



Settlement and Protection Profiling

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

Gender disaggregated comparison

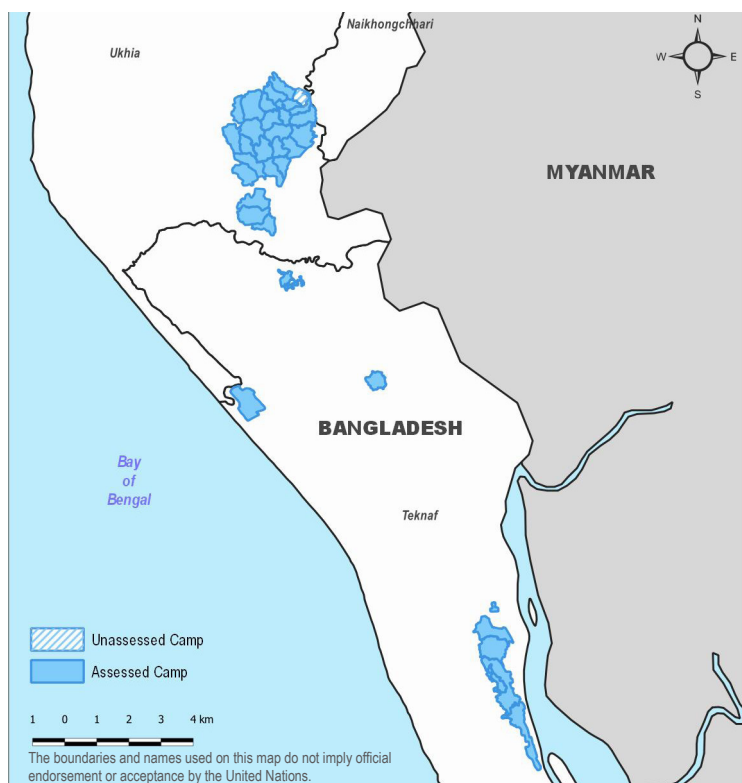
Round 6
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Kutupalong Registered Camp was not included due to access constraints. A total of 3,474 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 1,714 female and 1,760 male respondents. Respondents were interviewed by enumerators of their same gender. Findings disaggregated by the gender of respondent are generalisable with a 3% margin of error, meaning that differences greater than 6% are likely to be significant. Questions asked only to a subset of households require an even larger difference in order to be significant.



1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

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

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

4. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
77% of individuals are women and children

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

8% 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 need²

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

82% 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

47%	Improved paths and roads	1	Improved paths and roads	54%	Male respondents
42%	Advice about safety issues	2	Advice about safety issues	43%	
32%	Increased community watch groups	3	Increased community watch groups	36%	
31%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	34%	
29%	More lighting	5	Natural disaster warning systems	29%	

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **95%**

76% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **80%**



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

Female respondents

38% No issues
29% Violence in the community
22% Fear of kidnapping



Men

34% No issues
27% Fear of kidnapping
22% Violence in the community



Women

39% No issues
26% Violence in the home
25% Violence in the community



Boys

41% Fear of kidnapping
37% Road accident
28% No issues



Girls

41% Fear of kidnapping
31% No issues
27% Road accident

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	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members

Female respondents

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁸

Male respondents

96%

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 1,941 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 2,250 households that contained children under 5.

10. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues

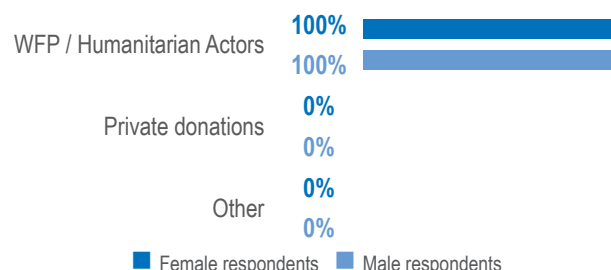


Food Security and Nutrition

Female respondents

96%

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:

71% Eat less preferred or expensive food
55% Borrow food from friends or relatives
35% Limit portion size

38% Borrow food from friends or relatives
32% Eat less preferred or expensive food
21% Limit portion size

71% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection⁹

11% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **13%**



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

Female respondents

72% Too many people
38% No gender separation
38% No lighting



Men

62% Too many people
33% Latrine is full
31% Latrine is not clean



Women

71% Too many people
45% No gender separation
40% No lighting

74% of households reported using communal public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **82%**

71% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **71%**



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

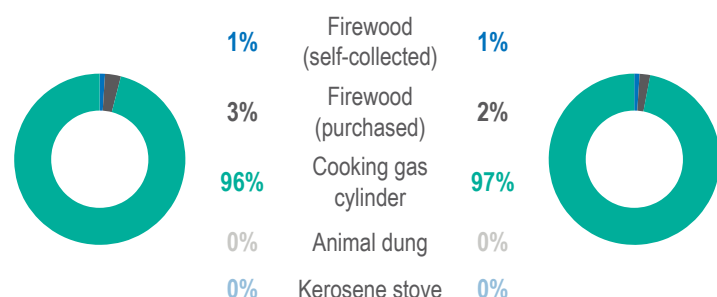
Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹¹:

Female respondents

49%	Blanket	1	Blanket	55%
42%	Solar light	2	Solar light	49%
41%	Mat	3	Shelter materials	36%

Male respondents

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
78%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	84%
69%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	77%



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	33%
51%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection ¹³	58%
91%	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	90%

Male respondents

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

71%	Crowded	1	Crowded	63%
40%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	54%
29%	Clinic too far away	3	Treatment unavailable	36%

11. Respondents could give up to three answers.

12. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household.

13. This question was only asked to a subset of 2,953 households that reported ever being visited by a community health worker.

14. This question was asked about a subset of 373 individual females reported as pregnant. Findings are representative at a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. This question was asked to 2,874 households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18



Education

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{12,16}

Female respondents

57%	Supplies	1	Supplies	49%
43%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	42%
27%	Better teachers	3	Age appropriate curriculum	39%

Male respondents

96% of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

94%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

Female respondents

81%	Face to face	1	Face to face	95%
61%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	73%
16%	Printed leaflet	3	Printed leaflet	14%

Male respondents

49%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps	60%
70%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	91%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

83%	Mahji	1	Mahji	88%
74%	Camp-in-Charge	2	Camp-in-Charge	74%
10%	Army	3	Site management	21%

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

85%



Priority Needs

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



■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

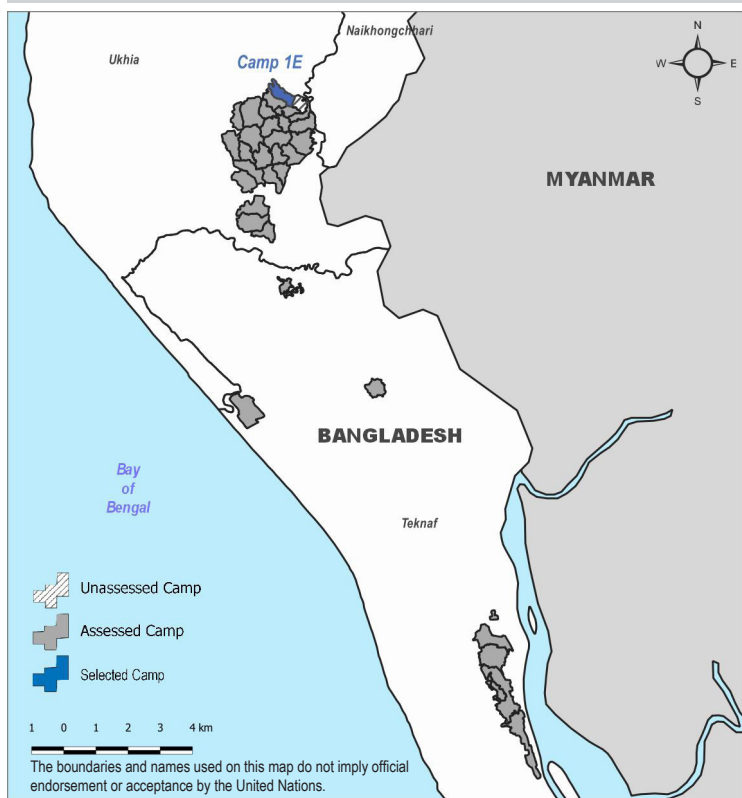
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



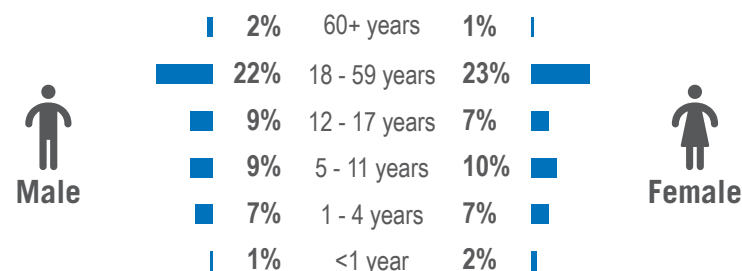
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	40,538
Population (families) ¹	9,333
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **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	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	6%
Older person at risk with children	4%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	32%		

82% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
53%	Increased community watch groups	51%
47%	Improved paths and roads	41%
38%	Advice about safety issues	40%
32%	Better camp management	24%
19%	More lighting	19%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1E

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

39%	Violence in the community	1	Fear of kidnapping	32%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	2	No issues	29%
27%	Risk of detention	3	Violence in the community	27%



Women

34%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	32%
28%	Violence in the home	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
28%	Violence in the community	3	Fear of sexual assault	22%



Boys

60%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	54%
34%	Road accident	2	Risk of early marriage	25%
34%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	24%



Girls

58%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	61%
55%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	30%
25%	Fear of trafficking	3	Road accident	19%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 88%

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 91%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 32 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

85%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

82%



Food Security and Nutrition

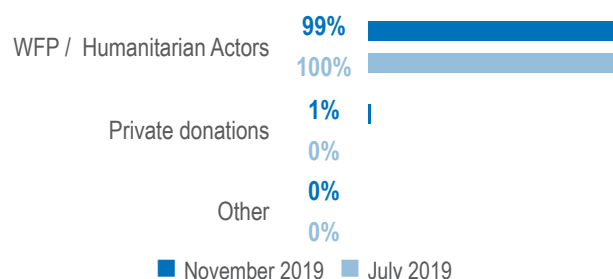
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

57%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

39%

48%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

32%

34%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

15%

November 2019

75%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

45%

12%

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

34%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

82%

Too many people 1

Too many people

78%

48%

No gender separation 2

No gender separation

66%

45%

No lighting 3

No lighting

44%

July 2019

80%

Too many people 1

Too many people

80%

37%

Latrine is full 2

No gender separation

45%

32%

Latrine is not clean 3

Latrine is full

30%

November 2019

92%

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

July 2019

58%

18%

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

20%

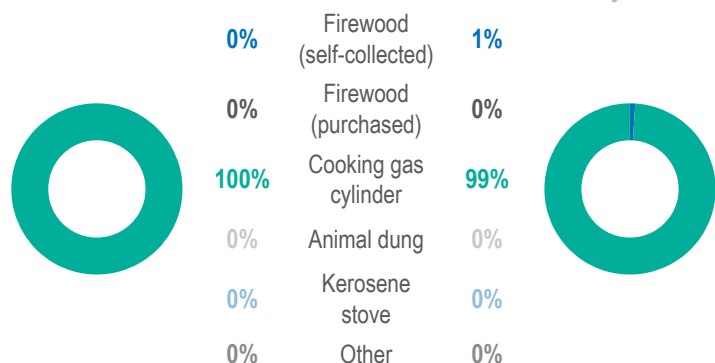


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

89% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

80% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Shelter materials	1	51%	59%
Blanket	2	48%	55%
Fan	3	31%	45%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

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

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Crowded	1	75%	52%
Supplies unavailable	2	46%	43%
Clinic too far away	3	27%	32%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priority	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Supplies	1	58%	62%
Better teachers	2	35%	44%
Age appropriate curriculum	3	33%	23%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Face to face	1	94%	93%
Loudspeakers	2	58%	66%
Phone call	3	13%	10%

78% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

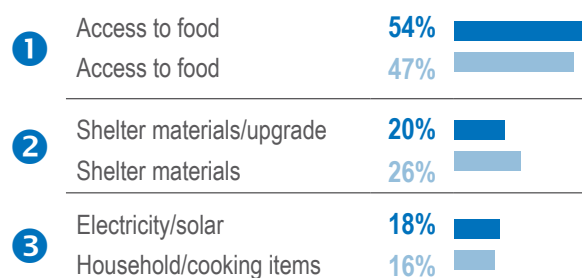
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Camp In Charge	1	85%	81%
Mahji	2	83%	54%
Directly to service providers	3	6%	11%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

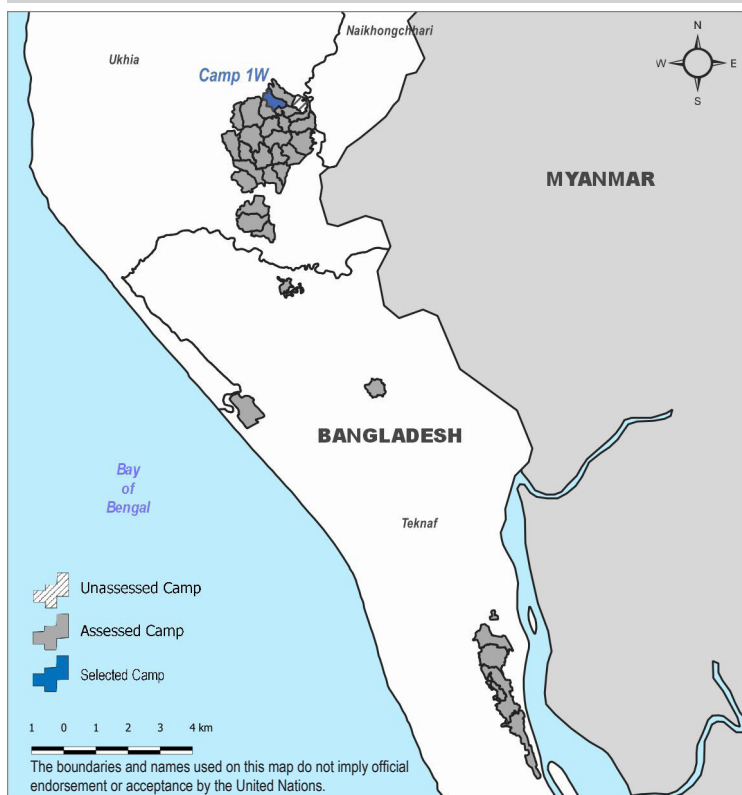
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



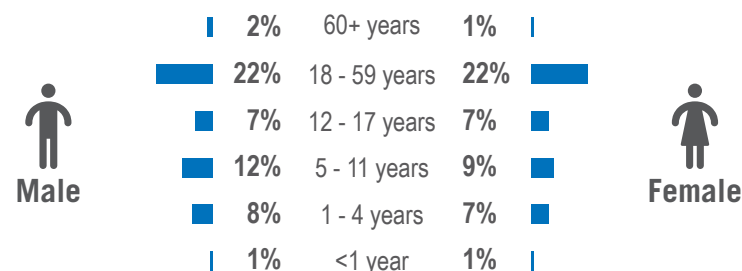
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	41,061
Population (families) ¹	9,477
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
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.1** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
51%	Improved paths and roads 1	Increased community watch groups 46%
44%	Increased community watch groups 2	Improved paths and roads 43%
37%	Advice about safety issues 3	Advice about safety issues 42%
36%	Natural disaster warning system 4	Better camp management 32%
31%	Better camp management 5	Natural disaster warning system 23%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1W

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

42%	No issues	①	No issues	42%
27%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Fear of kidnapping	32%
25%	Risk of detention	③	Risk of detention	21%



Women

34%	No issues	①	No issues	45%
29%	Violence in the home	②	Fear of kidnapping	21%
25%	Violence in the community	③	Violence in the community	15%



Boys

42%	Road accident	①	Fear of kidnapping	45%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Road accident	36%
37%	Violence in the community	③	No issues	23%



Girls

55%	Road accident	①	Road accident	51%
42%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Fear of kidnapping	37%
29%	Violence in the community	③	No issues	22%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Community members

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 94%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 88%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 74 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

86%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

51%



Food Security and Nutrition

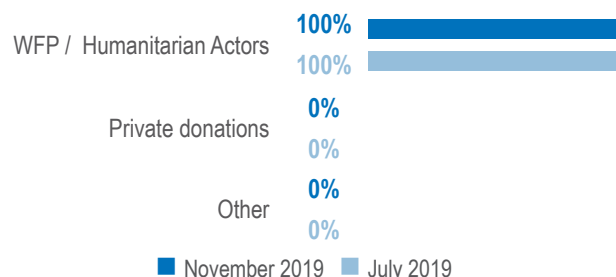
November 2019

86%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

100%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

48%

Eat less preferred food ① Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

44%

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives ② Limit portion size

22%

23%

Limit portion size ③ Eat less preferred food

20%

November 2019

64%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

51%

2%

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

15%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

94%

Too many people ①

Too many people

84%

32%

Too far away ②

No gender separation

62%

32%

No gender separation ③

No lighting

33%

July 2019

79%

Too many people ①

Too many people

78%

36%

No gender separation ②

No gender separation

43%

36%

No lighting ③

No lighting

35%

November 2019

81%

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

July 2019

73%

49%

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

21%

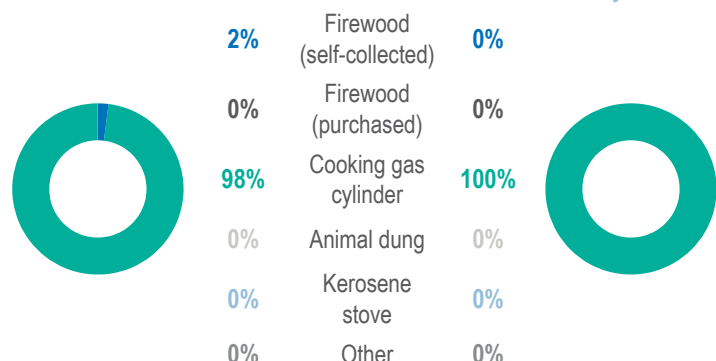


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

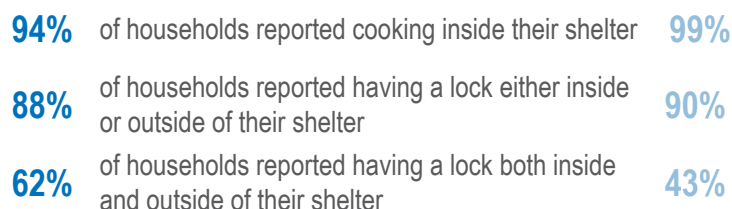
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

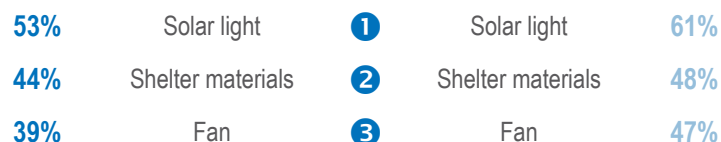
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

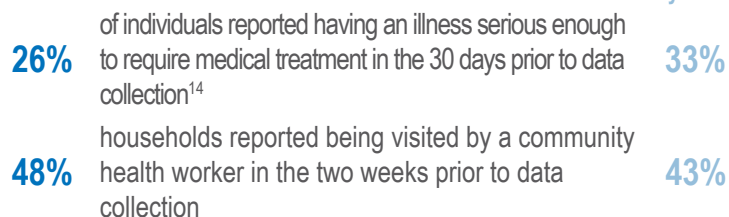
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

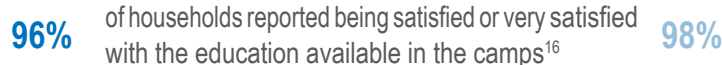
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

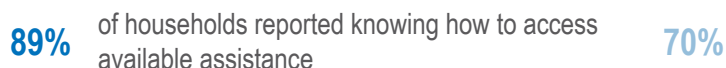
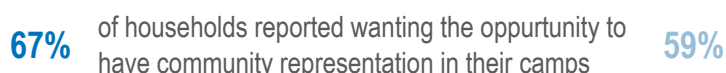


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

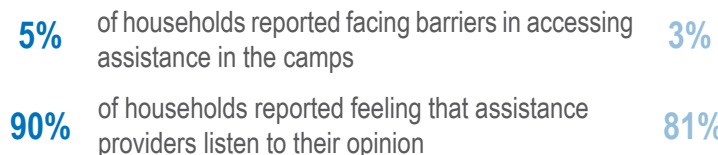
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

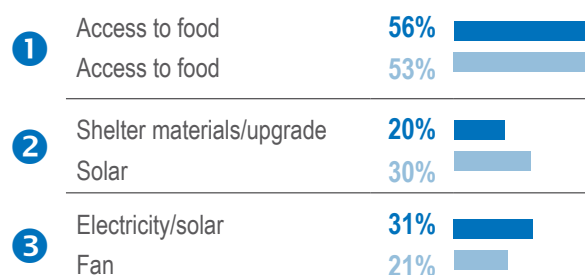


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

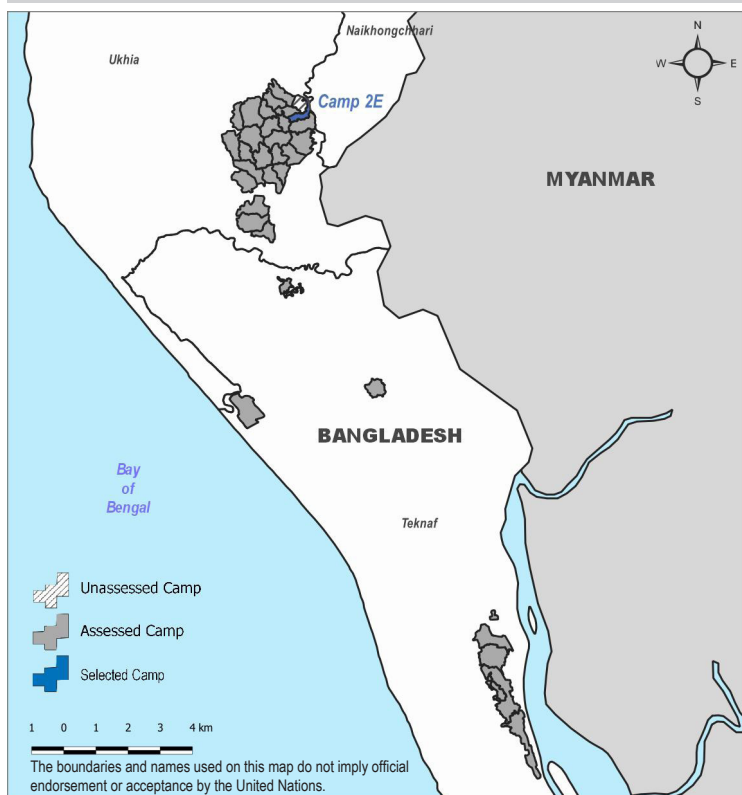
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 112 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



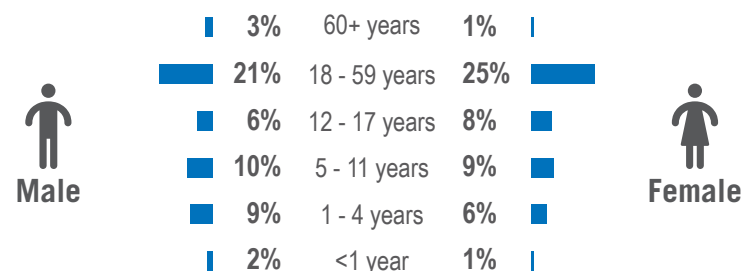
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	30,168
Population (families) ¹	7,299
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 **4.6** 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	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%		

31% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
56%	Improved paths and roads	56%
51%	Advice about safety issues	34%
43%	Better camp management	32%
32%	Increased community watch groups	31%
15%	Natural disaster warning system	24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2E

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

36%	Violence in the community	1	No issues	36%
31%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	2	Natural hazards	32%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Fear of kidnapping	31%



Women

30%	Violence in the community	1	No issues	38%
30%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
25%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	28%



Boys

52%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	47%
30%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
30%	Fear of trafficking	3	Natural hazards	18%



Girls

67%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	42%
37%	Fear of trafficking	2	Fear of kidnapping	34%
29%	Road accident	3	Fear of trafficking	20%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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	Community members	Army	Army	Community members	Community members

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 84%

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 89%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

79%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

81%



Food Security and Nutrition

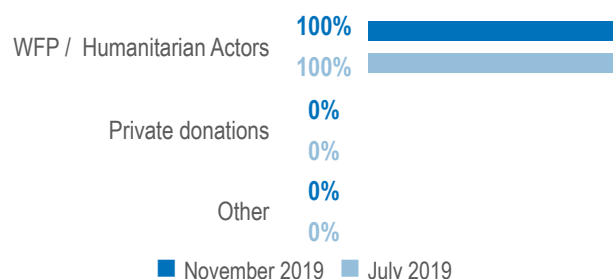
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

51%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

31%

49%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

19%

34%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

12%

November 2019

75%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

63%

9%

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

22%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

63%

Too many people

1

Too many people

57%

35%

Too far away

2

No gender separation

41%

25%

No lighting

3

No lighting

35%

July 2019

75%

Too many people

1

Too many people

74%

41%

Too far away

2

Too far away

42%

27%

Latrine is full

3

No gender separation

38%

November 2019

71%

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

July 2019

83%

20%

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

20%

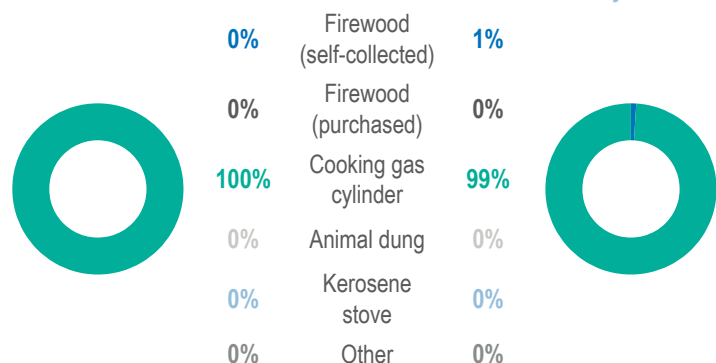


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

92% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

68% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

50%	Shelter materials	1	Solar light	48%
45%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	47%
39%	Fan	3	Shelter materials	46%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

50% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

56%	Crowded	1	Crowded	46%
40%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	37%
35%	Clinic too far away	3	None	34%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

47%	Supplies	1	Supplies	75%
34%	Improved curriculum	2	Better teachers	30%
33%	Money for education	3	Money for education	22%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

91%	Face to face	1	Face to face	90%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	52%
18%	Help Desk	3	Radio	13%

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

77% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

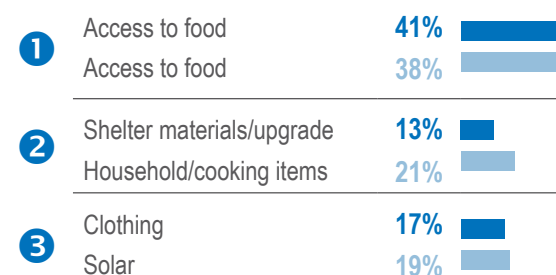
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

88%	Mahji	1	Mahji	84%
54%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	64%
13%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	17%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

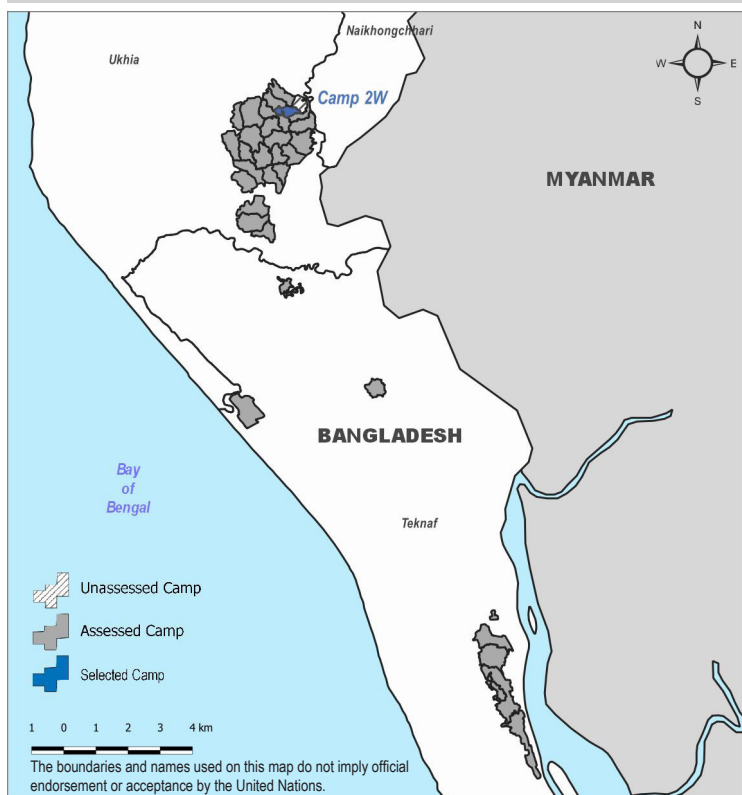
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 116 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



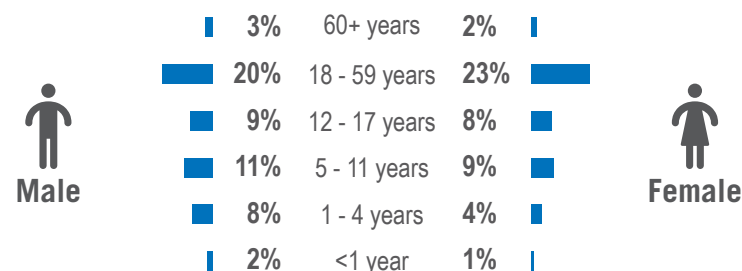
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	26,048
Population (families) ¹	5,979
Camp Area	0.4 km ²
Population density	63,070 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 **5** 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	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%		

44% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
39%	Increased community watch groups 1	Increased community watch groups 50%
37%	Advice about safety issues 2	Improved paths and roads 50%
32%	Improved paths and roads 3	Better camp management 44%
29%	Better camp management 4	Advice about safety issues 38%
20%	Natural disaster warning system 5	Street signs 20%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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}:

November 2019



Men

July 2019

41%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	37%
39%	No issues	2	No issues	29%
22%	Violence in the community	3	Violence in the community	26%



Women

42%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	38%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	2	No issues	31%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	26%



Boys

41%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	42%
33%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	32%
33%	No issues	3	Fear of sexual assault	26%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	47%
36%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	33%
30%	Fear of trafficking	3	Road accident	32%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Imam	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 91%

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 96%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 63 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

68%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

91%



Food Security and Nutrition

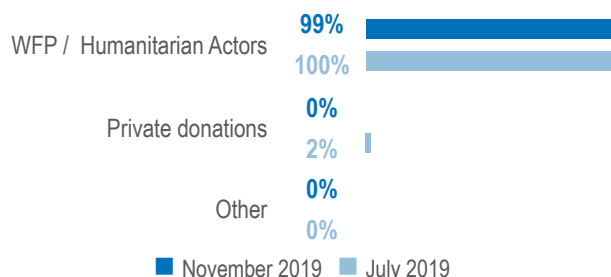
November 2019

100%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

53%

Eat less preferred food

1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

33%

51%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2 Eat less preferred food

22%

25%

Limit portion size

3 Limit portion size

9%

November 2019

55%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

61%

12%

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

21%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

93%

Too many people

1 Too many people

89%

43%

Too far away

2 No gender separation

53%

33%

No gender separation

3 Too far away

46%

July 2019

79%

Too many people

1 Too many people

79%

36%

Too far away

2 Too far away

36%

29%

Unsafe route to latrine

3 Unsafe route to latrine

32%

November 2019

95%

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

July 2019

61%

27%

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

28%

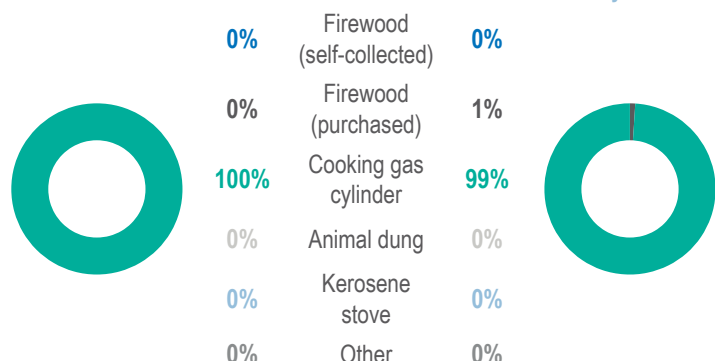


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

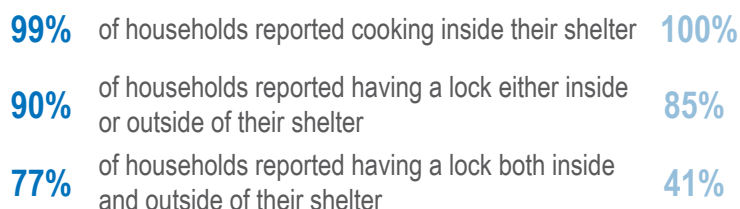
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

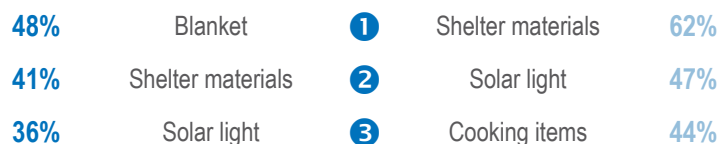
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

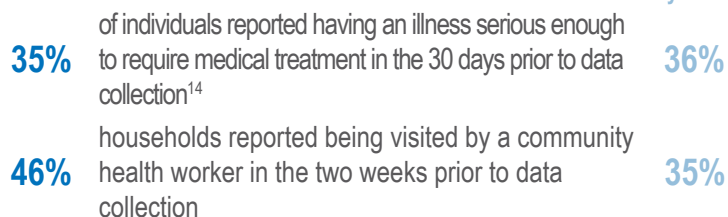
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

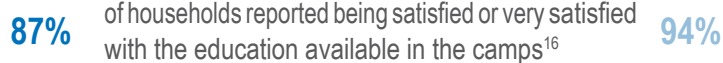
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

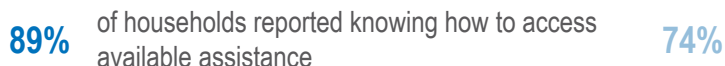
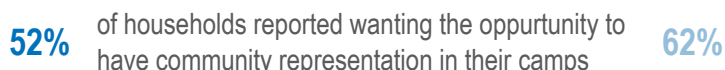


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

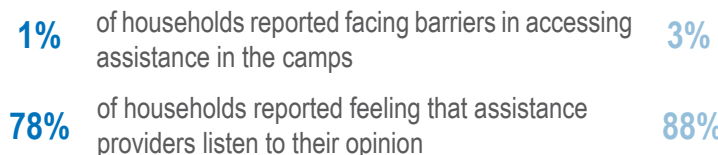
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

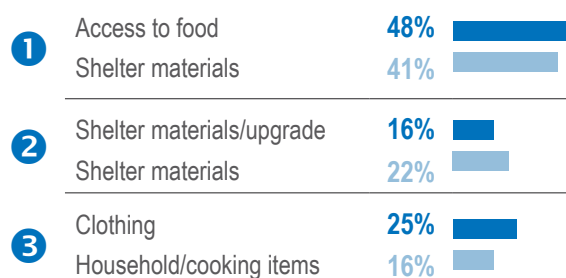


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

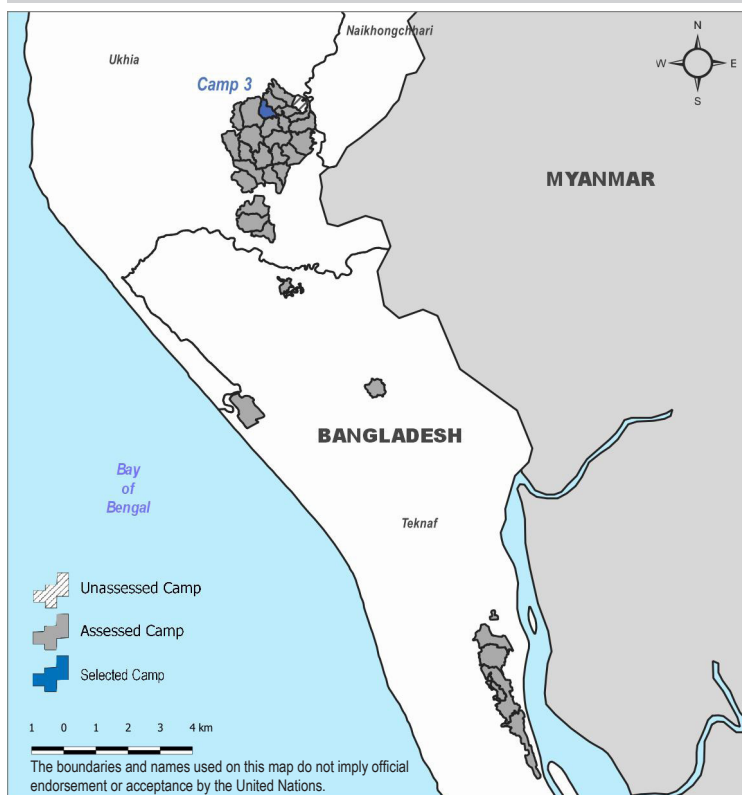
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 108 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



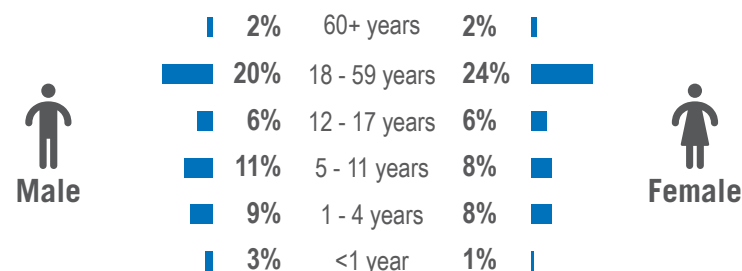
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	39,659
Population (families) ¹	9,200
Camp Area	0.45 km ²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **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	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	16%
Families with PSN	29%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
56%	Advice about safety issues	56%
56%	Improved paths and roads	46%
37%	Increased community watch groups	38%
35%	Better camp management	35%
18%	Natural disaster warning system	21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

2. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

3. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

4. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

5. 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>.

6. 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.

7. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

38% No issues 1 Fear of kidnapping 40%

31% Fear of kidnapping 2 No issues 38%

31% Violence in the community 3 Violence in the community 30%



Women

43% No issues 1 No issues 46%

29% Violence in the community 2 Violence in the community 34%

23% Fear of sexual assault 3 Natural hazards 21%



Boys

44% Road accident 1 No issues 41%

36% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of kidnapping 35%

36% Violence in the community 3 Violence in the community 27%



Girls

58% Road accident 1 Fear of kidnapping 48%

41% Fear of kidnapping 2 No issues 34%

21% No issues 3 Violence in the community 28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Imam	Army	Police	Army	Police	Army

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 96%

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 41 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 76 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

66%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

90%



Food Security and Nutrition

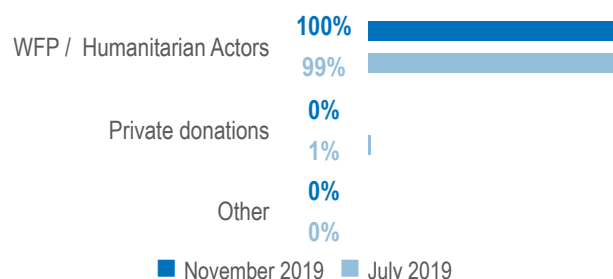
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

93%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

53%

1 Eat less preferred food Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

39%

47% Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food 25%

31% Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size 13%

November 2019

78%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

69%

22% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh 24%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

82% Too many people 1 Too many people 76%

43% No lighting 2 No gender separation 51%

34% No gender separation 3 No lighting 39%

July 2019

79% Too many people 1 Too many people 84%

56% No gender separation 2 No gender separation 66%

38% Latrine is full 3 Latrine is full 38%

November 2019

86% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 72%

51% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 44%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 3

Round 5
November 2019

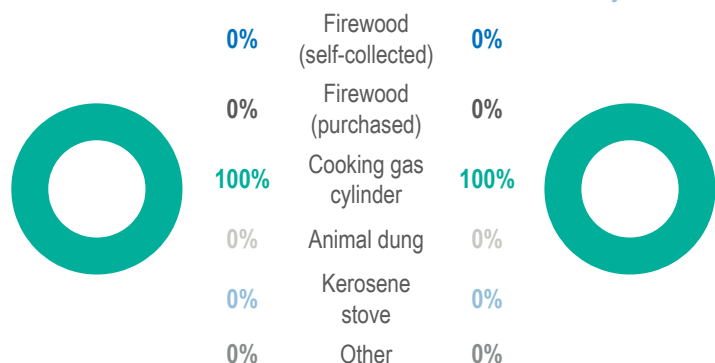


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

93% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

83% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	Rank	November 2019	Rank	July 2019
Blanket	1	50%	Solar light	64%
Fan	2	44%	Fan	53%
Shelter materials	3	41%	Cooking items	48%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

62% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019	Rank	July 2019
Crowded	1	69%	Crowded	58%
Supplies unavailable	2	59%	Clinic too far away	33%
Treatment unavailable	3	33%	Supplies unavailable	25%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priority	Rank	November 2019	Rank	July 2019
Supplies	1	70%	Supplies	66%
Money for education	2	52%	Money for education	41%
Better teachers	3	28%	Better teachers	37%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019	Rank	July 2019
Face to face	1	94%	Face to face	96%
Loudspeakers	2	53%	Loudspeakers	74%
Phone call	3	36%	Information hub	4%

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

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019	Rank	July 2019
Mahji	1	94%	Mahji	83%
Camp In Charge	2	78%	Camp In Charge	59%
Religious leaders	3	9%	Government authorities/army	13%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

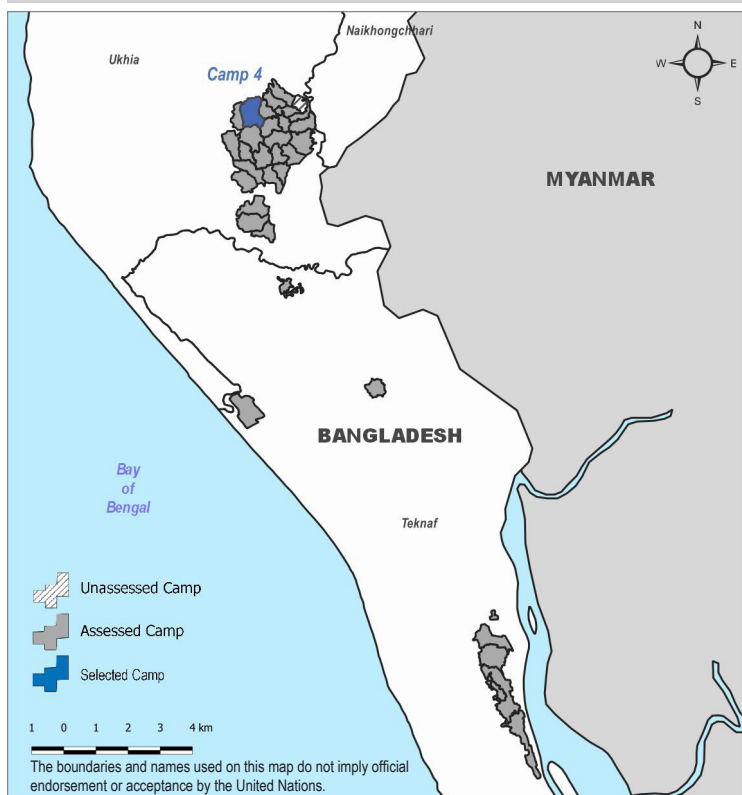
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 108 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



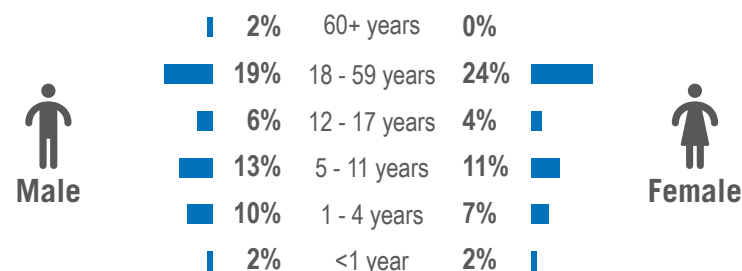
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	32,389
Population (families) ¹	7,947
Camp Area	1.16 km ²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18
79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
44%	Increased community watch groups 1	Advice about safety issues 45%
44%	Advice about safety issues 2	Improved paths and roads 43%
33%	Improved paths and roads 3	Natural disaster warning system 32%
31%	Better camp management 4	Better camp management 26%
22%	Natural disaster warning system 5	Increased community watch groups 21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

32% Fear of kidnapping ① No issues 45%

30% No issues ② Natural hazards 36%

28% Risk of detention ③ Fear of kidnapping 36%



Women

37% Fear of sexual assault ① No issues 50%

34% Fear of kidnapping ② Natural hazards 36%

29% No issues ③ Fear of kidnapping 24%



Boys

56% Fear of kidnapping ① No issues 42%

37% Road accident ② Fear of kidnapping 35%

37% Fear of trafficking ③ Road accident 23%



Girls

55% Fear of kidnapping ① No issues 39%

53% Road accident ② Fear of kidnapping 37%

34% Fear of trafficking ③ Road accident 24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
①	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
③	Imam	Community members	Army	Community members	Army	Community members

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 94%

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 95%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 41 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 74 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

78%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

80%



Food Security and Nutrition

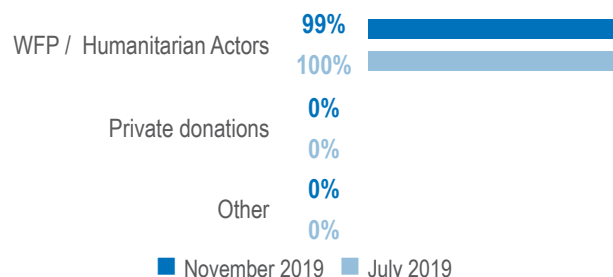
November 2019

97%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

93%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

49%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

①

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

28%

48%

Eat less preferred food

②

Eat less preferred food

24%

22%

Limit portion size

③

Limit portion size

16%

November 2019

91%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

80%

6%

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

10%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

64%

Too many people

①

No gender separation

64%

56%

No gender separation

②

Too many people

55%

31%

No lighting

③

No lighting

29%

July 2019

84%

Too many people

①

Too many people

81%

35%

Latrine is not clean

②

Too far away

36%

32%

Too far away

③

Latrine is not clean

31%

November 2019

91%

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

July 2019

59%

31%

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

31%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4

Round 5
November 2019

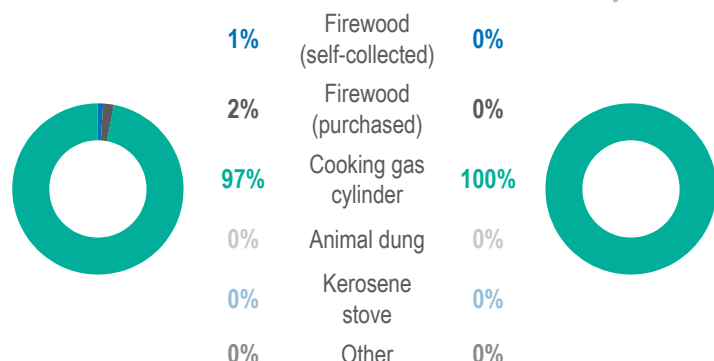


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
87%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	84%
59%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	56%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

44%	Blanket	1	Shelter materials	58%
43%	Solar light	2	Solar light	53%
37%	Fan	3	Fan	53%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

34%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹⁴	29%
50%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	24%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

70%	Crowded	1	Crowded	47%
41%	Supplies unavailable	2	None	38%
22%	Clinic too far away	3	Supplies unavailable	22%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ 95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

60%	Supplies	1	Supplies	78%
36%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
33%	Age appropriate curriculum	3	Religious education	32%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

93%	Face to face	1	Face to face	81%
66%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	71%
20%	Printed leaflet	3	Radio	12%

53% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps 57%

90% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance 69%

November 2019

July 2019

0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	5%
89%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	67%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

85%	Camp In Charge	1	Mahji	79%
80%	Mahji	2	Camp In Charge	68%
25%	Site Management Support agency	3	Directly to service providers	17%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	57%
	Shelter materials	34%
2	Family/cooking items	26%
	Shelter materials	24%
3	Electricity/solar	21%
	Clothing	18%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

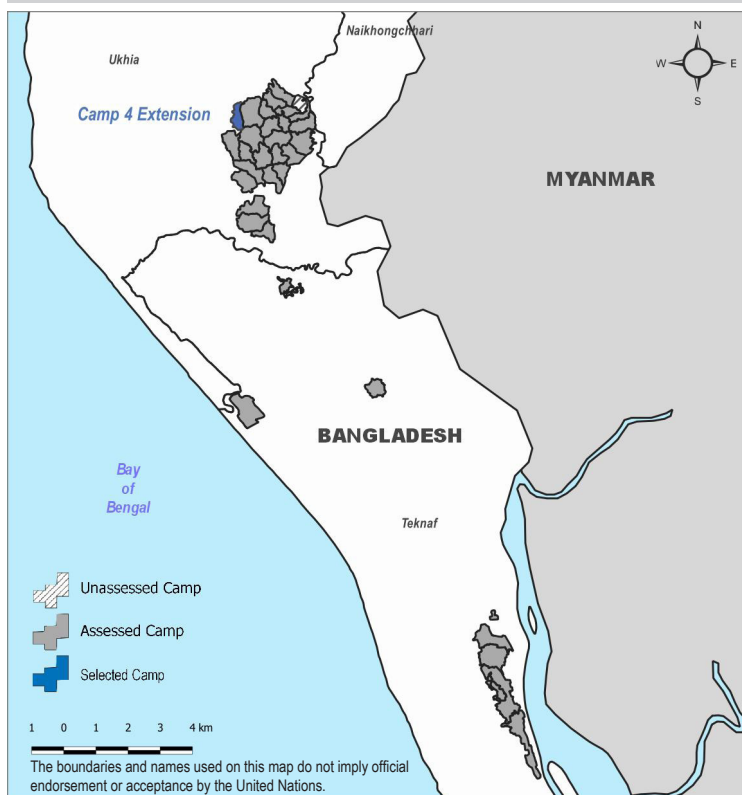
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



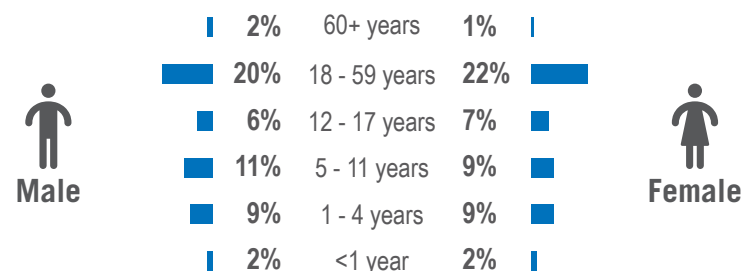
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	6,172
Population (families) ¹	1,492
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	8,700 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 **4.7** 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	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	27%		

87% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
54%	Advice about safety issues	53%
45%	Increased community watch groups	46%
41%	Better camp management	37%
19%	Improved paths and roads	34%
19%	Information on complaints systems	11%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 4e

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

35%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	63%
34%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	21%
33%	Risk of detention	3	Violence in the community	18%



Women

39%	No issues	1	No issues	65%
27%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	15%
20%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	13%



Boys

46%	Road accident	1	No issues	55%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	26%
37%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Road accident	20%



Girls

62%	Road accident	1	No issues	49%
45%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	34%
22%	Fear of trafficking	3	Road accident	34%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	UN/NGO	Imam	UN/NGO	Army	Police	Community members

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 96%

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 91%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 45 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

82%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

56%



Food Security and Nutrition

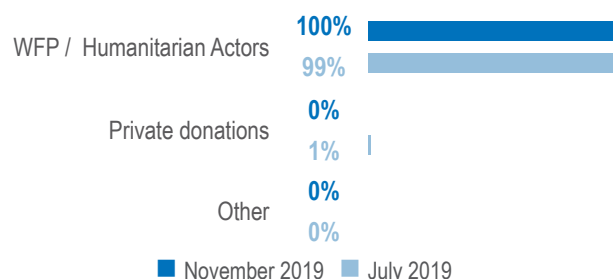
November 2019

94%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

52%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

44%

51%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

31%

32%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

25%

November 2019

84%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

87%

7%

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

18%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

68%

No lighting 1



Women

No lighting

71%

37%

Too many people 2 No gender separation

39%

26%

No gender separation 3 Too many people

35%

July 2019

42%

Too many people 1 Too far away

33%

33%

No lighting 2 Too many people

25%

25%

Too far away 3 No lighting

25%

November 2019

53%

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

21%

35%

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

30%

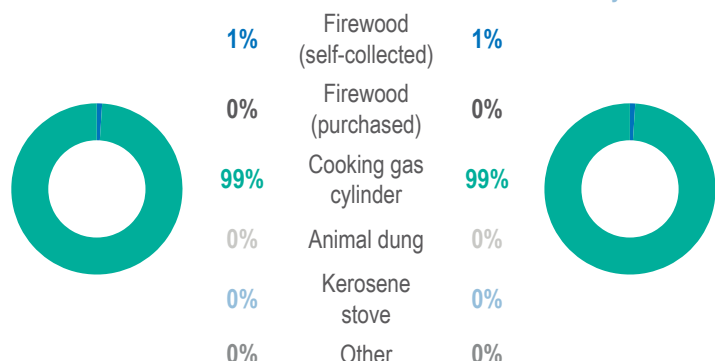


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

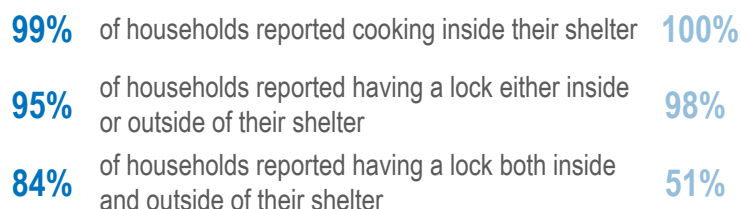
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

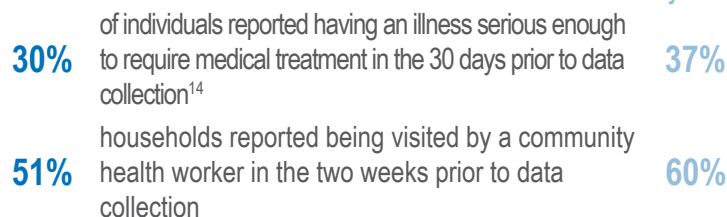
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

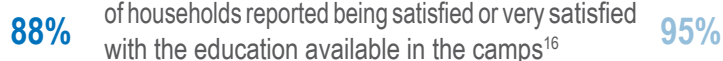
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



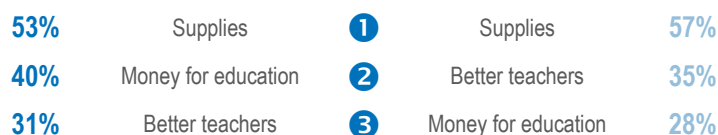
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

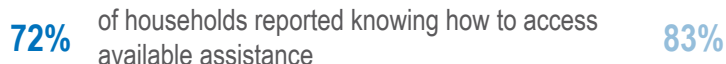
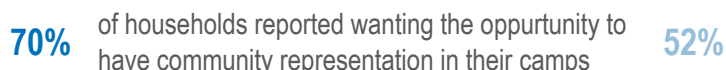


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

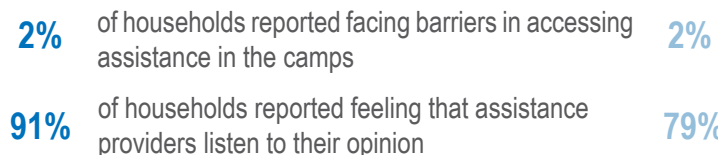
November 2019

July 2019

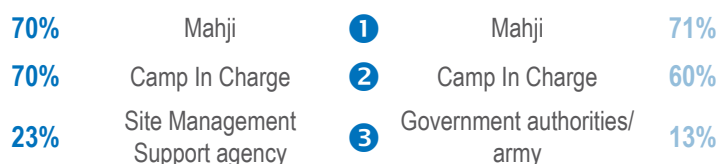


November 2019

July 2019

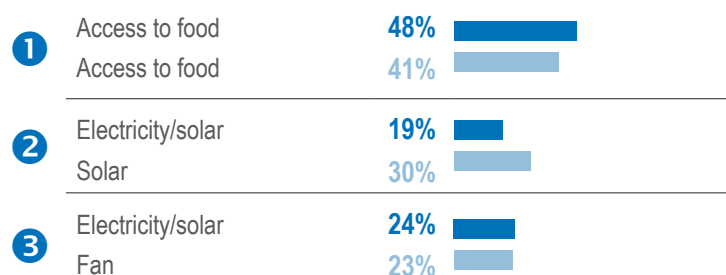


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

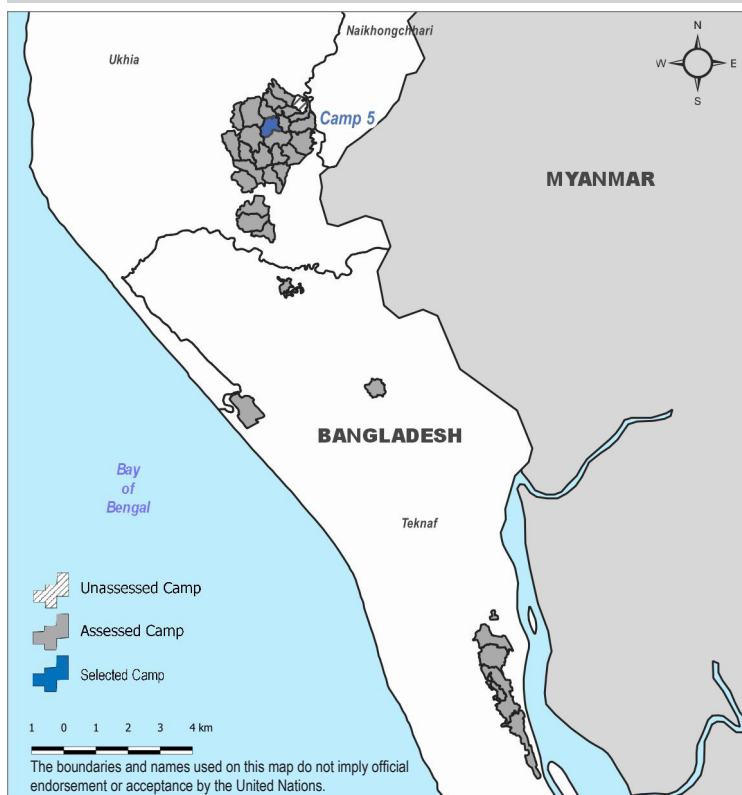
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 108 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



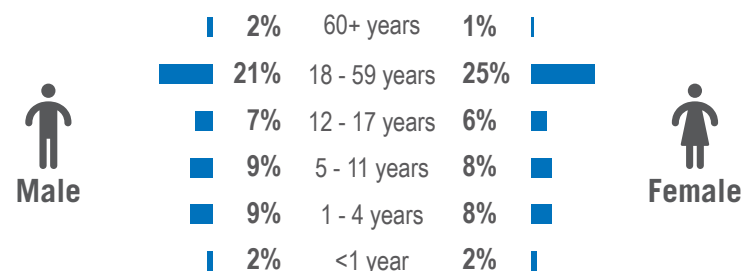
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	25,122
Population (families) ¹	6,048
Camp Area	0.62 km ²
Population density	40,753 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

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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
60%	Improved paths and roads	65%
50%	Advice about safety issues	37%
34%	Increased community watch groups	35%
34%	Better camp management	32%
20%	Natural disaster warning system	31%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

36%	No issues	1	No issues	55%
31%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	23%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Natural hazards	20%



Women

35%	No issues	1	No issues	59%
31%	Violence in the community	2	Natural hazards	24%
31%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Violence in the community	13%



Boys

38%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	59%
26%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of kidnapping	21%
26%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	19%



Girls

47%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	53%
30%	Fear of trafficking	2	Fear of kidnapping	34%
28%	Road accident	3	Fear of trafficking	15%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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	Imam	Army	Imam	Community members	Community members

96%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	99%
100%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp ⁹	98%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 62 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 72 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

66%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

59%



Food Security and Nutrition

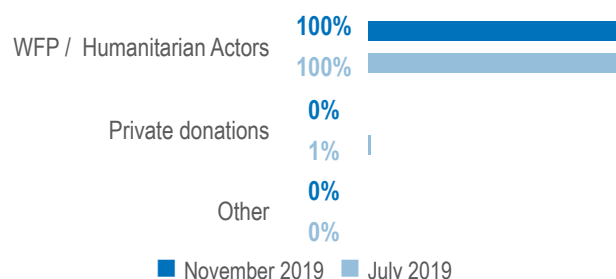
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

56%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

46%

49%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

33%

25%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

22%

November 2019

85%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

46%

23%

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

19%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

61%

Too many people

1

Too many people

65%

43%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

No gender separation

47%

41%

No lighting

3

Unsafe route to latrine

46%

July 2019

71%

Too many people

1

Too many people

60%

40%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

Unsafe route to latrine

33%

31%

Latrine is not clean

3

No gender separation

29%

November 2019

81%

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

July 2019

64%

22%

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

26%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 5

Round 5
November 2019

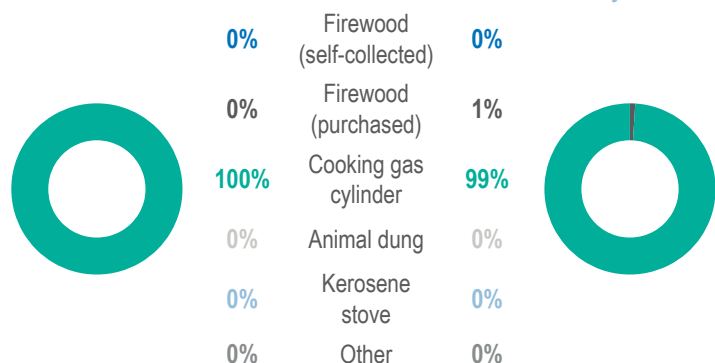


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

97% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%**

96% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **92%**

53% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **26%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

62%	Solar light	1	Solar light	63%
45%	Blanket	2	Fan	53%
36%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	44%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **26%**

62% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **34%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

67%	Crowded	1	Crowded	62%
43%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	32%
28%	Treatment unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	25%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **95%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

56%	Supplies	1	Supplies	71%
39%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	34%
31%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	32%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

86%	Face to face	1	Face to face	76%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	75%
23%	Printed leaflet	3	Radio	6%

54% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **63%**

78% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **74%**

November 2019

July 2019

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **0%**

81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **87%**

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

96%	Mahji	1	Mahji	88%
66%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	53%
12%	Directly to service providers	3	Government authorities/army	32%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	58%	37%
2	Electricity/solar	25%	19%
3	Electricity/solar	23%	17%
	Household/cooking items		

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 6 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

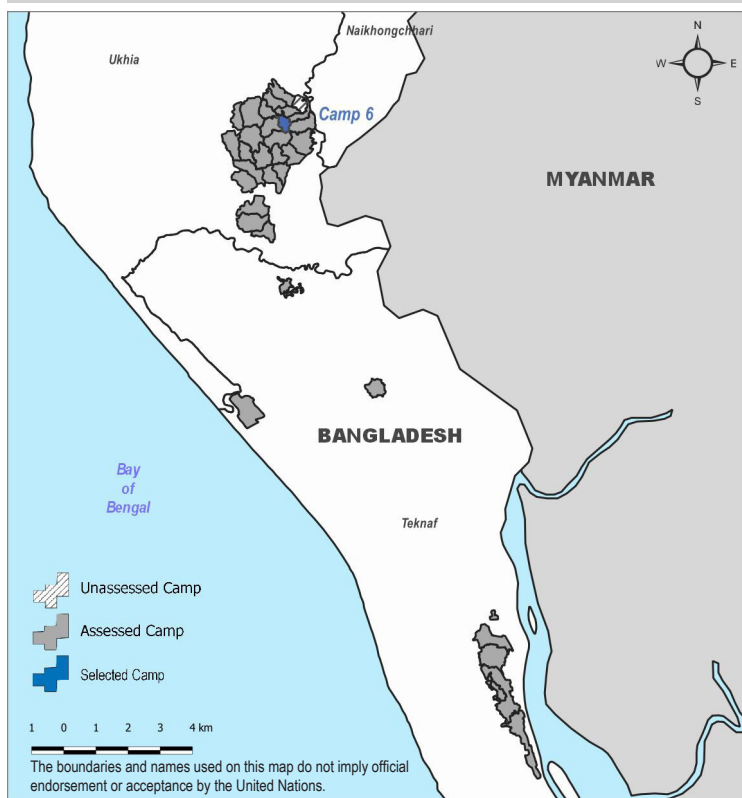
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



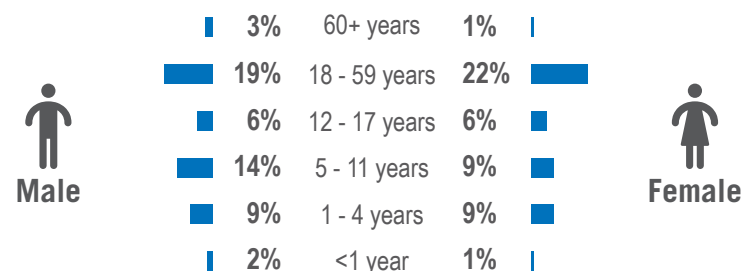
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	24,931
Population (families) ¹	5,804
Camp Area	0.36 km ²
Population density	67,854 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 **5.2** 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	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%		

80% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
55%	Improved paths and roads	62%
36%	Increased community watch groups	58%
27%	Natural disaster warning system	47%
26%	Advice about safety issues	30%
25%	More lighting	28%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 6

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

28%	Violence in the community	1	No issues	55%
24%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	26%
22%	Natural hazards	3	Risk of detention	15%



Women

27%	No issues	1	No issues	61%
26%	Violence in the home	2	Fear of kidnapping	19%
25%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	17%



Boys

57%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	41%
24%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of kidnapping	36%
24%	Road accident	3	Fear of trafficking	18%



Girls

58%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	41%
28%	Road accident	2	Fear of kidnapping	38%
22%	Natural hazards	3	Road accident	32%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Imam

97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 95%

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 95%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 38 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

87%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

58%



Food Security and Nutrition

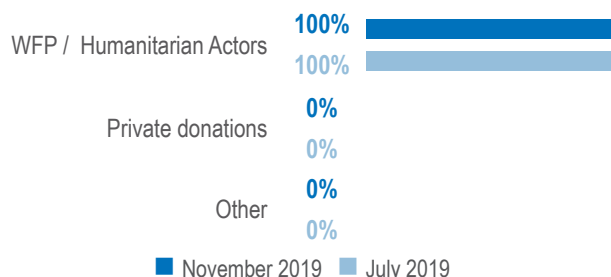
November 2019

96%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

51%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

41%

47%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

28%

36%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

19%

November 2019

92%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

86%

6%

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

18%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

61%

Too many people 1

Too many people 65%

37%

Unsafe route to latrine 2

No gender separation 47%

35%

No lighting 3

Unsafe route to latrine 43%

July 2019

74%

Too many people 1

Too many people 79%

36%

Too far away 2

No gender separation 43%

36%

No gender separation 3

Too far away 37%

November 2019

80%

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

July 2019

69%

23%

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

23%

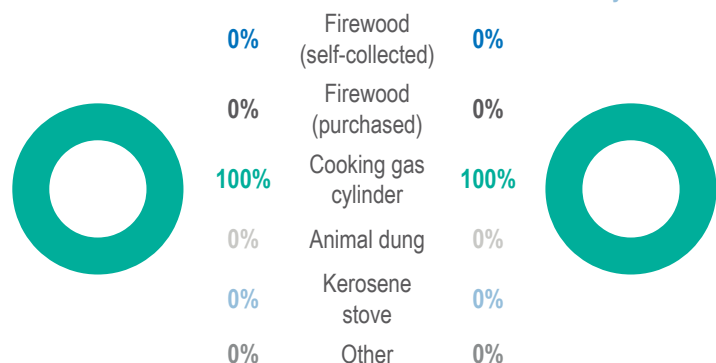


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

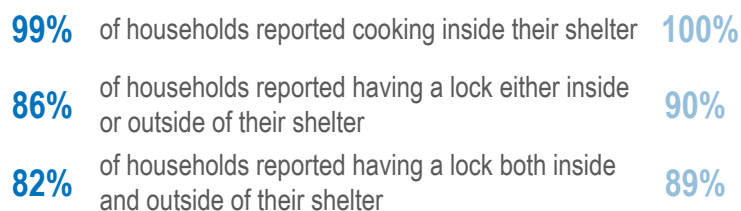
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

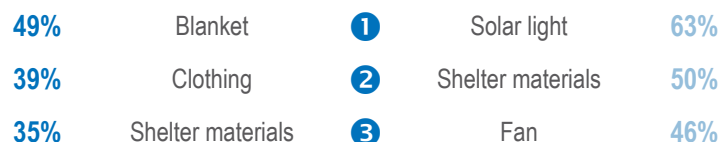
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

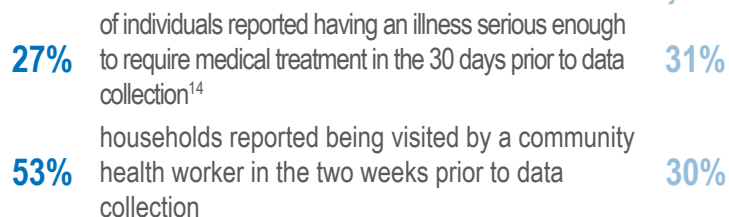
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

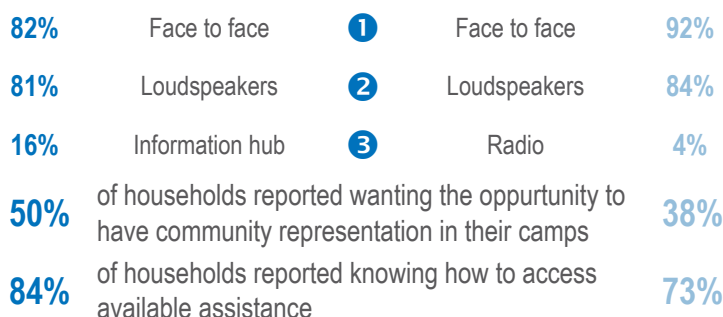


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

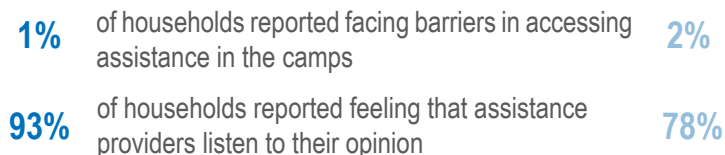
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

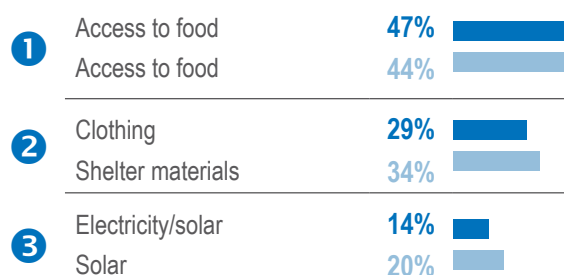


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 7 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

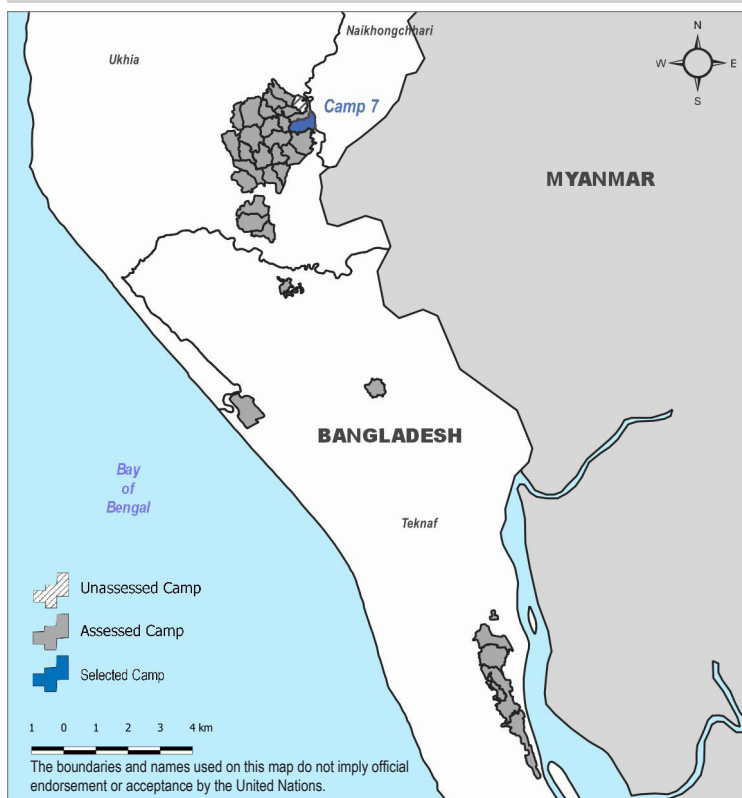
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 113 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



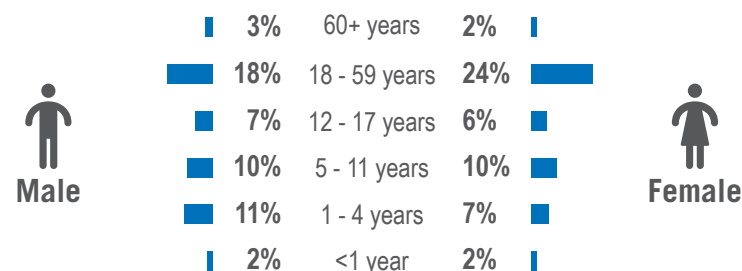
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	39,627
Population (families) ¹	9,409
Camp Area	0.71 km ²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



54% 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	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%		

87% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
54%	Improved paths and roads	73%
50%	Advice about safety issues	63%
35%	Increased community watch groups	37%
27%	Better camp management	29%
27%	More lighting	28%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 7

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

29% Violence in the community ① No issues 38%

28% Risk of detention ② Fear of kidnapping 33%

28% No issues ③ Violence in the community 20%



Women

28% Natural hazards ① No issues 48%

26% Violence in the home ② Natural hazards 23%

26% No issues ③ Fear of kidnapping 23%



Boys

48% Fear of kidnapping ① Fear of kidnapping 49%

23% Fear of trafficking ② No issues 37%

23% Risk of early marriage ③ Natural hazards 20%



Girls

46% Fear of kidnapping ① Fear of kidnapping 54%

33% Fear of trafficking ② No issues 28%

26% Road accident ③ Natural hazards 27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 87%

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 78 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

87%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

79%



Food Security and Nutrition

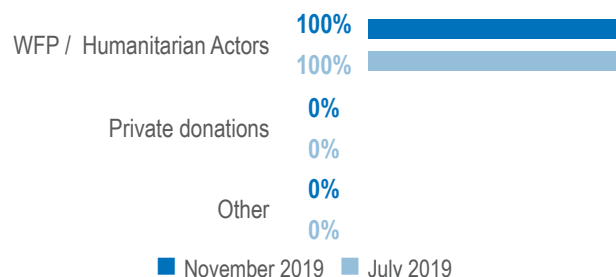
November 2019

92%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

53%

Eat less preferred food ① Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

48%

50%

Borrow food from friends or relatives ② Eat less preferred food

33%

30%

Limit portion size ③ Limit portion size

14%

November 2019

78%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

49%

8%

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

27%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

67%

Too many people ①

Too many people

75%

33%

No gender separation ②

No gender separation

48%

29%

Too far away ③

Too far away

37%

July 2019

79%

Too many people ①

Too many people

78%

55%

No gender separation ②

No gender separation

61%

33%

Latrine is full ③

Latrine is full

36%

November 2019

85%

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

July 2019

82%

27%

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

23%

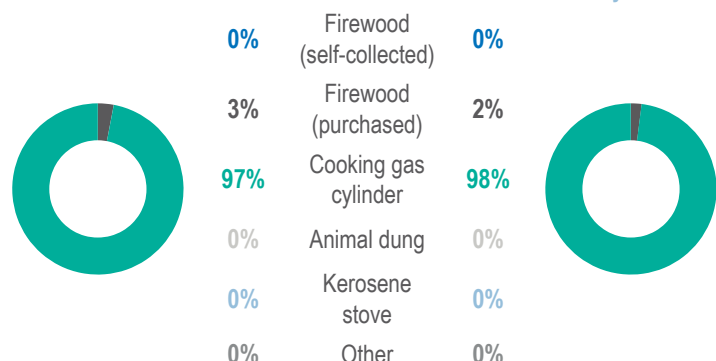


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

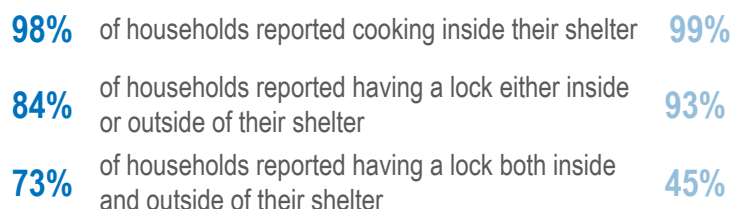
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

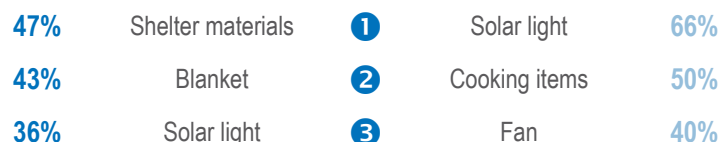
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

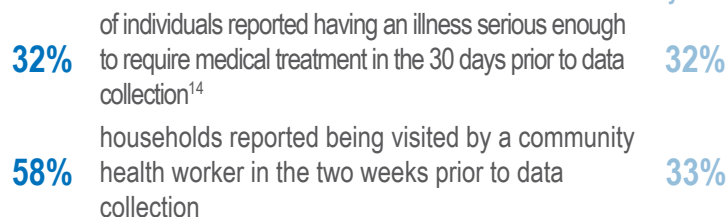
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

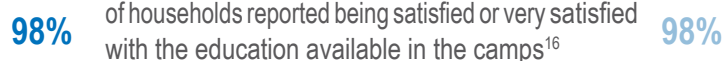
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



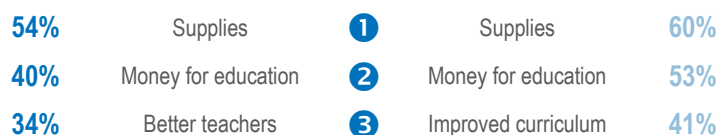
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

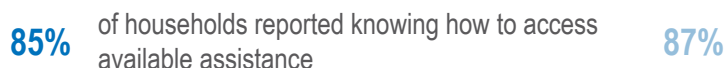
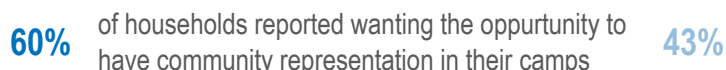


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

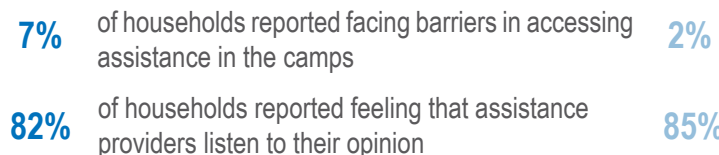
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

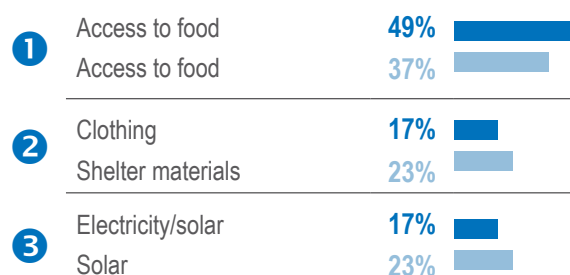


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

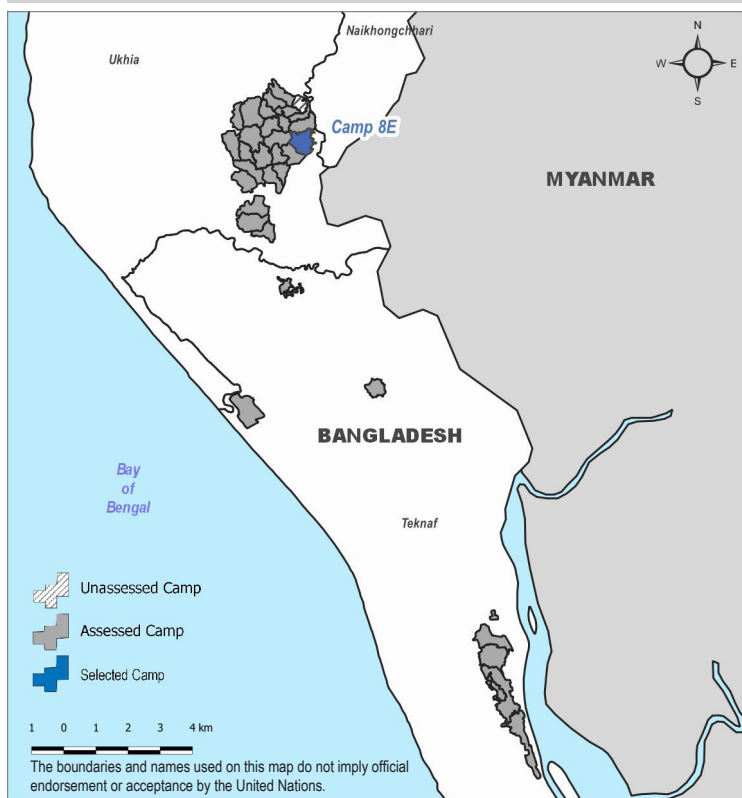
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 96 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	31,234
Population (families) ¹	7,208
Camp Area	0.96 km ²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
78% 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
58%	Improved paths and roads 1	Improved paths and roads 67%
46%	Better camp management 2	Advice about safety issues 40%
38%	Advice about safety issues 3	Increased community watch groups 34%
36%	Increased community watch groups 4	Better camp management 32%
16%	More lighting 5	Natural disaster warning system 29%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8E

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

55%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	38%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	29%
16%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Natural hazards	27%



Women

61%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	35%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	30%
18%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Violence in the community	25%



Boys

35%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	39%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	32%
34%	Fear of trafficking	3	No issues	25%



Girls

39%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	41%
34%	No issues	2	Natural hazards	37%
32%	Fear of trafficking	3	Fear of trafficking	24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

96%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	91%
100%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp ⁹	96%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 45 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

69%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

75%



Food Security and Nutrition

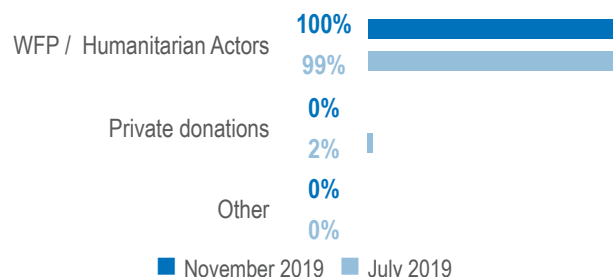
November 2019

100%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

94%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

58%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

31%

45%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

25%

22%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

14%

November 2019

83%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

75%

19%

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

18%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

60%

Too many people

1

Too many people

65%

34%

No lighting

2

No gender separation

46%

33%

Latrine is not clean

3

Unsafe route to latrine

45%

July 2019

56%

Too many people

1

Too many people

57%

44%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

38%

42%

Unsafe route to latrine

3

Unsafe route to latrine

37%

November 2019

80%

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

July 2019

61%

22%

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

21%

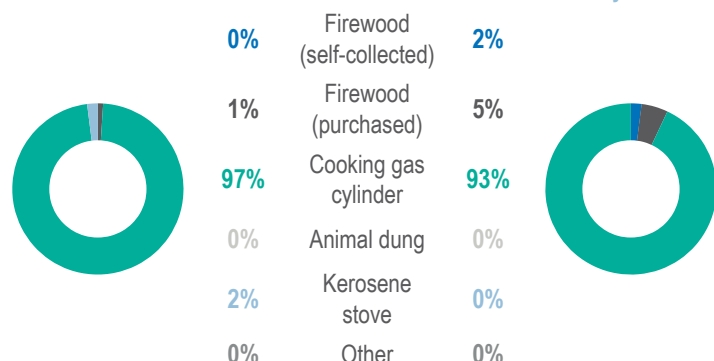


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

91% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

87% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Blanket	1	58%	Solar light 65%
Solar light	2	51%	Cooking items 52%
Mat	3	47%	Fan 49%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

36% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

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

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Crowded	1	70%	Crowded 44%
Supplies unavailable	2	57%	Supplies unavailable 37%
Treatment unavailable	3	33%	Clinic too far away 33%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

86% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priorities	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Supplies	1	59%	Supplies 70%
Better teachers	2	44%	Better teachers 40%
Money for education	3	42%	Money for education 27%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Face to face	1	93%	Face to face 86%
Loudspeakers	2	71%	Loudspeakers 66%
Phone call	3	23%	Information hub 6%

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

78% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Mahji	1	81%	Mahji 85%
Camp In Charge	2	78%	Camp In Charge 48%
Site Management Support agency	3	24%	Government authorities/army 13%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

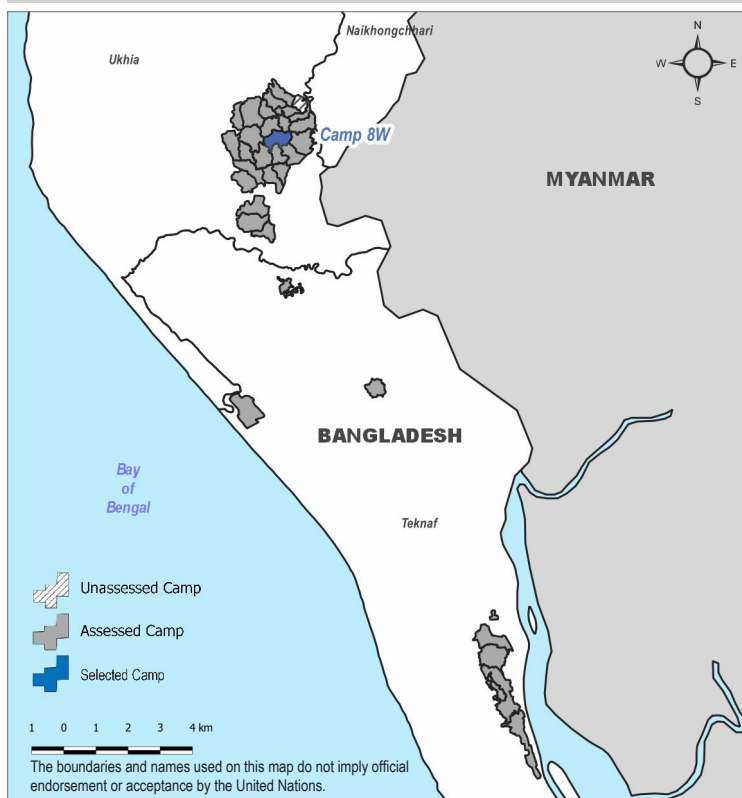
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 99 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



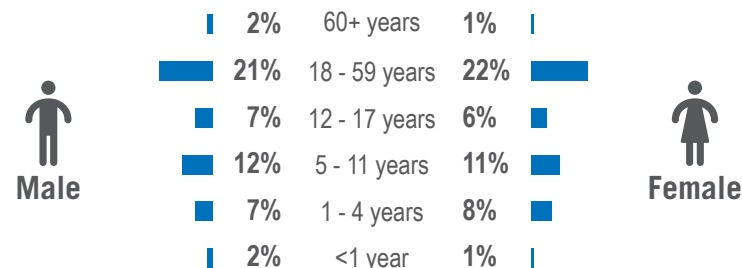
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,357
Population (families) ¹	7,465
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
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
61%	Improved paths and roads	77%
46%	Advice about safety issues	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	22%
33%	Better camp management	21%
18%	More lighting	17%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 8W

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

37%	No issues	1	No issues	33%
28%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	25%
27%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Natural hazards	24%



Women

35%	No issues	1	No issues	36%
28%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of sexual assault	22%
24%	Natural hazards	3	Fear of kidnapping	21%



Boys

44%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	36%
31%	Natural hazards	2	Risk of early marriage	34%
31%	No issues	3	No issues	23%



Girls

51%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	42%
32%	Natural hazards	2	Road accident	25%
26%	Road accident	3	Natural hazards	21%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

98%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	90%
100%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp ⁹	91%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 32 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 64 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

78%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

90%



Food Security and Nutrition

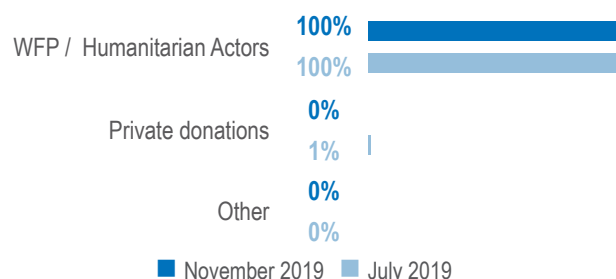
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

93%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

44%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

34%

44%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

25%

20%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

10%

November 2019

81%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

70%

15%

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

25%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

62%

Too many people 1

Too many people

64%

35%

Unsafe route to latrine 2

Unsafe route to latrine

44%

27%

Latrine is not clean 3

No gender separation

41%

July 2019

72%

Too many people 1

Too many people

68%

51%

Unsafe route to latrine 2

Unsafe route to latrine

52%

39%

Latrine is full 3

Latrine is full

48%

November 2019

80%

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

July 2019

50%

19%

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

11%

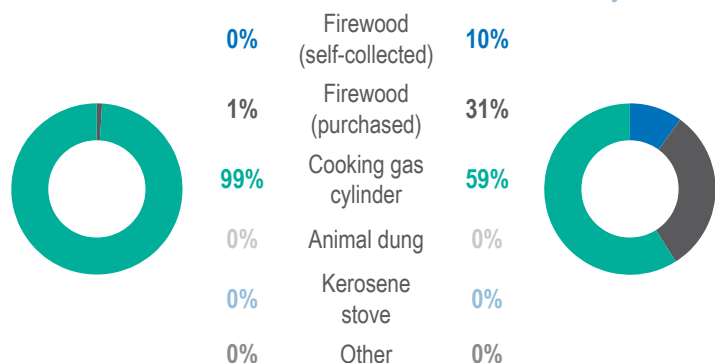


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

70% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

81% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	November 2019	July 2019
Solar light	58%	58%
Blanket	49%	47%
Mat	39%	47%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

63% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	November 2019	July 2019
Crowded	68%	51%
Supplies unavailable	52%	48%
Clinic too far away	35%	30%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priorities	November 2019	July 2019
Supplies	59%	69%
Money for education	48%	57%
Better teachers	41%	22%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	November 2019	July 2019
Face to face	91%	96%
Loudspeakers	89%	70%
Printed leaflet	17%	8%

47% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

82% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

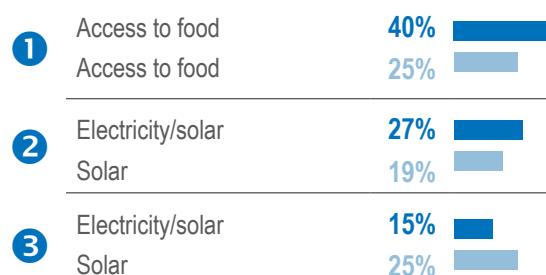
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	November 2019	July 2019
Mahji	92%	74%
Camp In Charge	70%	60%
Site Management Support agency	15%	17%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 9 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

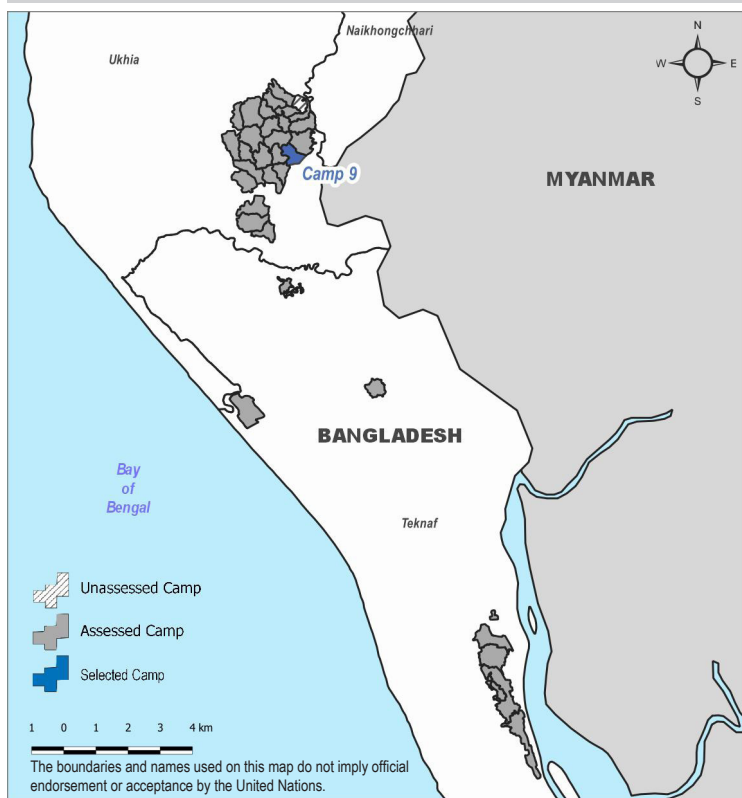
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



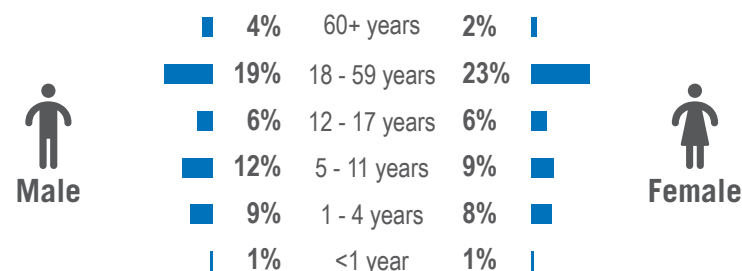
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	36,817
Population (families) ¹	8,715
Camp Area	0.65 km ²
Population density	56,195 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 **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	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%		

75% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
58%	Improved paths and roads	53%
40%	Advice about safety issues	45%
34%	Better camp management	43%
28%	Increased community watch groups	28%
26%	Natural disaster warning system	23%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 9

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

29%	No issues	1	No issues	56%
26%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	25%
25%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Violence in the community	23%



Women

34%	Violence in the home	1	No issues	57%
29%	Violence in the community	2	Natural hazards	26%
28%	Natural hazards	3	Fear of kidnapping	19%



Boys

42%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	44%
25%	Road accident	2	Fear of kidnapping	37%
25%	Natural hazards	3	Fear of trafficking	22%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	48%
42%	Road accident	2	No issues	38%
26%	Fear of trafficking	3	Fear of trafficking	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 88%

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 98%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 72 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

86%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

66%



Food Security and Nutrition

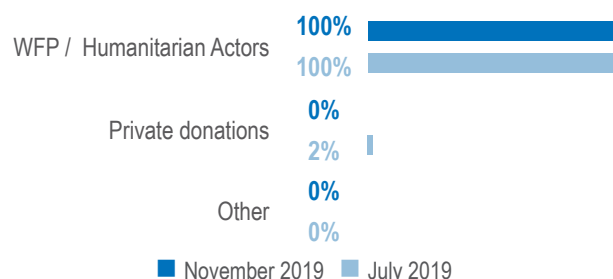
November 2019

93%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

92%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

48%

Eat less preferred food

1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

58%

47%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2 Eat less preferred food

40%

31%

Limit portion size

3 Limit portion size

28%

November 2019

75%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

87%

11%

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

17%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

63%

Too many people

1 Too many people

74%

46%

Latrine is full

2 No gender separation

51%

39%

Latrine is not clean

3 Latrine is full

37%

July 2019

64%

Too many people

1 Too many people

57%

34%

Too far away

2 No gender separation

41%

28%

Latrine is full

3 Too far away

32%

November 2019

75%

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

July 2019

66%

38%

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

13%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 9

Round 5
November 2019

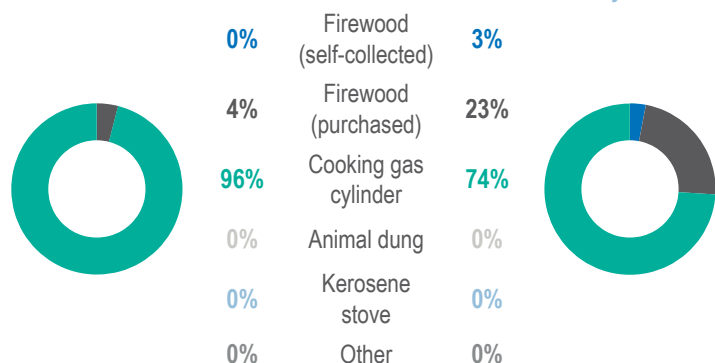


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
85%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	68%
83%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	59%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

56%	Blanket	1	Solar light	56%
52%	Solar light	2	Shelter materials	42%
38%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	38%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

32%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹⁴	29%
57%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	44%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

69%	Crowded	1	Crowded	63%
39%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	38%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	29%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ 98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

51%	Supplies	1	Supplies	68%
30%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	38%
27%	Money for education	3	Money for education	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

83%	Face to face	1	Face to face	78%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	75%
16%	Printed leaflet	3	Radio	7%

60% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps 57%

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance 74%

November 2019

July 2019

2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
87%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	82%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

90%	Mahji	1	Mahji	77%
72%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	74%
13%	Site Management Support agency	3	Directly to service providers	15%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	41%	
	Access to food	36%	
2	Electricity/solar	21%	
	Shelter materials	22%	
3	Access to food	18%	
	Solar	27%	

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

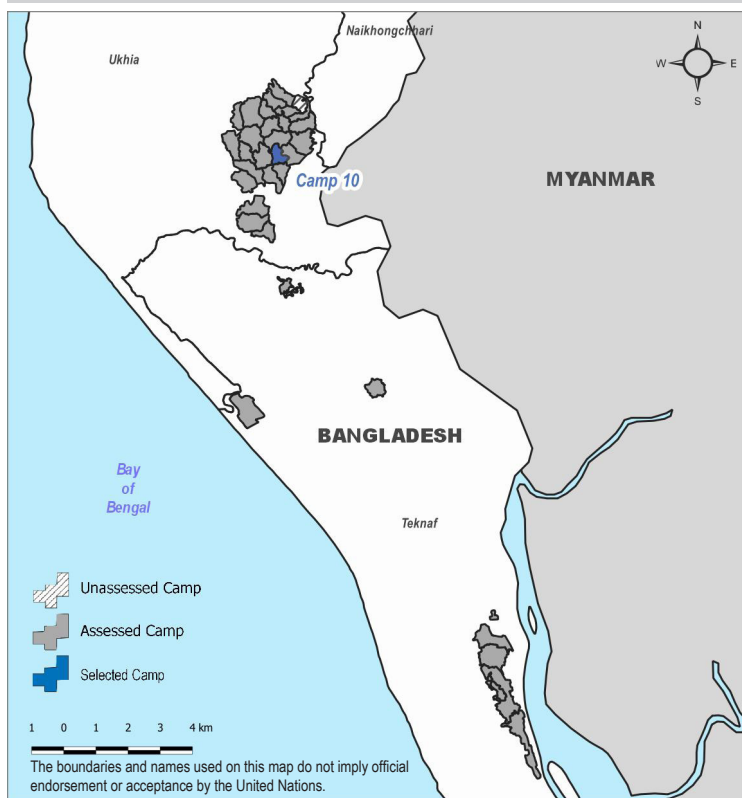
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 102 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



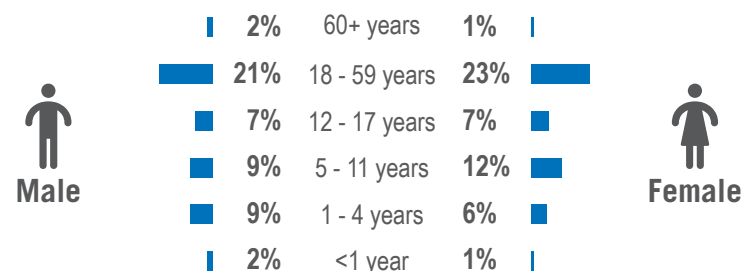
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,953
Population (families) ¹	7,651
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
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
54%	Improved paths and roads	74%
39%	Increased community watch groups	45%
29%	Advice about safety issues	36%
29%	Better camp management	27%
26%	More lighting	22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

37%	No issues	1	No issues	49%
26%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	22%
25%	Risk of detention	3	Natural hazards	17%



Women

36%	No issues	1	No issues	48%
25%	Natural hazards	2	Natural hazards	18%
20%	Violence in the home	3	Fear of kidnapping	17%



Boys

34%	Fear of kidnapping	1	No issues	39%
26%	Road accident	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
26%	No issues	3	Natural hazards	23%



Girls

37%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Road accident	29%
34%	Road accident	2	Fear of kidnapping	28%
30%	Fear of trafficking	3	No issues	28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 96%

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

83%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

68%



Food Security and Nutrition

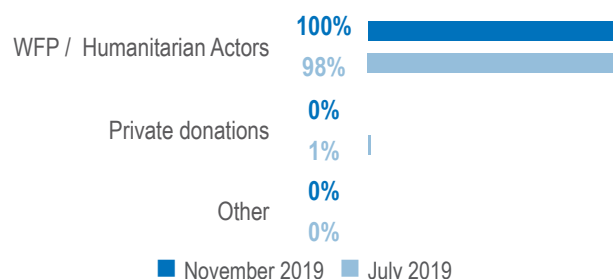
November 2019

96%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

99%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

43%

Eat less preferred food

1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

40%

30%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2 Eat less preferred food

35%

24%

Limit portion size

3 Limit portion size

25%

November 2019

65%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

63%

5%

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

24%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

70%

Too many people

1 Too many people

75%

51%

Latrine is not clean

2 No gender separation

51%

38%

Latrine is full

3 No lighting

43%

July 2019

51%

Too many people

1 Too many people

58%

41%

Unsafe route to latrine

2 No gender separation

45%

37%

Too far away

3 Too far away

42%

November 2019

74%

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

59%

29%

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

24%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10

Round 5
November 2019

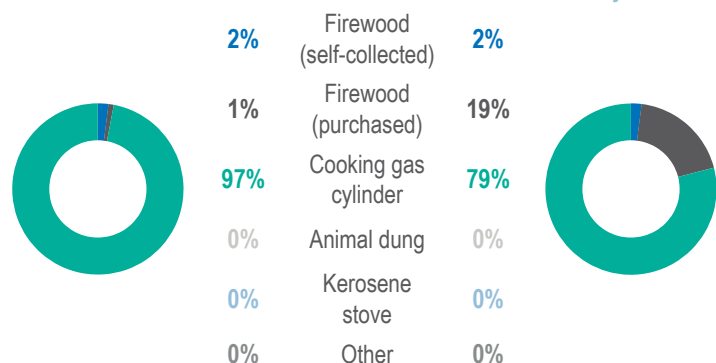


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

91% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

79% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support Needed	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Blanket	1	61%	57%
Solar light	2	48%	44%
Mat	3	48%	38%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

54% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Crowded	1	64%	67%
Supplies unavailable	2	49%	29%
Clinic too far away	3	24%	23%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priority	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Supplies	1	46%	76%
Money for education	2	38%	43%
Better teachers	3	34%	31%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Face to face	1	84%	87%
Loudspeakers	2	80%	78%
Printed leaflet	3	19%	5%

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

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

90% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

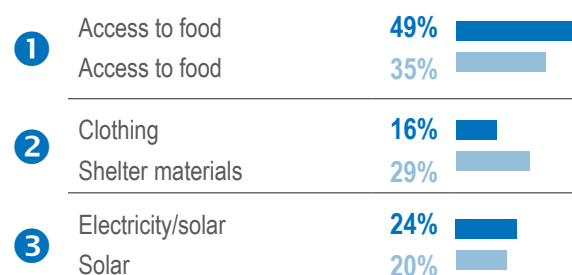
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Mahji	1	81%	96%
Camp In Charge	2	75%	59%
Site Management Support agency	3	15%	14%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

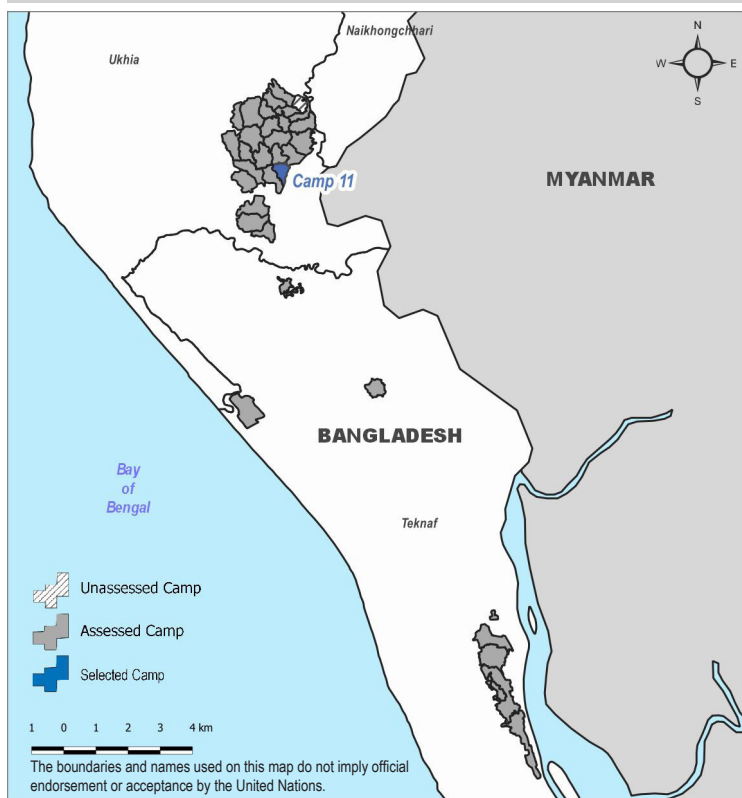
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



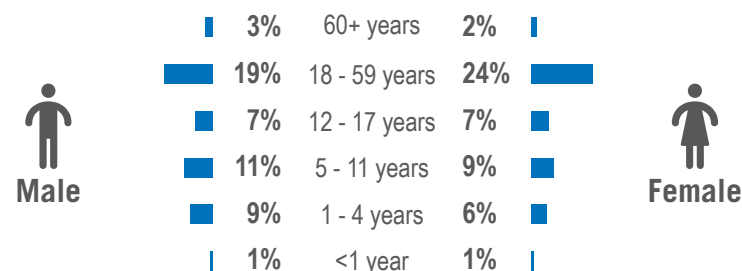
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	31,487
Population (families) ¹	7,165
Camp Area	0.47 km ²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
58%	Improved paths and roads	80%
40%	Advice about safety issues	42%
30%	Increased community watch groups	35%
29%	Better camp management	31%
23%	Locks in shelters	26%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 11

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

49%	No issues	1	No issues	39%
24%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	34%
19%	Risk of detention	3	Violence in the community	21%



Women

51%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	47%
24%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	42%
21%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of sexual assault	13%



Boys

41%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	38%
32%	Road accident	2	Natural hazards	36%
32%	No issues	3	No issues	33%



Girls

44%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	46%
37%	Road accident	2	Natural hazards	37%
31%	Fear of trafficking	3	No issues	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 86%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

73%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

75%



Food Security and Nutrition

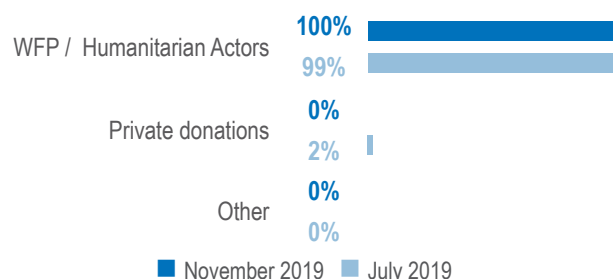
November 2019

99%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

95%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

50%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

36%

45%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

29%

29%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

25%

November 2019

73%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

72%

15%

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

25%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

55%

Too many people

1

Too many people

52%

49%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

44%

45%

Latrine is not clean

3

Latrine is not clean

43%

July 2019

46%

Latrine is full

1

Latrine is full

42%

42%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

No gender separation

42%

39%

Too many people

3

Unsafe route to latrine

42%

November 2019

62%

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

July 2019

61%

30%

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

31%

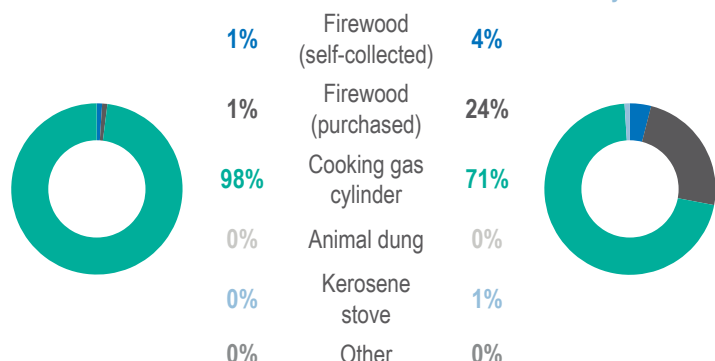


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

62% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

83% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Blanket	1	58%	65%
Solar light	2	48%	44%
Mat	3	43%	40%
Shelter materials	1		65%
Cooking items	2		44%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

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

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Crowded	1	71%	64%
Supplies unavailable	2	59%	33%
Treatment unavailable	3	35%	22%
Clinic too far away	1		64%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priority	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Supplies	1	58%	66%
Better teachers	2	40%	41%
Money for education	3	28%	27%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Face to face	1	85%	86%
Loudspeakers	2	75%	80%
Printed leaflet	3	21%	3%

44% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

83% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

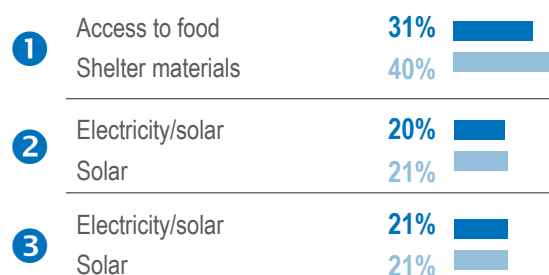
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Mahji	1	85%	81%
Camp In Charge	2	75%	55%
Site Management	3	17%	14%
Support agency	1		81%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 12 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

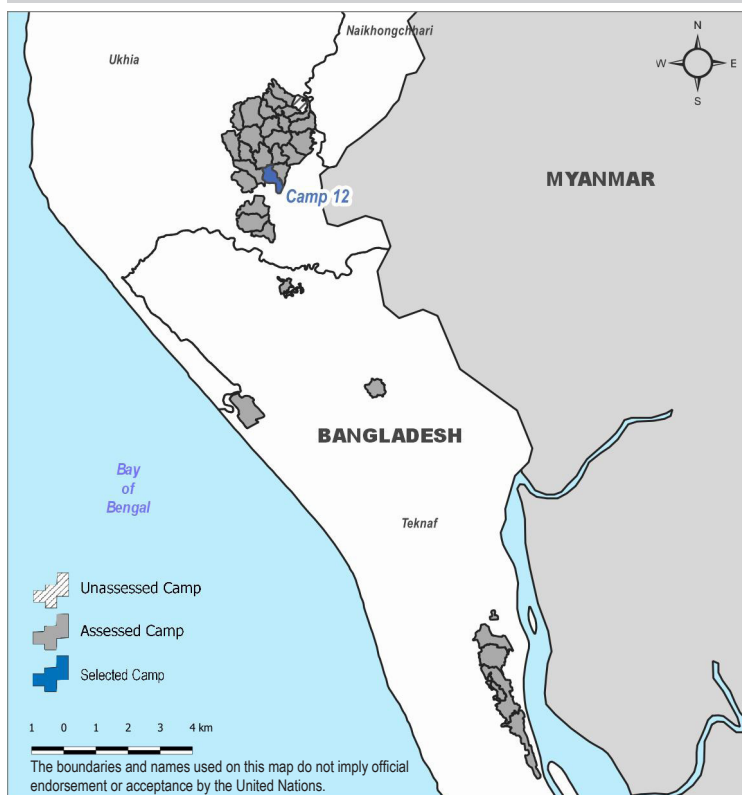
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



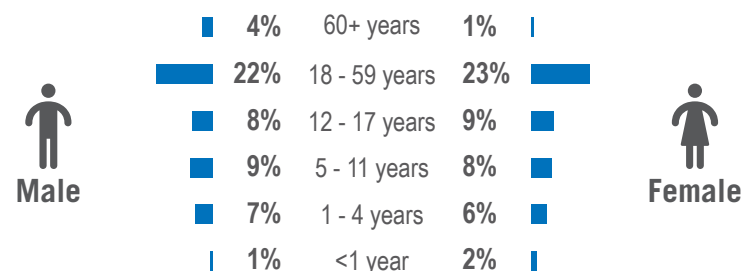
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	23,745
Population (families) ¹	5,278
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



49% of individuals are under 18
74% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** 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	3%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	28%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
59%	Advice about safety issues	54%
52%	Improved paths and roads	49%
33%	Better camp management	39%
23%	More lighting	38%
22%	Increased community watch groups	31%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 12

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

50% No issues ① Fear of kidnapping 36%

22% Natural hazards ② Natural hazards 34%

21% Violence in the community ③ No issues 34%



Women

46% No issues ① No issues 41%

23% Natural hazards ② Natural hazards 35%

21% Violence in the community ③ Fear of kidnapping 30%



Boys

43% Fear of kidnapping ① No issues 44%

28% No issues ② Fear of kidnapping 42%

28% Natural hazards ③ Fear of trafficking 34%



Girls

46% Fear of kidnapping ① Fear of kidnapping 42%

29% Natural hazards ② No issues 39%

29% Fear of trafficking ③ Fear of trafficking 33%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
①	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Community members	Army	Police	Army	Community members	Army

97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 89%

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 93%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 36 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

76%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

78%



Food Security and Nutrition

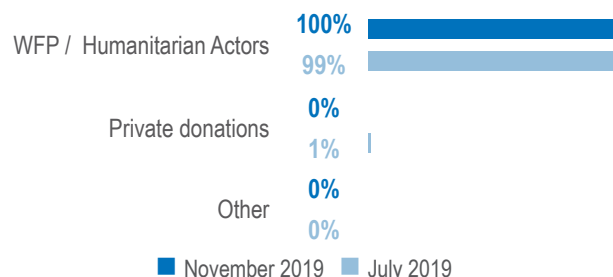
November 2019

99%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

43%

Eat less preferred food ① Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

40%

41%

Borrow food from friends or relatives ② Eat less preferred food

33%

31%

Limit portion size ③ Limit portion size

20%

November 2019

80%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

81%

16%

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

23%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

52%

Too many people ①

Too many people

50%

31%

Latrine is full ②

No gender separation

42%

31%

Unsafe route to latrine ③

Unsafe route to latrine

34%

July 2019

56%

Too many people ①

Too many people

59%

54%

Latrine is full ②

Latrine is full

52%

37%

Latrine is not clean ③

No gender separation

34%

November 2019

63%

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

July 2019

50%

38%

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

24%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 12

Round 5
November 2019

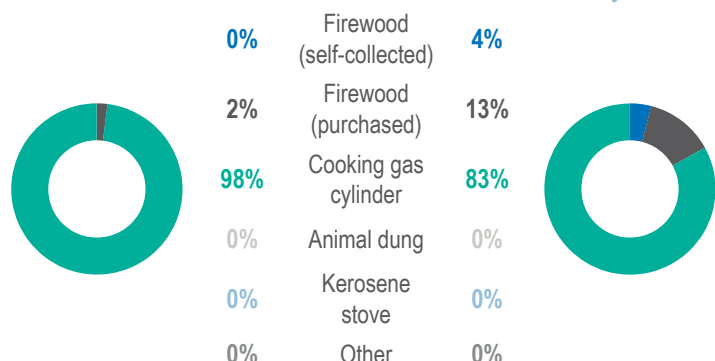


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

57% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

81% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

65%	Blanket	1	Shelter materials	53%
52%	Mat	2	Solar light	49%
47%	Solar light	3	Cooking items	45%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

40% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

58% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

58%	Crowded	1	Crowded	63%
43%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	27%
26%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	26%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

56%	Supplies	1	Supplies	75%
44%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	40%
28%	Improved curriculum	3	Money for education	26%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

89%	Face to face	1	Face to face	93%
79%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	71%
12%	Information hub	3	Radio	8%

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

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

83% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

84%	Mahji	1	Mahji	77%
69%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	59%
5%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	6%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	28%	37%
2	Electricity/solar	24%	21%
3	Electricity/solar	14%	19%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

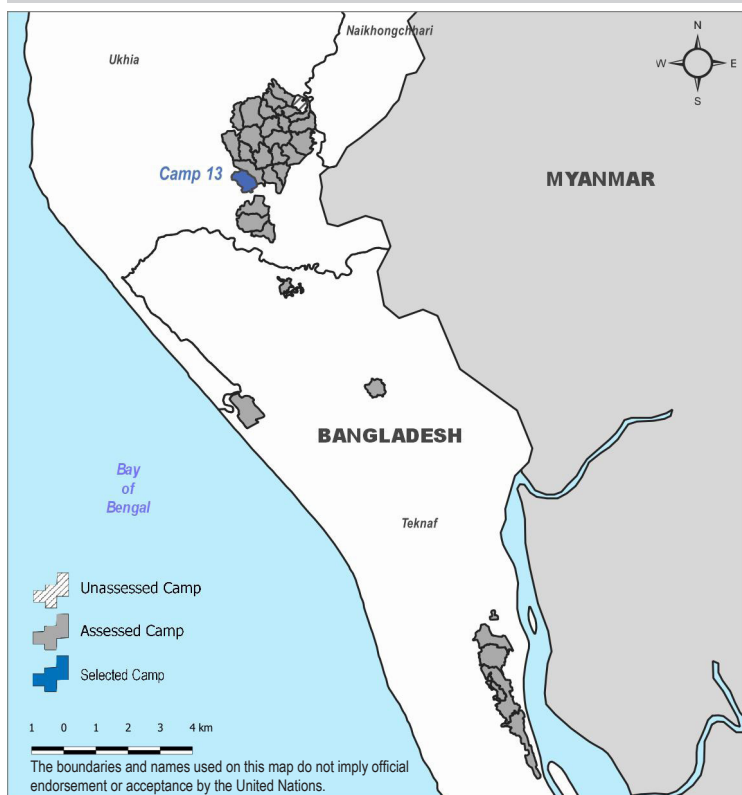
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



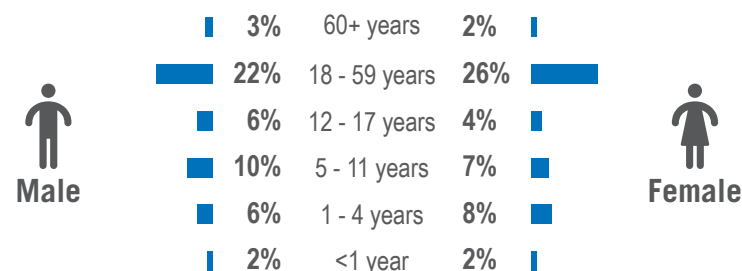
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals) ¹	41,770
Population (families) ¹	9,800
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



47% of individuals are under 18
75% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
50%	Advice about safety issues	81%
49%	Improved paths and roads	39%
30%	Increased community watch groups	33%
30%	Better camp management	33%
24%	More lighting	31%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

2. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

3. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

4. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

5. 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>.

6. 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.

7. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

51% No issues 1 No issues 54%

28% Violence in the community 2 Violence in the community 21%

13% Natural hazards 3 Natural hazards 19%



Women

50% No issues 1 No issues 51%

25% Violence in the community 2 Natural hazards 36%

19% Fear of sexual assault 3 Fear of sexual assault 13%



Boys

42% Fear of kidnapping 1 No issues 58%

33% No issues 2 Fear of kidnapping 24%

33% Natural hazards 3 Natural hazards 22%



Girls

48% Fear of kidnapping 1 No issues 47%

32% No issues 2 Fear of kidnapping 34%

29% Road accident 3 Natural hazards 24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 99%

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 97%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 37 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

77%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

76%



Food Security and Nutrition

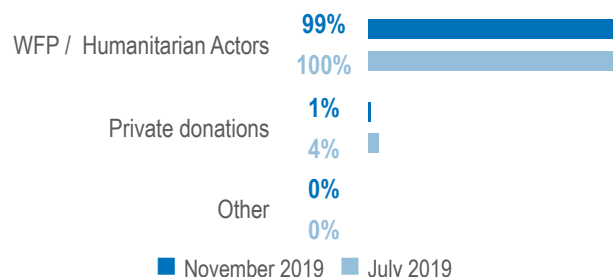
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

99%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

44%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

59%

43%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

45%

23%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

27%

November 2019

69%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

85%

24%

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

31%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

67%

Too many people

1

Too many people

63%

54%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

48%

33%

Latrine is not clean

3

No gender separation

37%

July 2019

61%

Too many people

1

No gender separation

58%

47%

Latrine is full

2

Too many people

47%

39%

Too far away

3

Unsafe route to latrine

44%

November 2019

66%

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

July 2019

55%

29%

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

28%

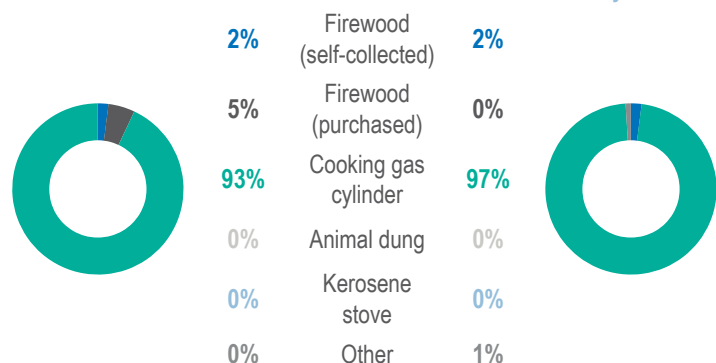


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

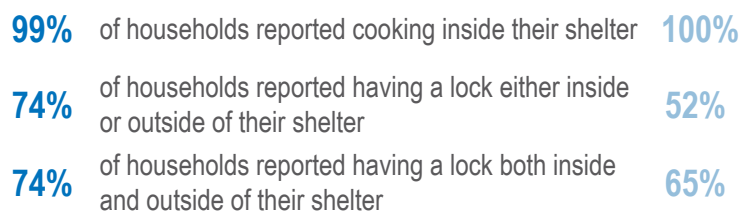
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

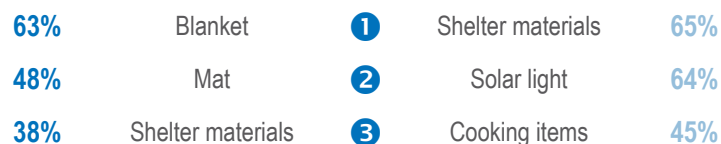
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

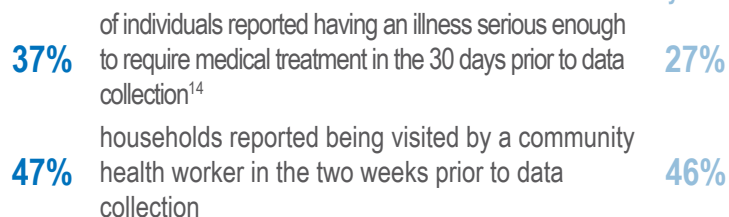
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

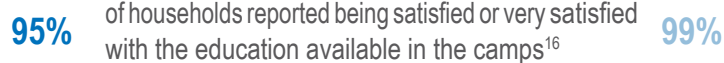
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

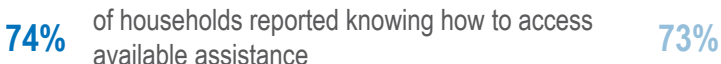
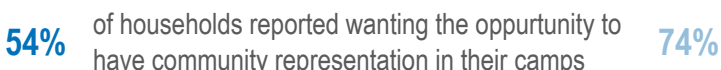


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

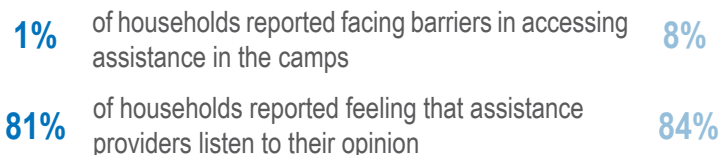
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

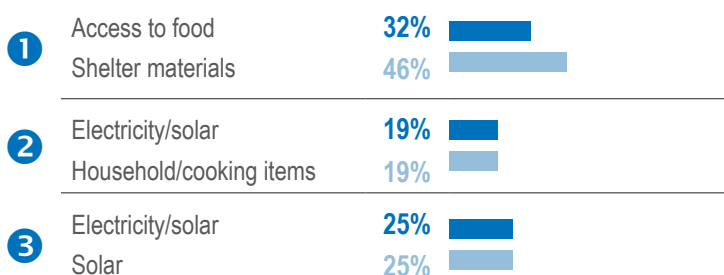


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 14 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

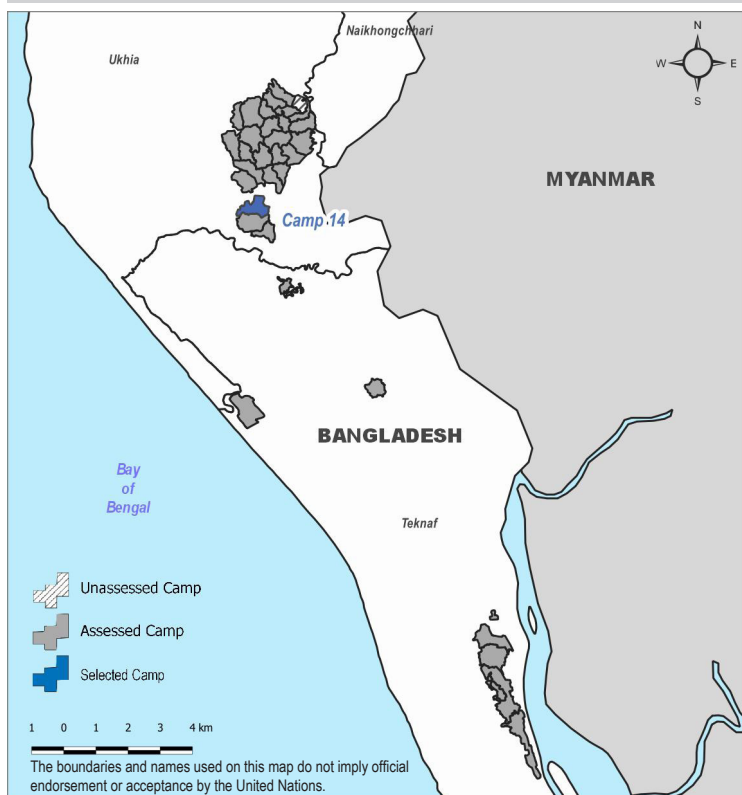
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 106 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



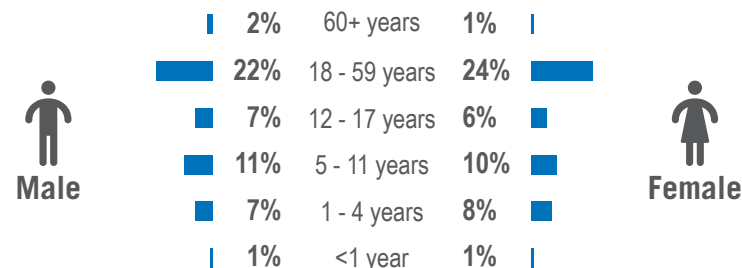
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / ACF
Population (individuals) ¹	31,912
Population (families) ¹	7,049
Camp Area	0.86 km ²
Population density	36,596 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 **5** 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	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	27%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
61%	Improved paths and roads	62%
42%	Advice about safety issues	51%
34%	More lighting	40%
30%	Increased community watch groups	39%
28%	Better camp management	30%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 14

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

31%	Natural hazards	1	No issues	38%
30%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	37%
25%	Violence in the community	3	Natural hazards	36%



Women

38%	Natural hazards	1	No issues	39%
30%	Violence in the home	2	Natural hazards	36%
29%	No issues	3	Fear of kidnapping	30%



Boys

40%	Natural hazards	1	Fear of kidnapping	49%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	43%
37%	No issues	3	No issues	28%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	56%
42%	Natural hazards	2	Natural hazards	41%
25%	No issues	3	Fear of trafficking	31%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

98% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 96%

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 99%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 70 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

86%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

85%



Food Security and Nutrition

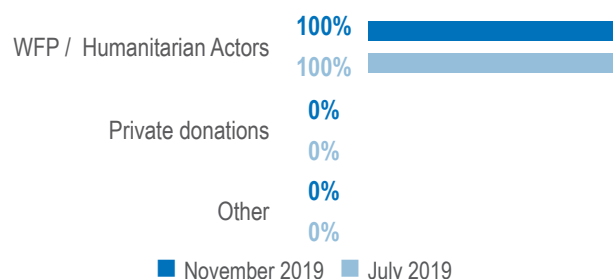
November 2019

96%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

50%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

54%

39%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

49%

32%

Limit portion size

3

Reduce number of meals

27%

November 2019

76%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

79%

4%

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

37%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

78%

Too many people

1

Too many people

69%

32%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

No gender separation

49%

32%

No lighting

3

Unsafe route to latrine

35%

July 2019

48%

Latrine is full

1

Too many people

48%

46%

Too many people

2

Latrine is full

38%

36%

Unsafe route to latrine

3

Unsafe route to latrine

38%

November 2019

75%

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

59%

24%

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

14%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 14

Round 5
November 2019

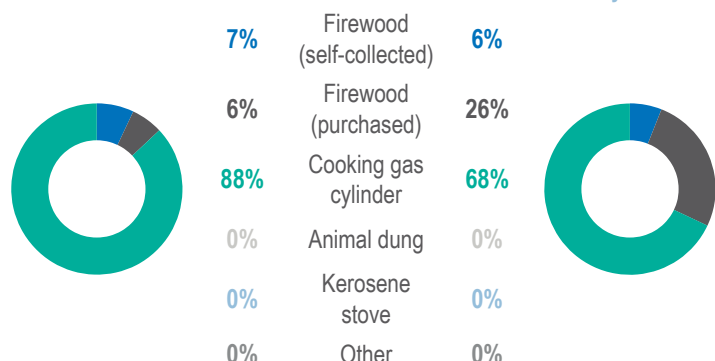


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
64%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	44%
82%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	66%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

49%	Blanket	1	Shelter materials	66%
45%	Solar light	2	Solar light	57%
40%	Mat	3	Cooking items	36%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

33%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹⁴	26%
57%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	38%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

62%	Crowded	1	Crowded	57%
42%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	45%
37%	Clinic too far away	3	Supplies unavailable	29%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

53%	Supplies	1	Supplies	67%
37%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	36%
36%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	28%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

87%	Face to face	1	Face to face	81%
77%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	81%
12%	Printed leaflet	3	Radio	4%

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

27%

80% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

66%

November 2019

July 2019

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

0%

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

92%

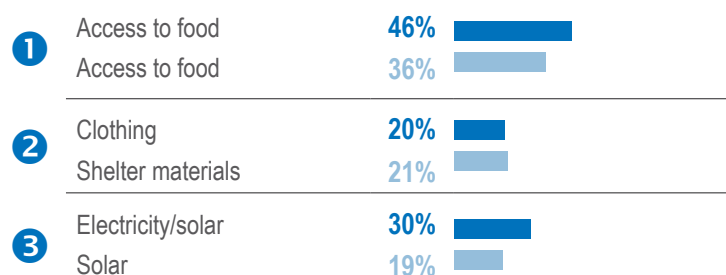
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

90%	Mahji	1	Camp In Charge	90%
75%	Camp In Charge	2	Mahji	86%
12%	Info points or help desk	3	Site Management Support agency	23%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

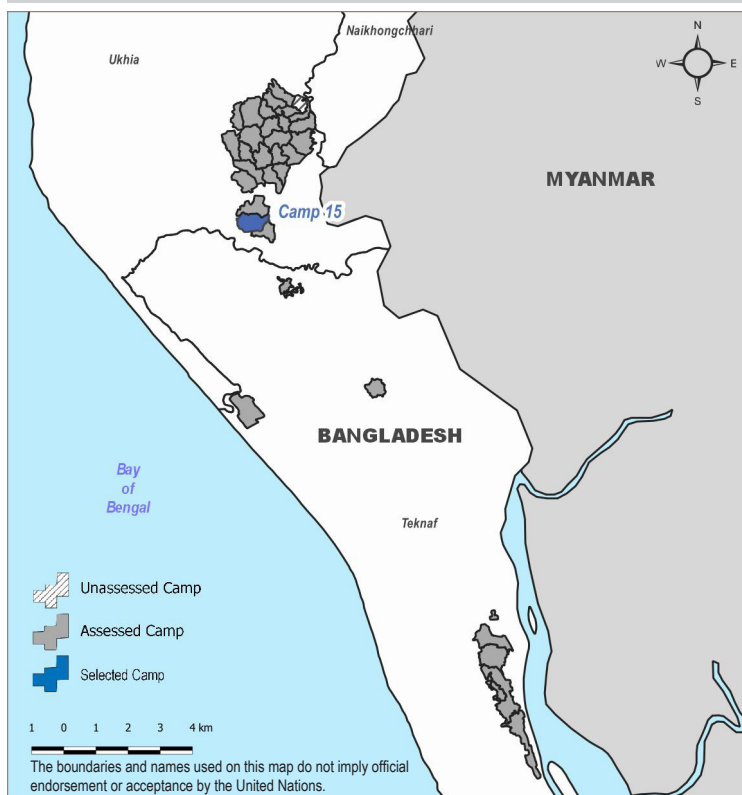
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 112 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



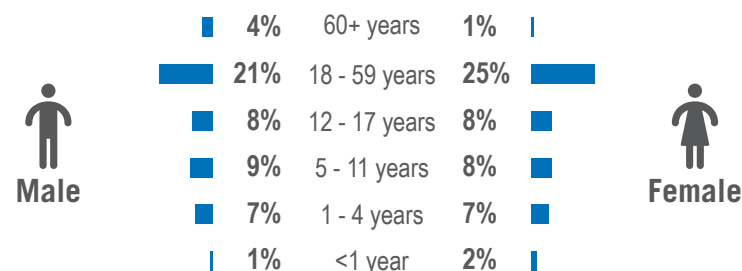
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Christian Aid
Population (individuals) ¹	49,400
Population (families) ¹	11,175
Camp Area	0.99 km ²
Population density	49,855 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



49% of individuals are under 18
75% 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
65%	Improved paths and roads	55%
42%	More lighting	45%
40%	Advice about safety issues	41%
26%	Better camp management	38%
23%	Locks in shelters	34%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 15

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

38%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	44%
22%	Fear of kidnapping	2	No issues	37%
21%	Violence in the community	3	Fear of kidnapping	28%



Women

36%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	48%
28%	Violence in the home	2	No issues	37%
28%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of kidnapping	21%



Boys

33%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	55%
29%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	39%
29%	No issues	3	Natural hazards	23%



Girls

40%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	61%
38%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	41%
26%	No issues	3	Natural hazards	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 95%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 99%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 84 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

79%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

72%



Food Security and Nutrition

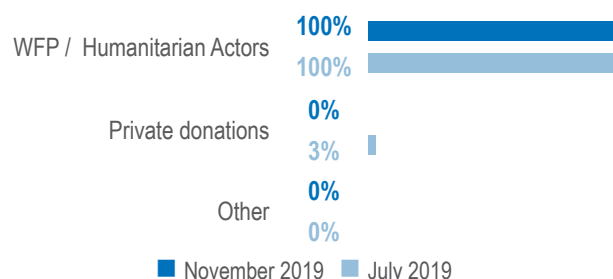
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

94%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

61%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

50%

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

48%

29%

Limit portion size

3

Reduce number of meals

17%

November 2019

77%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

75%

13%

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

21%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

62%

Too many people

1

Too many people

62%

37%

No lighting

2

No lighting

50%

35%

No gender separation

3

No gender separation

43%

July 2019

66%

Too many people

1

Too many people

57%

44%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

39%

26%

Latrine is not safe

3

No gender separation

35%

November 2019

70%

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

July 2019

52%

20%

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

13%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 15

Round 5
November 2019

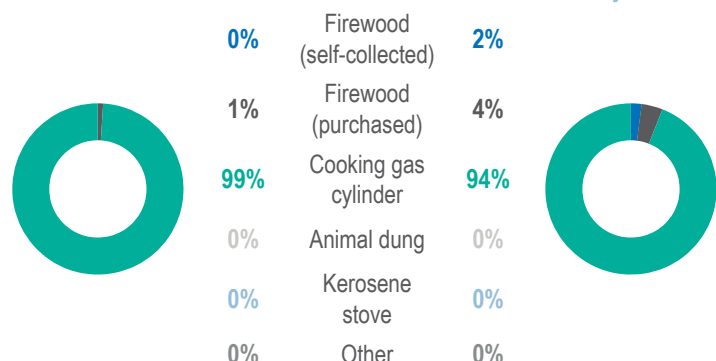


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

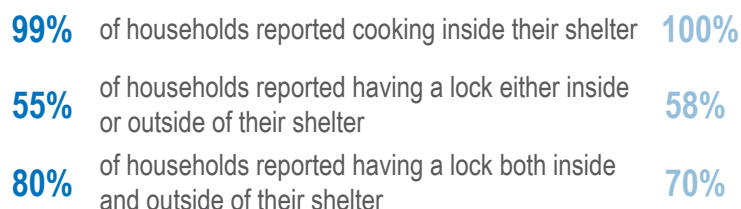
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

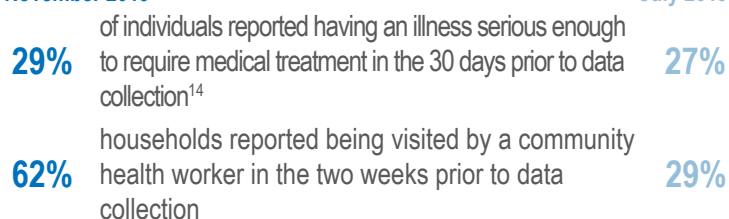
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

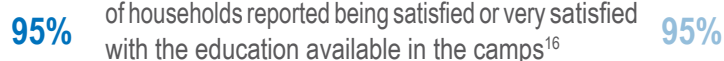
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



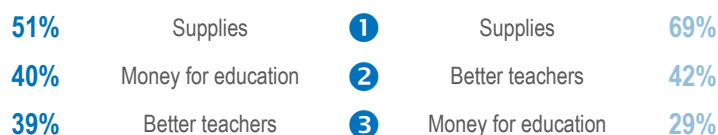
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

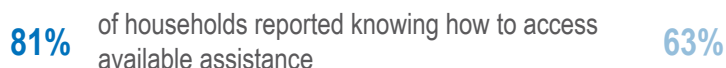
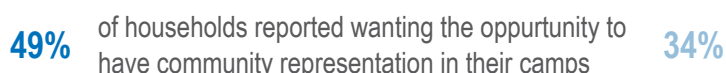


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

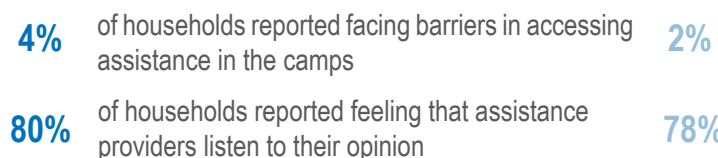
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

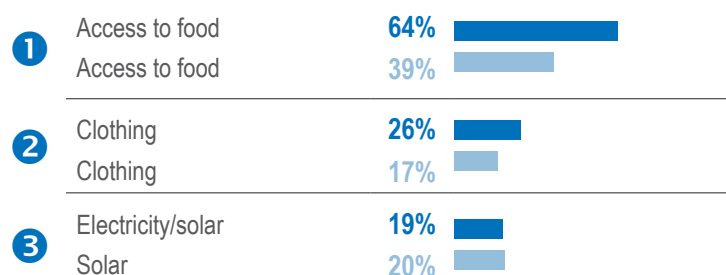


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 16 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

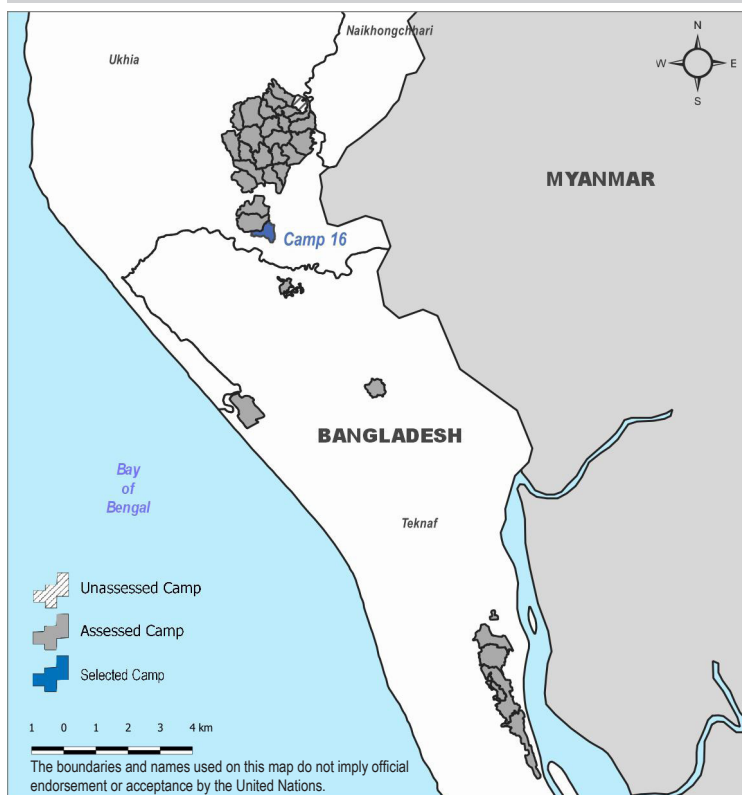
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 108 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



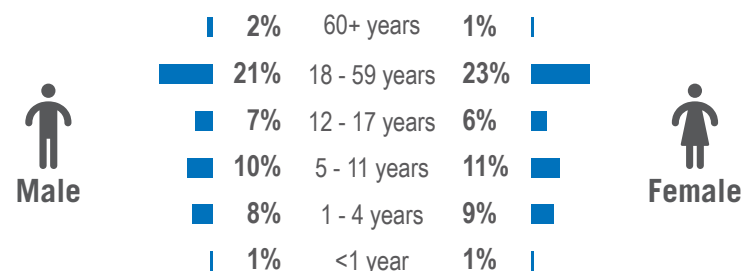
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / CARE
Population (individuals) ¹	21,838
Population (families) ¹	4,889
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
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** 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	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	27%		

94% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
44%	Improved paths and roads	64%
30%	Advice about safety issues	47%
28%	Better camp management	38%
24%	Increased community watch groups	31%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	16%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 16

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

43%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	49%
28%	Fear of kidnapping	2	No issues	26%
23%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	3	Fear of trafficking	24%



Women

36%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	40%
28%	Natural hazards	2	Violence in the community	33%
19%	Violence in the community	3	No issues	26%



Boys

33%	Natural hazards	1	Fear of kidnapping	61%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	24%
33%	Road accident	3	Violence in the community	21%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	66%
42%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	26%
35%	Natural hazards	3	Road accident	22%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	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

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 89%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 95%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 90 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

81%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

90%



Food Security and Nutrition

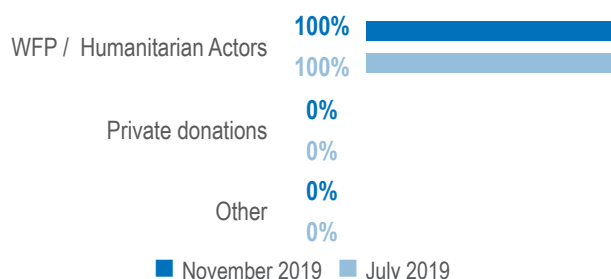
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

45%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Eat less preferred food

July 2019

45%

44%

Eat less preferred food

2

Borrow food from friends or relatives

37%

23%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

22%

November 2019

86%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

82%

11%

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

26%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

66%

Too many people

1

Too many people

72%

36%

No lighting

2

No gender separation

51%

27%

Unsafe route to latrine

3

No lighting

36%

July 2019

65%

Too many people

1

Too many people

73%

54%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

50%

31%

Too far away

3

No gender separation

40%

November 2019

77%

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

July 2019

47%

28%

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

31%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 16

Round 5
November 2019

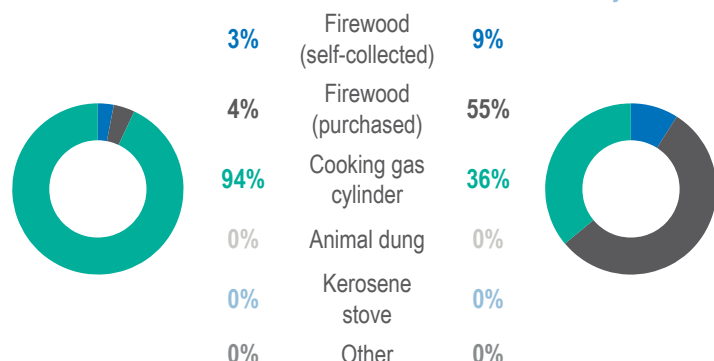


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

88% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

88% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Blanket	1	57%	Fuel 66%
Solar light	2	46%	Solar light 66%
Cooking items	3	37%	Shelter materials 48%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

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

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Crowded	1	63%	Crowded 55%
Supplies unavailable	2	45%	Supplies unavailable 38%
Treatment unavailable	3	39%	Treatment unavailable 27%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priorities	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Supplies	1	43%	Supplies 72%
Improved curriculum	2	42%	Better teachers 42%
Money for education	3	40%	Improved curriculum 27%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Face to face	1	94%	Face to face 99%
Loudspeakers	2	71%	Loudspeakers 65%
Information hub	3	20%	Help Desk 3%

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

81% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019	July 2019
Mahji	1	87%	Mahji 84%
Camp In Charge	2	79%	Camp In Charge 62%
Government authorities/army	3	16%	Site Management Support agency 16%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 17 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

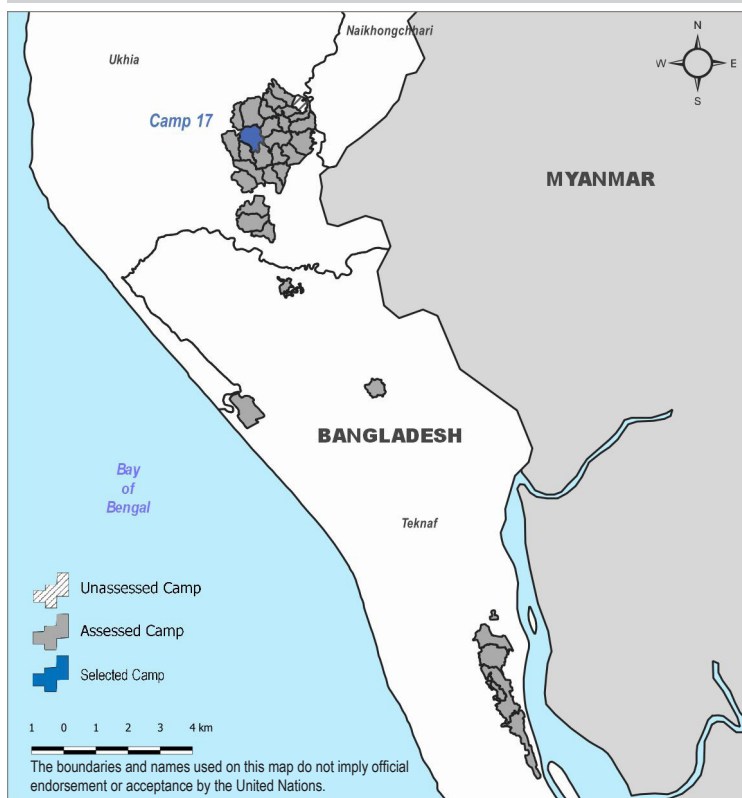
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 99 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



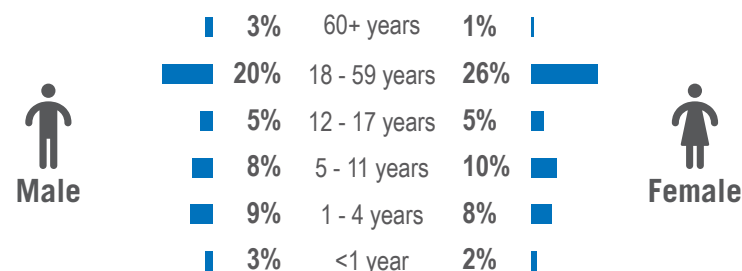
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	17,534
Population (families) ¹	4,184
Camp Area	0.95 km ²
Population density	16,216 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 **4.4** 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	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%		

94% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
49%	Advice about safety issues	72%
48%	Improved paths and roads	40%
39%	Better camp management	34%
35%	Increased community watch groups	32%
14%	Natural disaster warning system	29%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 17

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

38%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	40%
32%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	38%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Fear of kidnapping	30%



Women

39%	No issues	1	Natural hazards	45%
26%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	34%
25%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Violence in the community	22%



Boys

39%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	39%
27%	No issues	2	No issues	35%
27%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	31%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	46%
33%	Fear of trafficking	2	Natural hazards	35%
27%	No issues	3	No issues	33%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community members	Community members	Army	Army	Community members	Army

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 83%

85% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 91%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 27 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

72%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

91%



Food Security and Nutrition

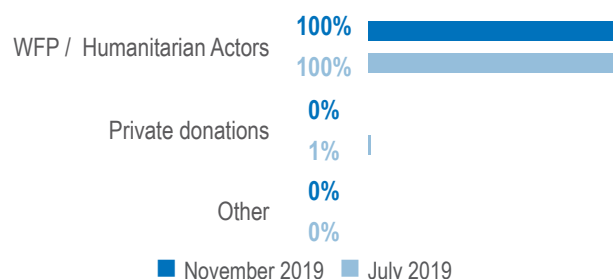
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

54%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

45%

36%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

39%

32%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

23%

November 2019

83%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

76%

15%

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

10%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

44%

No lighting

1

No lighting

51%

39%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

Unsafe route to latrine

49%

36%

Too many people

3

No gender separation

43%

July 2019

53%

Unsafe route to latrine

1

Unsafe route to latrine

57%

44%

Too many people

2

Too many people

38%

29%

Latrine is full

3

No gender separation

38%

November 2019

83%

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

July 2019

62%

39%

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

33%

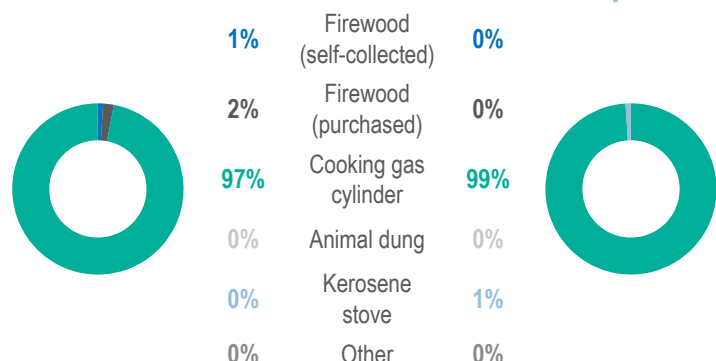


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

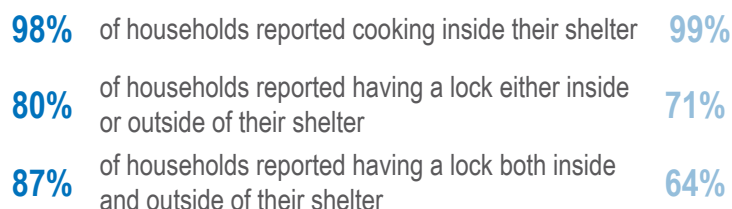
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

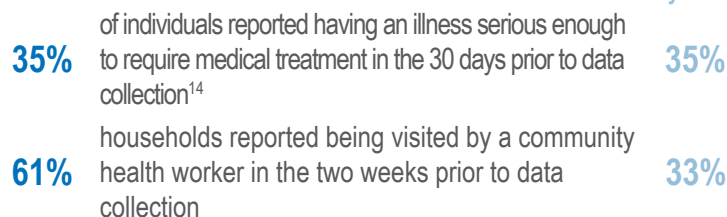
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

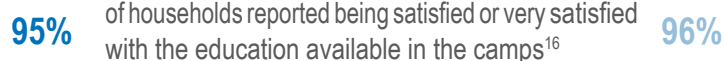
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



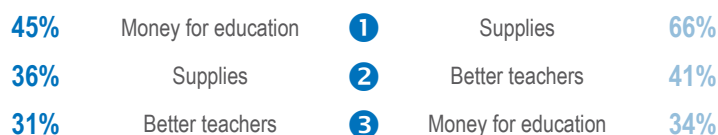
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

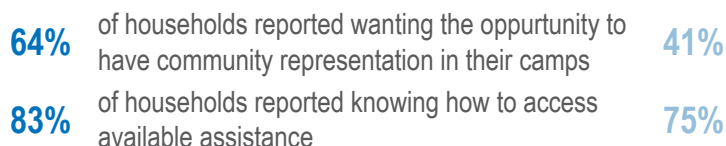
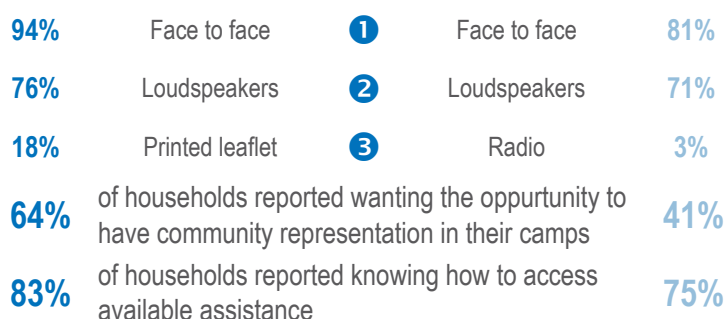


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

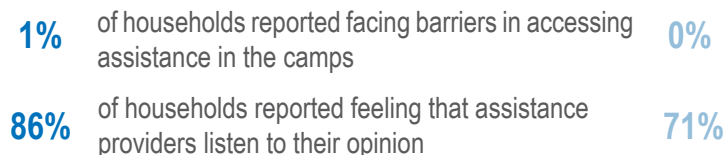
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

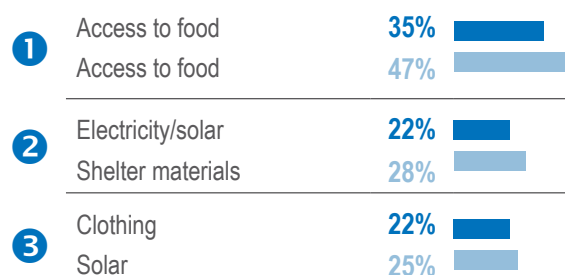


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

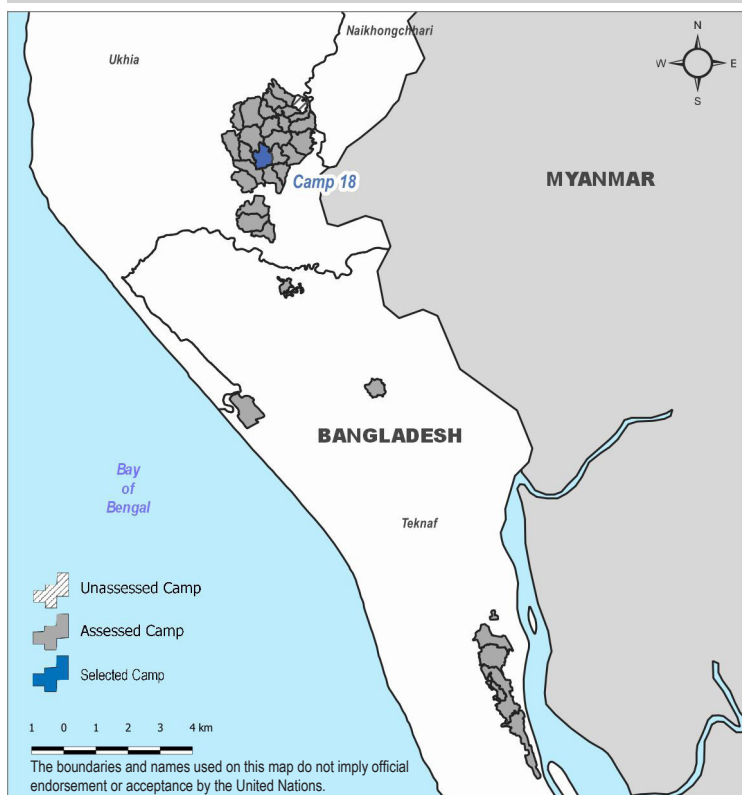
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 115 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	26,801
Population (families) ¹	6,540
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** 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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
68%	Improved paths and roads	53%
37%	Advice about safety issues	46%
34%	Better camp management	37%
32%	Increased community watch groups	35%
30%	More lighting	33%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

38%	No issues	1	No issues	47%
27%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	26%
19%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Natural hazards	17%



Women

38%	No issues	1	No issues	55%
28%	Violence in the home	2	Fear of kidnapping	25%
23%	Violence in the community	3	Fear of sexual assault	20%



Boys

39%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	40%
23%	Fear of trafficking	2	No issues	33%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Natural hazards	27%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	45%
30%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	36%
24%	Fear of trafficking	3	Natural hazards	28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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	Community members	Army	Army	Community members	Army

93%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	93%
100%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp ⁹	93%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

76%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

65%



Food Security and Nutrition

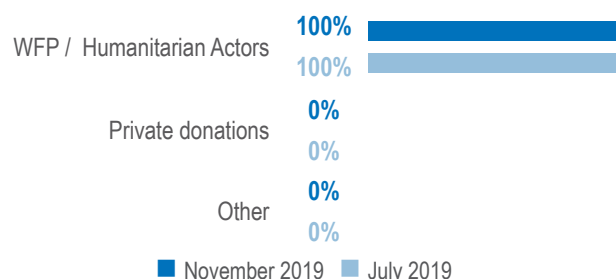
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

95%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

58%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

40%

42%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

31%

36%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

17%

November 2019

76%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

84%

12%

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

10%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

52%

Too many people 1

Too many people 52%

43%

No lighting 2 Unsafe route to latrine

49%

39%

Unsafe route to latrine 3 No gender separation

48%

July 2019

63%

Too many people 1

Too many people 59%

51%

Unsafe route to latrine 2 No gender separation

52%

39%

Latrine is not clean 3 Unsafe route to latrine

51%

November 2019

78%

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

July 2019

65%

31%

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

20%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 18

Round 5
November 2019

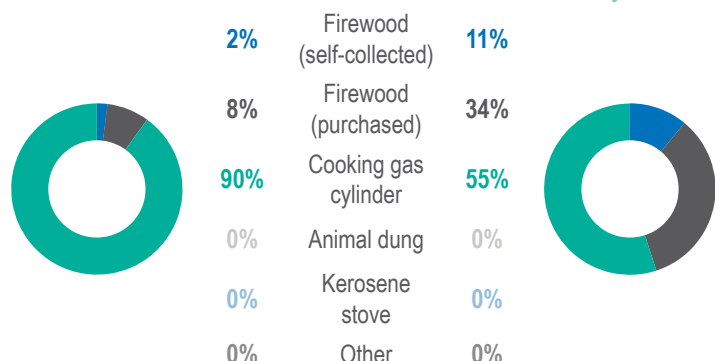


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

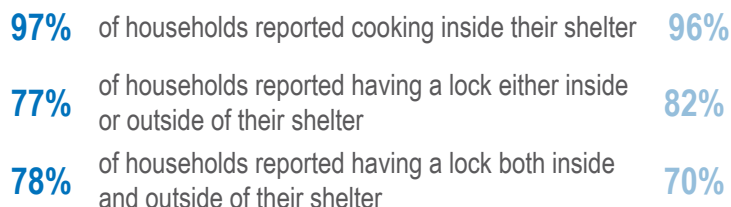
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

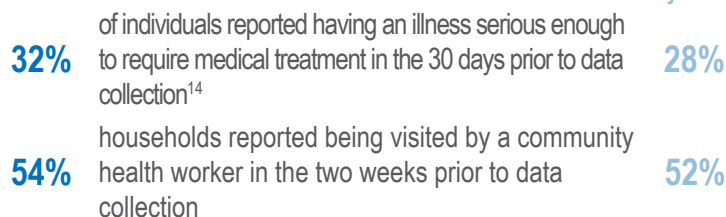
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

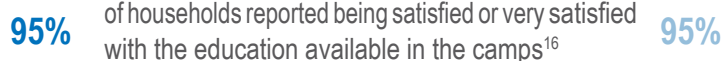
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



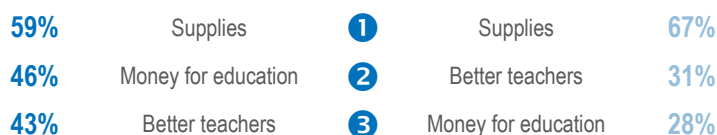
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

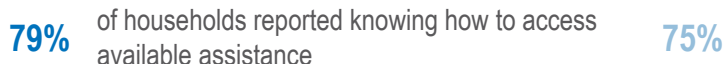
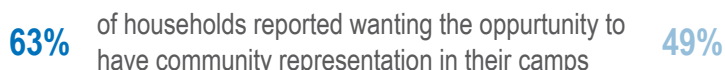


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

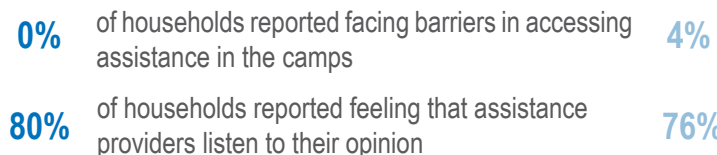
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

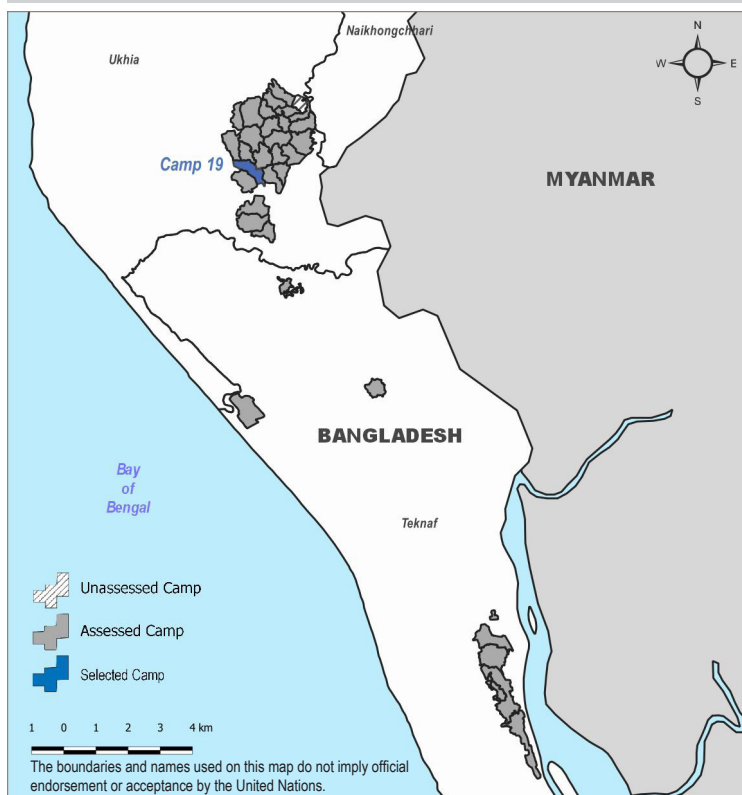
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 107 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



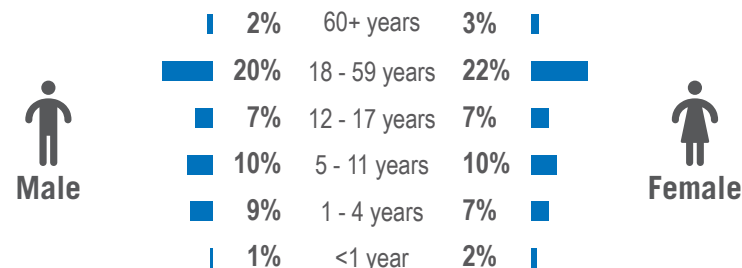
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	20,833
Population (families) ¹	4,826
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	27,198 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

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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
52%	Improved paths and roads	65%
39%	Increased community watch groups	50%
34%	Advice about safety issues	44%
31%	More lighting	23%
25%	Natural disaster warning system	18%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

41%	No issues	1	No issues	34%
21%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Natural hazards	28%
19%	Psychological distress or trauma	3	Fear of kidnapping	27%



Women

36%	No issues	1	No issues	33%
27%	Psychological distress or trauma	2	Natural hazards	32%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of kidnapping	19%



Boys

41%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	54%
25%	No issues	2	Risk of early marriage	31%
25%	Natural hazards	3	Fear of trafficking	25%



Girls

50%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	60%
36%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	36%
26%	Natural hazards	3	Road accident	29%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Community members

98% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 95%

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 95%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

82%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

83%



Food Security and Nutrition

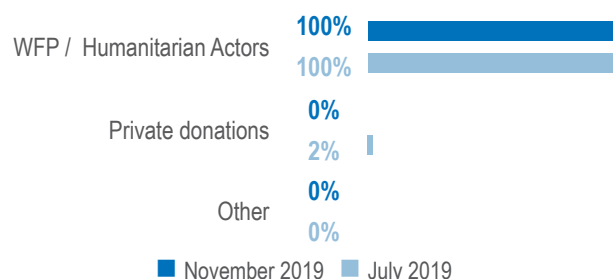
November 2019

93%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

55%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

41%

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

39%

26%

Limit portion size

3

Reduce number of meals

15%

November 2019

73%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

77%

4%

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

29%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

64%

Too many people

1

Too many people

73%

44%

No lighting

2

No gender separation

48%

32%

Latrine is full

3

No lighting

38%

July 2019

71%

Too many people

1

Too many people

69%

37%

Latrine is full

2

No gender separation

38%

27%

No lighting

3

No lighting

25%

November 2019

69%

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

41%

29%

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

15%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 19

Round 5
November 2019

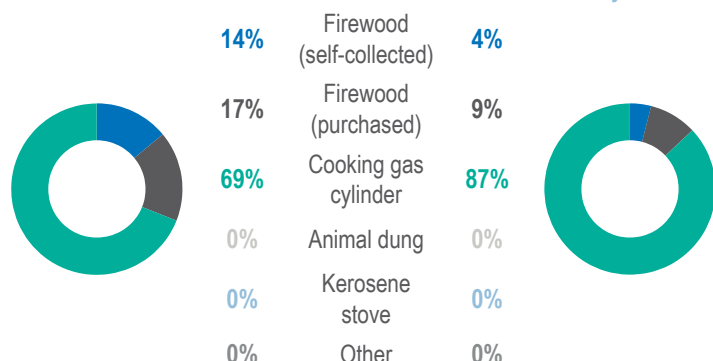


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

96%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
58%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	54%
75%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	78%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

61%	Blanket	1	Cooking items	51%
42%	Mat	2	Solar light	51%
36%	Mosquito net	3	Shelter materials	50%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

31%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹⁴	23%
54%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	45%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

64%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	50%
50%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	40%
30%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	30%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **97%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

62%	Supplies	1	Supplies	72%
44%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	41%
32%	Better teachers	3	Improved curriculum	24%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

83%	Face to face	1	Face to face	93%
64%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	60%
16%	Phone call	3	Help Desk	11%

40% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **50%**

78% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **67%**

November 2019

July 2019

6%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
92%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	86%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

89%	Mahji	1	Mahji	93%
68%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	74%
13%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	10%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	47%	
	Shelter materials	33%	
2	Clothing	26%	
	Shelter materials	19%	
3	Electricity/solar	22%	
	Household/cooking items	23%	

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

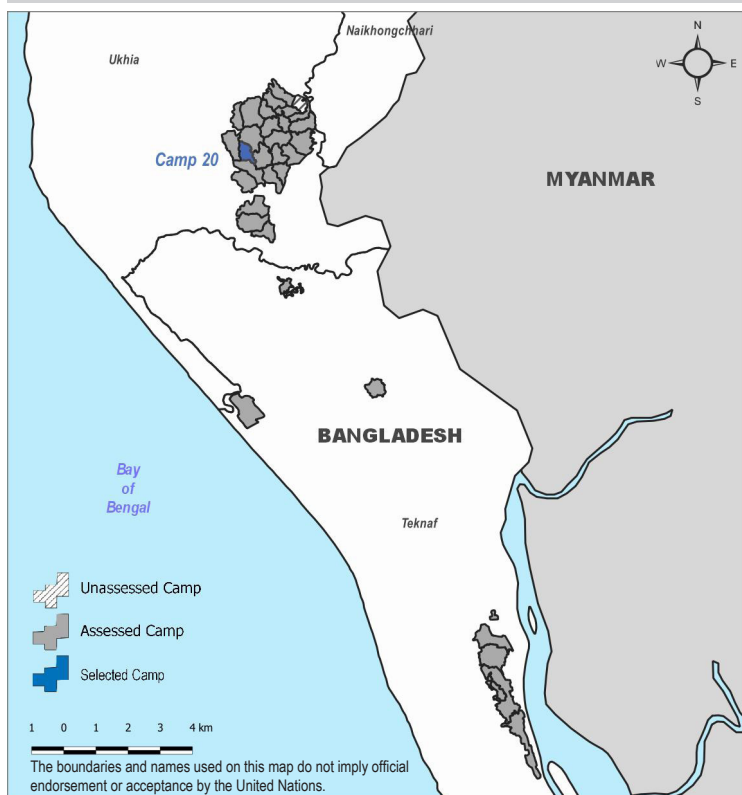
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 105 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



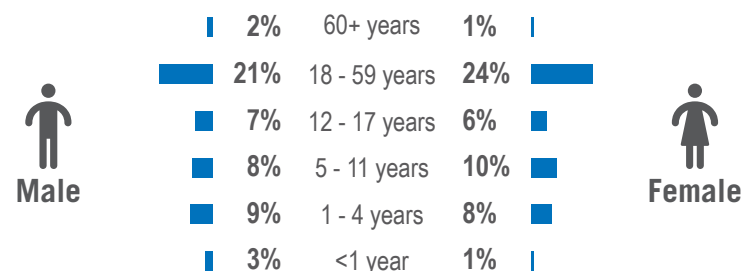
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / PUI
Population (individuals) ¹	7,439
Population (families) ¹	1,794
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
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.5** 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	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	17%
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:

November 2019		July 2019
57%	Improved paths and roads	65%
36%	Advice about safety issues	46%
35%	Better camp management	40%
32%	More lighting	23%
30%	Increased community watch groups	19%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

43% No issues 1 Fear of kidnapping 45%

29% Fear of kidnapping 2 No issues 29%

25% Violence in the community 3 Natural hazards 23%



Women

44% No issues 1 No issues 35%

26% Violence in the community 2 Fear of kidnapping 29%

23% Natural hazards 3 Violence in the community 28%



Boys

52% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 59%

27% No issues 2 Fear of trafficking 28%

27% Natural hazards 3 No issues 25%



Girls

55% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 66%

34% No issues 2 Fear of trafficking 28%

28% Fear of trafficking 3 Natural hazards 19%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 91%

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 94%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 70 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

69%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

88%



Food Security and Nutrition

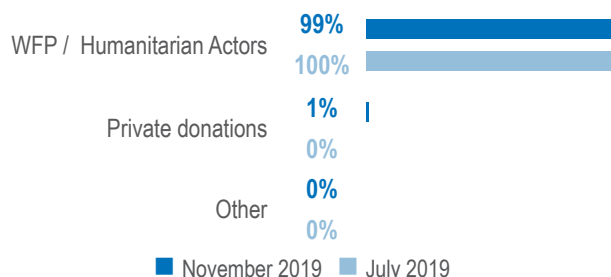
November 2019

99%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

96%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

62%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

26%

61%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

20%

33%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

8%

November 2019

87%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

36%

14%

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

20%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

47%

No lighting

1

Unsafe route to latrine

51%

42%

Unsafe route to latrine

2

No gender separation

44%

39%

No gender separation

3

No lighting

44%

July 2019

64%

Too many people

1

Too many people

70%

44%

Too far away

2

Too far away

46%

30%

Unsafe route to latrine

3

Unsafe route to latrine

32%

November 2019

79%

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

July 2019

43%

35%

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

17%

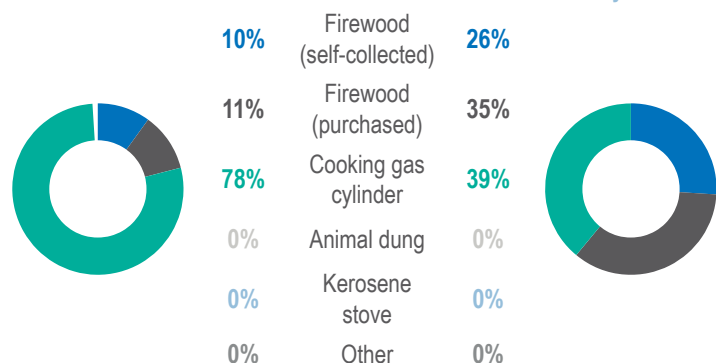


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
96%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	78%
79%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	47%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

74%	Blanket	1	Fuel	71%
54%	Mat	2	Cooking items	64%
52%	Mosquito net	3	Solar light	51%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

30%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹⁴	30%
56%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	48%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

75%	Crowded	1	Crowded	59%
39%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
25%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	24%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ 98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

70%	Supplies	1	Supplies	71%
51%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	43%
32%	Improved curriculum	3	Improved curriculum	25%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

86%	Loudspeakers	1	Face to face	94%
85%	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	62%
24%	Phone call	3	Radio	3%

55% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps 56%

77% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance 64%

November 2019

July 2019

4%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
84%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	67%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

90%	Camp In Charge	1	Mahji	79%
80%	Mahji	2	Camp In Charge	72%
13%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	5%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	37%	
	Access to food	32%	
2	Clothing	24%	
	Household/cooking items	20%	
3	Clothing	19%	
	Household/cooking items	20%	

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

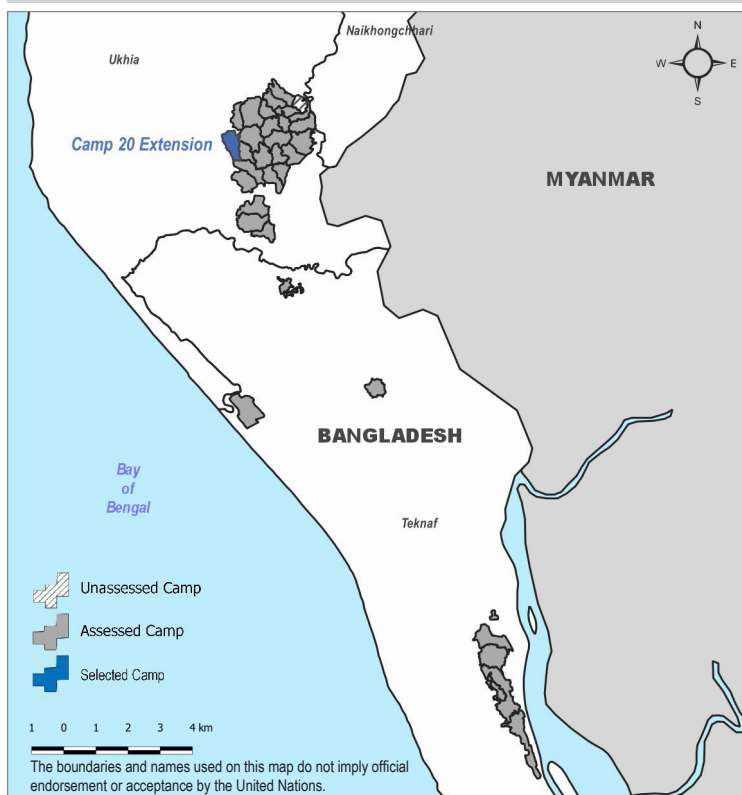
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	4,587
Population (families) ¹	1,131
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
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** 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	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	28%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
40%	Natural disaster warning system 1	Advice about safety issues 57%
40%	Increased community watch groups 2	Improved paths and roads 48%
37%	Advice about safety issues 3	Better camp management 39%
31%	Improved paths and roads 4	Increased community watch groups 37%
30%	Better camp management 5	Natural disaster warning system 32%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 20e

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

30%	Psychological distress or trauma	1	Fear of kidnapping	41%
27%	No issues	2	No issues	34%
26%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	3	Fear of trafficking	31%



Women

35%	Fear of sexual assault	1	No issues	44%
32%	Psychological distress or trauma	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
31%	Violence in the home	3	Fear of trafficking	24%



Boys

32%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	52%
29%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Fear of trafficking	46%
29%	Natural hazards	3	Natural hazards	33%



Girls

36%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	52%
33%	Natural hazards	2	Fear of trafficking	49%
29%	Road accident	3	Natural hazards	34%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 89%

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 45 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

87%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

70%



Food Security and Nutrition

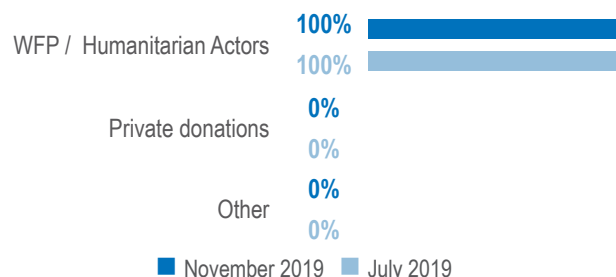
November 2019

93%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

89%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

52%

45%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

43%

24%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

22%

November 2019

85%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

92%

1%

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

10%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

75%

Too many people

1

Too many people

71%

31%

Latrine is not clean

2

No gender separation

47%

31%

No lighting

3

Insufficient water at latrines

24%

July 2019

50%

Too many people

1

Too many people

58%

44%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

33%

39%

No lighting

3

No gender separation

25%

November 2019

71%

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

July 2019

55%

44%

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

56%

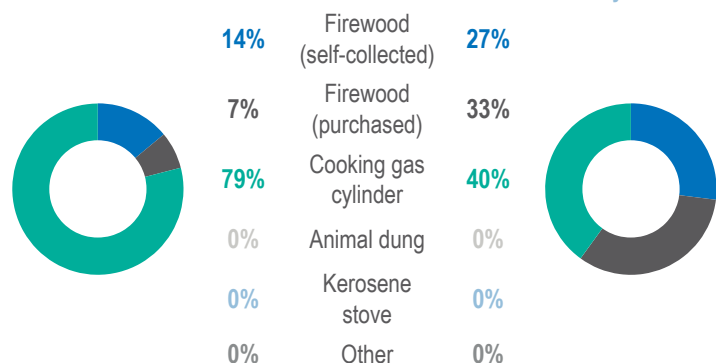


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

65% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

89% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Blanket	1	70%	64%
Fuel	2	44%	62%
Mat	3	41%	40%
Solar light	1		
Cooking items	2		
Mosquito net	3		



Health

November 2019

July 2019

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

58% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Crowded	1	70%	70%
Supplies unavailable	2	51%	49%
Treatment unavailable	3	34%	32%
Clinic too far away	1		

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priority	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Supplies	1	58%	80%
Better teachers	2	44%	49%
Money for education	3	32%	27%
Improved curriculum	1		

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Face to face	1	90%	89%
Loudspeakers	2	63%	67%
Help Desk	3	13%	7%
Information hub	1		

66% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

78% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	Rank	November 2019 (%)	July 2019 (%)
Camp In Charge	1	90%	80%
Mahji	2	78%	60%
Site Management	3	17%	8%
Support agency	1		



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

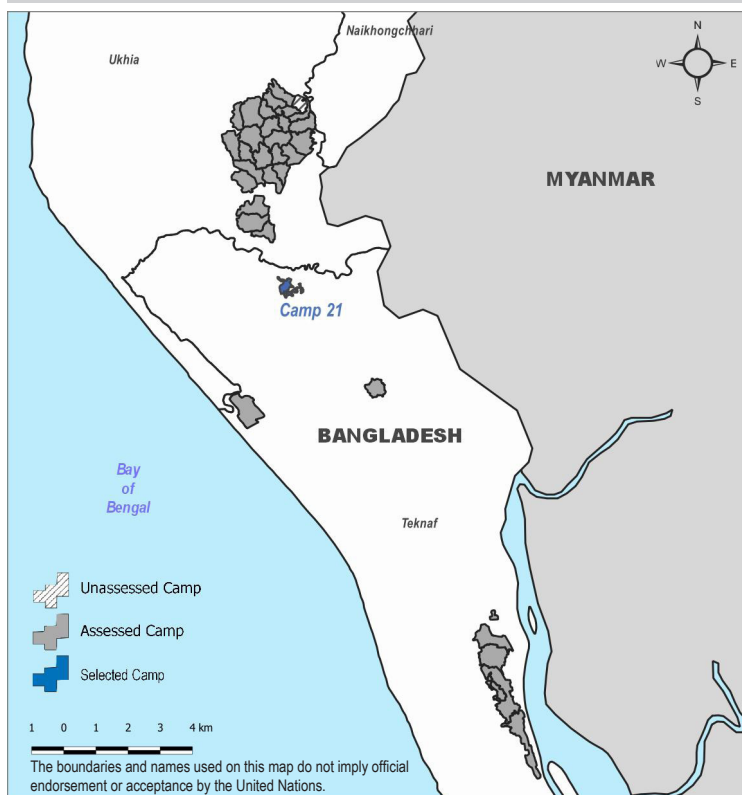
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



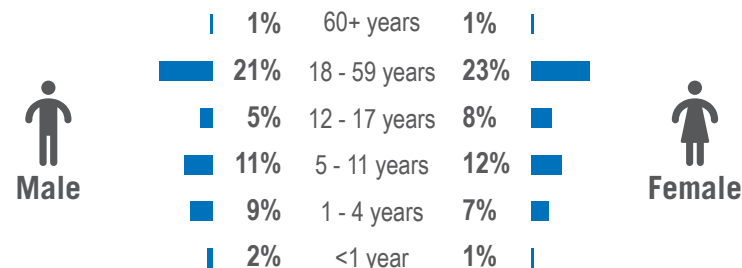
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	13,172
Population (families) ¹	3,243
Camp Area	0.38 km ²
Population density	32,245 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 **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	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PSN	29%		

94% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
50%	Improved paths and roads	51%
41%	Advice about safety issues	50%
35%	Natural disaster warning system	48%
30%	Better camp management	22%
19%	More lighting	21%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 21

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

36%	Violence in the community	1	Fear of kidnapping	43%
30%	Natural hazards	2	Natural hazards	40%
29%	No issues	3	No issues	27%



Women

33%	Violence in the community	1	Natural hazards	43%
32%	No issues	2	Fear of kidnapping	32%
31%	Natural hazards	3	No issues	24%



Boys

40%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	57%
37%	Natural hazards	2	Fear of trafficking	34%
37%	No issues	3	Natural hazards	28%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	62%
41%	Natural hazards	2	Fear of trafficking	31%
33%	Fear of trafficking	3	Natural hazards	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 82%

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 96%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 83 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

71%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

79%



Food Security and Nutrition

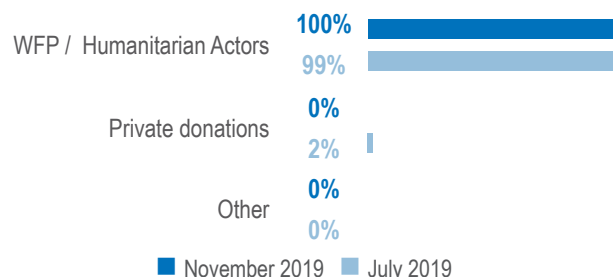
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

46%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

50%

44%

Eat less preferred food

2 Eat less preferred food

37%

24%

Limit portion size

3 Limit portion size

14%

November 2019

99%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

73%

9%

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

34%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

72%

Too many people

1 Too many people

74%

49%

No lighting

2 No gender separation

51%

35%

Unsafe route to latrine

3 No lighting

42%

July 2019

49%

Too many people

1 Too many people

45%

36%

Latrine is full

2 No lighting

35%

28%

No lighting

3 Latrine is full

31%

November 2019

81%

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

July 2019

53%

25%

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

19%

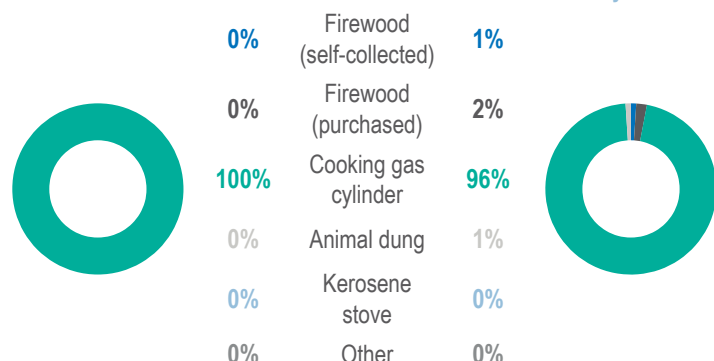


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

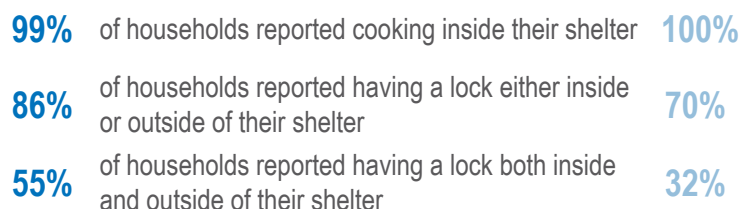
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

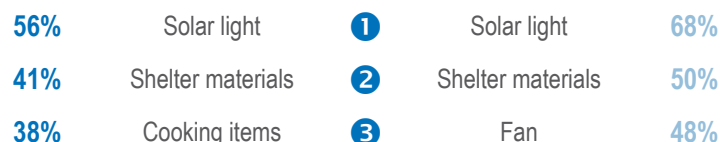
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

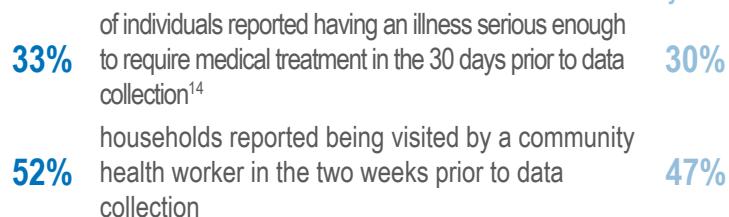
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

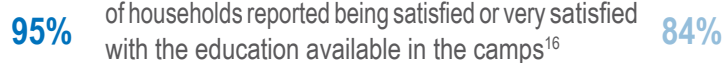
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



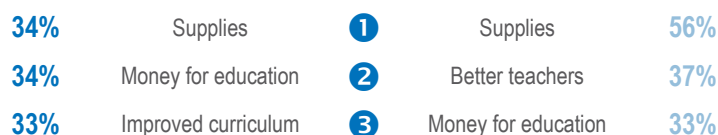
Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

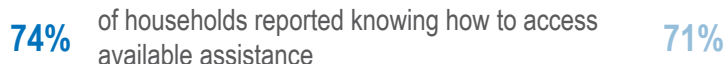
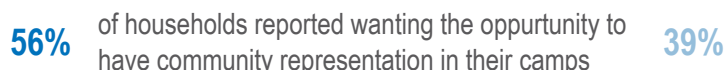


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

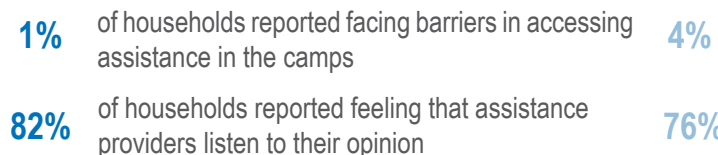
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

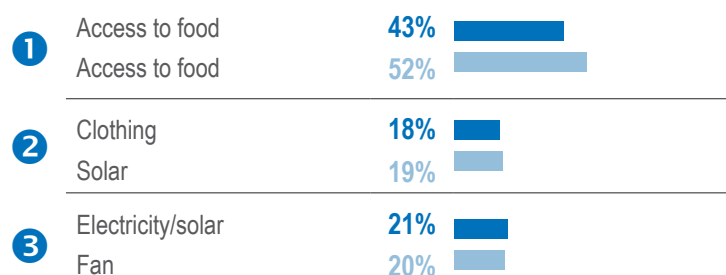


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

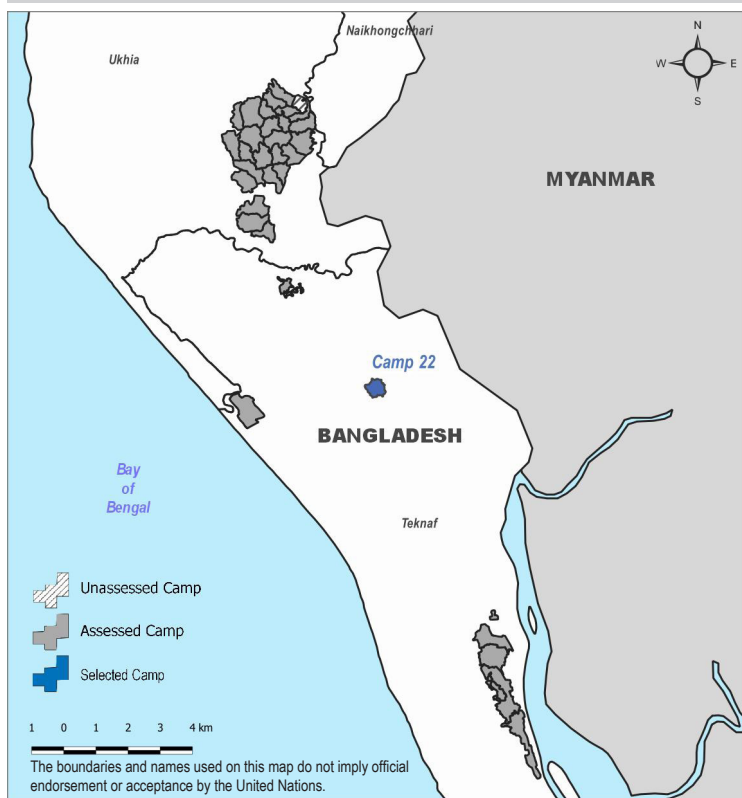
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 102 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



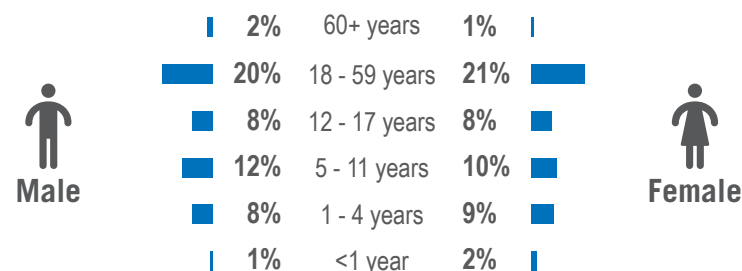
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	22,215
Population (families) ¹	4,587
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 **5.2** 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	3%	Person with disability	4%
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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
45%	Improved paths and roads	55%
43%	Advice about safety issues	45%
32%	Better camp management	37%
27%	Locks in shelters	31%
25%	More lighting	22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 22

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

55%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	43%
22%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	27%
11%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	25%



Women

54%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	43%
25%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of trafficking	27%
11%	Natural hazards	3	No issues	24%



Boys

38%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	66%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	38%
33%	Road accident	3	Risk of early marriage	23%



Girls

35%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	75%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	42%
32%	Fear of trafficking	3	Violence in the community	14%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Imam	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Army

96%	of households reported feeling safe in their shelter	92%
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp ⁹	100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 77 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

75%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

85%



Food Security and Nutrition

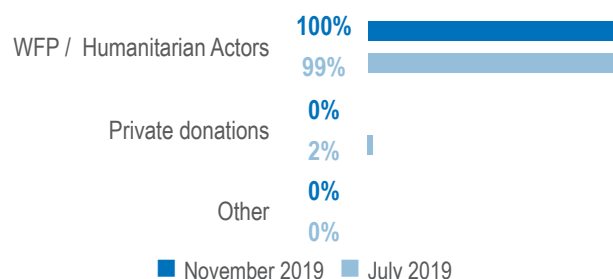
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

89%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

56%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

38%

55%

Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food

35%

36%

Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size

12%

November 2019

88%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

85%

25%

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

38%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

73%

Too many people

1

Too many people

74%

49%

No lighting

2

No lighting

48%

33%

No gender separation

3

No gender separation

38%

July 2019

62%

Too many people

1

Too many people

56%

45%

Latrine is full

2

No gender separation

51%

33%

No lighting

3

Latrine is full

41%

November 2019

76%

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

July 2019

39%

25%

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

30%

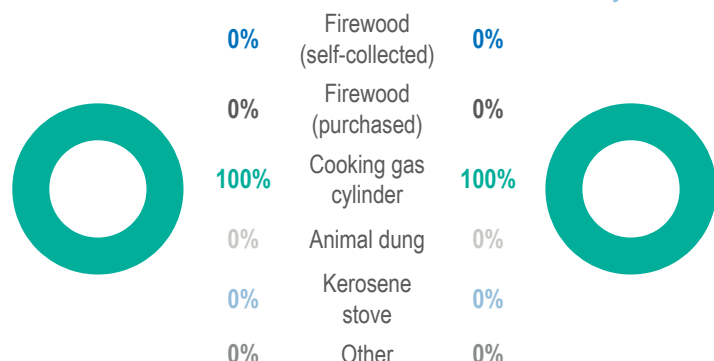


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

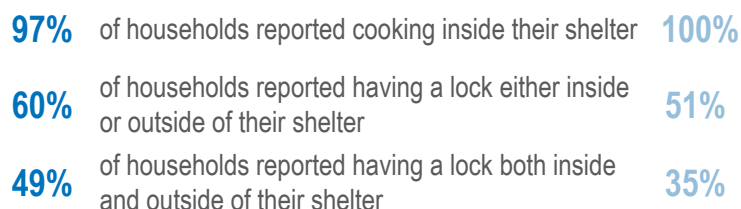
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

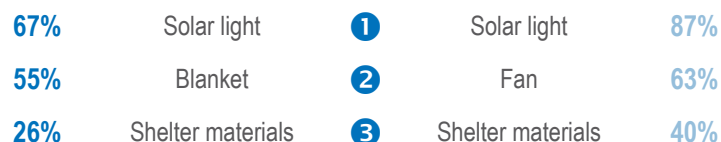
July 2019



Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

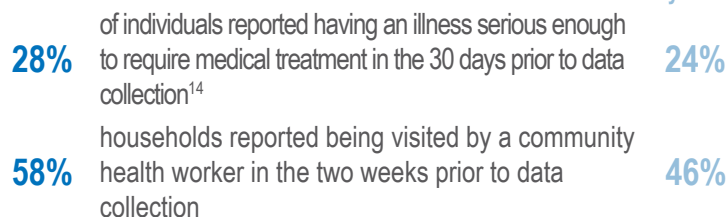
July 2019



Health

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019



13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

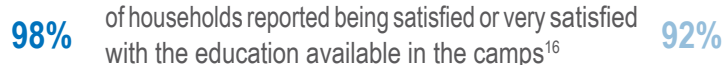
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019



Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

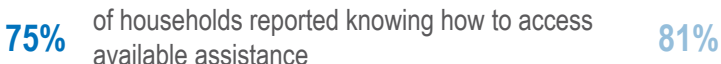
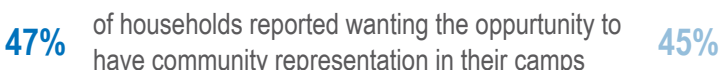


CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

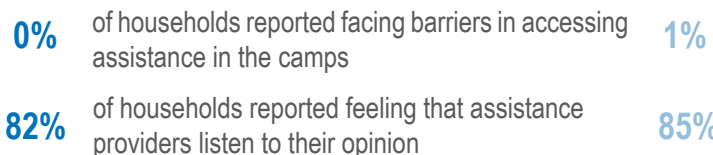
November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

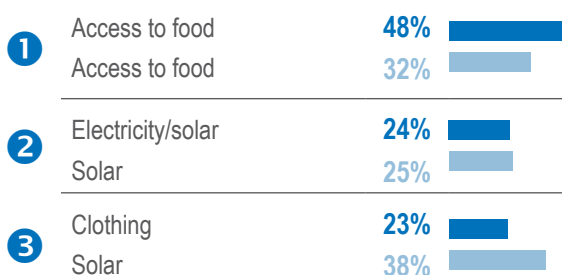


Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 23 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

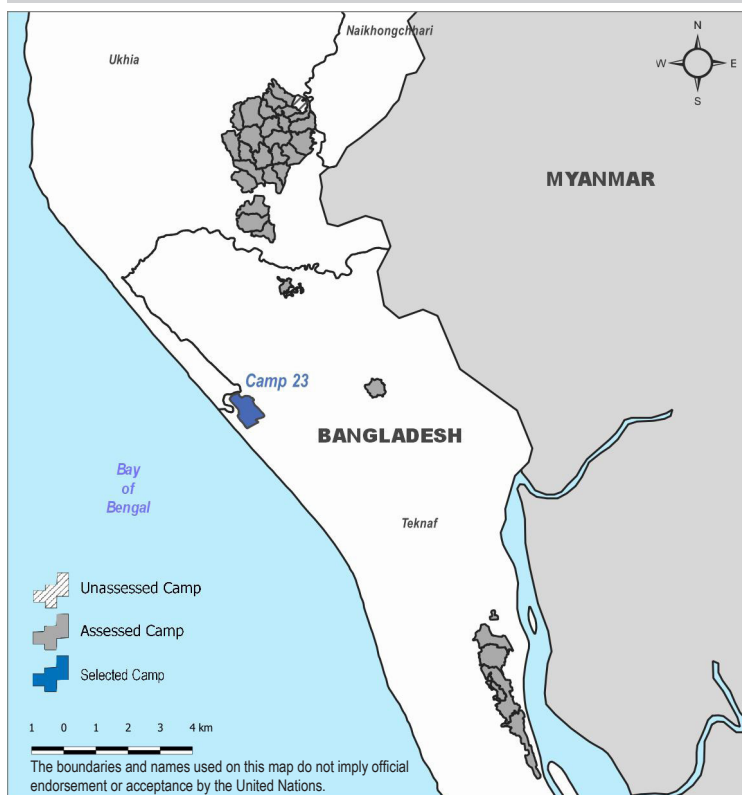
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 116 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



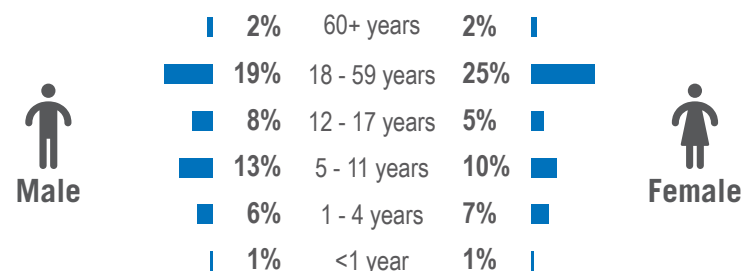
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	10,210
Population (families) ¹	2,488
Camp Area	2.65 km ²
Population density	4,150 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 **4.9** 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	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%		

80% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
55%	More lighting	63%
44%	Advice about safety issues	45%
41%	Improved paths and roads	42%
41%	Improved paths and roads	28%
34%	Increased community watch groups	25%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 23

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

40%	No issues	1	No issues	53%
24%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	30%
20%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Violence in the community	18%



Women

40%	No issues	1	No issues	54%
27%	Violence in the community	2	Fear of kidnapping	31%
27%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Violence in the community	20%



Boys

50%	Road accident	1	Fear of kidnapping	58%
40%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Road accident	33%
40%	Fear of sexual assault	3	Fear of trafficking	32%



Girls

68%	Road accident	1	Fear of kidnapping	58%
41%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	42%
20%	Fear of trafficking	3	No issues	42%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 94%

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 90%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 70 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

74%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

61%



Food Security and Nutrition

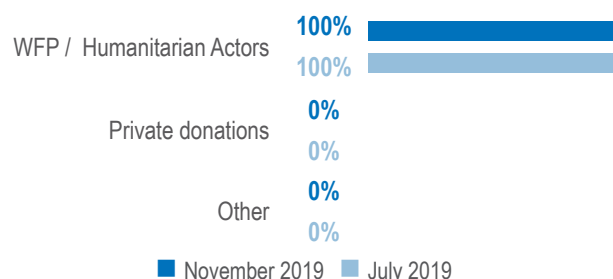
November 2019

95%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

100%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

61%

Eat less preferred food

1

Eat less preferred food

39%

50%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Borrow food from friends or relatives

37%

37%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

20%

November 2019

89%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

54%

16%

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

23%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

62%

Too many people

1

Too many people

59%

47%

Latrine is full

2

No gender separation

50%

47%

Latrine is not clean

3

Latrine is full

47%

July 2019

57%

Too many people

1

Too many people

56%

50%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is not clean

42%

41%

Latrine is not clean

3

No gender separation

42%

November 2019

58%

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

July 2019

33%

28%

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

32%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 23

Round 5
November 2019

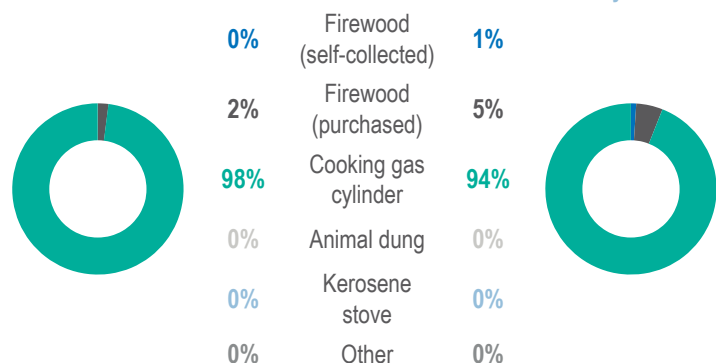


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%**

90% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **98%**

60% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **38%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	November 2019	Rank	Support needed	July 2019
Solar light	66%	1	Solar light	84%
Blanket	65%	2	Cooking items	57%
Mat	55%	3	Fan	46%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

37% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **27%**

53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **38%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	November 2019	Rank	Challenge	July 2019
Crowded	61%	1	Crowded	61%
Supplies unavailable	59%	2	Supplies unavailable	42%
None	22%	3	Treatment unavailable	29%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priorities	November 2019	Rank	Priorities	July 2019
Supplies	66%	1	Supplies	83%
Money for education	47%	2	Better teachers	55%
Better teachers	35%	3	Money for education	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	November 2019	Rank	Method	July 2019
Face to face	94%	1	Face to face	96%
Loudspeakers	26%	2	Loudspeakers	41%
Phone call	22%	3	Printed leaflet	11%

47% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **57%**

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **74%**

November 2019

July 2019

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **1%**

80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **92%**

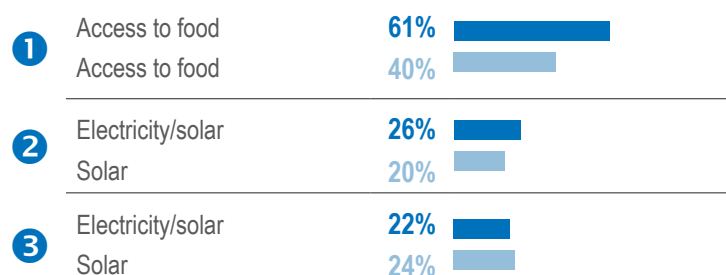
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	November 2019	Rank	Source	July 2019
Mahji	92%	1	Mahji	88%
Camp In Charge	77%	2	Camp In Charge	49%
Site Management Support agency	15%	3	Government authorities/army	6%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 24 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

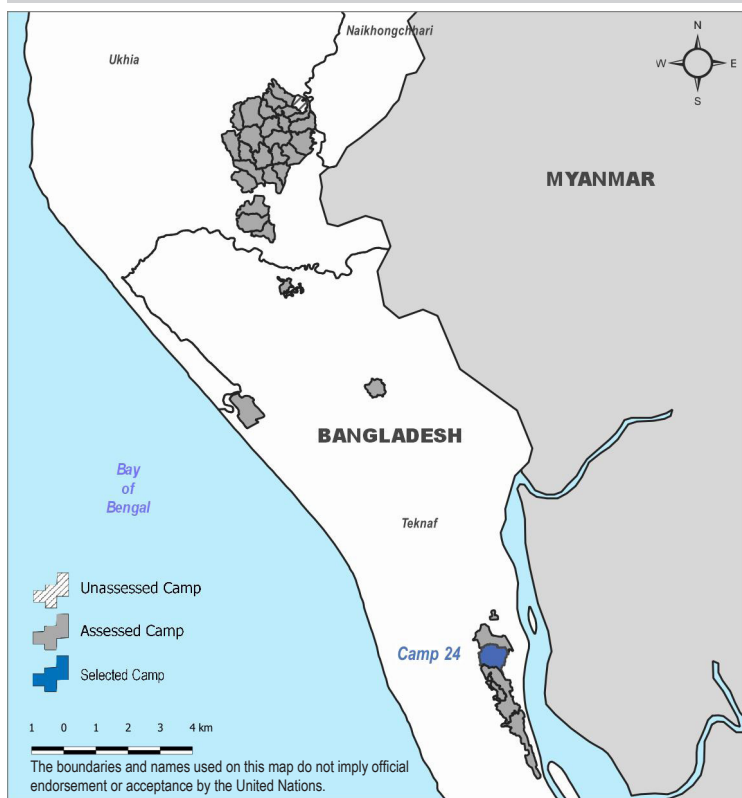
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 99 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	33,540
Population (families) ¹	7,760
Camp Area	1.18 km ²
Population density	28,551 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 **4.9** 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	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%		

65% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
54%	Advice about safety issues	53%
54%	More lighting	46%
38%	Improved paths and roads	43%
33%	Better camp management	29%
29%	Increased community watch groups	23%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 24

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

38%	No issues	1	Fear of kidnapping	43%
31%	Violence in the community	2	No issues	33%
28%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Violence in the community	27%



Women

49%	No issues	1	No issues	37%
24%	Fear of sexual assault	2	Violence in the community	26%
19%	Violence in the home	3	Fear of sexual assault	24%



Boys

40%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	58%
31%	Road accident	2	No issues	28%
31%	No issues	3	Violence in the community	21%



Girls

47%	Road accident	1	Fear of kidnapping	59%
38%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of trafficking	31%
25%	Fear of trafficking	3	Natural hazards	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community leader	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

98% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 79%

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 96%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

71%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

80%



Food Security and Nutrition

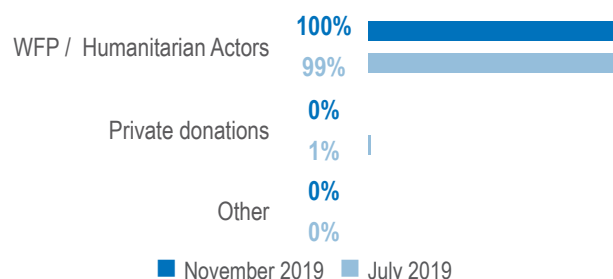
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

68%

Eat less preferred food

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

47%

59%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2

Eat less preferred food

36%

30%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

18%

November 2019

52%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

47%

17%

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

16%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

67%

Too many people

1

Too many people

72%

49%

No lighting

2

No lighting

51%

36%

No gender separation

3

No gender separation

43%

July 2019

74%

Too many people

1

Too many people

73%

44%

No gender separation

2

No gender separation

52%

42%

Latrine is full

3

Latrine is full

40%

November 2019

74%

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

54%

28%

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

23%

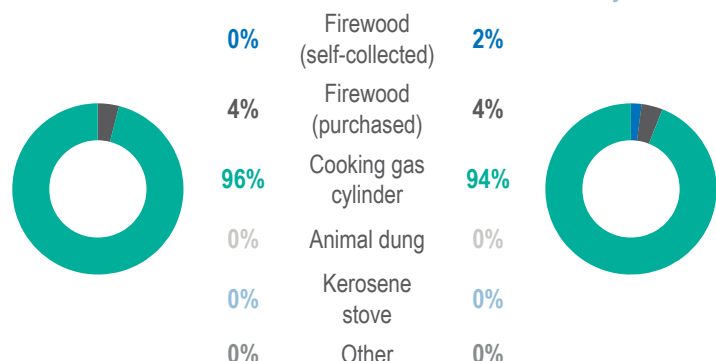


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%**

76% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **75%**

59% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **21%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

69%	Blanket	1	Solar light	62%
52%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	54%
43%	Mat	3	Shelter materials	38%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **28%**

44% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **38%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

83%	Crowded	1	Crowded	73%
55%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	22%
24%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	21%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **93%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

61%	Supplies	1	Supplies	69%
47%	Money for education	2	Improved curriculum	36%
46%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	35%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

91%	Face to face	1	Face to face	95%
27%	Phone call	2	Loudspeakers	61%
23%	Loudspeakers	3	Information hub	1%

54% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **59%**

76% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **84%**

November 2019

July 2019

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **3%**

84% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **87%**

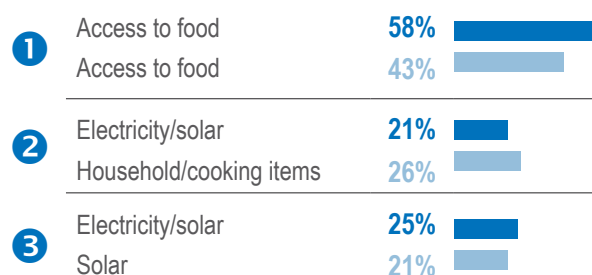
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

81%	Mahji	1	Mahji	80%
75%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	62%
23%	Community leader	3	Government authorities/army	5%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 25 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

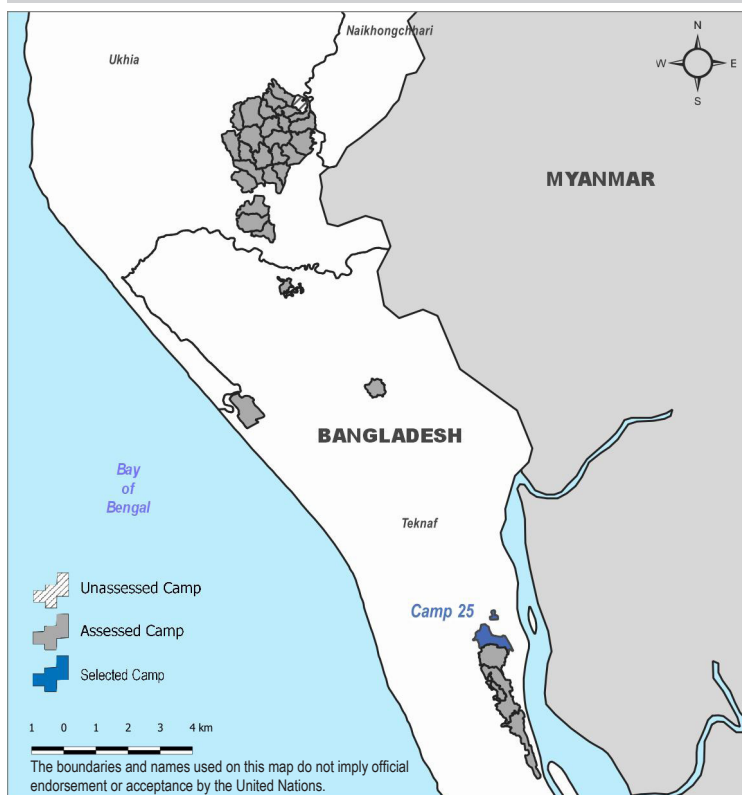
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



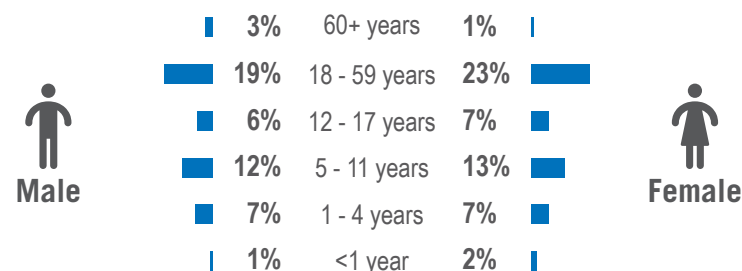
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	9,497
Population (families) ¹	2,143
Camp Area	1.13 km ²
Population density	8,585 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

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	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%		

87% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
39%	Better camp management ①	Advice about safety issues 57%
36%	Increased community watch groups ②	Increased community watch groups 44%
34%	Advice about safety issues ③	Improved paths and roads 34%
34%	Advice about safety issues ④	Better camp management 31%
33%	Improved paths and roads ⑤	Natural disaster warning system 29%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 25

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

32% No issues 1 Fear of kidnapping 47%

24% Risk of recruitment by armed groups 2 Fear of trafficking 29%

23% Fear of kidnapping 3 Risk of recruitment by armed groups 23%



Women

29% No issues 1 Violence in the community 34%

27% Fear of sexual assault 2 Fear of kidnapping 27%

19% Natural hazards 3 No issues 24%



Boys

43% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 53%

29% Road accident 2 Fear of trafficking 30%

29% No issues 3 No issues 23%



Girls

51% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 65%

42% Road accident 2 Fear of trafficking 36%

32% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 21%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 88%

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 99%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 59 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

80%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

85%



Food Security and Nutrition

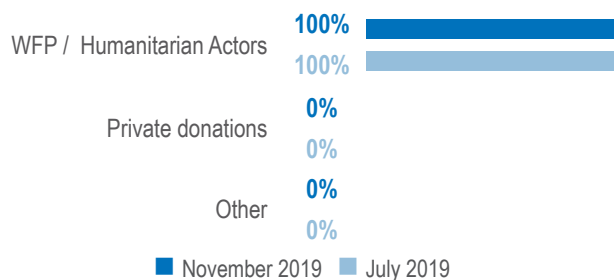
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

59%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

42%

51%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

32%

32%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

19%

November 2019

78%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

65%

8%

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

12%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

68%

Too many people

1

Too many people

60%

47%

No lighting

2

No lighting

49%

24%

Insufficient water at latrines

3

No gender separation

28%

July 2019

71%

Too many people

1

Too many people

77%

63%

Latrine is full

2

Latrine is full

56%

32%

Latrine is not clean

3

No gender separation

36%

November 2019

81%

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

July 2019

55%

32%

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

34%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 25

Round 5
November 2019

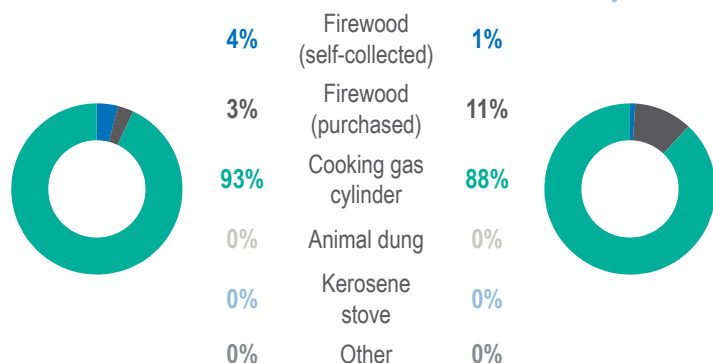


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

97% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%**

94% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **59%**

53% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **49%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

Support needed	November 2019	Rank	Support needed	July 2019
Blanket	61%	1	Solar light	64%
Solar light	56%	2	Shelter materials	38%
Mat	45%	3	Shelter repairs	35%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **27%**

54% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **25%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Challenge	November 2019	Rank	Challenge	July 2019
Crowded	72%	1	Crowded	64%
Supplies unavailable	31%	2	Clinic too far away	36%
Treatment unavailable	23%	3	Supplies unavailable	25%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **99%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

Priorities	November 2019	Rank	Priorities	July 2019
Supplies	59%	1	Supplies	83%
Money for education	54%	2	Better teachers	38%
Better teachers	28%	3	Money for education	25%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

Method	November 2019	Rank	Method	July 2019
Face to face	98%	1	Face to face	92%
Loudspeakers	39%	2	Loudspeakers	47%
Phone call	24%	3	Radio	13%

46% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **61%**

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **62%**

November 2019

July 2019

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **2%**

86% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **86%**

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

Source	November 2019	Rank	Source	July 2019
Mahji	89%	1	Mahji	70%
Camp In Charge	72%	2	Camp In Charge	65%
Site Management Support agency	9%	3	Site Management Support agency	6%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

Priority Need	November 2019	Rank	Priority Need	July 2019
Access to food	48%	1	Shelter materials	37%
Clothing	27%	2	Shelter materials	26%
Electricity/solar	21%	3	Solar	21%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

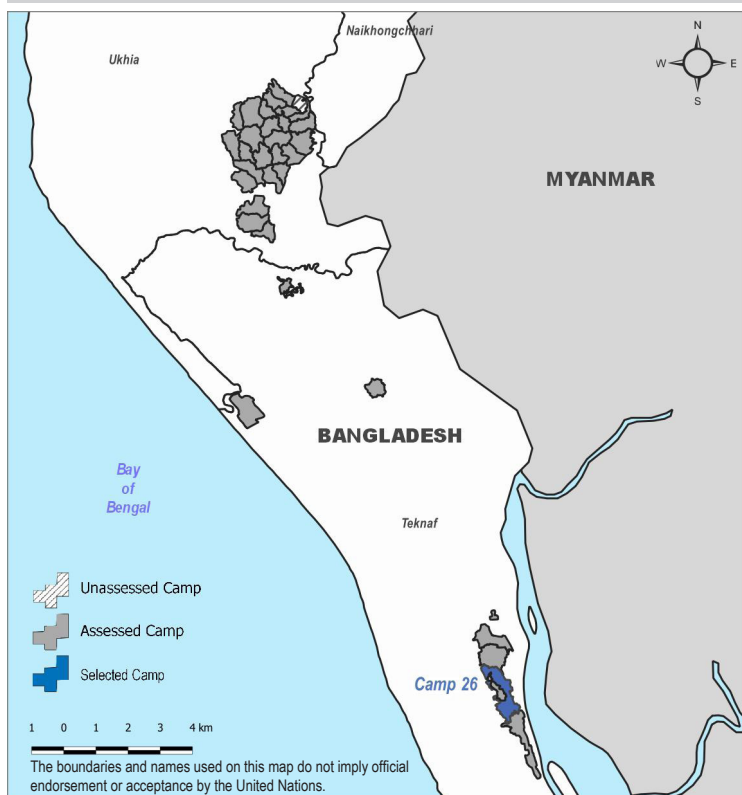
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 111 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



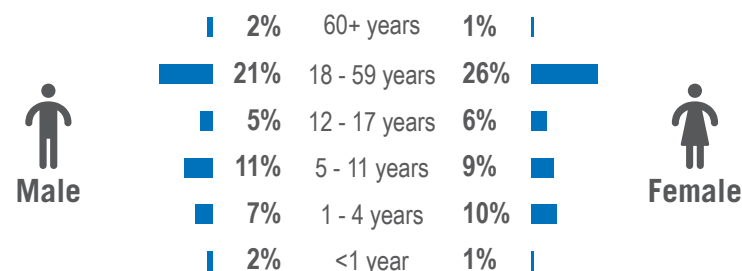
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	41,007
Population (families) ¹	9,392
Camp Area	1.72 km ²
Population density	24,100 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.6** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
46%	Improved paths and roads	47%
42%	Advice about safety issues	45%
37%	More lighting	44%
32%	Better camp management	39%
29%	Increased community watch groups	31%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

34% No issues 1 Fear of kidnapping 41%

25% Violence in the community 2 Risk of recruitment by armed groups 31%

23% Risk of recruitment by armed groups 3 No issues 22%



Women

37% No issues 1 Fear of kidnapping 37%

27% Violence in the community 2 Fear of sexual assault 26%

23% Fear of sexual assault 3 No issues 24%



Boys

36% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 60%

33% No issues 2 Fear of trafficking 34%

33% Fear of sexual assault 3 Fear of sexual assault 25%



Girls

43% Fear of kidnapping 1 Fear of kidnapping 67%

34% No issues 2 Fear of trafficking 43%

28% Fear of trafficking 3 Natural hazards 17%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
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

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 70%

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 88%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 93 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

75%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

79%



Food Security and Nutrition

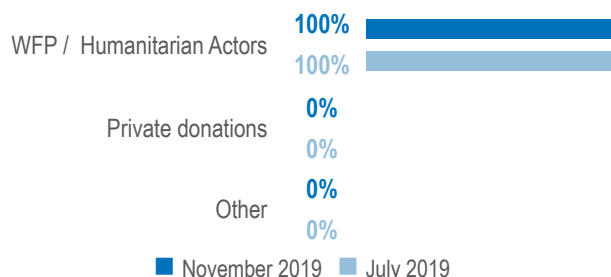
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

100%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

52%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

1

Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

55%

49%

Eat less preferred food

2

Eat less preferred food

34%

27%

Limit portion size

3

Limit portion size

18%

November 2019

68%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

55%

8%

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

26%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

66%

Too many people

1

Too many people

65%

39%

No lighting

2

No lighting

35%

20%

Too far away

3

Unsafe route to latrine

27%

July 2019

63%

Too many people

1

Too many people

58%

41%

Latrine is full

2

No lighting

45%

37%

No lighting

3

No gender separation

42%

November 2019

84%

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

July 2019

62%

16%

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

12%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 26

Round 5
November 2019

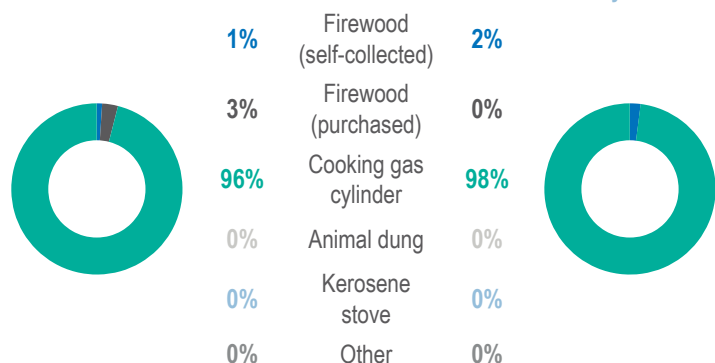


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

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

86% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **86%**

80% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **29%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

52%	Solar light	1	Solar light	63%
51%	Blanket	2	Cooking items	52%
43%	Cooking items	3	Shelter materials	44%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **33%**

64% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **55%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

69%	Crowded	1	Crowded	55%
42%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	50%
36%	Clinic too far away	3	Supplies unavailable	48%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **84%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

53%	Supplies	1	Supplies	67%
34%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	43%
30%	Age appropriate curriculum	3	Money for education	28%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

88%	Face to face	1	Face to face	89%
51%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	65%
29%	Phone call	3	Radio	11%

36% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **68%**

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **75%**

November 2019

July 2019

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **0%**

83% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **80%**

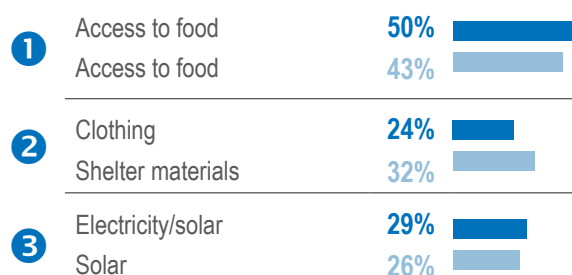
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

90%	Mahji	1	Mahji	90%
68%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	68%
12%	Government authorities/army	3	Government authorities/army	21%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

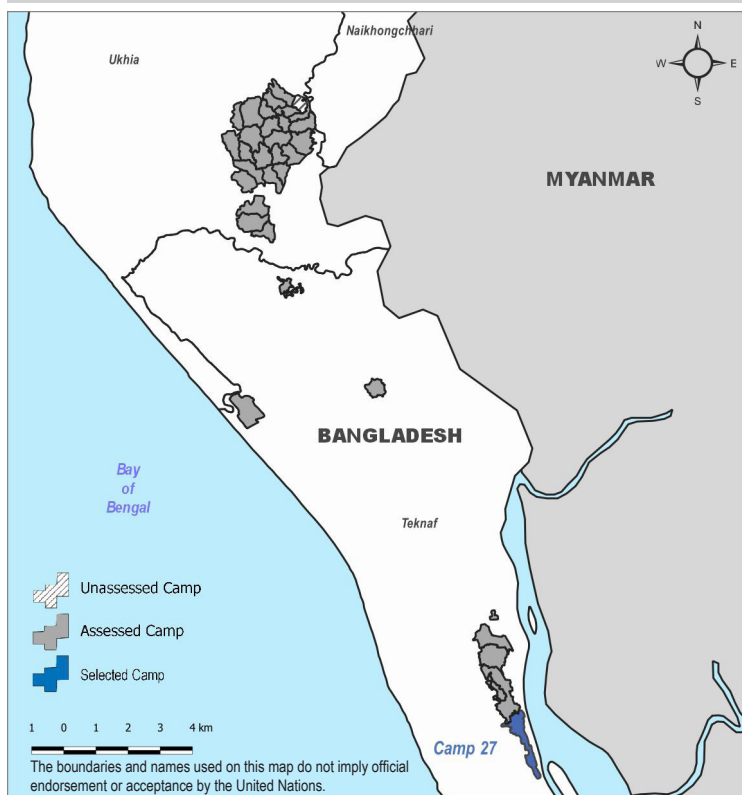
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 96 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



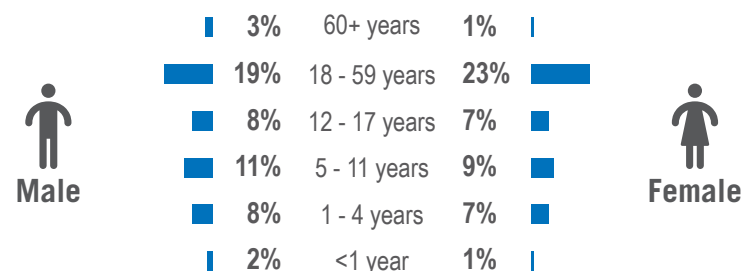
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	14,269
Population (families) ¹	3,150
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 **5.3** 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	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%		

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:

November 2019		July 2019
43%	Advice about safety issues ①	57%
43%	Increased community watch groups ②	48%
40%	Better camp management ③	45%
35%	More lighting ④	33%
26%	Increased policing by authorities ⑤	16%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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.



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 27

Round 6
November 2019

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

November 2019



Men

July 2019

34% No issues 1 No issues 50%

27% Tensions with host communities 2 Fear of kidnapping 30%

24% Violence in the community 3 Risk of detention 21%



Women

40% No issues 1 No issues 61%

27% Violence in the community 2 Fear of kidnapping 21%

22% Psychological distress or trauma 3 Fear of trafficking 17%



Boys

39% Road accident 1 Fear of kidnapping 43%

35% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of trafficking 35%

35% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 33%



Girls

50% Road accident 1 Fear of kidnapping 48%

45% Fear of kidnapping 2 Fear of trafficking 38%

39% Fear of trafficking 3 No issues 29%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 92%

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 100%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

November 2019

75%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

74%



Food Security and Nutrition

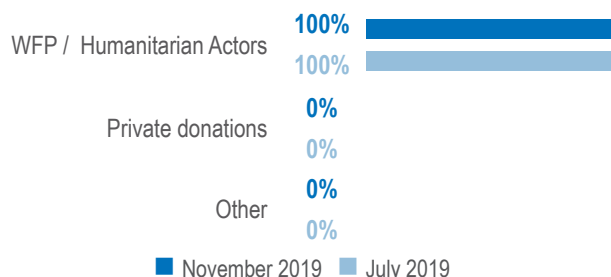
November 2019

97%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

97%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

38%

Eat less preferred food 1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

49%

35% Borrow food from friends or relatives 2 Eat less preferred food 41%

22% Limit portion size 3 Limit portion size 33%

November 2019

92%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

39%

4% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh 20%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



Women

November 2019

51% Too many people 1 Too many people 49%

38% No lighting 2 Latrine is full 34%

35% Latrine is full 3 No lighting 34%

July 2019

57% Too many people 1 Latrine is full 54%

57% Latrine is full 2 Too many people 50%

34% Latrine is not clean 3 No gender separation 35%

November 2019

66% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation 57%

38% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines 29%



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 27

Round 5
November 2019

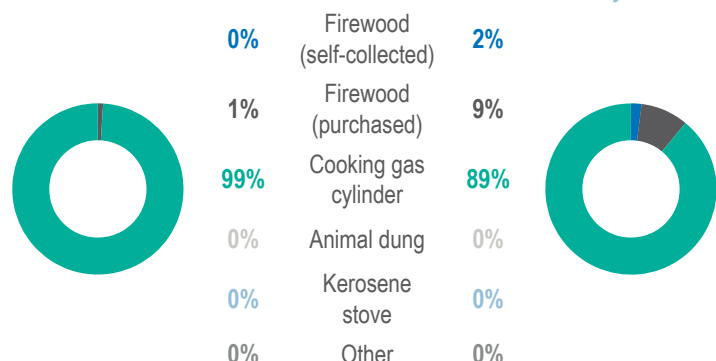


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter

90% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter

72% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

70%	Blanket	1	Solar light	61%
44%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	60%
39%	Mat	3	Shelter materials	45%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴

56% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

67%	Crowded	1	Crowded	68%
49%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
32%	Treatment unavailable	3	Treatment unavailable	26%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

48%	Better teachers	1	Supplies	76%
46%	Supplies	2	Better teachers	44%
39%	Age appropriate curriculum	3	Money for education	26%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

95%	Face to face	1	Face to face	89%
49%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	64%
24%	Phone call	3	Information hub	4%

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

86% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

November 2019

July 2019

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

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

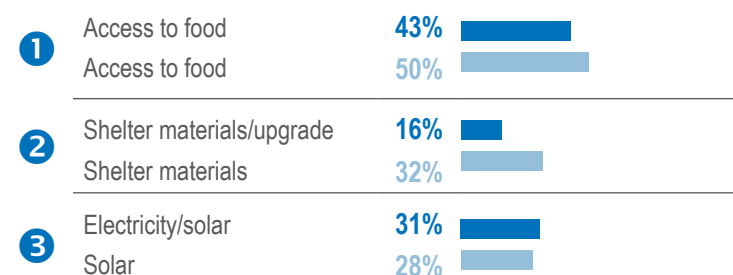
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

82%	Mahji	1	Mahji	91%
74%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	61%
17%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	12%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6

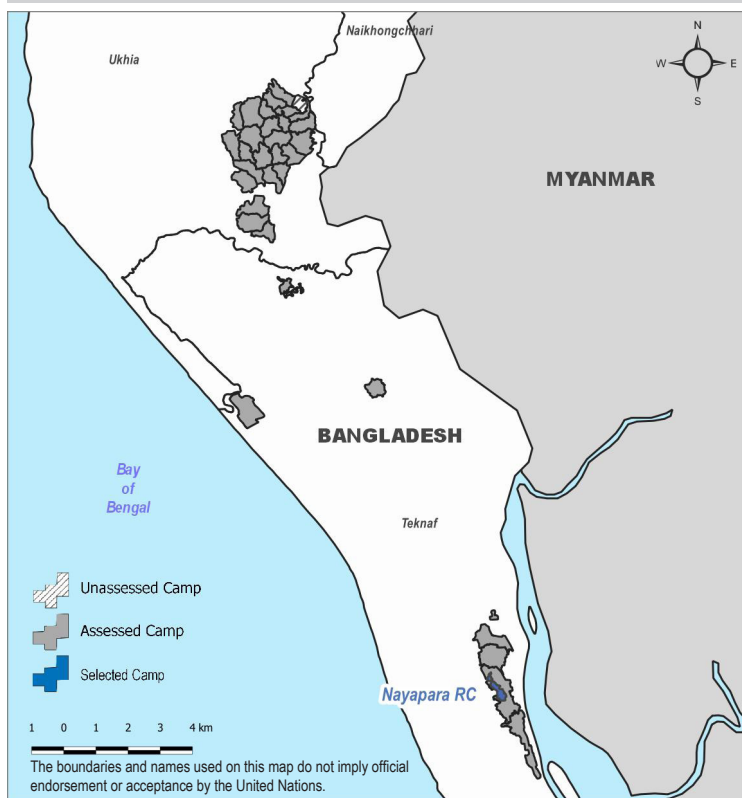
November 2019

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 914,998.¹ 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 6 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 sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 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 117 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and July 2019 data is presented in **light blue**.



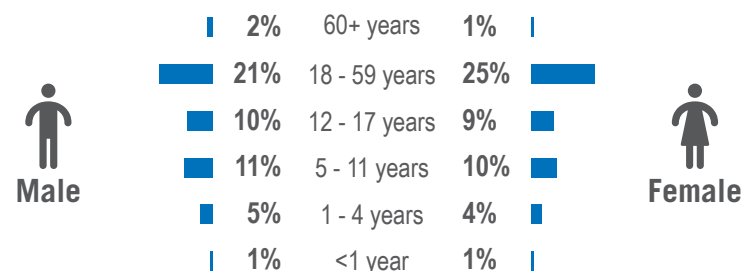
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	27,267
Population (families) ¹	5,708
Camp Area	0.32 km ²
Population density	83,869 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 **5.3** 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	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%		

30% 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:

November 2019		July 2019
47%	Better camp management 1	Advice about safety issues 53%
38%	Increased community watch groups 2	Better camp management 53%
36%	Advice about safety issues 3	Increased policing 45%
25%	More lighting 4	Increased community watch groups 44%
22%	Improved paths and roads 5	Improved paths and roads 39%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographic indicators, 30 September 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71792>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71873>

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}:

November 2019



Men

July 2019

46%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	54%
39%	Risk of detention	2	Natural hazards	27%
29%	Violence in the community	3	Fear of trafficking	27%



Women

34%	Fear of sexual assault	1	Fear of kidnapping	50%
27%	Violence in the home	2	Fear of sexual assault	32%
26%	Violence in the community	3	Fear of trafficking	30%



Boys

32%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	50%
28%	Risk of early marriage	2	Fear of trafficking	39%
28%	Road accident	3	Fear of sexual assault	26%



Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	1	Fear of kidnapping	58%
37%	Road accident	2	Fear of trafficking	49%
26%	Fear of trafficking	3	Natural hazards	20%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁸:

	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	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
1	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
2	Community leader	Camp-in-Charge	Community leader	Mahji	Community leader	Mahji
3	Mahji	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Army

88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter 73%

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp⁹ 80%

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. Respondents could give multiple answers.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 80 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

10. This question was asked to a subset of 64 households that contained children under 5.

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

November 2019

77%

of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation

July 2019

81%



Food Security and Nutrition

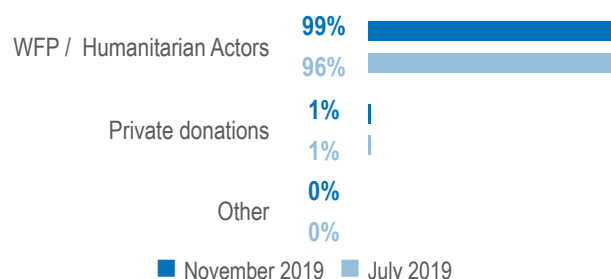
November 2019

98%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁸:

July 2019

98%



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁸:

November 2019

55%

Eat less preferred food

1 Borrow food from friends or relatives

July 2019

45%

41%

Borrow food from friends or relatives

2 Eat less preferred food

19%

26%

Limit portion size

3 Limit portion size

13%

November 2019

73%

of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁰

July 2019

84%

3%

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

21%



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{8,11}:

Men



November 2019

69%

Too many people

1 Too many people

63%

44%

No lighting

2 No lighting

45%

31%

No gender separation

3 No gender separation

43%

July 2019

53%

No lighting

1 Too many people

56%

50%

Too many people

2 No lighting

49%

31%

Latrine is not clean

3 Unsafe route to latrine

40%

November 2019

89%

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

July 2019

74%

28%

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

15%

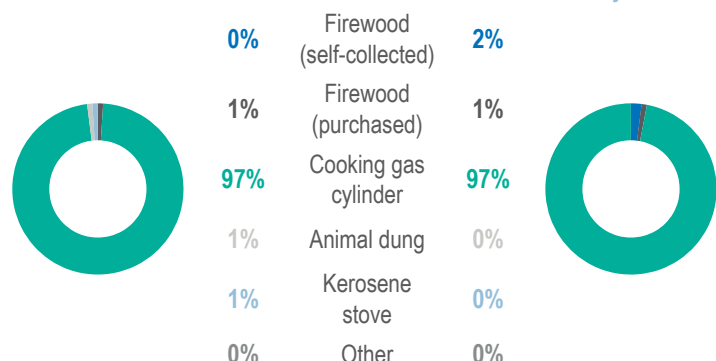


Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019

July 2019



November 2019

July 2019

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%**

96% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **88%**

78% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **66%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs¹³:

November 2019

July 2019

49%	Cooking items	1	Solar light	57%
37%	Clothing	2	Cooking items	53%
36%	Mosquito net	3	Shelter materials	43%



Health

November 2019

July 2019

25% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁴ **26%**

53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **35%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

68%	Crowded	1	Crowded	55%
56%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	46%
27%	Treatment unavailable	3	None	22%

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.

14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

15. Respondents could give multiple responses.

16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.



Education

November 2019

July 2019

63% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps¹⁶ **74%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{14,16}

41%	Better teachers	1	Supplies	65%
40%	Supplies	2	Better teachers	51%
39%	Age appropriate curriculum	3	Money for education	30%



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁵:

November 2019

July 2019

81%	Face to face	1	Face to face	94%
59%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	52%
21%	Phone call	3	Radio	10%

50% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps **46%**

87% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **82%**

November 2019

July 2019

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

79% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **83%**

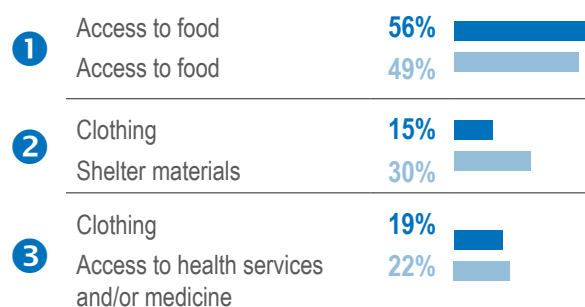
Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁵:

87%	Camp In Charge	1	Camp In Charge	71%
48%	Community leader	2	Mahji	64%
32%	Mahji	3	Site Management Support agency	27%



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ November 2019 ■ July 2019