Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

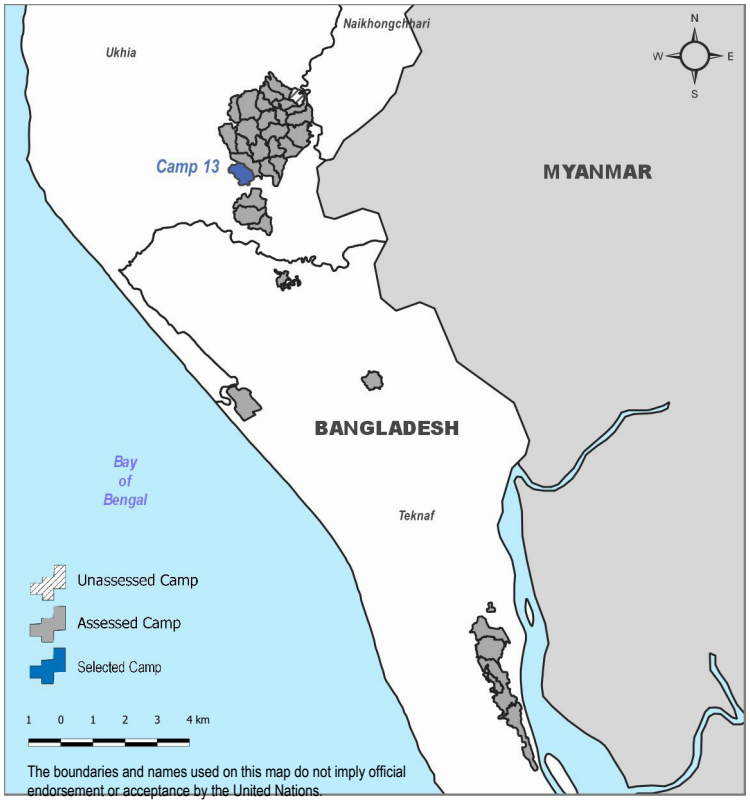
November 2019

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 13, 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.

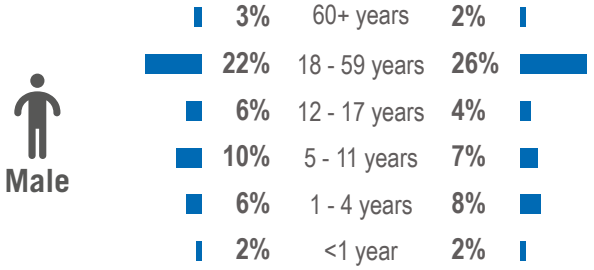


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals)[1]	41,770
Population (families)[1]	9,800
Camp Area	0.75 km²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



47% of individuals are under 18

75% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

5% 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	3%
Older person(s) at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition(s)	4%	Single female parent	15%

92% 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
50%	Advice about safety issues	1	Improved paths and roads	81%
49%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	39%
30%	Increased community watch groups	3	Increased community watch groups	33%
30%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	33%
24%	More lighting	5	Natural disaster warning system	31%

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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 13

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019				July 2019
	Men			
51%	No issues	1	No issues	54%
28%	Violence in the community	2	Violence in the community	21%
13%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	19%
	Women			
50%	No issues	1	No issues	51%
25%	Violence in the community	2	Natural hazards	36%
19%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	13%
	Boys			
42%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	58%
33%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	24%
33%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	22%
	Girls			
48%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	47%
32%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	34%
29%	Road accident	3	Natural hazards	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	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 (July 2019: 99%)

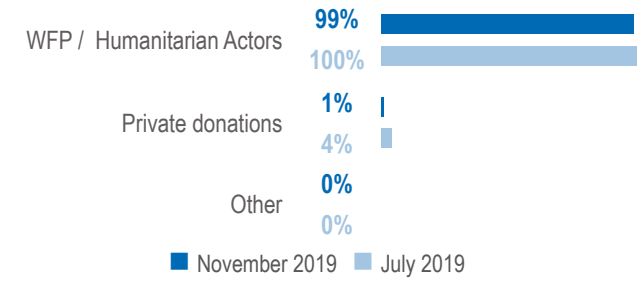
100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] (July 2019: 97%)

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 37 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 68 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 **77%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation (July 2019: 76%)

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: 99%)



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	1	Borrow food from friends or relatives	59%
43%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	45%
23%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	27%

November 2019 **69%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] (July 2019: 85%)

24% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh (July 2019: 31%)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

	Men		Women	
November 2019				
67%	Too many people	1	Too many people	63%
54%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	48%
33%	Latrine is not clean	3	No gender seperation	37%
July 2019				
61%	Too many people	1	No gender seperation	58%
47%	Latrine is full	2	Too many people	47%
39%	Too far away	3	Unsafe route to latrine	44%

November 2019 **66%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation (July 2019: 55%)

29% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines (July 2019: 28%)

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

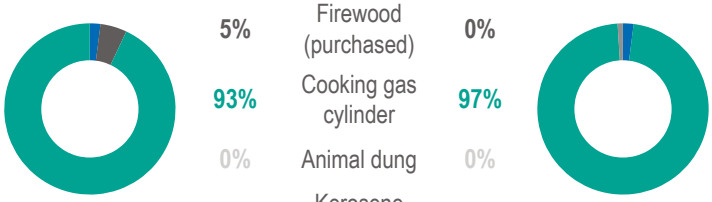
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 13

Round 6
November 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
74%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	52%
74%	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[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Blanket	1	Shelter materials	65%
48%	Mat	2	Solar light	64%
38%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	45%

Health

November 2019		July 2019
37%	of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	27%
47%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	46%

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

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	63%
40%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	59%
25%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	37%

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
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	99%

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

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Supplies	1	Supplies	54%
38%	Money for education	2	Money for education	31%
32%	Better teachers	3	None	29%

CwC and Site Management

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

November 2019				July 2019
88%	Face to face	1	Loudspeakers	84%
68%	Loudspeakers	2	Face to face	72%
19%	Phone call	3	Information hub	6%

November 2019		July 2019
54%	of households reported wanting to have community representation in their camps	74%
74%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	73%

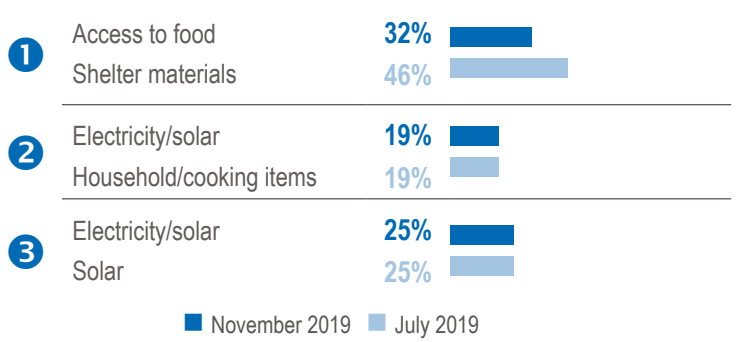
November 2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	8%
81%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	84%

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

November 2019				July 2019
93%	Mahji	1	Mahji	85%
69%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	59%
11%	Site Management Support agency	3	Government authorities/ army	14%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action