

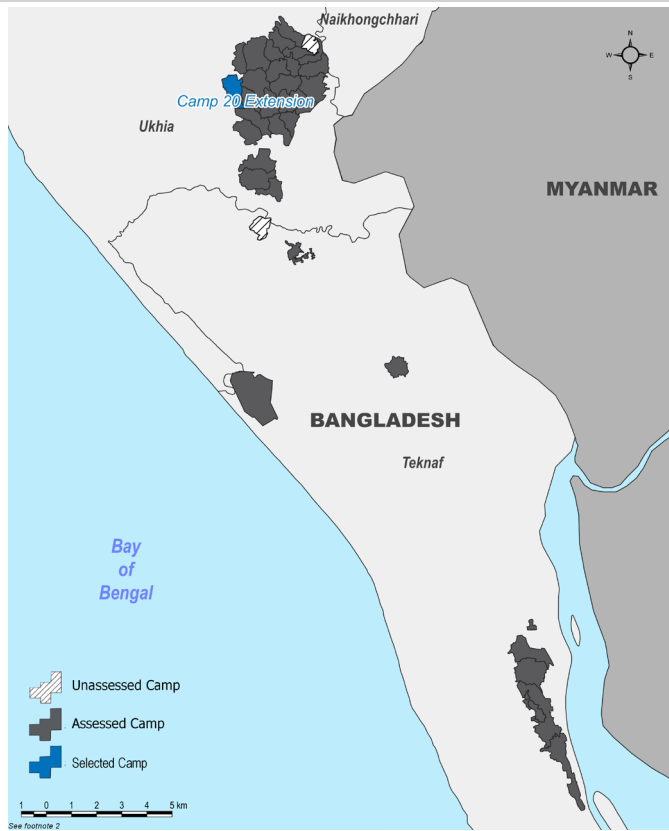


Background and methodology

This profile provides a multi-sector overview of conditions in the Rohingya Camps in Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh to offer insights on the evolving protection needs of refugees living in the camps. Data for the findings were 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. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

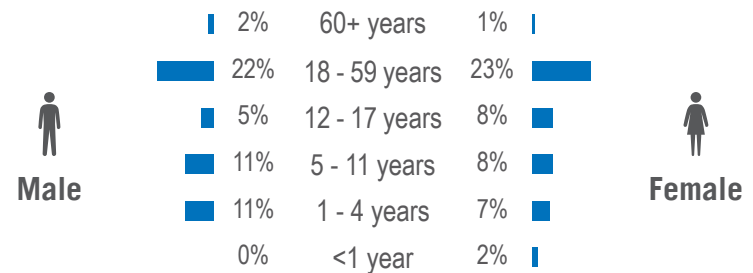
Primary data were collected through household surveys randomly sampled from shelters located within 33 settlement boundaries. Results of this assessment are generalizable with 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error at the camp level. Key indicators provide contextual and operational findings at the household level. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20 ext, where 93 households were surveyed.

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%.



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



52% of individuals are under 18

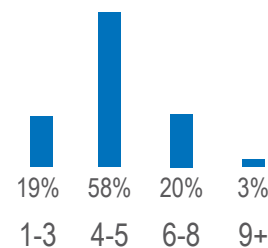
74% of households are women and children

Period of arrival¹

80% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household Size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **4.6** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need¹

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PWSN	31%		

Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	3,992
Population (families) ¹	976
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	5,191 individuals/km ²

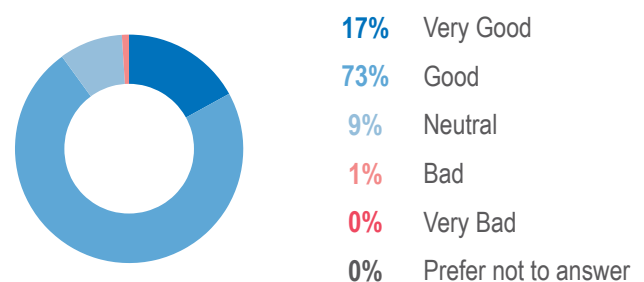
1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 November 2018 dataset)

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



Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp:





Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 20 ext

Round 4

Top five interventions reported as needing to change or improve in order to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps³:

- 1 Improved roads/paths 82%
- 2 Advice from UN/NGOs 70%
- 3 Disaster warning systems 47%
- 4 Locks for shelters 31%
- 5 Better camp management 24%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp^{3,4}:

Men			Women
44%	Natural disasters	1	Natural disasters 47%
41%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping 39%
30%	No issues	3	No issues 32%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents⁵:

	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 95%	Mahji 88%	Mahji 90%
2	CiC 56%	CiC 63%	CiC 65%
3	Friends 25%	Imam 14%	Army 15%

Food Security

Food Assistance

89% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were⁵:

WHO / Humanitarian	100%
Bangladesh army	0%
Private donations	0%
Other	0%

3. Respondents could give up to three answers

4. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents

5. Respondents could select multiple options

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁵:

- 1 Borrow food 88%
- 2 Eat less preferred food 60%
- 3 Limit portion size 52%

Infant nutrition

65% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

10% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

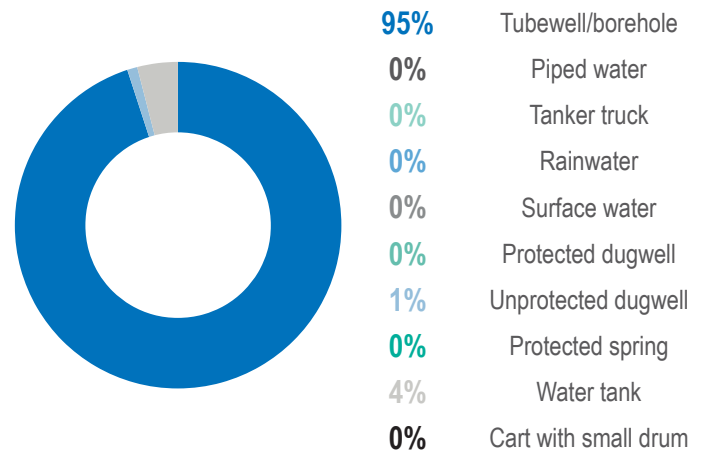
Water Treatment

54% of households reported treating water

29% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:



Hygiene practices

45% of households reported having access to soap

84% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines⁵:

- 1 Too many people 61%
- 2 Full 33%
- 3 Insufficient water 30%



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 20 ext

Round 4

1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs⁶:

	First priority need	Second priority need	Third priority need
1	Fuel 39%	Clothing 40%	Household/ cooking items 27%
2	Access to food 36%	Access to food 20%	Clothing 25%
3	Clothing 15%	Fuel 15%	Access to food 19%

Shelter

80% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

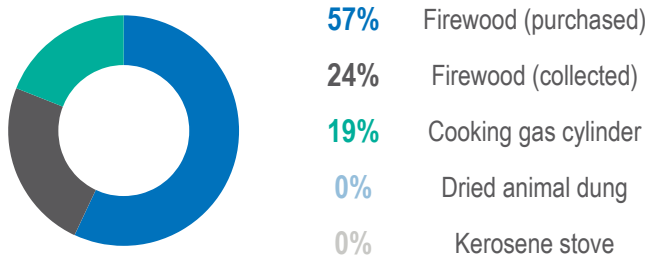
76% of households reported living in lockable shelters

15% of households reported living in shared shelters

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs⁶:

1	Clothing	94%
2	Fuel	77%
3	Cooking items	55%

92% of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh

6. Respondents could give up to three answers

7. Respondents could select multiple options



Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp⁶:

1	Supplies unavailable	59%
2	Treatment unavailable	52%
3	Crowded	28%



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication⁶:

1	Face-to-face	92%
2	Loudspeakers	63%
3	Phone call	54%



Site Management

9% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are⁷:

1	NFIs	38%
2	Food	25%
3	WASH	25%



Education

88% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps

Top 3 education priorities reported for children⁶:

1	Better teachers	54%
2	Improved curriculum	41%
3	Religious education	30%