



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

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

Gender disaggregated comparison

Round 5

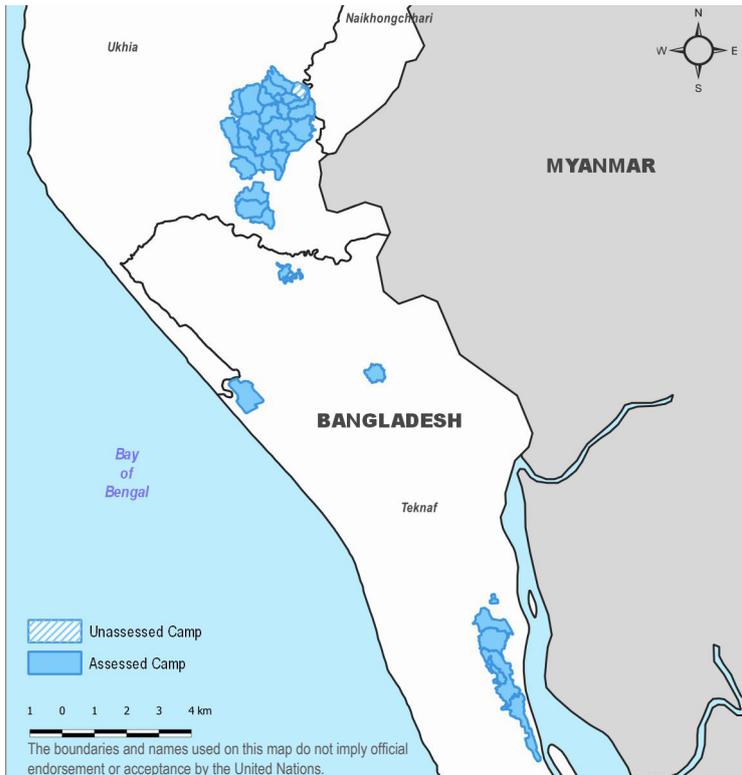
July 2019

## Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

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



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

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

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

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

4. Respondents could give up to three answers.



## Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

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

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

Families with PSN **31%**

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

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

**90%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



## Protection

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

Female respondents	Male respondents
<b>52%</b> Improved paths and roads <b>1</b>	Improved paths and roads <b>64%</b>
<b>35%</b> Advice about safety issues <b>2</b>	Increased community watch groups <b>47%</b>
<b>32%</b> Better camp management <b>3</b>	Advice about safety issues <b>43%</b>
<b>29%</b> Increased community watch groups <b>4</b>	Better camp management <b>41%</b>
<b>25%</b> Natural disaster warning systems <b>5</b>	Natural disaster warning systems <b>26%</b>

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

**75%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation **77%**



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

### Female respondents

- 40% No issues
- 30% Fear of kidnapping
- 24% Violence in the community
- 47% No issues
- 23% Natural hazards
- 20% Violence in the community
- 43% Fear of kidnapping
- 32% No issues
- 22% Road accident
- 38% No issues
- 37% Fear of kidnapping
- 16% Road accident



### Men

- 38% No issues
- 35% Fear of kidnapping
- 25% Natural hazards
- 37% No issues
- 29% Fear of kidnapping
- 28% Natural hazards
- 53% Fear of kidnapping
- 38% Fear of trafficking
- 27% Natural hazards
- 49% Fear of kidnapping
- 30% Fear of trafficking
- 27% No issues



### Women



### Boys



### Girls

### Male respondents

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>7</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents	Female respondents	Male respondents
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

### Female respondents

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8</sup>

### Male respondents

94%

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

6. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

7. Respondents could give multiple answers.

8. This question was asked to a subset of 1,761 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

9. This question was asked to a subset of 2,175 households that contained children under 5.

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

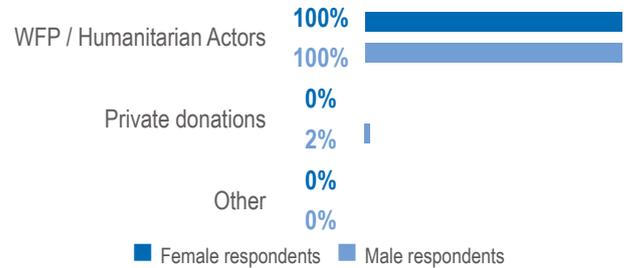


## Food Security and Nutrition

### Female respondents

94%

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>7</sup>:



