Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4
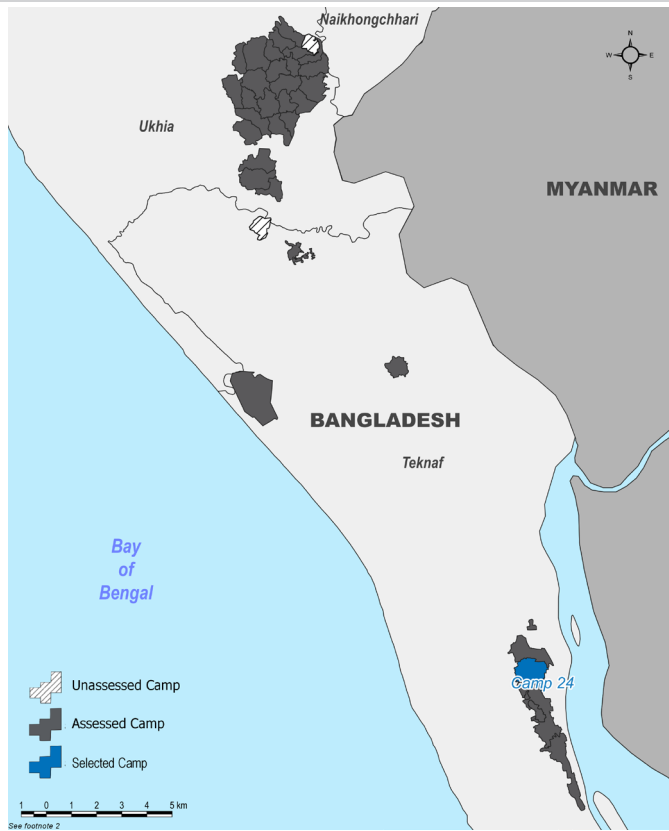## Camp 24 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
Nov / Dec 2018

Background and methodology

This profile provides a multi-sector overview of conditions in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh to offer insights on the evolving protection needs of refugees living in the camps. Data for the findings were 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. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

Primary data were 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. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 24, where 99 households were surveyed.

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%.

- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

See footnote 2

Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[1]	33,714
Population (families)[1]	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km²
Population density	28,551 individuals/km²

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators (15 November 2018 dataset)

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

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

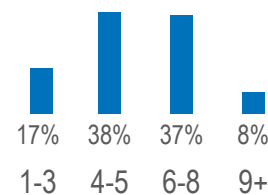| Male		Age		Female
	3%	60+ years	0%	
	18%	18 - 59 years	23%	
	8%	12 - 17 years	6%	
	11%	5 - 11 years	14%	
	7%	1 - 4 years	8%	
	1%	<1 year	1%	

56% of individuals are under 18

79% of households are women and children

Period of arrival[1]

80% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household Size

Number of individuals per household:

17%	38%	37%	8%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

There is an average of **5.4** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need[1]

Separated children	**2%**	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	**3%**	Single female parent	**21%**
Families with PWSN	**34%**		

Protection

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

8%	Very Good
76%	Good
14%	Neutral
2%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer
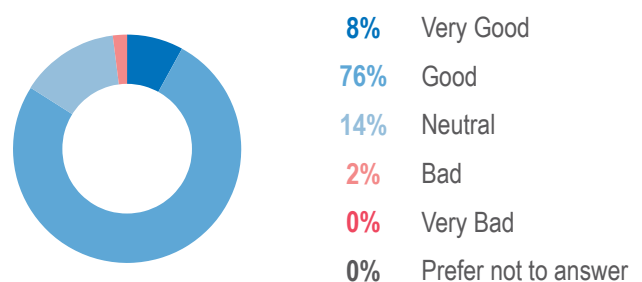
Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[3]:

❶	Improved roads/paths	70%
❷	Advice from UN/NGOs	66%
❸	Disaster warning systems	38%
❹	Better camp management	30%
❺	Increased policing	25%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp[3,4]:

Men 🧍				🧍 Women	
43%	Kidnapping	❶	Natural disasters	51%
40%	Violence within community	❷	Violence within home	42%
39%	Natural disasters	❸	Violence within community	35%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents[5]:

	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	
❶	Mahji	87%	Mahji	70%	Mahji	80%
❷	CiC	57%	CiC	61%	CiC	62%
❸	Army	41%	Army	48%	Army	57%

🌾 Food Security

Food Assistance

91% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[5]:

WHO / Humanitarian	100%	██████████
Bangladesh army	6%	▌
Private donations	0%	
Other	0%	

3. Respondents could give up to three answers
4. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents
5. Respondents could select multiple options

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies[5]:

❶	Borrow food	83%
❷	Eat less preferred food	50%
❸	Limit portion size	48%

Infant nutrition

71% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplimentary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

28% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh
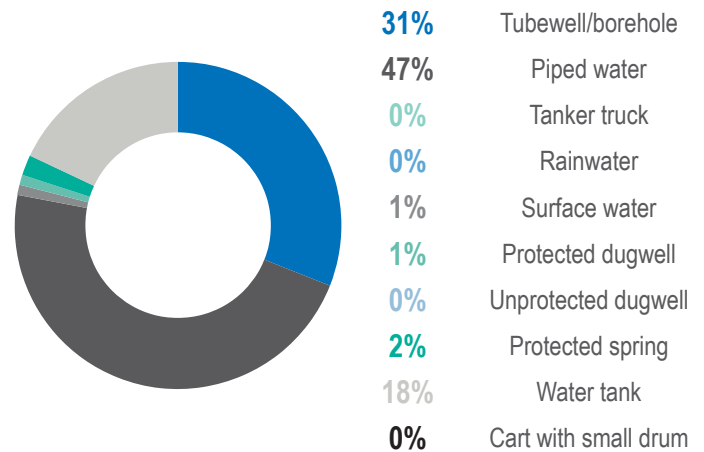
🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water Treatment

40% of households reported treating water

11% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:

31%	Tubewell/borehole
47%	Piped water
0%	Tanker truck
0%	Rainwater
1%	Surface water
1%	Protected dugwell
0%	Unprotected dugwell
2%	Protected spring
18%	Water tank
0%	Cart with small drum

Hygiene practices

71% of households reported having access to soap

68% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines[5]:

❶	Too many people	86%
❷	Full	37%
❸	Not clean	35%

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1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs[6]:

	First priority need		Second priority need		Third priority need	
1	Fuel	40%	Clothing	30%	Clothing	30%
2	Access to food	32%	Access to food	18%	Household/ cooking items	25%
3	Shelter materials	9%	Household/ cooking items	14%	Fuel	11%

Shelter

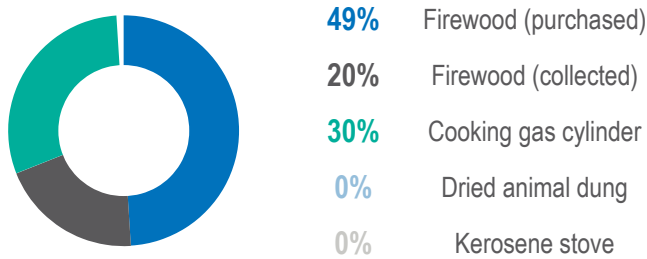**43%** of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

78% of households reported living in lockable shelters

23% of households reported living in shared shelters

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

49%	Firewood (purchased)
20%	Firewood (collected)
30%	Cooking gas cylinder
0%	Dried animal dung
0%	Kerosene stove

95% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs[6]:

1. Fuel — 79%
2. Clothing — 72%
3. Cooking items — 51%

98% of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh

Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp[6]:

1. Treatment unavailable — 70%
2. Supplies unavailable — 68%
3. Crowded — 26%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[6]:

1. Face-to-face — 94%
2. Phone call — 68%
3. Loudspeakers — 58%

Site Management

5% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are[7]:

1. NFIs — 100%
2. Food — 60%
3. Shelter — 20%

Education

89% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps

Top 3 education priorities reported for children[6]:

1. Improved curriculum — 58%
2. Better teachers — 58%
3. Religious education — 37%

6. Repondents could give up to three answers
7. Respondents could select multiple options