



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## All camps Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

### Gender disaggregated comparison

# Round 6

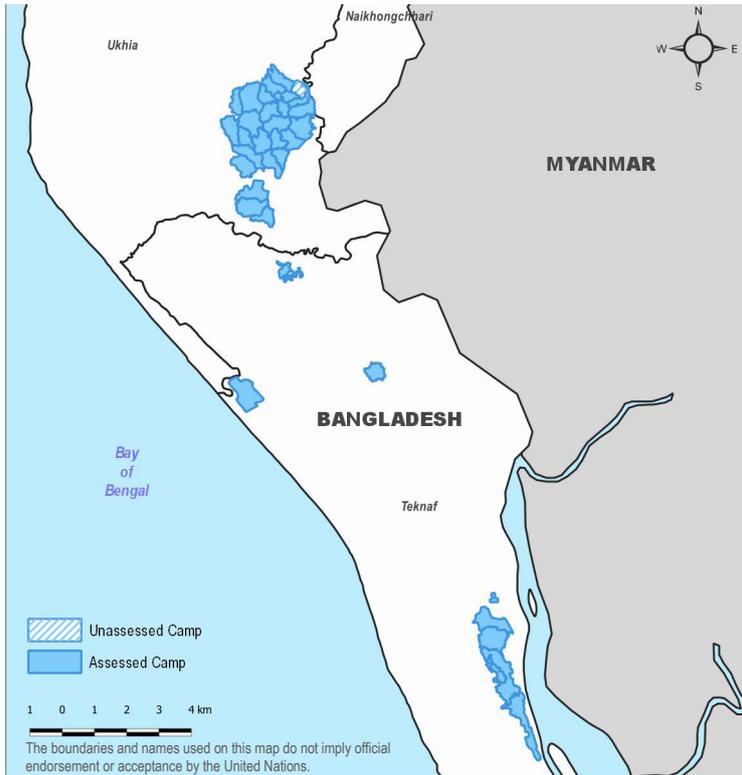
## November 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 744,400 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 914,998.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on 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 conducted periodic Settlement and Protection Profiling in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Kutupalong Registered Camp was not included due to access constraints. A total of 3,474 households were interviewed across the 33 camps. Findings from this assessment are generalisable with 95% confidence level and 2% margin of error at the overall response level. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

This factsheet presents findings disaggregated by the gender of the respondent, with data for female respondents in **dark blue** and data for male respondents in **light blue**. Survey respondents were adult household members most knowledgeable about household affairs and who consented to answer questions on behalf of the household and consisted of 1,714 female and 1,760 male respondents. Respondents were interviewed by enumerators of their own gender. Findings disaggregated by the gender of respondent are generalisable with a 3% margin of error, meaning that differences greater than 6% are likely to be significant. Questions asked only to a subset of households require an even larger difference in order to be significant, all such instances will be referenced accordingly in this factsheet.



1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>  
 2. 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>.  
 3. 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.  
 4. Respondents could give up to three answers.

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>3</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

Families with PSN	<b>31%</b>		
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need <sup>2</sup>			
Separated child(ren)	<b>2%</b>	Unaccompanied child(ren)	<b>1%</b>
Older person(s) at risk	<b>4%</b>	Person(s) with disability	<b>4%</b>
Older person(s) with child(ren)	<b>2%</b>	Single male parent with infant(s)	<b>1%</b>
Serious medical condition(s)	<b>5%</b>	Single female parent	<b>16%</b>
<b>82%</b> 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 camps<sup>4</sup>:

Female respondents		Male respondents	
<b>47%</b>	Improved paths and roads	<b>54%</b>	Improved paths and roads
<b>42%</b>	Advice about safety issues	<b>43%</b>	Advice about safety issues
<b>32%</b>	Increased community watch groups	<b>36%</b>	Increased community watch groups
<b>31%</b>	Better camp management	<b>34%</b>	Better camp management
<b>29%</b>	More lighting	<b>29%</b>	Natural disaster warning systems

