



ASTA Foundation

NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR SITE MANAGEMENT PROJECT IN CAMP 9

Prepared By:

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Introduction

In Bangladesh over one million FDMN are living in 33 camps. Among them 37,417 individuals are resident of Camp 9 where 52% are women and 54% are children. Currently, Rohingya refugees encounter a range of obstacles in their everyday lives due to dwindling support and shifting global priorities. According to humanitarian assessments, JMSNA, unmet needs consist of nourishment, housing materials, sanitary facilities, and livelihood opportunities. The camp’s dense population has exacerbated resource shortages, impacting essential services like health, protection, and disaster preparedness. To validate secondary data and assessing current needs ASTA Foundation initiate rapid assessment. The goal of this rapid needs assessment is to assess functionality of site management system and identify area to be improve.

Methodology

Assessment Methods: The assessment composed of Key Informant Interviews (KIs), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with different community groups (men, women, youth and adolescents, and persons with disabilities), and a review of the recent studies and J-MSNA findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 35417

Number of HHs: 7286

Average HH size (individuals): 6

Upazila: Ukhiya

Year opened: 2024

Site Management Agency: IOM

Key Findings

Overcrowding and Living Conditions:

- Around 52% of households reported overcrowding issues and 72% identified damage to shelter infrastructure, with common problems like leaking roofs and damaged walls, creating unsafe living conditions.
- Many shelters are also deemed non-functional, lacking adequate space for cooking, sleeping, and water storage, which heightens vulnerability during seasonal rains
- 44% Dissatisfaction about living condition.

Access to Essential Services:

- Healthcare is particularly challenging to access, with long wait times and medication shortages reported by 70% of households. Despite available services, barriers like overcrowded clinics and lack of necessary medications hinder healthcare delivery.
- Access to water and sanitation is limited, with only 61% of households reporting access to improved drinking water sources. Additionally, nearly 25% of households lack basic handwashing facilities, which raises public health concerns during disease outbreaks.

Community Engagement and Governance:

- There is limited participation of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in governance structures. Community representation is dominated by male leaders, resulting in limited voices for other groups in decision-making processes.
- Awareness of the Complaint and Feedback Response Mechanism (CFRM) remains low, with only 49% of households reporting awareness, and most expressing a preference for face-to-face interactions for feedback due to trust issues with remote systems.

Protection and Safety Concerns:

- Crime, violence, and restrictions on movement are significant safety issues, with over 50% of respondents expressing concerns for nighttime safety. Additionally, 34% of households reported at least one member showing signs of trauma, particularly impacting women and children.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a critical concern; many female respondents reported limited access to safe reporting channels, which restricts help-seeking behaviors within the camp.
- The assessment also found that adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to gender-based violence, including sexual abuse, sexual harassment, and child marriage, while boys are at risk of being engaged with criminal groups, abduction and force recruitment by armed groups.

Preparedness and Disaster Risk Management:

- The camp has inadequate infrastructure to support effective disaster response. While fire and flood preparedness activities exist, participation is inconsistent. Community knowledge on risk management is limited, especially among women and persons with disabilities, leaving vulnerable groups at heightened risk.

52%

Of the of HHs who reported that at least one school aged child (5-18 y.o.) was not enrolled or was not attending regularly learning facilities in the 2022-2023 school year, the most commonly reported barriers included:

- Attending Madrasa
- Education is not a priority

16%

of HHs reported not having been satisfied with the aid received.

44%

of HHs reported not living in a functional domestic space.

47%

of HHs reported not being aware of the complaint and feedback mechanism to reach aid providers.



FGD with Youth Female Group

Identified Service Gaps: Critical gaps include a lack of specialized healthcare services (e.g., eye care, mental health support), limited disaster-resilient infrastructure, and insufficient provisions for persons with disabilities.

Additionally, community feedback highlighted the need for improved shelter and more secure storage facilities to protect against seasonal rains.

Community Needs: Residents called for improved road infrastructure within the camp to facilitate mobility, particularly for emergency vehicles, and increased lighting for nighttime safety. There is also a high demand for livelihood opportunities to support household income amid cuts in aid.



FGD with Person with disable Participants

- **Enhanced Coordination Mechanisms:** Establish a regular, inclusive coordination platform that engages community representatives across all groups (men, women, adolescents, PwD) to align service delivery with needs.
- **Infrastructure Improvements:** Allocate resources to reinforce shelter structures, construct accessible pathways, and ensure adequate handwashing facilities throughout the camp to enhance daily living conditions and public health.
- **Community Engagement and CFRM Awareness:** Implement community-wide awareness campaigns to increase CFRM visibility and confidence in its use. Training sessions should focus on marginalized groups to ensure equal access to feedback mechanisms.
- **Disaster Preparedness Training:** Strengthen the capacity of community leaders and volunteers in emergency preparedness, with focused drills and resources for persons with disabilities, to build community resilience against seasonal risks.

Conclusion

Camp 9 faces complex challenges as it is adjacent to host community. It is recommended improve site management and site coordination for ensure equitable service accessibility. By addressing identified needs, strengthening protection mechanisms, and implementing disaster preparedness measures, the project can significantly improve living conditions and ensure that service delivery is equitable and inclusive across all groups.



FGD with Male Youth group



FGD with Adult Female Group



FGD with Community Leader

Assessment Tools

Focus Group Discussion

Community Leader	8 Participants
Person with Disability	12 Participants
Adult Female	9 Participants
Youth Female	7 Participants
Youth Male	9 Participants

Key Informant Interview

Assistant Camp in Charge (ACiC) Camp 9
Community Mobilization Assistant_RRRC - Camp 9



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