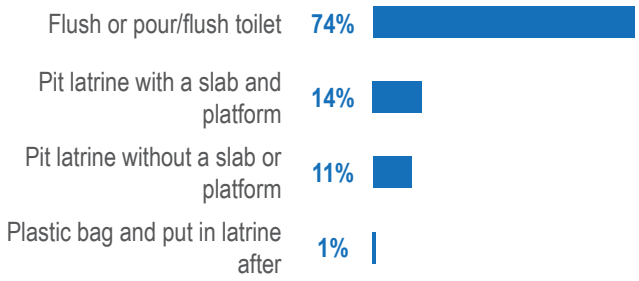


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

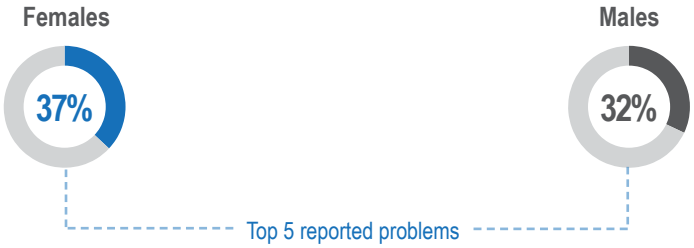
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]

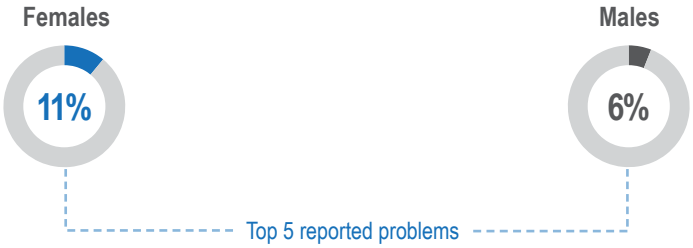


Top 5 reported problems

Females			Males	
27%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	25%
20%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	17%
17%	Latrines are not functioning	3	Latrines are not functioning	14%
10%	Latrines are too far	4	Latrines are too far	9%
5%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5	Latrines are difficult to reach	4%

BATHING FACILITIES

% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]

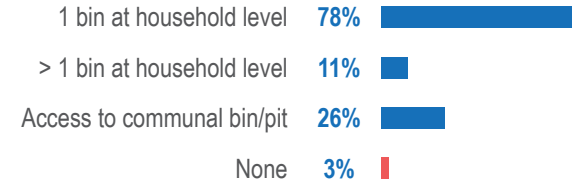


Top 5 reported problems

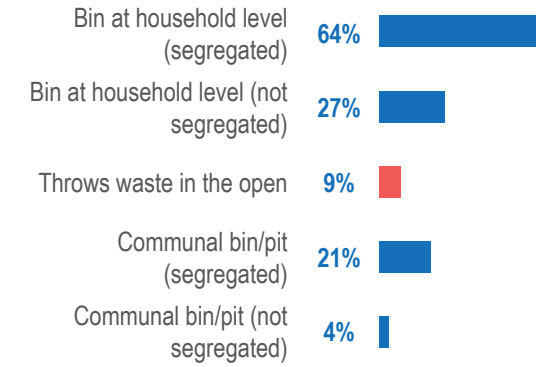
Females			Males	
8%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	4%
3%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are too far	2%
2%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	1%
2%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 115; households with males, n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

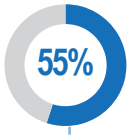
% of households with a education LSG: 49%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
16%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

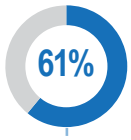
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **48%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **36%**

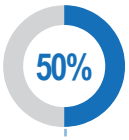
HOME-BASED LEARNING

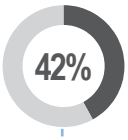


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **53%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **50%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]





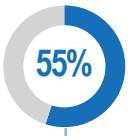
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	11%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	11%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	10%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	7%
3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	6%	Lack of light in shelter	7%
4	Household does not consider education important	6%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for older children	6%
5	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	5%	Children too old to participate	6%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 96; households with boys, n = 90 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

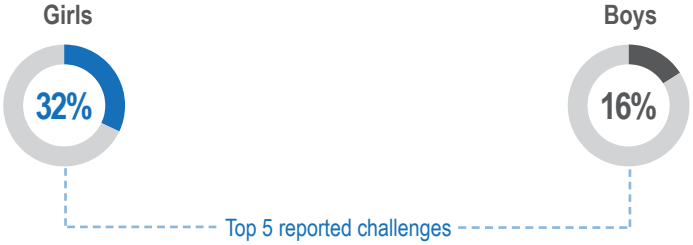
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **52%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **36%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
38%	Children are too old now	1	Children are too old now	33%
25%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	27%
24%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Marriage	18%
12%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	10%
4%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	6%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
7%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	7%
7%	Children are too old now	2	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	4%
5%	Children are too young still	3	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	3%
4%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1%
4%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	5	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	1%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 68 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 49 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 68 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 31%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
22%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
46%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
22%	Not classified		

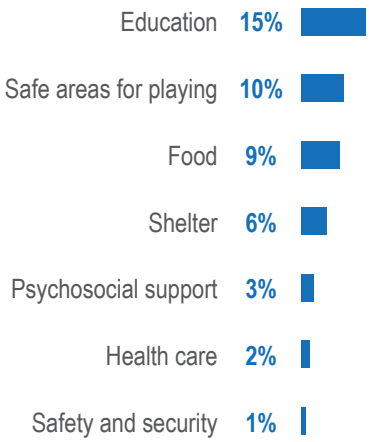
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys	
17%	1 Markets	1 Latrines or bathing facilities	5%
16%	2 Latrines or bathing facilities	2 Markets	4%
11%	3 Distribution sites	3 In transportation	3%
8%	4 Water points	4 Distribution sites	1%
6%	5 In transportation	5 Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	1%

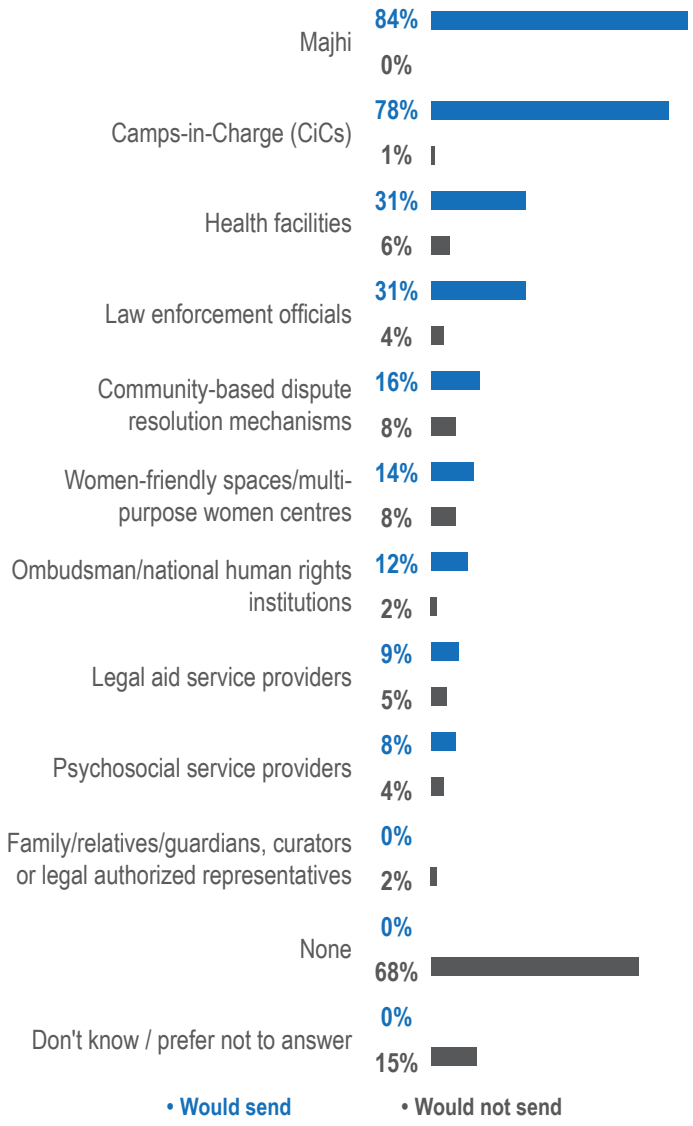
8% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

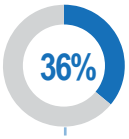
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



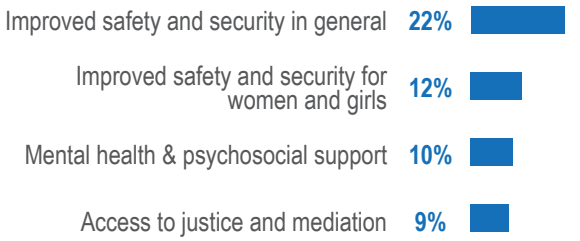
Overall, **50% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 12%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
81%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

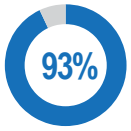
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

72% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



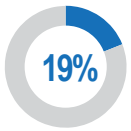
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 107).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 6%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

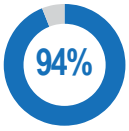
% of households per health LSG severity score:

6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
54%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



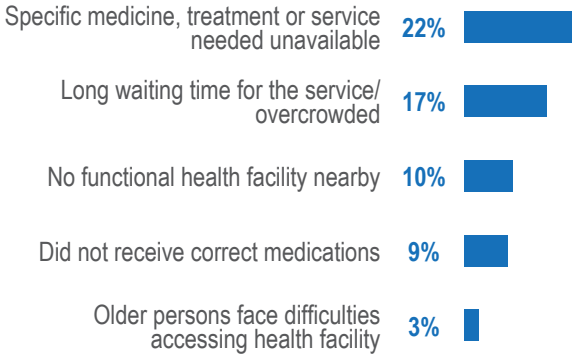
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

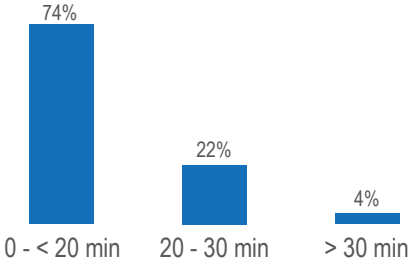
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

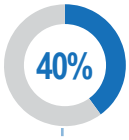


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (99%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (1%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 108). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

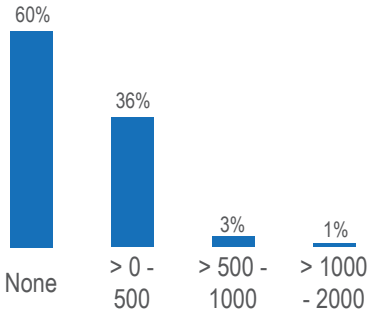
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

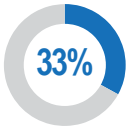
24% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

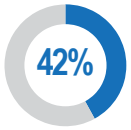
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

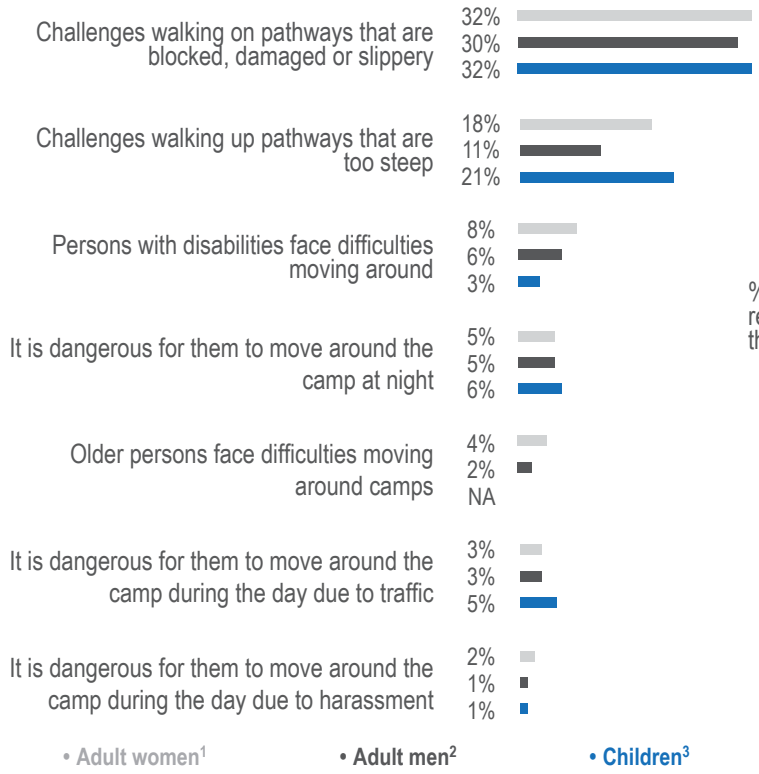


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



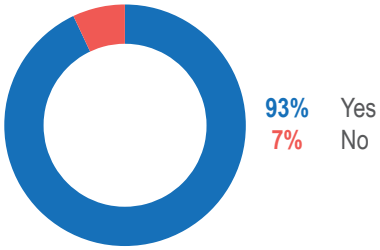
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



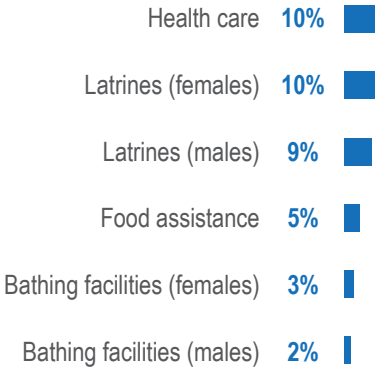
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

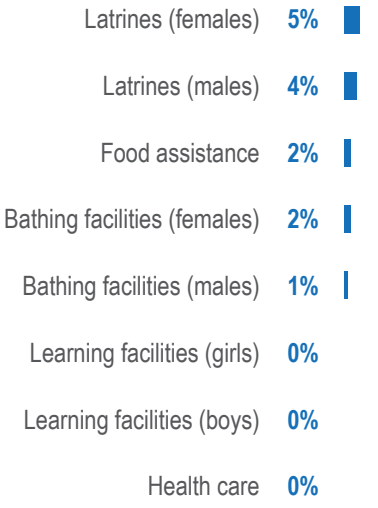


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



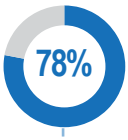
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 114). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 115; n, latrines (males) = 112; n, bathing facilities (females) = 115; n, bathing facilities (males) = 112; n, learning facilities (girls) = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 40 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 115; n, food assistance = 116). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

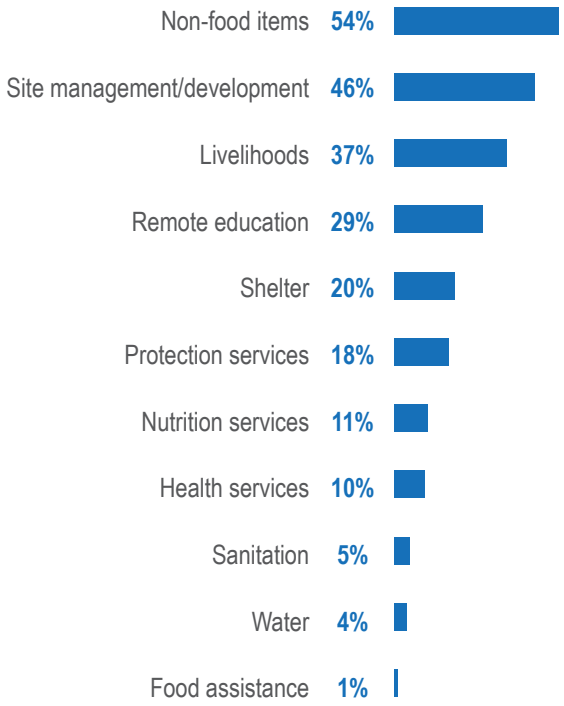
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



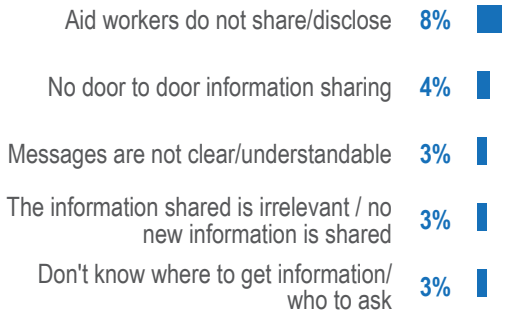
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

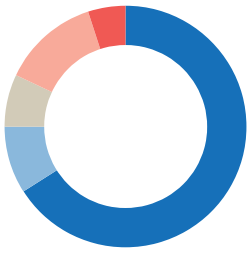


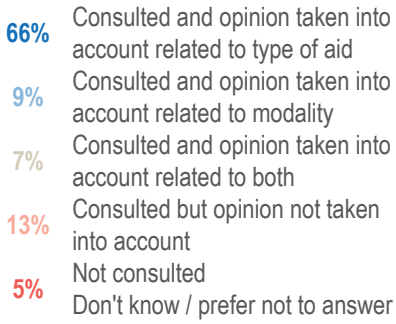
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

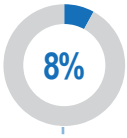
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

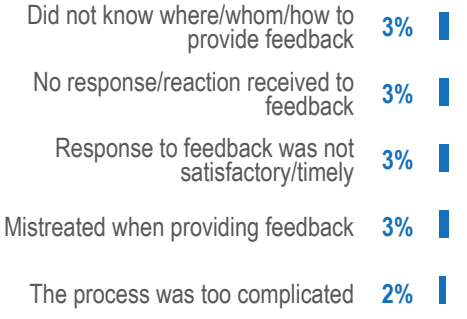






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

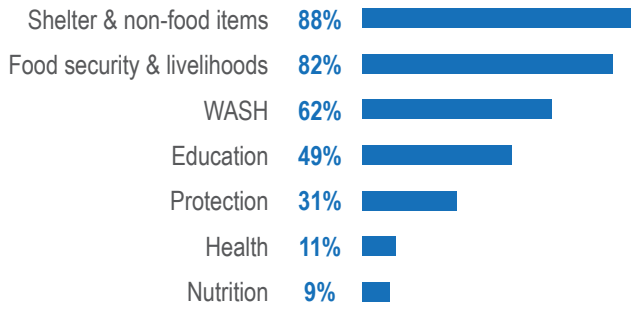
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 92%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

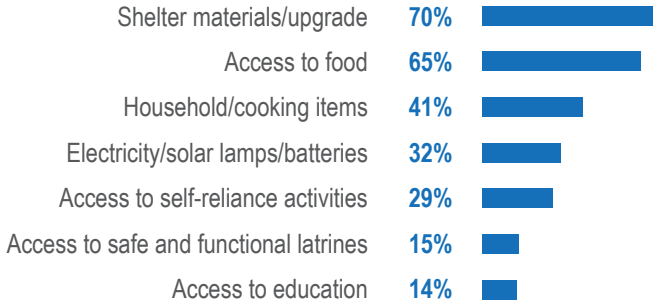
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
76%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

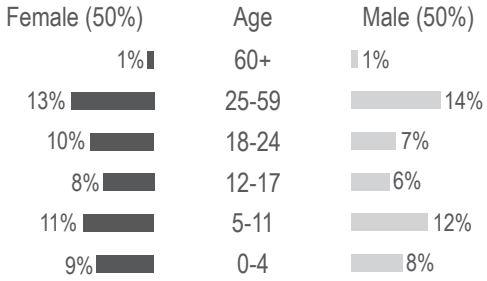
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.70
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.58
3	Household/cooking items	0.69
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.57
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.45
6	Access to education	0.25
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.23

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.8** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

9%	Female
91%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
8%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
92%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

22%	Female
78%	Male

Total number of household interviews **113**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 104).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

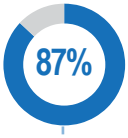
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
87%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
6%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

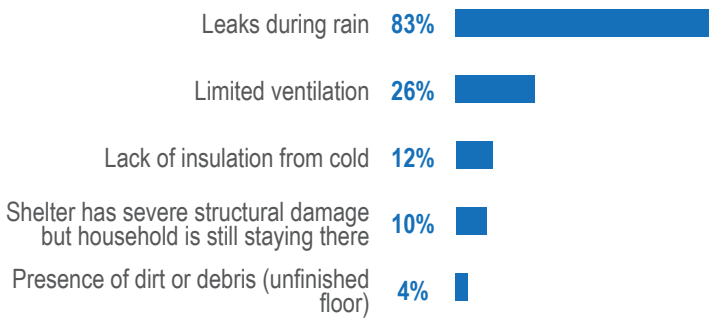
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



87% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues



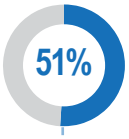
Leaks during rain	83%
Limited ventilation	26%
Lack of insulation from cold	12%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	10%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	4%

% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Damage to walls 17%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 14%

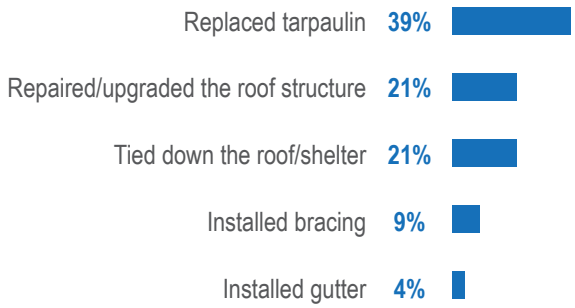
41% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

35% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



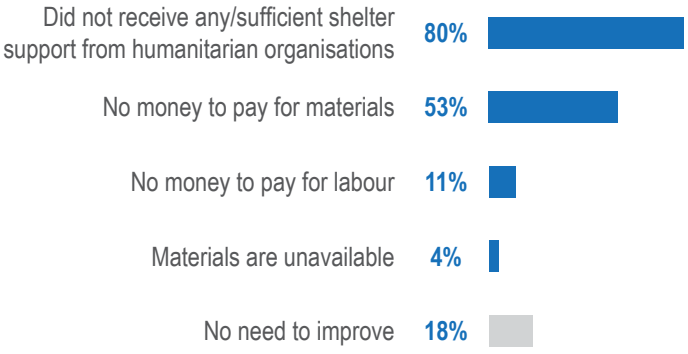
51% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



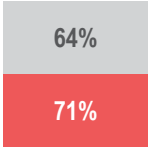
Replaced tarpaulin	39%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	21%
Tied down the roof/shelter	21%
Installed bracing	9%
Installed gutter	4%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	80%
No money to pay for materials	53%
No money to pay for labour	11%
Materials are unavailable	4%
No need to improve	18%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



64% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

71% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 98).
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	100%
Shoes	73%
Mosquito nets	73%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	70%
Clothing and winter clothing	60%
Blankets	40%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	34%
Kitchen sets	32%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

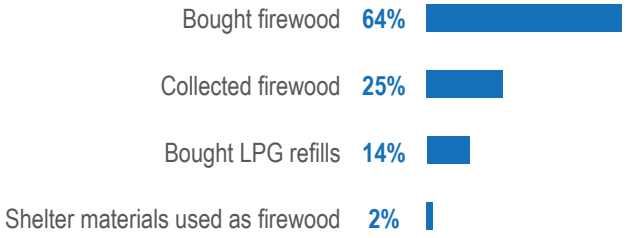
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

45%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **7%**
- To repair or build shelter **7%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **2%**
- To access or pay for household items **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 110).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 80%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
70%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
18%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
3%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

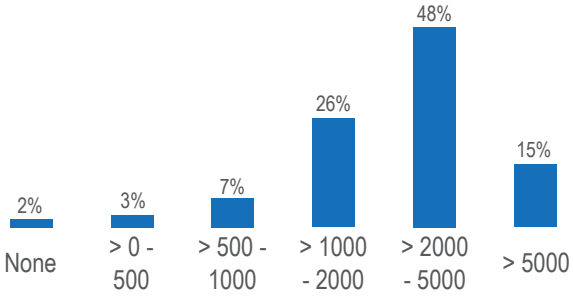
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

4%	Poor
56%	Borderline
40%	Acceptable

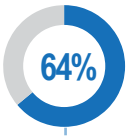
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

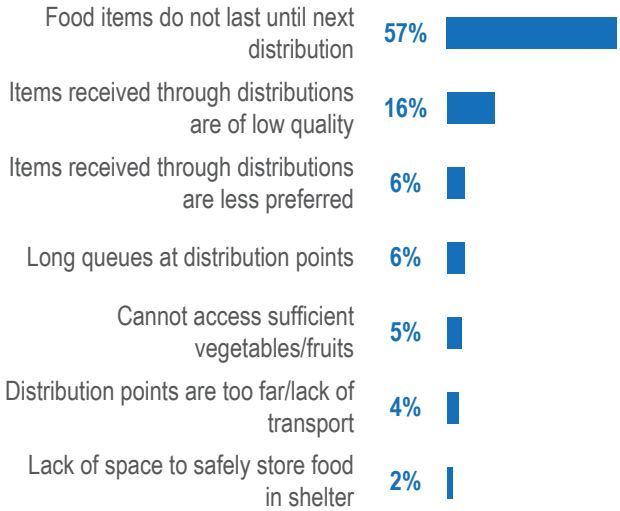


FOOD ASSISTANCE

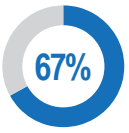


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



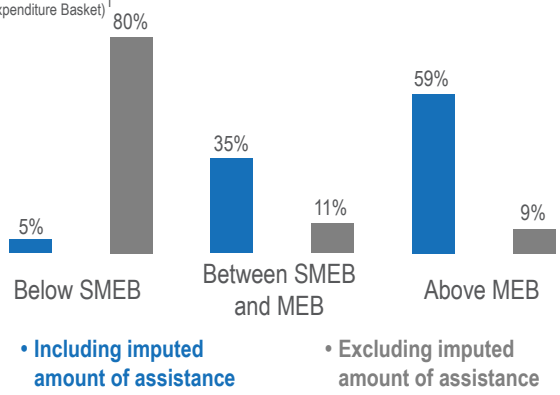
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

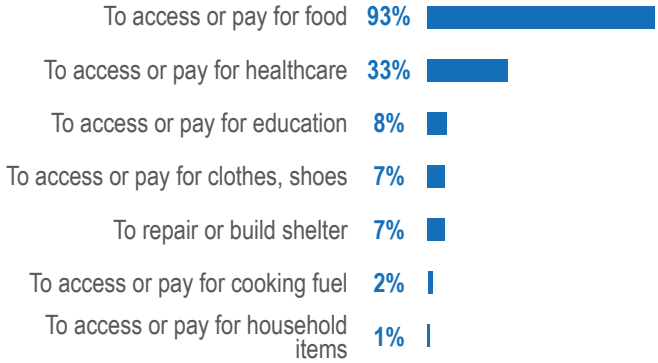
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

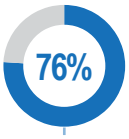


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

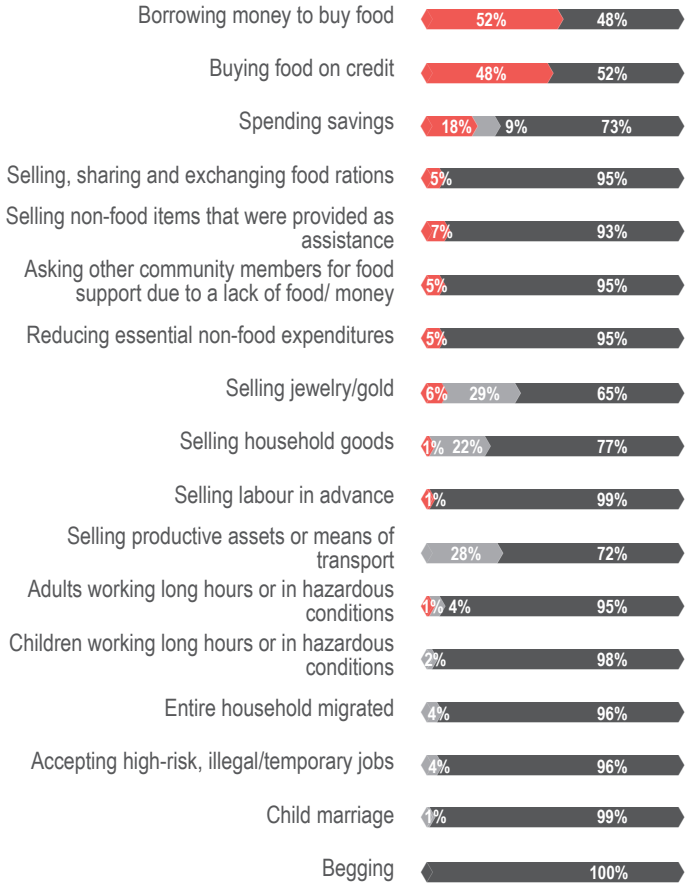
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



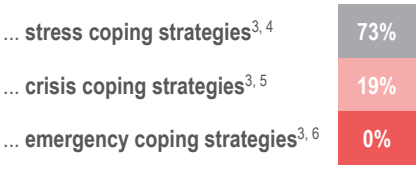


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

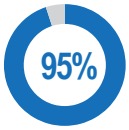
% of households with a WASH LSG: 61%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

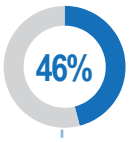
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
59%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

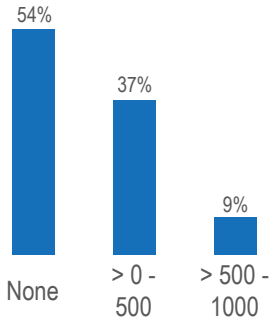


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



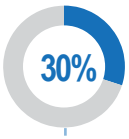
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

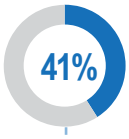


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

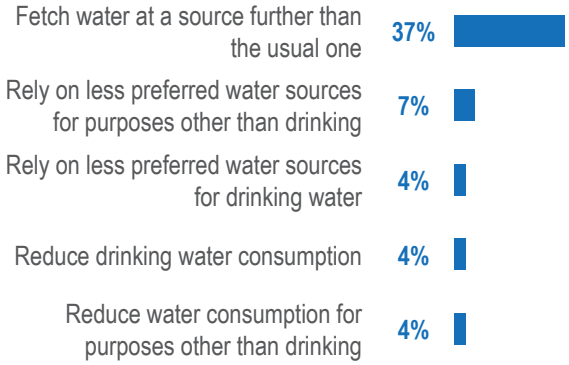
Purpose	%
Drinking	8%
Cooking	10%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	12%
Personal hygiene at shelter	20%
Other domestic purposes	27%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

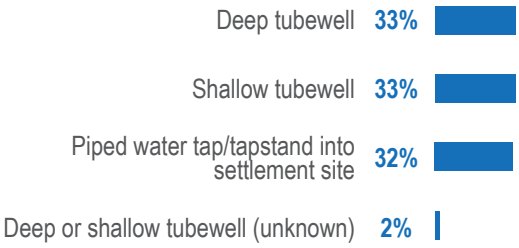


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

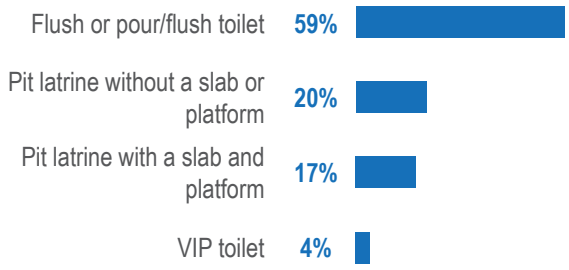


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

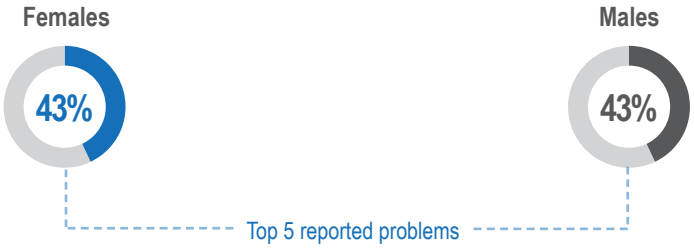
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



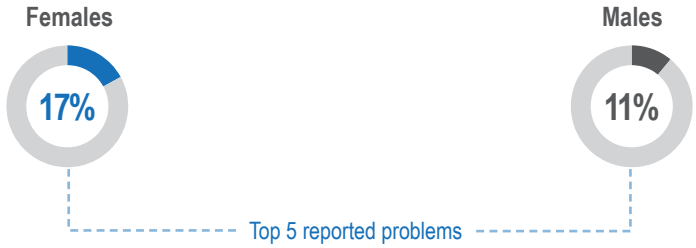
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
19%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	20%
13%	Latrines are difficult to reach	2	Lack of light inside latrines	12%
12%	Lack of light inside latrines	3	Latrines are difficult to reach	11%
11%	Latrines are too far	4	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	10%
9%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	5	Latrines are too far	10%

BATHING FACILITIES

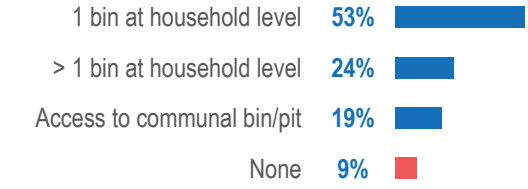
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



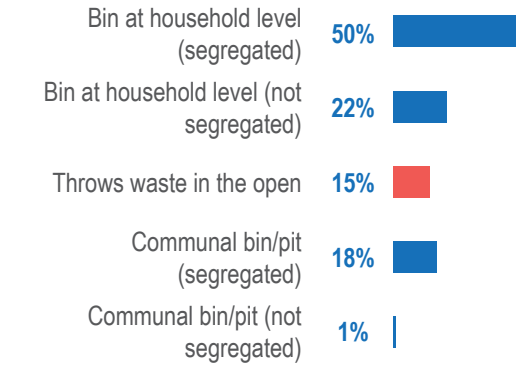
Females			Males	
12%	Bathing facilities are too far	1	Bathing facilities are too far	7%
4%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	2	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	4%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2%
1%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%
1%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5	Bathing facilities are not functioning	1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 113; households with males, n = 112). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

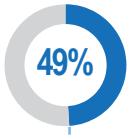
% of households with a education LSG: 46%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
42%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
12%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
4%	Not classified		

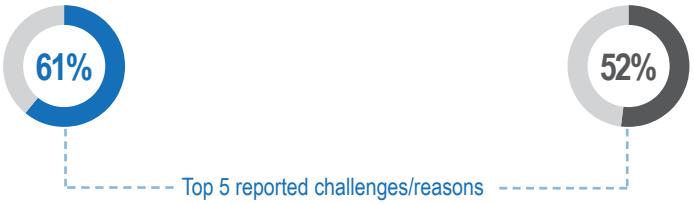
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **54%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **21%**

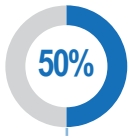
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
21%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Children too old to participate 14%
17%	Children too old to participate	2	Marriage 12%
10%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators 11%
10%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning 9%
7%	Children too young to participate	5	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled 5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



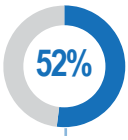
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **55%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **23%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 105; households with boys, n = 94 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

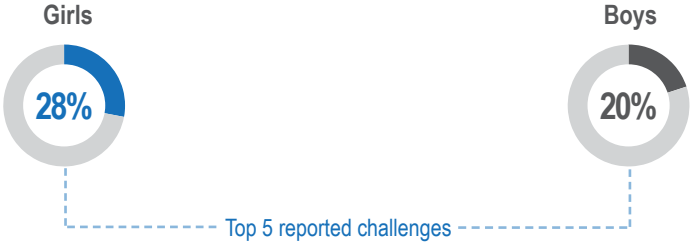
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **58%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **24%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
40%	Children are too old now	1	Children are too old now	34%
37%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Marriage	23%
13%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	16%
9%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	16%
8%	Household does not consider education important	5	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	7%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
12%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	12%
5%	Children are too old now	2	Lack of qualified teaching staff	7%
5%	Children are too young still	3	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4%
3%	Learning facilities overcrowded	4	Poor learning facility infrastructure	4%
3%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	5	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1%

COPING

8% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 78 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 74 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 28%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

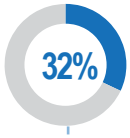
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
23%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
54%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

Limitations

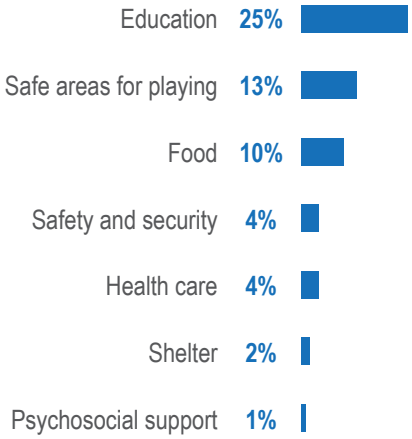
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

	Women/girls		Men/boys	
1	On their way to different facilities 5%	1	Markets	6%
2	Distribution sites 4%	2	On their way to different facilities	6%
3	Markets 3%	3	In transportation	3%
4	Latrines or bathing facilities 2%	4	Latrines or bathing facilities	2%
5	Social/community areas 2%	5	Social/community areas	2%

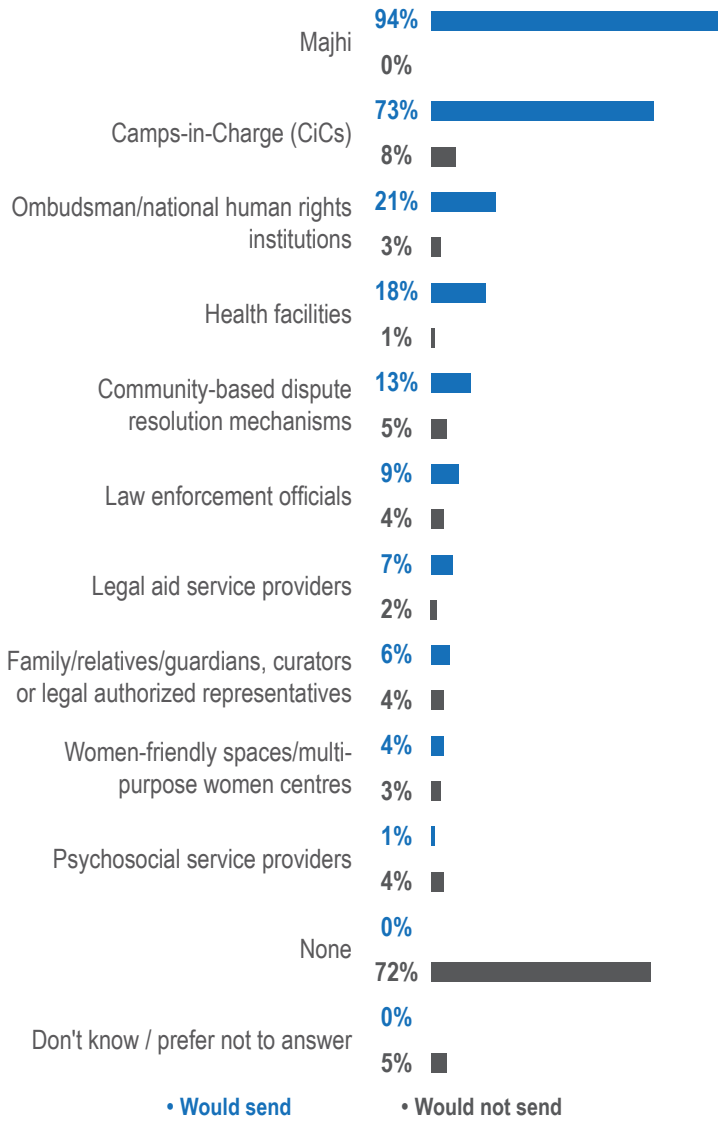
13% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]

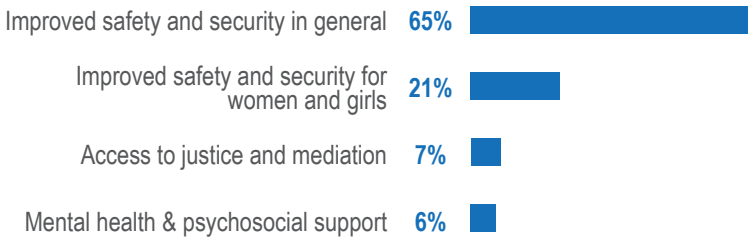


Overall, **42% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

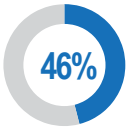
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
88%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

80% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

80% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

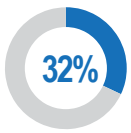
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 111).

