# Settlement and Protection Profiling All camps Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

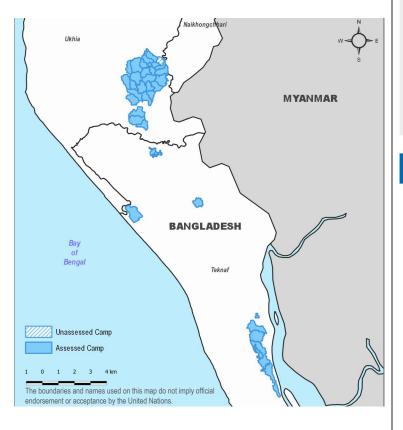
**Gender disaggregated comparison** 

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.¹ The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Kutupalong Registered Camp was not included due to access constraints. A total of 3,335 households were interviewed across the 33 camps. Findings from this assessment are generalisable with 95% confidence level and 2% margin of error at the overall response level. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya.

This factsheet presents findings disaggregated by the gender of the respondent, with data for female respondents in dark blue and data for male respondents in light blue. Survey respondents were adult household members most knowledgeable about household affairs and who consented to answer questions on behalf of the household and consisted of 1,551 female and 1,784 male respondents. Respondents were interviewed by enumerators of their same gender. Findings disaggregated by the gender of respondent are generalisable with a 3% margin of error, meaning that differences greater than 6% are likely to be significant. Questions asked only to a subset of households require an even larger difference in order to be significant.



- 1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019. https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841
- 2. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
- 3. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.
- 4. Respondents could give up to three answers.

### **\*\*\*** Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

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

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>3</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

Families with PSN 31%

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>2</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%

Single female parent

16%

Male respondents

90% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### V I

Female respondents

Serious medical condition

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>4</sup>:

remale	respondents	wate respo	nuents
<b>52</b> %	Improved paths and roads	1 Improved paths and roads	64%
35%	Advice about safety issues	2 Increased community watch groups	47%
<b>32</b> %	Better camp management	3 Advice about safety issues	43%
29%	Increased community watch groups	4 Better camp management	41%
25%	Natural disaster warning systems	Natural disaster warning systems	26%
94%	of households reported f	eeling safe in their shelter	87%
<b>75</b> %	of households would repincident of child abuse, r	•	77%



Male respondents

37%

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by men, women, boys, and girls in households, as reported by female and male HoHHs<sup>5,6</sup>:

Female	respondents		Male resp	ondents
	1	Men	1	
40%	No issues	0	No issues	38%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	35%
24%	Violence in the community	3	Natural hazards	25%
	<b>†</b>	Wom	en	
47%	No issues	0	No issues	37%
23%	Natural hazards	2	Fear of kidnapping	29%
20%	Violence in the community	3	Natural hazards	28%
	Ť	Boys	5	
43%	Fear of kidnapping	0	Fear of kidnapping	53%
<b>32</b> %	No issues	2	Fear of trafficking	38%
22%	Road accident	3	Natural hazards	27%
	*	Girls		
38%	No issues	0	Fear of kidnapping	49%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	30%
16%	Road accident	8	No issues	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents7:

	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		family, with persons incident within the		vithin the
	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	

#### Female respondents

Male respondents

of households reported being satisfied or very **97%** satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp8

- 5. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
- 7. Respondents could give multiple answers
- 8. This question was asked to a subset of 1,761 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

#### 9. This question was asked to a subset of 2.175 households that contained children under 5. 10. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

Female respondents		Male resp	onder	
94%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance bllection. Of these, the cance were <sup>7</sup> :	98%
\/\	FP / Humanitarian Actors	100%		
WIF / Humanitanan Actors	100%			
D: ( ) (		0%		
Private donations	2%	I		
	Othor	0%		
Other		0%		
	Female respon	dents	Male respondents	

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>7</sup>:

39%	Eat less preferred or expensive food	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	47%
38%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2	Eat less preferred or expensive food	29%
16%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	21%
	of households with o	hildr	en under 5, reported	

64% 76% receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection9 of households reported receiving a breast-milk 18%

28% substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>7,10</sup>:

Female respondents

31%

		<b>i</b> M	en	
69%	Too many people	0	Too many people	62%
34%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	42%
29%	Too far away	3	Too far away	26%
		<b>i</b> w	omen	
70%	Too many people	0	Too many people	59%
33%	Latrine is full	2	No gender separation	47%

64%	of households reported using communal public	58%
04 /0	latrines as the usual facility for defecation	JU /0

No gender separation

of households reported that there was not enough 23% 25% light at night for members to safely access latrines





Latrine is full

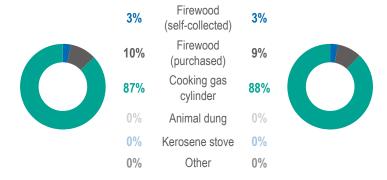
### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>11</sup>:

#### Female respondents Male respondents

<b>57%</b>	Solar light	0	Solar light	<b>62</b> %
45%	Shelter materials	2	Shelter materials	46%
44%	Cooking items	8	Cooking items	46%

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
69%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	79%

### Health

Female respondents	Male respondents
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	collection <sup>12</sup>	30%
32%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	45%

of pregnant women were reported to have attended 88% an NGO or government clinic at least once since the 89% start of their pregnancy, for antenatal care<sup>14</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>13</sup>:

61%	Crowded	0	Crowded	<b>57</b> %
28%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	26%

#### 11. Respondents could give up to three answers.

#### **Education**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>12</sup>

Female respondents			Male respondents		
71%	Supplies	1	Supplies	63%	
29%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	49%	
27%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	27%	

97%	of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied	94%
31 /0	with the education available in the camps	<b>34</b> /0

### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>13</sup>:

Female	respondents	Male resp	ondents			
<b>85</b> %	Face to face	Face to face	90%			
63%	Loudspeakers	2 Loudspeakers	80%			
1%	Information hub	3 Radio	8%			
54%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps of households reported knowing how to access					
66%		assistance	81%			

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>13</sup>:

Mahji

Camp-in-Charge

84%

66%

6%	Army	3	Site management	15%	
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps				
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion				

### **Priority Needs**

Mahji

Camp-in-Charge

84%

59%

Most frequently reported first, second, and third priority needs:

0	Access to food	28%
U	Access to food	43%
•	Shelter materials	27%
2	Shelter materials	25%
6	Solar	17%
3	Solar	23%
	Female respondents	Male respondents





<sup>12.</sup> Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is households reporting the presence of members aged under 18 (n=3,028).

<sup>13.</sup> Respondents could give multiple responses

<sup>14.</sup> This question was asked about a subset of 443 individual females reported as pregnant.

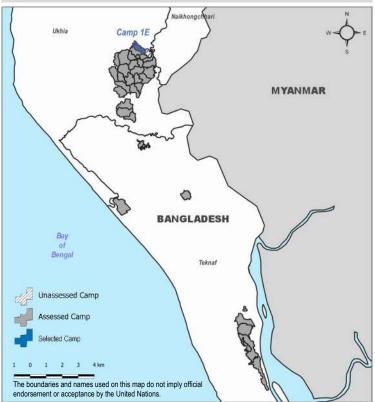
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 1E, where 114 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support UNHCR / BRAC** 

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 39,481 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 9.086 Camp Area 0.63 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 62.314 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 12% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Tarrilles WILLT FEISONS WILLT Specific Needs (FSIV), by fieed						
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%			
Older person at risk	<b>5</b> %	Person with disability	6%			
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%			
Serious medical condition	<b>5</b> %	Single female parent	<b>12</b> %			
Families with PSN	32%					
96% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later						

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019 Dec 2					
<b>51%</b>	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	45%	
41%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	42%	
40%	Increased community watch groups	8	Natural disaster warning systems	29%	
24%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	27%	
19%	Street signs	6	Improved access for vulner-	22%	

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 1E

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 2019		1	M	en		Dec 2018
32%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	49%
29%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	37%
27%	Violence in the community	e	3 Other 220			22%
		1	N	lomen		
32%	.% No issues				No issues	38%
31%	Fear of kidnapping			Fea	ar of kidnapping	33%
22%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	N	atural hazards	27%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>			Girls <sup>8</sup>		
July 201		ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping 61%		0	<b>54%</b>	Fear of kidnapping	
	Fear of trafficking	30%	2	25%	Risk of early marriage	
	Road accident 19			24%	Fear of sexual a	ssault

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019   Dec 2018   July 2019		Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	
•	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of **82%** child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 46 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

	July 2019	)			Dec 201
	96%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance llection. Of these, the lnce were <sup>9</sup> :	86%
	\A/E	D. / . I la companie de la companie	100%		
	WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%		
		Private donations			
		Others	0%		
Other					

0% July 2019 Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :				
July 2019	9			Dec 2018
39%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	69%
<b>32</b> %	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	48%
15%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	43%
July 201	9			Dec 2018
of households with children under 5, reported  45% receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30  days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				
34%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh			

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
80%	Too many people	0	Too many people	80%
37%	Latrine is full	2	No gender seperation	45%
32%	Not clean	3	Latrine is full	30%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

0	<b>52</b> %	Too many people
2	48%	Too far away
8	40%	No gender separatio

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 58% 76% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 20% 16% light at night for members to safely access latrines

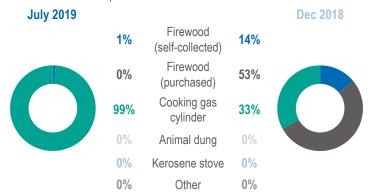




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1E**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

90% of households reported living in lockable shelters 95%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
59%	Solar light	0	Fuel	66%
55%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	51%
45%	Cooking items	<b>B</b>	Cooking items	40%

### 🕏 Health

**34%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>52</b> %	Supplies unavailable	0	Treatment unavailable	44%
43%	Crowded	2	Supplies unavailable	34%
32%	Clinic too far away	<b>B</b>	Clinic too far away	28%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

### **Education**

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018

86%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

62%	Supplies	<b>U</b>	Religious education	41%
44%	Better teachers	2	Safe spaces	37%
23%	Money for education	8	Improved curriculum	35%

### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018	
93%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	88%	
66%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	53%	
10%	Information hub	<b>B</b>	Phone call	49%	
69%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps				
86%	of households reporte	ed knowi	ng how to access ava	ailable	

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**82%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	81%	Mahji
2	<b>54%</b>	Camp In Charge

3 11% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	47%
U	Fuel	37%
2	Shelter materials	26%
6	Access to food	31%
•	Household/cooking items	16%
8	Household/cooking items	8%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

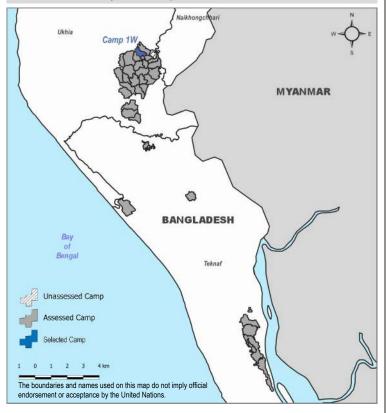
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 1W, where 107 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support UNHCR / BRAC** 

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 40,480 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 9,342 Camp Area 0.53 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 75.749 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 6% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

100% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
46%	Increased community watch groups	0	Improved paths and roads	61%
43%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	56%
42%	Advice about safety issues	8	Natural disaster warning systems	36%
<b>32</b> %	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	22%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Street signs	12%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1W**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	110	1	Me	en		Dec 2018
42%	No issues	"	0		No issues	60%
32%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		28%	
21%	Risk of detention	on	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	23%
		1	W	omen		
45%	No issues	'	0		No issues	55%
21%	Fear of kidnapping			Fea	35%	
15%	Violence in the community	Э	8	N	atural hazards	20%
	<b>∱</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	" Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Road accident	51%	0	45%	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of kidnapping	37%	2	36%		
	No issues	22%	3	23%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Imam	Army	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Community members	Camp-in- Charge

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- **94%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019				Dec 201
100%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance ollection. Of these, the cance were <sup>9</sup> :	91%
\\/	N/ III and a site of a set A at a se	100%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		92%		
	Private donations	0%		
Filvate donations		1%	I	
	Other	0%		
	Other	00/		

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

l	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :					
l	July 2019	9			Dec 2018	
	44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	77%	
	22%	Limit portion size	2	Limit portion size	<b>52</b> %	
	20%	Eat less preferred food	3	Eat less preferred food	39%	
l	July 2019	9			Dec 2018	
	51%	of households with ch receiving a supplementa days prior to	ary 1	feeding ration in the 30	63%	
	15%	of households reporte substitute since ar		•	31%	
1						

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>79%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>78%</b>
36%	No gender seperation	2	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No lighting	3	No lighting	35%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	78%	Too many people
2	35%	Not clean
3	33%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

73% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 71%

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

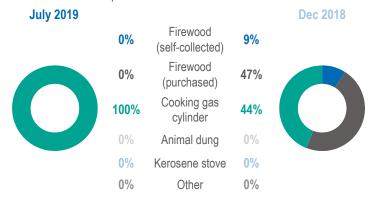




# Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 1W

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

90% of households reported living in lockable shelters 98%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	Solar light	0	NFIs	54%
48%	Shelter materials	2	Fuel	47%
47%	Fan	3	Cooking items	44%

### È Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
80%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	<b>53</b> %
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	27%
22%	Clinic too far away	3	None	24%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

### **Education**

July 2019	De	ec 2018
98%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	86%
30 /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	00 /0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

59%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	53%
38%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	48%
18%	None	a	Religious education	35%

### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	85%
82%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	69%
3%	Information hub	3	Phone call	61%

59% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**70%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	90%	Mahji
2	48%	Camp In Charge

3 13% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

•	Access to food	53%
O	Access to food	55%
2	Solar	30%
6	Fuel	19%
•	Fan	21%
3	Household/cooking items	9%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

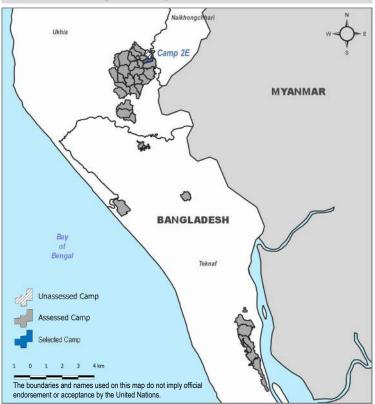
Round 5 **July 2019** 

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 2E, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management RF	RRC
--------------------	-----

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 28,882 Population (families)1 6.949 Camp Area 0.39 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 74.185 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



50% of individuals are under 18

**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.7 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 6% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Idiffilles with Fersons with Specific Needs (FSN), by fieed				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%	
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%	
Families with PSN	31%			
68% of households arriv	ved or	25 August 2017 or later		

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>56</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Better camp management	76%
34%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	64%
32%	Advice about safety issues	8	Advice about safety issues	55%
31%	Better camp management	4	Increased policing	14%
24%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	12%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 2E**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
36%	No issues		0		No issues	43%
32%	Natural hazaro	ds	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	40%
31%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Violend	e in the communit	y <b>34</b> %
		1	V	Vomen		
38%	No issues		0		No issues	45%
31%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	31%
28%	Natural hazaro	ds	3 Violence within home			26%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	No issues	<b>42</b> %	0	47%	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	31%	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	Fear of trafficking	20%	3	18%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t	h persons	Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

81% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**84%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 59 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

Other

July 201	9			Dec 2018
97%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance bllection. Of these, the ance were <sup>9</sup> :	<b>76</b> %
\\/	D / I I was a site view A steve	100%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%		
	B:	0%		
Private donations		1%	L	
		0%		

0%
■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

ı						
l	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
l	July 2019	9			Dec 2018	
	31%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%	
	19%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	57%	
	12%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	27%	
l	July 201	9			Dec 2018	
	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				<b>55</b> %	
	22%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				
ı						

### 🔭 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men T		₩ Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>75</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	74%
41%	Too far away	2	Too far away	42%
27%	Latrine is full	3	No gender seperation	38%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	<b>55</b> %	Too many people
2	<b>51</b> %	Too far away
<b>B</b>	28%	No lighting

