



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

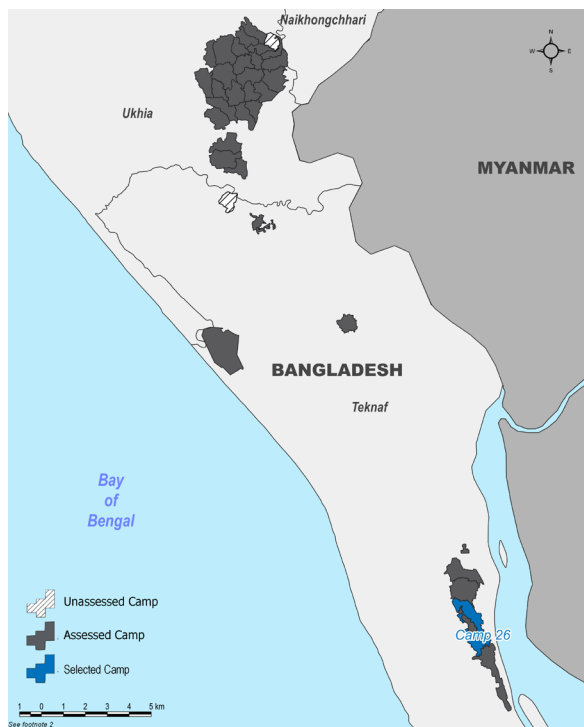
Background and methodology

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 26, where 101 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**.

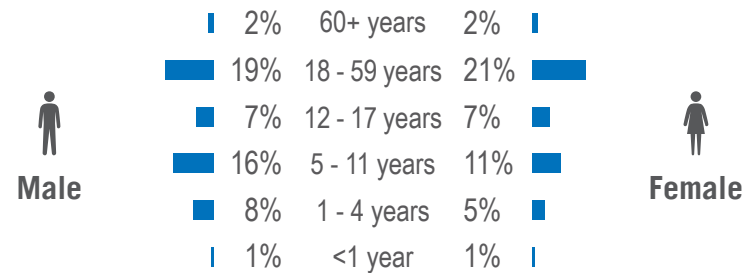


Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ³	41,475
Population (families) ³	9,493
Camp Area	1.72 km ²
Population density	24,100 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

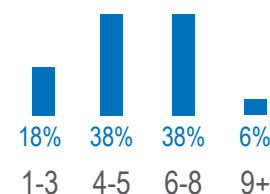
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

90% 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

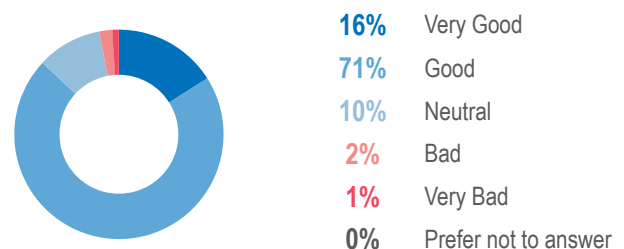
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PWSN	34%		

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



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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
73%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 47%
53%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	More police / military 33%
45%	Disaster warning systems	3	Legal assistance 32%
33%	Better camp management	4	Transparent governance 23%
17%	Increased policing	5	Locks 22%

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

Men			Women
59%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping 58%
45%	Natural disasters	2	Natural disasters 44%
31%	Violence within community	3	Risk of sexual assault 26%

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 97%	Mahji 80%	Mahji 87%
2	CiC 63%	CiC 73%	CiC 74%
3	Army 58%	Army 70%	Army 67%

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 :	98%
WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%	98%
Bangladesh army	1%	1%
Private donations	0%	N/A
Other	0%	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food 87%	1	Borrow food 55%
Eat less preferred food 64%	2	Eat less preferred food 8%
Limit portion size 62%	3	Reduce number of meals 4%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
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	31%
25%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	6%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
65%	of households reported treating water	14%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	12%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
54%	Tubewell/borehole	60%
12%	Piped water	24%
0%	Tanker truck	16%
0%	Rainwater	0%
1%	Surface water	N/A
2%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
2%	Protected spring	N/A
29%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
58%	of households reported having access to soap	29%
74%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	60%

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.

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



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Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	90%	1	65%	Not enough
No gender separation	48%	2	31%	Lack of privacy
No lighting	33%	3	31%	Lack of separation

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	Access to food 33%	Clothing 26%	Clothing 27%
2	Shelter materials 20%	Household/ cooking items 25%	Household/ cooking items 18%
3	Clothing 15%	Shelter materials 22%	Access to health services 14%

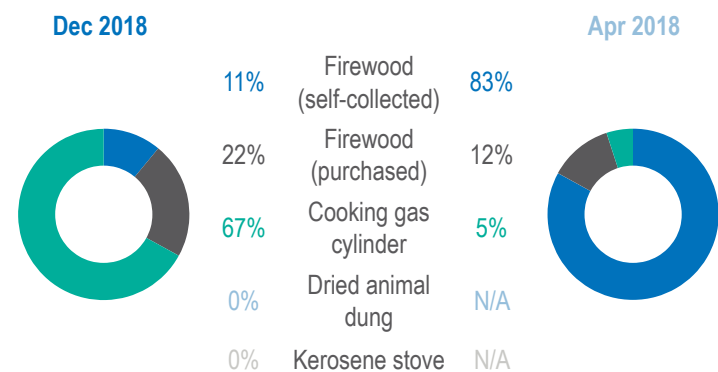
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	63%
91%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	62%
18%	of households reported living in shared shelters	64%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
97%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	86%

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

1	Clothing	69%
2	Cooking items	58%
3	NFIs	44%

Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	61%
2	Clinic too far	35%
3	Treatment unavailable	35%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹²:

1	Face-to-face	98%	
2	Loudspeakers	67%	Dec 2018
2	Loudspeakers	53%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	49%	
3	Phone call	24%	

Site Management

2% 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	50%
2	Food	50%
3	Shelter	0%

Education

76% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹¹

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

1	Improved curriculum	50%
2	Better teachers	49%
3	Religious education	29%

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.