Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 27   Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
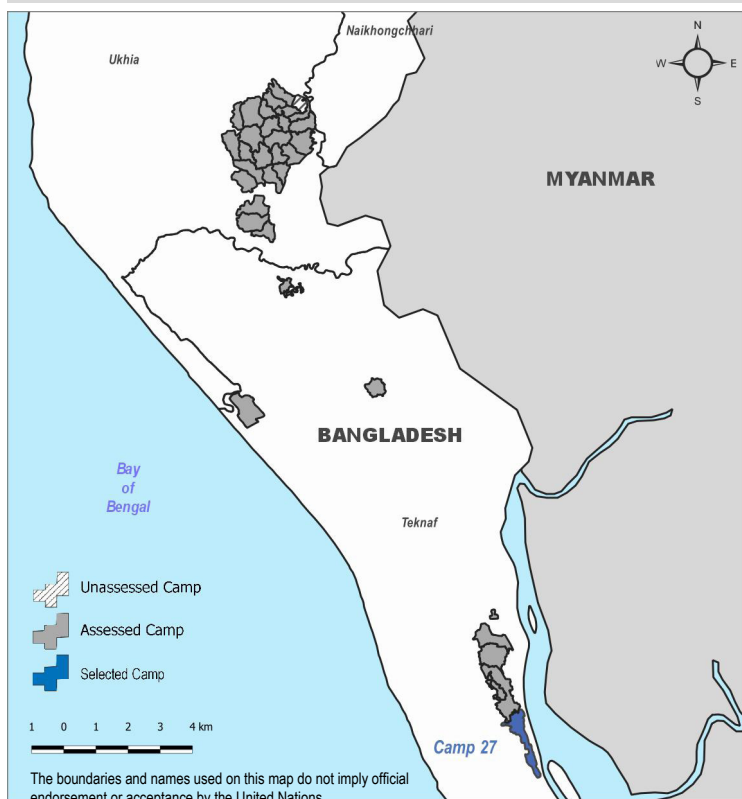### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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.[1] 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. 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 27, where 96 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.[2] November 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and July 2019 data is presented in light blue.

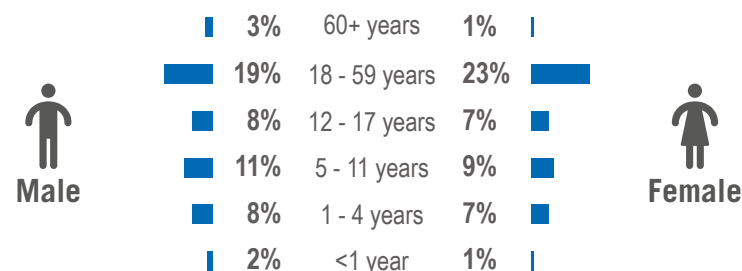The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals)[1]	14,269
Population (families)[1]	3,150
Camp Area	1.33 km²
Population density	10,758 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Age		Female
	3%	60+ years	1%	
	19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
	8%	12 - 17 years	7%	
	11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
	8%	1 - 4 years	7%	
	2%	<1 year	1%	

54% of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN   **33%**

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	0%
Older person(s) at risk	3%	Person(s) with disability	3%
Older person(s) at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	2%	Single female parent	23%

90% 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[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
43%	Advice about safety issues	❶	Advice about safety issues	57%
43%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Better camp management	48%
40%	Better camp management	❸	Improved paths and roads	45%
35%	More lighting	❹	Natural disaster warning system	33%
26%	Increased policing by authorities	❺	Increased community watch groups	16%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792
2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873
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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
34%	No issues	①	No issues	50%
27%	Tensions with host communities	②	Fear of kidnapping	30%
24%	Violence in the community	③	Risk of detention	21%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
40%	No issues	①	No issues	61%
27%	Violence in the community	②	Fear of kidnapping	21%
22%	Psychological distress or trauma	③	Fear of trafficking	17%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
39%	Road accident	①	Fear of kidnapping	43%
35%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Fear of trafficking	35%
35%	Fear of trafficking	③	No issues	33%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Road accident	①	Fear of kidnapping	48%
45%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Fear of trafficking	38%
39%	Fear of trafficking	③	No issues	29%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
①	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **92%**

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **100%**

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.

November 2019 **July 2019**

75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **74%**
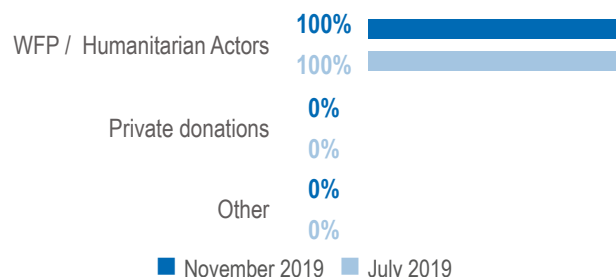
🍲 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**

97% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **97%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
38%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	49%
35%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred food	41%
22%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	33%

November 2019 **July 2019**

92% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **39%**

4% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **20%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women[8,11]:

Men / **Women**

November 2019

51%	Too many people	①	Too many people	49%
38%	No lighting	②	Latrine is full	34%
35%	Latrine is full	③	No lighting	34%

July 2019

57%	Too many people	①	Latrine is full	54%
57%	Latrine is full	②	Too many people	50%
34%	Latrine is not clean	③	No gender seperation	35%

November 2019 **July 2019**

66% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **57%**

38% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **29%**
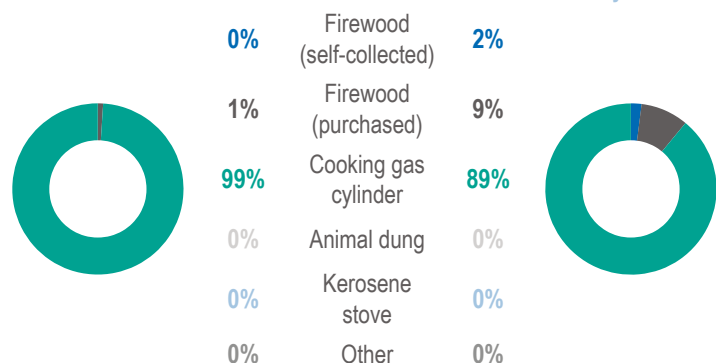
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	9%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	89%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
90%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	84%
72%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	43%

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	61%
44%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	60%
39%	Mat	❸	Shelter materials	45%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
29%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	32%
56%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	29%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	68%
49%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	36%
32%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	26%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.
14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.
15. Respondents could give multiple responses.
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.

Education

November 2019		July 2019
93%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	96%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
48%	Better teachers	❶	Supplies	76%
46%	Supplies	❷	Better teachers	44%
39%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	Money for education	26%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
95%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	89%
49%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	64%
24%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	4%

November 2019		July 2019
45%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	35%
86%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	51%

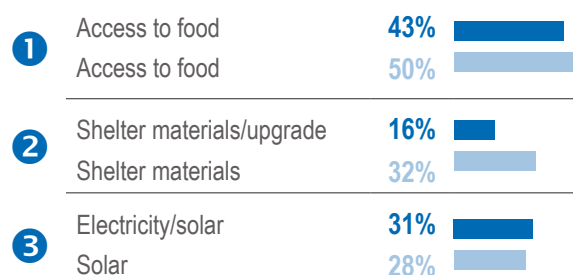| November 2019		July 2019
5%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
88%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	82%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
82%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	91%
74%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	61%
17%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	12%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	43%	
	Access to food		50%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	16%	
	Shelter materials		32%
❸	Electricity/solar	31%	
	Solar		28%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019