Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 1E   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
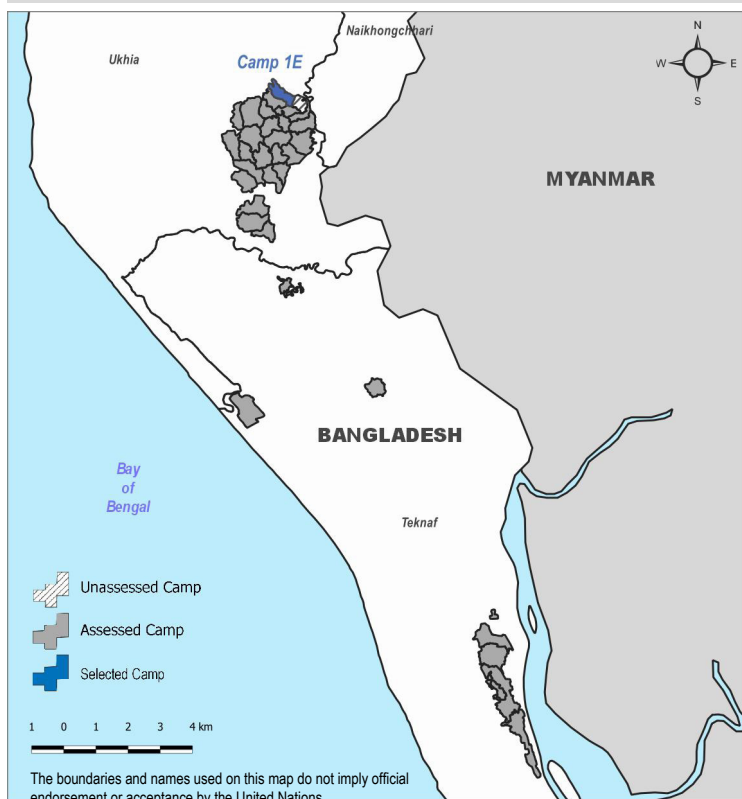### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 1E, where 114 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.

Map
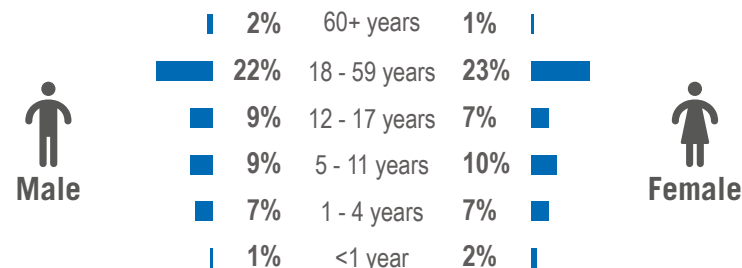
Ukhia
Naikhongchhari
Camp 1E
MYANMAR
Bay of Bengal
BANGLADESH
Teknaf

N W E S

- 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 / BRAC
Population (individuals)[1]	40,538
Population (families)[1]	9,333
Camp Area	0.63 km²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
22%	18 - 59 years	23%
9%	12 - 17 years	7%
9%	5 - 11 years	10%
7%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	2%

52% of individuals are under 18

76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

11% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN   **32%**

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

Separated child(ren)	**2%**	Unaccompanied child(ren)	**0%**
Older person(s) at risk	**5%**	Person(s) with disability	**6%**
Older person(s) at risk with children	**4%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition(s)	**5%**	Single female parent	**13%**

82% 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
53%	Increased community watch groups	①	Improved paths and roads	51%
47%	Improved paths and roads	②	Advice about safety issues	41%
38%	Advice about safety issues	③	Increased community watch groups	40%
32%	Better camp management	④	Better camp management	24%
19%	More lighting	⑤	Street signs	19%

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
39%	Violence in the community	①	Fear of kidnapping	32%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	②	No issues	29%
27%	Risk of detention	③	Violence in the community	27%

Women

34%	Fear of kidnapping	①	No issues	32%
28%	Violence in the home	②	Fear of kidnapping	31%
28%	Violence in the community	③	Fear of sexual assault	22%

Boys

60%	Fear of kidnapping	①	Fear of kidnapping	54%
34%	Road accident	②	Risk of early marriage	25%
34%	Fear of sexual assault	③	Fear of sexual assault	24%

Girls

58%	Fear of kidnapping	①	Fear of kidnapping	61%
55%	Road accident	②	Fear of trafficking	30%
25%	Fear of trafficking	③	Road accident	19%

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	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **88%**

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 32 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 69 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 **85%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **July 2019** **82%**
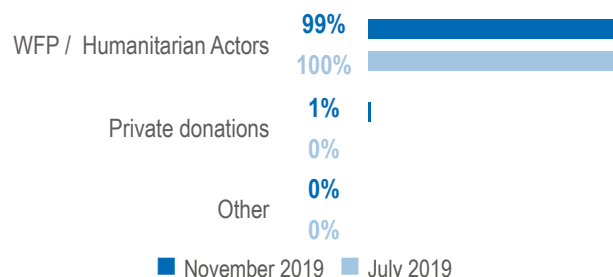
🍞 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **98%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **July 2019** **96%**

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

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
57%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	39%
48%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred food	32%
34%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	15%

