Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 4e   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
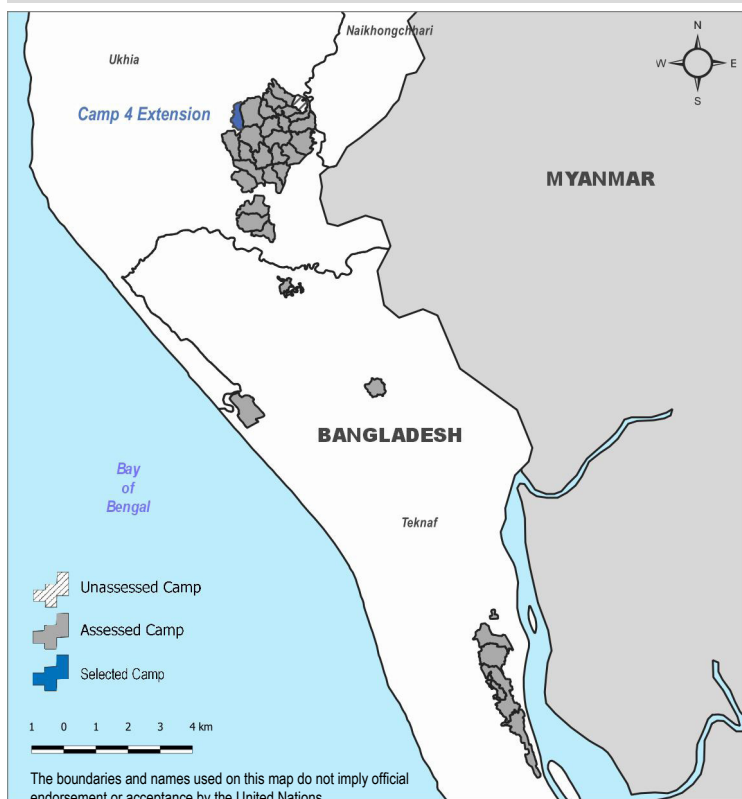### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 4e, where 94 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.

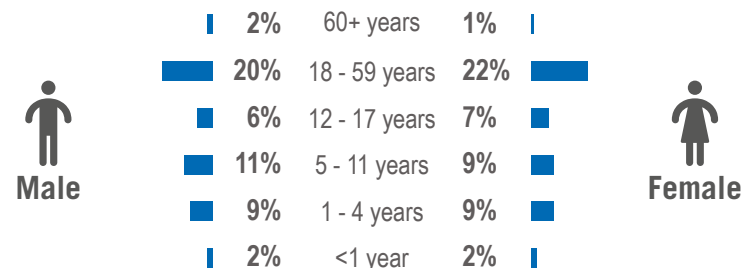Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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 / ACTED
Population (individuals)[1]	6,172
Population (families)[1]	1,492
Camp Area	0.5 km²
Population density	8,700 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	22%
6%	12 - 17 years	7%
11%	5 - 11 years	9%
9%	1 - 4 years	9%
2%	<1 year	2%

55% of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN **27%**

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

Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	1%
Older person(s) at risk	3%	Person(s) with disability	4%
Older person(s) at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	4%	Single female parent	14%

87% 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
54%	Advice about safety issues	①	Better camp management	53%
45%	Increased community watch groups	②	Advice about safety issues	46%
41%	Better camp management	③	Increased community watch groups	37%
19%	Improved paths and roads	④	Natural disaster warning system	34%
19%	Information on complaints systems	⑤	Improved paths and roads	11%

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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

November 2019				July 2019
35%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	63%
34%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	21%
33%	Risk of detention	3	Violence in the community	18%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
39%	No issues	1	No issues	65%
27%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	15%
20%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	13%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Road accident	1	No issues	55%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	26%
37%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Road accident	20%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
62%	Road accident	1	No issues	49%
45%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	34%
22%	Fear of trafficking	3	Road accident	34%

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	UN/NGO	Imam	UN/NGO	Army	Police	Community members

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **96%**

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **91%**

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 45 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 67 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**

82% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **56%**

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**
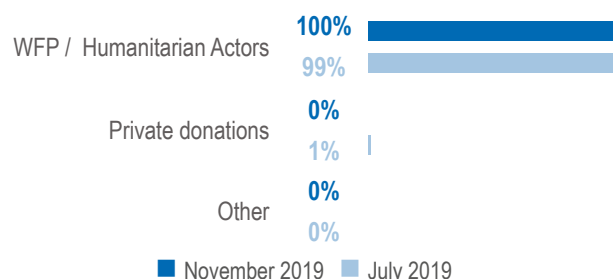
94% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **97%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Eat less preferred food	1	Borrow food from friends or relatives	44%
51%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2	Eat less preferred food	31%
32%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	25%

November 2019 **July 2019**

84% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **87%**

7% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **18%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

Men / Women

November 2019

	Men			Women	
68%	No lighting	1	No lighting	71%
37%	Too many people	2	No gender seperation	39%
26%	No gender seperation	3	Too many people	35%

July 2019

	Men			Women	
42%	Too many people	1	Too far away	33%
33%	No lighting	2	Too many people	25%
25%	Too far away	3	No lighting	25%

