



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Nov / Dec 2018

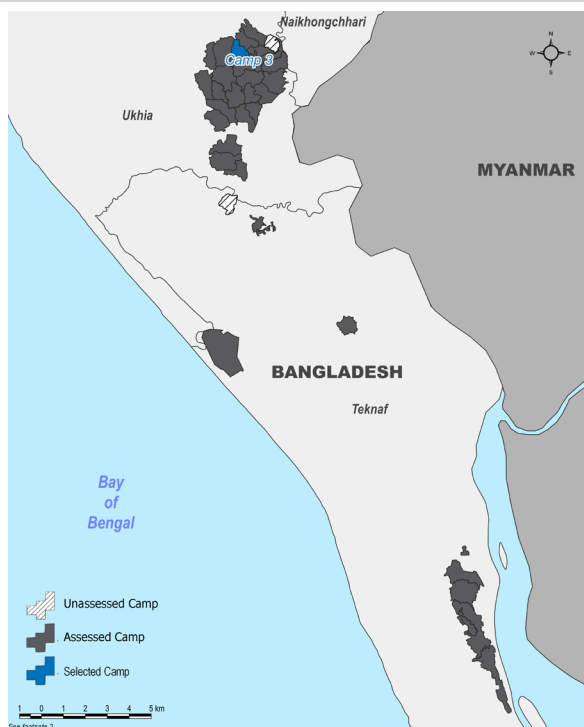
## Background and methodology

This profile provides a multi-sector overview of conditions in the Rohingya sites in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh to offer insights on the evolving protection needs of refugees living in the camps. Data for the findings was collected in 33 camps from 25 November - 17 December, 2018 for the fourth round of Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) funded by UNHCR and implemented by REACH. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. Findings are compared to those of SPP Round 3 which took place from 7-27 March and 15-20 April, 2018<sup>1</sup>. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

Primary data was collected through household surveys randomly sampled from shelters located within 33 settlement boundaries. Results of this assessment are generalizable with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the camp level. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 3, where 99 households were surveyed.

The Round 3 form was translated into Bangla then verbally translated into Rohingya by enumerators, while the Round 4 form was translated directly into Rohingya. It is therefore possible that potential differences in communicating questions between Round 3 and 4 may affect comparisons where relevant. Data collection began one week after an attempted repatriation to Myanmar, thus some eligible households chose not to participate out of fear of sharing detailed information. This fear may have created a bias towards those respondents who were willing to participate in this assessment. The non-response rate was 5%.

November/December 2018 data is presented in **dark blue**, and March/April 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



## Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) <sup>3</sup>	38,810
Population (families) <sup>3</sup>	9,021
Camp Area	0.45 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	85,567 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>



## Demographics

### Household composition by gender and age



**55%** of individuals are under 18

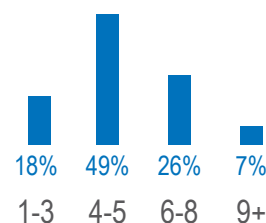
**77%** of individuals are women and children

### Period of arrival<sup>3</sup>

**89%** of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

### Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

### Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

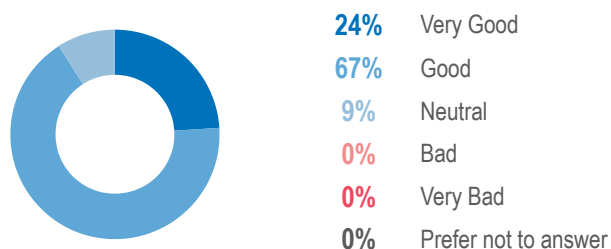
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PWSN	29%		



## Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp<sup>4</sup>:



1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. <http://bit.ly/2LRI49D>  
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations  
3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)  
4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3



# Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 3

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018
77%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement
58%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems
52%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Nothing
23%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance
11%	Increased policing	5	Permission to move freely
			39%
			31%
			25%
			19%
			18%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp<sup>5,6,7</sup>:

Men			Women
47%	No issues	1	Kidnapping
37%	Other	2	No issues
29%	Kidnapping	3	Human trafficking
			39%
			36%
			29%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents<sup>6,8</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
1	Mahji 99%	Mahji 95%	Mahji 97%
2	CiC 52%	CiC 67%	CiC 70%
3	Army 38%	Army 61%	Army 61%



## Food Security

### Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were <sup>8</sup> :	94%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
	Bangladesh army	5%
	Private donations	7%
	Other	0%
		N/A

## Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies<sup>8</sup>:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food	78%	42%
Limit portion size	47%	17%
Eat less preferred food	44%	10%

## Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
71%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	36%
14%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh <sup>9</sup>	10%



## Water Sanitation and Hygiene

### Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported treating water	13%
54%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	10%

### Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

92%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
7%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
1%	Protected spring	N/A
0%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

### Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported having access to soap	49%
81%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	90%

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. Respondents could select multiple options

9. In April data collection, this was asked to every household. In December data collection, this was asked only to households reporting children under 5 in the household.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers  
6. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3



# Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 3

December and April 2018 trend comparison

## Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines<sup>10</sup>:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

Too many people	71%	1	29%	Lack of privacy
Full	41%	2	29%	Lack of separation
Not clean	39%	3	28%	Not enough

## 1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs<sup>11,12</sup>:

	First priority need		Second priority need		Third priority need
1	Access to food 43%		Clothing 32%		Clothing 31%
2	Clothing 15%		Household/ cooking items 18%		Access to health services 15%
3	Fuel 15%		Access to food 17%		Household/ cooking items 14%

## Shelter

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

59%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	64%
97%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	75%
7%	of households reported living in shared shelters	68%

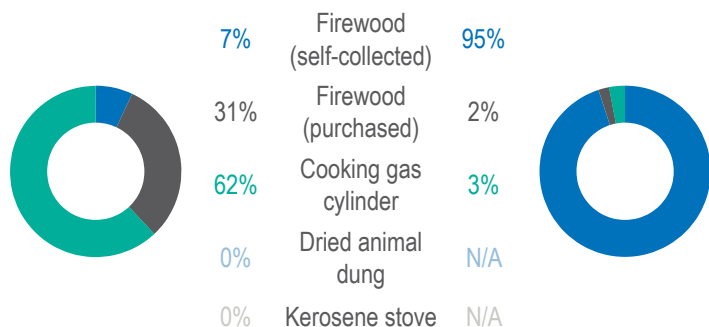
## Non-Food Items (NFIs)

### Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018



Dec 2018

Apr 2018

99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
81%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

10. Respondents could select multiple options

11. Respondents could give up to three answers

12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs<sup>11,12</sup>:

1	Clothing	67%
2	Cooking items	53%
3	NFIs	46%



## Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp<sup>11,12</sup>:

1	Treatment unavailable	53%
2	Supplies unavailable	37%
3	Clinic too far	35%



## Communication with Communities

### Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication<sup>12</sup>:

1	Face-to-face	92%	
	Face to face	88%	
2	Loudspeakers	82%	Dec 2018
	Loudspeakers	64%	
	Phone call	70%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	22%	



## Site Management

5% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps<sup>10</sup>. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are<sup>10,12</sup>:

1	NFIs	80%
2	Food	20%
3	Education	20%



## Education

80% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>11</sup>

Top 3 education priorities for children<sup>10,12</sup>:

1	Better teachers	54%
2	Improved curriculum	47%
3	Religious education	47%