Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

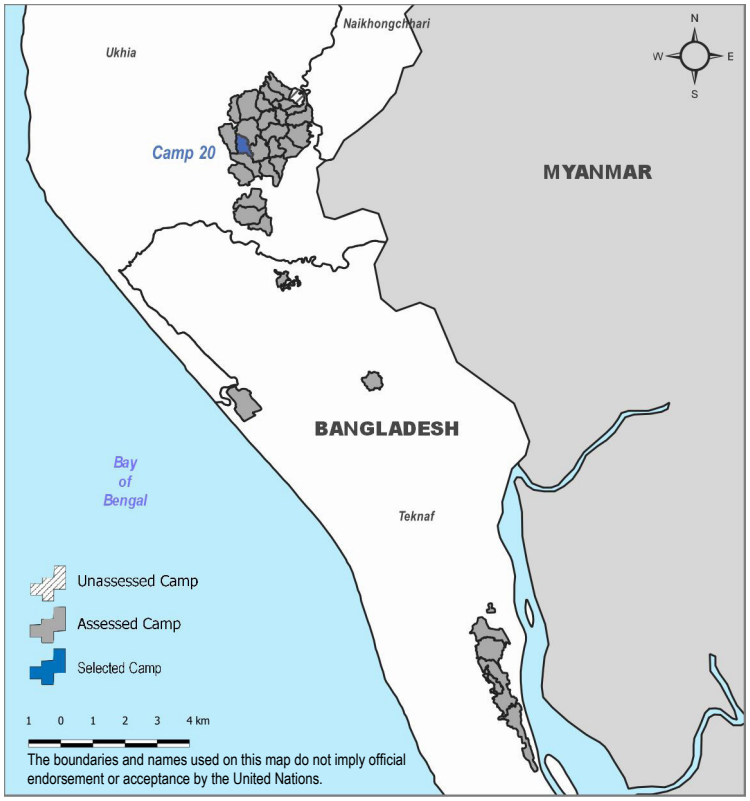
Round 5
July 2019

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 evidence-based 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 20, where 95 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 light blue.

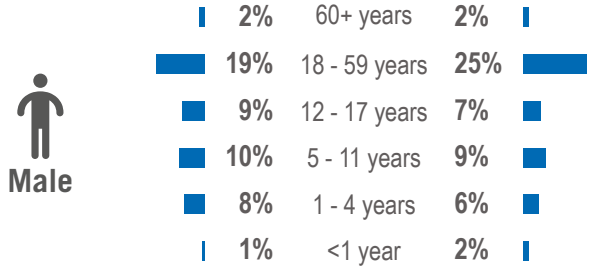


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / PUI
Population (individuals)[1]	7,180
Population (families)[1]	1,735
Camp Area	0.49 km²
Population density	14,680 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.5** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	32%		

92% 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]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	❶ Improved paths and roads	64%
46%	Advice about safety issues	❷ Advice about safety issues	48%
40%	Increased community watch groups	❸ Natural disaster warning systems	44%
23%	Better camp management	❹ Better camp management	29%
19%	Natural disaster warning system	❺ Locks for shelters	26%

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. https://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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 20

Round 5
July 2019

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

July 2019			Dec 2018
45%	Fear of kidnapping	1 Fear of kidnapping	33%
29%	No issues	2 Natural hazards	32%
23%	Natural hazards	3 No issues	31%

Women

35%	No issues	1 Natural hazards	42%
29%	Fear of kidnapping	2 No issues	40%
28%	Violence in the community	3 Fear of kidnapping	27%

Boys[8] / Girls[8]

Boys[8] July 2019		Girls[8] July 2019
Fear of kidnapping 66%	1	59% Fear of kidnapping
Fear of trafficking 28%	2	28% Fear of trafficking
Natural hazards 19%	3	25% No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

88% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

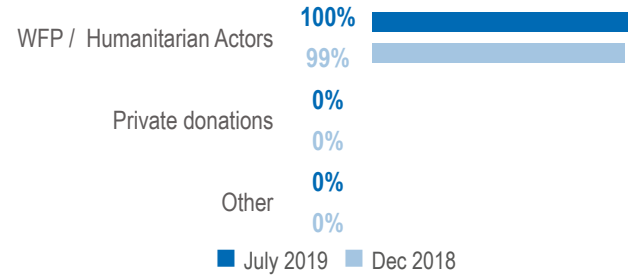
94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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 34 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
12. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.
13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
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		Dec 2018
96%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	**89%**



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
26%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	1 Borrow food from friends or relatives	82%
20%	Eat less preferred food	2 Eat less preferred food	57%
8%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	54%

July 2019		Dec 2018
36%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	**35%**
20%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	**11%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men July 2019			Women July 2019
64%	Too many people	1 Too many people	70%
44%	Too far away	2 Too far away	46%
30%	Unsafe route to latrine	3 Unsafe route to latrine	32%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

1	49%	Too far away
2	46%	Too many people
3	32%	Latrine is full

July 2019		Dec 2018
43%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	**84%**
17%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	**3%**

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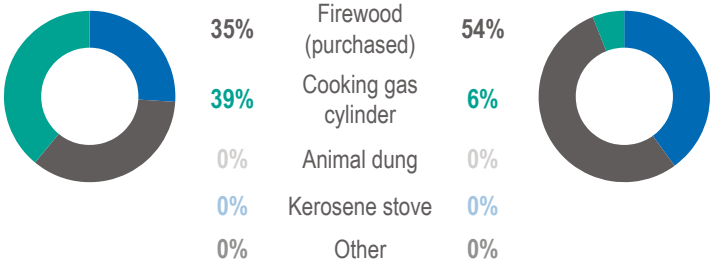
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019		Dec 2018
26%	Firewood (self-collected)	40%
35%	Firewood (purchased)	54%
39%	Cooking gas cylinder	6%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019		Dec 2018
94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	97%
78%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	58%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
71%	Fuel	1 Fuel	87%
64%	Cooking items	2 Clothing	65%
51%	Solar light	3 Cooking items	41%

Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
59%	Crowded	1 Treatment unavailable	62%
36%	Supplies unavailable	2 Supplies unavailable	49%
24%	None	3 Clinic too far away	39%

48% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
98%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20]	88%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019			Dec 2018
71%	Supplies	1 Better teachers	59%
43%	Better teachers	2 Improved curriculum	55%
25%	Improved curriculum	3 Religious education	55%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
94%	Face to face	1 Face-to-face	93%
62%	Loudspeakers	2 Loudspeakers	83%
3%	Radio	3 Phone call	60%

56% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

64% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019		Dec 2018
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.	10%

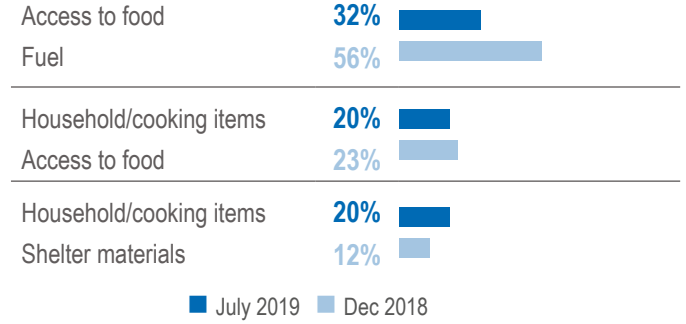
67% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[17]:

1. **79%** Mahji
2. **72%** Camp In Charge
3. **5%** Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



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