

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Round 5 July 2019

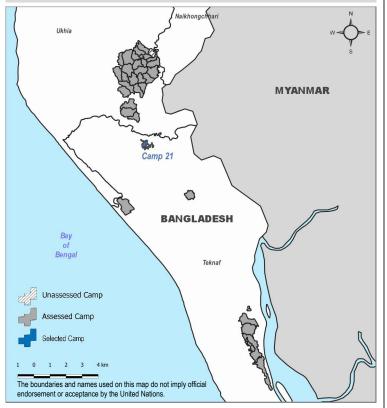
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.¹ The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 21, where 98 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.² July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.



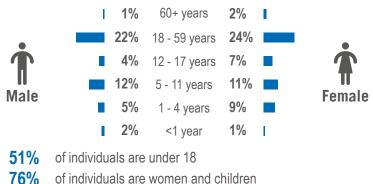
Key Camp Information

The UN Refugee Agency

| Camp Management | RRRC |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Site Management Support | UNHCR / ADRA |
| Population (individuals) ¹ | 12,281 |
| Population (families) ¹ | 3,011 |
| Camp Area | 0.38 km² |
| Population density | 32,245 individuals/km ² |

min Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



There is an average of 4.8 individuals reported per household

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

| Separated children | 2% | Unaccompanied children | 1% |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|------------|
| Older person at risk | 3% | Person with disability | 3% |
| Older person at risk with children | 1% | Single male parent with infants | 1% |
| Serious medical condition | 3% | Single female parent | 16% |
| Families with PSN | 29% | | |

81% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps⁵:

| July 201 | 9 | | | Dec 2018 |
|------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 51% | Improved paths and roads | 0 | Advice about safety issues | 53% |
| 50% | Advice about safety issues | 2 | Improved paths and roads | 44% |
| 48% | Better camp management | ₿ | Better camp management | 43% |
| 22% | Natural disaster warning system | 4 | Increased policing | 24% |
| 21% | Increased community watch groups | 6 | Natural disaster warning systems | 19% |

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

 https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

 2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<u>data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127</u>
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers



Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 21

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}: Men July 2019 Dec 2018 43% Fear of kidnapping 41% Fear of kidnapping 40% Natural hazards 2 Natural hazards 37% 27% No issues Violence in the community 31% B Women 43% Natural hazards Natural hazards 35% 32% Fear of kidnapping 2 No issues 28% 24% No issues B Fear of sexual assault 24% **Girls**⁸ **Boys**⁸ **July 2019** July 2019 Fear of kidnapping **62%** 57% Fear of kidnapping 31% 34% Fear of trafficking Fear of trafficking Natural hazards 27% 28% Natural hazards B

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

| | Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps | | Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp | | Witness to security incident within the camps | |
|---|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | July 2019 | Dec 2018 | July 2019 | Dec 2018 | July 2019 | Dec 2018 |
| 0 | Mahji | Mahji | Mahji | Army | Mahji | Army |
| 2 | Camp-in- Charge | Army | Camp-in- Charge | Mahji | Camp-in- Charge | Mahji |
| 3 | Army | Camp-in- Charge | Army | Camp-in- Charge | Army | Camp-in- Charge |



of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with 96% the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

82% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

6. Respondents could give up to three answers

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents. 8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

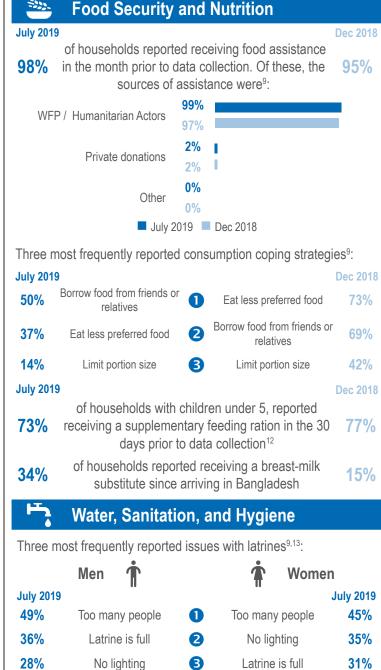
The UN Refugee Agency

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 83 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 64 households that contained children under 5. 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing

14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



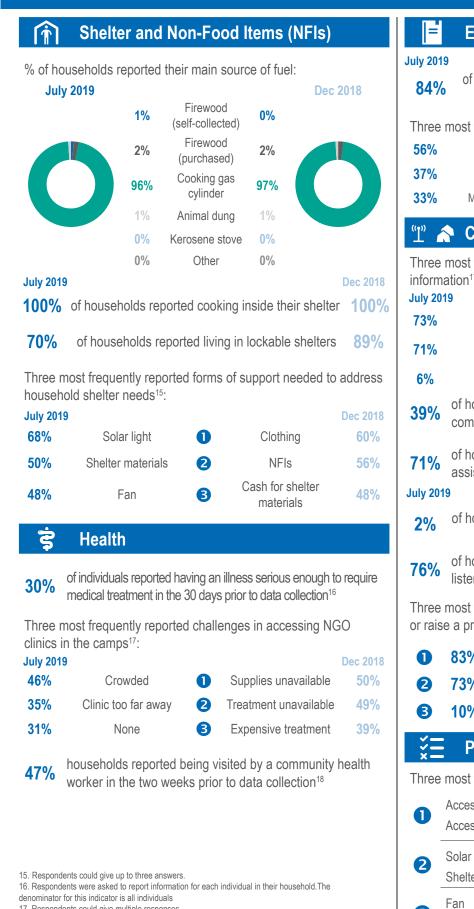
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

| 0 | 70% | Too many people |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 2 | 47% | Latrine is full |
| B | 33% | No gender separation |
| | | |

July 2019 Dec 2018 of households reported using public latrines as the 53% 63% usual facility for defecation of households reported that there was not enough 19% 5% light at night for members to safely access latrines

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Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 21



- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In
- December 2018, it was asked to all households

^{20.} This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'



| = | Edu | cation | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|
| July 201 | 9 | | | | Dec 201 | |
| 84% | | | - | tisfied or very satisfie e in the camps ^{19,20} | d 819 | |
| Three | most free | quently reporte | d educatio | on priorities for child | en ^{16,19} | |
| 56% | | Supplies | 0 | Improved curriculum | 63% | |
| 37% | Be | tter teachers | 2 | Religious education | 55% | |
| 33% | Mone | y for education | 3 | Better teachers | 43% | |
| <u>"</u> " | Cw(| C and Site | Manage | ement | | |
| inform | ation ¹⁷ : | quently reporte | d preferre | d methods of receivi | • | |
| July 20 ⁻ 73% | | udapaakara | 0 | Face-to-face | Dec 2018 98% | |
| | | udspeakers | | | | |
| 71% | Fa | ace to face | 2 | Loudspeakers | 82% | |
| 6% | Info | rmation hub | 3 | Phone call | 55% | |
| 39% | of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps | | | | | |
| 71% | of hous assistar | | d knowing |) how to access avai | lable | |
| July 201 | 9 | | | | Dec 2018 | |
| 2% | of hous | | d facing b ce in the c | arriers in accessing amps. | 3% | |
| 76% | | eholds reporte their opinion | d feeling t | hat assistance provi | ders | |
| | | quently reporte em related to a | | of assistance to cor in camps ¹⁷ : | nplain | |
| 0 | 83% | Mahji | | | | |
| 2 | 73% | Camp In Charg | ge | | | |
| ß | 10% | Site Managem | ent Suppo | ort agency | | |
| š | Pric | ority Needs | | | | |
| Three | | quently reporte | | needs: | | |
| • | Access to | food | 52% | 6 | | |
| 0 | Access to | food | 44% | 6 | | |
| 2 | Solar Shelter m | aterials | 19% 28% | | | |
| ß | Fan | | 20% | 6 | | |
| 3 | Househol | d/cooking items | 8% | , | | |
| | | | 019 🔳 De | 0010 | | |

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