

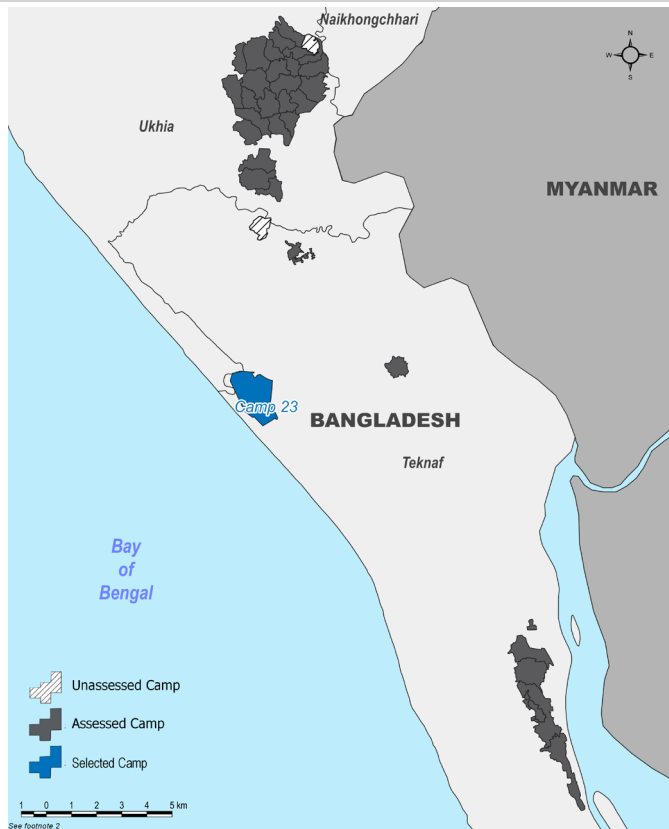


Background and methodology

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 23, where 99 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%.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	11,012
Population (families) ¹	2,672
Camp Area	2.65 km ²
Population density	4,150 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



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



59% of individuals are under 18

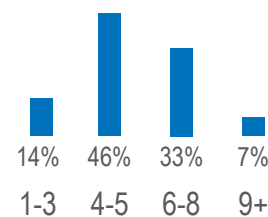
79% of households are women and children

Period of arrival¹

80% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household Size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of 5.4 individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

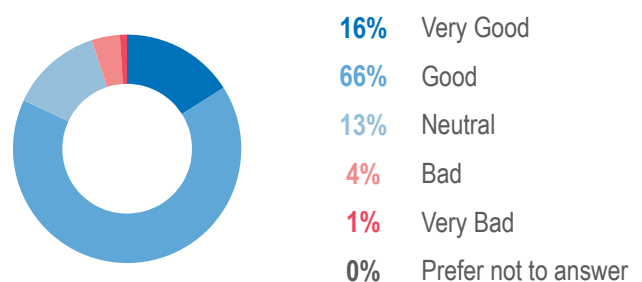
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need¹

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	28%
Families with PWSN	38%		



Protection

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 23

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 48%
- 2 Advice from UN/NGOs 42%
- 3 Disaster warning systems 27%
- 4 Better camp management 21%
- 5 Improved access for vulnerable persons 19%

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

Men			Women
35%	No issues	1	39%
33%	Kidnapping	2	26%
24%	Armed group recruitment	3	25%

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 81%	Army 79%	Mahji 80%
2	Army 59%	Mahji 75%	Army 74%
3	CiC 36%	CiC 41%	CiC 47%



Food Security

Food Assistance

80% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were⁵:

WHO / Humanitarian	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
Bangladesh army	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Private donations	4%	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>
Other	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

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 85%
- 2 Eat less preferred food 70%
- 3 Limit portion size 51%

Infant nutrition

42% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

42% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

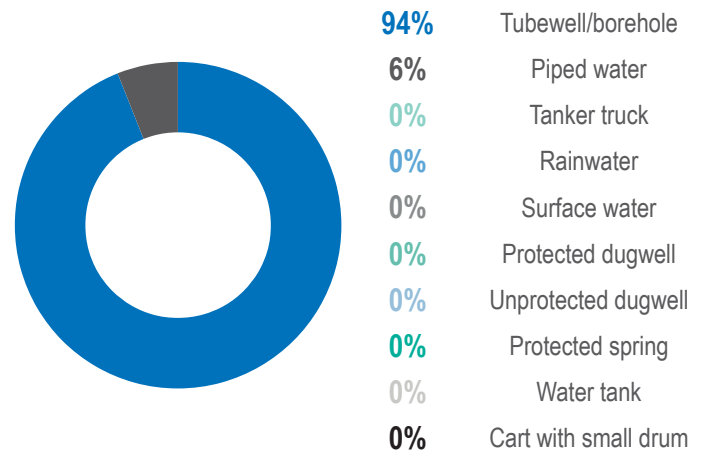
Water Treatment

46% of households reported treating water

20% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:



Hygiene practices

56% of households reported having access to soap

49% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines⁵:

- 1 Too many people 51%
- 2 Full 38%
- 3 Not clean 32%



1.2.3 Priority Needs

Top 3 reported first, second and third priority needs⁶:

	First priority need	Second priority need	Third priority need
1	Access to food 46%	Fuel 26%	Household/ cooking items 24%
2	Fuel 28%	Clothing 24%	Clothing 19%
3	Shelter materials 7%	Access to food 11%	Access to health services 16%

Shelter

54% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

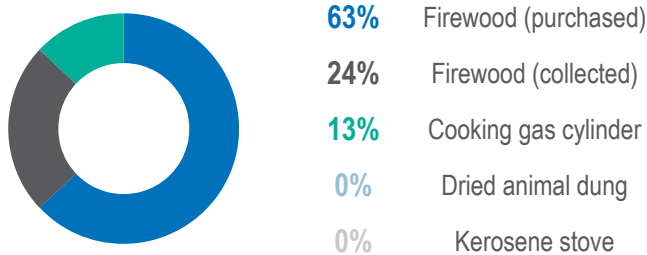
86% of households reported living in lockable shelters

16% of households reported living in shared shelters

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



97% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

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

1	Fuel	75%
2	Clothing	45%
3	Cooking items	42%

78% 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	Treatment unavailable	42%
2	Supplies unavailable	36%
3	None	28%



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication⁶:

1	Face-to-face	89%
2	Loudspeakers	81%
3	Phone call	72%



Site Management

8% 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	75%
2	Food	62%
3	WASH	62%



Education

87% 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	51%
3	Religious education	40%