Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 16   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
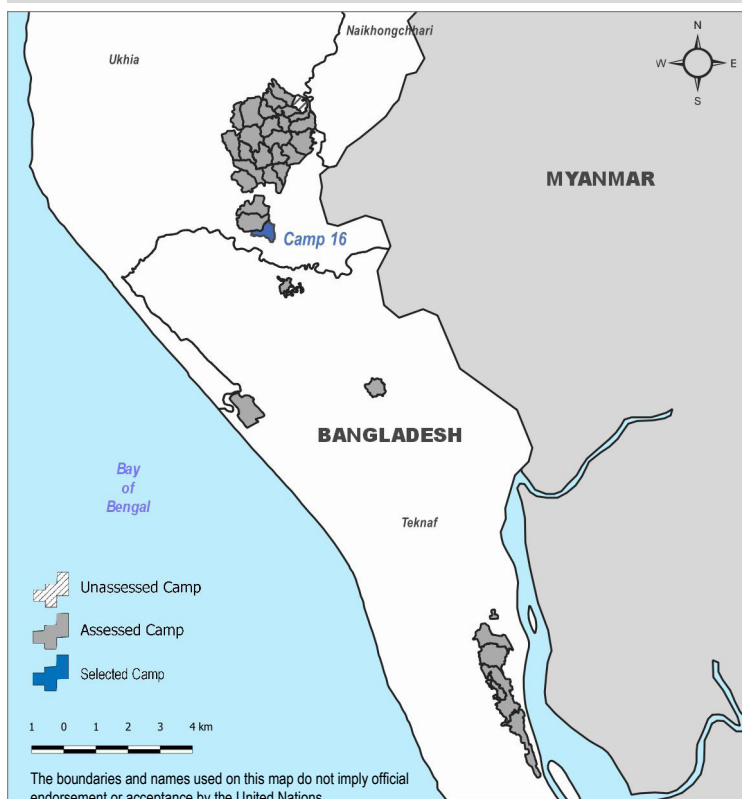### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 16, where 108 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, 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.

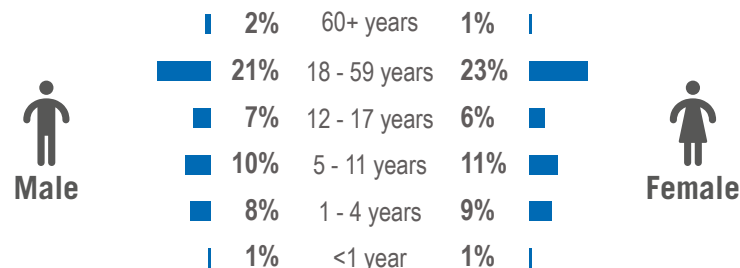The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / CARE
Population (individuals)[1]	21,838
Population (families)[1]	4,889
Camp Area	0.52 km²
Population density	41,526 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	23%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
10%	5 - 11 years	11%	
8%	1 - 4 years	9%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

53% of individuals are under 18

76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

5% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN **27%**

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

Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	0%
Older person(s) at risk	4%	Person(s) with disability	3%
Older person(s) at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	3%	Single female parent	15%

94% 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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
44%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	64%
30%	Advice about safety issues	②	Increased community watch groups	47%
28%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues	38%
24%	Increased community watch groups	④	Better camp management	31%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	16%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019			July 2019
43%	No issues	❶ Fear of kidnapping	49%
28%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ No issues	26%
23%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❸ Fear of trafficking	24%

Women

November 2019			July 2019
36%	No issues	❶ Fear of kidnapping	40%
28%	Natural hazards	❷ Violence in the community	33%
19%	Violence in the community	❸ No issues	26%

Boys

November 2019			July 2019
33%	Natural hazards	❶ Fear of kidnapping	61%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ Fear of trafficking	24%
33%	Road accident	❸ Violence in the community	21%

Girls

November 2019			July 2019
45%	Fear of kidnapping	❶ Fear of kidnapping	66%
42%	Road accident	❷ Fear of trafficking	26%
35%	Natural hazards	❸ Road accident	22%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **89%**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **95%**

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 90 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.

81% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation (November 2019) **90%** (July 2019)

Food Security and Nutrition
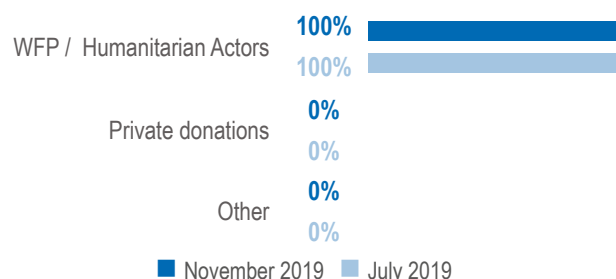
98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: (November 2019) **96%** (July 2019)

Source	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019			July 2019
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶ Eat less preferred food	45%
44%	Eat less preferred food	❷ Borrow food from friends or relatives	37%
23%	Limit portion size	❸ Limit portion size	22%

86% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] (November 2019) **82%** (July 2019)

11% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **26%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women[8,11]:

Men / Women

November 2019

Men %	Men issue		Women issue	Women %
66%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	72%
36%	No lighting	❷	No gender seperation	51%
27%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	No lighting	36%

July 2019

Men %	Men issue		Women issue	Women %
65%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	73%
54%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	50%
31%	Too far away	❸	No gender seperation	40%

77% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation (November 2019) **47%** (July 2019)

28% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **31%**
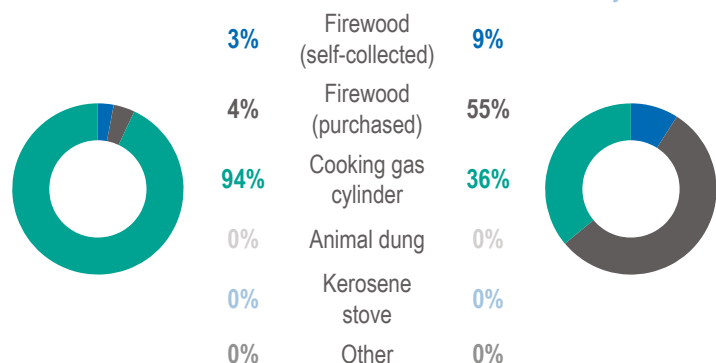
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
3%	Firewood (self-collected)	9%
4%	Firewood (purchased)	55%
94%	Cooking gas cylinder	36%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
88%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	51%
88%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	88%

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
57%	Blanket	❶	Fuel	66%
46%	Solar light	❷	Solar light	66%
37%	Cooking items	❸	Shelter materials	48%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
31%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	30%
60%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	51%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	55%
45%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	38%
39%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	27%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
96%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
43%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	72%
42%	Improved curriculum	❷	Better teachers	42%
40%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	99%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	65%
20%	Information hub	❸	Help Desk	3%

November 2019		July 2019
57%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	51%
81%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	73%

November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	0%
81%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	80%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
87%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	84%
79%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	62%
16%	Government authorities/ army	❸	Site Management Support agency	16%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	40%	
	Access to food	24%	
❷	Clothing	22%	
	Solar	22%	
❸	Family/cooking items	18%	
	Solar	16%	

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

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.