

Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh December and April 2018 trend comparison

Nov / Dec 2018

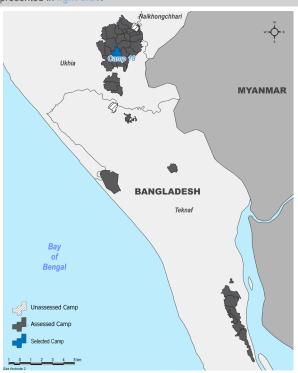
Background and methodology

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, 2018¹. 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 18, 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.



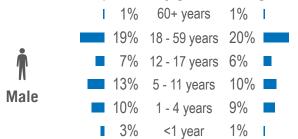
Key Camp Information

Camp Management AgencyRRRCSite Management Support AgencyIOM / IOMPopulation (individuals)³27,220Population (families)³6,655Camp Area0.75 km²

Population density 36,212 individuals/km²

†∤**†** Demographics

Household composition by gender and age





59% of individuals are under 18

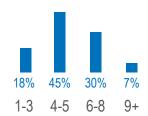
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival3

97% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.1** individuals reported per household

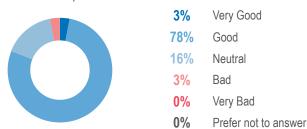
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

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Separated children	2 %	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	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	31%		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp⁴:



- 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 18

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 camps⁵:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
49%	Advice from UN/NGOs	0	Warning systems	49%
41%	Improved roads/paths	2	Legal assistance	41%
38%	Disaster warning systems	3	More police / military	41%
22%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	4	Site improvement	36%
21%	Locks for shelters	6	Locks	19%

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

	Men 🛉		Women	l
68%	No issues	0	No issues	73%
39%	Other	2	Kidnapping	14%
26%	Kidnapping	3	Natural disasters	13%

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 sometime family with postside the	ersons	Witness to security incident within the camps	
0	Mahji	95%	Mahji	83%	Mahji	87%
2	CiC	66%	CiC	63%	CiC	77%
3	Army	41%	Army	41%	Army	59%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018

	of households reported accessing food	
92%	assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.	98%
	Of these, the most common sources were8:	

/			
WFP / Humanitarian	100%		
actors	100%		
Den aladaah amay	1%	I	
Bangladesh army	0%		
Drivata danationa	5%		
Private donations	N/A		
Othor	0%		
Other	N/A		

^{5.} Respondents could give up to three answers

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies8:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Borrow food	74%	1	70%	Borrow food
Limit portion size	48%	2	70%	Reduce number of meals
Eat less preferred food	37%	3	4%	Eat less preferred food

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 201
83%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	63%
9%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	6%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
85%	of households reported treating water	44%
75%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	36%

Water sources

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Tubewell/borehole

Apr 2018

0070	1 000 11010 10101010	0070	
0%	Piped water	3%	
0%	Tanker truck	2%	
0%	Rainwater	0%	
0%	Surface water	N/A	
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A	
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A	
0%	Protected spring	N/A	
15%	Water tank	N/A	
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A	

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018	of households reported boying access to seen	Apr 2018 79%
1070	of households reported having access to soap	1970
65%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	61%

^{7.} These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents





^{6.} Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

^{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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 18

42%

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

Too many people 57% 1 40% Lack of privacy

Too far 49% 2 40% Lack of separation

Full 46% 3 36% No problem

1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs^{11,12}:

	First priority need		Second prior need	rity	Third priority need	
0	Fuel	61%	Access to food	26%	Clothing	31%
2	Access to food	24%	Household/ cooking items	23%	Household/ cooking items	21%
3	Shelter materials	9%	Fuel	19%	Access to food	13%

Shelter Dec 2018 76% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting 76% of households reported living in lockable shelters 71%

of households reported living in shared shelters

·

Fuel

16%

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Non-Food Items (NFIs)



Dec 2018

Apr 2018

94% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 80%

56% of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh

11. Respondents could give up to three answers

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs^{11,12}:

0	Fuel	95%
2	Clothing	67%
3	Cooking items	51%

Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:

0	Treatment unavailable	44%
2	Supplies unavailable	34%
8	None	25%

3 Communication with Communities

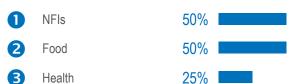
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹²:

0	Face-to-face	91%	
	Loudspeakers	81%	
2	Loudspeakers	70%	Dec 2018
	Face to face	66%	
3	Phone call	70%	Apr 2018
	Phone call	31%	

Site Management

of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹⁰. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

89% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹¹

Top 3 education priorities for children^{10,12}:

0	Religious education	43%
2	Better teachers	39%
3	Safe spaces	39%





^{10.} Respondents could select multiple options

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