### Male respondents

98%

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

- 39% Eat less preferred or expensive food
- 38% Borrow food from friends or relatives
- 16% Limit portion size
- 47% Borrow food from friends or relatives
- 29% Eat less preferred or expensive food
- 21% Limit portion size

64% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>9</sup>

76%

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

28%



## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

### Female respondents

- 69% Too many people
- 34% Latrine is full
- 29% Too far away



### Men

- 62% Too many people
- 42% Latrine is full
- 26% Too far away



### Women

- 70% Too many people
- 33% Latrine is full
- 31% No gender separation
- 59% Too many people
- 47% No gender separation
- 37% Latrine is full

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

58%

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

25%

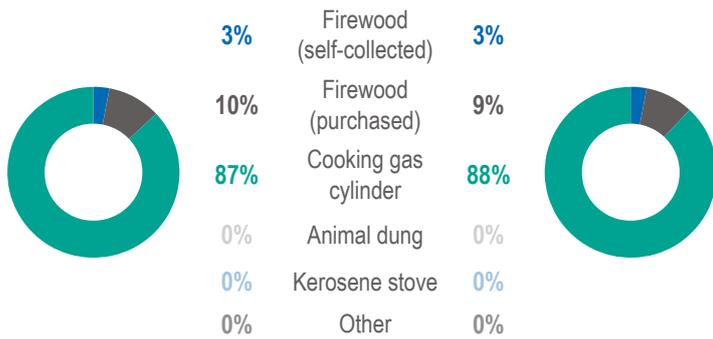


## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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



## Health

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

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

61%	Crowded	1	Crowded	57%
28%	Clinic too far away	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Supplies unavailable	3	Clinic too far away	26%

11. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

13. Respondents could give multiple responses.

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



## Education

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

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

97% of households reported they are satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps 94%



## CwC and Site Management

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

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

54% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps 51%  
 66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance 81%

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

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

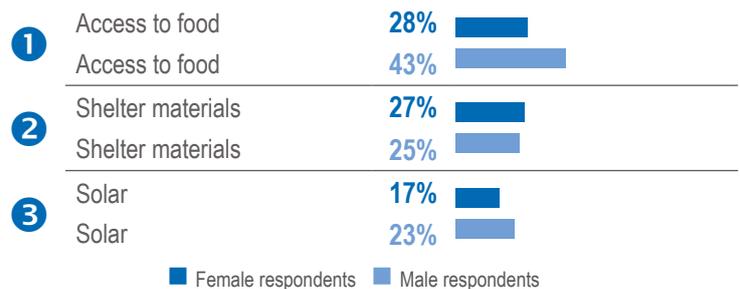
2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps 3%

82% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion 83%



## Priority Needs

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



■ Female respondents ■ Male respondents



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

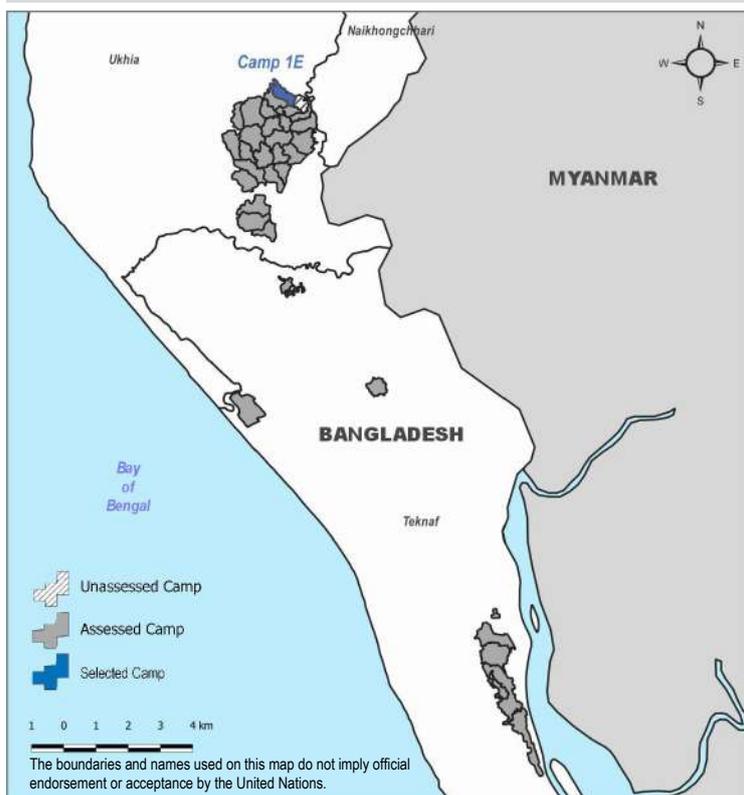
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**12%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	6%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	12%
Families with PSN	32%		

