## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

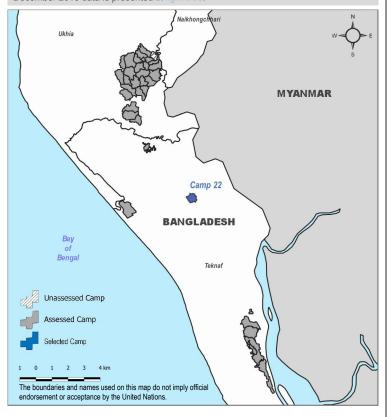
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched 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, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 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 22, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / IOM Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 22,206 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 4,583 Camp Area 0.56 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 39.862 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 7% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	24%		

98% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

July 2010

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	3			Dec 2010
<b>55</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	65%
45%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	51%
37%	Better camp management	8	Natural disaster warning systems	44%
31%	Advice about safety issues	4	Better camp management	32%
22%	Increased policing	6	Locks for shelters	24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

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.





**Dec 2018** 



## **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 22

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	10	1	M	len			Dec 2018
43%	Fear of kidnapp	ina	0	For	ar of kidna	annina	58%
<b>43</b> /0	r car or Manapp	iiig		1 00	ar or Ridire	ирріпід	<b>30</b> /0
27%	No issues		2	Fe	ar of traff	cking	34%
25%	Risk of recruitment armed groups		8		No issue	es	28%
Women							
43%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fear	of sexual	assault	41%
27%	Fear of trafficki	ng	2		No issue	es	40%
24%	No issues		8	N	atural haz	ards	27%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Ť	Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19		
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>75</b> %	0	66%	Fear of	kidnappir	ng
	Fear of trafficking	42%	2	38%	Fear of	traffickinç	9
Violenc	e in the community	14%	3	23%	Risk of	early mar	riage

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
2	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji
3	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 85% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

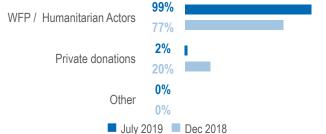
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp $^{8,10,11}$ 

**92%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 73 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

#### **Food Security and Nutrition July 2019**

of households reported receiving food assistance 89% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 99% sources of assistance were9:



Three n	nost frequently reported	cons	umption coping strategi	ies <sup>9</sup> :	
July 201	9			Dec 2018	
38%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	76%	
35%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	60%	
12%	Limit portion size	8	Limit portion size	<b>52</b> %	
<b>July 201</b>	9			Dec 2018	
85%	of households with c receiving a supplement days prior to	tary	feeding ration in the 30	87%	
38%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>62</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>56</b> %
45%	Latrine is full	2	No gender seperation	<b>51%</b>
33%	No lighting	3	Latrine is full	41%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

•	61%	Too many people
2	44%	Latrine is full
B	30%	Bad smell

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 39% 61% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 30% 30% light at night for members to safely access latrines

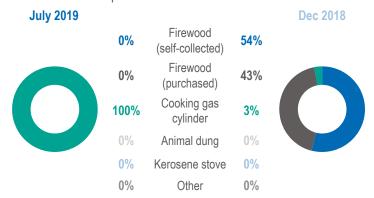




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 22**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

51% of households reported living in lockable shelters 62%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
87%	Solar light	0	Fuel	93%
63%	Fan	2	NFIs	49%
40%	Shelter materials	3	Clothing	41%

#### 🕏 Health

**24%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	68%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	63%
20%	Clinic too far away	3	Expensive treatment	35%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

Education
Edilcation

July 2019

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied
73%

with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

68%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	58%
45%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	38%
33%	Money for education	<b>B</b>	Improved curriculum	35%

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
98%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	99%
58%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	77%

**45%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

81% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**85%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	81%	Mahji
2	64%	Camp In Charge

3 7% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food	32%
	Fuel	55%
2	Solar	25%
	Access to food	27%
•	Solar	38%
3	Clean drinking water	4%