November 2019 **July 2019**

53% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **21%**

35% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **30%**
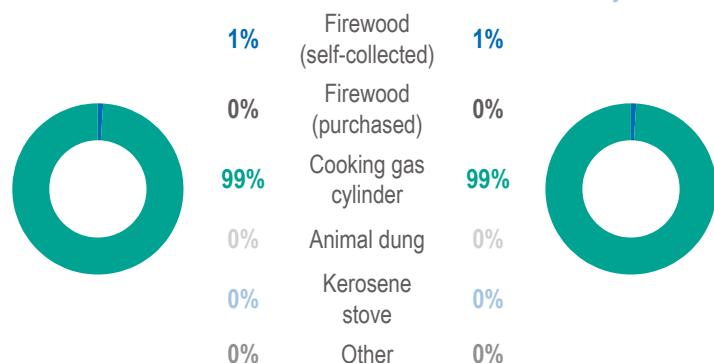
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

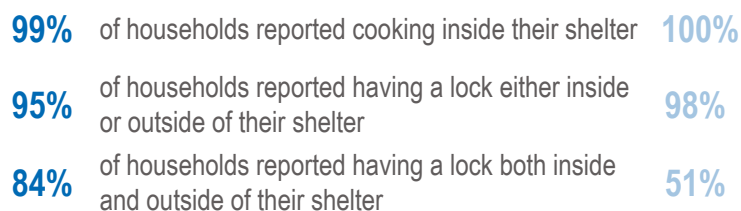% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | | **July 2019**

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

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
95%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	98%
84%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	51%

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

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Blanket	1	Solar light	71%
56%	Mosquito net	2	Fan	62%
51%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	47%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
30%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	37%
51%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	60%
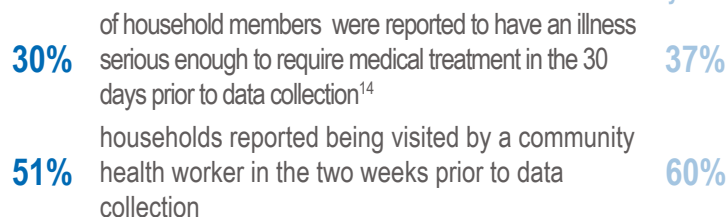
Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Crowded	1	Crowded	61%
51%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	38%
39%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	30%

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.
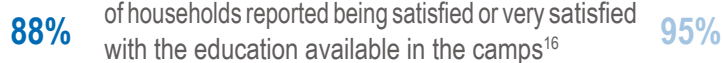15. Respondents could give multiple responses.
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.
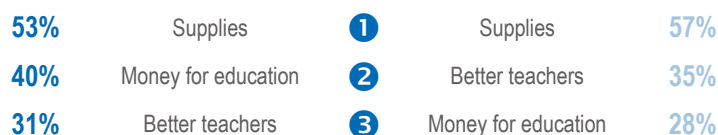
Education

November 2019		July 2019
88%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	95%

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

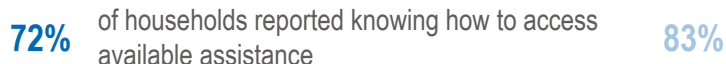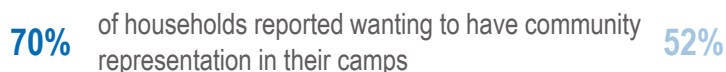| November 2019				July 2019
53%	Supplies	1	Supplies	57%
40%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	35%
31%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	28%

CwC and Site Management

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

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Face to face	1	Loudspeakers	81%
63%	Loudspeakers	2	Face to face	74%
21%	Printed leaflet	3	Printed leaflet	5%

70%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	52%
72%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	83%

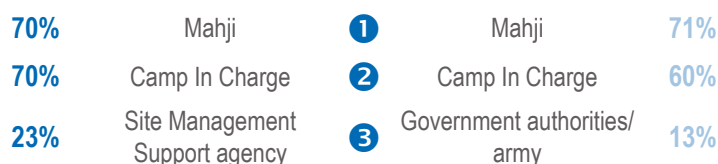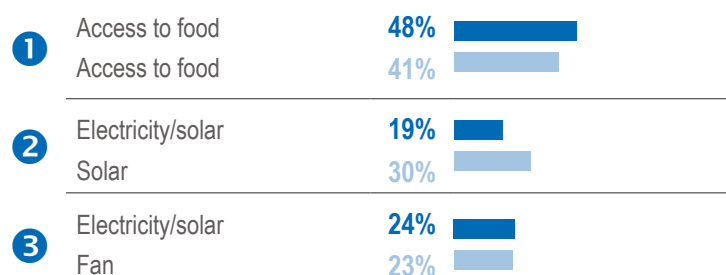| November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	2%
91%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	79%

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

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Mahji	1	Mahji	71%
70%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	60%
23%	Site Management Support agency	3	Government authorities/ army	13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	48%
	Access to food	41%
2	Electricity/solar	19%
	Solar	30%
3	Electricity/solar	24%
	Fan	23%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019