



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1E Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

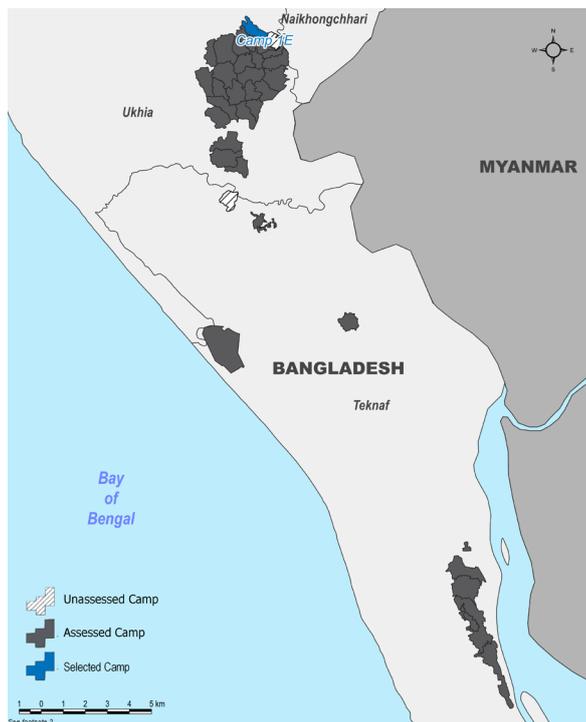
Background and methodology

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 1E, where 99 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 / BRAC
Population (individuals) ³	39,481
Population (families) ³	9,086
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



57% of individuals are under 18

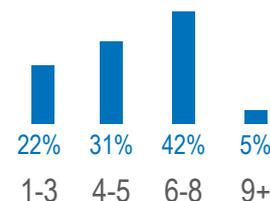
76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

82% 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

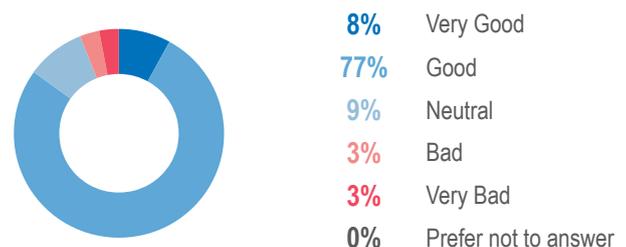
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	6%
Older person at risk and children	4%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PWSN	32%		

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 1E

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	
45%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	38%
42%	Improved roads/paths	2	More police / military	29%
29%	Disaster warning systems	3	Legal assistance	25%
27%	Better camp management	4	Site improvement	17%
22%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	Nothing	17%

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

Men			Women	
49%	No issues	1	No issues	38%
37%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	33%
22%	Other	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 90%	Mahji 79%	Mahji 83%
2	CiC 68%	CiC 71%	CiC 63%
3	Army 41%	Army 39%	Army 44%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	95%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
6%	Bangladesh army	8%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
69%	Borrow food	77%
48%	Limit portion size	21%
43%	Eat less preferred food	2%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
31%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	35%
19%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	2%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	of households reported treating water	22%
47%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	21%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	Tubewell/borehole	99%
0%	Piped water	1%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
5%	Protected spring	N/A
1%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported having access to soap	72%
76%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	86%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 1E

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Too many people	52%	1	38%	Not enough		
Too far	48%	2	33%	Full		
No gender separation	40%	3	24%	No problem		

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 37%	Household/ cooking items 21%	Clothing 19%
2	Access to food 31%	Clothing 20%	Safe latrines 12%
3	Household/ cooking items 8%	Access to food 17%	Fuel 12%

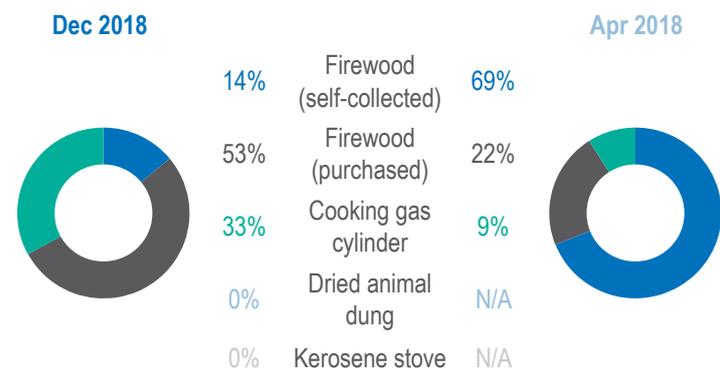
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
70%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	95%
95%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	79%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	59%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	93%
79%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	96%

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^{11,12}:



Health

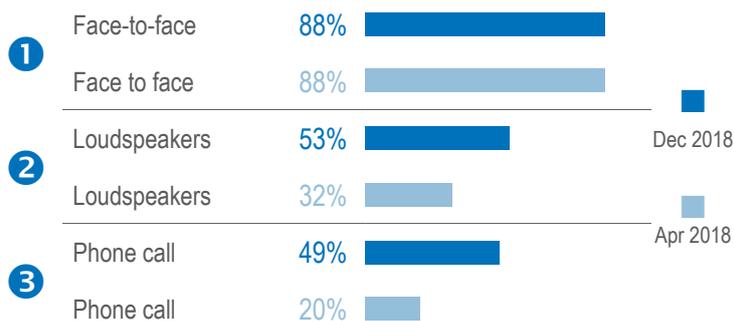
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

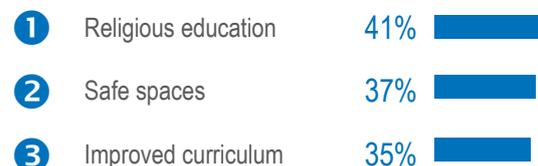
6% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

86% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1W Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

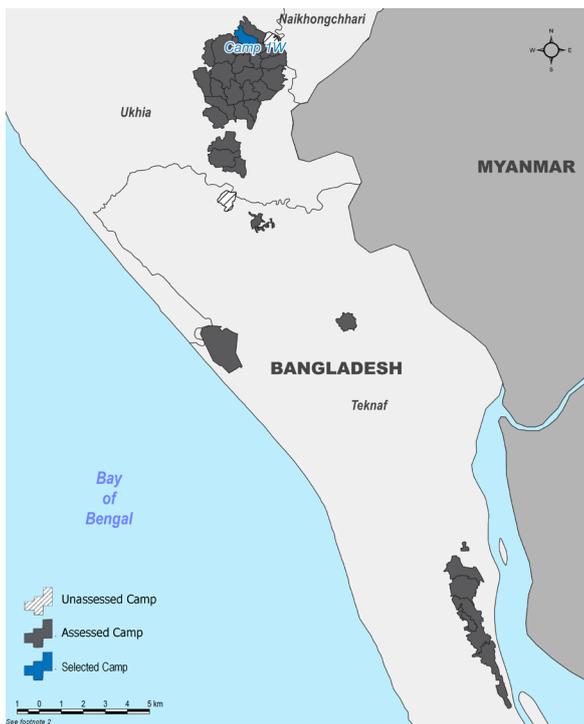
Background and methodology

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, 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 1W, where 97 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 / BRAC
Population (individuals) ³	40,480
Population (families) ³	9,342
Camp Area	0.53 km ²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

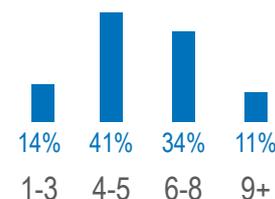
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

89% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.6** individuals reported per household

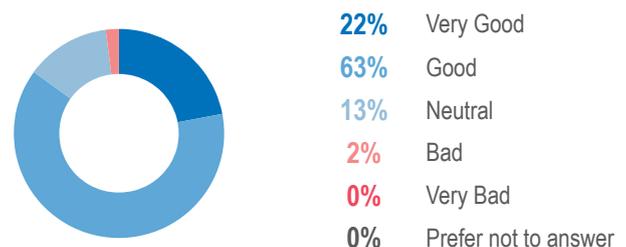
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PWSN	29%		

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 1W

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	
61%	Improved roads/paths	1	Warning systems	33%
56%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Permission to move freely	28%
36%	Disaster warning systems	3	Site Improvement	27%
22%	Better camp management	4	Legal assistance	19%
12%	Street signs	5	Locks	17%

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

Men			Women	
60%	No issues	1	No issues	55%
28%	Other	2	Kidnapping	35%
23%	Kidnapping	3	Natural disasters	20%

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 96%	Mahji 87%	Mahji 82%
2	CiC 37%	Army 56%	Army 47%
3	Army 25%	CiC 55%	CiC 45%

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 ⁸ :	93%
92%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	95%
9%	Bangladesh army	11%
1%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	Borrow food	67%
52%	Limit portion size	6%
39%	Eat less preferred food	1%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
63%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	45%
31%	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
46%	of households reported treating water	15%
25%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	8%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	Tubewell/borehole	4%
3%	Piped water	96%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
2%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported having access to soap	59%
71%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	82%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 1W

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	78%	1	28%	No problem	
Not clean	35%	2	28%	Lack of privacy	
Full	33%	3	28%	Full	

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 55%	Shelter materials 21%	Household/ cooking items 24%
2	Fuel 19%	Clothing 16%	Clothing 13%
3	Household/ cooking items 9%	Household/ cooking items 14%	Safe latrines 12%

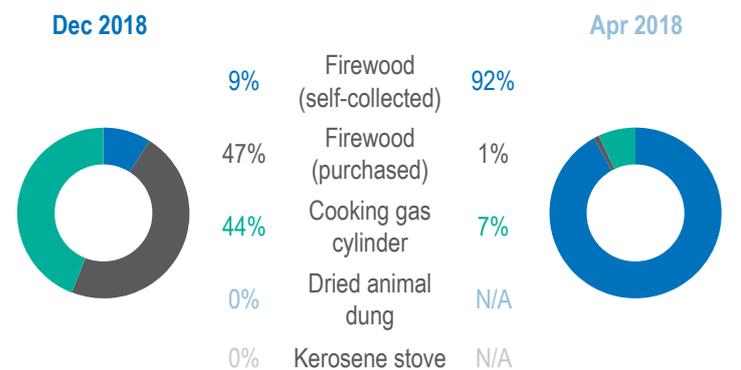
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	66%
98%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	74%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	65%

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	98%
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}:



Health

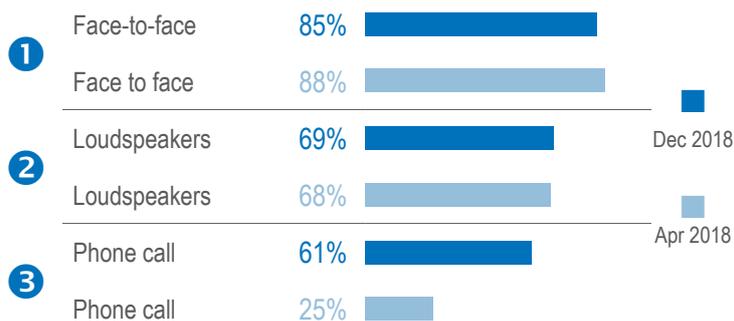
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

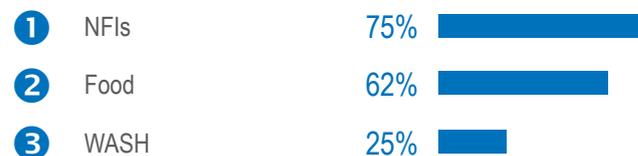
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

8% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

86% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2E Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

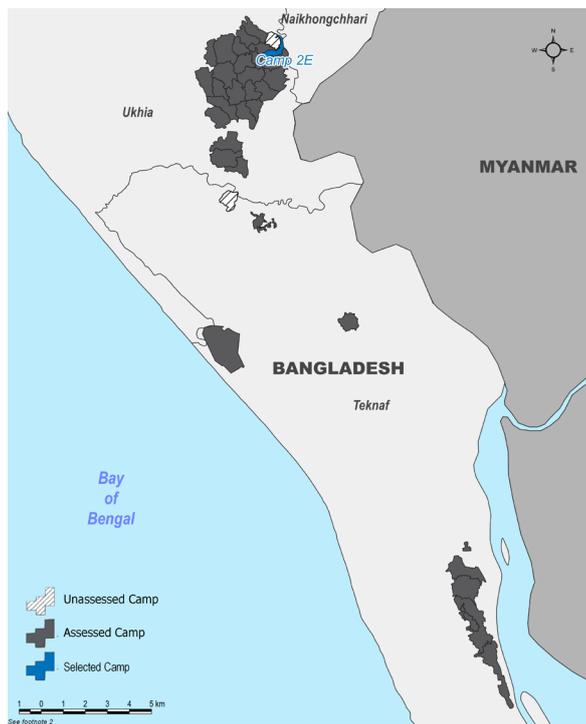
Background and methodology

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 2E, where 99 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	28,882
Population (families) ³	6,949
Camp Area	0.39 km ²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

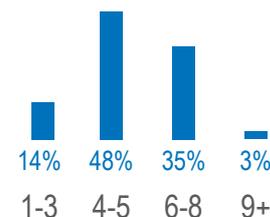
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

28% 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)

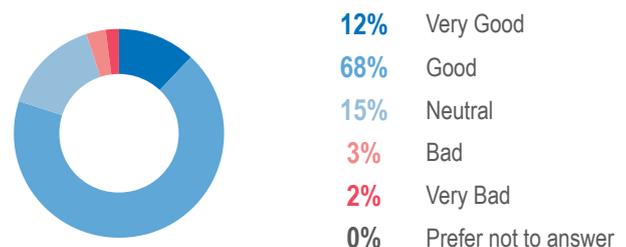
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PWSN	32%		



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 2E

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	
76%	Better camp management	1	Site improvement	39%
64%	Improved roads/paths	2	Legal assistance	22%
55%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Permission to move freely	22%
14%	Increased policing	4	Transparent governance	21%
12%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	Nothing	19%

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

Men			Women	
43%	No issues	1	No issues	45%
40%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	31%
34%	Violence within community	3	Violence within home	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 98%	Mahji 93%	Mahji 91%
2	CiC 39%	CiC 53%	CiC 62%
3	Army 27%	Army 46%	Army 44%



Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	93%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%
0%	Bangladesh army	1%
1%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
88%	Borrow food	46%
57%	Limit portion size	27%
27%	Eat less preferred food	14%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
55%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	40%
15%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	4%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
75%	of households reported treating water	11%
49%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	4%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
96%	Tubewell/borehole	94%
4%	Piped water	6%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
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
73%	of households reported having access to soap	57%
95%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	90%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 2E

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	55%	1	40%	No problem	
Too far	51%	2	28%	Lack of privacy	
No lighting	28%	3	28%	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	Fuel 47%	Fuel 25%	Clothing 24%
2	Access to food 30%	Clothing 22%	Household/cooking items 18%
3	Household/cooking items 5%	Access to food 19%	Access to health services 16%

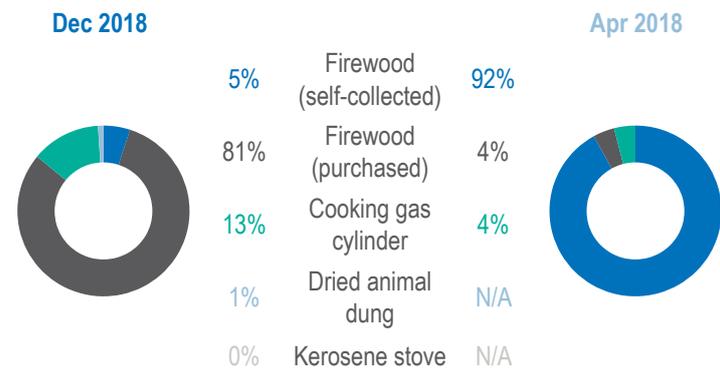
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
28%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	26%
99%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	82%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	65%

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	100%
74%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	73%

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^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	84%
2	NFIs	54%
3	Clothing	49%

Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	40%
2	Clinic too far	35%
3	Treatment unavailable	25%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	96%	
2	Loudspeakers	72%	Dec 2018
3	Phone call	59%	Apr 2018

Site Management

7% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	57%
2	Food	43%
3	Shelter	14%

Education

75% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Better teachers	61%
2	Improved curriculum	32%
3	Religious education	31%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2W Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

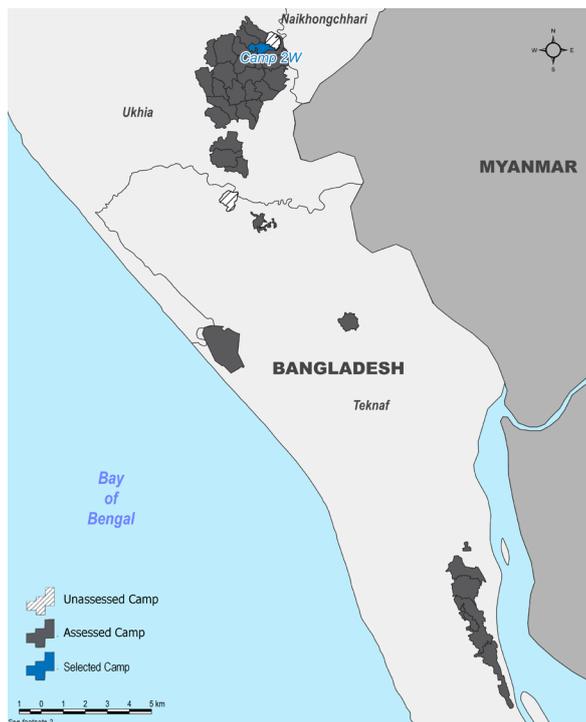
Background and methodology

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, 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 2w, where 97 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	25,130
Population (families) ³	5,748
Camp Area	0.4 km ²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

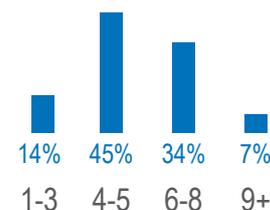
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

42% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.5** individuals reported per household

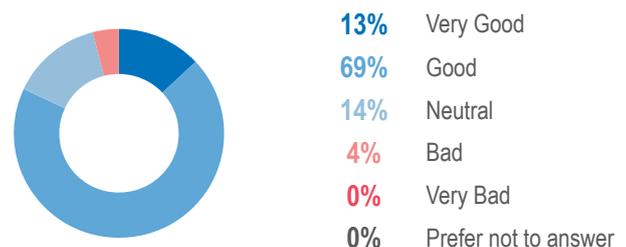
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	30%		

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 2W

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
64%	Improved roads/paths	1	40%
55%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	24%
40%	Better camp management	3	24%
22%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	4	18%
18%	Disaster warning systems	5	18%
			40%
			24%
			24%
			18%
			18%

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

Men			Women
42%	Kidnapping	1	38%
38%	Violence within community	2	31%
30%	No issues	3	30%
			No issues
			Kidnapping
			Risk of sexual assault

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 96%	Mahji 84%	Mahji 94%
2	CiC 60%	CiC 60%	CiC 67%
3	Army 26%	Army 38%	Army 42%



Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁹ :	95%
99%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	89%
89%		
3%	Bangladesh army	6%
6%		
1%	Private donations	N/A
N/A		
0%	Other	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
82%	Borrow food	42%
61%	Limit portion size	17%
54%	Eat less preferred food	10%
		42%
		17%
		10%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
58%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	65%
17%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	10%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
90%	of households reported treating water	8%
84%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	3%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	Tubewell/borehole	98%
1%	Piped water	2%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
1%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
85%	of households reported having access to soap	66%
88%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	91%

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 2W

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	84%	1	41%	No problem	
Not clean	47%	2	34%	Not enough	
No gender separation	40%	3	22%	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	Access to food 42%	Fuel 32%	Access to health services 21%
2	Fuel 32%	Clothing 20%	Household/cooking items 20%
3	Shelter materials 11%	Shelter materials 17%	Fuel 18%

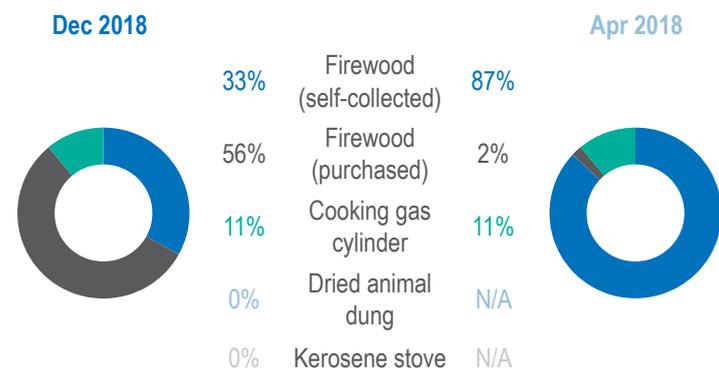
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
40%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	39%
92%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	73%
10%	of households reported living in shared shelters	56%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	93%
90%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	84%

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^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	94%
2	Clothing	49%
3	Cooking items	37%

Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	60%
2	Treatment unavailable	35%
3	Crowded	23%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	98%	
2	Loudspeakers	59%	Dec 2018
2	Face to face	85%	
3	Phone call	37%	Apr 2018
3	Loudspeakers	71%	
	Phone call	19%	

Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	100%
2	Food	67%
3	Education	33%

Education

81% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Improved curriculum	60%
2	Better teachers	44%
3	Religious education	25%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

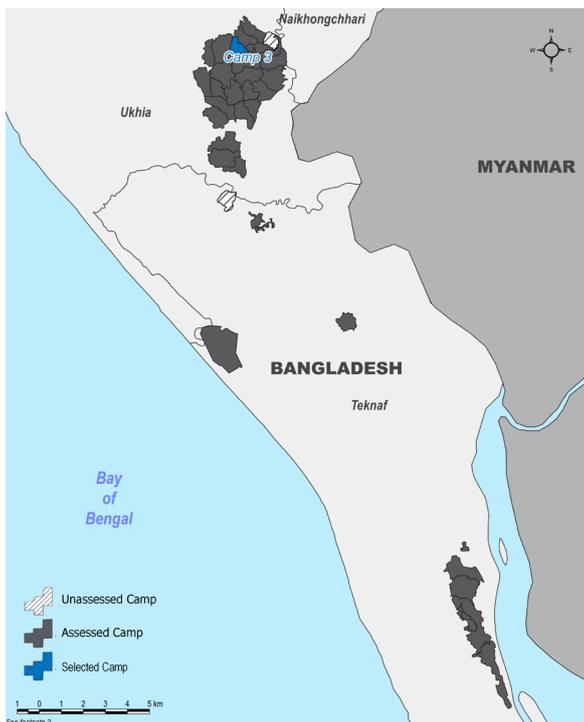
Background and methodology

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, 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 3, where 99 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 / ACTED
Population (individuals) ³	38,810
Population (families) ³	9,021
Camp Area	0.45 km ²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

