Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2E   Ukhia, 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[1]. 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 2E, 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%.

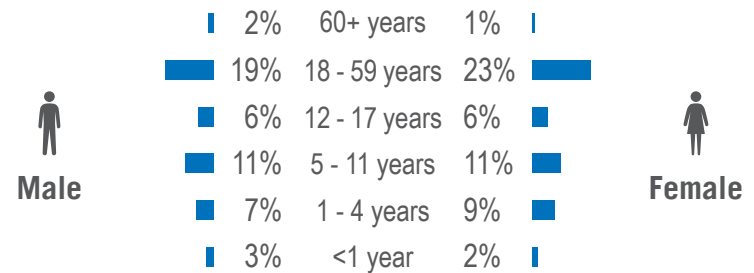**November/December 2018** data is presented in **dark blue**, and **March/April 2018** data is presented in **light blue**.
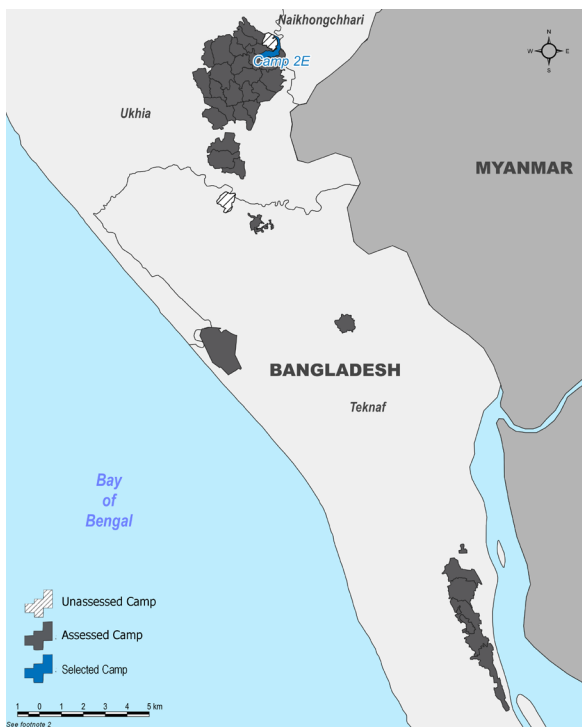
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[3]	28,882
Population (families)[3]	6,949
Camp Area	0.39 km²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
6%	12 - 17 years	6%	
11%	5 - 11 years	11%	
7%	1 - 4 years	9%	
3%	<1 year	2%	

55% of individuals are under 18
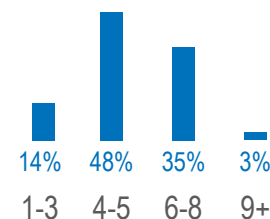
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

28% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

14%	48%	35%	3%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

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[3]

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	**17%**
Families with PWSN	**32%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:

12%	Very Good
68%	Good
15%	Neutral
3%	Bad
2%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer
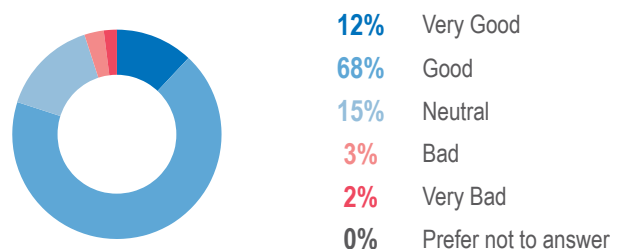
1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. http://bit.ly/2LRl49D
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)
4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
76%	Better camp management	❶	Site improvement	39%
64%	Improved roads/paths	❷	Legal assistance	22%
55%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❸	Permission to move freely	22%
14%	Increased policing	❹	Transparent governance	21%
12%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	❺	Nothing	19%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp[5,6,7]:

Men 🚹				Women 🚺
43%	No issues	❶	No issues	45%
40%	Kidnapping	❷	Kidnapping	31%
34%	Violence within community	❸	Violence within home	26%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents[6,8]:

	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	
❶	Mahji	98%	Mahji	93%	Mahji	91%
❷	CiC	39%	CiC	53%	CiC	62%
❸	Army	27%	Army	46%	Army	44%

🍚 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]:	93%

	Dec 2018	Apr 2018
WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%	98%
Bangladesh army	0%	1%
Private donations	1%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

■ Dec 2018
■ Apr 2018

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies[8]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Borrow food	88%	❶	46%	Borrow food
Limit portion size	57%	❷	27%	Eat less preferred food
Eat less preferred food	27%	❸	14%	Reduce number of meals

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
55%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	40%
15%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	4%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
75%	of households reported treating water	11%
49%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	4%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
96%	Tubewell/borehole	94%
4%	Piped water	6%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
0%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
73%	of households reported having access to soap	57%
95%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	90%

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

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines[10]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	55%	❶	40%	No problem
Too far	51%	❷	28%	Lack of privacy
No lighting	28%	❸	28%	Lack of separation

1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs[11,12]:

	First priority need		Second priority need		Third priority need	
❶	Fuel	47%	Fuel	25%	Clothing	24%
❷	Access to food	30%	Clothing	22%	Household/ cooking items	18%
❸	Household/ cooking items	5%	Access to food	19%	Access to health services	16%

🏠 Shelter

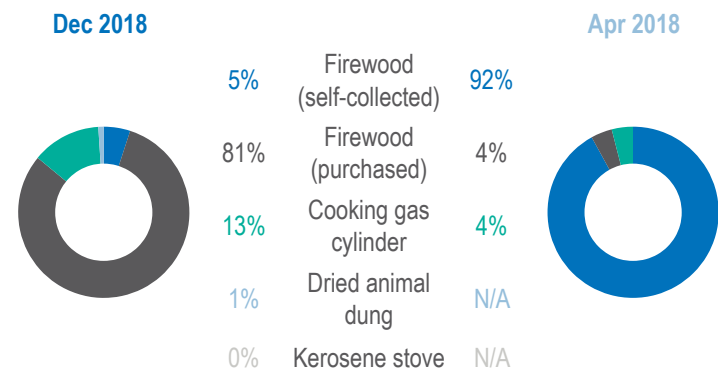| Dec 2018		Apr 2018
28%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	26%
99%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	82%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	65%

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
5%	Firewood (self-collected)	92%
81%	Firewood (purchased)	4%
13%	Cooking gas cylinder	4%
1%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
74%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	73%

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[11,12]:

❶	Fuel	84%
❷	NFIs	54%
❸	Clothing	49%

⚕ Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp[11,12]:

❶	Supplies unavailable	40%
❷	Clinic too far	35%
❸	Treatment unavailable	25%

🎙 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

❶	Face-to-face	96%	Dec 2018
	Face to face	89%	
❷	Loudspeakers	72%	
	Loudspeakers	69%	Apr 2018
❸	Phone call	59%	
	Phone call	26%	

🏠 Site Management

7% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps[10]. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are[10,12]:

❶	NFIs	57%
❷	Food	43%
❸	Shelter	14%

📖 Education

75% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

Top 3 education priorities for children[10,12]:

❶	Better teachers	61%
❷	Improved curriculum	32%
❸	Religious education	31%