HEALTH

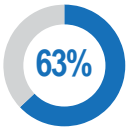
% of households with a health LSG: 10%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

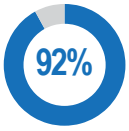
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
40%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



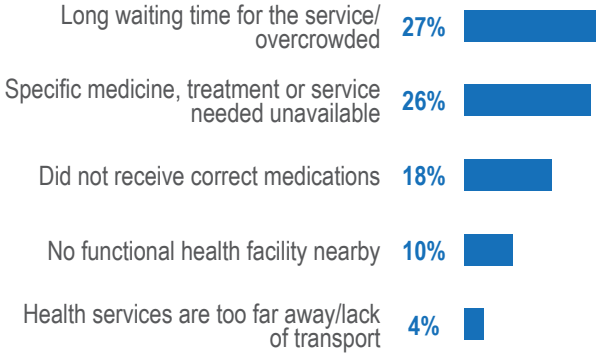
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

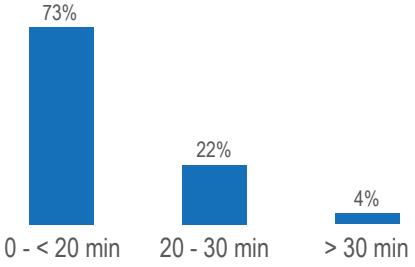
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

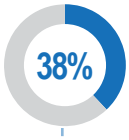


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (98%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (2%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 153). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

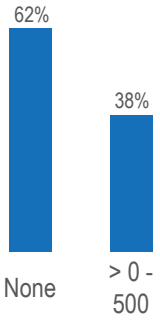
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

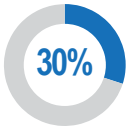
33% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 86). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

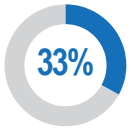
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

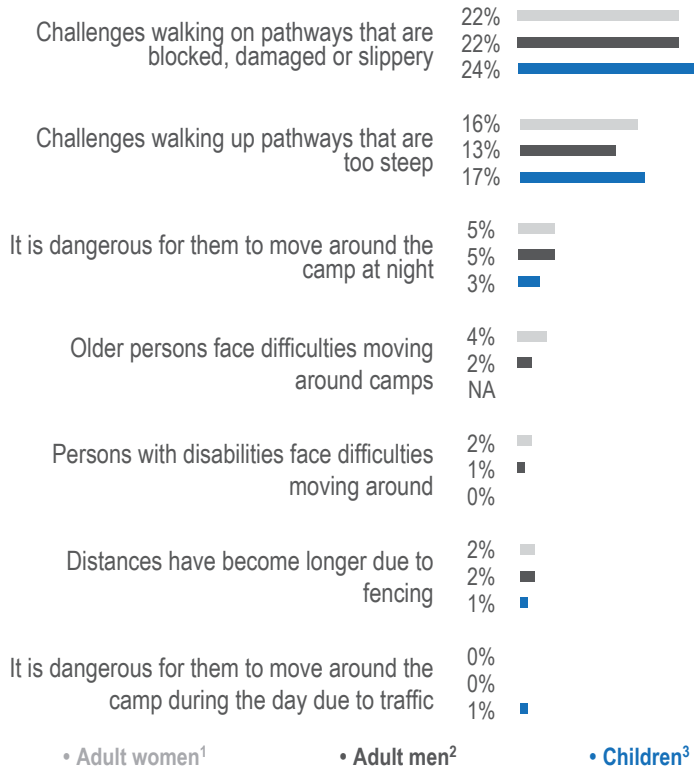


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



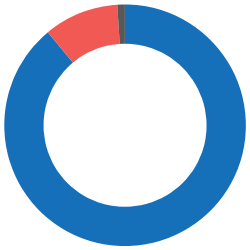
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

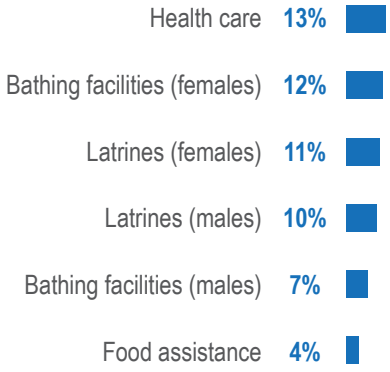
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



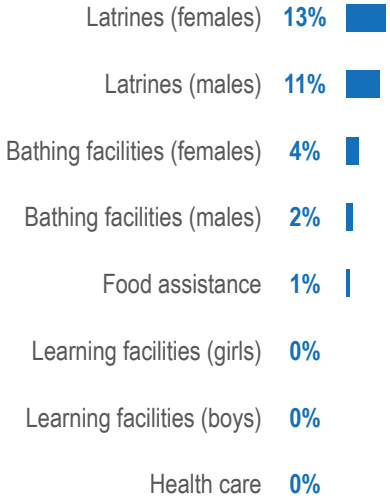
89%	Yes
10%	No
1%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



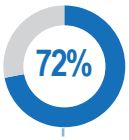
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 113). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 111). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 113; n, latrines (males) = 112; n, bathing facilities (females) = 113; n, bathing facilities (males) = 112; n, learning facilities (girls) = 77 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, health care = 112; n, food assistance = 113). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

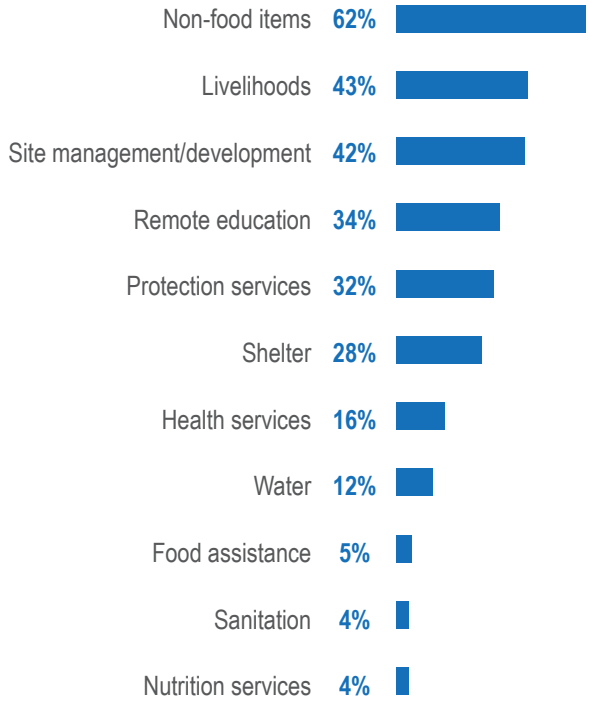
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

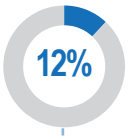
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

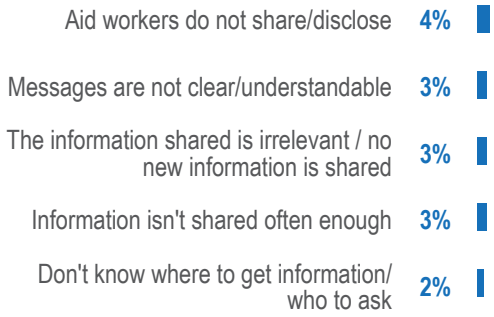
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

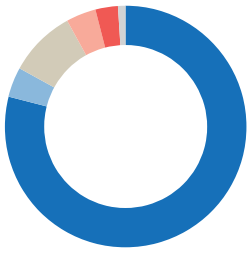


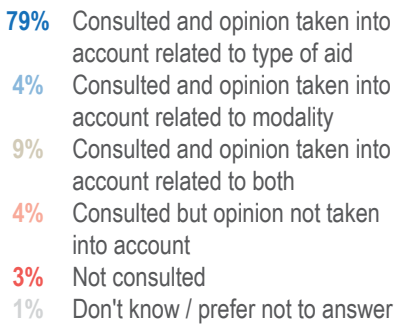
96% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

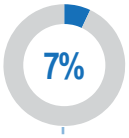
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

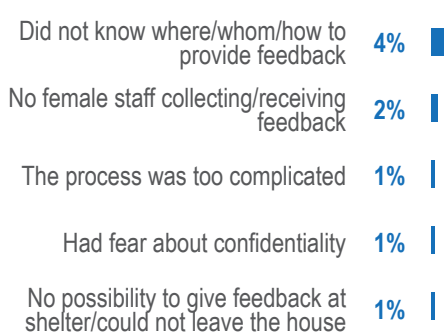






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

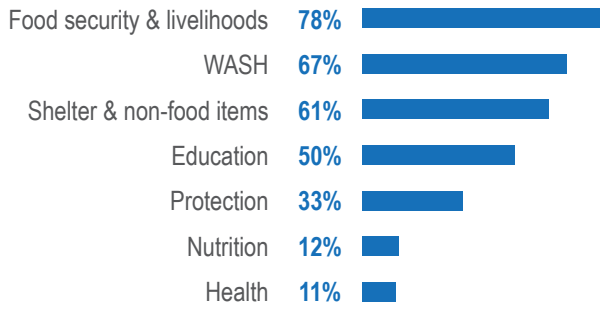
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 89%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

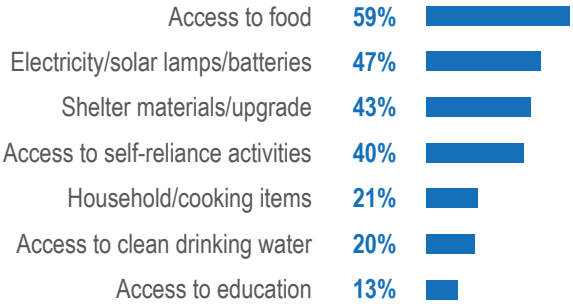
26%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
11%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

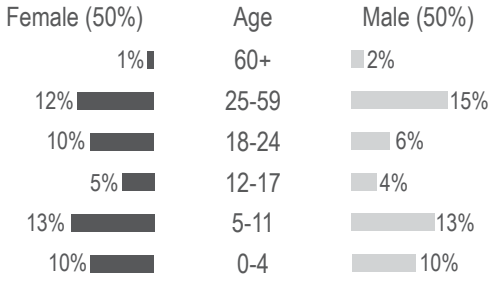
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

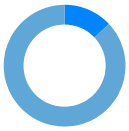
1	Access to food	1.63
2	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.92
3	Shelter materials/upgrade	0.91
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.74
5	Household/cooking items	0.38
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.32
7	Access to education	0.21

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.1** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



13%	Female
87%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

5%	Before October 2016
1%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
94%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

17%	Female
83%	Male

Total number of household interviews **133**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 118).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 59%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
58%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
26%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

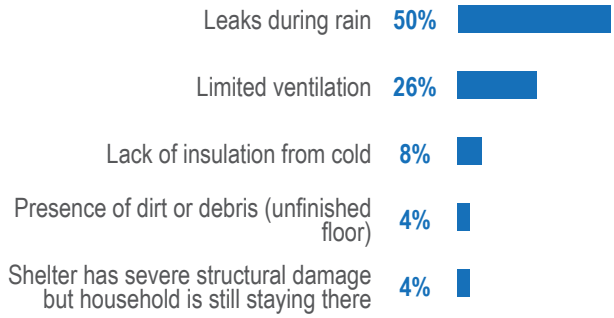
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

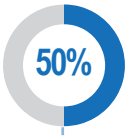


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 88%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 19%
- Materials trap heat 10%

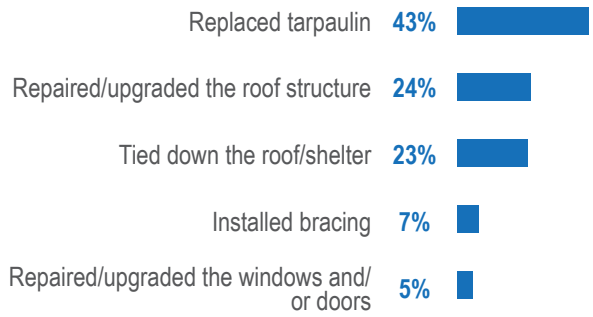
23% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

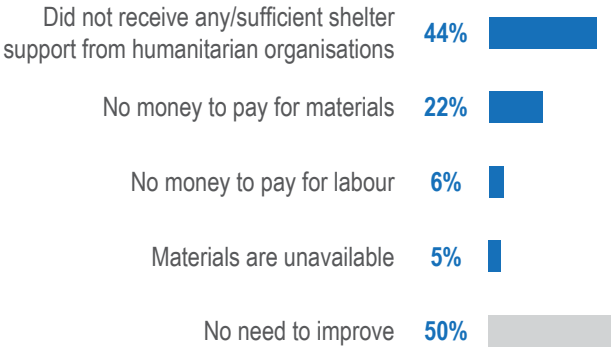


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

87%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
55%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 78). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 64). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 67). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	89%
Shoes	79%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	71%
Clothing and winter clothing	40%
Mosquito nets	31%
Blankets	30%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	28%
Kitchen sets	22%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

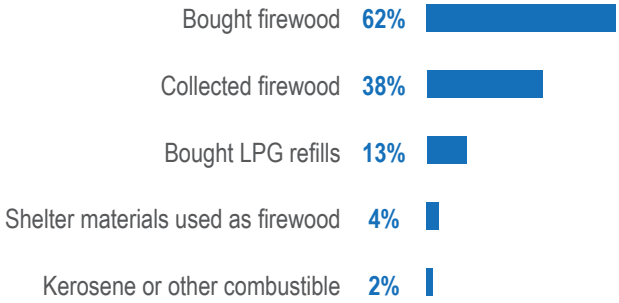
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

61%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 5)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To access or pay for household items **8%**
- To repair or build shelter **7%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **5%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 83). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 132).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 53). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)
22%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
2%	Not classified	

LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

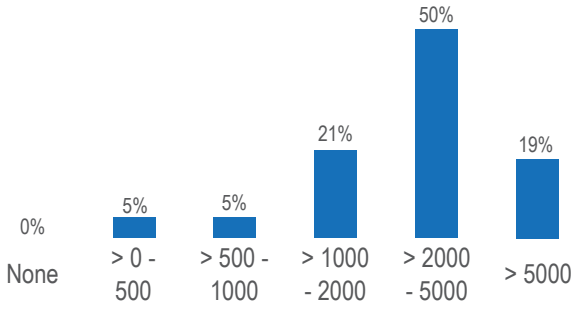
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

13%	Poor
52%	Borderline
35%	Acceptable

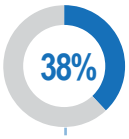
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

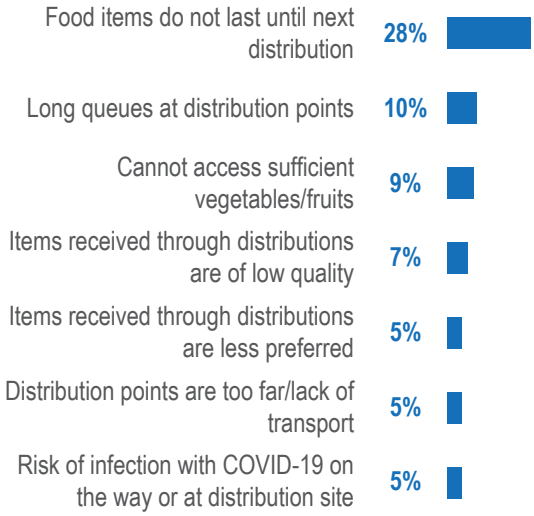


FOOD ASSISTANCE

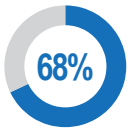


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



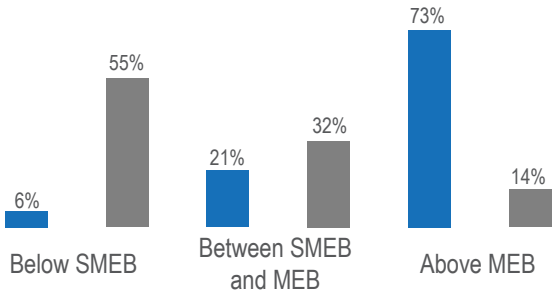
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

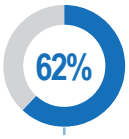
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

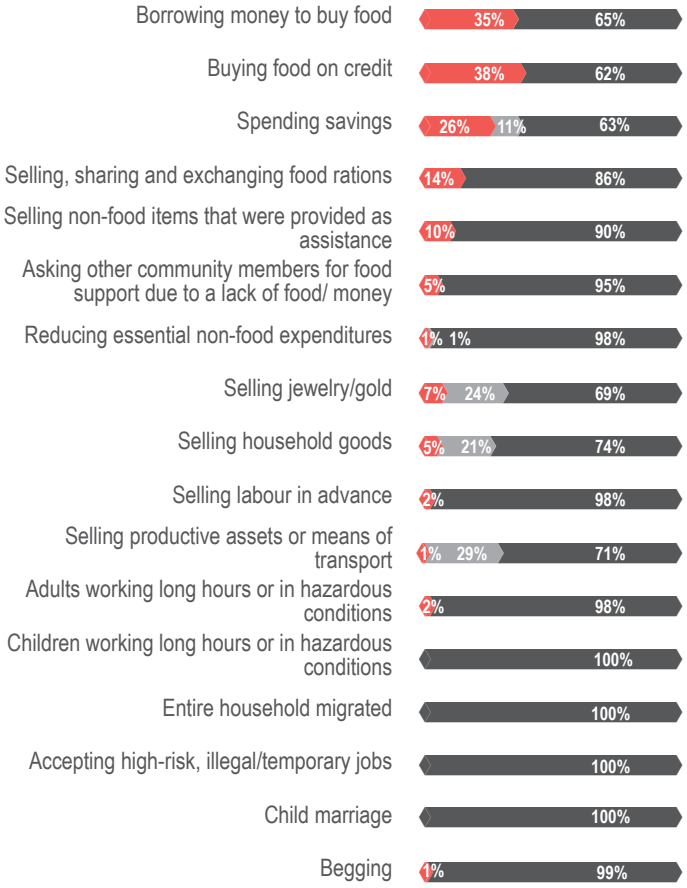


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



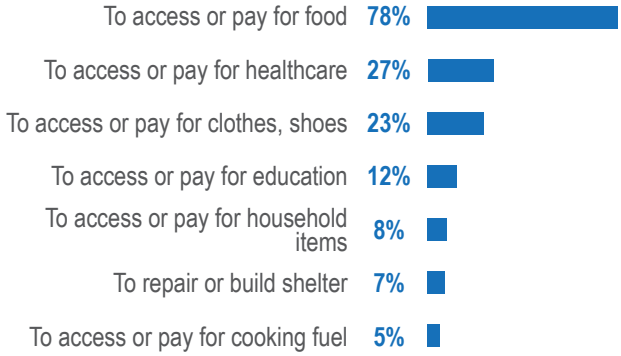
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

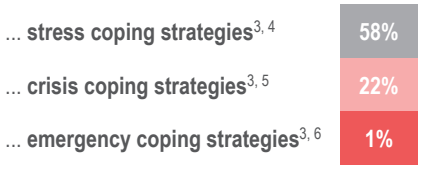


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 83). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

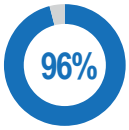
% of households with a WASH LSG: 65%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

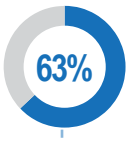
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
60%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
18%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

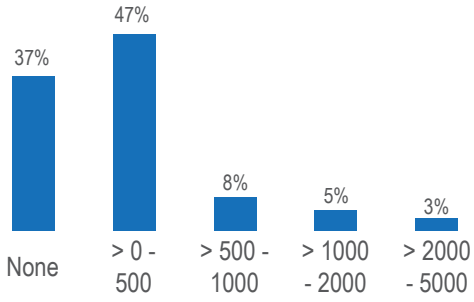


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



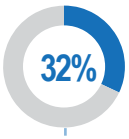
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

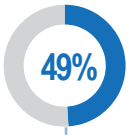


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

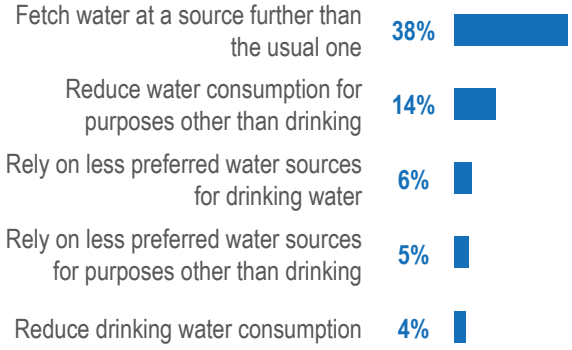
Purpose	%
Cooking	11%
Drinking	11%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	19%
Personal hygiene at shelter	20%
Other domestic purposes	25%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

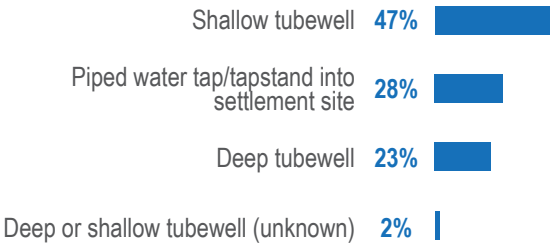


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

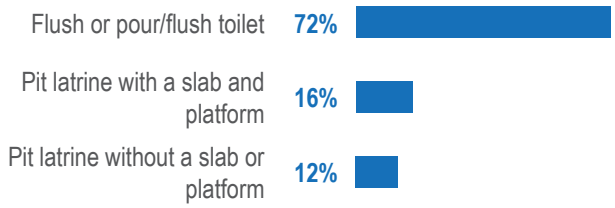


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

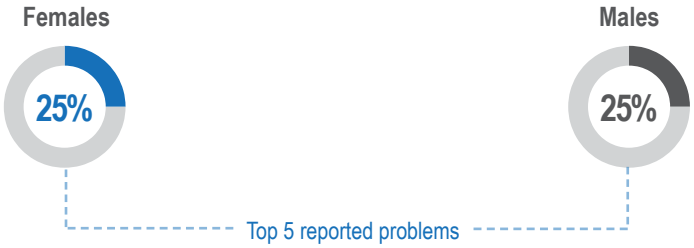
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 3)



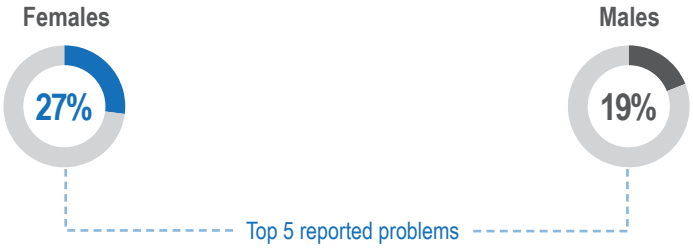
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
11%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 10%
10%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 8%
7%	Latrines are too far	3	Lack of light inside latrines 7%
7%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Latrines are too far 6%
5%	Latrines are difficult to reach	5	Latrines are difficult to reach 5%

BATHING FACILITIES

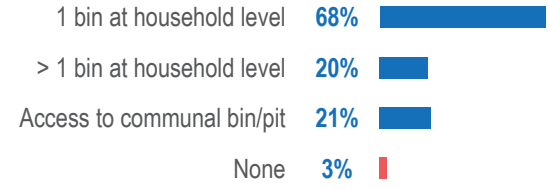
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



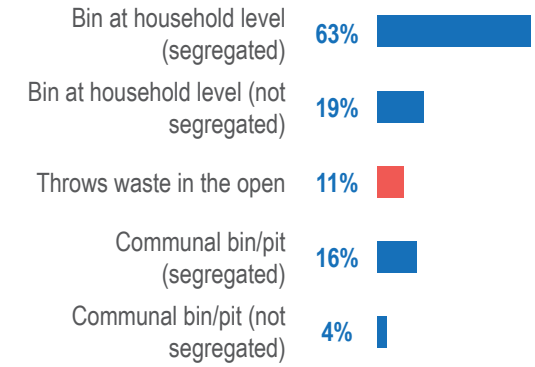
Females		Males	
17%	Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 12%
15%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far 8%
3%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning 3%
3%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 1%
2%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach 1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 131; households with males, n = 133). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

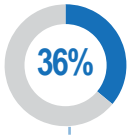
% of households with a education LSG: 47%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
21%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

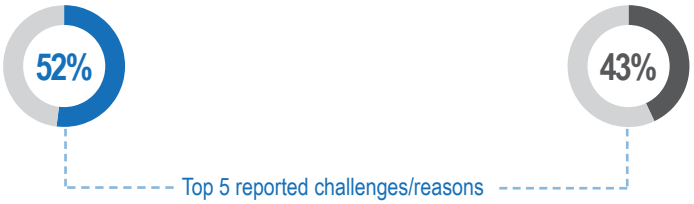
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **37%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **24%**

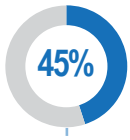
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

Girls		Boys	
18%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1 Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	13%
11%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2 Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%
8%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	3 No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	8%
7%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4 Children cannot concentrate at home	7%
4%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	5 Marriage	5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



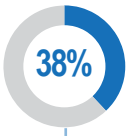
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **39%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **37%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 112; households with boys, n = 99). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

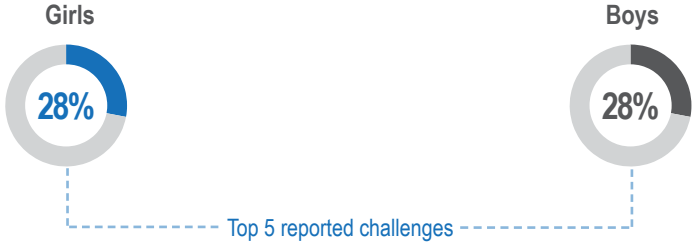
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **35%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **25%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
36%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	27%
30%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Marriage	20%
17%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	18%
10%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too young still	18%
7%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
14%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	20%
6%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3%
5%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	3	Learning facilities overcrowded	3%
5%	Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	3%
5%	Children are too old now	5	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	1%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 81 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 49 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 74 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 83). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 31%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

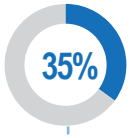
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

Limitations

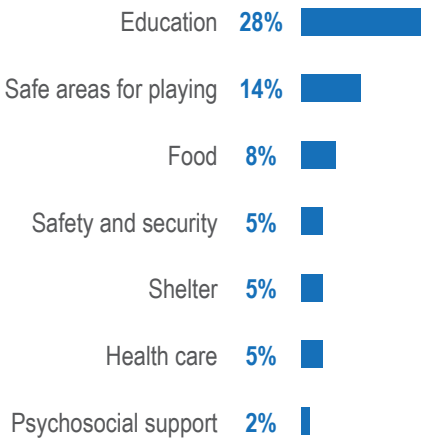
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls			Men/boys
11%	Latrines or bathing facilities	1	Markets 8%
9%	Markets	2	Latrines or bathing facilities 5%
8%	Distribution sites	3	On their way to different facilities 5%
3%	Water points	4	In transportation 5%
3%	On their way to different facilities	5	On the way to collect firewood 2%

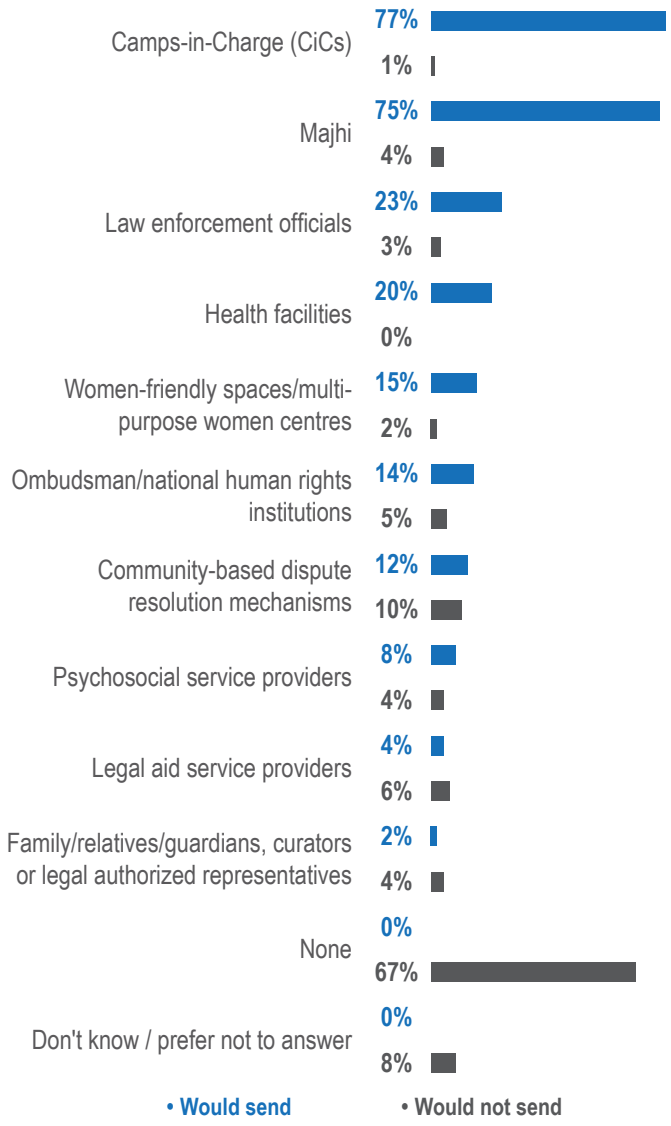
12% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **44% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 12%

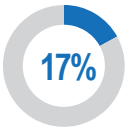
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
83%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

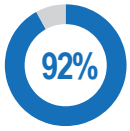
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

91% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

79% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



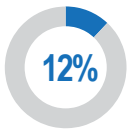
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 92). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 127).

HEALTH

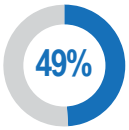
% of households with a health LSG: 11%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

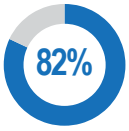
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

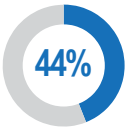
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

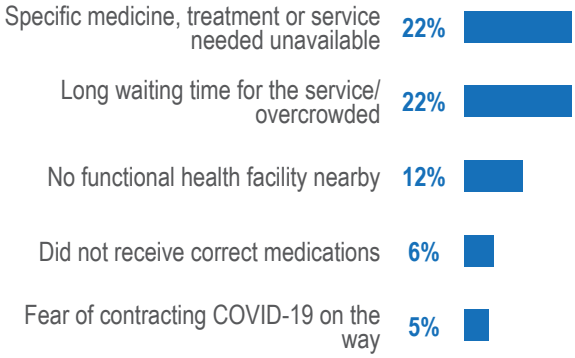
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



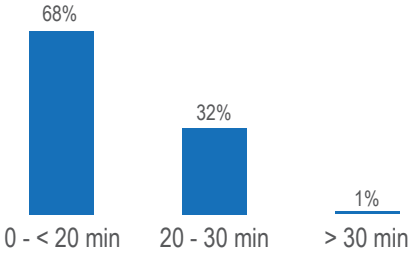
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

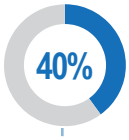


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (95%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (5%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 146). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

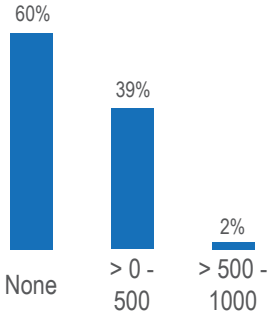
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



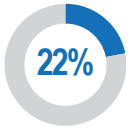
COPING

27% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

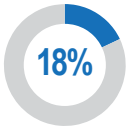
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 83). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

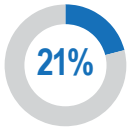
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

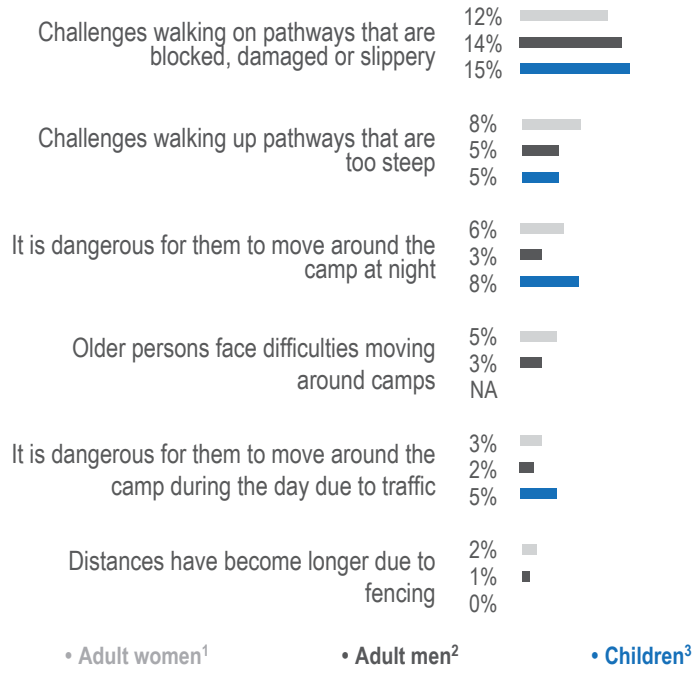


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



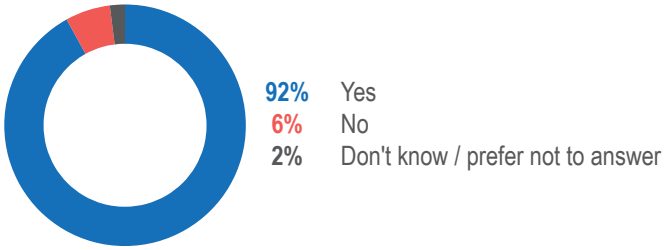
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



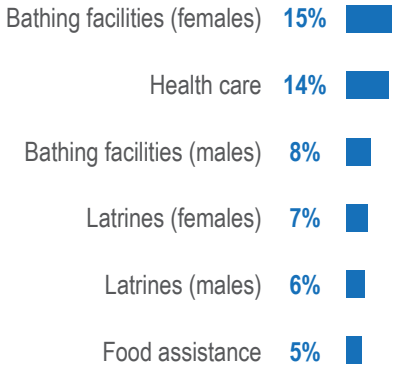
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

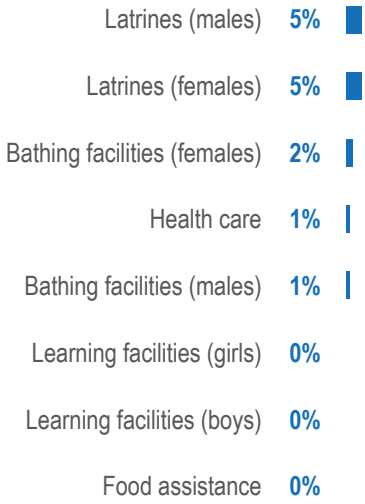


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



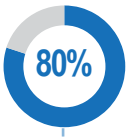
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 131). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 131). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 120). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 131; n, latrines (males) = 133; n, bathing facilities (females) = 131; n, bathing facilities (males) = 133; n, learning facilities (girls) = 73 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 43 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 132; n, food assistance = 132). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

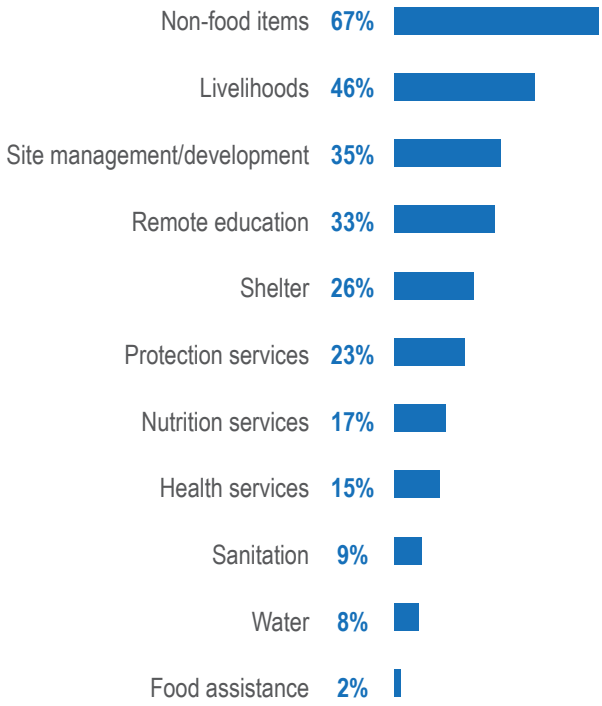
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



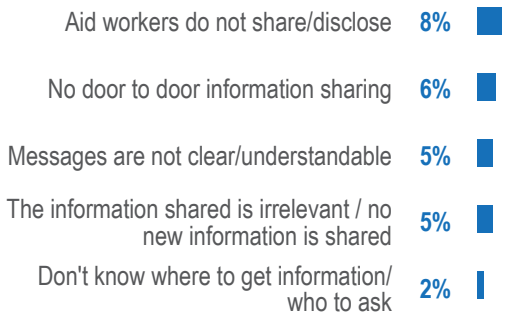
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

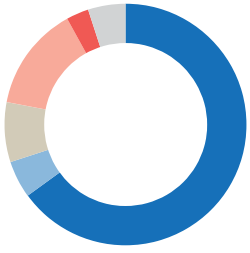


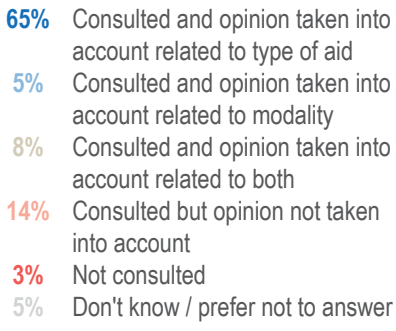
98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

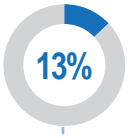
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

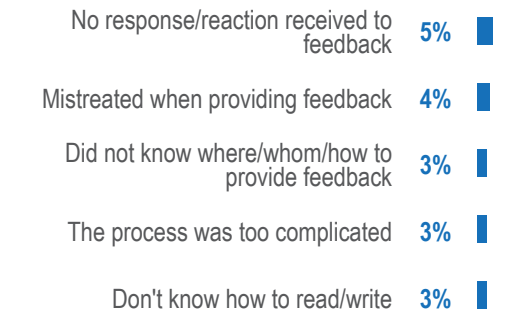






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

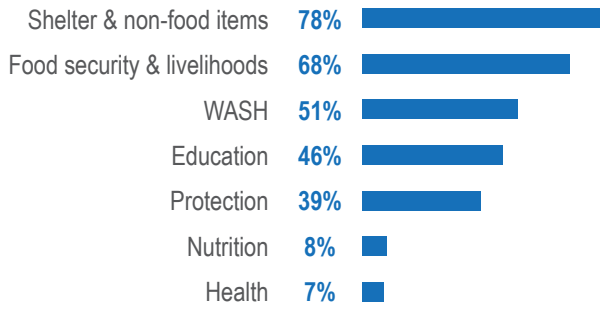
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 83%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

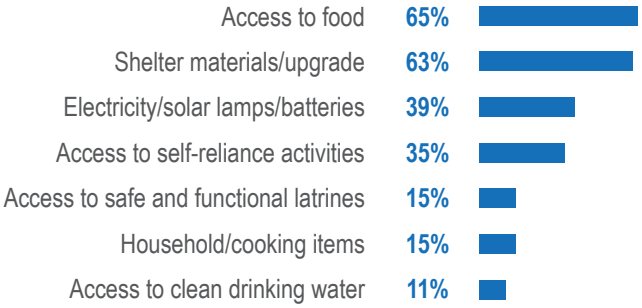
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
65%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
16%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

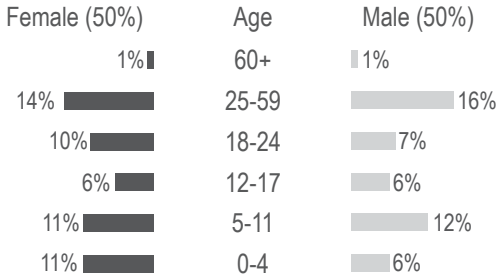
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

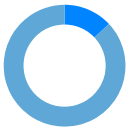
1	Access to food	1.76
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.38
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.66
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.60
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.27
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.23
7	Household/cooking items	0.23

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **4.7** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



13%	Female
87%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

3%	Before October 2016
1%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
97%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

17%	Female
83%	Male

Total number of household interviews **119**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 99).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

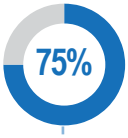
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
76%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
15%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

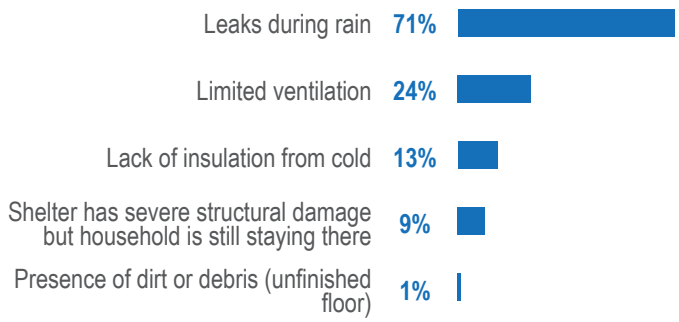
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

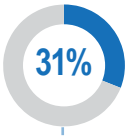


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 94%
- Damage to walls 18%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 15%

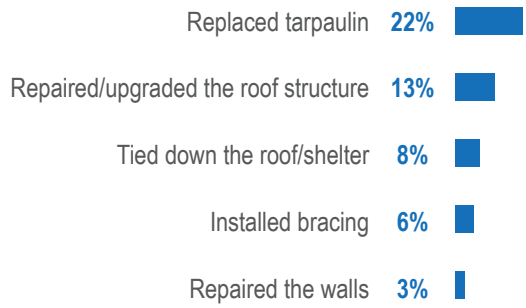
46% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

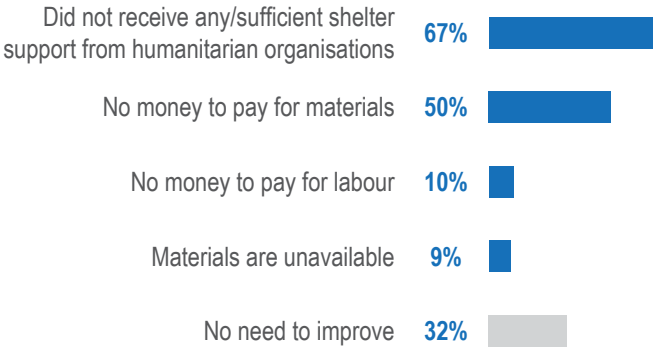


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

73% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

62% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 88). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 37). Results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

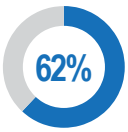
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	92%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	69%
Shoes	66%
Clothing and winter clothing	39%
Kitchen sets	37%
Mosquito nets	36%
Blankets	30%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	30%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

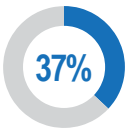
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

52%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **12%**
- To access or pay for household items **5%**
- To repair or build shelter **2%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 115).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 66%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
51%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

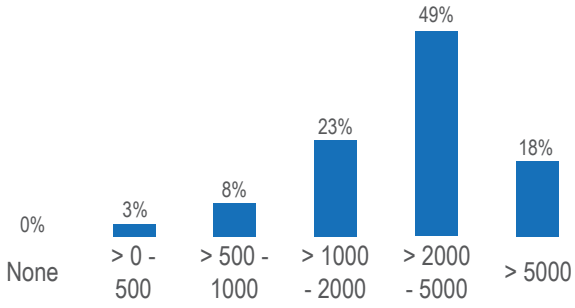
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

13%	Poor
40%	Borderline
47%	Acceptable

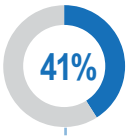
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

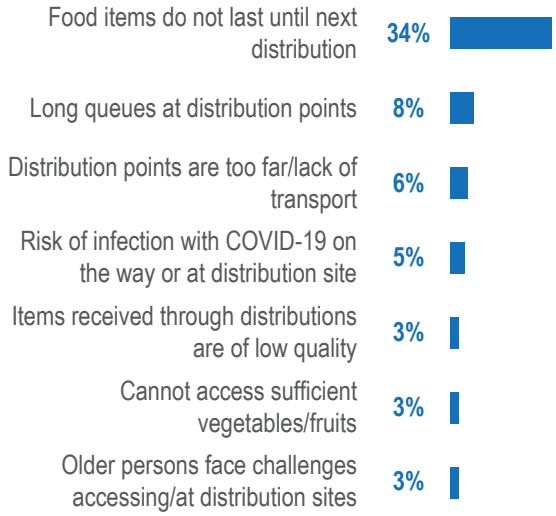


FOOD ASSISTANCE

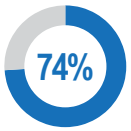


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



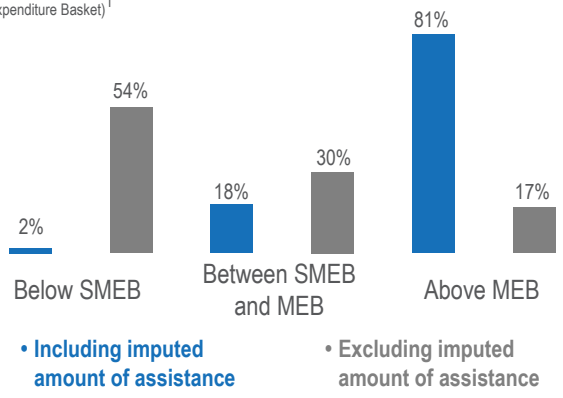
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

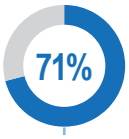
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

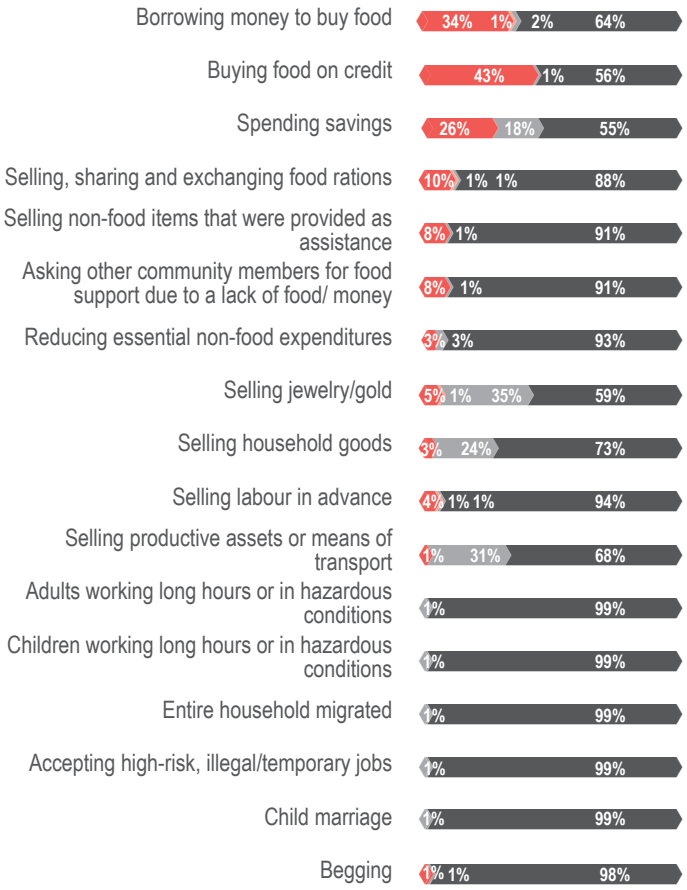


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



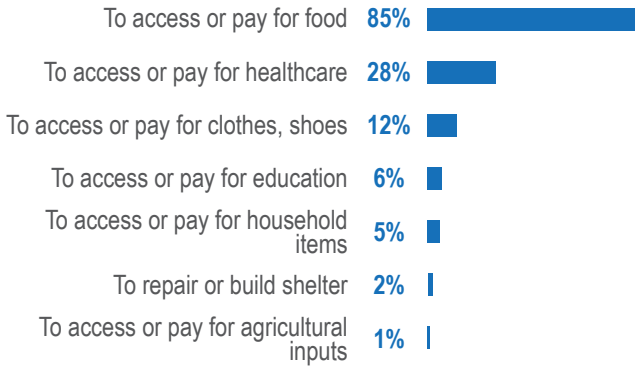
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

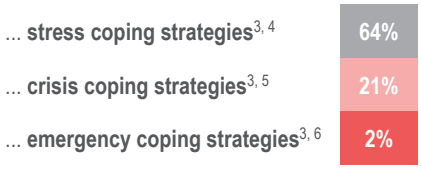


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 50%

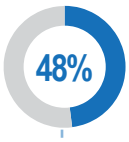
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
33%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

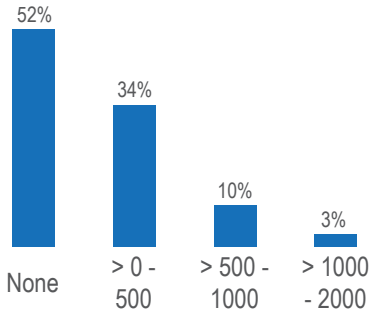
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



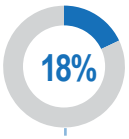
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

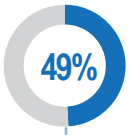


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

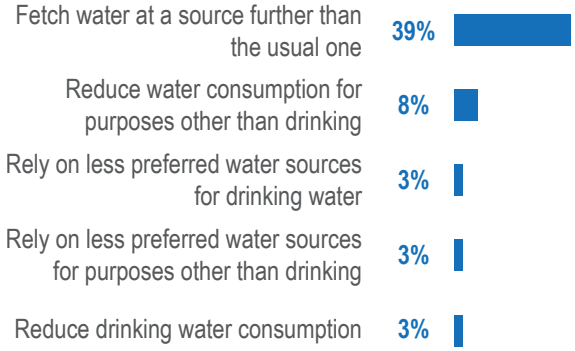
Purpose	%
Cooking	8%
Drinking	8%
Personal hygiene at shelter	13%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	13%
Other domestic purposes	16%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

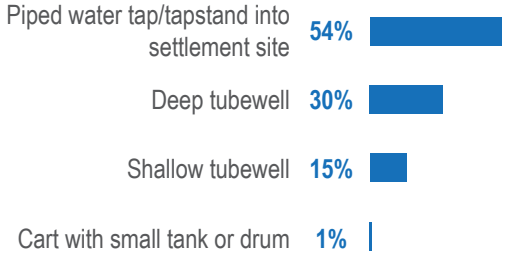


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

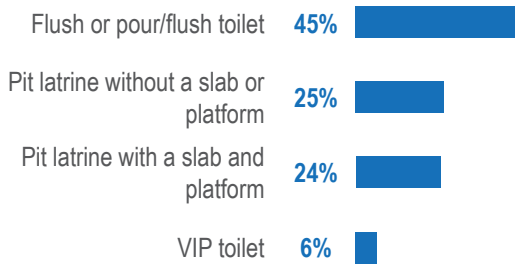


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

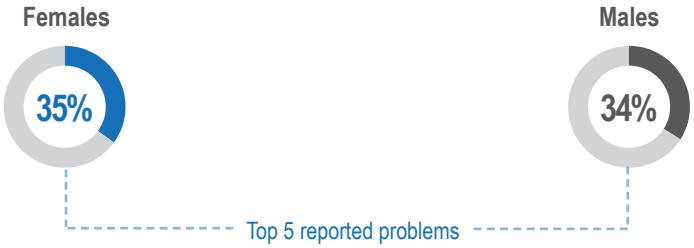
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



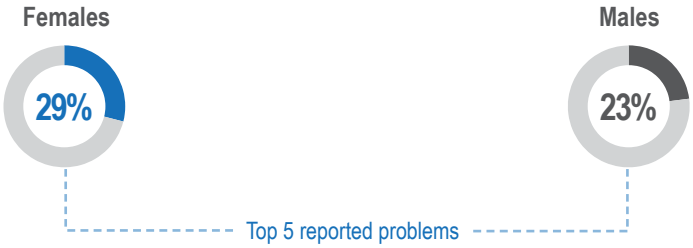
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
18%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding (1)	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	19%
13%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic (2)	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	10%
11%	Latrines are difficult to reach (3)	Latrines are too far	10%
9%	Latrines are too far (4)	Latrines are difficult to reach	10%
8%	Lack of light inside latrines (5)	Lack of light inside latrines	6%

BATHING FACILITIES

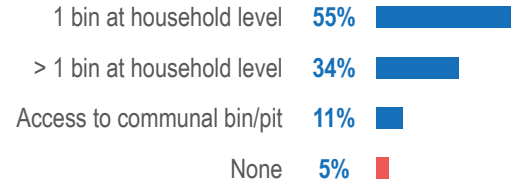
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



