#### Camp 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

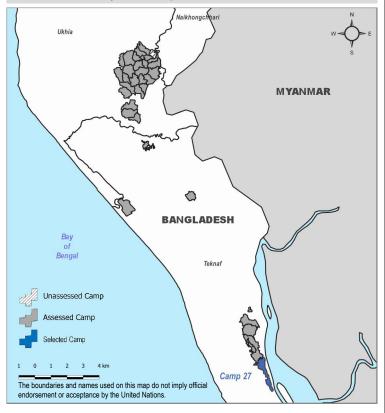
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **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 27, where 92 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 UNHCR / ADRA

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 14,354 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 3,172 Camp Area 1.33 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 10.758 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

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

There is an average of **5.1** 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	<b>2</b> %	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%

86% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

33%

#### **Protection**

Families with PSN

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

<b>July 201</b>	9			<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>57</b> %	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	<b>62</b> %
48%	Better camp management	2	Better camp management	60%
45%	Improved paths and roads	8	Advice about safety issues	<b>57</b> %
33%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Natural disaster warning systems	23%
16%	Increased community watch groups	6	Increased policing	23%

<sup>1.</sup> 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** 

21%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 27

**July 2019** 

20%

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

July 20	19 Men					Dec 2018	
50%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidn	apping	42%
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Violenc	e in the	community	35%
21%	Risk of detention	on	3		No issu	es	35%
Women							
61%	No issues		0	Viole	ence with	in home	48%
21%	Fear of kidnapping			Fear of kidnapping			46%
17%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3	Natural hazards		39%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				*	Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	19		
	Fear of kidnapping	48%	0	43%	Fear of	kidnappin	ıg
	Fear of trafficking	38%	2	35%	Fear of	trafficking	I
	No issues	29%	3	33%	No issu	ies	

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

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 74% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

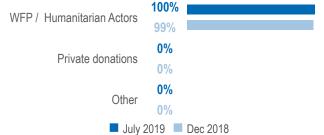
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**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 53 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 54 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**

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 83% sources of assistance were9: 100%



I hree most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :					
July 201	9		Dec 2018		
49%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	85%		
41%	Eat less preferred food	Limit portion size	<b>52</b> %		
33%	Limit portion size	Reduce number of meals	48%		
July 201	9		Dec 2018		
39%	of households with chil receiving a supplementar days prior to days	ry feeding ration in the 30	21%		
200/	of households reported	receiving a breast-milk	210/		

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

	Men 🛉		<b>†</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>57%</b>	Too many people	0	Latrine is full	<b>54%</b>
57%	Latrine is full	2	Too many people	<b>50%</b>
34%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	35%

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

1	62%	Too many people
2	<b>54</b> %	Latrine is full
3	38%	Not clean

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 57% 63% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough **29%** 30% light at night for members to safely access latrines

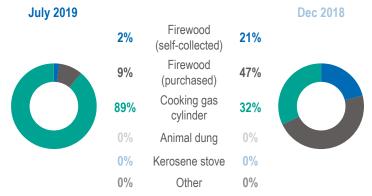




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 27**

# 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 100%

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters 85%

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	Solar light	0	Fuel	70%
60%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	64%
45%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	50%

#### 🕏 Health

**32%** 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
68%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>62</b> %
36%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	38%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	37%

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
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Ladoution

July 2019

Dec 2018

Occivity of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied

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

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

76%	Supplies	<b>U</b>	Better teachers	56%
44%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	46%
26%	Money for education	8	Improved curriculum	44%

#### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

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

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	96%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	74%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	65%

**35%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**51%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**82%** 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>:

1	91%	Mahji
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2 61% Camp In Charge

3 12% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

<b>1</b>	Access to food	50%	
	Access to food	34%	
	Shelter materials	32%	
3	Fuel	34%	
	Solar	28%	
	Shelter materials	12%	
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