Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 3   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
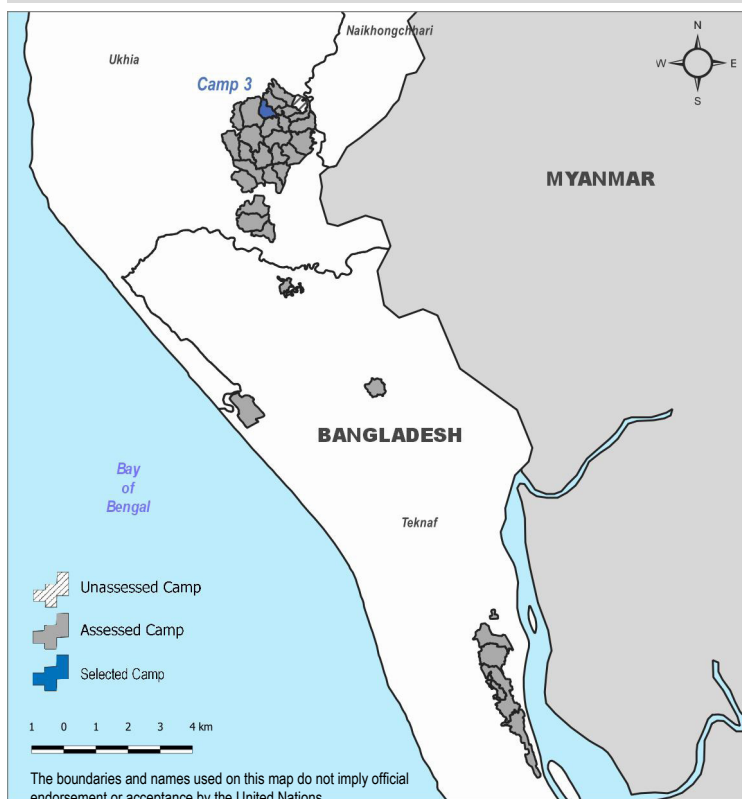### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 3, where 108 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.

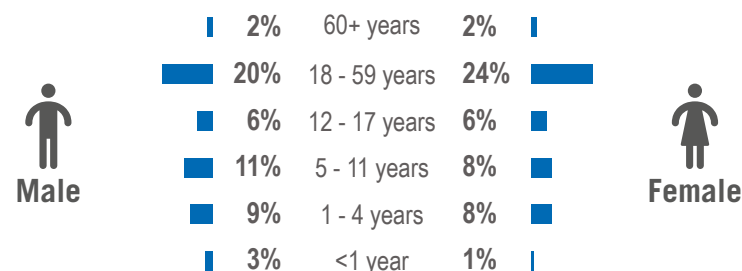Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals)[1]	39,659
Population (families)[1]	9,200
Camp Area	0.45 km²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	2%	
20%	18 - 59 years	24%	
6%	12 - 17 years	6%	
11%	5 - 11 years	8%	
9%	1 - 4 years	8%	
3%	<1 year	1%	

51% of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

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

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN   **29%**

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

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	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	3%	Single female parent	16%

90% 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*

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Advice about safety issues	①	Improved paths and roads	56%
56%	Improved paths and roads	②	Increased community watch groups	46%
37%	Increased community watch groups	③	Advice about safety issues	38%
35%	Better camp management	④	Better camp management	35%
18%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	21%

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.

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

Men

November 2019				July 2019
38%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	40%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	38%
31%	Violence in the community	❸	Violence in the community	30%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
43%	No issues	❶	No issues	46%
29%	Violence in the community	❷	Violence in the community	34%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Natural hazards	21%

Boys

44%	Road accident	❶	No issues	41%
36%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	35%
36%	Violence in the community	❸	Violence in the community	27%

Girls

58%	Road accident	❶	Fear of kidnapping	48%
41%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	34%
21%	No issues	❸	Violence in the community	28%

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
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Imam	Army	Police	Army	Police	Army

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

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **100%**

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 41 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 76 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 **66%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **July 2019** **90%**
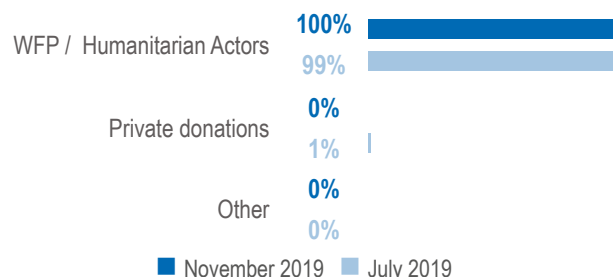
🍲 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **98%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **July 2019** **93%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	39%
47%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	25%
31%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	13%

November 2019 **78%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **July 2019** **69%**

22% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **24%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

Men / Women

November 2019

	Men		Women	
82%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	76%
43%	No lighting	❷	No gender seperation	51%
34%	No gender seperation	❸	No lighting	39%

July 2019

	Men		Women	
79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	84%
56%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation	66%
38%	Latrine is full	❸	Latrine is full	38%

November 2019 **86%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **July 2019** **72%**

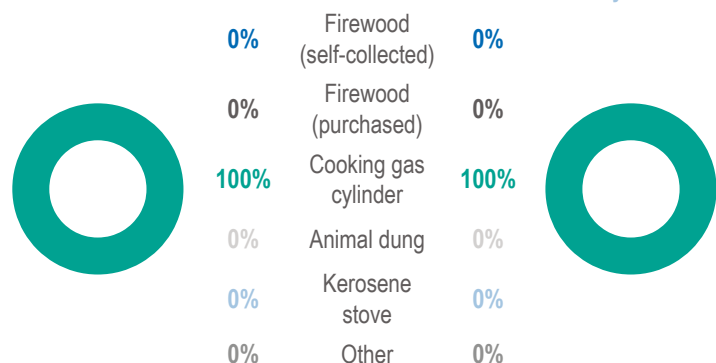**51%** of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **44%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | **July 2019**

November 2019	Source	July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019 | **July 2019**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%**

93% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **83%**

83% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **59%**

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

November 2019 | **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	64%
44%	Fan	❷	Fan	53%
41%	Shelter materials	❸	Cooking items	48%

Health

November 2019 | **July 2019**

33% of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14] **26%**

62% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **53%**

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

November 2019 | **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	58%
59%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far away	33%
33%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Supplies unavailable	25%

Education

November 2019 | **July 2019**

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16] **98%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	66%
52%	Money for education	❷	Money for education	41%
28%	Better teachers	❸	Better teachers	37%

CwC and Site Management

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

November 2019 | **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	96%
53%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	74%
36%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	4%

59% of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps **61%**

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **84%**

November 2019 | **July 2019**

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **1%**

81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **80%**

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

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	83%
78%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	59%
9%	Religious leaders	❸	Government authorities/ army	13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	**40%**
	Access to food	34%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	**19%**
	Solar	22%
❸	Clothing	**21%**
	Fan	18%

■ 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.