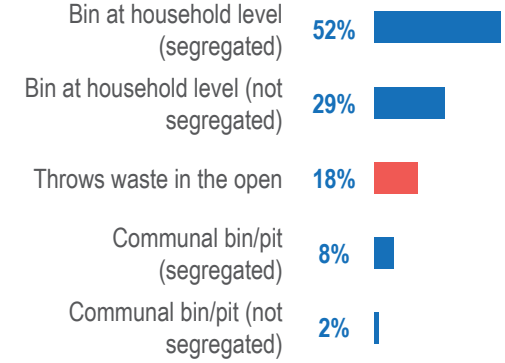
Females		Males	
13%	Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded (1)	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	13%
13%	Bathing facilities are too far (2)	Bathing facilities are too far	9%
5%	Bathing facilities are unclean/ unhygienic (3)	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	6%
4%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated (4)	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3%
3%	Bathing facilities are not functioning (5)	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 119; households with males, n = 115). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

% of households with a education LSG: 45%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

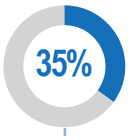
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
43%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
24%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **23%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **23%**

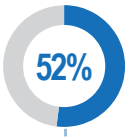
HOME-BASED LEARNING

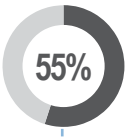


of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **36%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **26%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]





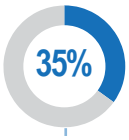
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	14%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	12%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	14%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	12%
3	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	9%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	9%
4	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%	Children cannot concentrate at home	7%
5	Children cannot concentrate at home	7%	Marriage	7%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 102; households with boys, n = 82 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

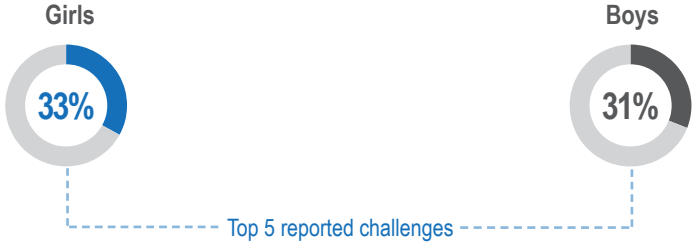
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **33%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **19%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
41%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	26%
25%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Marriage	24%
23%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too young still	21%
10%	Children are too young still	4	Children are too old now	13%
9%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	5	Household does not consider education important	11%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



	Girls		Boys	
14%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	15%
9%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too old now	5%
5%	Children are too old now	3	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	5%
3%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	Children are too young still	3%
3%	Children are too young still	5	Lack of structured schooling	3%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 47). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 69 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 38 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 34%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

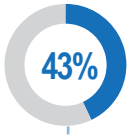
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
32%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
10%	Not classified		

Limitations

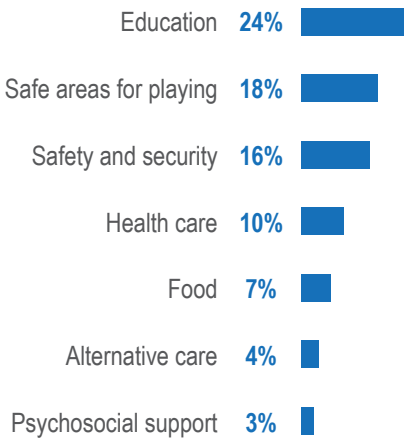
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



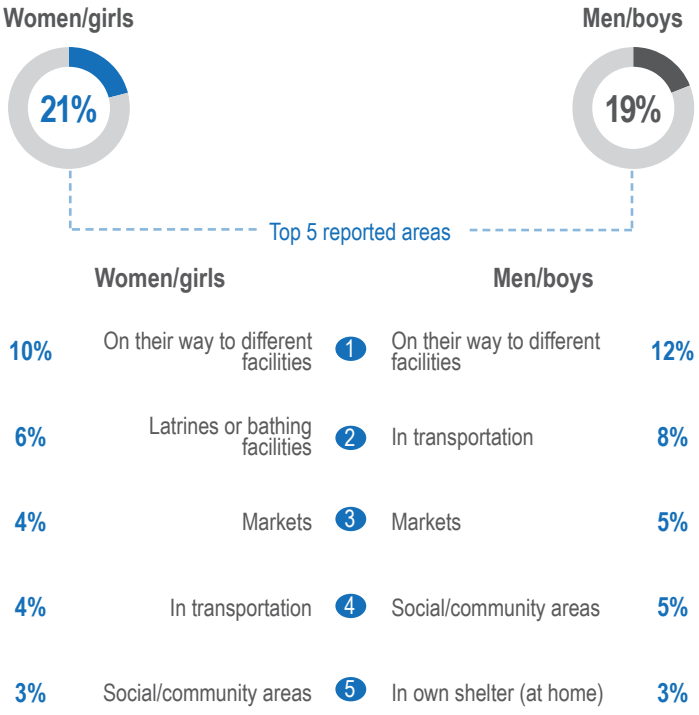
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



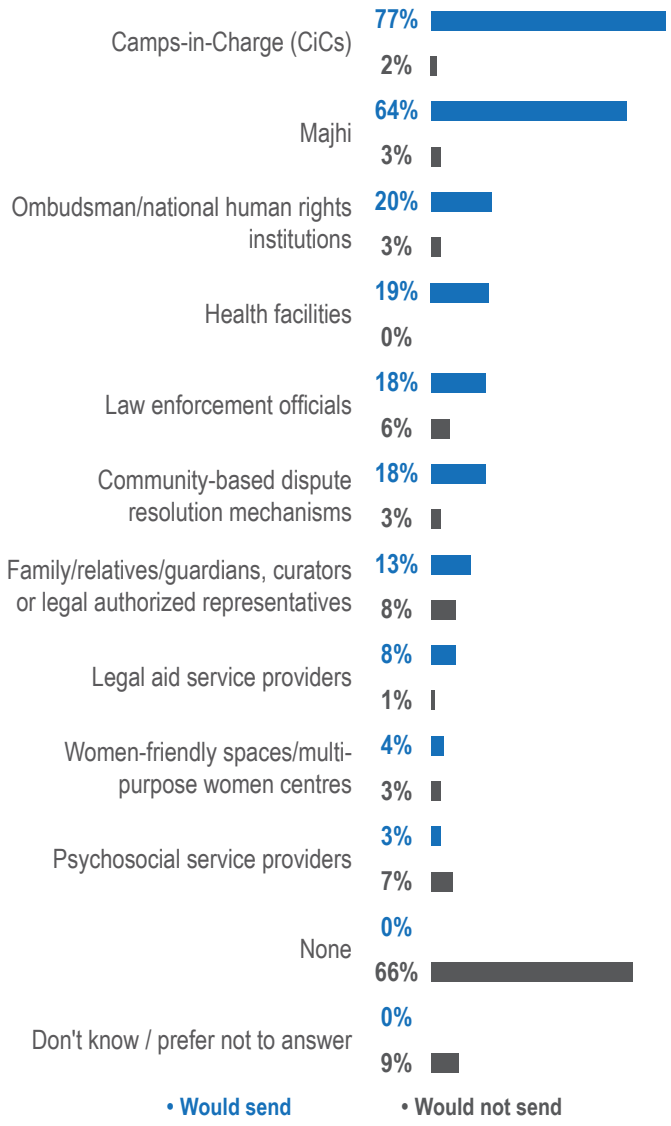
15% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

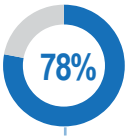
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **47% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

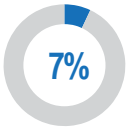
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

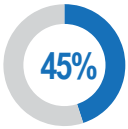
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
89%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

82% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

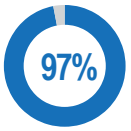
78% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

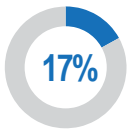
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 117).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

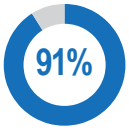
% of households per health LSG severity score:

8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
44%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
48%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

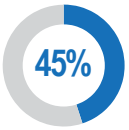
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

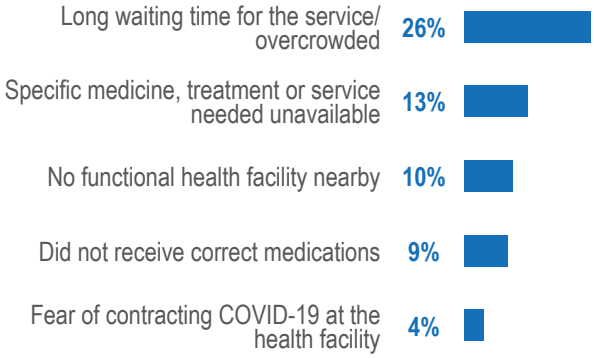
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



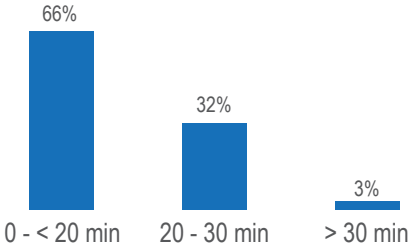
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

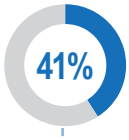


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (94%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (6%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 133). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

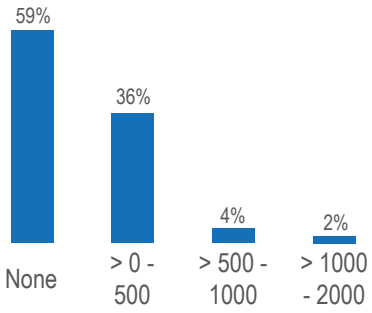
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

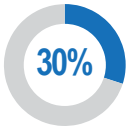
28% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

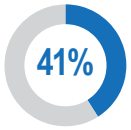
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

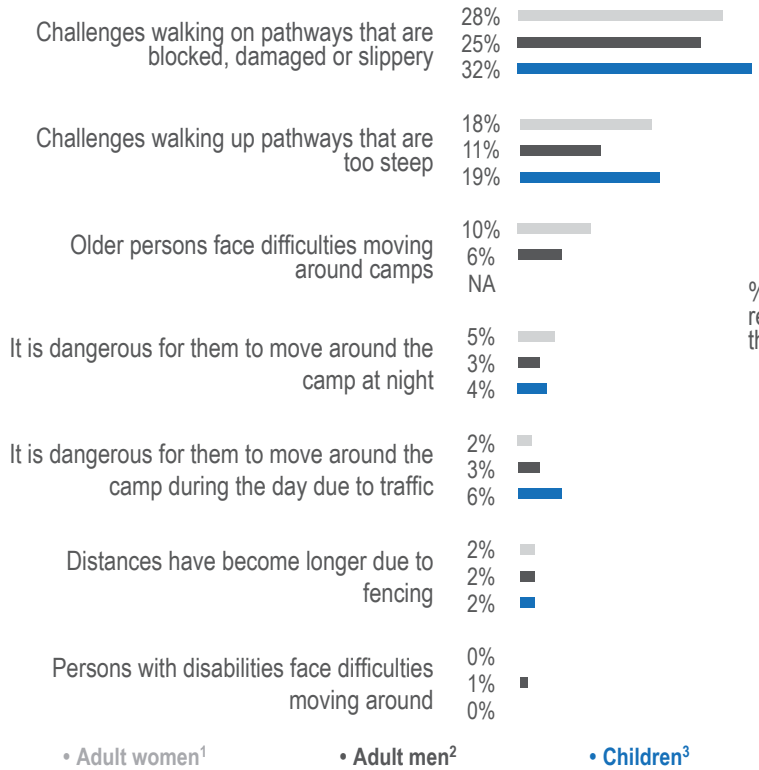


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



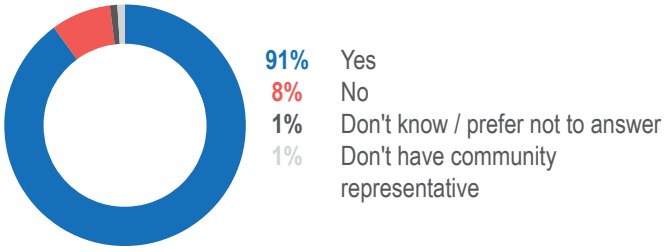
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



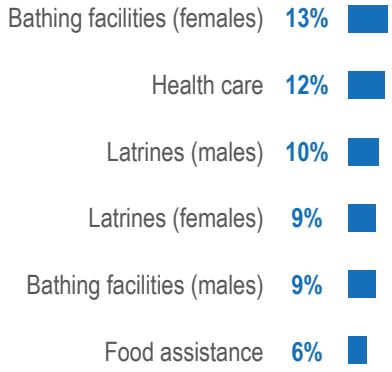
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

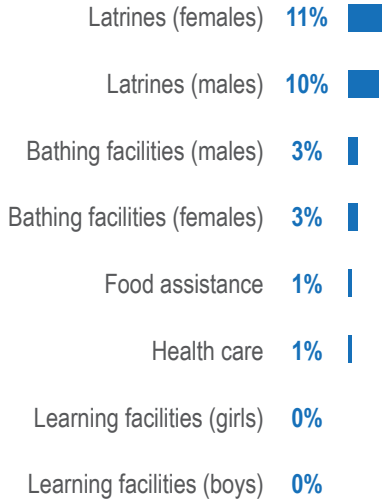


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



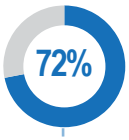
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 119). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 110). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 119; n, latrines (males) = 115; n, bathing facilities (females) = 119; n, bathing facilities (males) = 115; n, learning facilities (girls) = 64 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 36 - results are representative with a +/- 17% margin of error.; n, health care = 119; n, food assistance = 119). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

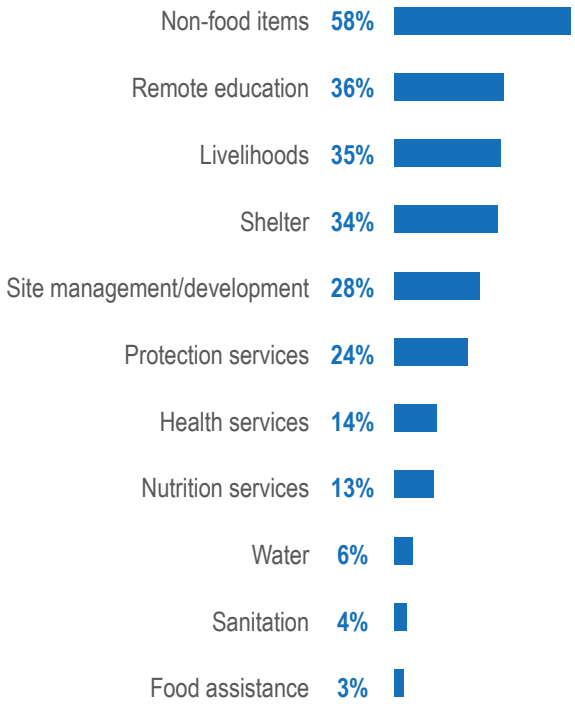
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

ACCESSING INFORMATION



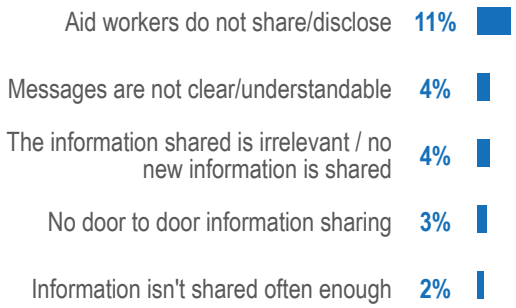
of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]



of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

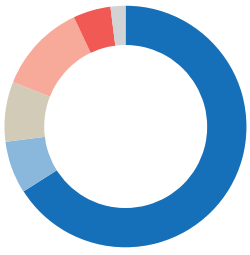


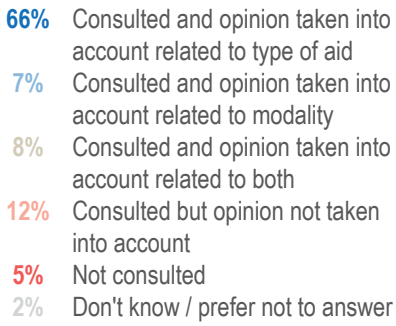
92% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

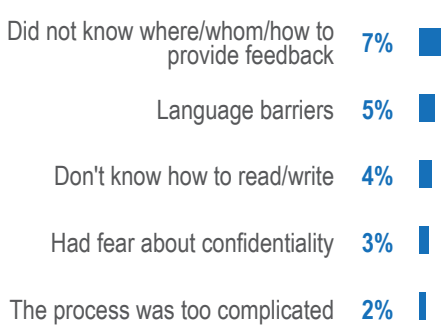
% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection





of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

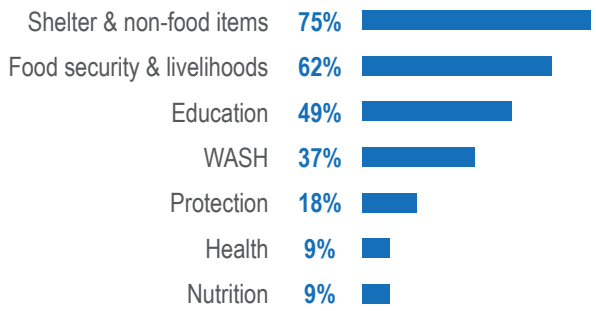
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 94%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

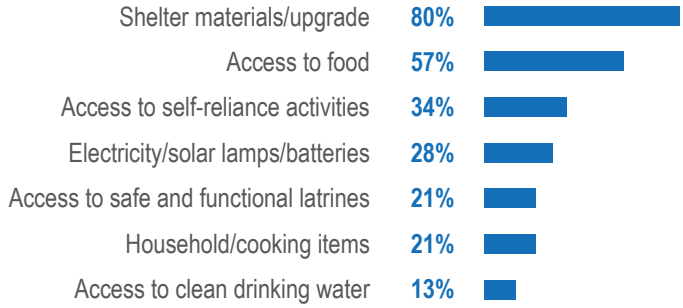
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
83%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

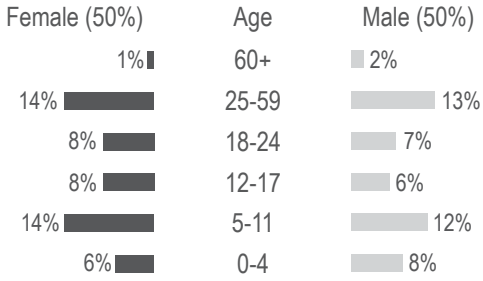
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

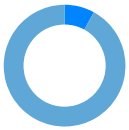
1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.76
2	Access to food	1.53
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.58
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.53
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.39
6	Household/cooking items	0.30
7	Access to clean drinking water	0.23

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.7** persons

Gender of head of household[6]



8%	Female
92%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

0%	Before October 2016
2%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
98%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

16%	Female
84%	Male

Total number of household interviews **109**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 102).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 72%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

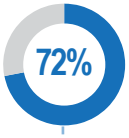
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

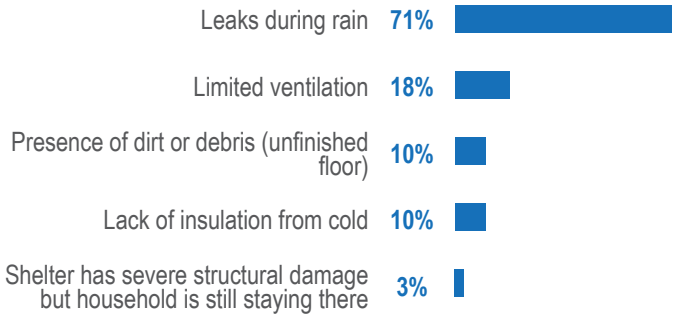
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

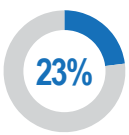
Most commonly reported issues



% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Materials trap heat 18%
- Damage to shelter due to unsafe location 8%

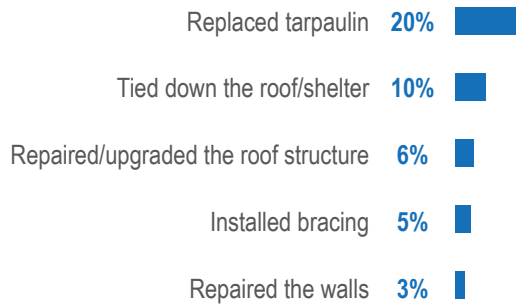
50% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**



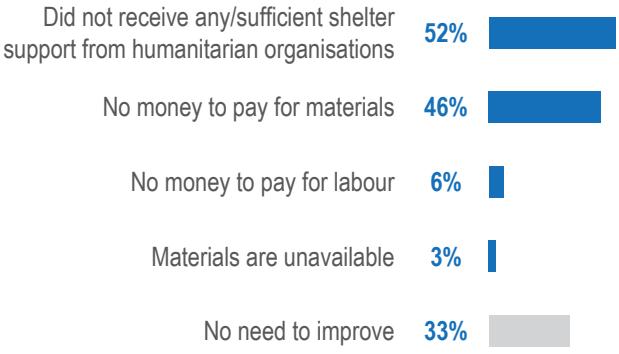
of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

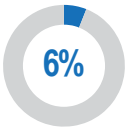
57% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

80% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 30). Results are representative with a +/- 18% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	86%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	61%
Shoes	60%
Clothing and winter clothing	35%
Kitchen sets	29%
Blankets	24%
Mosquito nets	22%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	20%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

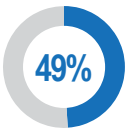
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

46%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **12%**
- To access or pay for household items **5%**
- To repair or build shelter **3%**
- To pay rent **1%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 96).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

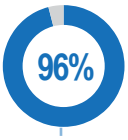
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
39%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
2%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

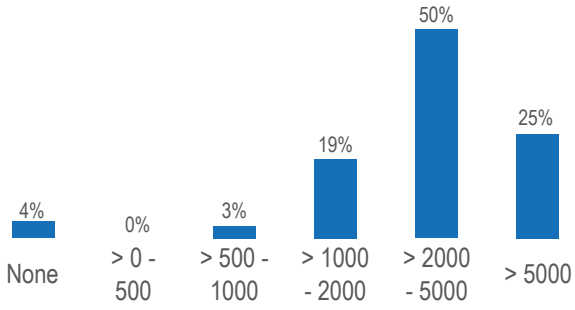
5%	Poor
36%	Borderline
60%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

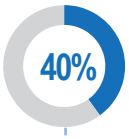


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

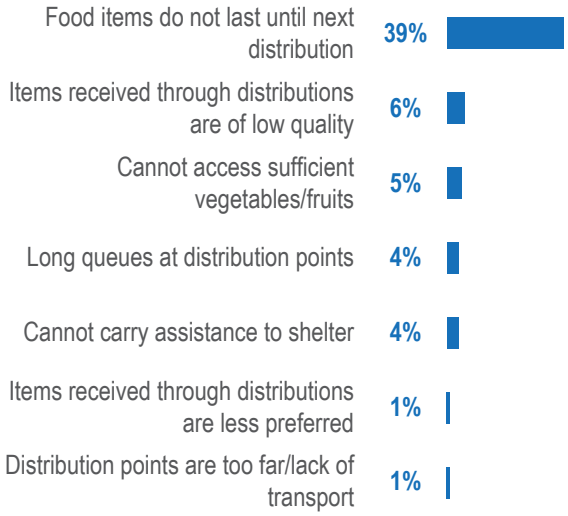


FOOD ASSISTANCE



of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

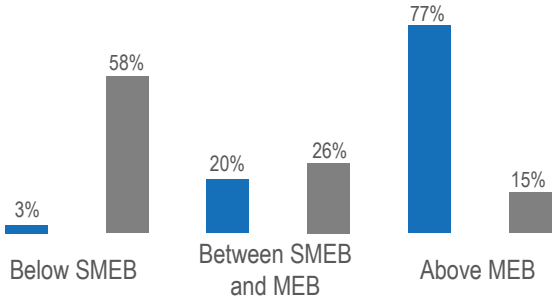
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

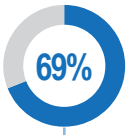
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

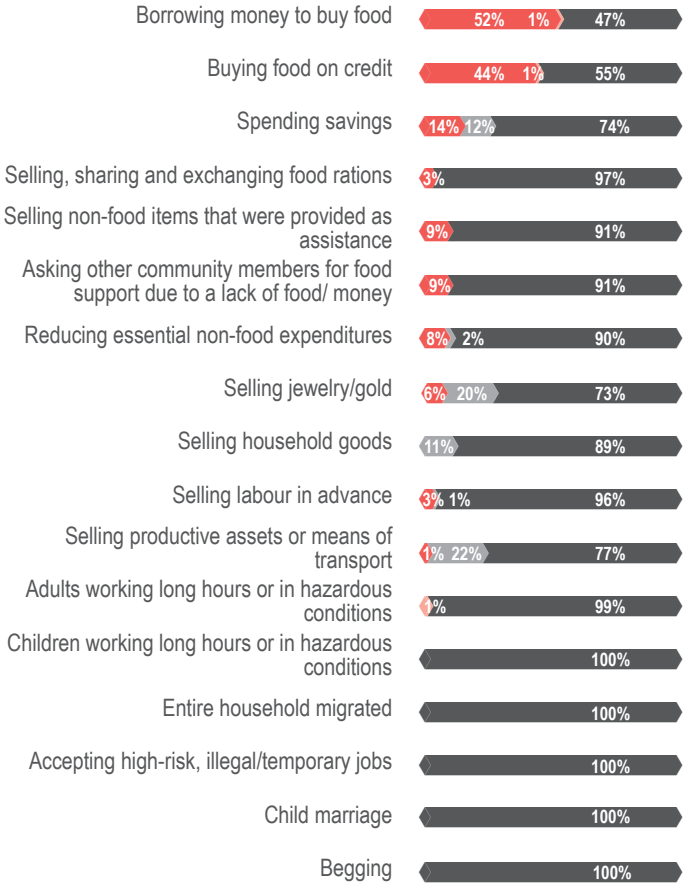


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



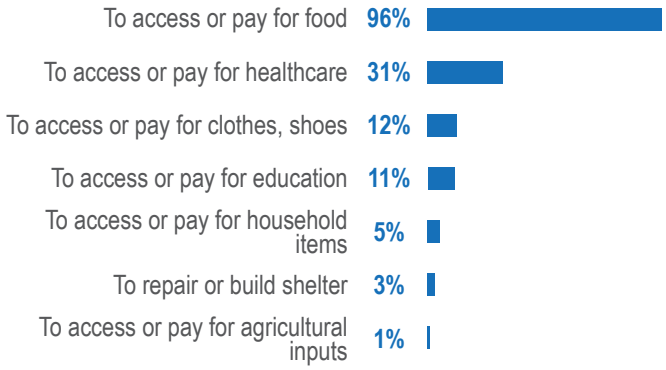
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

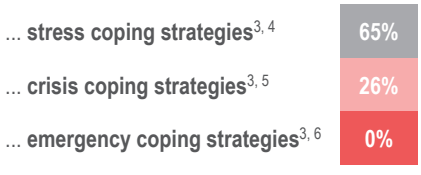


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 38%

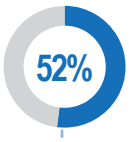
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
37%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
39%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

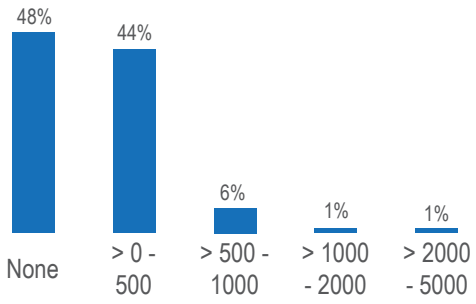
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



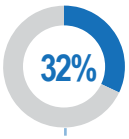
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

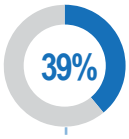


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

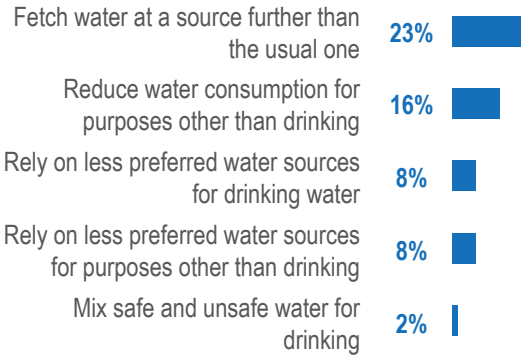
Purpose	%
Drinking	13%
Cooking	14%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	25%
Other domestic purposes	30%
Personal hygiene at shelter	30%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

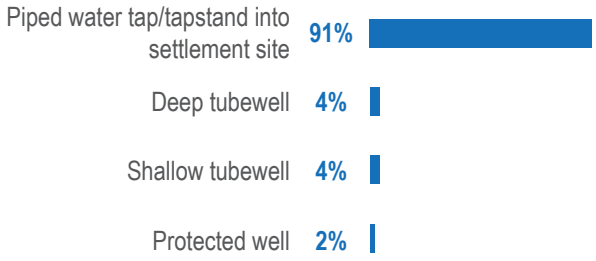


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

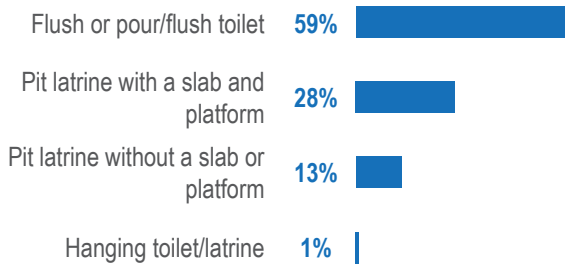


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

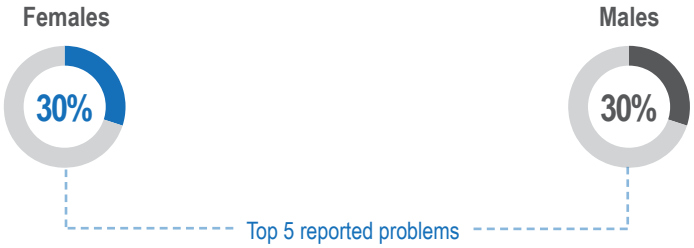
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



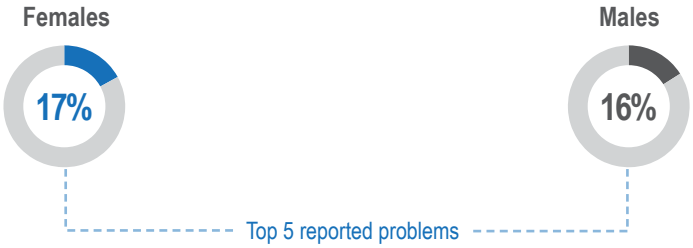
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
19%	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	19%
12%	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	11%
9%	3 Latrines are too far	3 Latrines are too far	7%
6%	4 Latrines are not functioning	4 Latrines are not functioning	6%
6%	5 Latrines are difficult to reach	5 Latrines are difficult to reach	5%

BATHING FACILITIES

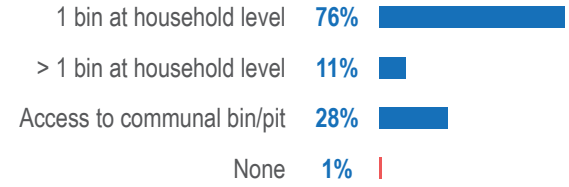
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



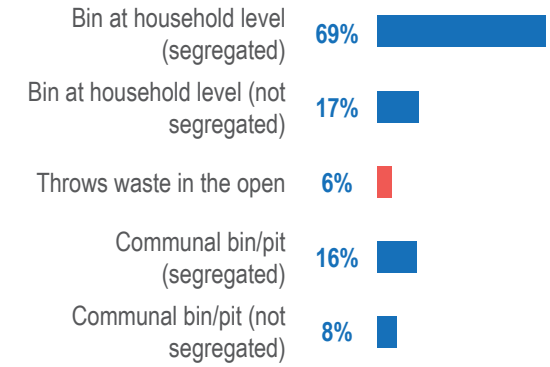
Females		Males	
8%	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
6%	2 Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	6%
3%	3 Bathing facilities are not functioning	3 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3%
2%	4 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4 Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
1%	5 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 109; households with males, n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

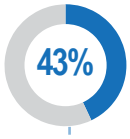
% of households with a education LSG: 49%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
22%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

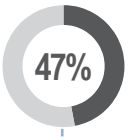


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **20%**

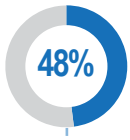
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	24%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	15%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	9%	Marriage	9%
3	Household does not consider education important	7%	Lack of light in shelter	7%
4	Lack of light in shelter	6%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	6%
5	Children cannot concentrate at home	6%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

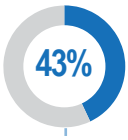
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **56%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **27%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 97; households with boys, n = 89 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

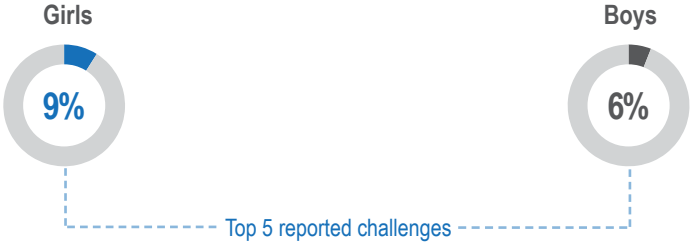
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **17%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
37%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Children are too old now	33%
30%	Children are too old now	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	31%
21%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Marriage	18%
17%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	11%
8%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
4%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Children are too young still	3%
4%	Children are too old now	2	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	3%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%
2%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	4	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2%
2%	Household does not consider education important	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	2%

COPING

11% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 45 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 54 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 66 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 17%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

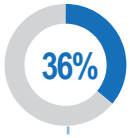
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
74%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Limitations

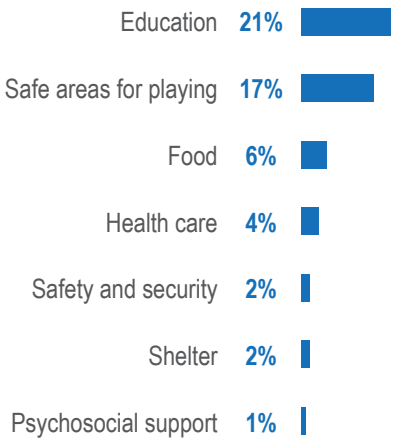
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



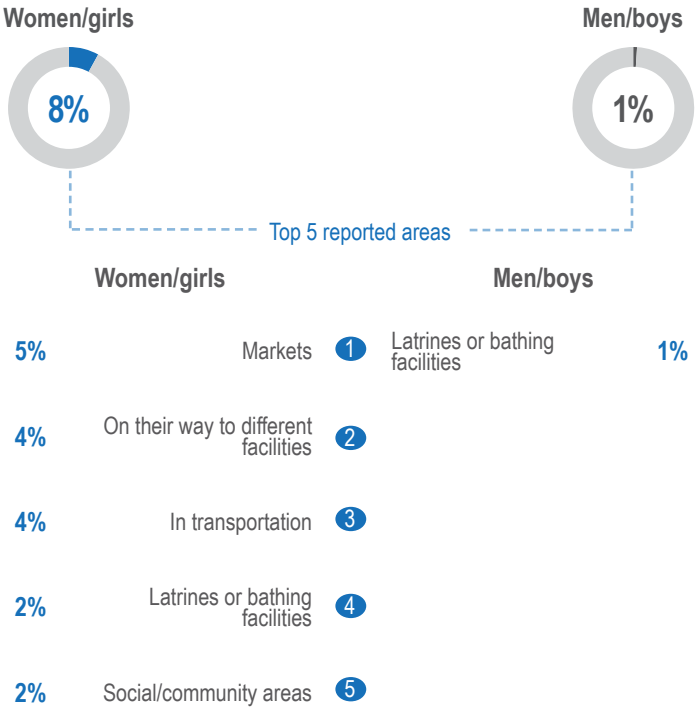
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



2% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

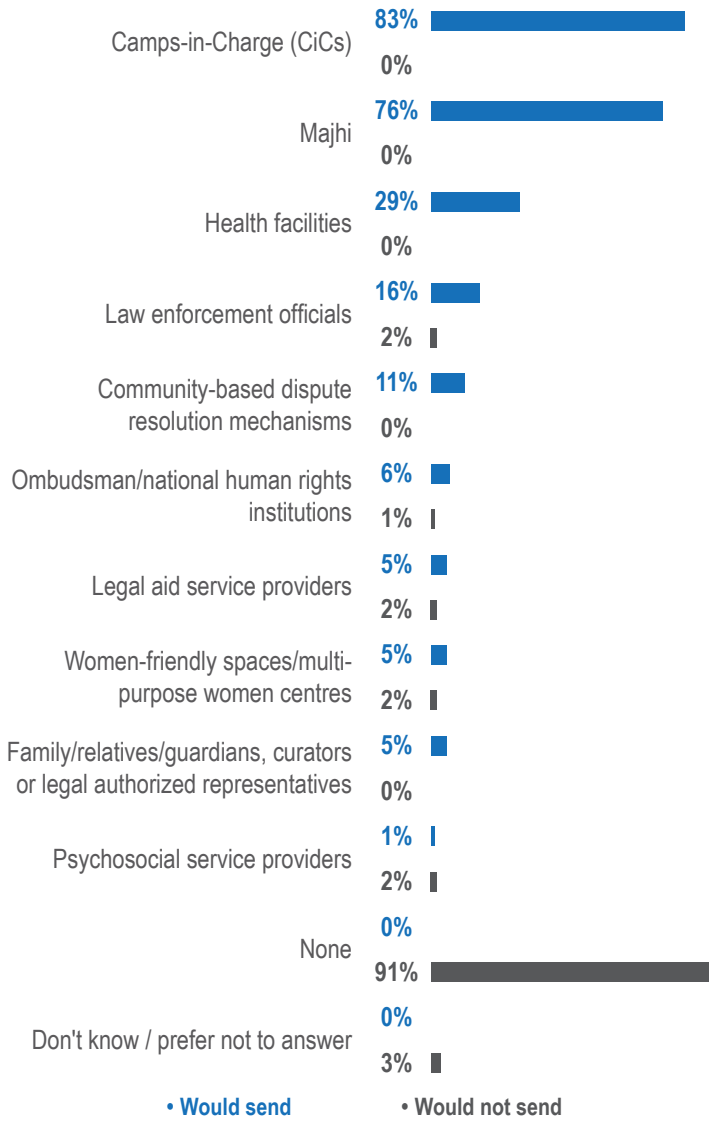
[1] Households could select multiple options.

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

PROTECTION

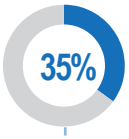
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



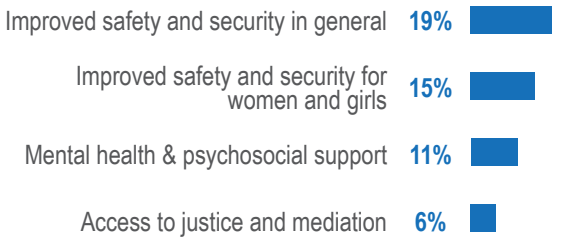
Overall, **44% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
80%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

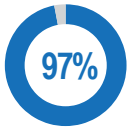
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

89% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

72% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



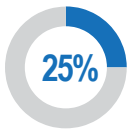
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 108).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 8%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

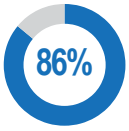
% of households per health LSG severity score:

8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
64%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



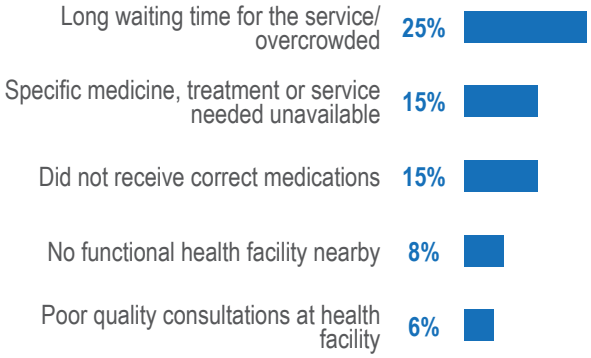
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

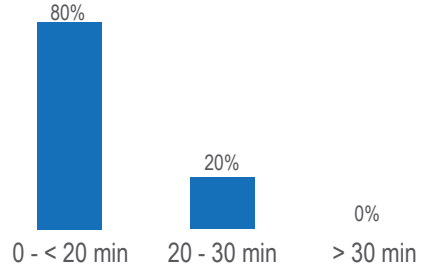
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

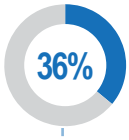


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (99%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (1%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 98). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

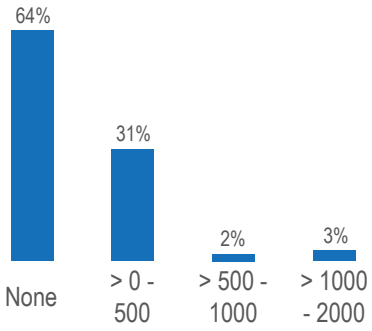
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



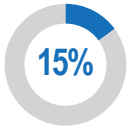
COPING

31% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

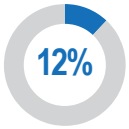
[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 75). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS



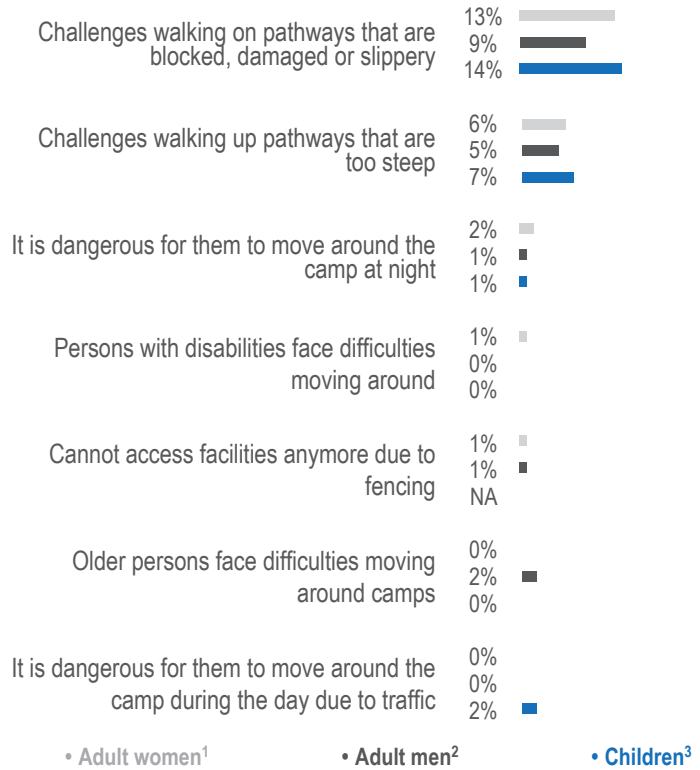
of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]



of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

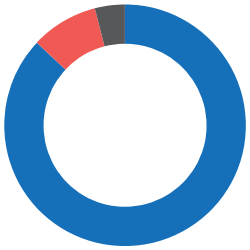
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

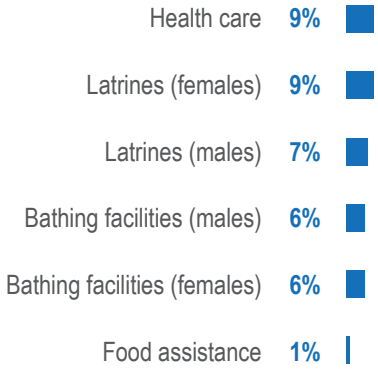
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



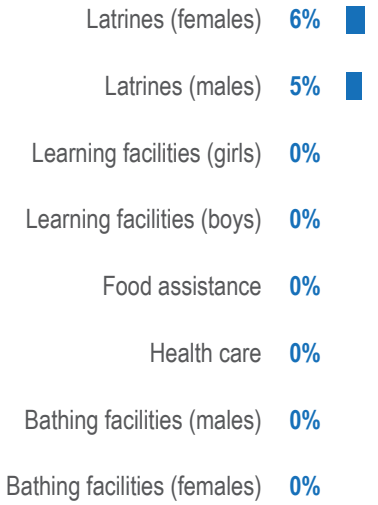
87%	Yes
9%	No
4%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



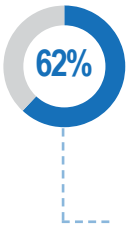
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 109; n, latrines (males) = 108; n, bathing facilities (females) = 109; n, bathing facilities (males) = 108; n, learning facilities (girls) = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 39 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 109; n, food assistance = 109). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

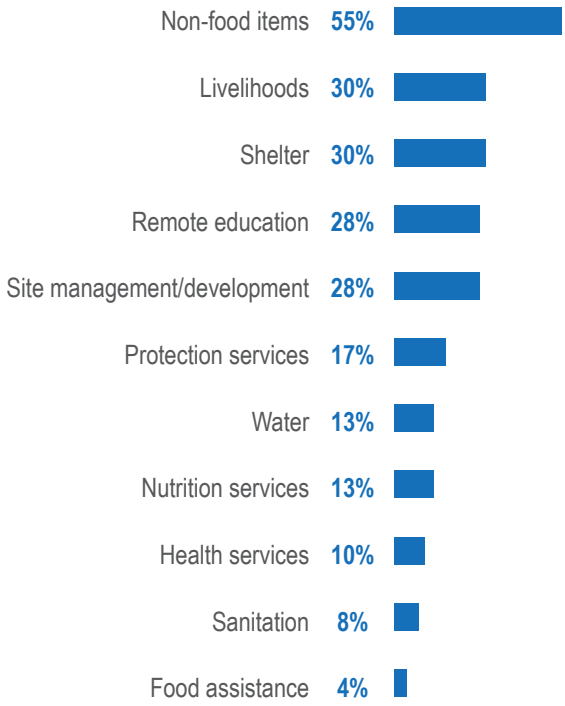
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

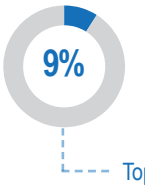
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

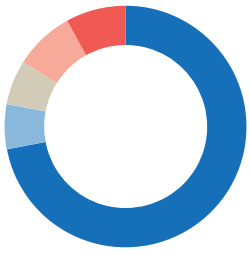
Aid workers do not share/disclose	6%
Messages are not clear/understandable	1%
The information shared is irrelevant / no new information is shared	1%
Don't know where to get information/ who to ask	1%
Older persons face difficulties receiving/ understanding information	1%

98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection



71%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
6%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
6%	Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
8%	Consulted but opinion not taken into account
8%	Not consulted

of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges

Did not know where/whom/how to provide feedback	1%
The process was too complicated	1%
Had fear about confidentiality	1%
Response to feedback was not satisfactory/timely	1%
Older persons face challenges providing feedback	1%

