**Geospatial Analysis of Water and Sanitation Access in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh**

The effects of the genocide of the Rohingya Muslim people by the Myanmar military, and subsequent mass exodus and displacement, persist to this day. Many Rohingya continue to live in refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, in extremely crowded and unsanitary conditions. In humanitarian contexts, a household’s distance to the nearest clean/improved water source greatly affects daily life, with respect to time spent collecting water, nutrition, health (incidence of water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhea, etc.), female agency/power in the household, and the incidence of gender-based violence (e.g. women/girls fetching water in poorly-lit areas). I am interested in employing geospatial analysis and methods (such as spatial regression) to explore the relationship between access to water and sanitation facilities, such as wells and latrines, to these development outcomes. This has implications for the targeting and provision of water and sanitation services in humanitarian response. In terms of available data, the [Cox's Bazar Panel Survey (CBPS), round 1](https://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/4528/data-dictionary/F1?file_name=cbps_tracking_r1_basic%20needs.dta), was conducted over April-May 2020, coinciding with the first national (Myanmar) lockdown. The survey was conducted via high-frequency phone tracking (HFT) of households, and focuses upon basic needs, assistance, and access to health services. It includes geographic coordinates of the primary sampling units to which households belong. While the survey data does not appear to explicitly include water and sanitation facility geospatial data, other datasets should be able to fill this gap. For instance, the [Water Point Data Exchange (WPDX)](https://www.waterpointdata.org/access-data/) is a global repository of water points (including their coordinates), and contains extensive data from Bangladesh.