# **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

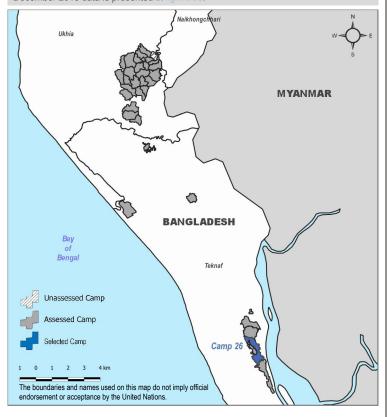
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **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 26, where 100 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> 41,475 Population (families)1 9.493 Camp Area 1.72 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 24.100 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 13% 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	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	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%

85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

34%

# **Protection**

Families with PSN

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

July 2019				
47%	Better camp management	0	Improved paths and roads	73%
45%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	53%
44%	Increased community watch groups	6	Natural disaster warning systems	45%
39%	Advice about safety issues	4	Better camp management	33%
31%	Increased policing	6	Increased policing	17%

<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





<sup>3.</sup> 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.

<sup>4.</sup> 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.

<sup>5.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers.

**Dec 2018** 

25%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 26

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

July 20	19	1	M	len	ı	Dec 201
41%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	59%
31%	Risk of recruitment		2	N	atural hazards	45%
22%	No issues		3	Violend	ce in the community	31%
		1	V	Vomen		
37%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	58%
26%	Fear of sexual assault		2	Natural hazards		44%
24%	No issues 3		Fear	of sexual assault	26%	
	<b>∱</b> Boys³				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	67%	0	60%	Fear of kidnapping	9
	Fear of trafficking	43%	2	34%	Fear of trafficking	
	Natural hazards	17%	8	25%	Fear of sexual ass	sault

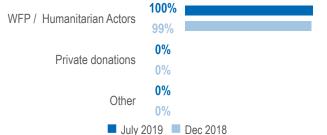
Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of **79%** 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>
- **70%** 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 57 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 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**

**July 2019** of households reported receiving food assistance **100%** in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 99% sources of assistance were9:



Three m	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :					
July 2019	)		Dec 2018			
55%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	87%			
34%	Eat less preferred food	2 Eat less preferred food	64%			
18%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	62%			
July 2019	)		Dec 2018			
55%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>					

of households reported receiving a breast-milk

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

# Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

26%

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

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
63%	Too many people	0	Too many people	58%
41%	Latrine is full	2	No lighting	45%
37%	No lighting	3	No gender seperation	42%

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

1	90%	Too many people
2	48%	No gender separation
3	33%	No lighting

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 62% 74% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 12% 33% light at night for members to safely access latrines

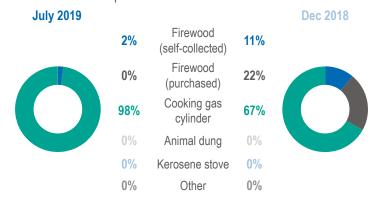




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 26**

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

86% of households reported living in lockable shelters 91%

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

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	0	Clothing	69%
<b>52</b> %	Cooking items	2	Cooking items	58%
44%	Shelter materials	3	NFIs	44%

# 🕏 Health

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>:

<b>July 2019</b>	•			Dec 2018
<b>55</b> %	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	61%
<b>50%</b>	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
48%	Supplies unavailable	8	Treatment unavailable	35%

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
_	Education

34% Dec 2018

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

6/%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	50%
43%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	49%
20%	Money for education	•	Policious education	20%

# "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	98%
65%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	67%
11%	Radio	3	Phone call	49%

68% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

9% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

80% 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>:

U	90%	Mahji
2	68%	Camp In Charge

3 21% Government authorities/army

# **₹** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food	43%
	Access to food	33%
2	Shelter materials	32%
•	Shelter materials	20%
8	Solar	26%
	Clothing	15%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