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

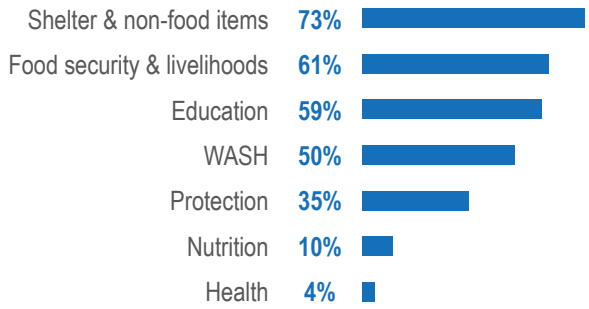
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 90%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

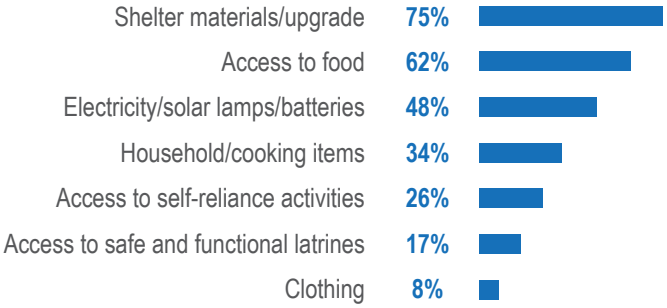
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
8%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

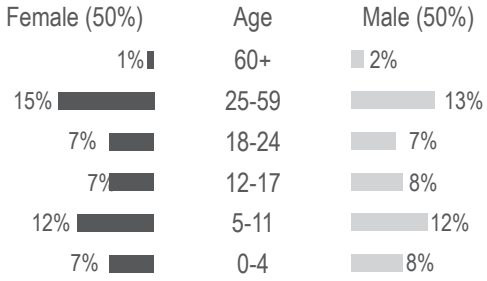
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.82
2	Access to food	1.73
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.93
4	Household/cooking items	0.41
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.37
6	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.31
7	Access to health services and/or medicine	0.11

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.3** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

33%	Female
67%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

18%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
77%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

36%	Female
64%	Male

Total number of household interviews **104**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

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SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 71%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
71%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

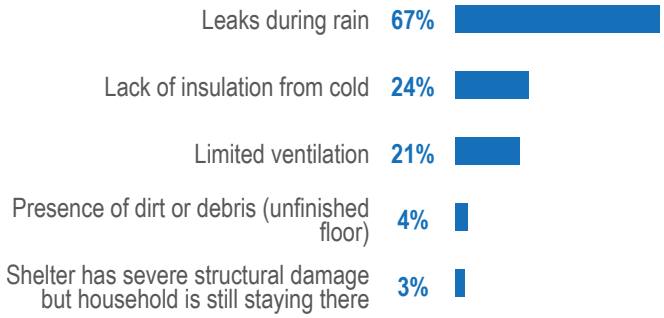
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

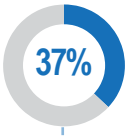


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 93%
- Materials don't insulate 18%
- Materials trap heat 16%

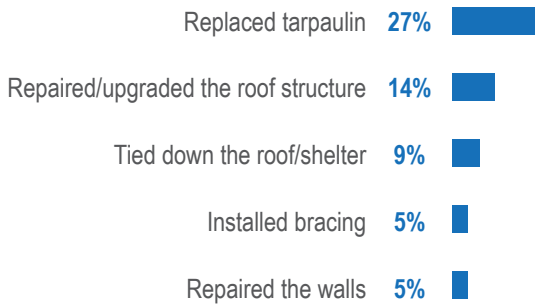
44% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

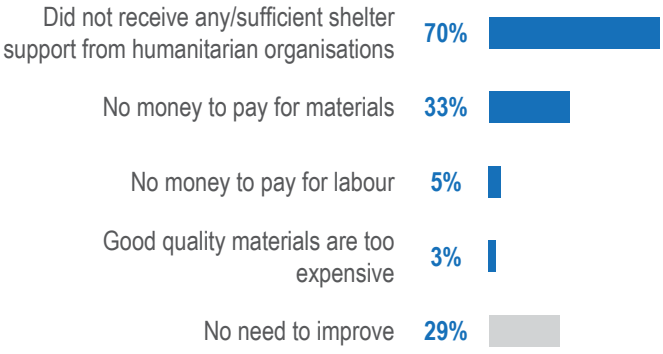


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

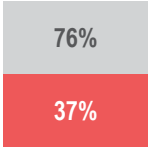
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 38). Results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

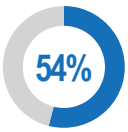
RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	82%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	71%
Clothing and winter clothing	57%
Shoes	55%
Blankets	42%
Kitchen sets	40%
Mosquito nets	40%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	30%



of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

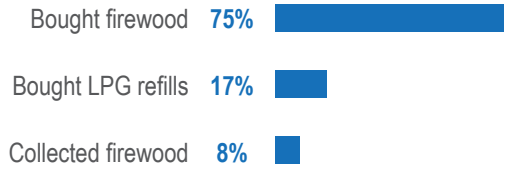
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

51%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 3)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **23%**
- To pay rent **8%**
- To access or pay for household items **8%**
- To repair or build shelter **7%**
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries **3%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 101).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 60%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

17%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
42%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
40%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
0%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

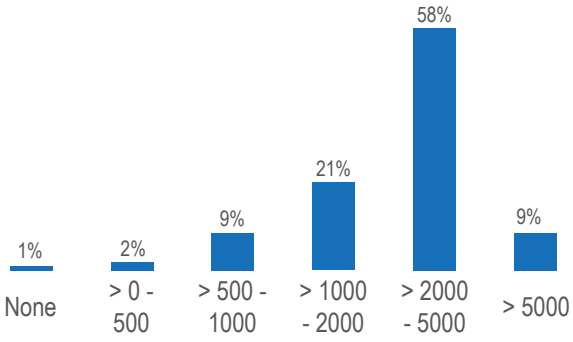
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

15%	Poor
26%	Borderline
59%	Acceptable

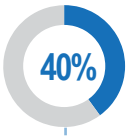
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

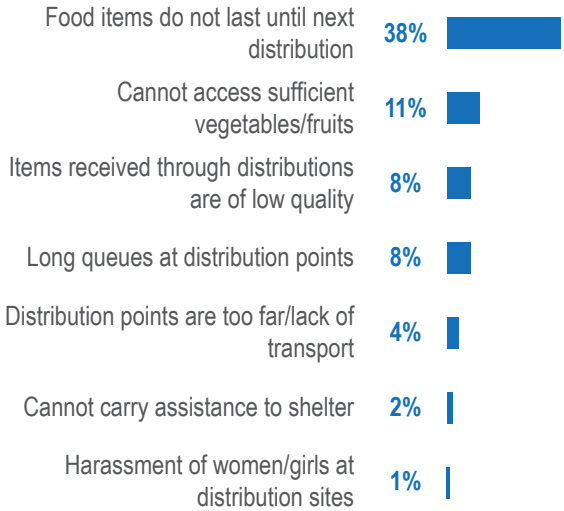


FOOD ASSISTANCE

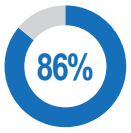


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



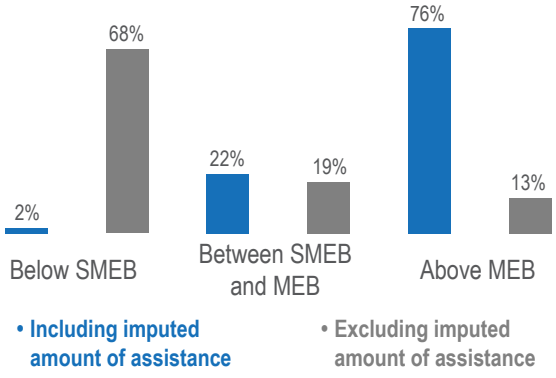
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

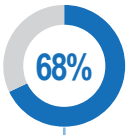
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

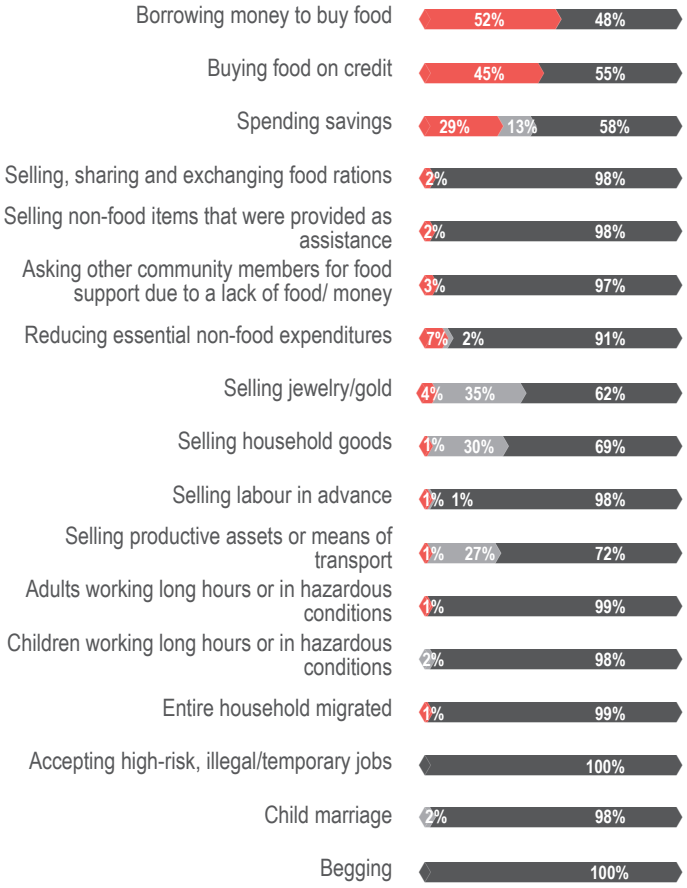


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



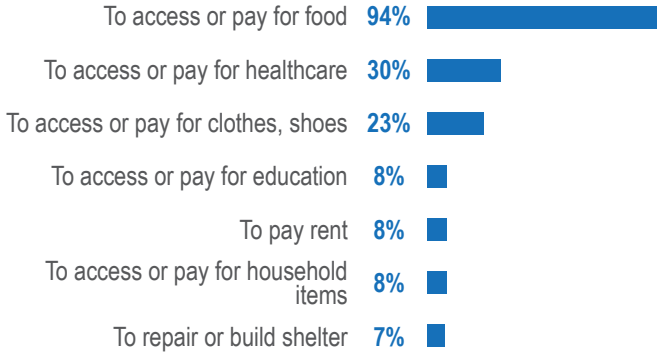
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

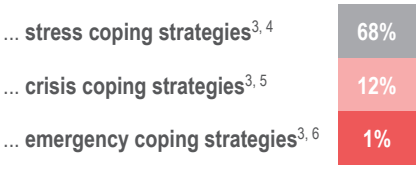


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 50%

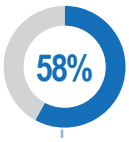
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
47%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
41%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

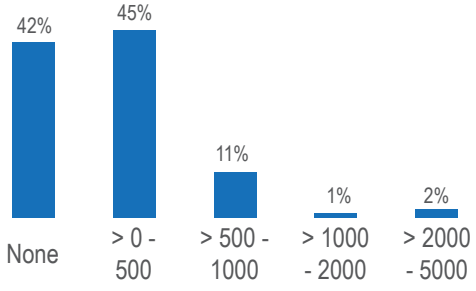
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

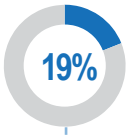
% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

Purpose	%
Drinking	9%
Cooking	11%
Other domestic purposes	12%
Personal hygiene at shelter	12%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	12%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]



Top 4 reported strategies

Fetch water at a source further than the usual one	14%
Reduce water consumption for purposes other than drinking	7%
Rely on less preferred water sources for drinking water	3%
Rely on less preferred water sources for purposes other than drinking	3%

WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

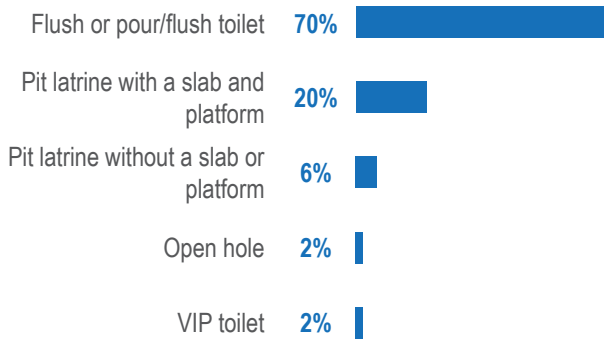
Deep tubewell	40%
Shallow tubewell	29%
Piped water tap/tapstand into settlement site	26%
Deep or shallow tubewell (unknown)	5%

[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

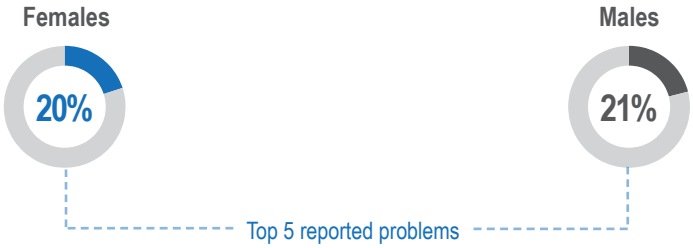
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



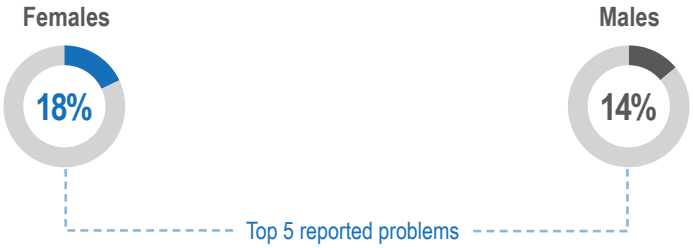
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females			Males	
11%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	1	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	12%
10%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	2	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	11%
7%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far	8%
5%	Latrines are difficult to reach	4	Latrines are not functioning	4%
4%	Latrines are not functioning	5	Latrines are difficult to reach	4%

BATHING FACILITIES

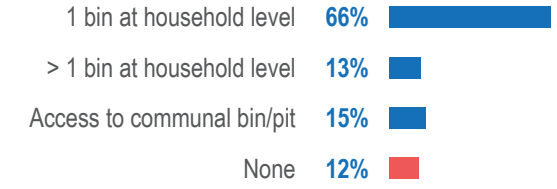
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



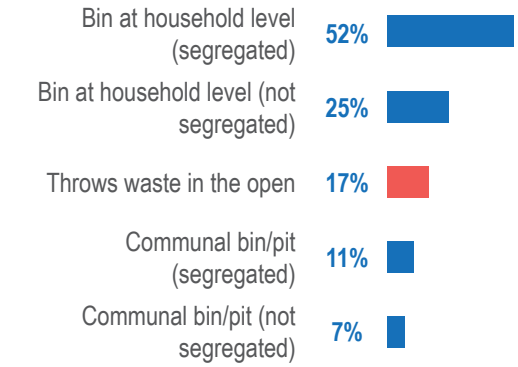
Females			Males	
9%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	9%
7%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	2	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	8%
5%	Bathing facilities are too far	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4%
4%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	4	Bathing facilities are too far	3%
2%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 103; households with males, n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

% of households with a education LSG: 55%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

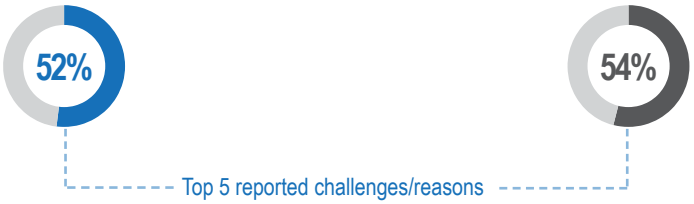
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
13%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **52%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **54%**

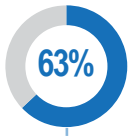
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	19% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	19%
2	11% Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Marriage	11%
3	9% Children cannot concentrate at home	3	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	9%
4	8% Lack of light in shelter	4	Lack of light in shelter	8%
5	7% No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	5	Children cannot concentrate at home	6%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



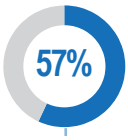
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **58%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **59%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 85 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 85 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

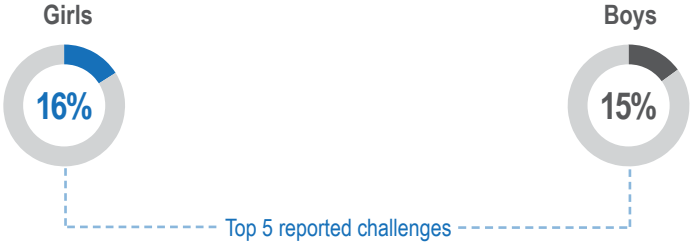
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **51%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **52%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
30%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	36%
29%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	30%
29%	Children are too old now	3	Marriage	25%
12%	Household does not consider education important	4	Children are too young still	13%
9%	Children are too young still	5	Household does not consider education important	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

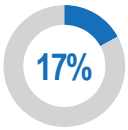


	Girls		Boys	
7%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Inaccessibility	5%
4%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2	Children are too old now	5%
4%	Children are too old now	3	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	5%
4%	Children are too young still	4	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3%
4%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	5	Household is unaware of education opportunities available or how to access them	3%

COPING

8% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 79). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 53 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 55 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 33%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
23%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
58%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
7%	Not classified		

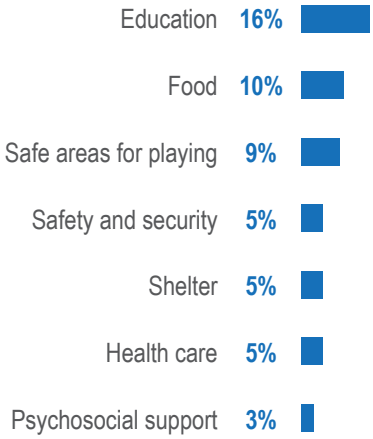
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

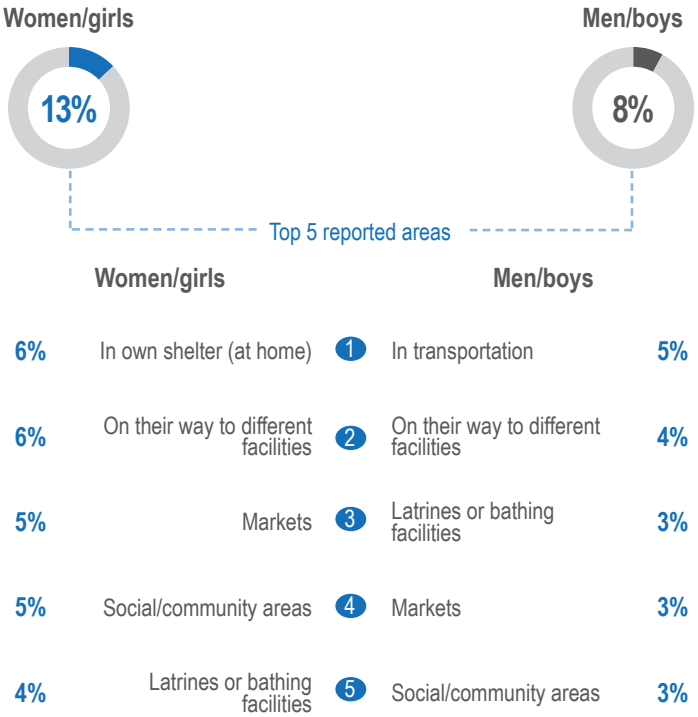
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



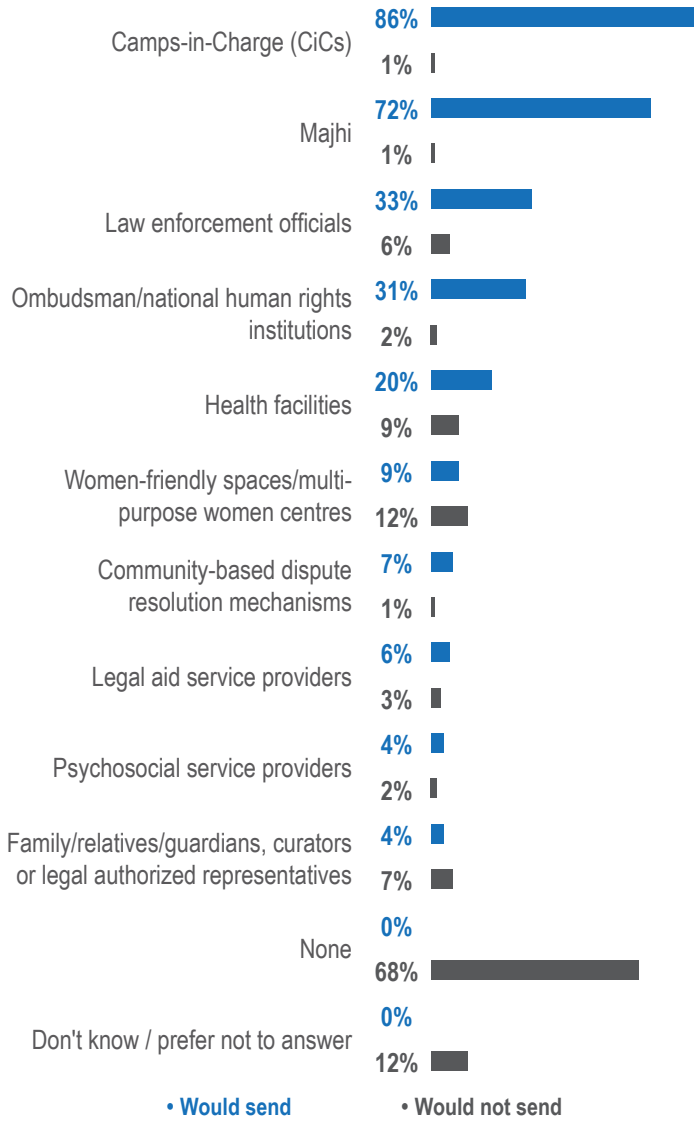
6% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

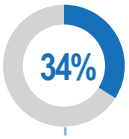
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



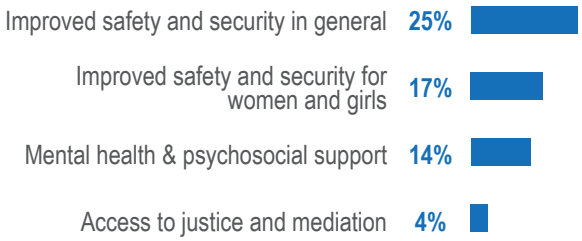
Overall, **59% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

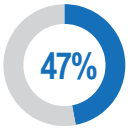
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
88%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

93% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

77% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS

of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 101).

HEALTH

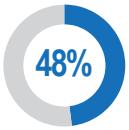
% of households with a health LSG: 4%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

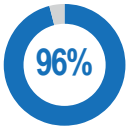
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
71%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



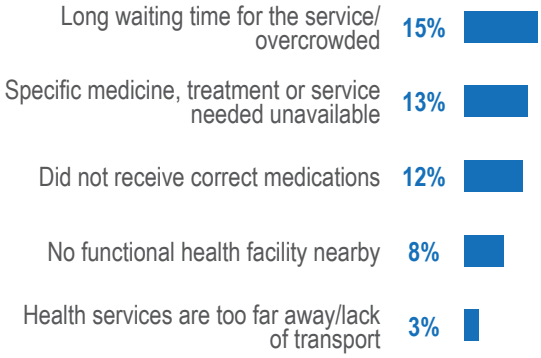
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

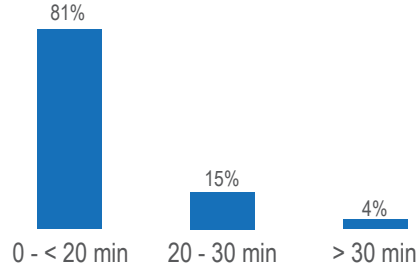
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

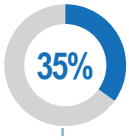


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (90%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (7%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 114). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

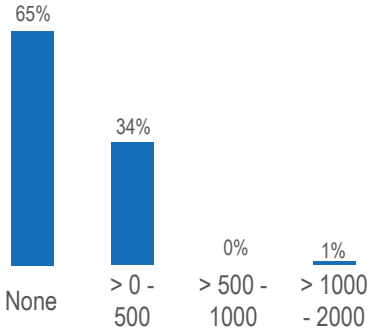
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

30% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 71). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

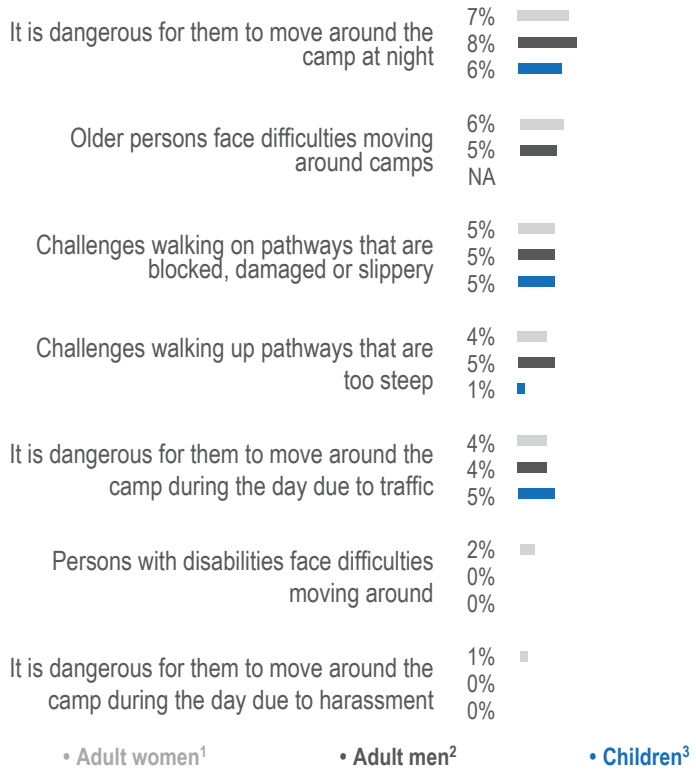
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

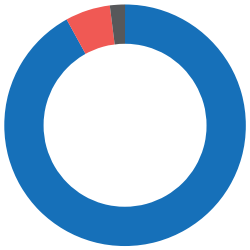
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

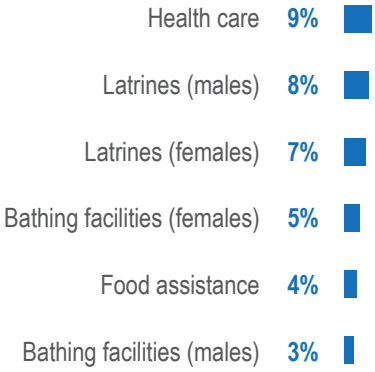
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



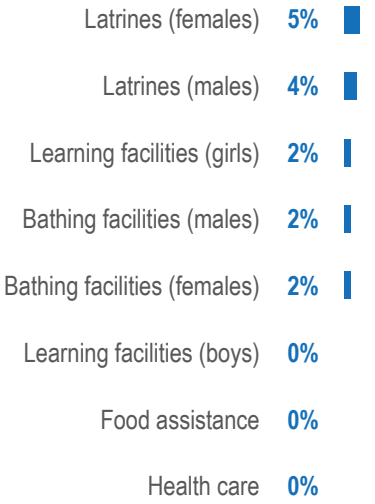
92%	Yes
6%	No
2%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



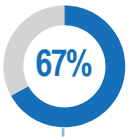
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 93). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 99). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 103; n, latrines (males) = 103; n, bathing facilities (females) = 103; n, bathing facilities (males) = 103; n, learning facilities (girls) = 51 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 47 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 104; n, food assistance = 104). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

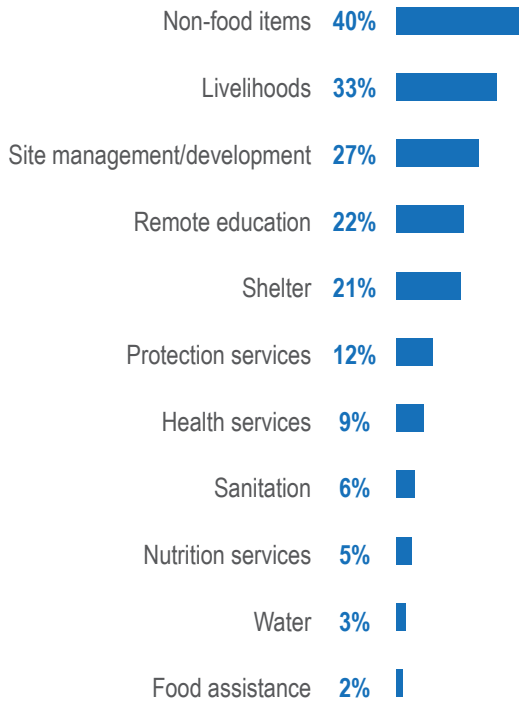
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

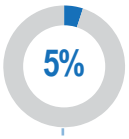
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

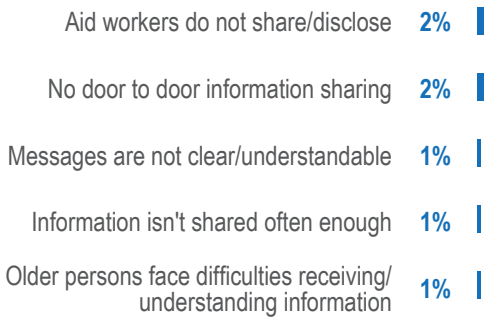
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

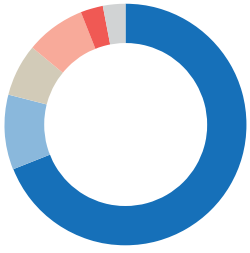


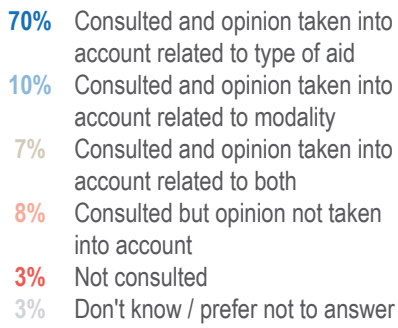
95% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

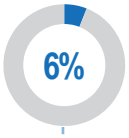
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

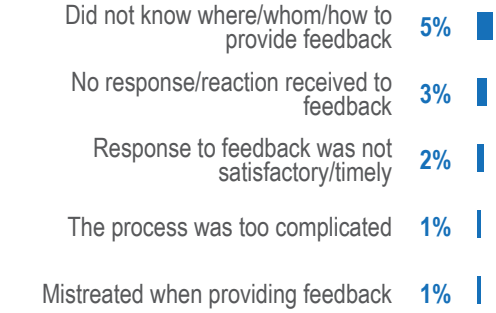






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

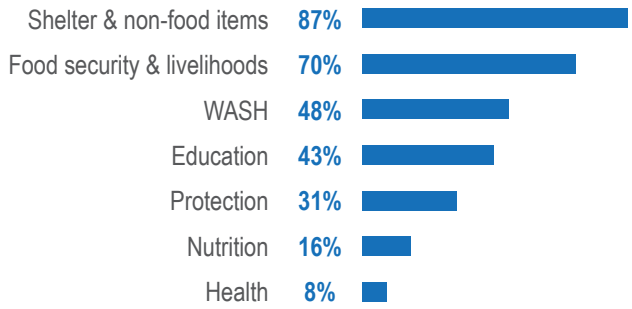
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 89%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

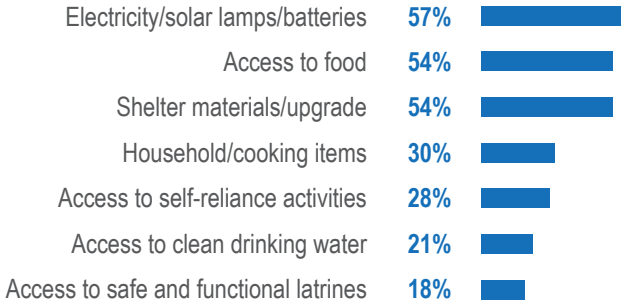
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
67%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
10%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

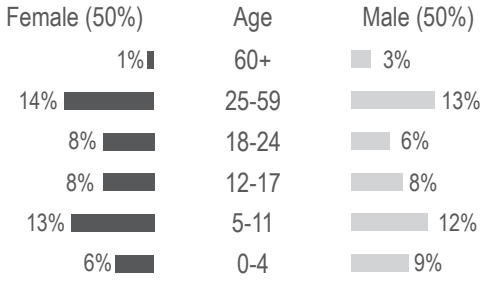
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.47
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.24
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.96
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.52
5	Household/cooking items	0.46
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.44
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.31

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.5** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

30%	Female
70%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

24%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
71%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

30%	Female
70%	Male

Total number of household interviews `105

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 93). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 82%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

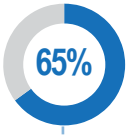
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
82%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

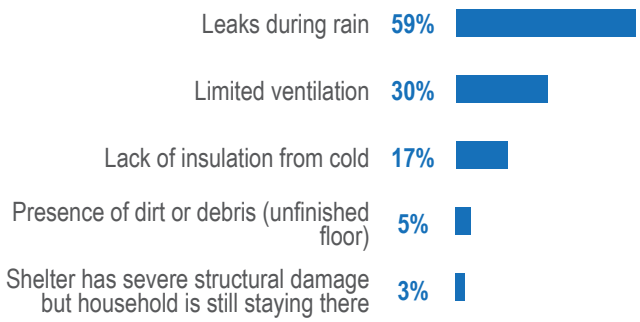
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

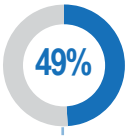


% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 91%
- Materials trap heat 24%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 12%

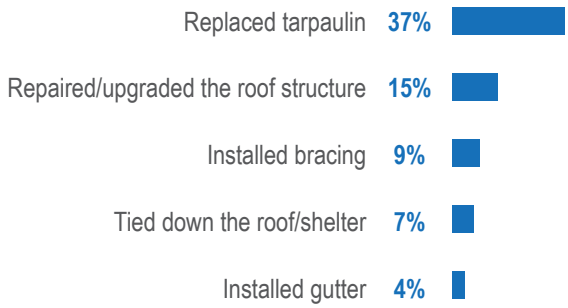
24% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

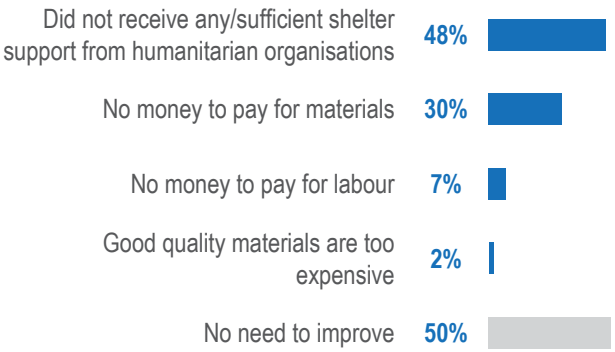


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

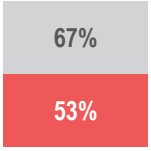
Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 68). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 54). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 51). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	95%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	77%
Shoes	63%
Clothing and winter clothing	57%
Kitchen sets	55%
Blankets	44%
Mosquito nets	40%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	29%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

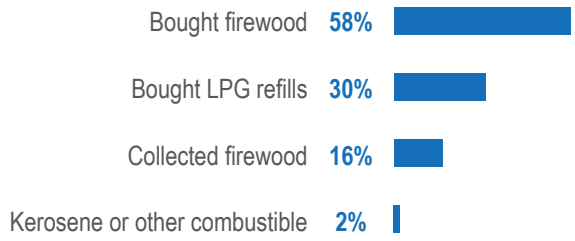
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

46%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **20%**
- To pay rent **17%**
- To access or pay for cooking fuel **5%**
- To access or pay for household items **5%**
- To repair or build shelter **4%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 105).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 67%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
32%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
1%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

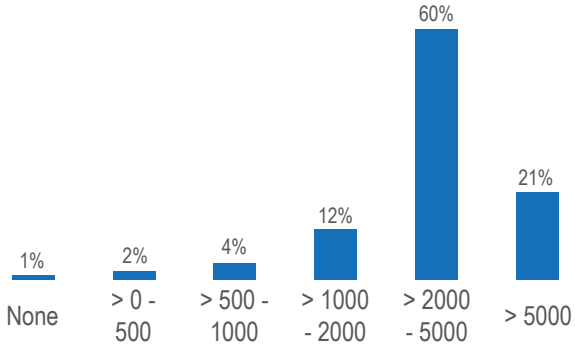
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

13%	Poor
38%	Borderline
49%	Acceptable

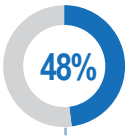
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

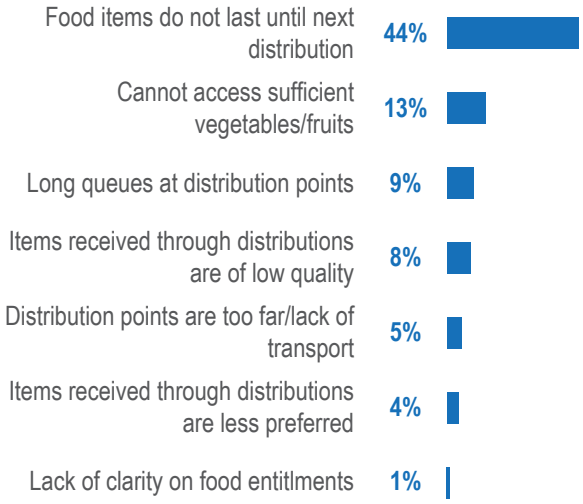


FOOD ASSISTANCE

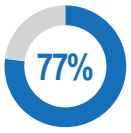


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



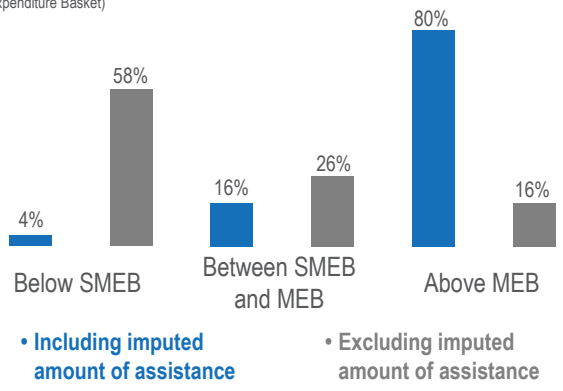
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

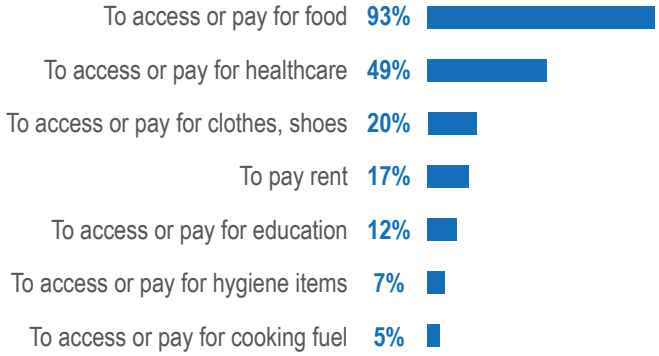
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

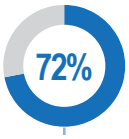


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

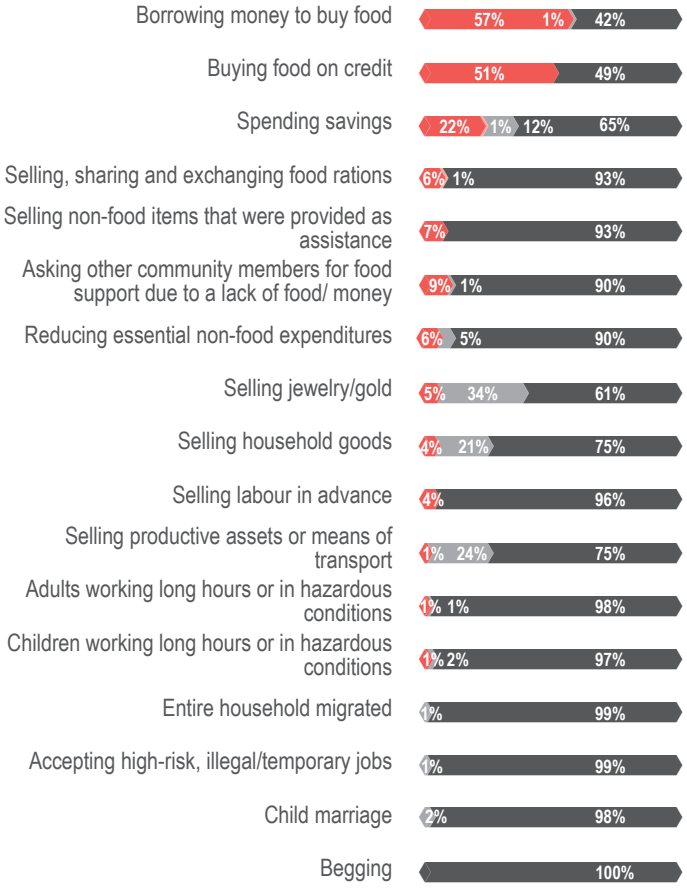
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



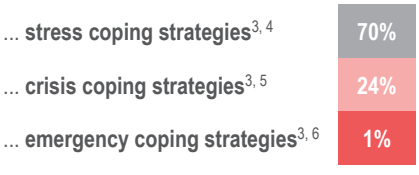


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

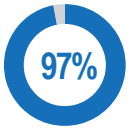
% of households with a WASH LSG: 50%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

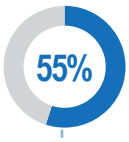
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
49%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
30%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

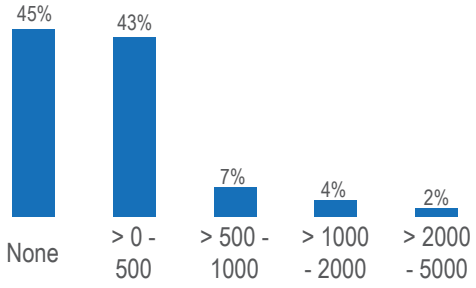


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



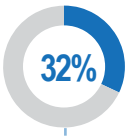
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

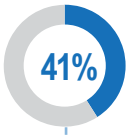


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

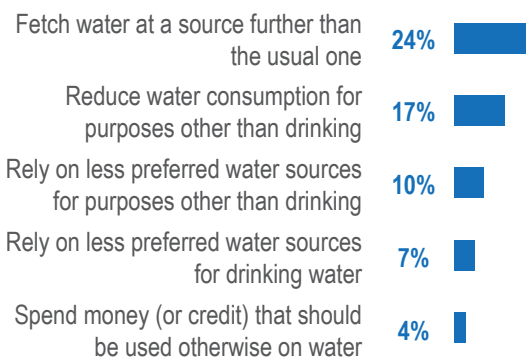
Purpose	%
Drinking	12%
Cooking	14%
Other domestic purposes	26%
Personal hygiene at shelter	27%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	28%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

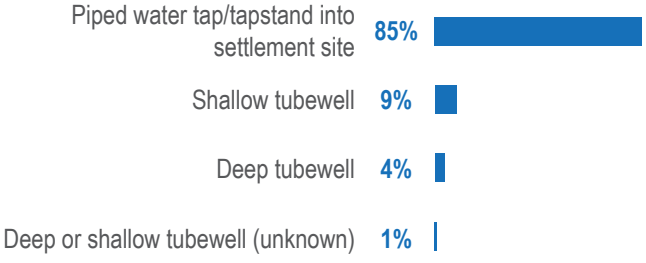


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

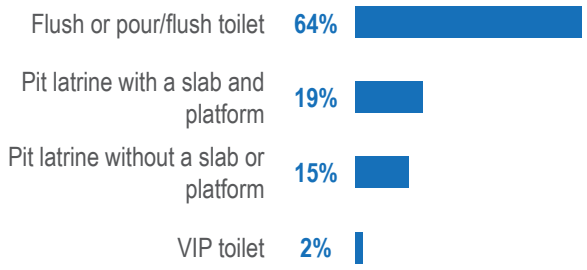


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

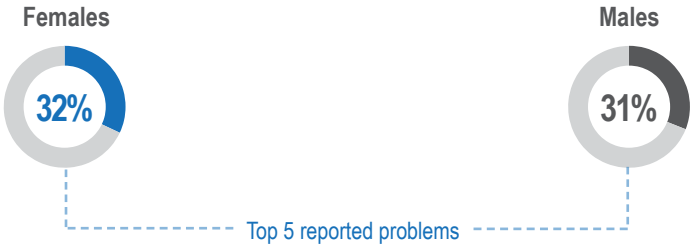
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



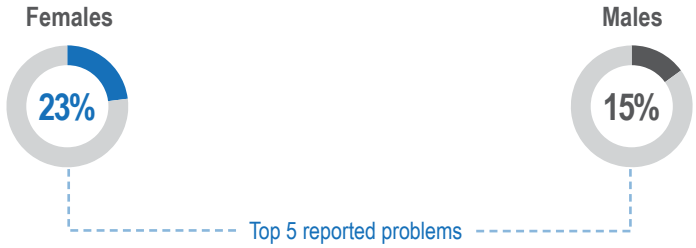
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
25%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 25%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 15%
7%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far 6%
6%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines 4%
2%	Females feel unsafe using latrines, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated	5	Older persons have problems accessing/using latrines 1%

BATHING FACILITIES

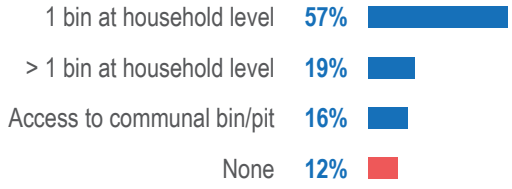
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



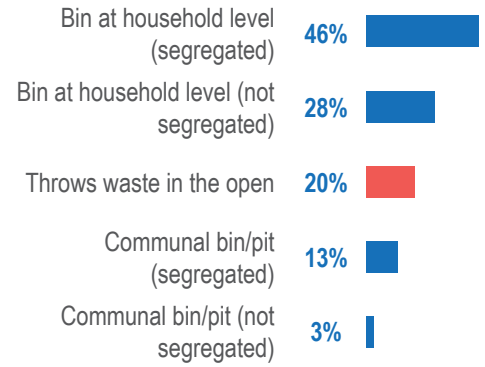
Females		Males	
17%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 9%
7%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far 6%
4%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are not functioning 3%
3%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 3%
1%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5	Persons with disabilities have problems accessing/ using bathing facilities 1%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 104; households with males, n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

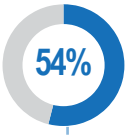
% of households with a education LSG: 41%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
37%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

