Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2W Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
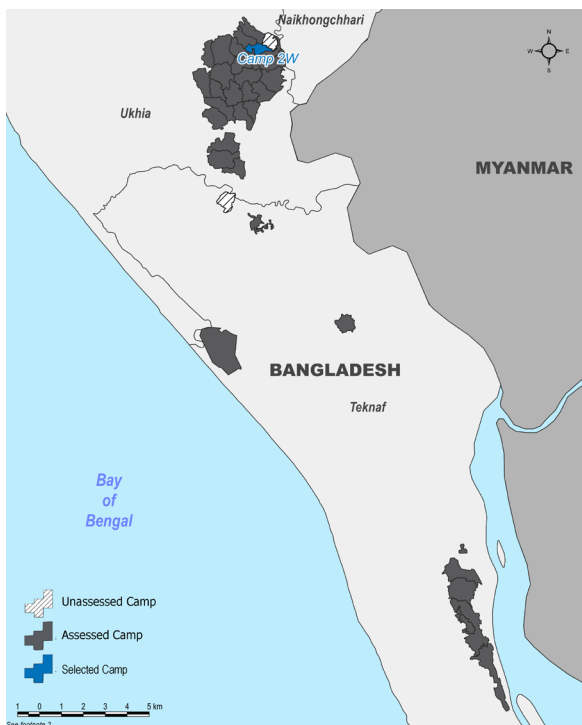### December and April 2018 trend comparison
Nov / Dec 2018

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, 2018[1]. 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 2W, where 97 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%.

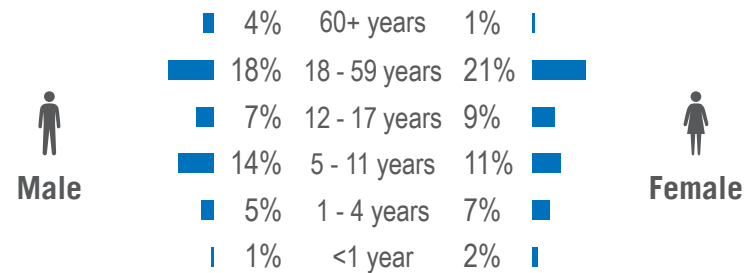**November/December 2018** data is presented in **dark blue**, and **March/April 2018** data is presented in **light blue**.

Naikhongchhari
Camp 2W
Ukhia
MYANMAR
BANGLADESH
Teknaf
Bay of Bengal

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

See footnote 2

Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[3]	25,130
Population (families)[3]	5,748
Camp Area	0.4 km²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

Male			Female
4%	60+ years	1%	
18%	18 - 59 years	21%	
7%	12 - 17 years	9%	
14%	5 - 11 years	11%	
5%	1 - 4 years	7%	
1%	<1 year	2%	

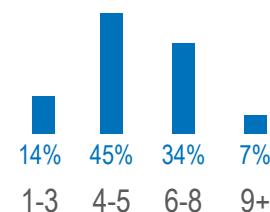**56%** of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

42% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

14%	45%	34%	7%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

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 need[3]

Separated children	**2%**	Unaccompanied children	**0%**
Older person at risk	**4%**	Person with disability	**5%**
Older person at risk and children	**2%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**5%**	Single female parent	**14%**
Families with PWSN	**30%**		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp[4]:

13%	Very Good
69%	Good
14%	Neutral
4%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer
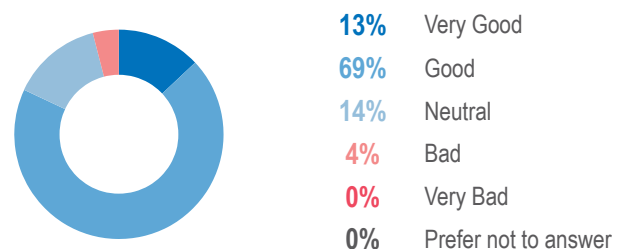
1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. http://bit.ly/2LRl49D
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)
4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH An initiative of IMPACT Initiatives ACTED and UNOSAT

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
64%	Improved roads/paths	❶	Permission to move freely	40%
55%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❷	Warning systems	24%
40%	Better camp management	❸	More police / military	24%
22%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	❹	Legal assistance	18%
18%	Disaster warning systems	❺	Locks	18%

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

	Men 🚹		Women 🚺	
42%	Kidnapping	❶	No issues	38%
38%	Violence within community	❷	Kidnapping	31%
30%	No issues	❸	Risk of sexual assault	30%

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	
❶	Mahji	96%	Mahji	84%	Mahji	94%
❷	CiC	60%	CiC	60%	CiC	67%
❸	Army	26%	Army	38%	Army	42%

🍲 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]:	95%

WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%	
	89%	
Bangladesh army	3%	
	6%	
Private donations	1%	
	N/A	
Other	0%	
	N/A	

Dec 2018
Apr 2018

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies[8]:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Borrow food	82%	❶	42%	Borrow food	
Limit portion size	61%	❷	17%	Eat less preferred food	
Eat less preferred food	54%	❸	10%	Reduce number of meals	

