



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

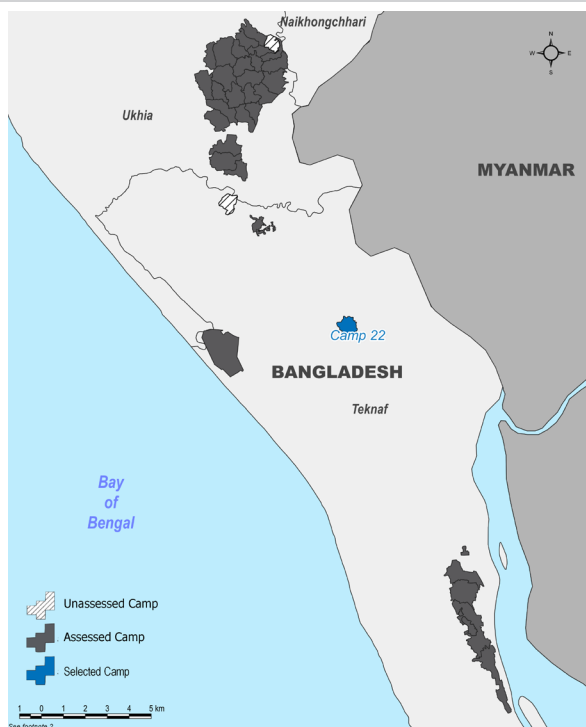
Background and methodology

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, 2018¹. 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 22, where 100 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 / IOM
Population (individuals) ³	22,206
Population (families) ³	4,583
Camp Area	0.56 km ²
Population density	39,862 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



59% of individuals are under 18

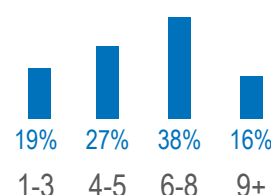
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

95% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.9** individuals reported per household

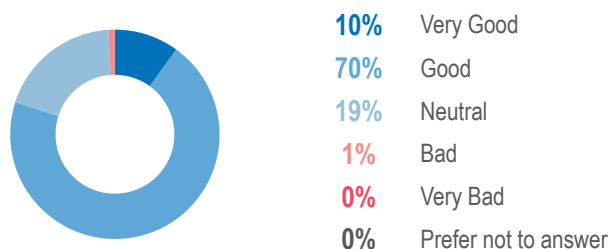
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PWSN	24%		

Protection

% of households reporting their perception of the current security situation in the camp⁴:



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 22

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 camps⁵:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018	
65%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Site improvement	48%
51%	Improved roads/paths	2	Warning systems	37%
44%	Disaster warning systems	3	Nothing	22%
32%	Better camp management	4	More police / military	19%
24%	Locks for shelters	5	Documentation	18%

Top 3 main risks reported to be faced by adult men and women in the camp^{5,6,7}:

Men			Women	
58%	Kidnapping	1	Risk of sexual assault	41%
34%	Human trafficking	2	No issues	40%
28%	No issues	3	Natural disasters	27%

Top 3 preferred sources of help reported for various forms of security incidents^{6,8}:

	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
1	Mahji 95%	Army 81%	Army 85%
2	Army 66%	Mahji 80%	Mahji 83%
3	CiC 44%	CiC 47%	CiC 45%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
99%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	97%
77%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	77%
49%		49%
7%	Bangladesh army	7%
50%		50%
20%	Private donations	20%
N/A		N/A
0%	Other	0%
N/A		N/A

5. Respondents could give up to three answers
 6. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018	
76%	Borrow food	1	Borrow food	61%
60%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	3%
52%	Limit portion size	3	Reduce number of meals	3%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
87%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	76%
16%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	8%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
85%	of households reported treating water	21%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	19%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
6%	Tubewell/borehole	64%
24%	Piped water	21%
1%	Tanker truck	14%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
7%	Protected dugwell	N/A
1%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
11%	Protected spring	N/A
50%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	of households reported having access to soap	85%
61%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	76%

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 22

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018								Apr 2018
Too many people	61%	1	64%	No problem				
Full	44%	2	23%	Not enough				
Bad smell	30%	3	16%	Unclean				

1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs^{11,12}:

	First priority need	Second priority need	Third priority need
1	Fuel 55%	Household/ cooking items 26%	Household/ cooking items 31%
2	Access to food 27%	Fuel 19%	Access to food 12%
3	Clean drinking water 4%	Clothing 15%	Clothing 11%

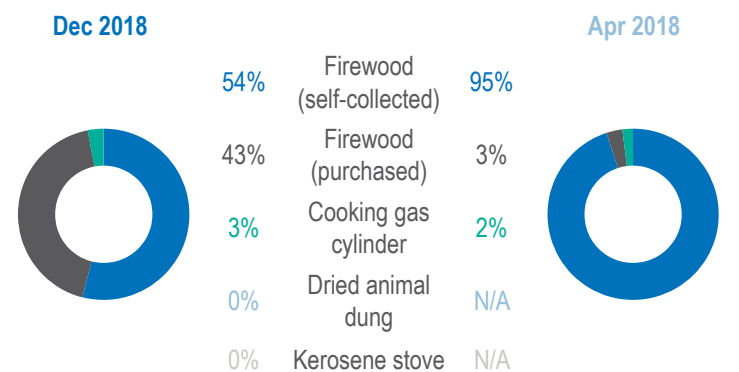
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	81%
62%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	48%
19%	of households reported living in shared shelters	73%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
77%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	83%

Top 3 most important forms of assistance reported as needed to address household shelter needs^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	93%
2	NFIs	49%
3	Clothing	41%

Health

Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:

1	Treatment unavailable	68%
2	Supplies unavailable	63%
3	Expensive treatment	35%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹²:

1	Face-to-face	99%	
	Face to face	88%	
2	Loudspeakers	91%	Dec 2018
	Loudspeakers	77%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	77%	
	Phone call	19%	

Site Management

1% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹⁰. Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	100%
2	Education	100%
3	Health	100%

Education

73% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹¹

Top 3 education priorities for children^{10,12}:

1	Better teachers	58%
2	Religious education	38%
3	Improved curriculum	35%

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.