Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W 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 8W, where 96 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**.
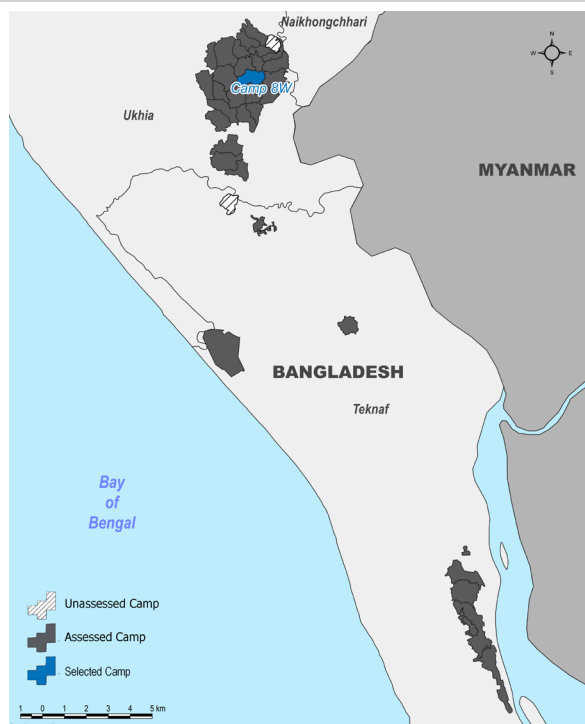
Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[3]	32,672
Population (families)[3]	7,519
Camp Area	0.77 km²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age

Male

Male	Age	Female
2%	60+ years	2%
19%	18 - 59 years	21%
6%	12 - 17 years	9%
12%	5 - 11 years	10%
8%	1 - 4 years	8%
1%	<1 year	2%

Female

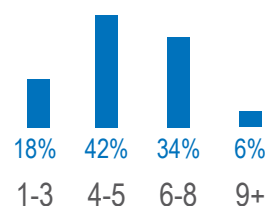**56%** of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival[3]

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:

18%	42%	34%	6%
1-3	4-5	6-8	9+

There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	**1%**	Unaccompanied children	**0%**
Older person at risk	**4%**	Person with disability	**3%**
Older person at risk and children	**2%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**4%**	Single female parent	**10%**
Families with PWSN	**23%**		

Protection

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

22%	Very Good
65%	Good
11%	Neutral
2%	Bad
0%	Very Bad
0%	Prefer not to answer
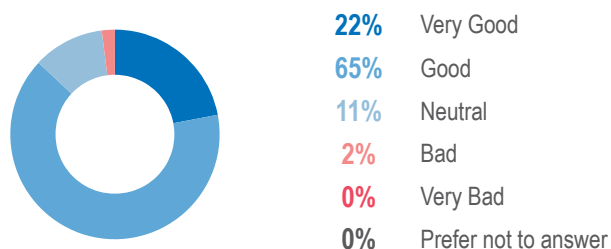
1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. http://bit.ly/2LRI49D
2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)
4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

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
67%	Improved roads/paths	❶ Site improvement	55%
57%	Better camp management	❷ Warning systems	40%
41%	Advice from UN/NGOs	❸ More police / military	36%
25%	Locks for shelters	❹ Legal assistance	31%
18%	Street signs	❺ Transparent governance	21%

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

Men 🧍			Women 🧍
34%	Kidnapping	❶ No issues	40%
32%	Armed group recruitment	❷ Kidnapping	32%
29%	Natural disasters	❸ Natural disasters	31%

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	92%	Mahji	71%	Mahji	92%
❷	CiC	57%	CiC	66%	CiC	75%
❸	Army	49%	Army	42%	Army	50%

🍲 Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were[8]:	96%

WFP / Humanitarian actors	95%	
	99%	
Bangladesh army	5%	
	10%	Dec 2018
Private donations	5%	
	N/A	Apr 2018
Other	0%	
	N/A	

Consumption-based coping strategies

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

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Borrow food	88%	❶	72%	Borrow food
Limit portion size	32%	❷	9%	Eat less preferred food
Eat less preferred food	28%	❸	3%	Reduce number of meals

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
92%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	32%
13%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh[9]	1%

🚰 Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
75%	of households reported treating water	22%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	9%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

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

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
61%	of households reported having access to soap	31%
79%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	69%

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
Not clean	45%	① 50%	No problem	
No gender separation	43%	② 26%	Not enough	
Full	38%	③ 18%	Too far	

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	Access to food	44%	Clothing	47%	Household/cooking items	25%
②	Fuel	43%	Fuel	21%	Clothing	19%
③	Clothing	9%	Access to food	10%	Access to health services	16%

🏠 Shelter

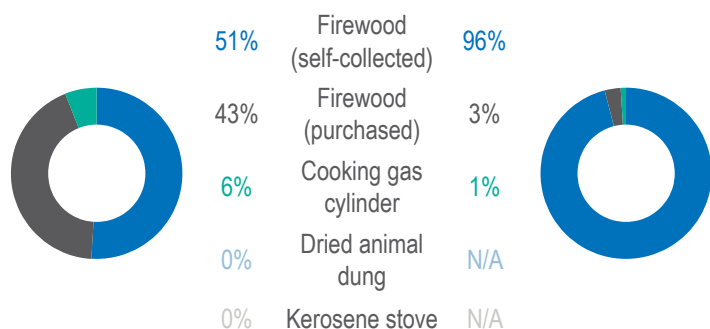| Dec 2018		Apr 2018
67%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	69%
69%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	48%
17%	of households reported living in shared shelters	34%

📦 Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
51%	Firewood (self-collected)	96%
43%	Firewood (purchased)	3%
6%	Cooking gas cylinder	1%
0%	Dried animal dung	N/A
0%	Kerosene stove	N/A

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	90%
79%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	74%

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]:

①	Fuel	94%
②	Clothing	72%
③	Cooking items	56%

⚕ Health

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

①	Supplies unavailable	52%
②	Clinic too far	38%
③	Treatment unavailable	35%

🎙 Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication[12]:

①	Face-to-face	93%	
	Loudspeakers	88%	Dec 2018
②	Loudspeakers	92%	
	Face to face	47%	Apr 2018
③	Phone call	58%	
	Phone call	28%	

🏠 Site Management

4%	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]:

①	NFIs	100%
②	Food	0%
③	Shelter	0%

📖 Education

95%	of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps[11]

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

①	Religious education	78%
②	Better teachers	77%
③	Improved curriculum	42%