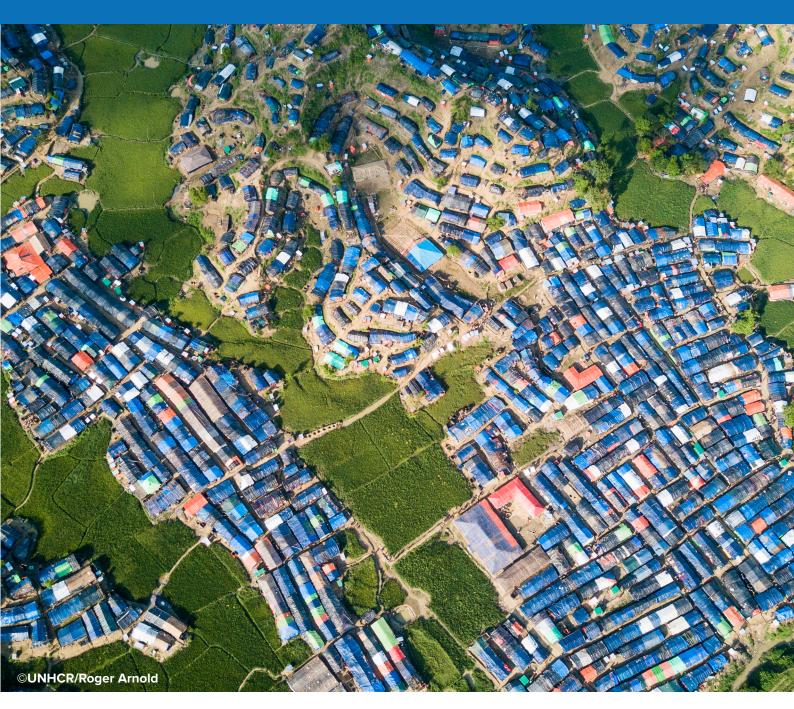
ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Round 3

April 2018











Introduction

This profile provides a multisector overview of conditions in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh. Data for the findings were collected in 29 camps from 7-27 March 2018 (Round 3a) and 15-20 April 2018 (Round 3b) as part of the Settlement and Protection Profiling exercise funded by UNHCR and implemented by REACH. These profiles specifically look at conditions for those families who have arrived since 25 August 2017. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. The full dataset, with indicators presented by theme is available on the UNHCR website and REACH Resource Centre.

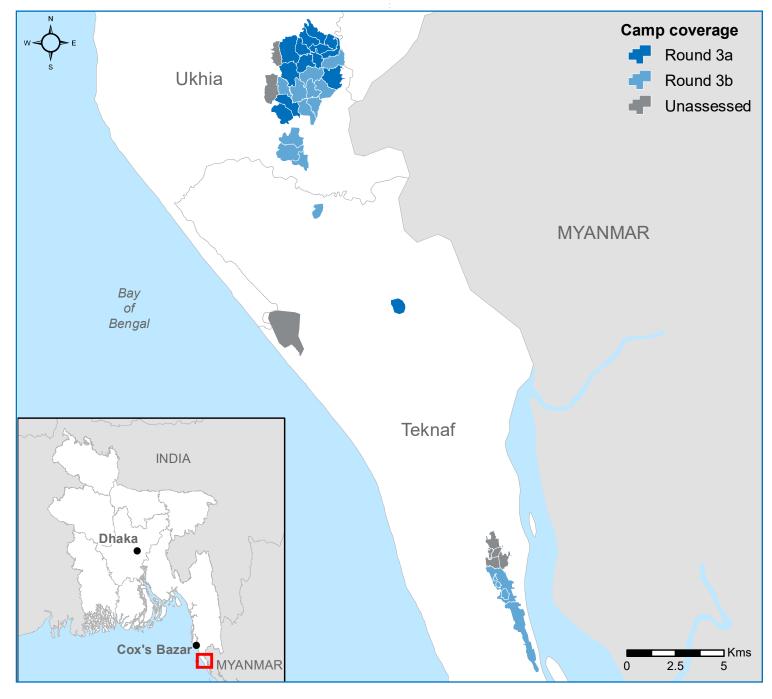
Methodology

Primary data were collected through household surveys of families who have arrived since 25 August 2017, randomly sampled from the RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting dataset. The sampling was designed so findings are statistically representative and can be generalised at the site level with at least a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Data for the demographics and the People With Specific Needs (PWSN) section are taken from the Family Counting dataset provided by UNHCR and presented to provide household data for evidence-based programming. Additionally, all shelter footprint data, which was used to calculate shelter and camp population density, was provided by OpenStreetMap (OSM).

