



Settlement and Protection Profiling

All camps Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Gender disaggregated comparison

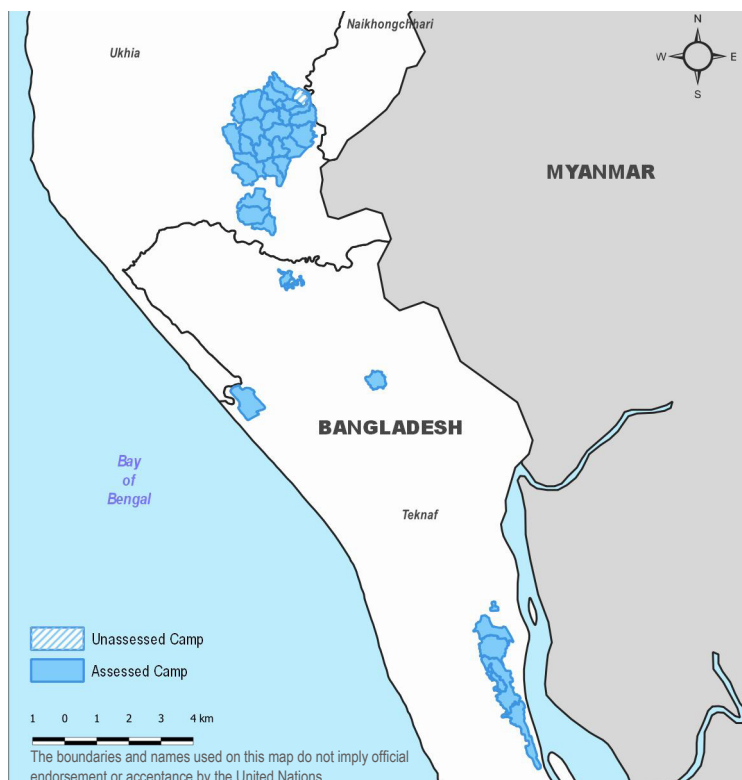
Round 5
July 2019

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 evidence based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

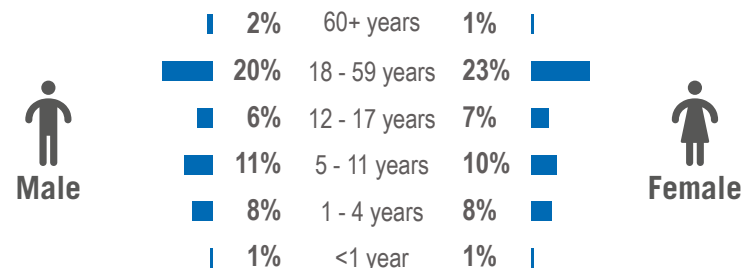
The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Kutupalong Registered Camp was not included due to access constraints. A total of 3,335 households were interviewed across the 33 camps. Findings from this assessment 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.



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 disabilities³

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

Families with PSN	31%
% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need ²	
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	5%
Single female parent	16%
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 camps⁴:

Female respondents	Male respondents
52% Improved paths and roads	64% Improved paths and roads
35% Advice about safety issues	47% Increased community watch groups
32% Better camp management	43% Advice about safety issues
29% Increased community watch groups	41% Better camp management
25% Natural disaster warning systems	26% Natural disaster warning systems
94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	
75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	
	77%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by men, women, boys, and girls in households, as reported by female and male HoHs^{5,6}:

Female respondents

40% No issues
30% Fear of kidnapping
24% Violence in the community



Men

1 No issues **38%**
2 Fear of kidnapping **35%**
3 Natural hazards **25%**



Women

47% No issues **1** No issues **37%**
23% Natural hazards **2** Fear of kidnapping **29%**
20% Violence in the community **3** Natural hazards **28%**



Boys

43% Fear of kidnapping **1** Fear of kidnapping **53%**
32% No issues **2** Fear of trafficking **38%**
22% Road accident **3** Natural hazards **27%**



Girls

38% No issues **1** Fear of kidnapping **49%**
37% Fear of kidnapping **2** Fear of trafficking **30%**
16% Road accident **3** No issues **27%**

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

	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	
	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents
1	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

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

Male respondents

94%

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 latrines.

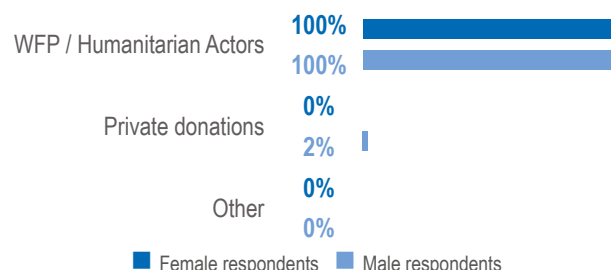


Food Security and Nutrition

Female respondents

94%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁷:



Male respondents

98%

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁷:

39% Eat less preferred or expensive food **1** 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%**

64% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹ **76%**

18% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **28%**



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{7,10}:

Female respondents

69% Too many people **1**
34% Latrine is full **2**
29% Too far away **3**



Men

62% Too many people **1**
42% Latrine is full **2**
26% Too far away **3**



Women

70% Too many people **1** Too many people **59%**
33% Latrine is full **2** No gender separation **47%**
31% No gender separation **3** Latrine is full **37%**

64% of households reported using communal public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **58%**

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



Settlement and Protection Profiling

All camps

Round 5

July 2019



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

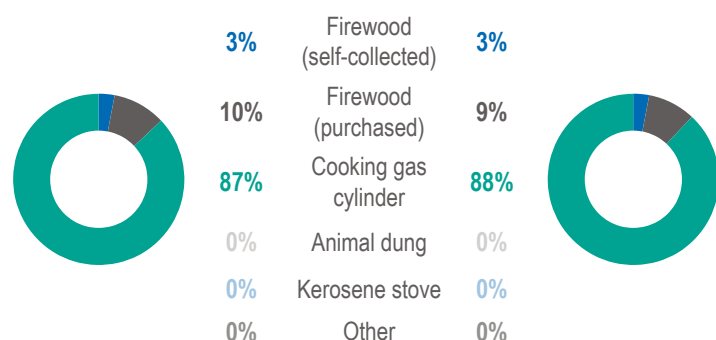
Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹¹:

Female respondents

57%	Solar light	1	Solar light	62%
45%	Shelter materials	2	Shelter materials	46%
44%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	46%

Male respondents

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

69% of households reported living in lockable shelters



Health

Female respondents

29%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹²	30%
32%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	45%
88%	of pregnant women were reported to have attended an NGO or government clinic at least once since the start of their pregnancy, for antenatal care ¹⁴	89%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹³:

61%	Crowded	1	Crowded	57%
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.

12. 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).

13. Respondents could give multiple responses.

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



Education

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children¹²

Female respondents

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

Male respondents

97% of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps

94%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹³:

Female respondents

85%	Face to face	1	Face to face	90%
63%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	80%
1%	Information hub	3	Radio	8%

Male respondents

54% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

51%

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹³:

84%	Mahji	1	Mahji	84%
59%	Camp-in-Charge	2	Camp-in-Charge	66%
6%	Army	3	Site management	15%

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

3%

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

83%



Priority Needs

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

1	Access to food	28%	
	Access to food	43%	
2	Shelter materials	27%	
	Shelter materials	25%	
3	Solar	17%	
	Solar	23%	

■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

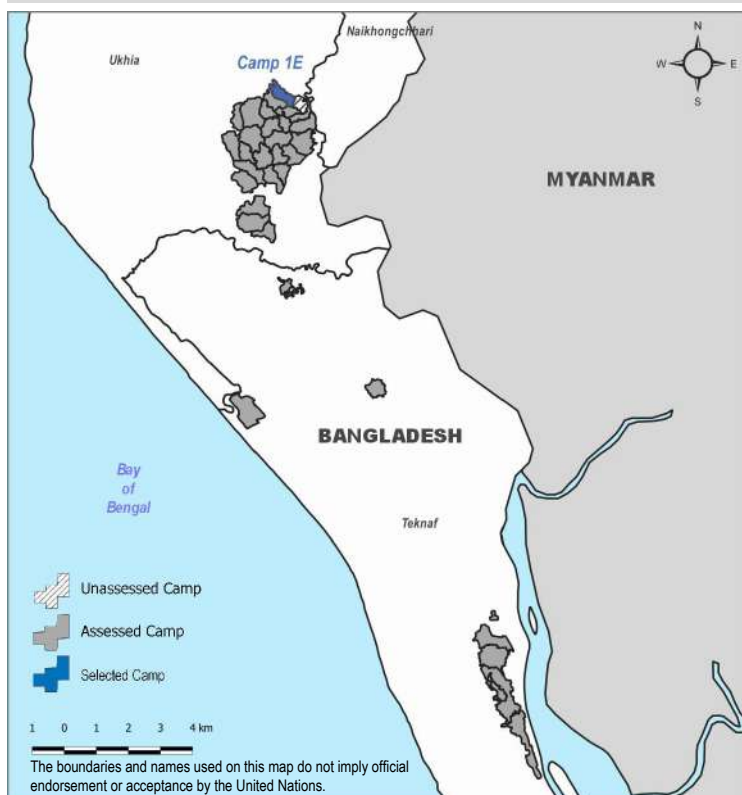
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.

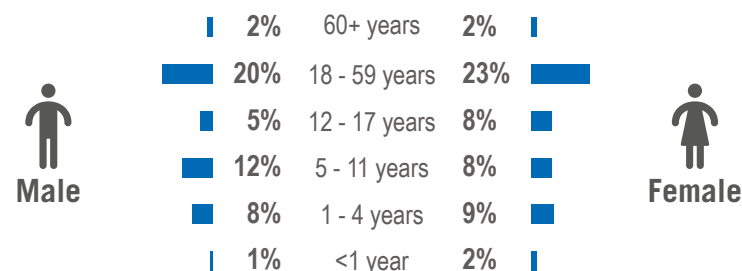


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	39,481
Population (families) ¹	9,086
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km ²

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

12% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	6%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	12%
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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
51%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	45%
41%	Advice about safety issues	② Improved paths and roads	42%
40%	Increased community watch groups	③ Natural disaster warning systems	29%
24%	Better camp management	④ Better camp management	27%
19%	Street signs	⑤ Improved access for vulnerable persons	22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

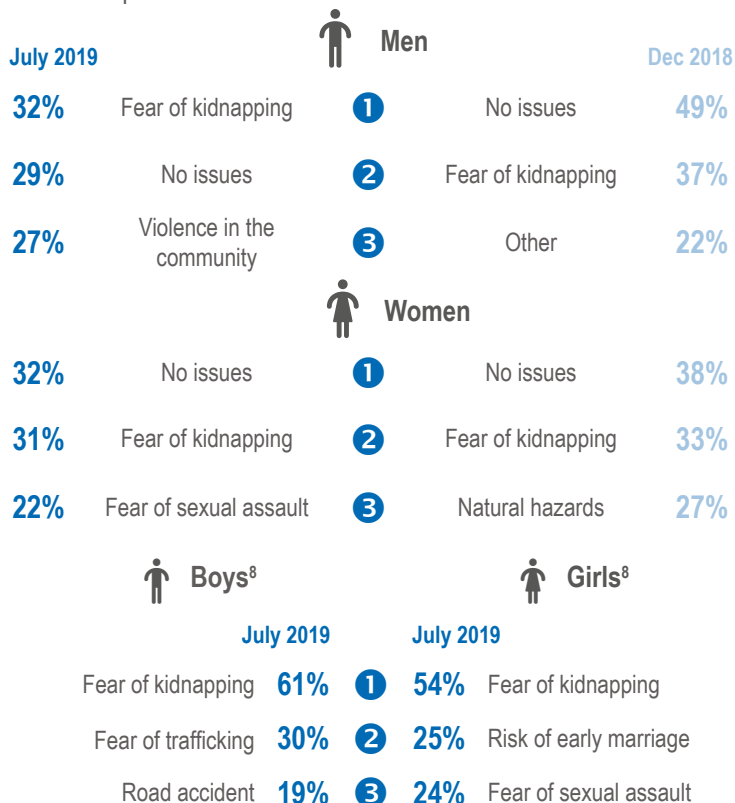
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

- 82% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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.

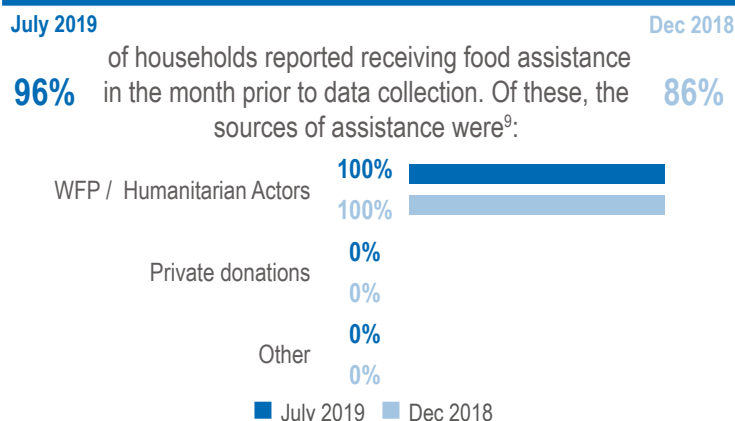
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

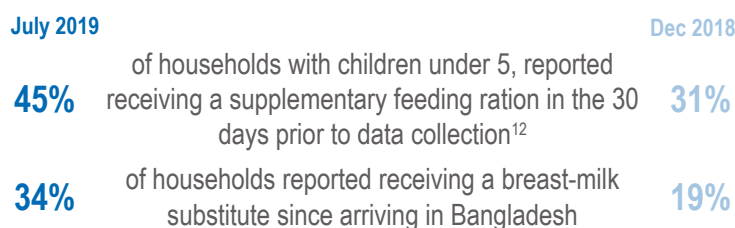
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

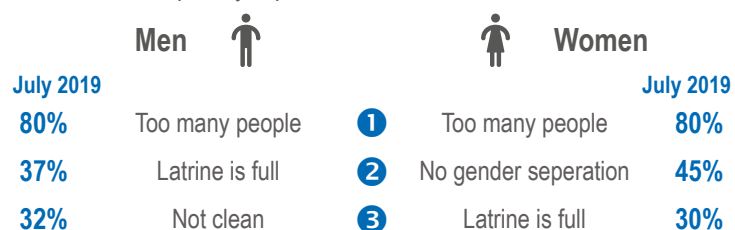


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



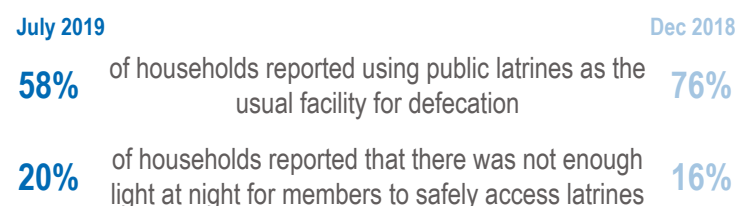
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 52% Too many people
- 2 48% Too far away
- 3 40% No gender separation



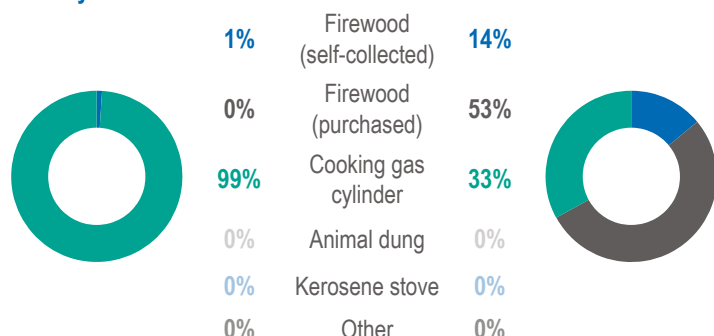


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

59%	Solar light	1	Fuel	66%
55%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	51%
45%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	40%



Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

52%	Supplies unavailable	1	Treatment unavailable	44%
43%	Crowded	2	Supplies unavailable	34%
32%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	28%

43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

86%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

62%	Supplies	1	Religious education	41%
44%	Better teachers	2	Safe spaces	37%
23%	Money for education	3	Improved curriculum	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

93%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	88%
66%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	53%
10%	Information hub	3	Phone call	49%

69% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

86% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

6%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	81%	Mahji
2	54%	Camp In Charge
3	11%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	47%	
	Fuel	37%	
2	Shelter materials	26%	
	Access to food	31%	
3	Household/cooking items	16%	
	Household/cooking items	8%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

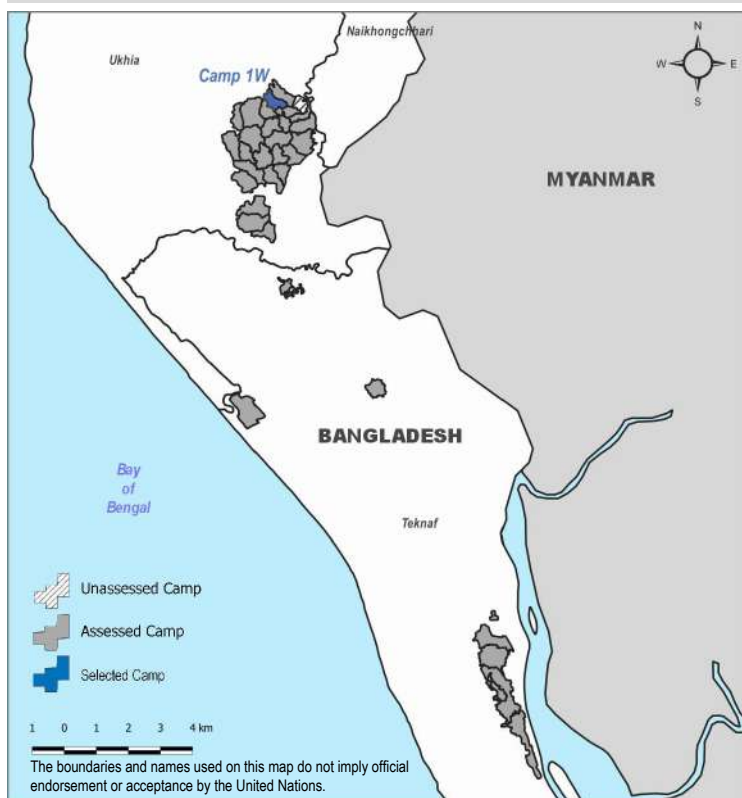
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



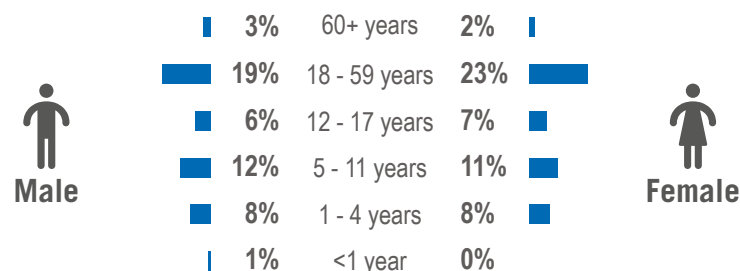
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	40,480
Population (families) ¹	9,342
Camp Area	0.53 km ²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km ²



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

6% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
46%	Increased community watch groups 1	Improved paths and roads 61%
43%	Improved paths and roads 2	Advice about safety issues 56%
42%	Advice about safety issues 3	Natural disaster warning systems 36%
32%	Better camp management 4	Better camp management 22%
23%	Natural disaster warning system 5	Street signs 12%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

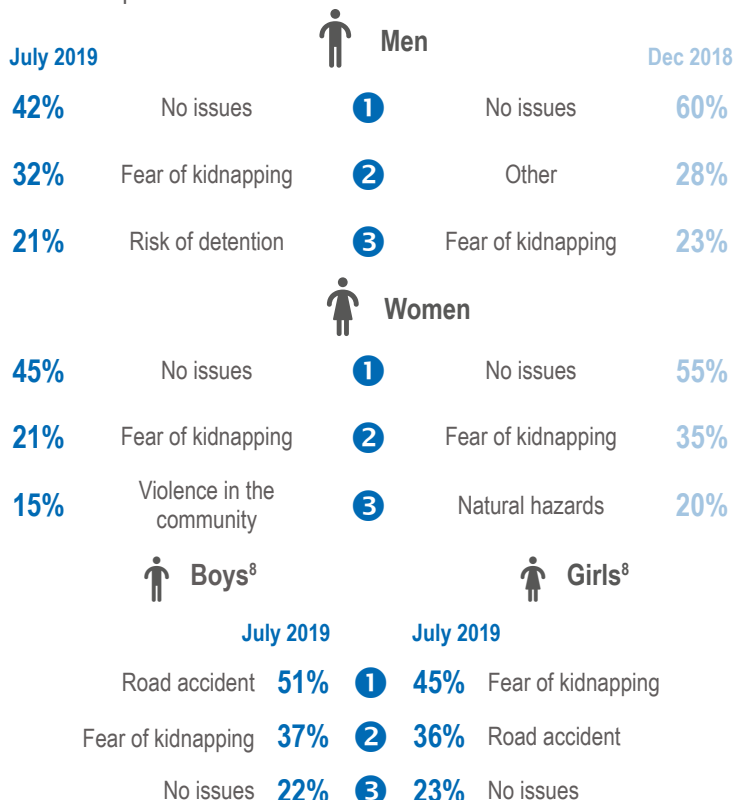
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4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

- 51% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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 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

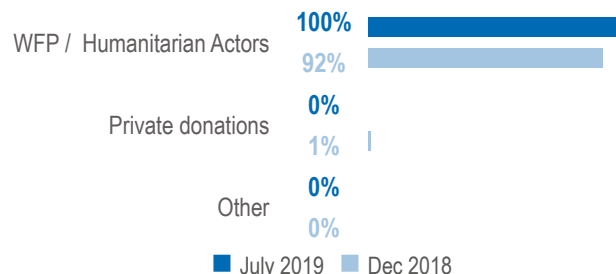
July 2019

Dec 2018

100%

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

91%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

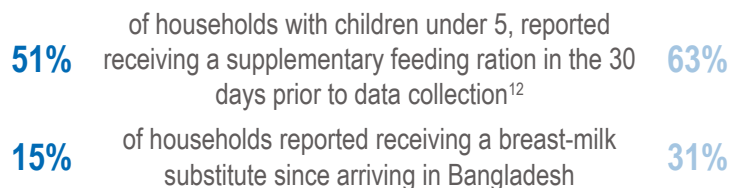
July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

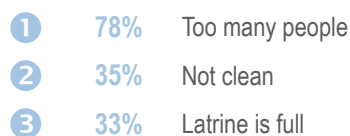


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:

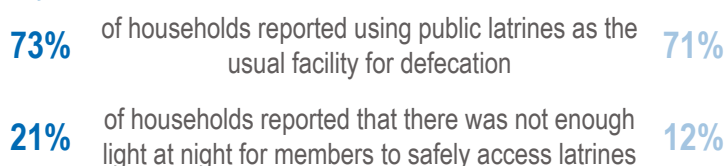


Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}



July 2019

Dec 2018



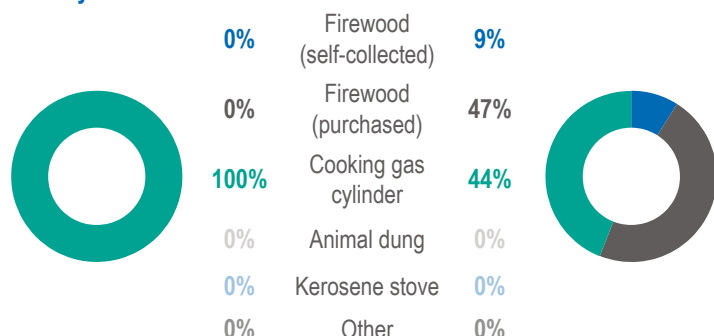


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

99%

90% of households reported living in lockable shelters

98%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

61%	Solar light	1	NFIs	54%
48%	Shelter materials	2	Fuel	47%
47%	Fan	3	Cooking items	44%

Dec 2018

54%

47%

44%



Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

80%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	53%
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	27%
22%	Clinic too far away	3	None	24%

Dec 2018

53%

27%

24%

43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

98%

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}

59%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	53%
38%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	48%
18%	None	3	Religious education	35%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

93%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

85%

82%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

69%

3%

Information hub

3

Phone call

61%

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

70% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

0%

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

Dec 2018

8%

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 camps¹⁷:

- 90%** Mahji
- 48%** Camp In Charge
- 13%** Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	53%	
	Access to food	55%	
2	Solar	30%	
	Fuel	19%	
3	Fan	21%	
	Household/cooking items	9%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

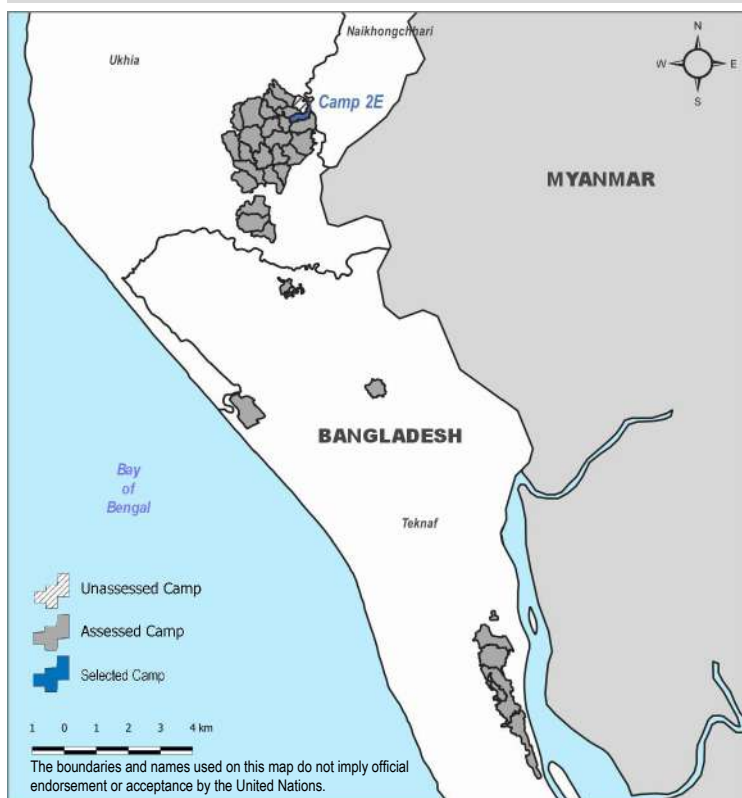
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



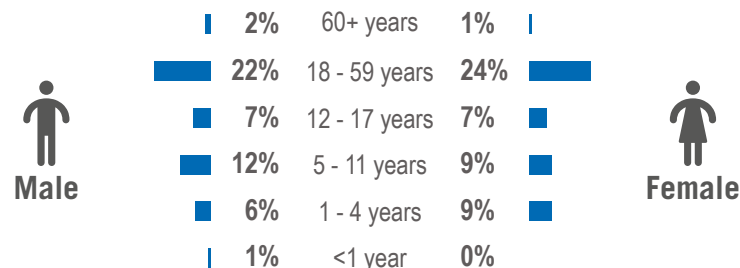
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	28,882
Population (families) ¹	6,949
Camp Area	0.39 km ²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km ²



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

6% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 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 2019			Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads	① Better camp management	76%
34%	Increased community watch groups	② Improved paths and roads	64%
32%	Advice about safety issues	③ Advice about safety issues	55%
31%	Better camp management	④ Increased policing	14%
24%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤ Improved access for vulnerable persons	12%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

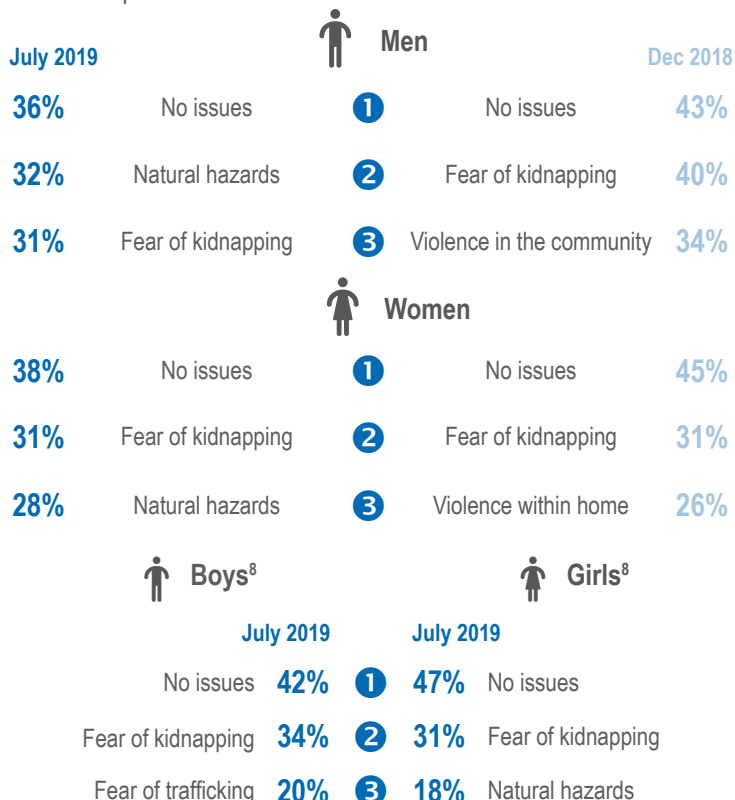
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

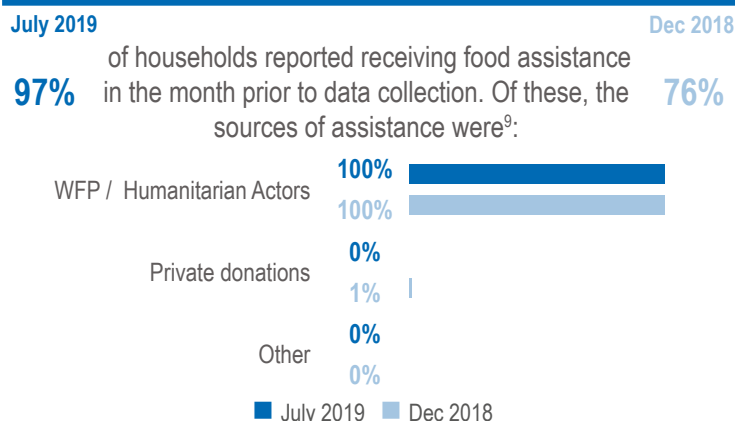
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 89%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 84%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

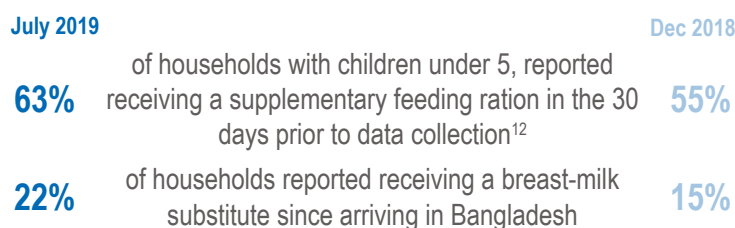
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



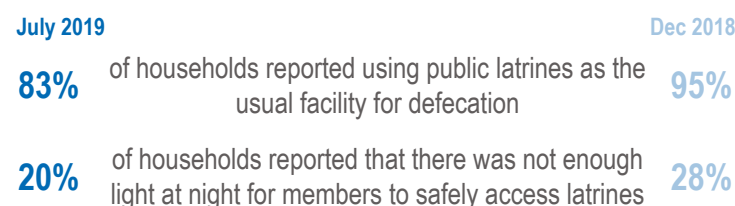
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 55% Too many people
- 2 51% Too far away
- 3 28% No lighting



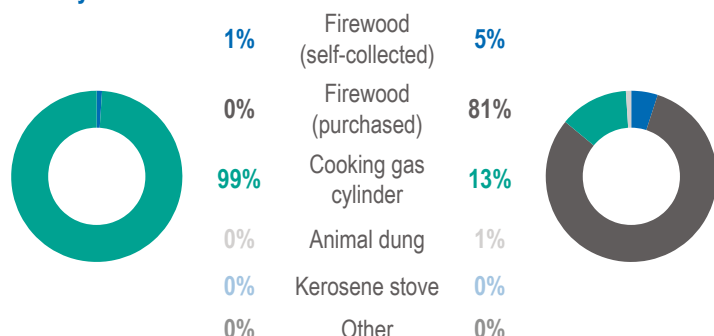


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

48%	Solar light	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

46%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	40%
37%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	None	3	Treatment unavailable	25%

19% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

75%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

75%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	61%
30%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	32%
22%	Money for education	3	Religious education	31%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

90%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	96%
52%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	Radio	3	Phone call	59%

54% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

76% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

7%

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 camps¹⁷:

- 84%** Mahji
- 64%** Camp In Charge
- 17%** Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	38%	
	Fuel	47%	
2	Household/cooking items	21%	
	Access to food	30%	
3	Solar	19%	
	Household/cooking items	5%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

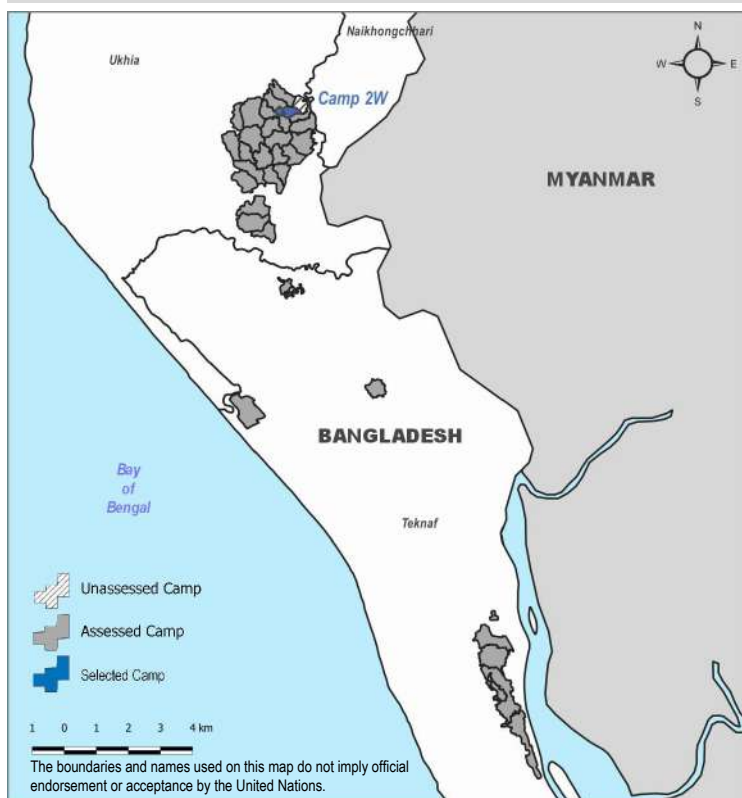
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	25,130
Population (families) ¹	5,748
Camp Area	0.4 km ²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km ²



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

3% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 2019			Dec 2018
50%	Increased community watch groups	①	Improved paths and roads 64%
50%	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 vulnerable persons 22%
20%	Street signs	⑤	Natural disaster warning systems 18%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

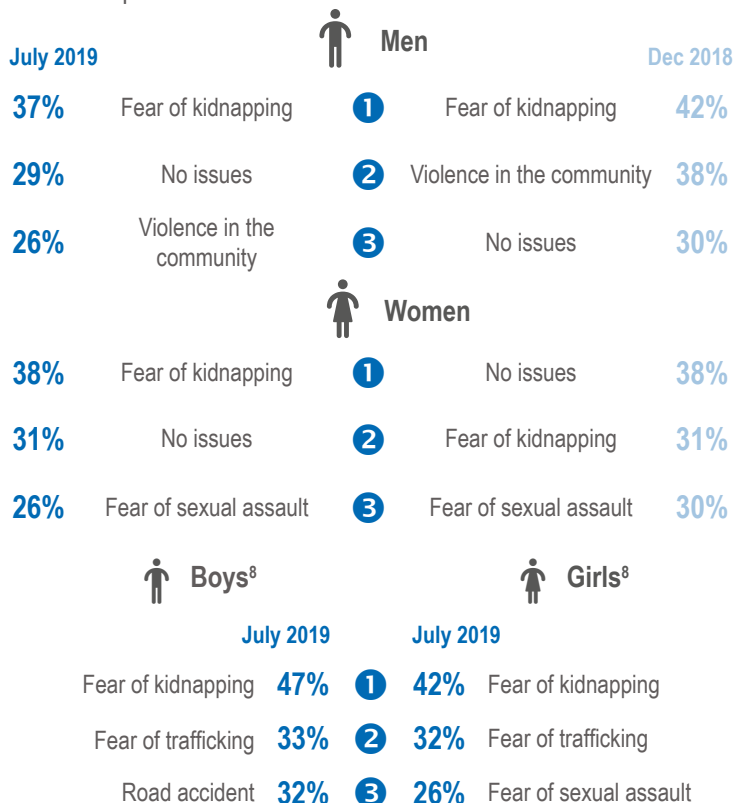
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

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

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

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 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.

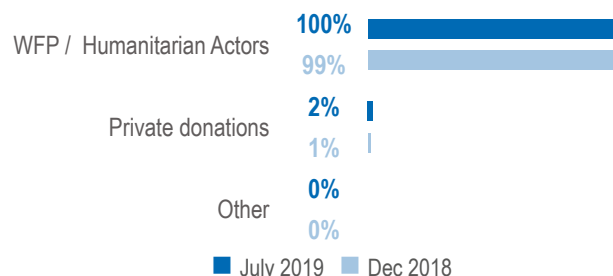


Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



July 2019

Dec 2018

61% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹²

21% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

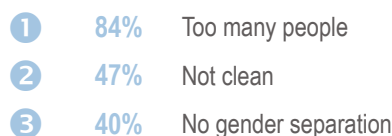


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



July 2019

Dec 2018

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

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

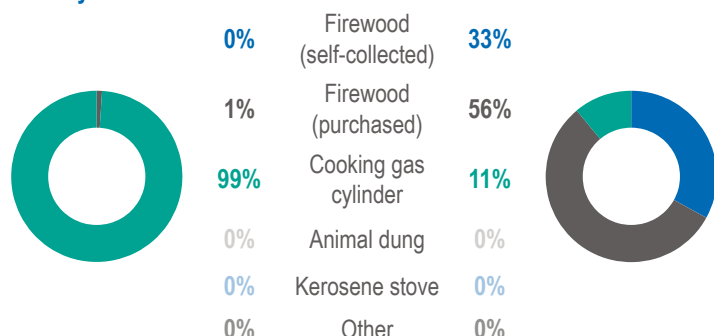


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

95%

85% of households reported living in lockable shelters

92%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

62%	Shelter materials	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

55%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	60%
49%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	35%
21%	None	3	Crowded	23%

35% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

81%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

63%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	60%
45%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
27%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	25%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

92%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	98%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	59%
9%	Information hub	3	Phone call	37%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	82%	Mahji
2	65%	Camp In Charge
3	12%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Shelter materials	41%
	Access to food	42%
2	Shelter materials	22%
	Fuel	32%
3	Household/cooking items	16%
	Shelter materials	11%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

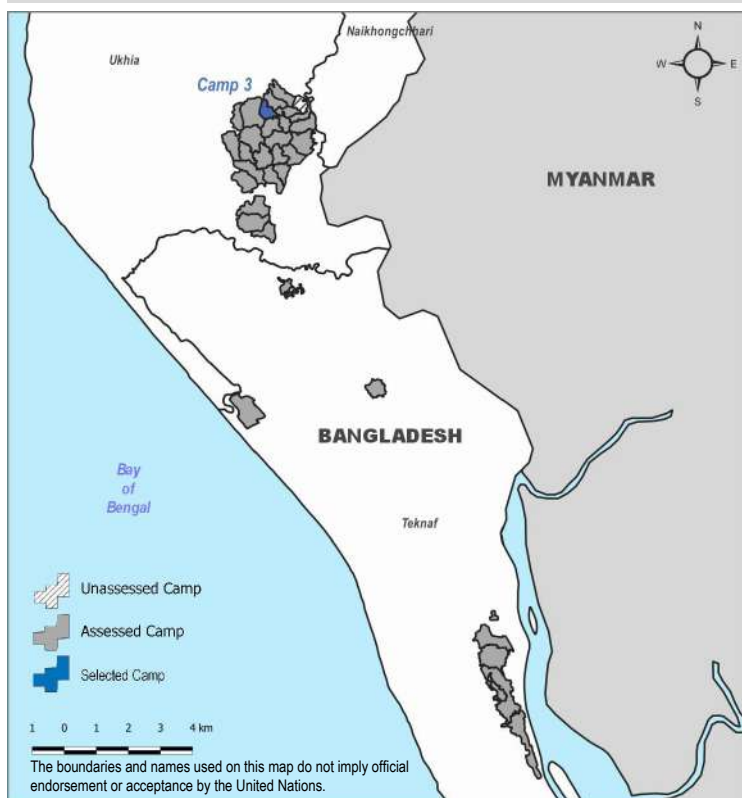
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



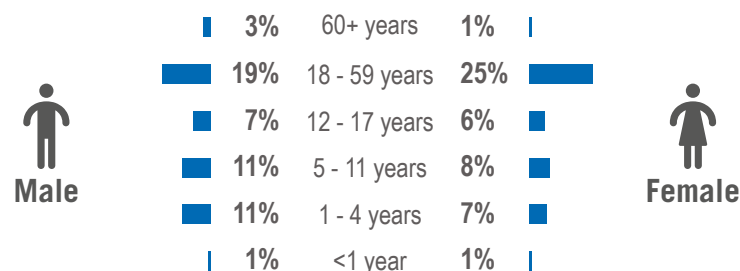
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	38,810
Population (families) ¹	9,021
Camp Area	0.45 km ²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 2019		Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads 1	Improved paths and roads 77%
46%	Increased community watch groups 2	Better camp management 58%
38%	Advice about safety issues 3	Advice about safety issues 52%
35%	Better camp management 4	Natural disaster warning systems 23%
21%	Natural disaster warning system 5	Increased policing 11%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

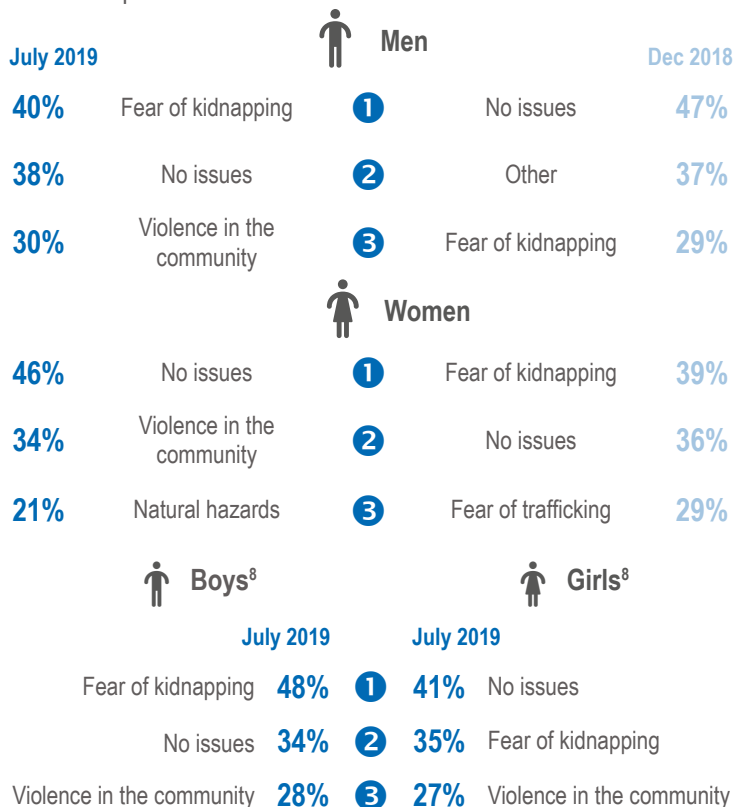
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

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

100% 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 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 36 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

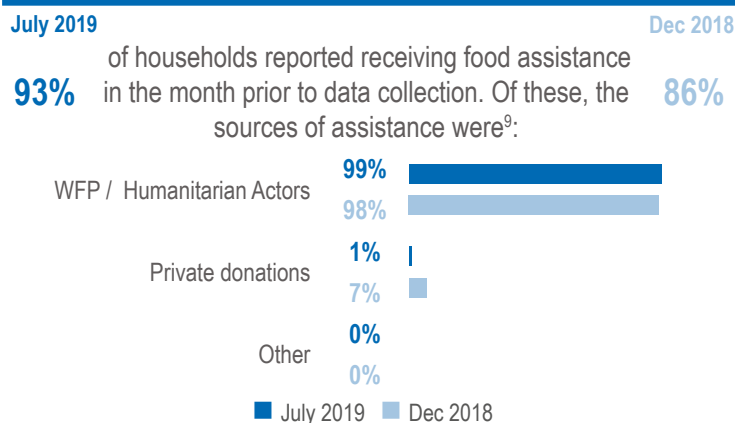
12. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

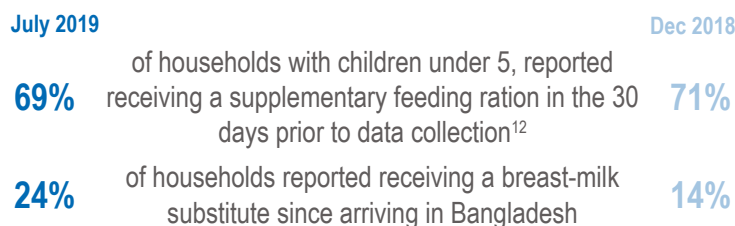
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

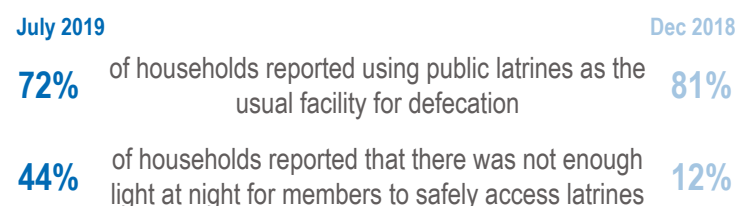
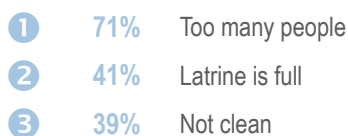


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



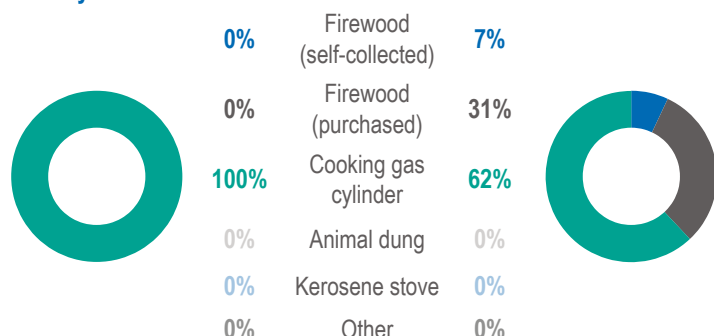


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

99%

83% of households reported living in lockable shelters

97%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

64%	Solar light	1	Clothing	67%
53%	Fan	2	Cooking items	53%
48%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	46%

Dec 2018

67%

53%

46%



Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

58%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	53%
33%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	37%
25%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	35%

Dec 2018

53%

37%

35%

53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

98%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

80%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

66%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	54%
41%	Money for education	2	Improved curriculum	47%
37%	Better teachers	3	Religious education	47%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

96%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	92%
74%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	82%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	70%

Dec 2018

92%

82%

70%

61% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

84% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

0%

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

Dec 2018

5%

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 camps¹⁷:

- 83%** Mahji
- 59%** Camp In Charge
- 13%** Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	34%	
	Access to food	43%	
2	Solar	22%	
	Clothing	15%	
3	Fan	18%	
	Fuel	15%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

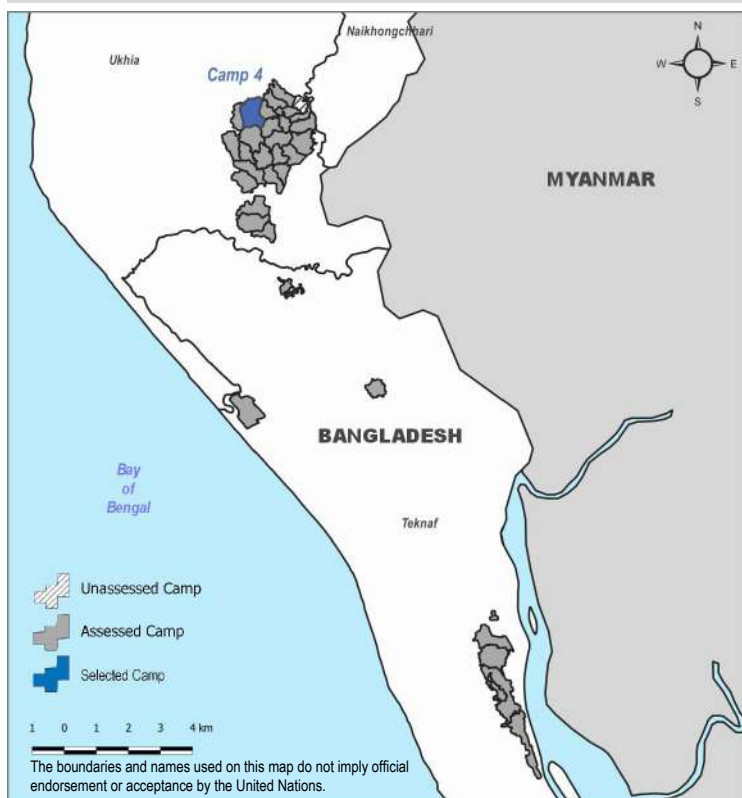
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



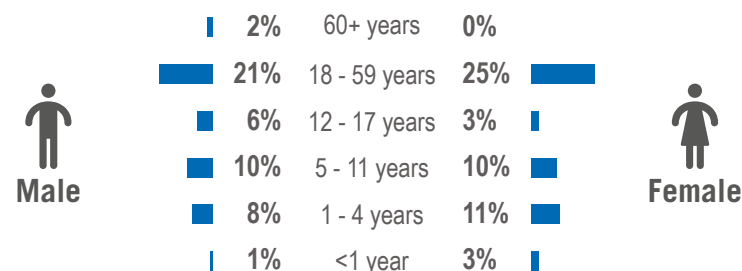
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	30,600
Population (families) ¹	7,531
Camp Area	1.16 km ²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km ²



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

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
45%	Advice about safety issues	① Improved paths and roads	45%
43%	Improved paths and roads	② Advice about safety issues	44%
32%	Natural disaster warning system	③ Better camp management	37%
26%	Better camp management	④ Natural disaster warning systems	24%
21%	Increased community watch groups	⑤ Improved access for vulnerable persons	11%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

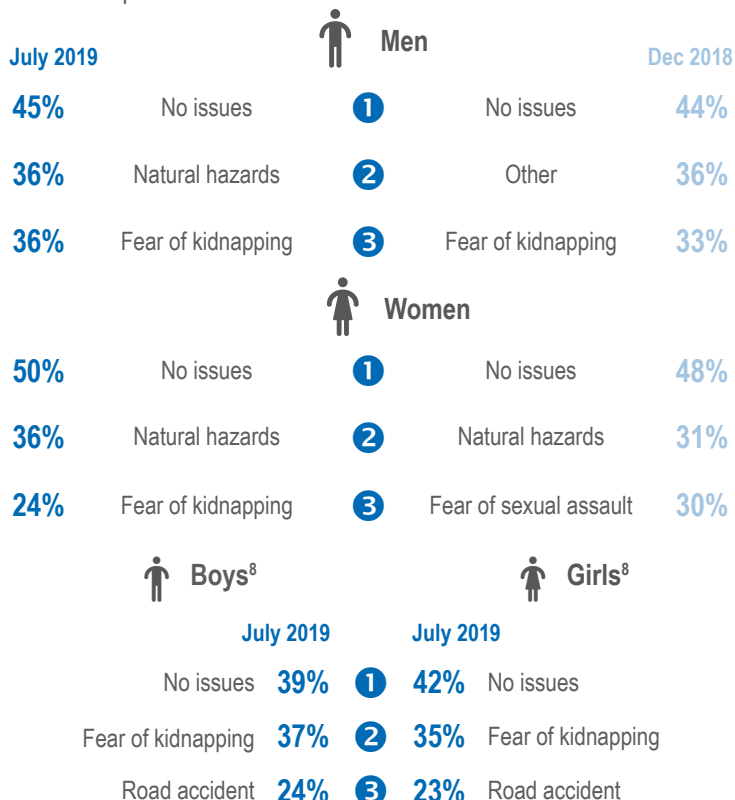
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

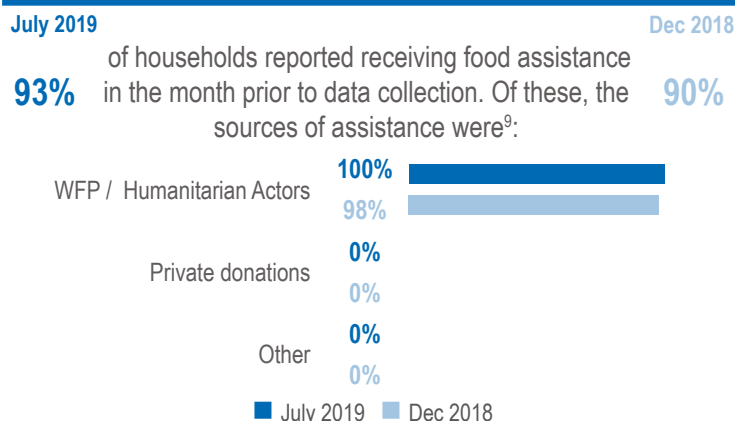
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 94%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

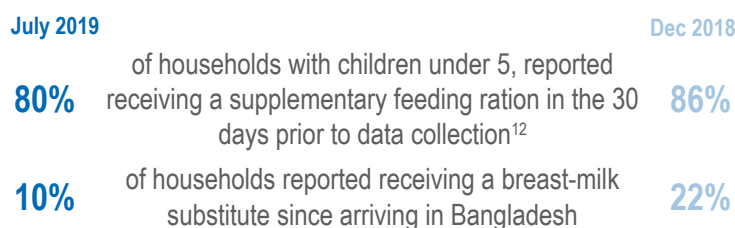
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 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

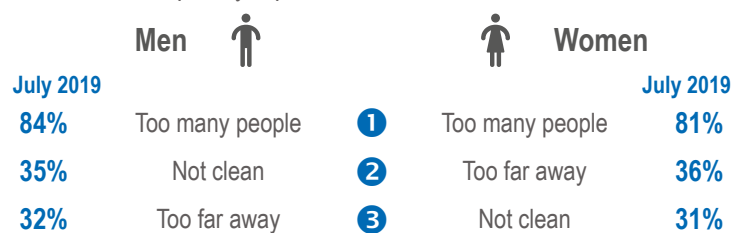


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



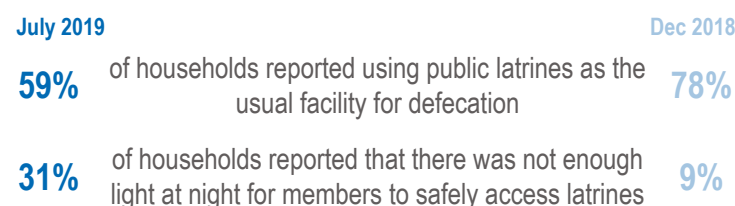
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 75% Too many people
- 2 49% Not clean
- 3 32% Too far away



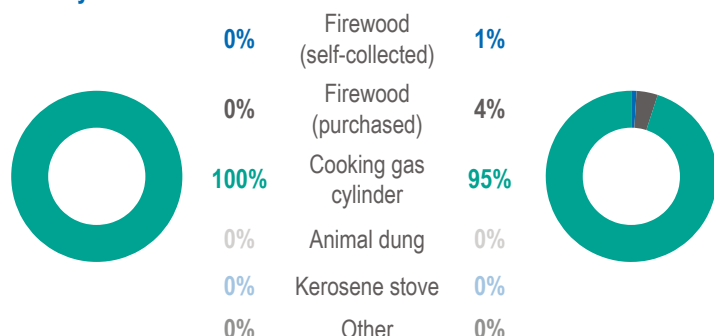


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

100%

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters

91%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

58%	Shelter materials	1	Clothing	74%
53%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	53%
53%	Fan	3	Shelter materials	40%



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

47%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	46%
38%	None	2	None	35%
22%	Supplies unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	27%

24% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

88%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

78%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	45%
44%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	31%
32%	Religious education	3	Vocational skills training	26%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

81%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	96%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	72%
12%	Radio	3	Phone call	42%

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

69% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

4%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	79%	Mahji
2	68%	Camp In Charge
3	17%	Directly to service providers



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Shelter materials	34%
	Access to food	32%
2	Shelter materials	24%
	Shelter materials	23%
3	Clothing	18%
	Clothing	13%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

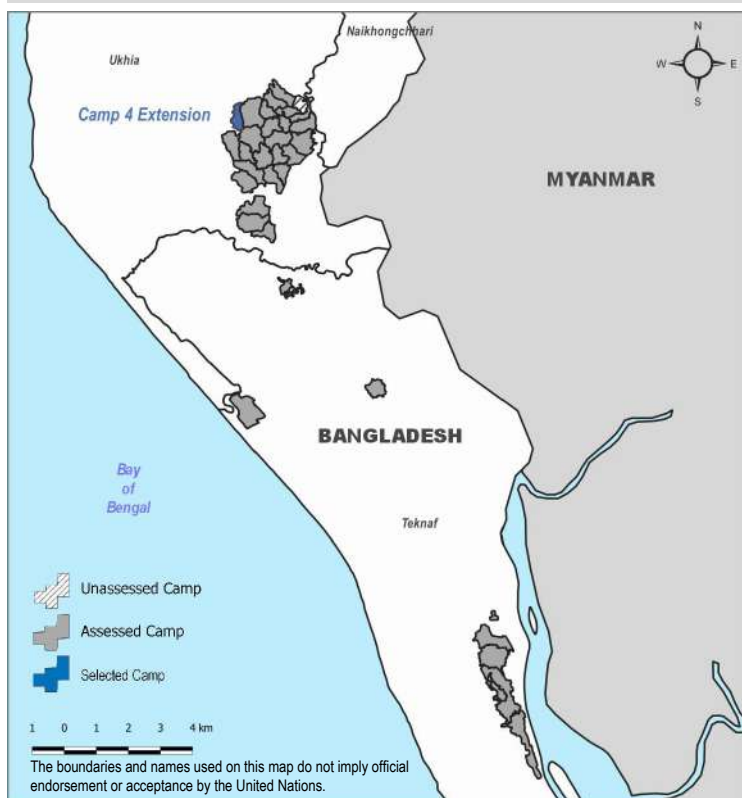
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

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



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

13% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019				Dec 2018
53%	Better camp management	①	Advice about safety issues	60%
46%	Advice about safety issues	②	Improved paths and roads	54%
37%	Increased community watch groups	③	Better camp management	47%
34%	Natural disaster warning system	④	Natural disaster warning systems	23%
11%	Improved paths and roads	⑤	Increased policing	16%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

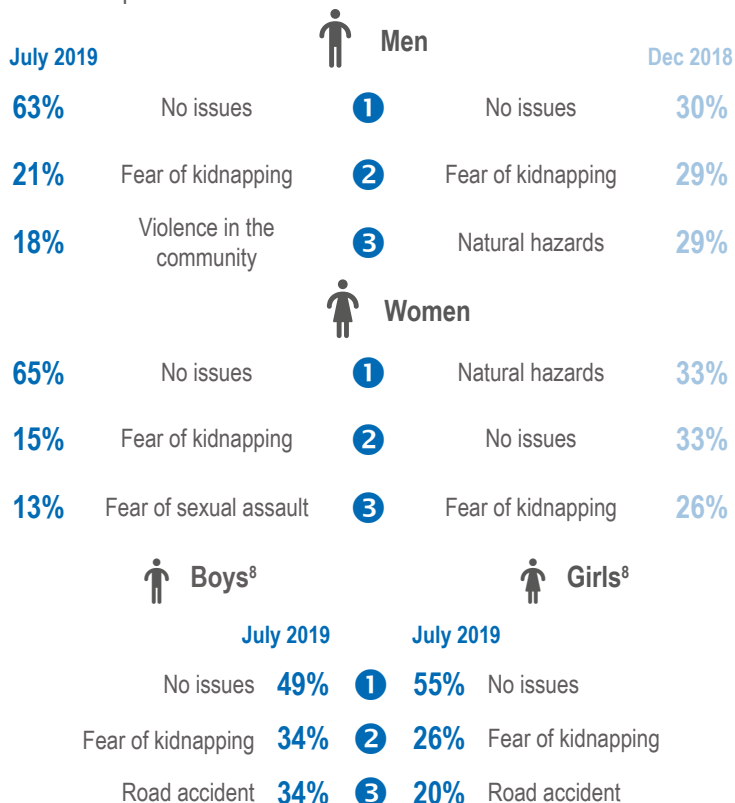
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

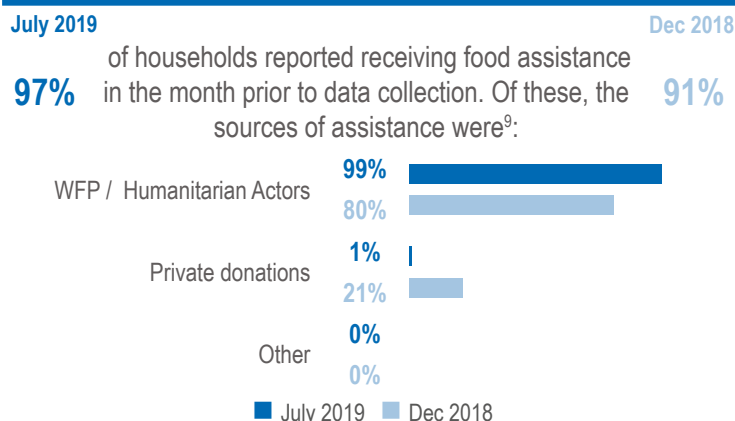
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 56%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 91%** 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 shelter⁸

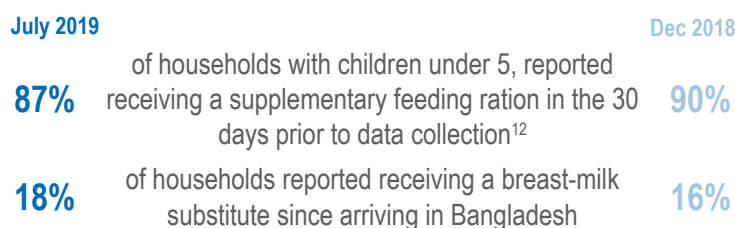
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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 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

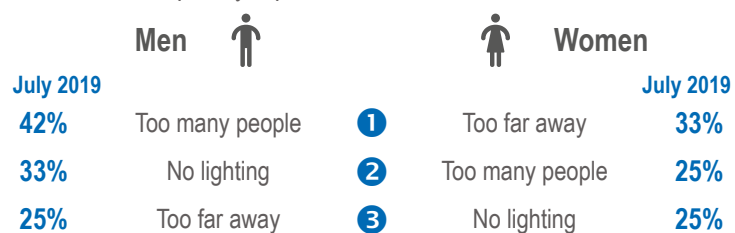


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



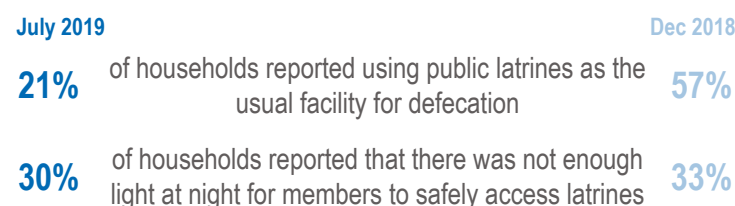
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1** **50%** Too many people
- 2** **33%** No lighting
- 3** **17%** Insufficient water



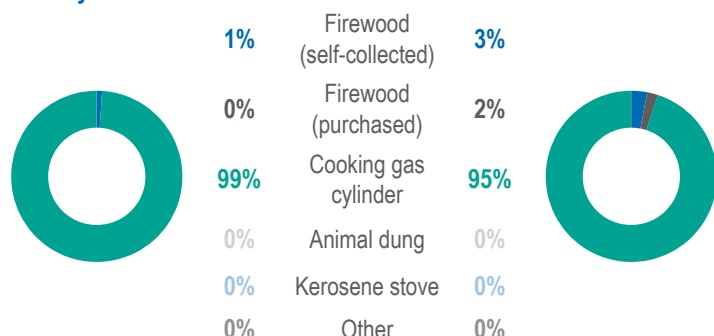


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

98% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



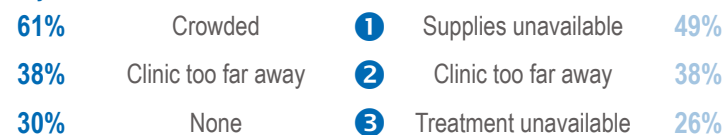
Health

37% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



60% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

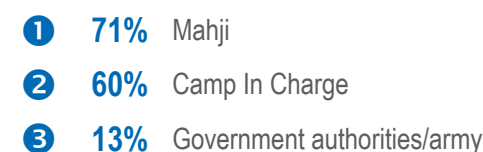
Dec 2018

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

7%

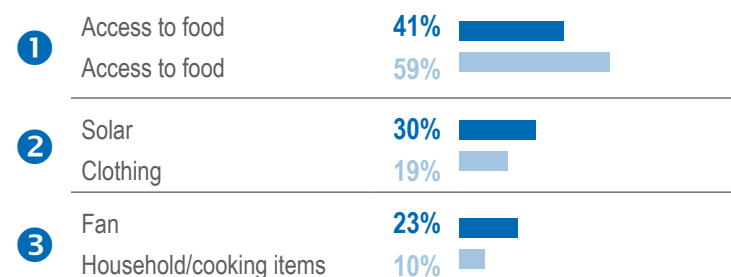
79% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

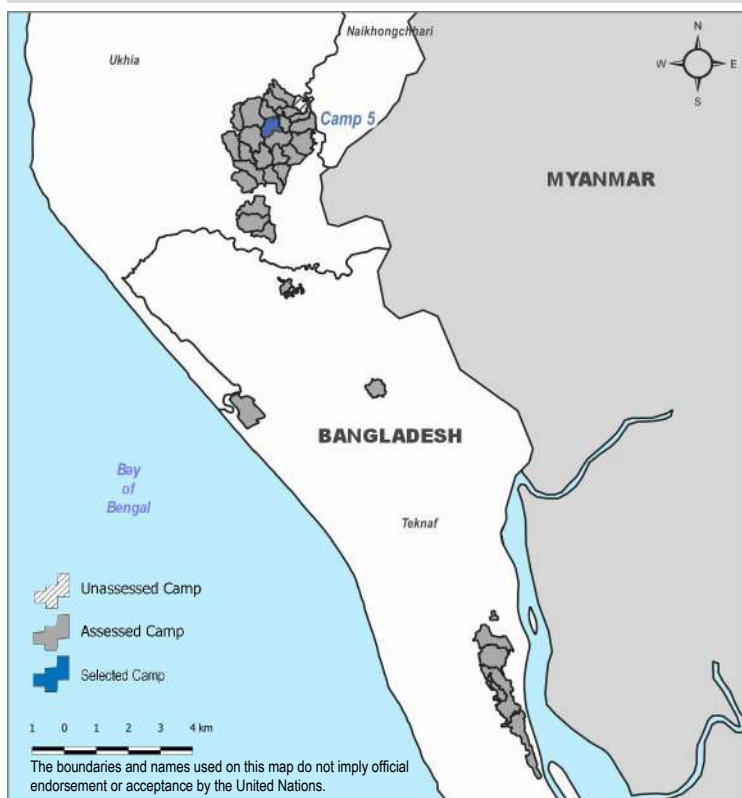
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



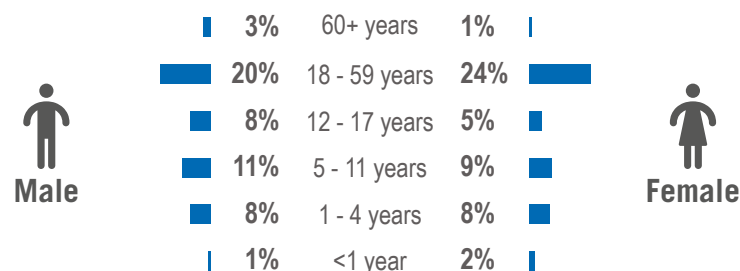
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	25,075
Population (families) ¹	6,028
Camp Area	0.62 km ²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 87%
37%	Increased community watch groups	②	Better camp management 54%
35%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues 48%
32%	Advice about safety issues	④	Natural disaster warning systems 37%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Street signs 26%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

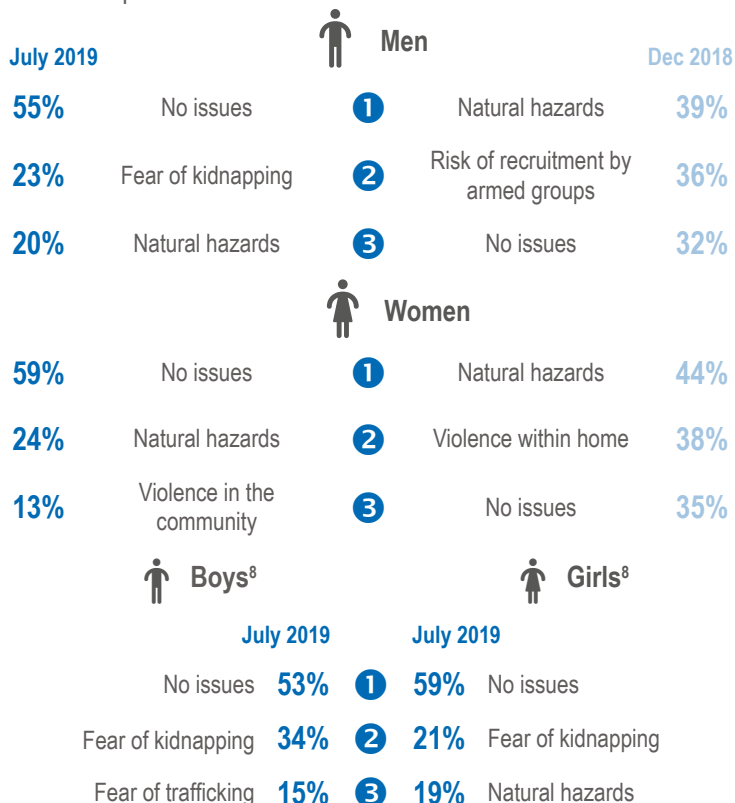
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.

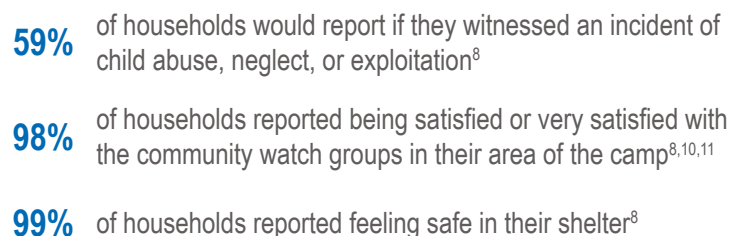


Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

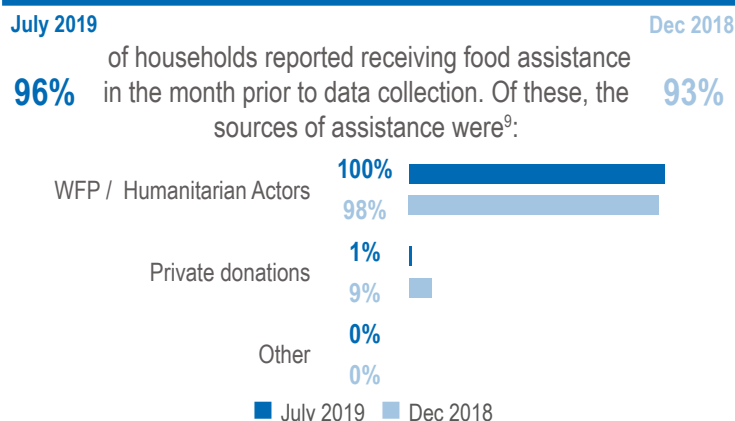
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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



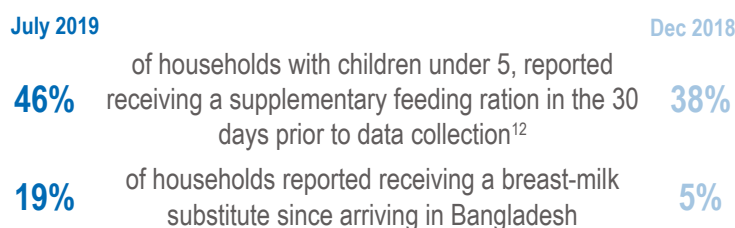
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

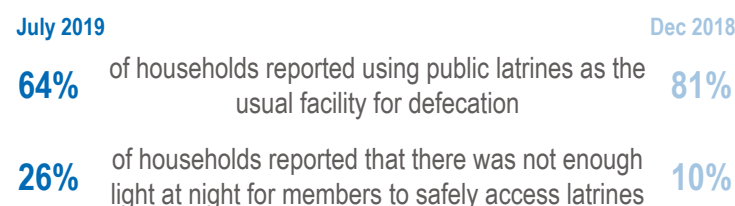
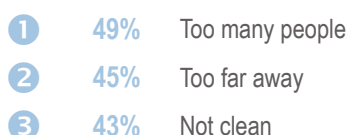


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



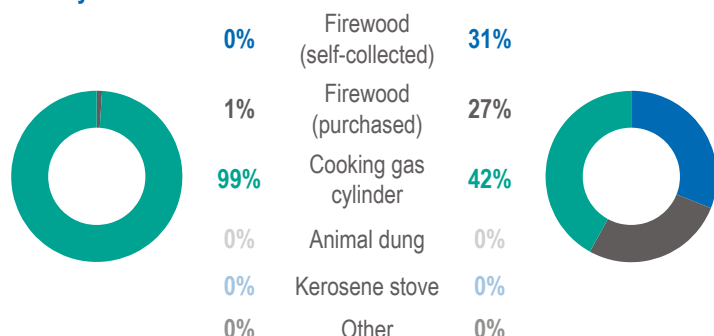


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

63%	Solar light	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

62%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	50%
32%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	43%
25%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	42%

34% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

71%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	62%
34%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	62%
32%	Money for education	3	Religious education	62%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

76%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	99%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	93%
6%	Radio	3	Phone call	73%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **3%**

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 camps¹⁷:

- 1** **88%** Mahji
- 2** **53%** Camp In Charge
- 3** **32%** Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	37%	
	Access to food	57%	
2	Solar	19%	
	Fuel	25%	
3	Household/cooking items	17%	
	Clothing	10%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 6 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

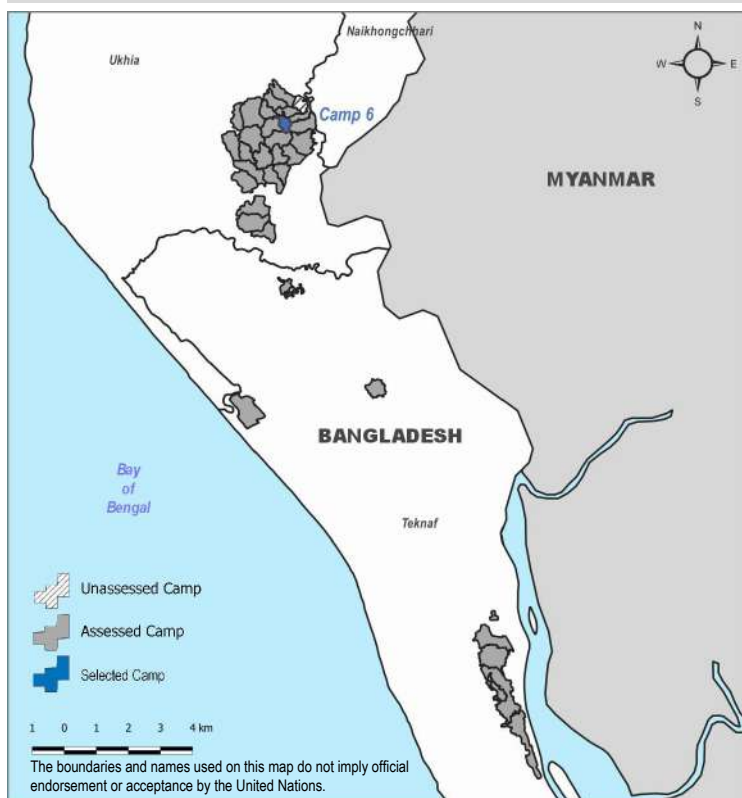
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



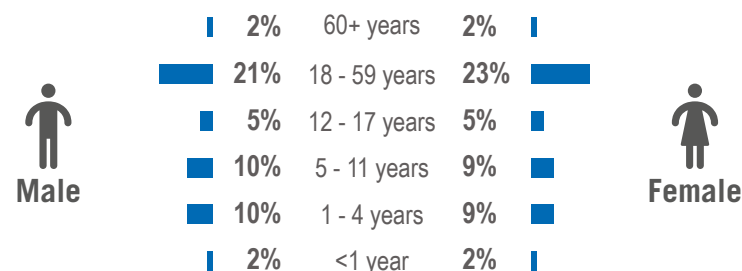
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	24,564
Population (families) ¹	5,721
Camp Area	0.36 km ²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
77% of individuals are women and children

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

4% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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	5%	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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	43%
58%	Advice about safety issues	② Improved paths and roads	42%
47%	Better camp management	③ Improved access for vulnerable persons	35%
30%	Increased community watch groups	④ Natural disaster warning systems	32%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤ Better camp management	24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

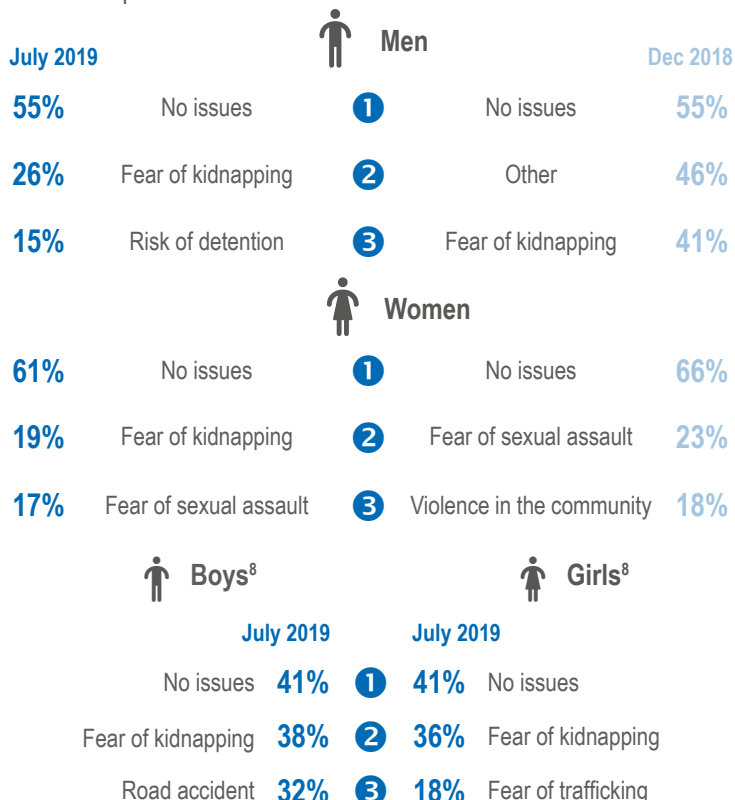
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

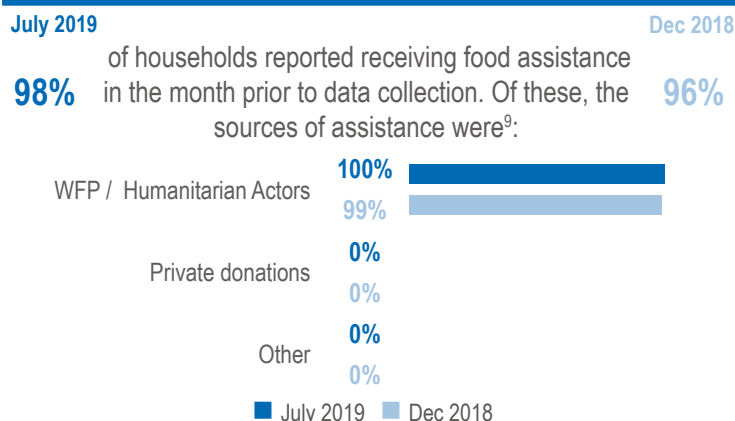
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 58% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

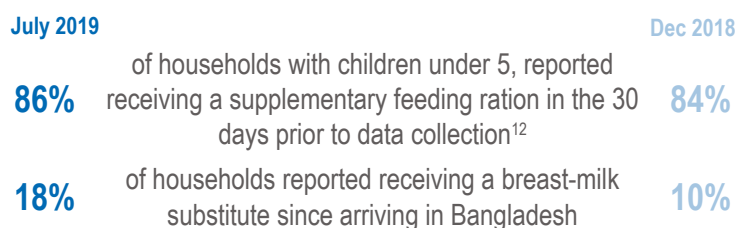
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



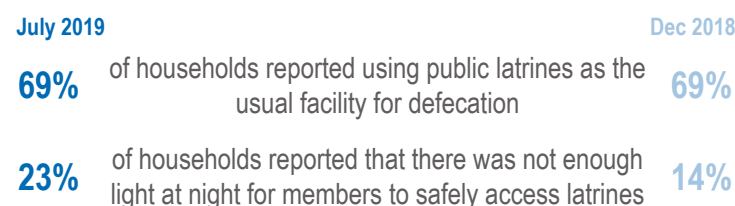
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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
- 3 35% Latrine is full



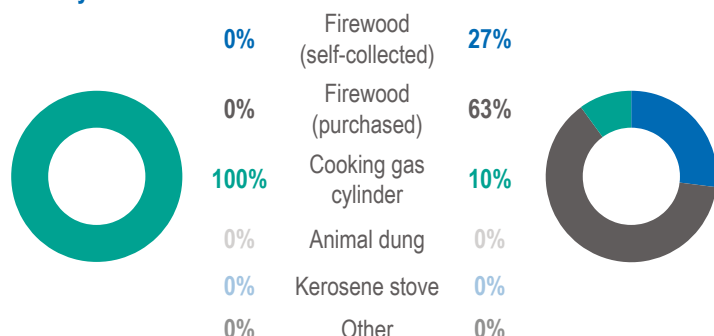


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

63%	Solar light	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

63%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	57%
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	30%
27%	None	3	Clinic too far away	30%

30% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

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

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **83%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

66%	Supplies	1	Safe spaces	49%
39%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
28%	Money for education	3	Improved curriculum	39%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

92%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	88%
84%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	86%
4%	Radio	3	Phone call	76%

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

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **0%**

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 camps¹⁷:

1	86%	Mahji
2	65%	Camp In Charge
3	12%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	44%	
	Fuel	62%	
2	Shelter materials	34%	
	Access to food	26%	
3	Solar	20%	
	Shelter materials	3%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 7 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

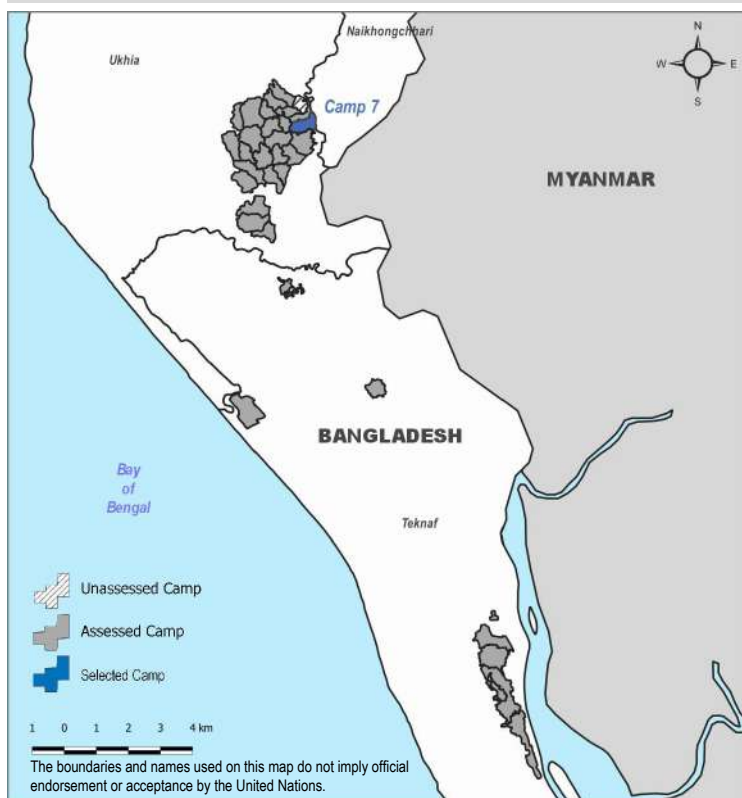
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	38,488
Population (families) ¹	9,156
Camp Area	0.71 km ²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km ²



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

5% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
73%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 54%
63%	Increased community watch groups	②	Advice about safety issues 53%
37%	Better camp management	③	Better camp management 40%
29%	Advice about safety issues	④	Natural disaster warning systems 27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Increased policing 15%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

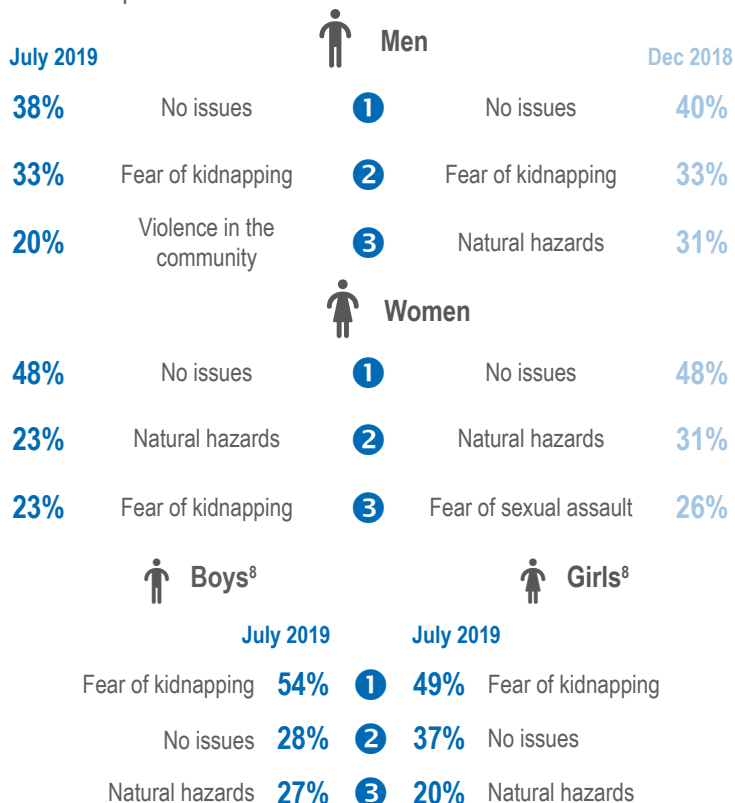
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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 exploitation⁸

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

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.

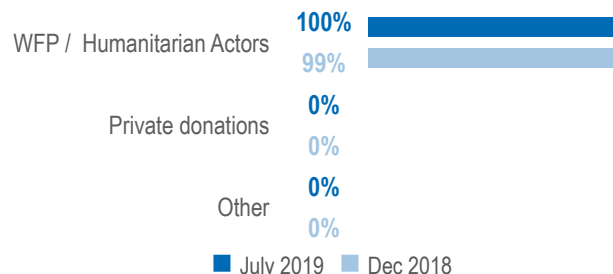


Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

96% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁹:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



July 2019

Dec 2018

49% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹²

27% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **26%**

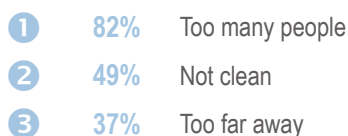


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



July 2019

Dec 2018

82% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **80%**

23% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **3%**

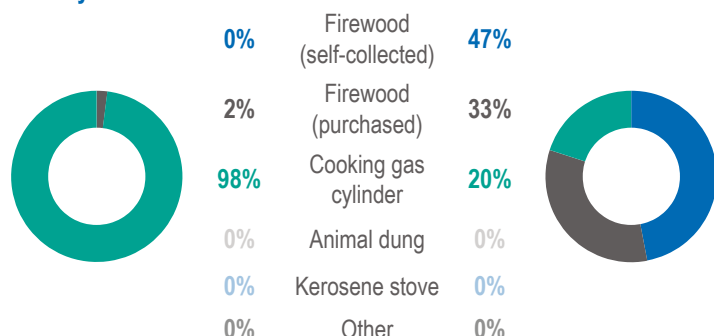


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

93% of households reported living in lockable shelters

94%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

66%	Solar light	1	Fuel	80%
50%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	51%
40%	Fan	3	Cooking items	48%

Dec 2018



Health

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

79%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	45%
38%	Clinic too far away	2	None	34%
23%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	23%

Dec 2018

33% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

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^{16,19}

60%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	61%
53%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	36%
41%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	36%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

98%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

90%

78%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

70%

%

3

Phone call

38%

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

87% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

1%

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

Dec 2018

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

1

85% Mahji

2

65% Camp In Charge

3

16% Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	37%	
	Access to food	41%	
2	Shelter materials	23%	
	Fuel	31%	
3	Solar	23%	
	Household/cooking items	9%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

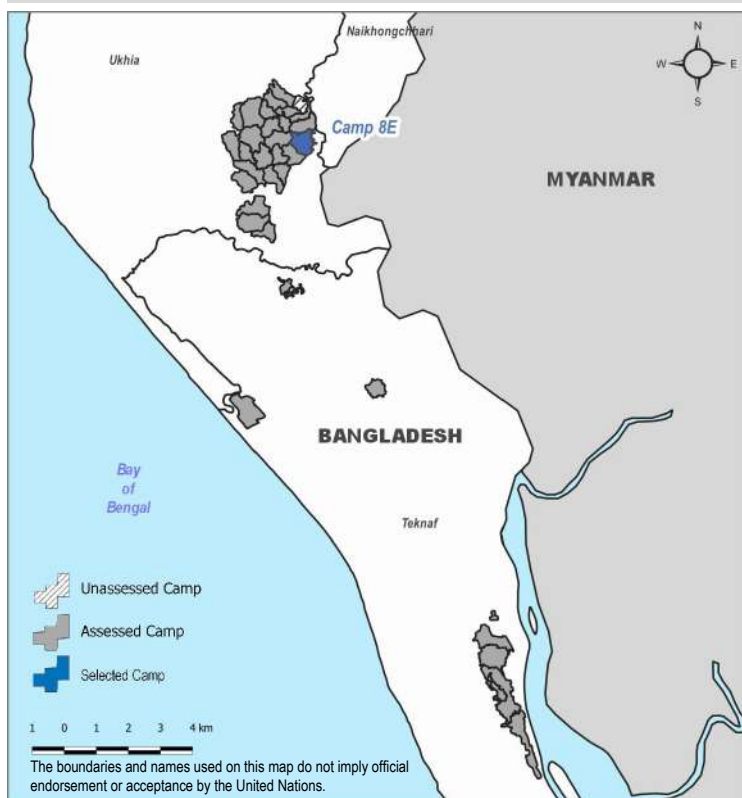
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	31,624
Population (families) ¹	7,291
Camp Area	0.96 km ²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	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 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 2019				Dec 2018	
67%	Improved paths and roads	1	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	5	Locks for shelters	22%	

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://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.



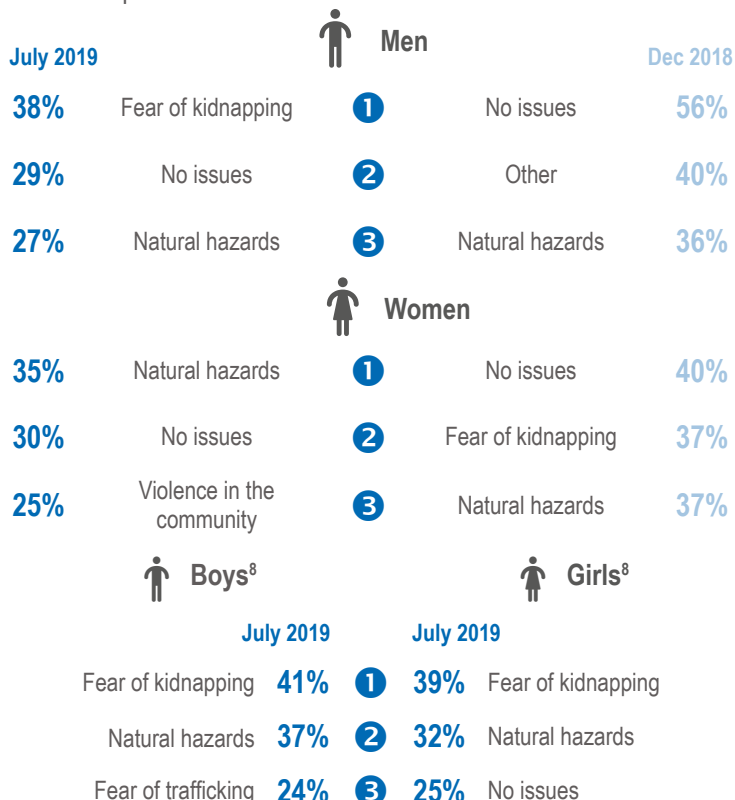
UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

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

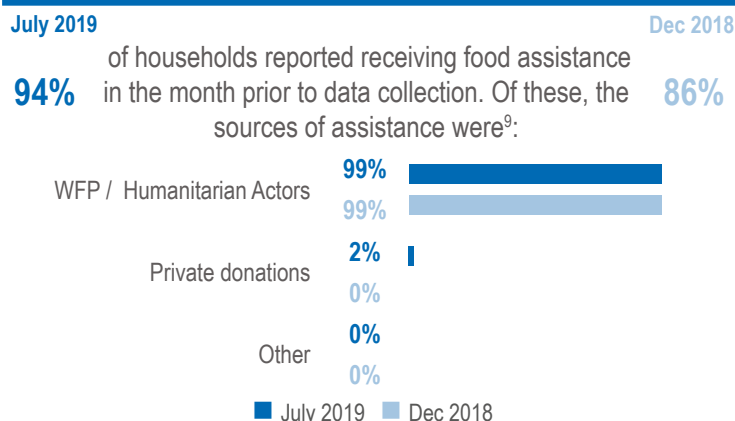
96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

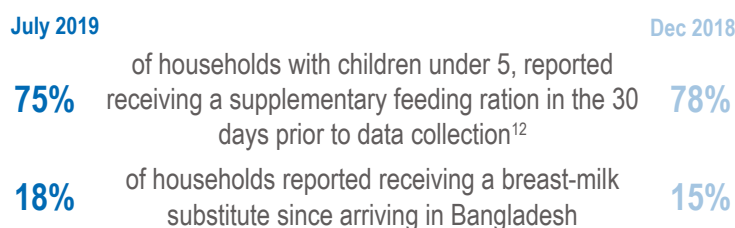
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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 76 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

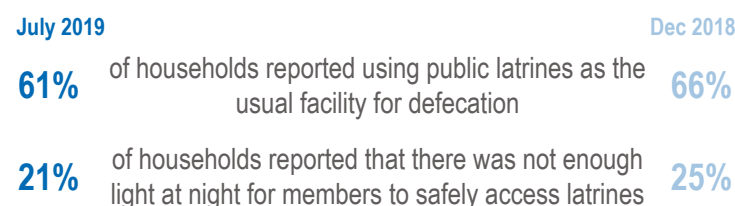
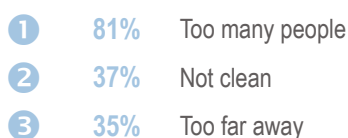


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



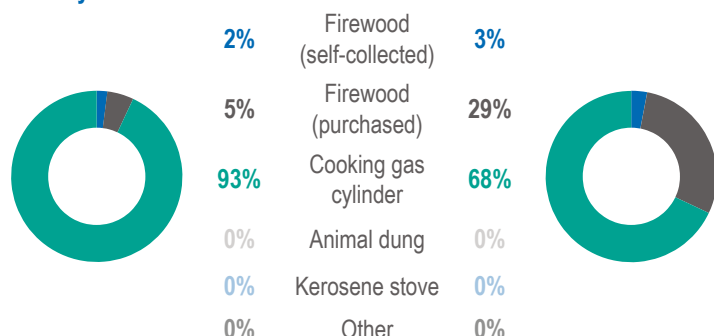


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

87% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



41% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

83%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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

72% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

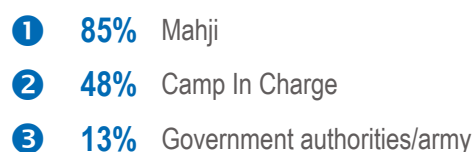
Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

2%

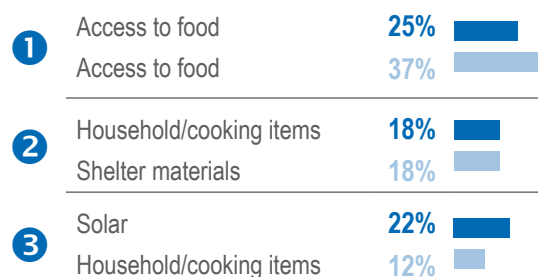
81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

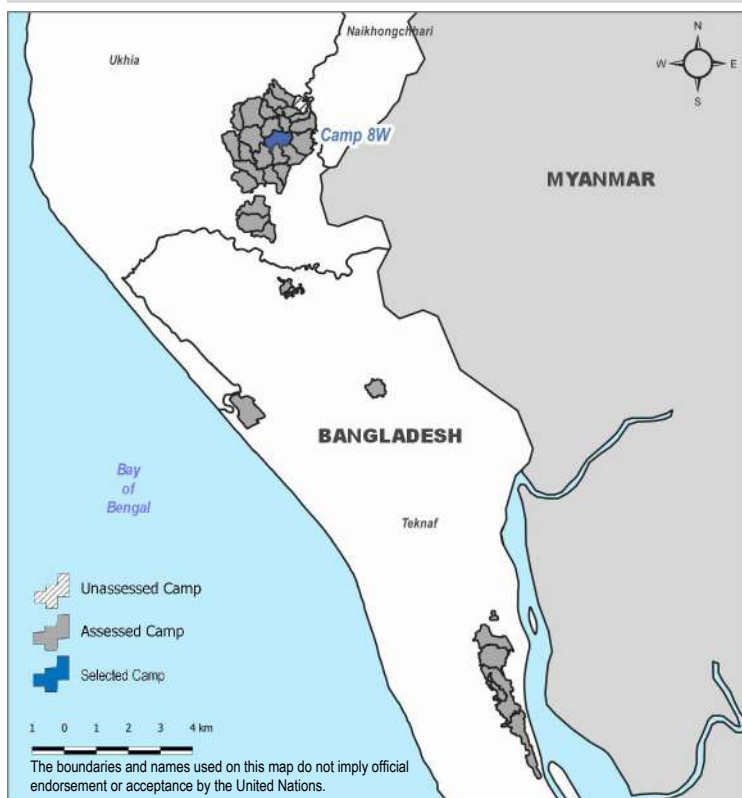
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,672
Population (families) ¹	7,519
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
77%	Improved paths and roads 1	Improved paths and roads 67%
47%	Increased community watch groups 2	Better camp management 57%
22%	Advice about safety issues 3	Advice about safety issues 41%
21%	Better camp management 4	Locks for shelters 25%
17%	Street signs 5	Street signs 18%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

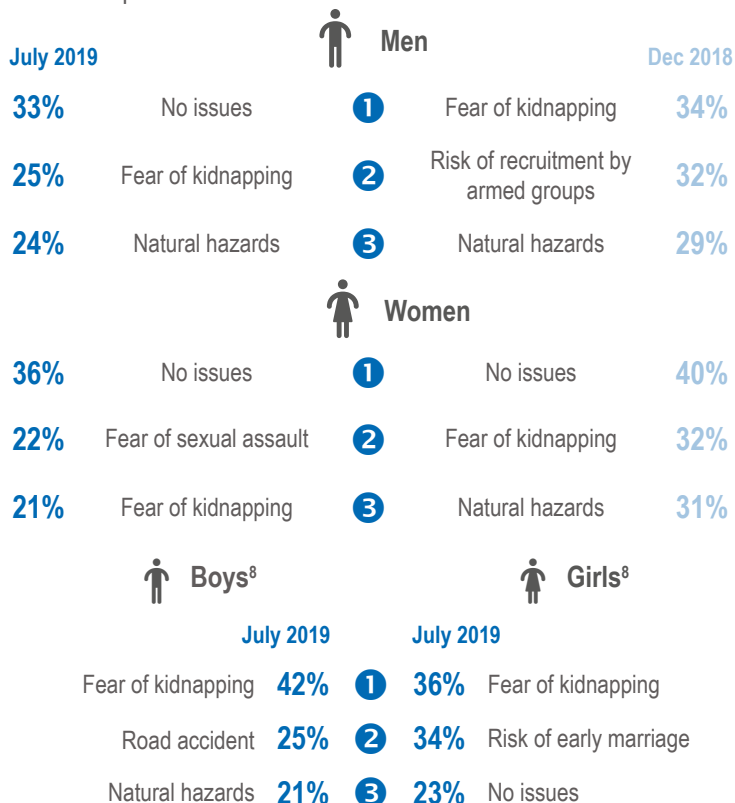
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

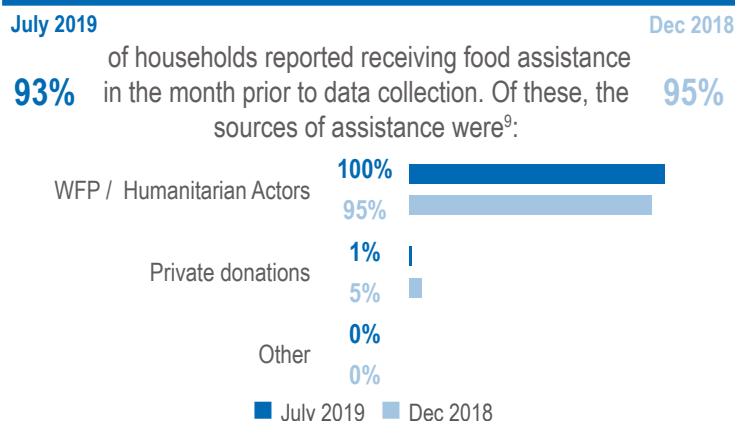
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 90% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

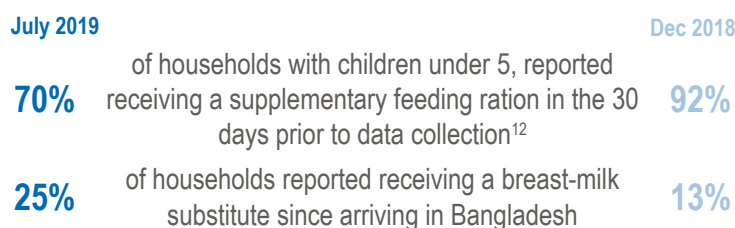
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



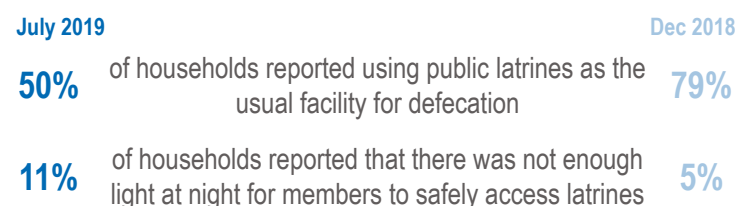
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 45% Not clean
- 2 43% No gender separation
- 3 38% Latrine is full



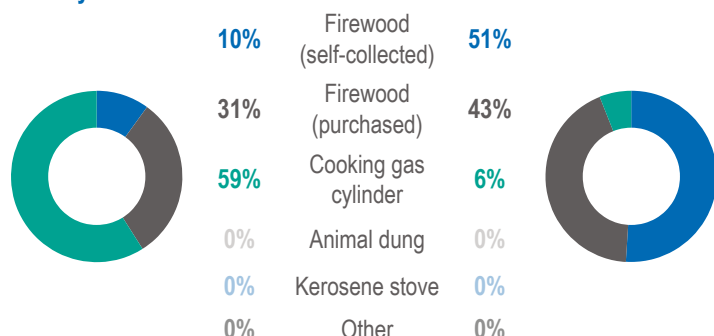


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters

69%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

58%	Solar light	1	Fuel	94%
47%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	72%
47%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	56%

Dec 2018

94%

72%

56%



Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

51%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	52%
48%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	38%
30%	Clinic too far away	3	Treatment unavailable	35%

Dec 2018

52%

38%

35%

52% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

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

92%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

69%	Supplies	1	Religious education	78%
57%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	77%
22%	Improved curriculum	3	Improved curriculum	42%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

96%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	93%
70%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	92%
8%	Radio	3	Phone call	58%

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

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

4%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	74%	Mahji
2	60%	Camp In Charge
3	17%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	25%	
	Access to food	44%	
2	Solar	19%	
	Fuel	43%	
3	Solar	25%	
	Clothing	9%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018





Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 9 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

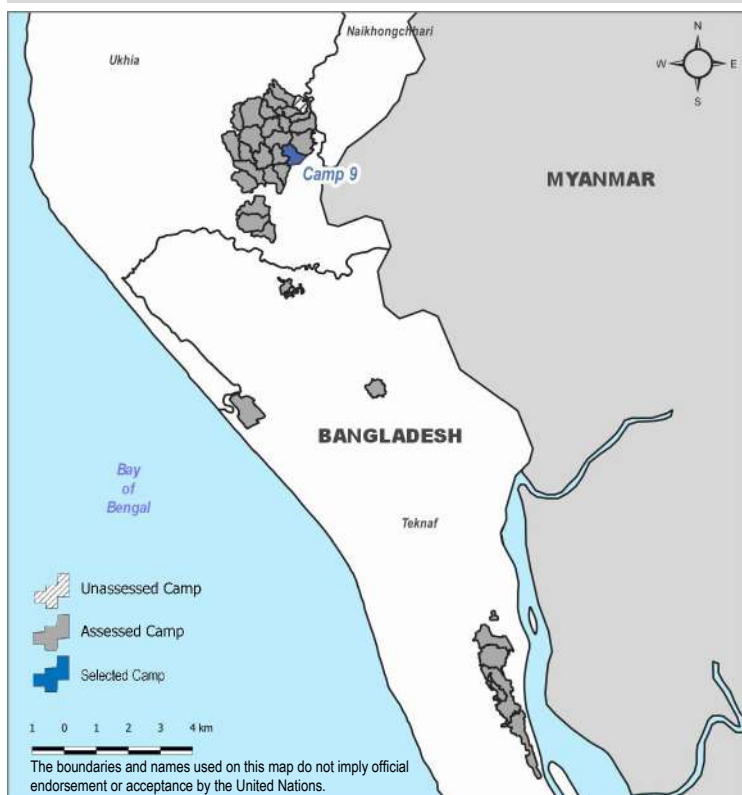
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



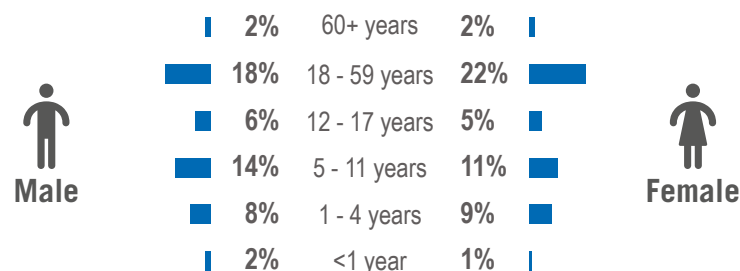
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	36,475
Population (families) ¹	8,601
Camp Area	0.65 km ²
Population density	56,195 individuals/km ²



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

14% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 76%
45%	Better camp management	②	Better camp management 73%
43%	Advice about safety issues	③	Advice about safety issues 63%
28%	Increased community watch groups	④	Increased policing 24%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Natural disaster warning systems 13%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

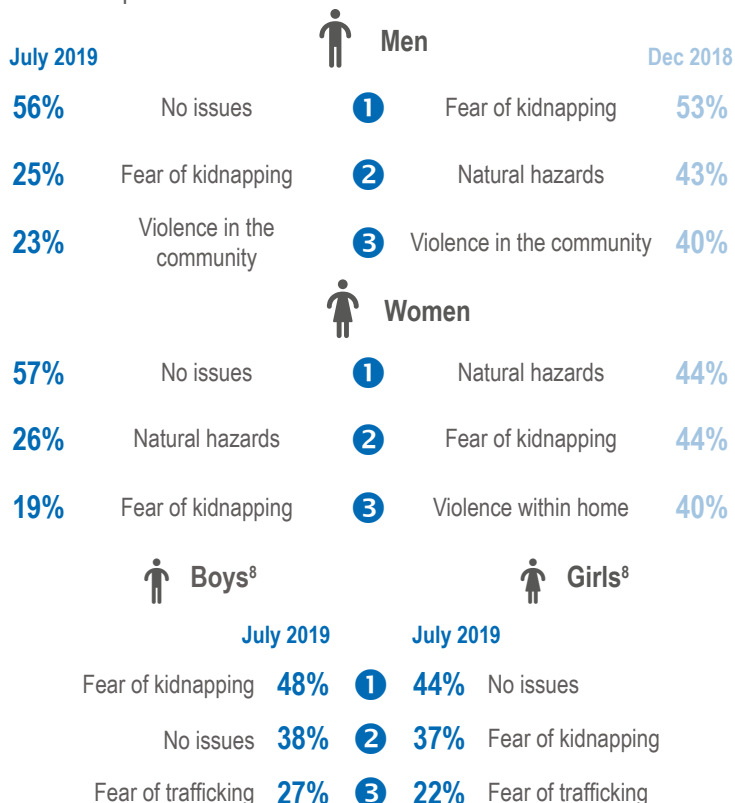
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

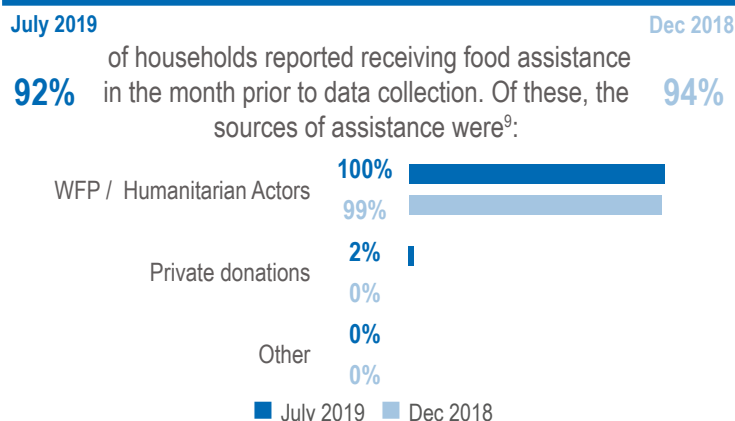
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 66%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 88%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

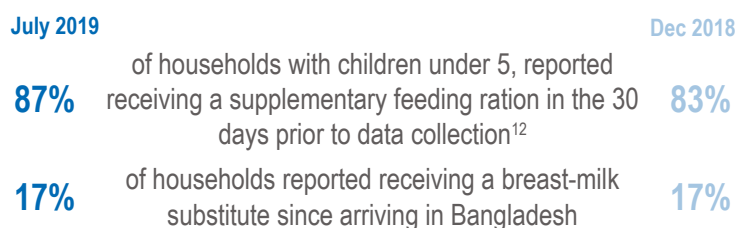
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



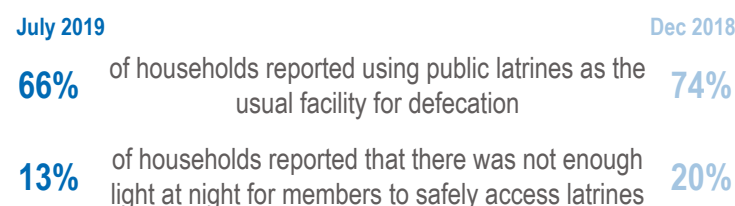
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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
- 3 46% Not clean



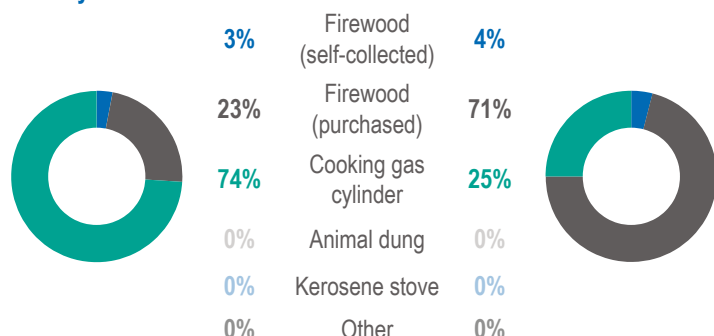


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

99%

68% of households reported living in lockable shelters

63%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

56%	Solar light	1	Fuel	73%
42%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing	63%
38%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	58%

Dec 2018

73%

63%

58%



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

63%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	71%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	41%
29%	None	3	Poor staff behaviour	36%

Dec 2018

71%

41%

36%

44% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

98%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

67%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

68%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	67%
38%	Better teachers	2	Vocational skills training	38%
35%	Money for education	3	Religious education	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

78%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

97%

75%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

73%

7%

Radio

3

Phone call

69%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

3%

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

Dec 2018

11%

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 camps¹⁷:

- 77%** Mahji
- 74%** Camp In Charge
- 15%** Directly to service providers



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	36%	
	Fuel	34%	
2	Shelter materials	22%	
	Access to food	30%	
3	Solar	27%	
	Shelter materials	12%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

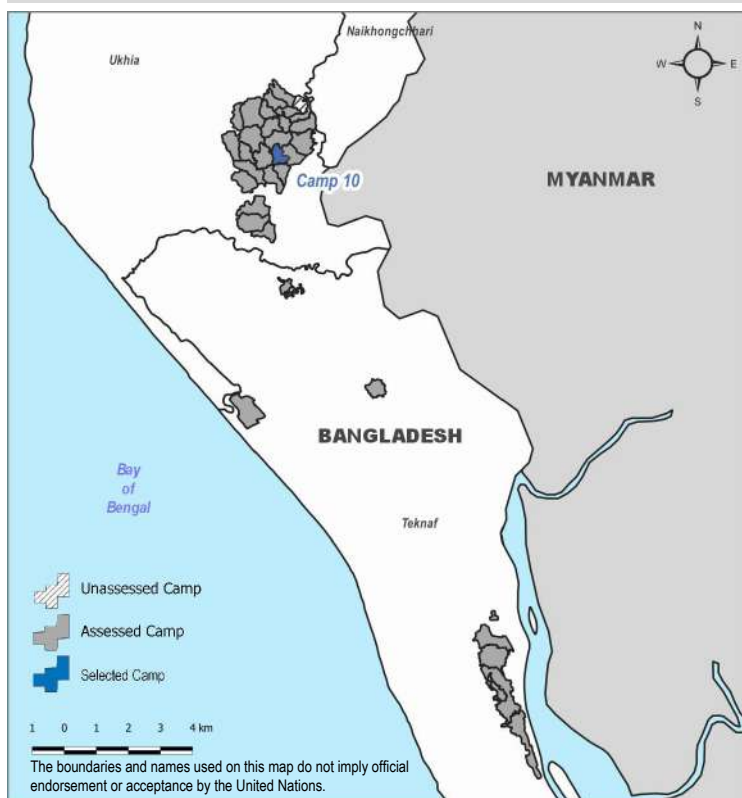
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



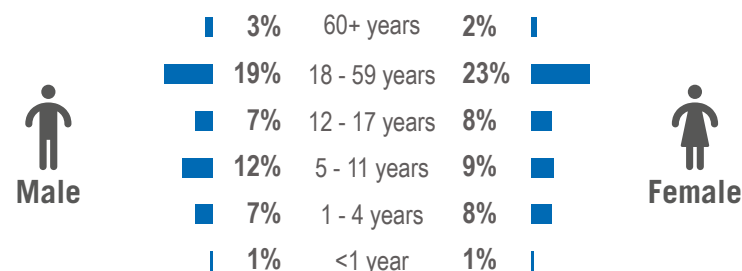
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,667
Population (families) ¹	7,575
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	65,842 individuals/km ²



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

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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	7%	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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
74%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 94%
45%	Advice about safety issues	②	Better camp management 63%
36%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues 48%
27%	Natural disaster warning system	④	Natural disaster warning systems 27%
22%	Increased community watch groups	⑤	Street signs 22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

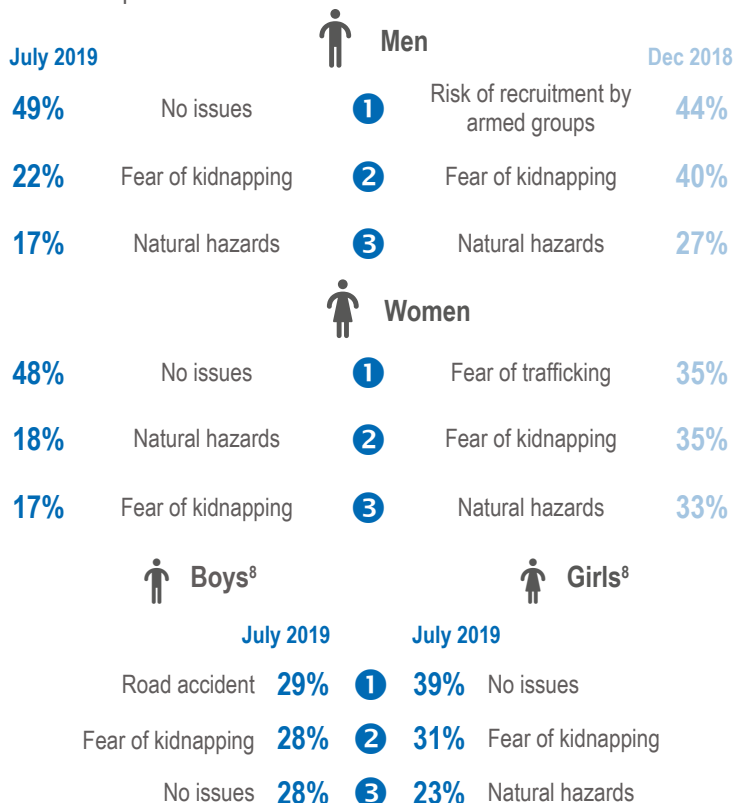
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

68% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

100% 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 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 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.

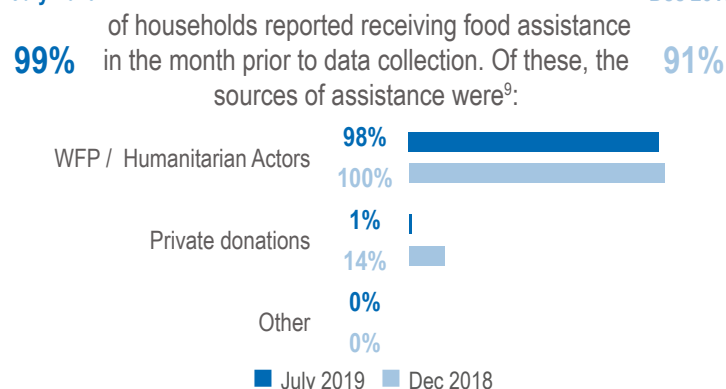
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

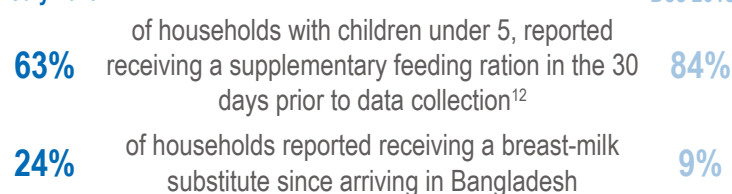


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



July 2019

Dec 2018

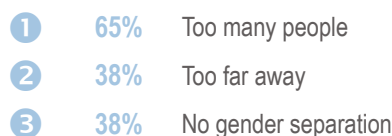


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:

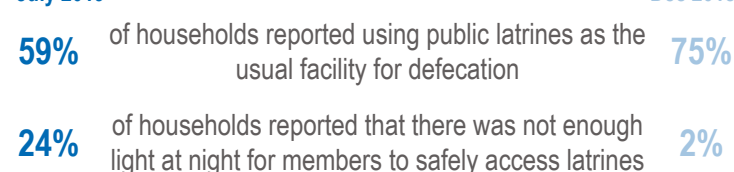


Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}



July 2019

Dec 2018



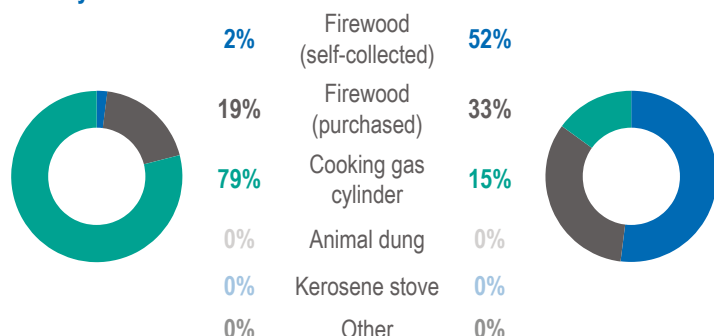


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

71% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

57%	Solar light	1	Fuel	93%
44%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	87%
38%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	59%



Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

67%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	63%
29%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Clinic too far away	3	Expensive treatment	27%

32% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

82%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

76%	Supplies	1	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 information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

87%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	100%
78%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	100%
5%	Printed leaflet	3	Phone call	79%

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

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	96%	Mahji
2	59%	Camp In Charge
3	14%	Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

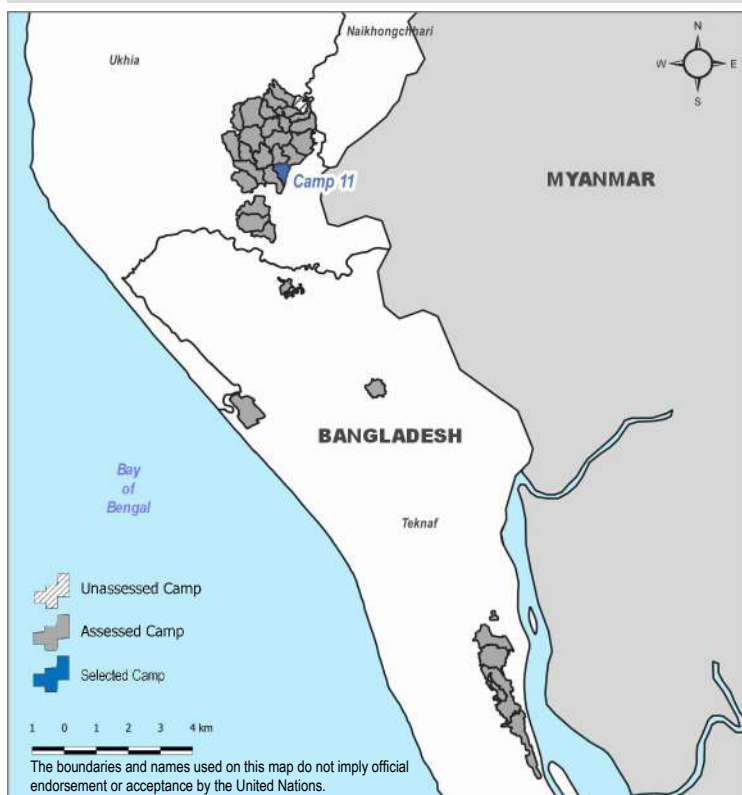
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



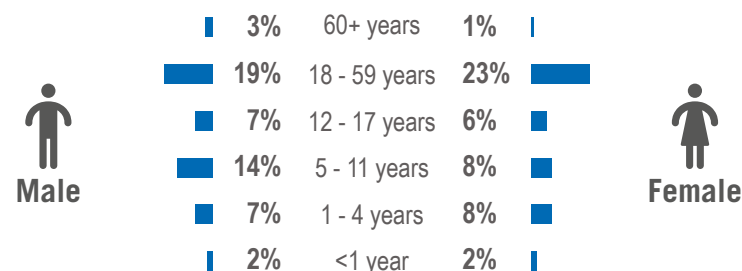
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	31,164
Population (families) ¹	7,069
Camp Area	0.47 km ²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km ²



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

13% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019				Dec 2018
80%	Improved paths and roads	1	Improved paths and roads	65%
42%	Natural disaster warning system	2	Advice about safety issues	57%
35%	Better camp management	3	Better camp management	52%
31%	Advice about safety issues	4	Locks for shelters	30%
26%	Increased community watch groups	5	Natural disaster warning systems	27%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

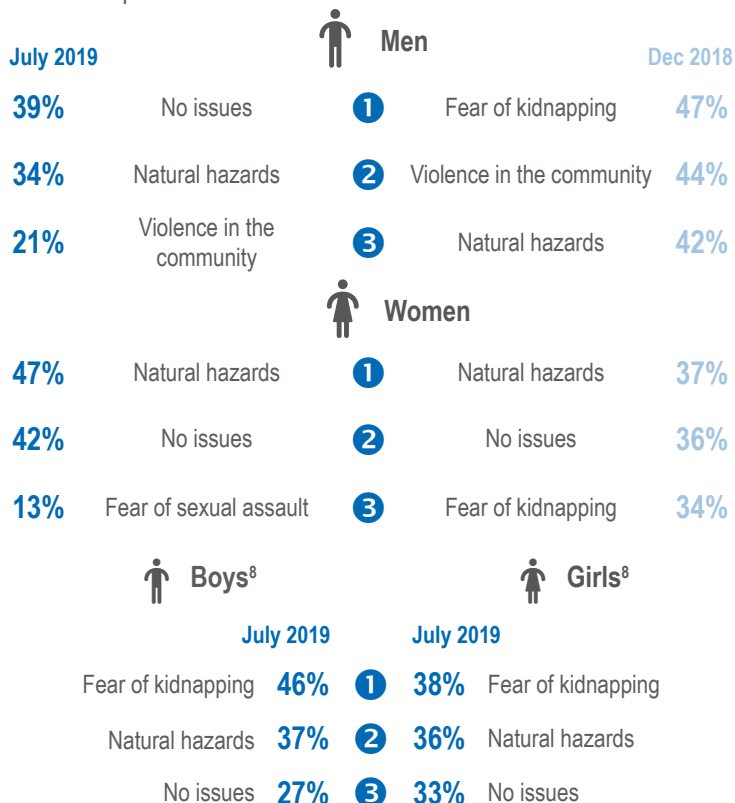
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

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

100% 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 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 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

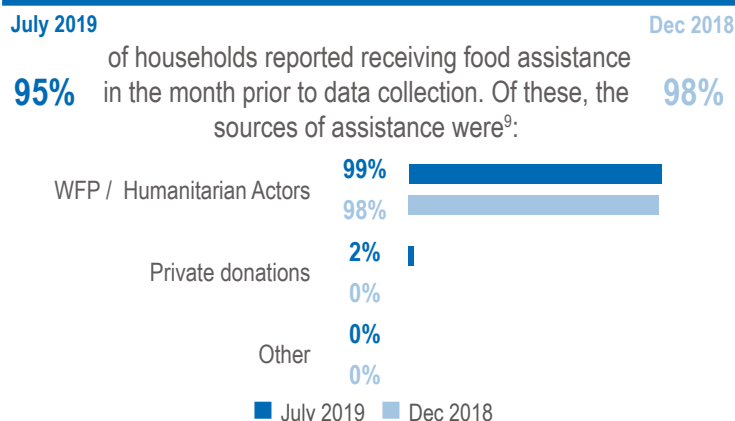
12. This question was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

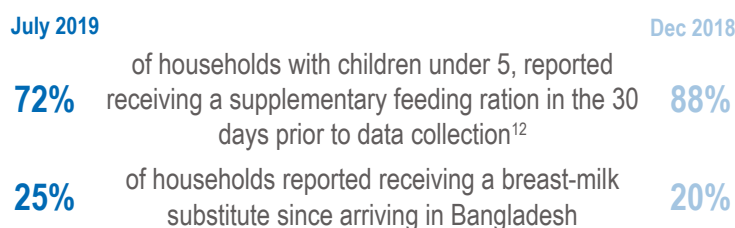
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

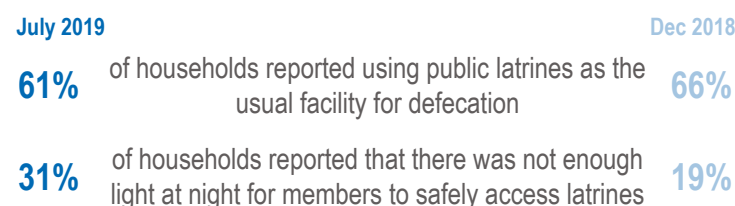
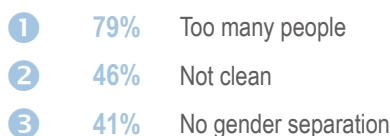


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



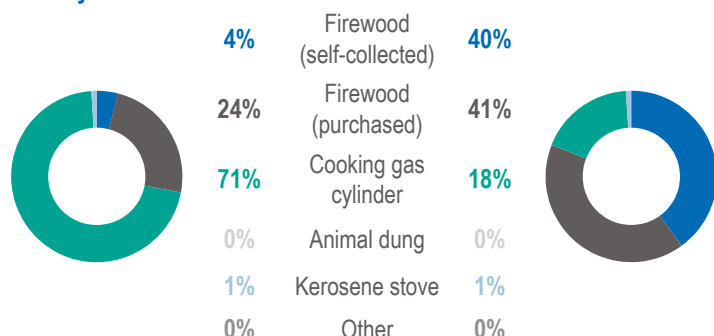


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

54% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

65%	Solar light	1	Fuel	90%
44%	Shelter materials	2	Cooking items	66%
40%	Cooking items	3	Clothing	56%



Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

64%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	59%
33%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	29%
22%	Clinic too far away	3	None	27%

28% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

74%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

66%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	50%
41%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	47%
27%	Money for education	3	Vocational skills training	29%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

86%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	98%
80%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	73%
3%	Information hub	3	Phone call	50%

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

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

8%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	81%	Mahji
2	55%	Camp In Charge
3	14%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Shelter materials	40%
	Fuel	46%
2	Solar	21%
	Access to food	32%
3	Solar	21%
	Safe latrines	9%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 12 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

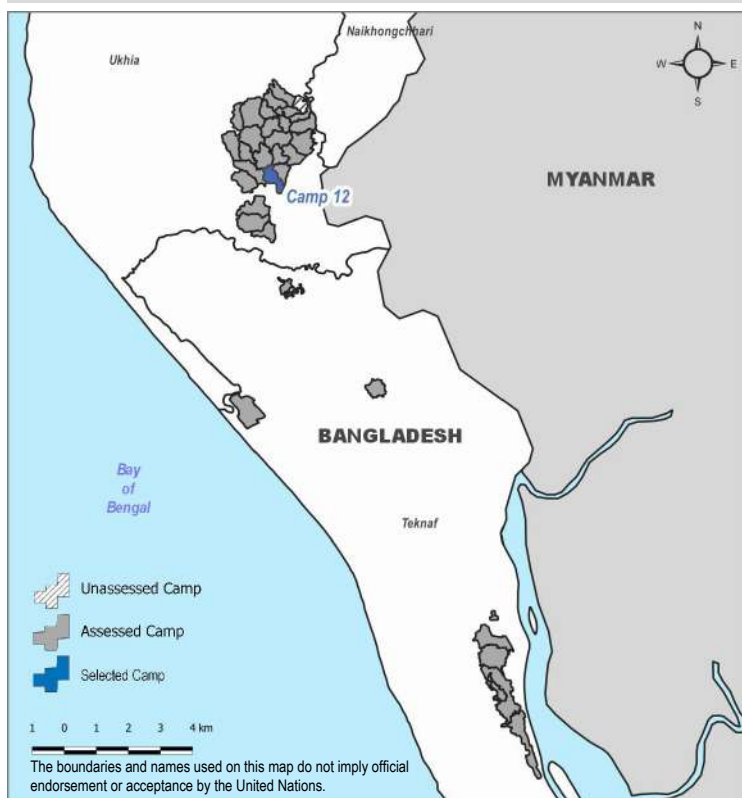
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



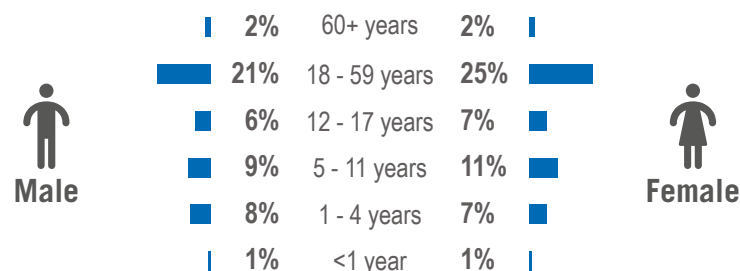
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	22,136
Population (families) ¹	4,905
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

3% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
54%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	52%
49%	Advice about safety issues	② Improved paths and roads	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	③ Natural disaster warning systems	45%
38%	Better camp management	④ Improved access for vulnerable persons	36%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤ Locks for shelters	26%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://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.



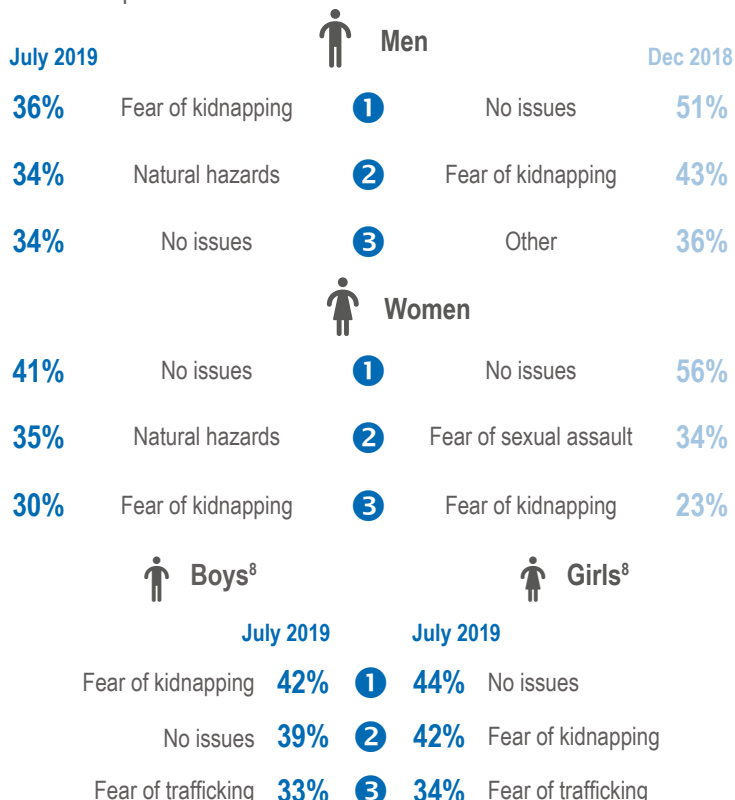
UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

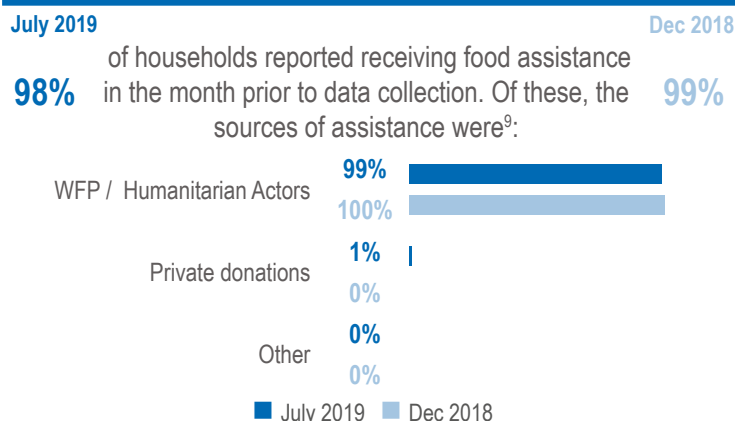
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

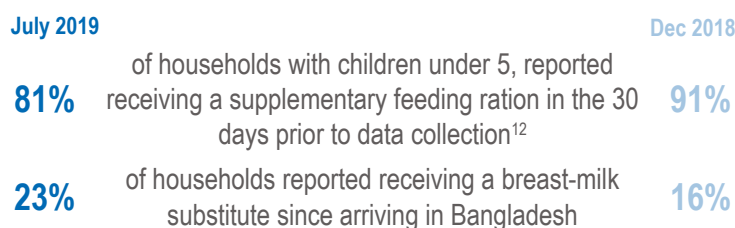
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



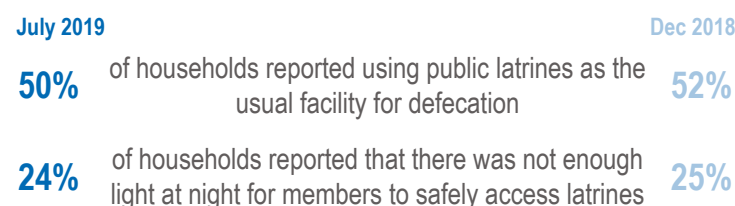
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 64% Too many people
- 2 45% No gender separation
- 3 38% Latrine is full



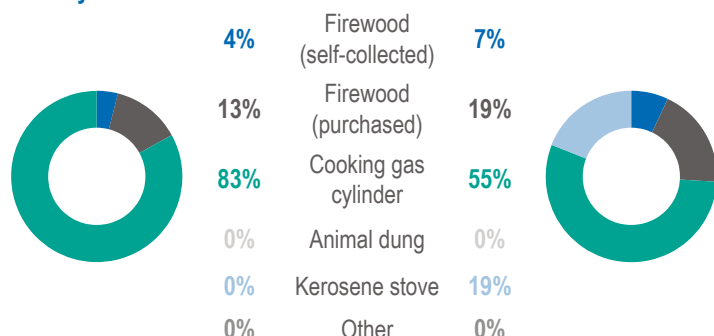


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

98%

66% of households reported living in lockable shelters

67%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

53%	Shelter materials	1	Clothing	69%
49%	Solar light	2	Fuel	62%
45%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	61%

Dec 2018

69%

62%

61%



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

63%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	43%
27%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
26%	None	3	None	28%

Dec 2018

43%

36%

28%

26% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

99%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

69%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

75%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	35%
40%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	28%
26%	Money for education	3	Do not know	28%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

93%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

91%

71%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

83%

8%

Radio

3

Phone call

74%

42% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

77% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

1%

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

Dec 2018

4%

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 camps¹⁷:

1

77% Mahji

2

59% Camp In Charge

3

6% Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1

Access to food

37%

Access to food

33%

2

Shelter materials

21%

Fuel

31%

3

Solar

19%

Household/cooking items

13%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

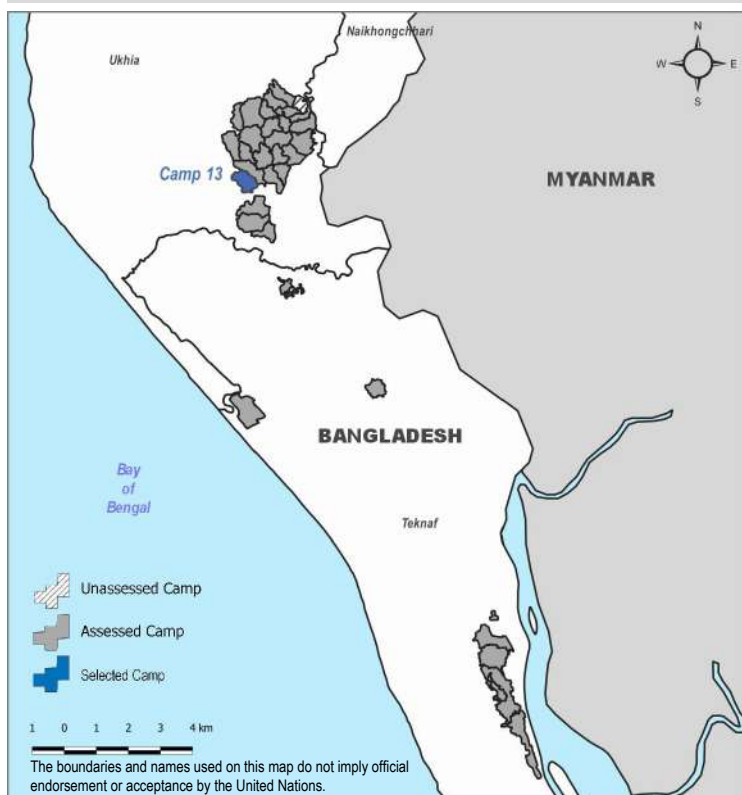
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



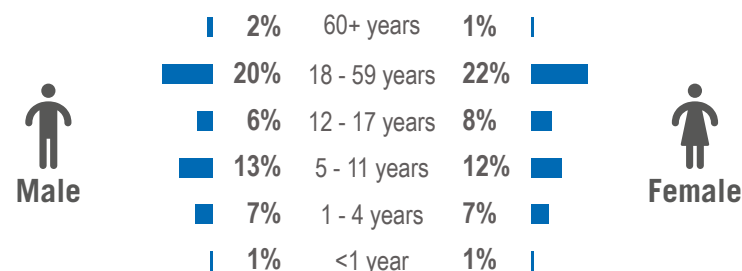
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals) ¹	41,056
Population (families) ¹	9,618
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km ²



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

14% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 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 2019		Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads ①	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 ⑤	Street signs 25%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

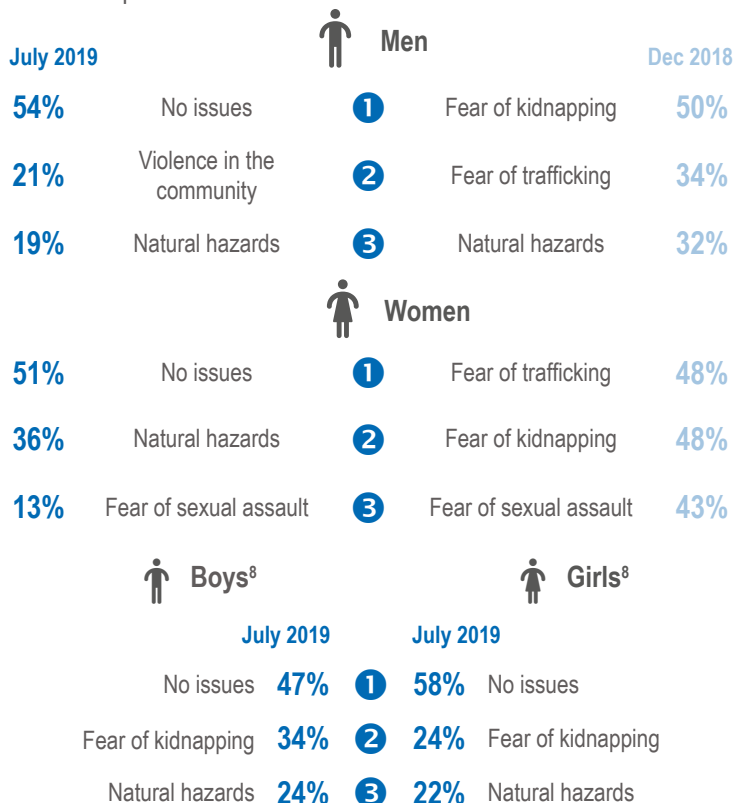
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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 exploitation⁸
- 97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

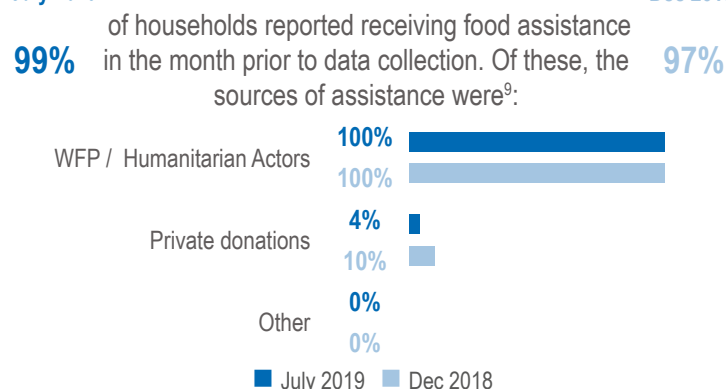
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

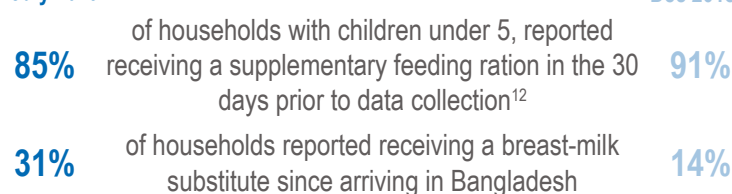


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



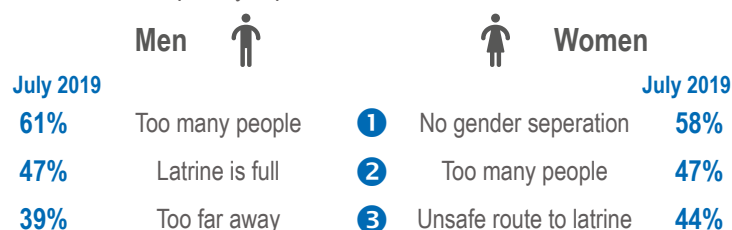
July 2019

Dec 2018



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:

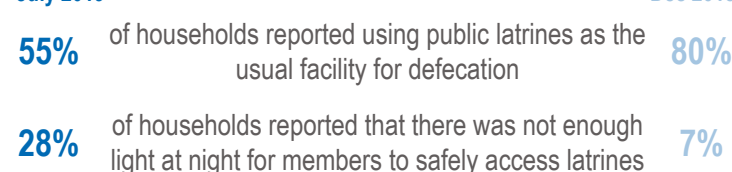


Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}

- 1 72% Too many people
- 2 51% Latrine is full
- 3 42% No gender separation

July 2019

Dec 2018



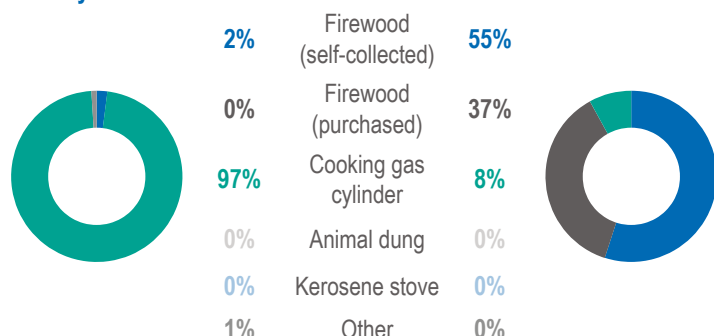


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

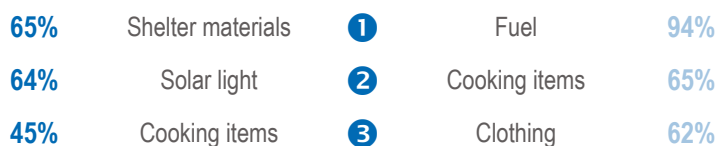
100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

52% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



46% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



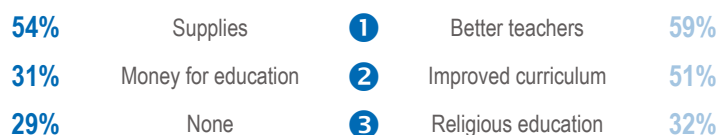
Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



74% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

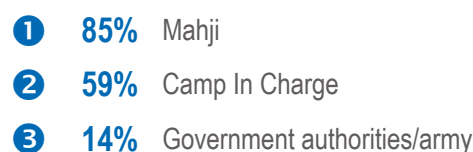
July 2019

Dec 2018

1% 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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 14 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

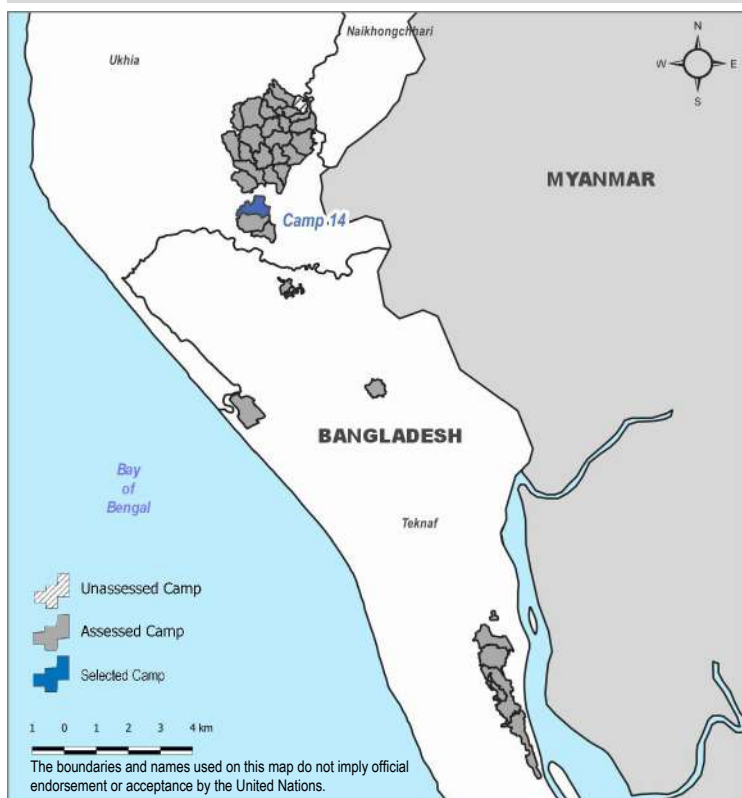
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



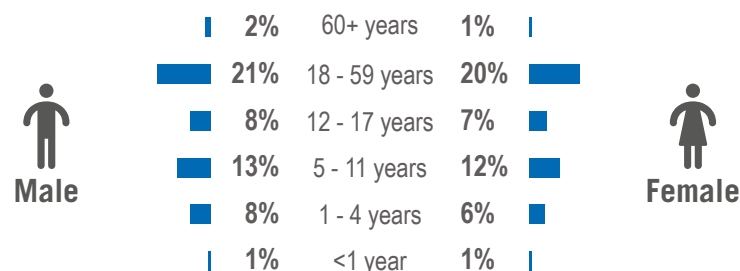
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / ACF
Population (individuals) ¹	31,357
Population (families) ¹	6,904
Camp Area	0.86 km ²
Population density	36,596 individuals/km ²



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

11% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 2019			Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 76%
51%	Better camp management	②	Advice about safety issues 56%
40%	Increased community watch groups	③	Better camp management 46%
39%	Advice about safety issues	④	Natural disaster warning systems 31%
30%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Increased policing 21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

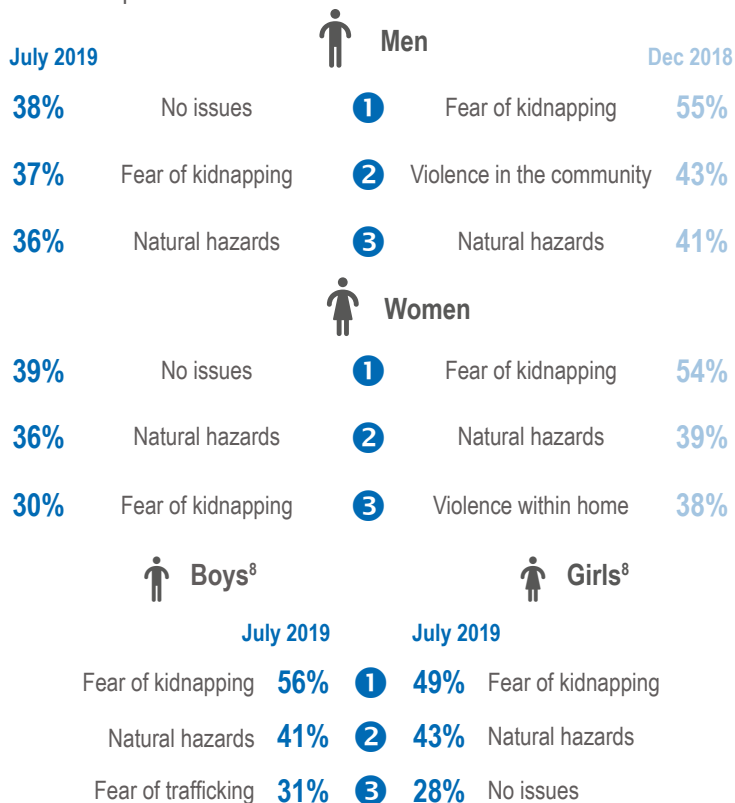
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

99% 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 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.

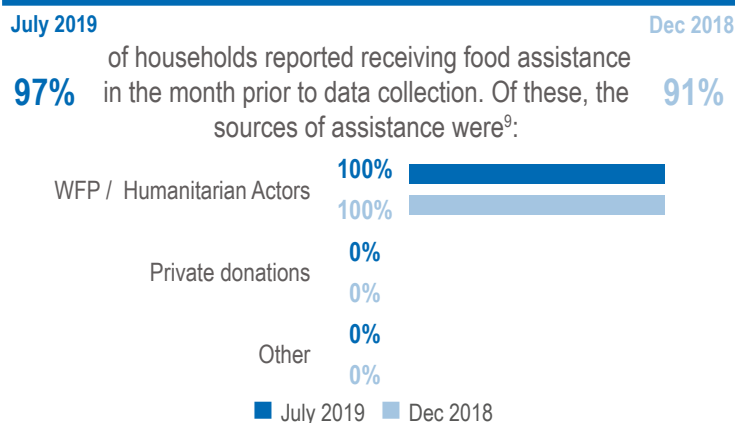
12. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

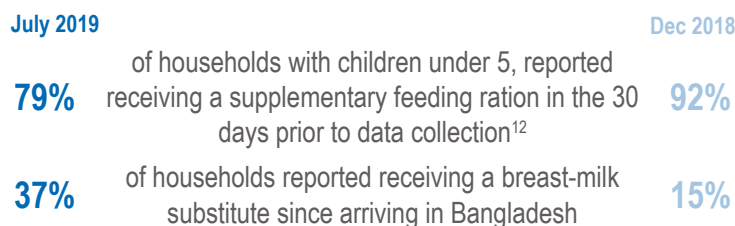
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

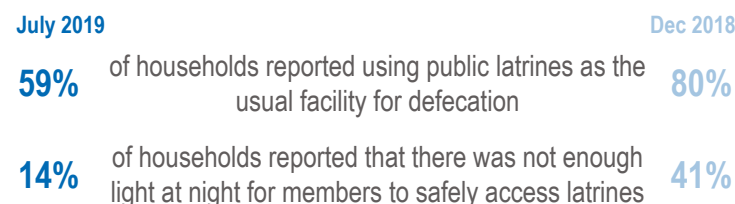
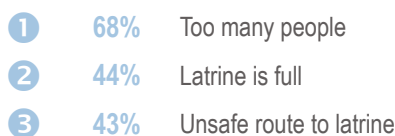


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



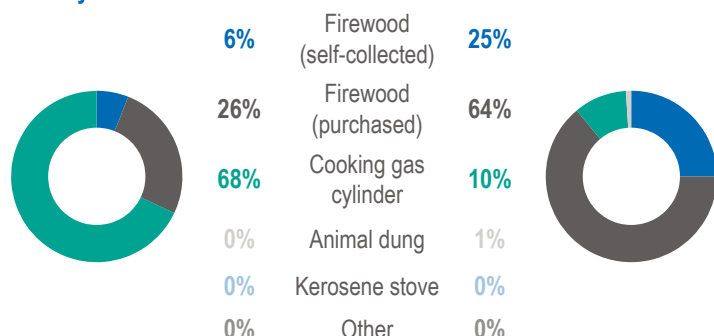


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

100%

44% of households reported living in lockable shelters

57%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

66%	Shelter materials	1	Fuel	93%
57%	Solar light	2	Clothing	60%
36%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	48%

Dec 2018



Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

57%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	54%
45%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	43%
29%	Supplies unavailable	3	Crowded	35%

Dec 2018

38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

98%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

60%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

67%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	52%
36%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	38%
28%	Money for education	3	Improved curriculum	31%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

81%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	94%
81%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Radio	3	Phone call	69%

Dec 2018

27% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

Dec 2018

6%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	90%	Camp In Charge
2	86%	Mahji
3	23%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	36%
	Fuel	54%
2	Shelter materials	21%
	Access to food	28%
3	Solar	19%
	Household/cooking items	5%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

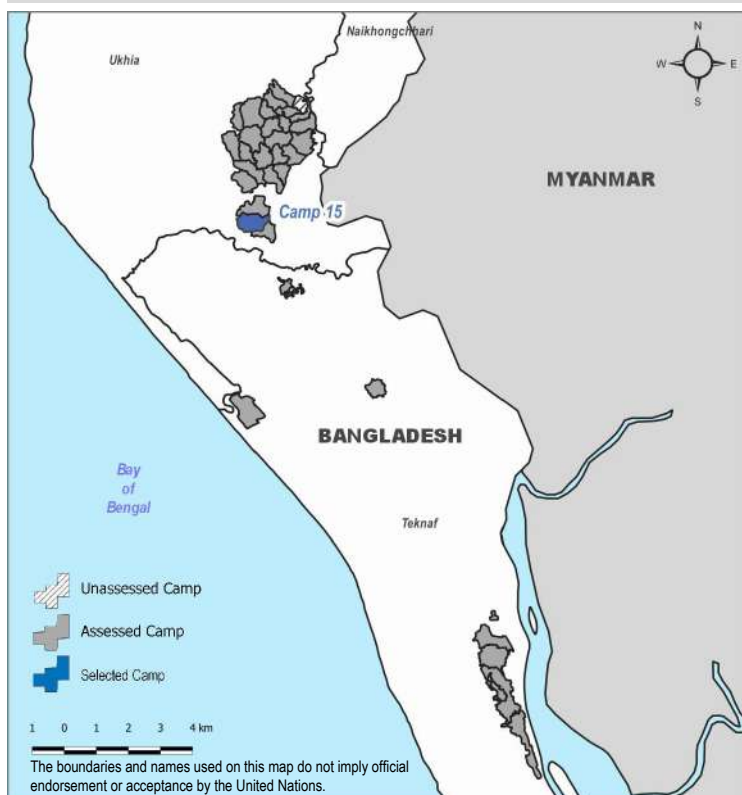
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



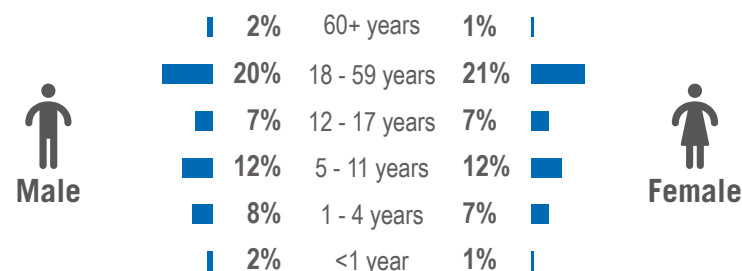
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Christian Aid
Population (individuals) ¹	49,442
Population (families) ¹	11,174
Camp Area	0.99 km ²
Population density	49,855 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

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

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%
Families with PSN	29%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
55%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 44%
45%	Better camp management	②	Advice about safety issues 36%
41%	Advice about safety issues	③	Better camp management 33%
38%	Increased community watch groups	④	Information on complaints system 26%
34%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Improved access for vulnerable persons 25%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

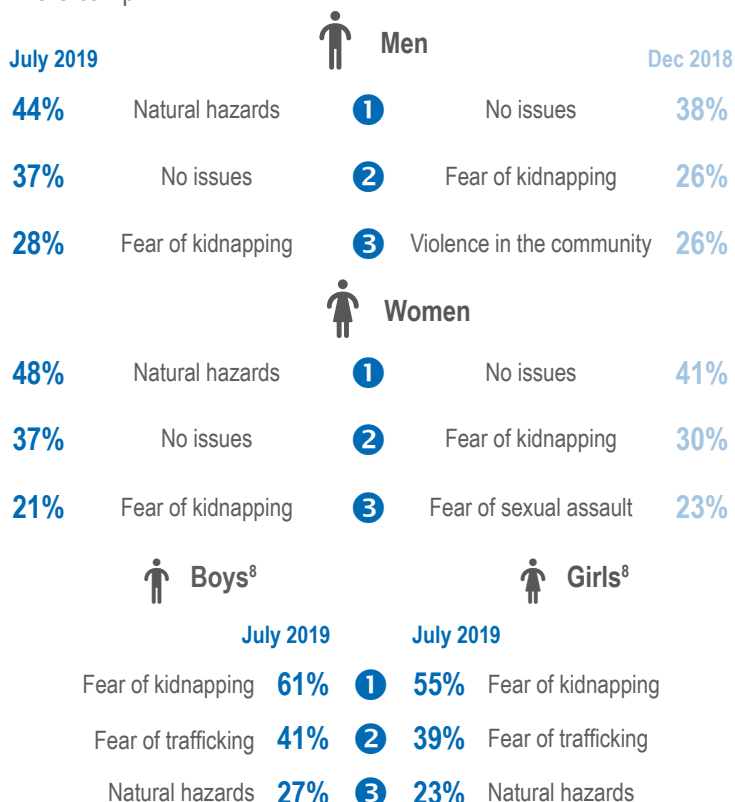
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

72% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

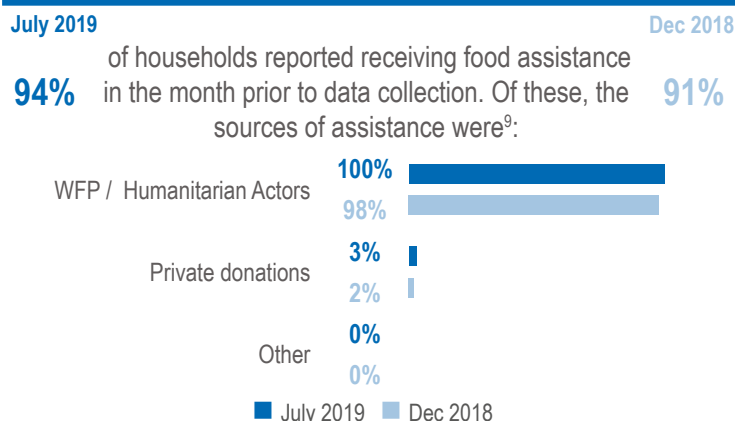
99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

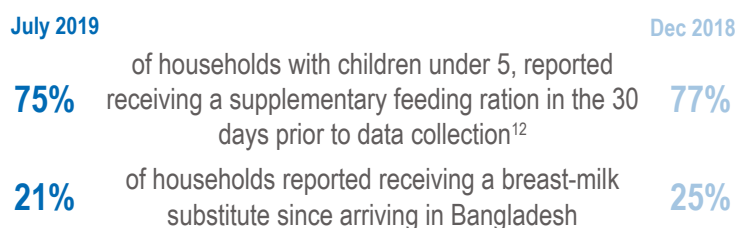
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 76 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

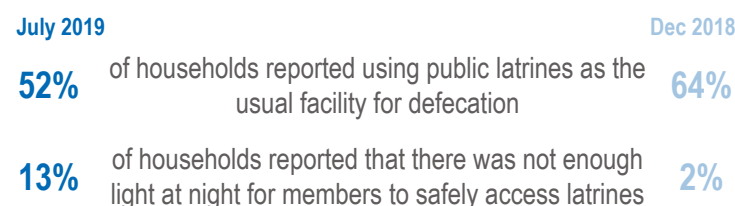
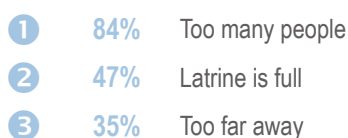


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



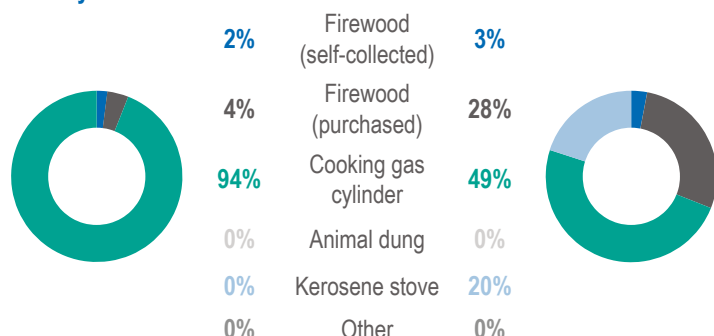


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

57%	Shelter materials	1	Clothing	69%
55%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	50%
50%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	49%



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

51%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	48%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	47%
28%	None	3	Poor staff behaviour	32%

29% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

95% 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^{16,19}

69%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	69%
42%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	56%
29%	Money for education	3	Religious education	46%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

85%	Loudspeakers	1	Face-to-face	98%
72%	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	95%
5%	Information hub	3	Phone call	62%

34% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

63% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

1%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	88%	Mahji
2	44%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	39%	
	Access to food	56%	
2	Clothing	17%	
	Shelter materials	11%	
3	Solar	20%	
	Household/cooking items	9%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 16 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

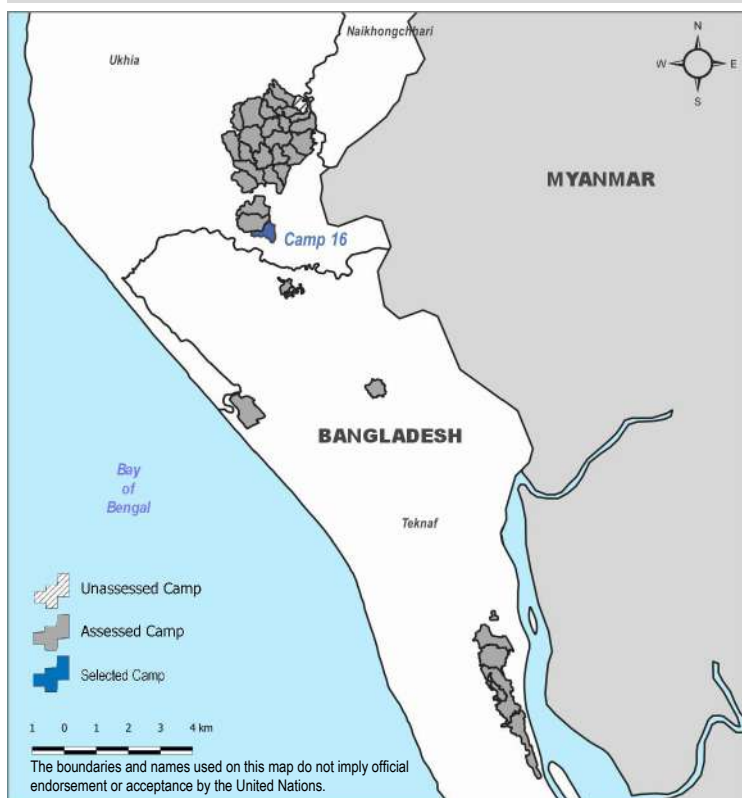
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



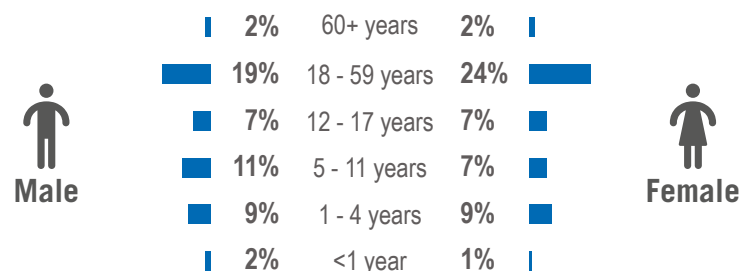
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / CARE
Population (individuals) ¹	21,639
Population (families) ¹	4,839
Camp Area	0.52 km ²
Population density	41,526 individuals/km ²



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

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
64%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	61%
47%	Increased community watch groups	② Improved paths and roads	55%
38%	Advice about safety issues	③ Better camp management	41%
31%	Better camp management	④ Natural disaster warning systems	27%
16%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤ Improved access for vulnerable persons	27%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

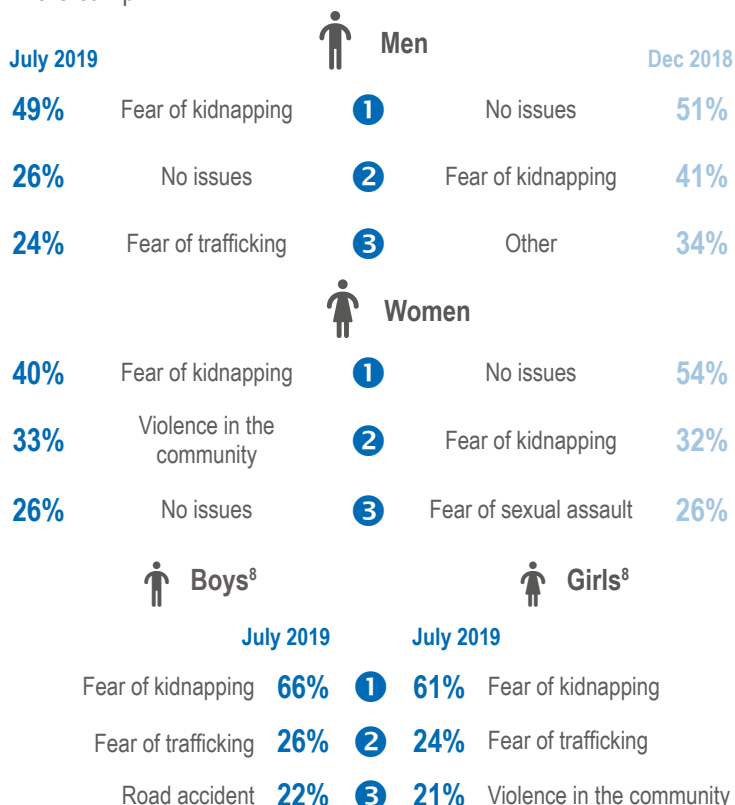
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

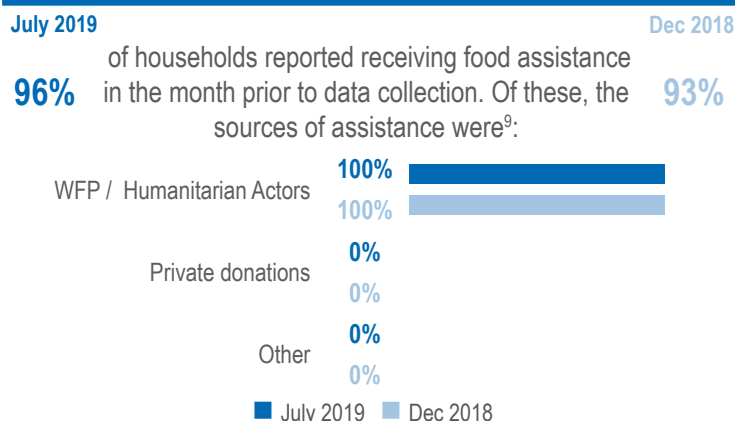
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



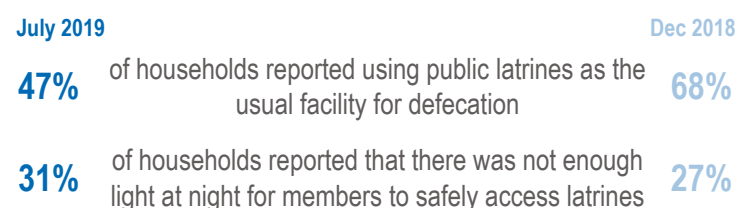
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 61% Too many people
- 2 55% No gender separation
- 3 0% Latrine is full



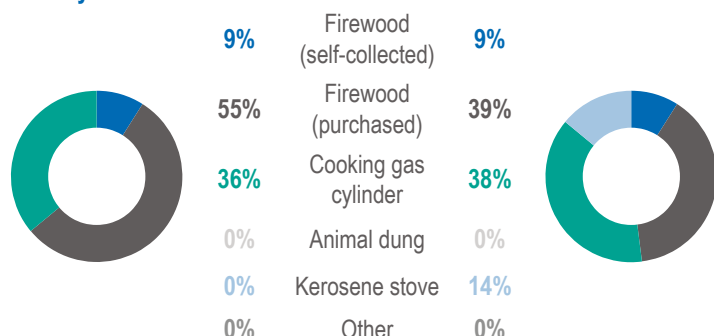


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

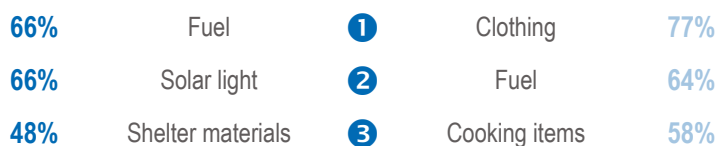
100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

51% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



51% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

94% 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^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



51% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

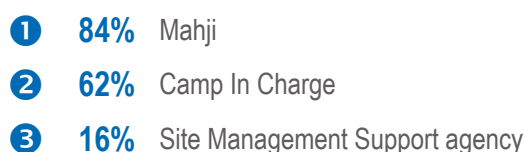
Dec 2018

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

4%

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 17 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

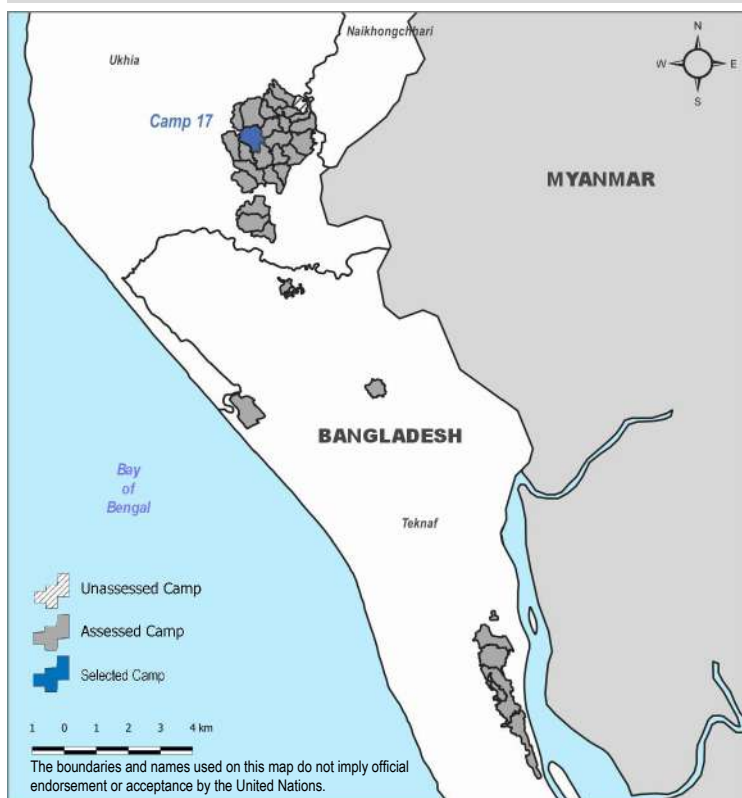
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



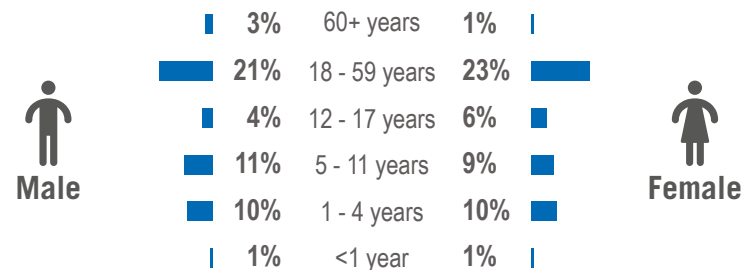
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	15,472
Population (families) ¹	3,649
Camp Area	0.95 km ²
Population density	16,216 individuals/km ²



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

11% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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

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

July 2019			Dec 2018
72%	Improved paths and roads	①	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	⑤	Better camp management 20%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

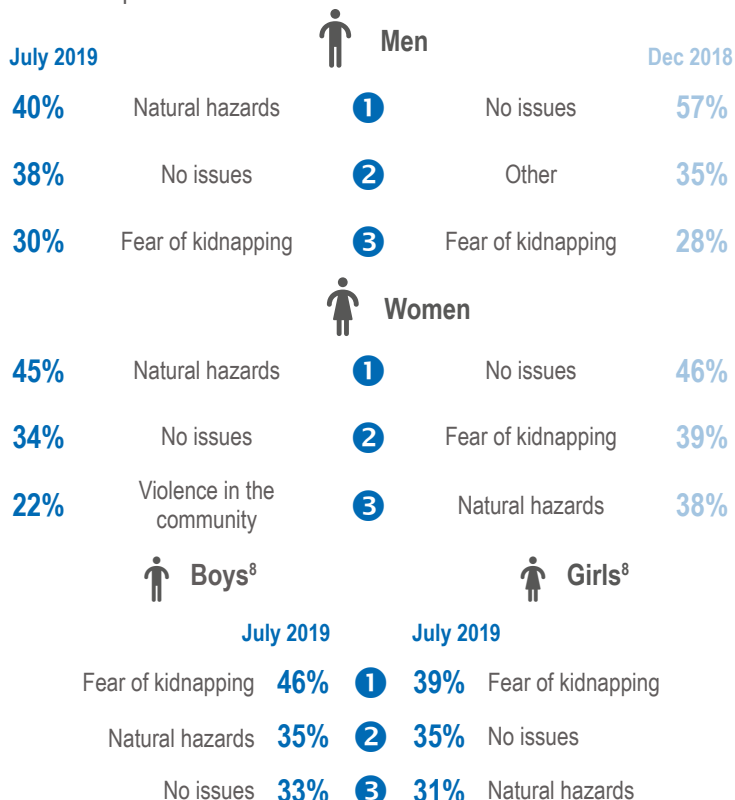
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

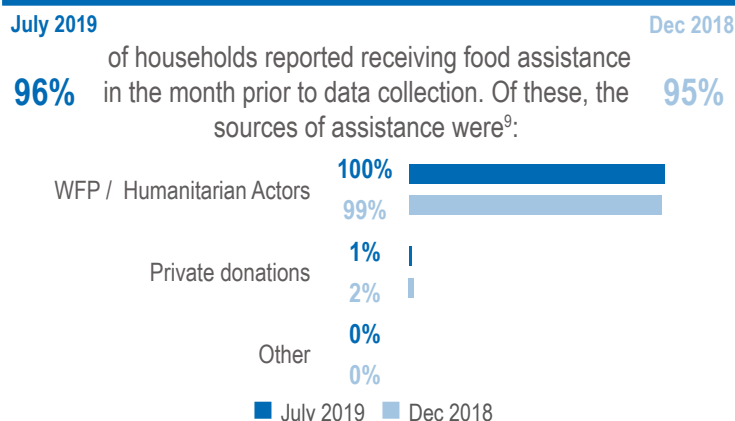
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



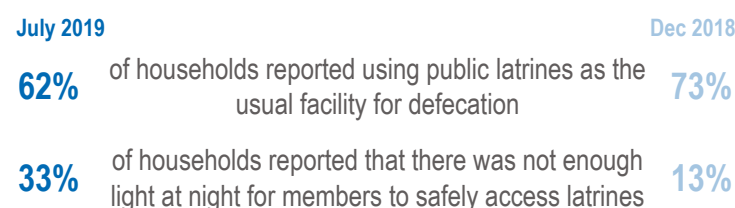
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 55% Too many people
- 2 35% Too far away
- 3 19% Not clean



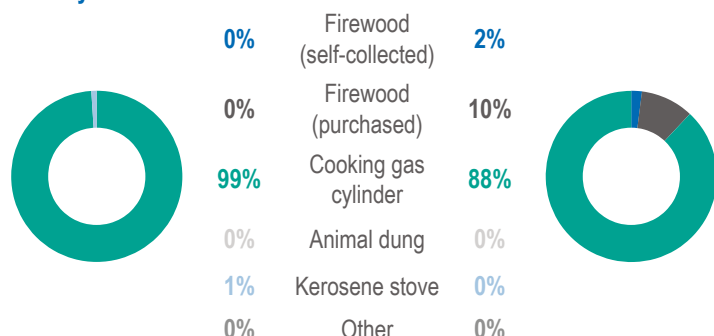


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

71%	Solar light	1	Clothing	83%
53%	Shelter materials	2	NFIs	62%
46%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	51%



Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

52%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	54%
43%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	53%
33%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	29%

33% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

85%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

66%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	56%
41%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	48%
34%	Money for education	3	Religious education	48%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

81%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	81%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	76%
3%	Radio	3	Phone call	64%

41% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	92%	Mahji
2	52%	Camp In Charge
3	8%	Religious leaders



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	47%	
	Access to food	50%	
2	Shelter materials	28%	
	Clothing	18%	
3	Solar	25%	
	Shelter materials	11%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

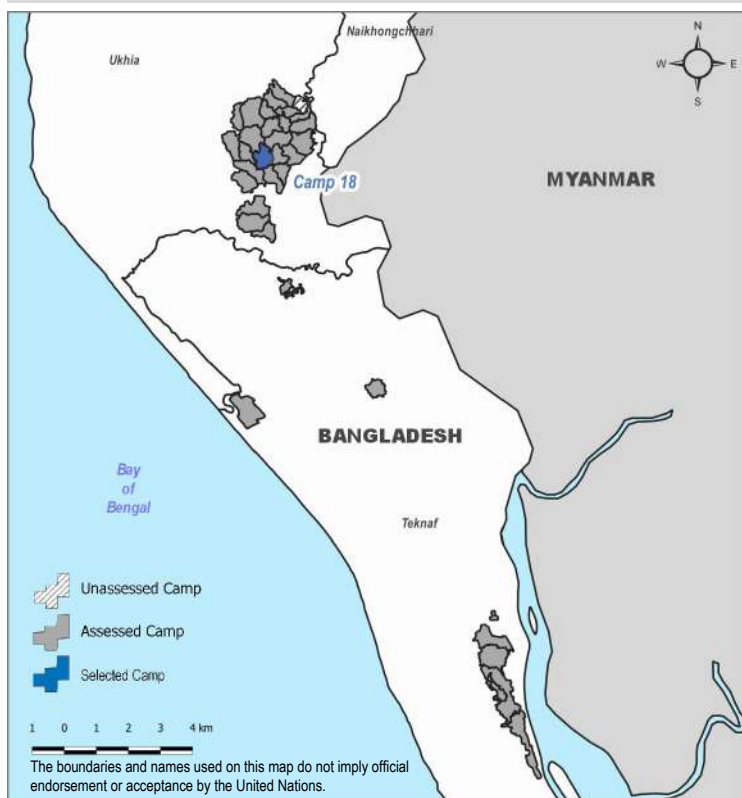
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	27,220
Population (families) ¹	6,655
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km ²



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

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	49%
46%	Advice about safety issues	② Improved paths and roads	41%
37%	Natural disaster warning system	③ Natural disaster warning systems	38%
35%	Better camp management	④ Improved access for vulnerable persons	22%
33%	Increased community watch groups	⑤ Locks for shelters	21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

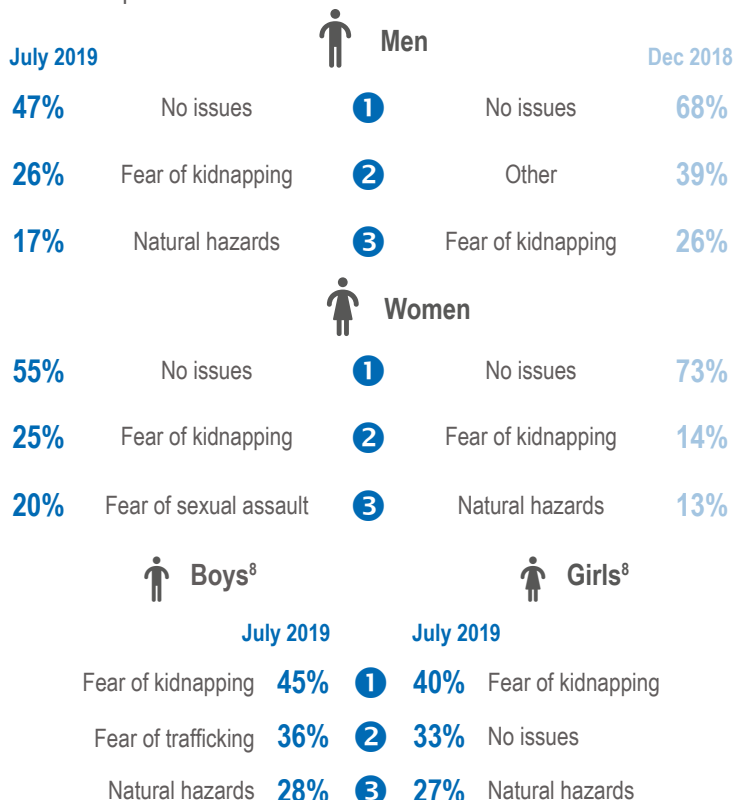
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

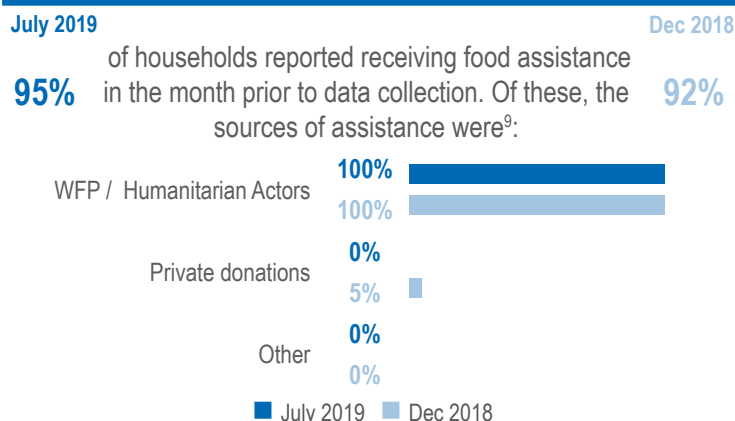
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 65% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

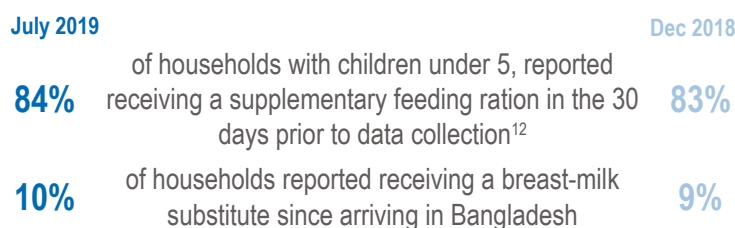
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 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.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



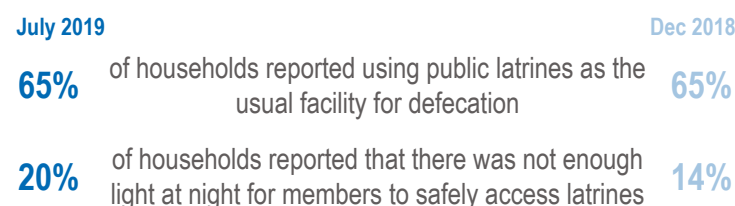
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 57% Too many people
- 2 49% Too far away
- 3 46% Latrine is full



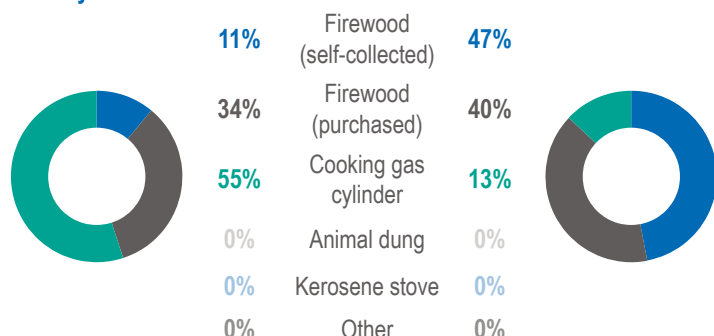


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

96% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

94%

82% of households reported living in lockable shelters

76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

63%	Fuel	1	Fuel	95%
49%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	67%
44%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	51%

Dec 2018

95%

67%

51%



Health

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

56%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	44%
39%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	34%
32%	Clinic too far away	3	None	25%

Dec 2018

44%

34%

25%

52% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

95%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

89%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

67%	Supplies	1	Religious education	43%
31%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	39%
28%	Money for education	3	Safe spaces	39%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

89%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

91%

83%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

70%

7%

Radio

3

Phone call

70%

49% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

2%

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

Dec 2018

4%

76% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

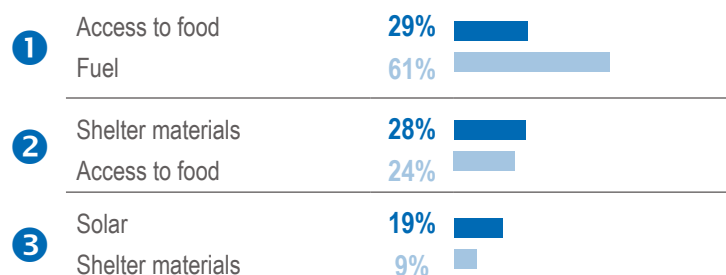
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:

- 92%** Mahji
- 65%** Camp In Charge
- 11%** Directly to service providers



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

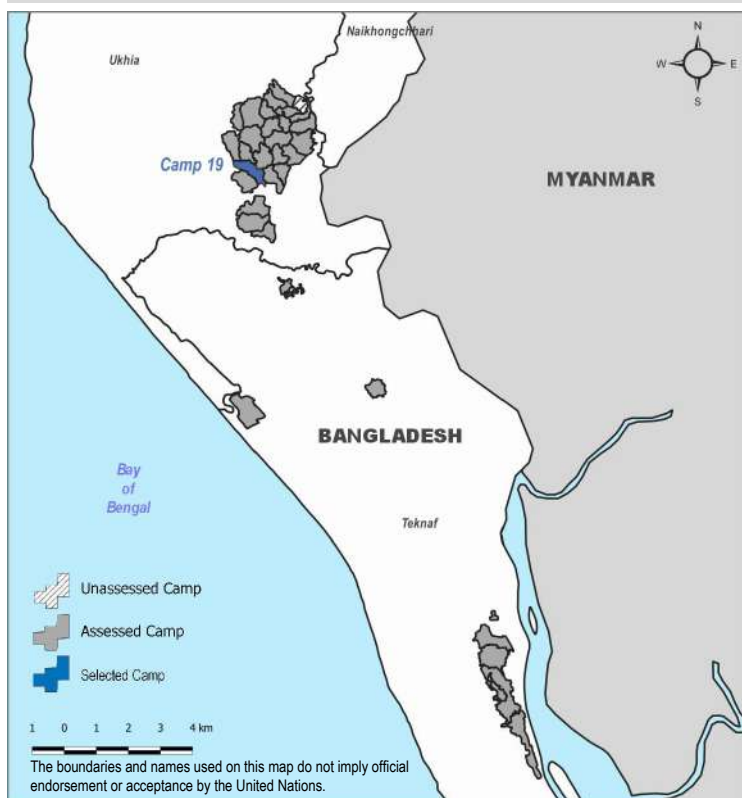
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



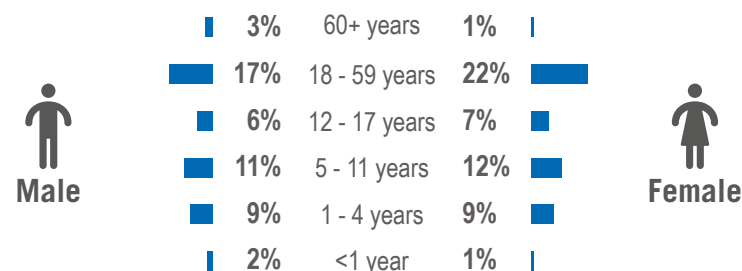
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	20,852
Population (families) ¹	4,816
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	27,198 individuals/km ²



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

12% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 79%
50%	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	⑤	Locks for shelters 31%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

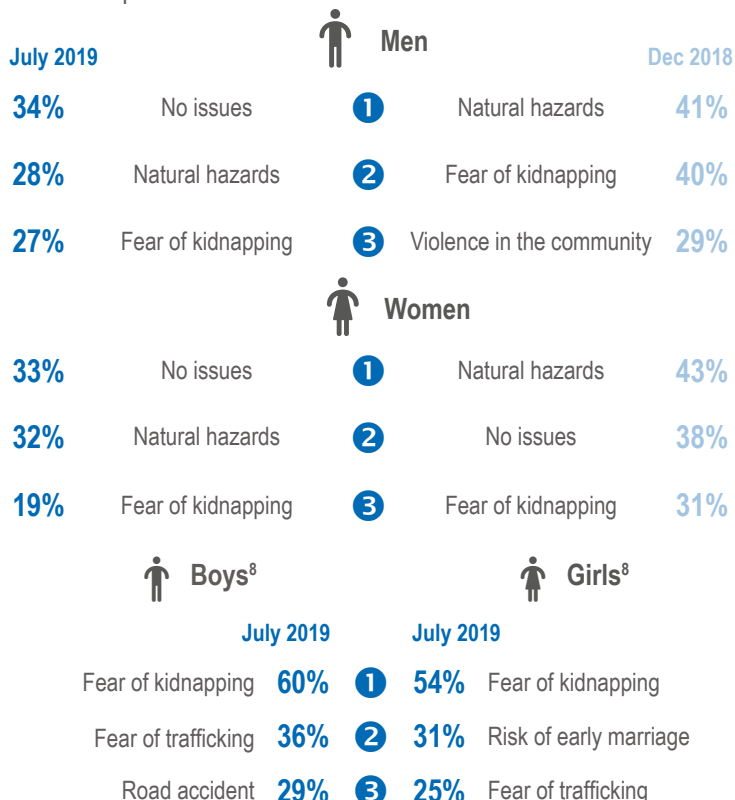
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

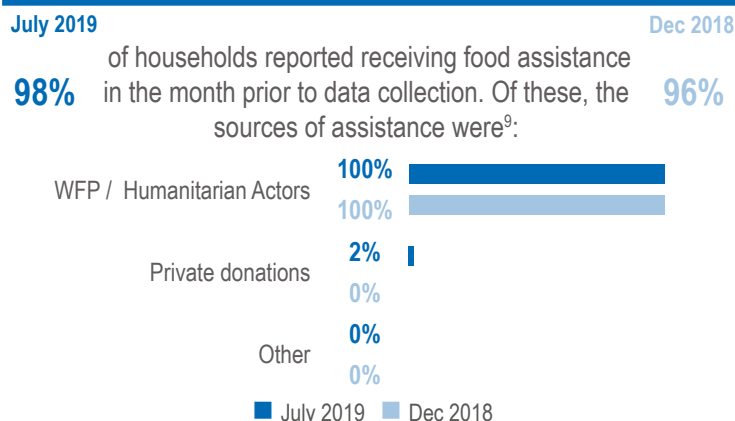
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 83% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

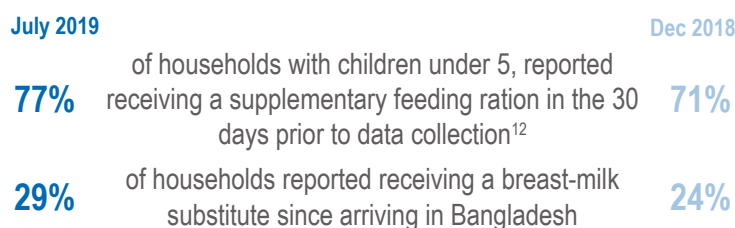
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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

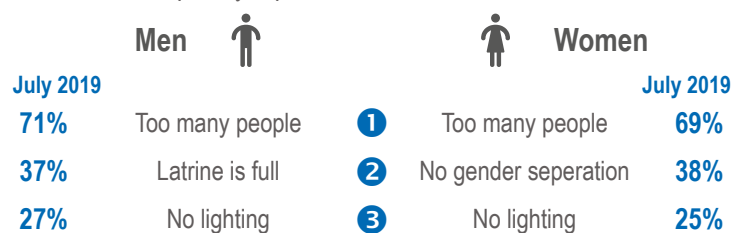


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



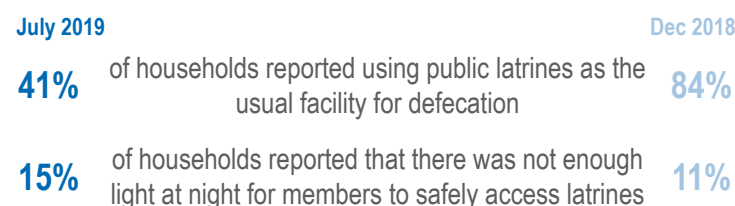
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 60% Too many people
- 2 51% Not clean
- 3 45% Latrine is full



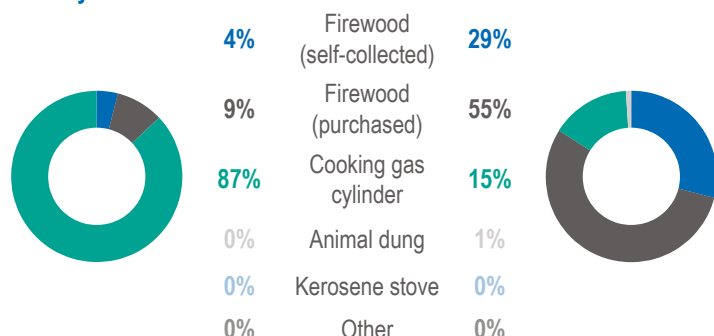


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

94%

54% of households reported living in lockable shelters

76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

51%	Cooking items	1	Fuel	91%
51%	Solar light	2	Clothing	71%
50%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	49%



Health

23% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

50%	Supplies unavailable	1	Supplies unavailable	71%
40%	Crowded	2	Treatment unavailable	55%
30%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	39%

45% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

93%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

72%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	58%
41%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	54%
24%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	34%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

93%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	99%
60%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	65%
11%	Help Desk	3	Phone call	61%

50% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

67% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	93%	Mahji
2	74%	Camp In Charge
3	10%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Shelter materials	33%	
	Fuel	43%	
2	Shelter materials	19%	
	Access to food	37%	
3	Household/cooking items	23%	
	Shelter materials	5%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

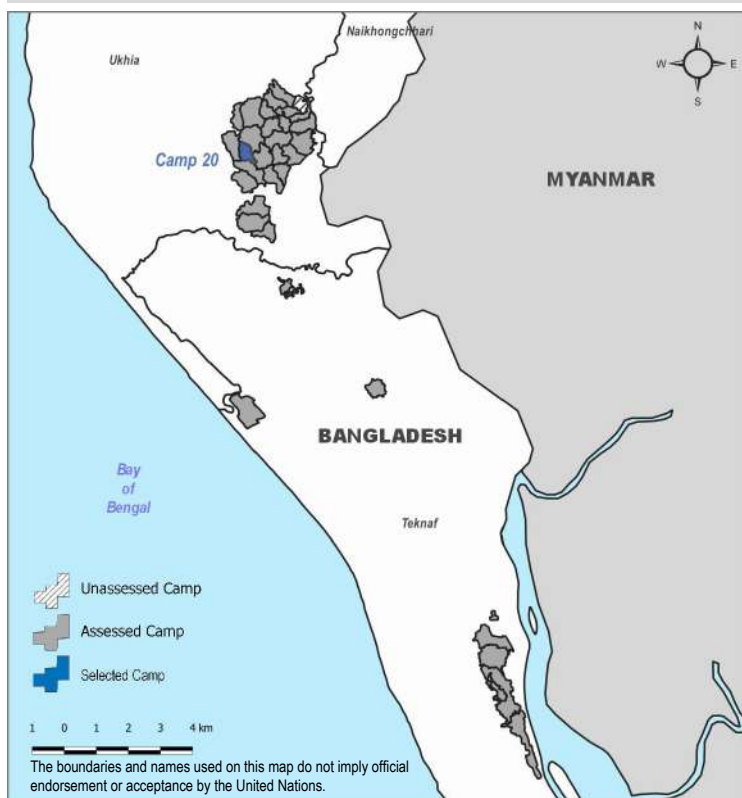
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



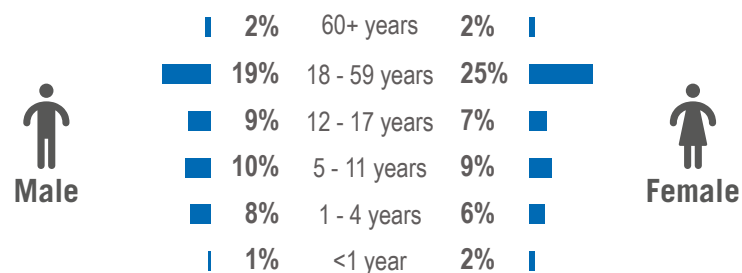
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / PUI
Population (individuals) ¹	7,180
Population (families) ¹	1,735
Camp Area	0.49 km ²
Population density	14,680 individuals/km ²



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

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

Separated children	1%	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	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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads 64%
46%	Advice about safety issues	②	Advice about safety issues 48%
40%	Increased community watch groups	③	Natural disaster warning systems 44%
23%	Better camp management	④	Better camp management 29%
19%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Locks for shelters 26%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

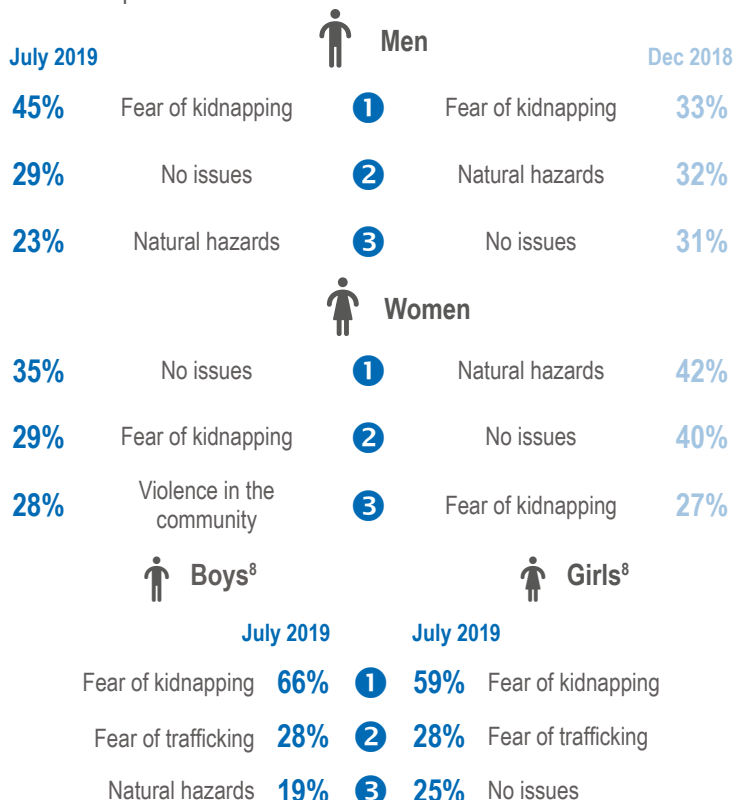
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

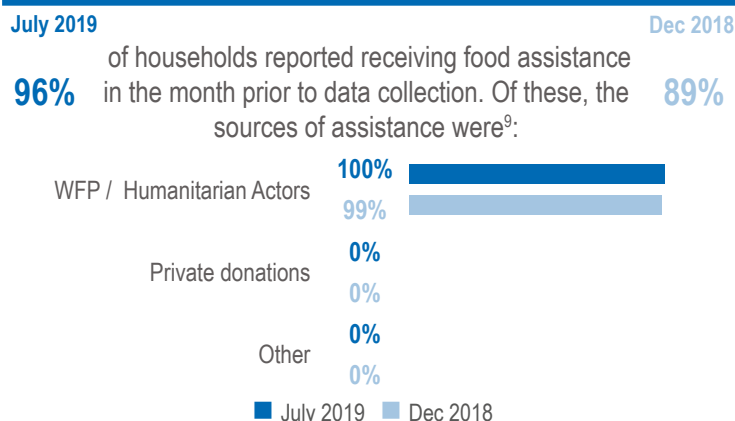
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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

- 88%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 91%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

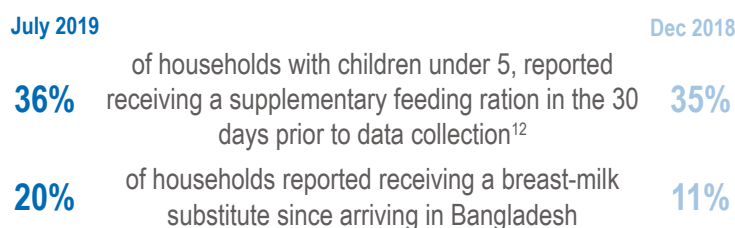
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



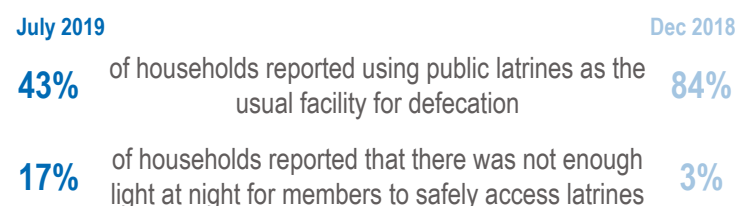
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 49% Too far away
- 2 46% Too many people
- 3 32% Latrine is full



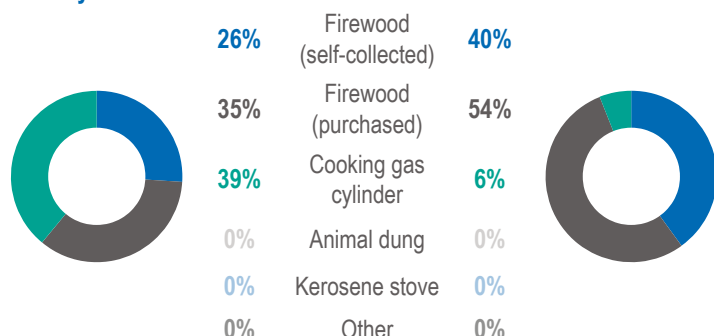


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

94% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

78% of households reported living in lockable shelters

58%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

71%	Fuel	1	Fuel	87%
64%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	65%
51%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	41%

Dec 2018

87%

65%

41%



Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

59%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	62%
36%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	49%
24%	None	3	Clinic too far away	39%

Dec 2018

62%

49%

39%

48% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

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	1	Better teachers	59%
43%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	55%
25%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	55%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

94%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	93%
62%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	83%
3%	Radio	3	Phone call	60%

Dec 2018

93%

83%

60%

56% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

64% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

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

Dec 2018

10%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	79%	Mahji
2	72%	Camp In Charge
3	5%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	32%	
	Fuel	56%	
2	Household/cooking items	20%	
	Access to food	23%	
3	Household/cooking items	20%	
	Shelter materials	12%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

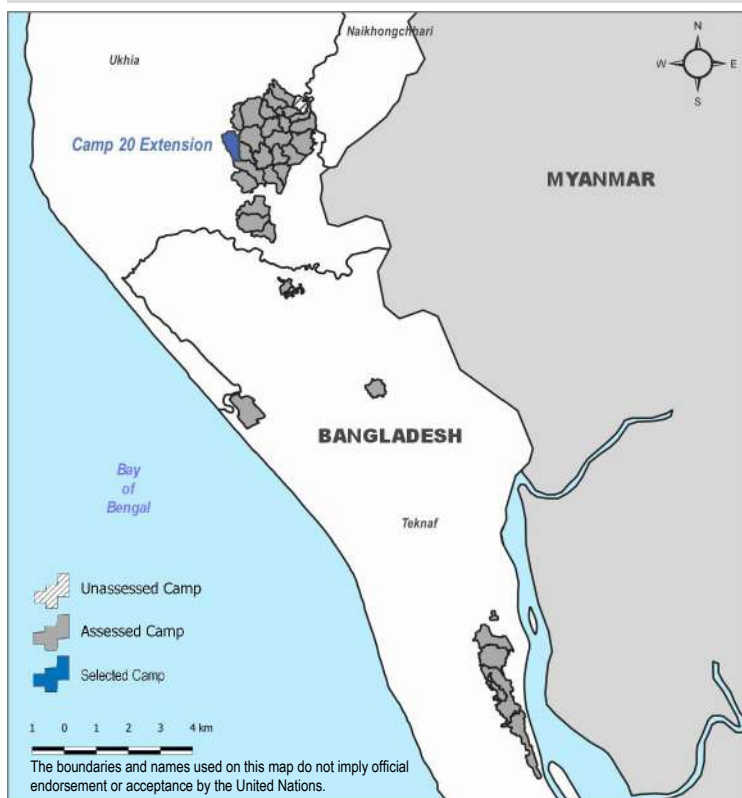
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	3,992
Population (families) ¹	976
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	5,191 individuals/km ²



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

3% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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:

July 2019			Dec 2018
57%	Advice about safety issues	①	Improved paths and roads 82%
48%	Improved paths and roads	②	Advice about safety issues 70%
39%	Better camp management	③	Natural disaster warning systems 47%
37%	Increased community watch groups	④	Locks for shelters 31%
32%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Better camp management 24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

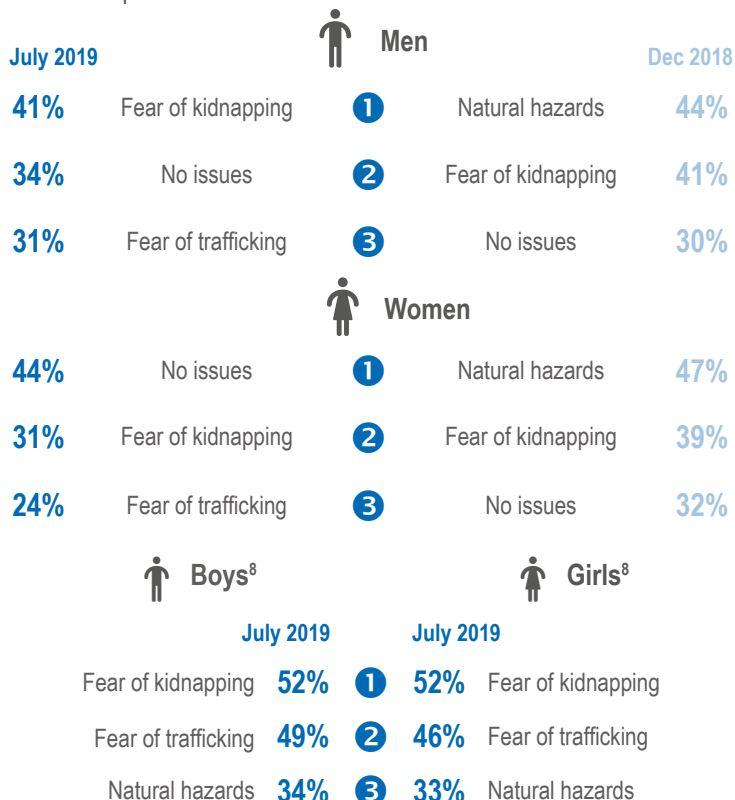
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

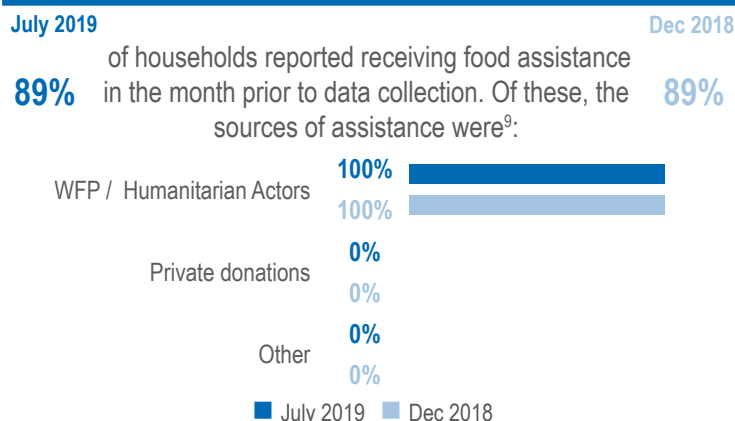
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 100%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 89%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

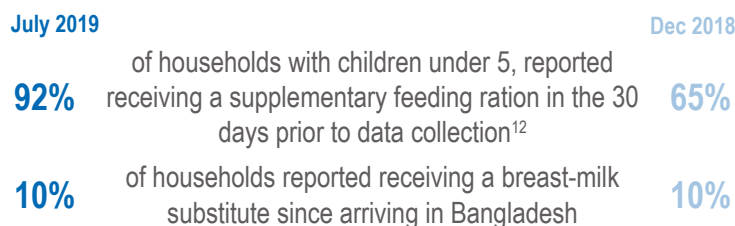
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



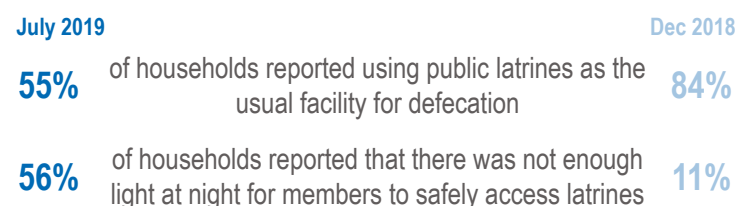
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1** **61%** Too many people
- 2** **33%** Latrine is full
- 3** **30%** Insufficient water



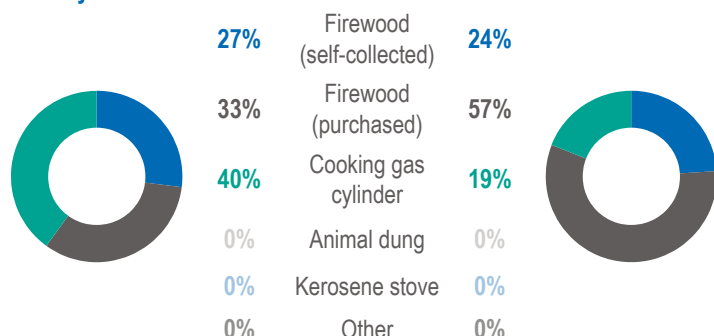


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

99%

72% of households reported living in lockable shelters

76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



41% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

88%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



53% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

55% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

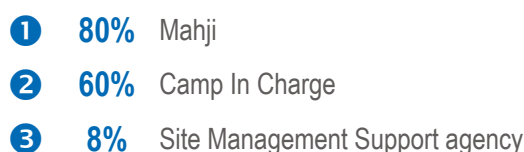
Dec 2018

5% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

9%

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

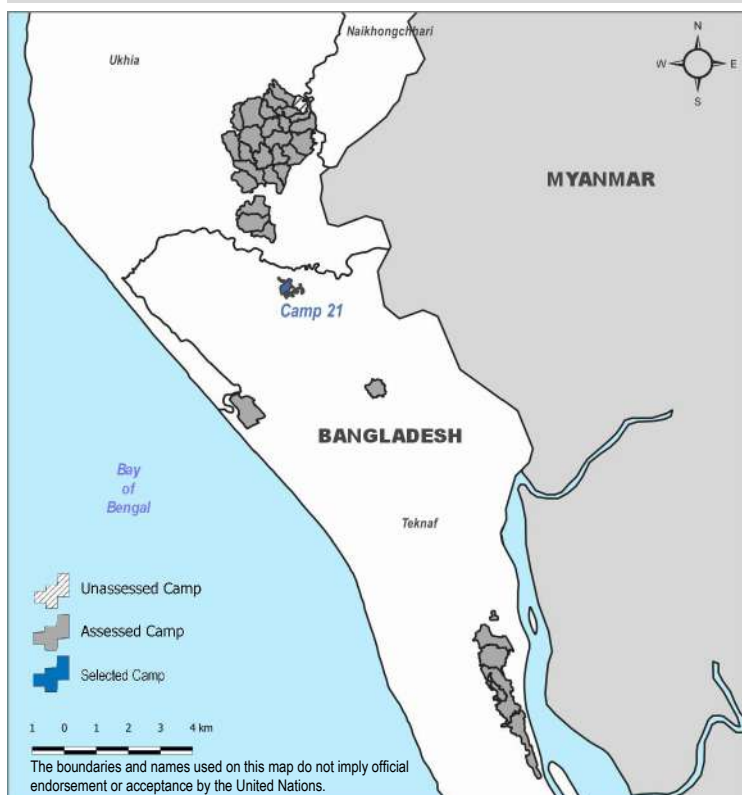
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



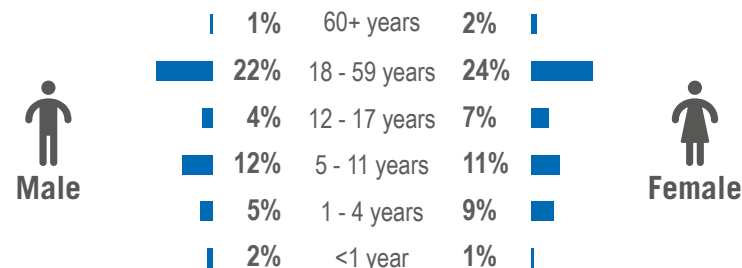
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	12,281
Population (families) ¹	3,011
Camp Area	0.38 km ²
Population density	32,245 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 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 2019			Dec 2018
51%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	53%
50%	Advice about safety issues	② Improved paths and roads	44%
48%	Better camp management	③ Better camp management	43%
22%	Natural disaster warning system	④ Increased policing	24%
21%	Increased community watch groups	⑤ Natural disaster warning systems	19%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

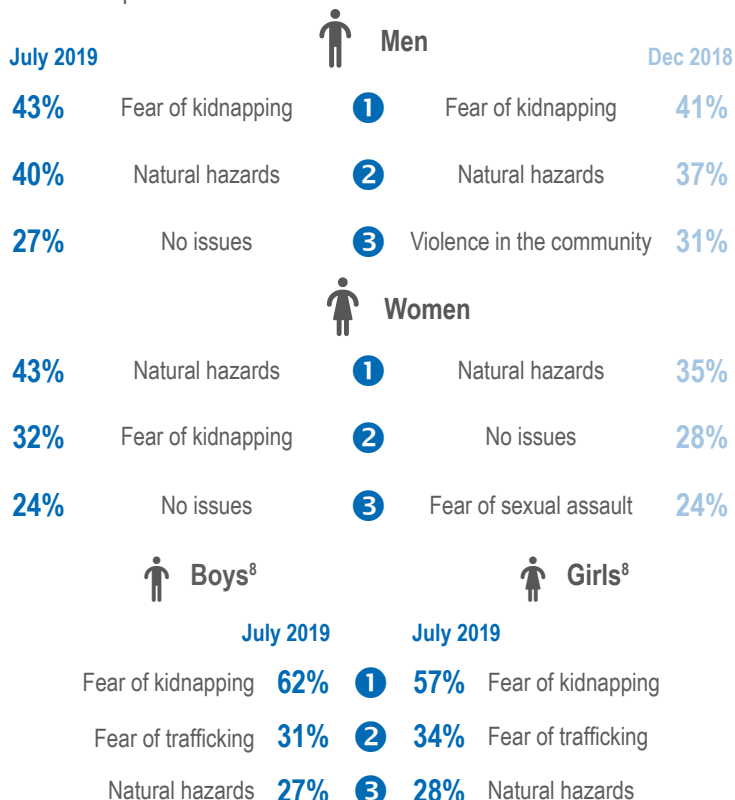
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

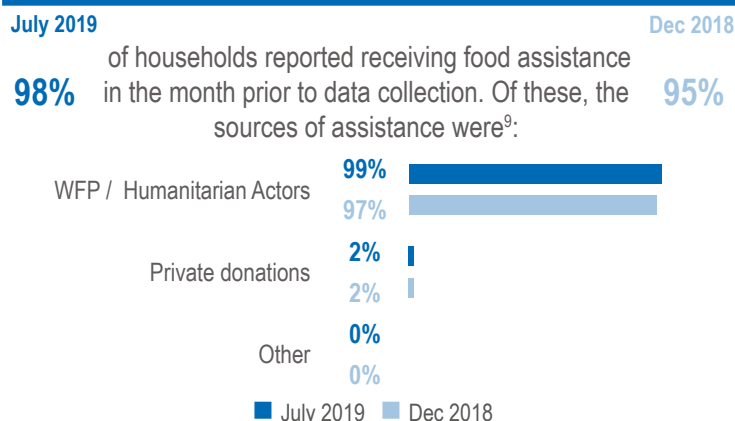
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
3	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 exploitation⁸
- 96%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 82%** 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 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



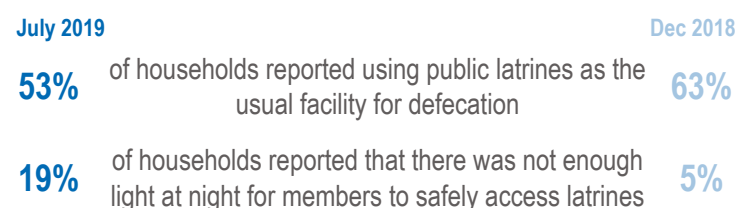
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 70% Too many people
- 2 47% Latrine is full
- 3 33% No gender separation



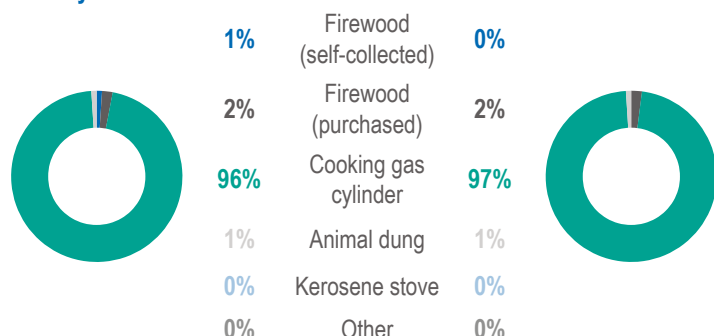


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

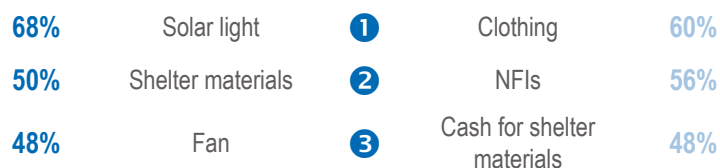
100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

70% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018



Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



47% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

84% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

81%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018



39% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

71% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

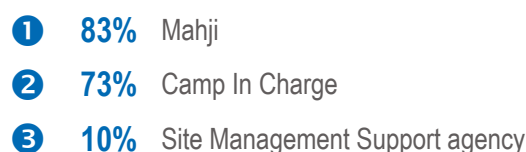
Dec 2018

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

3%

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

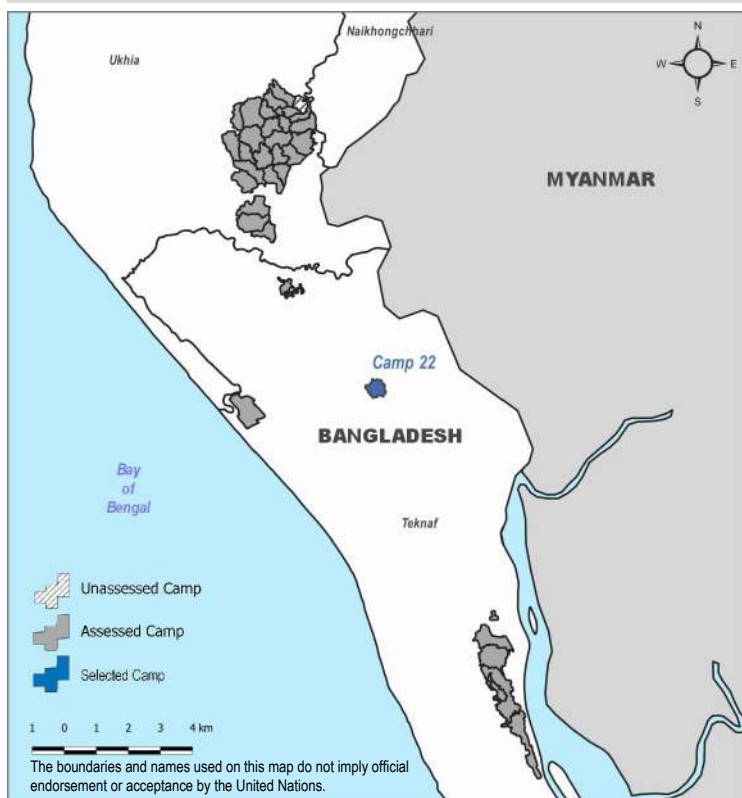
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.

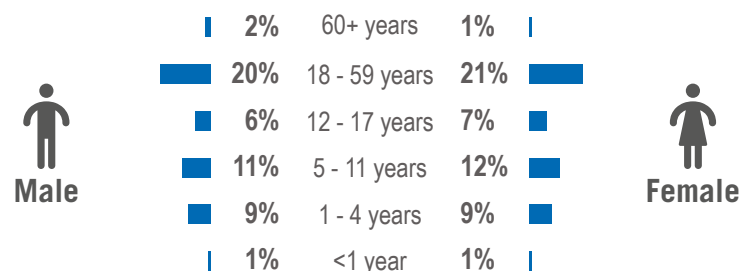


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	22,206
Population (families) ¹	4,583
Camp Area	0.56 km ²
Population density	39,862 individuals/km ²

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

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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

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

July 2019			Dec 2018
55%	Improved paths and roads	① Advice about safety issues	65%
45%	Increased community watch groups	② Improved paths and roads	51%
37%	Better camp management	③ Natural disaster warning systems	44%
31%	Advice about safety issues	④ Better camp management	32%
22%	Increased policing	⑤ Locks for shelters	24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

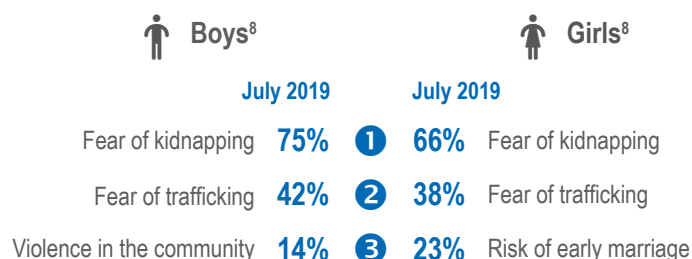
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

100% 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 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 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

12. This question 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 latrines.

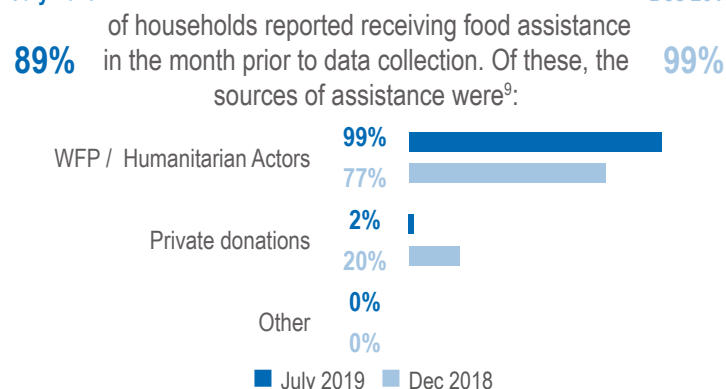
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

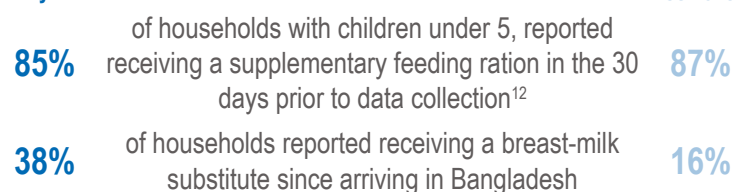


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



July 2019

Dec 2018

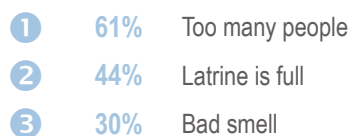


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:

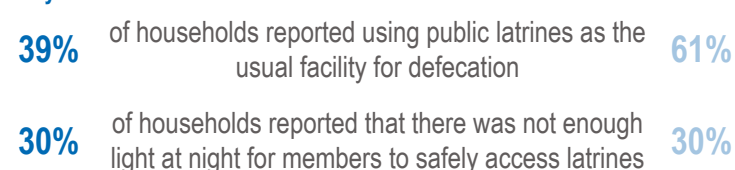


Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}



July 2019

Dec 2018



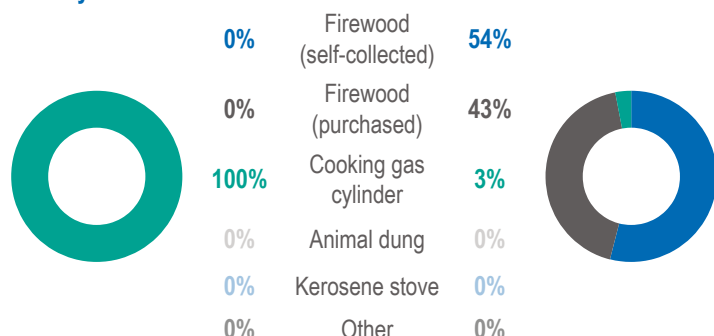


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

51% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

87%	Solar light	1	Fuel	93%
63%	Fan	2	NFIs	49%
40%	Shelter materials	3	Clothing	41%



Health

24% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

58%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	68%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	63%
20%	Clinic too far away	3	Expensive treatment	35%

46% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

73%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

68%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	58%
45%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	38%
33%	Money for education	3	Improved curriculum	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

98%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	99%
58%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	77%

45% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

81% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

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

1%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	81%	Mahji
2	64%	Camp In Charge
3	7%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 23 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

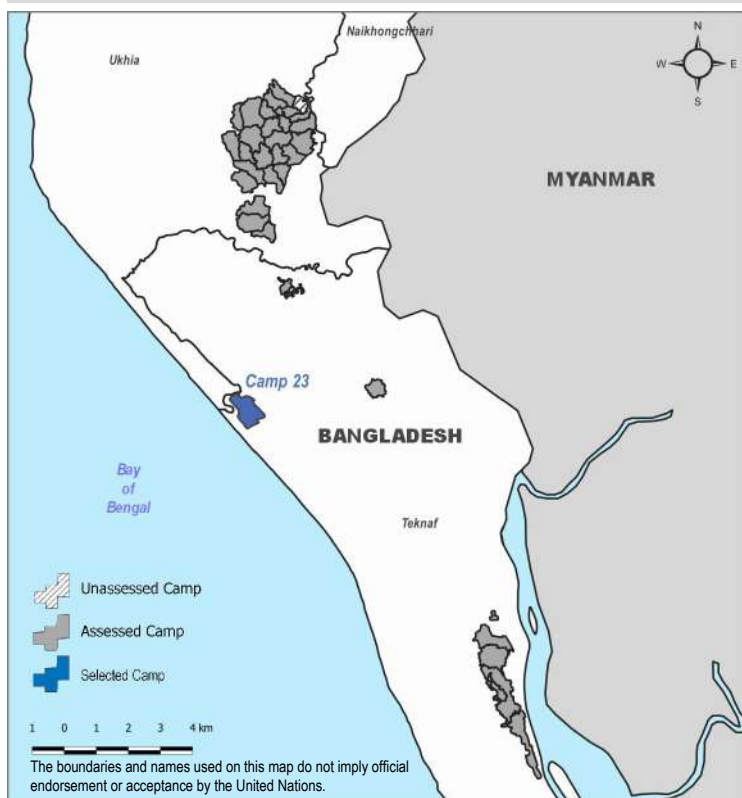
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



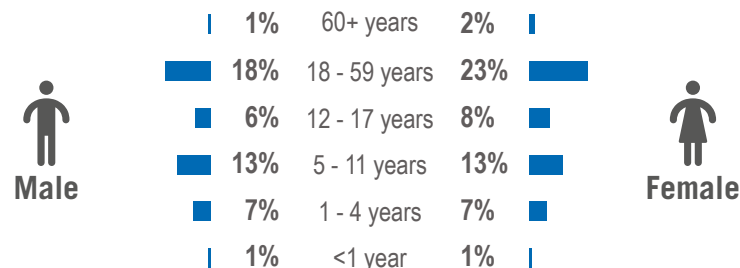
Key Camp Information

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



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

2% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
63%	Advice about safety issues	① Improved paths and roads	48%
45%	Better camp management	② Advice about safety issues	42%
42%	Increased community watch groups	③ Natural disaster warning systems	27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	④ Better camp management	21%
25%	Improved paths and roads	⑤ Improved access for vulnerable persons	19%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

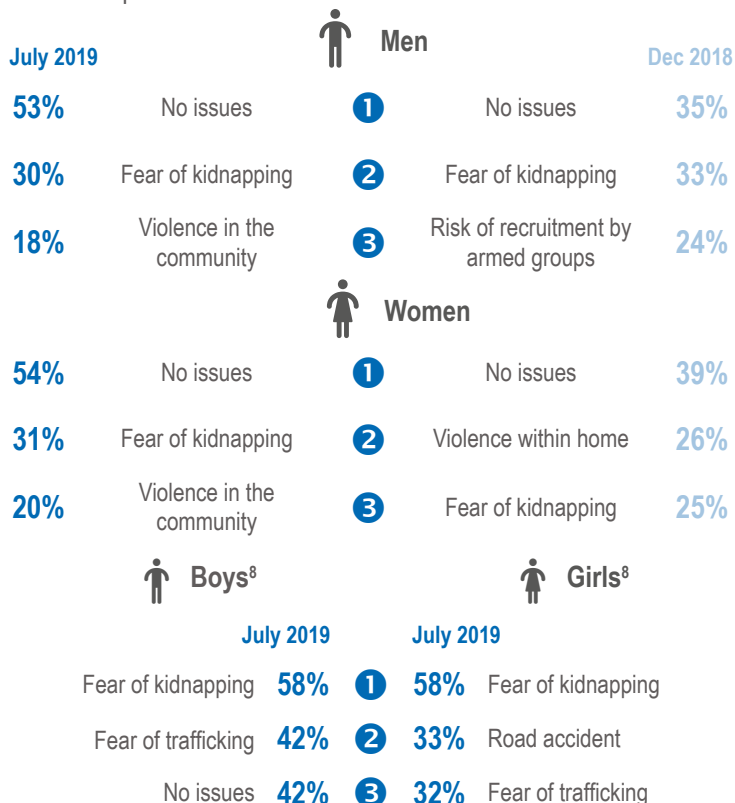
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

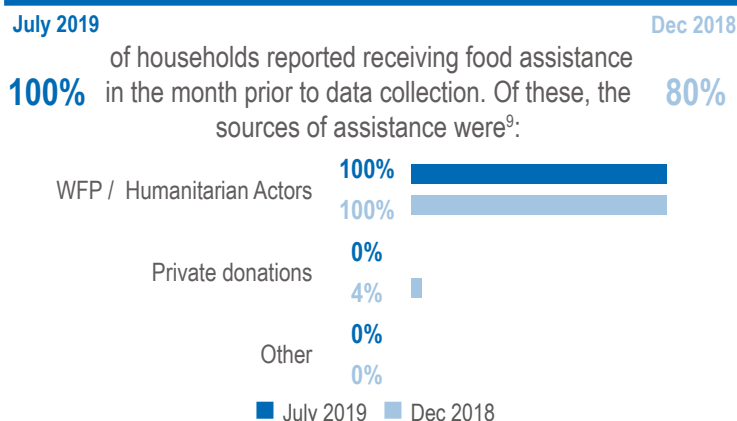
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge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

- 61% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸
- 90% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

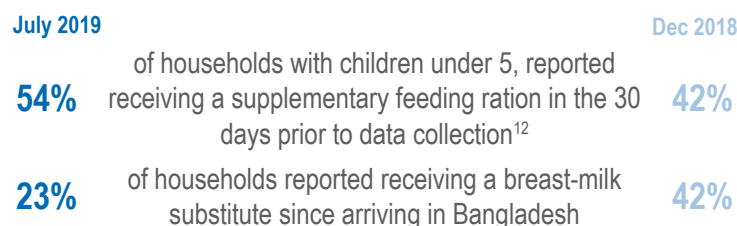
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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 question 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 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



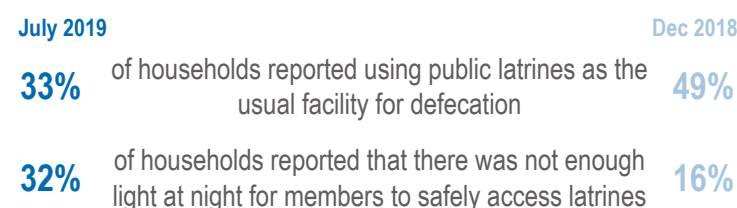
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1 51% Too many people
- 2 38% Latrine is full
- 3 32% Not clean



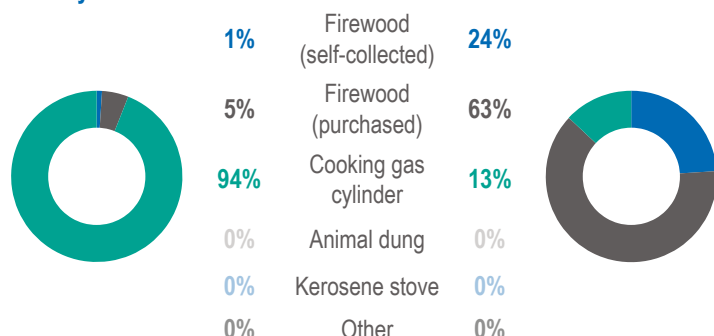


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

98% of households reported living in lockable shelters

86%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

84%	Solar light	1	Fuel	75%
57%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	45%
46%	Fan	3	Cooking items	42%

Dec 2018

75%

45%

42%



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

61%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	42%
42%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
29%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	28%

Dec 2018

42%

36%

28%

38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

94%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

87%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

83%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	54%
55%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	51%
35%	Money for education	3	Religious education	40%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

96%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

89%

41%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

81%

11%

Printed leaflet

3

Phone call

72%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

2%

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

Dec 2018

8%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	88%	Mahji
2	49%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	40%	
	Access to food	46%	
2	Solar	20%	
	Fuel	28%	
3	Solar	24%	
	Shelter materials	7%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 24 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

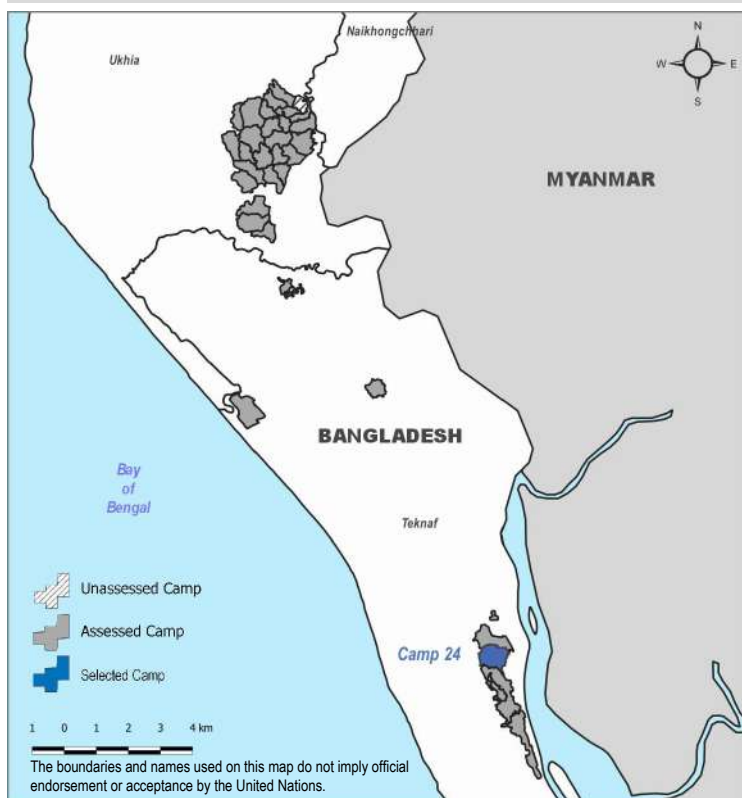
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



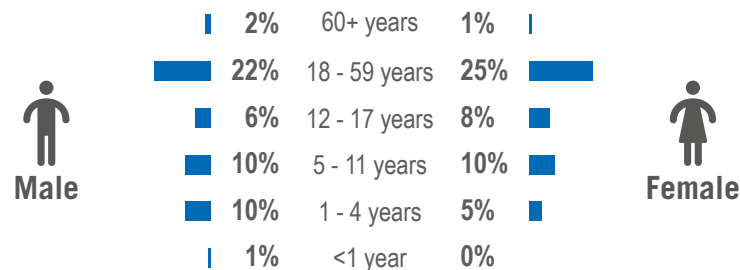
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	33,714
Population (families) ¹	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km ²
Population density	28,551 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%
Families with PSN	34%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
53%	Better camp management	① 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	⑤ Increased policing	25%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

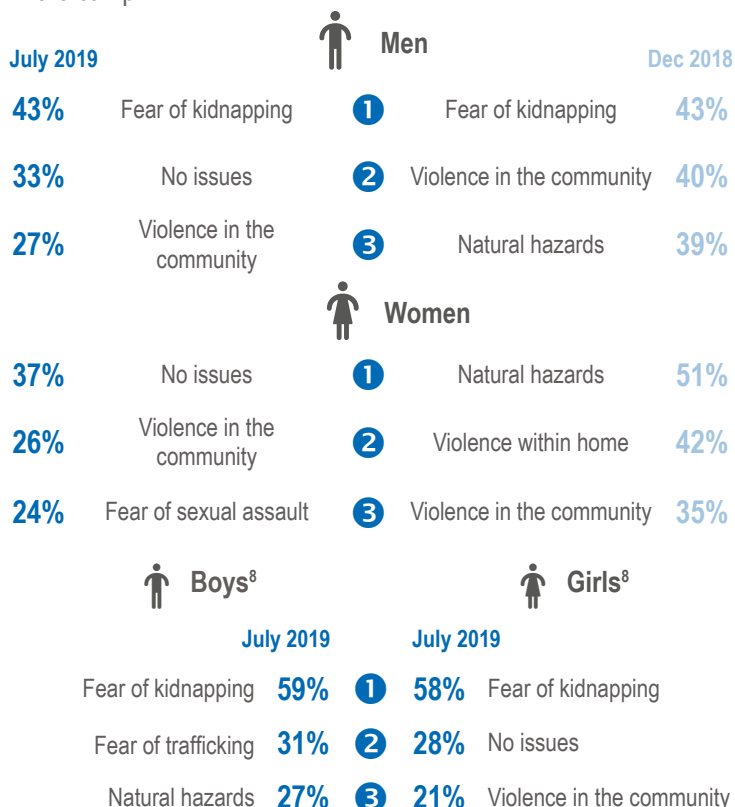
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.

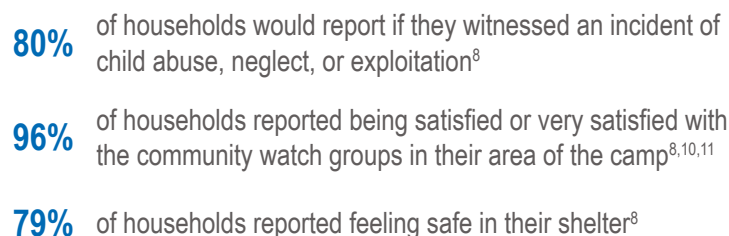


Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

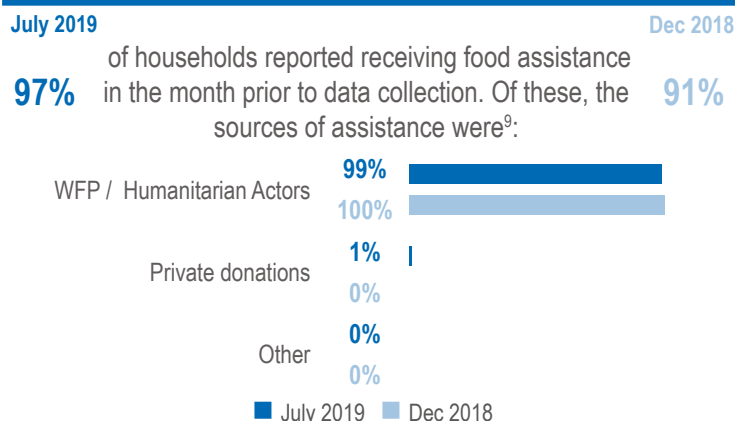
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge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



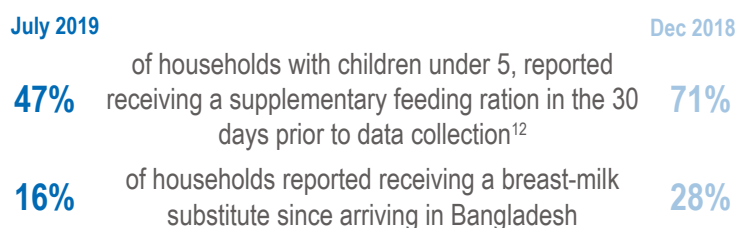
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
 7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
 8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
 9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

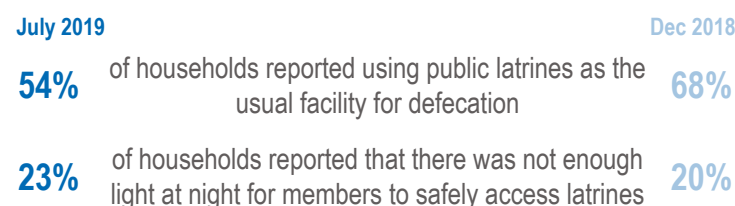
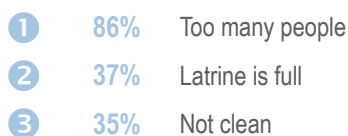


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



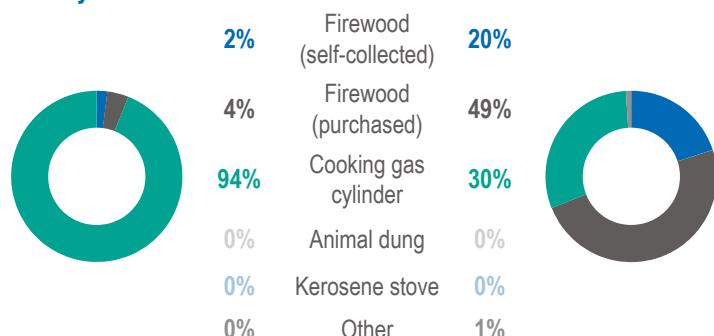


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

95%

75% of households reported living in lockable shelters

78%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

62%	Solar light	1	Fuel	79%
54%	Cooking items	2	Clothing	72%
38%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	51%

Dec 2018

79%

72%

51%



Health

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

73%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	70%
22%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	68%
21%	Treatment unavailable	3	Crowded	26%

Dec 2018

70%

68%

26%

38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

93%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

89%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

69%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	58%
36%	Improved curriculum	2	Better teachers	58%
35%	Money for education	3	Religious education	37%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

95%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

94%

61%

Loudspeakers

2

Phone call

68%

1%

Information hub

3

Loudspeakers

58%

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

84% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

2%

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

Dec 2018

5%

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 camps¹⁷:

1

80% Mahji

2

62% Camp In Charge

3

5% Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	43%	
	Fuel	40%	
2	Household/cooking items	26%	
	Access to food	32%	
3	Solar	21%	
	Shelter materials	9%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 25 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

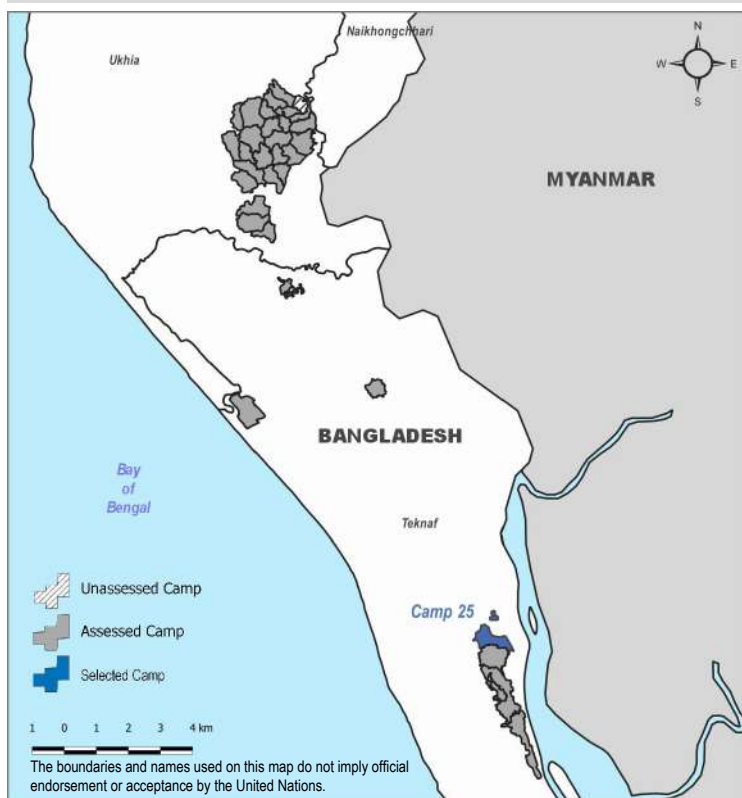
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



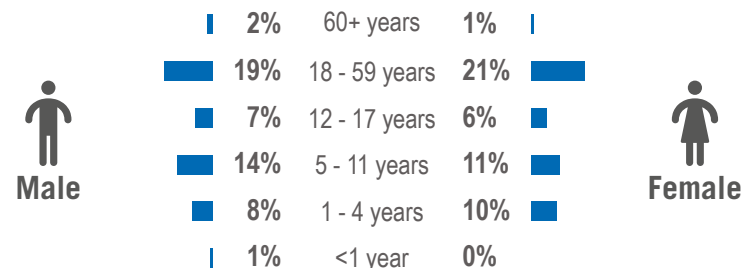
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	9,697
Population (families) ¹	2,183
Camp Area	1.13 km ²
Population density	8,585 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



57% of individuals are under 18
79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
57%	Advice about safety issues	① Improved paths and roads	77%
44%	Increased community watch groups	② Advice about safety issues	49%
34%	Improved paths and roads	③ Better camp management	40%
31%	Better camp management	④ Locks for shelters	37%
29%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤ Natural disaster warning systems	25%

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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

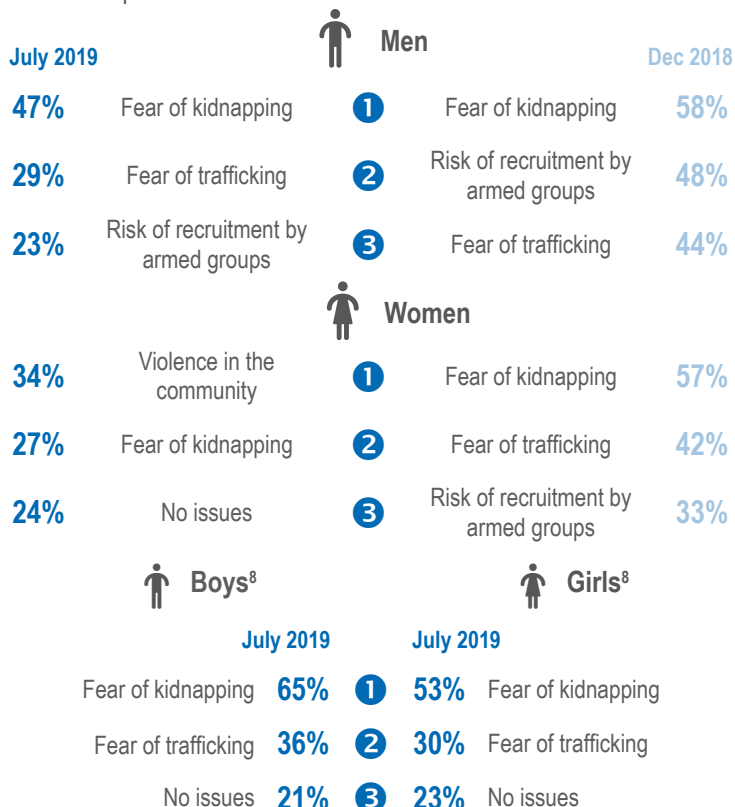
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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 exploitation⁸

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

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.

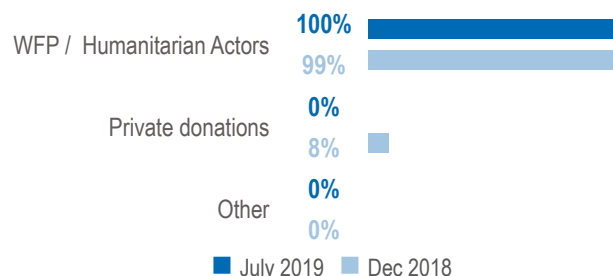


Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁹:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



July 2019

Dec 2018

65% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹²

12% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

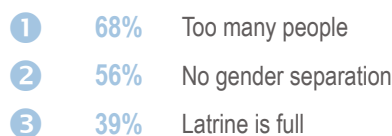


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



July 2019

Dec 2018

55% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation

34% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

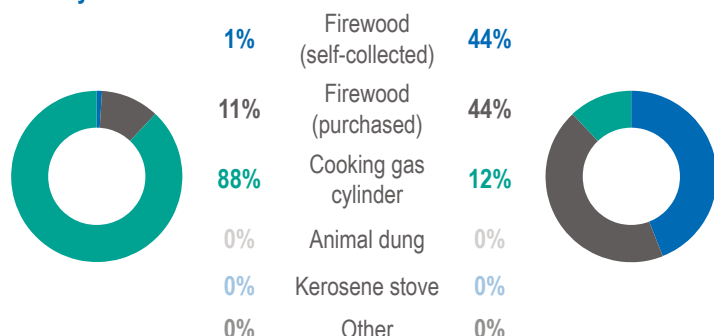


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

59% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

64%	Solar light	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

64%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	71%
36%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	54%
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 collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

75%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

83%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	61%
38%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	56%
25%	Money for education	3	Religious education	40%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

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 opportunity to have community representation in their camps

62% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

5% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

0%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	70%	Mahji
2	65%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Shelter materials	37%	
	Fuel	41%	
2	Shelter materials	26%	
	Access to food	35%	
3	Solar	21%	
	Clothing	12%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

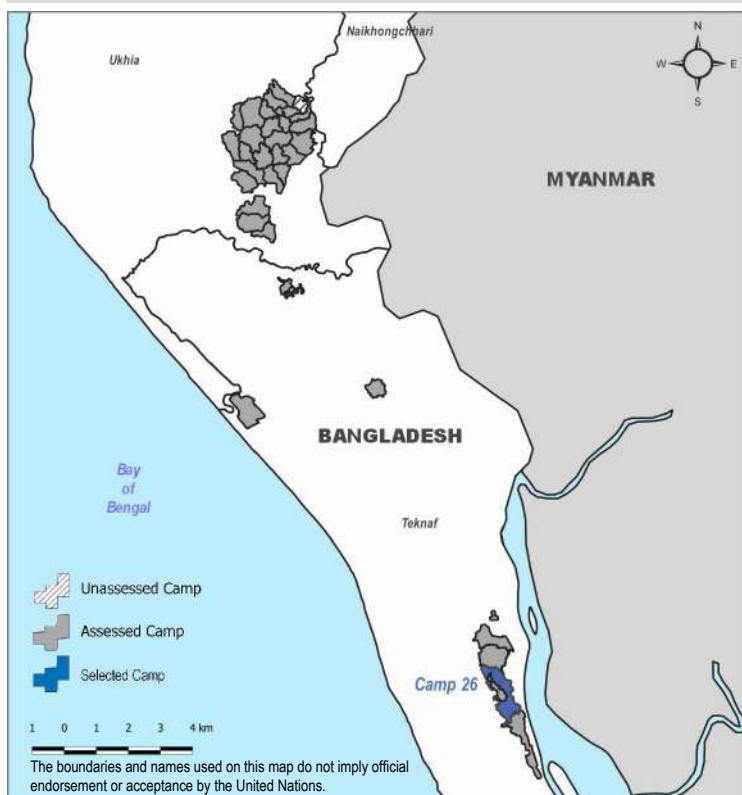
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



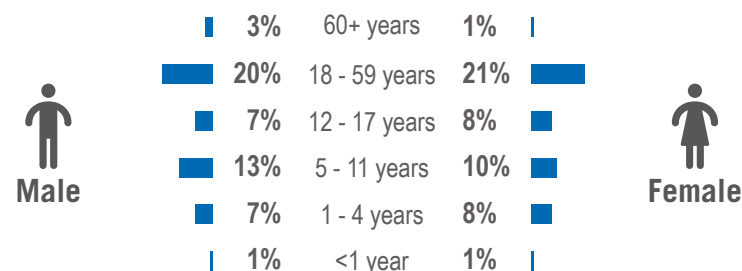
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	41,475
Population (families) ¹	9,493
Camp Area	1.72 km ²
Population density	24,100 individuals/km ²



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

13% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%
Families with PSN	34%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018		
47%	Better camp management	1	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	5	Increased policing		17%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

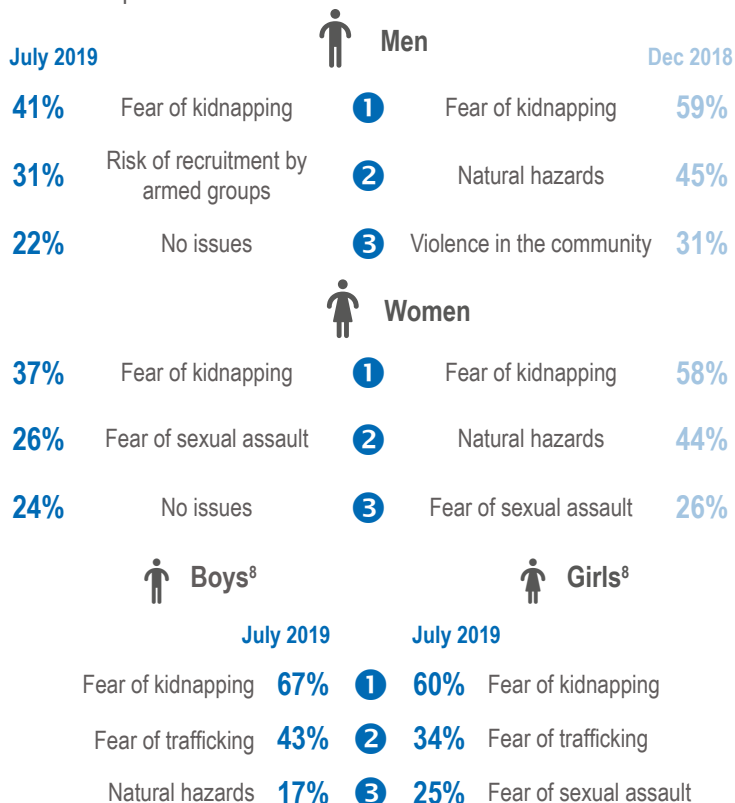
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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 exploitation⁸

88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

70% 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.

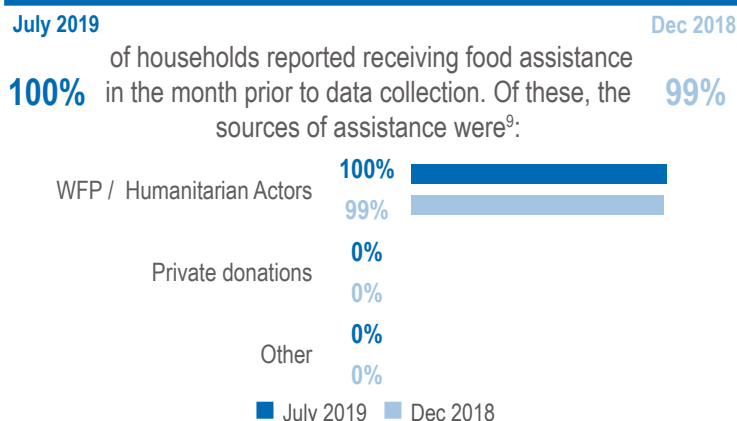
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

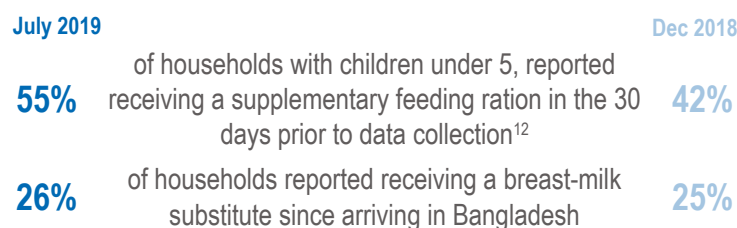
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

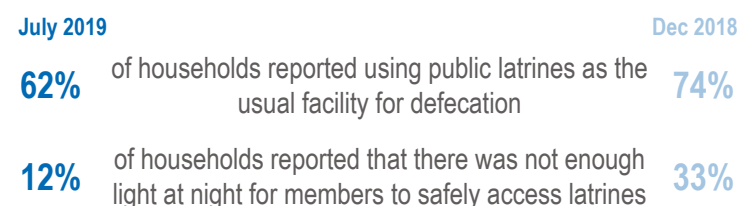
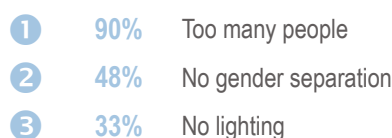


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



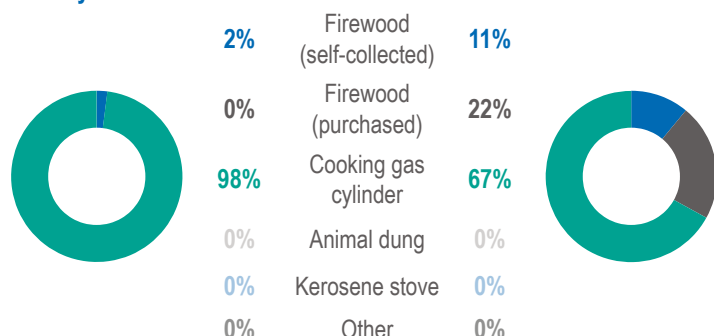


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

86% of households reported living in lockable shelters

91%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

63%	Solar light	1	Clothing	69%
52%	Cooking items	2	Cooking items	58%
44%	Shelter materials	3	NFIs	44%



Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

55%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	61%
50%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
48%	Supplies unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	35%

55% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

84% 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^{16,19}

67%	Supplies	1	Improved curriculum	50%
43%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	49%
28%	Money for education	3	Religious education	29%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

89%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	98%
65%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	67%
11%	Radio	3	Phone call	49%

68% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

9% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

2%

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 camps¹⁷:

1	90%	Mahji
2	68%	Camp In Charge
3	21%	Government authorities/army



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	43%	
	Access to food	33%	
2	Shelter materials	32%	
	Shelter materials	20%	
3	Solar	26%	
	Clothing	15%	

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

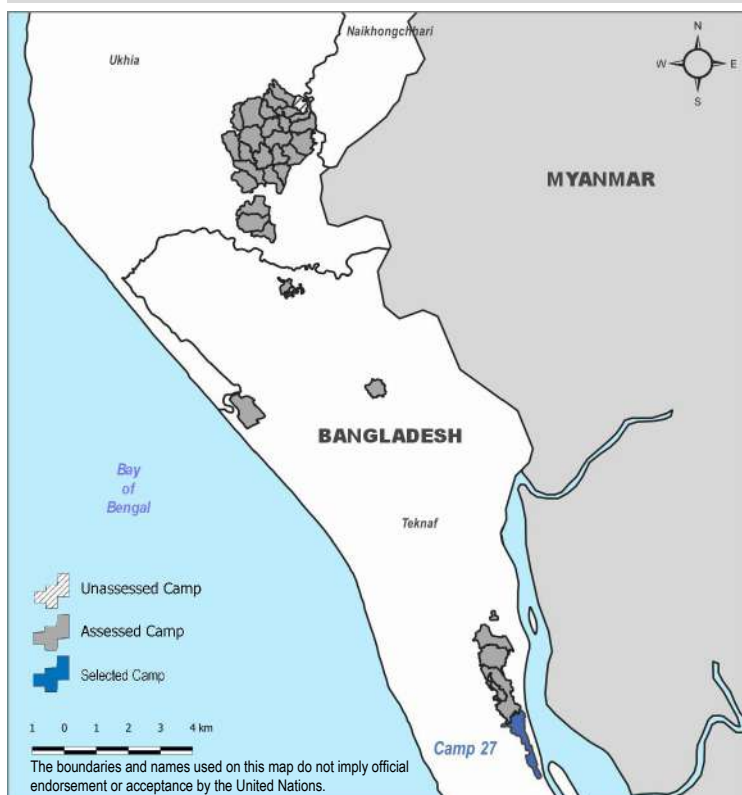
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.

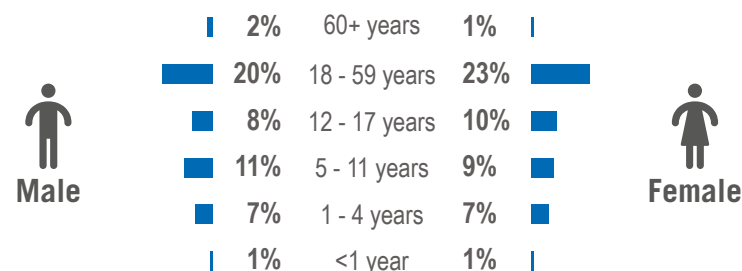


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	14,354
Population (families) ¹	3,172
Camp Area	1.33 km ²
Population density	10,758 individuals/km ²

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

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%
Families with PSN	33%		

86% 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 2019		Dec 2018
57%	Advice about safety issues ①	Improved paths and roads 62%
48%	Better camp management ②	Better camp management 60%
45%	Improved paths and roads ③	Advice about safety issues 57%
33%	Natural disaster warning system ④	Natural disaster warning systems 23%
16%	Increased community watch groups ⑤	Increased policing 23%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

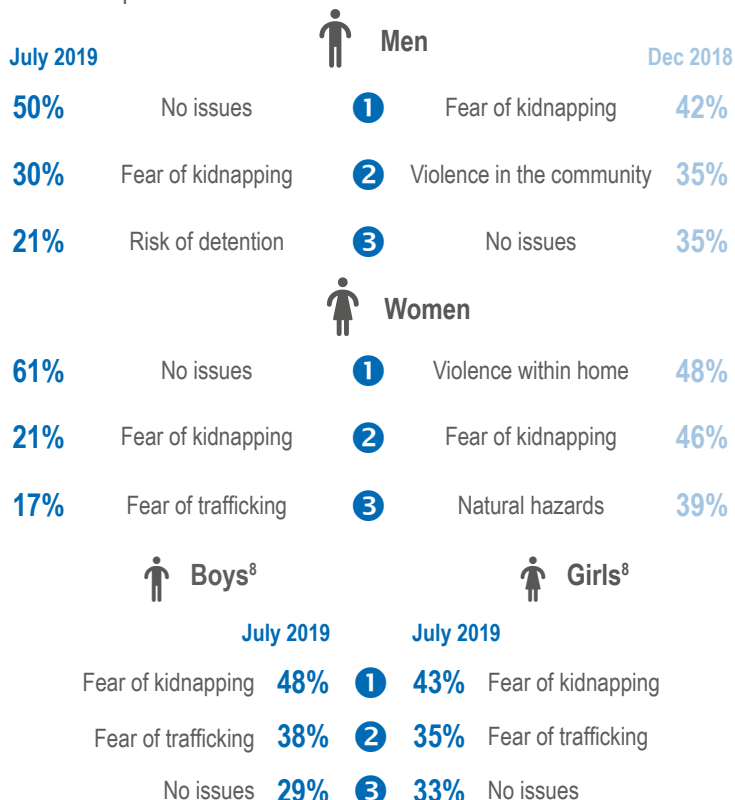
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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

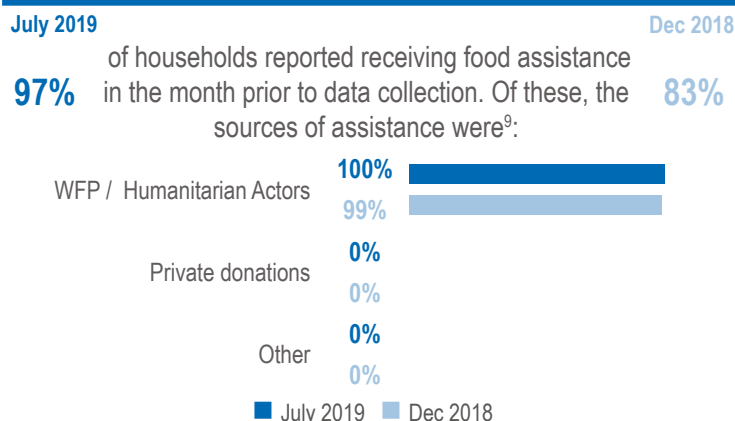
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 exploitation⁸
- 100%** 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 shelter⁸

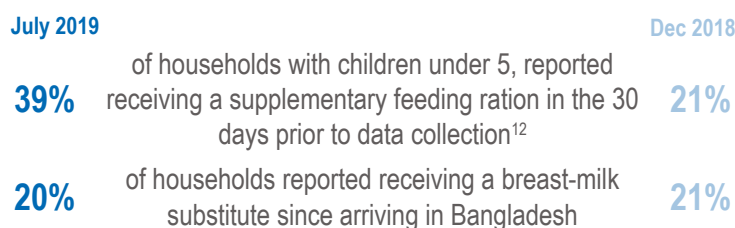
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.
11. This question was asked to a subset of 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:



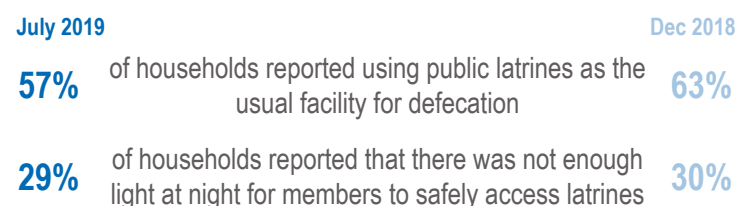
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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

- 1. Too many people: 62%
- 2. Latrine is full: 54%
- 3. Not clean: 38%



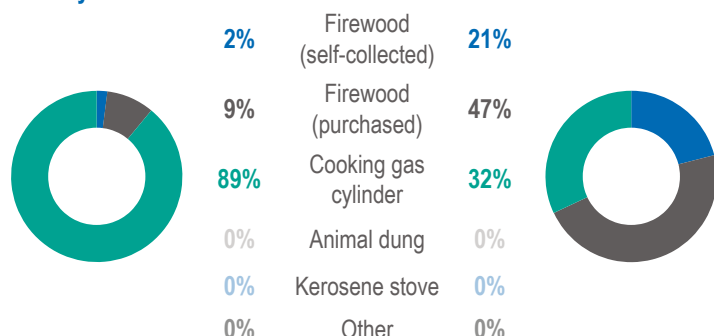


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

Dec 2018

61%	Solar light	1	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 collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

68%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	62%
36%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	38%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	37%

29% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

Dec 2018

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

76%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	56%
44%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	46%
26%	Money for education	3	Improved curriculum	44%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

Dec 2018

89%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face	96%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	74%
4%	Information hub	3	Phone call	65%

35% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

51% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

Dec 2018

1% 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 camps¹⁷:

- 91%** Mahji
- 61%** Camp In Charge
- 12%** Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

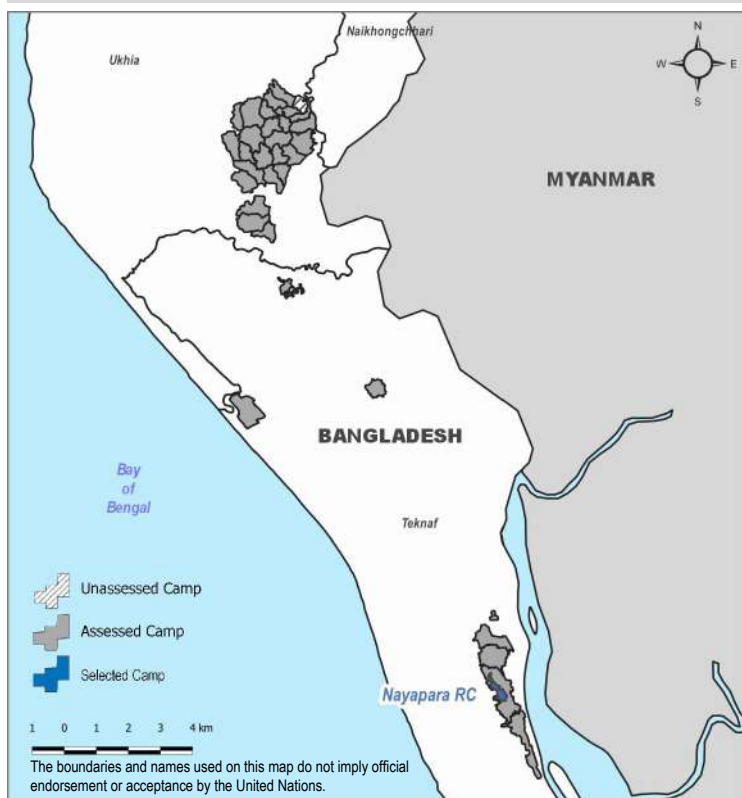
July 2019

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 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. 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 relevant, 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 **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	27,032
Population (families) ¹	5,732
Camp Area	0.32 km ²
Population density	83,869 individuals/km ²



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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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%		

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 2019		Dec 2018
53%	Advice about safety issues ①	61%
53%	Better camp management ②	50%
45%	Increased policing ③	44%
44%	Increased community watch groups ④	44%
39%	Improved paths and roads ⑤	17%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic 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. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

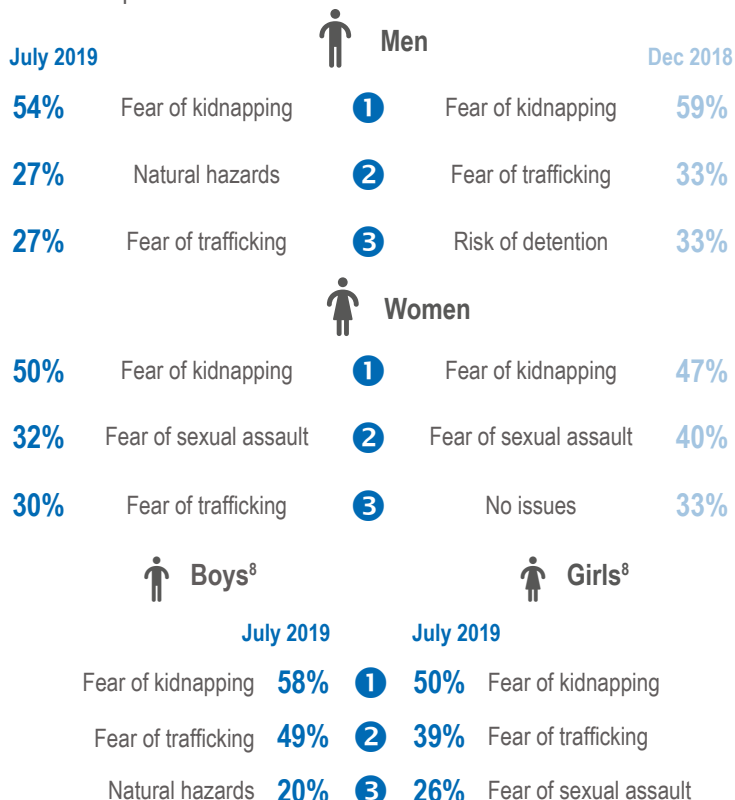
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



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
1	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

81% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

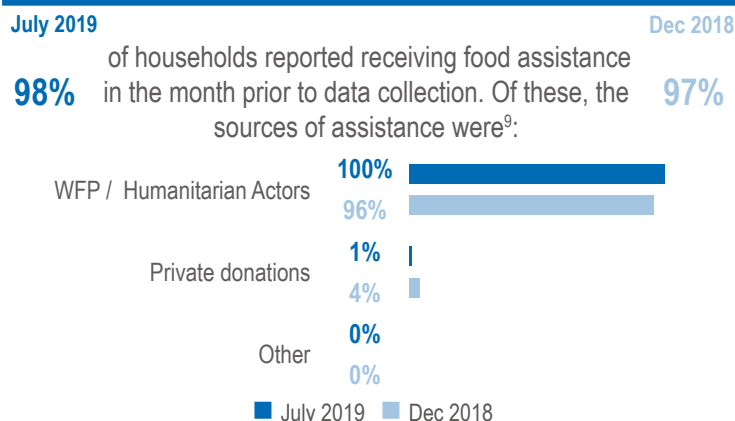
80% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

73% 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 82 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
 12. This question 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 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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

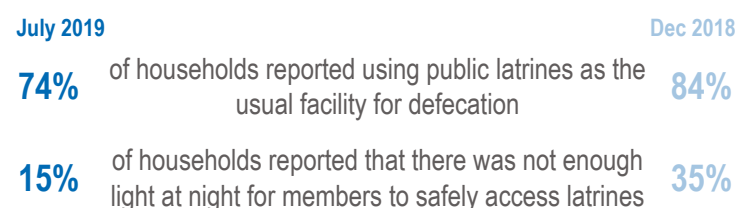
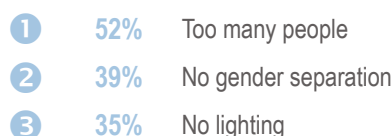


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



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



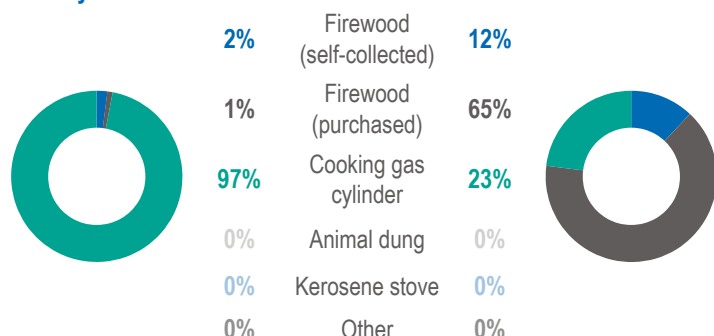


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

Dec 2018

97%

88% of households reported living in lockable shelters

96%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019

57%	Solar light	1	Fuel	78%
53%	Cooking items	2	NFIs	52%
43%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	48%

Dec 2018

78%

52%

48%



Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019

55%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable	74%
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	71%
22%	None	3	Expensive treatment	48%

Dec 2018

74%

71%

48%

35% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸



Education

July 2019

74%

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

Dec 2018

50%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

65%	Supplies	1	Better teachers	47%
51%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	40%
30%	Money for education	3	Religious education	29%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019

94%

Face to face

1

Face-to-face

Dec 2018

100%

52%

Loudspeakers

2

Loudspeakers

90%

10%

Radio

3

Phone call

85%

46% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

82% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019

4%

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

Dec 2018

3%

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 camps¹⁷:

- 71%** Camp In Charge
- 64%** Mahji
- 27%** Site Management Support agency



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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'.