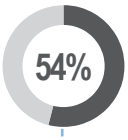


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2] **43%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3] **37%**

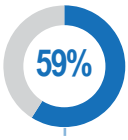
% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

Girls		Boys	
26%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1 Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	18%
13%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2 No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	11%
12%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for younger children	3 Marriage	8%
9%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	4 Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	7%
8%	Household does not consider education important	5 Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	7%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

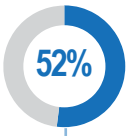
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2] **50%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3] **42%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 93 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 83 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

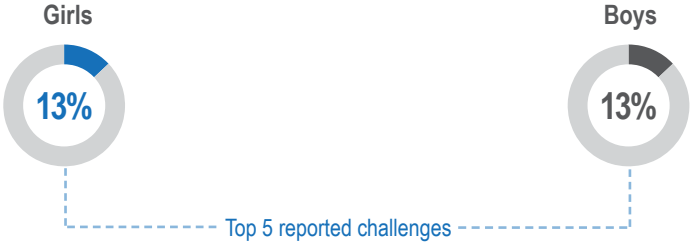
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **46%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **35%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
39%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	43%
27%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	23%
25%	Children are too old now	3	Marriage	16%
10%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	11%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	5	Children are too young still	9%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

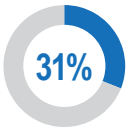


Girls			Boys	
10%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	7%
5%	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	3%
3%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	2%
2%	Learning facilities overcrowded	4	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	2%
2%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	5	No appropriate learning content provided for younger children	2%

COPING

12% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 85). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 44 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 61 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 28%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

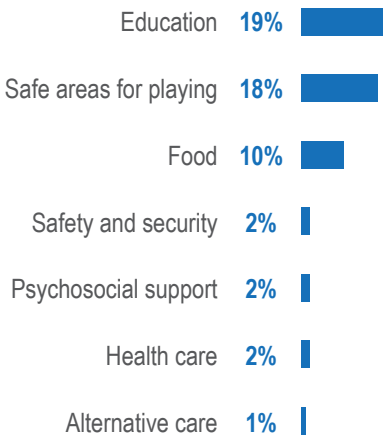
Limitations

- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS

of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys
6%	1 Markets	2% Markets
4%	2 Distribution sites	2% Nearby forests/open spaces or farms
3%	3 Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	1% Latrines or bathing facilities
1%	4 Latrines or bathing facilities	1% Friend's/relative's home
1%	5 In transportation	1% On their way to different facilities

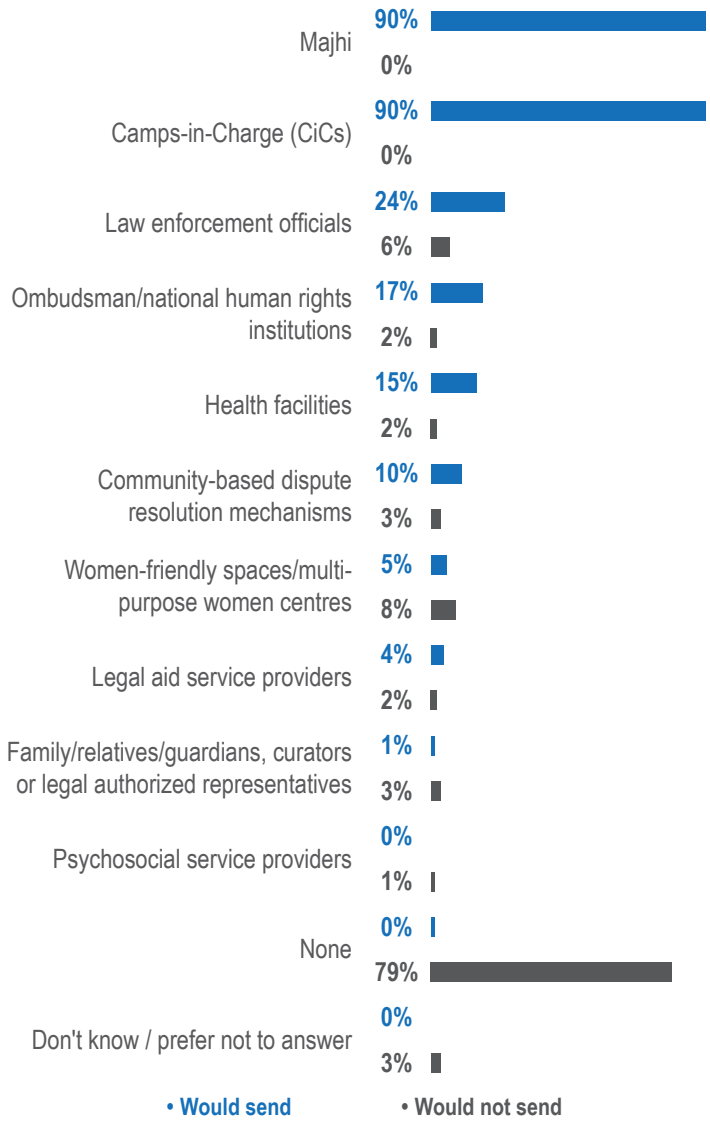
5% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

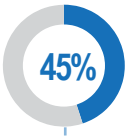
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **36% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 14%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

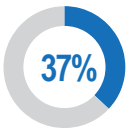
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
83%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

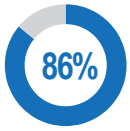
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

84% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

75% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

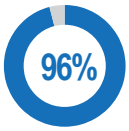
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

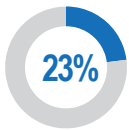
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 57). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 102).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

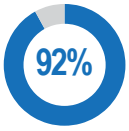
% of households per health LSG severity score:

7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
62%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

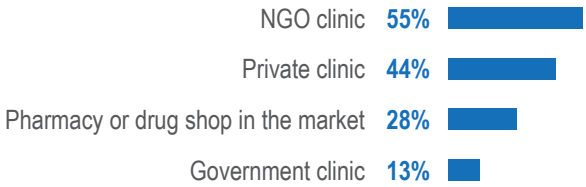
of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR

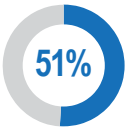


of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

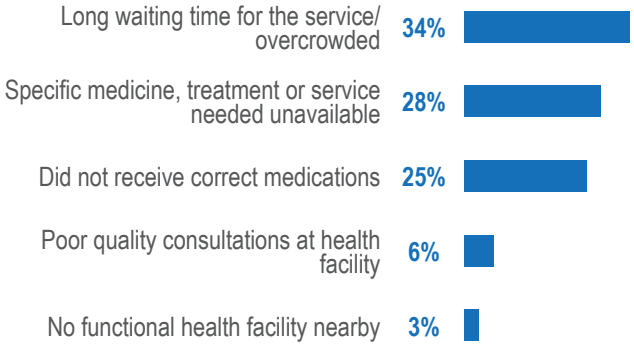


BARRIERS



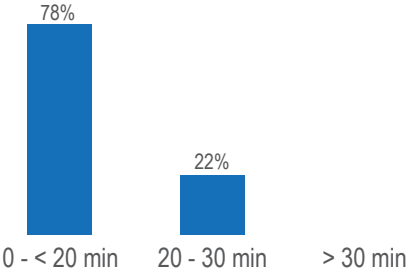
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

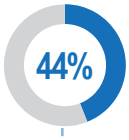


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (96%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (3%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 104). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

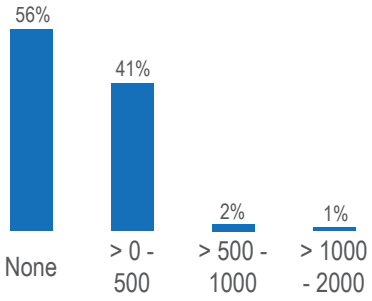
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

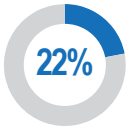
49% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 76). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

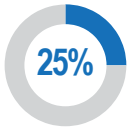
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

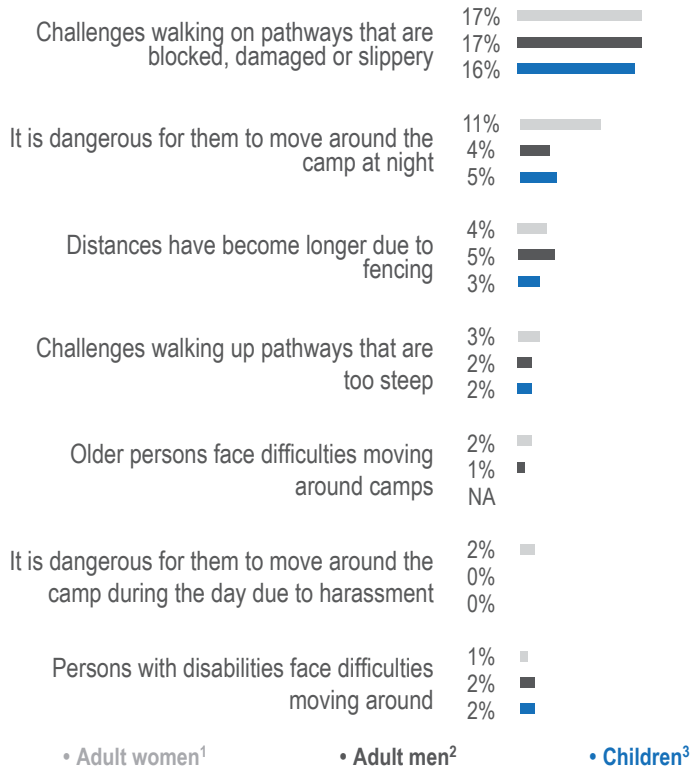


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



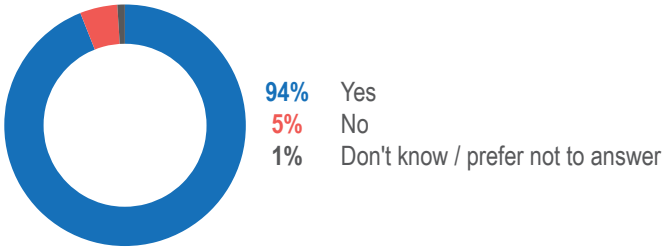
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



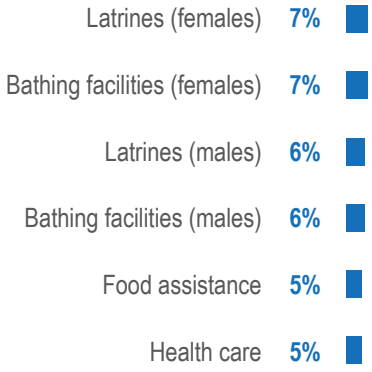
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

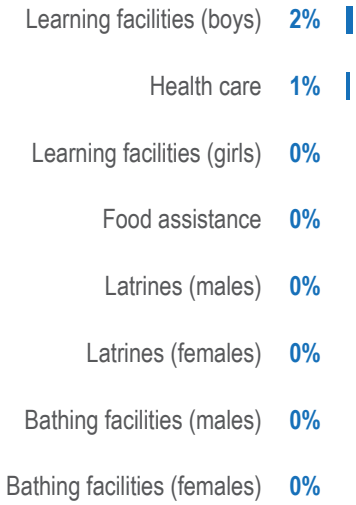


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



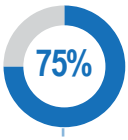
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 102). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 104; n, latrines (males) = 102; n, bathing facilities (females) = 104; n, bathing facilities (males) = 102; n, learning facilities (girls) = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 40 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 104; n, food assistance = 105). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

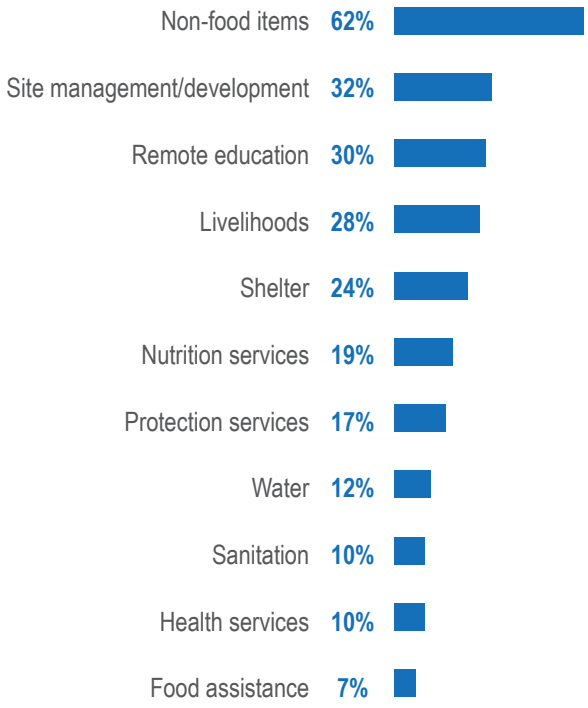
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

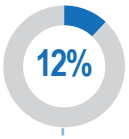
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

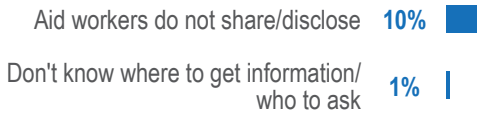
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

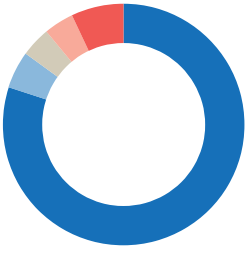


100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection



- 81% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to type of aid
- 5% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to modality
- 4% Consulted and opinion taken into account related to both
- 4% Consulted but opinion not taken into account
- 7% Not consulted

of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

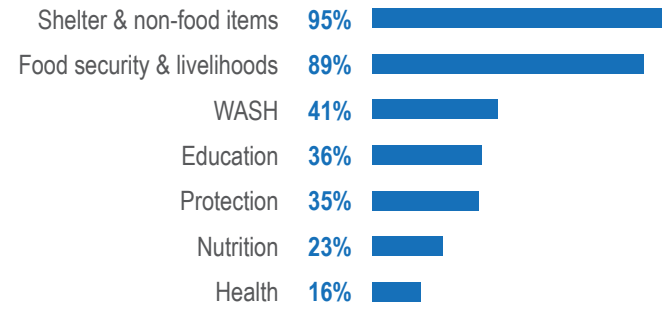
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

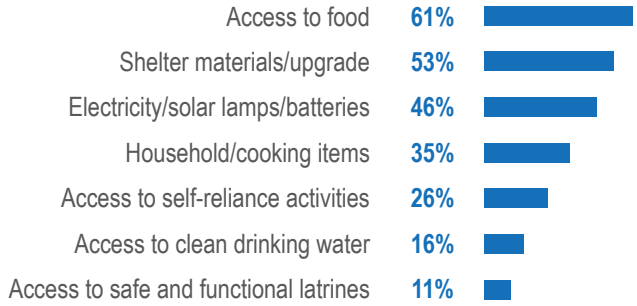
23%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
64%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
13%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

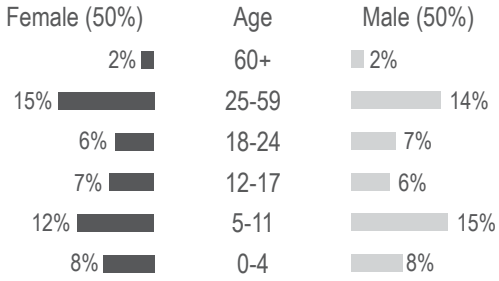
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.69
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.19
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.90
4	Household/cooking items	0.49
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.44
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.27
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.17

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.7** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

11%	Female
89%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

3%	Before October 2016
9%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
88%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

12%	Female
88%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 95%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
95%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
3%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

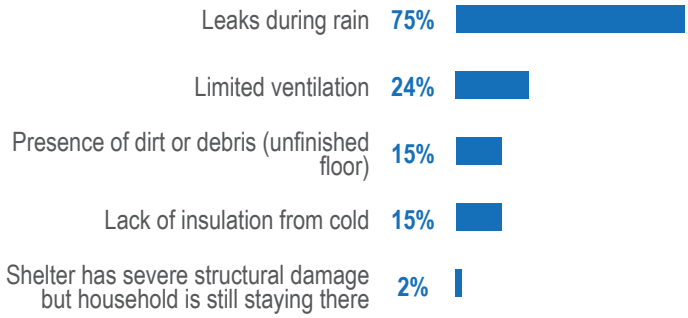
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

76% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

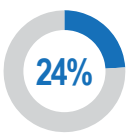


Leaks during rain	75%
Limited ventilation	24%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	15%
Lack of insulation from cold	15%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	2%

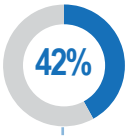
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 99%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 21%
- Damage to walls 12%

40% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

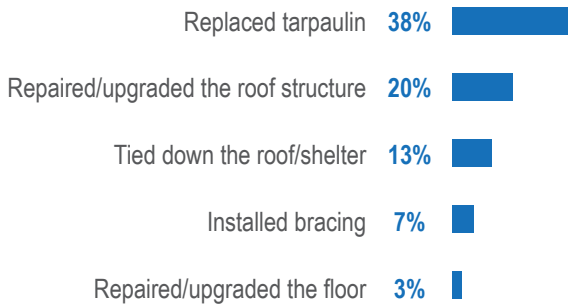


24% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



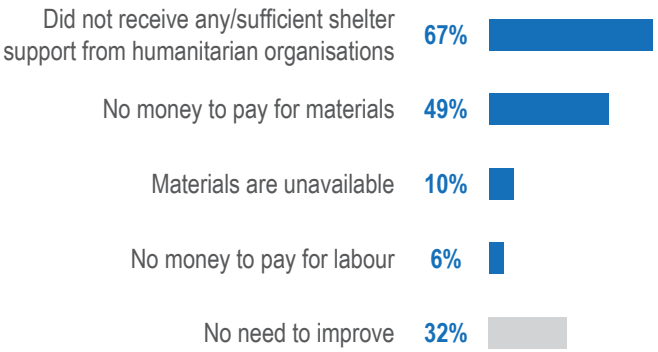
42% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



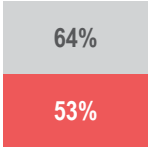
Replaced tarpaulin	38%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	20%
Tied down the roof/shelter	13%
Installed bracing	7%
Repaired/upgraded the floor	3%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	67%
No money to pay for materials	49%
Materials are unavailable	10%
No money to pay for labour	6%
No need to improve	32%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



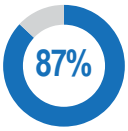
64% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

53% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 45). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT



of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	96%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	77%
Shoes	66%
Clothing and winter clothing	58%
Mosquito nets	56%
Kitchen sets	48%
Blankets	43%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	40%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

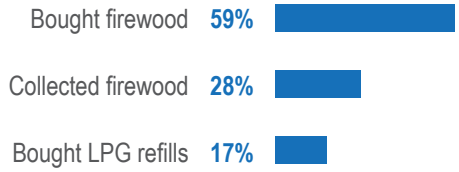
COOKING FUEL

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

57%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To pay rent **15%**
- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **5%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 108).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 46). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 83%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

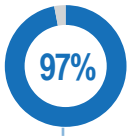
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
63%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
14%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
3%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

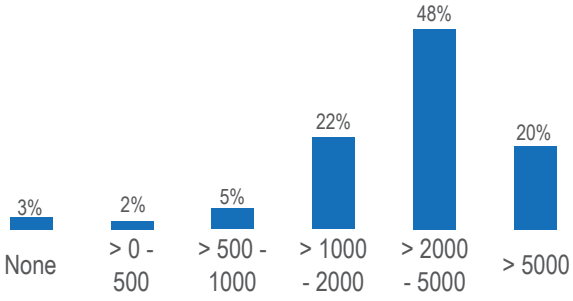
16%	Poor
48%	Borderline
36%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

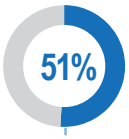


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

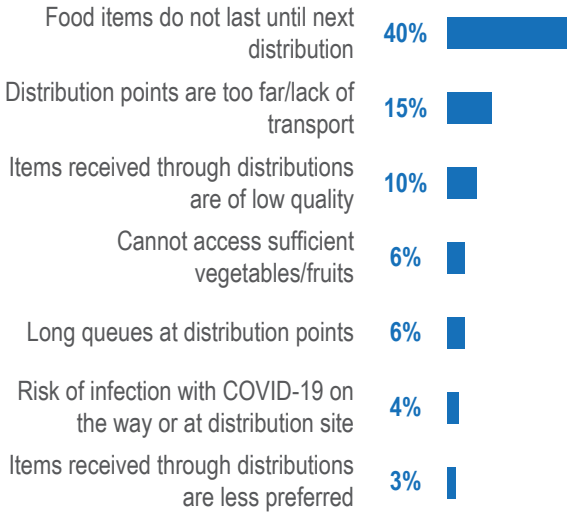


FOOD ASSISTANCE

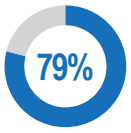


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



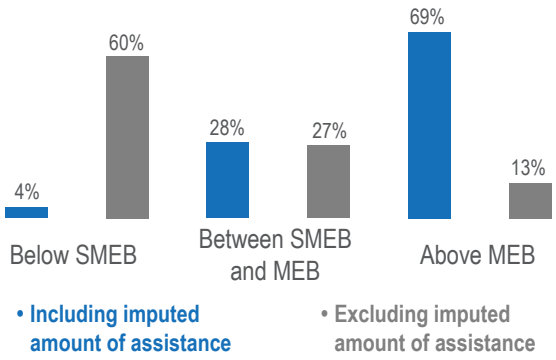
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

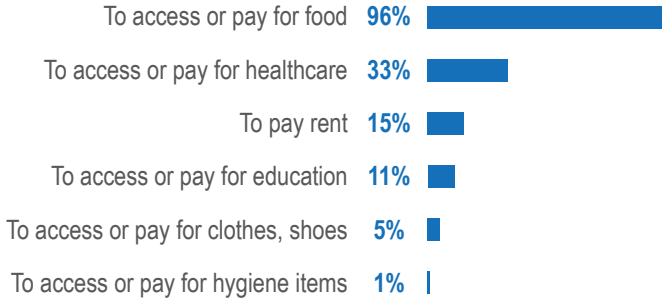
% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

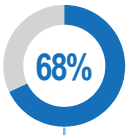


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

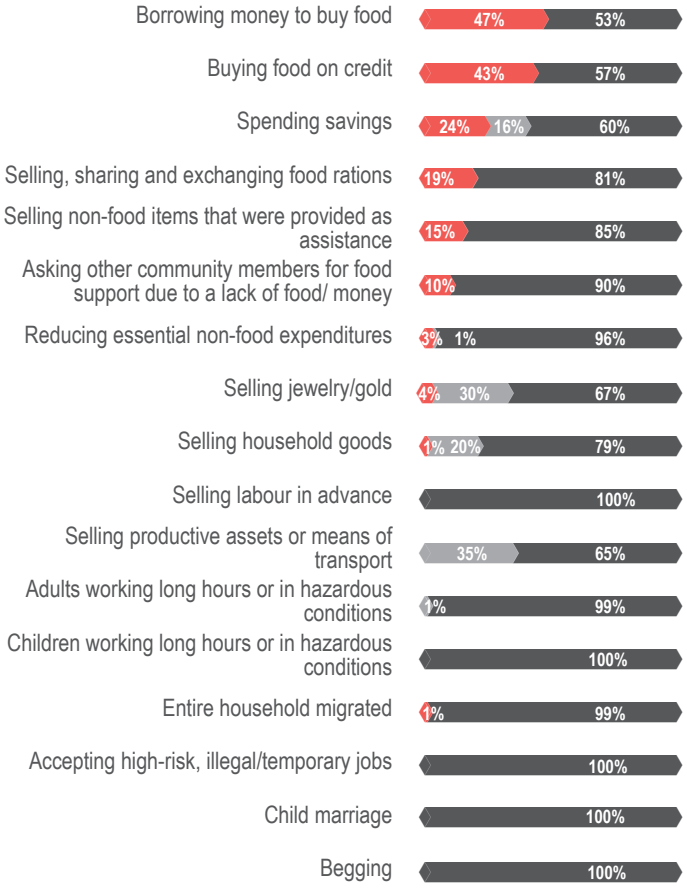
% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 6) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



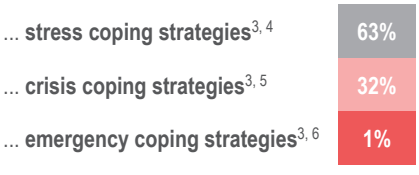


of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

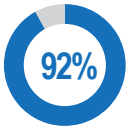
% of households with a WASH LSG: 40%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

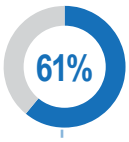
% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
36%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
34%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

HYGIENE ITEMS

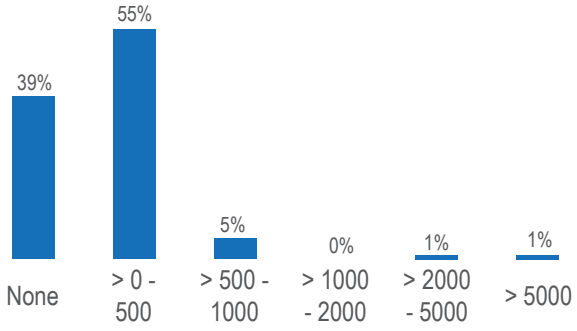


of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



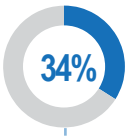
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

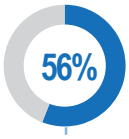


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

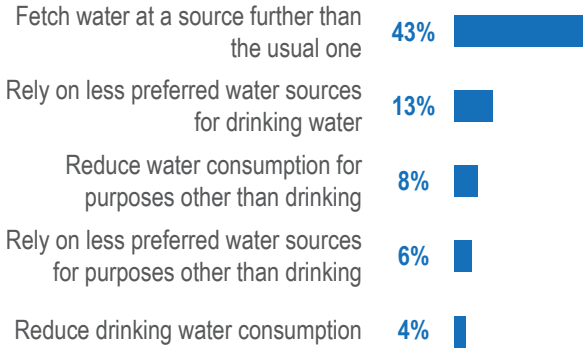
Purpose	%
Drinking	12%
Cooking	17%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	22%
Personal hygiene at shelter	28%
Other domestic purposes	29%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

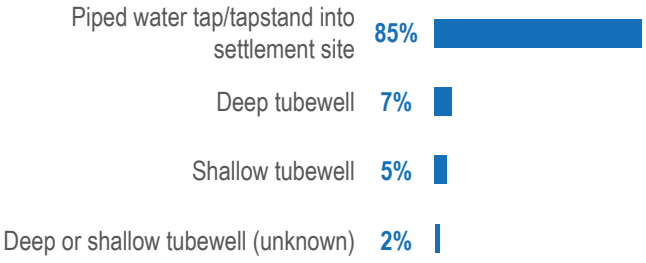


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

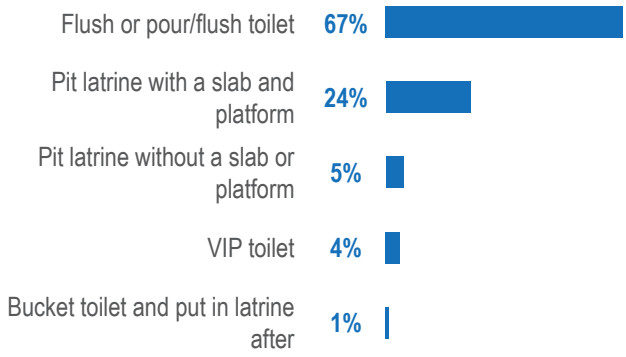


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

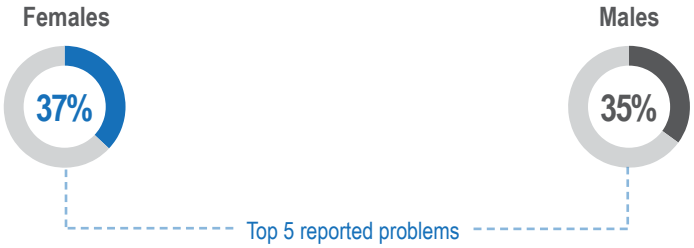
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 5)



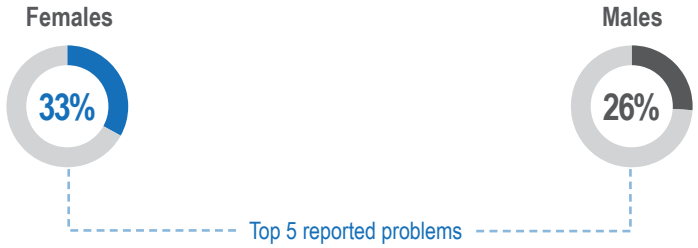
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
22%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	22%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	15%
7%	Latrines are not functioning	3 Latrines are not functioning	7%
7%	Latrines are too far	4 Latrines are too far	7%
6%	Lack of light inside latrines	5 Lack of light inside latrines	7%

BATHING FACILITIES

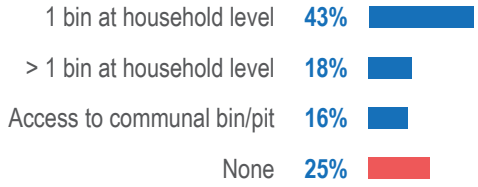
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



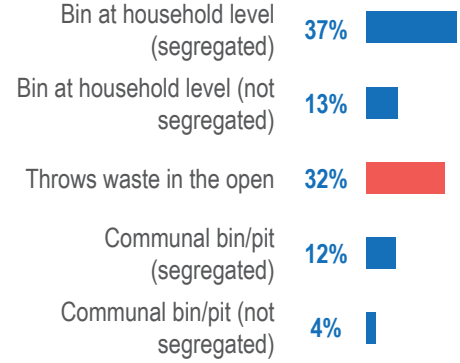
Females		Males	
24%	Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	22%
8%	Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	7%
6%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	3%
4%	Bathing facilities are unclean/ unhygienic	4 Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%
4%	Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated	5 Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 108; households with males, n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

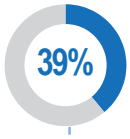
% of households with a education LSG: 35%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
34%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
23%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

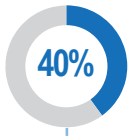
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **43%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **22%**

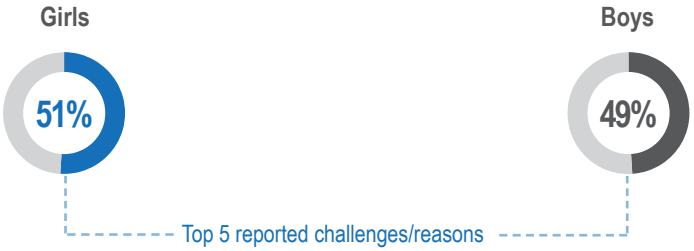
HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **43%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **25%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



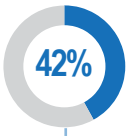
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys
15%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	1	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning — 10%
9%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	2	Lack of light in shelter — 8%
8%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	3	Marriage — 8%
7%	Lack of light in shelter	4	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators — 8%
7%	Children too old to participate	5	Children too old to participate — 7%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 95 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 89 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

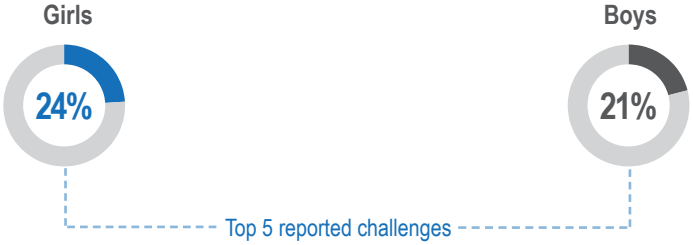
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **48%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **20%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

	Girls		Boys	
32%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Children are too old now	38%
29%	Children are too old now	2	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	26%
25%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Marriage	19%
16%	Household does not consider education important	4	Household does not consider education important	17%
8%	Children are too young still	5	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	10%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

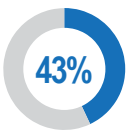


	Girls		Boys	
12%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	12%
8%	Poor learning facility infrastructure	2	Lack of qualified teaching staff	9%
7%	Household does not consider education important	3	Learning facilities overcrowded	7%
7%	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	4	Household does not consider education important	5%
7%	Lack of gender-segregated latrines at learning facility	5	Poor learning facility infrastructure	5%

COPING

11% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 84). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 65). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 42 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 75 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 31%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

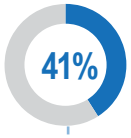
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
47%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

Limitations

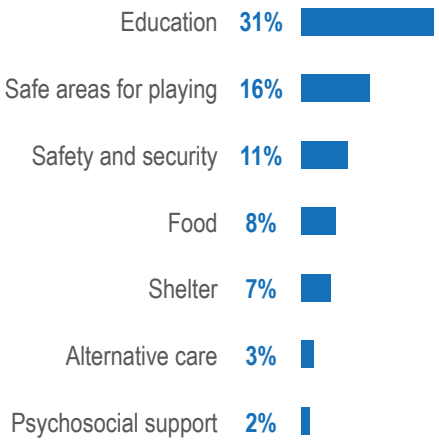
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



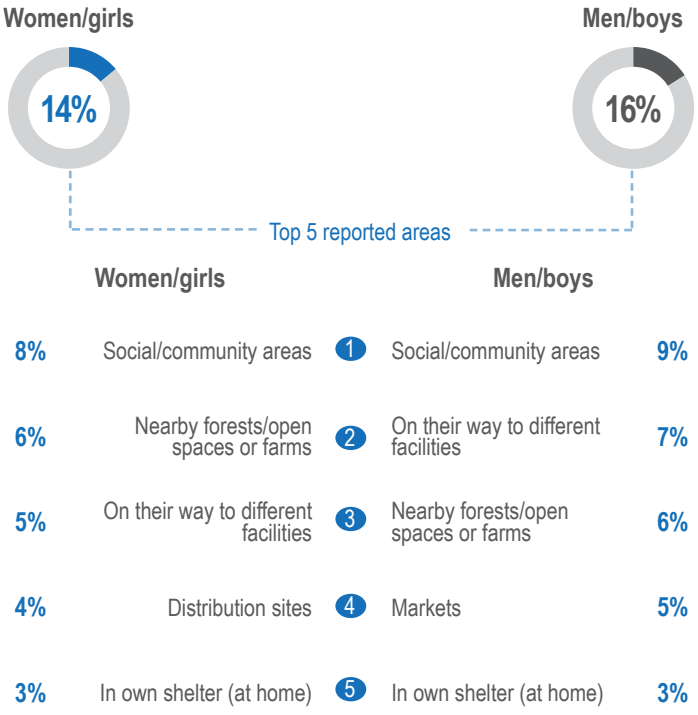
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



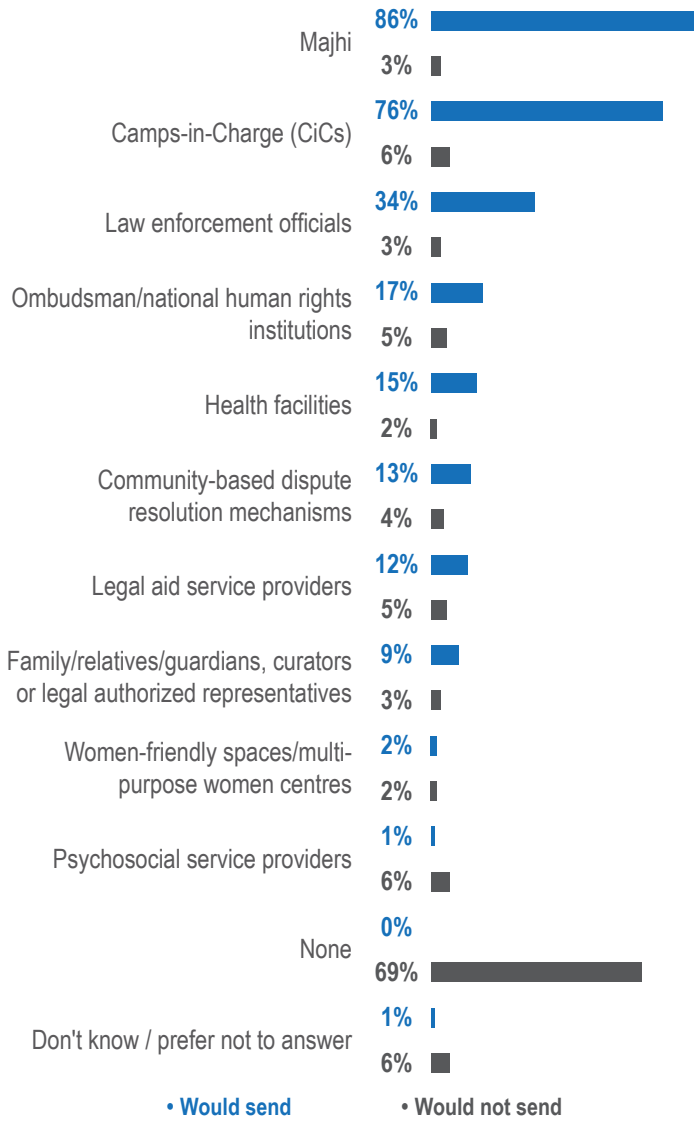
15% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]

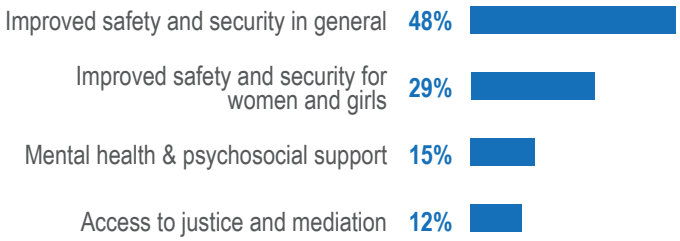


Overall, **34% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS

of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 20%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

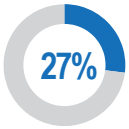
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

79% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

71% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

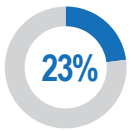
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 105).

HEALTH

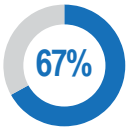
% of households with a health LSG: 15%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score:

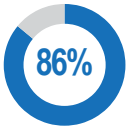
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
50%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING



of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



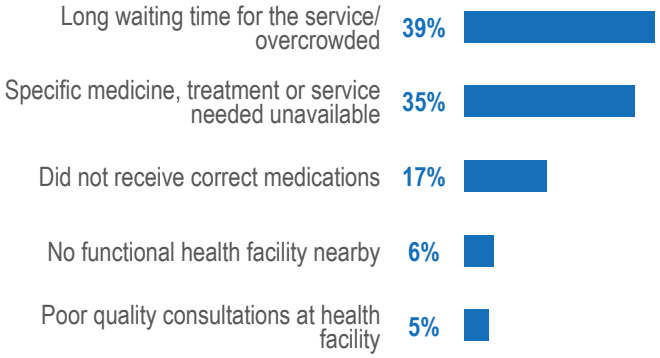
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

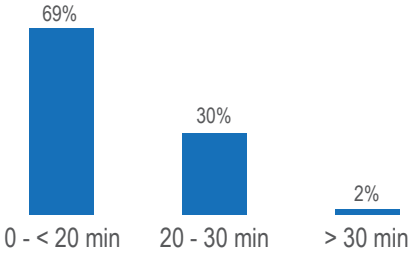
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

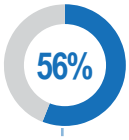


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (94%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (6%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 154). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

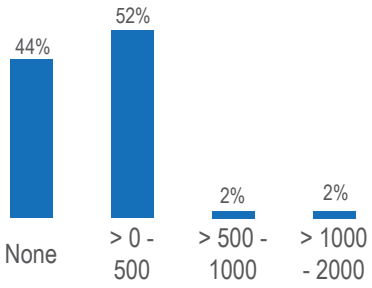
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

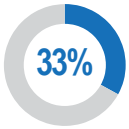
33% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

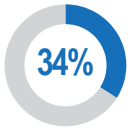
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

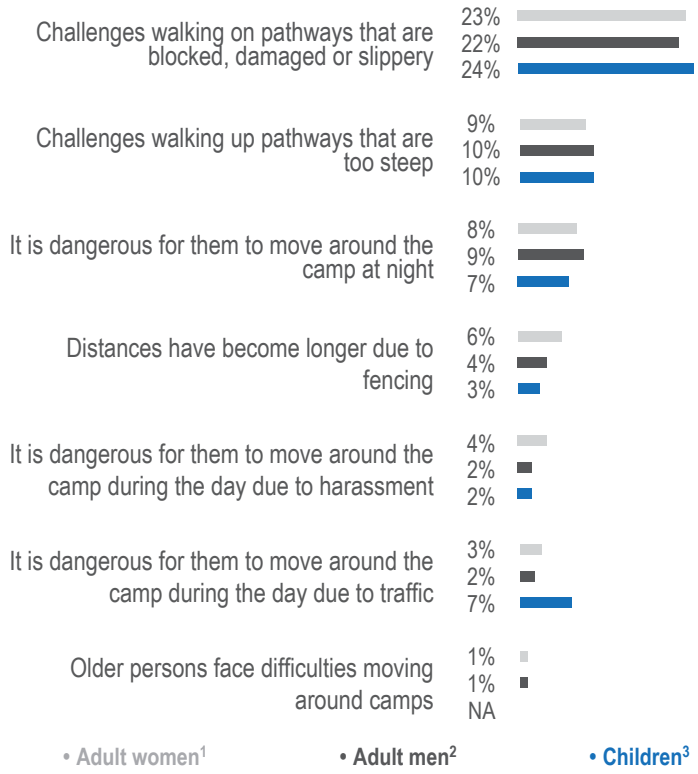


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



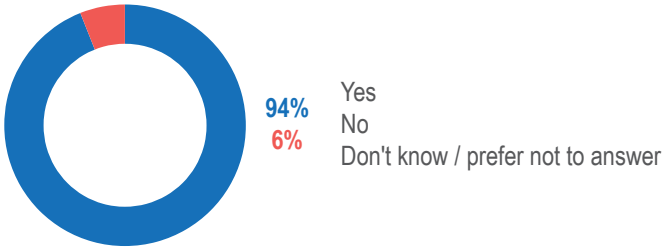
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



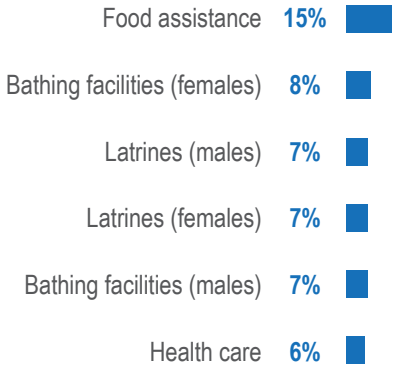
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

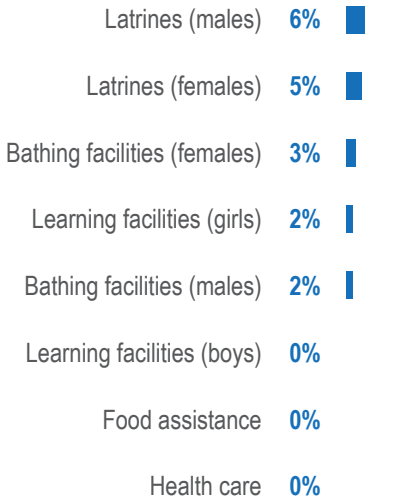


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



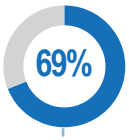
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 104). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 98). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 108; n, latrines (males) = 106; n, bathing facilities (females) = 108; n, bathing facilities (males) = 106; n, learning facilities (girls) = 59 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 41 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 108; n, food assistance = 108). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

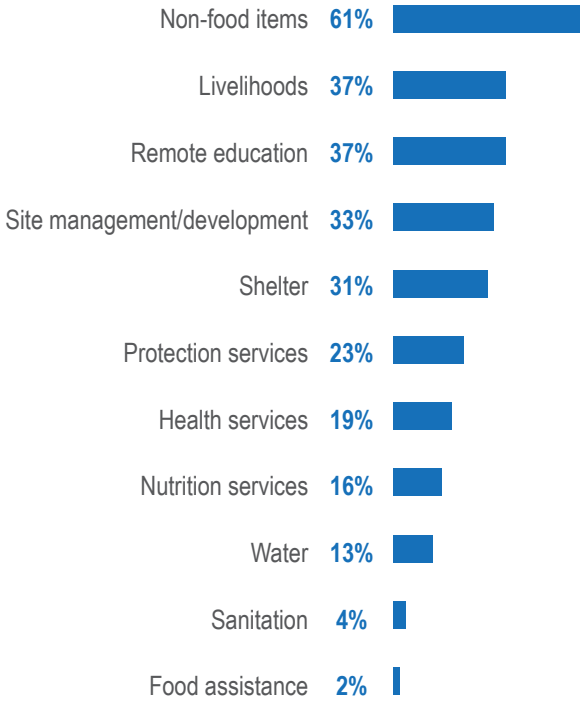
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

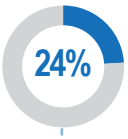
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

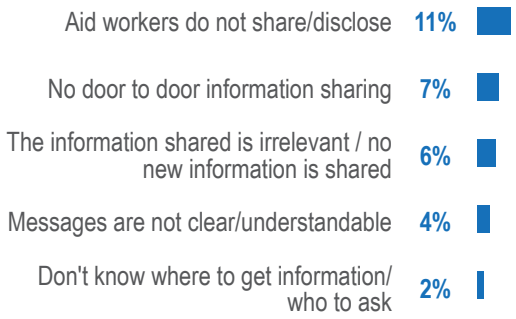
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

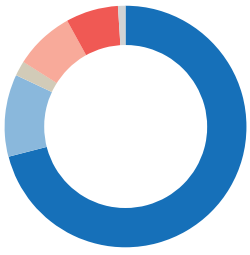


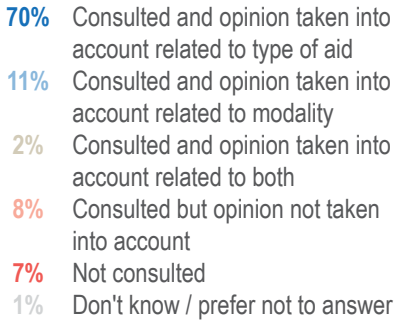
98% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

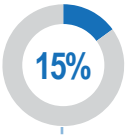
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

