



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

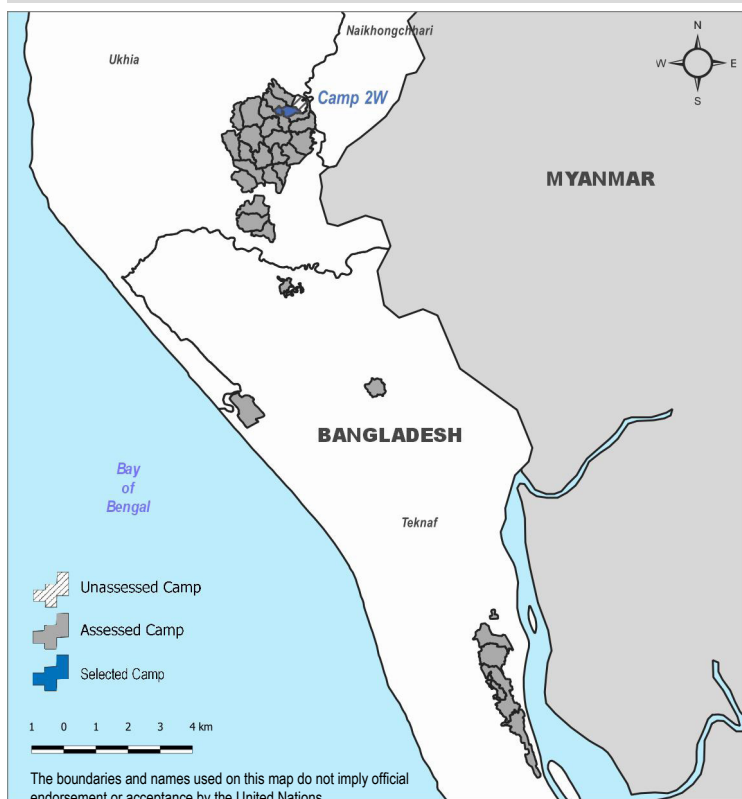
November 2019

## 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.<sup>1</sup> 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 2W, where 116 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.<sup>2</sup> November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



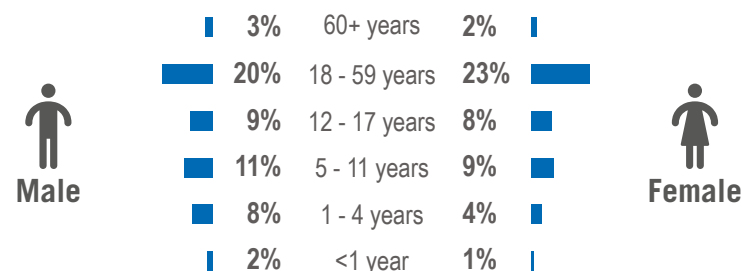
## Key Camp Information

|                                       |                                    |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Camp Management                       | RRRC                               |
| Site Management Support               | UNHCR / DRC                        |
| Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup> | 26,048                             |
| Population (families) <sup>1</sup>    | 5,979                              |
| Camp Area                             | 0.4 km <sup>2</sup>                |
| Population density                    | 63,070 individuals/km <sup>2</sup> |



## Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

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

**4%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

## From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

Families with PSN **29%**

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

|                                       |           |                                 |            |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|
| Separated child(ren)                  | <b>2%</b> | Unaccompanied child(ren)        | <b>0%</b>  |
| Older person(s) at risk               | <b>4%</b> | Person(s) with disability       | <b>5%</b>  |
| Older person(s) at risk with children | <b>2%</b> | Single male parent with infants | <b>1%</b>  |
| Serious medical condition(s)          | <b>4%</b> | Single female parent            | <b>14%</b> |

**44%** 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 camps<sup>5</sup>:

| November 2019 |   | July 2019  |
|---------------|---|------------|
| <b>39%</b>    | Increased community watch groups <b>1</b> | <b>50%</b> |
| <b>37%</b>    | Advice about safety issues <b>2</b>       | <b>50%</b> |
| <b>32%</b>    | Improved paths and roads <b>3</b>         | <b>44%</b> |
| <b>29%</b>    | Better camp management <b>4</b>           | <b>38%</b> |
| <b>20%</b>    | Natural disaster warning system <b>5</b>  | <b>20%</b> |

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

November 2019



Men

July 2019

|     |                           |   |                           |     |
|-----|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|-----|
| 41% | Fear of kidnapping        | 1 | Fear of kidnapping        | 37% |
| 39% | No issues                 | 2 | No issues                 | 29% |
| 22% | Violence in the community | 3 | Violence in the community | 26% |



Women

|     |                        |   |                        |     |
|-----|------------------------|---|------------------------|-----|
| 42% | No issues              | 1 | Fear of kidnapping     | 38% |
| 31% | Fear of kidnapping     | 2 | No issues              | 31% |
| 23% | Fear of sexual assault | 3 | Fear of sexual assault | 26% |



Boys

|     |                    |   |                        |     |
|-----|--------------------|---|------------------------|-----|
| 41% | Fear of kidnapping | 1 | Fear of kidnapping     | 42% |
| 33% | Road accident      | 2 | Fear of trafficking    | 32% |
| 33% | No issues          | 3 | Fear of sexual assault | 26% |



Girls

|     |                     |   |                     |     |
|-----|---------------------|---|---------------------|-----|
| 45% | Fear of kidnapping  | 1 | Fear of kidnapping  | 47% |
| 36% | Road accident       | 2 | Fear of trafficking | 33% |
| 30% | Fear of trafficking | 3 | Road accident       | 32% |

