Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

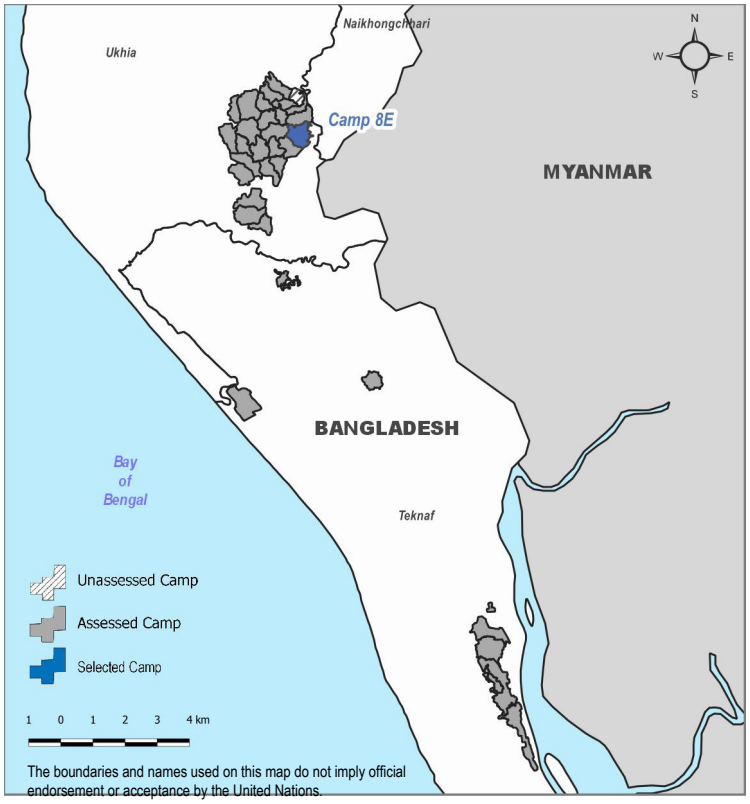
November 2019

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 8E, where 96 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.

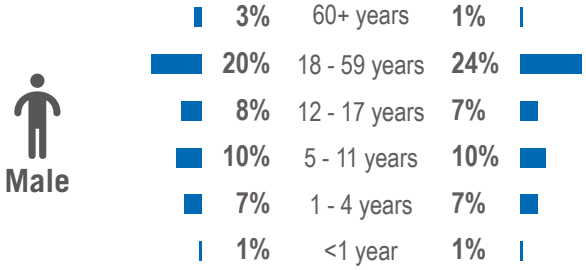


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	31,234
Population (families)[1]	7,208
Camp Area	0.96 km²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km²

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

3% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN **32%**

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

Separated child(ren)	2%	Unaccompanied child(ren)	1%
Older person(s) at risk	5%	Person(s) with disability	5%
Older person(s) at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	6%	Single female parent	15%

88% 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[5]:

November 2019			July 2019	
58%	Improved paths and roads	1	Improved paths and roads	67%
46%	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	40%
38%	Advice about safety issues	3	Increased community watch groups	34%
36%	Increased community watch groups	4	Better camp management	32%
16%	More lighting	5	Natural disaster warning system	29%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical 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.

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Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

November 2019				July 2019
Men				
55%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	38%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	29%
16%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Natural hazards	27%
Women				
61%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	35%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	30%
18%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Violence in the community	25%
Boys				
35%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	39%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	32%
34%	Fear of trafficking	3	No issues	25%
Girls				
39%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	41%
34%	No issues	2	Natural hazards	37%
32%	Fear of trafficking	3	Fear of trafficking	24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[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	
	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	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

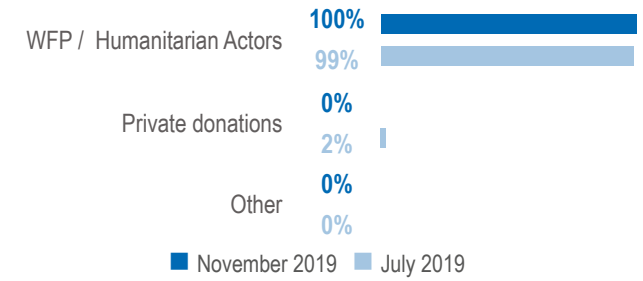
November 2019		July 2019
96%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	91%
100%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9]	96%

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 45 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 60 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		July 2019
69%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	75%

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	94%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Eat less preferred food	1	Borrow food from friends or relatives	31%
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2	Eat less preferred food	25%
22%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	14%

November 2019		July 2019
83%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	75%
19%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	18%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women[8,11]:

Men			Women	
November 2019				
60%	Too many people	1	Too many people	65%
34%	No lighting	2	No gender seperation	46%
33%	Latrine is not clean	3	Unsafe route to latrine	45%
July 2019				
56%	Too many people	1	Too many people	57%
44%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	38%
42%	Unsafe route to latrine	3	Unsafe route to latrine	37%

November 2019		July 2019
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	61%
22%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	21%

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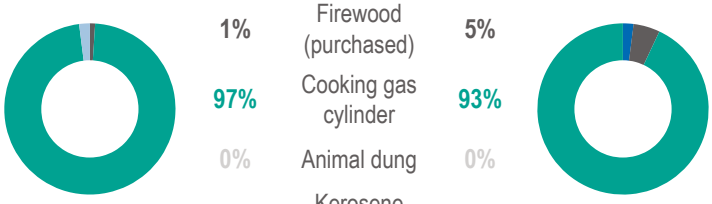
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	5%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	93%
0%	Animal dung	0%
2%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
91%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	87%
87%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	45%

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019			July 2019
58%	Blanket	1	Solar light 65%
51%	Solar light	2	Cooking items 52%
47%	Mat	3	Fan 49%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
36%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	35%
41%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	41%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
70%	Crowded	1	Crowded 44%
57%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable 37%
33%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away 33%

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
86%	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[14,16]

November 2019			July 2019
59%	Supplies	1	Supplies 70%
44%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers 40%
42%	Money for education	3	Money for education 27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
93%	Face to face	1	Face to face 86%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers 66%
23%	Phone call	3	Information hub 6%

November 2019		July 2019
51%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	60%
78%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	72%

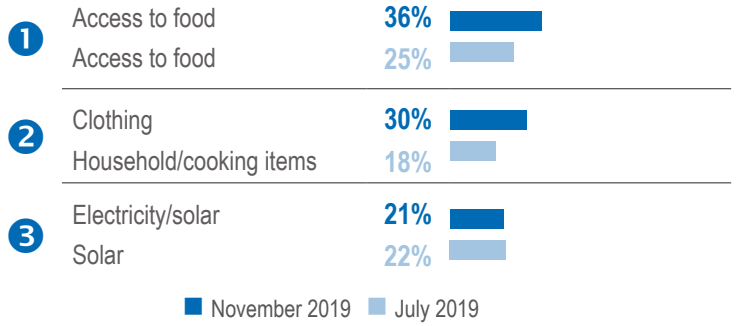
November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	5%
80%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
81%	Mahji	1	Mahji 85%
78%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge 48%
24%	Site Management Support agency	3	Government authorities/ army 13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



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