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
58%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	65%
17%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	10%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
90%	of households reported treating water	8%
84%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	3%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	Tubewell/borehole	98%
1%	Piped water	2%
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
1%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
85%	of households reported having access to soap	66%
88%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	91%

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.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers
6. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines[10]:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

Too many people	84%	❶	41%	No problem
Not clean	47%	❷	34%	Not enough
No gender separation	40%	❸	22%	Unclean

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	
❶	Access to food	42%	Fuel	32%	Access to health services	21%
❷	Fuel	32%	Clothing	20%	Household/cooking items	20%
❸	Shelter materials	11%	Shelter materials	17%	Fuel	18%

🏠 Shelter
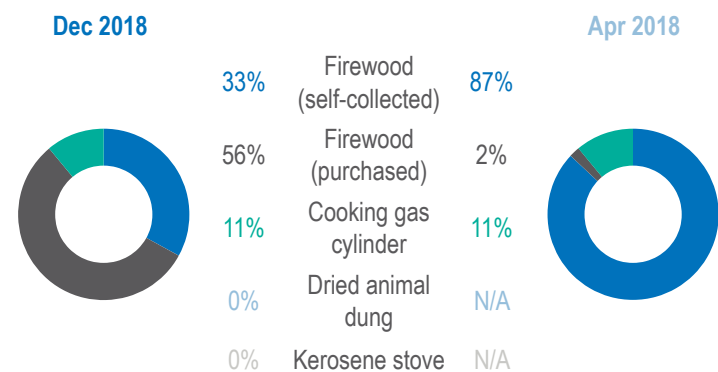
Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

| 40% | of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting | 39% |
| 92% | of households reported living in lockable shelters | 73% |
| 10% | of households reported living in shared shelters | 56% |

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018   **Apr 2018**

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
33%	Firewood (self-collected)	87%
56%	Firewood (purchased)	2%
11%	Cooking gas cylinder	11%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

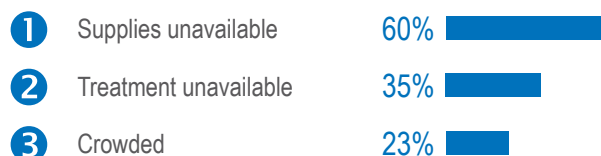**Dec 2018**   **Apr 2018**

| 95% | of households reported cooking inside their shelter | 93% |
| 90% | of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh | 84% |

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.

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs[11,12]:

❶	Fuel	94%
❷	Clothing	49%
❸	Cooking items	37%
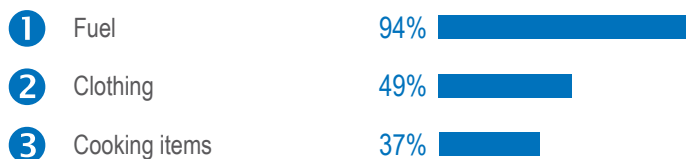
⚕ Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp[11,12]:

❶	Supplies unavailable	60%
❷	Treatment unavailable	35%
❸	Crowded	23%

🎙 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

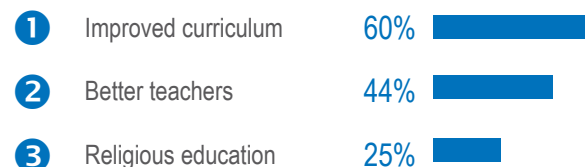| ❶ | Face-to-face | 98% | |
	Face to face	85%	Dec 2018
❷	Loudspeakers	59%	
	Loudspeakers	71%	Apr 2018
❸	Phone call	37%	
	Phone call	19%	
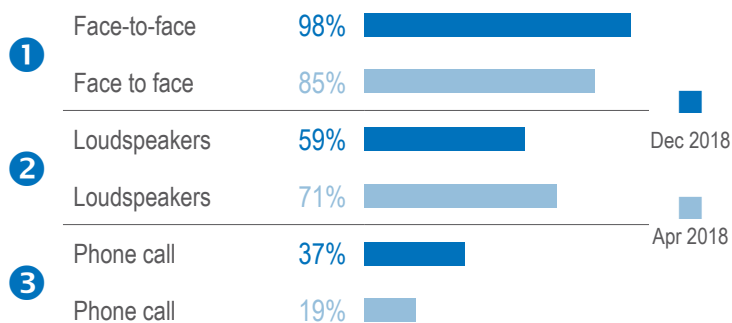
🏠 Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps[10]. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are[10,12]:

❶	NFIs	100%
❷	Food	67%
❸	Education	33%
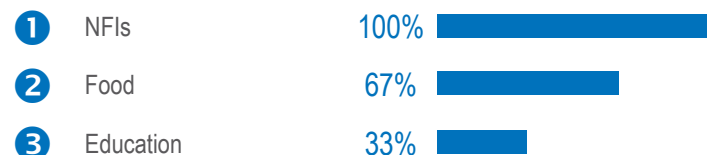
📖 Education

81% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

Top 3 education priorities for children[10,12]:

❶	Improved curriculum	60%
❷	Better teachers	44%
❸	Religious education	25%