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Coverage Map







Unchiprang

Upazila: Teknaf | Union: Whykong

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MYANMAR

Teknaf

Unchiprang

See footnote 2

. Key Camp Information

Ukhia

Camp management:

Population: 22,412 individuals¹ 4,619 families¹

Shelters: 1.876

Camp area: 0.38 km²

Population density: 49,150 individuals / km²

Average covered area per person: 6.83 m²

Average camp area per person: 20.4 m²

Shelter density: 4,919 shelters / km²

GPS coordinates: 21.21208, 92.1638

Protection

Protection, safety and security

Top ten most commonly reported protection and safety concerns:³

Bay

Bengal

| Natural disasters | 47 % | Lack of documentation | 19 % |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Site problems | 36 % | Children getting lost | 14% |
| Crime | 24 % | Animal attack | 8 % |
| Human trafficking | 24 % | Movement restrictions | 6% |
| None | 22 % | GBV | 4% |
| | | | |

Top ten most commonly reported interventions needed:³

| Site improvement | 48 % | Locks | 16% |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|-----|
| Warning systems | 37 % | Fencing | 15% |
| Nothing | 22 % | Legal assistance | 12% |
| More police / military | 19 % | Permission to move freely | 11% |
| Documentation | 18 % | Family unification points | 5% |

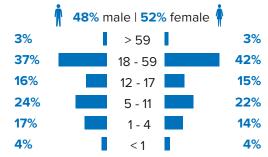
People with specific needs (PWSN)

Proportion of individuals with specific needs:^{1,4}

| Single mother | 13% | Elderly with child | 2% |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Persons with disability | 4% | Separated children | 2% |
| Elderly at risk | 3% | Unaccompanied child | 0% |
| Medical condition | 3% | Single father | 0% |
| Child-headed family | 2% | | |

M Demographics¹

Age and gender breakdown

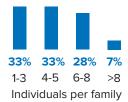


- 57% of individuals are under 18.
- 81% of individuals are women and children.

Period of arrival

95% of families reported arriving 25 August 2017 or later.

Family size Number of individuals per family:



• There is an average of 4.9 individuals per family.

Food Security

Food assistance

 97% offamilies reported accessing food assistance in the last month, of these the common reported sources were:³



Consumption-based coping strategies

Top three most common consumption-based coping strategies:³



Infant nutrition

- 76% of families reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5.
- 8% of families reported receiving a breast-milk substitute (BMS) donation.

1 Data provided by the RRRC-UNHCR Family Counting exercise.

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

3 Respondents could select multiple items from a list.

4 Self-reported and not verified through medical records.







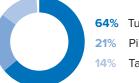
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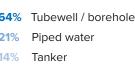
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🐂 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Water sources

Reported most common sources of water:



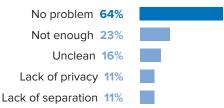


Water treatment

- 21% of families reported treating water
- 19% of families reported using chlorination tablets

Latrines

Top five reported issues with latrines:³

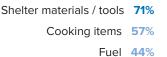


Hygiene practices

- **49%** of families reported having a designated shower or bath.
- 85% of families reported having access to soap.
- 76% of families reported using public latrines.

😵 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Reported top three most needed NFI items:³





• 83% of families received NFI kits since arrival

Fuel

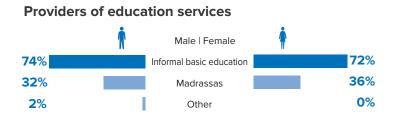
Reported most common sources of fuel:



+ 100% of families reported cooking inside their shelter

3 Respondents could select multiple items from a list.

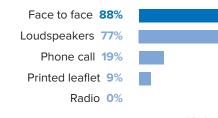
Education



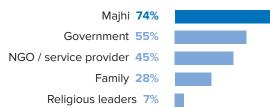
Information and Communication

Sources of information

Top five reported preferred means of communication:³



Top five reportedly most trusted sources of information:³

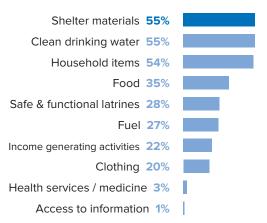


👕 Shelter

- 81% of families reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting.
- 48% of families reported living in lockable shelters.
- 73% of families reported living in shared shelters.

