Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5 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, 2018[1]. 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 5, where 101 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.
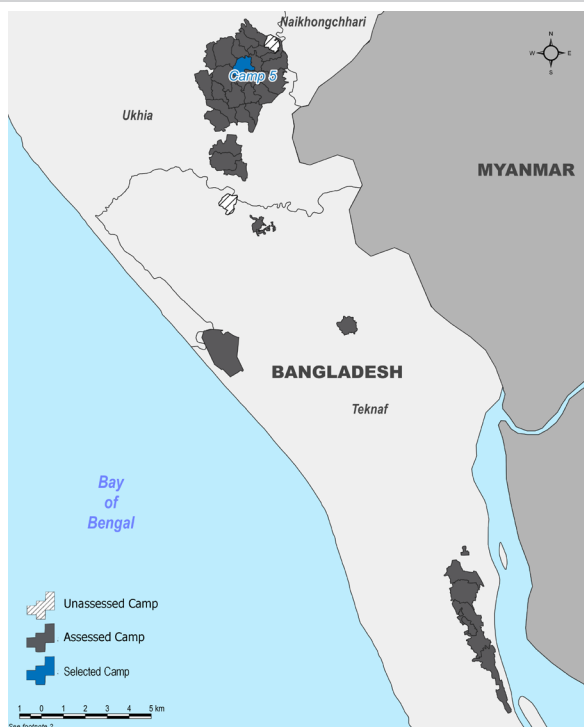
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[3]	25,075
Population (families)[3]	6,028
Camp Area	0.62 km²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

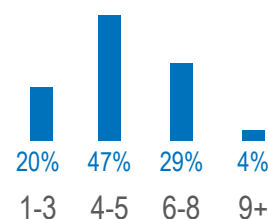| Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
17%	18 - 59 years	23%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
9%	5 - 11 years	12%	
11%	1 - 4 years	8%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

56% of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

20%	47%	29%	4%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

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

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	**3%**	Unaccompanied children	**1%**
Older person at risk	**5%**	Person with disability	**4%**
Older person at risk and children	**3%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**4%**	Single female parent	**18%**
Families with PWSN	**33%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:
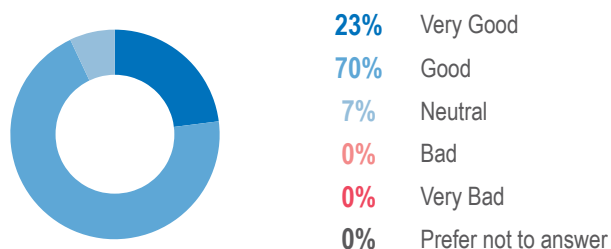
23%	Very Good
70%	Good
7%	Neutral
0%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
87%	Improved roads/paths	①	Site improvement	42%
54%	Better camp management	②	Warning systems	31%
48%	Advice from UN/NGOs	③	Nothing	22%
37%	Disaster warning systems	④	Fencing	18%
26%	Street signs	⑤	Permission to move freely	16%

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

Men 👤			Women 👤	
39%	Natural disasters	①	Natural disasters	44%
36%	Armed group recruitment	②	Violence within home	38%
32%	No issues	③	No issues	35%

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 self or family with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
①	Mahji	88%	Mahji	74%	Mahji	92%
②	CiC	51%	CiC	72%	CiC	64%
③	Army	36%	Army	37%	Army	44%

🍲 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018 **93%** of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]: **86%** **Apr 2018**

	Dec 2018	Apr 2018
WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%	100%
Bangladesh army	1%	5%
Private donations	9%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies[8]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Borrow food	79%	①	82%	Borrow food
Eat less preferred food	58%	②	10%	Eat less preferred food
Limit portion size	39%	③	6%	Reduce number of meals

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
38%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	24%
5%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	10%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported treating water	12%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	11%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	Tubewell/borehole	97%
2%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
17%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
51%	of households reported having access to soap	43%
81%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	72%

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 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.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers
6. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines[10]:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

Too many people	49%	❶	41%	No problem
Too far	45%	❷	29%	Unclean
Not clean	43%	❸	22%	Not enough

1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs[11,12]:

	First priority need		Second priority need		Third priority need	
❶	Access to food	57%	Clothing	43%	Household/cooking items	25%
❷	Fuel	25%	Access to food	18%	Clothing	24%
❸	Clothing	10%	Fuel	12%	Access to health services	18%

🏠 Shelter

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

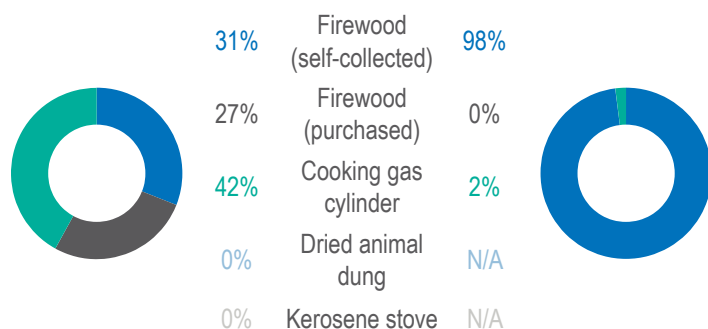|		
41%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	**82%**
80%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	**50%**
6%	of households reported living in shared shelters	**59%**

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
31%	Firewood (self-collected)	98%
27%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
42%	Cooking gas cylinder	2%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	**94%**
94%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	**70%**

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs[11,12]:

❶	Clothing	86%
❷	Cooking items	58%
❸	NFIs	55%

⚕ Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp[11,12]:

❶	Treatment unavailable	50%
❷	Supplies unavailable	43%
❸	Clinic too far	42%

🎙 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

❶	Face-to-face	99%
	Face to face	90%
❷	Loudspeakers	93%
	Loudspeakers	62%
❸	Phone call	73%
	Phone call	22%

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

👪 Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps[10]. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are[10,12]:

❶	NFIs	100%
❷	Food	33%
❸	WASH	33%

📖 Education

94% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

Top 3 education priorities for children[10,12]:

❶	Improved curriculum	62%
❷	Better teachers	62%
❸	Religious education	62%

10. Respondents could select multiple options
11. Respondents could give up to three answers
12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.