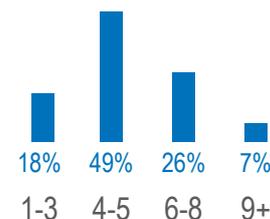
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

89% 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

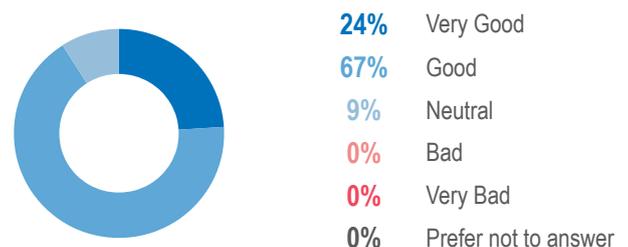
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PWSN	29%		

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 3

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
77%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 39%
58%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems 31%
52%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Nothing 25%
23%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance 19%
11%	Increased policing	5	Permission to move freely 18%

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

Men			Women
47%	No issues	1	Kidnapping 39%
37%	Other	2	No issues 36%
29%	Kidnapping	3	Human trafficking 29%

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 99%	Mahji 95%	Mahji 97%
2	CiC 52%	CiC 67%	CiC 70%
3	Army 38%	Army 61%	Army 61%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	94%
98%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%
5%	Bangladesh army	5%
7%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	Borrow food	42%
47%	Limit portion size	17%
44%	Eat less preferred food	10%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
71%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	36%
14%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	10%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported treating water	13%
54%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	10%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
92%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
7%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
1%	Protected spring	N/A
0%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported having access to soap	49%
81%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	90%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 3

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	71%	1	29%	Lack of privacy	
Full	41%	2	29%	Lack of separation	
Not clean	39%	3	28%	Not enough	

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 43%	Clothing 32%	Clothing 31%
2	Clothing 15%	Household/ cooking items 18%	Access to health services 15%
3	Fuel 15%	Access to food 17%	Household/ cooking items 14%

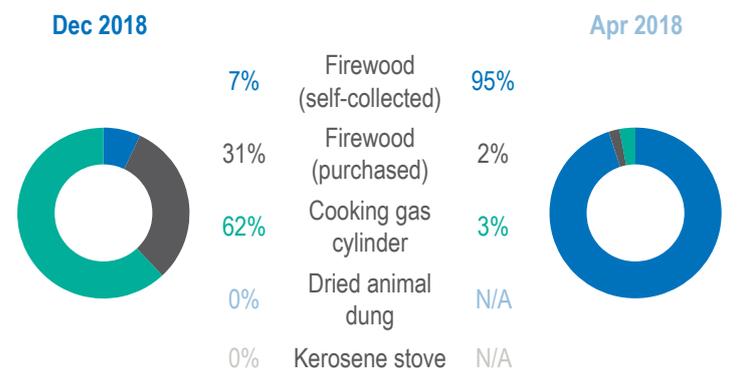
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
59%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	64%
97%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	75%
7%	of households reported living in shared shelters	68%

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	94%
81%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

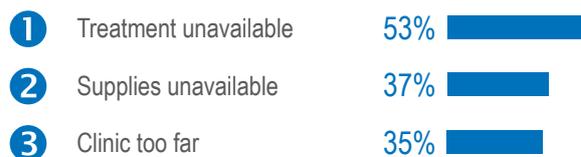
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

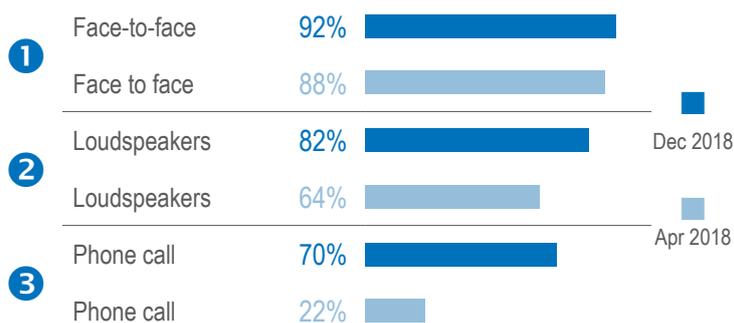
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

5% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

80% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



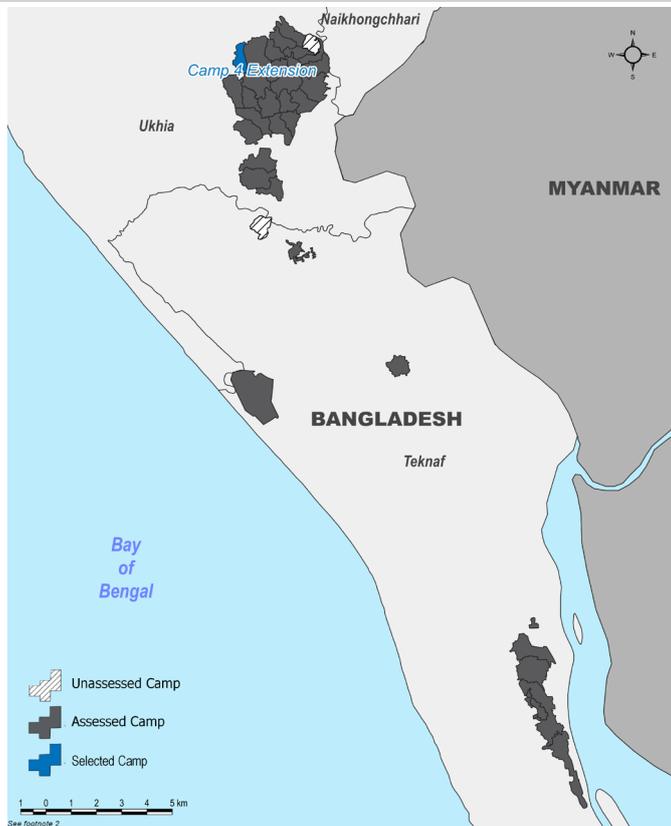


Background and methodology

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 4 ext, where 90 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

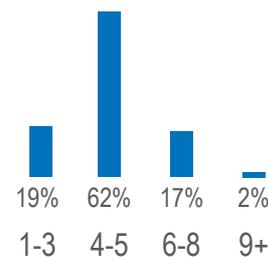
76% of households are women and children

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	2%	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	5%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PWSN	37%		

Key Camp Information

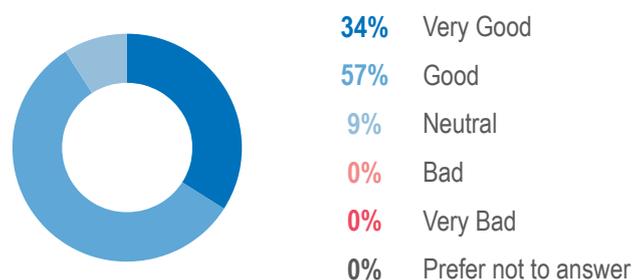
Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	4,328
Population (families) ¹	1,046
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	8,700 individuals/km ²

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 4 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 Advice from UN/NGOs 60%
- 2 Improved roads/paths 54%
- 3 Better camp management 47%
- 4 Disaster warning systems 23%
- 5 Increased policing 16%

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

Men	Women
30% No issues	33% Natural disasters
29% Kidnapping	33% No issues
29% Natural disasters	26% Kidnapping

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 83%	Mahji 74%	Mahji 84%
2	CiC 57%	CiC 73%	CiC 78%
3	Army 33%	Army 34%	Army 38%

Food Security

Food Assistance

91% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were⁵:

WHO / Humanitarian	80%
Bangladesh army	5%
Private donations	21%
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 89%
- 2 Limit portion size 34%
- 3 Eat less preferred food 17%

Infant nutrition

90% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

16% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

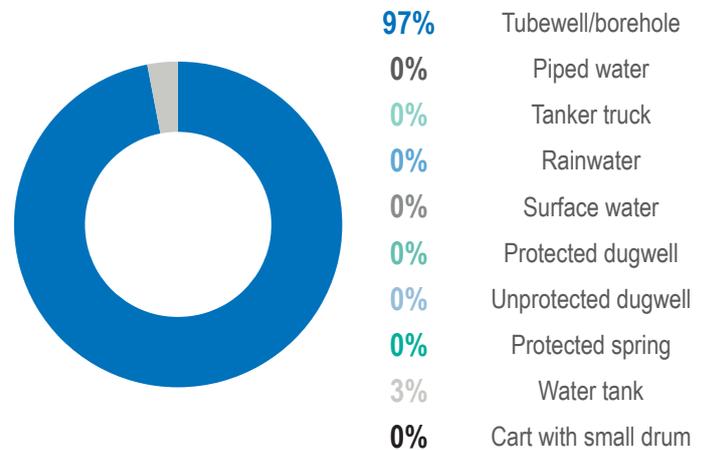
Water Treatment

88% of households reported treating water

43% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:



Hygiene practices

57% of households reported having access to soap

57% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines⁵:

- 1 Too far 50%
- 2 No lighting 33%
- 3 Insufficient water 17%



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 4 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	Access to food 59%	Clothing 55%	Household/ cooking items 28%
2	Clothing 19%	Household/ cooking items 21%	Access to health services 25%
3	Household/ cooking items 10%	Access to food 10%	Clothing 16%

Shelter

82% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

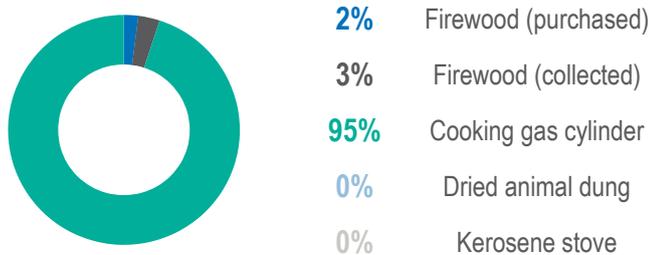
98% of households reported living in lockable shelters

24% of households reported living in shared shelters

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

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

1	Clothing	87%
2	Cooking items	69%
3	NFIs	43%

89% 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	49%
2	Clinic too far	38%
3	Treatment unavailable	26%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication⁶:

1	Face-to-face	92%
2	Loudspeakers	63%
3	Phone call	53%

Site Management

7% 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	Food	67%
2	NFIs	50%
3	Shelter	17%

Education

98% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps

Top 3 education priorities reported for children⁶:

1	Religious education	73%
2	Better teachers	67%
3	Improved curriculum	39%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

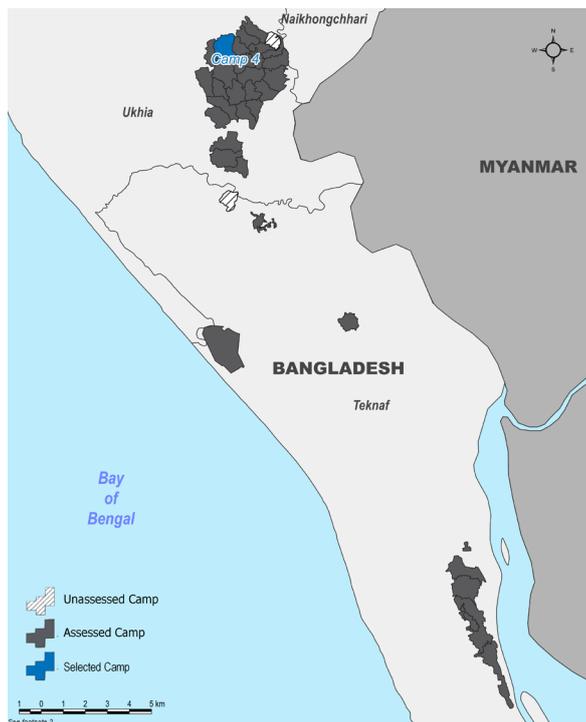
Background and methodology

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, 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 4, where 97 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 / ACTED
Population (individuals) ³	30,600
Population (families) ³	7,531
Camp Area	1.16 km ²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

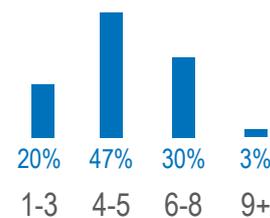
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

96% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

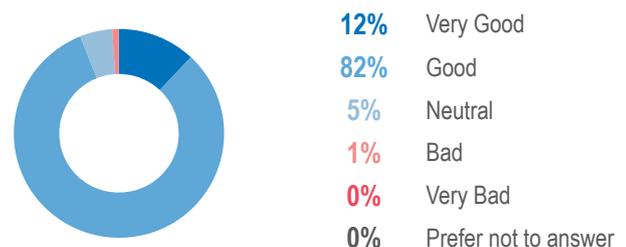
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	20%
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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 4

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	
45%	Improved roads/paths	1	Warning systems	45%
44%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Site improvement	38%
37%	Better camp management	3	Permission to move freely	27%
24%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance	27%
11%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	Fencing	16%

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

Men			Women	
44%	No issues	1	No issues	48%
36%	Other	2	Natural disasters	31%
33%	Kidnapping	3	Risk of sexual assault	30%

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 99%	Mahji 94%	Mahji 90%
2	CiC 66%	CiC 78%	CiC 71%
3	Army 20%	Army 32%	Army 28%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
90%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	92%
98%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
3%	Bangladesh army	6%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	Borrow food	73%
43%	Limit portion size	22%
30%	Eat less preferred food	3%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	12%
22%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	5%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
66%	of households reported treating water	5%
51%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	3%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	Tubewell/borehole	97%
1%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
1%	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
58%	of households reported having access to soap	40%
78%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	77%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 4

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	75%	1	42%	No problem
Not clean	49%	2	26%	Unclean
Too far	32%	3	24%	Lack of privacy

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 32%	Clothing 28%	Household/ cooking items 22%
2	Shelter materials 23%	Household/ cooking items 22%	Clothing 21%
3	Clothing 13%	Shelter materials 20%	Shelter materials 14%

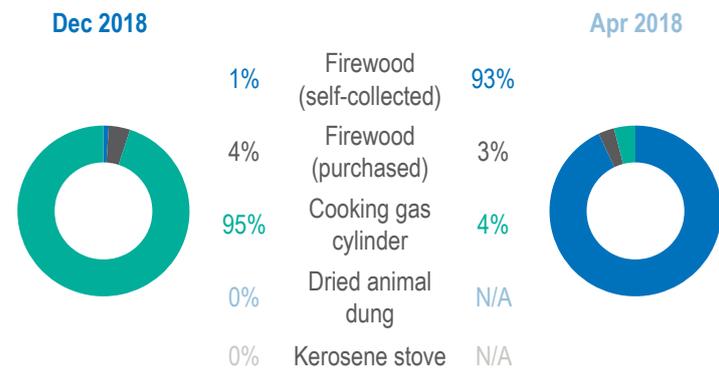
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	78%
91%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	75%
3%	of households reported living in shared shelters	55%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
74%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

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^{11,12}:

1	Clothing	74%
2	Cooking items	53%
3	Shelter materials	40%

Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	46%
2	None	35%
3	Treatment unavailable	27%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	96%	
2	Face to face	85%	Dec 2018
2	Loudspeakers	72%	
2	Loudspeakers	65%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	42%	
3	Phone call	27%	

Site Management

4% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². 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

88% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Improved curriculum	45%
2	Better teachers	31%
3	Vocational skills training	26%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

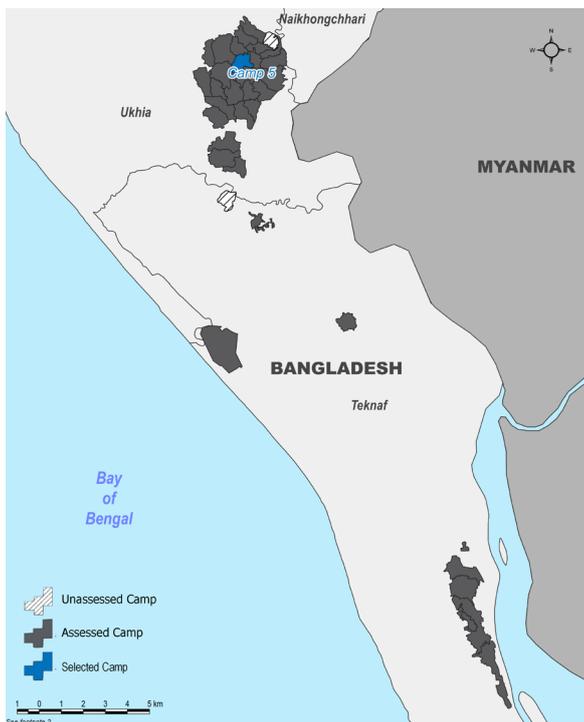
Background and methodology

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, 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 5, 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	25,075
Population (families) ³	6,028
Camp Area	0.62 km ²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

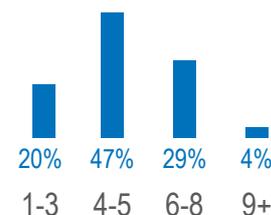
79% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

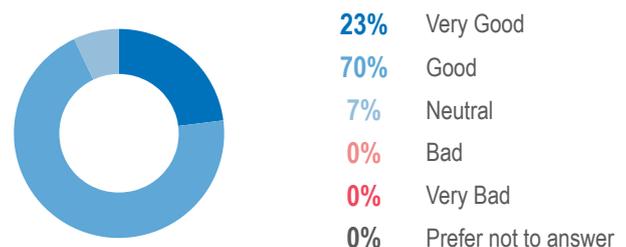
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	18%
Families with PWSN	33%		

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 5

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
87%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 42%
54%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems 31%
48%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Nothing 22%
37%	Disaster warning systems	4	Fencing 18%
26%	Street signs	5	Permission to move freely 16%

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

Men			Women
39%	Natural disasters	1	Natural disasters 44%
36%	Armed group recruitment	2	Violence within home 38%
32%	No issues	3	No issues 35%

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 88%	Mahji 74%	Mahji 92%
2	CiC 51%	CiC 72%	CiC 64%
3	Army 36%	Army 37%	Army 44%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	86%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors 98%	
	Bangladesh army 1%	
	Private donations 9%	
	Other 0%	

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
79%	Borrow food	82%
58%	Eat less preferred food	10%
39%	Limit portion size	6%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
38%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	24%
5%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	10%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported treating water	12%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	11%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	Tubewell/borehole	97%
2%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
17%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
51%	of households reported having access to soap	43%
81%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	72%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 5

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

Too many people	49%	1	41%	No problem
Too far	45%	2	29%	Unclean
Not clean	43%	3	22%	Not enough

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 57%	Clothing 43%	Household/ cooking items 25%
2	Fuel 25%	Access to food 18%	Clothing 24%
3	Clothing 10%	Fuel 12%	Access to health services 18%

Shelter

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

41%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	82%
80%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	50%
6%	of households reported living in shared shelters	59%

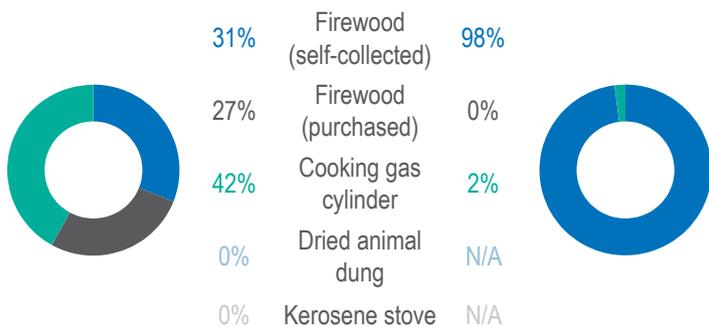
Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018



Dec 2018

Apr 2018

94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
94%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

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^{11,12}:

1	Clothing	86%
2	Cooking items	58%
3	NFIs	55%



Health

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

1	Treatment unavailable	50%
2	Supplies unavailable	43%
3	Clinic too far	42%



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	99%	Dec 2018
2	Loudspeakers	93%	Dec 2018
3	Phone call	73%	Apr 2018



Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	100%
2	Food	33%
3	WASH	33%



Education

94% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Improved curriculum	62%
2	Better teachers	62%
3	Religious education	62%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 6 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

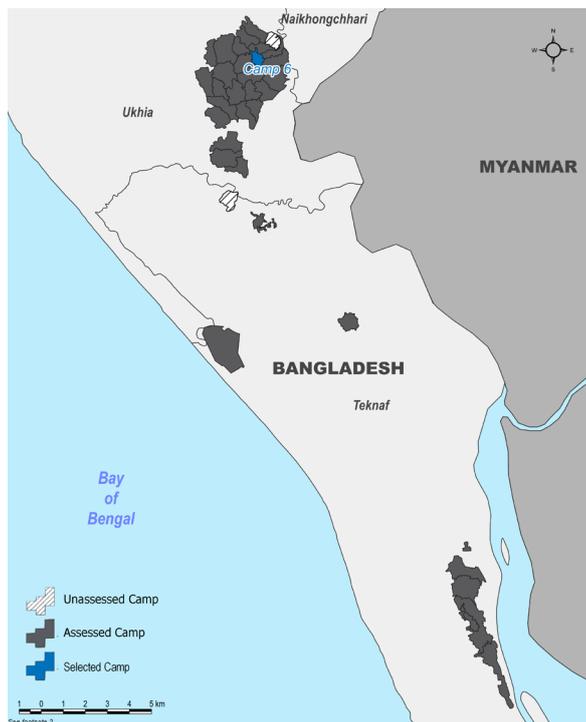
Background and methodology

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, 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 6, where 105 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	24,564
Population (families) ³	5,721
Camp Area	0.36 km ²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



59% of individuals are under 18

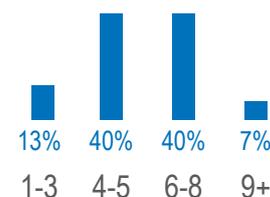
80% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

79% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.5** individuals reported per household

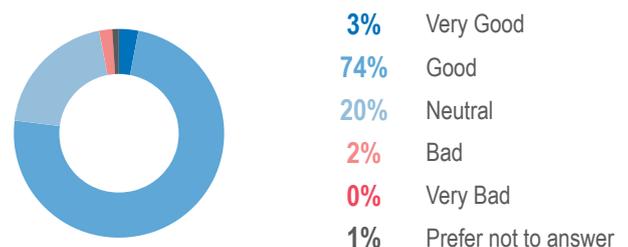
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	32%		

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 6

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	
43%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	44%
42%	Improved roads/paths	2	Site improvement	39%
35%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	3	Permission to move freely	29%
32%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance	20%
24%	Better camp management	5	More police / military	18%

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

Men			Women	
55%	No issues	1	No issues	66%
46%	Other	2	Risk of sexual assault	23%
41%	Kidnapping	3	Violence within community	18%

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%	Mahji 78%	Mahji 87%
2	CiC 51%	CiC 64%	CiC 75%
3	Army 44%	Army 50%	Army 60%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
96%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	99%
99%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
1%	Bangladesh army	4%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018	
66%	1	Borrow food	78%
49%	2	Limit portion size	22%
40%	3	Eat less preferred food	0%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
84%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	19%
10%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	7%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
83%	of households reported treating water	22%
52%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	18%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
2%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
5%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
68%	of households reported having access to soap	56%
69%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	82%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 6

