



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 6 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

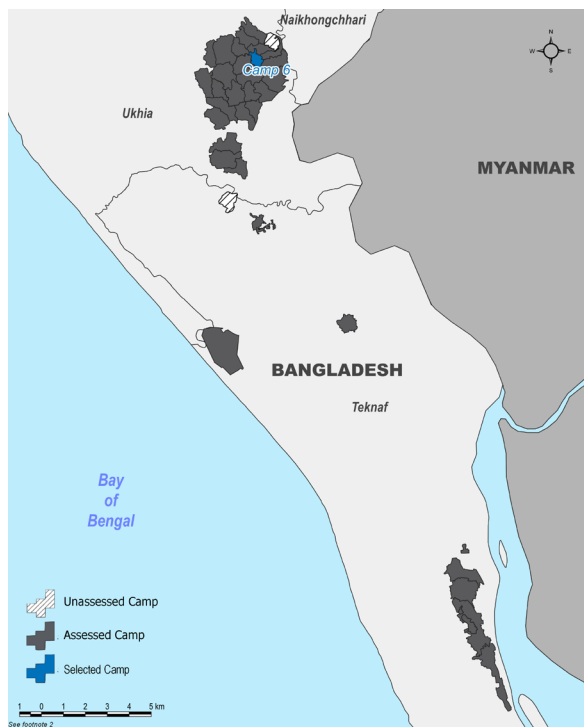
Background and methodology

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, 2018¹. 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 6, where 105 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	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	24,564
Population (families) ³	5,721
Camp Area	0.36 km ²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



59% of individuals are under 18

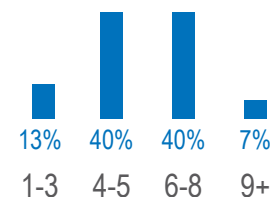
80% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

79% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.5** individuals reported per household

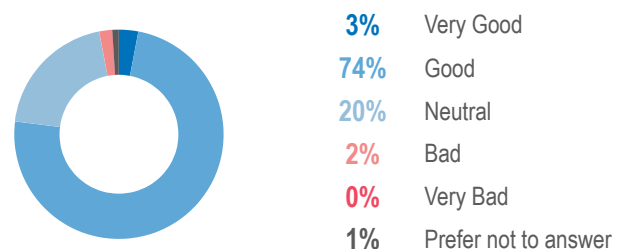
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	32%		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp⁴:



1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. <http://bit.ly/2LRI49D>
 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
 3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)
 4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 6

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps⁵:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018	
43%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	44%
42%	Improved roads/paths	2	Site improvement	39%
35%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	3	Permission to move freely	29%
32%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance	20%
24%	Better camp management	5	More police / military	18%

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

Men			Women	
55%	No issues	1	No issues	66%
46%	Other	2	Risk of sexual assault	23%
41%	Kidnapping	3	Violence within community	18%

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
1	Mahji 95%	Mahji 78%	Mahji 87%
2	CiC 51%	CiC 64%	CiC 75%
3	Army 44%	Army 50%	Army 60%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
96%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	99%
99%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
1%	Bangladesh army	4%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
66%	1	78%
49%	2	22%
40%	3	0%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
84%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	19%
10%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	7%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
83%	of households reported treating water	22%
52%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	18%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
2%	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
5%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
68%	of households reported having access to soap	56%
69%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	82%

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 6

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Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	58%	1	38%	No problem	
Too far	51%	2	26%	Not enough	
Full	35%	3	26%	Lack of privacy	

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
1	Fuel 62%	Access to food 23%	Household/ cooking items 26%
2	Access to food 26%	Fuel 19%	Clothing 22%
3	Shelter materials 3%	Clothing 18%	Access to food 11%

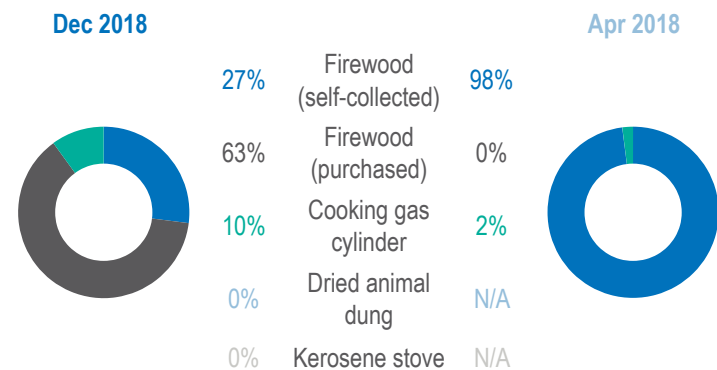
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	77%
89%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	59%
19%	of households reported living in shared shelters	58%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
68%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	90%
2	Clothing	59%
3	NFIs	54%

Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:

1	Treatment unavailable	57%
2	Supplies unavailable	30%
3	Clinic too far	30%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹²:

1	Face-to-face	88%	
	Face to face	84%	
2	Loudspeakers	86%	Dec 2018
	Loudspeakers	68%	
	Phone call	76%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	17%	

Site Management

0% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹⁰. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	0%
2	Food	0%
3	Shelter	0%

Education

83% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹¹

Top 3 education priorities for children^{10,12}:

1	Safe spaces	49%
2	Better teachers	44%
3	Improved curriculum	39%

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.