Settlement and Protection Profiling

Nayapara RC Teknaf, 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 Nayapara RC, where 94 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**.
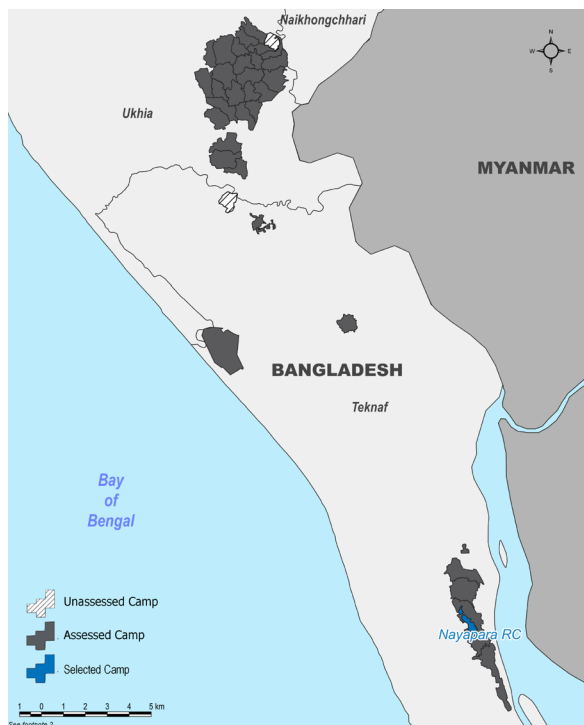
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals)[3]	27,032
Population (families)[3]	5,732
Camp Area	0.32 km^2
Population density	83,869 individuals/km^2

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

Male		Female
1%	60+ years	1%
23%	18 - 59 years	26%
9%	12 - 17 years	10%
12%	5 - 11 years	8%
4%	1 - 4 years	4%
1%	<1 year	1%

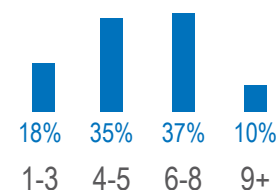**49%** of individuals are under 18

75% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

22% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

18%	35%	37%	10%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

There is an average of **5.6** 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	**3%**	Person with disability	**11%**
Older person at risk and children	**1%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**21%**	Single female parent	**21%**
Families with PWSN	**49%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:

0%	Very Good
68%	Good
16%	Neutral
14%	Bad
2%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer
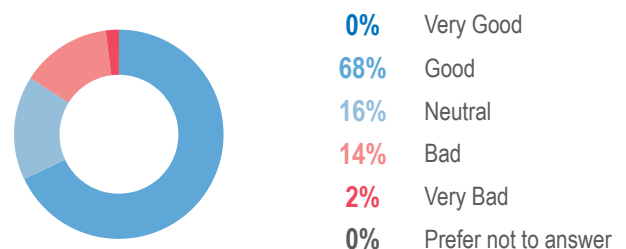
1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. http://bit.ly/2LRl49D
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)
4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

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
61%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❶	More police / military	52%
50%	Better camp management	❷	Legal assistance	41%
44%	Improved roads/paths	❸	Site improvement	31%
44%	Disaster warning systems	❹	Warning systems	22%
17%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	❺	Permission to move freely	19%

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

	Men 🧍		Women 🧍	
59%	Kidnapping	❶	Kidnapping	47%
33%	Human trafficking	❷	Risk of sexual assault	40%
33%	Risk of detention	❸	No issues	33%

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	
❶	CiC	94%	CiC	93%	CiC	90%
❷	Mahji	65%	Army	70%	Army	76%
❸	Army	64%	Mahji	63%	Mahji	63%

🍚 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]:	90%

	Dec 2018	Apr 2018
WFP / Humanitarian actors	96%	99%
Bangladesh army	0%	2%
Private donations	4%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

■ Dec 2018 ■ Apr 2018

Consumption-based coping strategies

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

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Limit portion size	69%	❶	56%	Borrow food
Borrow food	61%	❷	11%	Eat less preferred food
Eat less preferred food	46%	❸	8%	Reduce number of meals

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
89%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	56%
0%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	4%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	of households reported treating water	1%
38%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	1%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
13%	Tubewell/borehole	15%
9%	Piped water	76%
0%	Tanker truck	9%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
1%	Protected dugwell	N/A
1%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
6%	Protected spring	N/A
70%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
72%	of households reported having access to soap	26%
84%	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	52%	❶	82%	No problem
No gender separation	39%	❷	11%	Not enough
No lighting	35%	❸	9%	Unclean

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	Fuel	45%	Household/cooking items	21%	Household/cooking items	18%
❷	Access to food	29%	Access to health services	20%	Fuel	18%
❸	Shelter materials	8%	Clothing	12%	Clothing	15%

Shelter

Dec 2018   Apr 2018
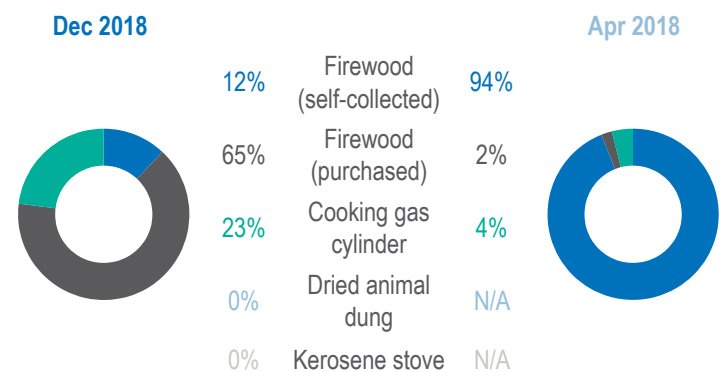
Dec 2018		Apr 2018
27%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	23%
96%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	88%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	72%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018   Apr 2018

Dec 2018	Fuel source	Apr 2018
12%	Firewood (self-collected)	94%
65%	Firewood (purchased)	2%
23%	Cooking gas cylinder	4%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	98%
34%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	57%

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.

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

❶	Fuel	78%
❷	NFIs	52%
❸	Cooking items	48%

Health

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

❶	Treatment unavailable	74%
❷	Supplies unavailable	71%
❸	Expensive treatment	48%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

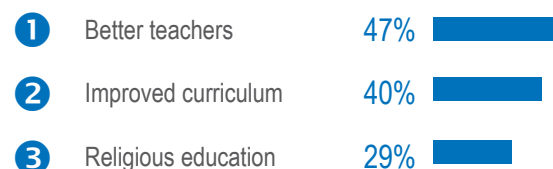|			
❶	Face-to-face	100%	
	Loudspeakers	81%	
❷	Loudspeakers	90%	Dec 2018
	Face to face	80%	
❸	Phone call	85%	Apr 2018
	Phone call	46%	
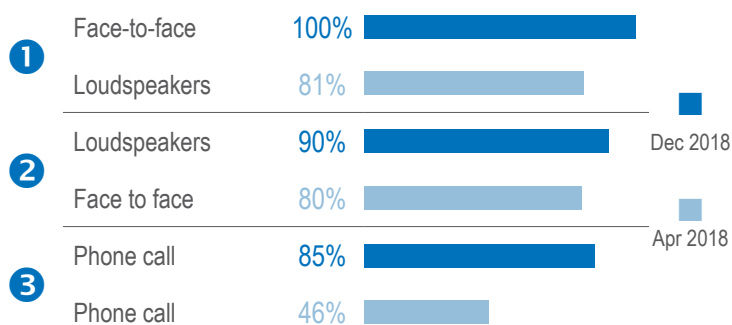
Site Management

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	Food	100%
❷	NFIs	33%
❸	Health	33%
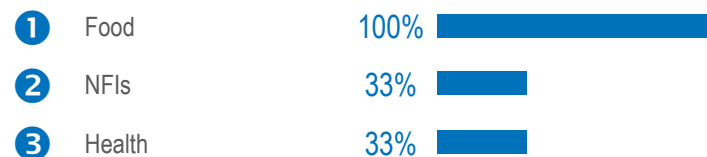
Education

50% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

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

❶	Better teachers	47%
❷	Improved curriculum	40%
❸	Religious education	29%