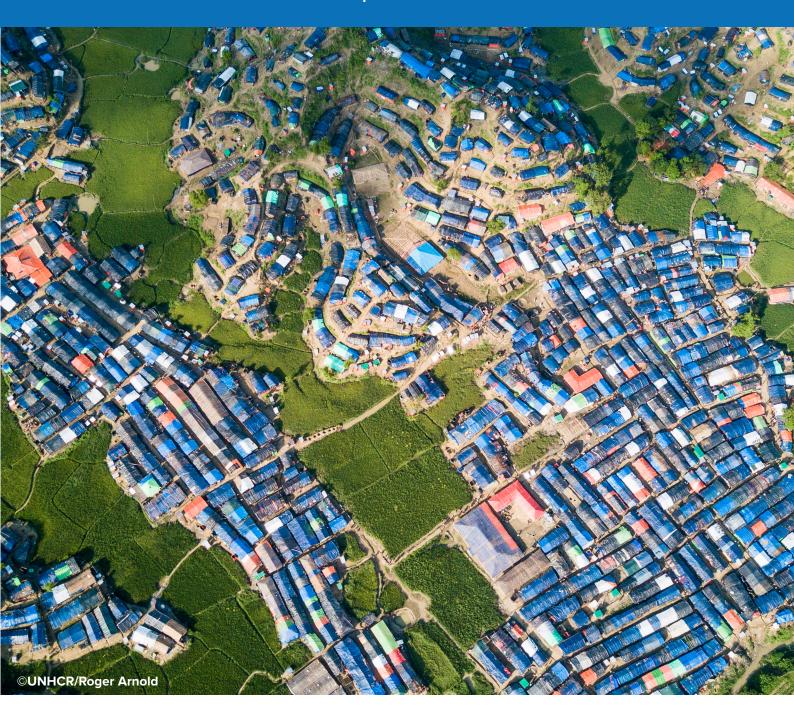
ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Round 3

April 2018











Introduction

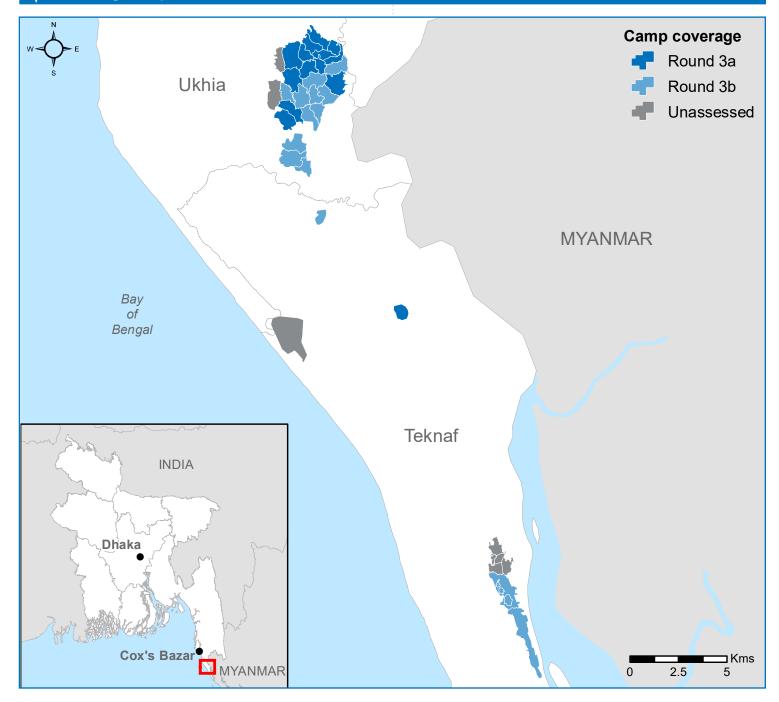
This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. Data for the findings were collected in 29 camps from 7-27 March 2018 (Round 3a) and 15-20 April 2018 (Round 3b) as part of the Settlement and Protection Profiling exercise funded by UNHCR and implemented by REACH. These profiles specifically look at conditions for those families who have arrived since 25 August 2017. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. The full dataset, with indicators presented by theme is available on the UNHCR website and REACH Resource Centre.



Methodology

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting dataset. The sampling was designed so findings are statistically representative and can be generalised at the site level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Data for the demographics and the People With Specific Needs (PWSN) section are taken from the Family Counting dataset provided by UNHCR and presented to provide household data for evidence-based programming. Additionally, all shelter footprint data, which was used to calculate shelter and camp population density, was provided by OpenStreetMap (OSM).









Key Camp Information Camp management: **IOM / Christian Aid** Population: Ukhia 46,354 individuals1 10,459 families1 **Shelters:** 3,420 **MYANMAR** Camp area: 0.36 km² Population density: 68,202 individuals / km² Average covered area per person: 4.33 m² Teknaf Average camp area per person: 14.7 m² **Shelter density:** 9,447 shelters / km² **GPS** coordinates: 21.20396, 92.15686 See footnote 2

Protection

Protection, safety and security

Top ten most commonly reported protection and safety concerns:3

Natural disasters	59 %	Lack of documentation	9%
Animal attack	45 %	Movement restrictions	7 %
Children getting lost	40%	Crime	5 %
Site problems	28%	Human trafficking	5 %
None	11%	Harassment	4%

Top ten most commonly reported interventions needed:3

Warning systems	64%	Permission to move freely	13%
Site improvement	51 %	Nothing	10%
Legal assistance	22 %	Fencing	7 %
More police / military	19%	Transparent governance	7 %
Family unification points	15 %	Documentation	6%

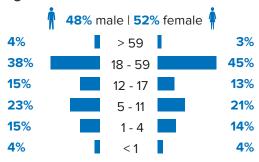
People with specific needs (PWSN)

Proportion of individuals with specific needs:1,4

Single mother	15%	Separated children	2 %
Elderly at risk	5 %	Elderly with child	2 %
Medical condition	4 %	Single father	1%
Persons with disability	3%	Unaccompanied child	1%
Child-headed family	2%		

M Demographics¹

Age and gender breakdown



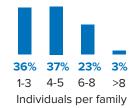
- 55% of individuals are under 18.
- 80% of individuals are women and children.