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

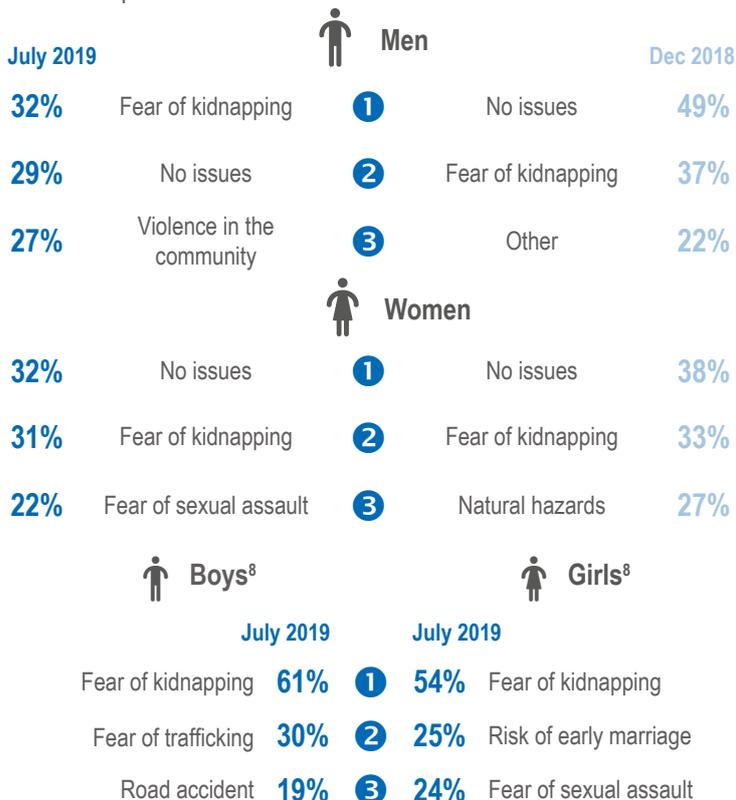
Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
51%	Improved paths and roads	45%
41%	Advice about safety issues	42%
40%	Increased community watch groups	29%
24%	Better camp management	27%
19%	Street signs	22%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>  
2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>  
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.  
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.  
5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

82% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 46 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

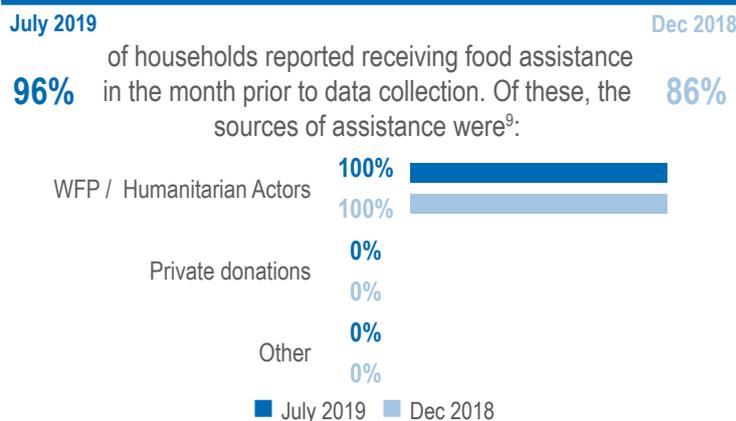
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

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

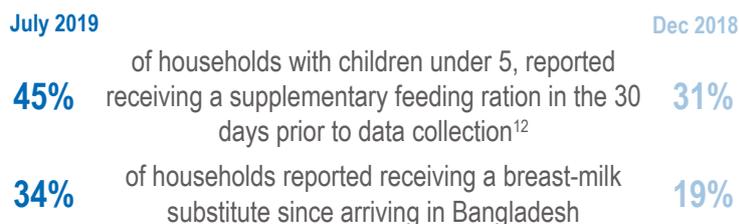
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