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>8</sup>:

|   | 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 | Imam  | Community members | Army  | Army           | Army  | Community members |

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 91%

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>9</sup> 96%

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 63 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 65 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

68%

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

July 2019

91%



## Food Security and Nutrition

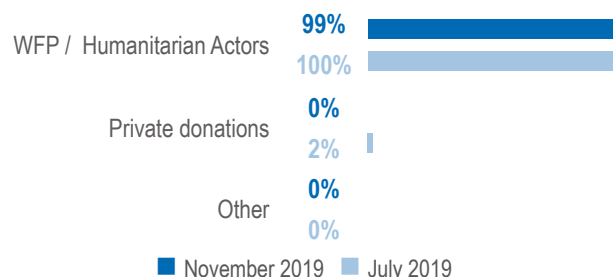
November 2019

100%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>8</sup>:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>8</sup>:

November 2019

53%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

33%

51%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

22%

25%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

9%

November 2019

55%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>10</sup>

July 2019

61%

12%

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

21%



## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women<sup>8,11</sup>:

Men



November 2019

93%

Too many people 1



Women

89%

43%

Too far away 2

No gender separation 2

53%

33%

No gender separation 3

Too far away 3

46%

July 2019

79%

Too many people 1

Too many people 1

79%

36%

Too far away 2

Too far away 2

36%

29%

Unsafe route to latrine 3

Unsafe route to latrine 3

32%

November 2019

95%

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

July 2019

61%

27%

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

28%

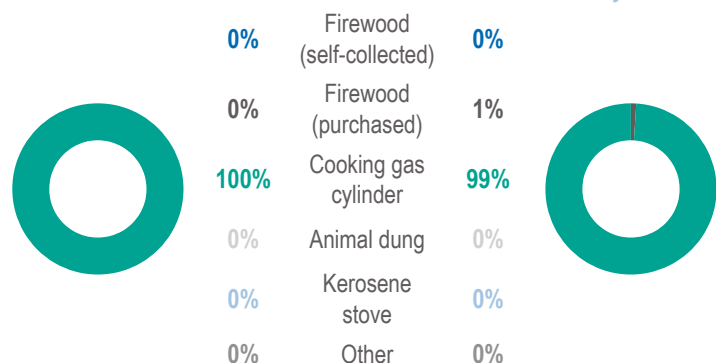


### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

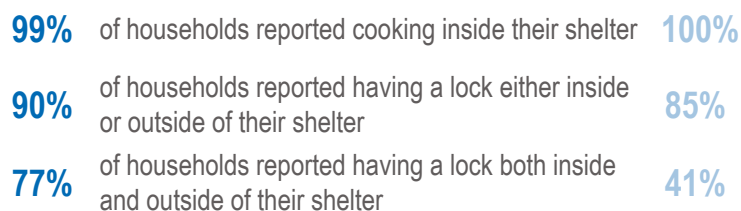
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

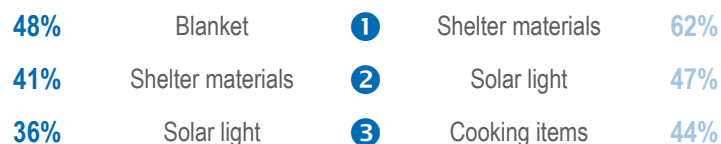
July 2019



Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs<sup>13</sup>:

November 2019

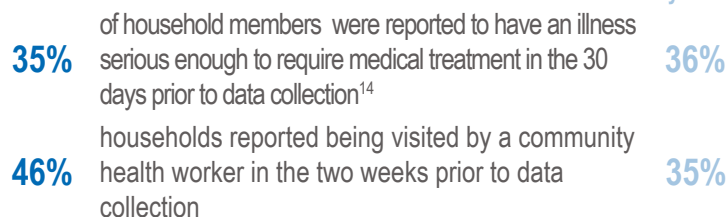
July 2019



### Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>15</sup>:

November 2019

July 2019



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.

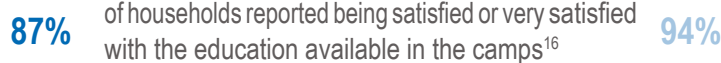
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



### Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>14,16</sup>

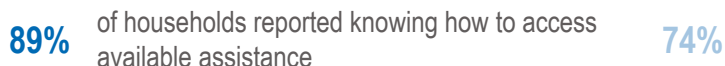
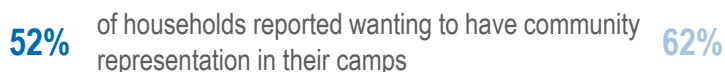


### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>15</sup>:

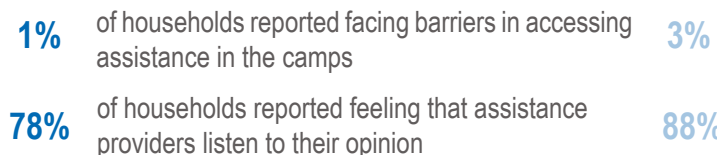
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

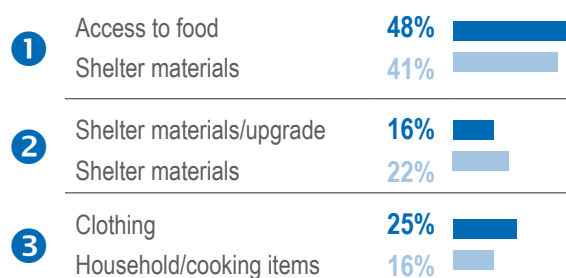


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>15</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019