**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **95%**

**76%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **80%**

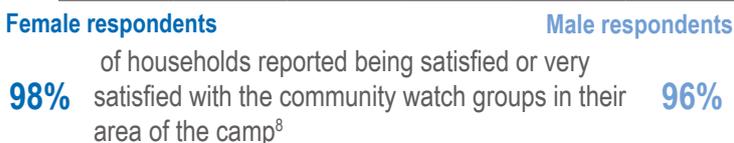


Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by men, women, boys, and girls in households, as reported by female and male respondents<sup>5,6</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>7</sup>:

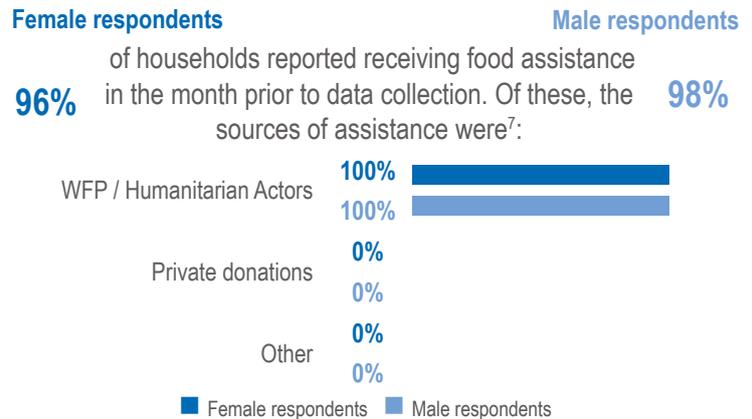
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members



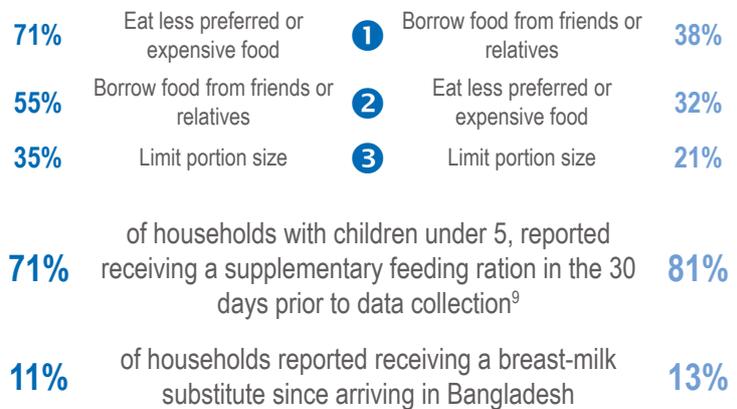
5. Respondents could give up to three answers.  
 6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.  
 7. Respondents could give multiple answers.  
 8. This question was asked to a subset of 1,941 households that reported a community watch group in their area.  
 9. This question was asked to a subset of 2,250 households that contained children under 5.  
 10. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.  
 11. These findings were equal, the third most commonly reported issue with latrines was excessive distances to latrines (28%).



