

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Round 5 July 2019

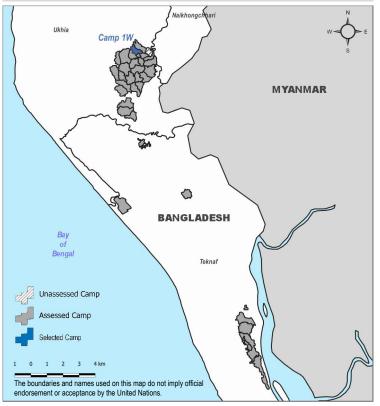
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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 1W, where 107 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

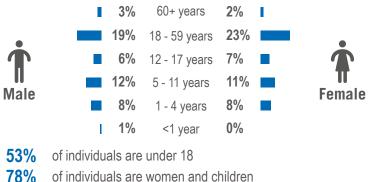


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	40,480
Population (families) ¹	9,342
Camp Area	0.53 km ²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km ²

i **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 6% disabilities4

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	29%		

100% 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 camps5:

July 2019					
46%	Increased community watch groups	0	Improved paths and roads	61%	
43%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	56%	
42%	Advice about safety issues	8	Natural disaster warning systems	36%	
32%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	22%	
23%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Street signs	12%	

1. 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. https:// data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127 3. 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. 4. 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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers





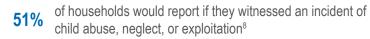
Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1W

in the camp^{6,7}: Men **July 2019** Dec 2018 42% 60% No issues No issues 32% Fear of kidnapping 2 Other 28% 21% Risk of detention B Fear of kidnapping 23% Women 45% No issues No issues 21% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 35% Violence in the 15% B Natural hazards 20% community **Girls**⁸ **Boys**⁸ **July 2019** July 2019 51% Road accident 45% Fear of kidnapping 37% 36% Fear of kidnapping Road accident 22% 23% No issues B No issues

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals

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	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Imam	Army	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Community members	Camp-in- Charge



88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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.

Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
Respondents could give multiple answers.

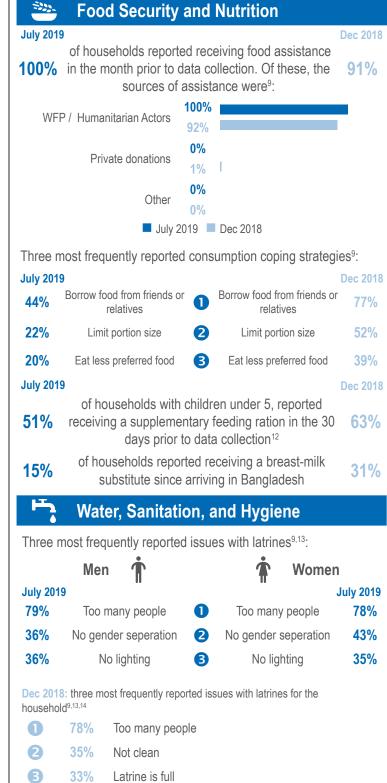
The UN Refugee Agency

This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that contained children under 5.
Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrice.

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.



July 2019Dec 201873%of households reported using public latrines as the
usual facility for defecation71%

21% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 12%



Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1W



- 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'



=	Ed	ucation			
July 201	9			Dec 201	
98%			d being satisfied or very satis a available in the camps ^{19,20}	XAX	
Three	most fre	equently reported	l education priorities for chi	Idren ^{16,19}	
59%		Supplies	1 Better teachers	53%	
38%	B	Better teachers	2 Improved curriculum	48%	
18%		None	3 Religious education	35%	
ŰĽ (Cw	/C and Site M	lanagement		
	ation17:	equently reported	l preferred methods of rece	eiving Dec 2018	
93%		Face to face	Face-to-face	85%	
82%	L	oudspeakers	2 Loudspeakers	69%	
3%	In	formation hub	3 Phone call	61%	
59%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have				
70%	assista		knowing how to access av		
July 201				Dec 201	
0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.				
81%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion				
			l sources of assistance to c ssistance in camps ¹⁷ :	complain	
0	90%	Mahji			
2	48%	Camp In Charg	e		
3	13%	Site Manageme	ent Support agency		
× ×	Pri	ority Needs			
Three	most fre	equently reported	l priority needs:		
•	Access	to food	53%		
0	Access	to food	55%		
2	Solar Fuel		30% 19%		
-	Fan		21%		
B Household/cooking items					
			070		

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