



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

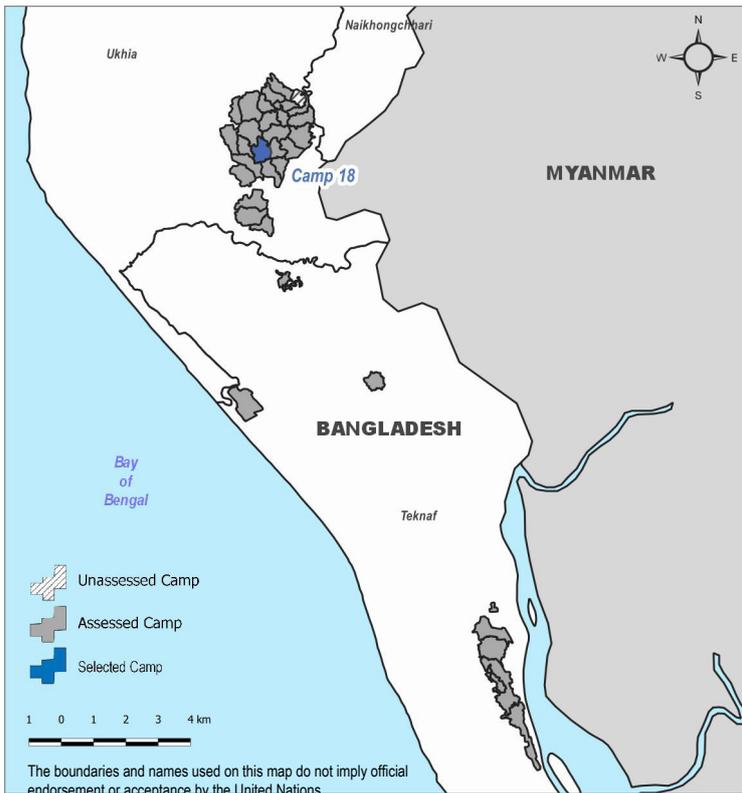
November 2019

Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 744,400 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 914,998.¹ The majority are reliant on 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 conducted periodic Settlement and Protection Profiling in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 18, where 115 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

Families with PSN **32%**

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

Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	1%
Older person(s) at risk	3%	Person(s) with disability	4%
Older person(s) at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	4%	Single female parent	17%

97% 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:

November 2019	July 2019
68% Improved paths and roads	53% Improved paths and roads
37% Advice about safety issues	46% Advice about safety issues
34% Better camp management	37% Natural disaster warning system
32% Increased community watch groups	35% Better camp management
30% More lighting	33% Increased community watch groups

1. RRRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	26,801
Population (families) ¹	6,540
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km ²



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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	Community members	Community members	Army	Army	Community members	Army

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.
 9. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
 10. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that contained children under 5.
 11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.

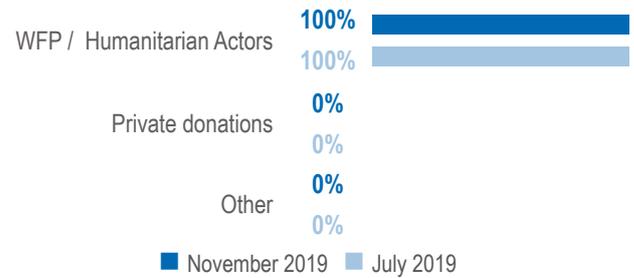
November 2019 76% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019 65%

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019 95%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:



November 2019 76% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

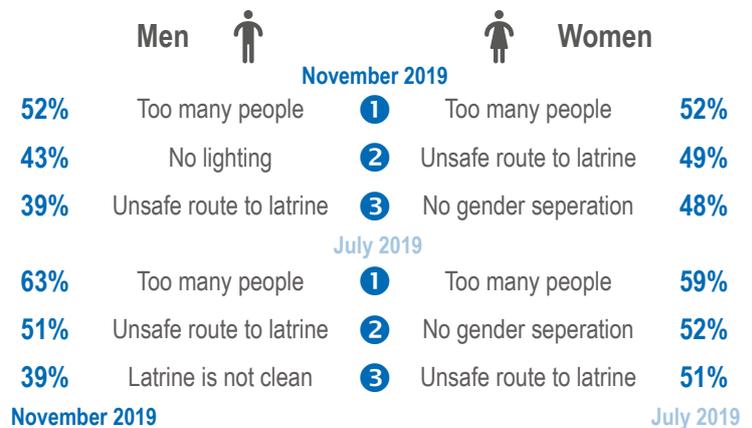
July 2019 84%

12% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

July 2019 10%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women^{8,11}:



November 2019 78% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

July 2019 65%

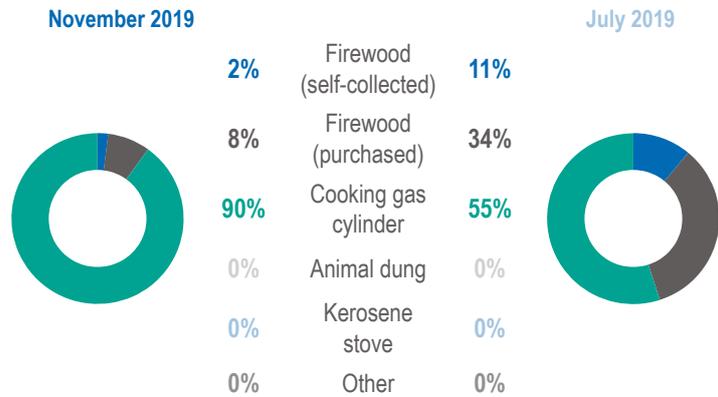
31% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

July 2019 20%



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



November 2019 **July 2019**

97% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **96%**

77% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **82%**

78% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **70%**

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019	July 2019
57% Mat 1	63% Fuel
57% Blanket 2	49% Cooking items
50% Mosquito net 3	44% Solar light

Health

November 2019 **July 2019**

32% of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **28%**

54% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **52%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019	July 2019
70% Crowded 1	56% Crowded
47% Supplies unavailable 2	39% Supplies unavailable
30% Clinic too far away 3	32% Clinic too far away

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.

Education

November 2019 **July 2019**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **95%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

59% Supplies 1	67% Supplies
46% Money for education 2	31% Better teachers
43% Better teachers 3	28% Money for education

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019	July 2019
91% Face to face 1	89% Face to face
77% Loudspeakers 2	83% Loudspeakers
15% Phone call 3	7% Radio

63% of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps **49%**

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **75%**

November 2019	July 2019
0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	4%
80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	76%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

87% Mahji 1	92% Mahji
76% Camp In Charge 2	65% Camp In Charge
10% Site Management Support agency 3	11% Directly to service providers

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019