## Food Security and Nutrition

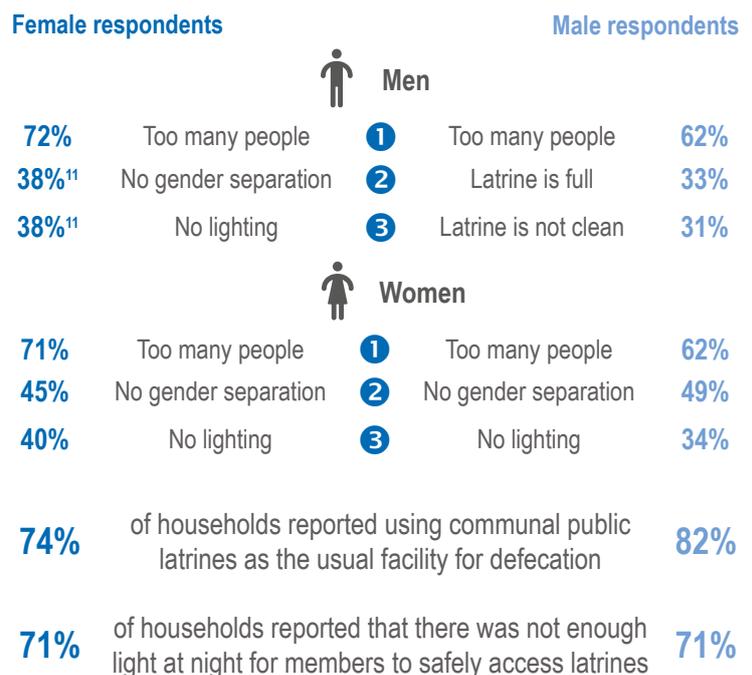


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>7</sup>:



## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>7,10</sup>:



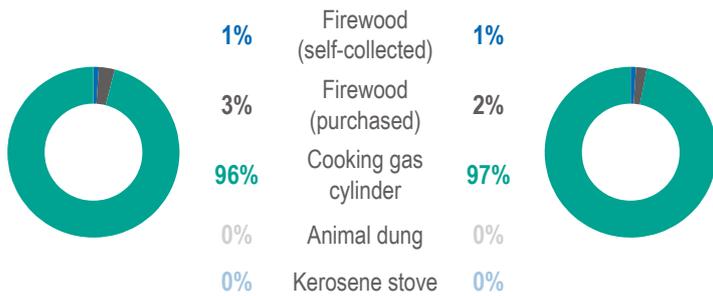


### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs<sup>11</sup>:

Female respondents			Male respondents		
49%	Blanket	1	Blanket	55%	
42%	Solar light	2	Solar light	49%	
41%	Mat	3	Shelter materials	36%	

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
78%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	84%
69%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	77%



### Health

Female respondents		Male respondents	
29%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>	33%	
51%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection <sup>13</sup>	58%	
91%	of pregnant women were reported to have attended an NGO or government clinic at least once since the start of their pregnancy, for antenatal care <sup>14</sup>	90%	

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>15</sup>:

71%	Crowded	1	Crowded	63%
40%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	54%
29%	Clinic too far away	3	Treatment unavailable	36%

11. Respondents could give up to three answers.

12. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household.

13. This question was only asked to a subset of 2,953 households that reported ever being visited by a community health worker.

14. This question was asked about a subset of 373 individual females reported as pregnant. Findings are representative at a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. This question was asked to 2,874 households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18



### Education

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>12,16</sup>

Female respondents			Male respondents		
57%	Supplies	1	Supplies	49%	
43%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	42%	
27%	Better teachers	3	Age-appropriate curriculum	39%	

96% of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>16</sup> 94%



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>15</sup>:

Female respondents			Male respondents		
81%	Face to face	1	Face to face	95%	
61%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	73%	
16%	Printed leaflet	3	Printed leaflet	14%	

49%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps	60%
70%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	91%

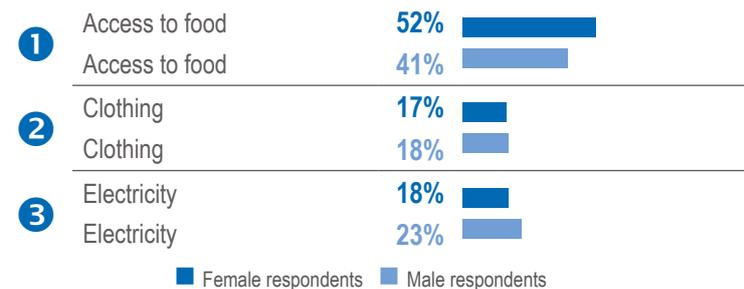
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>15</sup>:

83%	Mahji	1	Mahji	88%
74%	Camp-in-Charge	2	Camp-in-Charge	74%
10%	Army	3	Site management	21%
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%		
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	85%		



### Priority Needs

Most frequently reported first, second, and third priority needs:



■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents