## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

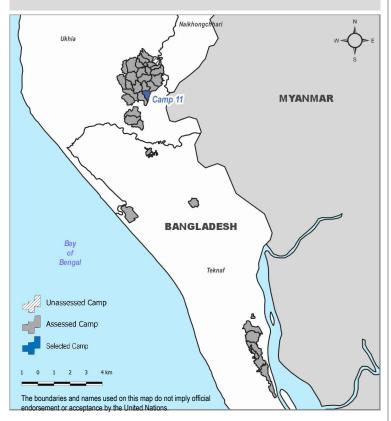
Round 6
November 2019

#### **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 11, where 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, 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
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Site Management Support IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh

Population (individuals)131,487Population (families)17,165Camp Area0.47 km²

**Population density** 66,873 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### **\*\*\*\*** Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

Families with PSN 28%

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

		, ,	
Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	1%
Older person(s) at risk	4%	Person(s) with disability	4%
Older person(s) at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	3%	Single female parent	15%

85% 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			J	uly 2019
58%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	80%
40%	Advice about safety issues	2	Natural disaster warning system	42%
30%	Increased community watch groups	3	Better camp management	35%
29%	Better camp management	4	Advice about safety issues	31%
23%	Locks in shelters	6	Increased community watch groups	26%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792





<sup>2.</sup> UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873

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.

<sup>4.</sup> 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.

<sup>5.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers.

25%



# Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 11

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

Novem	ber 2019	Me	en	July 2019
49%	No issues	0	No issues	39%
24%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	34%
19%	Risk of detention	3	Violence in the community	21%
	Ť	Wor	nen	
<b>51</b> %	No issues	0	Natural hazards	47%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	42%
21%	Fear of sexual assault	<b>3</b>	Fear of sexual assault	13%
	<b>†</b>	Boy	/S	
41%	Fear of kidnapping	0	Fear of kidnapping	38%
<b>32</b> %	Road accident	2	Natural hazards	36%
<b>32</b> %	No issues	<b>3</b>	No issues	33%
	*	Gir	s	
44%	Fear of kidnapping	0	Fear of kidnapping	46%
37%	Road accident	2	Natural hazards	37%
31%	Fear of trafficking	<b>B</b>	No issues	27%

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		th persons family, wit		Witness to incident v can	vithin the
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019		
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji		
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge		
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army		

95%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	86%
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	of households reported being satisfied or very				
98%	satisfied with the community watch groups in their	100%			
area of the camp <sup>9</sup>					

<sup>6.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers.

November	2019	July 2019
<b>73</b> %	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	<b>75</b> %

**Food Security and Nutrition** 

	The second s			
Novemb	er 2019			July 2019
99%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance blection. Of these, the lance were8:	95%
\^/⊏	D. / Illium amitanian Antona	100%		
VVFI	7 / Humanitarian Actors	99%		
<b>5.</b>	Director describers	0%		
Private donations		2%	I	
	0.11			
Other		0%		
	November 2	2019	July 2019	

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies8:

Novemb	per 2019			<b>July 201</b>
50%	Eat less preferred food	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	36%
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2	Eat less preferred food	29%
29%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	25%
Novemi	per 2019			July 2019

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

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

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

men an	d women <sup>8,11</sup> :		
	Men 🛉	<b>W</b> Women	
	Novem	ber 2019	
<b>55%</b>	Too many people	Too many people	<b>52</b> %
49%	Latrine is full	2 Latrine is full	44%
45%	Latrine is not clean	3 Latrine is not clean	43%
	July	y 2019	
46%	Latrine is full	Latrine is full	42%
<b>42</b> %	Unsafe route to latrine	2 No gender seperation	<b>42</b> %
39%	Too many people	3 Unsafe route to latrine	<b>42</b> %
Novembe	er 2019	J	uly 2019
62%	•	using public latrines as the for defecation	61%
30%		that there was not enough rs to safely access latrines	31%





<sup>7.</sup> These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

<sup>8.</sup> Respondents could give multiple answers.

<sup>9.</sup> This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

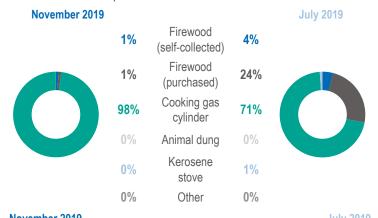
<sup>10.</sup> This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

<sup>11.</sup> Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 11**

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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



Novembe	er 2019	July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%

 1 0	
of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	54%

83% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter 65%

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

November	2019			July 2019
58%	Blanket	0	Solar light	65%
48%	Mat	2	Shelter materials	44%
43%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	40%

### **Health**

Novemb	er 2019	July 2019
32%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>14</sup>	34%
46%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	28%

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

011111001				
Novemb	er 2019			July 2019
71%	Crowded	0	Crowded	64%
<b>59%</b>	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	33%
35%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	22%

- 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 2	2019	July 2019
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 16	94%

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

58%	Supplies	0	Supplies	66%
40%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	41%
28%	Rotter teachers	8	Money for education	270/

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

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

Novembe	r 2019		<b>July 2019</b>
85%	Face to face	Face to face	86%
<b>75</b> %	Loudspeakers	Loudspeakers	80%
21%	Printed leaflet	Information hub	3%
44%	of households reported we representation in their car	vanting to have community mps	57%
83%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance		66%
Novembe	2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported fa assistance in the camps	acing barriers in accessing	0%
83%	of households reported for providers listen to their o	•	77%

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

85%	Mahji	1	Mahji	81%
<b>75%</b>	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	55%
17%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	14%

#### **₹** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food Shelter materials	31% 40%
2	Electricity/solar Solar	20%
3	Electricity/solar Solar	21% <b>21</b> %
	November 2019	July 2019



