Settlement and Protection Profiling
All camps Ukhiya/Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
Gender disaggregated comparison
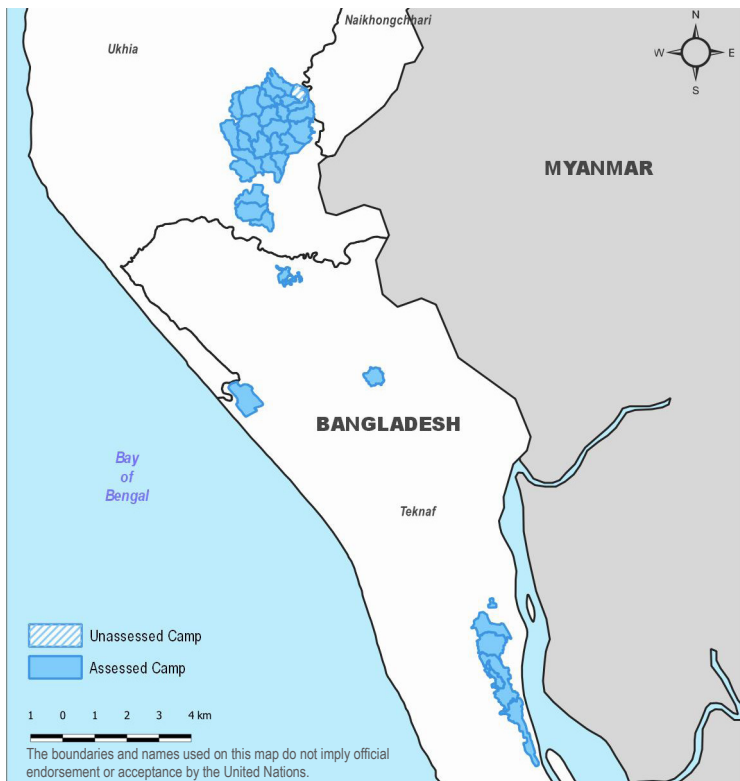
Round 6
November 2019

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.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Age		Female
	3%	60+ years	1%	
	11%	18 - 59 years	10%	
	20%	12 - 17 years	24%	
	7%	5 - 11 years	7%	
	8%	1 - 4 years	7%	
	2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[3]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

Families with PSN   **31%**

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[2]

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person 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 camps[4]:

Female respondents			Male respondents
47%	Improved paths and roads	① Improved paths and roads	54%
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%**

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical 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.
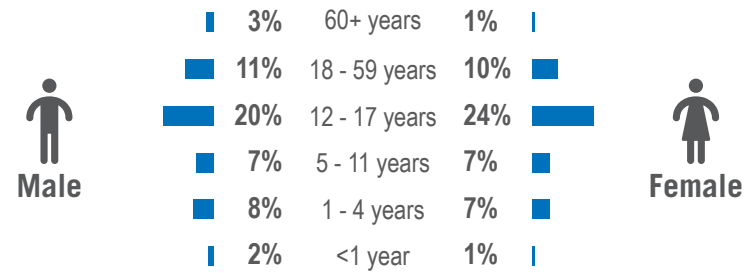3. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.
4. Respondents could give up to three answers.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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   **Male respondents**

Men

Female respondents			Male respondents
38%	No issues	① No issues	34%
29%	Violence in the community	② Fear of kidnapping	27%
22%	Fear of kidnapping	③ Violence in the community	22%

Women

39%	No issues	① No issues	34%
26%	Violence in the home	② Fear of sexual assault	33%
25%	Violence in the community	③ Violence in the community	23%

Boys

41%	Fear of kidnapping	① Fear of kidnapping	51%
37%	Road accident	② Fear of trafficking	39%
28%	No issues	③ Road accident	34%

Girls

41%	Fear of kidnapping	① Fear of kidnapping	41%
31%	No issues	② Fear of trafficking	27%
27%	Road accident	③ Natural hazards	29%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[7]:

	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   **Male respondents**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8] **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
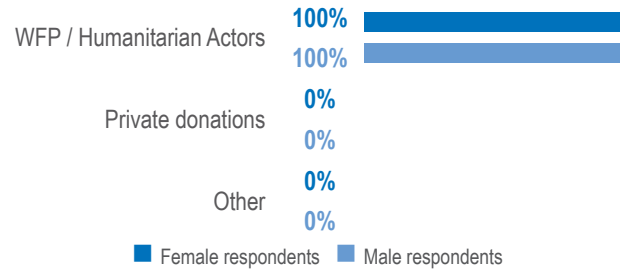
🍽 Food Security and Nutrition

Female respondents   **Male respondents**

96% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[7]: **98%**

	Female respondents	Male respondents
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[7]:

Female respondents			Male respondents	
71%	Eat less preferred or expensive food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	38%
55%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred or expensive food	32%
35%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	21%

71% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[9] **81%**

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   **Male respondents**

Men

Female respondents			Male respondents
72%	Too many people	① Too many people	62%
38%	No gender separation	② Latrine is full	33%
38%	No lighting	③ Latrine is not clean	31%

Women

71%	Too many people	① Too many people	62%
45%	No gender separation	② No gender separation	49%
40%	No lighting	③ No lighting	34%

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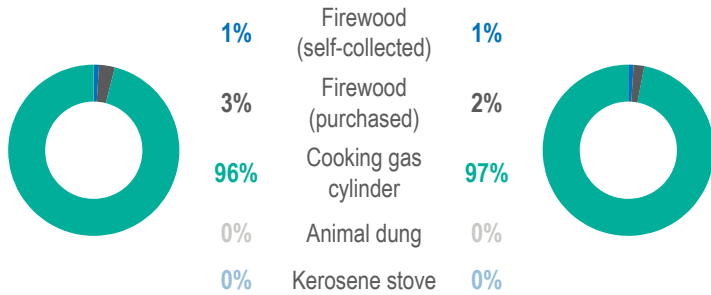
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[11]:

Female respondents				Male respondents
49%	Blanket	❶	Blanket	55%
42%	Solar light	❷	Solar light	49%
41%	Mat	❸	Shelter materials	36%

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

1%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%	
3%	Firewood (purchased)	2%	
96%	Cooking gas cylinder	97%	
0%	Animal dung	0%	
0%	Kerosene stove	0%	

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		Male 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%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

Female respondents				Male respondents
71%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	63%
40%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	54%
29%	Clinic too far away	❸	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				Male respondents
57%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	49%
43%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	42%
27%	Better teachers	❸	Age appropriate curriculum	39%

96%	of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

Female respondents				Male respondents
81%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	95%
61%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	73%
16%	Printed leaflet	❸	Printed leaflet	14%

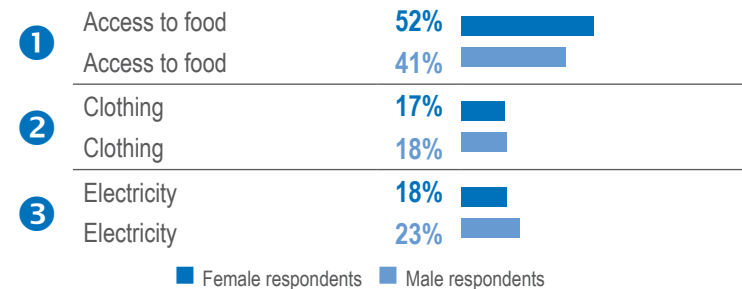|		
49%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps	60%
70%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	91%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

Female respondents				Male respondents
83%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	88%
74%	Camp-in-Charge	❷	Camp-in-Charge	74%
10%	Army	❸	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:

❶	Access to food	52%
	Access to food	41%
❷	Clothing	17%
	Clothing	18%
❸	Electricity	18%
	Electricity	23%

■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 1E   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
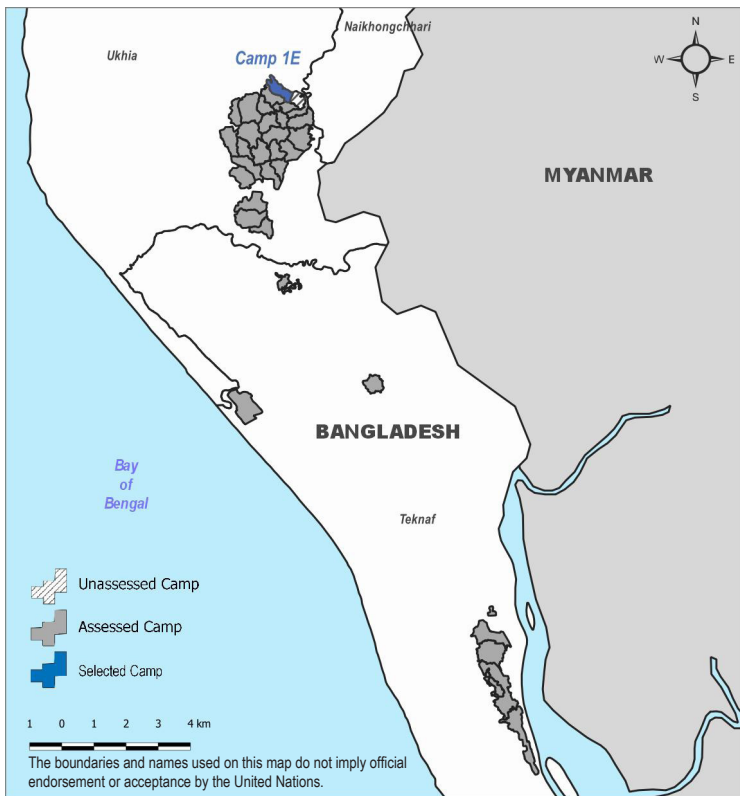
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.
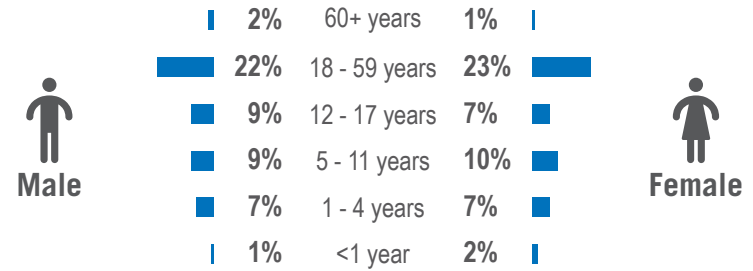

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
22%	18 - 59 years	23%
9%	12 - 17 years	7%
9%	5 - 11 years	10%
7%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	2%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Increased community watch groups	①	Improved paths and roads	51%
47%	Improved paths and roads	②	Advice about safety issues	41%
38%	Advice about safety issues	③	Increased community watch groups	40%
32%	Better camp management	④	Better camp management	24%
19%	More lighting	⑤	Street signs	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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
39%	Violence in the community	❶	Fear of kidnapping	32%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	29%
27%	Risk of detention	❸	Violence in the community	27%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
34%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	32%
28%	Violence in the home	❷	Fear of kidnapping	31%
28%	Violence in the community	❸	Fear of sexual assault	22%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
60%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	54%
34%	Road accident	❷	Risk of early marriage	25%
34%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault	24%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	61%
55%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	30%
25%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Road accident	19%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	*July 2019*	**November 2019**	*July 2019*	**November 2019**	*July 2019*
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

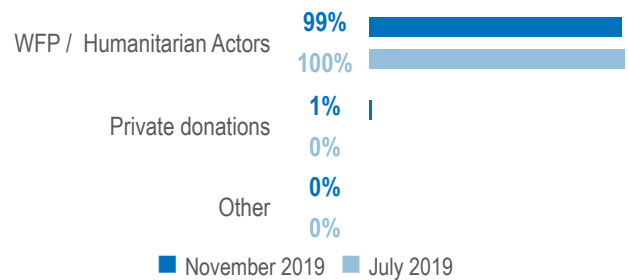**95%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **88%**

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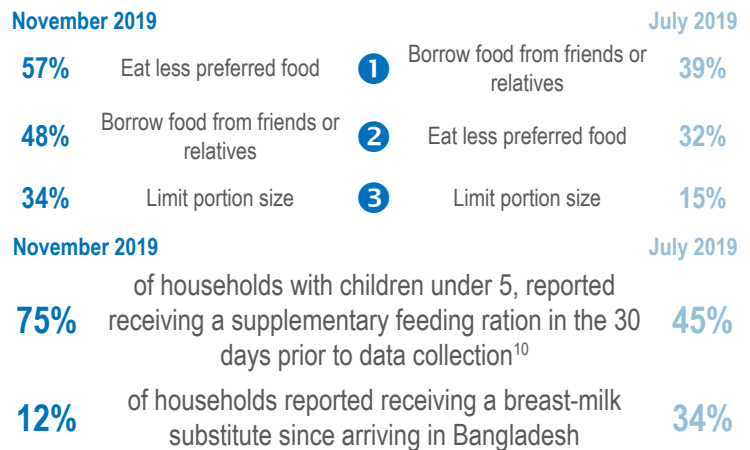

November 2019		July 2019
85%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	82%

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
98%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	96%

WFP / Humanitarian Actors: **99%** (November 2019) / **100%** (July 2019)
Private donations: **1%** (November 2019) / **0%** (July 2019)
Other: **0%** (November 2019) / **0%** (July 2019)

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
57%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	39%
48%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	32%
34%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	15%

November 2019		July 2019
75%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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 / **Women**

November 2019

	Men		Women	
82%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	78%
48%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation	66%
45%	No lighting	❸	No lighting	44%

July 2019

	Men		Women	
80%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	80%
37%	Latrine is full	❷	No gender seperation	45%
32%	Latrine is not clean	❸	Latrine is full	30%

November 2019		July 2019
92%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	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
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	99%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
89%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	90%
80%	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 needs[13]:

November 2019			July 2019	
51%	Shelter materials	1	Solar light	59%
48%	Blanket	2	Shelter materials	55%
31%	Fan	3	Cooking items	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 collection[14]	34%
55%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	43%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019	
75%	Crowded	1	Supplies unavailable	52%
46%	Supplies unavailable	2	Crowded	43%
27%	Clinic too far away	3	Clinic too far away	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 camps[16]	92%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019			July 2019	
58%	Supplies	1	Supplies	62%
35%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	44%
33%	Age appropriate curriculum	3	Money for education	23%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

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

November 2019		July 2019
78%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	69%
74%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	86%

November 2019		July 2019
3%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
88%	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 camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019	
85%	Camp In Charge	1	Mahji	81%
83%	Mahji	2	Camp In Charge	54%
6%	Directly to service providers	3	Site Management Support agency	11%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
1	Access to food	54%	
	Access to food		47%
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	20%	
	Shelter materials		26%
3	Electricity/solar	18%	
	Household/cooking items		16%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
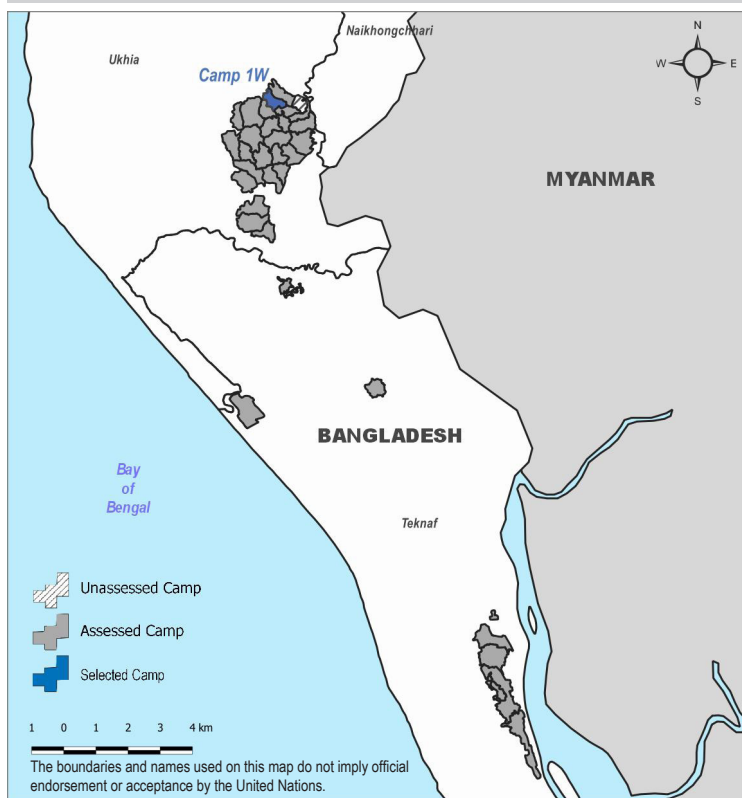**July 2019 and November 2019 comparison**

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 relevent, 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.
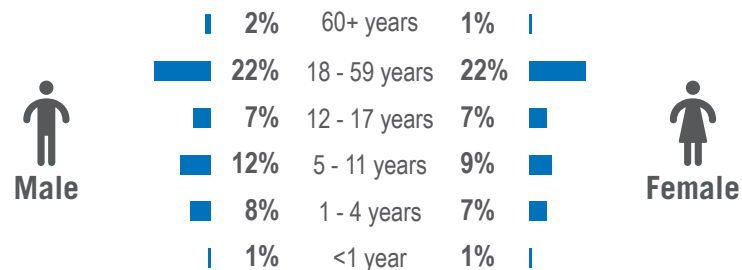

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
22%	18 - 59 years	22%
7%	12 - 17 years	7%
12%	5 - 11 years	9%
8%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	1%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019			July 2019
42%	No issues	❶ No issues	42%
27%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ Fear of kidnapping	32%
25%	Risk of detention	❸ Risk of detention	21%

Women

November 2019			July 2019
34%	No issues	❶ No issues	45%
29%	Violence in the home	❷ Fear of kidnapping	21%
25%	Violence in the community	❸ Violence in the community	15%

Boys

November 2019			July 2019
42%	Road accident	❶ Fear of kidnapping	45%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ Road accident	36%
37%	Violence in the community	❸ No issues	23%

Girls

November 2019			July 2019
55%	Road accident	❶ Road accident	51%
42%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ Fear of kidnapping	37%
29%	Violence in the community	❸ No issues	22%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **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.

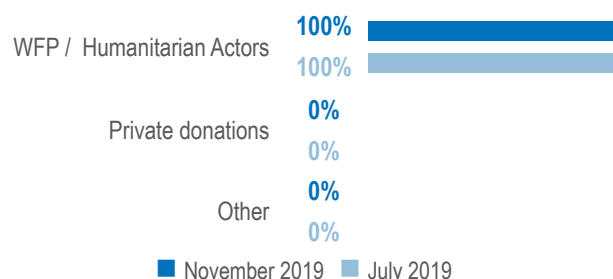| November 2019		July 2019
86%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	51%

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
86%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	100%

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019			July 2019
48%	Eat less preferred food	❶ Borrow food from friends or relatives	44%
46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷ Limit portion size	22%
23%	Limit portion size	❸ Eat less preferred food	20%

November 2019		July 2019
64%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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 / Women

November 2019

94%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	84%
32%	Too far away	❷	No gender seperation	62%
32%	No gender seperation	❸	No lighting	33%

July 2019

79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	78%
36%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No lighting	❸	No lighting	35%

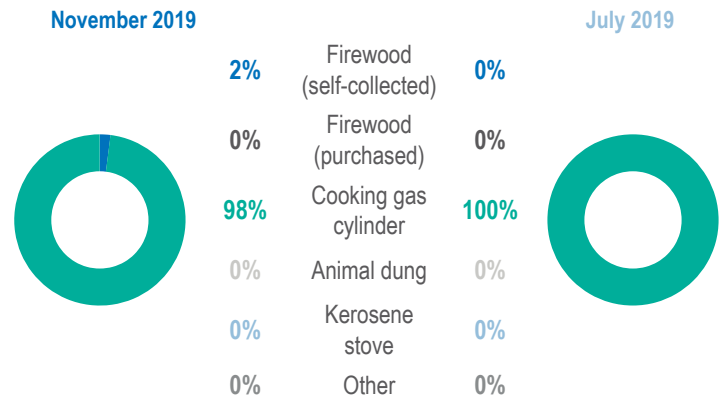| November 2019		July 2019
81%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	73%
49%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	21%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019		July 2019
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
98%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019   **July 2019**

94%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
88%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	90%
62%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	43%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	61%
44%	Shelter materials	❷	Shelter materials	48%
39%	Fan	❸	Fan	47%

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 collection[14]	33%
48%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	43%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
49%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	80%
47%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	46%
42%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Clinic too far away	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**

96%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
40%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	59%
39%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	38%
33%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	None	18%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
81%	Loudspeakers	❶	Face to face	93%
78%	Face to face	❷	Loudspeakers	82%
27%	Information hub	❸	Information hub	3%

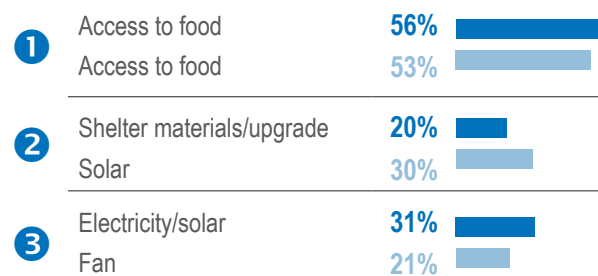|		
67%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	59%
89%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	70%

November 2019   **July 2019**

5%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
90%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
92%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	90%
67%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	48%
21%	Directly to service providers	❸	Site Management Support agency	13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	56%
	Access to food	53%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	20%
	Solar	30%
❸	Electricity/solar	31%
	Fan	21%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2E   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
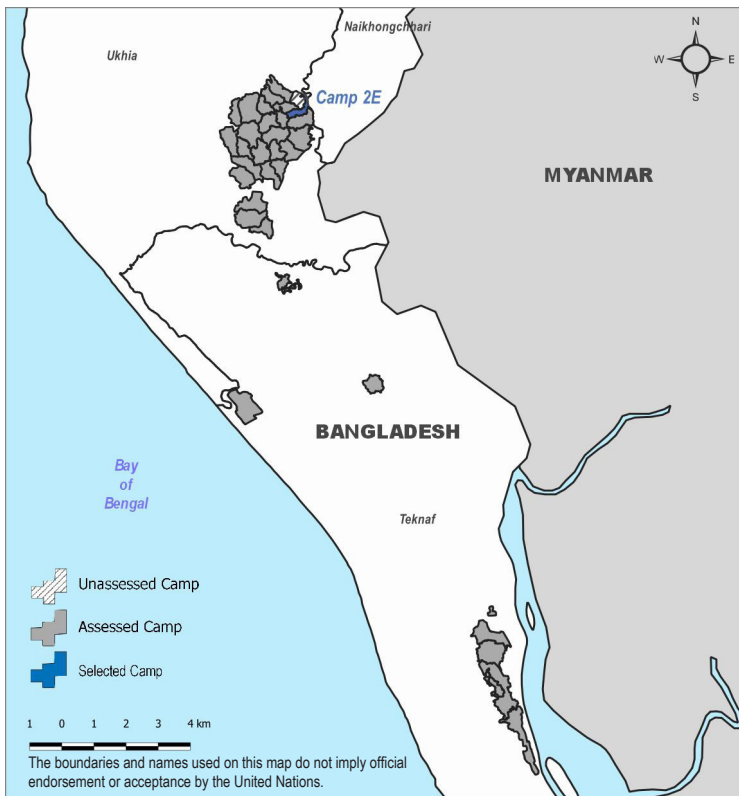
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
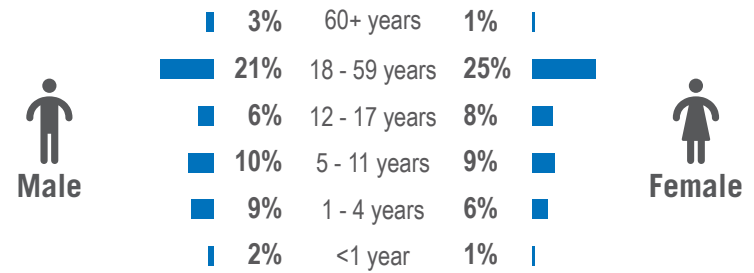

Ukhia

Naikhongchhari

Camp 2E

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	25%	
6%	12 - 17 years	8%	
10%	5 - 11 years	9%	
9%	1 - 4 years	6%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	56%
51%	Advice about safety issues	②	Increased community watch groups	34%
43%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues	32%
32%	Increased community watch groups	④	Better camp management	31%
15%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	24%

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
36%	Violence in the community	❶	No issues	36%
31%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❷	Natural hazards	32%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Fear of kidnapping	31%

Women

30%	Violence in the community	❶	No issues	38%
30%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	31%
25%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	28%

Boys

52%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	47%
30%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	31%
30%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Natural hazards	18%

Girls

67%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	42%
37%	Fear of trafficking	❷	Fear of kidnapping	34%
29%	Road accident	❸	Fear of trafficking	20%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Community members	Community members	Army	Army	Community members	Community members

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **84%**
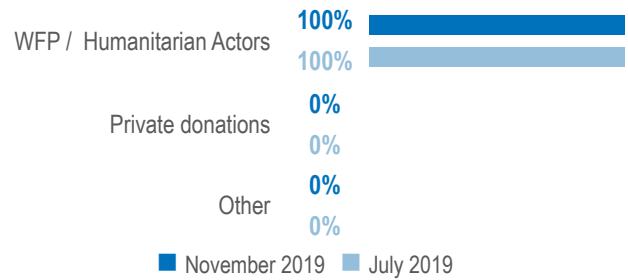
95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **89%**

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.

79% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **81%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **97%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

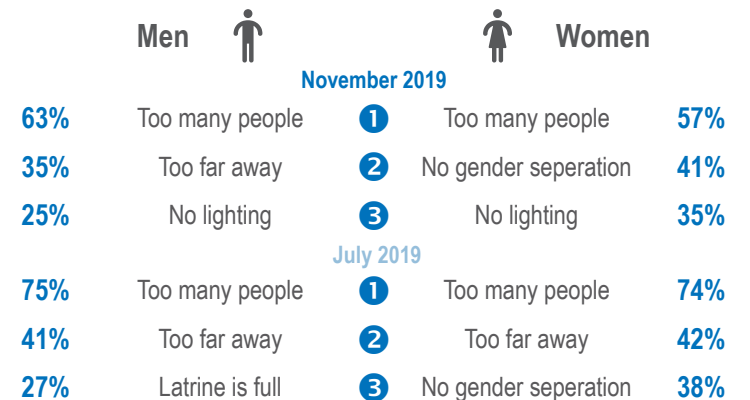| November 2019				July 2019
51%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	31%
49%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	19%
34%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	12%

75% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019

	Men		Women	
63%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	57%
35%	Too far away	❷	No gender seperation	41%
25%	No lighting	❸	No lighting	35%

July 2019

75%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	74%
41%	Too far away	❷	Too far away	42%
27%	Latrine is full	❸	No gender seperation	38%

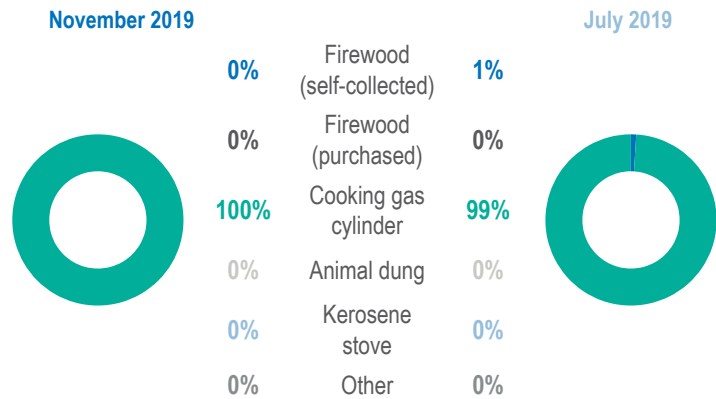**71%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **83%**

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

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2E

Round 5
November 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | | **July 2019**
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	99%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		**July 2019**
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
92%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	94%
68%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	73%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				**July 2019**
50%	Shelter materials	❶	Solar light	48%
45%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	47%
39%	Fan	❸	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 collection[14]	22%
50%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	19%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				**July 2019**
56%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	46%
40%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far away	37%
35%	Clinic too far away	❸	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 camps[16]	95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				**July 2019**
47%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	75%
34%	Improved curriculum	❷	Better teachers	30%
33%	Money for education	❸	Money for education	22%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				**July 2019**
91%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	90%
64%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	52%
18%	Help Desk	❸	Radio	13%

November 2019		**July 2019**
69%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	54%
77%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	76%

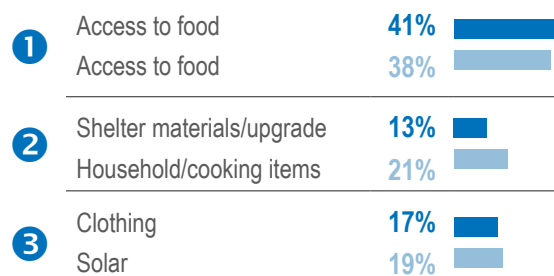| **November 2019**		**July 2019**
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	2%
85%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	84%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				**July 2019**
88%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	84%
54%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	64%
13%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	17%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	41%
	Access to food	38%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	13%
	Household/cooking items	21%
❸	Clothing	17%
	Solar	19%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
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Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
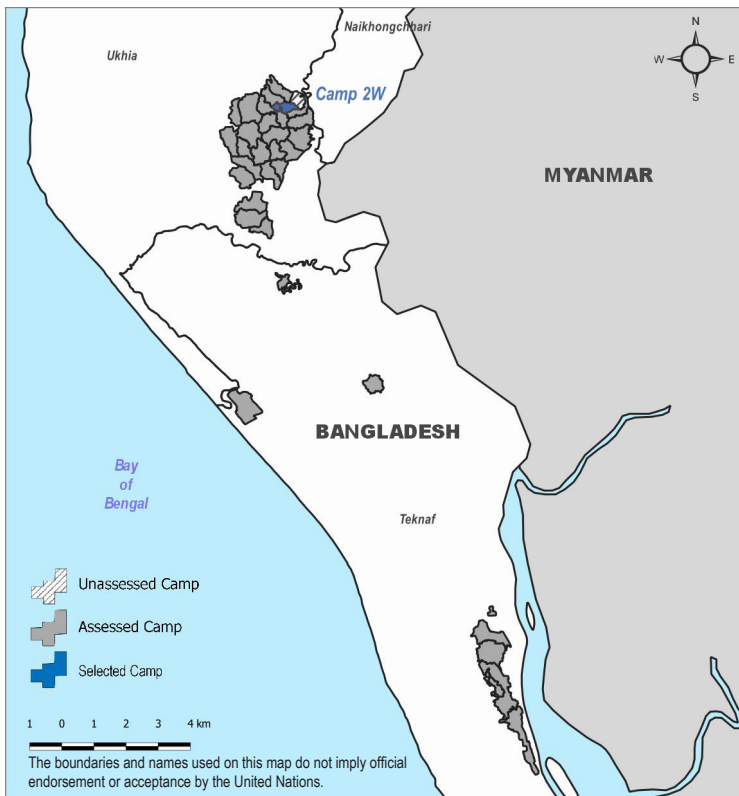
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.
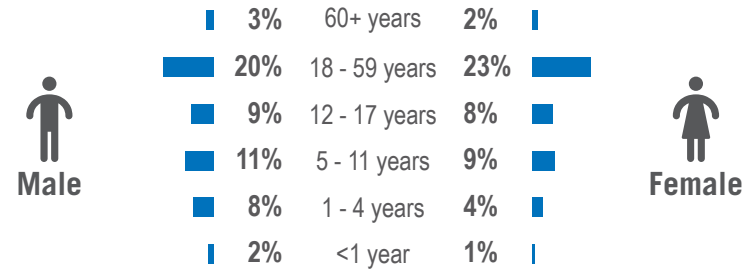