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Too many people	58%	1	38%	No problem		
Too far	51%	2	26%	Not enough		
Full	35%	3	26%	Lack of privacy		

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 62%	Access to food 23%	Household/ cooking items 26%
2	Access to food 26%	Fuel 19%	Clothing 22%
3	Shelter materials 3%	Clothing 18%	Access to food 11%

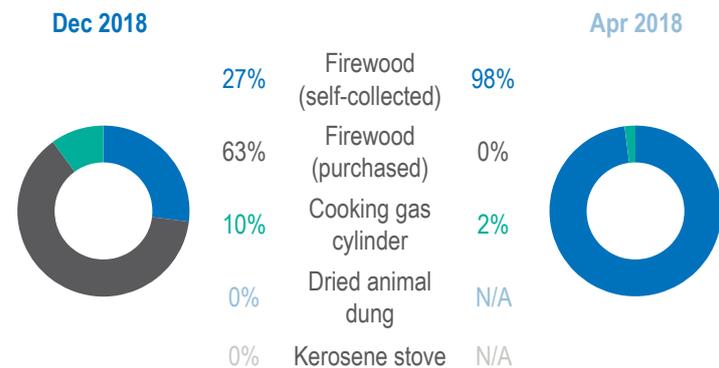
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	77%
89%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	59%
19%	of households reported living in shared shelters	58%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

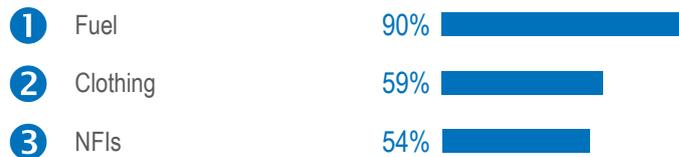
% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
68%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	70%

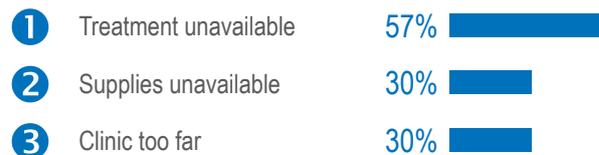
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

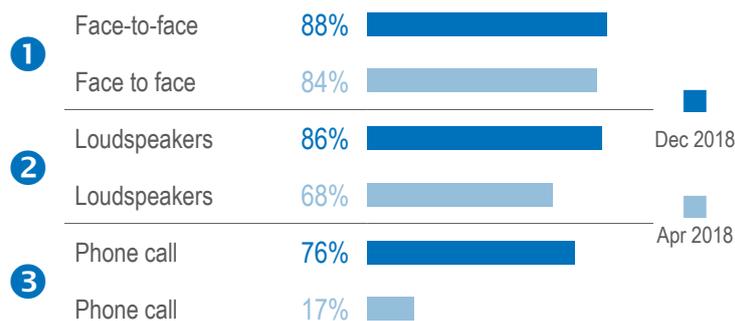
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

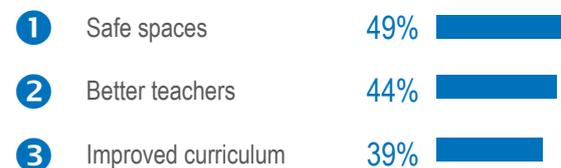
0% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

83% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 7 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

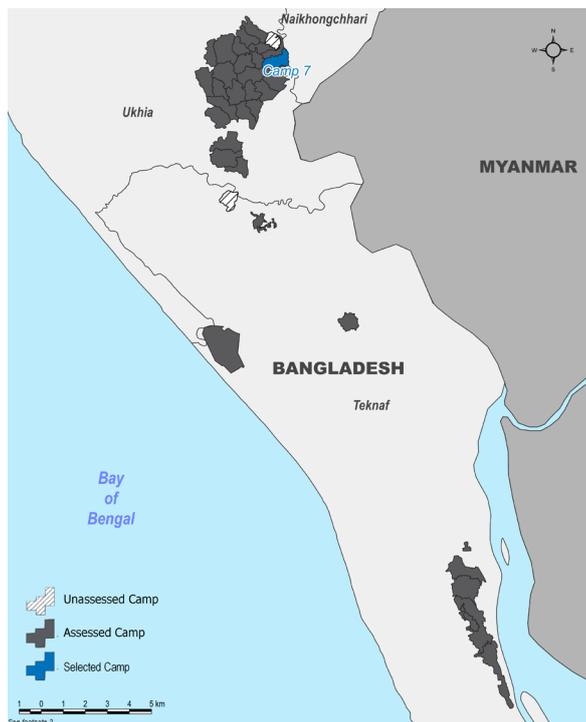
Background and methodology

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, 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 7, where 105 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	38,488
Population (families) ³	9,156
Camp Area	0.71 km ²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



58% of individuals are under 18

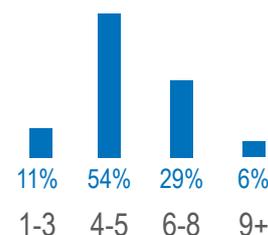
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

87% 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

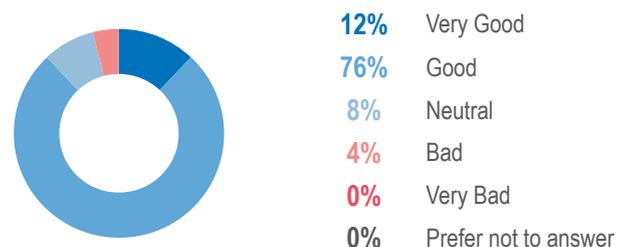
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	30%		

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 7

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
54%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 40%
53%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Nothing 33%
40%	Better camp management	3	Warning systems 23%
27%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance 21%
15%	Increased policing	5	Fencing 19%

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

Men			Women
40%	No issues	1	No issues 48%
33%	Kidnapping	2	Natural disasters 31%
31%	Natural disasters	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 85%	Mahji 90%
2	CiC 59%	CiC 80%	CiC 80%
3	Army 19%	Army 35%	Army 35%

Food Security

Food assistance

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

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food 82%	1	Borrow food 66%
Eat less preferred food 49%	2	Eat less preferred food 6%
Limit portion size 47%	3	Reduce number of meals 4%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
80%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	29%
26%	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
84%	of households reported treating water	41%
75%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	38%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
4%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
2%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
56%	of households reported having access to soap	61%
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	68%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 7

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	82%	1	40%	No problem	
Not clean	49%	2	26%	Unclean	
Too far	37%	3	25%	Full	

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 41%	Clothing 23%	Clothing 26%
2	Fuel 31%	Fuel 22%	Household/ cooking items 17%
3	Household/ cooking items 9%	Household/ cooking items 20%	Shelter materials 12%

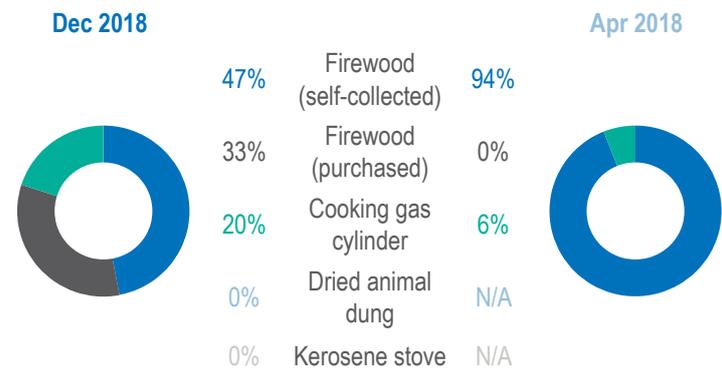
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
65%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	64%
94%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	70%
7%	of households reported living in shared shelters	67%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

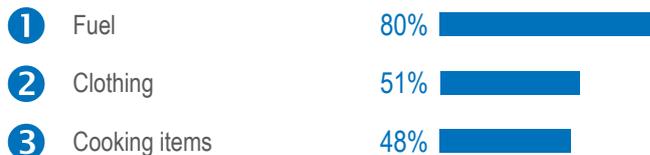
% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
85%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	80%

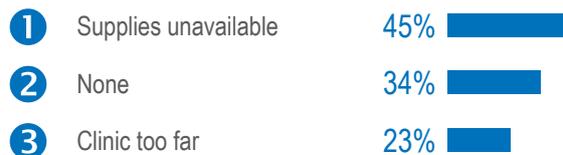
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

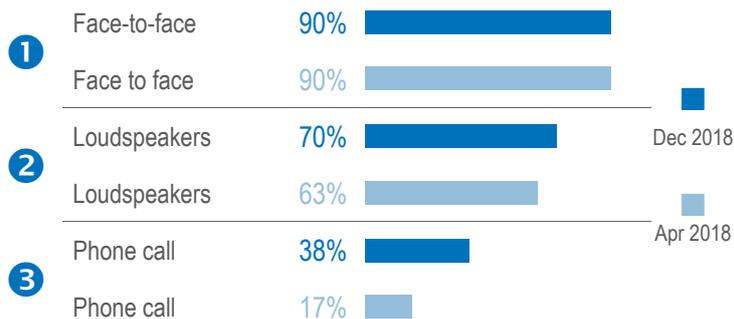
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

94% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8E Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

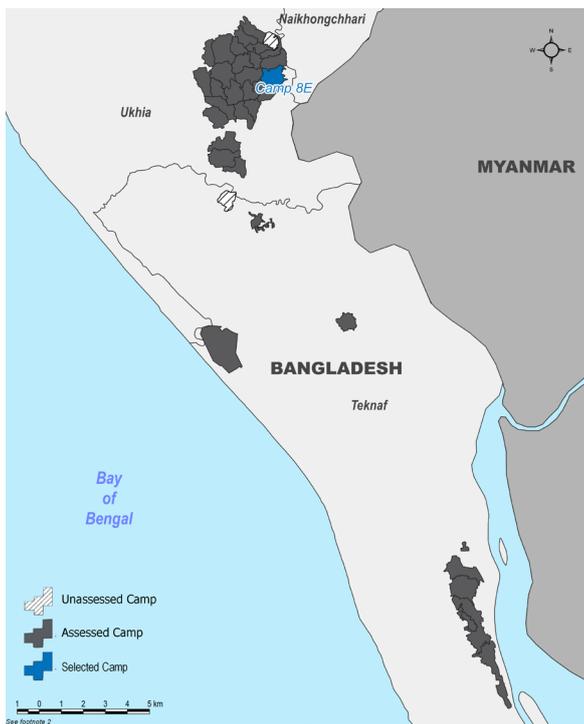
Background and methodology

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 8E, where 98 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 / DRC
Population (individuals) ³	31,624
Population (families) ³	7,291
Camp Area	0.96 km ²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



58% of individuals are under 18

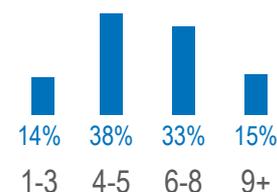
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

88% 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

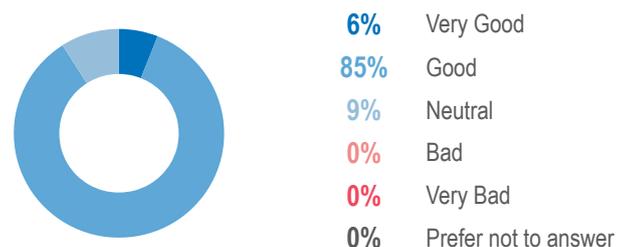
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PWSN	32%		

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 8E

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
61%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 47%
47%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems 30%
34%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Legal assistance 24%
22%	Disaster warning systems	4	More police / military 24%
22%	Locks for shelters	5	Fencing 19%

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

Men			Women
56%	No issues	1	No issues 40%
40%	Other	2	Kidnapping 37%
36%	Natural disasters	3	Natural disasters 37%

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 93%	Mahji 90%
2	CiC 41%	CiC 49%	CiC 55%
3	Army 28%	Army 48%	Army 42%



Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
86%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	97%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors 99%	
	Bangladesh army 5%	
	Private donations 0%	
	Other 0%	

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
79%	Borrow food	74%
50%	Eat less preferred food	9%
44%	Limit portion size	5%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	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%
15%	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
83%	of households reported treating water	14%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	4%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	Tubewell/borehole	98%
7%	Piped water	2%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
1%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
11%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	of households reported having access to soap	37%
66%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	88%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 8E

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	81%	1	41%	No problem	
Not clean	37%	2	25%	Unclean	
Too far	35%	3	22%	Lack of water	

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 37%	Clothing 26%	Household/ cooking items 23%
2	Shelter materials 18%	Household/ cooking items 23%	Clothing 22%
3	Household/ cooking items 12%	Access to food 13%	Access to health services 15%

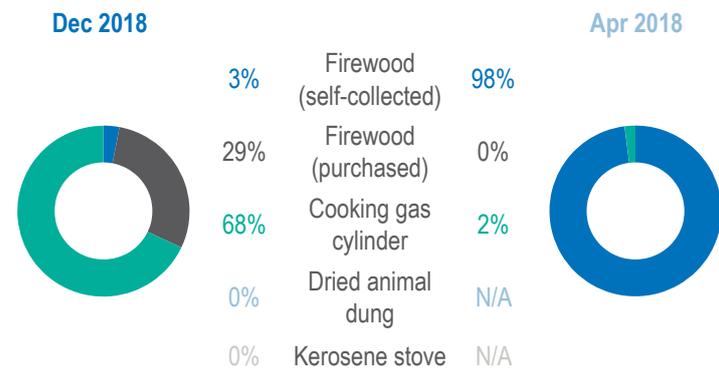
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
50%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	81%
71%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	74%
10%	of households reported living in shared shelters	59%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	91%
76%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	79%

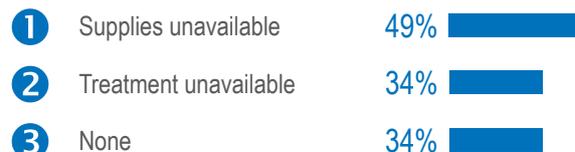
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

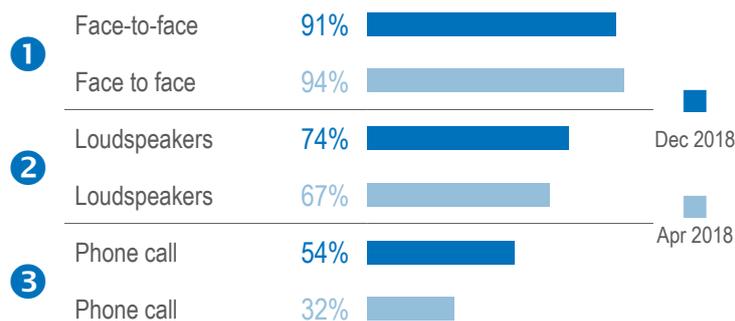
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

2% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

83% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

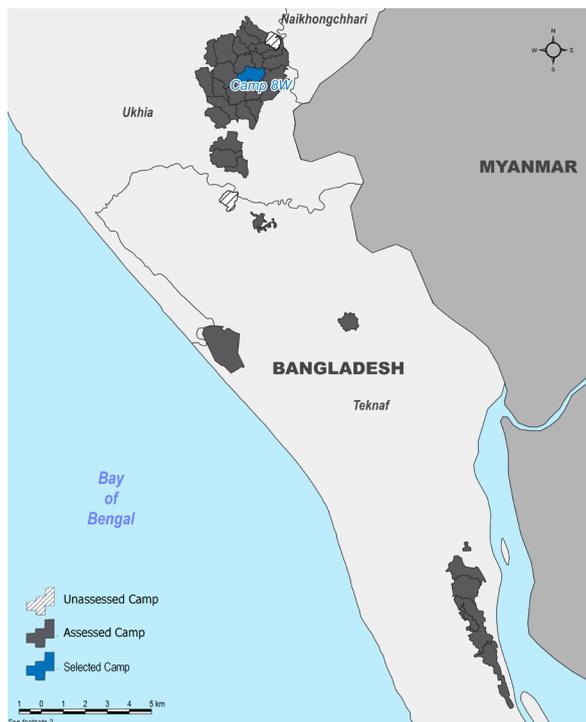
Background and methodology

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, 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 8W, where 96 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	32,672
Population (families) ³	7,519
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

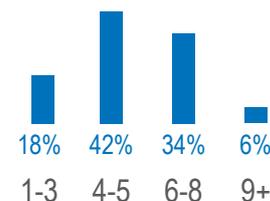
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

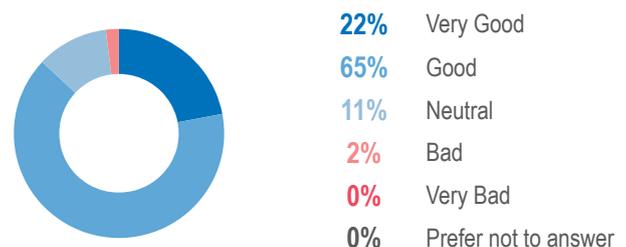
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	10%
Families with PWSN	23%		



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 8W

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
67%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 55%
57%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems 40%
41%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	More police / military 36%
25%	Locks for shelters	4	Legal assistance 31%
18%	Street signs	5	Transparent governance 21%

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

Men			Women
34%	Kidnapping	1	No issues 40%
32%	Armed group recruitment	2	Kidnapping 32%
29%	Natural disasters	3	Natural disasters 31%

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 92%	Mahji 71%	Mahji 92%
2	CiC 57%	CiC 66%	CiC 75%
3	Army 49%	Army 42%	Army 50%



Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	96%
WFP / Humanitarian actors	95%	99%
Bangladesh army	5%	10%
Private donations	5%	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 88%	1	Borrow food 72%
Limit portion size 32%	2	Eat less preferred food 9%
Eat less preferred food 28%	3	Reduce number of meals 3%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
92%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	32%
13%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	1%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
75%	of households reported treating water	22%
50%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	9%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

100%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
0%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
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
61%	of households reported having access to soap	31%
79%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	69%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 8W

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Not clean	45%	1	50%	No problem		
No gender separation	43%	2	26%	Not enough		
Full	38%	3	18%	Too far		

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 44%	Clothing 47%	Household/ cooking items 25%
2	Fuel 43%	Fuel 21%	Clothing 19%
3	Clothing 9%	Access to food 10%	Access to health services 16%

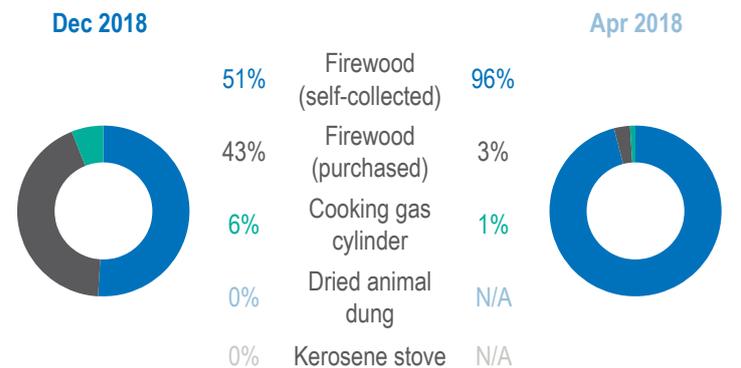
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
67%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	69%
69%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	48%
17%	of households reported living in shared shelters	34%

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	90%
79%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	74%

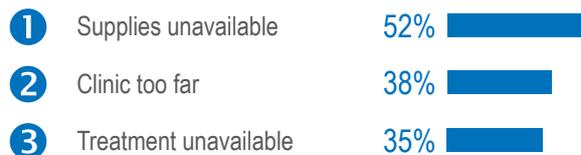
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

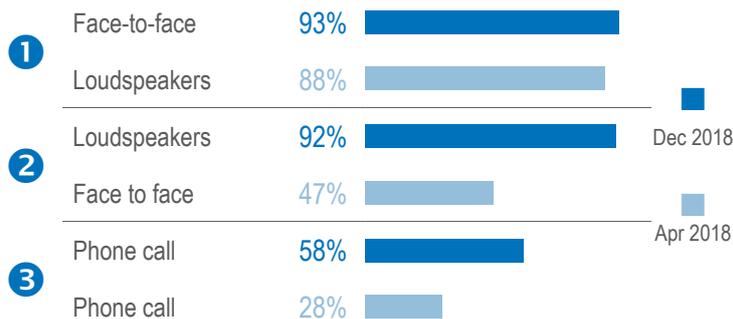
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

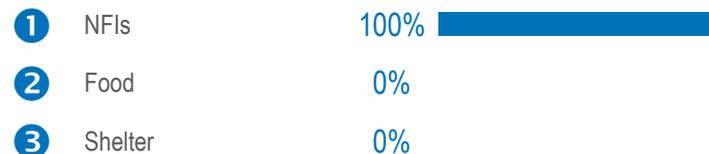
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

4% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

95% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 9 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

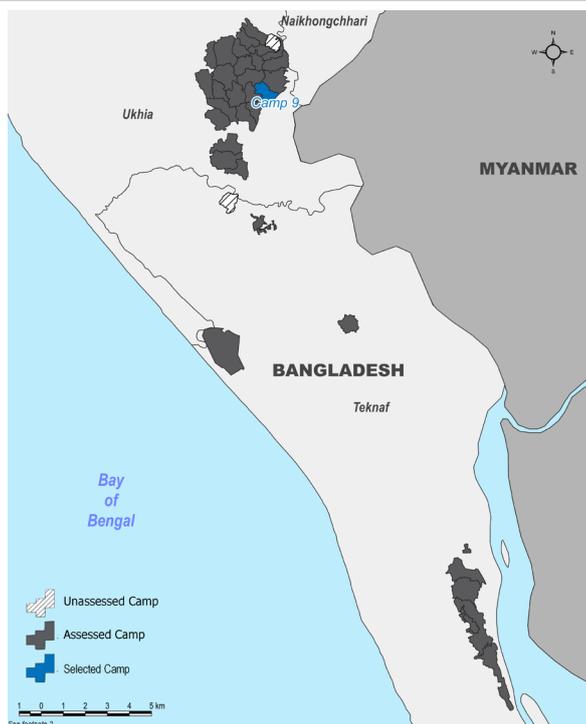
Background and methodology

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, 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 9, where 97 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	36,475
Population (families) ³	8,601
Camp Area	0.65 km ²
Population density	56,195 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



58% of individuals are under 18

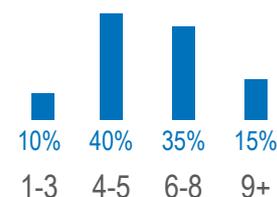
79% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

76% 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

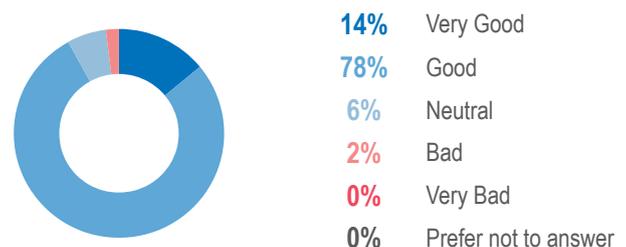
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	12%
Families with PWSN	30%		

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 9

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
76%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 52%
73%	Better camp management	2	Legal assistance 30%
63%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Warning systems 26%
24%	Increased policing	4	More police / military 25%
13%	Disaster warning systems	5	Transparent governance 21%

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

Men			Women
53%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disasters 44%
43%	Natural disasters	2	Kidnapping 44%
40%	Violence within community	3	Violence within home 40%

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 100%	Mahji 94%	Mahji 98%
2	CiC 55%	CiC 70%	CiC 78%
3	Army 45%	Army 60%	Army 66%



Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	92%
99%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	
100%		
5%	Bangladesh army	
0%		
0%	Private donations	
N/A		
0%	Other	
N/A		

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
90%	Borrow food	55%
72%	Limit portion size	5%
42%	Reduce number of meals	4%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
83%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	54%
17%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	1%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
71%	of households reported treating water	9%
47%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	6%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

95%	Tubewell/borehole	91%
3%	Piped water	9%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
1%	Protected spring	N/A
1%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported having access to soap	37%
74%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	58%

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 9

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Too many people	66%	1	55%	Not enough		
No gender separation	48%	2	33%	Full		
Not clean	46%	3	30%	Lack of privacy		

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 34%	Clothing 26%	Clothing 28%
2	Access to food 30%	Fuel 19%	Household/ cooking items 25%
3	Shelter materials 12%	Household/ cooking items 16%	Access to health services 14%

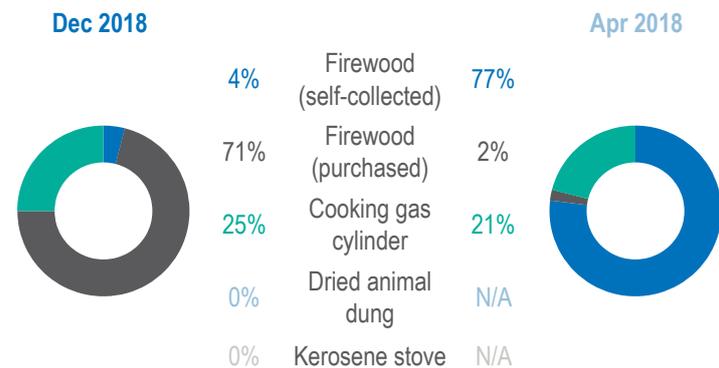
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
79%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	74%
63%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	64%
13%	of households reported living in shared shelters	62%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

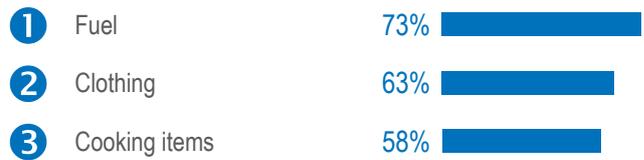
% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	98%
77%	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^{11,12}:



Health

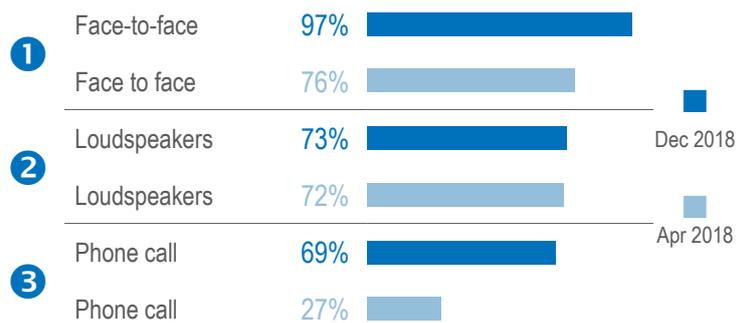
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

11% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

67% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10 Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

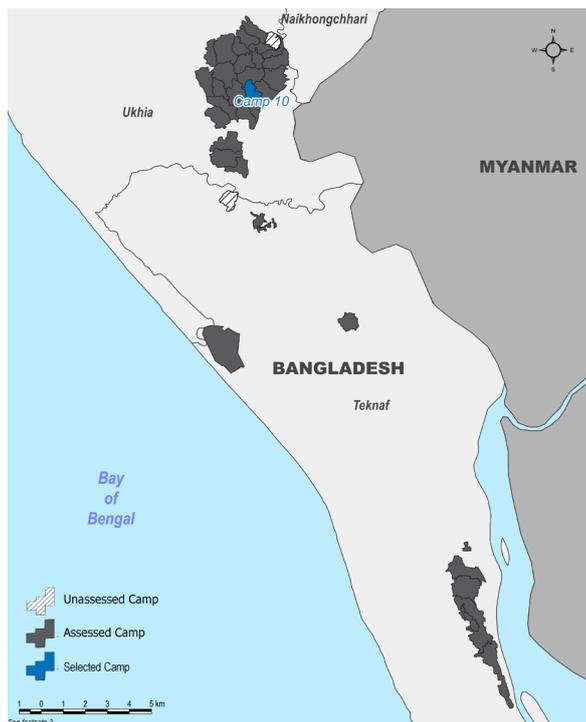
Background and methodology

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 10, where 97 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	32,667
Population (families) ³	7,575
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	65,842 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

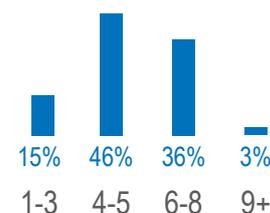
79% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

92% 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

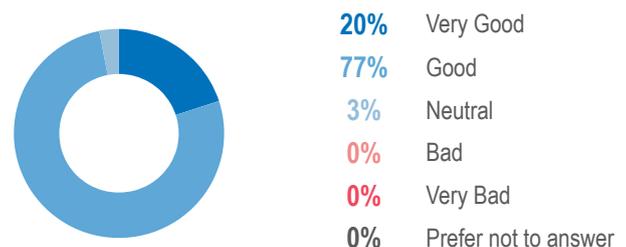
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	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	7%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PWSN	32%		

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 10

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
94%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 42%
63%	Better camp management	2	Permission to move freely 39%
48%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Legal assistance 35%
27%	Disaster warning systems	4	More police / military 26%
22%	Street signs	5	Nothing 25%

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

Men			Women
44%	Armed group recruitment	1	Human trafficking 35%
40%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping 35%
27%	Natural disasters	3	Natural disasters 33%

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 96%	CiC 86%	Mahji 97%
2	CiC 62%	Mahji 81%	CiC 68%
3	Army 31%	Army 30%	Army 32%

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 ⁸ :	99%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
1%	Bangladesh army	1%
14%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	Borrow food	43%
55%	Eat less preferred food	22%
44%	Limit portion size	5%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
84%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	40%
9%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	5%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	of households reported treating water	20%
40%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	12%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
99%	Tubewell/borehole	84%
0%	Piped water	16%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
1%	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	67%
75%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	35%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 10

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

Too many people	65%	1	59%	Not enough
Too far	38%	2	41%	Unclean
No gender separation	38%	3	40%	Full

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 50%	Clothing 34%	Clothing 25%
2	Access to food 38%	Fuel 18%	Household/ cooking items 21%
3	Clothing 7%	Access to food 15%	Access to food 17%

Shelter

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

73%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	78%
71%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	36%
25%	of households reported living in shared shelters	51%

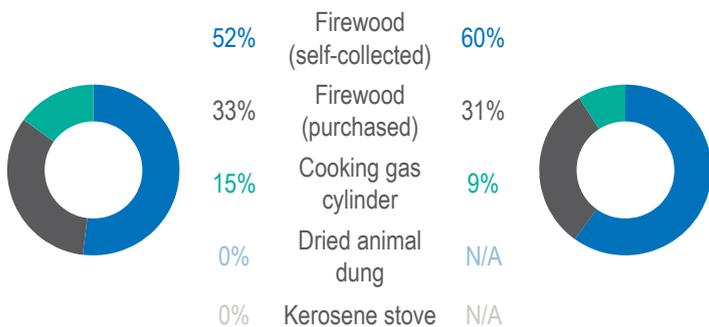
Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018



Dec 2018

Apr 2018

98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	96%
64%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	95%

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



Health

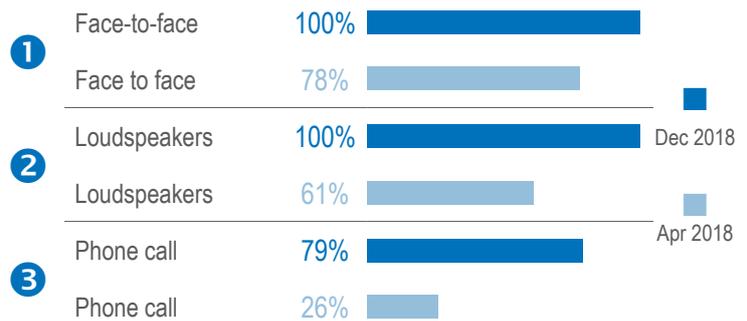
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

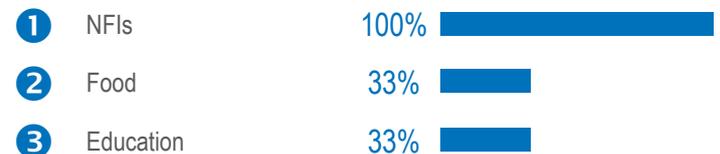
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

82% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 11 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

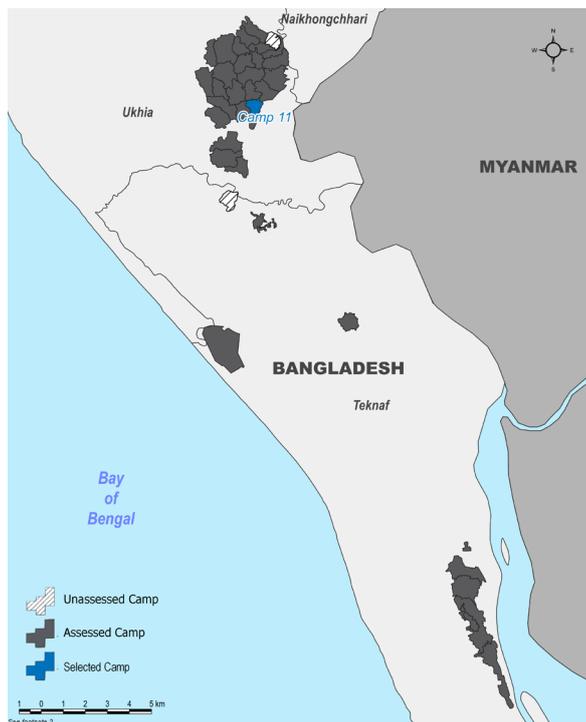
Background and methodology

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, 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 11, 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	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ³	31,164
Population (families) ³	7,069
Camp Area	0.47 km ²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

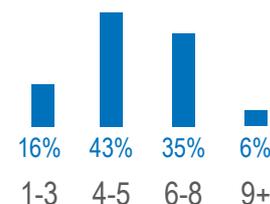
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

84% 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

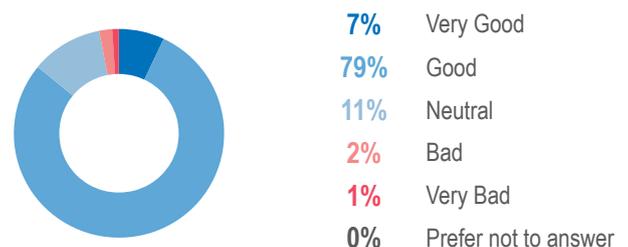
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PWSN	28%		

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 11

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%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 34%
57%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Warning systems 33%
52%	Better camp management	3	Locks 26%
30%	Locks for shelters	4	More police / military 25%
27%	Disaster warning systems	5	Nothing 19%

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

Men			Women
47%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disasters 37%
44%	Violence within community	2	No issues 36%
42%	Natural disasters	3	Kidnapping 34%

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 96%	Mahji 88%	Mahji 92%
2	CiC 60%	CiC 72%	CiC 72%
3	Army 50%	Army 68%	Army 59%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	100%
WFP / Humanitarian actors	98%	
Bangladesh army	2%	
Private donations	0%	
Other	0%	

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018
Borrow food	94%	1	65% Borrow food
Limit portion size	75%	2	9% Reduce number of meals
Eat less preferred food	71%	3	7% Eat less preferred food

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
88%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	58%
20%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	17%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
56%	of households reported treating water	9%
34%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	6%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
99%	Tubewell/borehole	98%
1%	Piped water	1%
0%	Tanker truck	1%
0%	Rainwater	0%
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
40%	of households reported having access to soap	66%
66%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	70%

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 11

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

Too many people	79%	1	40%	Not enough
Not clean	46%	2	32%	No problem
No gender separation	41%	3	26%	Lack of water

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 46%	Household/ cooking items 23%	Household/ cooking items 22%
2	Access to food 32%	Clothing 23%	Clothing 21%
3	Safe latrines 9%	Fuel 20%	Fuel 16%

Shelter

Dec 2018

Apr 2018

75%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	83%
67%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	59%
8%	of households reported living in shared shelters	59%

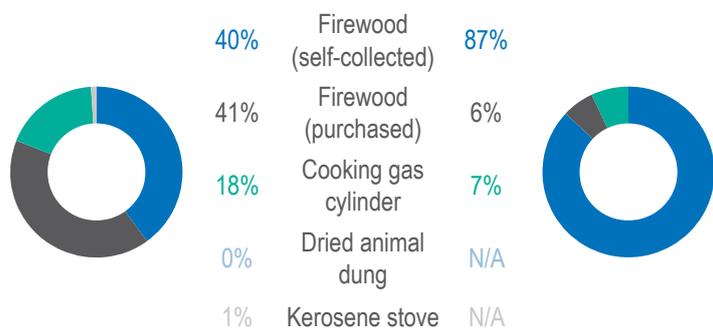
Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:

Dec 2018

Apr 2018



Dec 2018

Apr 2018

100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	97%
70%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	77%

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^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	90%
2	Cooking items	66%
3	Clothing	56%



Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	59%
2	Crowded	29%
3	None	27%



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	98%	Dec 2018
	Loudspeakers	86%	
2	Loudspeakers	73%	Apr 2018
	Face to face	82%	
3	Phone call	50%	
	Phone call	25%	



Site Management

8% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	Food	75%
2	NFIs	50%
3	Health	25%



Education

74% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Better teachers	50%
2	Improved curriculum	47%
3	Vocational skills training	29%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 12 Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

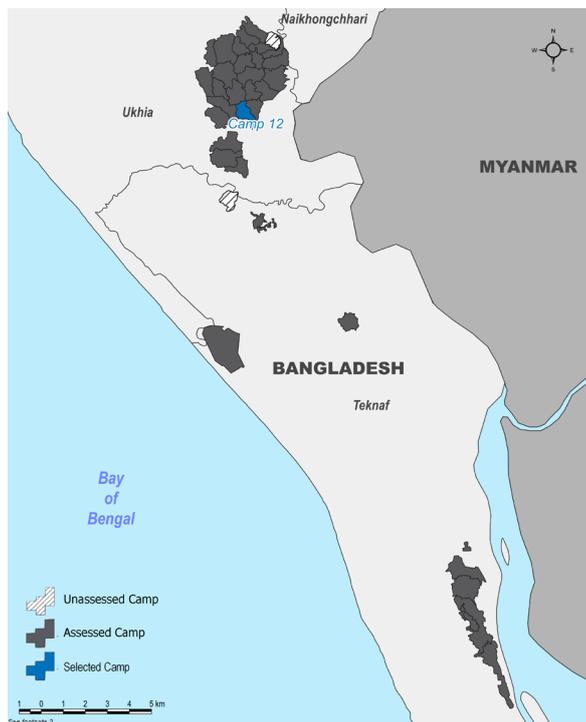
Background and methodology

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 12, where 96 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 / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ³	22,136
Population (families) ³	4,905
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



54% of individuals are under 18

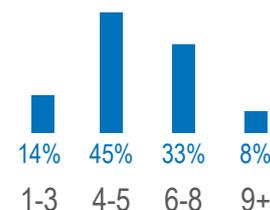
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

95% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.4** individuals reported per household

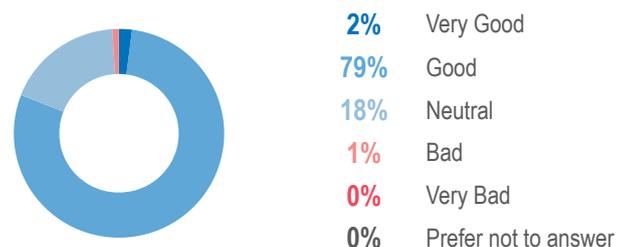
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% 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	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PWSN	29%		

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 12

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	
52%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	48%
47%	Improved roads/paths	2	Legal assistance	35%
45%	Disaster warning systems	3	More police / military	35%
36%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	4	Site improvement	27%
26%	Locks for shelters	5	Locks	26%

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

Men			Women	
51%	No issues	1	No issues	56%
43%	Kidnapping	2	Risk of sexual assault	34%
36%	Other	3	Kidnapping	23%

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 91%	Mahji 77%	Mahji 86%
2	CiC 53%	Army 64%	Army 75%
3	Army 49%	CiC 61%	CiC 66%



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 ⁹ :	98%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
0%	Bangladesh army	6%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018			Apr 2018
Borrow food	65%	1	61%
Limit portion size	65%	2	5%
Eat less preferred food	58%	3	2%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	60%
16%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	4%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
80%	of households reported treating water	12%
49%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	4%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

96%	Tubewell/borehole	94%
0%	Piped water	6%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
1%	Protected spring	N/A
3%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
63%	of households reported having access to soap	83%
52%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	50%

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 12

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	64%	1	38%	No problem
No gender separation	45%	2	38%	Lack of privacy
Full	38%	3	38%	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 35%	Clothing 27%
2	Fuel 31%	Household/cooking items 24%	Household/cooking items 21%
3	Household/cooking items 13%	Fuel 12%	Fuel 17%

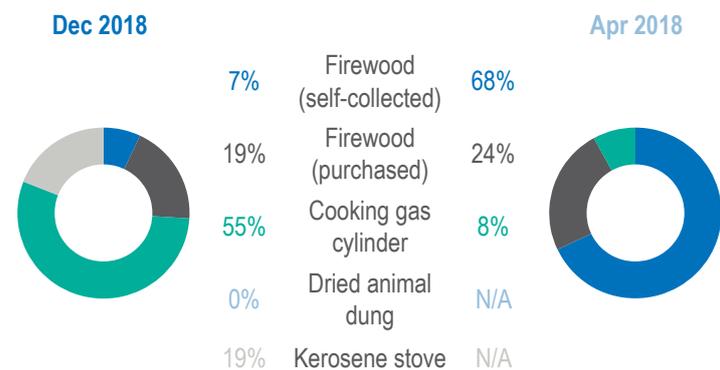
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	83%
67%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	60%
20%	of households reported living in shared shelters	48%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	93%
66%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	88%

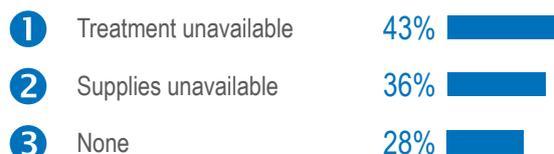
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

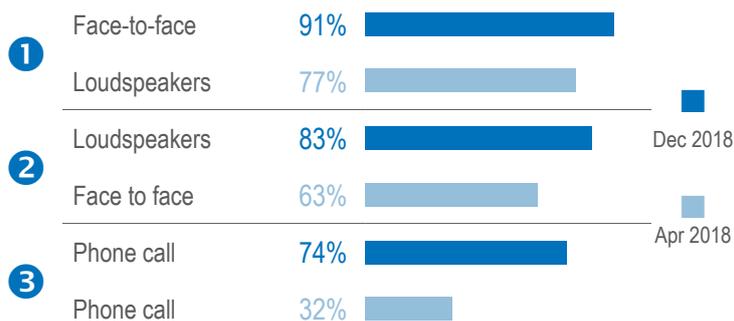
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

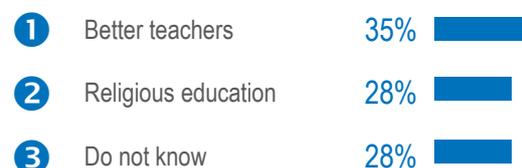
4% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

69% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

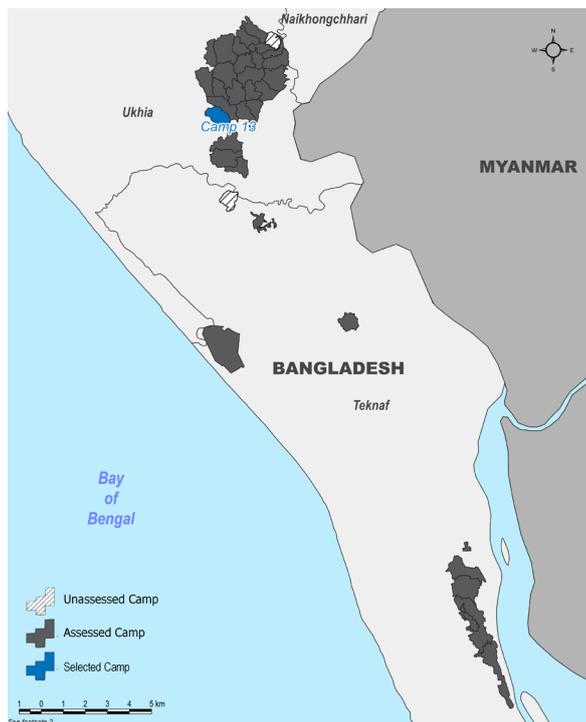
Background and methodology

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, 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 13, where 102 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 / World Vision
Population (individuals) ³	41,056
Population (families) ³	9,618
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



53% of individuals are under 18

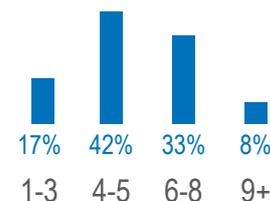
76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

92% 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

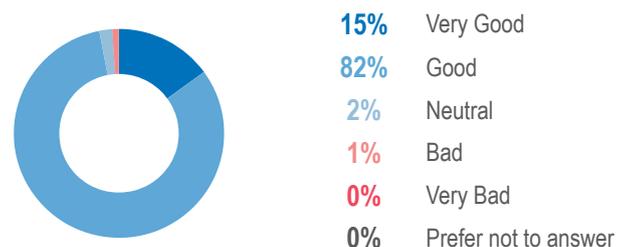
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PWSN	29%		

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 13

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
92%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 53%
54%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems 37%
47%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	More police / military 26%
26%	Disaster warning systems	4	Documentation 22%
25%	Street signs	5	Fencing 15%

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

Men			Women
50%	Kidnapping	1	Human trafficking 48%
34%	Human trafficking	2	Kidnapping 48%
32%	Natural disasters	3	Risk of sexual assault 43%

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 96%	Mahji 91%	Mahji 97%
2	CiC 49%	CiC 78%	CiC 64%
3	Army 41%	Army 53%	Army 42%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	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 100%	
	Bangladesh army 1%	
	Private donations 10%	
	Other 0%	

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food 79%	1	Borrow food 61%
Eat less preferred food 70%	2	Eat less preferred food 2%
Limit portion size 38%	3	Reduce number of meals 2%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	71%
14%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	9%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	of households reported treating water	18%
51%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	0%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
91%	Tubewell/borehole	100%
0%	Piped water	0%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
9%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
45%	of households reported having access to soap	55%
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	84%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 13

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	72%	1	47%	No problem
Full	51%	2	30%	Unclean
No gender separation	42%	3	19%	Full

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 42%	Fuel 29%	Household/ cooking items 22%
2	Access to food 34%	Clothing 23%	Clothing 21%
3	Shelter materials 8%	Household/ cooking items 21%	Fuel 18%

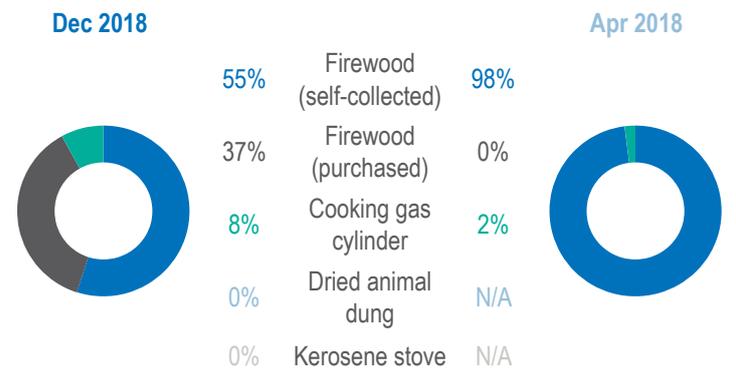
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
65%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	82%
77%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	61%
13%	of households reported living in shared shelters	68%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
69%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	78%

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^{11,12}:



Health

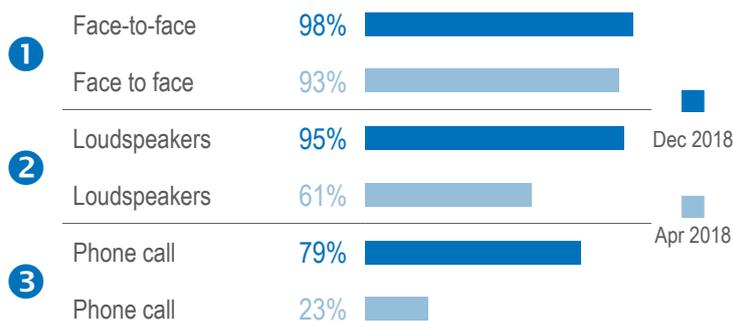
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

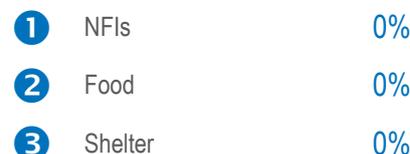
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

0% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

72% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 14 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

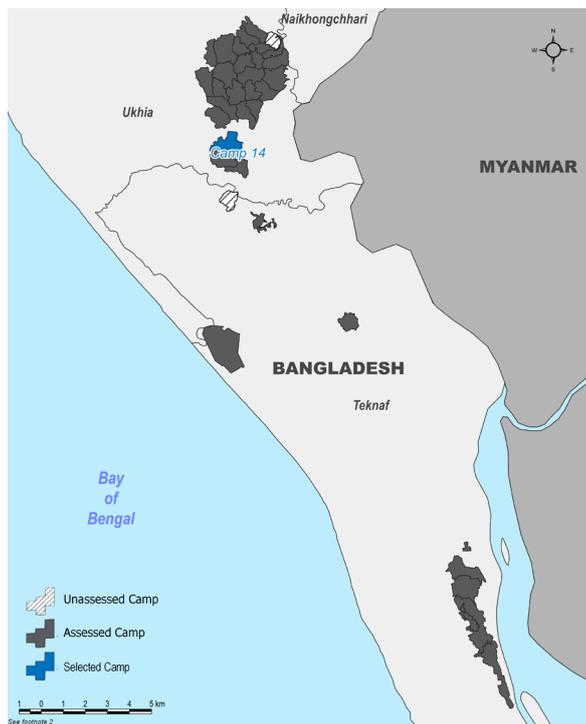
Background and methodology

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, 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 14, where 96 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 / ACF
Population (individuals) ³	31,357
Population (families) ³	6,904
Camp Area	0.86 km ²
Population density	36,596 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

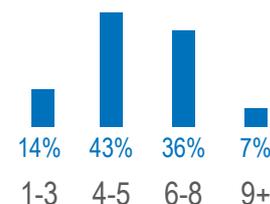
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.5** individuals reported per household

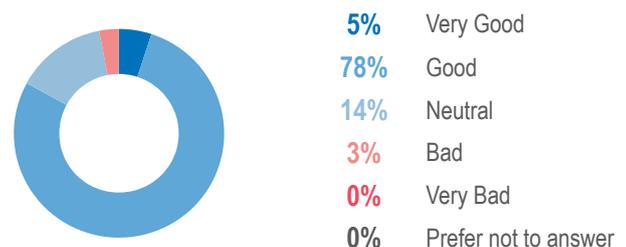
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	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	28%		

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 14

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	
76%	Improved roads/paths	1	Warning systems	60%
56%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Site improvement	35%
46%	Better camp management	3	Legal assistance	33%
31%	Disaster warning systems	4	Transparent governance	21%
21%	Increased policing	5	More police / military	20%

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

Men			Women	
55%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping	54%
43%	Violence within community	2	Natural disasters	39%
41%	Natural disasters	3	Violence within home	38%

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 96%	Mahji 92%	Mahji 96%
2	Army 64%	Army 81%	Army 75%
3	CiC 62%	CiC 70%	CiC 69%

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 ⁸ :	98%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%
3%	Bangladesh army	7%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018	
84%	1	Borrow food	50%
61%	2	Limit portion size	17%
51%	3	Eat less preferred food	1%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
92%	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%
15%	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
95%	of households reported treating water	7%
81%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	2%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018

86%	Tubewell/borehole	84%
0%	Piped water	12%
0%	Tanker truck	4%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
14%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	of households reported having access to soap	75%
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	73%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 14

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	68%	1	47%	No problem	
Full	44%	2	27%	Lack of privacy	
Unsafe route to latrine	43%	3	27%	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	Fuel 54%	Fuel 21%	Clothing 26%
2	Access to food 28%	Access to food 20%	Household/ cooking items 20%
3	Household/ cooking items 5%	Clothing 18%	Access to food 12%

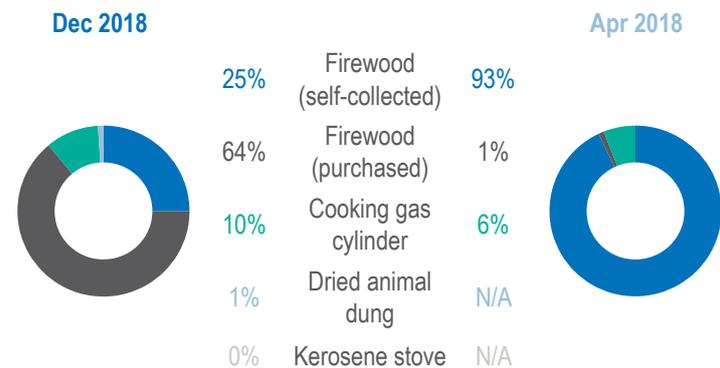
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	92%
57%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	42%
16%	of households reported living in shared shelters	63%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	97%
78%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	93%

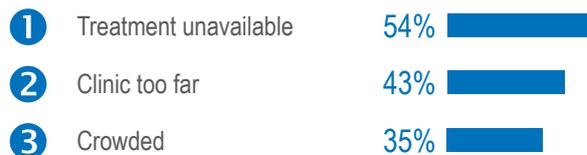
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

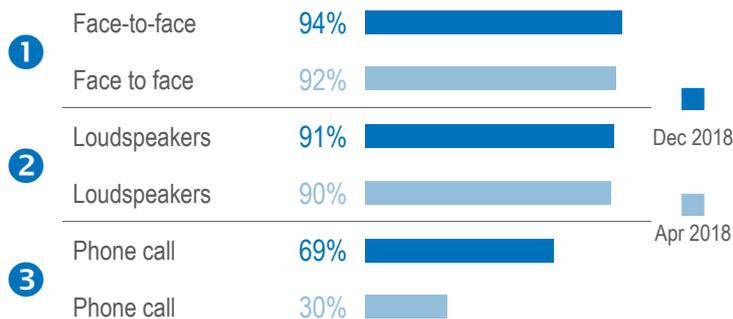
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

6% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

60% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 15 Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

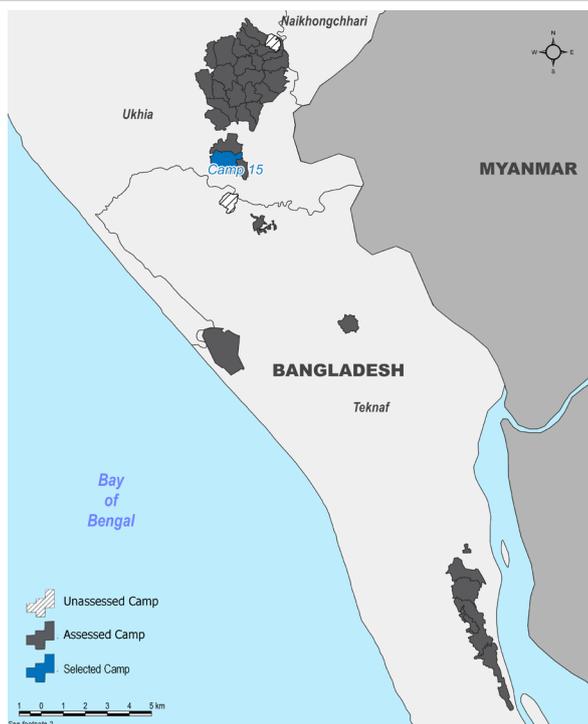
Background and methodology

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 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) ³	49,442
Population (families) ³	11,174
Camp Area	0.99 km ²
Population density	49,855 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

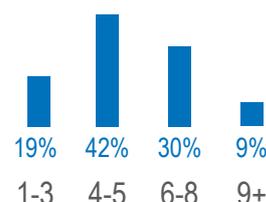
76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

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

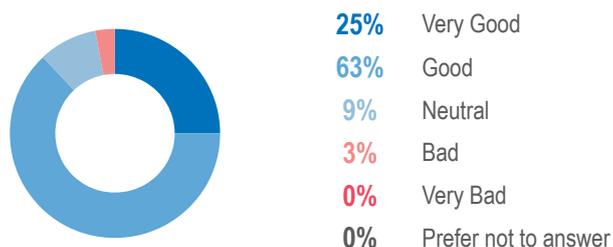
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

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 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 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 camps⁵:

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^{5,6,7}:

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^{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 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 ⁸ :	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 strategies⁸:

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 ⁹	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 latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
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^{11,12}:

	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%

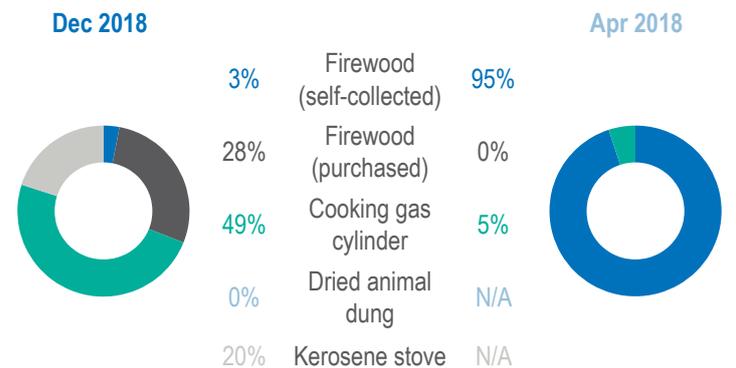
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
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:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
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^{11,12}:

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

Health

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

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 communication¹¹:

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 (top 2), Apr 2018 (bottom 2)

Site Management

1% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

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

Education

76% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 16 Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

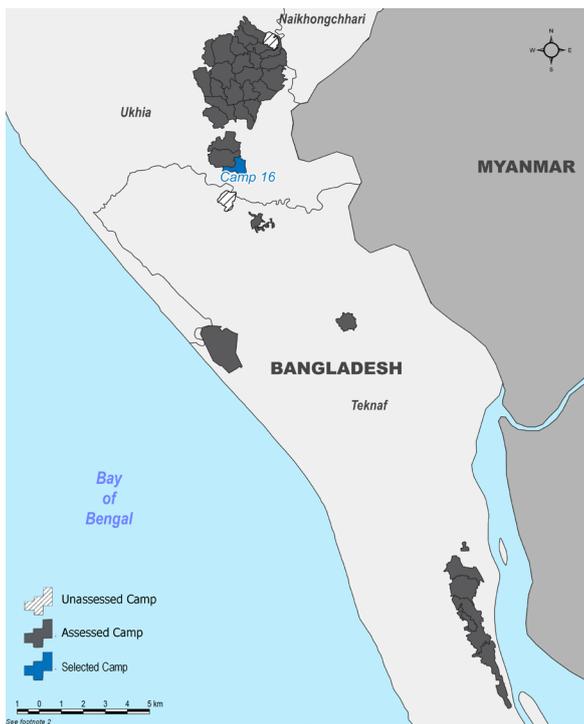
Background and methodology

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 16, where 99 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 / CARE
Population (individuals) ³	21,639
Population (families) ³	4,839
Camp Area	0.52 km ²
Population density	41,526 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

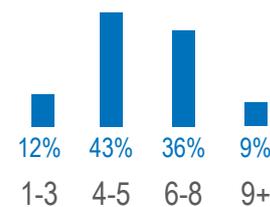
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

94% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.6** individuals reported per household

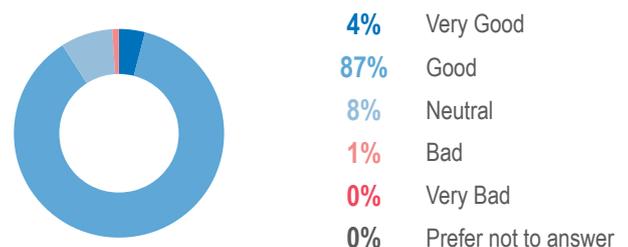
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PWSN	27%		

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 16

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	
61%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	39%
55%	Improved roads/paths	2	Nothing	32%
41%	Better camp management	3	Site improvement	24%
27%	Disaster warning systems	4	Legal assistance	17%
27%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	More police / military	17%

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

Men			Women	
51%	No issues	1	No issues	54%
41%	Kidnapping	2	Kidnapping	32%
34%	Other	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 85%	Mahji 87%
2	CiC 61%	CiC 77%	CiC 74%
3	Army 38%	Army 48%	Army 58%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	96%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	
40%		
0%	Bangladesh army	
8%		
0%	Private donations	
N/A		
0%	Other	
N/A		

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	1	61%
58%	2	18%
55%	3	2%

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	33%
19%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	10%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
88%	of households reported treating water	24%
56%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	20%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
93%	Tubewell/borehole	96%
0%	Piped water	4%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
7%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
56%	of households reported having access to soap	89%
68%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	72%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 16

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	61%	1	42%	Not enough
No gender separation	55%	2	37%	No problem
Full	45%	3	34%	Full

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 34%	Clothing 28%	Clothing 27%
2	Fuel 31%	Household/ cooking items 24%	Household/ cooking items 23%
3	Household/ cooking items 13%	Fuel 15%	Access to food 16%

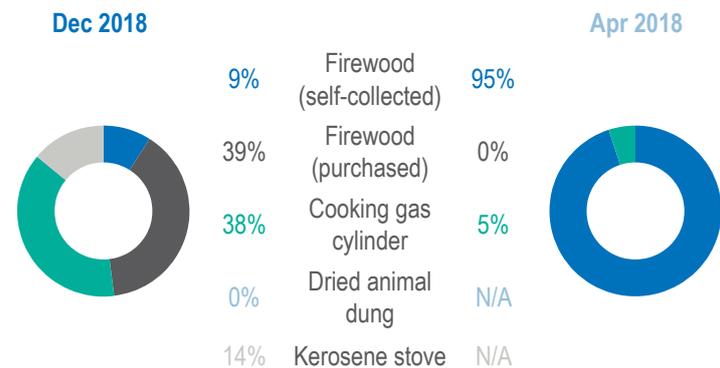
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
66%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	59%
67%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	83%
15%	of households reported living in shared shelters	46%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	97%
77%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	87%

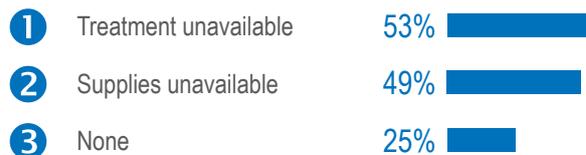
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

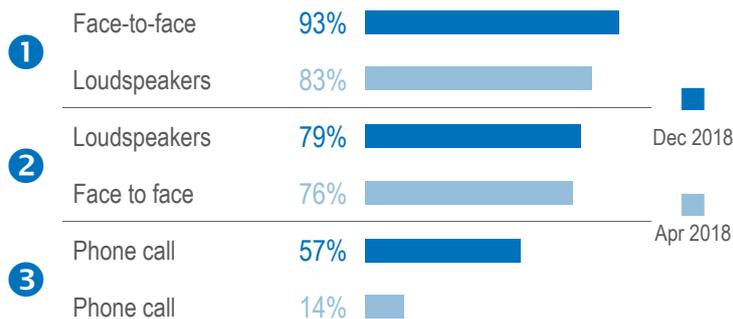
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

4% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

76% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 17 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

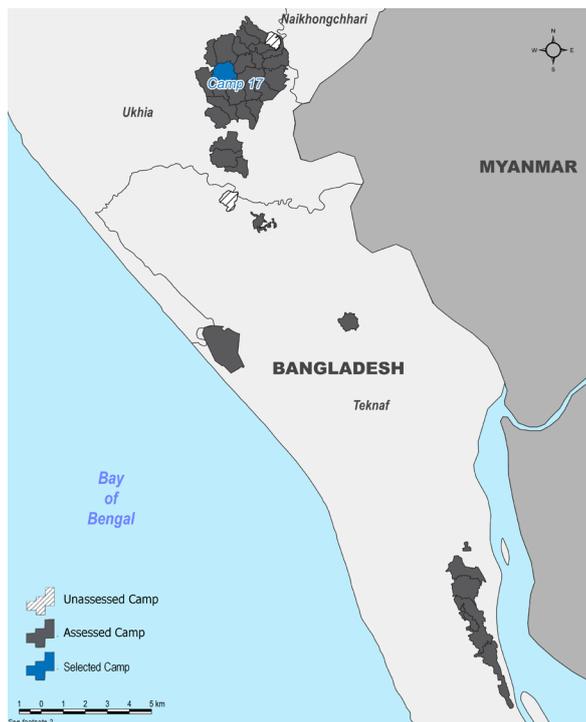
Background and methodology

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, 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 17, where 96 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 / ACTED
Population (individuals) ³	15,472
Population (families) ³	3,649
Camp Area	0.95 km ²
Population density	16,216 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



54% of individuals are under 18

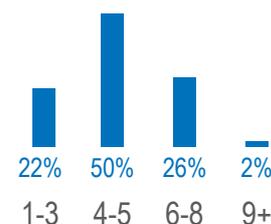
76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

94% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

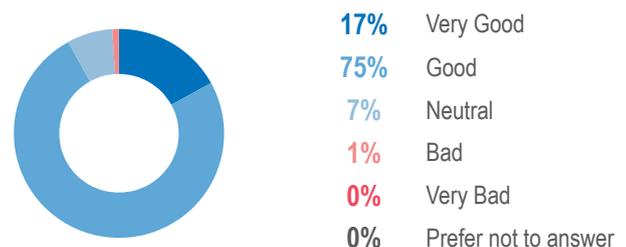
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	19%
Families with PWSN	33%		

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 17

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
61%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement 43%
50%	Disaster warning systems	2	Warning systems 40%
43%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Permission to move freely 28%
23%	Increased policing	4	Legal assistance 22%
20%	Better camp management	5	More police / military 20%

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

Men			Women
57%	No issues	1	No issues 46%
35%	Other	2	Kidnapping 39%
28%	Kidnapping	3	Natural disasters 38%

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 94%	Mahji 91%
2	CiC 33%	CiC 55%	CiC 54%
3	Army 17%	Army 24%	Army 28%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	84%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors 99%	
	Bangladesh army 4%	
	Private donations 2%	
	Other 0%	

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
77%	Eat less preferred food	62%
62%	Limit portion size	4%
57%	Borrow food	4%

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	15%
7%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	4%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
61%	of households reported treating water	15%
40%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	0%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
89%	Tubewell/borehole	90%
2%	Piped water	10%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
1%	Protected spring	N/A
8%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
82%	of households reported having access to soap	40%
73%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	72%

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 17

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Too many people	55%	1	36%	Not enough		
Too far	35%	2	34%	Lack of privacy		
Not clean	19%	3	34%	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 50%	Clothing 38%	Clothing 28%
2	Clothing 18%	Household/ cooking items 29%	Access to food 23%
3	Shelter materials 11%	Shelter materials 11%	Household/ cooking items 15%

Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
42%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	69%
94%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	75%
9%	of households reported living in shared shelters	41%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	90%
91%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	82%

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^{11,12}:

1	Clothing	83%
2	NFIs	62%
3	Cooking items	51%

Health

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

1	Treatment unavailable	54%
2	Supplies unavailable	53%
3	Clinic too far	29%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	81%	
2	Loudspeakers	76%	Dec 2018
3	Phone call	64%	Apr 2018

Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	WASH	67%
2	Food	33%
3	NFIs	33%

Education

85% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Better teachers	56%
2	Improved curriculum	48%
3	Religious education	48%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

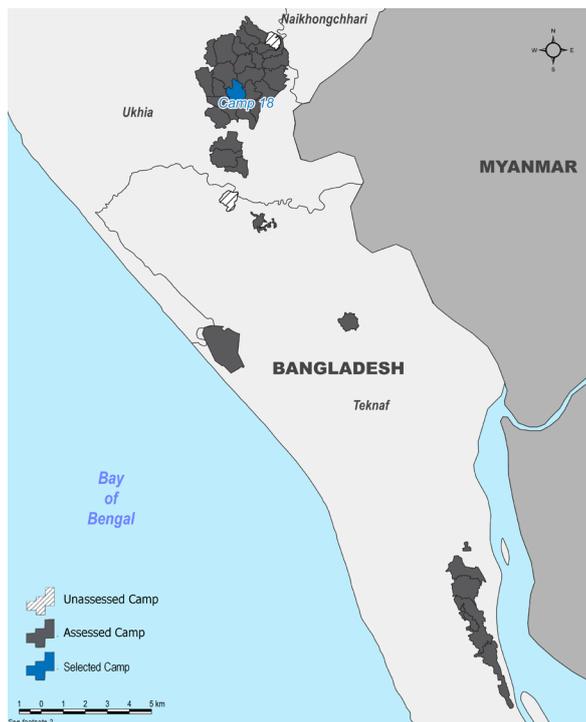
Background and methodology

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, 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 18, where 99 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	27,220
Population (families) ³	6,655
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



59% of individuals are under 18

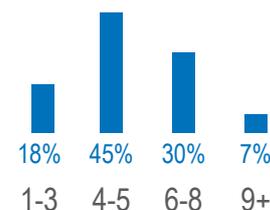
78% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

97% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.1** individuals reported per household

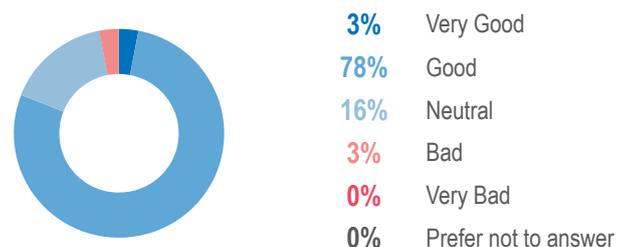
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PWSN	31%		

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 18

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
49%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems
41%	Improved roads/paths	2	Legal assistance
38%	Disaster warning systems	3	More police / military
22%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	4	Site improvement
21%	Locks for shelters	5	Locks

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

Men			Women	
68%	No issues	1	No issues	73%
39%	Other	2	Kidnapping	14%
26%	Kidnapping	3	Natural disasters	13%

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%	Mahji 83%	Mahji 87%
2	CiC 66%	CiC 63%	CiC 77%
3	Army 41%	Army 41%	Army 59%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
92%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁹ :	98%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%
1%	Bangladesh army	0%
5%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	1 Borrow food	70%
48%	2 Limit portion size	70%
37%	3 Eat less preferred food	4%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
83%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	63%
9%	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
85%	of households reported treating water	44%
75%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	36%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
85%	Tubewell/borehole	95%
0%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	2%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
15%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
78%	of households reported having access to soap	79%
65%	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.

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 18

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018						Apr 2018
Too many people	57%	1	40%	Lack of privacy		
Too far	49%	2	40%	Lack of separation		
Full	46%	3	36%	No problem		

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 61%	Access to food 26%	Clothing 31%
2	Access to food 24%	Household/ cooking items 23%	Household/ cooking items 21%
3	Shelter materials 9%	Fuel 19%	Access to food 13%

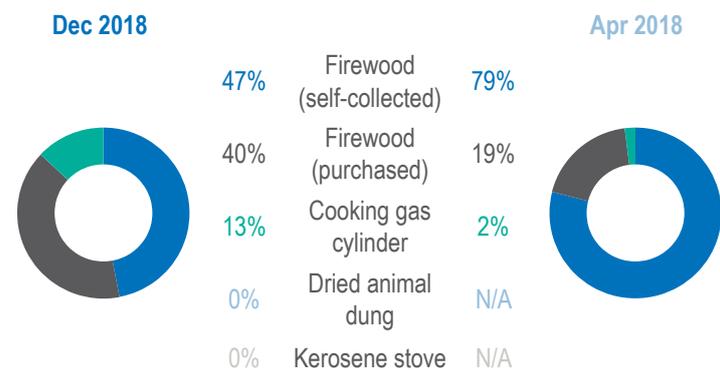
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	81%
76%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	71%
16%	of households reported living in shared shelters	42%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	80%
56%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	90%

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^{11,12}:



Health

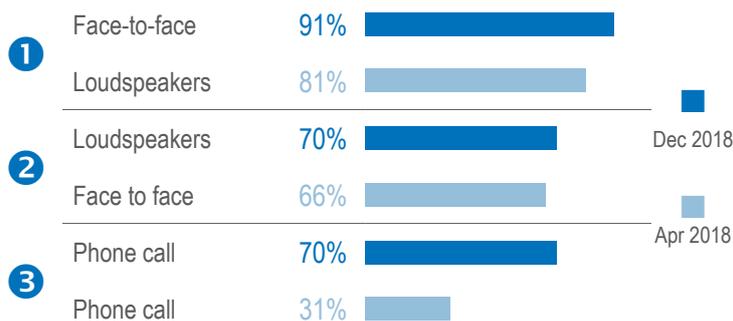
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

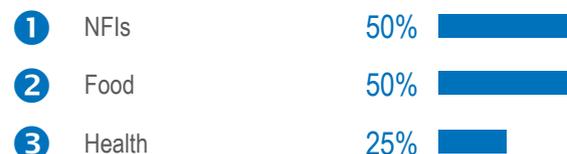
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

4% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

89% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19 Ukhia, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

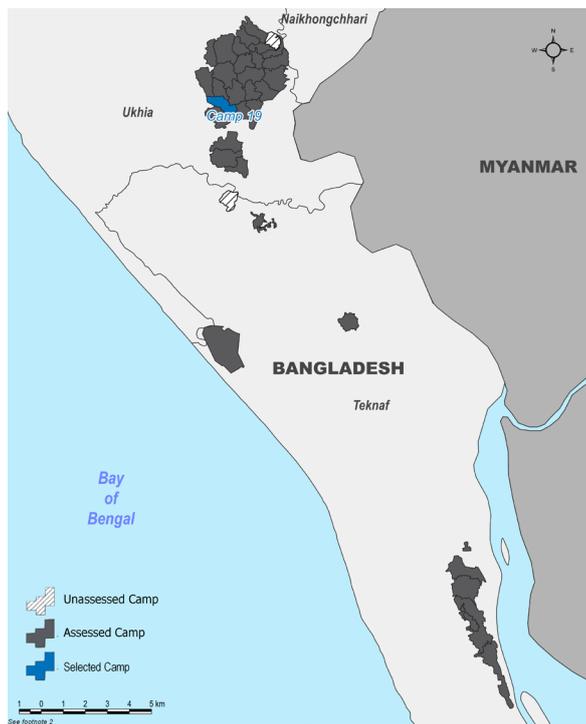
Background and methodology

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, 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 19, where 95 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	20,852
Population (families) ³	4,816
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	27,198 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



54% of individuals are under 18

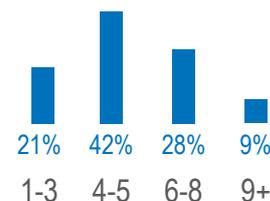
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

91% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

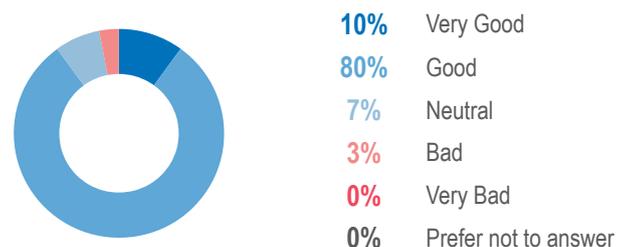
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PWSN	29%		

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 19

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	
79%	Improved roads/paths	1	More police / military	36%
60%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Warning systems	36%
41%	Disaster warning systems	3	Site improvement	29%
32%	Better camp management	4	Permission to move freely	23%
31%	Locks for shelters	5	Locks	20%

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

Men			Women	
41%	Natural disasters	1	Natural disasters	43%
40%	Kidnapping	2	No issues	38%
29%	Violence within community	3	Kidnapping	31%

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 98%	Mahji 86%	Mahji 91%
2	CiC 58%	CiC 73%	CiC 71%
3	Army 24%	Army 35%	Army 29%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
96%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	99%
100%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	100%
0%	Bangladesh army	0%
0%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
87%	Borrow food	85%
58%	Eat less preferred food	15%
53%	Limit portion size	0%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
71%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	64%
24%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	11%



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
62%	of households reported treating water	21%
41%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	0%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	Tubewell/borehole	98%
0%	Piped water	2%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
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
31%	of households reported having access to soap	76%
84%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	70%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 19

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018								Apr 2018
Too many people	60%	1	59%	No problem				
Not clean	51%	2	20%	Not enough				
Full	45%	3	15%	Lack of privacy				

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 43%	Clothing 28%	Clothing 32%
2	Access to food 37%	Fuel 23%	Household/ cooking items 22%
3	Shelter materials 5%	Access to food 15%	Access to food 17%

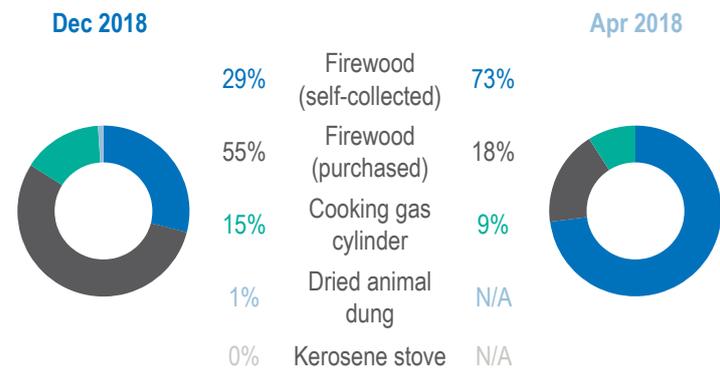
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
81%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	98%
76%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	70%
7%	of households reported living in shared shelters	53%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

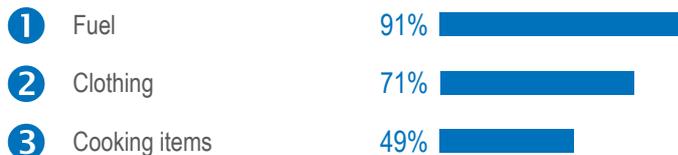
% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	77%
92%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	62%

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^{11,12}:



Health

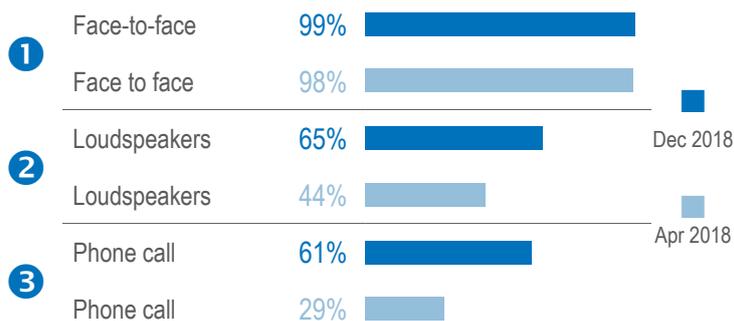
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

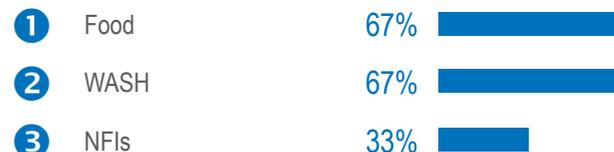
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

93% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



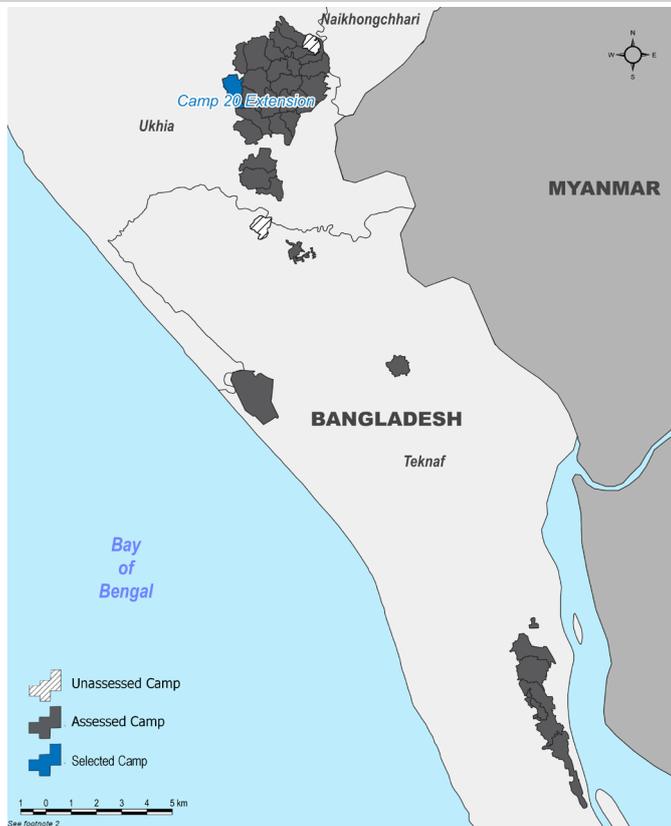


Background and methodology

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

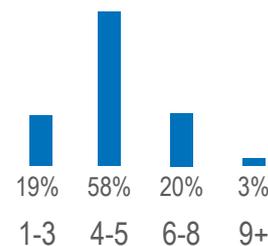
74% of households are women and children

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

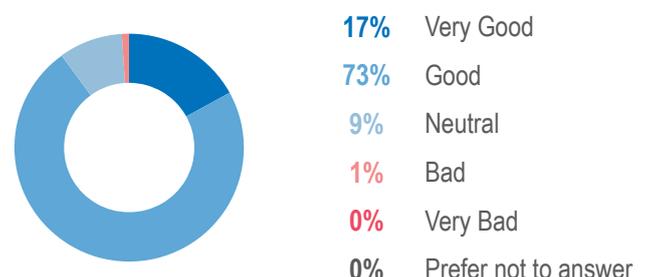
1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 November 2018 dataset)

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

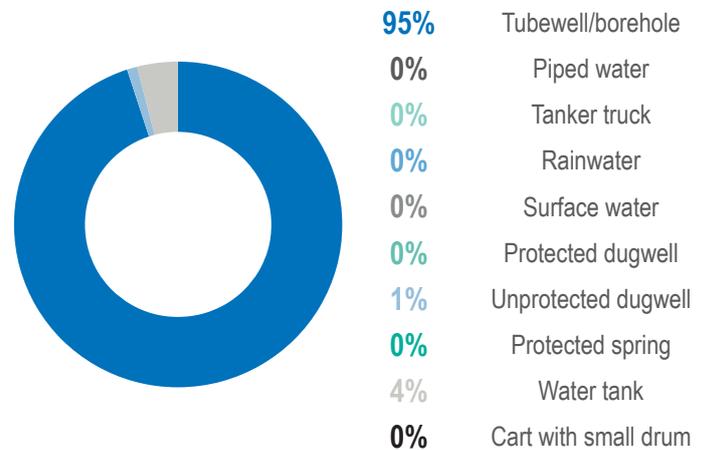
Water Treatment

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%



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

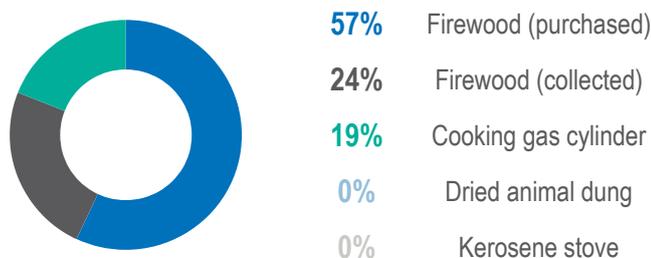
76% of households reported living in lockable shelters

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%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20 Ukha, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

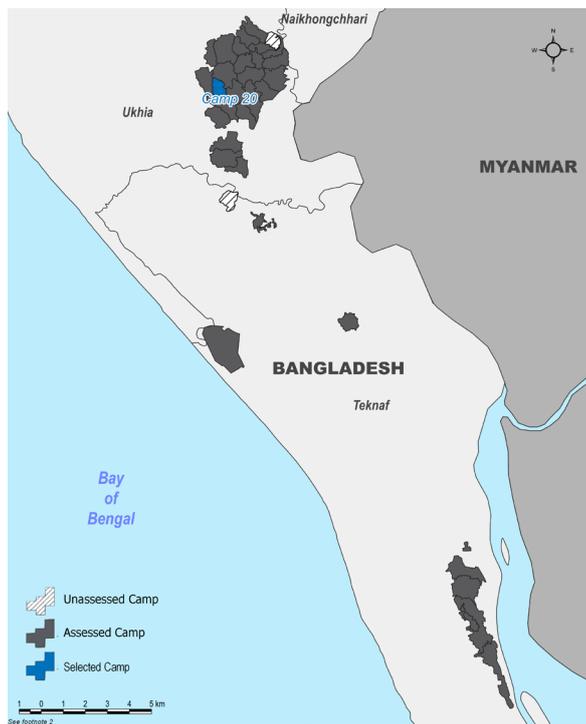
Background and methodology

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 20, where 98 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 / PUI
Population (individuals) ³	7,180
Population (families) ³	1,735
Camp Area	0.49 km ²
Population density	14,680 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



55% of individuals are under 18

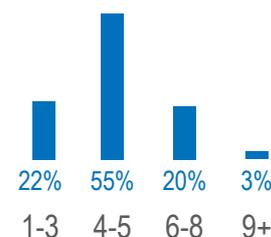
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

90% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



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

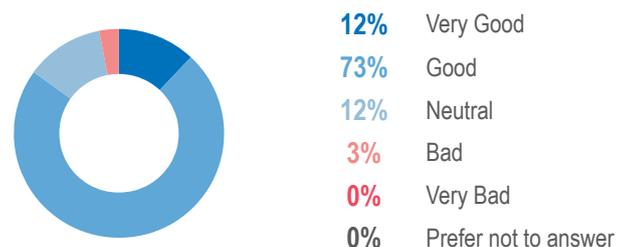
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	1%	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	17%
Families with PWSN	33%		

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 20

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	
64%	Improved roads/paths	1	Warning systems	79%
48%	Advice from UN/NGOs	2	Site improvement	48%
44%	Disaster warning systems	3	Family unification points	19%
29%	Better camp management	4	Legal assistance	15%
26%	Locks for shelters	5	More police / military	14%

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

Men			Women	
33%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disasters	42%
32%	Natural disasters	2	No issues	40%
31%	No issues	3	Kidnapping	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 97%	Mahji 89%	Mahji 84%
2	CiC 69%	CiC 82%	CiC 80%
3	Army 28%	Army 39%	Army 32%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
89%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	93%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
	Bangladesh army	6%
	Private donations	0%
	Other	0%

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
Borrow food	82%	79%
Eat less preferred food	57%	79%
Limit portion size	54%	2%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
35%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	50%
11%	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
69%	of households reported treating water	60%
45%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	53%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	Tubewell/borehole	97%
0%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
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
49%	of households reported having access to soap	60%
84%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	54%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 20

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too far	49%	1	44%	No problem
Too many people	46%	2	27%	Lack of privacy
Full	32%	3	27%	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	Fuel 56%	Access to food 31%	Clothing 29%
2	Access to food 23%	Fuel 22%	Household/ cooking items 22%
3	Shelter materials 12%	Clothing 17%	Access to food 19%

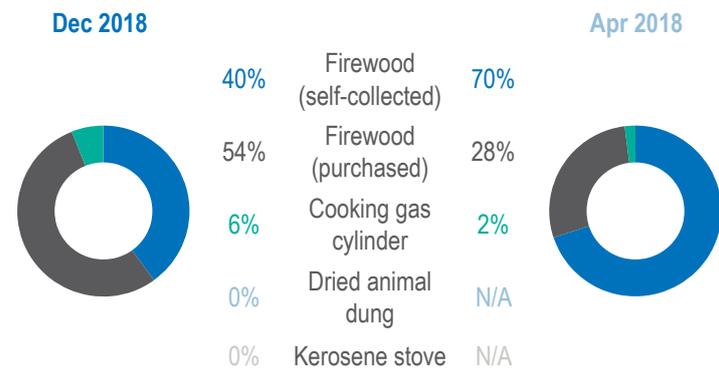
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
64%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	83%
58%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	52%
18%	of households reported living in shared shelters	25%

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	87%
83%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	81%

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^{11,12}:

1	Fuel	87%
2	Clothing	65%
3	Cooking items	41%

Health

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

1	Treatment unavailable	62%
2	Supplies unavailable	49%
3	Clinic too far	39%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	93%	
2	Loudspeakers	83%	Dec 2018
3	Phone call	60%	Apr 2018

Site Management

10% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	NFIs	50%
2	Food	50%
3	WASH	30%

Education

88% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Better teachers	59%
2	Improved curriculum	55%
3	Religious education	55%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

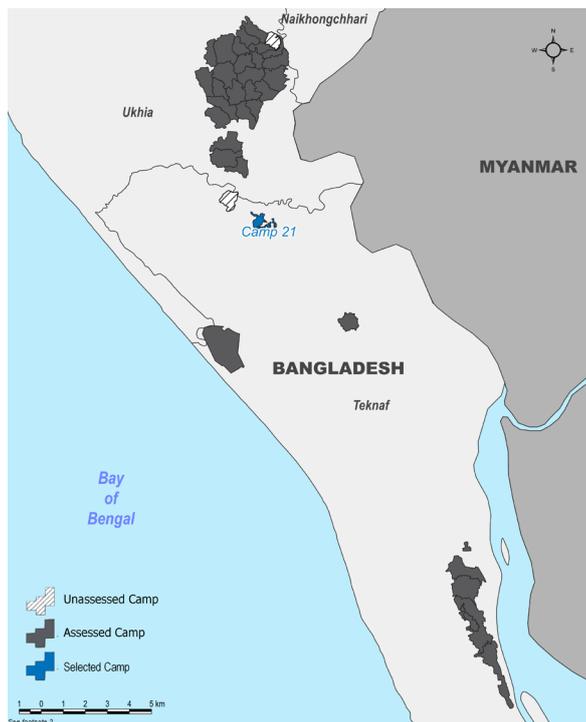
Background and methodology

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 21, where 98 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	12,281
Population (families) ³	3,011
Camp Area	0.38 km ²
Population density	32,245 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



53% of individuals are under 18

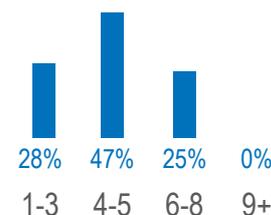
76% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

94% 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)

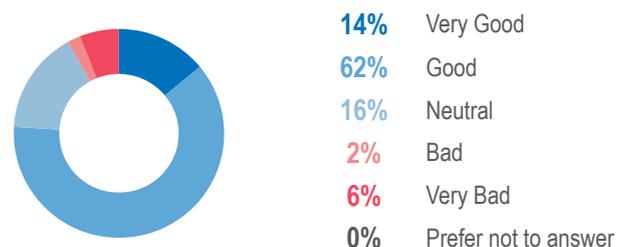
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PWSN	30%		



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 21

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	
53%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	Warning systems	73%
44%	Improved roads/paths	2	Site improvement	50%
43%	Better camp management	3	Legal assistance	23%
24%	Increased policing	4	Permission to move freely	16%
19%	Disaster warning systems	5	More police / military	15%

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

Men			Women	
41%	Kidnapping	1	Natural disasters	35%
37%	Natural disasters	2	No issues	28%
31%	Violence within community	3	Risk of sexual assault	24%

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 93%	Army 89%	Army 79%
2	Army 55%	Mahji 63%	Mahji 74%
3	CiC 19%	CiC 38%	CiC 54%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	100%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors	97%
	Bangladesh army	5%
	Private donations	3%
	Other	2%
		N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
73%	Eat less preferred food	64%
69%	Borrow food	64%
42%	Limit portion size	1%

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	93%
15%	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
67%	of households reported treating water	52%
33%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	48%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
64%	Tubewell/borehole	97%
30%	Piped water	3%
0%	Tanker truck	0%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
0%	Protected dugwell	N/A
0%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
0%	Protected spring	N/A
6%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
62%	of households reported having access to soap	74%
63%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	62%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 21

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018					Apr 2018
Too many people	70%	1	43%	No problem	
Full	47%	2	40%	Not enough	
No gender separation	33%	3	15%	Lack of privacy	

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 44%	Clothing 25%	Clothing 29%
2	Shelter materials 28%	Household/ cooking items 20%	Access to health services 22%
3	Household/ cooking items 8%	Shelter materials 15%	Safe latrines 9%

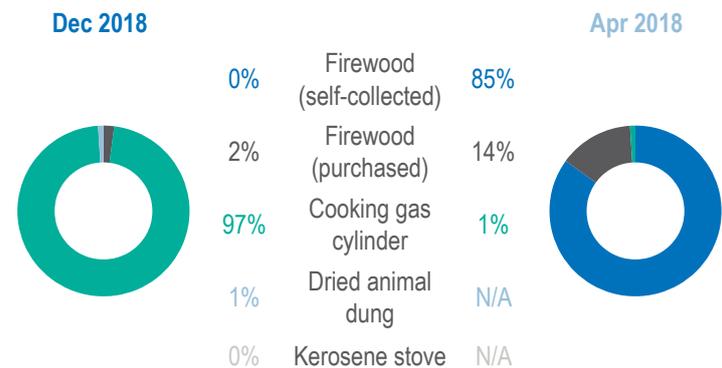
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
95%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	88%
89%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	70%
16%	of households reported living in shared shelters	42%

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



Dec 2018		Apr 2018
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	96%
94%	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^{11,12}:

1	Clothing	60%
2	NFIs	56%
3	Cash for shelter materials	48%

Health

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

1	Supplies unavailable	50%
2	Treatment unavailable	49%
3	Expensive treatment	39%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	98%	
	Loudspeakers	94%	
2	Loudspeakers	82%	Dec 2018
	Face to face	84%	Apr 2018
3	Phone call	55%	
	Phone call	30%	

Site Management

3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:

1	Food	100%
2	WASH	33%
3	Shelter	0%

Education

81% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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

1	Improved curriculum	63%
2	Religious education	55%
3	Better teachers	43%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

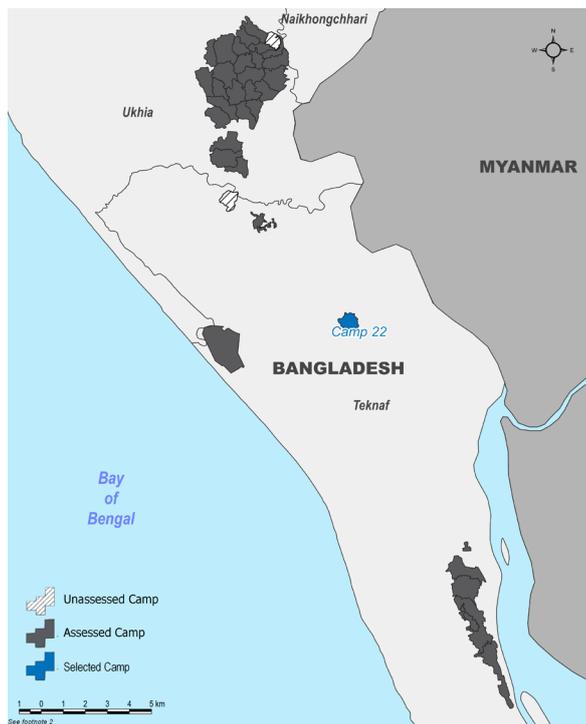
Background and methodology

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

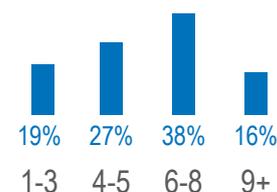
77% of individuals are women and children

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

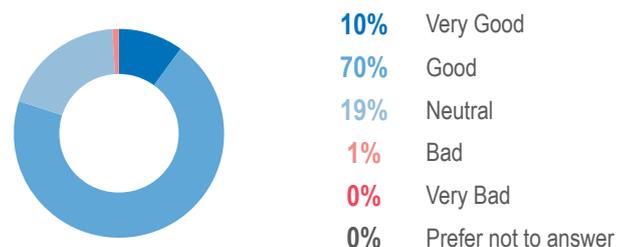
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% 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	
49%		
7%	Bangladesh army	
50%		
20%	Private donations	
N/A		
0%	Other	
N/A		

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
76%	Borrow food	61%
60%	Eat less preferred food	3%
52%	Limit portion size	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.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers
6. 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

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%

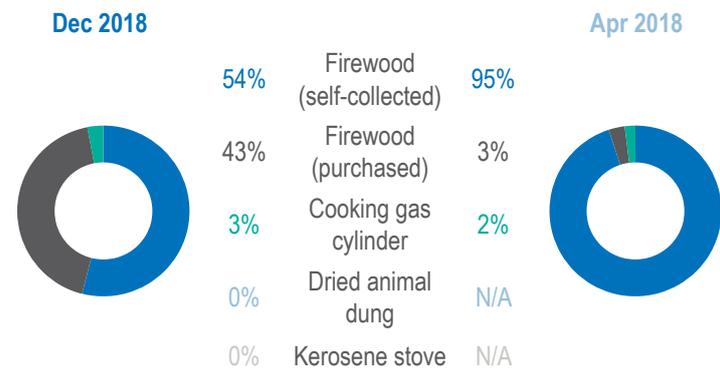
Shelter

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%

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^{11,12}:



Health

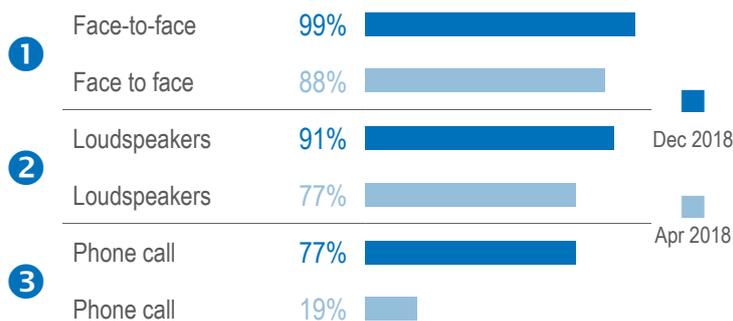
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

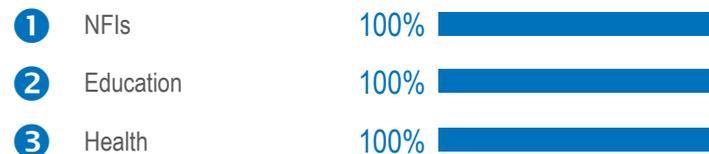
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

1% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

73% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



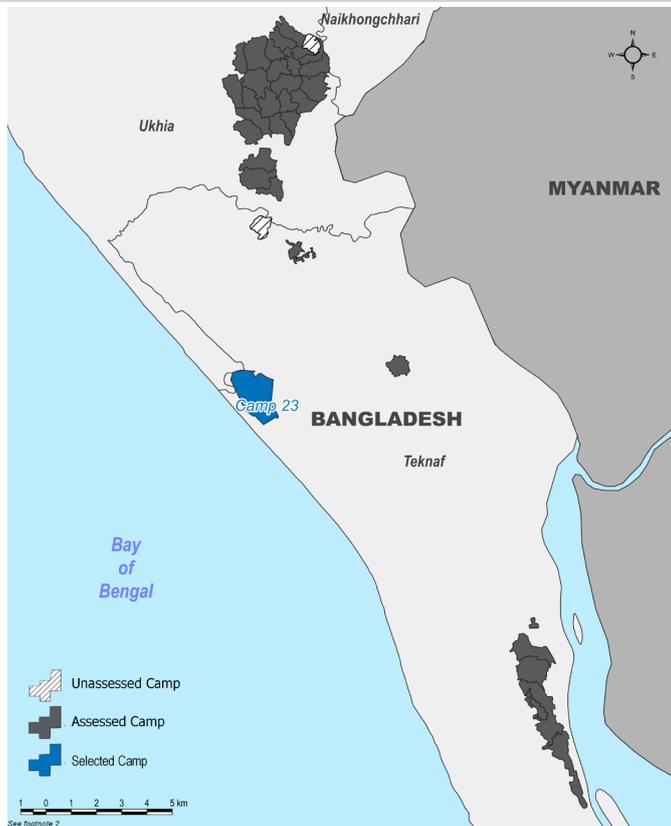


Background and methodology

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

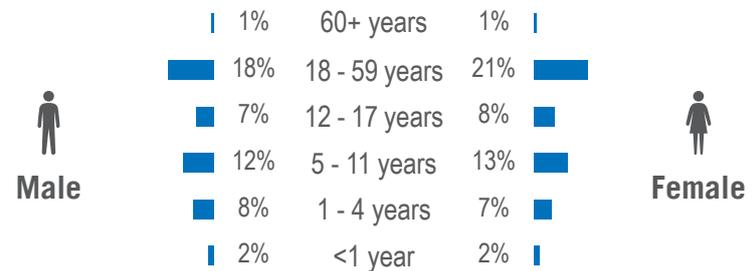
1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 November 2018 dataset)

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

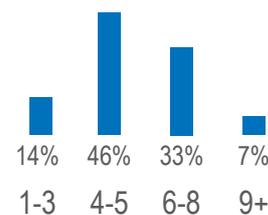
79% of households are women and children

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)

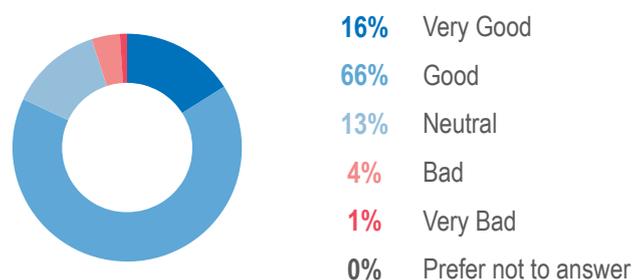
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need¹

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

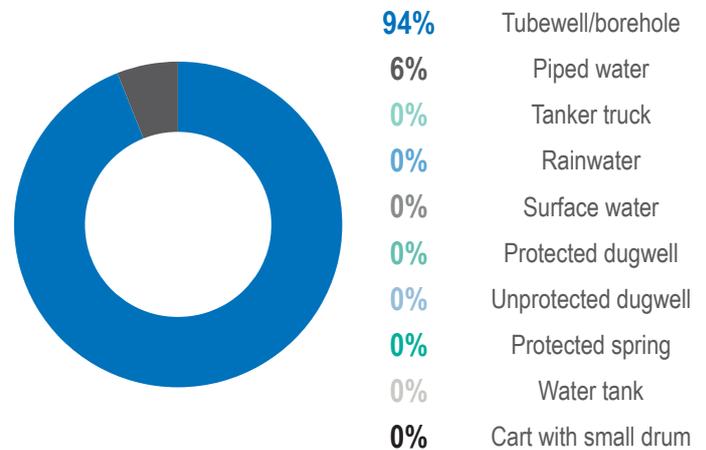
Water Treatment

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

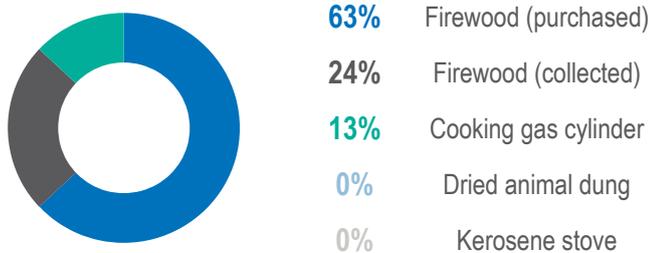
86% of households reported living in lockable shelters

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%

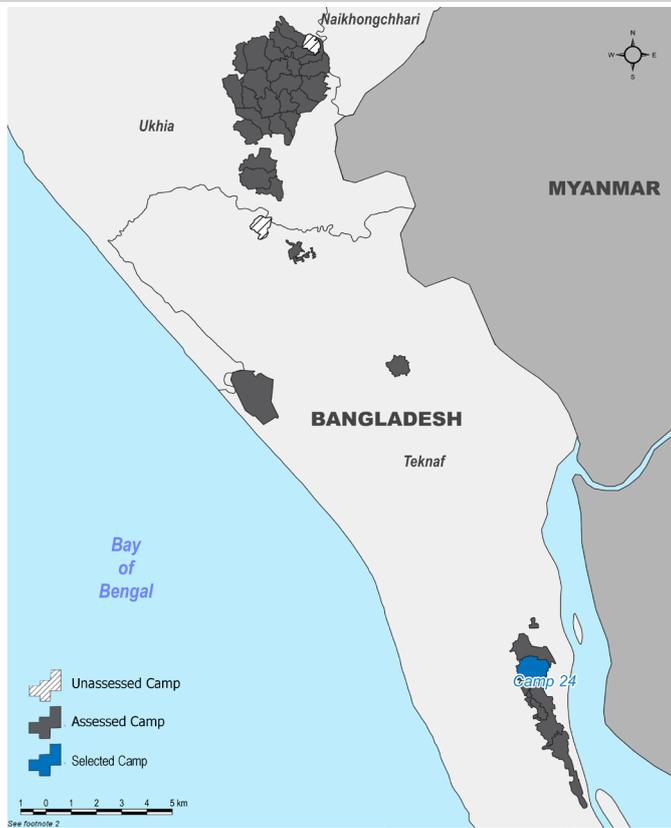


Background and methodology

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 24, 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	33,714
Population (families) ¹	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km ²
Population density	28,551 individuals/km ²

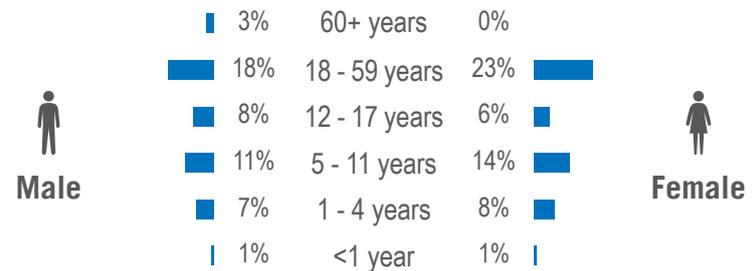
1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators (15 November 2018 dataset)

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



56% of individuals are under 18

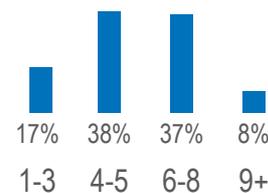
79% of households are women and children

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)

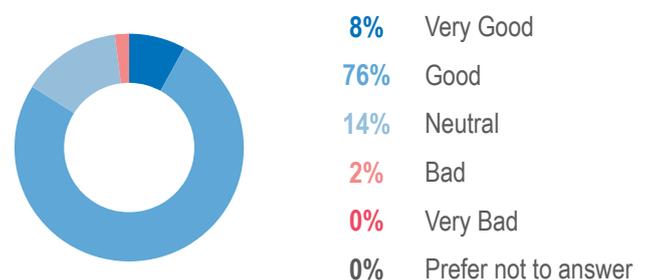
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need¹

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	21%
Families with PWSN	34%		



Protection

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 24

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 70%
- 2 Advice from UN/NGOs 66%
- 3 Disaster warning systems 38%
- 4 Better camp management 30%
- 5 Increased policing 25%

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

Men	Women
43% Kidnapping 1	51% Natural disasters 1
40% Violence within community 2	42% Violence within home 2
39% Natural disasters 3	35% Violence within community 3

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	87%	Mahji 70%	Mahji 80%
2 CiC	57%	CiC 61%	CiC 62%
3 Army	41%	Army 48%	Army 57%



Food Security

Food Assistance

91% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were⁵:

WHO / Humanitarian	100%
Bangladesh army	6%
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 83%
- 2 Eat less preferred food 50%
- 3 Limit portion size 48%

Infant nutrition

71% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

28% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

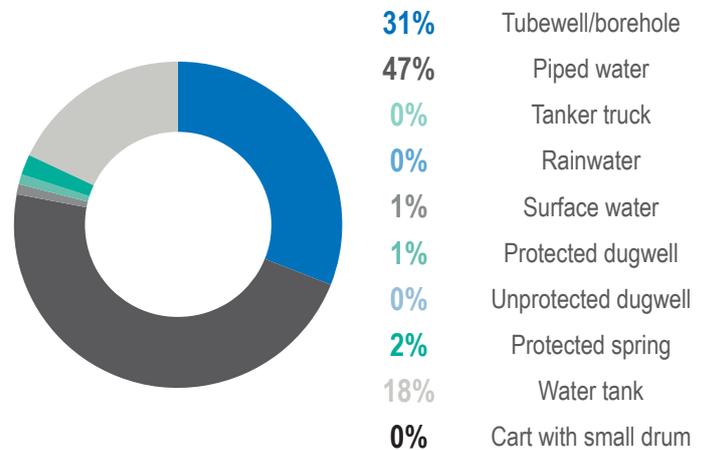
Water Treatment

40% of households reported treating water

11% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:



Hygiene practices

71% of households reported having access to soap

68% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines⁵:

- 1 Too many people 86%
- 2 Full 37%
- 3 Not clean 35%



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 24

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 40%	Clothing 30%	Clothing 30%
2	Access to food 32%	Access to food 18%	Household/ cooking items 25%
3	Shelter materials 9%	Household/ cooking items 14%	Fuel 11%

Shelter

43% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

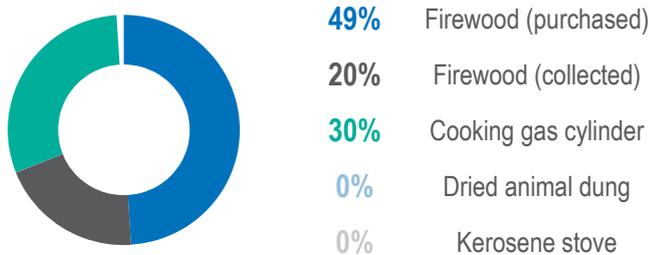
78% of households reported living in lockable shelters

23% of households reported living in shared shelters

Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



95% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

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

1	Fuel	79%
2	Clothing	72%
3	Cooking items	51%

98% 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	70%
2	Supplies unavailable	68%
3	Crowded	26%



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication⁶:

1	Face-to-face	94%
2	Phone call	68%
3	Loudspeakers	58%



Site Management

5% 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	100%
2	Food	60%
3	Shelter	20%



Education

89% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps

Top 3 education priorities reported for children⁶:

1	Improved curriculum	58%
2	Better teachers	58%
3	Religious education	37%

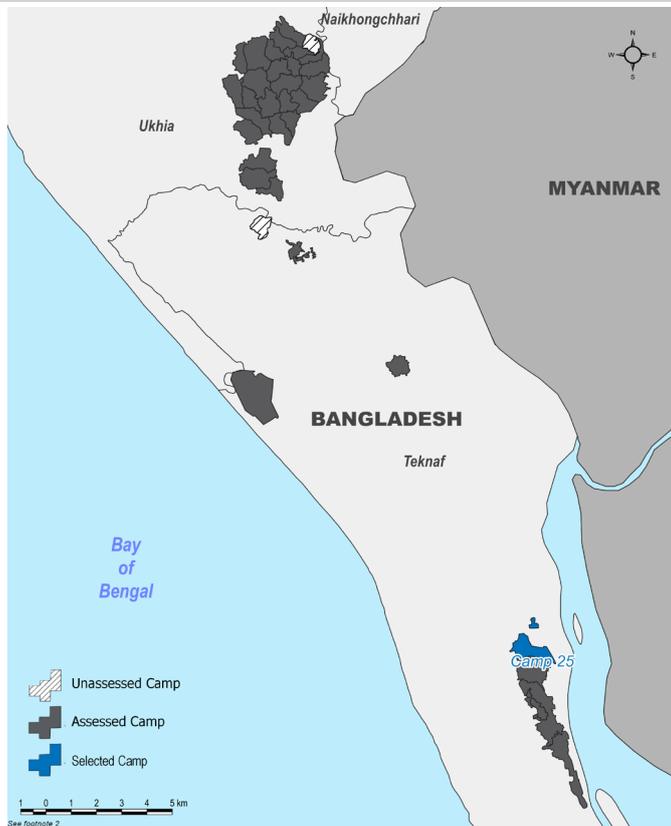


Background and methodology

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 25, where 97 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	9,697
Population (families) ¹	2,183
Camp Area	1.13 km ²
Population density	8,585 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



57% of individuals are under 18

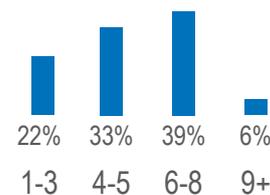
79% of households are women and children

Period of arrival¹

80% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household Size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of 5.3 individuals reported per household

Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

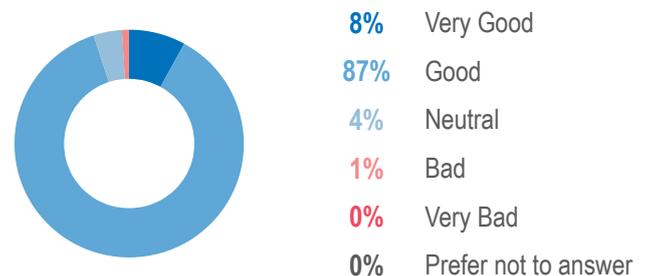
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN), by need¹

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk and children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PWSN	35%		



Protection

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 25

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 77%
- 2 Advice from UN/NGOs 49%
- 3 Better camp management 40%
- 4 Locks for shelters 37%
- 5 Disaster warning systems 25%

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

Men			Women
58%	Kidnapping	1	Kidnapping 57%
48%	Armed group recruitment	2	Human trafficking 42%
44%	Human trafficking	3	Armed group recruitment 33%

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 96%	Mahji 84%	Mahji 91%
2	CiC 59%	CiC 67%	Army 69%
3	Army 58%	Army 63%	CiC 53%



Food Security

Food Assistance

94% of households reported accessing food assistance in month prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were⁵:

WHO / Humanitarian	99%
Bangladesh army	1%
Private donations	8%
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 90%
- 2 Eat less preferred food 72%
- 3 Limit portion size 54%

Infant nutrition

62% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection

16% of households with children under 5 reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

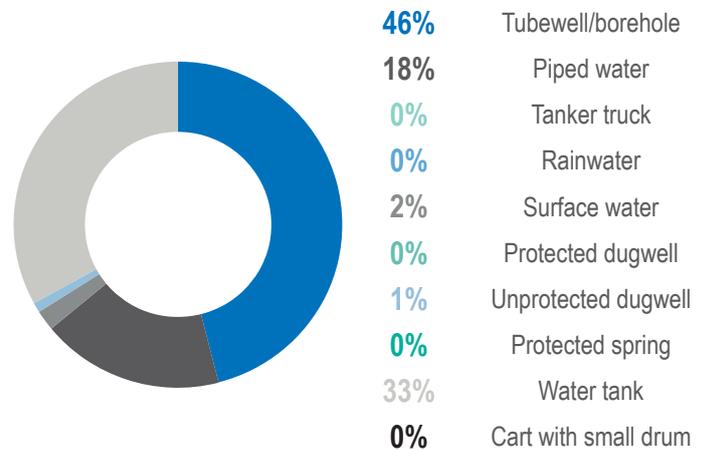
Water Treatment

56% of households reported treating water

36% of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)

Water Sources

% of households reporting the main source of drinking water:



Hygiene practices

68% of households reported having access to soap

70% of households reported using public latrines as their usual facility for defecation

Latrines

Top 3 issues reported with latrines⁵:

- 1 Too many people 68%
- 2 No gender separation 56%
- 3 Full 39%



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 25

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 41%	Clothing 31%	Clothing 26%
2	Access to food 35%	Fuel 31%	Household/ cooking items 19%
3	Clothing 12%	Household/ cooking items 12%	Fuel 15%

Shelter

75% of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting

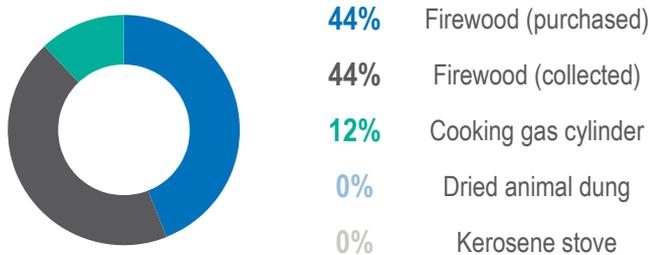
75% of households reported living in lockable shelters

23% 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	Fuel	77%
2	Clothing	54%
3	NFIs	38%

82% 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	71%
2	Supplies unavailable	54%
3	Clinic too far	31%

Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication⁶:

1	Face-to-face	98%
2	Loudspeakers	89%
3	Phone call	75%

Site Management

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

Education

75% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps

Top 3 education priorities reported for children⁶:

1	Better teachers	61%
2	Improved curriculum	56%
3	Religious education	40%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

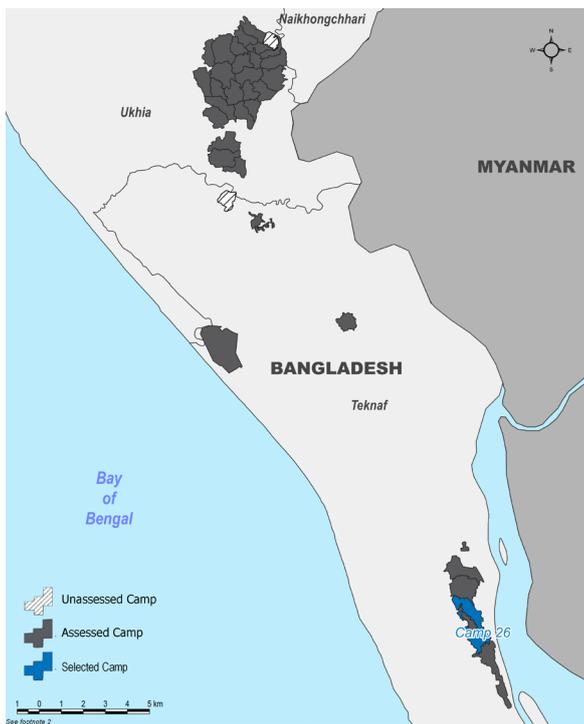
Background and methodology

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

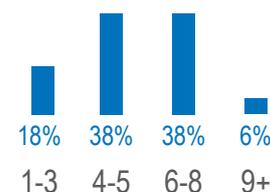
77% of individuals are women and children

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

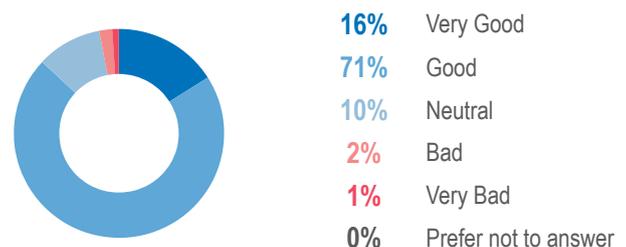
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% 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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 26

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
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%	
Private donations	0%	
Other	0%	

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 26

December and April 2018 trend comparison

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%

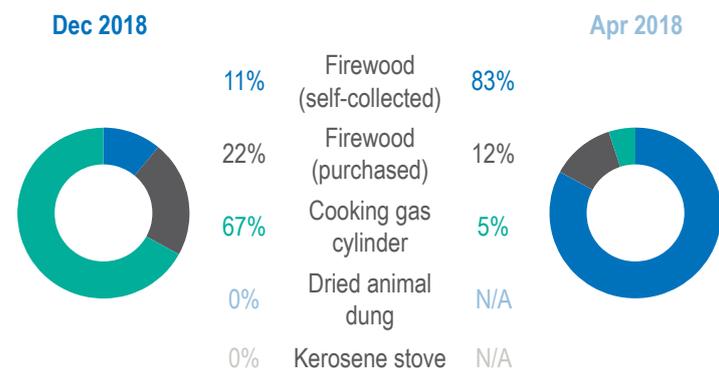
Shelter

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%

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^{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 communication¹¹:

1	Face-to-face	98%	
2	Loudspeakers	67%	Dec 2018
2	Face to face	84%	
3	Phone call	49%	Apr 2018
3	Loudspeakers	53%	
	Phone call	24%	

Site Management

2% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². 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 camps¹²

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

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

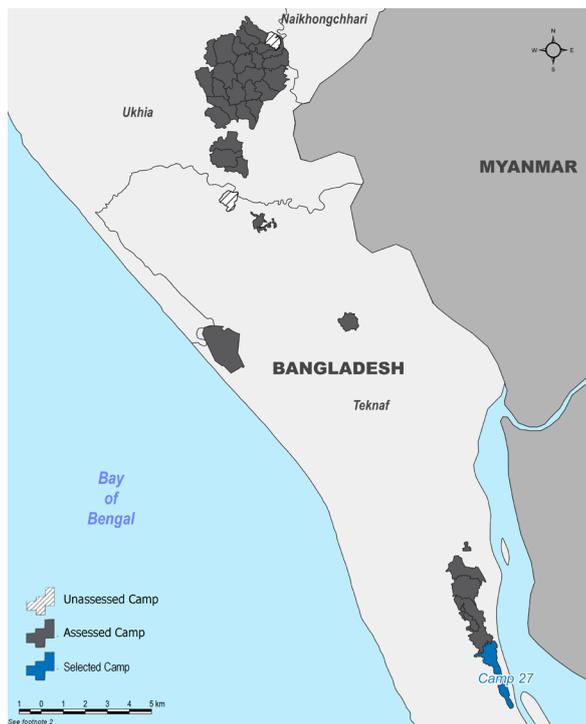
Background and methodology

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 27, 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**.

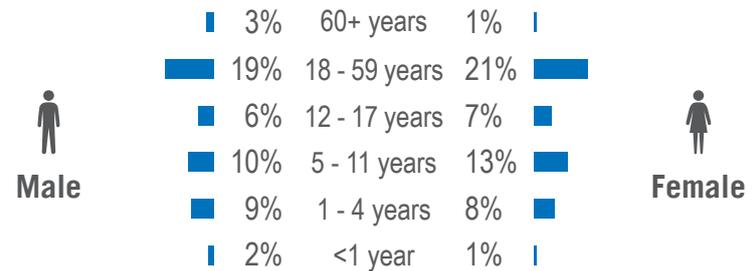


Key Camp Information

Camp Management Agency	RRRC
Site Management Support Agency	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ³	14,354
Population (families) ³	3,172
Camp Area	1.33 km ²
Population density	10,758 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



56% of individuals are under 18

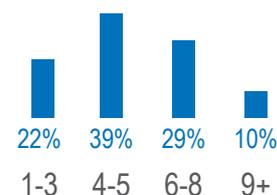
77% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

90% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

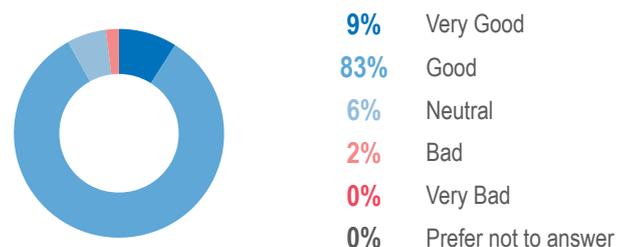
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

% 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	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PWSN	32%		

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 27

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	
62%	Improved roads/paths	1	Site improvement	60%
60%	Better camp management	2	Warning systems	39%
57%	Advice from UN/NGOs	3	Nothing	32%
23%	Disaster warning systems	4	Family unification points	26%
23%	Increased policing	5	More police / military	20%

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

Men			Women	
42%	Kidnapping	1	Violence within home	48%
35%	Violence within community	2	Kidnapping	46%
35%	No issues	3	Natural disasters	39%

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 91%	Mahji 90%	Mahji 93%
2	CiC 59%	Army 68%	CiC 75%
3	Army 50%	CiC 59%	Army 72%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
83%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	75%
	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
	Bangladesh army	0%
	Private donations	0%
	Other	0%

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018	
Borrow food	85%	1	93%
Limit portion size	52%	2	93%
Reduce number of meals	48%	3	1%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
21%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	23%
21%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	7%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

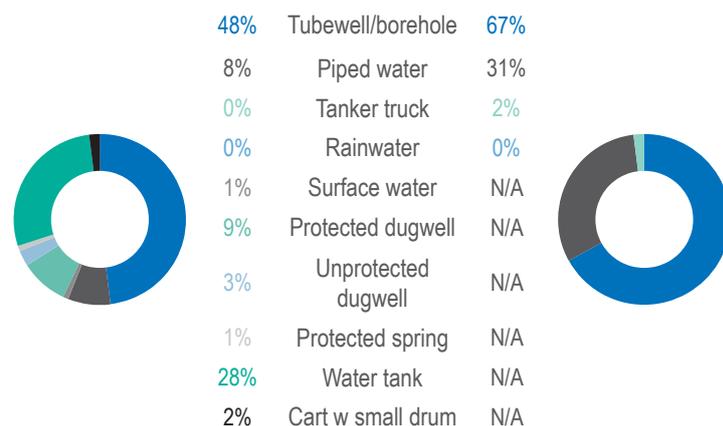
Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
69%	of households reported treating water	22%
40%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	13%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018 Apr 2018



Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
67%	of households reported having access to soap	40%
63%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	55%

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.

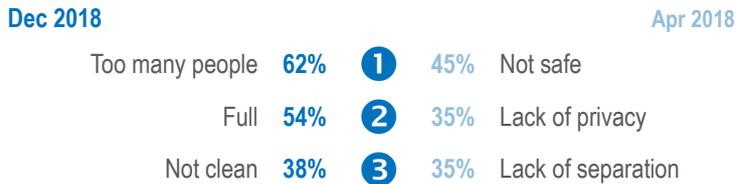


Settlement and Protection Profiling - Camp 27

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:



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 34%	Clothing 28%	Household/ cooking items 25%
2	Fuel 34%	Fuel 19%	Clothing 22%
3	Shelter materials 12%	Shelter materials 13%	Shelter materials 13%

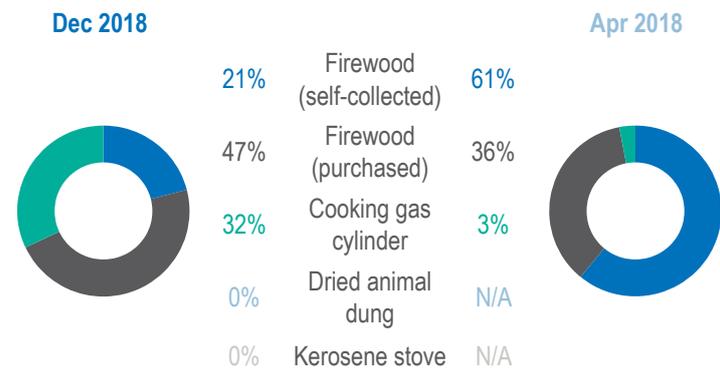
Shelter



Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Fuel

% of households reporting their main source of fuel:



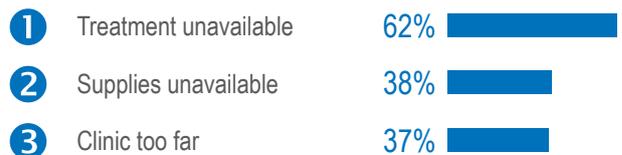
10. Respondents could select multiple options
 11. Respondents could give up to three answers
 12. Round 4 data only. This indicator was not present in SPP Round 3.

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



Health

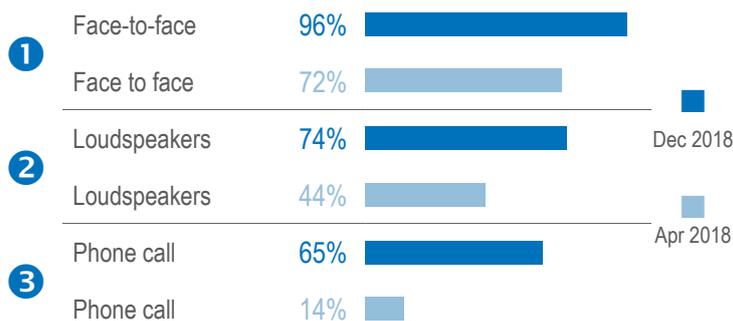
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

11% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

80% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Nov / Dec 2018

December and April 2018 trend comparison

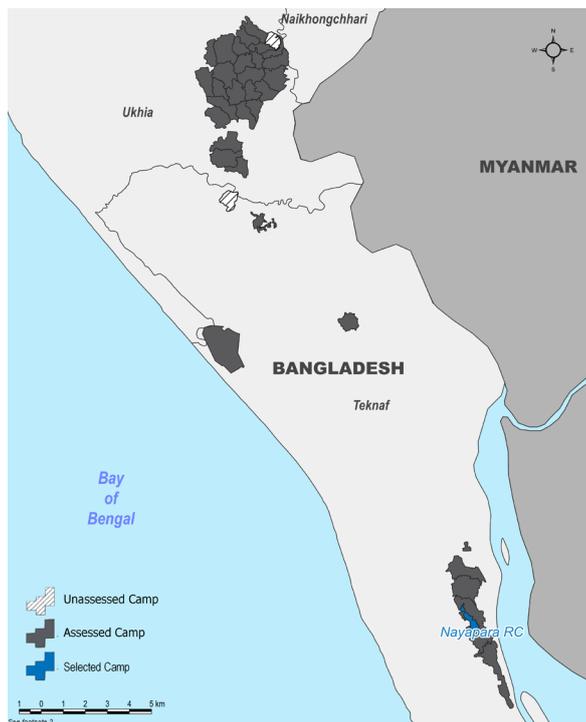
Background and methodology

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 Nayapara RC, where 94 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	27,032
Population (families) ³	5,732
Camp Area	0.32 km ²
Population density	83,869 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age



49% of individuals are under 18

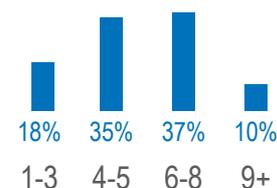
75% of individuals are women and children

Period of arrival³

22% of households arrived 25 August 2017 or later

Household size

Number of individuals per household:



There is an average of **5.6** individuals reported per household

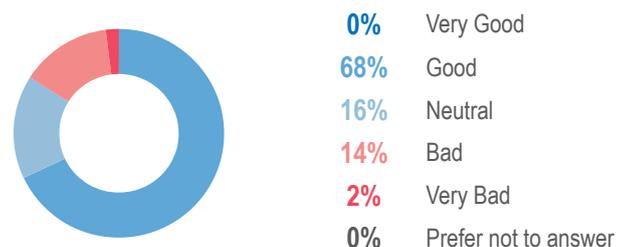
Persons with Specific Needs (PWSN)

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	11%
Older person at risk and children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	21%	Single female parent	21%
Families with PWSN	49%		

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 - Nayapara RC

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	
61%	Advice from UN/NGOs	1	More police / military	52%
50%	Better camp management	2	Legal assistance	41%
44%	Improved roads/paths	3	Site improvement	31%
44%	Disaster warning systems	4	Warning systems	22%
17%	Improved access for vulnerable persons	5	Permission to move freely	19%

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	47%
33%	Human trafficking	2	Risk of sexual assault	40%
33%	Risk of detention	3	No issues	33%

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	CiC 94%	CiC 93%	CiC 90%
2	Mahji 65%	Army 70%	Army 76%
3	Army 64%	Mahji 63%	Mahji 63%

Food Security

Food assistance

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
97%	of households reported accessing food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection. Of these, the most common sources were ⁸ :	90%
96%	WFP / Humanitarian actors	99%
0%	Bangladesh army	2%
4%	Private donations	N/A
0%	Other	N/A

Consumption-based coping strategies

Top 3 most commonly reported consumption-based coping strategies⁸:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
69%	Limit portion size	56%
61%	Borrow food	11%
46%	Eat less preferred food	8%

Infant nutrition

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
89%	of households with children under 5 reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration for children under 5 in the 30 days prior to data collection	56%
0%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute donation since arriving in Bangladesh ⁹	4%

Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Water treatment

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
74%	of households reported treating water	1%
38%	of households reported using chlorination tablets (Aquatabs)	1%

Water sources

% of households reporting their main source of drinking water:

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
13%	Tubewell/borehole	15%
9%	Piped water	76%
0%	Tanker truck	9%
0%	Rainwater	0%
0%	Surface water	N/A
1%	Protected dugwell	N/A
1%	Unprotected dugwell	N/A
6%	Protected spring	N/A
70%	Water tank	N/A
0%	Cart w small drum	N/A

Hygiene practices

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
72%	of households reported having access to soap	26%
84%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	72%

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling - Nayapara RC

December and April 2018 trend comparison

Latrines

Top three reported issues with latrines¹⁰:

Dec 2018				Apr 2018
Too many people	52%	1	82%	No problem
No gender separation	39%	2	11%	Not enough
No lighting	35%	3	9%	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 45%	Household/ cooking items 21%	Household/ cooking items 18%
2	Access to food 29%	Access to health services 20%	Fuel 18%
3	Shelter materials 8%	Clothing 12%	Clothing 15%

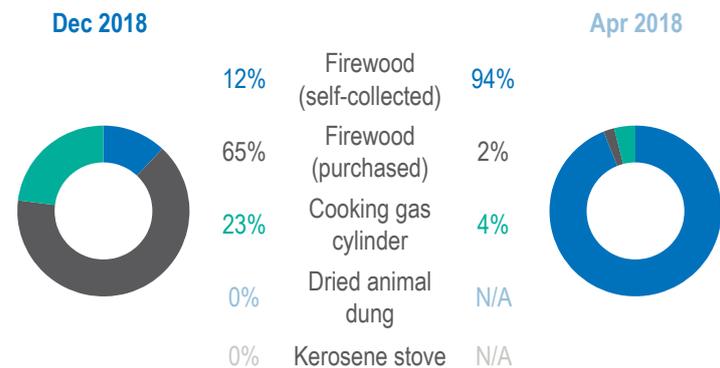
Shelter

Dec 2018		Apr 2018
27%	of households reported living in shelters made of bamboo and plastic sheeting	23%
96%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	88%
12%	of households reported living in shared shelters	72%

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	98%
34%	of households reported receiving NFI kits since arriving in Bangladesh	57%

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



Health

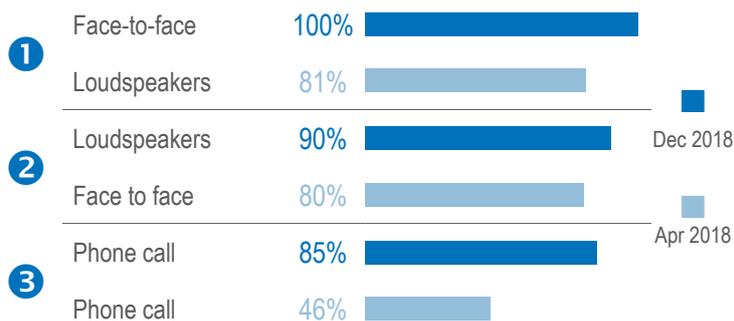
Top 3 reported concerns about healthcare in the camp^{11,12}:



Communication with Communities

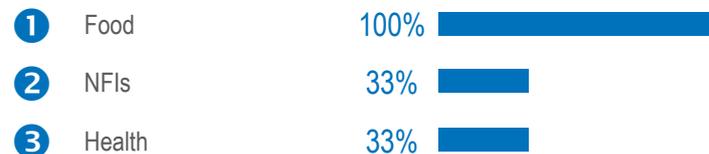
Sources of information

Top 3 reported preferred methods of communication¹¹:



Site Management

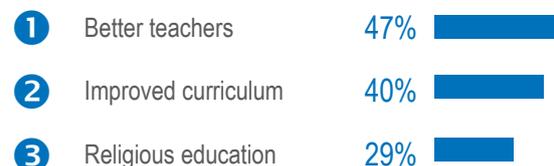
3% of households reported they face barriers in accessing assistance in the camps¹². Of these households, the most common assistance types that households face barriers accessing are^{10,12}:



Education

50% of households reported they are satisfied with the education available in the camps¹²

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



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.