



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

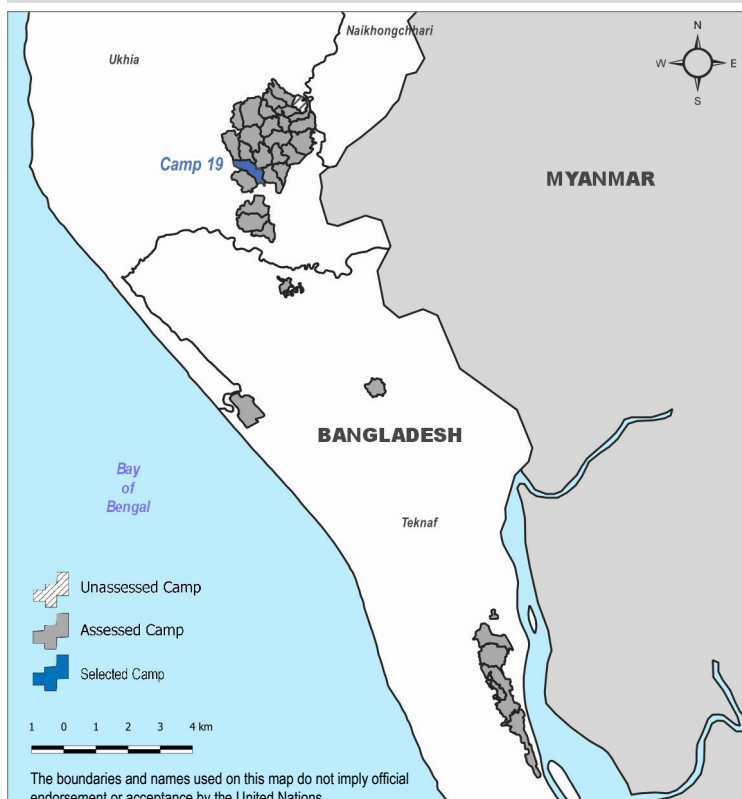
November 2019

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 19, where 107 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**.



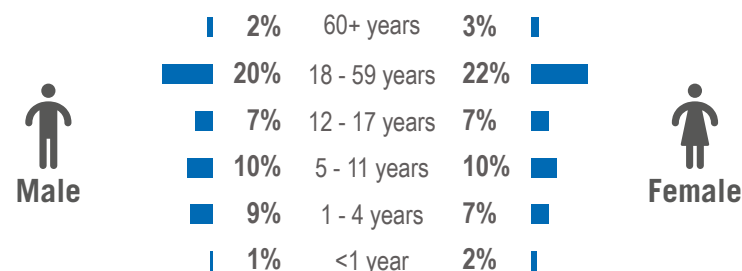
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	20,833
Population (families) ¹	4,826
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	27,198 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

Families with PSN **29%**

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

Separated child(ren)	3%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	1%
Older person(s) at risk	5%	Person(s) with disability	4%
Older person(s) at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	2%	Single female parent	16%

92% 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
52%	Improved paths and roads	65%
39%	Increased community watch groups	50%
34%	Advice about safety issues	44%
31%	More lighting	23%
25%	Natural disaster warning system	18%

1. RRRC/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.



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Camp 19

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November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

41%	No issues	1	No issues	34%
21%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	28%
19%	Psychological distress or trauma	3	Fear of kidnapping	27%



Women

36%	No issues	1	No issues	33%
27%	Psychological distress or trauma	2	Natural hazards	32%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of kidnapping	19%



Boys

41%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	54%
25%	No issues	2	Risk of early marriage	31%
25%	Natural hazards	3	Fear of trafficking	25%



Girls

50%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	60%
36%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	36%
26%	Natural hazards	3	Road accident	29%

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	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Community members

98% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 95%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 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 60 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 71 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

82%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

83%



Food Security and Nutrition

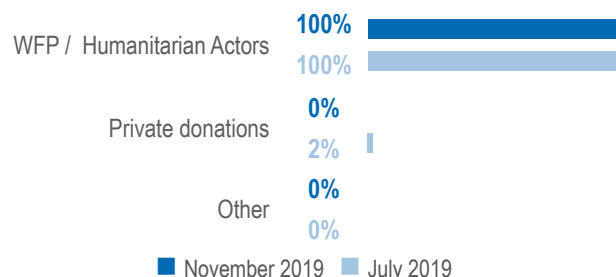
November 2019

93%

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

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

55%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

41%

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

39%

26%

Limit portion size

3

Reduce number of meals

15%

November 2019

73%

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

July 2019

77%

4%

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

29%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

Men



November 2019

64%

Too many people

1

Too many people

73%

44%

No lighting

2

No gender separation

48%

32%

Latrine is full

3

No lighting

38%

July 2019

71%

Too many people

1

Too many people

69%

37%

Latrine is full

2

No gender separation

38%

27%

No lighting

3

No lighting

25%

November 2019

69%

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

41%

29%

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

15%



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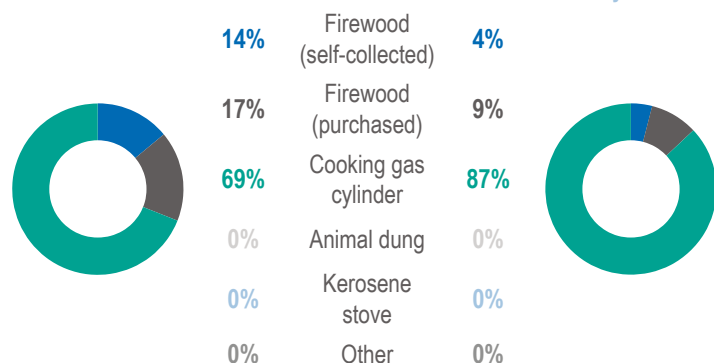


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

96%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
58%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	54%
75%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	78%

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

November 2019

July 2019

61%	Blanket	1	Cooking items	51%
42%	Mat	2	Solar light	51%
36%	Mosquito net	3	Shelter materials	50%



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	23%
54%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	45%

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

November 2019

July 2019

64%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	50%
50%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	40%
30%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	30%

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

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **97%**

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

62%	Supplies	1	Supplies	72%
44%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	41%
32%	Better teachers	3	Improved curriculum	24%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

83%	Face to face	1	Face to face	93%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	60%
16%	Phone call	3	Help Desk	11%

40% of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps **50%**

78% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **67%**

November 2019

July 2019

6%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
92%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	86%

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

89%	Mahji	1	Mahji	93%
68%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	74%
13%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	10%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	47%	
	Shelter materials	33%	
2	Clothing	26%	
	Shelter materials	19%	
3	Electricity/solar	22%	
	Household/cooking items	23%	

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019