Priority Needs

Reported top ten priority needs:³



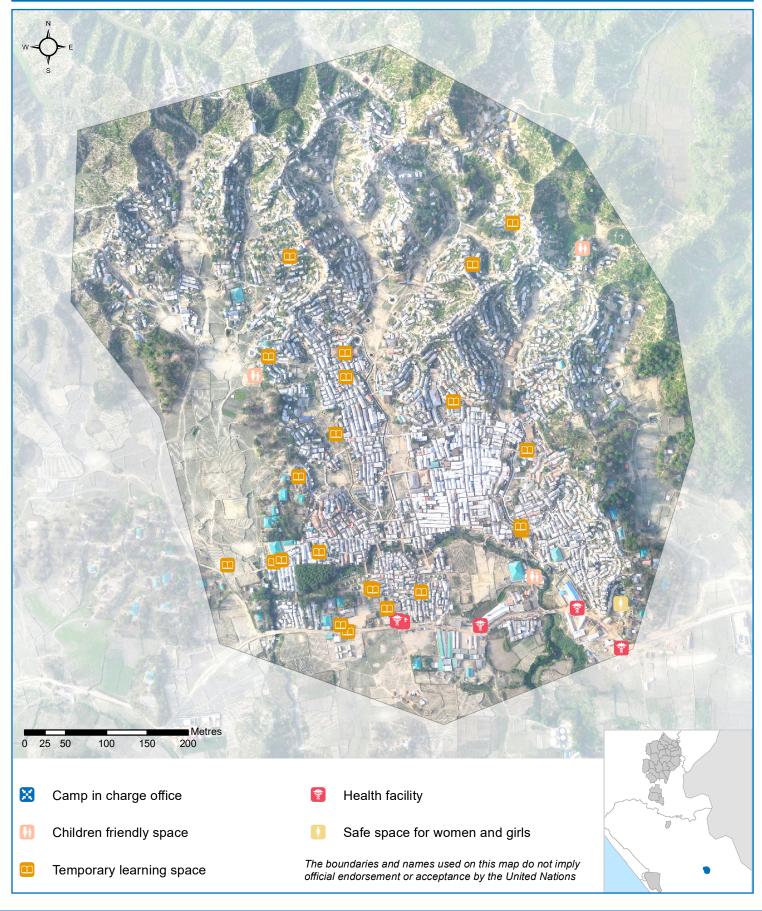


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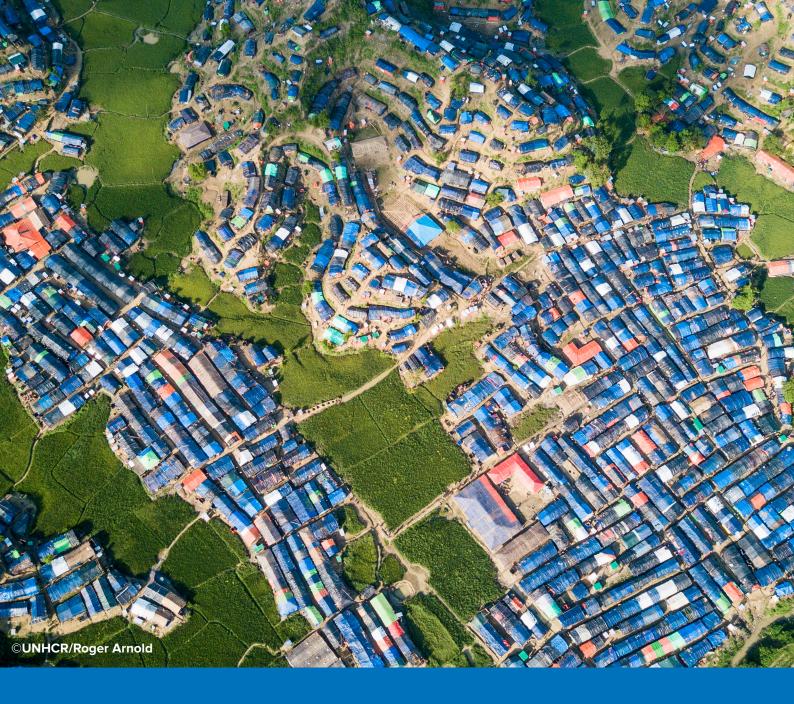
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General Infrastructure Map



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CONTACT DETAILS

For further information, please contact the UNHCR, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, bgdcoim@unhcr.org





