Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 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 13, where 102 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**.
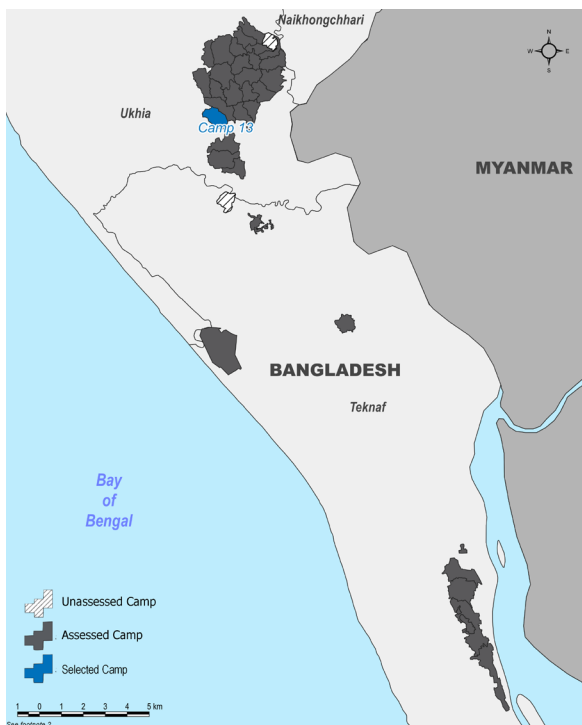
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals)[3]	41,056
Population (families)[3]	9,618
Camp Area	0.75 km²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
7%	12 - 17 years	5%	
13%	5 - 11 years	10%	
9%	1 - 4 years	6%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

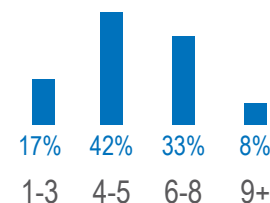**53%** of individuals are under 18

76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

92% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

17%	42%	33%	8%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

There is an average of **5.4** 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	**4%**	Person with disability	**3%**
Older person at risk and children	**2%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**4%**	Single female parent	**15%**
Families with PWSN	**29%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:
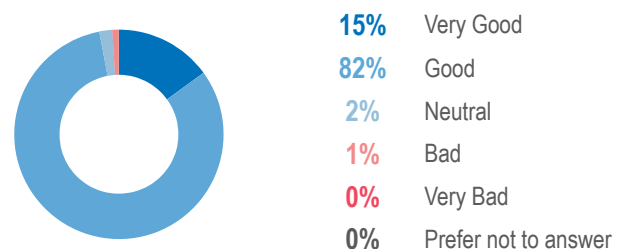
15%	Very Good
82%	Good
2%	Neutral
1%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer

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
92%	Improved roads/paths	❶	Site improvement	53%
54%	Better camp management	❷	Warning systems	37%
47%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❸	More police / military	26%
26%	Disaster warning systems	❹	Documentation	22%
25%	Street signs	❺	Fencing	15%

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

	Men 👤		Women 👤	
50%	Kidnapping	❶	Human trafficking	48%
34%	Human trafficking	❷	Kidnapping	48%
32%	Natural disasters	❸	Risk of sexual assault	43%

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	96%	Mahji	91%	Mahji	97%
❷	CiC	49%	CiC	78%	CiC	64%
❸	Army	41%	Army	53%	Army	42%

🍲 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]:	98%

WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%	
	100%	
Bangladesh army	1%	
	1%	Dec 2018
Private donations	10%	
	N/A	Apr 2018
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%	❶	61%	Borrow food	
Eat less preferred food	70%	❷	2%	Eat less preferred food	
Limit portion size	38%	❸	2%	Reduce number of meals	

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	71%
14%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	9%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	of households reported treating water	18%
51%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	0%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
0%	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
9%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
45%	of households reported having access to soap	55%
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	84%

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

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.