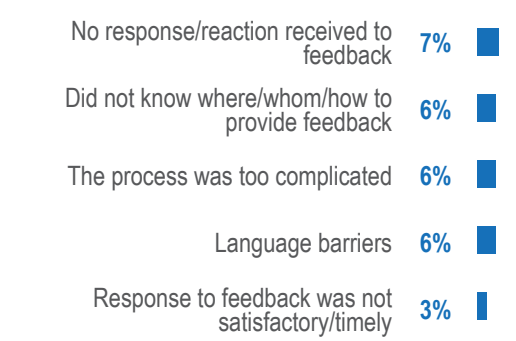






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

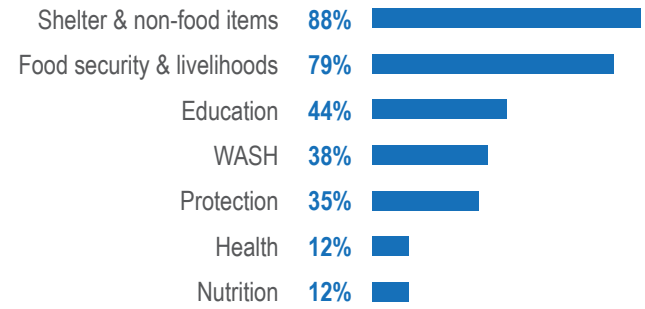
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

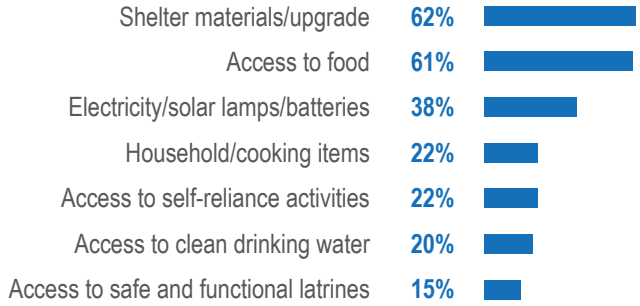
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
65%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

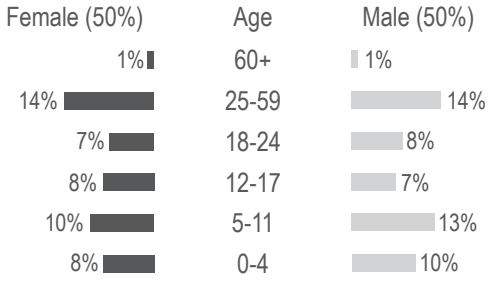
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.65
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.31
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.69
4	Access to clean drinking water	0.43
5	Access to self-reliance activities	0.40
6	Household/cooking items	0.35
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.26

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

26%	Female
74%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

5%	Before October 2016
8%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
87%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

24%	Female
76%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 94). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

ISCG | Inter Sector Coordination Group

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
87%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
7%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

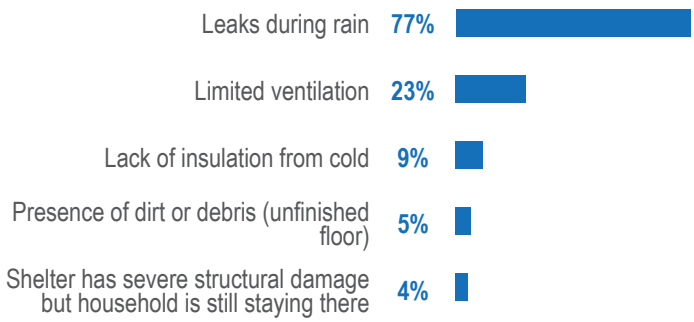
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

81% of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

Most commonly reported issues

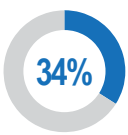


Leaks during rain	77%
Limited ventilation	23%
Lack of insulation from cold	9%
Presence of dirt or debris (unfinished floor)	5%
Shelter has severe structural damage but household is still staying there	4%

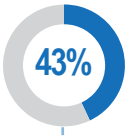
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 97%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 16%
- Materials trap heat 14%

43% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

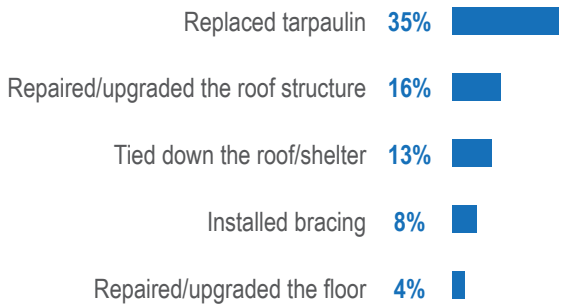


34% of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection



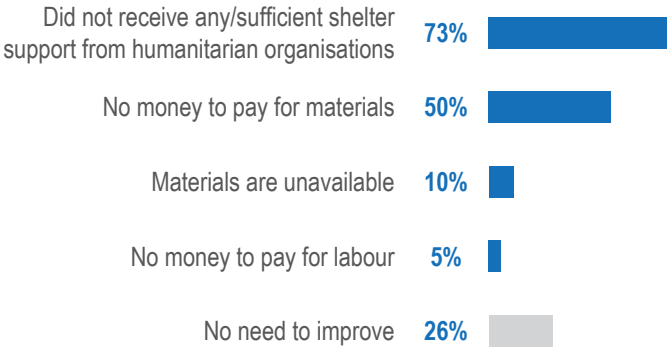
43% of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



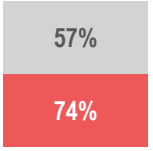
Replaced tarpaulin	35%
Repaired/upgraded the roof structure	16%
Tied down the roof/shelter	13%
Installed bracing	8%
Repaired/upgraded the floor	4%

% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Did not receive any/sufficient shelter support from humanitarian organisations	73%
No money to pay for materials	50%
Materials are unavailable	10%
No money to pay for labour	5%
No need to improve	26%

Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]



57% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

74% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 62). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 46). Results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

54%

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	96%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	70%
Shoes	64%
Mosquito nets	48%
Clothing and winter clothing	46%
Kitchen sets	39%
Blankets	35%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	29%

50%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

97%

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

46%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]

Bought firewood	45%
Bought LPG refills	28%
Collected firewood	25%
Shelter materials used as firewood	2%

44%

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes 21%
- To pay rent 14%
- To repair or build shelter 12%
- To access or pay for cooking fuel 1%
- To access or pay for household items 1%

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 105).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 72%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
53%	Severe	(severity score 3)
24%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)
4%	Not classified	

LSG

FOOD CONSUMPTION

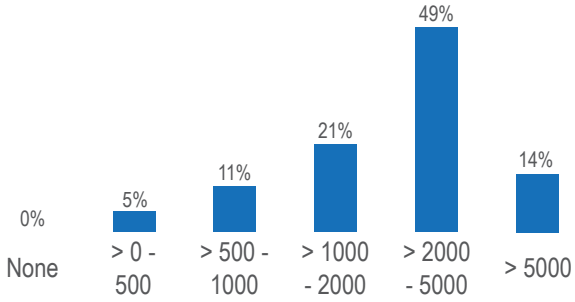
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

12%	Poor
42%	Borderline
46%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

100% of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

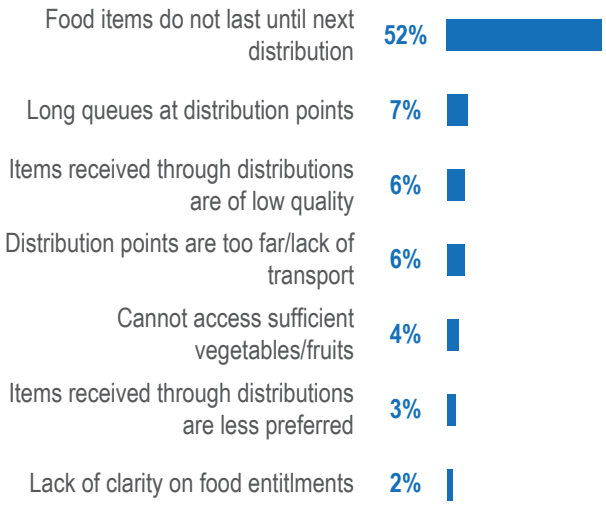
% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



FOOD ASSISTANCE

57% of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS

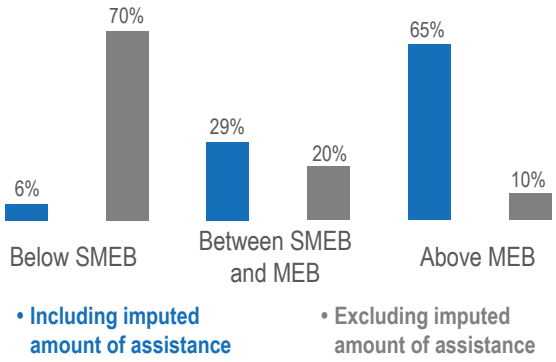
69% of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

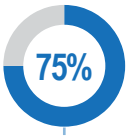
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

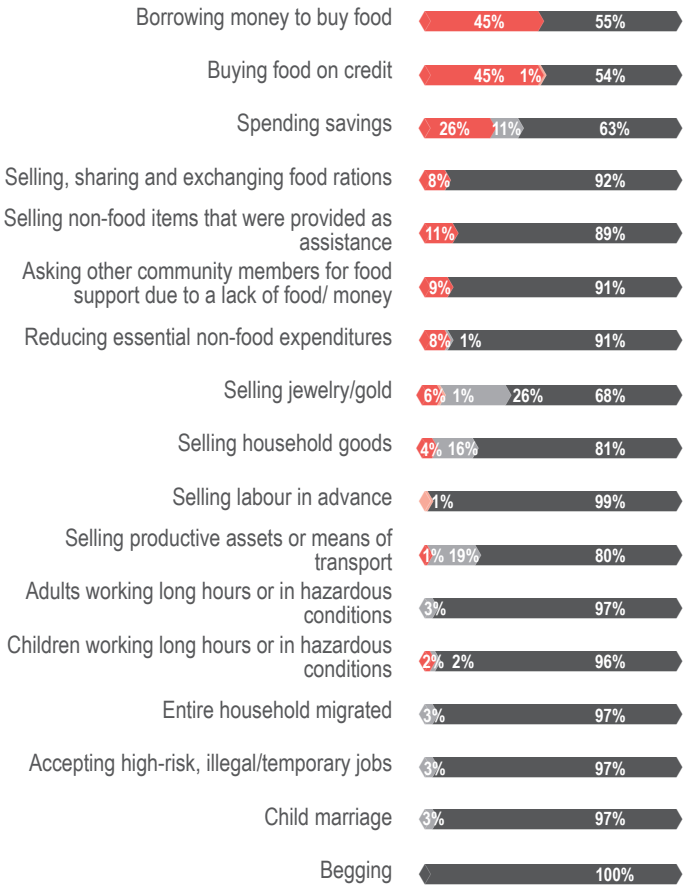


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



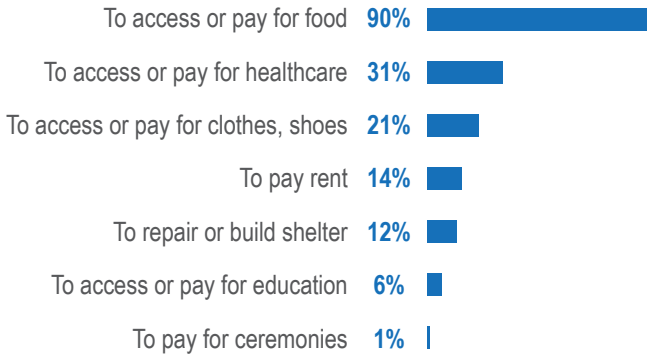
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

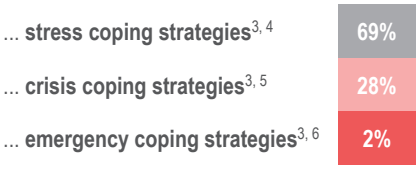


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 39%

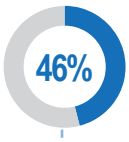
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
39%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
27%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

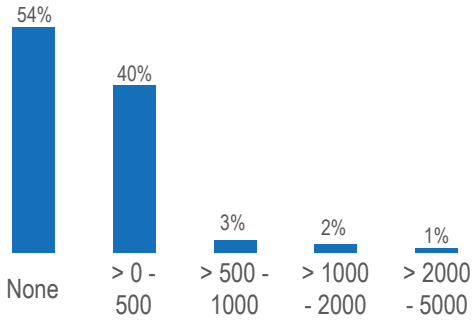
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



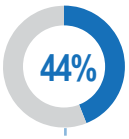
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

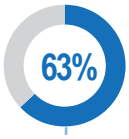


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

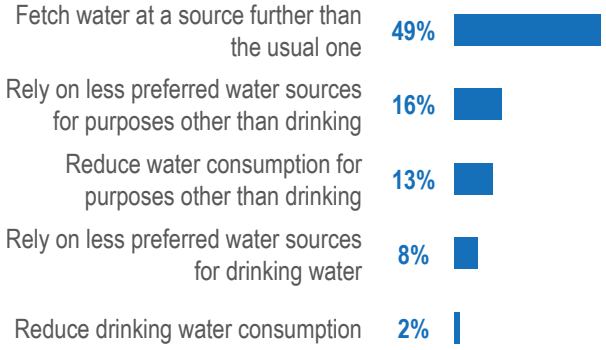
Purpose	%
Drinking	7%
Cooking	13%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	31%
Other domestic purposes	36%
Personal hygiene at shelter	40%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

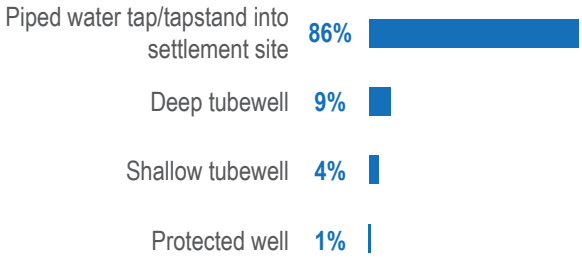


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

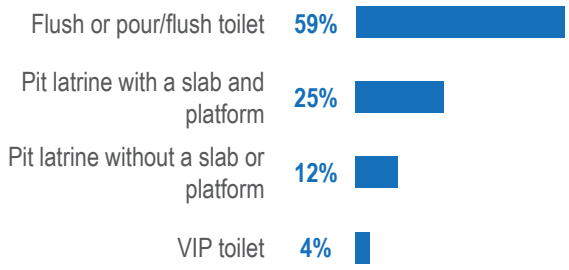


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

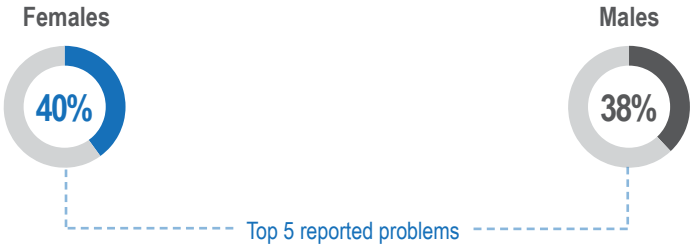
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



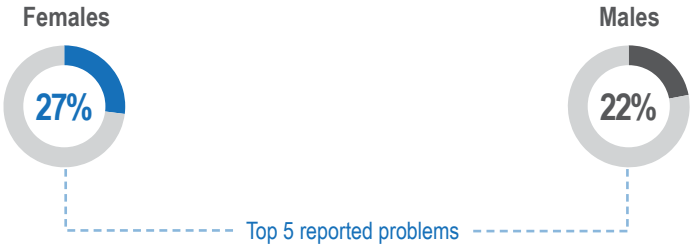
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
18%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding 21%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic 17%
15%	Latrines are too far	3	Latrines are too far 14%
11%	Lack of light inside latrines	4	Lack of light inside latrines 10%
10%	Lack of light outside latrines	5	Lack of light outside latrines 8%

BATHING FACILITIES

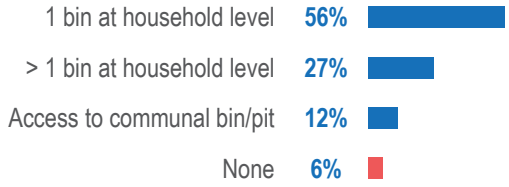
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



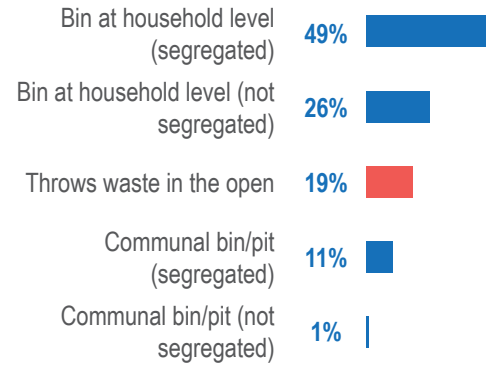
Females		Males	
18%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded 15%
10%	Bathing facilities are too far	2	Bathing facilities are too far 7%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic 6%
5%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4	Bathing facilities are not functioning 5%
3%	Lack of light outside bathing facilities	5	Lack of light inside bathing facilities 4%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 107; households with males, n = 107). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

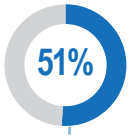
% of households with a education LSG: 44%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
40%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
16%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

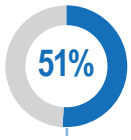
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **45%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **30%**

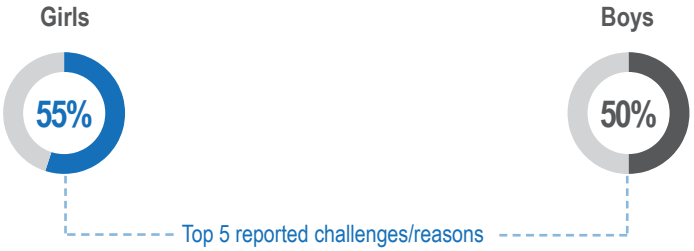
HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **47%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **32%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



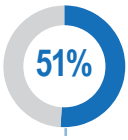
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	20%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	18%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	16%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	8%
3	Household does not consider education important	8%	Marriage	8%
4	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	8%	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	8%
5	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	7%	No appropriate home-based learning content provided for older children	6%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 89 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.; households with boys, n = 84 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

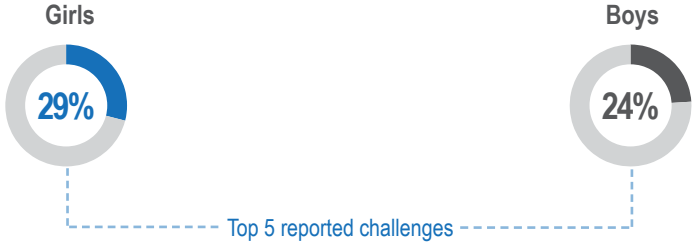
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **51%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **28%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
43%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	29%
33%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	29%
20%	Children are too old now	3	Children are too young still	17%
18%	Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	12%
7%	Children are too young still	5	Household does not consider education important	10%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
11%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	10%
5%	Learning facilities overcrowded	2	Learning facilities overcrowded	6%
5%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	6%
4%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	4	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	4%
4%	No appropriate learning content provided for older children	5	Children are too young still	3%

COPING

6% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 73). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 58). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 60). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 60 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 48 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 56 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 68 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 33%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

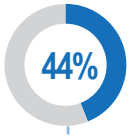
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
44%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
9%	Not classified		

Limitations

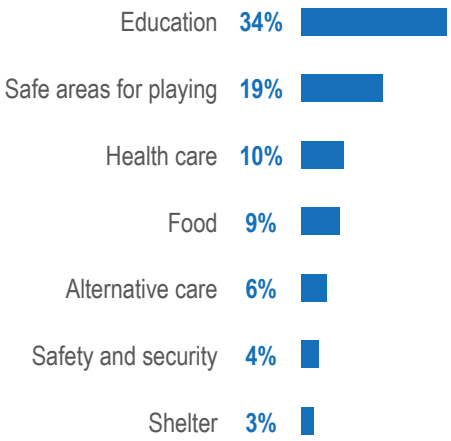
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



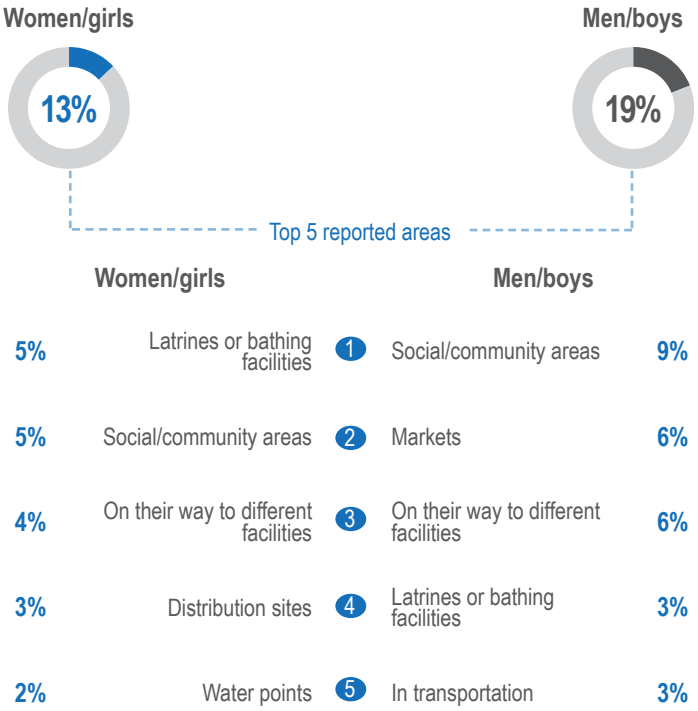
of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]



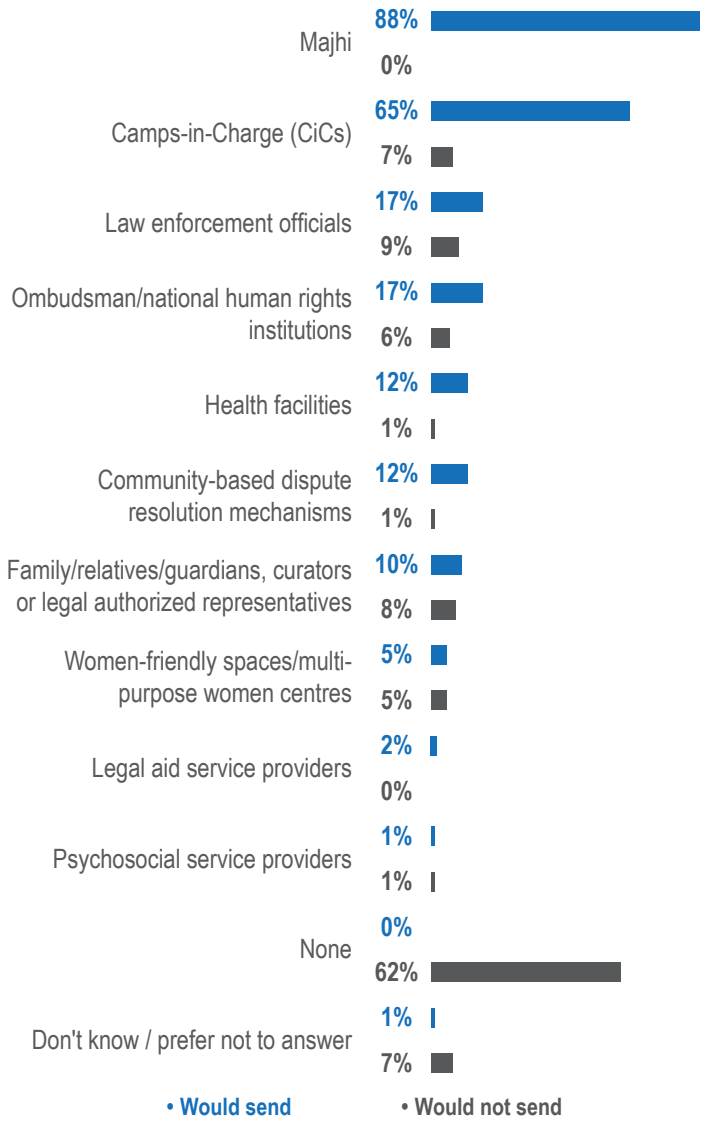
19% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

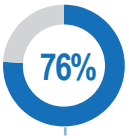
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



Overall, **39% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed

[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

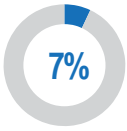
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 12%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

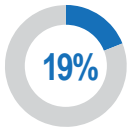
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
82%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

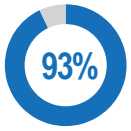
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

88% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

65% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

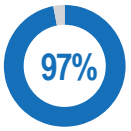
The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

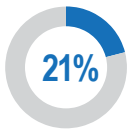
OVERALL REACH



of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 69). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 104).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 12%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

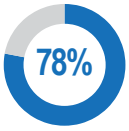
% of households per health LSG severity score:

12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
48%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
39%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



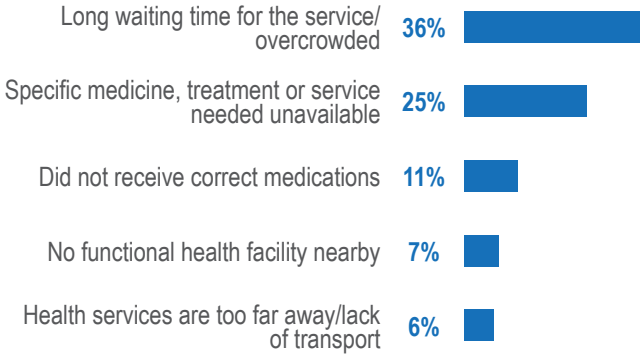
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

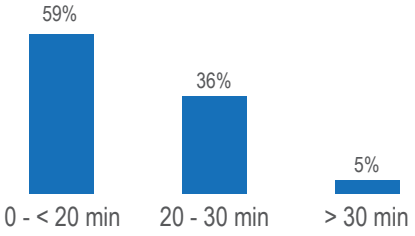
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

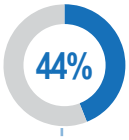


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (89%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (11%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 105). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

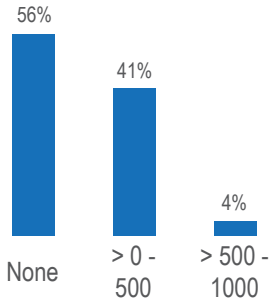
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

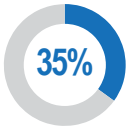
31% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

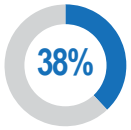
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

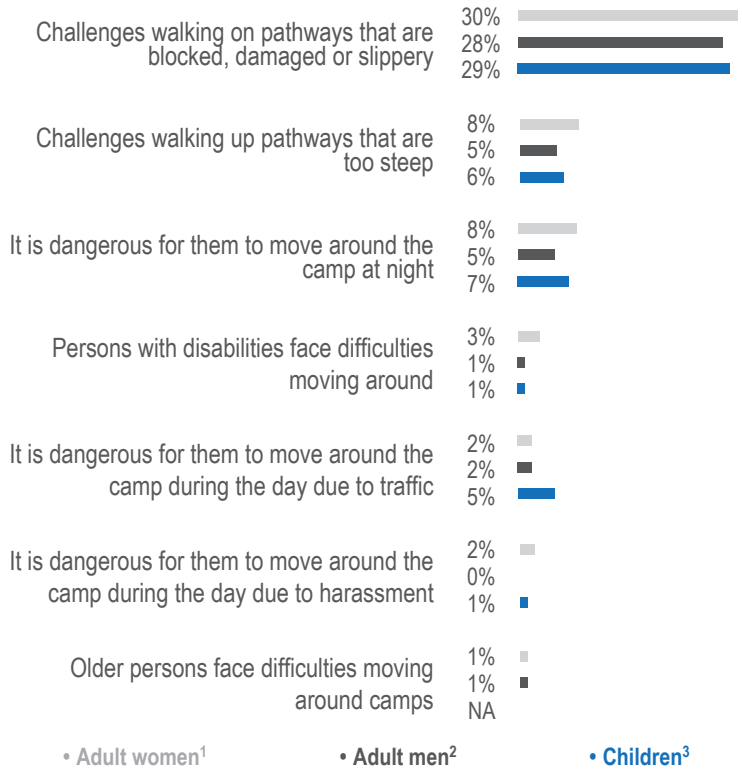


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



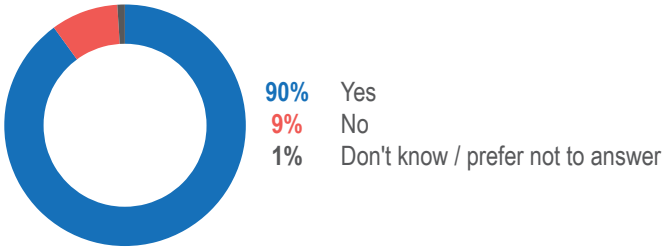
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



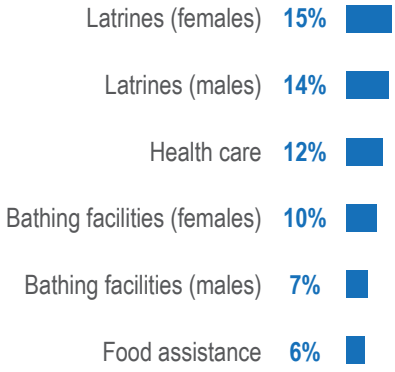
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

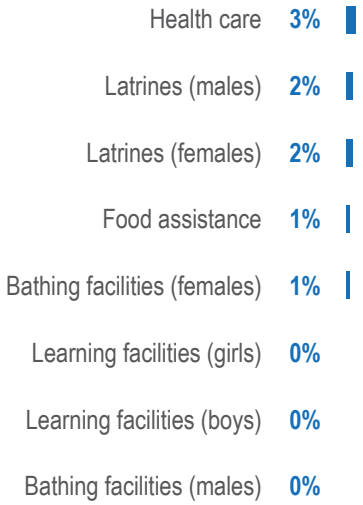


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



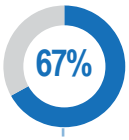
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 100). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 98). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 107; n, latrines (males) = 107; n, bathing facilities (females) = 107; n, bathing facilities (males) = 107; n, learning facilities (girls) = 58 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 45 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 107; n, food assistance = 107). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

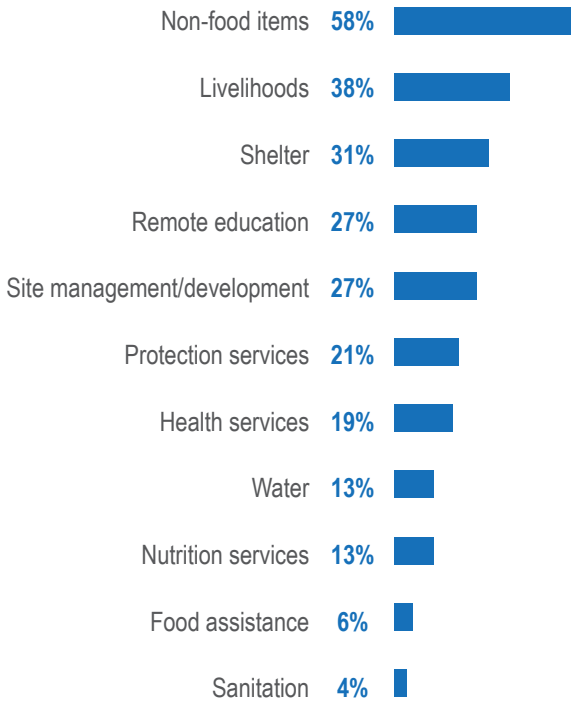
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

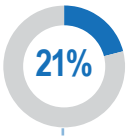
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

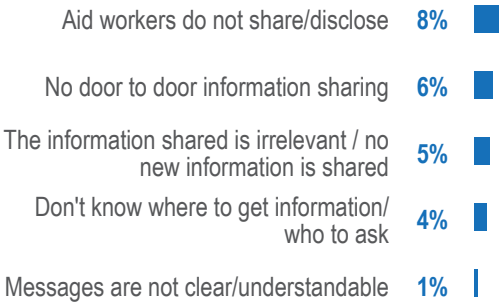
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

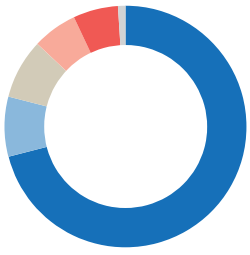


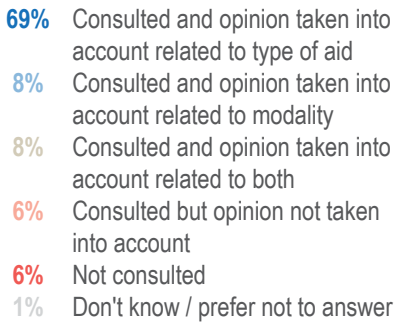
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

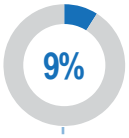
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

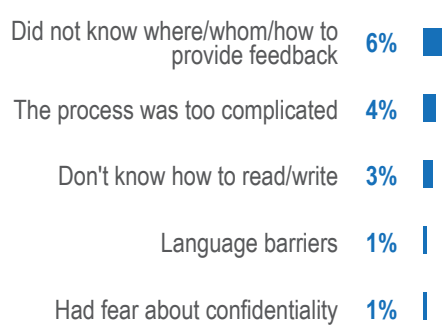






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

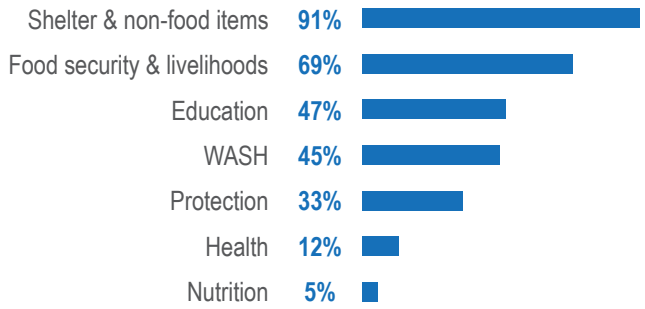
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 89%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

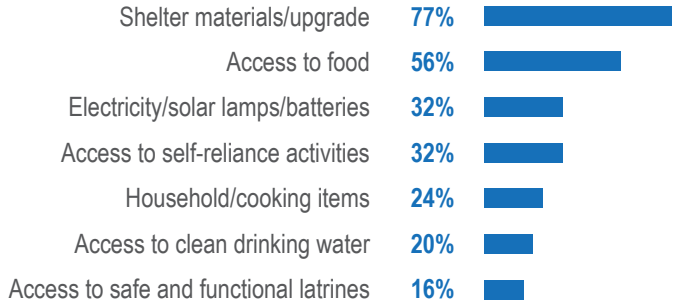
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
79%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
10%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

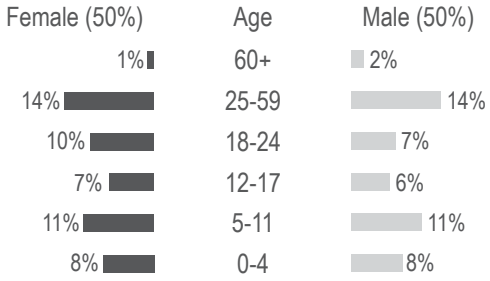
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.70
2	Access to food	1.55
3	Access to self-reliance activities	0.66
4	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.44
5	Household/cooking items	0.37
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.33
7	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.31

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **5.4** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

19%	Female
81%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

1%	Before October 2016
5%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
94%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

24%	Female
76%	Male

Total number of household interviews **108**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 96).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 91%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
91%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
3%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

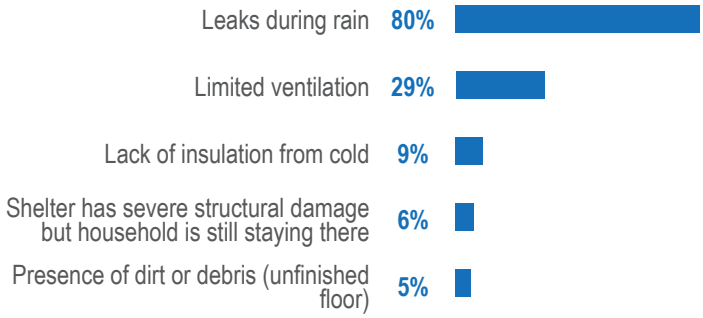
Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS

of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

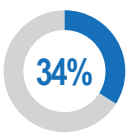
Most commonly reported issues



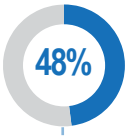
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 17%
- Damage to walls 11%

44% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

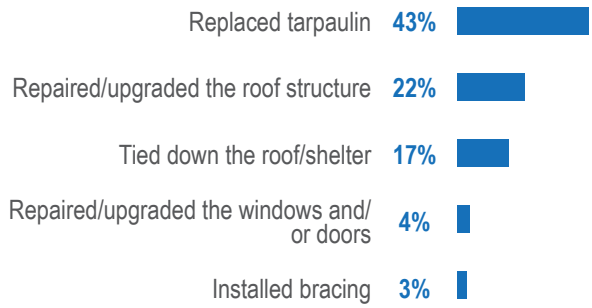


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

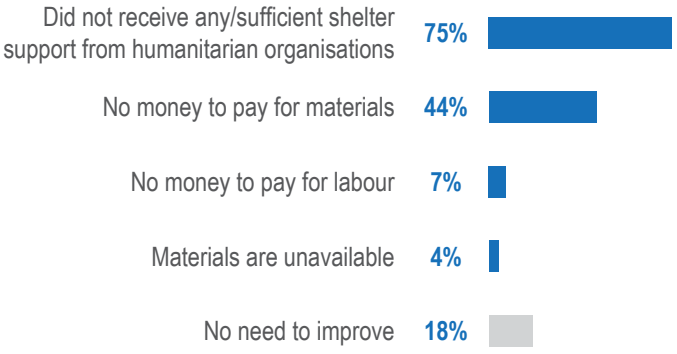


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

67% ... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation

63% ... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 90). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 55). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 52). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

72%

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	71%
Shoes	60%
Clothing and winter clothing	43%
Mosquito nets	37%
Kitchen sets	36%
Blankets	29%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	25%

66%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

COOKING FUEL

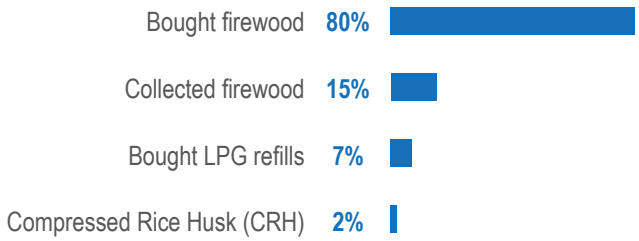
96%

of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

45%

of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



55%

of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes **18%**
- To pay rent **9%**
- To repair or build shelter **7%**

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 104).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 61). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 64%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
32%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
4%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

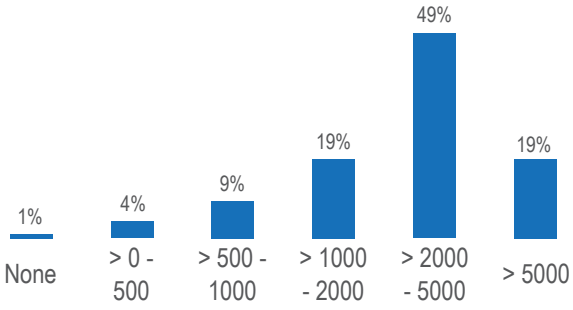
% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

6%	Poor
44%	Borderline
50%	Acceptable

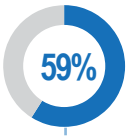
FOOD EXPENDITURE

of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

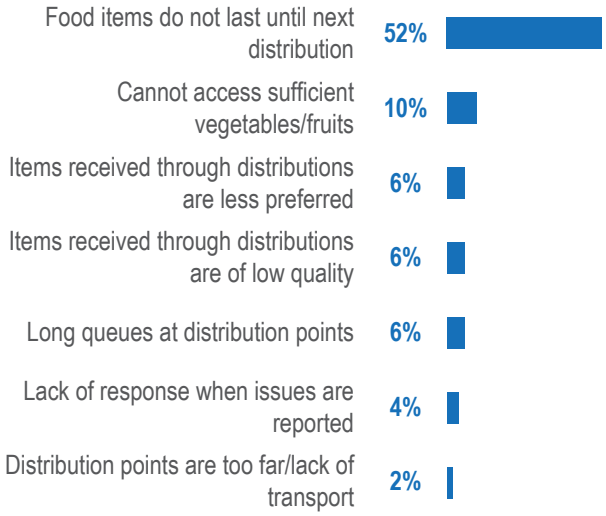


FOOD ASSISTANCE

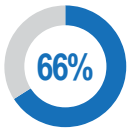


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



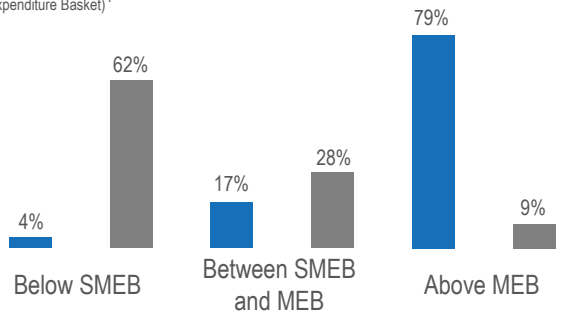
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

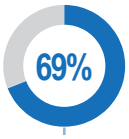
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

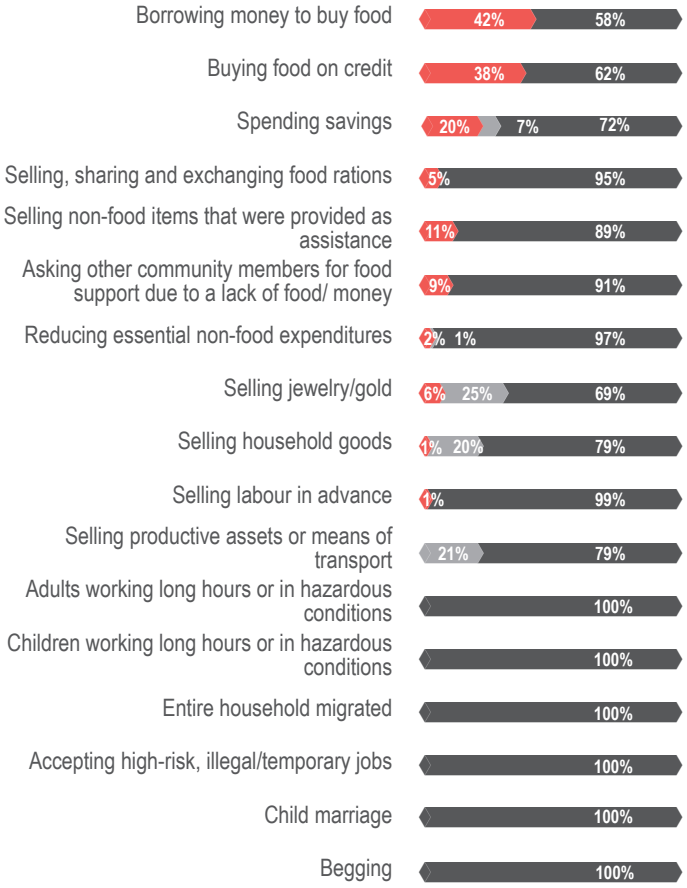


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



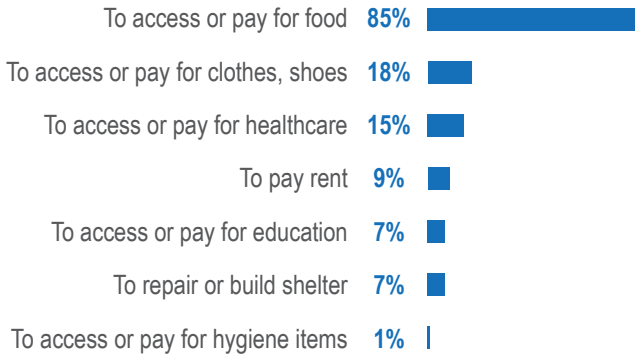
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

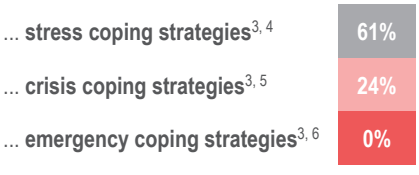


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 46%

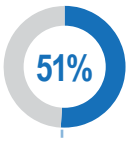
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
37%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

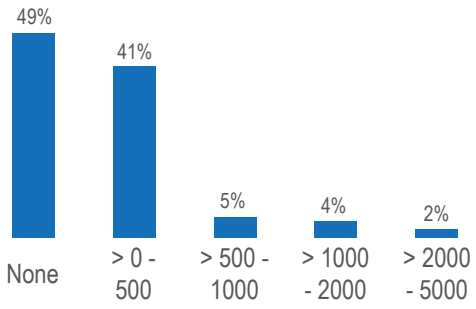
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



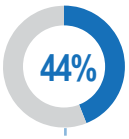
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

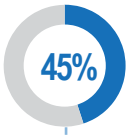


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

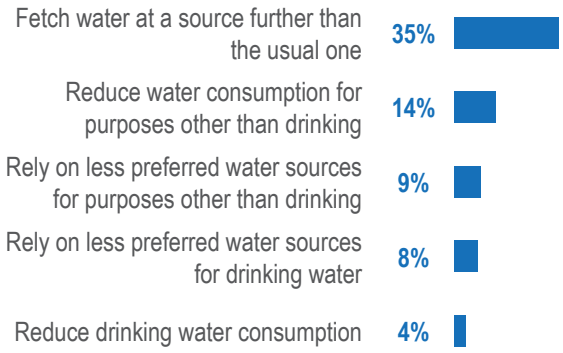
Purpose	%
Drinking	14%
Cooking	19%
Personal hygiene at shelter	31%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	31%
Other domestic purposes	34%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

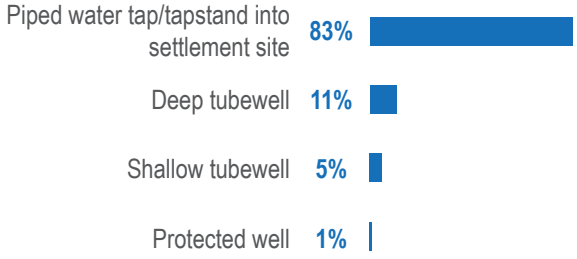


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

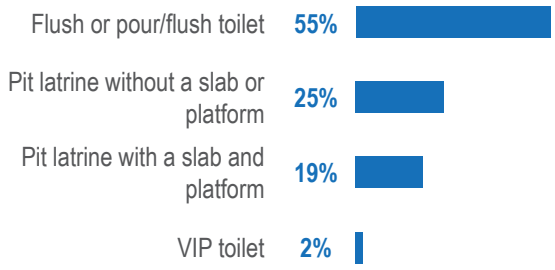


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

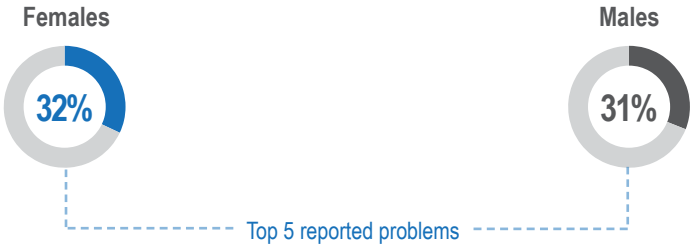
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



