Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

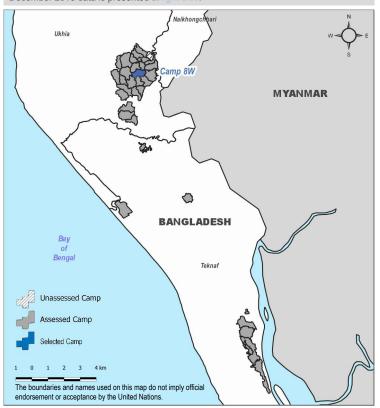
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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 evidencebased 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 8W, where 106 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



Key Camp Information

Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support IOM / IOM Population (individuals)¹ 32,672 Population (families)1 7.519 Camp Area 0.77 km²

Population density 42.311 individuals/km²

Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

| 70 of farillies with 1 crooms with opening recess (1 ore), by field | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------|-----|--|
| Separated children | 1% | Unaccompanied children | 0% | |
| Older person at risk | 4% | Person with disability | 3% | |
| Older person at risk with children | 2% | Single male parent with infants | 1% | |
| Serious medical condition | 4% | Single female parent | 10% | |
| Families with PSN | 23% | | | |
| 06% of households arriv | ved or | 25 August 2017 or later | | |

96% 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 2019 Dec 2 | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----|
| 77% | Improved paths and roads | 0 | Improved paths and roads | 67% |
| 47% | Increased community watch groups | 2 | Better camp management | 57% |
| 22% | Advice about safety issues | 8 | Advice about safety issues | 41% |
| 21% | Better camp management | 4 | Locks for shelters | 25% |
| 17% | Street signs | 6 | Street signs | 18% |

^{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. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

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





Dec 2018



Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 8W

July 2019

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:

| July 20 | 10 | 1 | М | len | | Dec 2018 |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 33% | No issues | " | 0 | Fea | ar of kidnapping | 34% |
| | | : | | | of recruitment by | , |
| 25% | Fear of kidnapp | irig | 2 | а | rmed groups | 32% |
| 24% | Natural hazaro | ds | 3 | N | atural hazards | 29% |
| Women | | | | | | |
| 36% | No issues | | 0 | | No issues | 40% |
| 22% | Fear of sexual assault | | 2 | Fear of kidnapping | | 32% |
| 21% | Fear of kidnapp | ing | 3 | N | atural hazards | 31% |
| | † Boys ⁸ | | | | Girls ⁸ | 1 |
| July 2019 | | | | July 20 | 119 | |
| | Fear of kidnapping | 42 % | 0 | 36% | Fear of kidnapp | oing |
| | Road accident | 25% | 2 | 34% | Risk of early ma | arriage |
| | Natural hazards | 21% | 3 | 23% | No issues | |
| | | | | | | |

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 | Mahji | Mahji | Mahji |
| 2 | Camp-in- Charge | Camp-in- Charge | Camp-in- Charge | Camp-in- Charge | Camp-in- Charge | Camp-in- Charge |
| 3 | Army | Army | Army | Army | Army | Army |

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 90% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

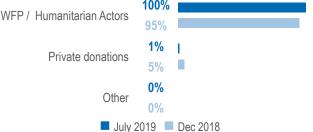
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

90% 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.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 46 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 77 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.

Food Security and Nutrition

of households reported receiving food assistance 93% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 95% sources of assistance were9: WFP / Humanitarian Actors



| Three r | Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies ⁹ : | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|--|--|--|
| July 201 | 9 | | Dec 2018 | | | |
| 34% | Borrow food from friends or relatives | Borrow food from friends or relatives | 88% | | | |
| 25% | Eat less preferred food 2 | Limit portion size | 32% | | | |
| 10% | Limit portion size | Eat less preferred food | 28% | | | |
| July 201 | 9 | | Dec 2018 | | | |
| 70% | of households with child receiving a supplementar days prior to days | y feeding ration in the 30 | 92% | | | |
| 25% | of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh | | | | | |

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:

| Men 👚 | | | Women | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| July 2019 | | | •• | July 2019 | |
| 72 % | Too many people | 0 | Too many people | 68% | |
| 51% | Unsafe route to latrine | 2 | Unsafe route to latrine | 52 % | |
| 39% | Latrine is full | B | Latrine is full | 48% | |

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

| 0 | 45% | Not clean |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| 2 | 43% | No gender separation |

38% Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the 50% 79% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 11% light at night for members to safely access latrines





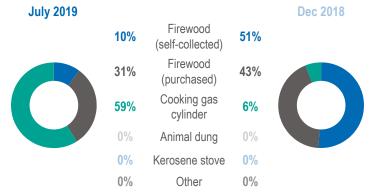
Dec 2018

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(Î)

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters 69%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

| July 2019 | | | | Dec 2018 |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| 58% | Solar light | 0 | Fuel | 94% |
| 47% | Shelter materials | 2 | Clothing | 72 % |
| 47% | Cooking items | 3 | Cooking items | 56% |

පී Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

| July 2019 | | | | Dec 2018 |
|-----------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 51% | Crowded | 0 | Supplies unavailable | 52 % |
| 48% | Supplies unavailable | 2 | Clinic too far away | 38% |
| 30% | Clinic too far away | 3 | Treatment unavailable | 35% |

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 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'.

| _ | E |
|---|---|
| _ | |
| | |

July 2019

Education

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

| 69% | Supplies | O | Religious education | 78% |
|------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| 57% | Better teachers | 2 | Better teachers | 77% |
| 22% | Improved curriculum | B | Improved curriculum | 42% |

"<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

| July 2019 | | | | Dec 2018 |
|-----------|--------------|---|--------------|----------|
| 96% | Face to face | 0 | Face-to-face | 93% |
| 70% | Loudspeakers | 2 | Loudspeakers | 92% |
| 8% | Radio | 3 | Phone call | 58% |

76% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

82% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:

| 0 | 74% | Mahji |
|---|-----|----------------|
| 2 | 60% | Camp In Charge |

3 17% Site Management Support agency

Friority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

| 0 | Access to food Access to food | 25% 44% |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 | Solar Fuel | 19% 43% |
| 3 | Solar Clothing | 25% 9% |
| | | ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018 |