November 2019 **75%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **July 2019** **45%**

12% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **34%**

💧 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

👨 Men / Women 👩

November 2019

Men %	Men		Women	Women %
82%	Too many people	①	Too many people	78%
48%	No gender seperation	②	No gender seperation	66%
45%	No lighting	③	No lighting	44%

July 2019

Men %	Men		Women	Women %
80%	Too many people	①	Too many people	80%
37%	Latrine is full	②	No gender seperation	45%
32%	Latrine is not clean	③	Latrine is full	30%

November 2019 **92%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **July 2019** **58%**

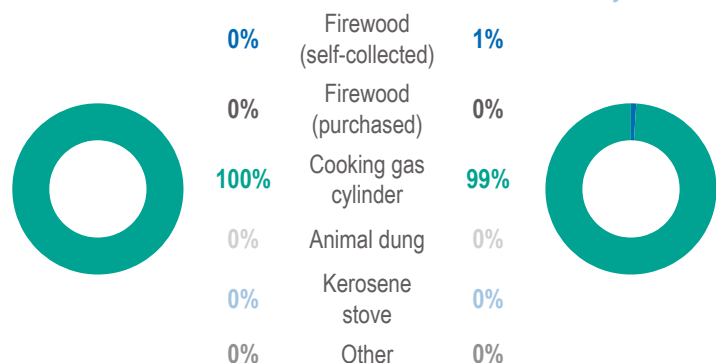**18%** of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **20%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

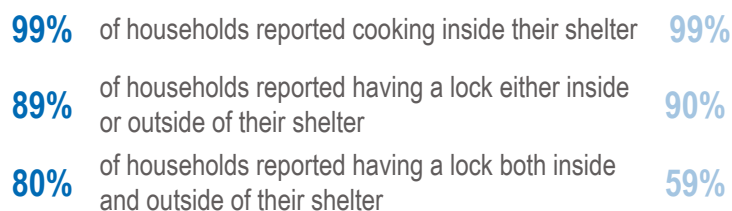% of households reported their main source of fuel:
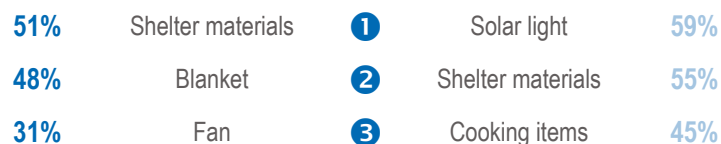
November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019	Fuel source	July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	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 **99%**

89% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **90%**

80% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **59%**

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

November 2019				July 2019
51%	Shelter materials	❶	Solar light	59%
48%	Blanket	❷	Shelter materials	55%
31%	Fan	❸	Cooking items	45%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
26%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	34%
55%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	43%
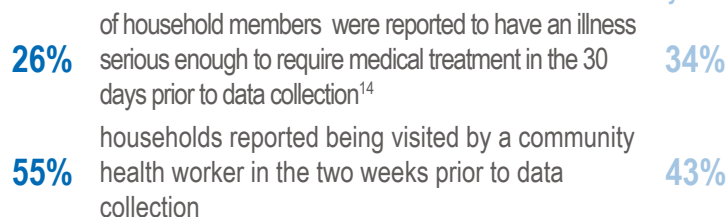
Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
75%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	52%
46%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Crowded	43%
27%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	32%

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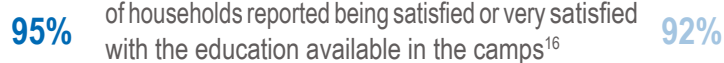15. Respondents could give multiple responses.
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.

Education

November 2019		July 2019
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	92%

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

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	62%
35%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	44%
33%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	Money for education	23%

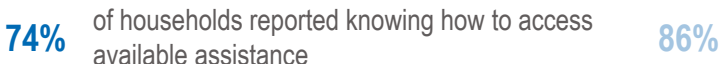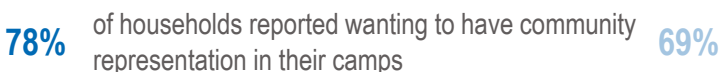## CwC and Site Management

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

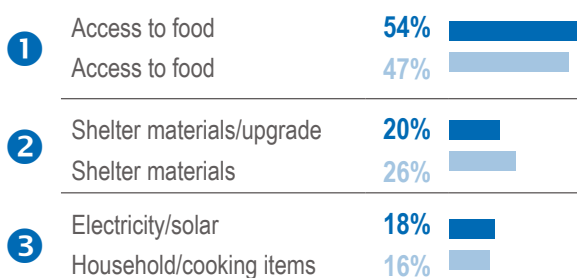| November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	93%
58%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	66%
13%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	10%

78%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	69%
74%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	86%

November 2019		July 2019
3%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
88%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	82%

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

November 2019				July 2019
85%	Camp In Charge	❶	Mahji	81%
83%	Mahji	❷	Camp In Charge	54%
6%	Directly to service providers	❸	Site Management Support agency	11%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

	Need	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	54%	
	Access to food		47%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	20%	
	Shelter materials		26%
❸	Electricity/solar	18%	
	Household/cooking items		16%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019