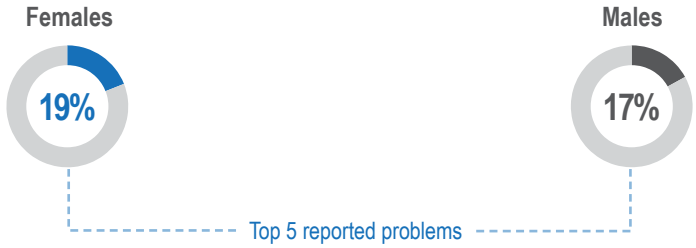
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
18%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	19%
16%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	19%
10%	Lack of light inside latrines	3 Lack of light inside latrines	10%
9%	Latrines are not functioning	4 Latrines are not functioning	8%
6%	Females feel unsafe using latrines, because they are not (appropriately) gender-segregated	5 Latrines are too far	7%

BATHING FACILITIES

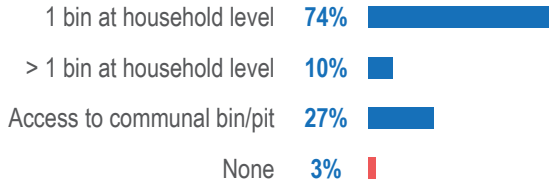
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



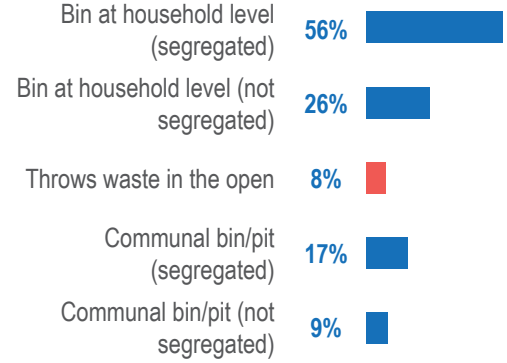
Females		Males	
10%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	13%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	2 Bathing facilities are too far	6%
5%	Bathing facilities are too far	3 Lack of light inside bathing facilities	5%
5%	Lack of light inside bathing facilities	4 Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way/at facility	5%
4%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5 Bathing facilities are not functioning	2%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 108; households with males, n = 106). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

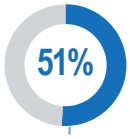
% of households with a education LSG: 46%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
15%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

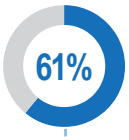
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT

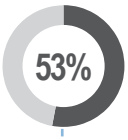


of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **52%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **32%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]

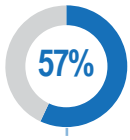




Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	27%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	23%
2	Marriage and/or pregnancy	14%	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	12%
3	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	11%	No home-based learning offered	9%
4	Household does not consider education important	7%	Marriage	8%
5	No home-based learning offered	7%	Lack of light in shelter	5%

HOME-BASED LEARNING



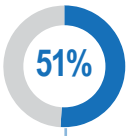
of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **56%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **31%**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 53). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 98; households with boys, n = 86 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

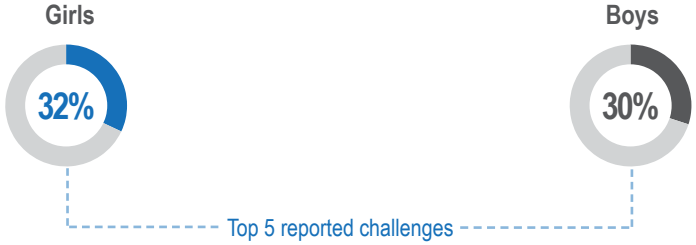
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **52%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **30%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
35%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	39%
23%	Children are too old now	2	Children are too old now	22%
20%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	3	Marriage	18%
12%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	4	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	16%
12%	Household does not consider education important	5	Children are too young still	8%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]

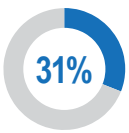


Girls			Boys	
8%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	16%
6%	Security concerns of child travelling to or being at learning facility	2	Lack of structured schooling	7%
6%	Lack of structured schooling	3	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	5%
6%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	4	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	5%
6%	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	5	Poor learning facility infrastructure	4%

COPING

7% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 77). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 66). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 53). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 74 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 49 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 50 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 57 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 31%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

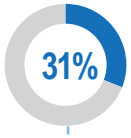
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
29%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
54%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
6%	Not classified		

Limitations

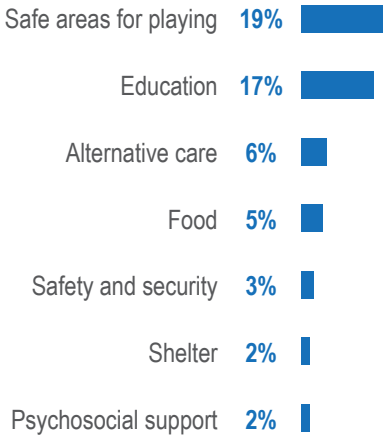
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls		Men/boys
13%	1 On their way to different facilities	11%
6%	2 Markets	6%
6%	3 Distribution sites	5%
5%	4 Social/community areas	5%
4%	5 Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	4%

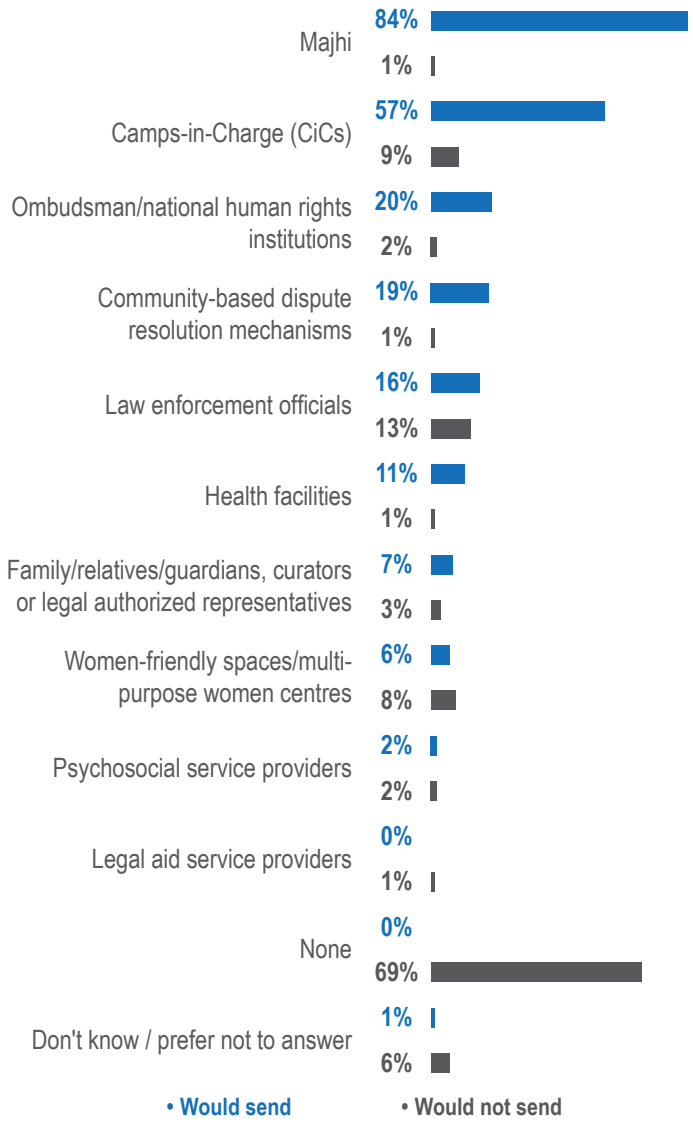
13% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

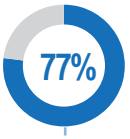
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



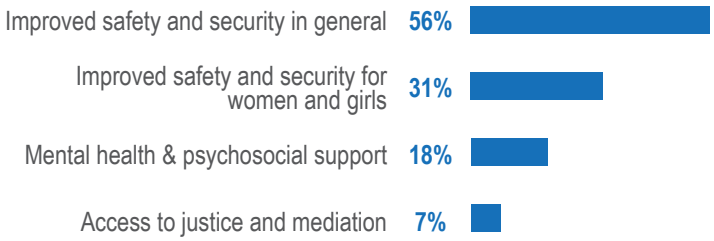
Overall, **38% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

% of households with a nutrition LSG: 8%

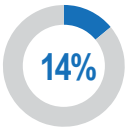
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
90%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

CHILD NUTRITION

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

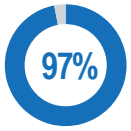
CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

89% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

79% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING



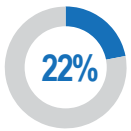
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 63). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 106).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 12%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

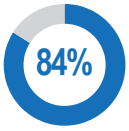
% of households per health LSG severity score:

12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
47%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
2%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



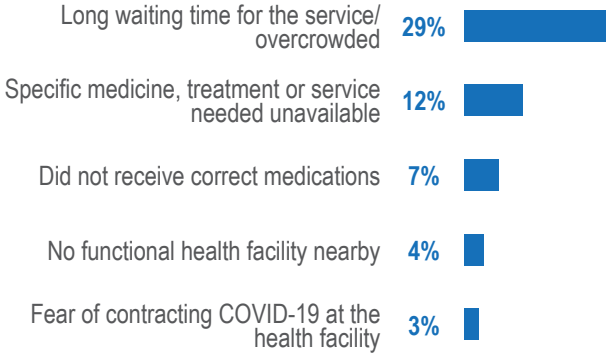
of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS

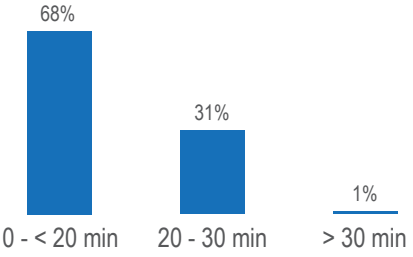
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

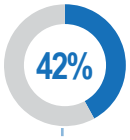


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (81%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (18%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 135). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

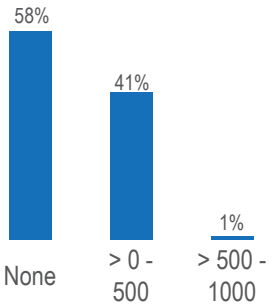
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

15% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 74). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.

SITE MANAGEMENT

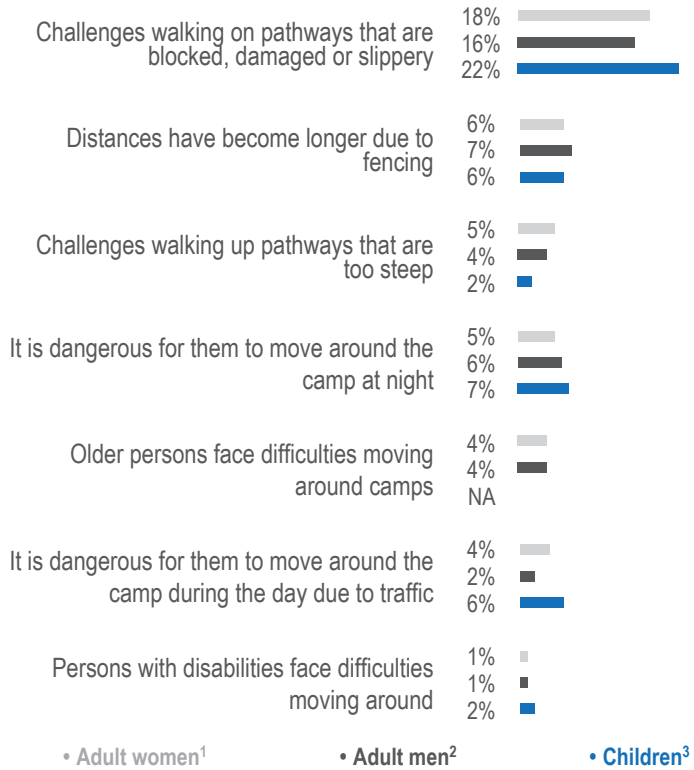
MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]

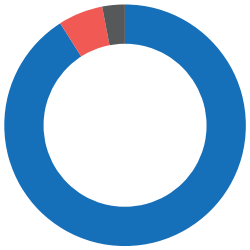
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

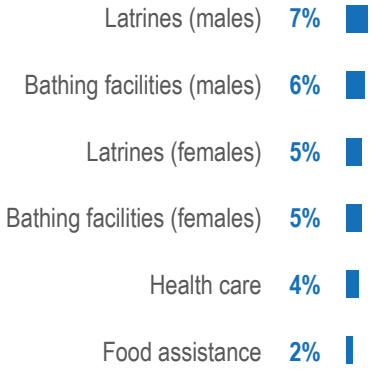
% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**



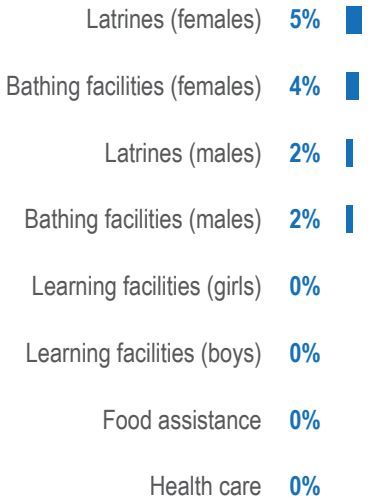
91%	Yes
6%	No
3%	Don't know / prefer not to answer

ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



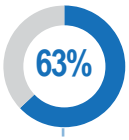
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 108). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 103). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 96). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 108; n, latrines (males) = 106; n, bathing facilities (females) = 108; n, bathing facilities (males) = 106; n, learning facilities (girls) = 73 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 46 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.; n, health care = 106; n, food assistance = 107). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

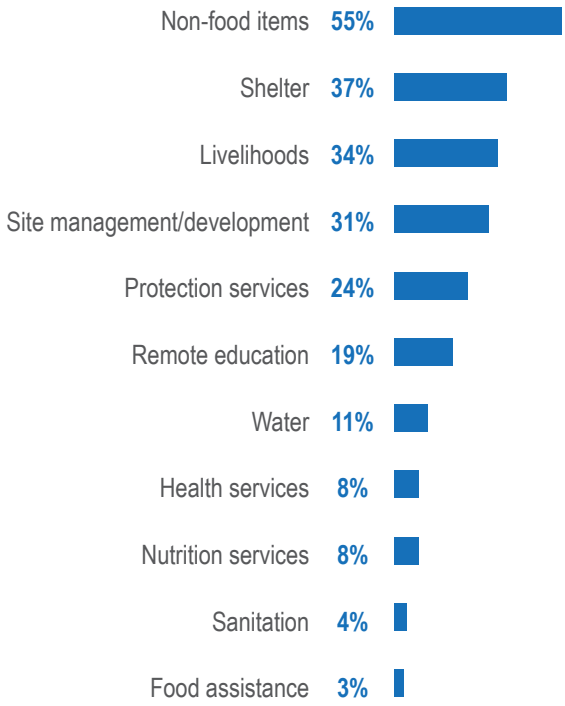
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

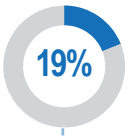
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

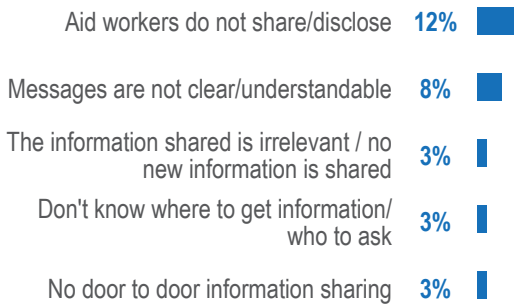
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

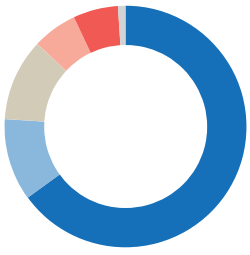


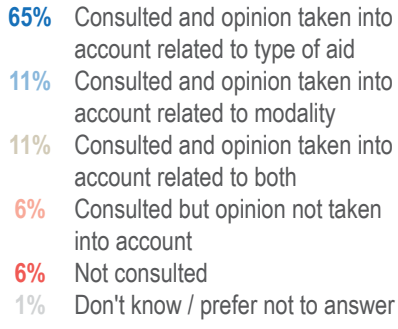
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

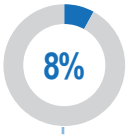
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

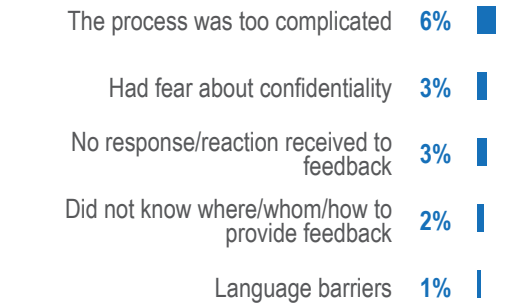






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

MULTI-SECTORAL NEEDS & DEMOGRAPHICS

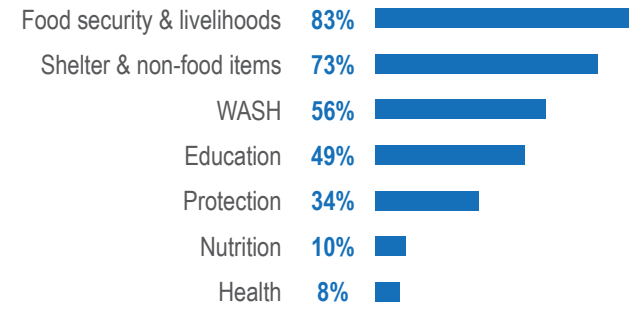
% of households with multi-sectoral needs:[1] 87%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per Multi-Sectoral Needs Index (MSNI) severity score:

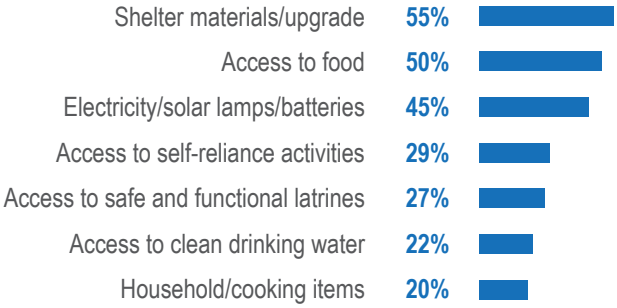
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
12%	Not classified		

% of households with **sectoral living standard gaps (LSGs)** among households with multi-sectoral needs[2]



PRIORITY NEEDS

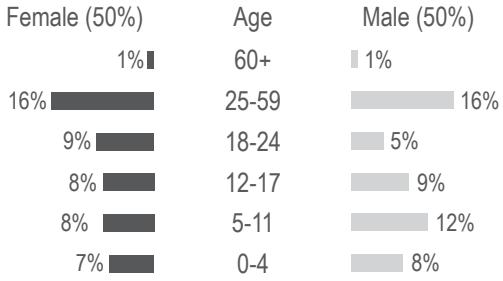
% of households reporting **priority needs** for 2022 (top 7, unranked)[3, 4]



Top 7 **household-ranked priority needs** by their average weighted score[3, 5]

1	Access to food	1.40
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	1.36
3	Electricity/solar lamps/batteries	0.79
4	Access to self-reliance activities	0.54
5	Access to safe and functional latrines	0.40
6	Access to clean drinking water	0.38
7	Household/cooking items	0.31

POPULATION PROFILE



Average household size **4.8** persons

Gender of head of household[6]

26%	Female
74%	Male

% of households by reported **period of arrival at the current camp**

48%	Before October 2016
7%	October 2016 - 24 August 2017
45%	After 24 August 2017

Gender of respondent

31%	Female
69%	Male

Total number of household interviews **121**

[1] Multi-sectoral needs: proportion of households with an MSNI severity score of at least 3, based on the severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with multi-sectoral needs (an MSNI score of 3 or higher) (n = 105).
[3] Households were asked to report their top three priority needs for 2022, and then rank the three identified needs in order of importance.
[4] This figure represents the proportion of households having named each option among their top three priority needs, regardless of rank.
[5] Rankings were analysed using the Borda Count methodology, which determines the relative ranking of items by assigning each response a certain number of points corresponding to the position at which each household ranked it. Options ranked as the #1 need scored three points, the #2 need scored two points, and the #3 need scored one point. Aggregated ranking scores are then divided by all households, providing a final score out of a maximum of three.
[6] Results in this factsheet are rounded and may therefore not always add up to 100%.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

% of households with a shelter & NFI LSG: 72%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

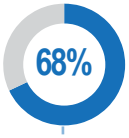
% of households per shelter & NFI LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
1%	Not classified		

Note on the impact of the August flood event of shelter & NFI results:

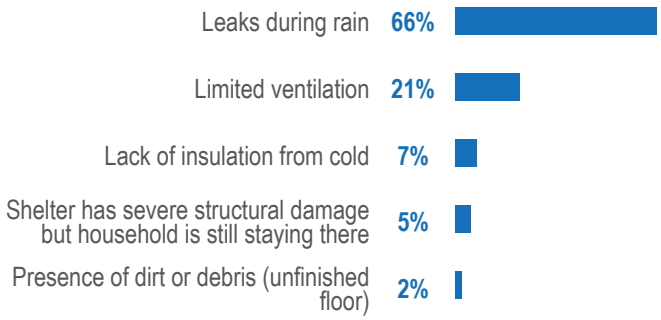
While the flood event at the start of August did not have any notable impact on overall shelter & NFI needs, it may have had a slight impact on results related to NFIs, as well as LPG.

SHELTER ISSUES & IMPROVEMENTS



of households reported at least one **shelter issue**[1]

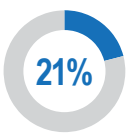
Most commonly reported issues



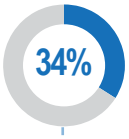
% of households reporting **reasons for shelter issues** (top 3) among households reportedly having had shelter issues[2, 3]

- Damage to roof 96%
- Damage to walls 13%
- Damage to windows and/or doors 7%

42% of households reported **not having made improvements/ repairs to their shelter despite having reported issues**

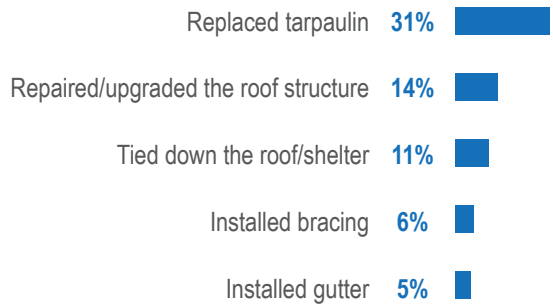


of households reported having incurred **expenditures for shelter maintenance or repair** in the 3 months prior to data collection

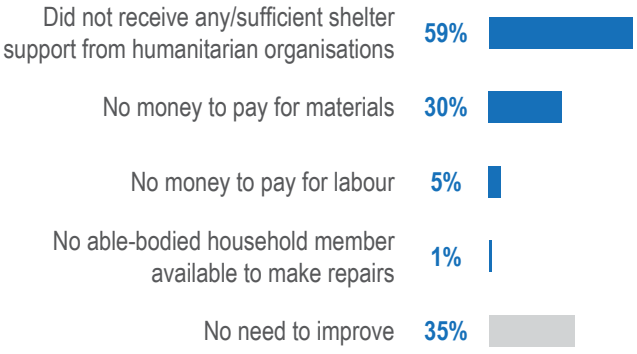


of households reported having made **improvements/ repairs to their** shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported improvements/repairs[3]



% of households reporting **main reasons for not having improved or repaired their shelter** (top 5) among households not having made improvements/repairs[4]



Among households that made shelter improvements/repairs...[3, 5]

68%	... reported having **received shelter materials** from a humanitarian organisation
59%	... reported having **purchased shelter materials** themselves

[1] Households were asked separately about each shelter issue.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is all households having reported shelter issues (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] Households could select multiple options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having made any improvements (n = 80). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select up to 3 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having made improvements (n = 41). Results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.

SHELTER & NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

RENT PAYMENT

of households reported having had to **pay or exchange goods/labour to live in their current shelter** in the 6 months prior to data collection

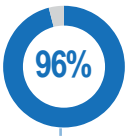
NON-FOOD ITEMS

% of households reporting having had insufficient NFIs at the time of data collection, by NFI[1]

Fans	94%
Shoes	79%
Torches/handheld lights and batteries or solar lamps/panels	73%
Clothing and winter clothing	67%
Kitchen sets	52%
Blankets	44%
Mattresses/sleeping mats and bedding items	40%
Mosquito nets	40%

of households reported having incurred **expenditures for non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.)** in the 3 months prior to data collection

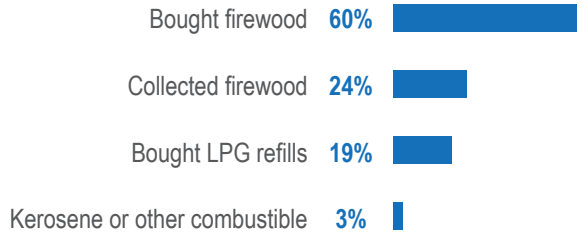
COOKING FUEL



of households reported having **received LPG refills** from humanitarian actors in the 3 months prior to data collection

44% of households reportedly having received LPG refills reported that refills **always lasted until the next distribution**[3]

% of households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last reporting **alternative sources of cooking fuel** (top 4)[4]



of households reported an **expenditure on fuel** in the 30 days prior to data collection

COPING

% of households among households reportedly **having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reporting having adopted those strategies for **shelter-/NFI-related reasons:**[2]

- To access or pay for clothes, shoes 13%
- To repair or build shelter 10%
- To pay electricity bill/for solar batteries 5%
- To access or pay for cooking fuel 5%
- To access or pay for household items 4%
- To pay rent 2%

[1] Households were asked separately about each NFI. When interpreting the results, users are reminded that data collection took place during the monsoon season.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having received LPG refills (n = 116).
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly not having received LPG refills or having received LPG refills that did not last (n = 70). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

% of households with a food security LSG: 76%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per food security LSG severity score:

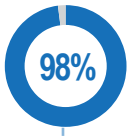
15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
24%	No/minimal / stress	(severity score 1 or 2)	
0%	Not classified		

FOOD CONSUMPTION

% of households by **Food Consumption Score**[1]

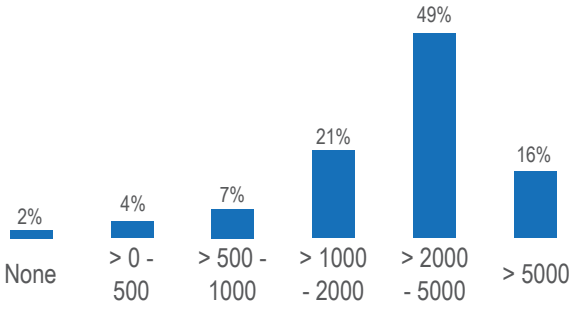
13%	Poor
46%	Borderline
40%	Acceptable

FOOD EXPENDITURE

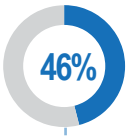


of households reported having **spent money on food** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)

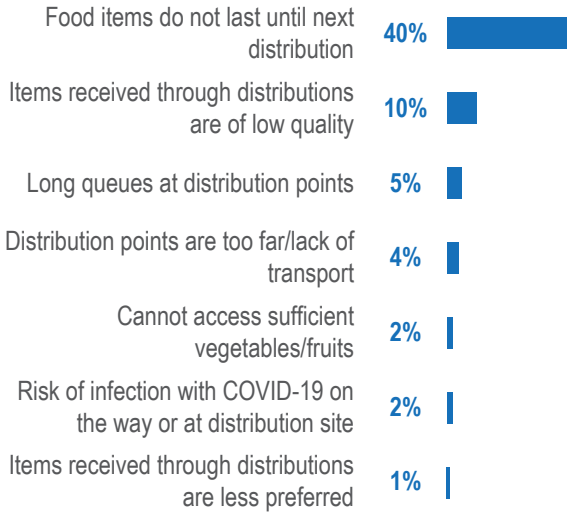


FOOD ASSISTANCE

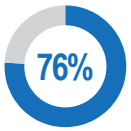


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 7 reported challenges[2]



LIVELIHOODS



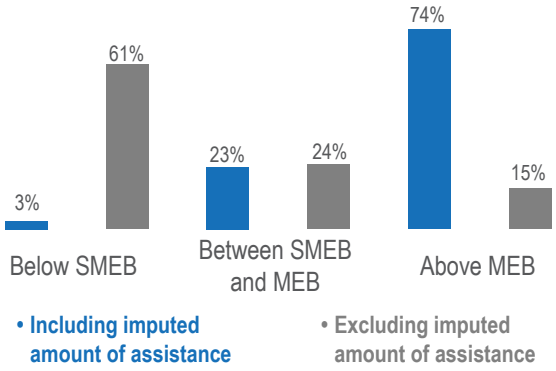
of households reported having had a **livelihood other than humanitarian assistance and/or other types of support** (e.g. from family/friends, donations, etc.) in the 30 days prior to data collection

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) is a composite score based on (1) dietary diversity; (2) food frequency; and (3) relative nutritional importance of nine weighted food groups. The FCS is recorded from a seven-day recall period. In Bangladesh, thresholds for FCS classifications set by WFP are as follows: > 42 = Acceptable; > 28 - 42 = Borderline; ≤ 28 = Poor.
[2] Households could select up to 5 options.

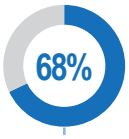
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket; SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)[1]

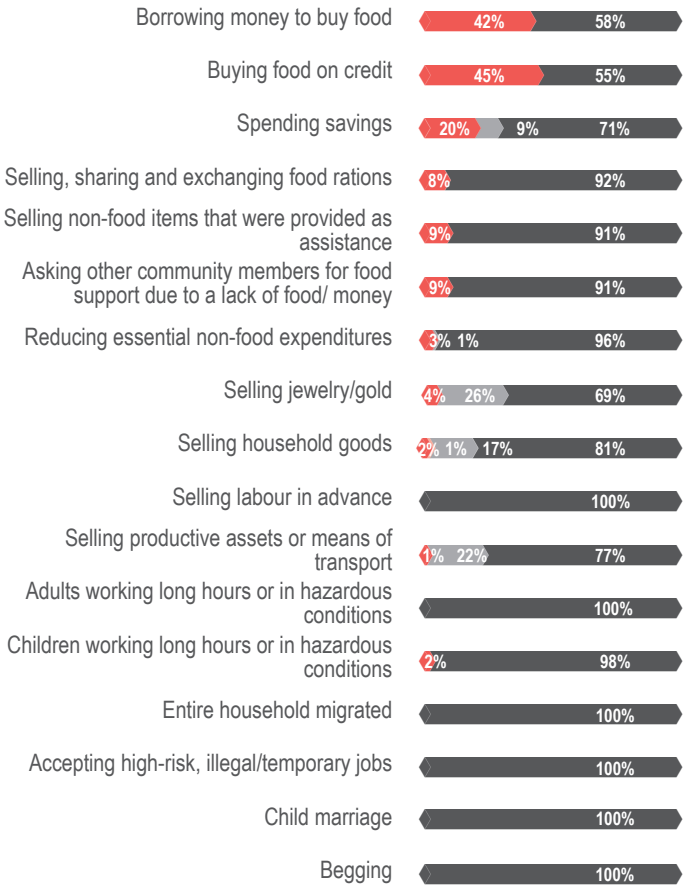


Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received and consumed. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.



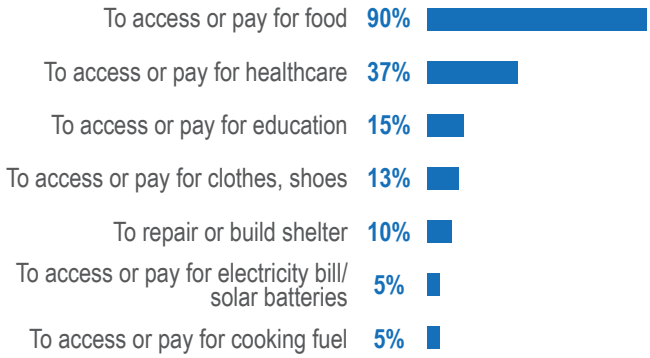
of households reported **having exhausted or adopted coping strategies** due to a lack of money to meet basic needs in the 30 days prior to data collection[3]

% of households by coping strategy

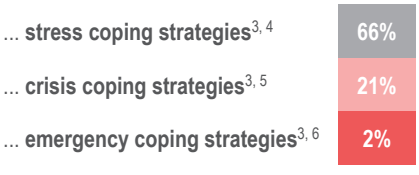


LIVELIHOODS-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

% of households reporting **reasons for adopting coping strategies** (top 7) among households reportedly **having adopted coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection[2]



% of households reportedly having **exhausted or adopted**...



[1] In line with REVA 4, SMEB and MEB thresholds were set as: BDT 1,138 monthly per capita spending as the the SMEB threshold, and BDT 1,736 monthly per capita spending as the MEB threshold.The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted any coping strategy (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Households could select multiple options.
[3] Households were asked separately about each coping strategy. Having exhausted a coping strategy referred to having adopted it in the past and not being able to adopt it anymore, while a coping strategy not being available to households referred to households not having the means to use this coping strategy/the strategy not being applicable to the household.
[4] Stress coping strategies include: selling household goods; selling jewelry/gold; spending savings; buying food on credit; borrowing money to buy food; selling labour in advance.
[5] Crisis coping strategies include: selling productive assets or means of transport; reducing essential non-food expenditures; asking other community members for food support due to a lack of money/food; selling, sharing and exchanging food rations; selling non-food items that were provided as assistance; adults working long hours or in hazardous conditions.
[6] Emergency coping strategies include: begging; children working long hours or in hazardous conditions; child marriage; accepting high-risk, illegal/temporary jobs; entire household migrated.

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

% of households with a WASH LSG: 54%

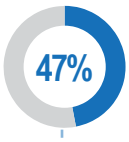
see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
26%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
3%	Not classified		

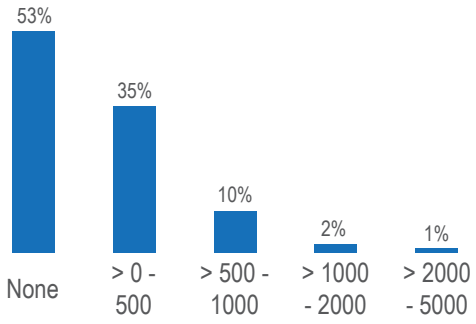
HYGIENE ITEMS

of households reported **having had soap** at the time of data collection



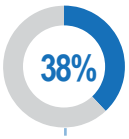
of households reported having **spent money on non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items)** in the 30 days prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



WATER QUANTITIES

% of households reporting **not having had enough water** for at least one purpose at the time of data collection

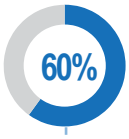


% of households reporting not having had enough water, by purpose

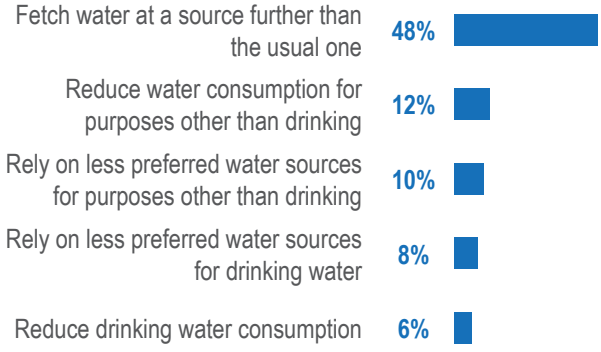
Purpose	%
Drinking	7%
Cooking	12%
Personal hygiene at bathing location	23%
Personal hygiene at shelter	24%
Other domestic purposes	28%

COPING

% of households reporting **adopting coping strategies to adapt to a lack of water**[1]

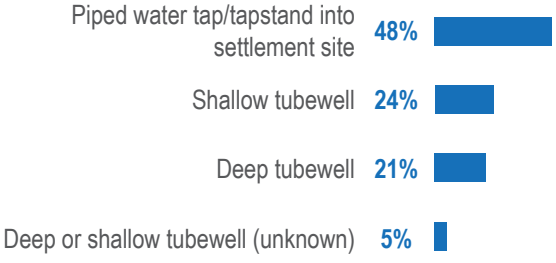


Top 5 reported strategies



WATER SOURCE

% of households reporting **main source of water used for drinking** at the time of data collection (top 4)

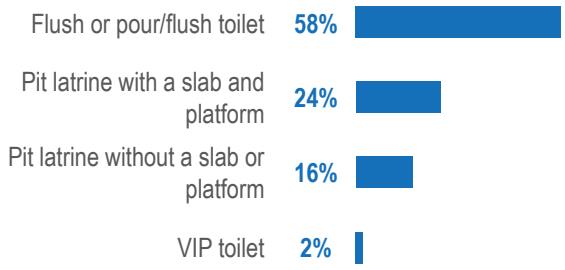


[1] Households could select multiple options. The question referred to coping strategies they would adopt at any time throughout the year, without a specific recall period.

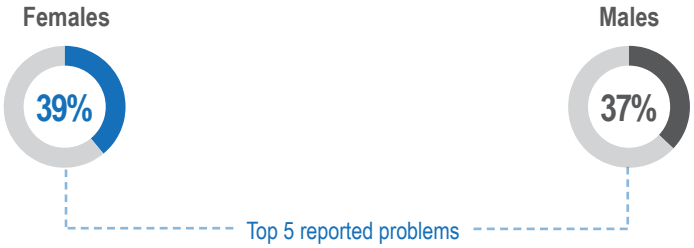
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

SANITATION FACILITIES

% of households reporting **sanitation facility the household usually uses** (top 4)



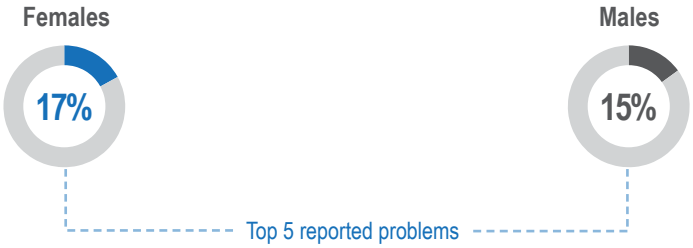
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to latrines females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



Females		Males	
24%	Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	1 Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding	24%
24%	Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	2 Latrines are unclean/ unhygienic	21%
17%	Latrines are too far	3 Latrines are too far	17%
8%	Latrines are difficult to reach	4 Latrines are not functioning	7%
7%	Latrines are not functioning	5 Latrines are difficult to reach	6%

BATHING FACILITIES

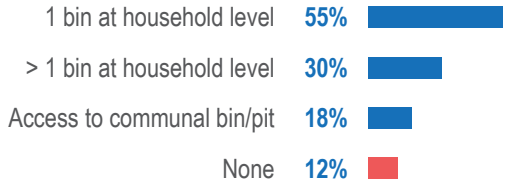
% of households with female or male individuals reporting **problems related to bathing facilities females/males in their households** faced at the time of data collection[1]



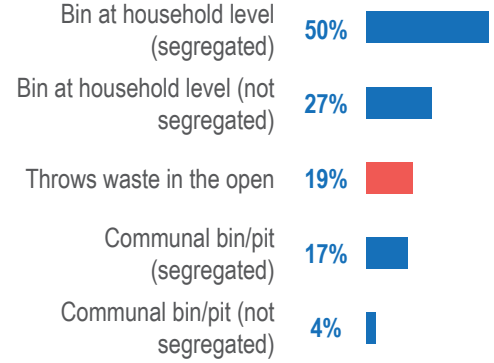
Females		Males	
10%	Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	1 Lack of bathing facilities/ long queues/overcrowded	8%
8%	Bathing facilities are too far	2 Bathing facilities are too far	7%
5%	Bathing facilities are not functioning	3 Bathing facilities are not functioning	5%
4%	Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	4 Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic	5%
3%	Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	5 Bathing facilities are difficult to reach	3%

WASTE MANAGEMENT

% of households reporting **types of bins they have access to** at the time of data collection[2]



% of households reporting **where they usually dispose of household waste, and how** (segregated/not segregated)[2]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with female individuals reporting problems females in their household face, and households with male individuals reporting problems males in their household face (households with females, n = 121; households with males, n = 119). Households could select up to 5 options.
[2] Households could select multiple options.

EDUCATION

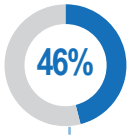
% of households with a education LSG: 47%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score:

2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
45%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
5%	Not classified		

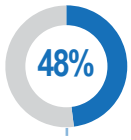
PRE-COVID ENROLMENT



of households reported at least one school-aged (6-18 years) child as **not having been enrolled in learning facilities** before learning facilities closed in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having been enrolled[2]: **46%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having been enrolled[3]: **33%**

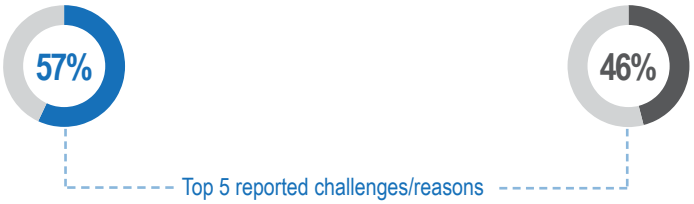
HOME-BASED LEARNING



of households reported at least one school-aged child as **not having regularly accessed home-based learning** since the start of the 2021 school year until support for home-based learning stopped in March 2021[1]

- % of households reporting at least one school-aged girl as not having accessed home-based learning[2]: **52%**
- % of households reporting at least one school-aged boy as not having accessed home-based learning[3]: **38%**

% of households with children aged 3-24 reporting **challenges** girls and boys aged 3-24 in the household faced towards **benefitting from or reasons they could not do any home-based learning**[4]



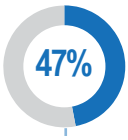
Top 5 reported challenges/reasons

	Girls		Boys	
1	22% Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	10%
2	13% Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Lack of guidance from learning facilitators	10%
3	5% Home-based learning is not effective/children have fallen behind on learning	3	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	9%
4	5% Children cannot concentrate at home	4	Children cannot concentrate at home	6%
5	5% Household does not consider education important	5	Lack of quality learning materials at home	6%

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error. Results are presented out of all households with children aged 6-18, which may not correspond to the target population for Education Sector support.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 56). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 3-24 (households with girls, n = 99; households with boys, n = 87 - results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.

EDUCATION

SENDING BACK



of households reported at least one school-aged child that **will not be sent back to learning facilities** once they will re-open[1]

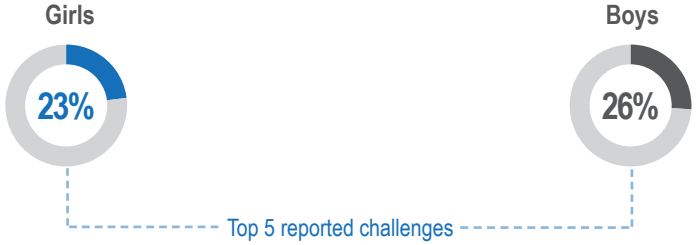
% of households reporting at least one school-aged girl that will not be sent back[2] **50%**

% of households reporting at least one school-aged boy that will not be sent back[3] **33%**

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back to learningf facilities once they will re-open **reporting main reasons for not sending them back** (top 5)[4]

Girls			Boys	
43%	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	1	Not enrolled in education pre-COVID/never enrolled	37%
34%	Marriage and/or pregnancy	2	Children are too old now	35%
25%	Children are too old now	3	Household does not consider education important	12%
10%	Household does not consider education important	4	Marriage	9%
6%	Children are too young still	5	Children are too young still	7%

% of households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open reporting **expecting challenges once children will be sent back**[5]



Girls			Boys	
10%	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	1	Risk of infection with COVID-19 on the way or at learning facility	11%
10%	Lack of qualified teaching staff	2	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	10%
8%	Children have fallen too far behind on learning	3	Lack of qualified teaching staff	10%
6%	Lack of female staff at learning facility	4	Inaccessibility	4%
4%	Lack of gender segregation at learning facility	5	Lack of Rohingya teaching staff	4%

COPING

15% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for education**[6]

EXPENDITURES

of households reported having incurred **education-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls or boys aged 6-18 (n = 87). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with girls aged 6-18 (n = 56). Results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with boys aged 6-18 (n = 72). Results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly not be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 67 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 43 - results are representative with a +/- 15% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[5] The denominator for this indicator is households with at least one girl or boy aged 3-24 that will reportedly be sent back (households with at least one girl that will reportedly be sent back, n = 52 - results are representative with a +/- 14% margin of error.; households with at least one boy that will reportedly not be sent back, n = 72 - results are representative with a +/- 12% margin of error.). Households could select up to 5 options.
[6] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

PROTECTION

% of households with a protection LSG: 30%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

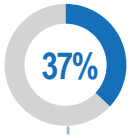
% of households per protection LSG severity score:

5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
47%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
8%	Not classified		

Limitations

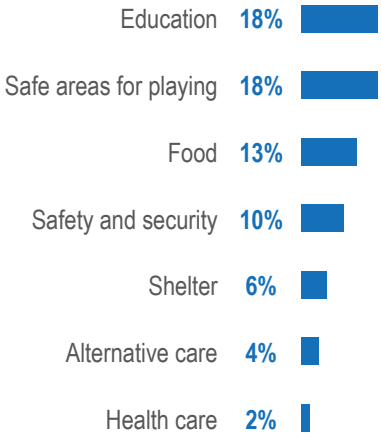
- Limitations related to **remote data collection**, such as a lack of face-to-face interaction, limited possibilities to ensure privacy, and possibly enhanced concerns of respondents related to the confidentiality of their information, may particularly affect the accuracy of findings related to **sensitive topics**.
- Moreover, vulnerable households (with enhanced protection concerns) may be less likely to have or use mobile phones. Therefore, **sensitive issues may be under-reported.**
- The **reduced Protection Sector footprint** between April and September this year, as a result of COVID-19-related preventative measures, as well as a sometimes potentially **limited understanding of protection and the different services offered by protection actors**, may have impacted respondents' perceptions of the types of services available.