Period of arrival

93% of families reported arriving 25 August 2017 or later.

Family size

Number of individuals per family:



There is an average of 4.4 individuals per family.

Food Security

Food assistance

 95% of families reported accessing food assistance in the last month, of these the common reported sources were:³



Consumption-based coping strategies

Top three most common consumption-based coping strategies:³



Infant nutrition

- **57**% of families reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5.
- 6% of families reported receiving a breast-milk substitute (BMS) donation.
- 1 Data provided by the RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting exercise.
- $2\,\mbox{The}$ boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
- 3 Respondents could select multiple items from a list.
- 4 Self-reported and not verified through medical records.

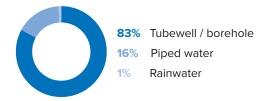




Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water sources

Reported most common sources of water:

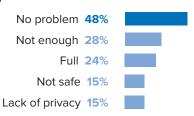


Water treatment

- 22% of families reported treating water
- 18% of families reported using chlorination tablets

Latrines

Top five reported issues with latrines:3

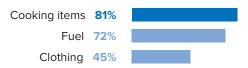


Hygiene practices

- 61% of families reported having a designated shower or bath.
- 58% of families reported having access to soap.
- 61% of families reported using public latrines.

🏶 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Reported top three most needed NFI items:3



94% of families received NFI kits since arrival

Fuel

Reported most common sources of fuel:



• 94% of families reported cooking inside their shelter

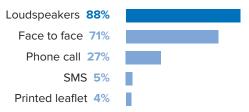
3 Respondents could select multiple items from a list.

Providers of education services Male | Female Madrassas Madrassas

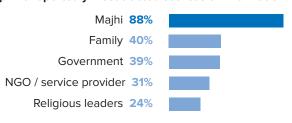
Information and Communication

Sources of information

Top five reported preferred means of communication:3



Top five reportedly most trusted sources of information:3



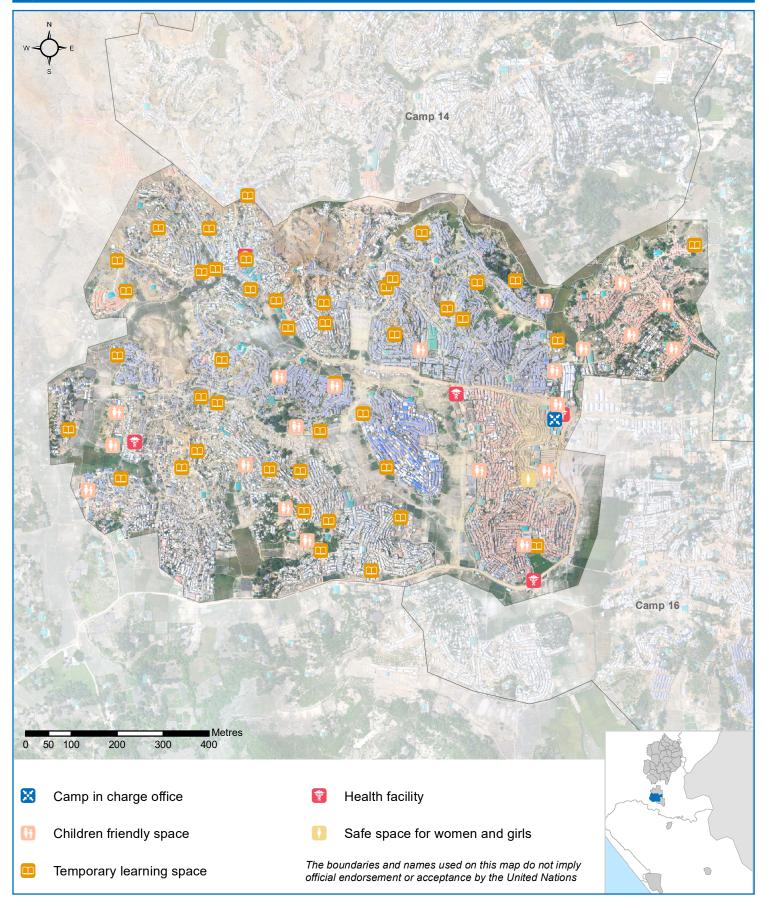
☆ Shelter

- **57**% of families reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting.
- 63% of families reported living in lockable shelters.
- 45% of families reported living in shared shelters.

Priority Needs Reported top ten priority needs: Food 72% Fuel 52% Shelter materials 50% Household items 33% Clothing 22% Clean drinking water 17% Safe & functional latrines 15% Health services / medicine 14% Income generating activities 13%

Other 11%

General Infrastructure Map









CONTACT DETAILS

For further information, please contact the UNHCR, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, bgdcoim@unhcr.org