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
20%	18 - 59 years	23%	
9%	12 - 17 years	8%	
11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
8%	1 - 4 years	4%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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 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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 camp[9] **96%**
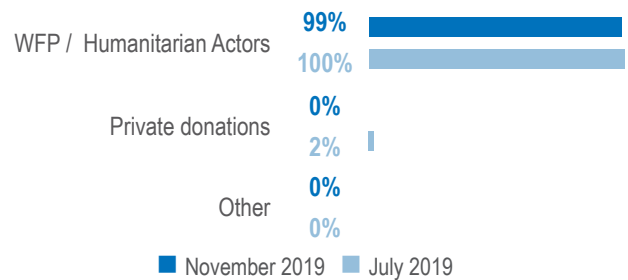
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 63 households that reported 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.
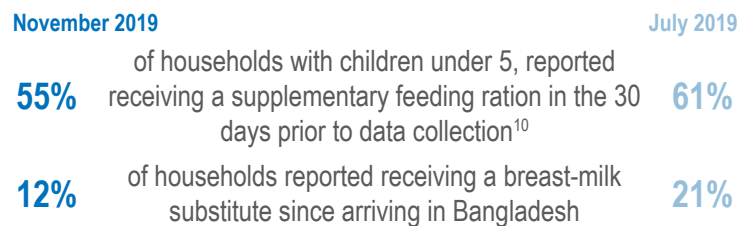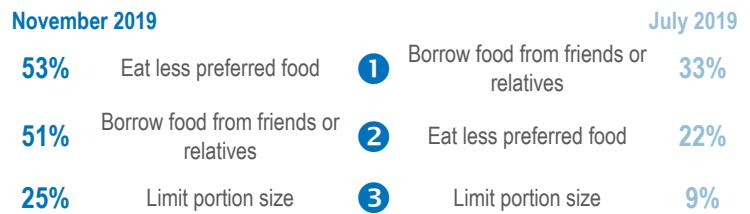

November 2019 — **68%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation — **July 2019** — **91%**

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 were[8]: — **July 2019** — **97%**
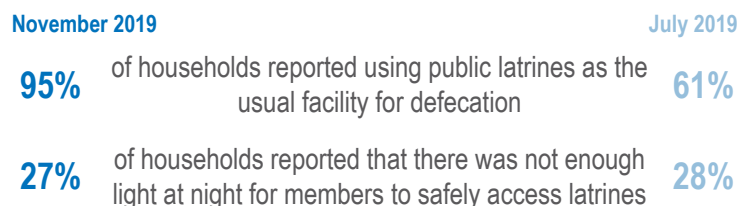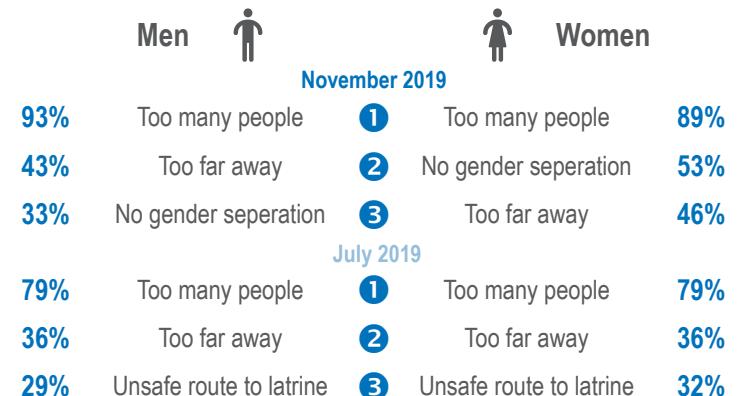
Source	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	100%
Private donations	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	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 collection[10] — **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 — **Women**

November 2019

Men %	Men issue		Women issue	Women %
93%	Too many people	①	Too many people	89%
43%	Too far away	②	No gender seperation	53%
33%	No gender seperation	③	Too far away	46%

July 2019

Men %	Men issue		Women issue	Women %
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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 / **July 2019**

		November 2019	July 2019
	Firewood (self-collected)	0%	0%
	Firewood (purchased)	0%	1%
	Cooking gas cylinder	100%	99%
	Animal dung	0%	0%
	Kerosene stove	0%	0%
	Other	0%	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
90%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	85%
77%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	41%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
48%	Blanket	❶	Shelter materials	62%
41%	Shelter materials	❷	Solar light	47%
36%	Solar light	❸	Cooking items	44%

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 collection[14]	36%
46%	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	55%
54%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	49%
25%	Treatment unavailable	❸	None	21%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
87%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	63%
41%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	45%
30%	Improved curriculum	❸	Improved curriculum	27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	92%
62%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	71%
26%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	9%

November 2019		July 2019
52%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	62%
89%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	74%

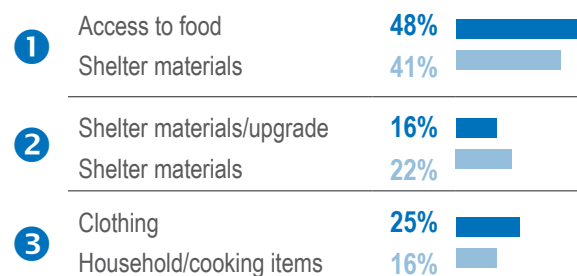| November 2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	3%
78%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	88%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
76%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	82%
71%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	65%
21%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	12%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	48%	
	Shelter materials		41%
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	16%	
	Shelter materials		22%
❸	Clothing	25%	
	Household/cooking items		16%

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 3   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
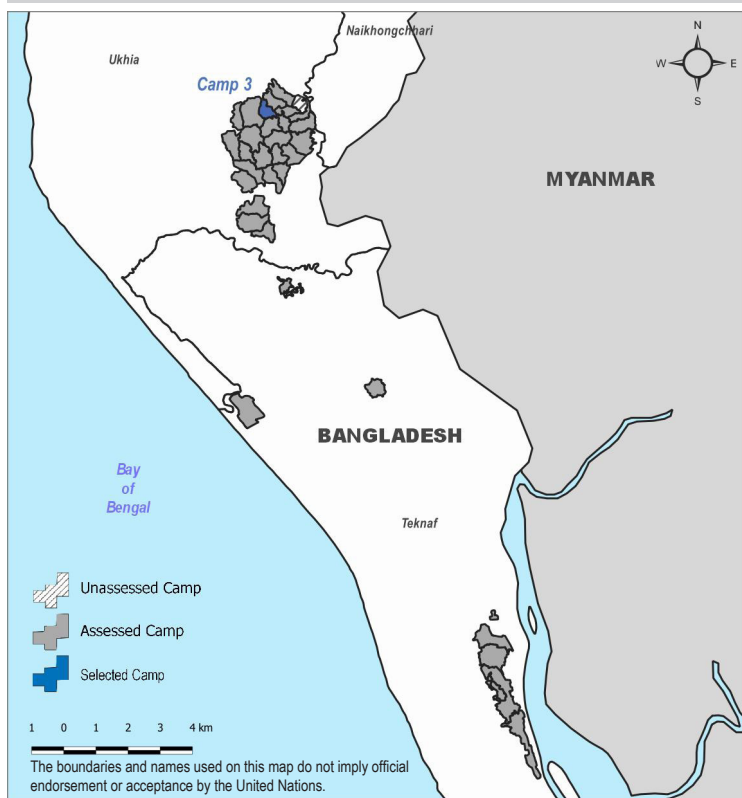
Round 6

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.
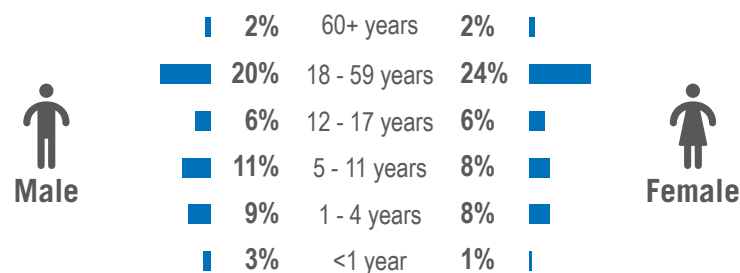
The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating 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 relevent, 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.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	2%	
20%	18 - 59 years	24%	
6%	12 - 17 years	6%	
11%	5 - 11 years	8%	
9%	1 - 4 years	8%	
3%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Advice about safety issues	1	Improved paths and roads	56%
56%	Improved paths and roads	2	Increased community watch groups	46%
37%	Increased community watch groups	3	Advice about safety issues	38%
35%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	35%
18%	Natural disaster warning system	5	Natural disaster warning system	21%

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.
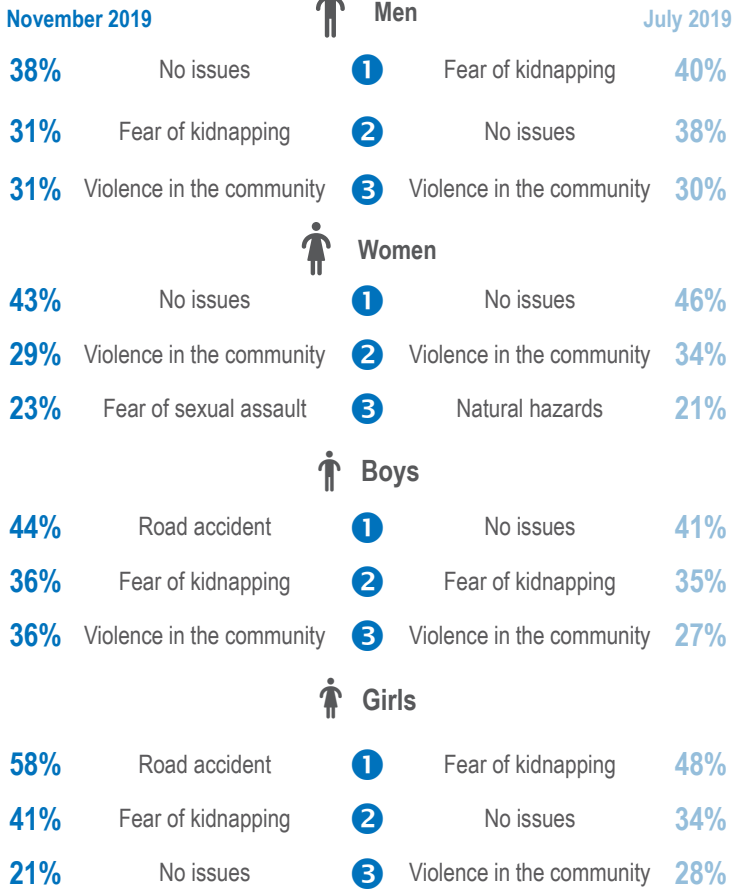5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
38%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	40%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	38%
31%	Violence in the community	❸	Violence in the community	30%

Women

43%	No issues	❶	No issues	46%
29%	Violence in the community	❷	Violence in the community	34%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Natural hazards	21%

Boys

44%	Road accident	❶	No issues	41%
36%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	35%
36%	Violence in the community	❸	Violence in the community	27%

Girls

58%	Road accident	❶	Fear of kidnapping	48%
41%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	34%
21%	No issues	❸	Violence in the community	28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **100%**
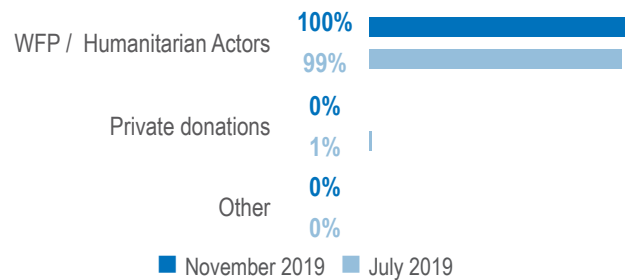
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 41 households that reported 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.
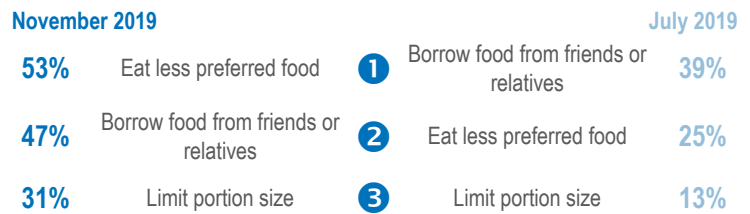

November 2019 **July 2019**

66% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **90%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **93%**
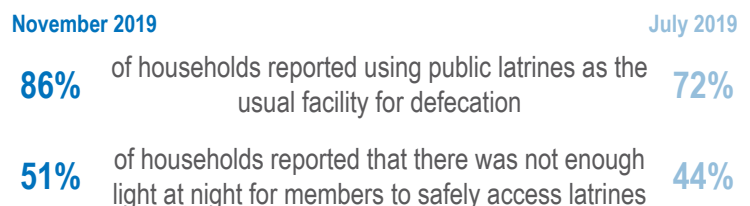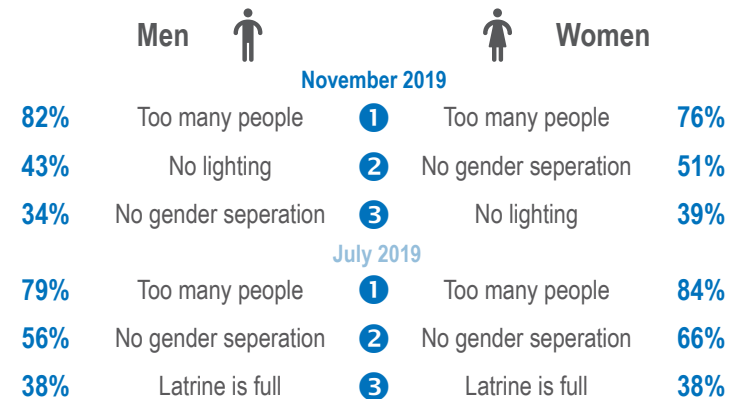
WFP / Humanitarian Actors: 100% (November 2019), 99% (July 2019)
Private donations: 0% (November 2019), 1% (July 2019)
Other: 0% (November 2019), 0% (July 2019)

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	39%
47%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	25%
31%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	13%

November 2019 **July 2019**

78% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019

82%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	76%
43%	No lighting	❷	No gender seperation	51%
34%	No gender seperation	❸	No lighting	39%

July 2019

79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	84%
56%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation	66%
38%	Latrine is full	❸	Latrine is full	38%

November 2019 **July 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%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 **July 2019**

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
93%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	83%
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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Blanket	1	Solar light	64%
44%	Fan	2	Fan	53%
41%	Shelter materials	3	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 collection[14]	26%
62%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	53%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Crowded	1	Crowded	58%
59%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	33%
33%	Treatment unavailable	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 camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

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

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

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

November 2019		July 2019
59%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	61%
79%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	84%

November 2019		July 2019
3%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
81%	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 camps[15]:

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

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1	Access to food	**40%**
	Access to food	34%
2	Shelter materials/upgrade	**19%**
	Solar	22%
3	Clothing	**21%**
	Fan	18%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 4   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
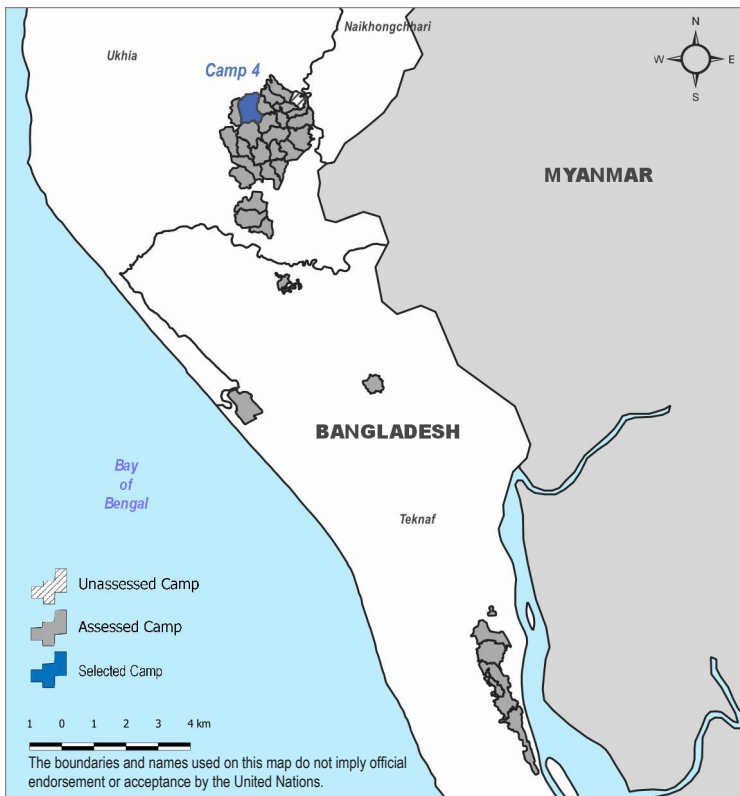### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 relevent, 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.
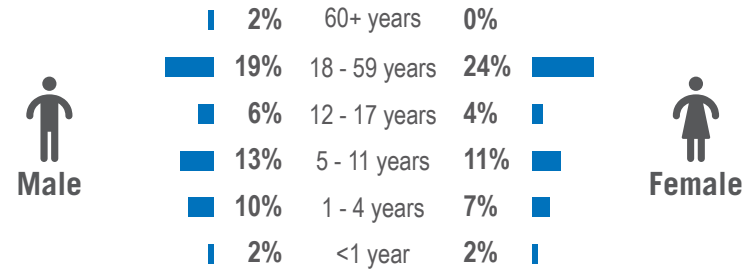
Map

Naikhongchhari

Ukhia

Camp 4

MYANMAR

N
W   E
S

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	0%	
19%	18 - 59 years	24%	
6%	12 - 17 years	4%	
13%	5 - 11 years	11%	
10%	1 - 4 years	7%	
2%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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 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
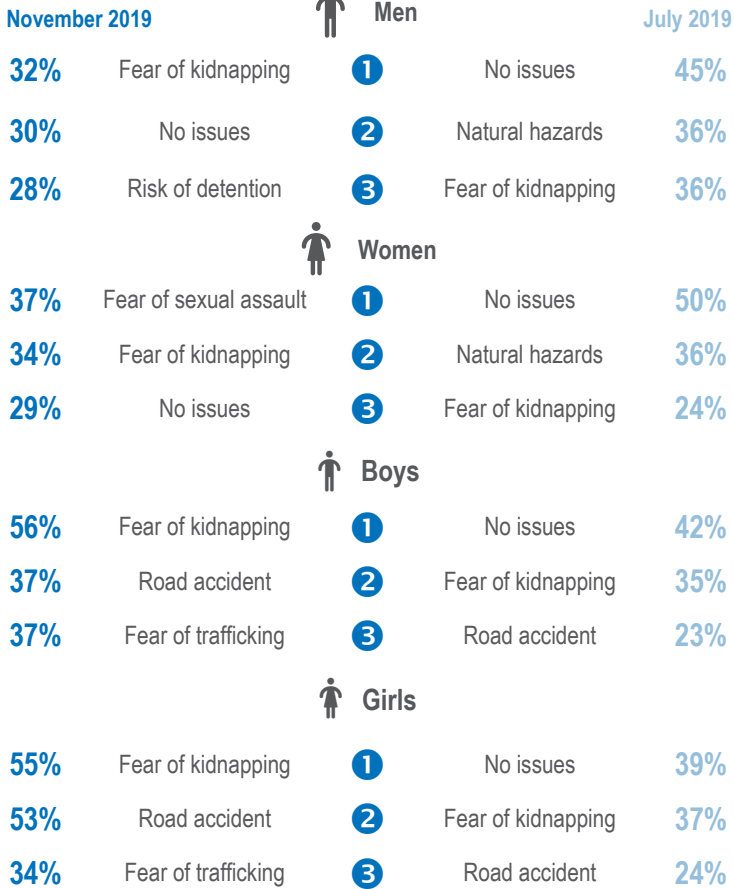3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
32%	Fear of kidnapping	➊	No issues	45%
30%	No issues	➋	Natural hazards	36%
28%	Risk of detention	➌	Fear of kidnapping	36%

Women

37%	Fear of sexual assault	➊	No issues	50%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	➋	Natural hazards	36%
29%	No issues	➌	Fear of kidnapping	24%

Boys

56%	Fear of kidnapping	➊	No issues	42%
37%	Road accident	➋	Fear of kidnapping	35%
37%	Fear of trafficking	➌	Road accident	23%

Girls

55%	Fear of kidnapping	➊	No issues	39%
53%	Road accident	➋	Fear of kidnapping	37%
34%	Fear of trafficking	➌	Road accident	24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
➊	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
➋	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
➌	Imam	Community members	Army	Community members	Army	Community members

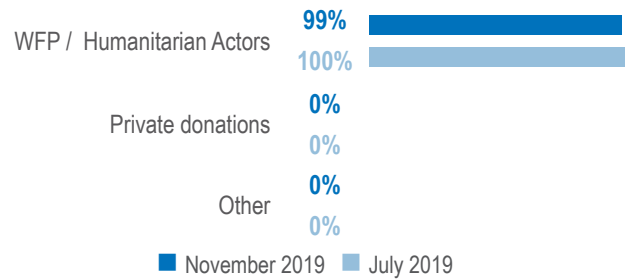**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **94%**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **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 were[8]: **July 2019** **93%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

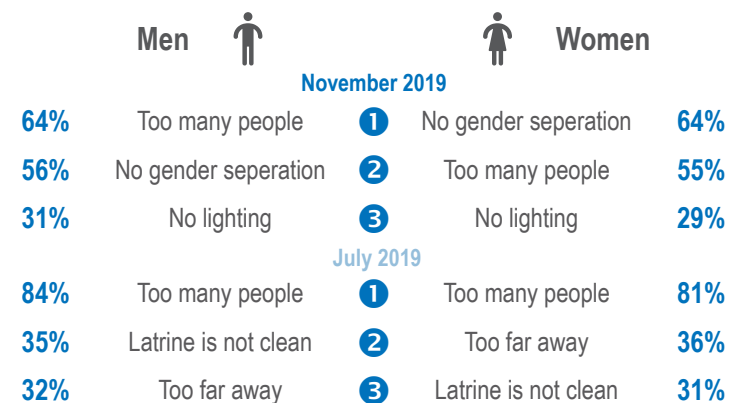| November 2019				July 2019
49%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	➊	Borrow food from friends or relatives	28%
48%	Eat less preferred food	➋	Eat less preferred food	24%
22%	Limit portion size	➌	Limit portion size	16%

November 2019 **91%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **July 2019** **80%**

6% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **10%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

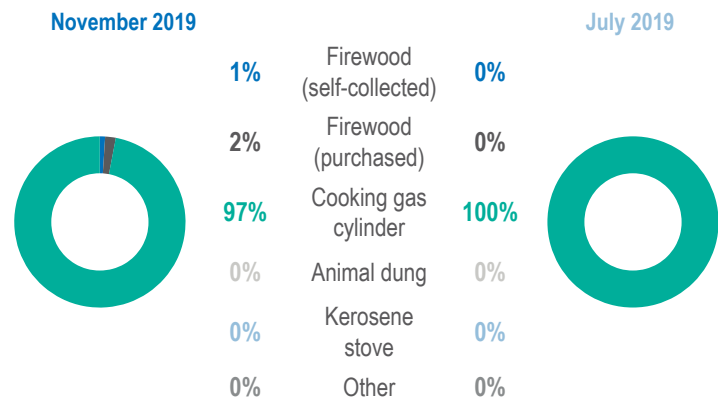## Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men / Women

November 2019				
64%	Too many people	➊	No gender seperation	64%
56%	No gender seperation	➋	Too many people	55%
31%	No lighting	➌	No lighting	29%

July 2019				
84%	Too many people	➊	Too many people	81%
35%	Latrine is not clean	➋	Too far away	36%
32%	Too far away	➌	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

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		**July 2019**
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
2%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

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 camps[15]:

November 2019				**July 2019**
70%	Crowded	1	Crowded	47%
41%	Supplies unavailable	2	None	38%
22%	Clinic too far away	3	Supplies unavailable	22%

Education

November 2019		**July 2019**
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	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 information[15]:

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 oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	57%
90%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	69%

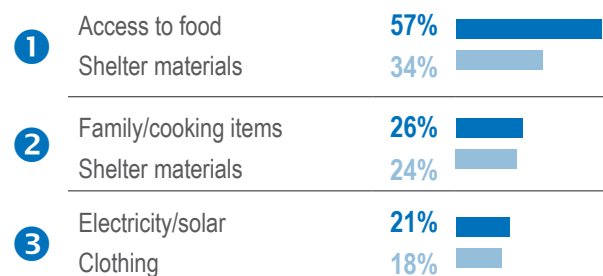| **November 2019**		**July 2019**
0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	5%
89%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	67%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

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

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.

UNHCR
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REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 4e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
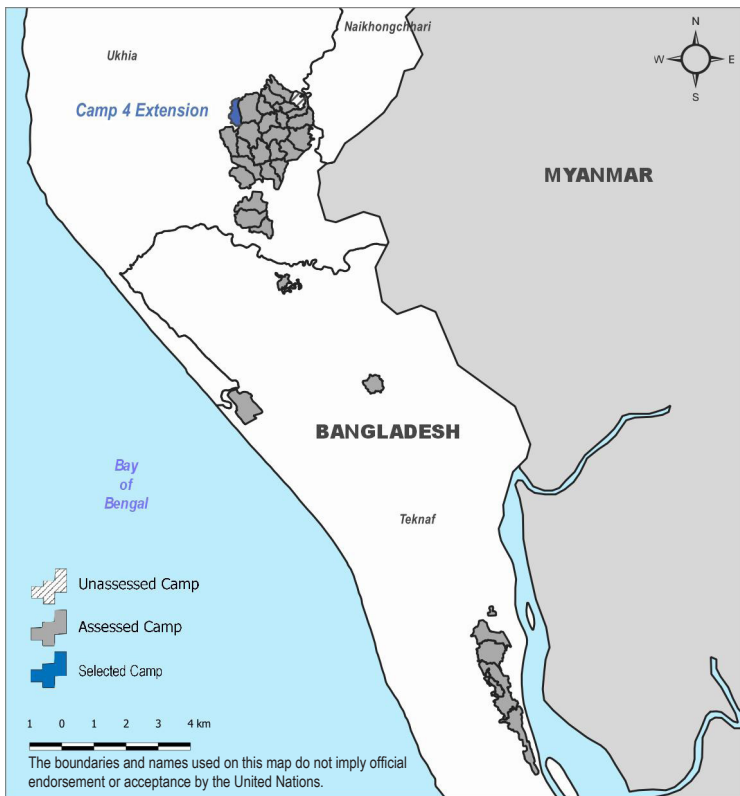### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 relevent, 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.
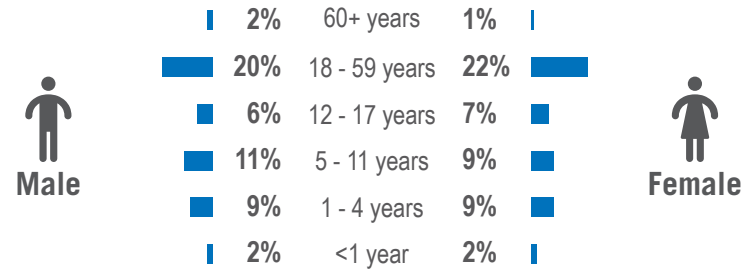

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	8,700 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Age		Female
	2%	60+ years	1%	
	20%	18 - 59 years	22%	
	6%	12 - 17 years	7%	
	11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
	9%	1 - 4 years	9%	
	2%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Advice about safety issues	①	Better camp management	53%
45%	Increased community watch groups	②	Advice about safety issues	46%
41%	Better camp management	③	Increased community watch groups	37%
19%	Improved paths and roads	④	Natural disaster warning system	34%
19%	Information on complaints systems	⑤	Improved paths and roads	11%

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
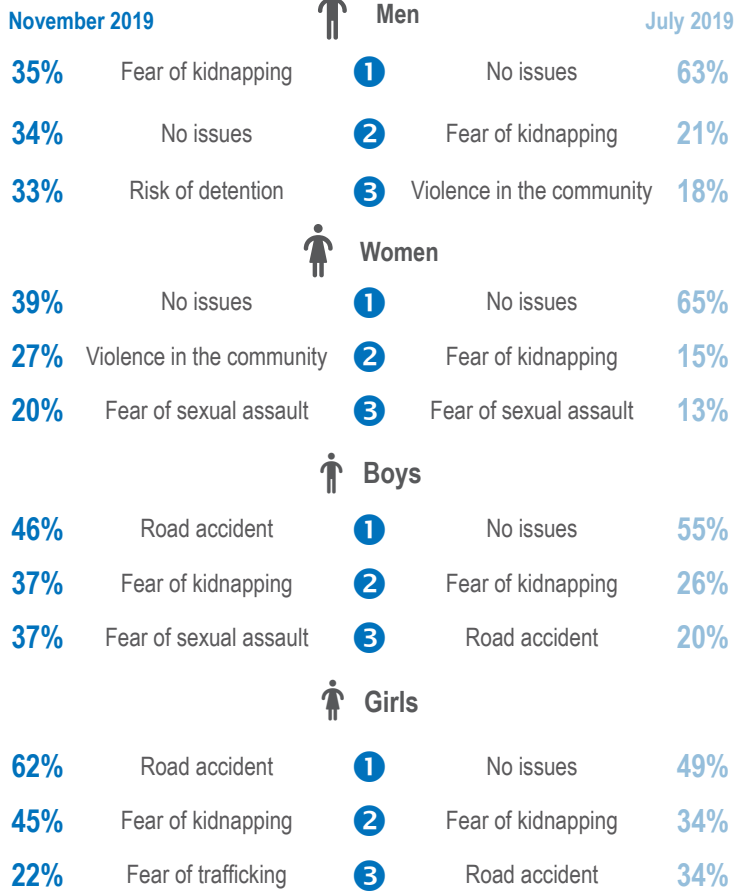3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
35%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	63%
34%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	21%
33%	Risk of detention	❸	Violence in the community	18%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
39%	No issues	❶	No issues	65%
27%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of kidnapping	15%
20%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault	13%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Road accident	❶	No issues	55%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	26%
37%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Road accident	20%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
62%	Road accident	❶	No issues	49%
45%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	34%
22%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Road accident	34%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	UN/NGO	Imam	UN/NGO	Army	Police	Community members

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **96%**
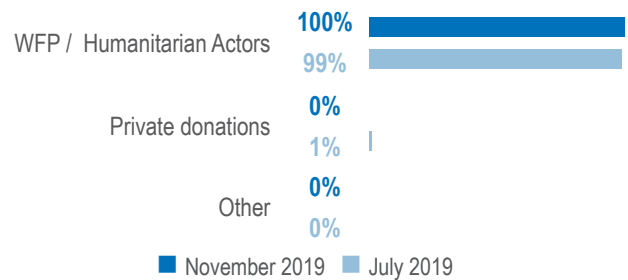
91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **91%**

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 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.
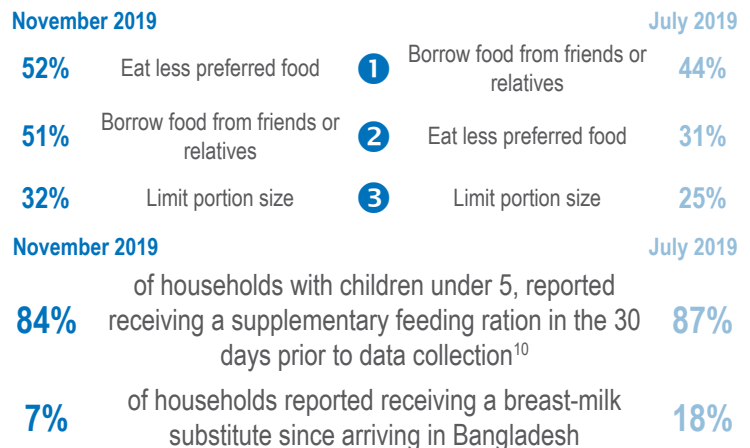
November 2019 **July 2019**

82% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **56%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**

94% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **97%**
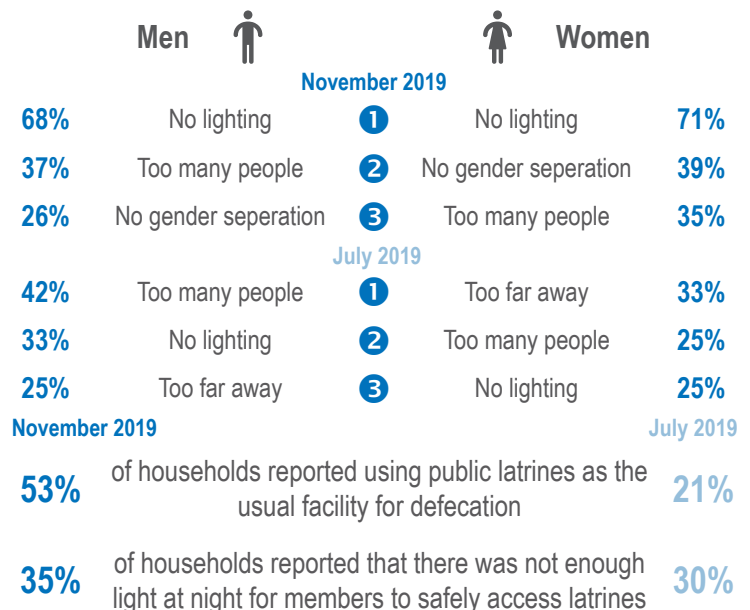
	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	44%
51%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	31%
32%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	25%

November 2019 **July 2019**

84% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019				
68%	No lighting	❶	No lighting	71%
37%	Too many people	❷	No gender seperation	39%
26%	No gender seperation	❸	Too many people	35%

July 2019				
42%	Too many people	❶	Too far away	33%
33%	No lighting	❷	Too many people	25%
25%	Too far away	❸	No lighting	25%

November 2019 **July 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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	99%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
95%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	98%
84%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	51%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	71%
56%	Mosquito net	❷	Fan	62%
51%	Solar light	❸	Cooking items	47%

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]	37%
51%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	60%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	61%
51%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far away	38%
39%	Treatment unavailable	❸	None	30%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
88%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	57%
40%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	35%
31%	Better teachers	❸	Money for education	28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Face to face	❶	Loudspeakers	81%
63%	Loudspeakers	❷	Face to face	74%
21%	Printed leaflet	❸	Printed leaflet	5%

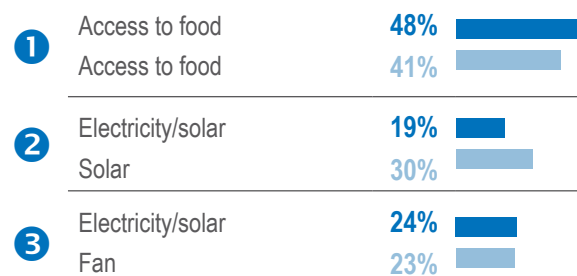| November 2019		July 2019
70%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	52%
72%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	83%

November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	2%
91%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	79%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	71%
70%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	60%
23%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Government authorities/ army	13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	48%
	Access to food	41%
❷	Electricity/solar	19%
	Solar	30%
❸	Electricity/solar	24%
	Fan	23%

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 5   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
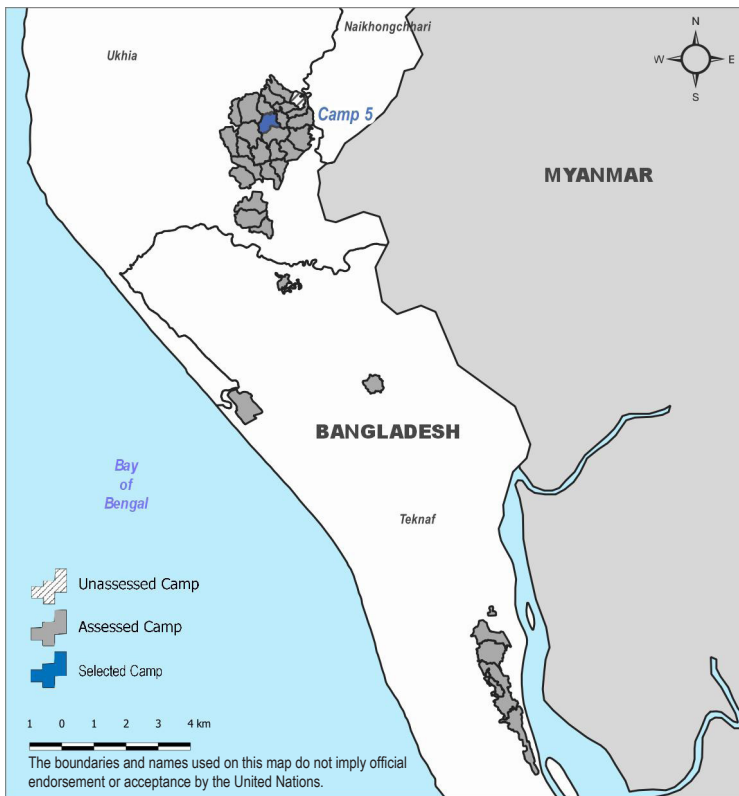
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
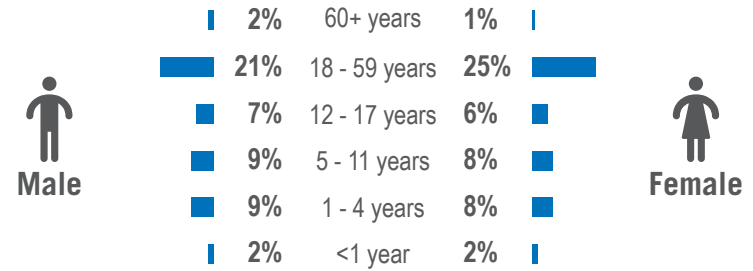

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	25%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
9%	5 - 11 years	8%	
9%	1 - 4 years	8%	
2%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
60%	Improved paths and roads	**1**	Improved paths and roads	65%
50%	Advice about safety issues	**2**	Increased community watch groups	37%
34%	Increased community watch groups	**3**	Better camp management	35%
34%	Better camp management	**4**	Advice about safety issues	32%
20%	Natural disaster warning system	**5**	Natural disaster warning system	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.
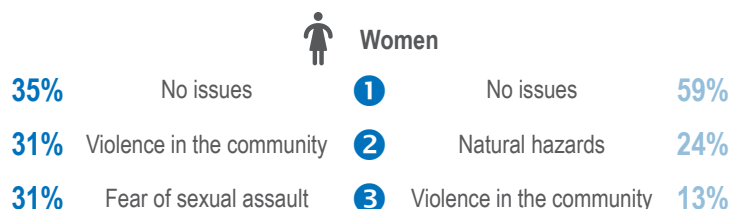5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
36%	No issues	❶	No issues	55%
31%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of kidnapping	23%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Natural hazards	20%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
35%	No issues	❶	No issues	59%
31%	Violence in the community	❷	Natural hazards	24%
31%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Violence in the community	13%

Boys

38%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	59%
26%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	21%
26%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	19%

Girls

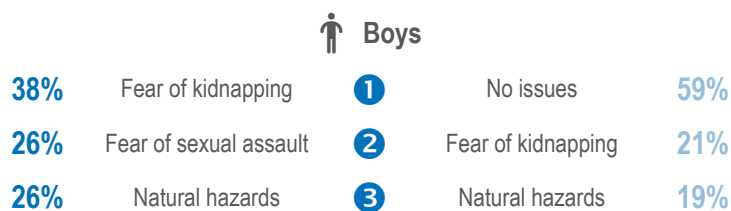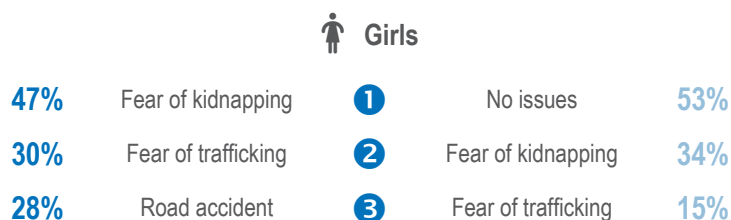|				
47%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	53%
30%	Fear of trafficking	❷	Fear of kidnapping	34%
28%	Road accident	❸	Fear of trafficking	15%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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%**
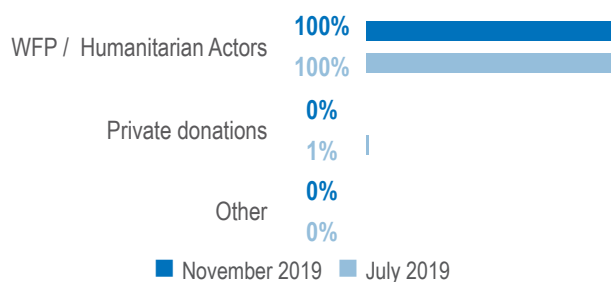
🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019   **98%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:   **July 2019** **96%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	46%
49%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	33%
25%	Limit portion size	❸	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 collection[10]   **July 2019** **46%**
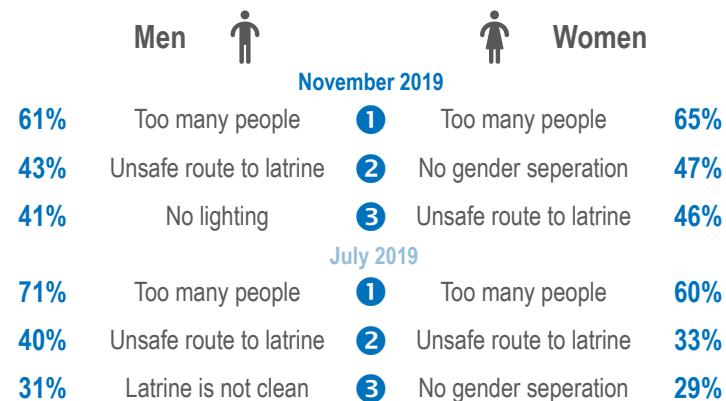
23% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **19%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men   Women

November 2019

61%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	65%
43%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	47%
41%	No lighting	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	46%

July 2019

71%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	60%
40%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	Unsafe route to latrine	33%
31%	Latrine is not clean	❸	No gender seperation	29%

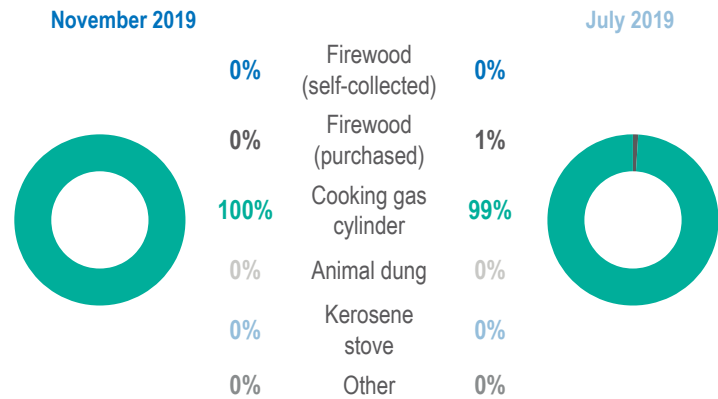**November 2019**   **81%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation   **July 2019** **64%**

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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 — **July 2019**

November 2019	Source	July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	1%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	99%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

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 collection[14]	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 camps[15]:

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 camps[16]	95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
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 information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
86%	Face to face	①	Face to face	76%
75%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	75%
23%	Printed leaflet	③	Radio	6%

November 2019		July 2019
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%

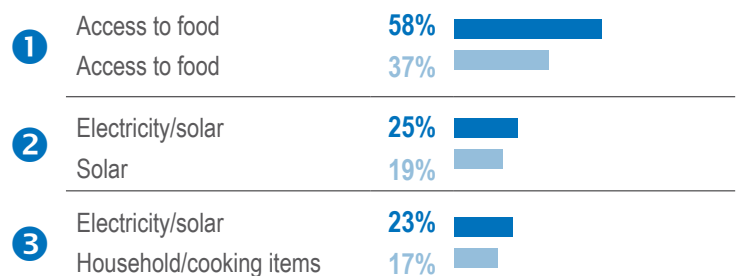| November 2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	0%
81%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	87%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
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%
	Access to food	37%
②	Electricity/solar	25%
	Solar	19%
③	Electricity/solar	23%
	Household/cooking items	17%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 6   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
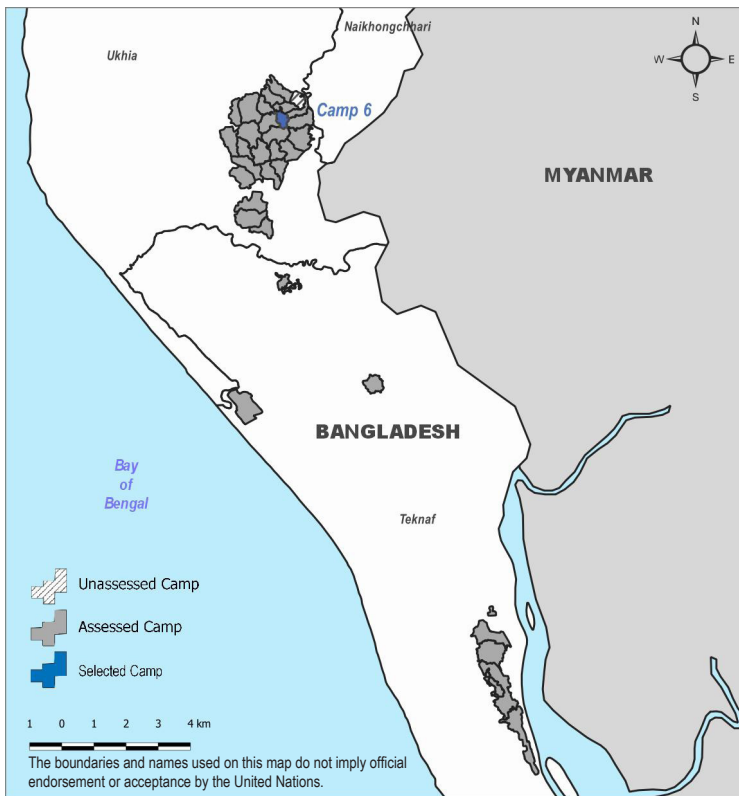
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
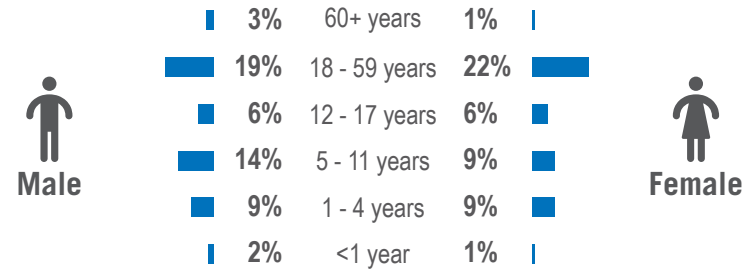

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

3%	60+ years	1%
19%	18 - 59 years	22%
6%	12 - 17 years	6%
14%	5 - 11 years	9%
9%	1 - 4 years	9%
2%	<1 year	1%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019			July 2019
55%	Improved paths and roads ① Improved paths and roads		62%
36%	Increased community watch groups ② Advice about safety issues		58%
27%	Natural disaster warning system ③ Better camp management		47%
26%	Advice about safety issues ④ Increased community watch groups		30%
25%	More lighting ⑤ Natural disaster warning system		28%

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
28%	Violence in the community	❶	No issues	55%
24%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	26%
22%	Natural hazards	❸	Risk of detention	15%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
27%	No issues	❶	No issues	61%
26%	Violence in the home	❷	Fear of kidnapping	19%
25%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault	17%

Boys

57%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	41%
24%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	36%
24%	Road accident	❸	Fear of trafficking	18%

Girls

58%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	41%
28%	Road accident	❷	Fear of kidnapping	38%
22%	Natural hazards	❸	Road accident	32%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **95%**
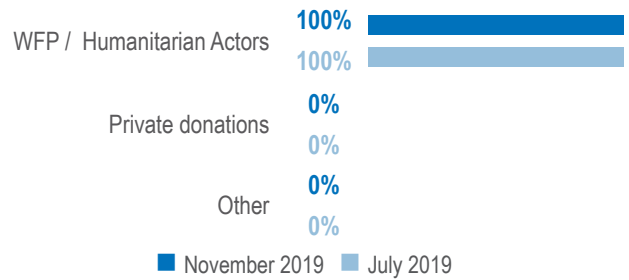
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 38 households that reported 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.
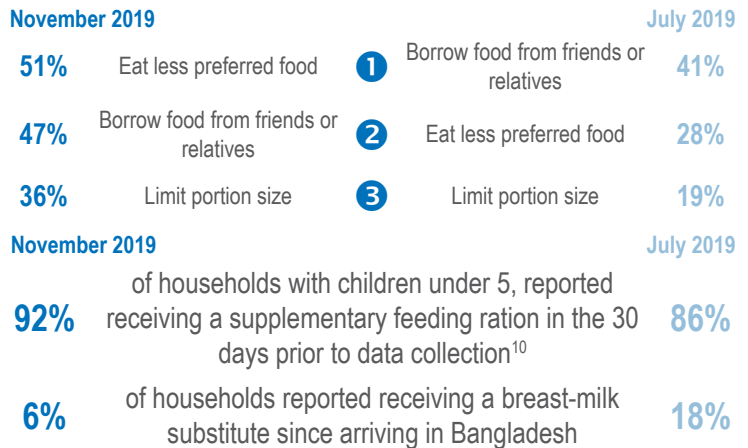
November 2019 **87%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **July 2019** **58%**

🍚 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 were[8]: **July 2019** **98%**
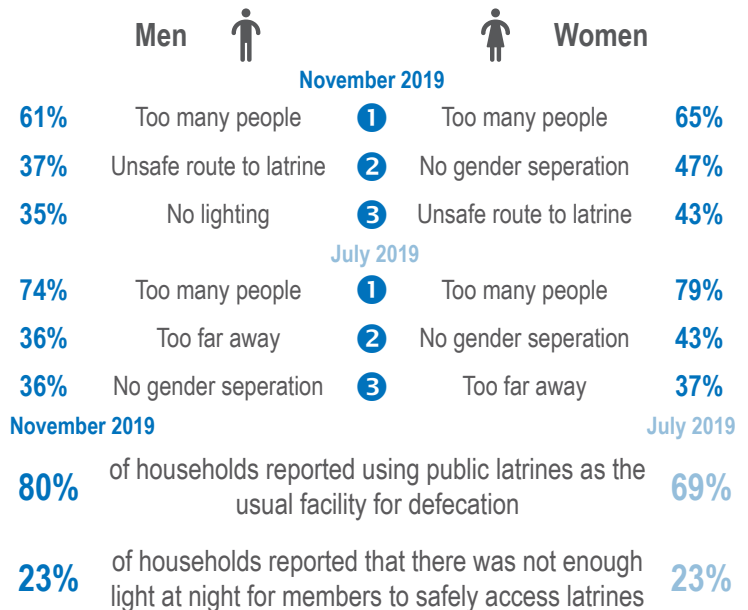
	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
51%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	41%
47%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	28%
36%	Limit portion size	❸	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 collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019

61%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	65%
37%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	47%
35%	No lighting	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	43%

July 2019

74%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	79%
36%	Too far away	❷	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No gender seperation	❸	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019   **July 2019**

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%**

86% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **90%**

82% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **89%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019			July 2019
49%	Blanket	❶ Solar light	63%
39%	Clothing	❷ Shelter materials	50%
35%	Shelter materials	❸ Fan	46%

Health

November 2019   **July 2019**

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14] **31%**

53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **30%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
76%	Crowded	❶ Crowded	63%
41%	Supplies unavailable	❷ Supplies unavailable	46%
28%	Clinic too far away	❸ None	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**

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019			July 2019
54%	Supplies	❶ Supplies	66%
39%	Better teachers	❷ Better teachers	39%
36%	Money for education	❸ Money for education	28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
82%	Face to face	❶ Face to face	92%
81%	Loudspeakers	❷ Loudspeakers	84%
16%	Information hub	❸ Radio	4%

50% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps **38%**

84% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance **73%**

November 2019   **July 2019**

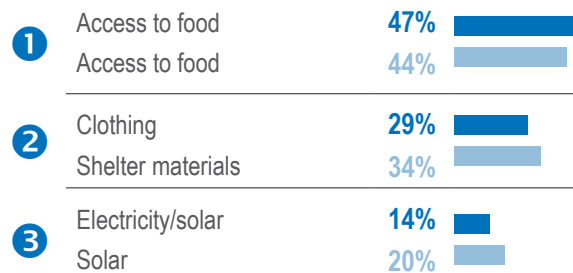**1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps **2%**

93% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **78%**

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019
86%	Camp In Charge	❶ Mahji	86%
74%	Mahji	❷ Camp In Charge	65%
10%	Site Management Support agency	❸ Site Management Support agency	12%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶ Access to food — 47% (November 2019)
Access to food — 44% (July 2019)

❷ Clothing — 29% (November 2019)
Shelter materials — 34% (July 2019)

❸ Electricity/solar — 14% (November 2019)
Solar — 20% (July 2019)

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 7   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
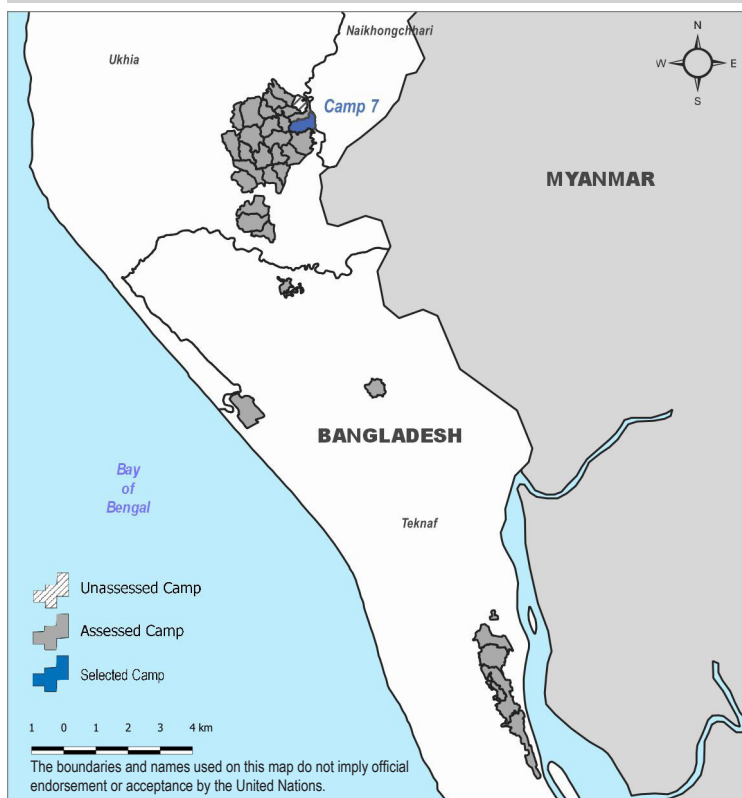
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
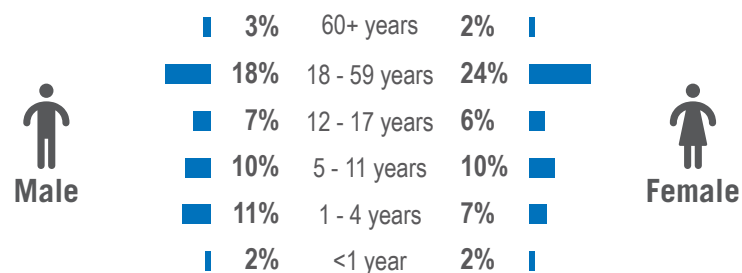

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
18%	18 - 59 years	24%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
10%	5 - 11 years	10%	
11%	1 - 4 years	7%	
2%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	73%
50%	Advice about safety issues	②	Increased community watch groups	63%
35%	Increased community watch groups	③	Better camp management	37%
27%	Better camp management	④	Advice about safety issues	29%
27%	More lighting	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	28%

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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%**
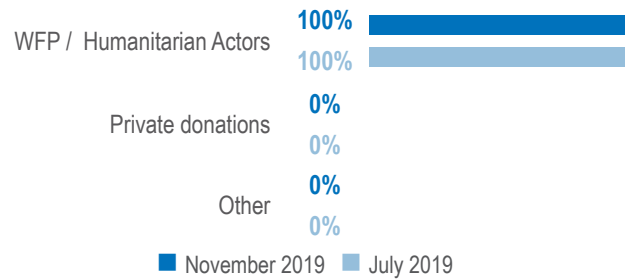
96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **100%**

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 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.
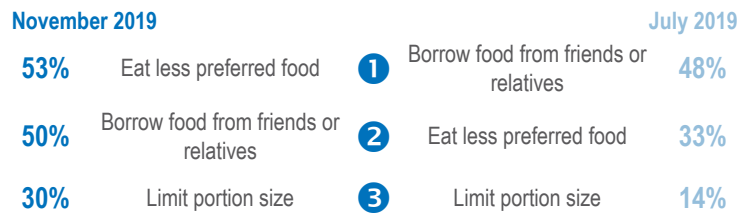

November 2019 **July 2019**

87% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **79%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**

92% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **96%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

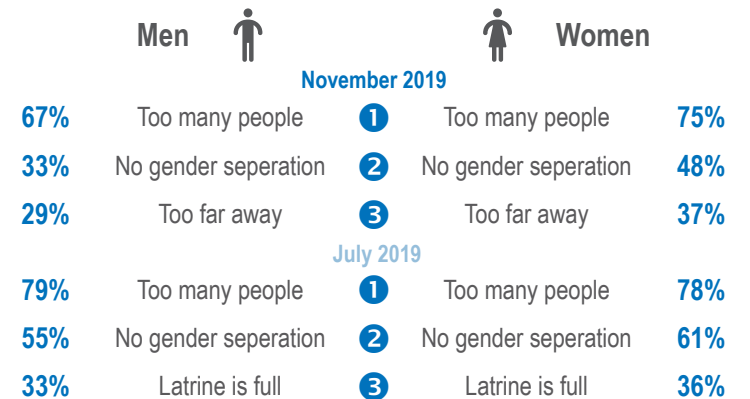| November 2019				July 2019
53%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	48%
50%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred food	33%
30%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	14%

November 2019 **July 2019**

78% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019				
67%	Too many people	①	Too many people	75%
33%	No gender seperation	②	No gender seperation	48%
29%	Too far away	③	Too far away	37%

July 2019				
79%	Too many people	①	Too many people	78%
55%	No gender seperation	②	No gender seperation	61%
33%	Latrine is full	③	Latrine is full	36%

November 2019 **July 2019**

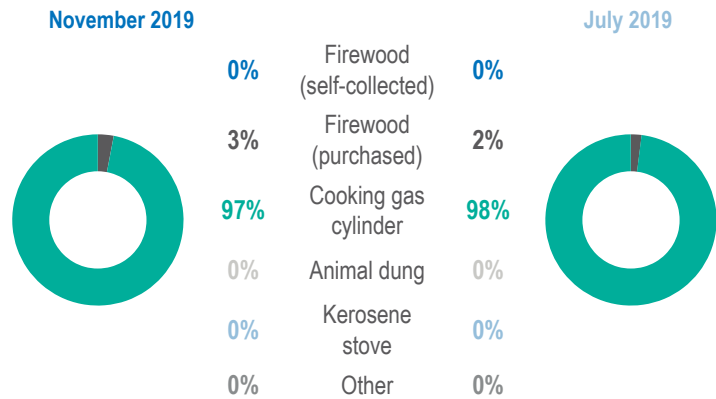**85%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **82%**

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
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
3%	Firewood (purchased)	2%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	98%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
98%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
84%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	93%
73%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	45%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
47%	Shelter materials	①	Solar light	66%
43%	Blanket	②	Cooking items	50%
36%	Solar light	③	Fan	40%

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]	32%
58%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	33%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
68%	Crowded	①	Crowded	79%
53%	Supplies unavailable	②	Clinic too far away	38%
29%	Clinic too far away	③	Supplies unavailable	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
98%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Supplies	①	Supplies	60%
40%	Money for education	②	Money for education	53%
34%	Better teachers	③	Improved curriculum	41%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
86%	Face to face	①	Face to face	98%
61%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	78%
18%	Help Desk	③		%

November 2019		July 2019
60%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	43%
85%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	87%

November 2019		July 2019
7%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	2%
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	85%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
88%	Mahji	①	Mahji	85%
67%	Camp In Charge	②	Camp In Charge	65%
12%	Directly to service providers	③	Site Management Support agency	16%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

①	Access to food	49%	
	Access to food	37%	
②	Clothing	17%	
	Shelter materials	23%	
③	Electricity/solar	17%	
	Solar	23%	

■ 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, partic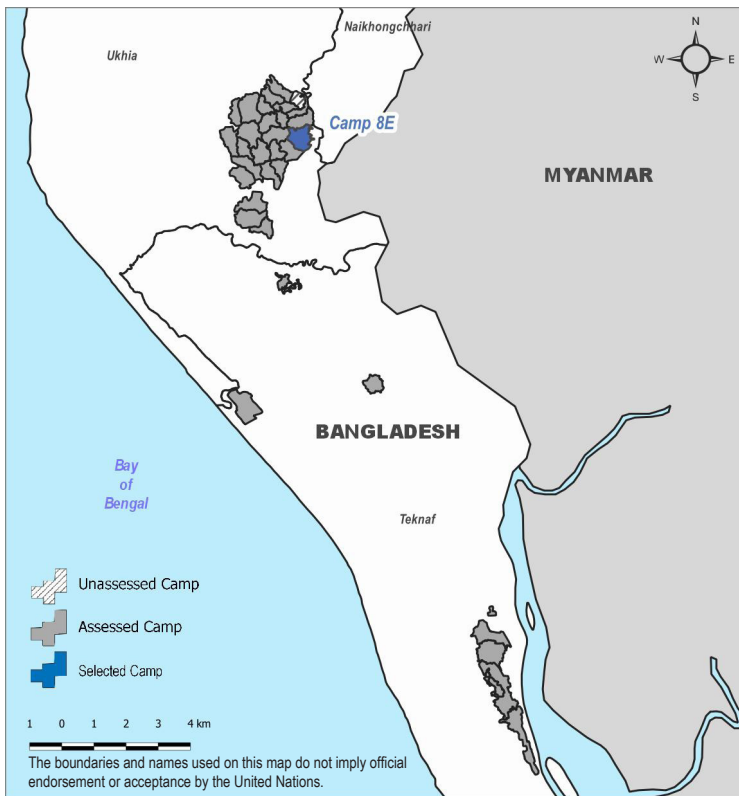ularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership 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 relevent, 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.
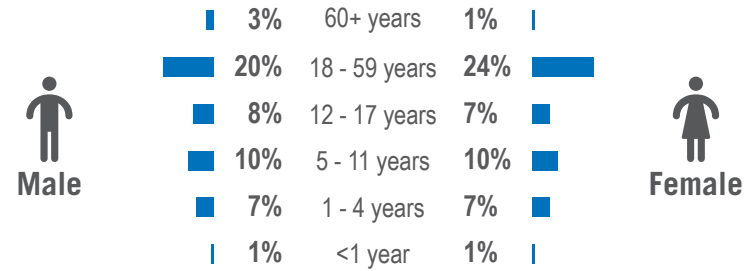

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
20%	18 - 59 years	24%	
8%	12 - 17 years	7%	
10%	5 - 11 years	10%	
7%	1 - 4 years	7%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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 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.

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Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

👤 Men

November 2019				July 2019
55%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	38%
24%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues	29%
16%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Natural hazards	27%

👤 Women

61%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	35%
24%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues	30%
18%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Violence in the community	25%

👤 Boys

35%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	39%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Natural hazards	32%
34%	Fear of trafficking	❸	No issues	25%

👤 Girls

39%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	41%
34%	No issues	❷	Natural hazards	37%
32%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Fear of trafficking	24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

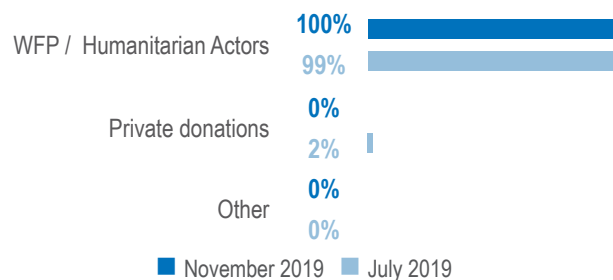**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **91%**

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.
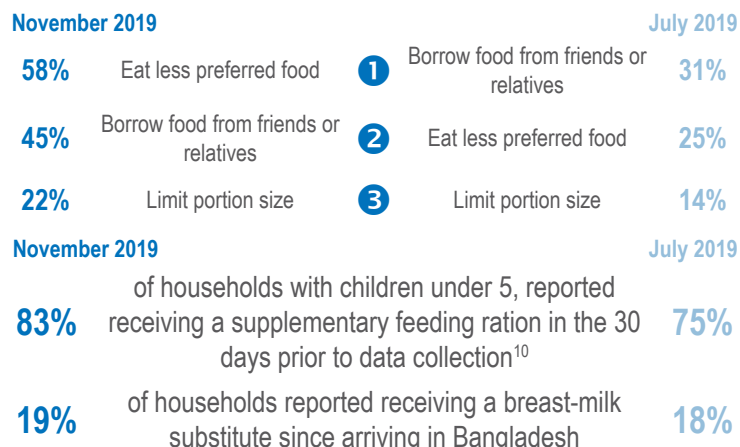

November 2019		July 2019
69%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	75%

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	94%

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	31%
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	25%
22%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	14%

November 2019		July 2019
83%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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   👤 Women

November 2019

60%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	65%
34%	No lighting	❷	No gender seperation	46%
33%	Latrine is not clean	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	45%

July 2019

56%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	57%
44%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	38%
42%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	37%

November 2019		July 2019
80%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	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
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	5%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	93%
0%	Animal dung	0%
2%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
91%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	87%
87%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	45%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	65%
51%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	52%
47%	Mat	❸	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 collection[14]	35%
41%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	41%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	44%
57%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	37%
33%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Clinic too far away	33%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
86%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	70%
44%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	40%
42%	Money for education	❸	Money for education	27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
93%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	86%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	66%
23%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	6%

November 2019		July 2019
51%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	60%
78%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	72%

November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	5%
80%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
81%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	85%
78%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	48%
24%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Government authorities/ army	13%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	36%	
	Access to food	25%	
❷	Clothing	30%	
	Household/cooking items	18%	
❸	Electricity/solar	21%	
	Solar	22%	

■ 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.

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Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

Round 6
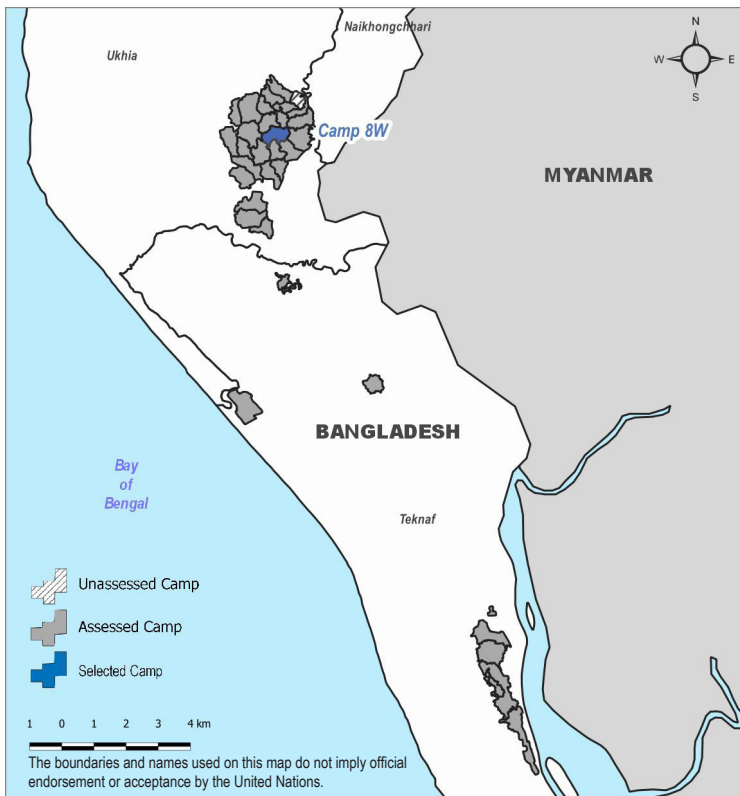### November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
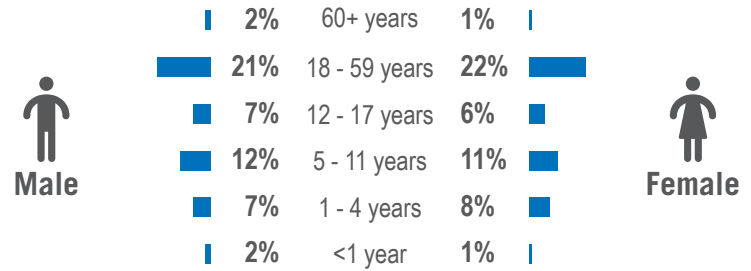

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	22%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
12%	5 - 11 years	11%	
7%	1 - 4 years	8%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Improved paths and roads	1	Improved paths and roads	77%
46%	Advice about safety issues	2	Increased community watch groups	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	3	Advice about safety issues	22%
33%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	21%
18%	More lighting	5	Street signs	17%

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.
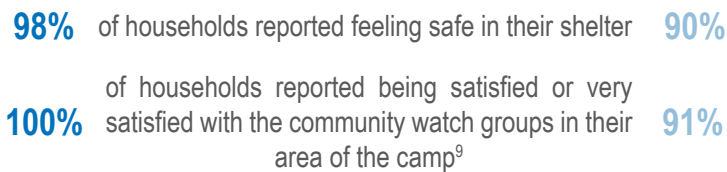5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
37%	No issues	➊	No issues	33%
28%	Violence in the community	➋	Fear of kidnapping	25%
27%	Fear of kidnapping	➌	Natural hazards	24%

Women

35%	No issues	➊	No issues	36%
28%	Fear of sexual assault	➋	Fear of sexual assault	22%
24%	Natural hazards	➌	Fear of kidnapping	21%

Boys

44%	Fear of kidnapping	➊	Fear of kidnapping	36%
31%	Natural hazards	➋	Risk of early marriage	34%
31%	No issues	➌	No issues	23%

Girls

51%	Fear of kidnapping	➊	Fear of kidnapping	42%
32%	Natural hazards	➋	Road accident	25%
26%	Road accident	➌	Natural hazards	21%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
➊	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
➋	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
➌	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%**
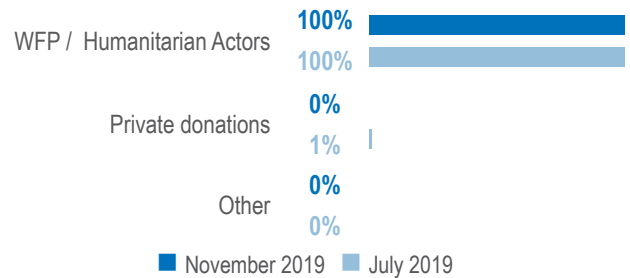
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 32 households that reported 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.
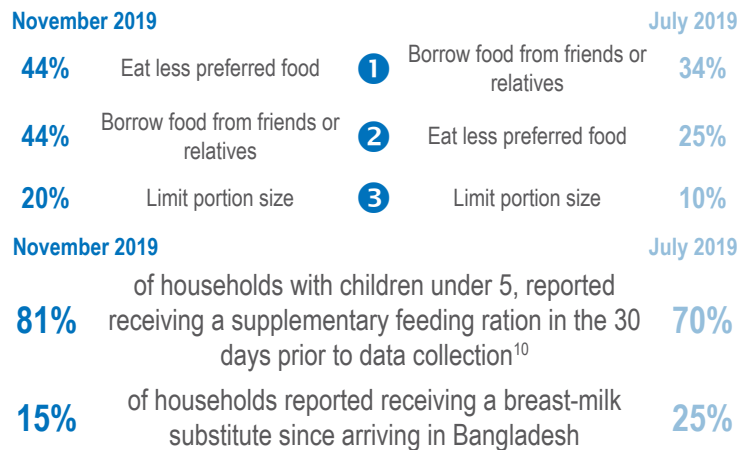
November 2019 **78%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **July 2019** **90%**

🍚 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 were[8]: **July 2019** **93%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
44%	Eat less preferred food	➊	Borrow food from friends or relatives	34%
44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	➋	Eat less preferred food	25%
20%	Limit portion size	➌	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 collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019

62%	Too many people	➊	Too many people	64%
35%	Unsafe route to latrine	➋	Unsafe route to latrine	44%
27%	Latrine is not clean	➌	No gender seperation	41%

July 2019

72%	Too many people	➊	Too many people	68%
51%	Unsafe route to latrine	➋	Unsafe route to latrine	52%
39%	Latrine is full	➌	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	10%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	31%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	59%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
70%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	58%
81%	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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	58%
49%	Blanket	❷	Shelter materials	47%
39%	Mat	❸	Cooking items	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 collection[14]	31%
63%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	52%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
68%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	51%
52%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	48%
35%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	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 camps[16]	92%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	69%
48%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	57%
41%	Better teachers	❸	Improved curriculum	22%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	96%
89%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	70%
17%	Printed leaflet	❸	Radio	8%

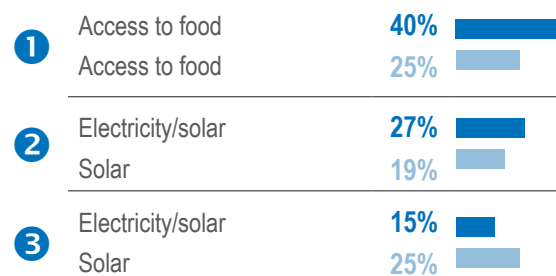| November 2019		July 2019
47%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	76%
82%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	79%

November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	9%
76%	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 camps[15]:

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

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	40%
	Access to food	25%
❷	Electricity/solar	27%
	Solar	19%
❸	Electricity/solar	15%
	Solar	25%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 9   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
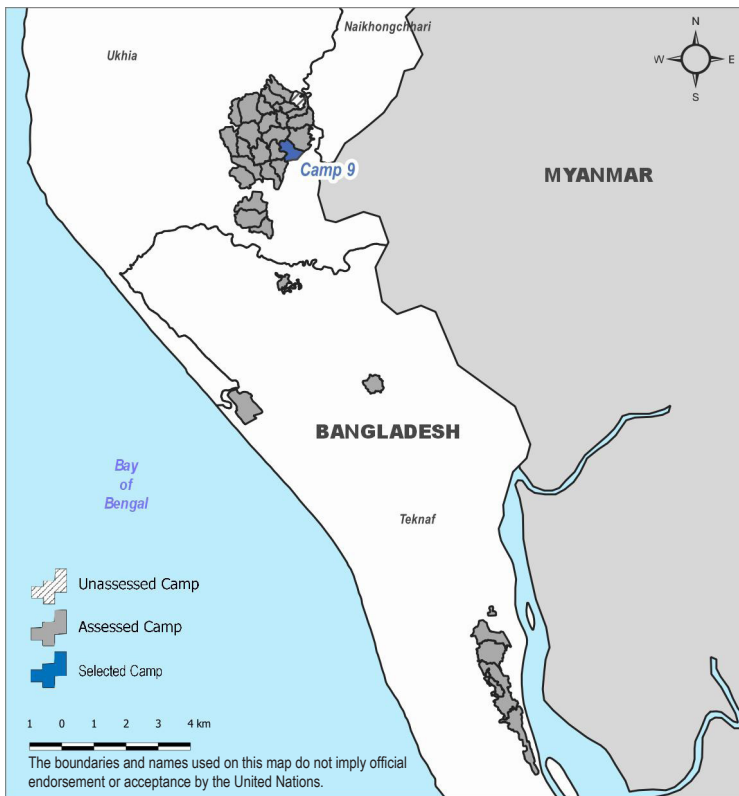### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 relevent, 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.
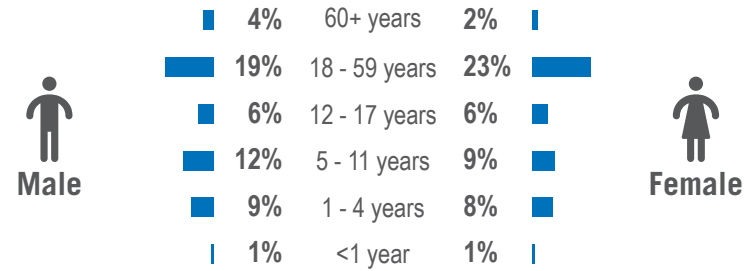

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	56,195 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
4%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
6%	12 - 17 years	6%	
12%	5 - 11 years	9%	
9%	1 - 4 years	8%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

🧍 Men

November 2019			July 2019
29%	No issues	❶ No issues	56%
26%	Violence in the community	❷ Fear of kidnapping	25%
25%	Fear of kidnapping	❸ Violence in the community	23%

🧍 Women

November 2019			July 2019
34%	Violence in the home	❶ No issues	57%
29%	Violence in the community	❷ Natural hazards	26%
28%	Natural hazards	❸ Fear of kidnapping	19%

🧍 Boys

November 2019			July 2019
42%	Fear of kidnapping	❶ No issues	44%
25%	Road accident	❷ Fear of kidnapping	37%
25%	Natural hazards	❸ Fear of trafficking	22%

🧍 Girls

November 2019			July 2019
45%	Fear of kidnapping	❶ Fear of kidnapping	48%
42%	Road accident	❷ No issues	38%
26%	Fear of trafficking	❸ Fear of trafficking	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 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 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.

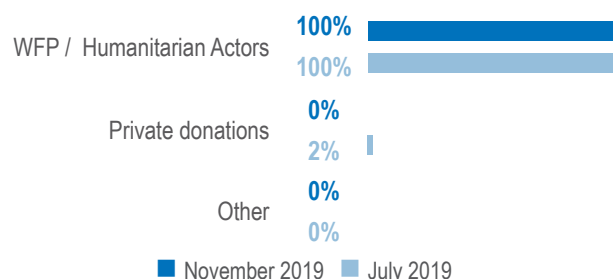| November 2019		July 2019
86%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	66%

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
93%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	92%

WFP / Humanitarian Actors — 100% (November 2019), 100% (July 2019)
Private donations — 0% (November 2019), 2% (July 2019)
Other — 0% (November 2019), 0% (July 2019)

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019			July 2019
48%	Eat less preferred food	❶ Borrow food from friends or relatives	58%
47%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷ Eat less preferred food	40%
31%	Limit portion size	❸ Limit portion size	28%

November 2019		July 2019
75%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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   🧍 Women

November 2019

63%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	74%
46%	Latrine is full	❷	No gender seperation	51%
39%	Latrine is not clean	❸	Latrine is full	37%

July 2019

64%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	57%
34%	Too far away	❷	No gender seperation	41%
28%	Latrine is full	❸	Too far away	32%

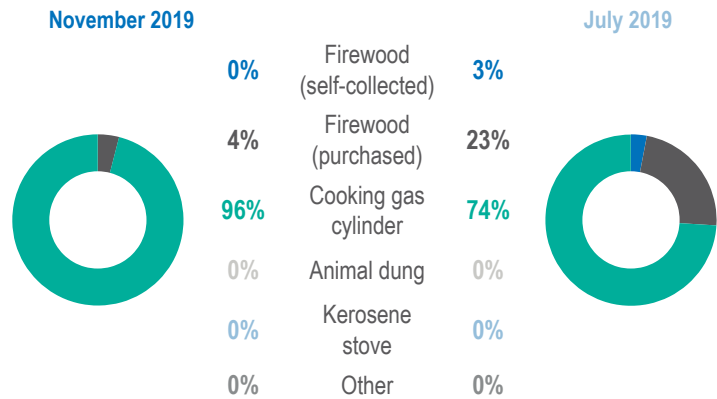| November 2019		July 2019
75%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	66%
38%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	13%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	3%
4%	Firewood (purchased)	23%
96%	Cooking gas cylinder	74%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	56%
52%	Solar light	❷	Shelter materials	42%
38%	Cooking items	❸	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	63%
39%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	38%
26%	Treatment unavailable	❸	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 camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
51%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	68%
30%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	38%
27%	Money for education	❸	Money for education	35%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
83%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	78%
75%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	75%
16%	Printed leaflet	❸	Radio	7%

November 2019		July 2019
60%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	57%
83%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	74%

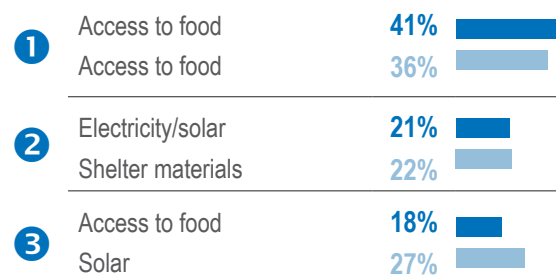| November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
87%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	82%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	77%
72%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	74%
13%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Directly to service providers	15%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	41%	
	Access to food		36%
❷	Electricity/solar	21%	
	Shelter materials		22%
❸	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
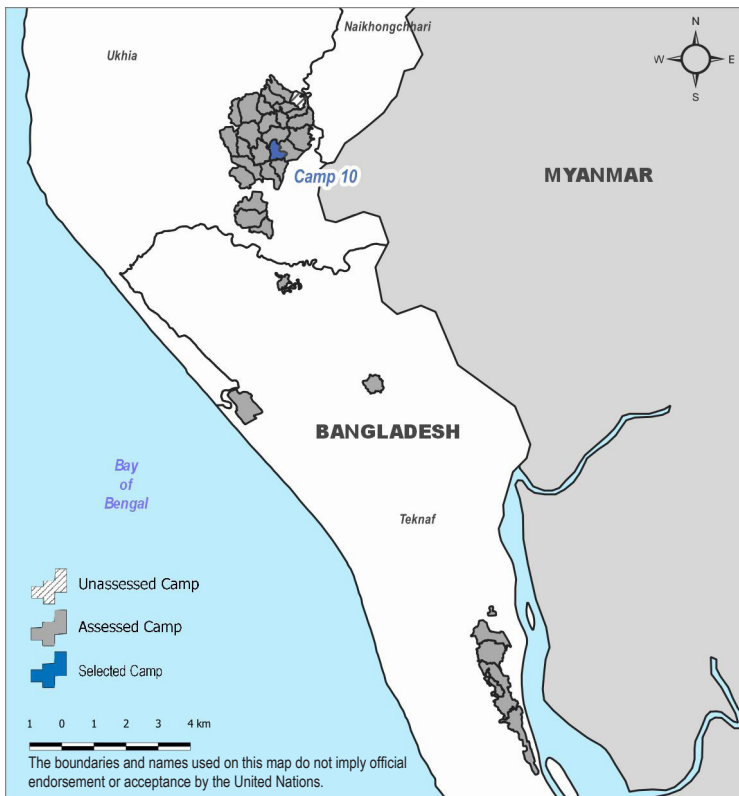
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
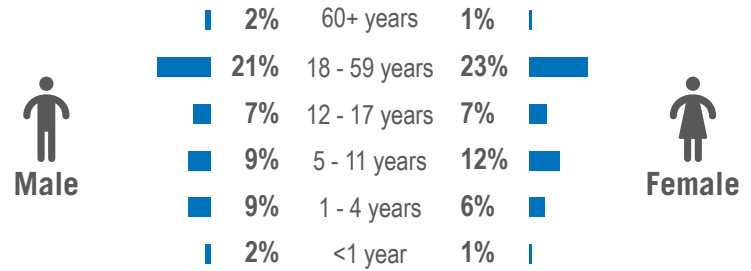

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	65,842 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	23%
7%	12 - 17 years	7%
9%	5 - 11 years	12%
9%	1 - 4 years	6%
2%	<1 year	1%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Improved paths and roads	**1**	Improved paths and roads	**74%**
39%	Increased community watch groups	**2**	Advice about safety issues	**45%**
29%	Advice about safety issues	**3**	Better camp management	**36%**
29%	Better camp management	**4**	Natural disaster warning system	**27%**
26%	More lighting	**5**	Increased community watch groups	**22%**

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
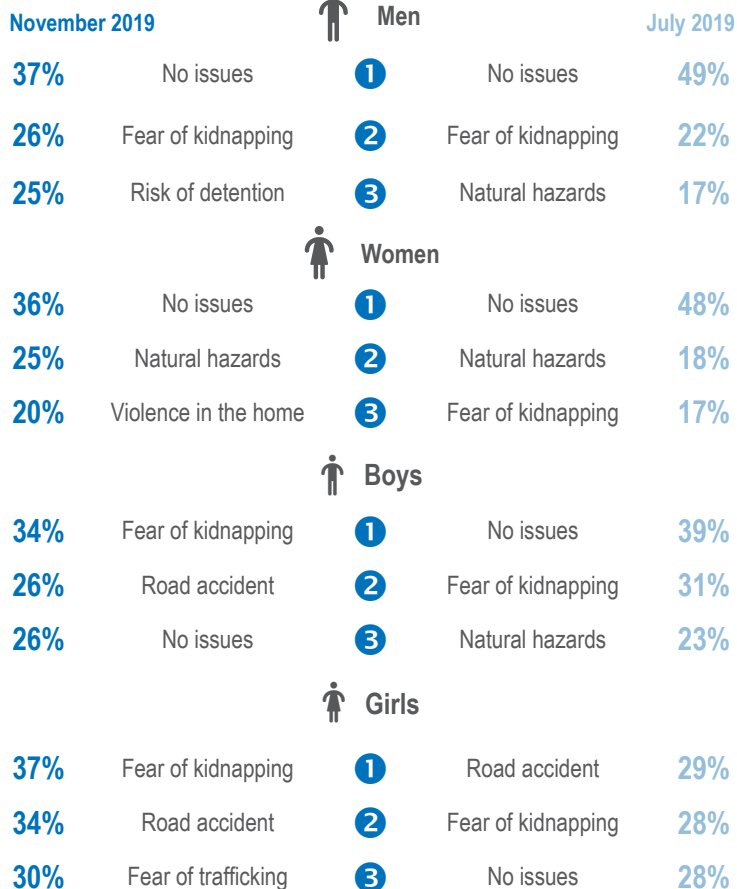3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
37%	No issues	❶	No issues	49%
26%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	22%
25%	Risk of detention	❸	Natural hazards	17%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
36%	No issues	❶	No issues	48%
25%	Natural hazards	❷	Natural hazards	18%
20%	Violence in the home	❸	Fear of kidnapping	17%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
34%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	39%
26%	Road accident	❷	Fear of kidnapping	31%
26%	No issues	❸	Natural hazards	23%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
37%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Road accident	29%
34%	Road accident	❷	Fear of kidnapping	28%
30%	Fear of trafficking	❸	No issues	28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

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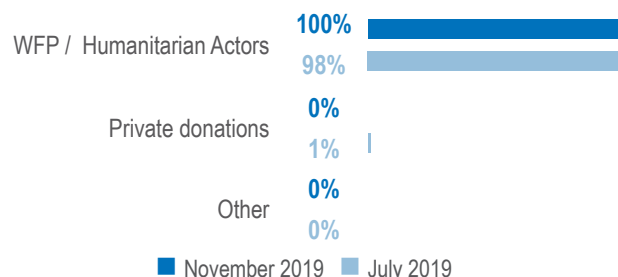
99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **100%**

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 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		July 2019
83%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	68%

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
96%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	99%

WFP / Humanitarian Actors — 100% / 98%
Private donations — 0% / 1%
Other — 0% / 0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

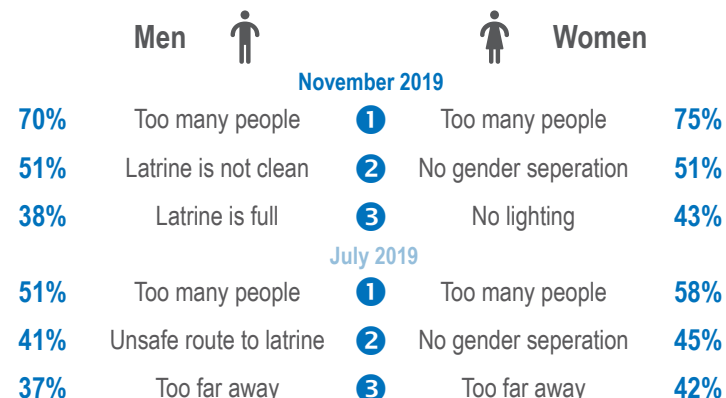| November 2019				July 2019
43%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	40%
30%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	35%
24%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	25%

November 2019		July 2019
65%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	63%
5%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	24%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

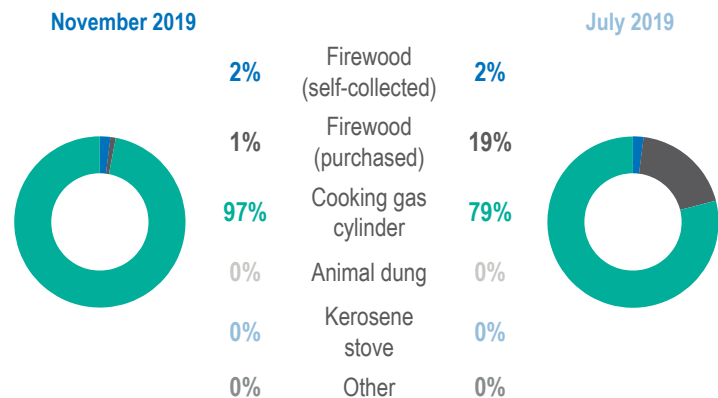Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men / Women

November 2019

Men %	Men		Women	Women %
70%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	75%
51%	Latrine is not clean	❷	No gender seperation	51%
38%	Latrine is full	❸	No lighting	43%

July 2019

Men %	Men		Women	Women %
51%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	58%
41%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	45%
37%	Too far away	❸	Too far away	42%

November 2019		July 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
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	19%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	79%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
91%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	71%
79%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	74%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	57%
48%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	44%
48%	Mat	❸	Shelter materials	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 collection[14]	35%
54%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	32%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
64%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	67%
49%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	29%
24%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	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 camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	76%
38%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	43%
34%	Better teachers	❸	Religious education	31%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
84%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	87%
80%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	78%
19%	Printed leaflet	❸	Printed leaflet	5%

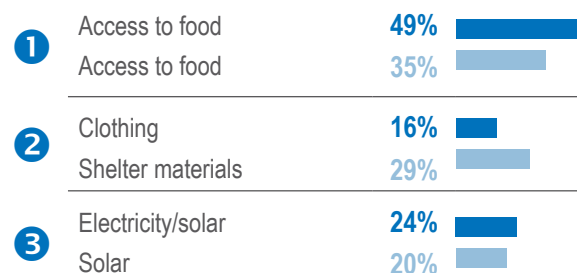| November 2019		July 2019
42%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	70%
83%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	66%

November 2019		July 2019
4%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	4%
90%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	88%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
81%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	96%
75%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	59%
15%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Government authorities/ army	14%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	49%	
	Access to food		35%
❷	Clothing	16%	
	Shelter materials		29%
❸	Electricity/solar	24%	
	Solar		20%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
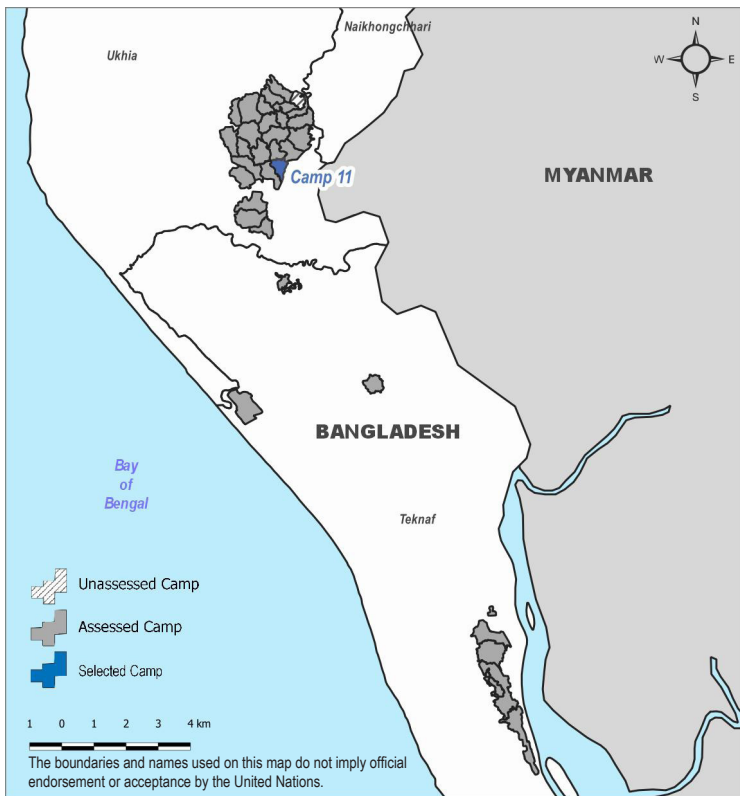**July 2019 and November 2019 comparison**

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.
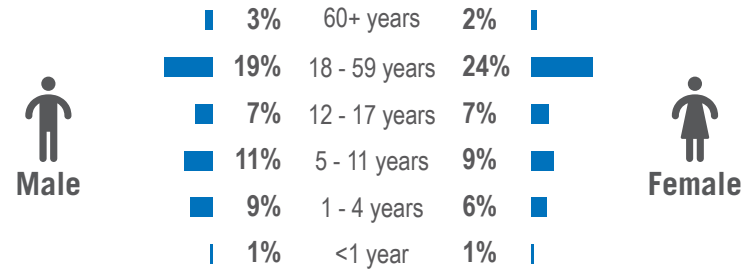
The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating 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 relevent, 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.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	24%	
7%	12 - 17 years	7%	
11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
9%	1 - 4 years	6%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	80%
40%	Advice about safety issues	②	Natural disaster warning system	42%
30%	Increased community watch groups	③	Better camp management	35%
29%	Better camp management	④	Advice about safety issues	31%
23%	Locks in shelters	⑤	Increased community watch groups	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.
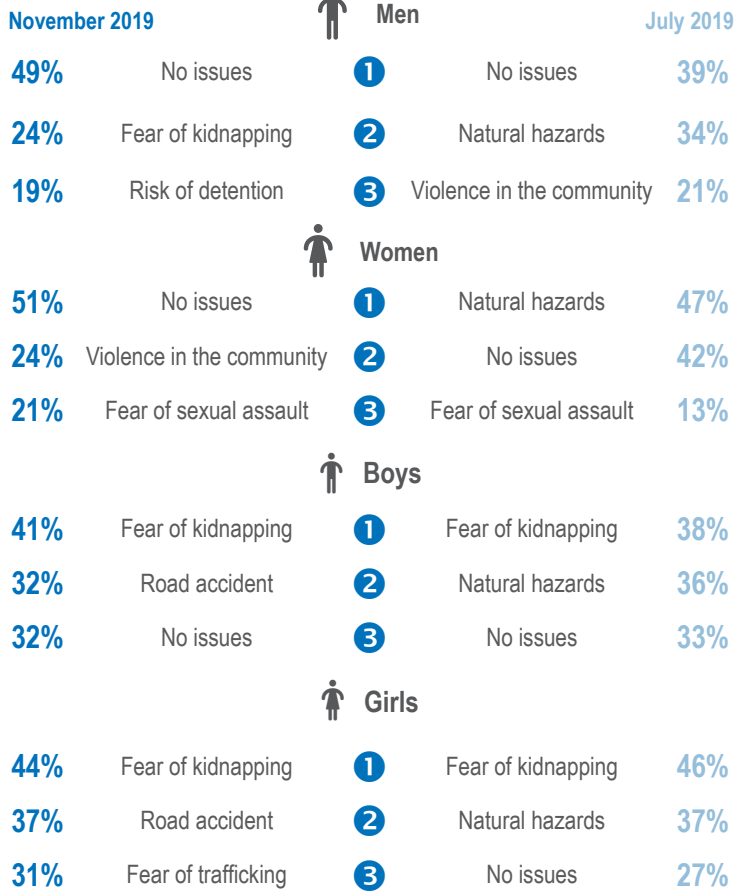5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

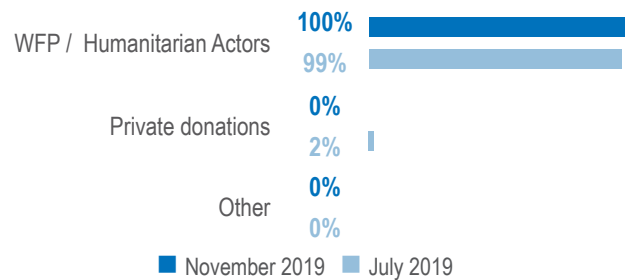|	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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 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 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 were[8]: **July 2019 95%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

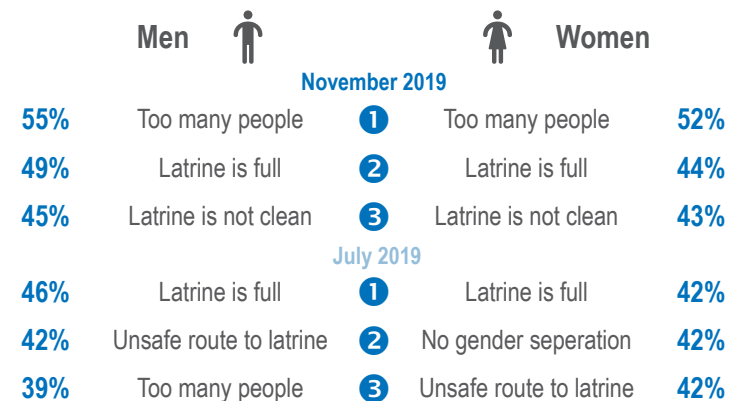| November 2019				July 2019
50%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	36%
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred food	29%
29%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	25%

November 2019 **73%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **July 2019 72%**

15% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **25%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

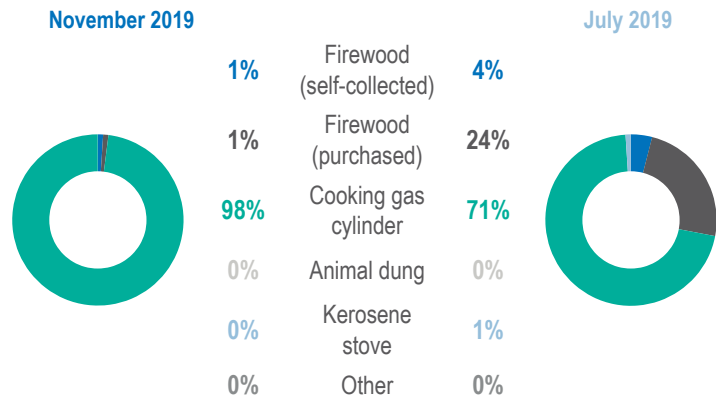## Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men / Women

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 seperation	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	4%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	24%
98%	Cooking gas cylinder	71%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	1%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
62%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	54%
83%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	65%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

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

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]	34%
46%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	28%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

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

Education

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

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

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

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

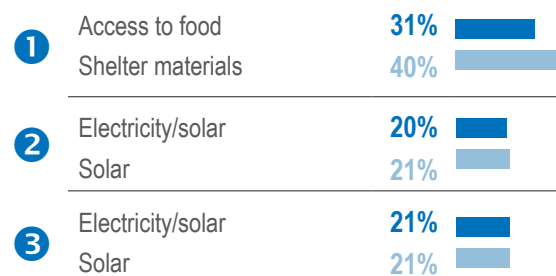| November 2019		July 2019
44%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	57%
83%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	66%

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	77%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

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

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
1	Access to food	31%	
	Shelter materials		40%
2	Electricity/solar	20%	
	Solar		21%
3	Electricity/solar	21%	
	Solar		21%

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 12   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
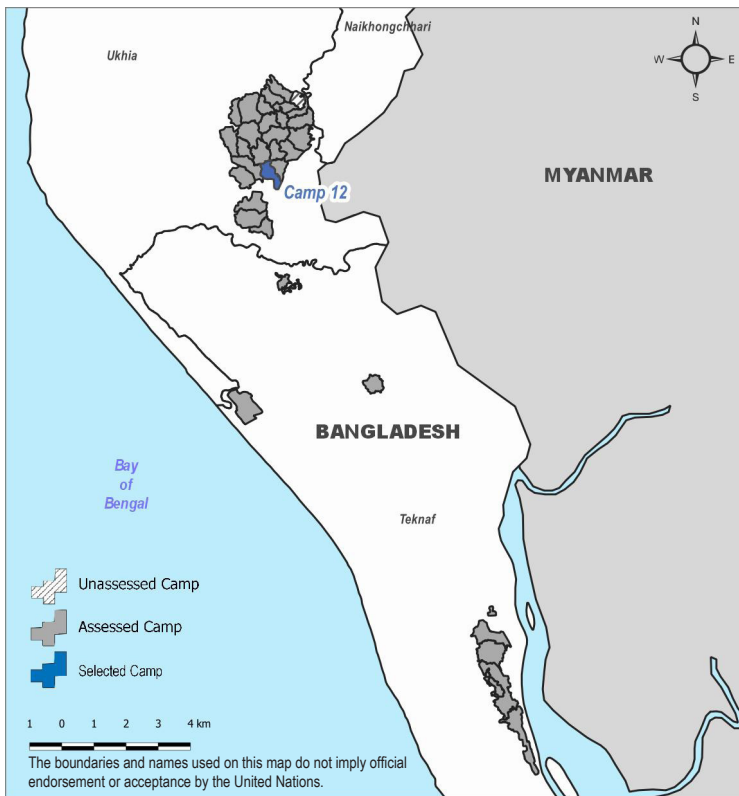
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
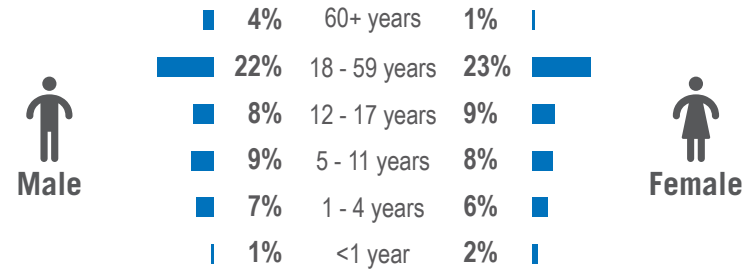

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Age		Female
	4%	60+ years	1%	
	22%	18 - 59 years	23%	
	8%	12 - 17 years	9%	
	9%	5 - 11 years	8%	
	7%	1 - 4 years	6%	
	1%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Advice about safety issues	❶	Improved paths and roads	**54%**
52%	Improved paths and roads	❷	Advice about safety issues	**49%**
33%	Better camp management	❸	Increased community watch groups	**39%**
23%	More lighting	❹	Better camp management	**38%**
22%	Increased community watch groups	❺	Natural disaster warning system	**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
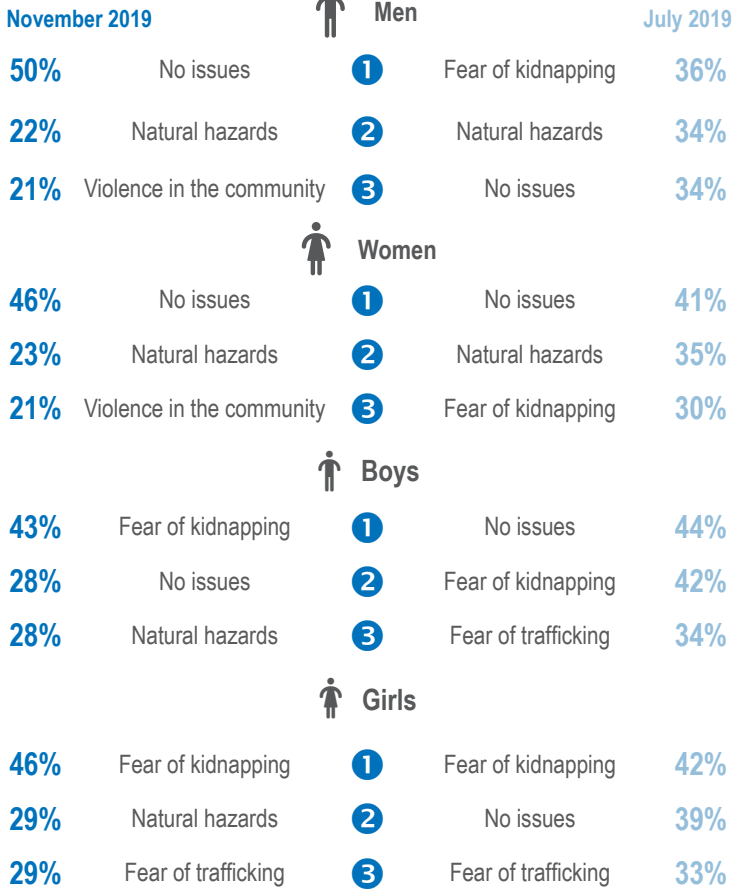3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
50%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	36%
22%	Natural hazards	❷	Natural hazards	34%
21%	Violence in the community	❸	No issues	34%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
46%	No issues	❶	No issues	41%
23%	Natural hazards	❷	Natural hazards	35%
21%	Violence in the community	❸	Fear of kidnapping	30%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
43%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	44%
28%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	42%
28%	Natural hazards	❸	Fear of trafficking	34%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	42%
29%	Natural hazards	❷	No issues	39%
29%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Fear of trafficking	33%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Community members	Army	Police	Army	Community members	Army

97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **89%**
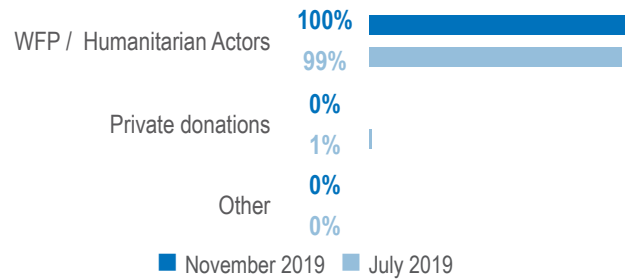
94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **93%**

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 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.
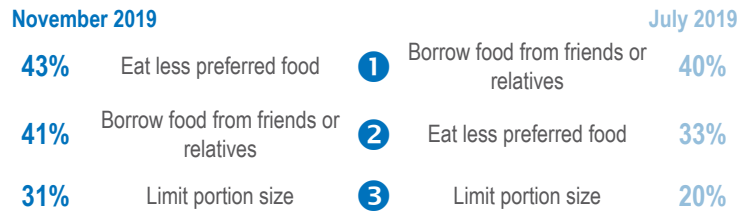
November 2019 **76%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **July 2019 78%**

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 were[8]: **July 2019 98%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

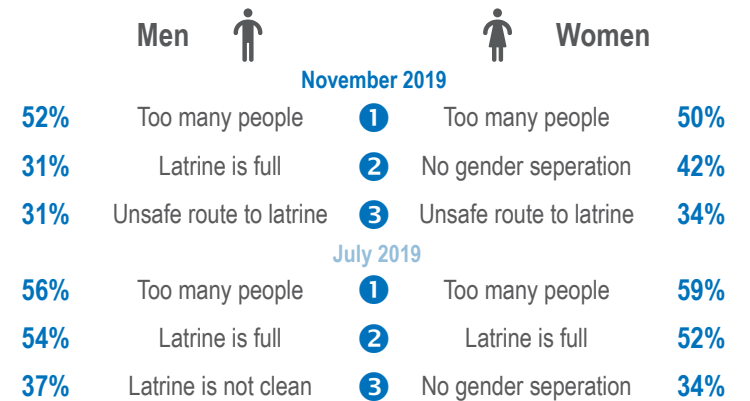| November 2019				July 2019
43%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	40%
41%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	33%
31%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	20%

November 2019 **80%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **July 2019 81%**

16% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **23%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
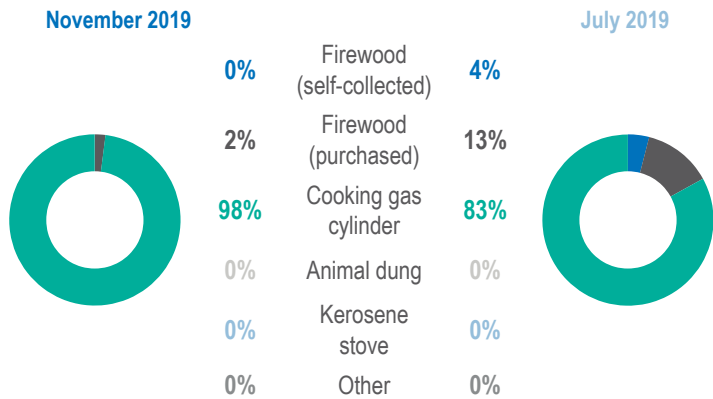
Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men / Women — November 2019

Men				Women
52%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	50%
31%	Latrine is full	❷	No gender seperation	42%
31%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	34%

July 2019

Men				Women
56%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	59%
54%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	52%
37%	Latrine is not clean	❸	No gender seperation	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	4%
2%	Firewood (purchased)	13%
98%	Cooking gas cylinder	83%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	99%
57%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	66%
81%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	76%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

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 collection[14]	29%
58%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	26%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Crowded	①	Crowded	63%
43%	Supplies unavailable	②	Supplies unavailable	27%
26%	Treatment unavailable	③	None	26%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
96%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	99%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
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 information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
89%	Face to face	①	Face to face	93%
79%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	71%
12%	Information hub	③	Radio	8%

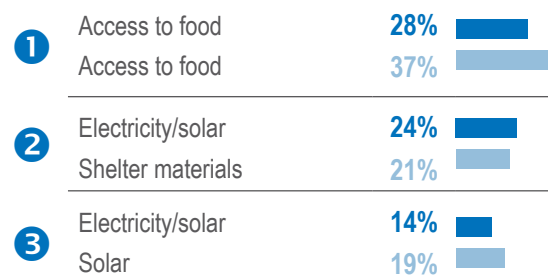| November 2019		July 2019
50%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	42%
73%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	77%

November 2019		July 2019
4%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	4%
83%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	84%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
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%	
	Access to food	37%	
②	Electricity/solar	24%	
	Shelter materials	21%	
③	Electricity/solar	14%	
	Solar	19%	

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 13   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
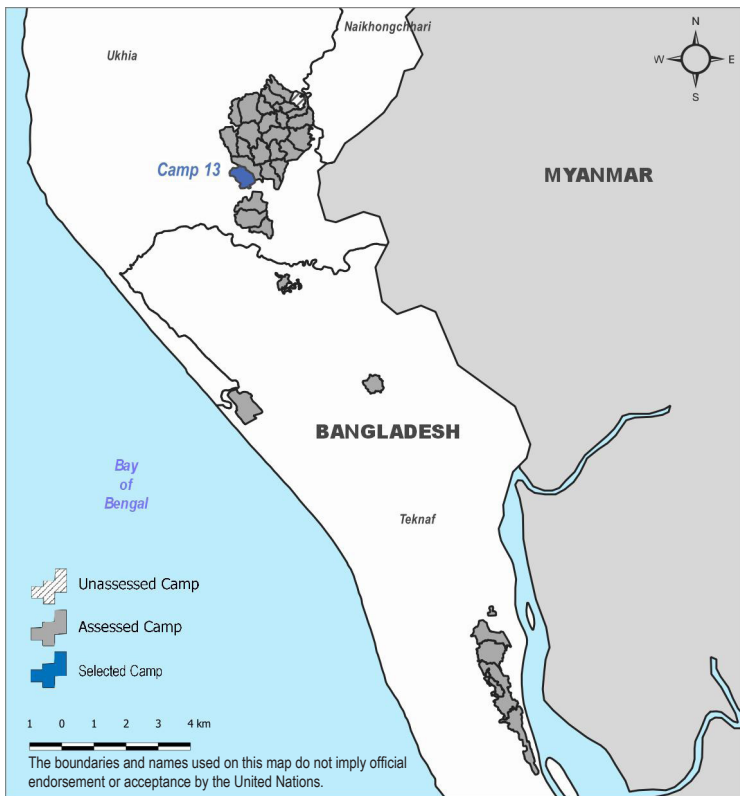
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
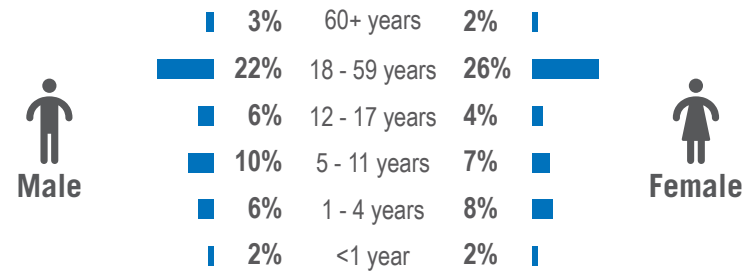
Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
3%	60+ years	2%
22%	18 - 59 years	26%
6%	12 - 17 years	4%
10%	5 - 11 years	7%
6%	1 - 4 years	8%
2%	<1 year	2%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Advice about safety issues	❶	Improved paths and roads	81%
49%	Improved paths and roads	❷	Advice about safety issues	39%
30%	Increased community watch groups	❸	Increased community watch groups	33%
30%	Better camp management	❹	Better camp management	33%
24%	More lighting	❺	Natural disaster warning system	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
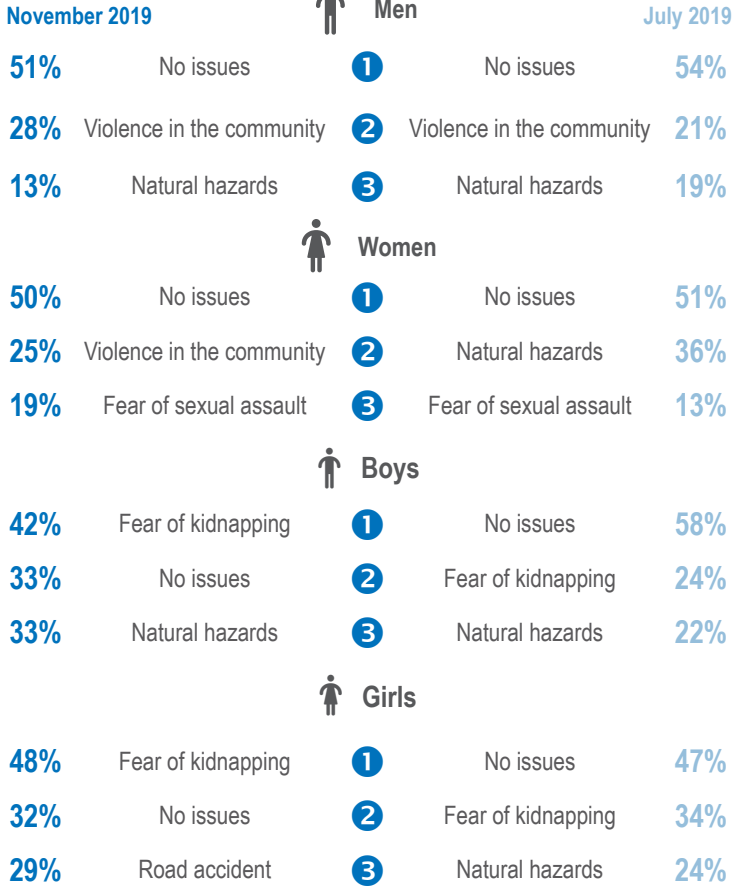3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

🧍 Men

November 2019				July 2019
51%	No issues	❶	No issues	54%
28%	Violence in the community	❷	Violence in the community	21%
13%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	19%

🧍 Women

November 2019				July 2019
50%	No issues	❶	No issues	51%
25%	Violence in the community	❷	Natural hazards	36%
19%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault	13%

🧍 Boys

November 2019				July 2019
42%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	58%
33%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	24%
33%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	22%

🧍 Girls

November 2019				July 2019
48%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	47%
32%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	34%
29%	Road accident	❸	Natural hazards	24%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **97%**
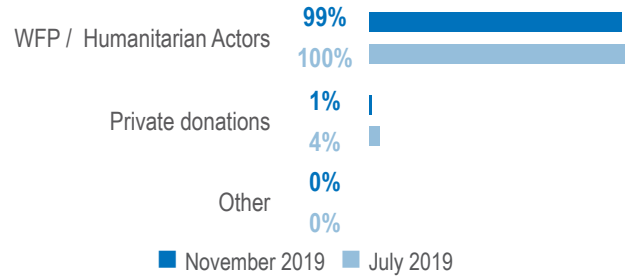
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 37 households that reported 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 **July 2019**

77% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **76%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **99%**
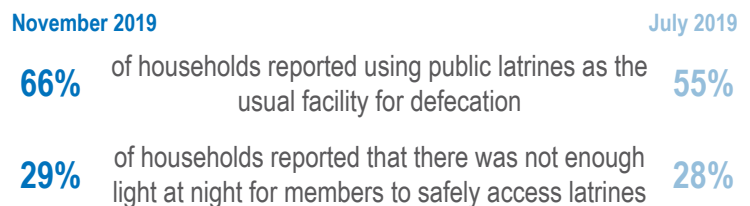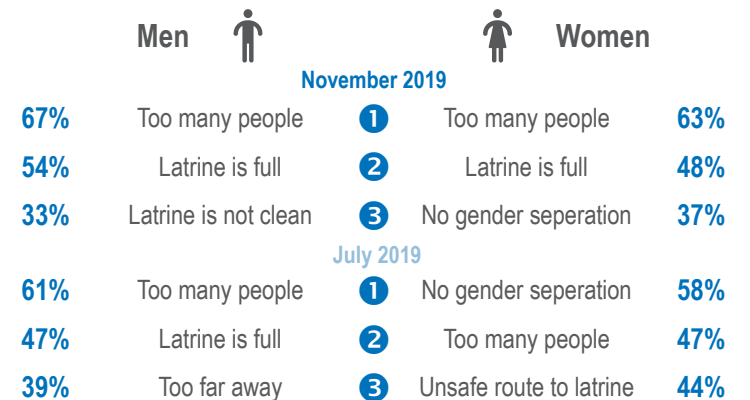
	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	100%
Private donations	1%	4%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	59%
43%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	45%
23%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	27%

November 2019 **July 2019**

69% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 🧍		🧍 Women	
	November 2019			
67%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	63%
54%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	48%
33%	Latrine is not clean	❸	No gender seperation	37%
	July 2019			
61%	Too many people	❶	No gender seperation	58%
47%	Latrine is full	❷	Too many people	47%
39%	Too far away	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	44%

November 2019 **July 2019**

66% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019   *July 2019*

November 2019		July 2019
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
5%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
93%	Cooking gas cylinder	97%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	1%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
74%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	52%
74%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	65%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019			July 2019	
63%	Blanket	❶	Shelter materials	65%
48%	Mat	❷	Solar light	64%
38%	Shelter materials	❸	Cooking items	45%

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 collection[14]	27%
47%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	46%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019	
63%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	63%
40%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Crowded	59%
25%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	37%

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 camps[16]	99%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019			July 2019	
50%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	54%
38%	Money for education	❷	Money for education	31%
32%	Better teachers	❸	None	29%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019			July 2019	
88%	Face to face	❶	Loudspeakers	84%
68%	Loudspeakers	❷	Face to face	72%
19%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	6%

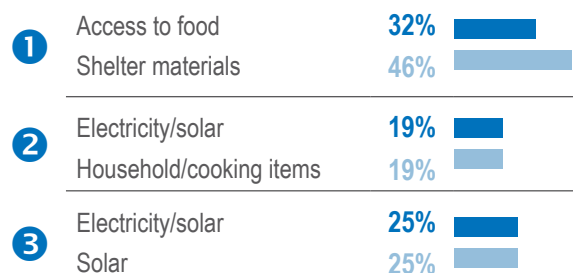| November 2019		July 2019
54%	of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps	74%
74%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	73%

November 2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	8%
81%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	84%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019			July 2019	
93%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	85%
69%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	59%
11%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Government authorities/ army	14%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	32%	
	Shelter materials		46%
❷	Electricity/solar	19%	
	Household/cooking items		19%
❸	Electricity/solar	25%	
	Solar		25%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 14   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
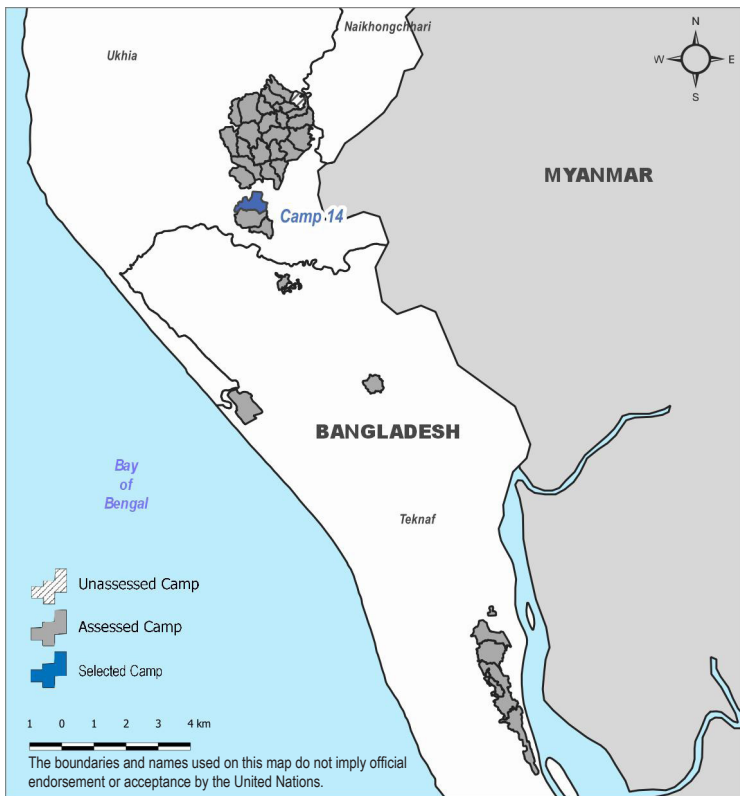### July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 relevent, 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.
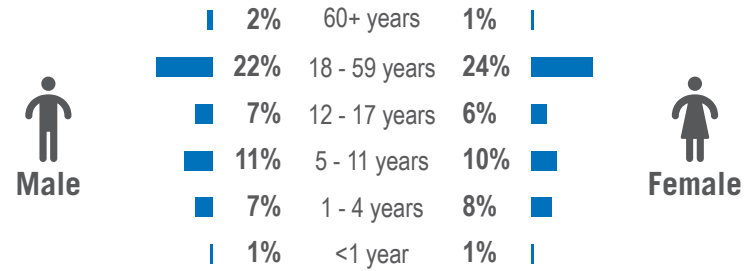
The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Legend:
- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	36,596 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Age		Female
	2%	60+ years	1%	
	22%	18 - 59 years	24%	
	7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
	11%	5 - 11 years	10%	
	7%	1 - 4 years	8%	
	1%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	**62%**
42%	Advice about safety issues	②	Better camp management	**51%**
34%	More lighting	③	Increased community watch groups	**40%**
30%	Increased community watch groups	④	Advice about safety issues	**39%**
28%	Better camp management	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	**30%**

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
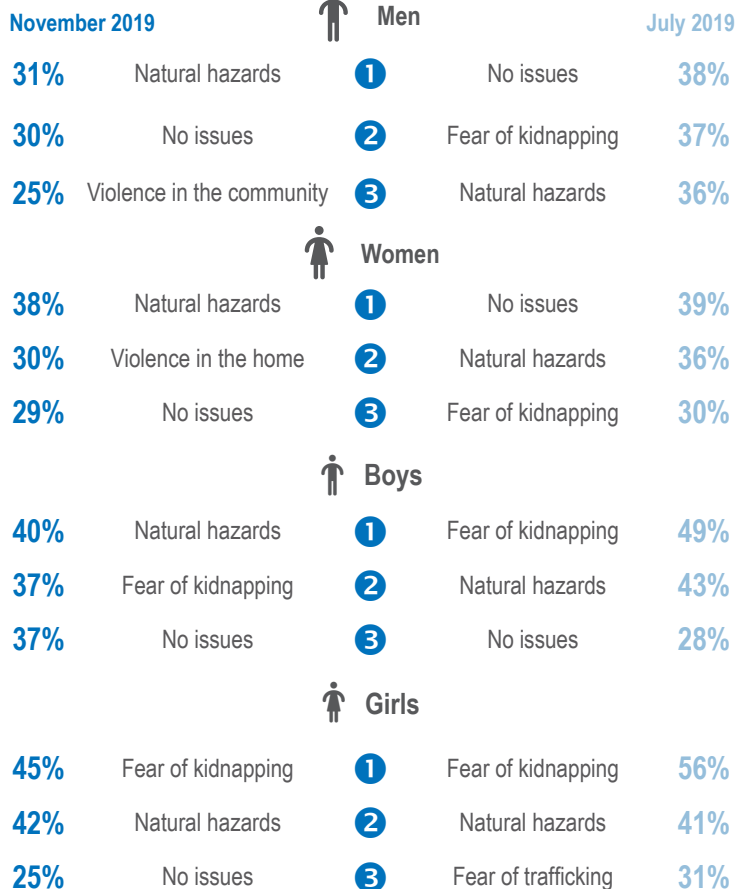3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
31%	Natural hazards	❶	No issues	38%
30%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	37%
25%	Violence in the community	❸	Natural hazards	36%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
38%	Natural hazards	❶	No issues	39%
30%	Violence in the home	❷	Natural hazards	36%
29%	No issues	❸	Fear of kidnapping	30%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
40%	Natural hazards	❶	Fear of kidnapping	49%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Natural hazards	43%
37%	No issues	❸	No issues	28%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
45%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	56%
42%	Natural hazards	❷	Natural hazards	41%
25%	No issues	❸	Fear of trafficking	31%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

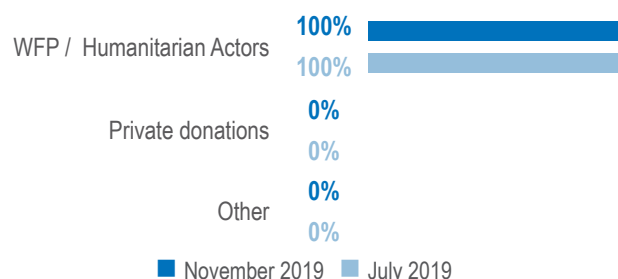**98%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter **96%**

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[9] **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 were[8]: — **July 2019** — **97%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

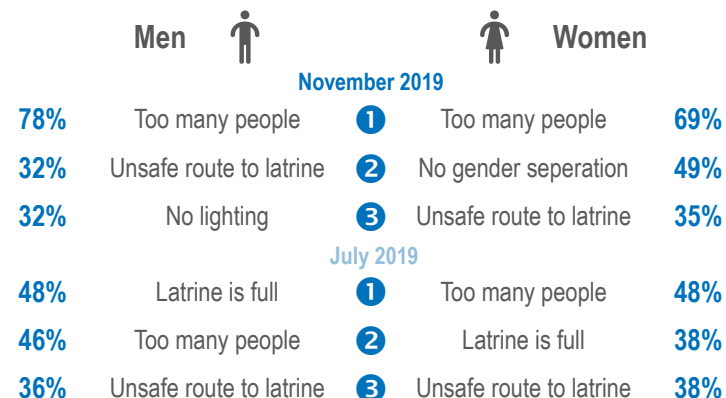| November 2019				July 2019
50%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	54%
39%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	49%
32%	Limit portion size	❸	Reduce number of meals	27%

November 2019 — **76%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] — **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	❶	Too many people	69%
32%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	49%
32%	No lighting	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	35%

July 2019				
48%	Latrine is full	❶	Too many people	48%
46%	Too many people	❷	Latrine is full	38%
36%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	38%

November 2019 — **75%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation — **July 2019** — **59%**
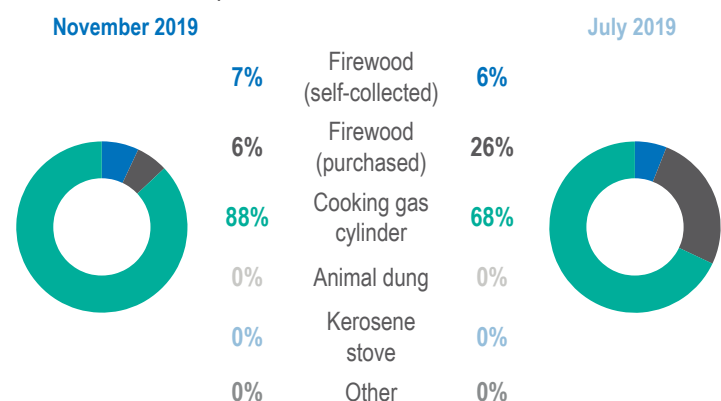
24% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines — **14%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | | **July 2019**

November 2019	Fuel source	July 2019
7%	Firewood (self-collected)	6%
6%	Firewood (purchased)	26%
88%	Cooking gas cylinder	68%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

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 camps[15]:

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 camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
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 information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
87%	Face to face	①	Face to face	81%
77%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	81%
12%	Printed leaflet	③	Radio	4%

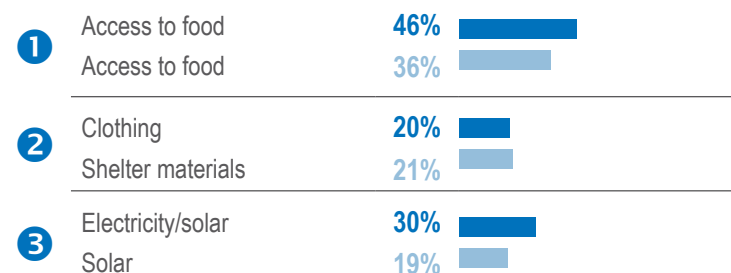| November 2019		July 2019
57%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	27%
80%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	66%

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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
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:

	Need	%
①	Access to food	46%
	Access to food	36%
②	Clothing	20%
	Shelter materials	21%
③	Electricity/solar	30%
	Solar	19%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
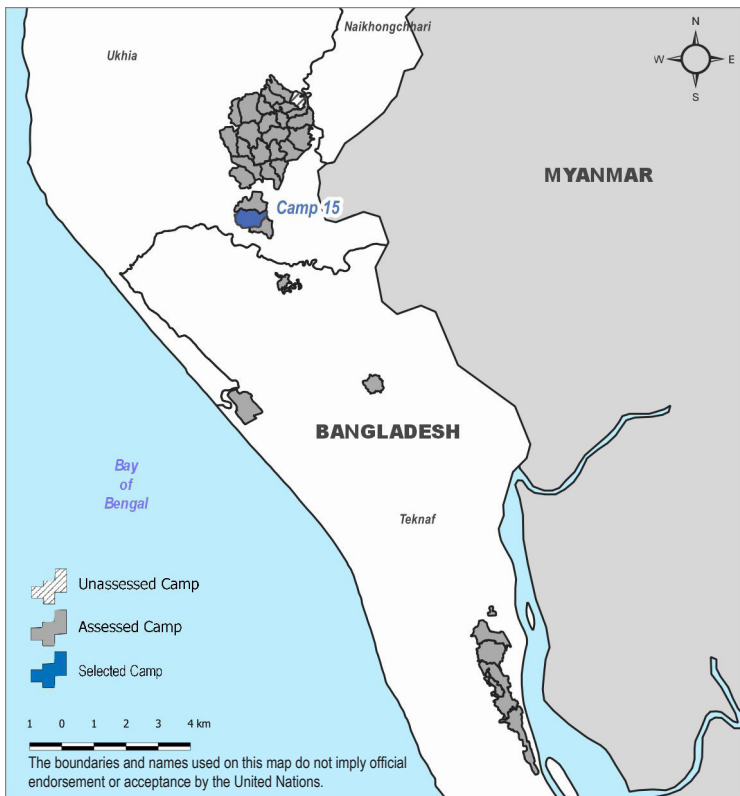
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.
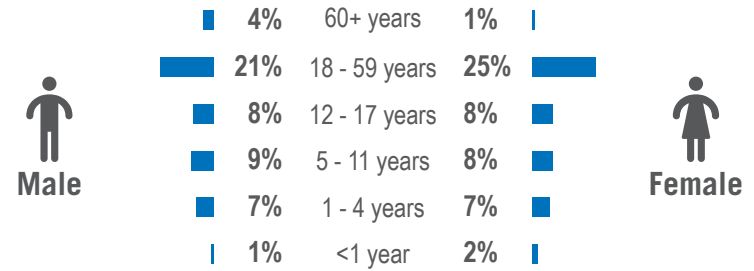

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

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 km²
Population density	49,855 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
4%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	25%	
8%	12 - 17 years	8%	
9%	5 - 11 years	8%	
7%	1 - 4 years	7%	
1%	<1 year	2%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
65%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	55%
42%	More lighting	②	Better camp management	45%
40%	Advice about safety issues	③	Advice about safety issues	41%
26%	Better camp management	④	Increased community watch groups	38%
23%	Locks in shelters	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
38%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	44%
22%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	37%
21%	Violence in the community	❸	Fear of kidnapping	28%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
36%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	48%
28%	Violence in the home	❷	No issues	37%
28%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of kidnapping	21%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
33%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	55%
29%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	39%
29%	No issues	❸	Natural hazards	23%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
40%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	61%
38%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	41%
26%	No issues	❸	Natural hazards	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	**November 2019**	July 2019	**November 2019**	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **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.

79% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **72%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition
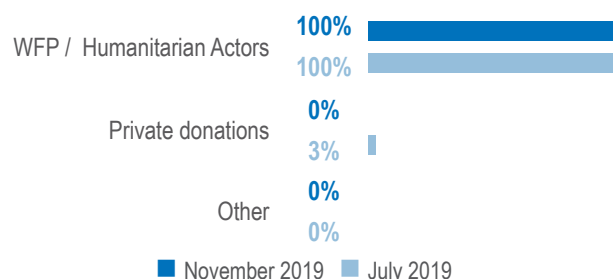
98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **94%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	3%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	50%
46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	48%
29%	Limit portion size	❸	Reduce number of meals	17%

77% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 🧍   Women 🧍

November 2019				
62%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	62%
37%	No lighting	❷	No lighting	50%
35%	No gender seperation	❸	No gender seperation	43%

July 2019				
66%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	57%
44%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	39%
26%	Latrine is not safe	❸	No gender seperation	35%

70% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **52%**
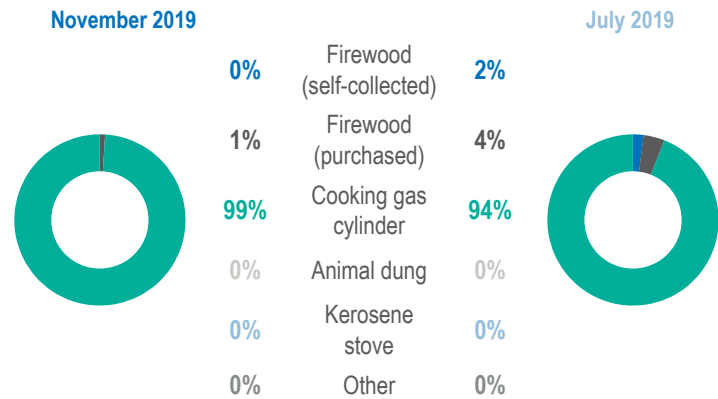
20% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **13%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	4%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	94%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
55%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	58%
80%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	70%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Blanket	❶	Shelter materials	57%
50%	Mat	❷	Solar light	55%
42%	Solar light	❸	Cooking items	50%

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 collection[14]	27%
62%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	29%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	51%
46%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	38%
22%	Treatment unavailable	❸	None	28%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
51%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	69%
40%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	42%
39%	Better teachers	❸	Money for education	29%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
84%	Face to face	❶	Loudspeakers	85%
80%	Loudspeakers	❷	Face to face	72%
17%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	5%

November 2019		July 2019
49%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	34%
81%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	63%

November 2019		July 2019
4%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	2%
80%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	78%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
86%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	88%
76%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	44%
9%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	6%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	64%
	Access to food	39%
❷	Clothing	26%
	Clothing	17%
❸	Electricity/solar	19%
	Solar	20%

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 16   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
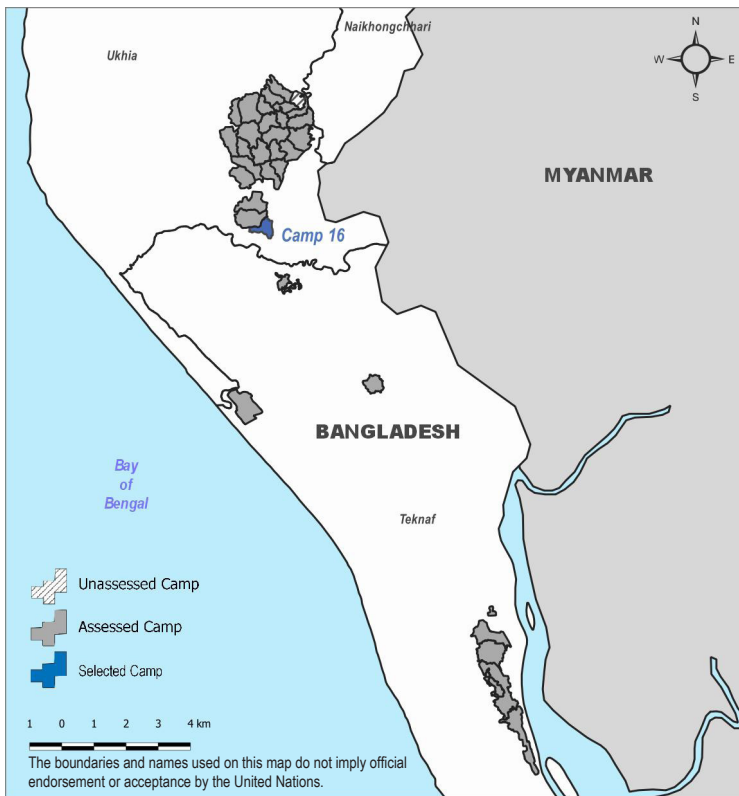
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.
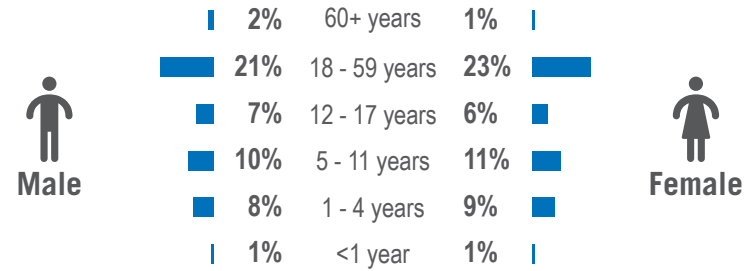

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	41,526 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	23%
7%	12 - 17 years	6%
10%	5 - 11 years	11%
8%	1 - 4 years	9%
1%	<1 year	1%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
44%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	64%
30%	Advice about safety issues	②	Increased community watch groups	47%
28%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues	38%
24%	Increased community watch groups	④	Better camp management	31%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	16%

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.

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
43%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	49%
28%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	26%
23%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❸	Fear of trafficking	24%

Women

36%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	40%
28%	Natural hazards	❷	Violence in the community	33%
19%	Violence in the community	❸	No issues	26%

Boys

33%	Natural hazards	❶	Fear of kidnapping	61%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of trafficking	24%
33%	Road accident	❸	Violence in the community	21%

Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	66%
42%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	26%
35%	Natural hazards	❸	Road accident	22%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	**November 2019**	July 2019	**November 2019**	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **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 were[8]: **July 2019 96%**

WFP / Humanitarian Actors: 100% / 100%
Private donations: 0% / 0%
Other: 0% / 0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
45%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Eat less preferred food	45%
44%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Borrow food from friends or relatives	37%
23%	Limit portion size	❸	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 collection[10] **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

Men				Women
66%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	72%
36%	No lighting	❷	No gender seperation	51%
27%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	No lighting	36%

July 2019

65%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	73%
54%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	50%
31%	Too far away	❸	No gender seperation	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%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

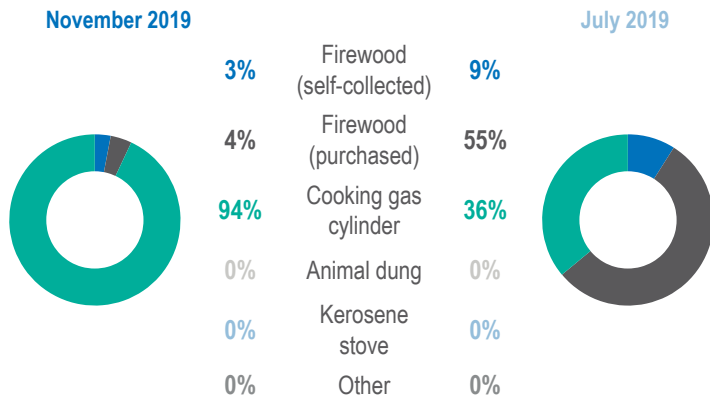| November 2019		July 2019
3%	Firewood (self-collected)	9%
4%	Firewood (purchased)	55%
94%	Cooking gas cylinder	36%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
88%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	51%
88%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	88%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
57%	Blanket	❶	Fuel	66%
46%	Solar light	❷	Solar light	66%
37%	Cooking items	❸	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 collection[14]	30%
60%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	51%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
63%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	55%
45%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	38%
39%	Treatment unavailable	❸	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 camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
43%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	72%
42%	Improved curriculum	❷	Better teachers	42%
40%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	99%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	65%
20%	Information hub	❸	Help Desk	3%

November 2019		July 2019
57%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	51%
81%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	73%

November 2019		July 2019
2%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	0%
81%	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
87%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	84%
79%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	62%
16%	Government authorities/ army	❸	Site Management Support agency	16%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	40%
	Access to food	24%
❷	Clothing	22%
	Solar	22%
❸	Family/cooking items	18%
	Solar	16%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 17   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
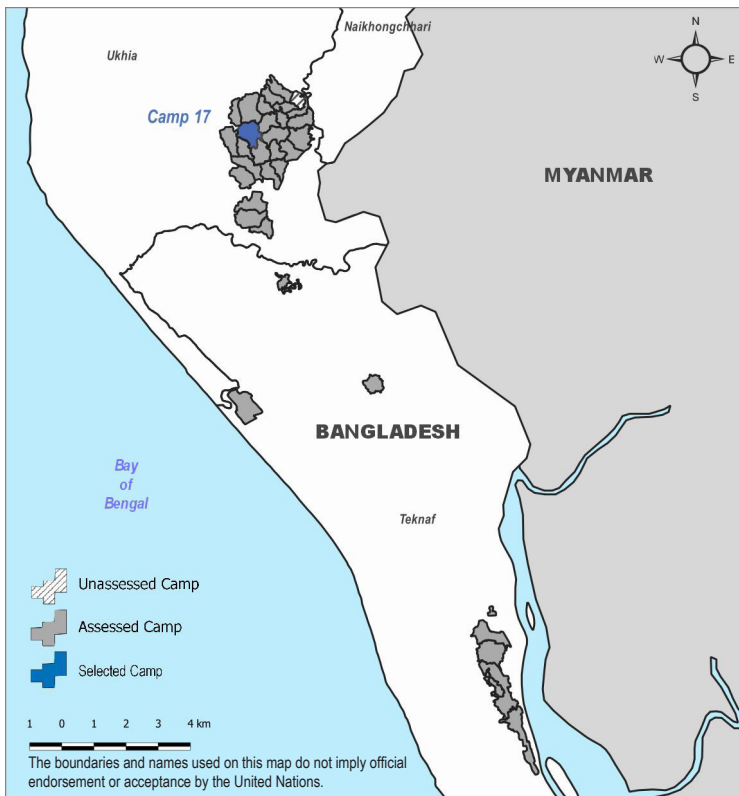
Round 6
November 2019

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 relevent, 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.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	16,216 individuals/km²
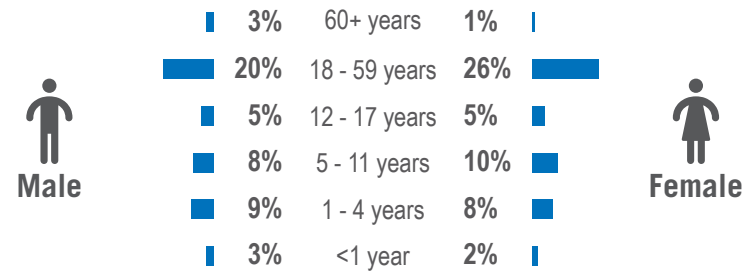
Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

Male		Female
3%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	26%
5%	12 - 17 years	5%
8%	5 - 11 years	10%
9%	1 - 4 years	8%
3%	<1 year	2%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019			July 2019	
49%	Advice about safety issues	①	Improved paths and roads	72%
48%	Improved paths and roads	②	Better camp management	40%
39%	Better camp management	③	Advice about safety issues	34%
35%	Increased community watch groups	④	Natural disaster warning system	32%
14%	Natural disaster warning system	⑤	Increased community watch groups	29%

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.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
38%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	40%
32%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues	38%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Fear of kidnapping	30%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
39%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	45%
26%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues	34%
25%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Violence in the community	22%

Boys

39%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	39%
27%	No issues	❷	No issues	35%
27%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	31%

Girls

45%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	46%
33%	Fear of trafficking	❷	Natural hazards	35%
27%	No issues	❸	No issues	33%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 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 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 were[8]: **July 2019** **96%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019
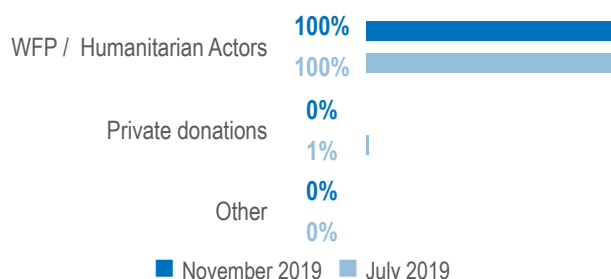
Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	45%
36%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	39%
32%	Limit portion size	❸	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 collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019				
44%	No lighting	❶	No lighting	51%
39%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	Unsafe route to latrine	49%
36%	Too many people	❸	No gender seperation	43%
July 2019				
53%	Unsafe route to latrine	❶	Unsafe route to latrine	57%
44%	Too many people	❷	Too many people	38%
29%	Latrine is full	❸	No gender seperation	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019	Source	July 2019
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
2%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	99%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	1%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019   **July 2019**

98% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **99%**

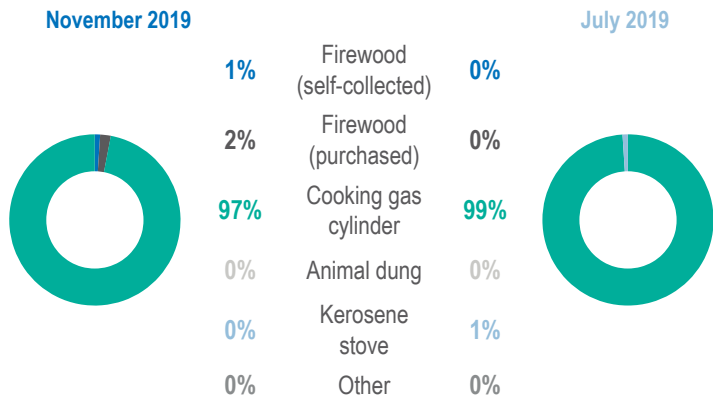**80%** of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter **71%**

87% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter **64%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Solar light	①	Solar light	71%
52%	Blanket	②	Shelter materials	53%
33%	Fan	③	Cooking items	46%

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 collection[14] **35%**

61% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection **33%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
68%	Crowded	①	Crowded	52%
52%	Clinic too far away	②	Supplies unavailable	43%
42%	Supplies unavailable	③	Clinic too far away	33%

Education

November 2019   **July 2019**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16] **96%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
45%	Money for education	①	Supplies	66%
36%	Supplies	②	Better teachers	41%
31%	Better teachers	③	Money for education	34%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	①	Face to face	81%
76%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	71%
18%	Printed leaflet	③	Radio	3%

64% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps **41%**

83% 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%**

86% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion **71%**

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Mahji	①	Mahji	92%
73%	Camp In Charge	②	Camp In Charge	52%
15%	Site Management Support agency	③	Religious leaders	8%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

①	Access to food	35%
	Access to food	47%
②	Electricity/solar	22%
	Shelter materials	28%
③	Clothing	22%
	Solar	25%

■ 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.

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.

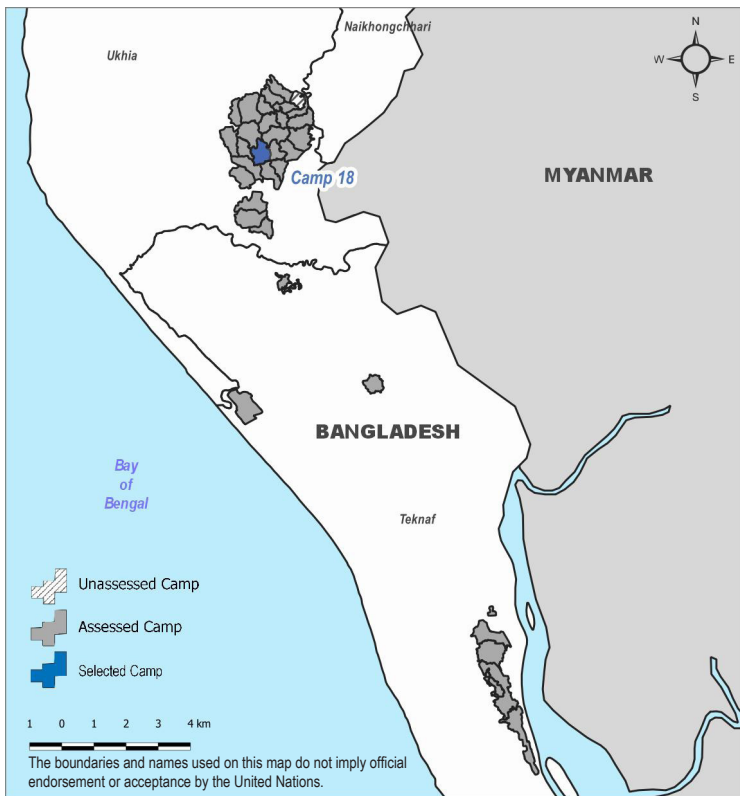Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.[2] November 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and July 2019 data is presented in light blue.

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male	Age	Female
3%	60+ years	2%
21%	18 - 59 years	23%
6%	12 - 17 years	6%
11%	5 - 11 years	9%
6%	1 - 4 years	10%
1%	<1 year	2%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
68%	Improved paths and roads	**1**	Improved paths and roads	**53%**
37%	Advice about safety issues	**2**	Advice about safety issues	**46%**
34%	Better camp management	**3**	Natural disaster warning system	**37%**
32%	Increased community watch groups	**4**	Better camp management	**35%**
30%	More lighting	**5**	Increased community watch groups	**33%**

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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

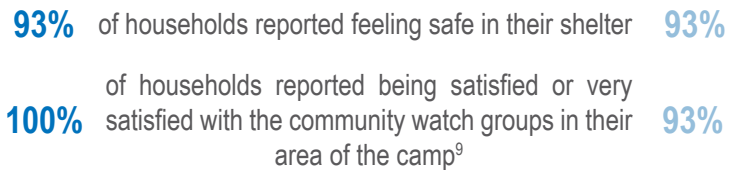| November 2019				July 2019
45%	Fear of kidnapping	①	Fear of kidnapping	45%
30%	Road accident	②	Fear of trafficking	36%
24%	Fear of trafficking	③	Natural hazards	28%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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		July 2019
76%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	65%

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
98%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	95%

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019　■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	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		July 2019
76%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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 / Women

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 seperation	48%

July 2019

63%	Too many people	①	Too many people	59%
51%	Unsafe route to latrine	②	No gender seperation	52%
39%	Latrine is not clean	③	Unsafe route to latrine	51%

November 2019		July 2019
78%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	65%
31%	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
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	11%
8%	Firewood (purchased)	34%
90%	Cooking gas cylinder	55%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	96%
77%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	82%
78%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	70%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:
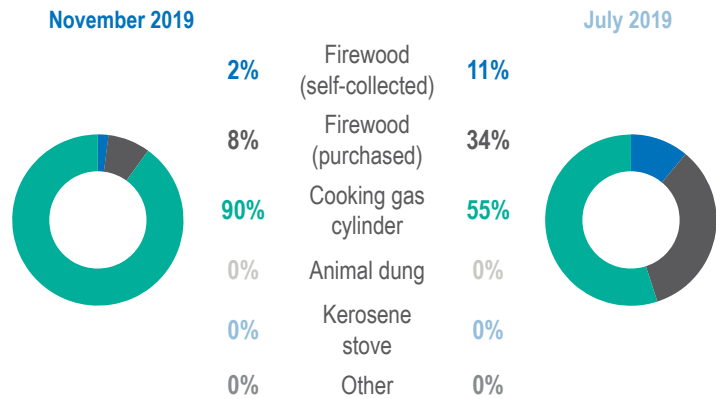
November 2019				July 2019
57%	Mat	❶	Fuel	63%
57%	Blanket	❷	Cooking items	49%
50%	Mosquito net	❸	Solar light	44%

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 collection[14]	28%
54%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	52%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	56%
47%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	39%
30%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	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 camps[16]	95%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	67%
46%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	31%
43%	Better teachers	❸	Money for education	28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
91%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	89%
77%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	83%
15%	Phone call	❸	Radio	7%

November 2019		July 2019
63%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	49%
79%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	75%

November 2019		July 2019
0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	4%
80%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	76%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
87%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	92%
76%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	65%
10%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Directly to service providers	11%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	37%
	Access to food	29%
❷	Family/cooking items	22%
	Shelter materials	28%
❸	Clothing	18%
	Solar	19%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 19   Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
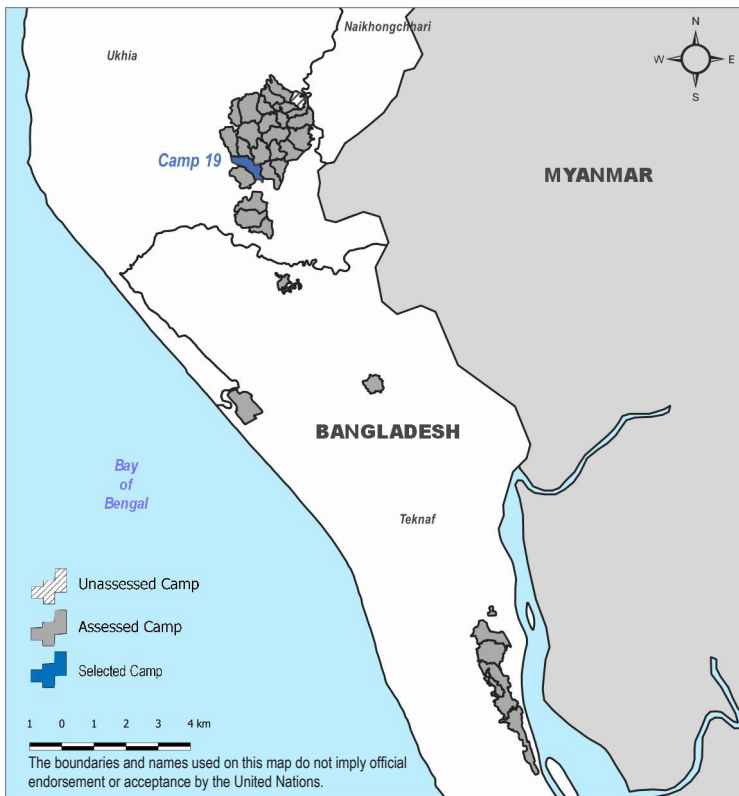
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	27,198 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

Male	Age	Female
2%	60+ years	3%
20%	18 - 59 years	22%
7%	12 - 17 years	7%
10%	5 - 11 years	10%
9%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	2%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	65%
39%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Advice about safety issues	50%
34%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Increased community watch groups	44%
31%	More lighting	❹	Natural disaster warning system	23%
25%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Better camp management	18%

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

👤 Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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

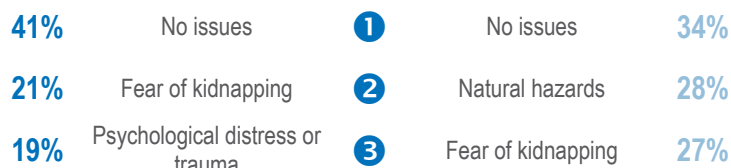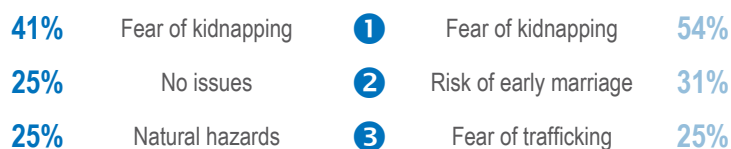| November 2019				July 2019
41%	Fear of kidnapping	①	Fear of kidnapping	54%
25%	No issues	②	Risk of early marriage	31%
25%	Natural hazards	③	Fear of trafficking	25%

👤 Girls

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 camp[9] **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		July 2019
82%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	**83%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
93%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	**98%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	2%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019   ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
55%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	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		July 2019
73%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	**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

	Men		Women	
64%	Too many people	①	Too many people	73%
44%	No lighting	②	No gender seperation	48%
32%	Latrine is full	③	No lighting	38%

July 2019

	Men		Women	
71%	Too many people	①	Too many people	69%
37%	Latrine is full	②	No gender seperation	38%
27%	No lighting	③	No lighting	25%

November 2019		July 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%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
14%	Firewood (self-collected)	4%
17%	Firewood (purchased)	9%
69%	Cooking gas cylinder	87%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Blanket	❶	Cooking items	51%
42%	Mat	❷	Solar light	51%
36%	Mosquito net	❸	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 camps[15]:

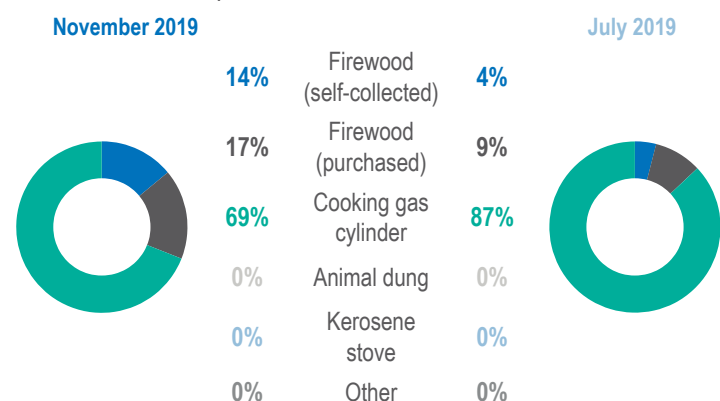| November 2019				July 2019
64%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	50%
50%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Crowded	40%
30%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	30%

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 camps[16]	97%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
62%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	72%
44%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	41%
32%	Better teachers	❸	Improved curriculum	24%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
83%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	93%
64%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	60%
16%	Phone call	❸	Help Desk	11%

November 2019		July 2019
40%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity 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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
89%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	93%
68%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	74%
13%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	10%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	47%
	Shelter materials	33%
❷	Clothing	26%
	Shelter materials	19%
❸	Electricity/solar	22%
	Household/cooking items	23%
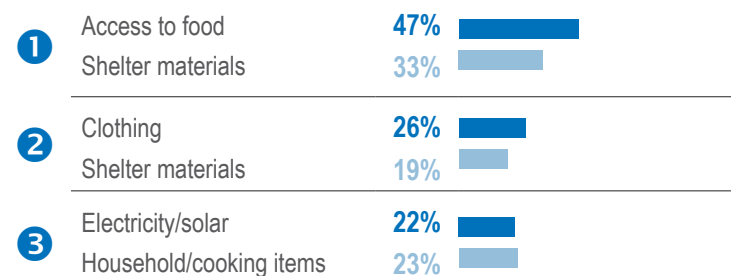
■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

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 relevent, 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.

Map

Naikhongchhari

Ukhia

Camp 20

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	14,680 individuals/km²
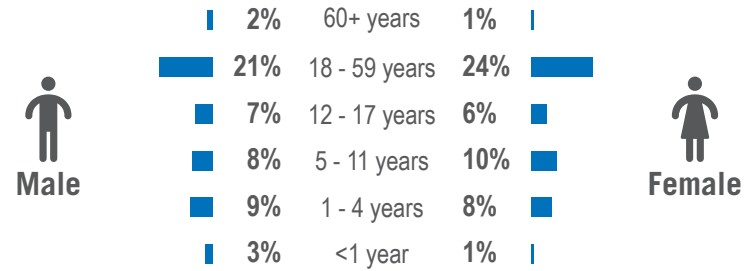
Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

Male	Age	Female
2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	24%
7%	12 - 17 years	6%
8%	5 - 11 years	10%
9%	1 - 4 years	8%
3%	<1 year	1%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

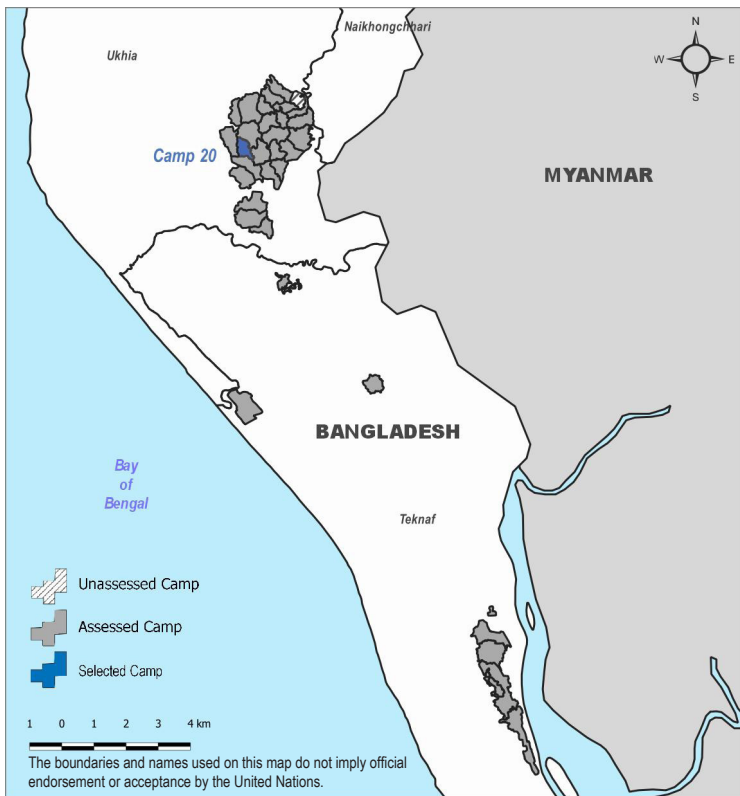### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
57%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	65%
36%	Advice about safety issues	②	Advice about safety issues	46%
35%	Better camp management	③	Increased community watch groups	40%
32%	More lighting	④	Better camp management	23%
30%	Increased community watch groups	⑤	Natural disaster warning system	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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
43%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	45%
29%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	29%
25%	Violence in the community	❸	Natural hazards	23%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
44%	No issues	❶	No issues	35%
26%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of kidnapping	29%
23%	Natural hazards	❸	Violence in the community	28%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	59%
27%	No issues	❷	Fear of trafficking	28%
27%	Natural hazards	❸	No issues	25%

Girls

November 2019				July 2019
55%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	66%
34%	No issues	❷	Fear of trafficking	28%
28%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Natural hazards	19%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **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		July 2019
69%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	88%

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	96%

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	100%
Private donations	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
62%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	26%
61%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	20%
33%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	8%

November 2019		July 2019
87%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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	❶	Unsafe route to latrine	51%
42%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	44%
39%	No gender seperation	❸	No lighting	44%

July 2019

64%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	70%
44%	Too far away	❷	Too far away	46%
30%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	32%

November 2019		July 2019
79%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
10%	Firewood (self-collected)	26%
11%	Firewood (purchased)	35%
78%	Cooking gas cylinder	39%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%
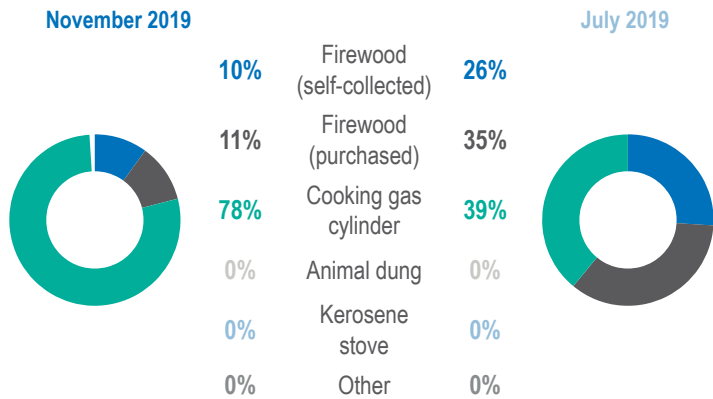
November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	94%
96%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	78%
79%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	47%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
74%	Blanket	❶	Fuel	71%
54%	Mat	❷	Cooking items	64%
52%	Mosquito net	❸	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
75%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	59%
39%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	36%
25%	Treatment unavailable	❸	None	24%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
96%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	71%
51%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	43%
32%	Improved curriculum	❸	Improved curriculum	25%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
86%	Loudspeakers	❶	Face to face	94%
85%	Face to face	❷	Loudspeakers	62%
24%	Phone call	❸	Radio	3%

November 2019		July 2019
55%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity 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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Camp In Charge	❶	Mahji	79%
80%	Mahji	❷	Camp In Charge	72%
13%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	5%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	37%	
	Access to food	32%	
❷	Clothing	24%	
	Household/cooking items	20%	
❸	Clothing	19%	
	Household/cooking items	20%	

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2Oe Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
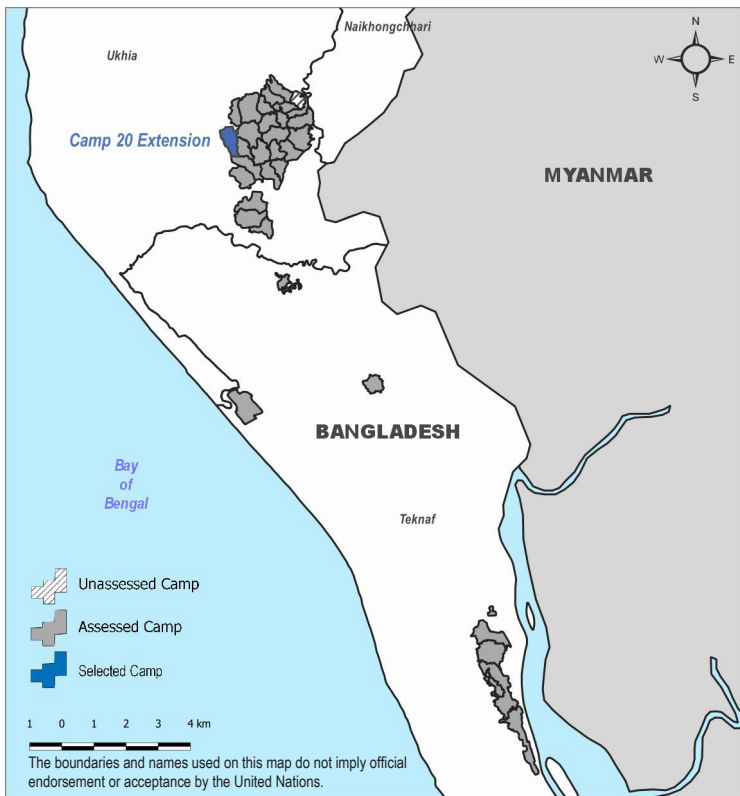
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	5,191 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	23%
6%	12 - 17 years	7%
10%	5 - 11 years	10%
9%	1 - 4 years	8%
3%	<1 year	1%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019   **July 2019**

November 2019				July 2019
40%	Natural disaster warning system	❶	Advice about safety issues	57%
40%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Improved paths and roads	48%
37%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Better camp management	39%
31%	Improved paths and roads	❹	Increased community watch groups	37%
30%	Better camp management	❺	Natural disaster warning system	32%

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.

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Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
30%	Psychological distress or trauma	❶	Fear of kidnapping	41%
27%	No issues	❷	No issues	34%
26%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❸	Fear of trafficking	31%

Women

35%	Fear of sexual assault	❶	No issues	44%
32%	Psychological distress or trauma	❷	Fear of kidnapping	31%
31%	Violence in the home	❸	Fear of trafficking	24%

Boys

32%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	52%
29%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of trafficking	46%
29%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	33%

Girls

36%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	52%
33%	Natural hazards	❷	Fear of trafficking	49%
29%	Road accident	❸	Natural hazards	34%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 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 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 **July 2019**
87% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **70%**

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 **July 2019**
93% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **89%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	52%
45%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	43%
24%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	22%

November 2019 **July 2019**
85% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / Women

November 2019

	Men		Women	
75%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	71%
31%	Latrine is not clean	❷	No gender seperation	47%
31%	No lighting	❸	Insufficient water at latrines	24%

July 2019

50%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	58%
44%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	33%
39%	No lighting	❸	No gender seperation	25%

November 2019 **July 2019**
71% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **55%**

44% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **56%**

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 20e

Round 5
November 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
14%	Firewood (self-collected)	27%
7%	Firewood (purchased)	33%
79%	Cooking gas cylinder	40%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
65%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	72%
89%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	54%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Blanket	❶	Fuel	64%
44%	Mat	❷	Solar light	62%
41%	Mosquito net	❸	Cooking items	40%

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]	29%
58%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	41%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	70%
51%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	49%
34%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Clinic too far away	32%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
94%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	98%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
58%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	80%
44%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	49%
32%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	27%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	89%
63%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	67%
13%	Help Desk	❸	Information hub	7%

66%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	53%
78%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	55%

November 2019		July 2019
0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
87%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	81%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Camp In Charge	❶	Mahji	80%
78%	Mahji	❷	Camp In Charge	60%
17%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	8%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	39%	
	Access to food	53%	
❷	Access to food	20%	
	Shelter materials	25%	
❸	Clothing	18%	
	Fuel	28%	

■ 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.

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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 relevent, 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.
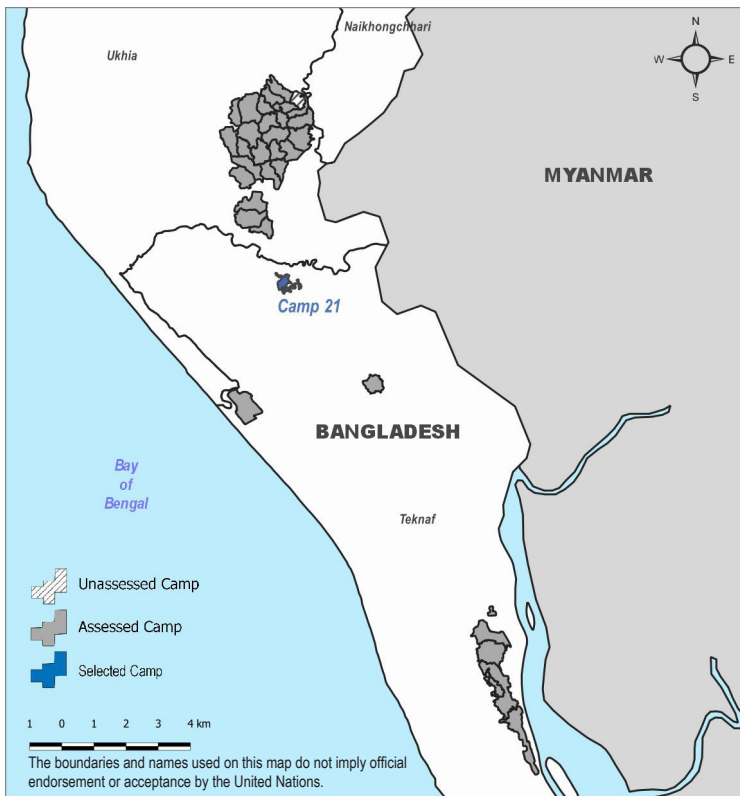

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	32,245 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
1%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	23%	
5%	12 - 17 years	8%	
11%	5 - 11 years	12%	
9%	1 - 4 years	7%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
50%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	**51%**
41%	Advice about safety issues	②	Advice about safety issues	**50%**
35%	Natural disaster warning system	③	Better camp management	**48%**
30%	Better camp management	④	Natural disaster warning system	**22%**
19%	More lighting	⑤	Increased community watch groups	**21%**

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 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 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 were[8]: — **July 2019** **98%**

WFP / Humanitarian Actors: 100% (November 2019), 99% (July 2019)
Private donations: 0% (November 2019), 2% (July 2019)
Other: 0% (November 2019), 0% (July 2019)

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	50%
44%	Eat less preferred food	②	Eat less preferred food	37%
24%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	14%
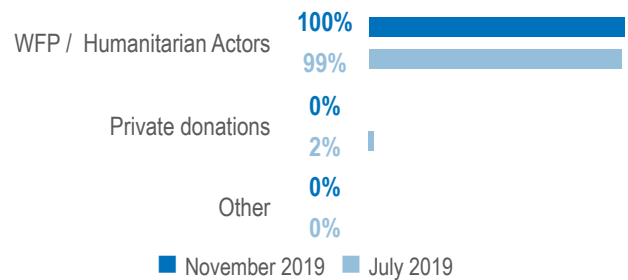
November 2019 — **99%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] — **July 2019** **73%**

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 seperation	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%
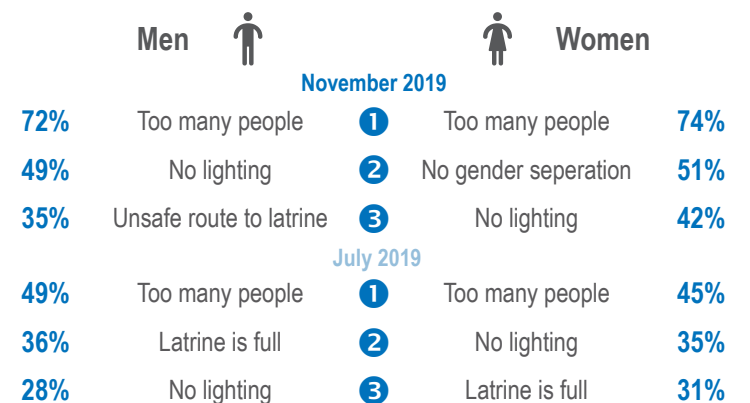
November 2019 — **81%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation — **July 2019** **53%**

25% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **19%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	2%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	96%
0%	Animal dung	1%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
86%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	70%
55%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	32%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	68%
41%	Shelter materials	❷	Shelter materials	50%
38%	Cooking items	❸	Fan	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 collection[14]	30%
52%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	47%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	46%
43%	Clinic too far away	❷	Clinic too far away	35%
42%	Supplies unavailable	❸	None	31%

Education

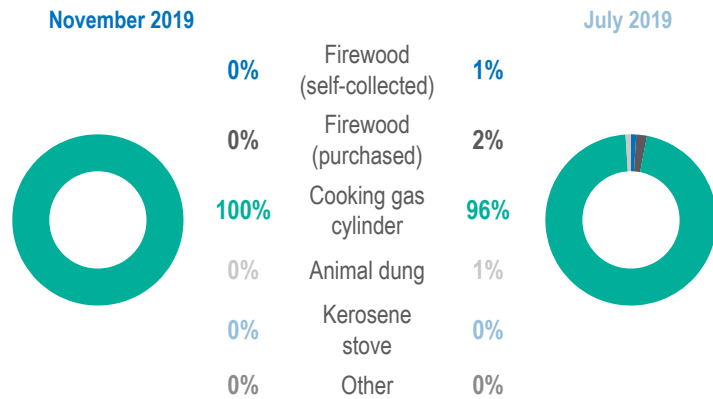| November 2019		July 2019
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	84%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
34%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	56%
34%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	37%
33%	Improved curriculum	❸	Money for education	33%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Face to face	❶	Loudspeakers	73%
75%	Loudspeakers	❷	Face to face	71%
14%	Printed leaflet	❸	Information hub	6%

November 2019		July 2019
56%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	39%
74%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	71%

November 2019		July 2019
1%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	4%
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	76%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
88%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	83%
71%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	73%
17%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	10%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	43%
	Access to food	52%
❷	Clothing	18%
	Solar	19%
❸	Electricity/solar	21%
	Fan	20%

■ 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.
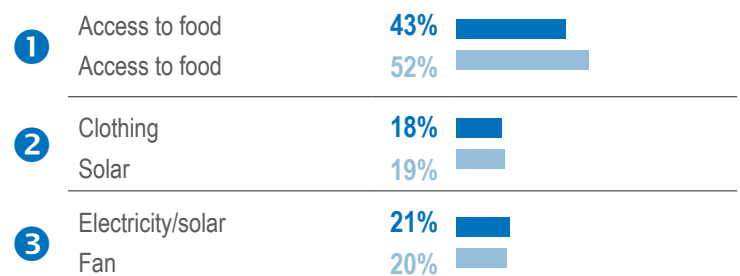
Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 22   Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison

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 relevent, 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

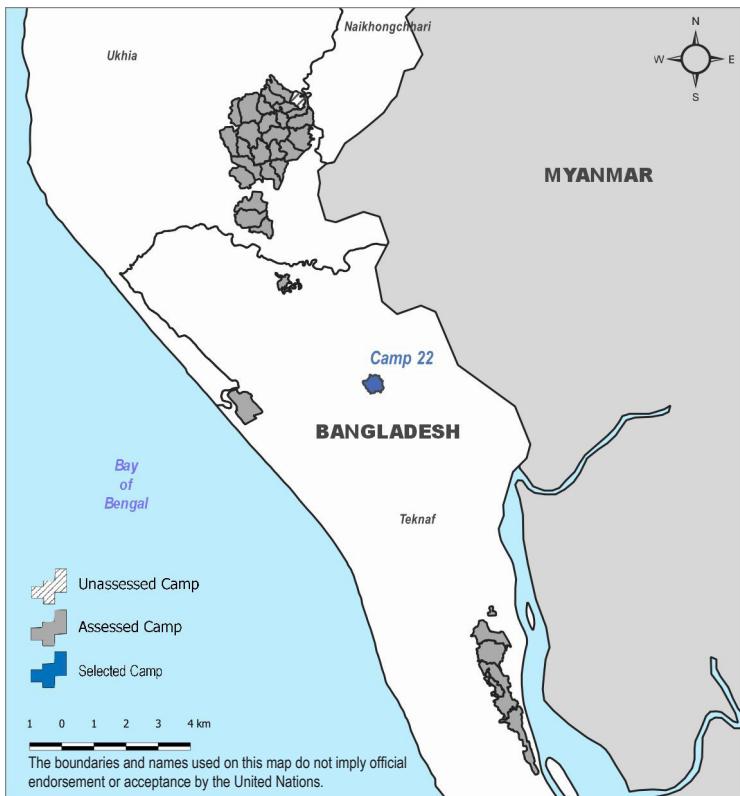|	
Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[1]	22,215
Population (families)[1]	4,587
Camp Area	0.56 km²
Population density	39,862 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	21%
8%	12 - 17 years	8%
12%	5 - 11 years	10%
8%	1 - 4 years	9%
1%	<1 year	2%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
45%	Improved paths and roads	①	Improved paths and roads	55%
43%	Advice about safety issues	②	Increased community watch groups	45%
32%	Better camp management	③	Better camp management	37%
27%	Locks in shelters	④	Advice about safety issues	31%
25%	More lighting	⑤	Increased policing	22%

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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
55%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	43%
22%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues	27%
11%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	25%

Women

54%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	43%
25%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of trafficking	27%
11%	Natural hazards	❸	No issues	24%

Boys

38%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	66%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of trafficking	38%
33%	Road accident	❸	Risk of early marriage	23%

Girls

35%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	75%
34%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of trafficking	42%
32%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Violence in the community	14%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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		July 2019
75%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	85%

🥣 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
98%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	89%

WFP / Humanitarian Actors: 100% (November 2019), 99% (July 2019)
Private donations: 0% (November 2019), 2% (July 2019)
Other: 0% (November 2019), 0% (July 2019)

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
56%	Eat less preferred food	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	38%
55%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷	Eat less preferred food	35%
36%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	12%

November 2019		July 2019
88%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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 / Women

November 2019				
73%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	74%
49%	No lighting	❷	No lighting	48%
33%	No gender seperation	❸	No gender seperation	38%

July 2019				
62%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	56%
45%	Latrine is full	❷	No gender seperation	51%
33%	No lighting	❸	Latrine is full	41%

November 2019		July 2019
76%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	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 (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	0%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	100%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
97%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
60%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	51%
49%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	35%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	87%
55%	Blanket	❷	Fan	63%
26%	Shelter materials	❸	Shelter materials	40%

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 collection[14]	24%
58%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	46%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
66%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	58%
48%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	38%
28%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Clinic too far away	20%

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 camps[16]	92%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	68%
35%	Improved curriculum	❷	Better teachers	45%
35%	Money for education	❸	Money for education	33%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	98%
70%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	58%
18%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	4%

November 2019		July 2019
47%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	45%
75%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	81%

November 2019		July 2019
0%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	1%
82%	of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion	85%

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
92%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	81%
70%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	64%
10%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	7%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	48%	
	Access to food		32%
❷	Electricity/solar	24%	
	Solar		25%
❸	Clothing	23%	
	Solar		38%
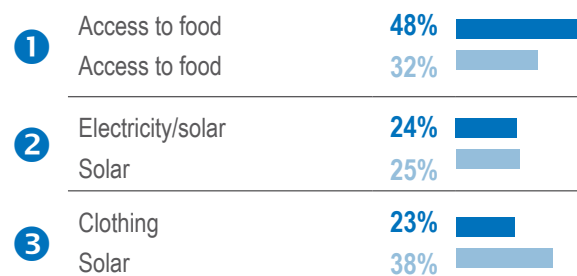
■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

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 le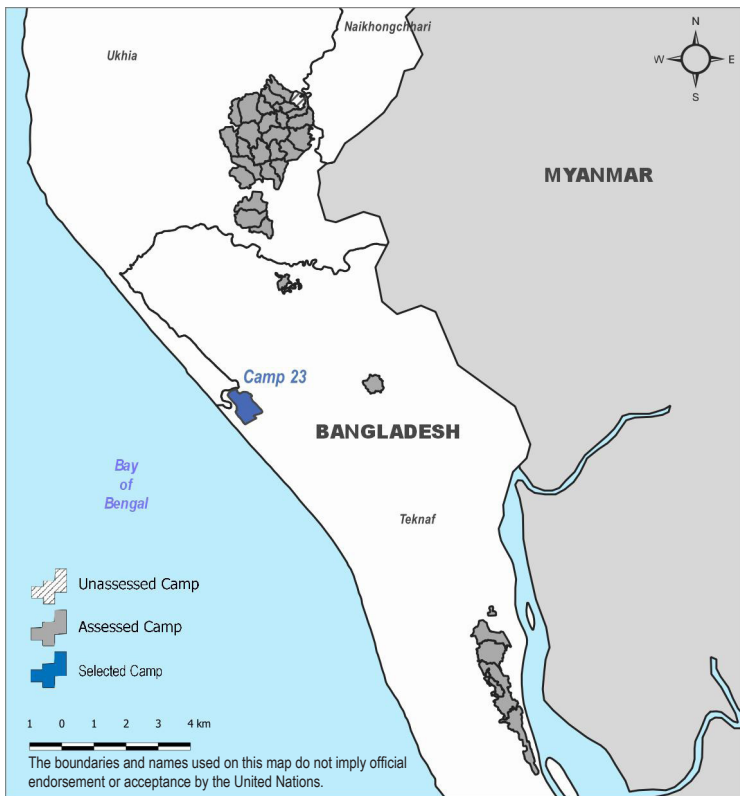vel and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 23, where 116 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, 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.

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	4,150 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	25%	
8%	12 - 17 years	5%	
13%	5 - 11 years	10%	
6%	1 - 4 years	7%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
55%	More lighting	①	Advice about safety issues	63%
44%	Advice about safety issues	②	Better camp management	45%
41%	Improved paths and roads	③	Increased community watch groups	42%
41%	Improved paths and roads	④	Natural disaster warning system	28%
34%	Increased community watch groups	⑤	Improved paths and roads	25%

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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 camp[9] **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.
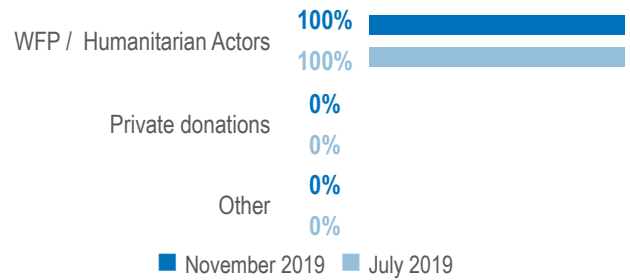10. This question was asked to a subset of 70 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

November 2019 / **July 2019**

74% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **61%**

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019 / **July 2019**

95% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **100%**

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 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 / **July 2019**

89% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **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 / **Women**

November 2019

62%	Too many people	①	Too many people	59%
47%	Latrine is full	②	No gender seperation	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 seperation	42%

November 2019 / **July 2019**

58% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **33%**

28% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **32%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
2%	Firewood (purchased)	5%
98%	Cooking gas cylinder	94%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
66%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	84%
65%	Blanket	❷	Cooking items	57%
55%	Mat	❸	Fan	46%

Health

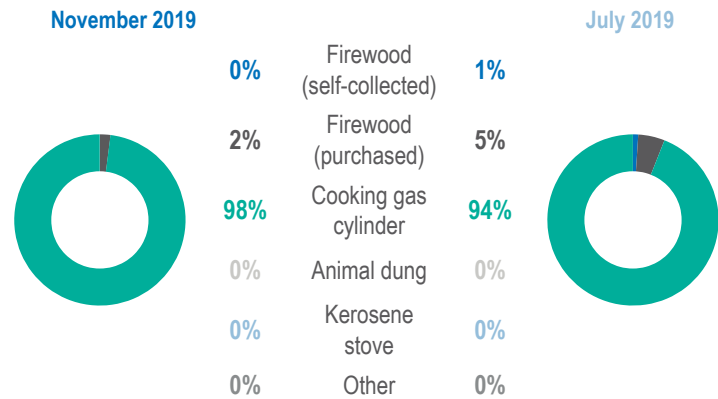| November 2019		July 2019
37%	of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[14]	27%
53%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	38%

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	61%
59%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	42%
22%	None	❸	Treatment unavailable	29%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
95%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	94%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
66%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	83%
47%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	55%
35%	Better teachers	❸	Money for education	35%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
94%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	96%
26%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	41%
22%	Phone call	❸	Printed leaflet	11%

November 2019		July 2019
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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
92%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	88%
77%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	49%
15%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Government authorities/ army	6%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	61%	
	Access to food		40%
❷	Electricity/solar	26%	
	Solar		20%
❸	Electricity/solar	22%	
	Solar		24%

■ 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.

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 ho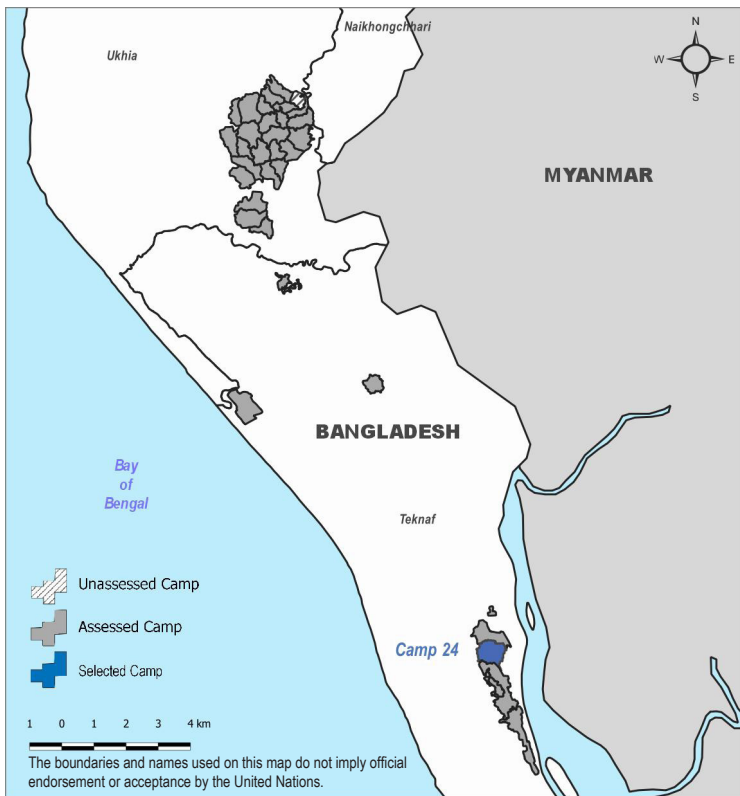useholds selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 24, where 99 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, 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.
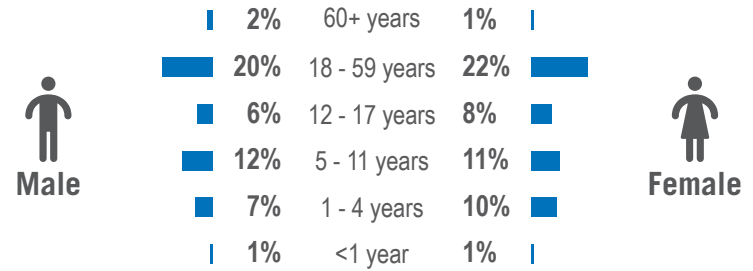

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

Camp 24

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	28,551 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	22%
6%	12 - 17 years	8%
12%	5 - 11 years	11%
7%	1 - 4 years	10%
1%	<1 year	1%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
54%	Advice about safety issues	①	Better camp management	53%
54%	More lighting	②	Improved paths and roads	46%
38%	Improved paths and roads	③	Increased community watch groups	43%
33%	Better camp management	④	Natural disaster warning system	29%
29%	Increased community watch groups	⑤	Advice about safety issues	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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019			July 2019
38%	No issues	❶ Fear of kidnapping	43%
31%	Violence in the community	❷ No issues	33%
28%	Fear of kidnapping	❸ Violence in the community	27%

Women

November 2019			July 2019
49%	No issues	❶ No issues	37%
24%	Fear of sexual assault	❷ Violence in the community	26%
19%	Violence in the home	❸ Fear of sexual assault	24%

Boys

November 2019			July 2019
40%	Fear of kidnapping	❶ Fear of kidnapping	58%
31%	Road accident	❷ No issues	28%
31%	No issues	❸ Violence in the community	21%

Girls

November 2019			July 2019
47%	Road accident	❶ Fear of kidnapping	59%
38%	Fear of kidnapping	❷ Fear of trafficking	31%
25%	Fear of trafficking	❸ Natural hazards	27%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 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 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.

71% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **80%**
(November 2019 / July 2019)

Food Security and Nutrition

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **97%**
(November 2019 / July 2019)

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019			July 2019
68%	Eat less preferred food	❶ Borrow food from friends or relatives	47%
59%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❷ Eat less preferred food	36%
30%	Limit portion size	❸ Limit portion size	18%

52% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **47%**
(November 2019 / July 2019)

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 / Women

November 2019			
67%	Too many people	❶ Too many people	72%
49%	No lighting	❷ No lighting	51%
36%	No gender seperation	❸ No gender seperation	43%

July 2019			
74%	Too many people	❶ Too many people	73%
44%	No gender seperation	❷ No gender seperation	52%
42%	Latrine is full	❸ Latrine is full	40%

74% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **54%**
(November 2019 / July 2019)

28% 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**

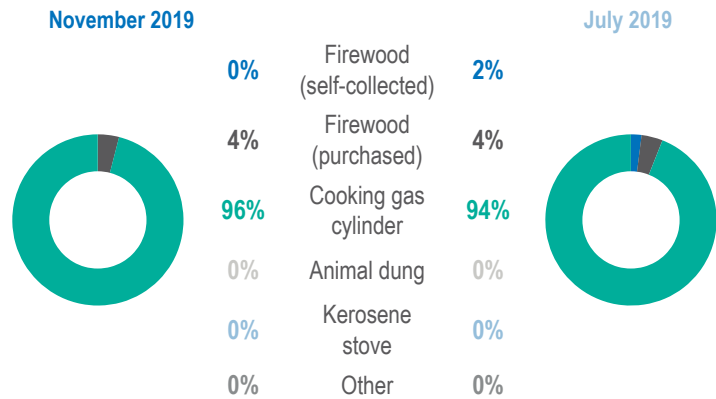| November 2019	Fuel source	July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
4%	Firewood (purchased)	4%
96%	Cooking gas cylinder	94%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

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 collection[14]	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
83%	Crowded	①	Crowded	73%
55%	Supplies unavailable	②	Supplies unavailable	22%
24%	Treatment unavailable	③	Treatment unavailable	21%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
93%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	93%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
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 information[15]:

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 oppurtunity 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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
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:

	Need	%
①	Access to food	58%
	Access to food	43%
②	Electricity/solar	21%
	Household/cooking items	26%
③	Electricity/solar	25%
	Solar	21%

■ 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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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 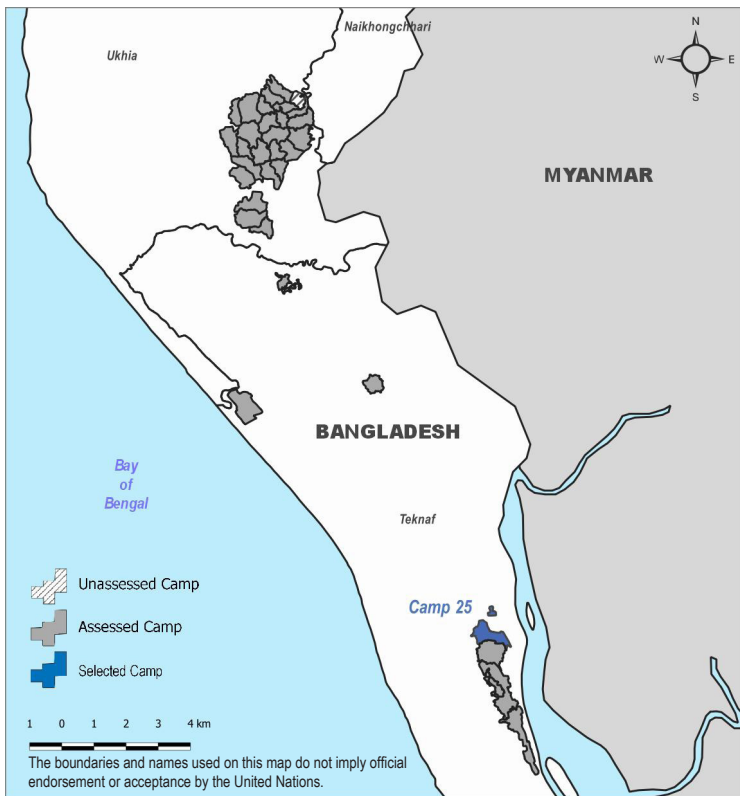with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 25, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, 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.
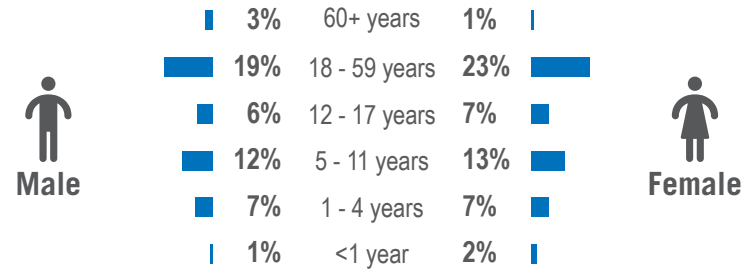
Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	8,585 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
3%	60+ years	1%
19%	18 - 59 years	23%
6%	12 - 17 years	7%
12%	5 - 11 years	13%
7%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	2%

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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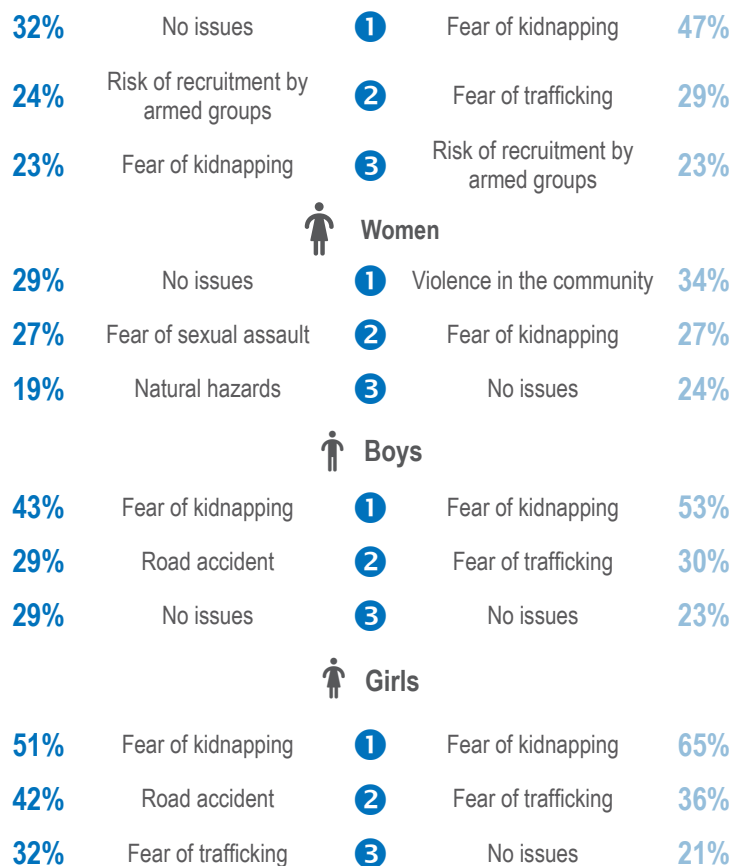4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking,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

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				July 2019
32%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	47%
24%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❷	Fear of trafficking	29%
23%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	23%

Women

November 2019				July 2019
29%	No issues	❶	Violence in the community	34%
27%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	27%
19%	Natural hazards	❸	No issues	24%

Boys

November 2019				July 2019
43%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	53%
29%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	30%
29%	No issues	❸	No issues	23%

Girls

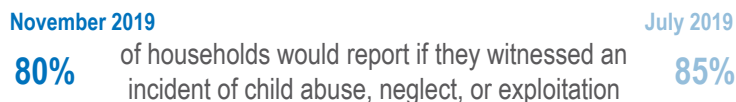| November 2019				July 2019
51%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping	65%
42%	Road accident	❷	Fear of trafficking	36%
32%	Fear of trafficking	❸	No issues	21%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:
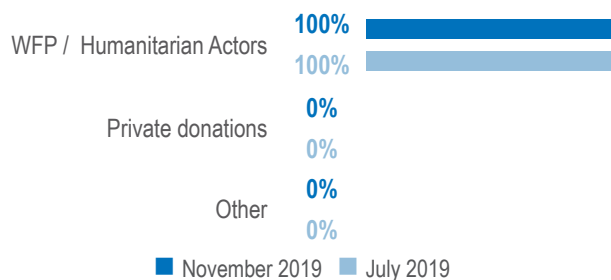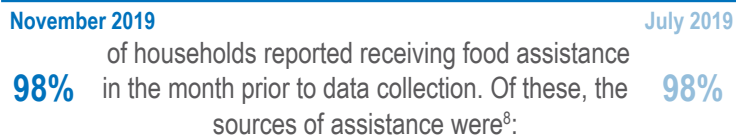
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **99%**
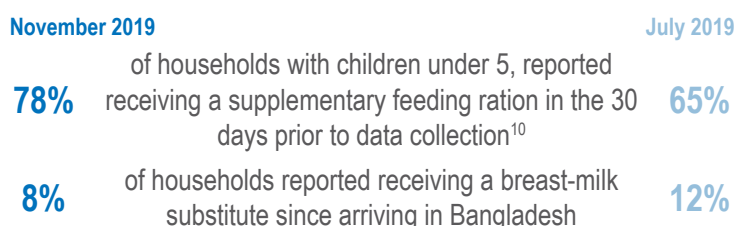
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that reported 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.

80% (November 2019) of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **85%** (July 2019)

🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

98% (November 2019) of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]: **98%** (July 2019)

Source	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	42%
51%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	32%
32%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	19%

78% (November 2019) of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10] **65%** (July 2019)

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 / Women

November 2019

Men				Women
68%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	60%
47%	No lighting	❷	No lighting	49%
24%	Insufficient water at latrines	❸	No gender seperation	28%

July 2019

Men				Women
71%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	77%
63%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	56%
32%	Latrine is not clean	❸	No gender seperation	36%

81% (November 2019) of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **55%** (July 2019)

32% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **34%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | | **July 2019**

November 2019		July 2019
4%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
3%	Firewood (purchased)	11%
93%	Cooking gas cylinder	88%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
61%	Blanket	1	Solar light	64%
56%	Solar light	2	Shelter materials	38%
45%	Mat	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 collection[14]	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
72%	Crowded	1	Crowded	64%
31%	Supplies unavailable	2	Clinic too far away	36%
23%	Treatment unavailable	3	Supplies unavailable	25%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
99%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	99%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
59%	Supplies	1	Supplies	83%
54%	Money for education	2	Better teachers	38%
28%	Better teachers	3	Money for education	25%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
98%	Face to face	1	Face to face	92%
39%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	47%
24%	Phone call	3	Radio	13%

November 2019		July 2019
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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
89%	Mahji	1	Mahji	70%
72%	Camp In Charge	2	Camp In Charge	65%
9%	Site Management Support agency	3	Site Management Support agency	6%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
1	Access to food	48%	
	Shelter materials		37%
2	Clothing	27%	
	Shelter materials		26%
3	Electricity/solar	21%	
	Solar		21%

■ 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.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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.
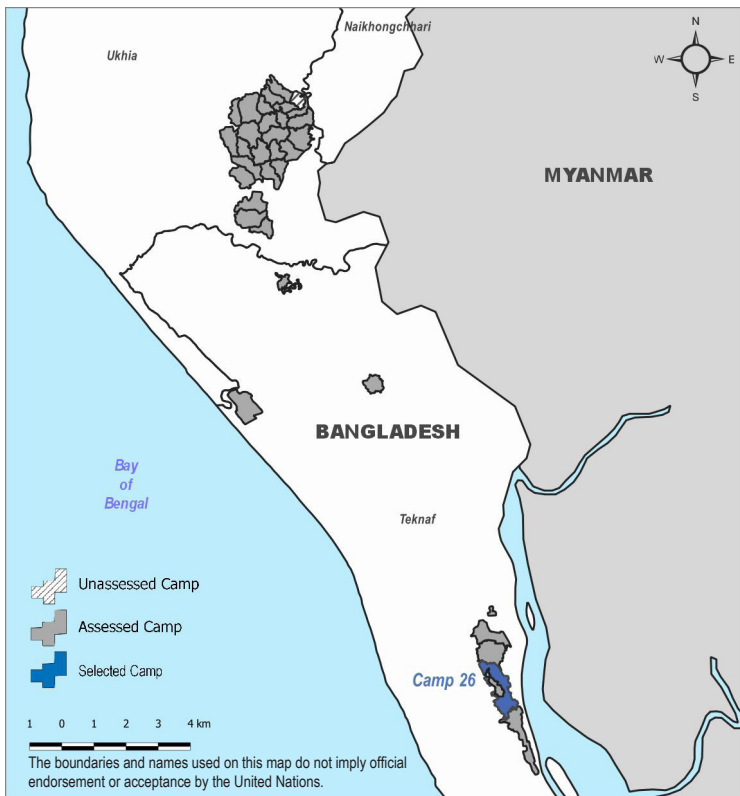
The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating 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 relevent, 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.
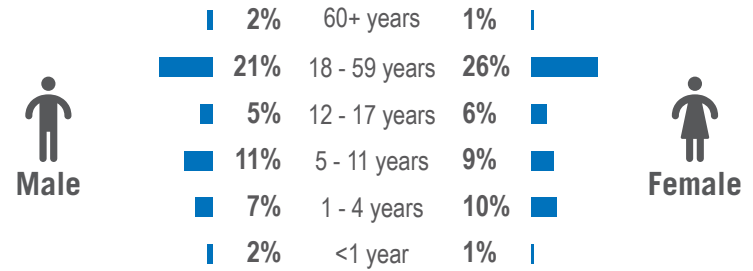

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	24,100 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
21%	18 - 59 years	26%	
5%	12 - 17 years	6%	
11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
7%	1 - 4 years	10%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019				July 2019
46%	Improved paths and roads	①	Better camp management	47%
42%	Advice about safety issues	②	Improved paths and roads	45%
37%	More lighting	③	Increased community watch groups	44%
32%	Better camp management	④	Advice about safety issues	39%
29%	Increased community watch groups	⑤	Increased policing	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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019					July 2019
34%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping		41%
25%	Violence in the community	❷	Risk of recruitment by armed groups		31%
23%	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	❸	No issues		22%

Women

37%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping		37%
27%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of sexual assault		26%
23%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	No issues		24%

Boys

36%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping		60%
33%	No issues	❷	Fear of trafficking		34%
33%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault		25%

Girls

43%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping		67%
34%	No issues	❷	Fear of trafficking		43%
28%	Fear of trafficking	❸	Natural hazards		17%

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019	November 2019	July 2019
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	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 camp[9] **88%**
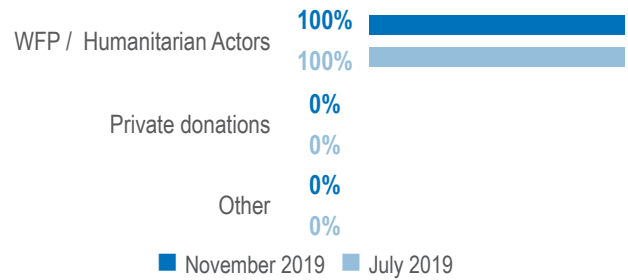
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 93 households that reported 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		July 2019
75%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	79%

🍲 Food Security and Nutrition

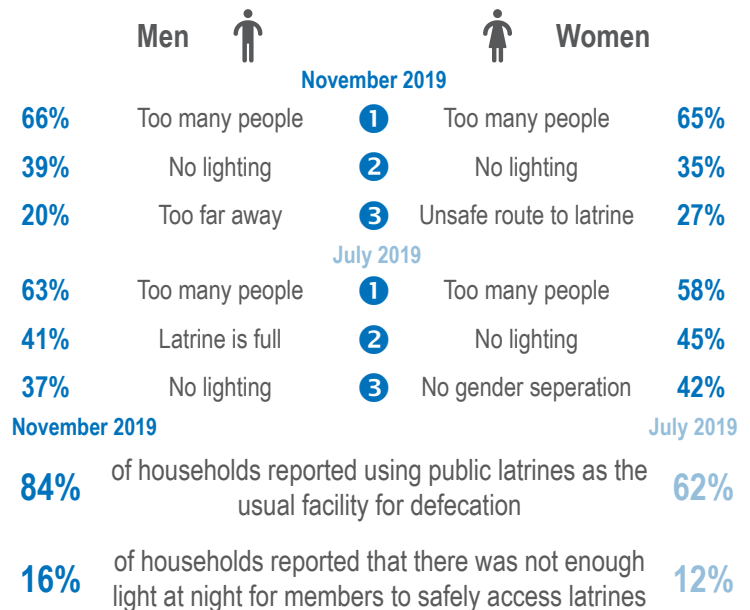| November 2019		July 2019
98%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	100%

	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	55%
49%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	34%
27%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	18%

November 2019		July 2019
68%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	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 / Women

November 2019

66%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	65%
39%	No lighting	❷	No lighting	35%
20%	Too far away	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	27%

July 2019

63%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	58%
41%	Latrine is full	❷	No lighting	45%
37%	No lighting	❸	No gender seperation	42%

November 2019		July 2019
84%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	62%
16%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	12%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019		July 2019
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
3%	Firewood (purchased)	0%
96%	Cooking gas cylinder	98%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
52%	Solar light	❶	Solar light	63%
51%	Blanket	❷	Cooking items	52%
43%	Cooking items	❸	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 collection[14]	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
69%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	55%
42%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far away	50%
36%	Clinic too far away	❸	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 camps[16]	84%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
53%	Supplies	❶	Supplies	67%
34%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	43%
30%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	Money for education	28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
88%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	89%
51%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	65%
29%	Phone call	❸	Radio	11%

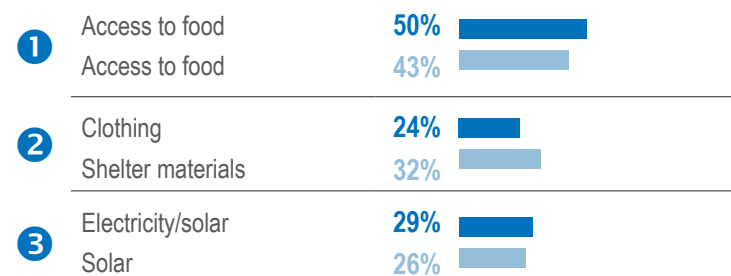| November 2019		July 2019
36%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	68%
75%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	75%

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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
90%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	90%
68%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	68%
12%	Government authorities/army	❸	Government authorities/army	21%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	50%
	Access to food	43%
❷	Clothing	24%
	Shelter materials	32%
❸	Electricity/solar	29%
	Solar	26%

■ November 2019　■ July 2019

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 27   Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
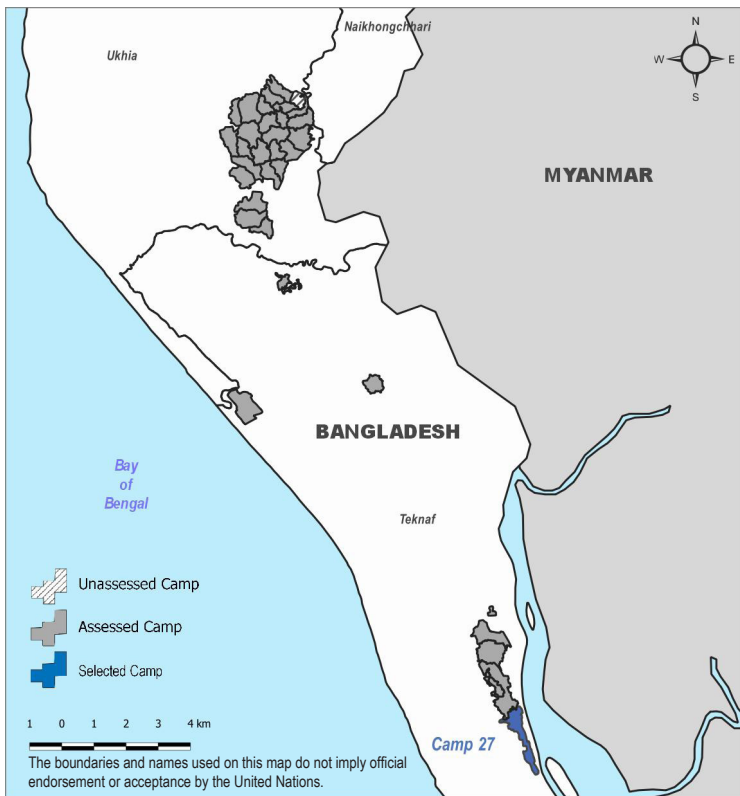
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.
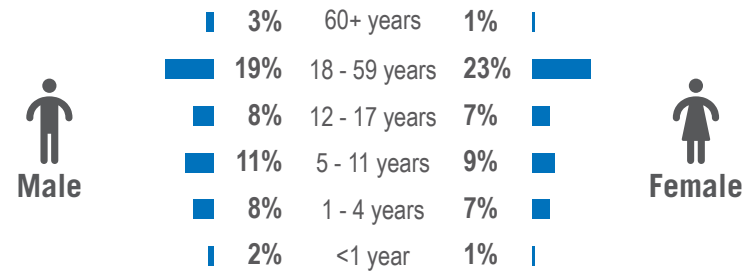

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	10,758 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
8%	12 - 17 years	7%	
11%	5 - 11 years	9%	
8%	1 - 4 years	7%	
2%	<1 year	1%	

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

November 2019					July 2019
43%	Advice about safety issues	①	Advice about safety issues		57%
43%	Increased community watch groups	②	Better camp management		48%
40%	Better camp management	③	Improved paths and roads		45%
35%	More lighting	④	Natural disaster warning system		33%
26%	Increased policing by authorities	⑤	Increased community watch groups		16%

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.

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 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.
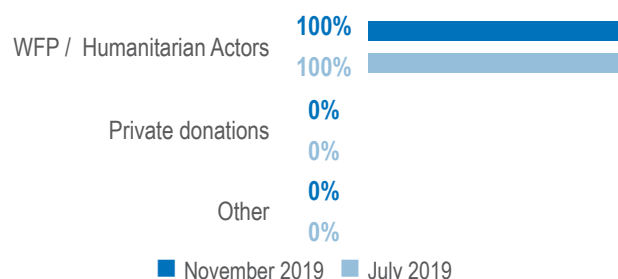9. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

November 2019		July 2019
75%	of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation	74%

🍲 Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019		July 2019
97%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[8]:	97%

Source	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

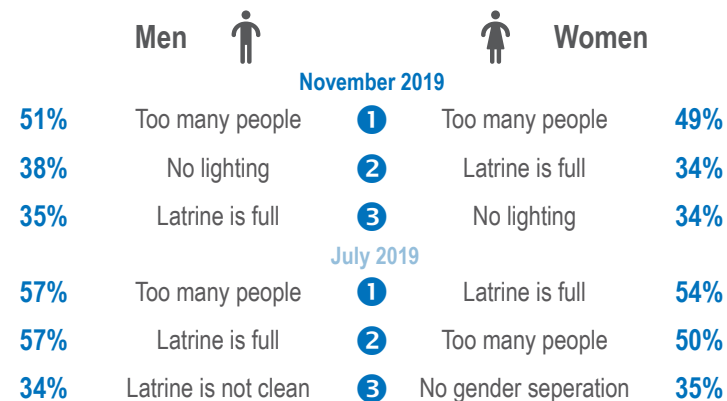| November 2019				July 2019
38%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	49%
35%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	②	Eat less preferred food	41%
22%	Limit portion size	③	Limit portion size	33%

November 2019		July 2019
92%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[10]	39%
4%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	20%

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
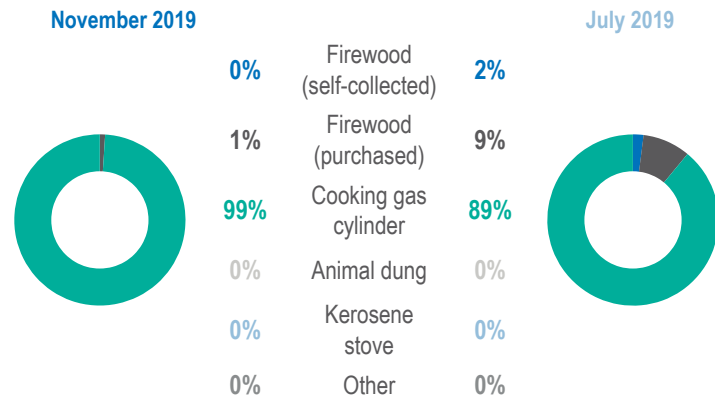
Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[8,11]:

Men / Women

November 2019

Men				Women
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

Men				Women
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 seperation	35%

November 2019		July 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%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | | **July 2019**

November 2019	Fuel source	July 2019
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	9%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	89%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

November 2019		July 2019
100%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	**100%**
90%	of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter	**84%**
72%	of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter	**43%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter and NFI needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
70%	Blanket	❶	Solar light	61%
44%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	60%
39%	Mat	❸	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 collection[14]	**32%**
56%	households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection	**29%**

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
67%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	68%
49%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	36%
32%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	26%

Education

November 2019		July 2019
93%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[16]	**96%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
48%	Better teachers	❶	Supplies	76%
46%	Supplies	❷	Better teachers	44%
39%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	Money for education	26%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
95%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	89%
49%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	64%
24%	Phone call	❸	Information hub	4%

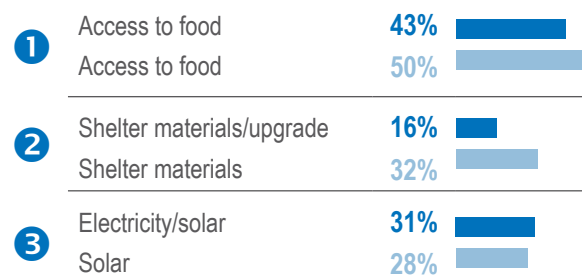| November 2019		July 2019
45%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	**35%**
86%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	**51%**

November 2019		July 2019
5%	of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps	**3%**
88%	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
82%	Mahji	❶	Mahji	91%
74%	Camp In Charge	❷	Camp In Charge	61%
17%	Site Management Support agency	❸	Site Management Support agency	12%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

	Need		
❶	Access to food	**43%**	
	Access to food	50%	
❷	Shelter materials/upgrade	**16%**	
	Shelter materials	32%	
❸	Electricity/solar	**31%**	
	Solar	28%	

■ 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.

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
July 2019 and November 2019 comparison
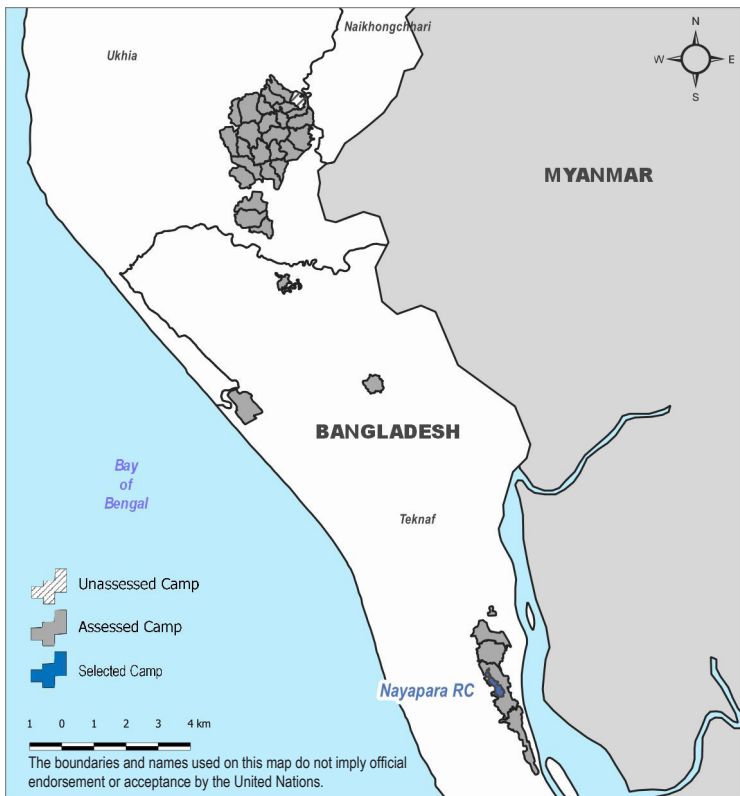
Round 6

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 relevent, 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.

Ukhia
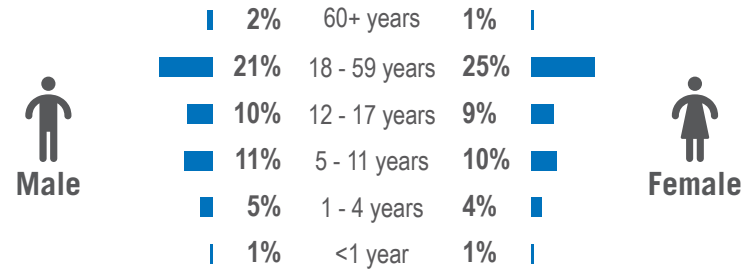Naikhongchhari
MYANMAR
BANGLADESH
Bay of Bengal
Teknaf
Nayapara RC

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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 km²
Population density	83,869 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	25%
10%	12 - 17 years	9%
11%	5 - 11 years	10%
5%	1 - 4 years	4%
1%	<1 year	1%

Female

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 disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need[3]

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 camps[5]:

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 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.

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp[6,7]:

Men

November 2019				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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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

November 2019				July 2019
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 incidents[8]:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	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 camp[9] **80%**
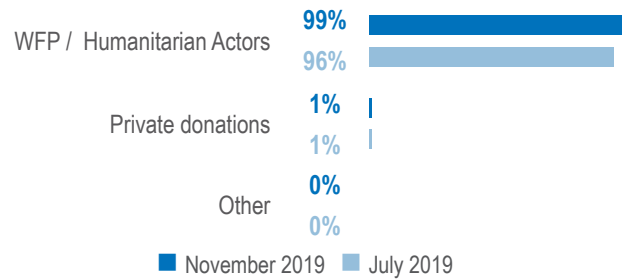
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 80 households that reported 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.
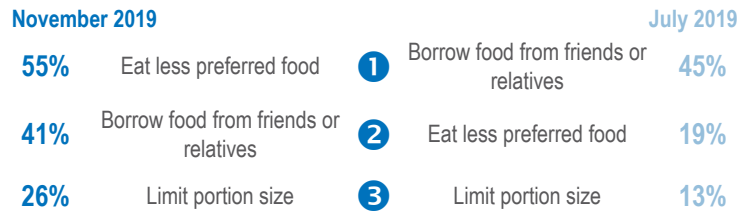

November 2019 **77%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **81%** **July 2019**

🍲 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 were[8]: **98%** **July 2019**
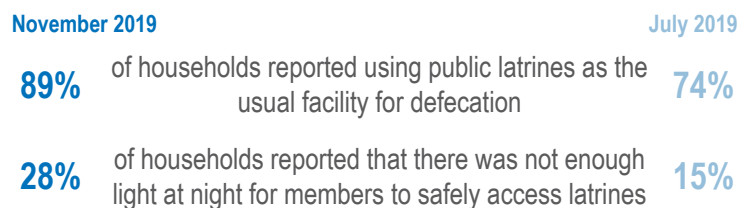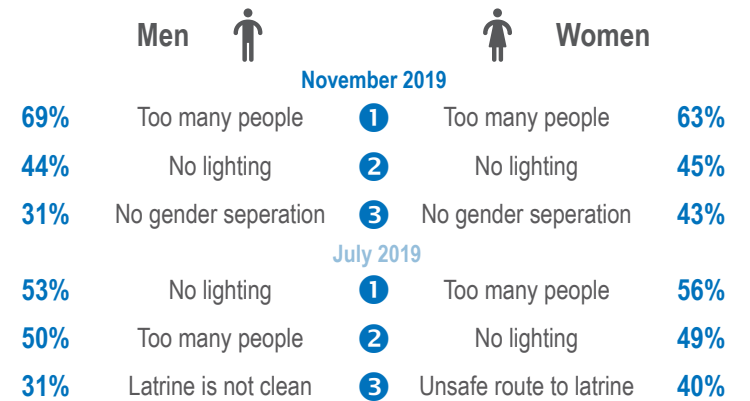
	November 2019	July 2019
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	96%
Private donations	1%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[8]:

November 2019				July 2019
55%	Eat less preferred food	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	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 collection[10] **84%** **July 2019**

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				Women
November 2019				
69%	Too many people	①	Too many people	63%
44%	No lighting	②	No lighting	45%
31%	No gender seperation	③	No gender seperation	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 **74%** **July 2019**

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
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	2%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	1%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	97%
1%	Animal dung	0%
1%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

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 needs[13]:

November 2019				July 2019
49%	Cooking items	❶	Solar light	57%
37%	Clothing	❷	Cooking items	53%
36%	Mosquito net	❸	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 collection[14]	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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
68%	Crowded	❶	Crowded	55%
56%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	46%
27%	Treatment unavailable	❸	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 camps[16]	74%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[14,16]

November 2019				July 2019
41%	Better teachers	❶	Supplies	65%
40%	Supplies	❷	Better teachers	51%
39%	Age appropriate curriculum	❸	Money for education	30%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
81%	Face to face	❶	Face to face	94%
59%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	52%
21%	Phone call	❸	Radio	10%

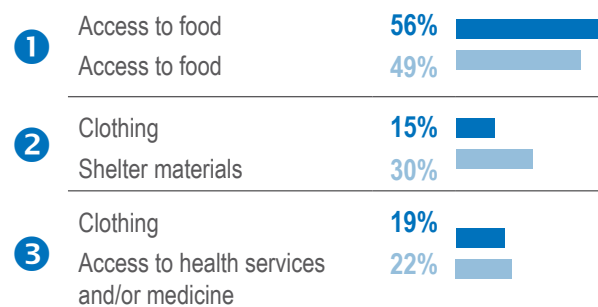| November 2019		July 2019
50%	of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps	46%
87%	of households reported knowing how to access available assistance	82%

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 camps[15]:

November 2019				July 2019
87%	Camp In Charge	❶	Camp In Charge	71%
48%	Community leader	❷	Mahji	64%
32%	Mahji	❸	Site Management Support agency	27%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

		November 2019	July 2019
❶	Access to food	56%	
	Access to food		49%
❷	Clothing	15%	
	Shelter materials		30%
❸	Clothing	19%	
	Access to health services and/or medicine		22%

■ November 2019 ■ July 2019