CHILD NEEDS



of households reported perceiving that **needs of children in their community were not adequately met** to ensure their well-being at the time of data collection[1]

% of households reporting unmet child needs, by type of need (top 7)



SAFETY & SECURITY

% of households reporting **areas considered unsafe** by girls and women, or boys and men, in the community at the time of data collection[1]

Top 5 reported areas

Women/girls			Men/boys	
7%	Latrines or bathing facilities	1	Markets	6%
7%	Markets	2	In transportation	6%
7%	Social/community areas	3	Social/community areas	5%
5%	In transportation	4	Nearby forests/open spaces or farms	3%
4%	Distribution sites	5	On their way to different facilities	3%

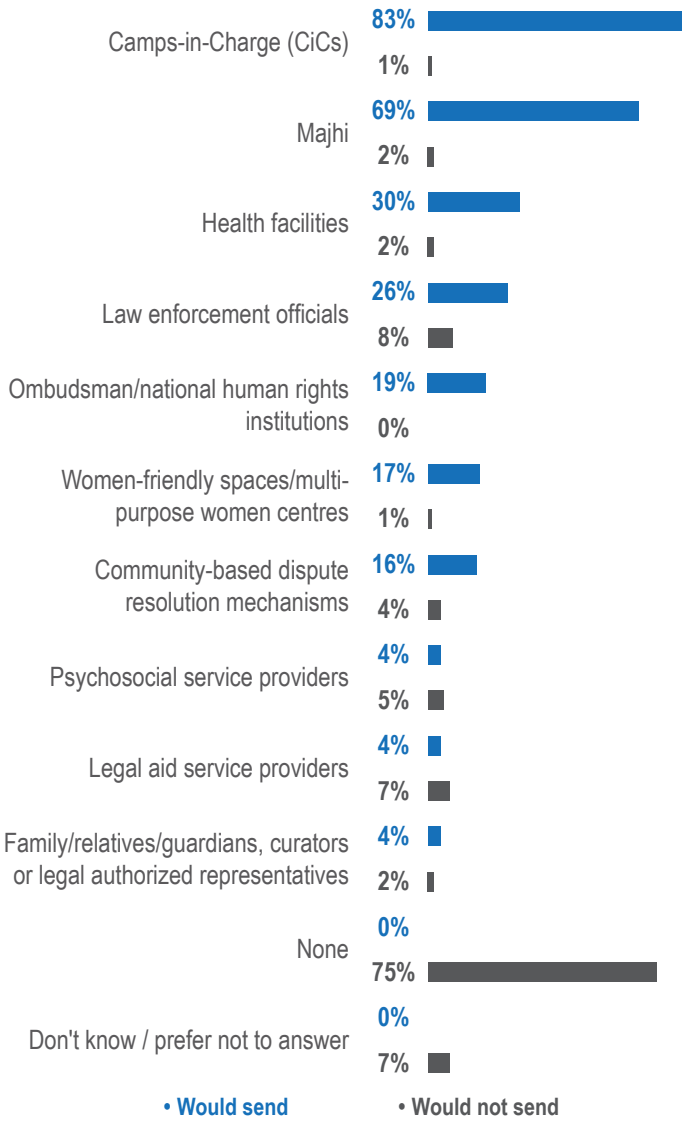
18% of households reported the **safety and security situation in their neighbourhood and area of residence to have deteriorated** compared to the previous 12 months

[1] Households could select multiple options.

PROTECTION

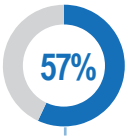
POINTS-OF-CONTACT

% of households reporting where they would or would not **send a friend for care and support in case of assault or abuse,** by point-of-contact[1]



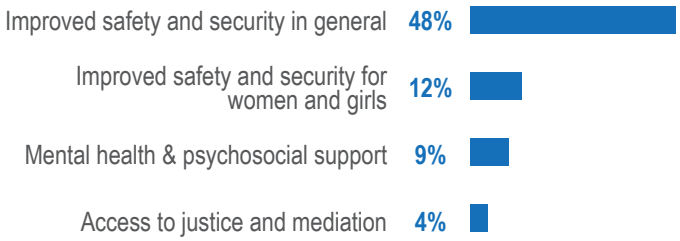
Overall, **50% of households reported that they would refer to any of the "recommended" points-of-contact,** including health facilities, psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers), ombudsman/national human rights institutions, women-friendly spaces/ multi-purpose women centers, family/relatives/guardians, curators or legal authorised representatives.

PROTECTION NEEDS



of households reported **needing protection services or support**[1]

% of households reporting type of support needed



[1] Households could select multiple options.

NUTRITION

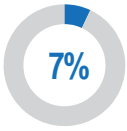
% of households with a nutrition LSG: 9%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

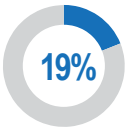
% of households per nutrition LSG severity score:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
85%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

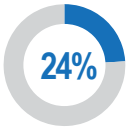
CHILD NUTRITION



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **not having received blanket supplementary feeding supplies** for at least one of these children since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as not having been screened for malnutrition** by community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]



of households with children aged 6-59 months reported **at least one child as having been screened and referred, or already having been enrolled, and having received treatment for malnutrition** since the start of Ramadan[1]

CAREGIVER-LED SCREENING

90% of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

73% of households reported **mothers or caregivers having screened at least one of their children aged 6-59 months** for malnutrition using MUAC tape since the start of Ramadan[1]

The **mother-led MUAC programme** is a programme that trains caregivers in measuring the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of their children to identify malnutrition, and learn how and where to refer a malnourished child. However, during the reference period used for data collection, access to communities was reduced in line with COVID-19 preventative measures, and the programme was not equally disseminated in all camps.

MESSAGING

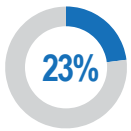
of households with children aged 6-59 months reported having **received messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc.** from community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff since the start of Ramadan[1]

OVERALL REACH

of **households with children aged 6-59 months** reported having had some form of **contact with nutrition service providers** since the start of Ramadan[1]

This indicator considers **any form of contact**, including screening by nutrition facility staff or volunteers, involvement in the caregiver-led MUAC programme, having received blanket supplementary feeding, and having received messages related to infant and young child feeding practices.

ADOLESCENT GIRLS



of households with adolescent girls (10-19 years) reported at least one adolescent girl as having **received iron and folic acid tablets** since the start of Ramadan[2]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with children aged 6-59 months (n = 59). Results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adolescent girls (n = 119).

HEALTH

% of households with a health LSG: 7%

see Annex 1 for details on methodology

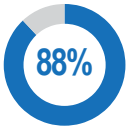
% of households per health LSG severity score:

7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
37%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	None or minimal	(severity score 1)	
0%	Not classified		

WELLBEING

of **households reported at least one household member as having had a health problem and needing to access health care** in the 3 months prior to data collection

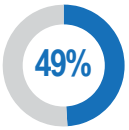
HEALTH-SEEEKING BEHAVIOUR



of **household members** who were reported as having had a health problem and needing to access health care in the 3 months prior to data collection **sought treatment at a clinic**[1]

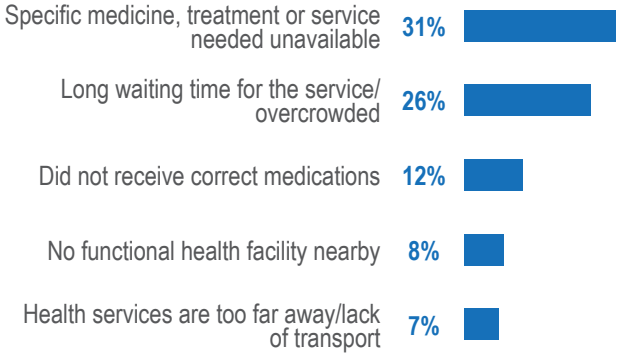
% of individuals reported as having had a health problem and needing to access treatment in the 3 months prior to data collection by **treatment location**[1]

BARRIERS



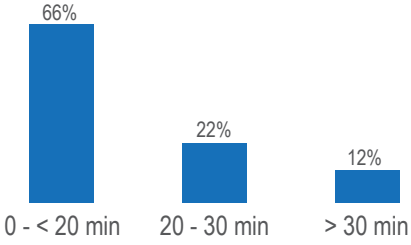
of households reported having experienced or expecting experiencing **barriers when needing to access health care**[2]

Top 5 reported barriers



ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

% of households reporting **travel time to get to the nearest functional health facility** by their normal mode of transportation

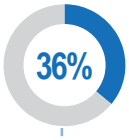


Most commonly households reported that they would be **walking (86%)** to the health facility, followed by using **tuk tuks (13%).**

[1] The denominator for this indicator is all individuals having had a health problem and needing to access health care (n = 103). Households could select multiple options.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.

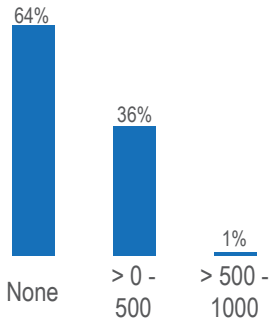
HEALTH

EXPENDITURES



of households reported having incurred **health-related expenditures** in the 3 months prior to data collection

% of households reporting total monthly expenditure, by range (BDT)



COPING

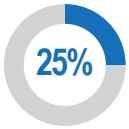
37% of households reportedly having **adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies** in the 30 days prior to data collection reported having done so to **access or pay for health care**[1]

[1] The denominator for this indicator is households reportedly having adopted livelihoods-based coping strategies (n = 82). Results are representative with a +/- 11% margin of error.

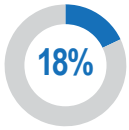
SITE MANAGEMENT

MOBILITY AROUND CAMPS

of households with adult women reported that **adult women in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[1]

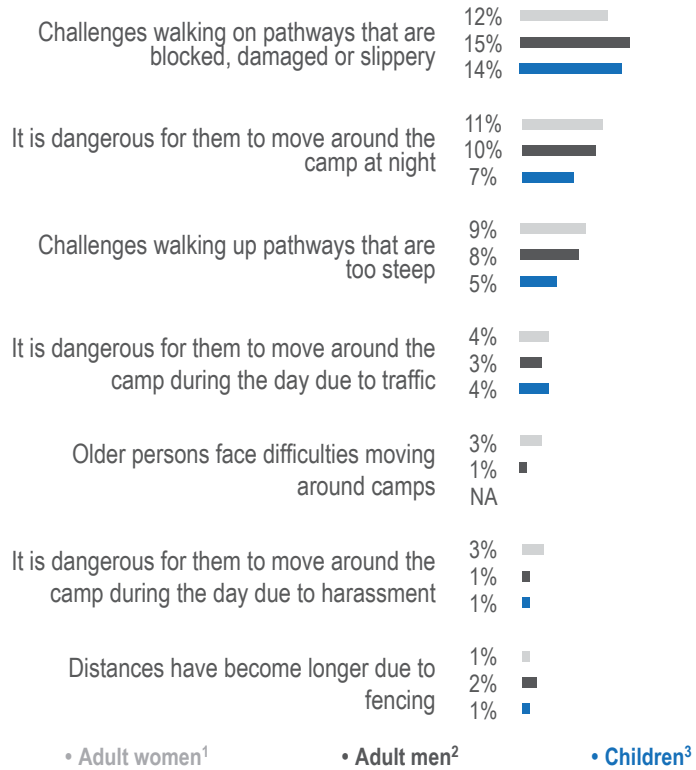


of households with adult men reported that **adult men in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[2]



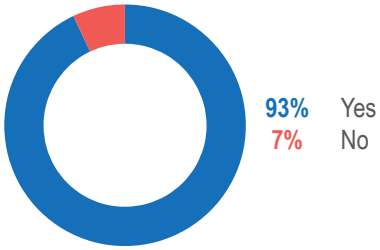
of households with children reported that **children in their household faced challenges moving around camps** at the time of data collection[3]

Most commonly reported challenges



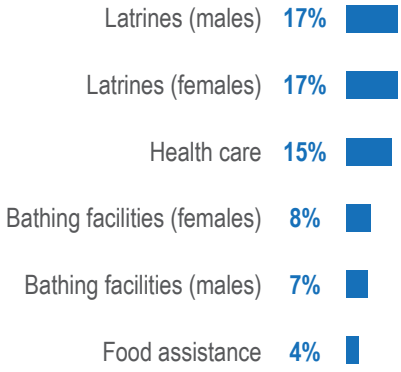
COMMUNITY REPRESENTATION

% of households reporting feeling that their household's **opinions and concerns are being heard and taken into consideration by their community representatives**

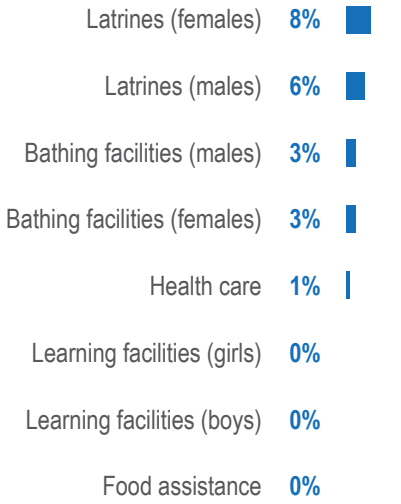


ACCESSING SERVICES

% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **services being too far** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



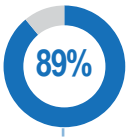
% of households having used/using/expecting to use specific services reporting **inaccessibility** as one of the main barriers towards accessing them[4]



[1] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult women (n = 121). Households could select up to 5 options. Households were asked to report mobility challenges for all target groups (adult women, adult men, children) present in the household.
[2] The denominator for this indicator is households with adult men (n = 105). Households could select up to 5 options.
[3] The denominator for this indicator is households with children (n = 115). Households could select up to 5 options.
[4] The denominator for this indicator is households having accessed specific services (n, latrines (females) = 121; n, latrines (males) = 119; n, bathing facilities (females) = 121; n, bathing facilities (males) = 119; n, learning facilities (girls) = 63 - results are representative with a +/- 13% margin of error.; n, learning facilities (boys) = 40 - results are representative with a +/- 16% margin of error.; n, health care = 121; n, food assistance = 121). Households could select up to 5 options for barriers related to latrines, bathing facilities, food assistance and learning facilities. They could select up to 3 options for barriers related to health care. For learning facilities, barriers preventing return are included. For recall periods, please refer to the respective sector sections.

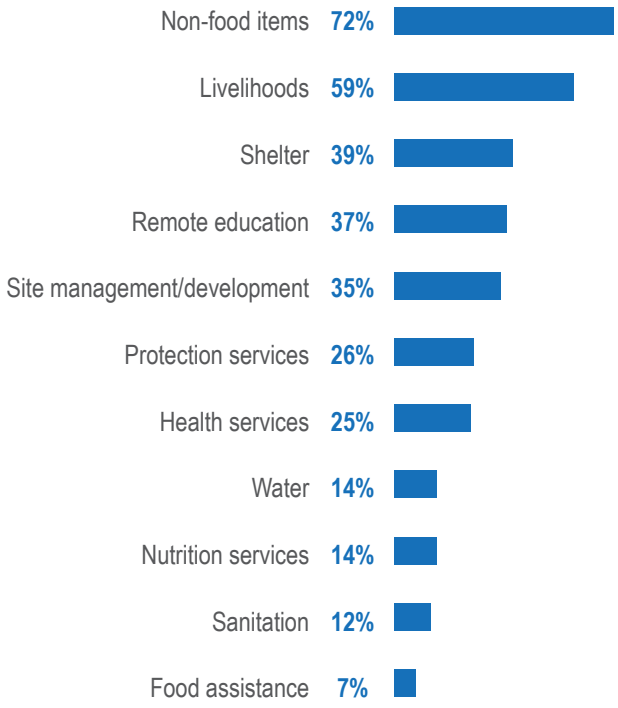
COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES

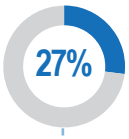
ACCESSING INFORMATION



of households reported **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information on at least one type of services / assistance** in the 6 months prior to data collection

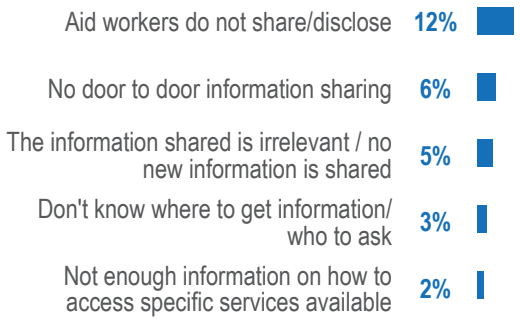
% of households reporting **not having been able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information**, by type of service[1]





of households reported having **faced problems when accessing (receiving and understanding) information** in the 6 months prior to data collection[2]

Top 5 reported problems

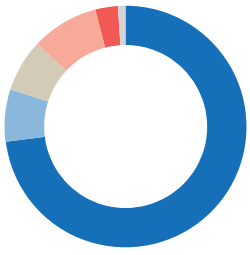


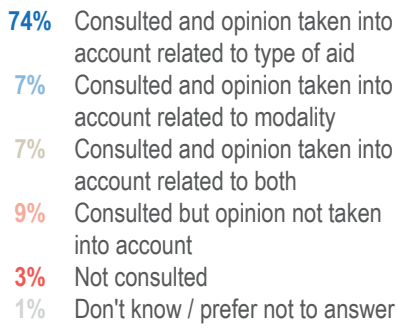
99% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to cyclones** in the 6 months prior to data collection

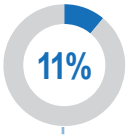
100% of households reported having been **able to access (receive and understand) enough clear information related to COVID-19** in the 6 months prior to data collection

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

% of households reporting **having been consulted and felt that aid providers took their household's opinion into account** related to the type of aid they would like to receive and how they would like to receive it in the 6 months prior to data collection

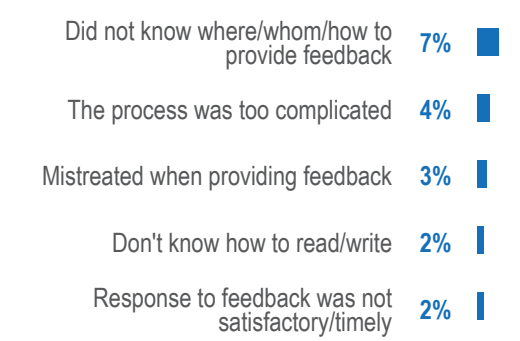






of households reported having **faced challenges when providing feedback or complaints** on any issues related to aid or the process of receiving aid in the 6 months prior to data collection[3]

Top 5 reported challenges



[1] Households were asked separately about each type of service.
[2] Households could select up to 3 options.
[3] Households could select up to 5 options.

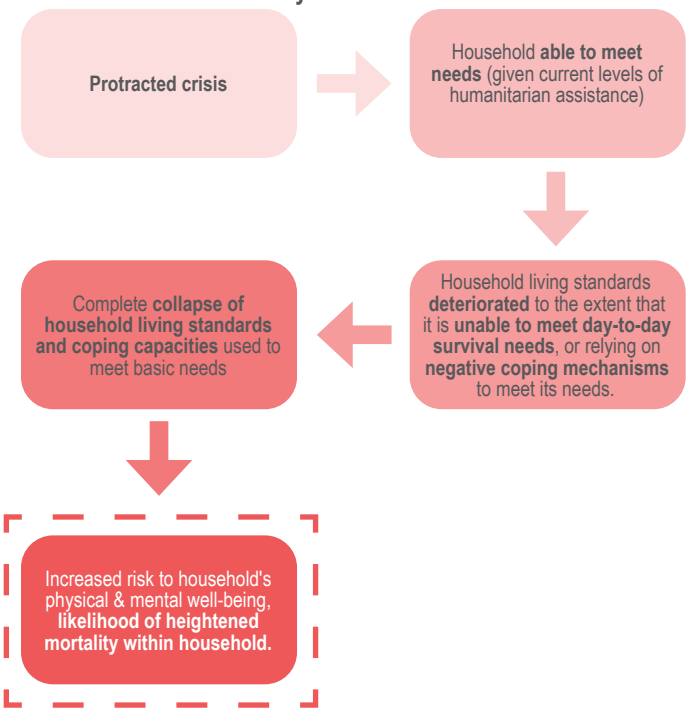
ANNEX 1: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

SEVERITY SCALE

The severity scale is inspired by the draft Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), an analytical framework being developed at the global level aiming to enhance the understanding of needs of affected populations. It measures a progressive deterioration of a household's situation, towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome (see figure on the right).

While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classifications ranging from 1 (none/ minimal) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of the MSNA, only a scale of 1 (none/ minimal) to 4+ (extreme+) is used. A "4+" score is used where data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. This is because data that is needed for a score of 5 (catastrophic) is primarily at area level (for example, mortality rates, malnutrition prevalence, burden of disease, etc.) which is difficult to factor into household-level analyses. Additionally, as global guidelines on the exact definitions of each class are yet to be finalised, and given the response implications of classifying a household or area as class 5 (catastrophic), REACH is not in a position to independently verify if a class 5 is occurring.

Rationale behind the severity scale



DEFINITIONS

- **Living Standards Gap (LSG)**: signifies an unmet need in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher.

- **Capacity Gap (CG)**: signifies that negative and unsustainable coping strategies are used to meet needs. Households not categorised as having an LSG may be maintaining their living standards through the use of negative coping strategies.

IDENTIFICATION OF LIVING STANDARDS GAPS (LSGs)

The LSG for a given sector is produced by aggregating unmet needs indicators per sector. For the MSNA, a simple aggregation methodology has been identified, building on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. Using this method, for the MPI, each household is assigned a "deprivation" score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each household is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each household lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorisation of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a household is considered to have a particular gap or not is determined in advance for each indicator. The MSNA aggregation methodology outlined below can be described as "MPI-like", using the steps of the MPI approach to determine an aggregated needs severity score, with the addition of "critical indicators" that determine the higher severity scores. The section below outlines **how the household-level aggregation is done.**

1) Identify indicators that measure needs ('gaps') for each sector, capturing the following key dimensions: accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness. Set binary thresholds: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap.

2) Identify critical indicators that, on their own, indicate a gap in the sector overall.

3) Identify individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for each household, once data had been collected.

4) Calculate the severity score for each household, based on the following decision tree (tailored to each sector).

   a. "Super" critical indicator(s): by themselves could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the household.

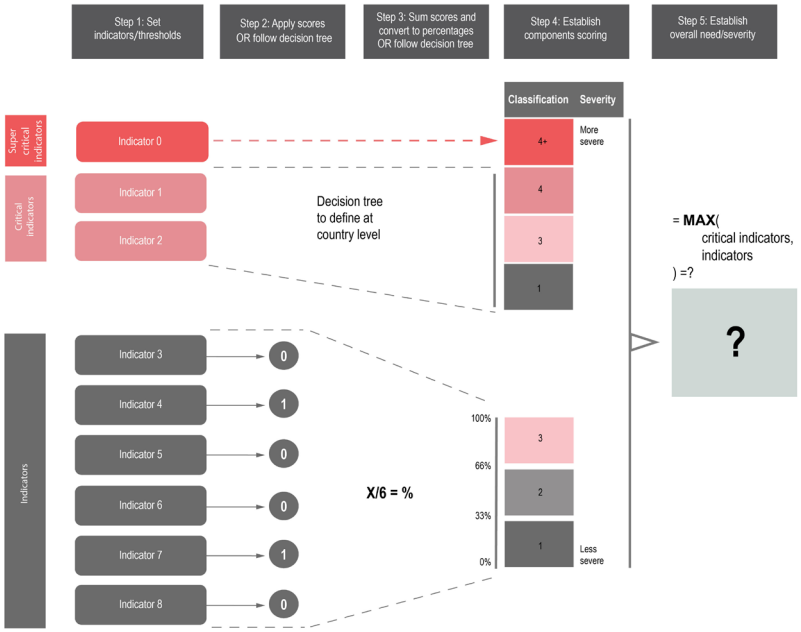
   b. Critical indicators: Using a decision tree approach, a severity class is identified based on a discontinued scale of 1 to 4 (1, 3, 4) depending on the scores of each of the critical indicators.

   c. Non-critical indicators: the scores of all non-critical indicators are summed up and converted into a percentage of the possible total (e.g. 3 out of 4 = 75%) to identify a severity class.

   d. The final score/severity class is obtained by retaining the highest score generated by either the "super" critical, critical or non-critical indicators, as outlined in the figure below.

ANNEX 1: ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Identifying LSG per sector with scoring approach - example



5) Calculate the proportion of the population with a final severity score of 3 and above, per sector. Having a severity score of 3 and above in a sector is considered as having a LSG in that sector.

6) Identify households that do not have a LSG but that do have a CG.

a. Identify individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for all CG indicators, among households with a severity score of 1 or 2.

b. If any CG indicator has a score of 1, the household is categorised as having a CG.

7) Project the percentage findings onto the population data that was used to build the sample, with accurate weighting to ensure best possible representativeness.

The Multi-Sector Needs Index (MSNI) is a measure of the household's overall severity of humanitarian needs (expressed on a scale of 1 - 4+), based on the highest severity of sectoral LSG severity scores identified in each household.

The MSNI is determined through the following steps:

1) First, the severity of each of the sectoral LSGs is calculated per household, as outlined above.

2) Next, a final severity score (MSNI) is determined for each household based on the highest severity of sectoral LSGs identified in each household.

- As shown in the example below, household (HH) 1 has a final MSNI of 4, because that is the highest severity score, across all sectoral LSGs, within that household.

Examples of MSNI scores per household based on sectoral analysis findings

	Sectoral LSG Severity Score						Final MSNI
	Food Sec	Health	WASH	Protection	Education	Etc.	
HH 1	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**	3	3	**4**
HH 2	2	2	**4**	2	1	1	**4**
HH 3	3	3	3	**4+**	2	1	**4+**
Etc.	2	**3**	1	1	2	1	**3**

Key limitation: regardless of whether a household has a very severe LSG in just one sector (e.g. WASH for HH 2 above) OR co-occurring severe LSGs across multiple sectors (e.g. food security, health, WASH, protection for HH 1 above), their final MSNI score will be the same (4). While this might make sense from a "big picture" response planning perspective (if a household has an extreme need in even one sector, this may warrant humanitarian intervention regardless of the co-occurrence with other sectoral needs), additional analysis (as shown on page 4) should be done to understand such differences in magnitude of severity between households.

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
		Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being).	Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.	Degrading living standards (from usual/typical). Reduced access/ availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.	Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being/stressed physical or mental well-being overall.	Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
Shelter & non-food items (NFIs)	% of households reporting at least one enclosure issue, by type of issue	• Shelter has totally collapsed or has severe structural damage, so that it is unsafe for living (household is sleeping in the open)	• Shelter has totally collapsed or has severe structural damage, so that it is unsafe for living (household is staying with other household or in temporary relocation center/ communal shelter) • Household is staying with other household for other reasons due to lack of space/ poor living conditions	One of the following: • Leaks during rain • Limited ventilation (no air circulation unless main entrance is open/heat is trapped) • Shelter has severe structural damage, so that it is unsafe for living (household is still staying in shelter) OR	One of the following: • Presence of dirt of debris (unfinished floor) • Lack of insulation from cold AND	No enclosure issues reported AND
	% of households reporting having had to pay rent or provide anything to live in their current shelter in the 6 months prior to data collection			Any of the following: • Yes, payment of cash • Yes, payment through goods (food rations, shelter materials, NFIs, etc.) • Yes, payment through labor (agriculture, fishing, construction, etc.) • Yes, not specified	No, no need	No, no need
Food security & livelihoods	Food Consumption Score	Poor (0-28) OR	Borderline (>28-42) OR		Acceptable (>42) AND	

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Food security & livelihoods	Livelihoods-based coping	Emergency (adopted or exhausted): • Begging • Children working long hours (>43 hours) or work in hazardous conditions • Child marriage • Accept high risks, illegal temporary job • Entire household migrated OR	NO emergency coping Crisis (adopted or exhausted): • Selling productive assets or means of transport (sewing machines, wheel barrow, bicycle, livestock etc.) • Reduce essential non-food expenditures such as education, health and clothes • Asked other community members for a support of food because of a lack of food/ money • Selling, sharing and exchanging food rations • Selling non-food items that were provided as assistance • Adults working long hours (>43 hours) or work in hazardous conditions OR		NO emergency/crisis coping Stress (adopted or exhausted): • Selling household goods (radio, furniture, mobile, solar panel, television, clothes, kitchen items, etc.) • Selling jewelry/gold • Spending savings • Buying food on credit • Borrowing money to buy food OR NO emergency/crisis/stress coping AND	
	Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs (ECMEN)	< SMEB (1,138/capita/month)	>= SMEB & < MEB		> MEB (BDT 1,736/capita/month)	
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	% of households reporting primary source of drinking water at the time of data collection, by drinking water source % of households reportedly having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing at the time of data collection		HH is using an unimproved drinking water source AND has not enough drinking water OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has not enough drinking water OR HH is using an unimproved drinking water source AND has enough drinking water OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has enough drinking water AND HH has not enough water to meet other needs (cooking, bathing/ washing or other purposes) OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has enough water for all purposes AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	% of households reporting primary source of drinking water at the time of data collection, by drinking water source % of households reportedly having enough water for drinking, cooking, bathing and washing at the time of data collection		HH is using an unimproved drinking water source AND has not enough drinking water OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has not enough drinking water OR HH is using an unimproved drinking water source AND has enough drinking water OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has enough drinking water AND HH has not enough water to meet other needs (cooking, bathing/ washing or other purposes) OR	HH is using an improved drinking water source AND has enough water for all purposes AND
	% of households reporting primary sanitation facility at the time of data collection, by type of sanitation facility		None (open defecation)	HH is using an unimproved sanitation facility (other than open defecation) OR		HH is using an improved sanitation facility AND
	% of households reporting having soap at the time of data collection			No soap available OR		Soap available AND
	% of households reporting main problems related to access to latrines for male and female household members at the time of data collection, by type of problem			Any of the following: • Not enough latrines/long waiting times/overcrowding • Persons with disabilities have problems accessing/using latrines • Older persons have problems accessing/using latrines • Females feel unsafe using latrines, because they are not (appropriately) segregated between men and women • Females feel unsafe using latrines because walls/doors are see-through • Females feel unsafe using latrines because there is no lock	None of the cases on the left AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
				• Females are not able or allowed to leave the shelter to access the latrines • Females feel unsafe accessing or using latrines out of fear of harassment		
Water, sanitation & hygiene (WASH)	% of households reporting main problems related to bathing facility access for male and female household members at the time of data collection, by type of problem				Any of the following: • Lack of bathing facilities/long queues/overcrowded • Persons with disabilities have problems accessing/using bathing facilities • Older persons have problems accessing/using bathing facilities • Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities, because they are not (appropriately) segregated between men and women • Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities because walls/doors are see-through • Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities because they cannot lock the cubicles • Females are not able or allowed to leave the shelter to access the shared bathing facilities • Females feel unsafe using bathing facilities out of fear of harassment • Shared bathing facility is available but females prefer not to use it	None of the cases on the left

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Education	Pre-COVID enrolment in learning facilities of children aged 4 -24			<40% of children in the household were enrolled OR	>=40% of children in the household were enrolled AND	>=80% of children in the household were enrolled AND
	Access to home-based learning of children aged 3-24 since the start of the 2021 school year and until home-based learning support was stopped at the end of March 2021			<40% of children in the household accessed home-based learning OR	>=40% of children in the household accessed home-based learning AND	>=80% of children in the household accessed home-based learning AND
	Children aged 3-24 that have returned or will be sent back to learning facilities once they will re-open		• If at least one child up to the age of 18 will not be sent back (while all children > 18 will be sent back/no children > 18) AND marriage/pregnancy reported as reason for not sending back • If at least one child up to the age of 18 will not be sent back (while all children > 18 will be sent back/no children > 18) AND work outside the household reported as reason for not sending back OR	<40% of children in the household will be sent back / have been sent back OR	>=40% of children in the household will be sent back / have been sent back AND	>=80% of children will be sent back / have been sent back AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Education	Reported barriers towards benefitting from home-based learning for boys/ girls aged 3-24		• If at least one child up to the age of 18 has not accessed home-based learning (while all children > 18 have/no children > 18) AND marriage/ pregnancy reported as barrier • If at least one child up to the age of 18 has not accessed home-based learning (while all children > 18 have/no children > 18) AND work outside the household reported as barrier OR	4-5 major barriers reported[1] OR	<=3 major barriers reported AND	No/only minor barriers reported/only 1 major barrier reported AND
	Reported expected challenges once boys/girls aged 3-24 will return to learning facilities		• If at least one child up to the age of 18 will be sent back (while all children > 18 won't/no children > 18) AND marriage/pregnancy reported as challenge • If at least one child up to the age of 18 will be sent back (while all children > 18 won't/no children > 18) AND work outside the household reported as challenge	4-5 major expected challenges reported[2]	<=3 major expected challenges reported	No/only minor expected challenges reported/only 1 major expected challenge reported
	Households without children aged 3-24					(OR no children aged 3-24 in the household)

[1] Any barriers with the exception of the following were considered major: no space for children to study in shelter; lack of light in shelter; children cannot concentrate at home.
[2] Any expected challenges with the exception of the following were considered major: security concerns of child travelling or being at learning facility; learning facilities overcrowded; children lack documentation needed to register; lack of Rohingya teaching staff.

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Protection	% of households with a separated children		At least one separated child AND reason is marriage OR violence OR	At least one separated child (for other reasons) OR		No separated child in the household AND
	% of boys/girls (<18 years) in early marriage, at the time of data collection		At least one child married OR Marriage/pregnancy reported as barrier towards accessing education for children aged 18 and below OR			No married child in the household AND
	% of households reporting children working in the 30 days prior to data collection		Children working outside the home reported as barrier towards accessing education for children aged 18 and below OR	At least one child working OR		No children working AND
	% of households reporting children working long hours (>43 hours/week) or in hazardous conditions in the 30 days prior to data collection due to a lack of resources to meet basic needs		At least one child working long hours or in hazardous conditions (or strategy exhausted)			No children working long hours/in hazardous conditions AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Protection	% of households reporting members of their community wanting to report a safety or security incident, or to access protection services for any other reason not able to report the incident or access the services they needed in the 12 months prior to data collection % of households reporting members of their community having reported safety or security incidents, or accessed protection services for any other reason, having faced barriers when doing so in the 12 months prior to data collection, by type of barrier			Community members were not able to report/access services despite needing to OR Faced any of the following challenges: • Service/staff was not available because of COVID-19 • Service/staff was not available for other reasons (e.g. outside of opening hours) • Do not know where to report • Do not trust the available services • Persons with disabilities faced challenges reporting/ accessing protection services, or were not able to AND persons with disabilities in household • Elderly persons faced challenges reporting/ accessing protection services, or were not able to AND older persons in household • Females faced challenges reporting/accessing protection services, or were not able to AND females in household OR		Community members did not need to report anything or were able to report/access services when they needed to AND None of the challenges on the left (OR specific population groups not in the household) AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Protection	% of respondents reporting that the needs of children in their community are being met to ensure their well-being, at the time of data collection			Any of the following (AND children in the household): • Safety and security • Food • Shelter • Alternative care • Health care OR		None of the unmet needs on the left (OR no children in the household) AND
	% of households reporting areas which women and girls in the community avoid areas because they feel unsafe there, at the time of data collection			Any of the following (AND women/girls or boys/men (as relevant) in the household): • Latrines or bathing facilities • Distribution sites • Water points • In own shelter (at home) • Communal shelters (including multipurpose/cyclone shelters)		None of the areas on the left reported (OR specific population groups not in household)
Nutrition	% of households with children aged 6-59 months reportedly having been screened for malnutrition, since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021) % of households with referred or already enrolled children reportedly not having received nutrition support % of households with a referred or enrolled child reportedly not having taken the child to a nutrition facility, hospital or stabilization centre or not having received support reporting reasons		At least one referred/enrolled child did not receive any treatment for malnutrition: • Yes, visited nutrition facility, hospital or stabilization centre but did not receive any support for the child AND reason is NOT "Child did not meet the admission criteria after final cross-checking of measurement at centre" • No, did not visit nutrition facility, hospital or stabilization centre with the child AND reason is NOT "Child is already referred, household waiting for distribution day"	At least one child has not been screened		All children were screened AND All referred/enrolled children received support OR did not meet admission criteria OR are enrolled and waiting for distribution day AND

ANNEX 2: CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS			NO UNMET NEEDS	
		Extreme+ (4+, potentially life-threatening)	Extreme (4)	Severe (3)	Stress (2)	None/minimal (1)
Nutrition	% of households with children aged 6-59 months reportedly having accessed nutrition services since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021), by type of contact				Household did not receive blanket supplementary feeding OR	Household received blanket supplementary feeding OR
	Households without children aged 6-59 months					Household has no children aged 6-59 months
Health	% of households by reported travel time to the nearest, functional health facility by normal mode of transportation % of (households with) individuals with an unmet health care need in the 3 months prior to data collection			At least one person not accessing health care (at health facility) when they needed to in the past 3 months	All persons needing treatment accessed health care (at health facility) when they needed to in the past 3 months (or no treatment needed) AND Travel time to primary healthcare facility >= 20 min	All persons needing treatment accessed health care (at health facility) when they needed to in the past 3 months (or no treatment needed) AND Travel time to primary healthcare facility < 20 min

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
Shelter & NFIs	% of households reportedly not having made shelter improvements in the 6 months prior to data collection reporting reason, by reason	Any response, indicating that there was a need to improve but no improvements made: • Did not receive any shelter support from humanitarian organization • Received materials but sold them to cover other needs • No money to pay for materials • Good quality materials are too expensive • Materials are unavailable • Quality materials are unavailable • No money to pay for labor • No able-bodied household member available to make repairs • Don't know how to improve the shelter • Don't know where to buy materials • Don't know who to ask for support	Reason for not improving is "No need to improve" OR household made improvements
	% of households currently reportedly having access to household NFIs	No access to at least one of the following: • Blankets • Mattresses / sleeping mats OR Bedding items • Torches/handheld lights AND batteries (OR solar lamps/panels) • Clothing OR winter clothing • Mosquito nets	Access to all types of NFIs, or only no access to the following: • Kitchen sets • Shoes • Fans
	% of households having received LPG refills from humanitarian organizations reporting that refills always lasted until the next distribution throughout the 3 months prior to data collection	Did not receive LPG from humanitarian organization or the received LPG did not always last the full cycle	Received LPG and it always lasted the full cycle
WASH	% of households reporting main problems related to sanitation facility access for male and female household members at the time of data collection, by type of problem	Any of the following: • Latrines are not functioning (e.g. full of sludge, lack of water, door/floor/wall/roof in poor condition, lack of lock, latrine exposed to landslide risk, septic tank open or leaking, etc.) • Latrines are too far • Latrines are difficult to reach (due to road conditions, terrain, etc.) • Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way/at facility • Other safety or security concerns on the way/at facility	Only the following: • No problem related to latrines • Latrines are unclean/unhygienic • No menstrual hygiene management facilities available at latrines • Lack of light inside latrines • Lack of light outside latrines

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
WASH	% of households reporting main problems related to bathing facility access for male and female household members at the time of data collection, by type of problem	Any of the following: • Bathing facilities are not functioning (e.g. lack of water, door/floor/wall in poor conditions, lack of lock, bathing facility exposed to landslide risk, etc.) • Bathing facilities are too far • Bathing facilities are difficult to reach (due to road conditions, terrain, etc.) • Shared bathing facility is available but females prefer not to use it • Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way/at facility • Other safety or security concerns on the way/at facility	Only the following: • No problems related to bathing facilities • Bathing facilities are unclean/unhygienic • No menstrual hygiene management facilities available at bathing facilities • Lack of light inside bathing facilities • Lack of light outside bathing facilities
	% of households reportedly accessing an operating solid waste management system at the time of data collection	Any of the following: • Household has only 1 bin at household • Household has more than 1 bin at household AND uses bins at household but does not segregate • Household has access to communal bin/pit AND uses communal bin/pit but does not segregate • Household does not have access to bin at household or communal bin/pit • Household throws waste behind shelter/in the drain	Only the following: • Household has access to more than 1 bin at household AND uses bins at household and segregates • Household has access to communal bin/pit AND uses communal bin/pit and segregates • Household uses food waste to produce own compost
Protection	% of households reporting a deterioration in the safety and security situation in the year prior to data collection	The following: • The safety and security situation has gotten worse	The following: • The safety and security situation has improved • The safety and security situation has not changed
	% of households reporting members of their community having reported safety or security incidents, or accessed protection services for any other reason, having faced barriers when doing so in the 12 months prior to data collection, by type of barrier	At least 1 of the following: • Problem was not resolved to household's satisfaction • Do not understand the process • Lack of privacy at facility/overcrowding • Inaccessibility (e.g. due to road conditions) • Service is too far away • Security concerns travelling to facility/at facility • Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way/at facility • Language issues/barriers • Service was not effective in the past, so did not try • Lack of female staff • Other	Did not face any issue (or did not have to report)

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
Protection	% of households reporting areas where women and girls in the community feel unsafe, at the time of data collection % of households reporting areas where boys and men in the community feel unsafe, at the time of data collection	At least 1 area reported: • Markets • Social/community areas • Friend's/relative's home • Community kitchen • Nearby forests/open spaces or farms • On their way to different facilities • In transportation • On the way to collect firewood • Other	There are no areas where they feel unsafe
	% of respondents reporting that the needs of children in their community are being met to ensure their well-being, at the time of data collection	At least 1 unmet need: • Psychosocial support • Education • Child protection case management/social work support • Safe are for playing • Other	All needs of children are met
	% of households reporting to which service point they would refer a friend to who had been sexually assaulted, by service point	Only the following: • Majhi • CiC • Community-based dispute resolution mechanisms (e.g. local authorities, elderly citizens, chief traditional leaders) • Law enforcement officials (i.e. police) • Legal aid service providers • Other • Nowhere	At least one of the following: • Health facilities • Psychosocial service providers (community or counseling centers) • Ombudsman/National Human Rights Institutions • Women-friendly spaces/multi-purpose women centers • Family/relatives/guardians, curator or legal authorized representative
Nutrition	% of households with a referred or enrolled child reportedly having received support for treatment of malnutrition since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021) reporting barriers, by type of barrier	At least 1 barrier reported: • Fear of contracting COVID-19 • Household is in quarantine • Movement restrictions • Female caregiver cannot take child to facility by herself and no one is available to accompany her • No one available in the household to take the child • Household does not believe that child is malnourished and needs treatment • Household does not believe that the treatment provided in the facility will cure the child • Household does not trust the recommendations of the community nutrition volunteers/ nutrition facility staff • Household does not trust the available nutrition services in camps	• Did not face any issues when visiting the facility / did not visit facility • Household has no children aged 6-59 months

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
Nutrition		• Facility is too far/lack of transport • Safety concerns on the way to nutrition facility/at facility • Long waiting times at facility/overcrowded • Inaccessibility (e.g. due to bad roads, flooding, etc.) • Lack of female staff at facility • No gender segregation at facility • Language barriers or issues at facility • Household has been rejected from the facility in the past without receiving support • No regular health and nutrition education sessions conducted due to COVID-19 • Opening hours/days of the nutrition facility changed • Don't know where to take the child • Other	
	% of households with children aged 6-59 months reportedly having accessed nutrition services since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021), by type of contact	No contact	At least one of the following forms of contact (non-critical): • Community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff provided messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc. • Community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff provided messages related to the mother-led MUAC programme • Mother or caregiver screened at least one of the children for malnutrition by themselves at the household, using MUAC tape. • The household received blanket supplementary feeding supplies for at least one child (WSB++/Suji) • Community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff screened at least one child, using MUAC tape • The household received supplementary feeding supplies (RUSF/Pushti) for at least one child • The household having received therapeutic feeding supplies (RUTF/Pushti) for at least one child OR household has no children aged 6-59 months
	% of households with PLW reportedly having accessed nutrition services during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding, by type of contact	No contact	At least one of the following forms of contact: • Community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff provided messages related to basic food and nutrition, infant and young child-feeding practices, malnutrition, personal hygiene, etc. • At least one PLW received supplementary feeding supplies (WSB++/Suji) • Community nutrition volunteers or nutrition facility staff screened at least one PLW either at household or at nutrition facilities, either using MUAC tape or by checking ANC/PNC (antenatal care/post-natal care) if they are currently in a program or not.

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
Nutrition	% of households with PLW reportedly having accessed nutrition services during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding, by type of contact	No contact	At least one of the following forms of contact: • Community nutrition volunteer or nutrition facility staff referred at least one PLW to the nutrition facility for treatment of malnutrition • Referred PLW were admitted at the nutrition facility. • At least one PLW in this household received iron and folic acid tablets from the nutrition facility. OR household has no PLW
	% of households with PLW reportedly having received iron and folic acid tablets during the current pregnancy or while breastfeeding	At least one PLW did not receive iron and folic acid tablets	All PLW received iron and folic acid tablets OR household has no PLW
	% of households with adolescent girls (aged 10-19 years) reportedly having received iron and folic acid tablets since the start of Ramadan (14 April 2021)	At least one adolescent girl did not receive iron and folic acid tablets	All adolescent girls received iron and folic acid tablets OR household has no adolescent girls
Health	% of households by self-reported barriers to accessing health care in the 3 months prior to data collection	At least 2 of the following reported: • No functional health facility nearby • Could not afford cost of consultation/treatment • Disability prevents access to health facility • Safety/security concerns at health facility • Fear or distrust of health workers, examination or treatment • Language barriers or issues at health facility	Only 1 of the ones on the left, or only the following reported: • No challenges accessing health care • Don't know where/how to access services • Specific medicine, treatment or service needed unavailable • Long waiting time for the service/overcrowded • Health services are too far away/lack of transport • Inaccessibility (e.g. due to road conditions) • Older persons face difficulties accessing health facility • Safety concerns on the way to facilities (during the day) • Safety/security concerns at night • Lack of transport at night • Health facility not open 24 hours/at night • Not permitted to go by relative/other household member • Did not receive correct medications • Poor quality consultations at facility • Not enough staff at health facility • Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own • Could not take time off work / from caring for children • Fear of contracting COVID-19 at the health center

ANNEX 3: NON-CRITICAL INDICATORS FEEDING INTO LSGs

SECTOR	INDICATOR	UNMET NEEDS	NO UNMET NEEDS
Health			• Fear of contracting COVID-19 on the way • No female staff at health facility • No gender segregation at health facility • Other
	% of (households with) children under the age of 2 that were born at a health facility	The following: • At home	One of the following: • NGO clinic • Government clinic • Private clinic • Maternity ward • Other

COORDINATED BY:

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

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HELVETAS BANGLADESH

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

PROTTYASHI

IOM • OIM NPM Needs and Population Monitoring THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

ACAPS - NPM ANALYSIS HUB COX'S BAZAR - BANGLADESH

WFP

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Please note the findings of Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (J-MSNA) provide information and insights as of the time of data collection. However, in a dynamic setting, as is the case in a humanitarian response, the situation may change. Interventions and aid distribution may be increased or reduced, and this can change the context of the data collected between the MSNA and the situation at the present time.

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