Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 7 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 7, where 105 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*.
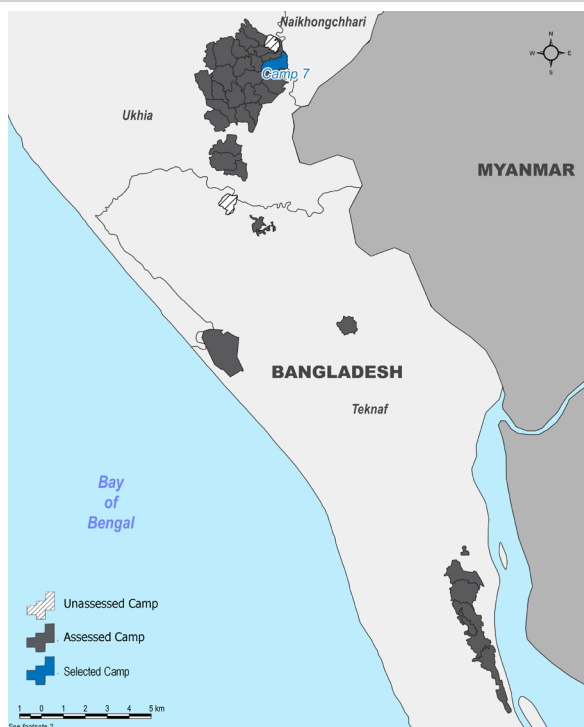
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[3]	38,488
Population (families)[3]	9,156
Camp Area	0.71 km²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

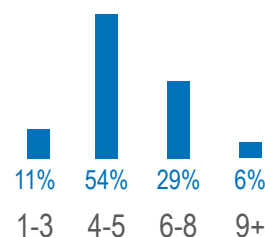| Male			Female
2%	60+ years	0%	
18%	18 - 59 years	22%	
6%	12 - 17 years	7%	
13%	5 - 11 years	10%	
8%	1 - 4 years	10%	
3%	<1 year	1%	

58% of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

87% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

11%	54%	29%	6%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	**2%**	Unaccompanied children	**0%**
Older person at risk	**4%**	Person with disability	**4%**
Older person at risk and children	**3%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**5%**	Single female parent	**14%**
Families with PWSN	**30%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:
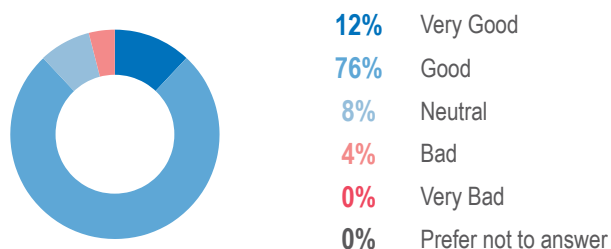
12%	Very Good
76%	Good
8%	Neutral
4%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer

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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
54%	Improved roads/paths	❶	Site improvement	40%
53%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❷	Nothing	33%
40%	Better camp management	❸	Warning systems	23%
27%	Disaster warning systems	❹	Legal assistance	21%
15%	Increased policing	❺	Fencing	19%

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

Men			Women	
40%	No issues	❶	No issues	48%
33%	Kidnapping	❷	Natural disasters	31%
31%	Natural disasters	❸	Risk of sexual assault	26%

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	Mahji	97%	Mahji	85%	Mahji	90%
❷	CiC	59%	CiC	80%	CiC	80%
❸	Army	19%	Army	35%	Army	35%

🍲 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]:	95%

WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%	
	100%	
Bangladesh army	1%	
	8%	
Private donations	0%	
	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
Borrow food	82%	❶	66%	Borrow food
Eat less preferred food	49%	❷	6%	Eat less preferred food
Limit portion size	47%	❸	4%	Reduce number of meals

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
80%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	29%
26%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	6%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
84%	of households reported treating water	41%
75%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	38%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
4%	Piped water	0%
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
2%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
56%	of households reported having access to soap	61%
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	68%

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

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Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 7

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines[10]:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

Too many people	82%	❶	40%	No problem
Not clean	49%	❷	26%	Unclean
Too far	37%	❸	25%	Full

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	41%	Clothing	23%	Clothing	26%
❷	Fuel	31%	Fuel	22%	Household/ cooking items	17%
❸	Household/ cooking items	9%	Household/ cooking items	20%	Shelter materials	12%

🏠 Shelter

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

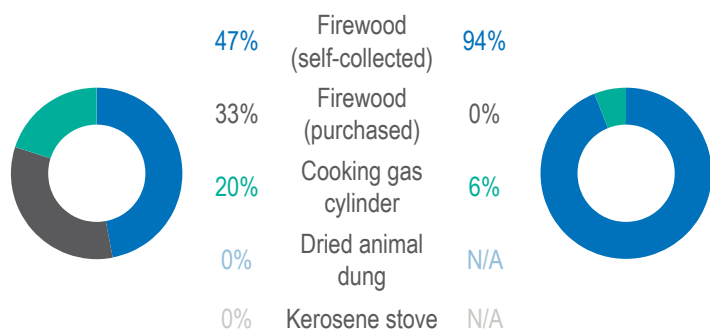| 65% | of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting | 64% |
| 94% | of households reported living in lockable shelters | 70% |
| 7% | of households reported living in shared shelters | 67% |

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

47%	Firewood (self-collected)	94%
33%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
20%	Cooking gas cylinder	6%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

| 97% | of households reported cooking inside their shelter | 99% |
| 85% | of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh | 80% |

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

❶	Fuel	80%
❷	Clothing	51%
❸	Cooking items	48%

✚ Health

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

❶	Supplies unavailable	45%
❷	None	34%
❸	Clinic too far	23%

🎙 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

❶	Face-to-face	90%	
	Face to face	90%	Dec 2018
❷	Loudspeakers	70%	
	Loudspeakers	63%	Apr 2018
❸	Phone call	38%	
	Phone call	17%	

👪 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	67%
❸	Shelter	0%

📖 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	61%
❷	Better teachers	36%
❸	Religious education	36%

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.

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