



Settlement and Protection Profiling

All camps Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Gender disaggregated comparison

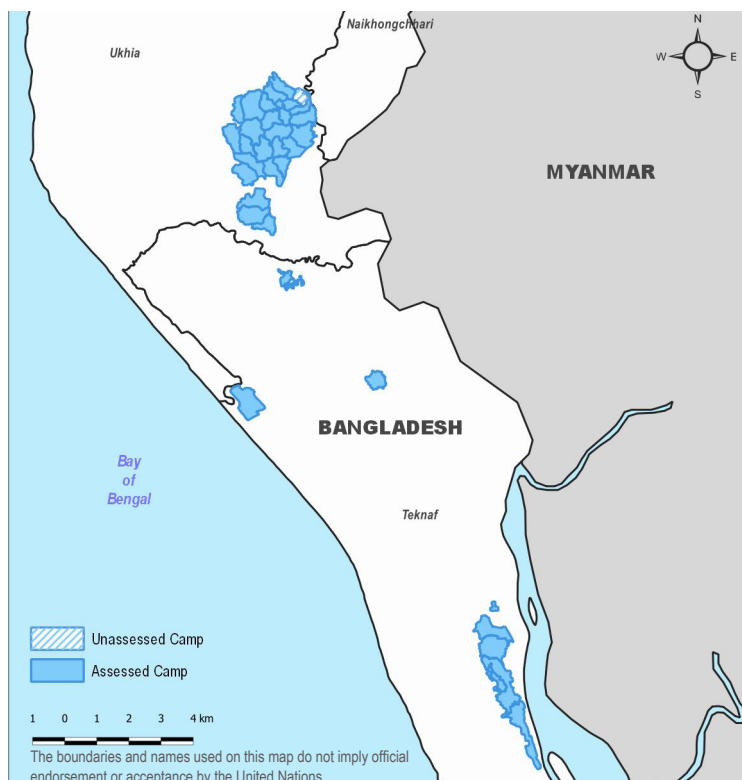
Round 5
July 2019

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.

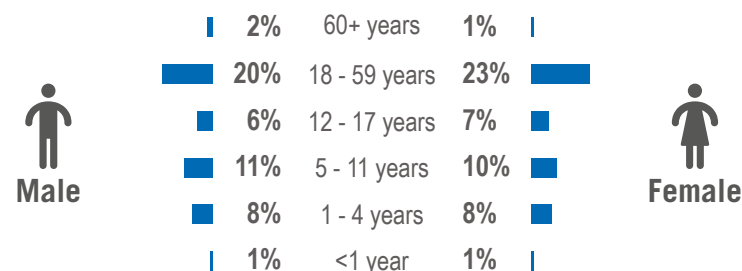
The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Kutupalong Registered Camp was not included due to access constraints. A total of 3,335 households were interviewed across the 33 camps. Findings from this assessment are generalisable with 95% confidence level and 2% margin of error at the overall response level. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

This factsheet presents findings disaggregated by the gender of the respondent, with data for female respondents in **dark blue** and data for male respondents in **light blue**. Survey respondents were adult household members most knowledgeable about household affairs and who consented to answer questions on behalf of the household and consisted of 1,551 female and 1,784 male respondents. Respondents were interviewed by enumerators of their same gender. Findings disaggregated by the gender of respondent are generalisable with a 3% margin of error, meaning that differences greater than 6% are likely to be significant. Questions asked only to a subset of households require an even larger difference in order to be significant.



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.1** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities³

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

Families with PSN	31%
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need ²	
Separated children	2%
Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%
Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%
Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%
Single female parent	16%
90% 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 camps⁴:

Female respondents		Male respondents
52%	Improved paths and roads	64%
35%	Advice about safety issues	47%
32%	Better camp management	43%
29%	Increased community watch groups	41%
25%	Natural disaster warning systems	26%

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **87%**

75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **77%**

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 15 August 2019.
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. 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>.

3. 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.

4. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by men, women, boys, and girls in households, as reported by female and male HoHs^{5,6}:

Female respondents

40% No issues
30% Fear of kidnapping
24% Violence in the community



Men

38% No issues
35% Fear of kidnapping
25% Natural hazards



Women

47% No issues
23% Natural hazards
20% Violence in the community



Boys

43% Fear of kidnapping
32% No issues
22% Road accident



Girls

38% No issues
37% Fear of kidnapping
16% Road accident

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁷:

	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	
	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents
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

Female respondents

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁸

Male respondents

94%

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

7. Respondents could give multiple answers.

8. This question was asked to a subset of 1,761 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 2,175 households that contained children under 5.

10. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

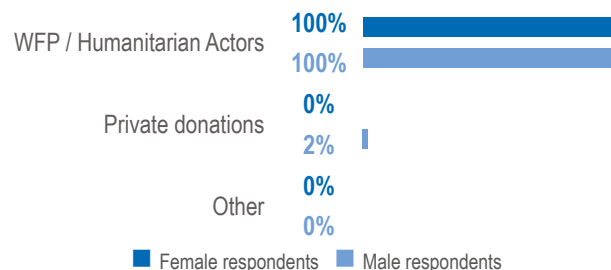


Food Security and Nutrition

Female respondents

94%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁷:



Male respondents

98%

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁷:

39%	Eat less preferred or expensive food	1	Borrow food from friends or relatives	47%
38%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2	Eat less preferred or expensive food	29%
16%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	21%

64% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

18% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **28%**



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{7,10}:

Female respondents

69% Too many people
34% Latrine is full
29% Too far away



Men

62% Too many people
42% Latrine is full
26% Too far away



Women

70% Too many people
33% Latrine is full
31% No gender separation

59% Too many people
47% No gender separation
37% Latrine is full

64% of households reported using communal public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **58%**

23% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **25%**



Settlement and Protection Profiling

All camps

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Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹¹:

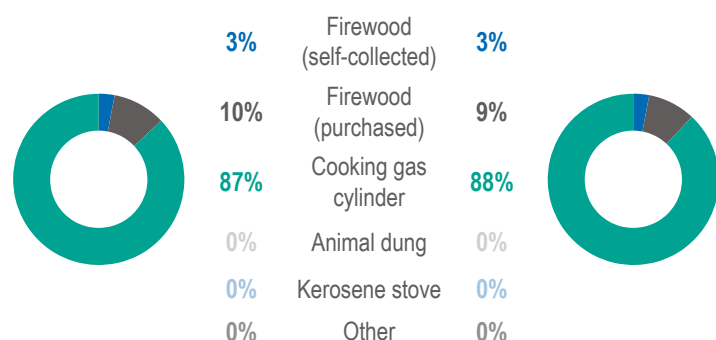
Female respondents

57%	Solar light
45%	Shelter materials
44%	Cooking items

Male respondents

62%	Solar light
46%	Shelter materials
46%	Cooking items

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
69%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	79%



Health

Female respondents

29%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹²	30%
32%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	45%
88%	of pregnant women were reported to have attended an NGO or government clinic at least once since the start of their pregnancy, for antenatal care ¹⁴	89%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹³:

61%	Crowded	1	Crowded	57%
28%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	26%

11. Respondents could give up to three answers.

12. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is households reporting the presence of members aged under 18 (n=3,028).

13. Respondents could give multiple responses.

14. This question was asked about a subset of 443 individual females reported as pregnant.



Education

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children¹²

Female respondents

71%	Supplies
29%	Money for education
27%	Better teachers

Male respondents

63%	Supplies
49%	Better teachers
27%	Money for education

97%	of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps	94%
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CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹³:

Female respondents

85%	Face to face
63%	Loudspeakers
1%	Information hub

Male respondents

90%	Face to face
80%	Loudspeakers
8%	Radio

54%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps	51%
66%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹³:

84%	Mahji	1	Mahji	84%
59%	Camp-in-Charge	2	Camp-in-Charge	66%
6%	Army	3	Site management	15%

2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	83%



Priority Needs

Most frequently reported first, second, and third priority needs:

1	Access to food	28%
1	Access to food	43%
2	Shelter materials	27%
2	Shelter materials	25%
3	Solar	17%
3	Solar	23%

■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents