



CPIMS+ FACTSHEET
Cox's Bazar
January 2022 – December 2022



952,309
Rohingya Refugee

495,201
Children

52% Girls **48%** Boys

12,703
Open Cases

47% Girls **53%** Boys

55,768

Cases Has Been Registered Since 2017

13,422

Cases Identified in 2022

11%
High

75%
Medium

14%
Low

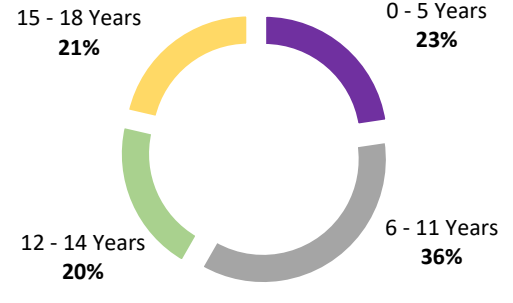
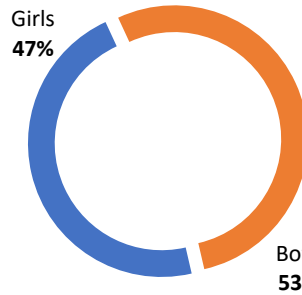


Figure 1: No. of all identified Cases of 2022 by Sex (left) & Age Group (Right)

Nature of the reported Child Protection Cases

54% of the reported cases are "Neglect"

21% of the reported cases are "Psychological Distress"

15% of the reported cases are "Child Labor"

14% of the reported cases are "Serious medical condition"

12% of the reported cases are "Emotional or psychological abuse"

12% of the reported cases are "Physical abuse"

9% of the reported cases are Children "Separated" from their parents or caregivers

8% of the reported cases are "Child marriage or at risk of child marriage"

7% of the reported cases are children with "Physical disabilities"

4% of the reported cases are children with "Mental disabilities"

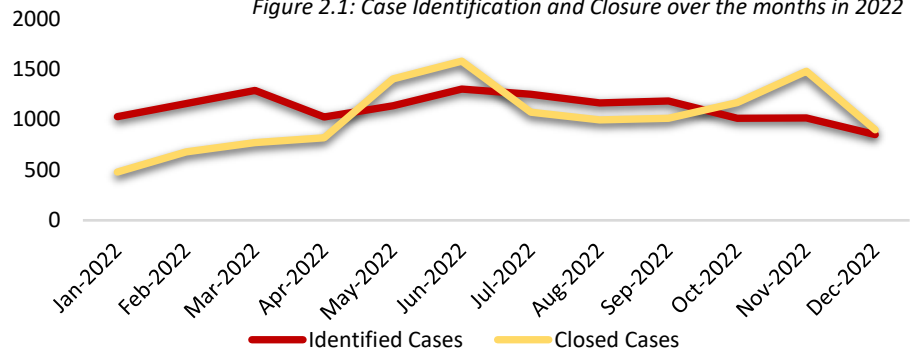


Figure 2.1: Case Identification and Closure over the months in 2022

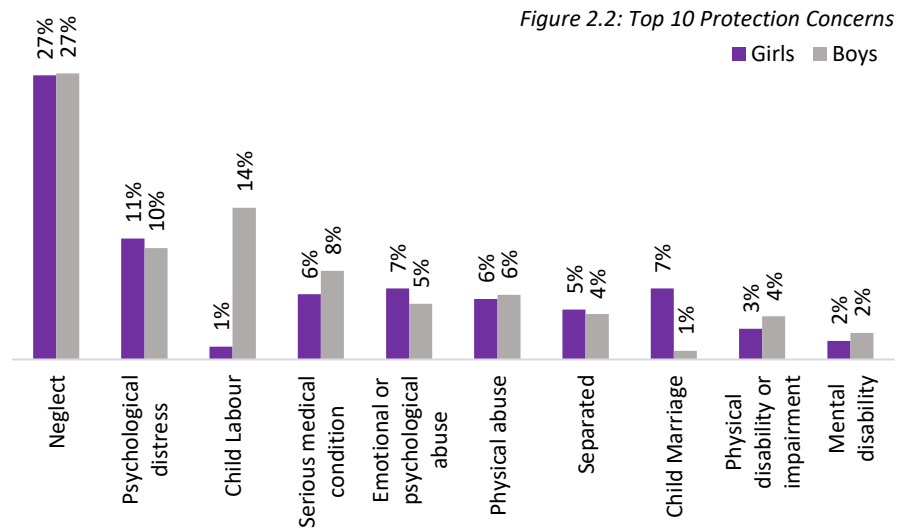


Figure 2.2: Top 10 Protection Concerns

- Case identification over the period is at decreasing trend whereas the case closure is at increasing trend.
- Neglect is the most common protection concern among the newly identified cases in 2022.
- Neglect is frequently raised protection concerns, commonly associated with other protection concerns such as psychological distress, serious medical condition. Emotional or psychological distress, physical abuse, physical and mental disability.
- 98% boys and 2% girls make up the 15% child labor cases.
- Among the 8% of child marriage cases, 99% of child marriage cases are girls.

Protection Concern	Jan-2022	Feb-2022	Mar-2022	Apr-2022	May-2022	Jun-2022	Jul-2022	Aug-2022	Sep-2022	Oct-2022	Nov-2022	Dec-2022
Neglect	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Psychological distress	High	High	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Child Labor	Low	High	High	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Serious medical condition (including serious injury)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Emotional or psychological abuse	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low
Physical abuse	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	Low
Separated	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Child Marriage	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Physical disability or impairment	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Mental disability	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Child trafficking (or at risk of)	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High
Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation (or at risk of)	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Victim of harmful traditional/practices (or at risk of)	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	High	High	High	Low
Child Mother/Carer	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Unaccompanied	High	High	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
Child Headed Household	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low
Pregnant	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	Low
Child in conflict with the law (accused of any offence)	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Low	Low	Low
Child associated with armed or criminal groups	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High

High Medium Low

**Red indicates the highest number of cases identified with the respective protection concerns and Green indicates the lowest number of cases identified with the respective protection concern.

- Almost all types of protection concerns, frequently raised when the cases were identified, have decreased over the period.
- During monsoon (from May to August), the case identification was higher than the rest of the months.
- Child Marriage, Physical disability or impairment, Mental disability, Teen Pregnancy, Serious medical condition, Sexual abuse or sexual exploitation and Child in conflict with the law are the frequently identified protection concern during monsoon.
- Refer to data for this statement: Child trafficking cases are more likely to occur during winter as the identification is higher during beginning and end of the year.
- Unaccompanied and separated children have been decreased over the period as separated children have been supported with fosters care.

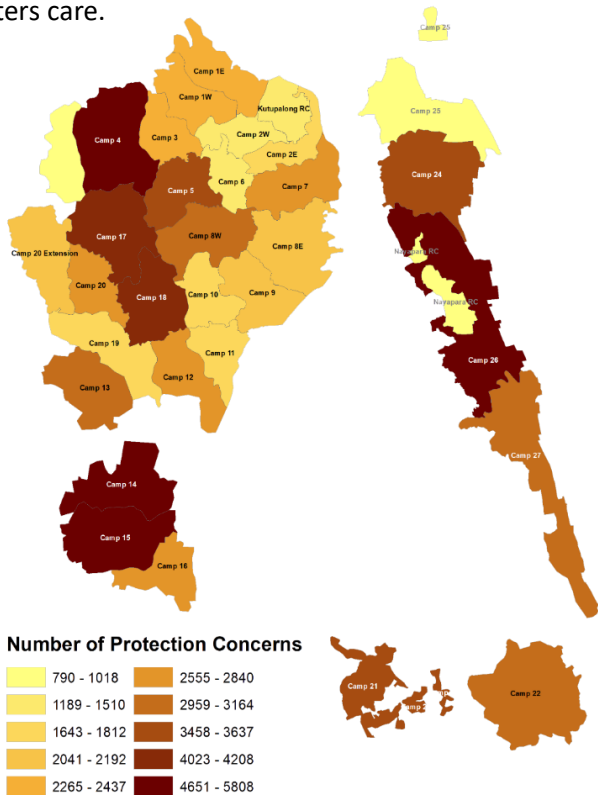


Figure 3: Prevalence of protection concerns in Rohingya Camps

- This map represents the prevalence of protection concerns around 32 Rohingya camps. Darker color indicates higher number of protections concerns whereas lighter color indicates lower number of protections concerns among the identified cases.
- In Ukhiya, the camps located in the middle have more protection concerns than the camps located in the outer skirt.
- In Teknaf, the protection concerns are very high in almost all the camps except camp 25 and Nayapara RC.
- In 2022, Camp 4, 5, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 26 stands with maximum number of children having protection concerns which is 31,959 in total.
- Camps with higher number of child population are more susceptible to vulnerability as the case identification is higher as well as the protection concerns are also higher.

Risk Level vs Current Priority Level

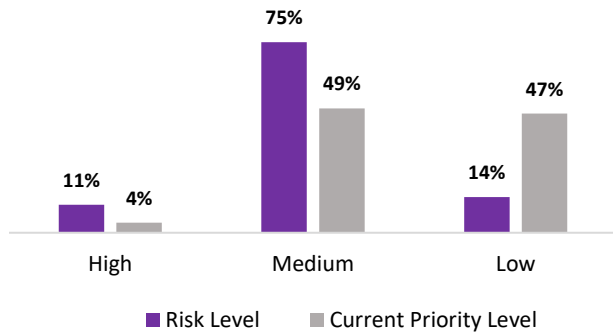


Figure 4: Risk Level vs Current Priority Level

Current Priority level has increased for the low priority cases and decreased for the high priority cases which indicates that, the services for high priority cases has been ensured and the risk has been minimized from high priority to currently low priority. The chart shows that for high priority cases, at the beginning of the year the ratio of risk level was 11% were current priority level has been decreased into 4%. Similarly, the current priority level of medium priority cases has been decreased from 75% to 49%. on the other side low priority cases has been increased from 14% to 47%.

Care arrangement for the Children

- 69% of the children are living with their parents or primary caregivers
- 25% of children are with a relative or family member
- 6% of children are with other care arrangements, such as with a neighbor from Myanmar, temporary caregiver etc.
- 53% caregivers are male, and 47% caregivers are female

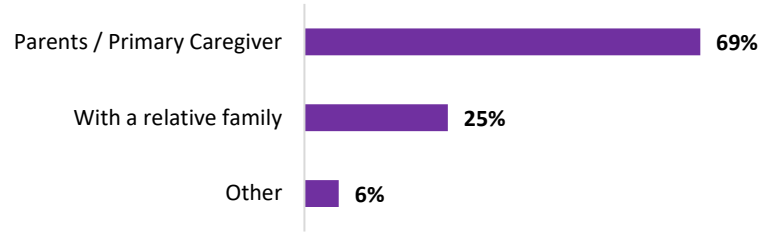


Figure 5: Care Arrangement for the Children

Service Delivery

Types of Services Received by the Children

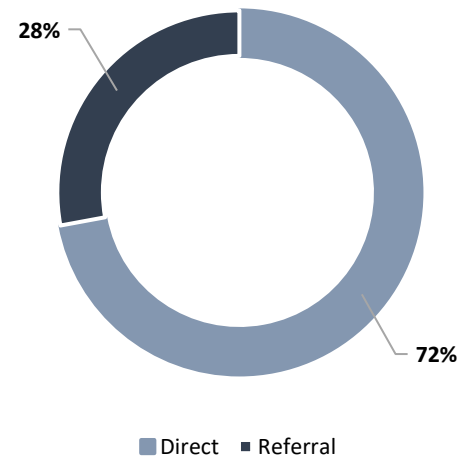
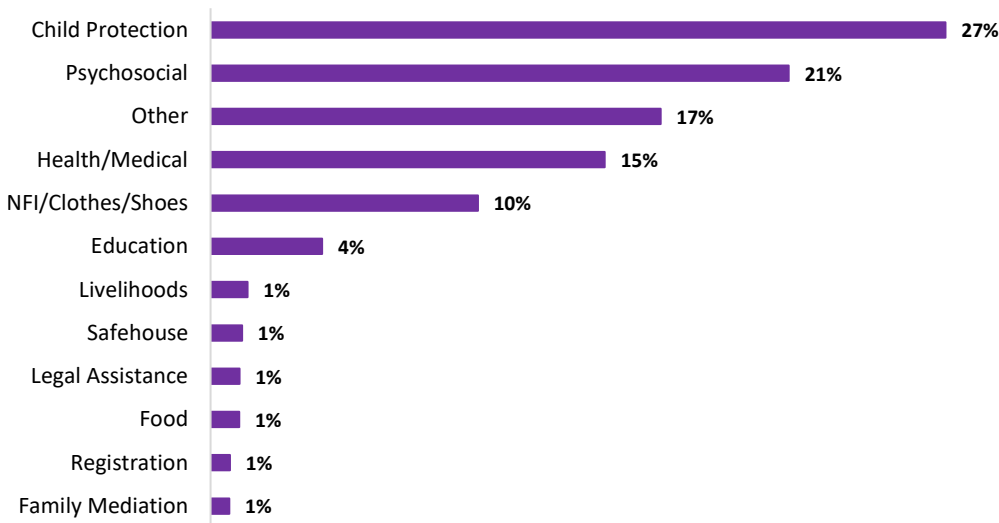


Figure 6: Method of Service Delivery

Source of Child Registration

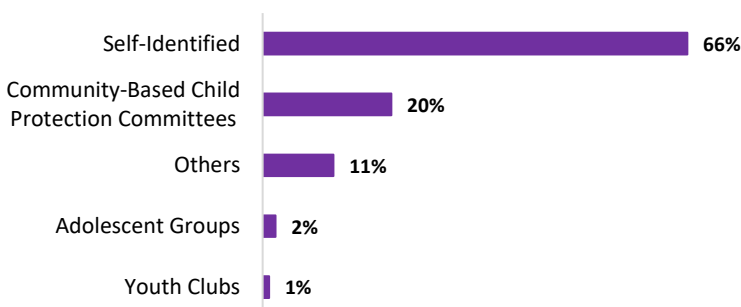


Figure 7: Source of child registration

- 66% of cases are Self-Identified by the case workers
- 20% of the cases has been identified Community-Based Child Protection Committees
- 2% of the cases has been identified by the Adolescent Groups and Youth Clubs which demonstrate community participation in child protection interventions
- 11% cases are identified by other sources.

Reasons for Case Closure

- During the reporting period 12,365 cases has been closed.
- 94% of the cases were closed formally as they were no longer a protection concern.
- 3% of the cases were closed as the child has turned 18.
- 2% cases were closed as the child left the camp and their whereabouts are unknown
- 1% cases are closed due to the other reasons. It includes relocation & no further support is required or asked by the child. It also includes the closed cases due to the death of child.

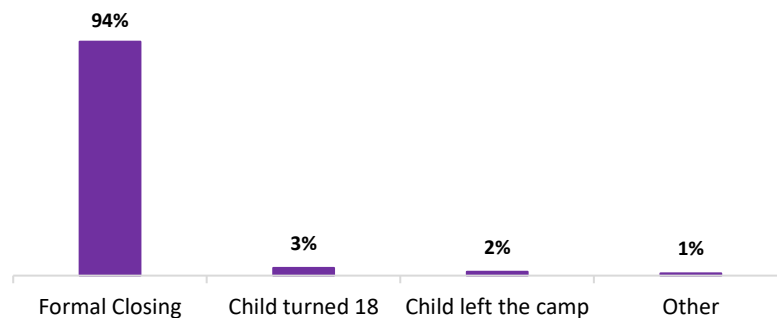


Figure 8: Reason for case closure

Recommendation	Responsibility	Deadline
Data Gathering Organizations needs to give more emphasis on putting regular and complete information in the platform as there are massive data gaps including basic registration data and protection concern related data. To minimize the error, data gathering organizations needs to review the information provided in CPIMS+ at least on a quarterly basis.	Data Gathering Organizations	Quarterly
To impose a proper human recourse management to ensure quality on the camps having high number of vulnerable children.	CPSS	TBA
To maximize the data accuracy, a refresher training session can be organized for the platform users.	CPSS	TBA

For more details about CP sub-sector activities: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/child-protection>

To know more about CPIMS, please visit: <https://www.cpims.org/>

CHILD PROTECTION SUB SECTOR EXPRESSES ITS SINCERE THANKS TO ALL THE ORGANIZATIONS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CPIMS IN THE ROHINGYA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN COX'S BAZAR, BANGLADESH.