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines[10]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	72%	➊	47%	No problem
Full	51%	➋	30%	Unclean
No gender separation	42%	➌	19%	Full

1.2.3 Priority Needs

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

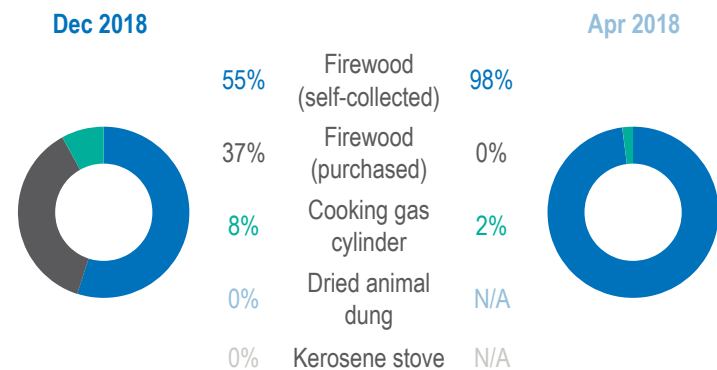|	First priority need		Second priority need		Third priority need	
➊	Fuel	42%	Fuel	29%	Household/cooking items	22%
➋	Access to food	34%	Clothing	23%	Clothing	21%
➌	Shelter materials	8%	Household/cooking items	21%	Fuel	18%

🏠 Shelter

| Dec 2018		Apr 2018
65%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	82%
77%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	61%
13%	of households reported living in shared shelters	68%

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
55%	Firewood (self-collected)	98%
37%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
8%	Cooking gas cylinder	2%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

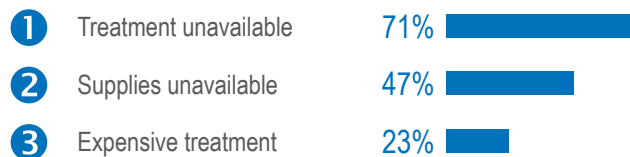| Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
69%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	78%

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]:

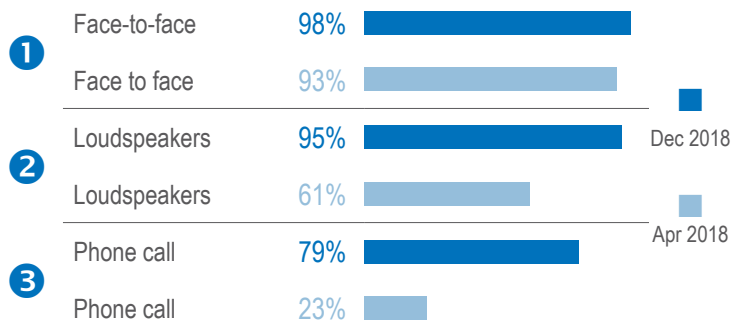| ➊	Fuel	94%
➋	Cooking items	65%
➌	Clothing	62%
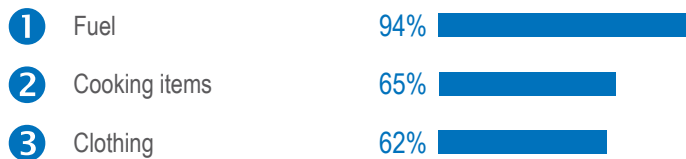
⚕ Health

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

➊	Treatment unavailable	71%
➋	Supplies unavailable	47%
➌	Expensive treatment	23%

📡 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

➊	Face-to-face	98%	
	Face to face	93%	Dec 2018
➋	Loudspeakers	95%	
	Loudspeakers	61%	Apr 2018
➌	Phone call	79%	
	Phone call	23%	

🏠 Site Management

0% 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]:

➊	NFIs	0%
➋	Food	0%
➌	Shelter	0%
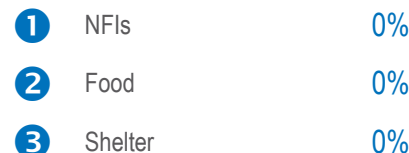
📖 Education

72% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

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

➊	Better teachers	59%
➋	Improved curriculum	51%
➌	Religious education	32%