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 28%



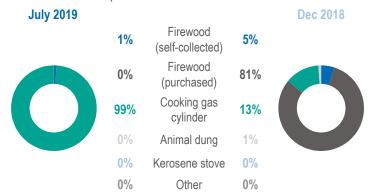


95%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 2E**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

94% of households reported living in lockable shelters 99%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
48%	Solar light	0	Fuel	84%
47%	Cooking items	2	NFIs	54%
46%	Shelter materials	3	Clothing	49%

### 🕏 Health

**22%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
46%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	40%
37%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	None	3	Treatment unavailable	25%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

### Education

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

75%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	61%
30%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	<b>32</b> %
220/	Money for education	8	Religious education	210/

### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
90%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	96%
<b>52</b> %	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	Radio	3	Phone call	59%

of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**76%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**84%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



2 64% Camp In Charge

3 17% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Fuel	47%
2	Household/cooking items Access to food	21% 30%
3	Solar Household/cooking items	19% <b></b> 5%
	July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

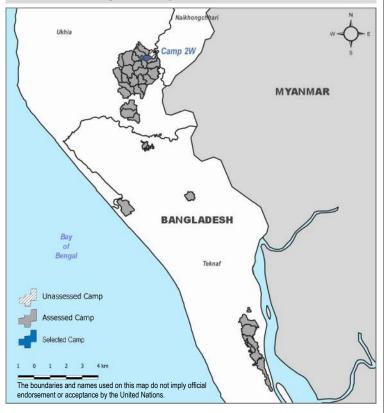
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 2W, where 117 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 25,130 Population (families)1 5.748 Camp Area 0.4 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 63.070 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 3% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

,, ,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		(1 0.1), 2)	•
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	29%		
920/ of households arriv	and or	25 August 2017 or later	

83% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

July 20	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
50%	Increased community watch groups	0	Improved paths and roads	64%
<b>50%</b>	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	55%
44%	Better camp management	3	Better camp management	40%
38%	Advice about safety issues	4	Improved access for vulner- able persons	22%
20%	Street signs	6	Natural disaster warning systems	18%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

## **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 2W

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	Ť	N	len		Dec 2018
37%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	42%
29%	No issues		2	Violend	ce in the community	38%
26%	Violence in the community	е	8		No issues	30%
		Ĭ	V	Vomen		
38%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	38%
31%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	31%
26%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Fear	of sexual assault	30%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	47%	0	42%	Fear of kidnappin	g
	Fear of trafficking	33%	2	<b>32</b> %	Fear of trafficking	
	Road accident	<b>32</b> %	3	26%	Fear of sexual as	sault

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 91% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 90 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

of households reported receiving food assistance 97% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 97% sources of assistance were9:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:				
<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018	
33%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	82%	
22%	Eat less preferred food	Limit portion size	61%	
9%	Limit portion size	Eat less preferred food	54%	
July 201	9		Dec 2018	
61%	receiving a supplementar	Idren under 5, reported ry feeding ration in the 30 ata collection <sup>12</sup>	58%	
21%		receiving a breast-milk iving in Bangladesh	17%	

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 👚		<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>79%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>79%</b>
36%	Too far away	2	Too far away	36%
29%	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>B</b>	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>32</b> %

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

	84%	Too many people
2	47%	Not clean

40% No gender separation

**July 2019 Dec 2018** of households reported using public latrines as the 61%

of households reported that there was not enough **28**% light at night for members to safely access latrines

9%

usual facility for defecation



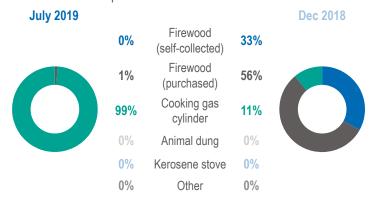


88%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 2W**

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 95%

85% of households reported living in lockable shelters 92%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>62</b> %	Shelter materials	0	Fuel	94%
47%	Solar light	2	Clothing	49%
44%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	37%

### 🕏 Health

36% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>55</b> %	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	60%
49%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	35%
21%	None	3	Crowded	23%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

### **Education**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

63%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	60%
<b>45</b> %	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
27%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	25%

### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	98%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	59%
9%	Information hub	3	Phone call	37%

62% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

8% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

88% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>O</b>	82%	Mahji
2	<b>65</b> %	Camp In Charge

3 12% Site Management Support agency

### **Friority Needs**

0	Shelter materials	41%
U	Access to food	42%
2	Shelter materials	22%
4	Fuel	32%
	Household/cooking items	16%
8	Shelter materials	11%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





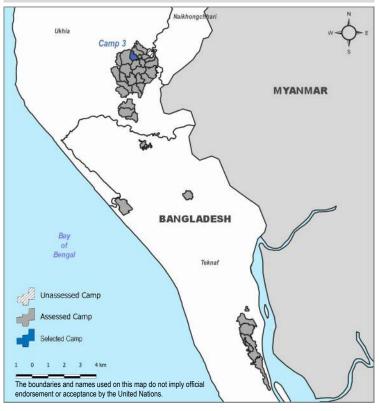
### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 3, where 96 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ACTED

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 38,810 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 9.021 Camp Area 0.45 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 85.567 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

% of families with Persons v	vitti Sþ	becilic needs (PSN), by need	٦٣
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	29%		
000/		05.4 (00.47 )	

96% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

July 201	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>56</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	77%
46%	Increased community watch groups	2	Better camp management	58%
38%	Advice about safety issues	8	Advice about safety issues	<b>52</b> %
35%	Better camp management	4	Natural disaster warning systems	23%
21%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Increased policing	11%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

14%

81%

## **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 3

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	9	İ	M	en		Dec 2018
40%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	47%
38%	No issues		2		Other	37%
30%	Violence in the community	Э	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	29%
		1	N	lomen		
46%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	39%
34%	Violence in the community	Э	2		No issues	36%
21%	Natural hazard	ls	3	Fe	ar of trafficking	29%
	† Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	48%	0	41%	No issues	
	No issues	34%	2	35%	Fear of kidnapp	ing
Violence	e in the community	28%	8	27%	Violence in the	community

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to incident v can	vithin the
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 90% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp $^{8,10,11}$ 

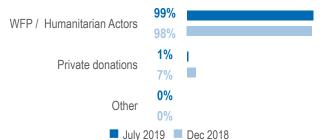
**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 36 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### **Food Security and Nutrition July 2019**

of households reported receiving food assistance 93% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 86%

sources of assistance were9:



Three m	nost frequently reported cor	sumption coping strateg	ies <sup>9</sup> :
July 2019	)		Dec 2018
39%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	78%
25%	Eat less preferred food 2	Limit portion size	47%
13%	Limit portion size	Eat less preferred food	44%
July 2019	)		Dec 2018
69%	of households with child receiving a supplementary days prior to day	reeding ration in the 30	71%

of households reported receiving a breast-milk

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>79%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	84%
<b>56%</b>	No gender seperation	2	No gender seperation	66%
38%	Latrine is full	3	Latrine is full	38%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

1	71%	Too many people
2	41%	Latrine is full
B	39%	Not clean

24%

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the **72%** usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 44% light at night for members to safely access latrines



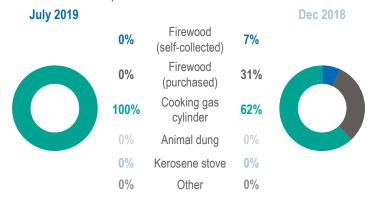


Dec 2018

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 3**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

83% of households reported living in lockable shelters 97%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
64%	Solar light	0	Clothing	67%
53%	Fan	2	Cooking items	53%
48%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	46%

### 🕏 Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

'			Dec 2018
Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>53</b> %
Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	37%
Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	35%
	Clinic too far away	Clinic too far away	Clinic too far away 2 Supplies unavailable

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

<b>Education</b>
------------------

**July 2019** 

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

66%	Supplies	0	Better teachers	54%
41%	Money for education	2	Improved curriculum	47%
37%	Retter teachers	B	Religious education	47%

### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

96%	Face to face	U	Face-to-tace	92%
74%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	82%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	70%
61%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps			
of households reported knowing how to access available assistance <sup>18</sup>				
July 2019				Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	83%	Mahji
2	<b>59%</b>	Camp In Charge
<b>B</b>	13%	Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Access to food	<b>34%</b> 43%
2	Solar Clothing	<b>22%</b> 15%
3	Fan Fuel	18% <b></b>
		July 2019 Dec 2018





Round 5

**July 2019** 

## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

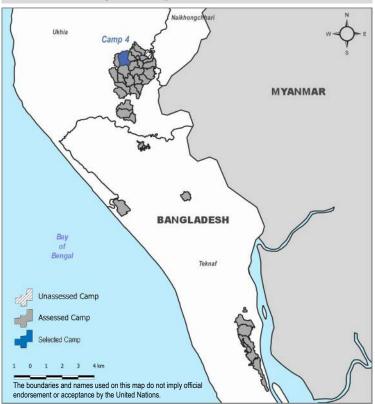
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 4, where 109 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in I



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ACTED

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 30,600 Population (families)1 7.531 Camp Area 1.16 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 26.490 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 7% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

% of families with Persons v	vitti Əþ	becine needs (PSN), by nee	eu
Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	19%
Families with PSN	33%		
85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later			

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
45%	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	45%
43%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	44%
32%	Natural disaster warning system	8	Better camp management	37%
26%	Better camp management	4	Natural disaster warning systems	24%
21%	Increased community watch groups	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	11%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.







## **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 4**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
45%	No issues		0		No issues	44%
36%	Natural hazaro	ls	2		Other	36%
36%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	33%
		1	V	Vomen		
50%	No issues		0		No issues	48%
36%	Natural hazaro	Natural hazards			atural hazards	31%
24%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fear	of sexual assault	30%
	<b>†</b> Boys⁵				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	No issues	39%	0	<b>42</b> %	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	37%	2	35%	Fear of kidnappi	ing
	Road accident	24%	8	23%	Road accident	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving family, wit inside th	h persons	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Community members	Army	Community members	Army	Community members	Army

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**94%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 42 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

Ī	July 201	9			Dec 201
of households reported receiving food assistance 93% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :			90%		
		100%			
	VVF	WFP / Humanitarian Actors			
5: ( ) "		0%			
		Private donations	0%		
		0%			
		Other	0%		

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

ı						
	Three m	nost frequently reported	cons	sumption coping strateg	ies <sup>9</sup> :	
	July 2019	)			Dec 201	8
	28%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	98%	
	24%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	43%	
	16%	Limit portion size	3	Eat less preferred food	30%	
	July 2019	)			Dec 201	8
	80%	receiving a supplement	tary	en under 5, reported feeding ration in the 30 a collection <sup>12</sup>	86%	)
	10%	of households reporte	ed re	eceiving a breast-milk	22%	1

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>†</b> Wome	en
July 2019 84%	Too many people	0	Too many people	July 2019 81%
35%	Not clean	2	Too far away	36%
32%	Too far away	3	Not clean	31%

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	<b>75</b> %	Too many people
2	49%	Not clean
3	32%	Too far away

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



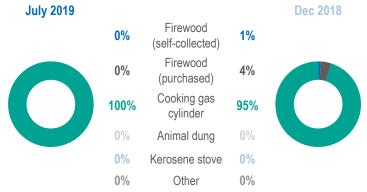


78%

# Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 4

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters 91%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Shelter materials	0	Clothing	74%
53%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	53%
53%	Fan	3	Shelter materials	40%

### පී Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	•			Dec 2018
47%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	46%
38%	None	2	None	35%
22%	Supplies unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	27%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

=	Education

95%

Of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018

88%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

18%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	45%
44%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	31%
32%	Religious education	8	Vocational skills training	26%

### 🖺 🧥 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	96%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	<b>72</b> %
12%	Radio	3	Phone call	42%

**57%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

67% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	<b>79%</b>	Mahji
2	68%	Camp In Charge

3 17% Directly to service providers

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Shelter materials Access to food	32%
2	Shelter materials Shelter materials	24%
3	Clothing Clothing	18%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 4e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

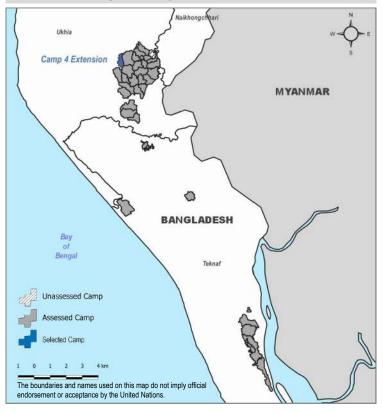
**Round 5 July 2019** 

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 4e, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ACTED

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 4,328 Population (families)1 1.046 Camp Area 0.5 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 8.700 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 13% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

		\ // J	
Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	27%		

88% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019 Do						
<b>53</b> %	Better camp management	0	Advice about safety issues	60%		
46%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	54%		
37%	Increased community watch groups	8	Better camp management	47%		
34%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Natural disaster warning systems	23%		
11%	Improved paths and roads	6	Increased policing	16%		

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 



# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 4e**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

)19	1	Me	en		Dec 2018	
No issues		0		No issues	30%	
Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	29%	
Violence in the community	Violence in the community			Natural hazards		
	1	w	omen			
No issues		•	Na	atural hazards	33%	
Fear of kidnapp	Fear of kidnapping			No issues		
Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Fear of kidnapping			
<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>		
Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119		
No issues	49%	0	<b>55</b> %	No issues		
Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	26%	Fear of kidnapping	ng	
Road accident	34%	3	20%	Road accident		
	No issues  Fear of kidnapp  Violence in the community  No issues  Fear of kidnapp  Fear of sexual as  Boys8  Ju  No issues  Fear of kidnapping	No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Violence in the community  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Fear of sexual assault  Boys8  July 2019  No issues 49%  Fear of kidnapping 34%	No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Violence in the community  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Pear of kidnapping  Fear of sexual assault  Boys8  July 2019  No issues 49%  Fear of kidnapping 34%  Pear of kidnapping 34%  The sexual assault 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Violence in the community  Women  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Fear of sexual assault  Boys8  July 2019  No issues  49%  Tear of kidnapping  Violence in the 3 Na  Women  No issues  July 2019  No issues  49%  Fear of kidnapping  34%  26%	No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Violence in the community  Women  No issues  1 Natural hazards  Women  No issues  1 Natural hazards  Fear of kidnapping  2 No issues  Fear of sexual assault  3 Fear of kidnapping  The Boys Area of kidnapping  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping  Fear of kidnapping  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping  No issues  Fear of kidnapping  Area of kidnapping	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

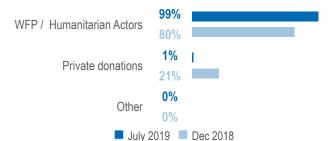
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019 Dec 2018 July		July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- **96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

97% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9.

I	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies.						
l	July 201	9			Dec 2018		
	44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	89%		
	31%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	34%		
	25%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	17%		
l	<b>July 201</b>	9			Dec 2018		
	87%	of households with c receiving a supplement days prior to	tary	feeding ration in the 30	90%		
	18%	of households reported substitute since a		•	16%		

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	en
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
42%	Too many people	0	Too far away	33%
33%	No lighting	2	Too many people	<b>25</b> %
25%	Too far away	3	No lighting	25%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

•	<b>50</b> %	Too many people
2	33%	No lighting
<b>B</b>	17%	Insufficient water

July 2019 Dec 2018

21%	of households reported using public latrines as the	579
<b>Z</b> I /0	usual facility for defecation	31

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 33%



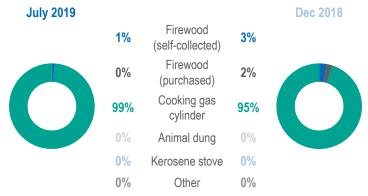


7%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 4e**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

98% of households reported living in lockable shelters 98%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
71%	Solar light	0	Clothing	87%
62%	Fan	2	Cooking items	69%
47%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	43%

### 🕏 Health

**37%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	49%
38%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	38%
30%	None	3	Treatment unavailable	26%

60% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

### **Education**

95%

Of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Dec 2018

98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

<b>57</b> %	Supplies	0	Religious education	73%
<b>35</b> %	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	67%
28%	Money for education	8	Improved curriculum	30%

### "<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
81%	Loudspeakers	0	Face-to-face	92%
74%	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	63%
5%	Printed leaflet	3	Phone call	53%

**52%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

**0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**79%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

**1 71%** Mahji

2 60% Camp In Charge

**3** 13% Government authorities/army

### **¥** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	41%
U	Access to food	59%
2	Solar	30%
6	Clothing	19%
•	Fan	23%
3	Household/cooking items	10%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 5 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

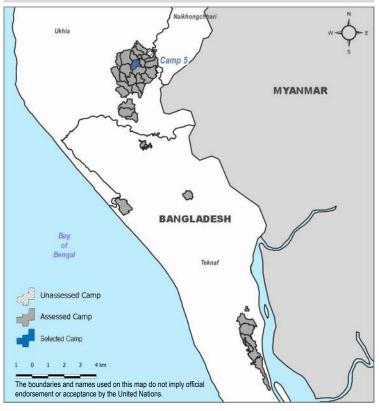
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 5, where 97 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 25,075 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 6,028 Camp Area 0.62 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 40.753 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.7 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Idiffilles With Fersons W	viui Sp	becilic Needs (FSN), by fleet	1.	
Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%	
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	18%	
Families with PSN	32%			
0.40/ of households arriv	and on	25 August 2017 or later		

**84%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
<b>65</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	87%
37%	Increased community watch groups	2	Better camp management	54%
<b>35</b> %	Better camp management	6	Advice about safety issues	48%
32%	Advice about safety issues	4	Natural disaster warning systems	37%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Street signs	26%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 



## **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 5**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
55%	No issues		0	Na	atural hazards	39%
23%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		of recruitment by armed groups	36%
20%	Natural hazard	s	3		No issues	32%
		1	V	Vomen		
59%	No issues	•	0	N	atural hazards	44%
24%	Natural hazard	s	2	Viole	ence within home	38%
13%	Violence in the community	Э	3		No issues	35%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	No issues	<b>53</b> %	0	<b>59</b> %	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	<b>21</b> %	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of trafficking	15%	8	19%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

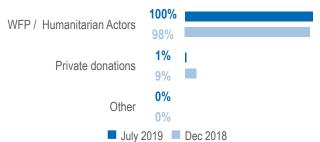
	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp				vithin the
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019 Dec 2018 .		July 2019	Dec 2018	
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	
3	Imam	Army	Imam	Army	Community members	Army	

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 44 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

96% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

ı		1 7 1		1 1 0 0	,
ı	July 2019	)			Dec 2018
	46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends o relatives	<sup>r</sup> 79%
	33%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	58%
	22%	Limit portion size	<b>B</b>	Limit portion size	39%
ı	July 2019	9			Dec 2018
	46%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			
	19%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh			

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🛉			Wome	n
July 2019			••	July 2019
71%	Too many people	0	Too many people	60%
40%	Unsafe route to latrine	2	Unsafe route to latrine	33%
31%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	29%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

1	49%	Too many people
2	45%	Too far away
B	43%	Not clean

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 81%

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

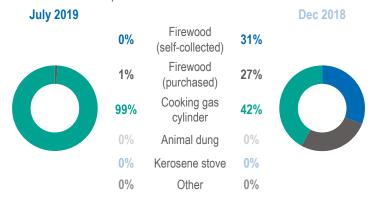




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 5**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 94%

92% of households reported living in lockable shelters 80%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	0	Clothing	86%
53%	Fan	2	Cooking items	58%
44%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	55%

### 🕏 Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>62</b> %	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>50</b> %
<b>32</b> %	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	43%
25%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	42%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

<b>Education</b>
------------------

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> 94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

71%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	62%
34%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	<b>62</b> %
32%	Money for education	8	Religious education	62%

### "<u>I</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
76%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	99%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	93%
6%	Radio	8	Phone call	73%

63% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

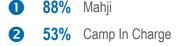
**74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**87%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



**32%** Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	37%
U	Access to food	57%
2	Solar	19%
4	Fuel	25%
•	Household/cooking items	17%
3	Clothing	10%
	July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 6 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

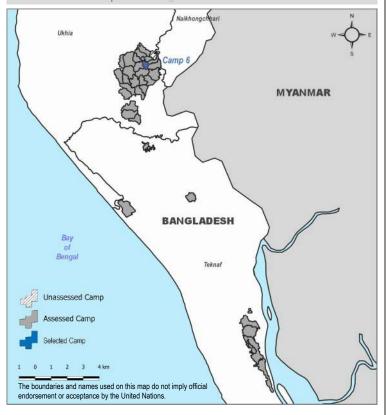
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 6, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 24,564 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 5,721 Camp Area 0.36 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 67.854 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 4% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 of families with reisons with Specific Needs (r514), by fleed					
	Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
	Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%	
	Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
	Serious medical condition	<b>5</b> %	Single female parent	14%	
	Families with PSN	32%			

91% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201		Dec 2018		
<b>62</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	43%
58%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	42%
47%	Better camp management	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	35%
30%	Increased community watch groups	4	Natural disaster warning systems	32%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Better camp management	24%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.







# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 6**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len			Dec 2018
55%	No issues		0	No issues			55%
26%	6% Fear of kidnapping 2			Other		46%	
15% Risk of detention 3			3	Fear of kidnapping			41%
		1	V	Vomen			
61% No issues			0	No issues			66%
19%	19% Fear of kidnapping		2	Fear of sexual assault			23%
17%	% Fear of sexual assault 3			Violence in the community 189			y <b>18</b> %
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				*	Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119		
	No issues	41%	0	41%	No issu	es	
	Fear of kidnapping	38%	2	36%	Fear of	kidnappir	ng
	Road accident	32%	3	18%	Fear of	trafficking	1

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019 Dec 2018 .		July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
8	lmam	Army	Army	Army	Imam	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 41 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 72 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

July 20	19			Dec 2018
of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :				96%
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%		
		99%		
Private donations		0%		
		0%		
Other		0%		
		0%		

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9

July 2019 Dec 2018

ı	Inree most frequently reported consumption coping strategies.			es°:	
	July 2019	9			Dec 2018
	41%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	66%
	28%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	49%
	19%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	40%
	July 201	9			Dec 2018
	86%	of households with correceiving a supplement days prior to	ary	feeding ration in the 30	84%
	18%	of households reported substitute since a		•	10%

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
74%	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>79%</b>
36%	Too far away	2	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No gender seperation	3	Too far away	37%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

1	58%	Too many people
2	51%	Too far away
<b>B</b>	35%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 69%

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



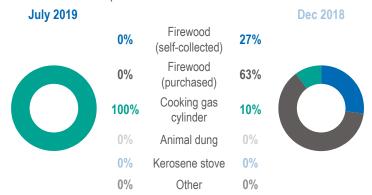


14%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 6**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

90% of households reported living in lockable shelters 89%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	0	Fuel	90%
50%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	59%
46%	Fan	3	NFIs	54%

### 🕏 Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>57</b> %
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	30%
27%	None	8	Clinic too far away	30%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

### Education

100%

Dec 2018

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

83%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

66%	Supplies	O	Safe spaces	49%
39%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
20%	Money for education	•	Improved curriculum	200/

### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	88%
84%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	86%
4%	Radio	3	Phone call	76%

38% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**73%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**78%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



3 12% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	44%
U	Fuel	62%
2	Shelter materials	34%
6	Access to food	26%
6	Solar	20%
3	Shelter materials	3%
	July 20	19 Dec 2018





**Round 5** 

**July 2019** 

## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 7 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

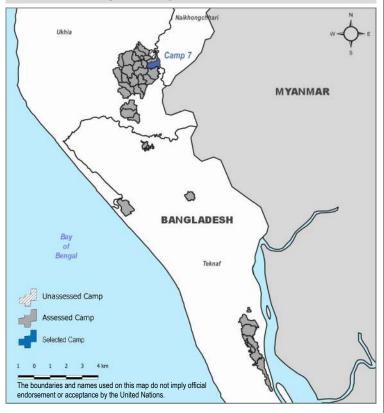
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 7, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 38,488 Population (families)1 9.156 Camp Area 0.71 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 53.898 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 5% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

93% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
73%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	54%
63%	Increased community watch groups	2	Advice about safety issues	53%
<b>37%</b>	Better camp management	3	Better camp management	40%
29%	Advice about safety issues	4	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Increased policing	15%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 7**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
38%	No issues		0		No issues	40%
33%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	33%
20%	Violence in the community	Э	3	N	atural hazards	31%
		j	V	lomen		
48%	No issues		0		No issues	48%
23%	Natural hazard	s	2	Na	atural hazards	31%
23%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fear	of sexual assault	26%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>54%</b>	0	49%	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	No issues	28%	2	37%	No issues	
	Natural hazards	27%	3	20%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

**79%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

87% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## Food Security and Nutrition

Ju	ly <b>20</b> 19				Dec 201
9	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :			95%	
	\\/⊏⊏	) /	100%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		99%			
Private donations		0%			
		0%			
Other		0%			
		0%			

July 2019 Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:				
<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018	
48%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	82%	
33%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	49%	
14%	Limit portion size	Limit portion size	47%	
July 201	9		Dec 2018	
49%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 8 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			
27%	of households reported substitute since arriv	•	26%	

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>79%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>78%</b>
55%	No gender seperation	2	No gender seperation	61%
33%	Latrine is full	<b>B</b>	Latrine is full	36%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

1	82%	Too many people
2	49%	Not clean
<b>B</b>	37%	Too far away

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



80%

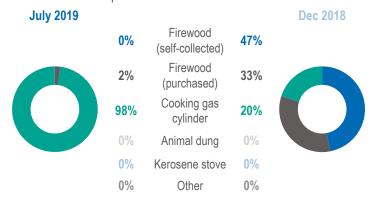




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 7**

## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

93% of households reported living in lockable shelters 94%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Solar light	0	Fuel	80%
50%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	51%
40%	Fan	<b>3</b>	Cooking items	48%

### 🕏 Health

**32%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>79%</b>	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	45%
38%	Clinic too far away	2	None	34%
23%	Supplies unavailable	8	Clinic too far away	23%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

### **Education**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018

94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

60%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	61%
<b>53</b> %	Money for education	2	Better teachers	36%
<b>/11</b> 0/ <sub>2</sub>	Improved curriculum	8	Religious education	360/

### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
98%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	90%
78%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	70%
%		8	Phone call	38%

43% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**87%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**85%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	85%	ivianji
2	65%	Camp In Charge

3 16% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	37%
	Access to food	41%
2	Shelter materials	23%
6	Fuel	31%
•	Solar	23%
3	Household/cooking items	9%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





## **Settlement and Protection Profiling**

Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

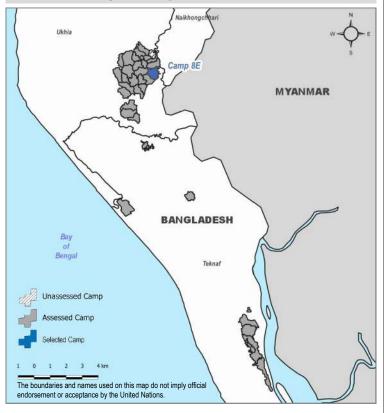
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 8E, where 114 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / DRC Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 31,624 Population (families)1 7,291 Camp Area 0.96 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 33.058 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 of families with Fersons with Specific Needs (FSN), by fleed				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	<b>5</b> %	Person with disability	5%	
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	15%	
Families with PSN	32%			
96% of households arriv	ved or	25 August 2017 or later		

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
67%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	61%
40%	Advice about safety issues	2	Better camp management	47%
34%	Increased community watch groups	3	Advice about safety issues	34%
32%	Better camp management	4	Natural disaster warning systems	22%
29%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Locks for shelters	22%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

86%



## **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 8E

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

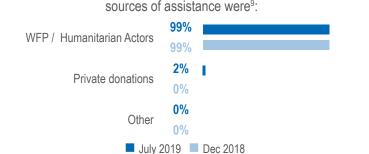
July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018	8
38%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	1 No issues		No issues	56%	)
29%	No issues		2		Other	40%	)
27%	Natural hazard	ls	8	Na	atural hazards	36%	)
		1	W	omen/			
35%	Natural hazards		0	No issues		40%	)
30%	No issues		2	Fear of kidnapping		37%	)
25%	Violence in the community		8	Na	atural hazards	37%	)
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>		
	July 2019			July 20	119		
	Fear of kidnapping	41%	0	39%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	
	Natural hazards	<b>37</b> %	2	<b>32</b> %	Natural hazards	3	
	Fear of trafficking	24%	3	25%	No issues		

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	2019 Dec 2018 July 2019 Dec 2018 .		July 2019	Dec 2018	
•	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 75% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 76 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

	Food Security and Nutrition
July 2019	
	of households reported receiving food assistance
94%	in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the



Thre	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:			
July	2019	De	c 2018	
319	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%	
25	Eat less preferred food	2 Eat less preferred food	50%	
14	6 Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	44%	
July	2019	De	c 2018	
75	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			
18	'/o	ed receiving a breast-milk arriving in Bangladesh	15%	

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>56%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>57%</b>
44%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	38%
<b>42</b> %	Unsafe route to latrine	3	Unsafe route to latrine	37%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

1	81%	Too many people
2	37%	Not clean
B	35%	Too far away

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 61% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 21% light at night for members to safely access latrines





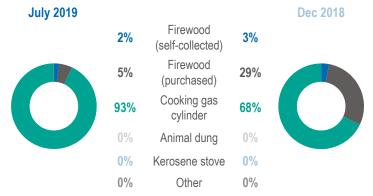
66%

25%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 8E**

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

**87%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 71%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Solar light	0	Clothing	66%
<b>52</b> %	Cooking items	2	Cooking items	60%
49%	Fan	3	NFIs	44%

### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	ano campo .			Dec 2018
44%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	49%
37%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	34%
33%	Clinic too far away	3	None	34%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

_	Education
_	Education

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

70%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	55%
40%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	49%
27%	Money for education	<b>B</b>	Religious education	41%

### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018	
86%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	91%	
66%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	74%	
6%	Information hub	8	Phone call	54%	

60% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**72%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	85%	Mahji
2	48%	Camp In Charge
B	13%	Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	25%
	Access to food	37%
2	Household/cooking items	18%
•	Shelter materials	18%
3	Solar	22%
	Household/cooking items	12%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

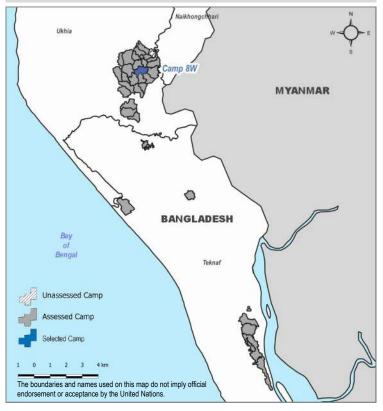
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 8W, where 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / IOM Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 32,672 Population (families)1 7.519 Camp Area 0.77 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 42.311 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

	1	( - ), - ;	
Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	10%
Families with PSN	23%		

96% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	July 2019 Dec 2018				
77%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	67%	
47%	Increased community watch groups	2	Better camp management	57%	
22%	Advice about safety issues	8	Advice about safety issues	41%	
21%	Better camp management	4	Locks for shelters	25%	
17%	Street signs	6	Street signs	18%	

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019





https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

<sup>3.</sup> For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

<sup>4.</sup> For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

<sup>5.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers

**Dec 2018** 

### **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 8W

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

		4	N M	len		
July 20	19	П	141	ICII		Dec 2018
33%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	34%
25%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		of recruitment barmed groups	<sup>y</sup> 32%
24%	Natural hazaro	ds	3	N	atural hazards	29%
	Women					
36%	No issues		0		No issues	40%
22%	Fear of sexual as	sault	2	Fear of kidnapping		32%
21%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	8	N	atural hazards	31%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls	8
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	42%	0	36%	Fear of kidnap	ping
	Road accident	25%	2	34%	Risk of early m	narriage
	Natural hazards	21%	<b>B</b>	23%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 90% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

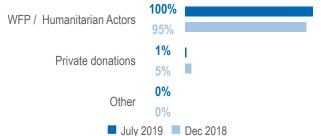
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

90% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 46 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 77 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

#### **Food Security and Nutrition July 2019**

of households reported receiving food assistance 93% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 95% sources of assistance were9:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :						
July 20	July 2019 Dec 2018					
34%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%			
25%	Eat less preferred food	Limit portion size	<b>32</b> %			
10%	Limit portion size	Bat less preferred food	28%			
July 20	19		Dec 2018			
70%	of households with chil receiving a supplementar days prior to d	ry feeding ration in the 30	92%			
of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh						

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 👚		Wome	n
July 2019			••	July 2019
<b>72</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	68%
<b>51%</b>	Unsafe route to latrine	2	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>52</b> %
39%	Latrine is full	<b>B</b>	Latrine is full	48%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

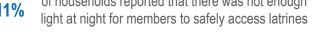
0	45%	Not clean
2	43%	No gender separation

38% Latrine is full

**July 2019 Dec 2018** of households reported using public latrines as the 50%

usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 11%



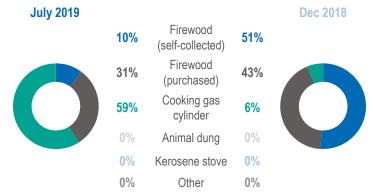




#### She

#### **Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters 69%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Solar light	0	Fuel	94%
47%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	<b>72</b> %
47%	Cooking items	8	Cooking items	56%

#### 🕏 Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	•			Dec 2018
<b>51%</b>	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	<b>52</b> %
48%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	38%
30%	Clinic too far away	8	Treatment unavailable	35%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> you

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

69%	Supplies	U	Religious education	78%
<b>57</b> %	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	77%
220/	Improved curriculum	8	Improved curriculum	120/

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
96%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	93%
70%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	92%
8%	Radio	3	Phone call	58%

76% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**79%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**82%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

**1 74**% Mahji

60% Camp In Charge17% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Access to food	<b>25% 44%</b>
2	Solar Fuel	19% 43%
3	Solar Clothing	<b>25%</b> 9%
		July 2019 Dec 2018





Camp 9 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

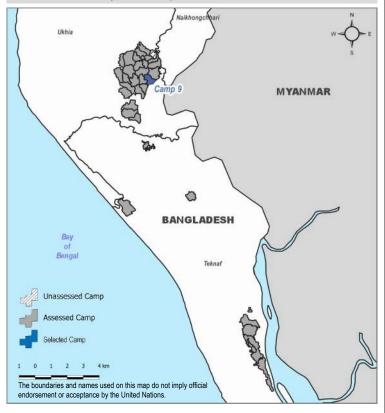
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 9, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

<b>Camp Management</b>	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	36,475
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	8,601
Camp Area	0.65 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 56.195 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 14% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

% of families with Persons v	vitri Sþ	becilic needs (PSN), by need	۱,
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	12%
Families with PSN	29%		
<b></b>		0= 4	

78% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	<b>76</b> %
45%	Better camp management	2	Better camp management	73%
43%	Advice about safety issues	8	Advice about safety issues	63%
28%	Increased community watch groups	4	Increased policing	24%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Natural disaster warning systems	13%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

17%



# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 9**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
56%	No issues	••	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	53%
25%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	N	atural hazards	43%
23%	Violence in the community	е	3	Violenc	e in the communit	y <b>40</b> %
		j	V	Vomen		
57%	No issues		0	N	atural hazards	44%
26%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	44%
19%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Viole	ence within home	40%
	Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	48%	0	44%	No issues	
	No issues	38%	2	<b>37%</b>	Fear of kidnappir	ng
	Fear of trafficking	27%	3	22%	Fear of trafficking	9

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
8	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

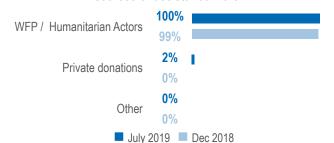
88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 56 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

92% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9.

Three m	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :				
July 2019	)		Dec 2018		
58%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	90%		
40%	Eat less preferred food	Limit portion size	<b>72</b> %		
28%	Limit portion size	Reduce number of meals	42%		
July 2019	)		Dec 2018		
87%	receiving a supplemental	ldren under 5, reported ry feeding ration in the 30 lata collection <sup>12</sup>	83%		

of households reported receiving a breast-milk

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

17%

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
64%	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>57</b> %
34%	Too far away	2	No gender seperation	41%
28%	Latrine is full	3	Too far away	<b>32</b> %

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

1	66%	Too many people
2	48%	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	46%	Not clean

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 74%

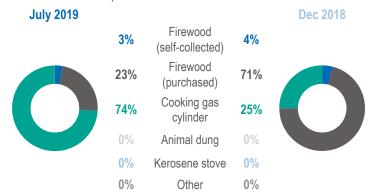
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 20%





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

**99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%** 

68% of households reported living in lockable shelters 63%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>56%</b>	Solar light	0	Fuel	73%
42%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	63%
38%	Cooking items	<b>B</b>	Cooking items	58%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	71%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	41%
29%	None	8	Poor staff behaviour	36%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

68%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	67%
38%	Better teachers	2	Vocational skills training	38%
35%	Money for education	B	Religious education	35%

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
78%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	97%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	73%
7%	Radio	3	Phone call	69%

**57%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**82%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>O</b>	77%	Mahji
2	<b>74%</b>	Camp In Charge

3 15% Directly to service providers

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Fuel	34%
2	Shelter materials Access to food	30%
3	Solar Shelter materials	12%
	July 2019	Dec 2018

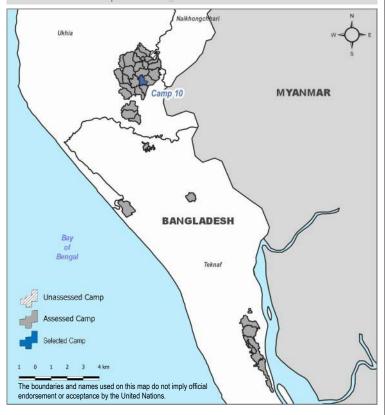




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 10, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	32,667
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	7,575
Camp Area	0.5 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 65.842 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 7% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

70 of farillies with a crooms with opcome recess (1 ore), by field					
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%		
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%		
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%		
Serious medical condition	<b>7</b> %	Single female parent	14%		
Families with PSN	32%				

93% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			<b>Dec 2018</b>
74%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	94%
45%	Advice about safety issues	2	Better camp management	63%
36%	Better camp management	8	Advice about safety issues	48%
27%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
22%	Increased community watch groups	6	Street signs	22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 10**

**July 2019** 

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	М	en		Dec 2018
49%	No issues	•	0		of recruitment by rmed groups	44%
22%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	40%
17%	Natural hazard	ls	3	Na	atural hazards	27%
		1	V	lomen		
48%	No issues		0	Fe	ar of trafficking	35%
18%	Natural hazard	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	35%
17%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Na	atural hazards	33%
	<b>†</b> Boys⁵				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Road accident	29%	0	39%	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	28%	2	31%	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	No issues	28%	3	23%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

Other

,	•			
99%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance ollection. Of these, the	91%
	sources of	assista	ance were <sup>9</sup> :	
\ <b>\</b> /⊏!	7 / Humanitarian Actors	98%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%		
	Private donations	1%	<u>L</u>	

14% 0%

0%
■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	77%
35%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	55%

25% Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size 44%

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 84%

days prior to data collection<sup>12</sup>

of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

9%

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019			••	July 2019
<b>51%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	58%
41%	Unsafe route to latrine	2	No gender seperation	45%
<b>37</b> %	Too far away	3	Too far away	42%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

1	<b>65</b> %	Too many people
2	38%	Too far away
<b>B</b>	38%	No gender separation

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

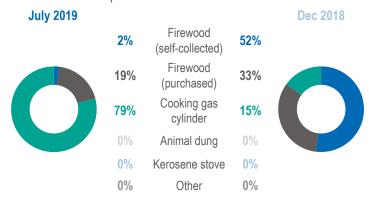
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 2%





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

71% of households reported living in lockable shelters 71%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
57%	Solar light	0	Fuel	93%
44%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	87%
38%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	59%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
67%	Crowded	•	Treatment unavailable	63%
29%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Clinic too far away	8	Expensive treatment	27%

**32%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

Three meet requestry reported education priorities for emigran					
<b>76%</b>	Supplies	0	Better teachers	67%	
43%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	62%	
31%	Religious education	3	Improved curriculum	51%	

### 🖺 🏫 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
87%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	100%
78%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	100%
5%	Printed leaflet	3	Phone call	79%

70% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

88% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	96%	Mahji
2	<b>59%</b>	Camp In Charge
3	14%	Government authorities/army

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	35%
	Fuel	50%
2	Shelter materials	29%
6	Access to food	38%
•	Solar	20%
3	Clothing	<b>7</b> %
	■ July 201	9 Dec 2018

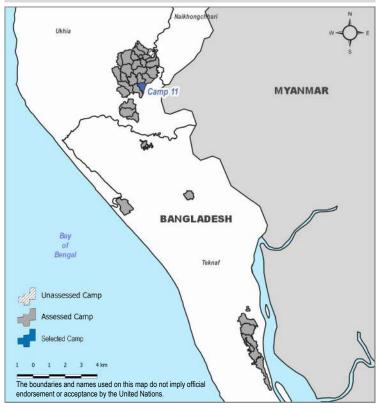




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 11, where 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 31,164 Population (families)1 7.069 Camp Area 0.47 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 66.873 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 13% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

70 of farillios with 1 crooms with opcome receas (1 ore), by ficed				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%	
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%	
Families with PSN	28%			

90% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
80%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	65%
42%	Natural disaster warning system	2	Advice about safety issues	57%
35%	Better camp management	3	Better camp management	<b>52</b> %
31%	Advice about safety issues	4	Locks for shelters	30%
26%	Increased community watch groups	6	Natural disaster warning systems	27%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





20%

66%



### **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 11

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	Men Dec 201				Dec 2018
39%	No issues	No issues			ar of kidnapping	47%
34%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Violend	ce in the community	44%
21%	Violence in the community			N	atural hazards	42%
		1	V	Vomen		
47%	Natural hazaro	ls	0	N	atural hazards	37%
42%	No issues				No issues	36%
13%	Fear of sexual as	Fear of sexual assault			ar of kidnapping	34%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	46%	0	38%	Fear of kidnappin	g
	Natural hazards	37%	2	36%	Natural hazards	
	No issues	27%	3	33%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
8	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of **75%** child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp $^{8,10,11}$ 

**86%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

**** <u>****</u>	Food Security	and	Nutrition	
July 2019	9			Dec 20
95%	in the month prior to	data co	eiving food assistance ollection. Of these, the ance were <sup>9</sup> :	98%
MED / II		99%		
VVFI	P / Humanitarian Actors	98%		
Private donations 2%   0%				
		0%		
		0%		

0% ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

I	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:				es <sup>9</sup> :
I	July 2019	)			Dec 2018
	36%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	94%
	29%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	75%
	25%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	71%
I	July 2019	)			Dec 2018
	72%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			88%
	25%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk			

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

25%

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men <b>T</b>			Women		
July 201	9		••	July 2019	
46%	Latrine is full	0	Latrine is full	42%	
<b>42</b> %	Unsafe route to latrine	2	No gender seperation	42%	
39%	Too many people	B	Unsafe route to latrine	42%	

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

0	79%	Too many people
2	46%	Not clean
<b>B</b>	41%	No gender separation

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 61% usual facility for defecation

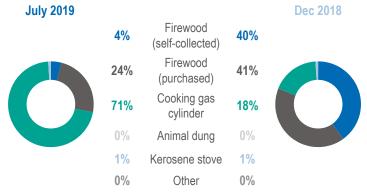
of households reported that there was not enough 31% 19% light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

**54%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 67%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Solar light	0	Fuel	90%
44%	Shelter materials	2	Cooking items	66%
40%	Cooking items	3	Clothing	56%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
64%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	59%
33%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	29%
22%	Clinic too far away	8	None	27%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

66%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	50%
41%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	47%
270/	Money for education	6	Vocational skills training	20%

#### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 201</b>	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
86%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	98%
80%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	73%
3%	Information hub	8	Phone call	50%
57%	of households reporte	ed wantir	ng the oppurtunity to	have

community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**77%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	81%	Mahji
2	<b>55</b> %	Camp In Charge

3 14% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Shelter material	s 40% 46%	
2	Solar Access to food	21% 32%	
3	Solar Safe latrines	<b>21%</b> 9%	-
		■ July 2019 ■ Dec	2018

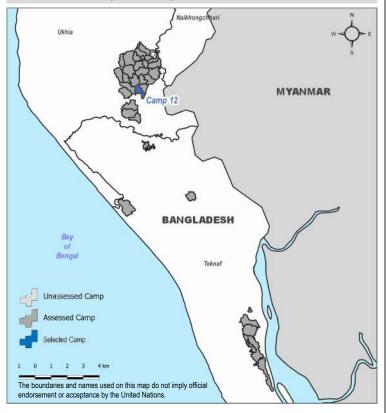




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 12, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 22,136 Population (families)1 4.905 Camp Area 0.63 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 35.073 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 3% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

70 OI IGITIIIIOO WIGITT OTOOTIO V	vitir Op	7001110 140000 (1 014), by 11000	
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	28%		

92% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>54</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	<b>52</b> %
49%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	6	Natural disaster warning systems	45%
38%	Better camp management	4	Improved access for vulner- able persons	36%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Locks for shelters	26%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 12**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len			Dec 2018
36%	Fear of kidnapp	Fear of kidnapping			No issu	es	51%
34%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fear of kidnapping			43%
34%	No issues		8		Other		36%
		1	V	Vomen			
41%	No issues		0		No issu	es	56%
35%	Natural hazards		2	Fear of sexual assault			34%
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	8	Fear of kidnapping		23%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				*	Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	19		
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>42</b> %	0	44%	No issu	ies	
	No issues	39%	2	<b>42</b> %	Fear of	kidnappin	g
	Fear of trafficking	33%	3	34%	Fear of	trafficking	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

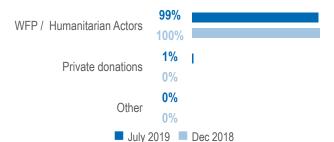
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

- **78%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 27 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 52 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

200	Food Security and Nutrition
July 2019	

of households reported receiving food assistance

98% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategiess:				
July 201	9		Dec 2018	
40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	65%	
33%	Eat less preferred food 2	Limit portion size	65%	
20%	Limit portion size	Eat less preferred food	58%	
July 201	9		Dec 2018	
81%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection 12			
23%	of households reported a substitute since arrive	16%		

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🛉			Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
<b>56</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>59%</b>	
54%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	<b>52</b> %	
37%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	34%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	64%	Too many people
2	45%	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	38%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

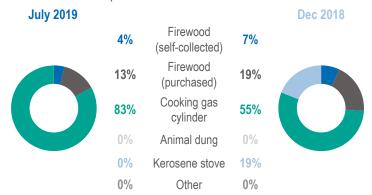




52%

### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

66% of households reported living in lockable shelters 67%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
53%	Shelter materials	0	Clothing	69%
49%	Solar light	2	Fuel	62%
45%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	61%

#### පී Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

01111100 111	ano odmipo i			
<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	43%
27%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
26%	None	3	None	28%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

75%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	35%
40%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	28%
26%	Money for education	B	Do not know	28%

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	91%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	83%
8%	Radio	3	Phone call	74%

**42%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**77%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**84%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	11%	ivianji
2	<b>59%</b>	Camp In Charge

**3 6%** Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	37%
U	Access to food	33%
2	Shelter materials	21%
6	Fuel	31%
•	Solar	19%
3	Household/cooking items	13%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

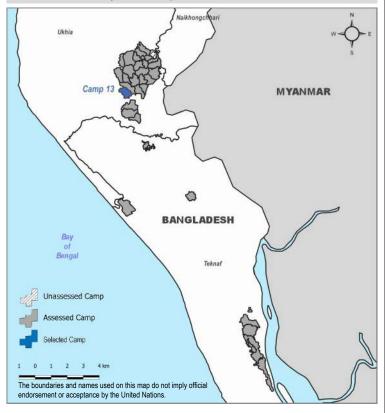
Round 5 **July 2019** 

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 13, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** IOM / World Vision

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 41,056 Population (families)1 9.618 Camp Area 0.75 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 54.468 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 14% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 of families with Fersons with Specific Needs (FSN), by fieed				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%	
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	15%	
Families with PSN	29%			
95% of households arriv	ved or	25 August 2017 or later		

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	92%
39%	Advice about safety issues	2	Better camp management	54%
33%	Increased community watch groups	3	Advice about safety issues	47%
33%	Better management or leadership of camps	4	Natural disaster warning systems	26%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Street signs	25%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127





<sup>3.</sup> For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

<sup>4.</sup> For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

<sup>5.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers

**Dec 2018** 

97%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 13**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
54%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	50%
21%	Violence in the community	е	2	Fe	ar of trafficking	34%
19%	Natural hazaro	ls	3	Na	atural hazards	<b>32</b> %
		1	V	lomen		
51%	No issues		0	Fe	ar of trafficking	48%
36%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	48%
13%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Fear of sexual assault		43%
	<b>†</b> Boys⁵				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	No issues	47%	0	<b>58%</b>	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	24%	Fear of kidnapp	ing
	Natural hazards	24%	8	22%	Natural hazards	;

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

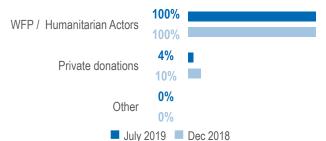
	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		, with persons incident within the	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- **76%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 38 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
  12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.
- 2. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

99% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were9:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
July 201			Dec 2018		
59%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%		
45%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	70%		
27%	Limit portion size	Limit portion size	38%		
July 2019 Dec 2018					
85%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				
31%	of households reported substitute since arriv	•	14%		

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 👚		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
61%	Too many people	0	No gender seperation	58%
47%	Latrine is full	2	Too many people	47%
39%	Too far away	3	Unsafe route to latrine	44%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	<b>72</b> %	Too many people
2	<b>51</b> %	Latrine is full
<b>B</b>	42%	No gender separation

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

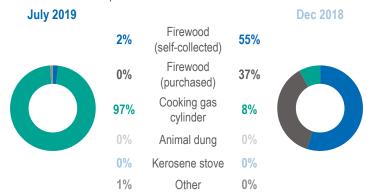
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

**52%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 77%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>65</b> %	Shelter materials	0	Fuel	94%
64%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	65%
45%	Cooking items	<b>B</b>	Clothing	62%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Supplies unavailable	0	Treatment unavailable	71%
59%	Crowded	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
37%	Treatment unavailable	3	Expensive treatment	23%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### Education

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

	1 7 1		1	
<b>54%</b>	Supplies	0	Better teachers	59%
31%	Money for education	2	Improved curriculum	51%
29%	None	<b>B</b>	Religious education	32%

#### 🙄 🧥 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
84%	Loudspeakers	0	Face-to-face	98%
72%	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	95%
6%	Information hub	3	Phone call	79%

**74%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**73%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**84%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



**3** 14% Government authorities/army

#### **Friority Needs**

0	Shelter materials	46%
	Fuel	42%
2	Household/cooking items	19%
6	Access to food	34%
•	Solar	25%
3	Shelter materials	8%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

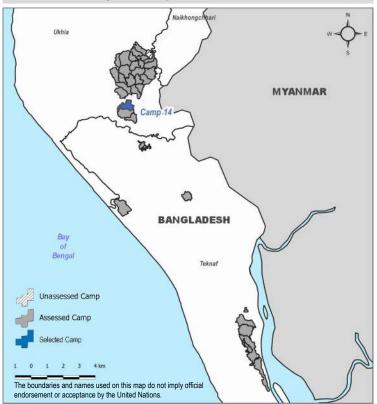




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 14, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



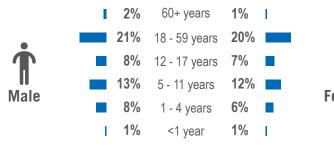
#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / ACF
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	31,357
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	6,904
Camp Area	0.86 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 36.596 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 11% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Idiffilles with Persons with Specific Needs (PSIN), by fleed				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%	
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%	
Families with PSN	27%			
OCO/ of households arriv	rod or	25 August 2017 or later		

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>62</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	<b>76</b> %
<b>51</b> %	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	56%
40%	Increased community watch groups	8	Better camp management	46%
39%	Advice about safety issues	4	Natural disaster warning systems	31%
30%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Increased policing	21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	İ	M	len		Dec 2018
38%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	55%
37%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Violenc	e in the communit	y <b>43</b> %
36%	Natural hazaro	ls	3	Natural hazards		
		Í	V	Vomen		
39%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	54%
36%	Natural hazards		2	N	39%	
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Viole	38%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	56%	0	49%	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	Natural hazards	41%	2	43%	Natural hazards	
	Fear of trafficking	31%	8	28%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 85% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

July 2019	9			Dec 201
of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :				91%
\A/E	D. / . Uhara and farida an Alaska	100%		
VVF	P / Humanitarian Actors	100%		
	Drivete denetions	0%		
Private donations		0%		
		0%		
	Other	0%		
	July :	2019	Dec 2018	

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
July 201	9			Dec 2018	
54%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	84%	
49%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	61%	
27%	Reduce number of meals	<b>B</b>	Eat less preferred food	51%	
July 201	9			Dec 2018	
of households with children under 5, reported 79% receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				92%	
37%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh			15%	

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 👚			Women		
July 2019	••		••	<b>July 2019</b>	
48%	Latrine is full	0	Too many people	48%	
46%	Too many people	2	Latrine is full	38%	
<b>36</b> %	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>B</b>	Unsafe route to latrine	38%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

•	68%	Too many people
2	44%	Latrine is full
8	43%	Unsafe route to latring

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 59% 80% usual facility for defecation

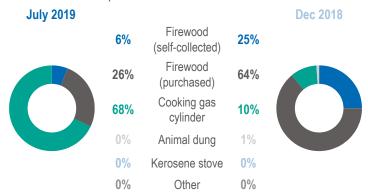
of households reported that there was not enough 14% light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

44% of households reported living in lockable shelters 57%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Shelter materials	0	Fuel	93%
57%	Solar light	2	Clothing	60%
36%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	48%

### 🕏 Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	·			Dec 2018
<b>57%</b>	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	54%
45%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	43%
29%	Supplies unavailable	8	Crowded	35%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

July 2019	De	ec 2018
98%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	60%
<b>30</b> /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	00 /0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

67%	Supplies	O	Better teachers	52%
36%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	38%
28%	Money for education	•	Improved curriculum	210/

#### "\" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	9			Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	94%
81%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Radio	3	Phone call	69%
of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have				

community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**92%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	90%	Camp	ln	Charge
---	-----	------	----	--------

**2 86%** Mahji

3 23% Site Management Support agency

#### **Priority Needs**

0	Access to food	36%
U	Fuel	54%
2	Shelter materials	21%
6	Access to food	28%
•	Solar	19%
3	Household/cooking items	5%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

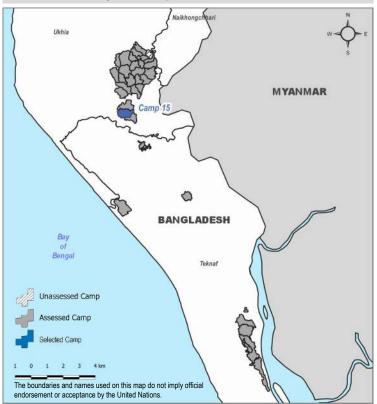




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The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 15, where 109 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support IOM / Christian Aid

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 49,442 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 11.174 Camp Area 0.99 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 49.855 individuals/km2

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 10% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

92% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

29%

#### **Protection**

Families with PSN

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>55</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	44%
45%	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	36%
41%	Advice about safety issues	8	Better camp management	33%
38%	Increased community watch groups	4	Information on complaints system	26%
34%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	25%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

64%

2%



### **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 15

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	19	1	N	len		Dec 2018
44%	Natural hazaro	ls	0		No issues	38%
37%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	26%
28%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Violenc	e in the communit	y <b>26</b> %
		1	V	Vomen		
48%	Natural hazaro	ls	0		No issues	41%
37%	No issues	No issues 2			ar of kidnapping	30%
21%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	8	Fear	23%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	61%	0	<b>55</b> %	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	Fear of trafficking	41%	2	39%	Fear of trafficking	g
	Natural hazards	27%	8	23%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 72% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 76 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

of households reported receiving food assistance 94% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 91% sources of assistance were9: WFP / Humanitarian Actors



Three n	nost frequently reported con	sumption coping strategi	es <sup>9</sup> :		
July 2019	9		Dec 2018		
50%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	87%		
48%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	74%		
17%	Reduce number of meals 3	Limit portion size	21%		
July 2019	9		Dec 2018		
<b>75%</b>	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				
21%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk				

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🛉			<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
66%	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>57</b> %
44%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	39%
26%	Latrine is not safe	3	No gender seperation	35%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

•	84%	Too many people
2	47%	Latrine is full
<b>B</b>	35%	Too far away

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the **52%** usual facility for defecation

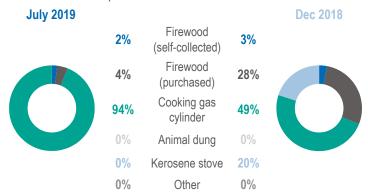
of households reported that there was not enough 13% light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters 65%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>57</b> %	Shelter materials	0	Clothing	69%
55%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	50%
50%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	49%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
51%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	48%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	47%
28%	None	3	Poor staff behaviour	32%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

_	Education
_	Education
	Laudation

95%

Dec 2018

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

76%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

69%	Supplies	0	Improved curriculum	69%
42%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	<b>56</b> %
29%	Money for education	<b>B</b>	Religious education	46%

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 201
85%	Loudspeakers	0	Face-to-face	98%
<b>72</b> %	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	95%
5%	Information hub	3	Phone call	62%

**34%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**78%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>O</b>	88%	Mahji
2	44%	Camp In Charge
_		

**3** 6% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	39%
	Access to food	56%
2	Clothing	17%
4	Shelter materials	11%
•	Solar	20%
8	Household/cooking items	9%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

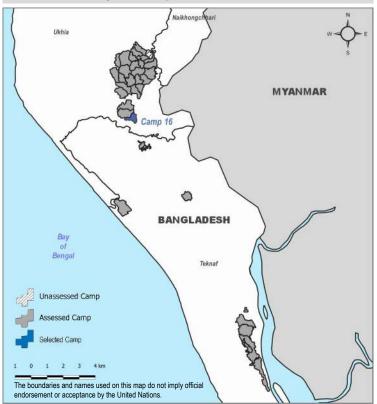




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 16, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / CARE Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 21,639 Population (families)1 4,839 Camp Area 0.52 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 41.526 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 9% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

70 OF Idiffilles With Fersons v	vitii Op	becine Needs (1 Siv), by field	J	
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%	
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%	
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	14%	
Families with PSN	27%			
070/ of households arriv	ام ما	OF Assess 2017 on leter		

**97%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 20'	19			Dec 2018
64%	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	61%
47%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	55%
38%	Advice about safety issues	8	Better camp management	41%
31%	Better camp management	4	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
16%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	27%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	19	İ	Me	en		Dec 2018
49%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	51%
26%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	41%
24%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3		Other	34%
		1	w	omen		
40%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	54%
33%	Violence in the community	Э	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	32%
26%	No issues		3	Fear	of sexual assault	26%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	66%	0	61%	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of trafficking	<b>26</b> %	2	24%	Fear of traffickin	g
	Road accident	22%	3	<b>21</b> %	Violence in the c	community

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
8	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 90% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area. 12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

Jul	y <b>20</b> 19				Dec 201
96	6%	in the month prior to	data co	iving food assistance llection. Of these, the nce were <sup>9</sup> :	93%
	\^/⊏⊏	N/ Illiana and tandana Alatana	100%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%			
		Private donations	0%		
		Filvate donations	0%		
		Othor	0%		
	Other				

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

0% ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

July 201	9		Dec 2018
45%	Eat less preferred food	Borrow food from friends or relatives	78%
37%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2 Eat less preferred food	58%
<b>22</b> %	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	<b>55</b> %
July 201	9		Dec 2018
82%	receiving a supplement	nildren under 5, reported ary feeding ration in the 30 data collection <sup>12</sup>	87%
26%	· ·	d receiving a breast-milk	19%

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men <b>T</b>		<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
65%	Too many people	0	Too many people	73%	
54%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	50%	
31%	Too far away	3	No gender seperation	40%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

0	61%	Too many people
2	<b>55</b> %	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	0%	Latrine is full

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 47% usual facility for defecation

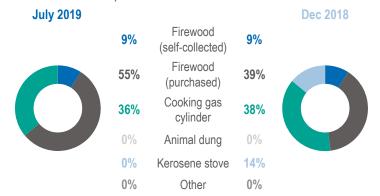
of households reported that there was not enough 31% light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

51% of households reported living in lockable shelters 67%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Fuel	0	Clothing	77%
66%	Solar light	2	Fuel	64%
48%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	58%

#### පී Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>55</b> %	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	53%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	49%
27%	Treatment unavailable	8	None	25%

**51%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

=	Education
	Luucation

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied 76%

with the education available in the camps 19,20

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

<b>72%</b>	Supplies	0	Better teachers	51%
42%	Better teachers	2	mproved curriculum	40%
27%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	32%

### "<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
99%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	93%
65%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	79%
3%	Help Desk	3	Phone call	57%

of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**73%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

O	84%	Mahji
2	<b>62</b> %	Camp In Charge

3 16% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Access to food	34%
2	Solar Fuel	31%
8	Solar Household/cooking items	16% <b>13%</b>
	July 2019	Dec 2018

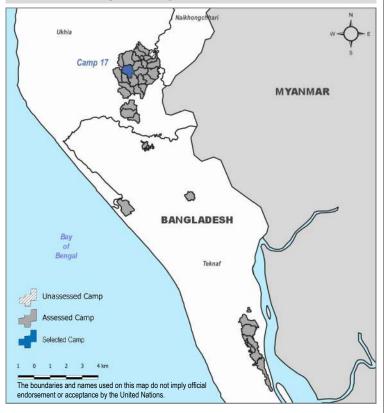




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 17, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ACTED

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 15,472 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 3.649 Camp Area 0.95 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 16.216 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.7 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 11% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Idiffilles With Fersons v	vitii O	becine Needs (F.SN), by need	ı
Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PSN	30%		

89% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

**July 2019** 

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

<b>72</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	61%
40%	Better camp management	2	Natural disaster warning systems	50%
34%	Advice about safety issues	3	Advice about safety issues	43%
32%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Increased policing	23%
29%	Increased community watch groups	6	Better camp management	20%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers





Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
40%	Natural hazard	s	0		No issues	57%
38%	No issues		2		Other	35%
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	28%
		1	N	lomen		
45%	Natural hazard	s	0		No issues	46%
34%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	39%
22%	Violence in the community	Э	3	N	38%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	July 2019			July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	46%	0	39%	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Natural hazards	35%	2	35%	No issues	
	No issues	33%	3	31%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019 Dec 2018 Ju		July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- 91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 83% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 32 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 62 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

	<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 201	
	96%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were9:				
	\\/⊏	) /	100%			
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		99%				
		Drivata danationa	1%	I		
		Private donations	2%	L		
		Othor	0%			
	Other		00/			

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

0%
■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

1111661	Three most requently reported consumption coping strategies.					
July 201	9			Dec 2018		
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Eat less preferred food	77%		
39%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	<b>62</b> %		
23%	Limit portion size	3	Borrow food from friends or relatives	57%		
July 201	9			Dec 2018		
76%	of households with cl receiving a supplement days prior to	tary	feeding ration in the 30	77%		
10%	of households reported substitute since a		9	7%		

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

THICCT	Three most requertly reported issues with latines .				
	Men 🛉		Wome	n	
<b>July 201</b>	9			<b>July 2019</b>	
53%	Unsafe route to latrine	0	Unsafe route to latrine	57%	
44%	Too many people	2	Too many people	38%	
29%	Latrine is full	8	No gender seperation	38%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

1	<b>55</b> %	Too many people
2	<b>35</b> %	Too far away
<b>3</b>	19%	Not clean

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

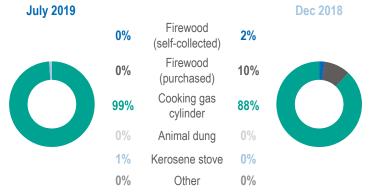
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

71% of households reported living in lockable shelters 94%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
71%	Solar light	0	Clothing	83%
53%	Shelter materials	2	NFIs	62%
46%	Cooking items	<b>3</b>	Cooking items	51%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

chines in the camps .				
<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
<b>52</b> %	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>54%</b>
43%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	<b>53</b> %
33%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	29%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

July 2019	De	ec 2018
96%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	85%
<b>30</b> /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	05/0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

66%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	56%
41%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	48%
3/1%	Money for education	8	Religious education	/190/

#### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	81%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	76%
3%	Radio	3	Phone call	64%

41% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**71%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	92%	Manji
2	<b>52</b> %	Camp In Charge
6	00/	Deligious leaders

#### **8%** Religious leaders

#### 

0	Access to food	47%
	Access to food	50%
2	Shelter materials	28%
6	Clothing	18%
•	Solar	25%
3	Shelter materials	11%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

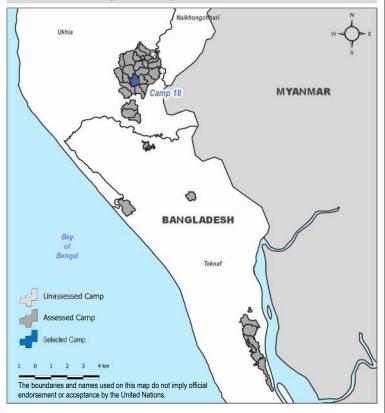
Round 5 **July 2019** 

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 18, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	27,220
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	6,655
Camp Area	0.75 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 36.212 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 10% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by peed<sup>3</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%	
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%	
Families with PSN	32%			
0.20/ of households arriv	ad or	25 August 2017 or later		

92% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
53%	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	49%
46%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	41%
37%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Natural disaster warning systems	38%
35%	Better camp management	4	Improved access for vulner- able persons	22%
33%	Increased community watch groups	6	Locks for shelters	21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





**Dec 2018** 

92%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 18**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20		1	М	en		Dec 2018
47%	No issues	"	0		No issues	68%
<del>4</del> 1 /0	140 133003				140 133003	00 /0
26%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		Other	39%
17%	Natural hazaro	ds	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	26%
		1	V	Vomen		
55%	No issues		0		No issues	73%
25%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	14%
20%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Natural hazards 13		13%
	<b>∱</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	45%	0	40%	Fear of kidnapp	ing
	Fear of trafficking	36%	2	33%	No issues	
	Natural hazards	28%	8	27%	Natural hazards	5

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
- 8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# July 2019 of households reported receiving food assistance

95% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

July 2019	)			Dec 2018
40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	74%
31%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	48%
17%	Limit portion size	8	Eat less preferred food	37%
July 2019	)			Dec 2018
84%	receiving a supplementa	ary f	eeding ration in the 30	83%
10%	•		•	9%
	40% 31% 17% July 2019 84%	relatives  31% Eat less preferred food  17% Limit portion size  July 2019  of households with characteristics days prior to  10% of households reported	40% Borrow food from friends or relatives  31% Eat less preferred food  17% Limit portion size  3 July 2019  of households with childred and the securing a supplementary of days prior to data of households reported results.	40% Borrow food from friends or relatives  31% Eat less preferred food  2 Limit portion size  17% Limit portion size  3 Eat less preferred food  July 2019  of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection a broast milk of households reported receiving a broast milk.

#### 🔭 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	)		••	<b>July 2019</b>
63%	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>59%</b>
<b>51%</b>	Unsafe route to latrine	2	No gender seperation	<b>52</b> %
39%	Not clean	3	Unsafe route to latrine	51%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

0	<b>57</b> %	Too many people
2	49%	Too far away
3	46%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 65%

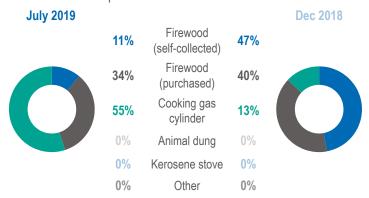
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

**96%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **94%** 

**82%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **76%** 

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Fuel	0	Fuel	95%
49%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	67%
44%	Solar light	<b>B</b>	Cooking items	51%

#### 🕏 Health

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

·			Dec 2018
Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	44%
Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	34%
Clinic too far away	3	None	25%
	Supplies unavailable	Supplies unavailable 2	Supplies unavailable 2 Supplies unavailable

**52%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

July 2019	De	ec 2018
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	89%
<b>3J</b> /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	03 /0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

67%	Supplies	0	Religious education	43%
31%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	39%
28%	Money for education	8	Safa snares	30%

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	91%
83%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	70%
7%	Radio	<b>3</b>	Phone call	70%

49% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

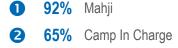
**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**76%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



3 11% Directly to service providers

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Fuel	<b>29%</b> 61%
2	Shelter materials Access to food	28%
3	Solar Shelter materials	19% <b></b>
	July 2	019 Dec 2018

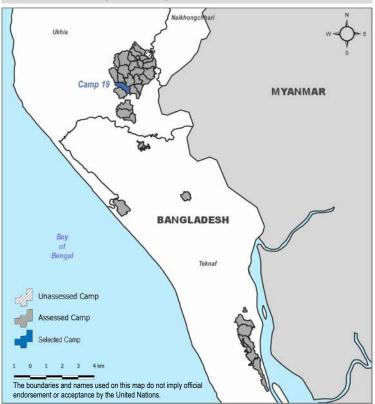




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 19, where 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	20,852
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	4,816
Camp Area	0.77 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 27.198 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18

80% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 12% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need					
Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%		
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%		
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%		
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	16%		
Families with PSN	29%				
0.007		0-1 (004- )			

95% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			<b>Dec 2018</b>
65%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	<b>79%</b>
<b>50</b> %	Advice about safety issues	2	Advice about safety issues	60%
44%	Increased community watch groups	3	Natural disaster warning systems	41%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Better camp management	32%
18%	Better camp management	6	Locks for shelters	31%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	9	Ť	M	len		ec 2018
34%	No issues		0	Na	atural hazards	41%
28%	Natural hazard	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	40%
27%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	8	Violend	e in the community	29%
		1	V	Vomen		
33%	No issues		0	N	atural hazards	43%
32%	Natural hazard	ls	2		No issues	38%
19%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	8	Fear of kidnapping		31%
	<b>†</b> Boys⁵				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
I	Fear of kidnapping	60%	0	<b>54</b> %	Fear of kidnapping	
	Fear of trafficking	36%	2	31%	Risk of early marri	age
	Road accident	29%	3	25%	Fear of trafficking	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t	h persons	Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 42 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

Jul	y <b>20</b> 19	)			Dec 201
of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :					96%
	MED / House its is a Astron		100%		
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%			
Private donations		2%	L		
		0%			
Other		0%			
		0%			

	■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018					
	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
l	<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018		
	41%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	87%		
	39%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	58%		
	15%	Reduce number of meals 3	Limit portion size	<b>53</b> %		
l	<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018		
	of households with children under 5, reported 77% receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>					
	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh					

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 👚			<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		**	July 2019	
71%	Too many people	0	Too many people	69%	
37%	Latrine is full	2	No gender seperation	38%	
27%	No lighting	3	No lighting	25%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

1	60%	Too many people
2	51%	Not clean
3	45%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

41% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 84%

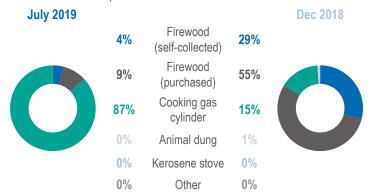
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 94%

**54%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>51%</b>	Cooking items	0	Fuel	91%
51%	Solar light	2	Clothing	71%
50%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	49%

#### පී Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

0111110011	ii tiio oaiiipo .			
July 2019	9			Dec 2018
<b>50%</b>	Supplies unavailable	0	Supplies unavailable	71%
40%	Crowded	2	Treatment unavailable	<b>55</b> %
30%	Treatment unavailable	8	Clinic too far away	39%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

<b>72</b> %	Supplies	0	Improved curriculum	58%
41%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	<b>54</b> %
2/10/2	Improved curriculum	•	Policious education	2/10/

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	99%
60%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	65%
11%	Help Desk	3	Phone call	61%

**50%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

67% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**86%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

O	93%	Mahji
2	<b>74%</b>	Camp In Charge

3 10% Site Management Support agency

#### **Priority Needs**

0	Shelter materials	33%
	Fuel	43%
2	Shelter materials	19%
6	Access to food	37%
<b>B</b>	Household/cooking items	23%
	Shelter materials	5%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



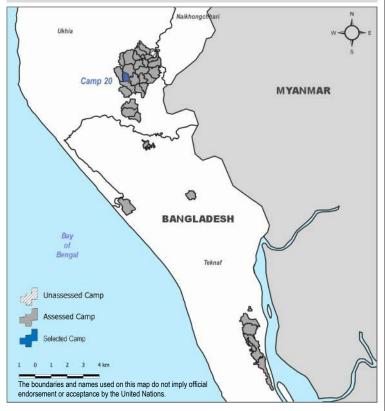




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / PUI Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 7,180 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 1.735 Camp Area 0.49 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 14.680 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.5** individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 9% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 of families with Fersons with Specific Needs (FSN), by fieed				
	Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	1%
	Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	<b>5</b> %
	Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
	Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	16%
	Families with PSN	32%		
92% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later				

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				
65%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	64%
46%	Advice about safety issues	2	Advice about safety issues	48%
40%	Increased community watch groups	8	Natural disaster warning systems	44%
23%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	29%
19%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Locks for shelters	26%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
45%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	1	Fea	ar of kidnapping	33%
29%	No issues		2	Na	atural hazards	<b>32</b> %
23%	Natural hazard	ls	3		No issues	31%
		j	W	omen		
35%	No issues		0	Na	atural hazards	42%
29%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		No issues	40%
28%	Violence in the community	Э	3	Fear of kidnapping		27%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	66%	0	<b>59%</b>	Fear of kidnapp	ing
	Fear of trafficking	28%	2	28%	Fear of trafficking	ng
	Natural hazards	19%	8	25%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- 94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- **91%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 34 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition

J	uly 2019	)			Dec 201
of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were9:					89%
	WED / 11 '' A /	100%			
	WFP / Humanitarian Actors		99%		
	Drivete denetions		0%		
Private donations		0%			
		Othor	0%		
	Other				

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

0%
■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

ı	11110011	noot noquonay ropontou o	,00	ampaon coping caracog		
	July 201	9			Dec	2018
	26%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	8	2%
	20%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	5	7%
	8%	Limit portion size	8	Limit portion size	5	4%
	<b>July 201</b>	9			Dec	2018
	36%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			3	5%
	20%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				1%

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🛉			<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
64%	Too many people	0	Too many people	70%	
44%	Too far away	2	Too far away	46%	
<b>30</b> %	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>B</b>	Unsafe route to latrine	<b>32</b> %	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	49%	Too far away
2	46%	Too many people
3	32%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



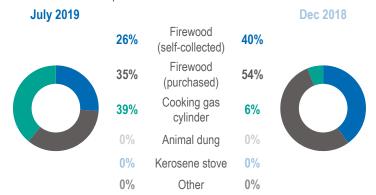


84%

3%

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

94% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

**78%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 58%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
71%	Fuel	0	Fuel	87%
64%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	65%
51%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	41%

#### 🕏 Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	i aro dampo i			Dec 2018
59%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	62%
36%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	49%
24%	None	3	Clinic too far away	39%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

98%

Of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018

88%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children 16,19

71%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	59%
43%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	<b>55</b> %
25%	Improved curriculum	8	Religious education	550/

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
94%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	93%
62%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	83%
3%	Radio	3	Phone call	60%

of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

67% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

79% Mahji
 72% Camp In Charge

3 5% Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Fuel	<b>32% 56%</b>
2	Household/cooking items Access to food	20%
3	Household/cooking items Shelter materials	20% 12%
	July 2019	Dec 2018

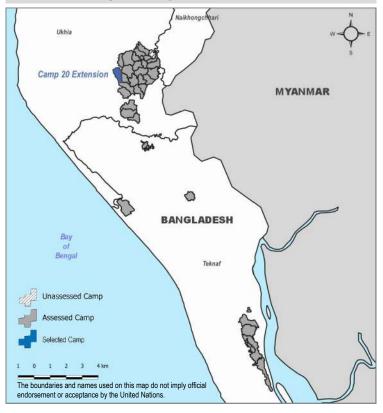




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20e, where 87 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC Site Management Support** IOM / IOM Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 3,992 Population (families)1 976 Camp Area 0.77 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 5.191 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 3% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

70 of families with Letsons with opening Needs (Low), by field				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%	
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	13%	
Families with PSN	28%			
Q3% of households arriv	ved or	25 August 2017 or later		

93% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

J	July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
	57%	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	82%
4	48%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	70%
,	39%	Better camp management	6	Natural disaster warning systems	47%
;	37%	Increased community watch groups	4	Locks for shelters	31%
,	32%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Better camp management	24%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 20e**

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

31% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 30%  Women  44% No issues 1 Natural hazards 47%  31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39%	July 20	110	1	M	len		Do	o 2049
34% No issues 2 Fear of kidnapping 41% 31% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 30%  Women  44% No issues 1 Natural hazards 47%  31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39%  24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%  Boys8 Girls8  July 2019 July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking			ina		N	atural hazarde		
31% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 30%  Women  44% No issues 1 Natural hazards 47%  31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39%  24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%  Boys8 Girls8  July 2019 July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking	41 /0	r ear or kidnapp	iiig	U	IN	aturai nazarus		44 /0
Women  44% No issues 1 Natural hazards 47%  31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39%  24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%  Boys Girls  July 2019 July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking	34%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnappin	g	41%
A4% No issues  1 Natural hazards 47% 31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39% 24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%	31%	Fear of trafficki	ng	8		No issues		30%
31% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 39%  24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%  Boys8 Girls8  July 2019 July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking			1	V	Vomen			
24% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 32%  Boys <sup>8</sup> July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking	44%	No issues		0	N	atural hazards		<b>47</b> %
Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking	31%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnappin	g	39%
July 2019  Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping  Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking	24%	Fear of trafficki	ng	8		No issues		32%
Fear of kidnapping 52% 1 52% Fear of kidnapping Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking		<b>∱</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				🛊 Girl	ls <sup>8</sup>	
Fear of trafficking 49% 2 46% Fear of trafficking		Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19		
		Fear of kidnapping	<b>52</b> %	0	<b>52</b> %	Fear of kidna	apping	
Natural hazards 34% 33% Natural hazards		Fear of trafficking	49%	2	46%	Fear of traffic	cking	
		Natural hazards	34%	3	33%	Natural haza	rds	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019 Dec 2018		July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Friends	Army	Imam	Army	Army

**70%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

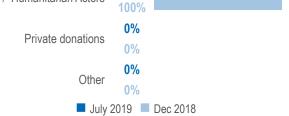
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 47 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

### Food Security and Nutrition

89%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were9:			
WFI	7 / Humanitarian Actors	100% 100%		



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9.

I	11116611	nost frequently reported c	,0115	unipuon coping suateg	ICS .	
I	July 201	9			Dec 20	18
	<b>52</b> %	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%	6
	43%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	60%	6
	22%	Limit portion size	<b>B</b>	Limit portion size	52%	6
I	July 201	9			Dec 20	18
	92%	of households with characteristics of households with characteristics of households with characteristics of households with characteristics of households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with characteristics and households with hou	ary f	feeding ration in the 30	659	%
	10%	of households reporte substitute since ar		•	109	<b>%</b>

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>50</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>58%</b>
44%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	33%
39%	No lighting	3	No gender seperation	<b>25</b> %

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

0	61%	Too many people
2	33%	Latrine is full
B	30%	Insufficient water

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 84%

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

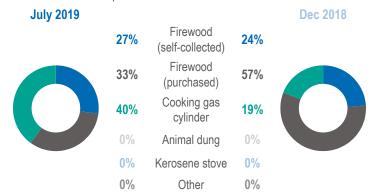




### Shelter a

#### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

**72%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
64%	Fuel	0	Clothing	94%
62%	Solar light	2	Fuel	77%
40%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	55%

#### 🕏 Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
70%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	59%
49%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	<b>52</b> %
32%	Clinic too far away	3	Crowded	28%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### Education

July 2019	De	ec 2018
98%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	88%
<b>30</b> /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	00 /0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

80%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	54%
49%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	41%
27%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	30%

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	92%
67%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	63%
7%	Information hub	3	Phone call	54%

of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

5% of households reported facing barriers in accessing 9% assistance in the camps.

81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	80%	Mahji
2	60%	Camp In Charge

**3** 8% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	53%
U	Fuel	39%
2	Shelter materials	25%
6	Access to food	36%
•	Fuel	28%
3	Clothing	15%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

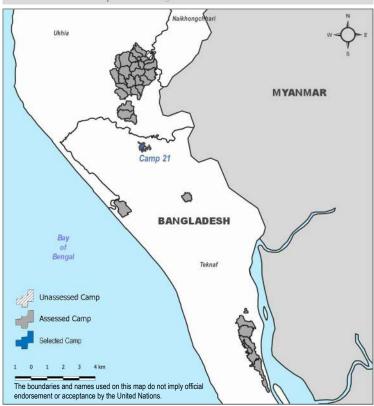




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 21, where 98 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ADRA

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 12,281 Population (families)1 3.011 Camp Area 0.38 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 32.245 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



of individuals are under 18

**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.8 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 of families with Fersons with Specific Needs (FSIN), by field				
Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%	
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%	
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%	
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	16%	
Families with PSN	29%			
81% of households arriv	ved or	25 August 2017 or later		

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

July 201	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>51</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	53%
<b>50%</b>	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	44%
48%	Better camp management	8	Better camp management	43%
22%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Increased policing	24%
21%	Increased community watch groups	6	Natural disaster warning systems	19%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 21**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	Ť	M	len		Dec 2018
43%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	41%
40%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	N	atural hazards	37%
27%	No issues		3	Violend	ce in the community	y <b>31</b> %
		İ	V	Vomen		
43%	Natural hazaro	ls	0	N	atural hazards	35%
32%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2		28%	
24%	No issues		3	Fear	of sexual assault	24%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>62</b> %	0	<b>57%</b>	Fear of kidnappir	ng
	Fear of trafficking	31%	2	34%	Fear of trafficking	1
	Natural hazards	27%	8	28%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

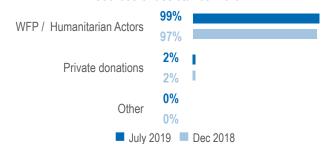
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
2	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji
8	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

- 79% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- **82%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 83 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 64 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

98% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018
50%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Eat less preferred food	73%
37%	Eat less preferred food	Borrow food from friends o relatives	r 69%
14%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	42%
July 201	9		Dec 2018
73%	receiving a supplementa	nildren under 5, reported ary feeding ration in the 30 data collection <sup>12</sup>	77%
34%	· ·	d receiving a breast-milk	15%

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	en
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
49%	Too many people	0	Too many people	45%
36%	Latrine is full	2	No lighting	35%
28%	No lighting	B	Latrine is full	31%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

0	70%	Too many people
2	47%	Latrine is full
3	33%	No gender separatio

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



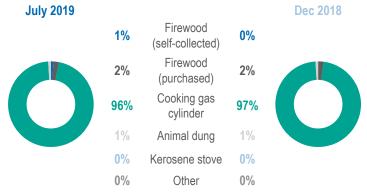


63%

5%

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

**70%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 89%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				<b>Dec 2018</b>
68%	Solar light	0	Clothing	60%
50%	Shelter materials	2	NFIs	56%
48%	Fan	3	Cash for shelter materials	48%

### 🕏 Health

**30%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
46%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	<b>50</b> %
35%	Clinic too far away	2	Treatment unavailable	49%
31%	None	3	Expensive treatment	39%

47% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

**84%**Of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Dec 2018

81%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

<b>56</b> %	Supplies	0	Improved curriculum	63%
<b>37</b> %	Better teachers	2	Religious education	55%
33%	Money for education	8	Rotter teachers	/130/

#### "<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
73%	Loudspeakers	1	Face-to-face	98%
71%	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	82%
6%	Information hub	3	Phone call	55%

**39%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**71%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**76%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

83% Mahji
 73% Camp In Charge

3 10% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	<b>52</b> %
U	Access to food	44%
2	Solar	19%
6	Shelter materials	28%
•	Fan	20%
3	Household/cooking items	8%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

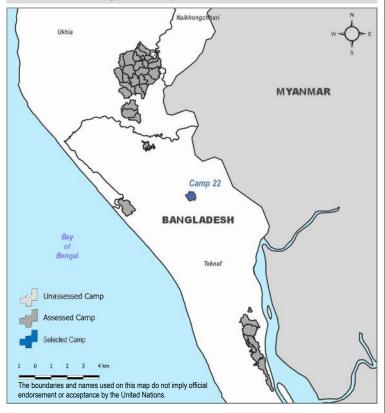




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 22, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

С
/ IOM
)6
3
km²

**Population density** 39.862 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 7% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

98% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

July 2010

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 20	19			Dec 2010
<b>55</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	65%
45%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	51%
37%	Better camp management	8	Natural disaster warning systems	44%
31%	Advice about safety issues	4	Better camp management	32%
22%	Increased policing	6	Locks for shelters	24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 22

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

		1	M	len		D 0044
July 20	19	II	l			Dec 2018
43%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	58%
27%	No issues		2	Fe	ar of trafficking	34%
25%		Risk of recruitment by armed groups   No		No issues	28%	
		7	۷	Vomen		
43%	Fear of kidnapping		0	Fear	of sexual assa	ult 41%
27%	Fear of trafficki	ng	2		No issues	40%
24%	No issues		8	N	atural hazards	27%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls	8
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>75</b> %	0	66%	Fear of kidnar	oping
	Fear of trafficking 42% 2 38% Fear of trafficking			king		
Violence in the community		14%	3	23%	Risk of early r	marriage

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
2	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji
3	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 85% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

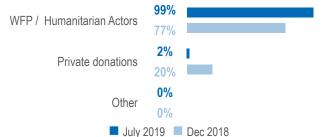
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp $^{8,10,11}$ 

**92%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 73 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# **Food Security and Nutrition**

of households reported receiving food assistance 89% 99% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were9:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :				
July 201	9		Dec 2018	
38%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	76%	
35%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	60%	
12%	Limit portion size	Limit portion size	<b>52</b> %	
July 201	19		Dec 2018	
85%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			
38%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh			

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>W</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>62</b> %	Too many people	•	Too many people	56%
45%	Latrine is full	2	No gender seperation	<b>51%</b>
33%	No lighting	3	Latrine is full	41%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

•	61%	Too many people
2	44%	Latrine is full
B	30%	Bad smell

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 39% 61% usual facility for defecation

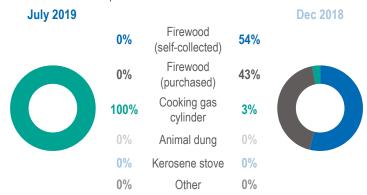
of households reported that there was not enough 30% 30% light at night for members to safely access latrines





# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

**51%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **62%** 

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
87%	Solar light	0	Fuel	93%
63%	Fan	2	NFIs	49%
40%	Shelter materials	3	Clothing	41%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>58%</b>	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	68%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	63%
20%	Clinic too far away	8	Expensive treatment	35%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

Education
Edilcation

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

Dec 2018

73%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

68%	Supplies	0	Better teachers	58%
45%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	38%
33%	Money for education	8	Improved curriculum	35%

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	9			Dec 2018
98%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	99%
58%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	77%
	of households reports	d wontin	a the enquirturity to	have

45% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**81%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**85%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



3 7% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	32%
U	Fuel	55%
2	Solar	25%
6	Access to food	27%
•	Solar	38%
3	Clean drinking water	4%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





Camp 23 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

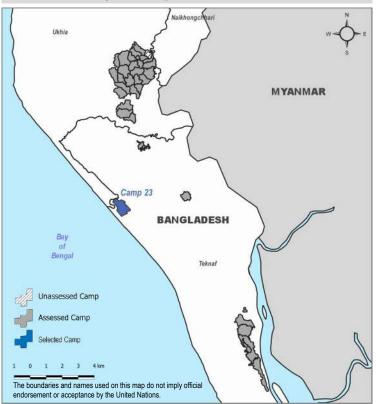
Round 5 **July 2019** 

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 23, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

RRRC
IOM / IOM
11,012
2,672
2.65 km <sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 4.150 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

80% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.9 individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 2% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	29%
Families with PSN	39%		

85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
63%	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	48%
45%	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	42%
42%	Increased community watch groups	8	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Better camp management	21%
25%	Improved paths and roads	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	19%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





49%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Camp 23

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	<b>M</b> en				Dec 2018	
53%	No issues	No issues			No issues		
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	33%	
18%	Violence in the community	Violence in the community			of recruitment by armed groups	24%	
		1	V	Vomen			
54%	No issues	No issues			No issues		
31%	Fear of kidnapp	Fear of kidnapping			Violence within home		
20%	Violence in the community	Violence in the community  Second Sec			ar of kidnapping	25%	
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>		
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19		
	Fear of kidnapping	58%	0	<b>58</b> %	Fear of kidnapp	ing	
	Fear of trafficking	<b>42</b> %	2	33%	Road accident		
	No issues	42%	3	<b>32</b> %	Fear of trafficking	ıg	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

		g self or h persons e camps		g self or h persons he camp	persons incident within th	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 61% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 31 households that reported a community watch group in their area. 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# **Food Security and Nutrition**

Other

**July 2019 Dec 2018** of households reported receiving food assistance 100% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 80% sources of assistance were9: WFP / Humanitarian Actors 100% 0% Private donations 4% 0%

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

0% ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

<b>July 201</b>	9		Dec 2018
39%	Eat less preferred food	Borrow food from friends or relatives	85%
37%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2 Eat less preferred food	70%
20%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	51%
July 201	9		Dec 2018
54%	receiving a supplementa	nildren under 5, reported ary feeding ration in the 30 data collection <sup>12</sup>	42%
23%	· ·	d receiving a breast-milk	42%

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 🁚			<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
<b>57%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>56%</b>	
50%	Latrine is full	2	Not clean	42%	
41%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	42%	

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

1	<b>51</b> %	Too many people
2	38%	Latrine is full
<b>3</b>	32%	Not clean

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 33% usual facility for defecation

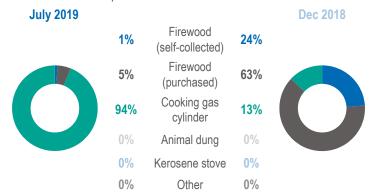
of households reported that there was not enough **32**% 16% light at night for members to safely access latrines





## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

98% of households reported living in lockable shelters 86%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
84%	Solar light	0	Fuel	<b>75</b> %
57%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	45%
46%	Fan	3	Cooking items	42%

#### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	•			Dec 2018
61%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	42%
42%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
29%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	28%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

#### **Education**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> 87%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

03 /0	Supplies		Dellei leachers	J4 /0
<b>55</b> %	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	<b>51</b> %
35%	Money for education	B	Religious education	40%

### "<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
96%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	89%
41%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	81%
11%	Printed leaflet	3	Phone call	<b>72</b> %
57%	of households reported	ed wantii	ng the oppurtunity to	have

community representation in their camps

**74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

92% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	88%	Mahji
2	49%	Camp In Charge
B	6%	Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Access to food	46%
2	Solar Fuel	28%
8	Solar Shelter materials	<b>24% 7%</b>
	July 20	19 Dec 2018





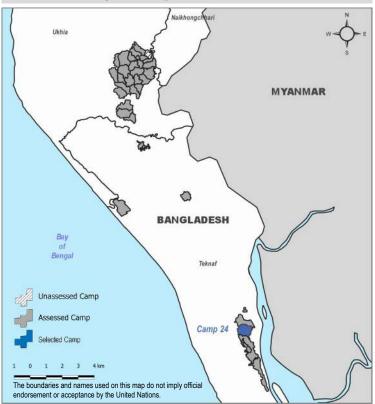
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 24, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	33,714
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km²

**Population density** 28.551 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



50% of individuals are under 18

**76%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

34%

### **Protection**

Families with PSN

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
53%	Better camp management	0	Improved paths and roads	70%
46%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	66%
43%	Increased community watch groups	3	Natural disaster warning systems	38%
29%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Better camp management	30%
23%	Advice about safety issues	6	Increased policing	25%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 24**

**July 2019** 

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	ĬI.	· IVI	len		Dec 2018
43%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	43%
33%	No issues		2	Violend	ce in the community	40%
27%	Violence in the community	е	8	Natural hazards		
		1	V	Vomen		
37%	No issues		0	N	atural hazards	51%
26%	Violence in the community	е	2	Violence within home 42		
24%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Violence in the community 35%		35%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>59%</b>	0	<b>58%</b>	Fear of kidnapping	]
	Fear of trafficking	31%	2	28%	No issues	
	Natural hazards	27%	3	21%	Violence in the con	mmunity

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		with persons incident within the	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

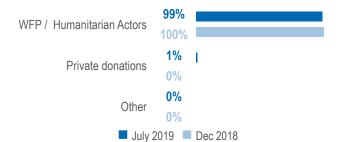
**79%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition

of households reported receiving food assistance

97% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :  July 2019 Dec 2018					
47%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	83%		
36%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	50%		
18%	Limit portion size	Limit portion size	48%		
July 201	July 2019 Dec 2018				
47%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 71% days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>				
16%	of households reported	•	28%		

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men 👚			Women	
July 2019	••		**	July 2019
74%	Too many people	0	Too many people	<b>73</b> %
44%	No gender seperation	2	No gender seperation	<b>52</b> %
<b>42</b> %	Latrine is full	3	Latrine is full	40%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

	86%	Too many people
2	37%	Latrine is full
<b>3</b>	<b>35</b> %	Not clean

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines



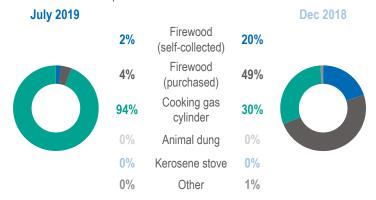


68%

20%

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter
95%
75% of households reported living in lockable shelters
78%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>62</b> %	Solar light	0	Fuel	79%
54%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	72%
38%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	51%

#### Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>July 201</b> 9	9			Dec 2018
<b>73%</b>	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	70%
22%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	68%
21%	Treatment unavailable	3	Crowded	26%
	households reported be	eina v	isited by a community	health

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

<b>Education</b>
------------------

1.1. 2040

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20 89%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

69%	Supplies	O	Improved curriculum	58%
36%	Improved curriculum	2	Better teachers	58%
350/	Money for education	•	Policious education	270/

#### 🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
95%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	94%
61%	Loudspeakers	2	Phone call	68%
1%	Information hub	3	Loudspeakers	58%
59%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have			

community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**87%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	80%	Mahji
2	<b>62</b> %	Camp In Charge
8	5%	Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food Fuel	43%
2	Household/cooking items Access to food	26% 32%
3	Solar Shelter materials	21% 9%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



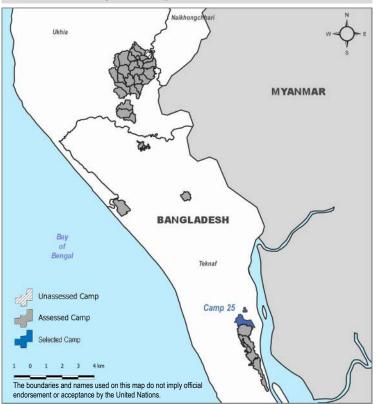




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 25, where 91 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in I



#### **Key Camp Information**

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	9,697
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	2,183
Camp Area	1.13 km <sup>2</sup>

Population density 8.585 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



of individuals are under 18

79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 10% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

Families with PSN 35%

91% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019				
<b>57%</b>	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	77%
44%	Increased community watch groups	2	Advice about safety issues	49%
34%	Improved paths and roads	6	Better camp management	40%
31%	Better camp management	4	Locks for shelters	37%
29%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Natural disaster warning systems	25%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 25**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
47%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	58%
29%	Fear of trafficki	ng	2		of recruitment by irmed groups	48%
23%	Risk of recruitmen armed groups		3	Fe	ar of trafficking	44%
		1	N	lomen		
34%	Violence in the community	Э	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	57%
27%	Fear of kidnapping		2	Fear of trafficking		42%
24%	No issues		3	Risk of recruitment by armed groups		33%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	<b>65</b> %	0	<b>53</b> %	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of trafficking	36%	2	30%	Fear of traffickin	g
	No issues	21%	3	23%	No issues	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

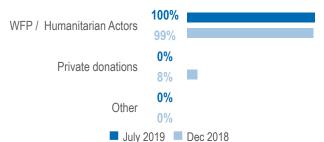
	family, wit	g self or h persons e camps	family, wit	Involving self or amily, with persons outside the camp		o security vithin the nps
	July 2019 Dec 2018		July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in- Charge

- **85%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- 88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter8
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

98% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the
sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies <sup>9</sup> :  July 2019  Dec 20					
42%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	90%		
<b>32</b> %	32% Eat less preferred food 2 Eat less preferred food				
19%	Limit portion size	Limit portion size	54%		
July 201	9		Dec 2018		
65%	of households with child receiving a supplementary days prior to da	r feeding ration in the 30	62%		
12%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
71%	Too many people	0	Too many people	77%
63%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	<b>56</b> %
<b>32</b> %	Not clean	<b>3</b>	No gender seperation	36%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household 9,13,14

•	68%	Too many people
2	<b>56</b> %	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	39%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

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

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

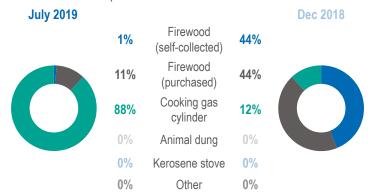




# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 25**

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 99%

59% of households reported living in lockable shelters 75%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
64%	Solar light	0	Fuel	77%
38%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	54%
35%	Shelter repairs	3	NFIs	38%

#### 🕏 Health

**27%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
64%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	71%
36%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	<b>54</b> %
25%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	31%

25% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### Education

**July 2019** 

July 2019	D	ec 2018
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied	75%
<b>33</b> /0	with the education available in the camps <sup>19,20</sup>	1 3 /0

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

85%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	61%
38%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	56%
25%	Money for education	8	Religious education	40%

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

92%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	98%	
47%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	89%	
13%	Radio	3	Phone call	75%	
61%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps				
of households reported knowing how to access a					

July 2019 Dec 2018

5% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

86% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

0	<b>70%</b>	Mahji
2	<b>65</b> %	Camp In Charge

**3 6%** Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Shelter materials Fuel	41%
2	Shelter materials Access to food	<b>26% 35</b> %
3	Solar Clothing	21% 12%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018





Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

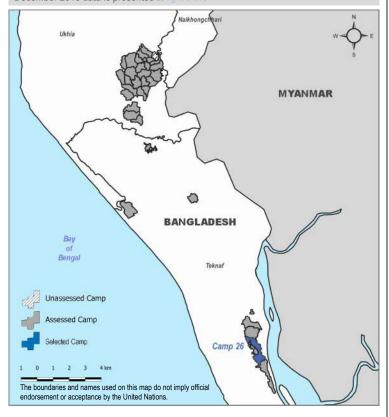
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 26, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

**Site Management Support** UNHCR / ADRA

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 41,475 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 9.493 Camp Area 1.72 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 24.100 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

of households reported the presence of members with 13% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

34% 85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

#### **Protection**

Families with PSN

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
47%	Better camp management	0	Improved paths and roads	73%
45%	Improved paths and roads	2	Advice about safety issues	53%
44%	Increased community watch groups	3	Natural disaster warning systems	45%
39%	Advice about safety issues	4	Better camp management	33%
31%	Increased policing	6	Increased policing	17%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





25%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 26**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	19	T	M	en		Dec 2018
41%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	59%
31%	Risk of recruitment armed groups	,	2	N	atural hazards	45%
22%	No issues		3	Violenc	e in the community	31%
		*	<b>,</b> v	Vomen		
37%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	58%
26%	Fear of sexual as	sault	2	Natural hazards		44%
24%	No issues		8	Fear	of sexual assault	26%
	<b>†</b> Boys⁵				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	67%	0	60%	Fear of kidnappin	g
	Fear of trafficking	43%	2	34%	Fear of trafficking	
	Natural hazards	17%	3	25%	Fear of sexual as	sault

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

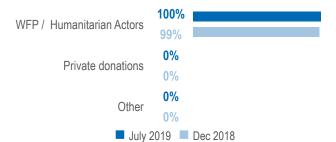
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
8	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

- **79%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>
- **70%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance

100% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

111100111	The or most hodge has been seen been soping strategies.					
July 2019			Dec 2018			
55%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	87%			
34%	Eat less preferred food	2 Eat less preferred food	64%			
18%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	62%			
July 2019	)		Dec 2018			
55%	receiving a supplementa	ildren under 5, reported ary feeding ration in the 30 data collection <sup>12</sup>	42%			

of households reported receiving a breast-milk

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

26%

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>63</b> %	Too many people	0	Too many people	58%
41%	Latrine is full	2	No lighting	45%
37%	No lighting	3	No gender seperation	<b>42</b> %

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

•	90%	Too many people
2	48%	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	33%	No lighting

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 74%

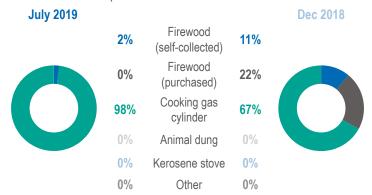
of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines





# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

**86%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 91%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	0	Clothing	69%
<b>52</b> %	Cooking items	2	Cooking items	58%
44%	Shelter materials	3	NFIs	44%

### 🕏 Health

of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	·			Dec 2018
55%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	61%
50%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
48%	Supplies unavailable	8	Treatment unavailable	35%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

34% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20

Dec 2018
76%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

6/%	Supplies	U	Improved curriculum	50%
43%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	49%
28%	Money for education	8	Religious education	20%

#### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	98%
65%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	67%
11%	Radio	3	Phone call	49%

of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

9% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	90%	Mahji
2	68%	Camp In Charge

3 21% Government authorities/army

### **₹** Priority Needs

0	Access to food	43%
U	Access to food	33%
2	Shelter materials	32%
6	Shelter materials	20%
•	Solar	26%
8	Clothing	15%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018

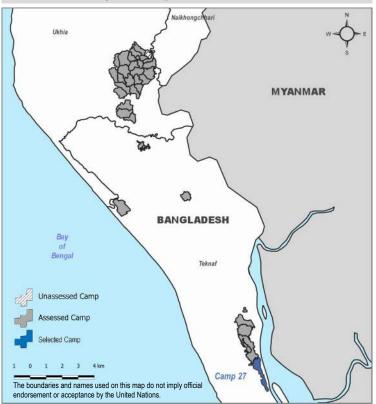




Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 27, where 92 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support UNHCR / ADRA

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 14,354 Population (families)<sup>1</sup> 3,172 Camp Area 1.33 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 10.758 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18

**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 7% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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

86% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

33%

#### **Protection**

Families with PSN

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

<b>July 201</b>	9			<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>57</b> %	Advice about safety issues	0	Improved paths and roads	<b>62</b> %
48%	Better camp management	2	Better camp management	60%
45%	Improved paths and roads	8	Advice about safety issues	<b>57</b> %
33%	Natural disaster warning system	4	Natural disaster warning systems	23%
16%	Increased community watch groups	6	Increased policing	23%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	len			Dec 2018
50%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidn	apping	42%
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Violenc	e in the	community	35%
21%	Risk of detention	on	3		No issu	es	35%
		1	V	Vomen			
61%	No issues		0	Viole	ence with	in home	48%
21%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	ar of kidn	apping	46%
17%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3	Na	atural ha	zards	39%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				*	Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	19		
	Fear of kidnapping	48%	0	43%	Fear of	kidnappin	ıg
	Fear of trafficking	38%	2	35%	Fear of	trafficking	l
	No issues	29%	3	33%	No issu	ies	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in- Charge	Army	Army

**74%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**92%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

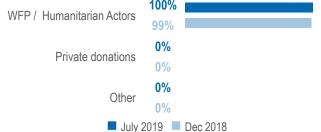
- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
- 8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 53 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
- 12. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

# Food Security and Nutrition

of households reported receiving food assistance

97% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:

WFP / Humanitarian Actors



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
July 2019	9		Dec 2018		
49%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	85%		
41%	Eat less preferred food 2	Limit portion size	<b>52</b> %		
33%	Limit portion size	Reduce number of meals	48%		
July 2019	9		Dec 2018		
39%	of households with child receiving a supplementary days prior to day	y feeding ration in the 30	21%		
20%	of households reported	receiving a breast-milk	21%		

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

	Men 🛉		<b>\display</b> Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
<b>57</b> %	Too many people	0	Latrine is full	<b>54</b> %
57%	Latrine is full	2	Too many people	<b>50%</b>
34%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	35%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>

0	62%	Too many people
2	54%	Latrine is full
B	38%	Not clean

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 63%

of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 30%

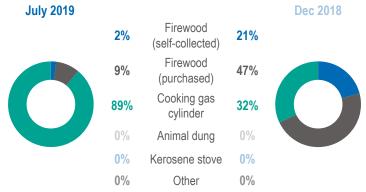




#### **Î**

#### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 100%

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters 85%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
61%	Solar light	0	Fuel	70%
60%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	64%
45%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	50%

#### ී Health

**32%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	•			Dec 2018
68%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>62</b> %
36%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	38%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	37%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'

## **Education**

July 2019 Dec 2018

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 19,20 80%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

<b>76%</b>	Supplies	0	Better teachers	56%
44%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	46%
26%	Money for education	B	Improved curriculum	44%

## "<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
89%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	96%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	74%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	65%

**35%** of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

**82%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

**91%** Mahji

2 61% Camp In Charge

3 12% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

	Access to food	50%
0	Access to food	34%
2	Shelter materials	32%
6	Fuel	34%
3	Solar	28%
9	Shelter materials	12%
	July 2019	Dec 2018





Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

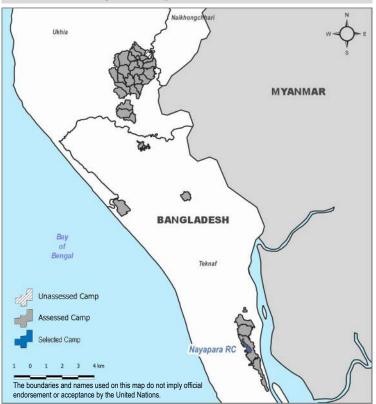
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **Background and methodology**

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.1 The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Nayapara RC, where 113 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



#### **Key Camp Information**

**Camp Management RRRC** 

Site Management Support UNHCR / ADRA

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 27,032 Population (families)1 5,732 Camp Area 0.32 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 83.869 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



48% of individuals are under 18

74% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 8% disabilities4

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) by need3

70 OF Idiffilles With Fersons with Specific Needs (FSN), by fleed						
Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%			
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	11%			
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%			
Serious medical condition	21%	Single female parent	21%			
Families with PSN	49%					
COO/ of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or leter						

69% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### **Protection**

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps5:

July 20	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>53%</b>	Advice about safety issues	0	Advice about safety issues	61%
<b>53%</b>	Better camp management	2	Better camp management	50%
45%	Increased policing	8	Improved paths and roads	44%
44%	Increased community watch groups	4	Natural disaster warning systems	44%
39%	Improved paths and roads	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	17%

<sup>1.</sup> RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.





# **Settlement and Protection Profiling** Nayapara RC

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
54%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	<b>59</b> %
27%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fe	ar of trafficking	33%
27%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3	Ri	sk of detention	33%
Women						
50%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	47%
32%	Fear of sexual assault 2		2	Fear	of sexual assault	40%
30%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3	No issues 33		33%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	58%	0	<b>50%</b>	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of trafficking	49%	2	39%	Fear of trafficking	g
	Natural hazards	20%	8	26%	Fear of sexual a	ssault

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	Mahji	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge	Camp-in- Charge
2	Camp-in- Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
3	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Army	Mahji

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 81% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**73%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

- 6. Respondents could give up to three answers
- 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. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4
- 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
- 10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
- 11. This question was asked to a subset of 82 households that reported a community watch group in their area. 12. This guestion was asked to a subset of 63 households that contained children under 5.
- 13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing
- 14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

## **Food Security and Nutrition**

Other

July 2019	9			Dec 201
98%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :			97%
WF	P / Humanitarian Actors	100% 96%		
	Private donations	1% 4%		

0%

0% ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

July 201	9			Dec 2018
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Limit portion size	69%
19%	Eat less preferred food	2	Borrow food from friends or relatives	61%
13%	Limit portion size	<b>B</b>	Eat less preferred food	46%
July 201	9			Dec 2018
84%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection <sup>12</sup>			
21%	•		eceiving a breast-milk	0%

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men T			<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
53%	No lighting	0	Too many people	56%	
50%	Too many people	2	No lighting	49%	
31%	Not clean	3	Unsafe route to latrine	40%	

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

0	<b>52</b> %	Too many people
2	39%	No gender separation
3	35%	No lighting

**July 2019 Dec 2018** 

of households reported using public latrines as the 74% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 15% light at night for members to safely access latrines



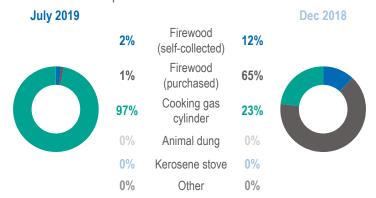


84%

# Settlement and Protection Profiling Nayapara RC

# Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 97%

**88%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 96%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	Solar light	1	Fuel	78%
53%	Cooking items	2	NFIs	<b>52</b> %
43%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	48%

#### 🕏 Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
<b>55</b> %	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	74%
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	71%
22%	None	8	Expensive treatment	48%

households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 15. Respondents could give up to three answers.
- 16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals
- 17. Respondents could give multiple responses.
- 18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
- 19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.
- 20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

#### **Education**

July 2019

Dec 2018

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied

with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> 50%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

65%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	4/%
<b>51%</b>	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	40%
30%	Money for education	8	Religious education	20%

#### "<u>1</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
94%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	100%
<b>52</b> %	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	90%
10%	Radio	8	Phone call	85%

46% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

**82%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

83% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

1 71% Camp In Charge

**2 64%** Mahji

3 27% Site Management Support agency

#### **¥** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food Fuel	<b>49% 45</b> %
2	Shelter materials Access to food	30%
3	Access to health services and/or medicine Shelter materials	<b>22%</b> 8%

July 2019 Dec 2018



