



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 15 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

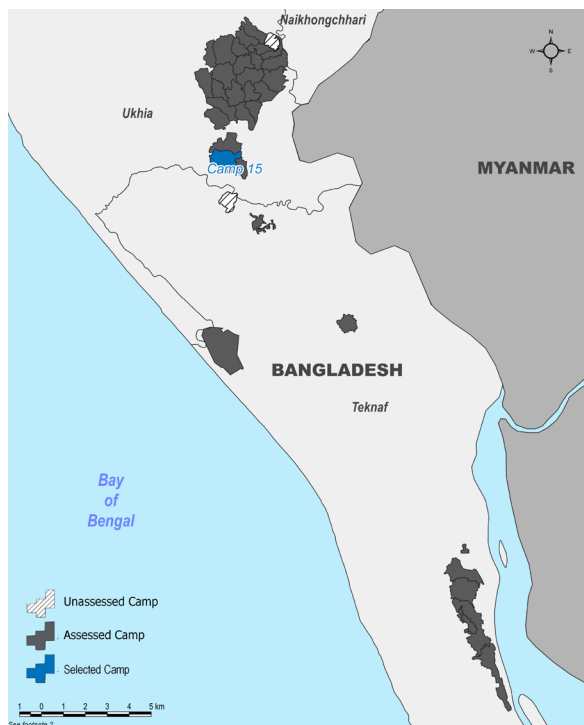
### Background and methodology

This profile provides a multi-sector overview of conditions in the Rohingya sites in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh to offer insights on the evolving protection needs of refugees living in the camps. Data for the findings was collected in 33 camps from 25 November - 17 December, 2018 for the fourth round of Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) funded by UNHCR and implemented by REACH. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. Findings are compared to those of SPP Round 3 which took place from 7-27 March and 15-20 April, 2018<sup>1</sup>. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

Primary data was collected through household surveys randomly sampled from shelters located within 33 settlement boundaries. Results of this assessment are generalizable with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the camp level. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 15, where 104 households were surveyed.

The Round 3 form was translated into Bangla then verbally translated into Rohingya by enumerators, while the Round 4 form was translated directly into Rohingya. It is therefore possible that potential differences in communicating questions between Round 3 and 4 may affect comparisons where relevant. Data collection began one week after an attempted repatriation to Myanmar, thus some eligible households chose not to participate out of fear of sharing detailed information. This fear may have created a bias towards those respondents who were willing to participate in this assessment. The non-response rate was 5%.

November/December 2018 data is presented in **dark blue**, and March/April 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

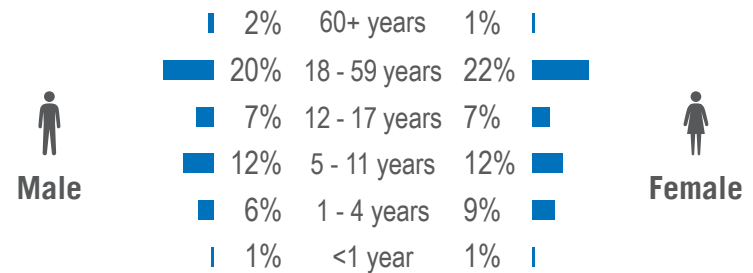


### Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / Christian Aid
Population (individuals) <sup>3</sup>	49,442
Population (families) <sup>3</sup>	11,174
Camp Area	0.99 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	49,855 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>

### Demographics

#### Household composition by gender and age



**55%** of individuals are under 18

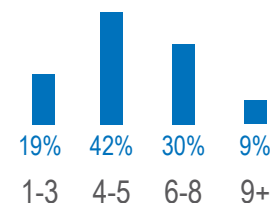
**76%** of individuals are women and children

#### Period of arrival<sup>3</sup>

**93%** of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

#### Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

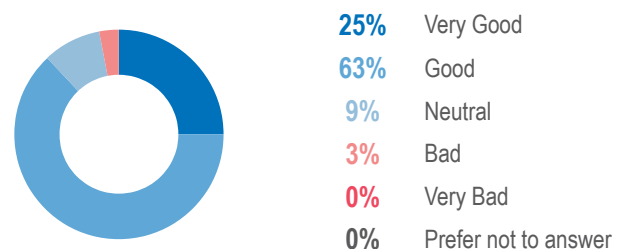
#### Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	29%		

### Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp<sup>4</sup>:



1. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 3, Apr 2018. <http://bit.ly/2LRI49D>  
 2. The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations  
 3. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 Nov 2018 dataset)  
 4. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3



# Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 15

## December and April 2018 trend comparison

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018	
44%	Improved roads/paths	1	Warning systems	64%
36%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Site improvement	51%
33%	Better camp management	3	Legal assistance	22%
26%	Information on complaints system	4	More police / military	19%
25%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	Family unification points	15%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp<sup>5,6,7</sup>:

Men			Women	
38%	No issues	1	No issues	41%
26%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	30%
26%	Violence within community	3	Risk of sexual assault	23%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents<sup>6,8</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
1	Mahji 98%	Army 86%	Mahji 79%
2	Army 52%	Mahji 78%	Army 71%
3	CiC 25%	CiC 38%	CiC 50%

## Food Security

### Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were <sup>8</sup> :	95%
WFP / Humanitarian actors	98% 99%	
Bangladesh army	6% 1%	
Private donations	2% N/A	
Other	0% N/A	

## Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies<sup>8</sup>:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food	87% 1	76% Borrow food
Eat less preferred food	74% 2	1% Eat less preferred food
Limit portion size	21% 3	1% Reduce number of meals

## Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	57%
25%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh <sup>9</sup>	6%



## Water Sanitation and Hygiene

### Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
57%	of households reported treating water	22%
32%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	18%

### Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	Tubewell/borehole	83%
26%	Piped water	16%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	1%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
0%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

### Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
80%	of households reported having access to soap	58%
64%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	61%

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 select multiple options

9. In April data collection, this was asked to every household. In December data collection, this was asked only to households reporting children under 5 in the household.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 15

December and April 2018 trend comparison

## Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines<sup>10</sup>:

<b>Dec 2018</b>						<b>Apr 2018</b>
Too many people	84%	1	48%	No problem		
Full	47%	2	28%	Not enough		
Too far	35%	3	24%	Full		

## 1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs<sup>11,12</sup>:

	First priority need	Second priority need	Third priority need
1	Access to food 56%	Clothing 46%	Access to health services 30%
2	Shelter materials 11%	Access to health services 10%	Clothing 14%
3	Household/cooking items 9%	Household/cooking items 8%	Household/cooking items 13%

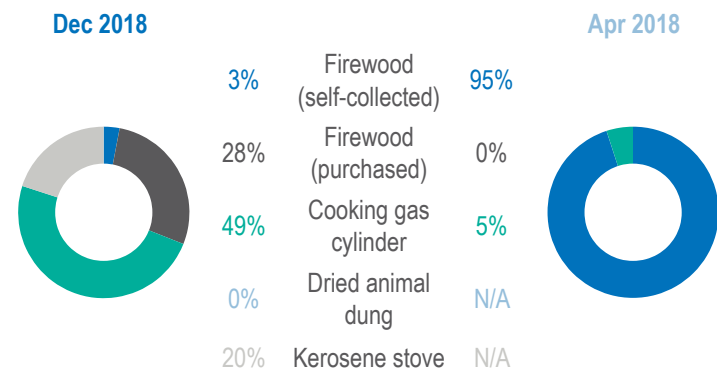
## Shelter

<b>Dec 2018</b>		<b>Apr 2018</b>
58%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	57%
65%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	63%
25%	of households reported living in shared shelters	45%

## Non-Food Items (NFIs)

### Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



<b>Dec 2018</b>		<b>Apr 2018</b>
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
84%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	94%

10. Respondents could select multiple options  
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers  
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs<sup>11,12</sup>:

1	Clothing	69%
2	Cooking items	50%
3	NFIs	49%

## Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp<sup>11,12</sup>:

1	Supplies unavailable	48%
2	Treatment unavailable	47%
3	Poor staff behaviour	32%

## Communication with Communities

### Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication<sup>12</sup>:

1	Face-to-face	98%
2	Loudspeakers	88%
2	Loudspeakers	95%
2	Face to face	71%
3	Phone call	62%
3	Phone call	27%

Dec 2018 / Apr 2018

## Site Management

1% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps<sup>10</sup>. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are<sup>10,12</sup>:

1	Food	100%
2	NFIs	0%
3	Shelter	0%

## Education

76% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>11</sup>

Top 3 education priorities for children<sup>10,12</sup>:

1	Improved curriculum	69%
2	Better teachers	56%
3	Religious education	46%