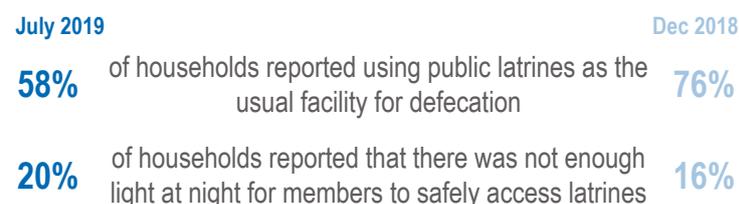
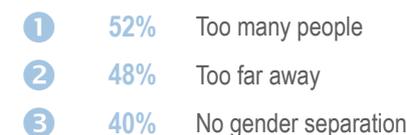


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



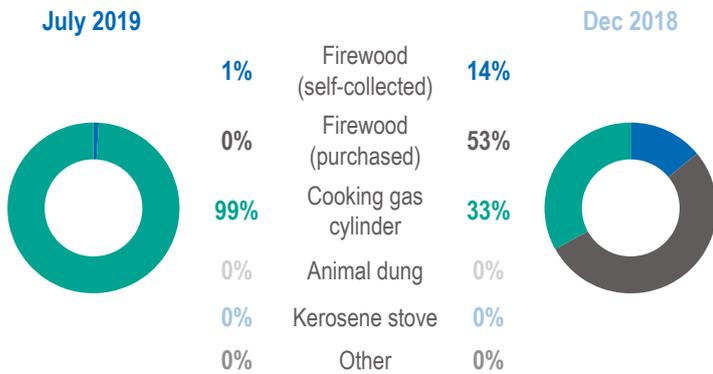
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%** Dec 2018

July 2019 **90%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **95%** Dec 2018

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



### Health

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

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



**43%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

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

### Education

July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **86%** Dec 2018

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



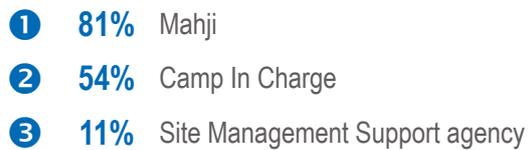
**69%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**86%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **6%** Dec 2018

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

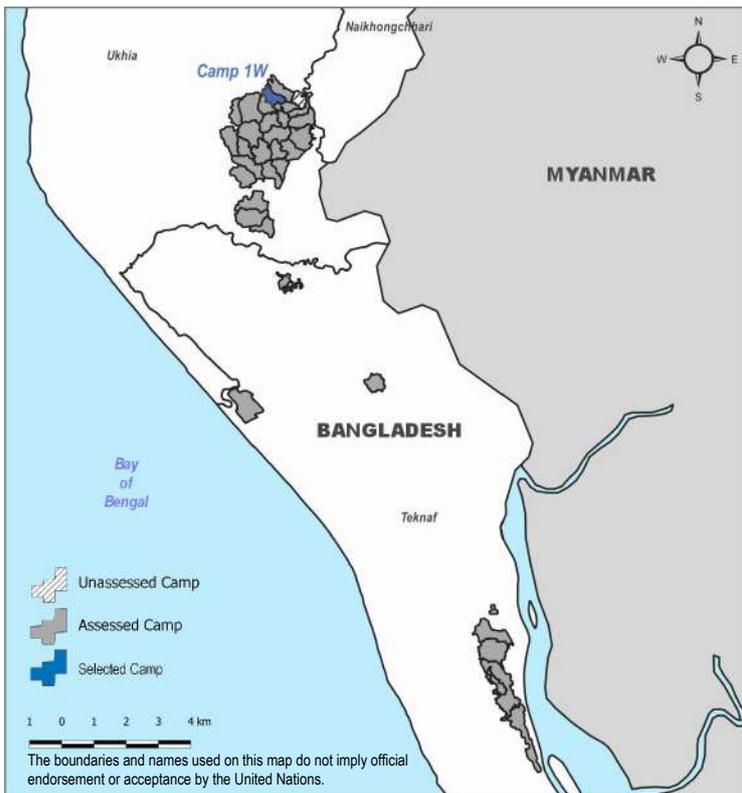
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**6%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

**100%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

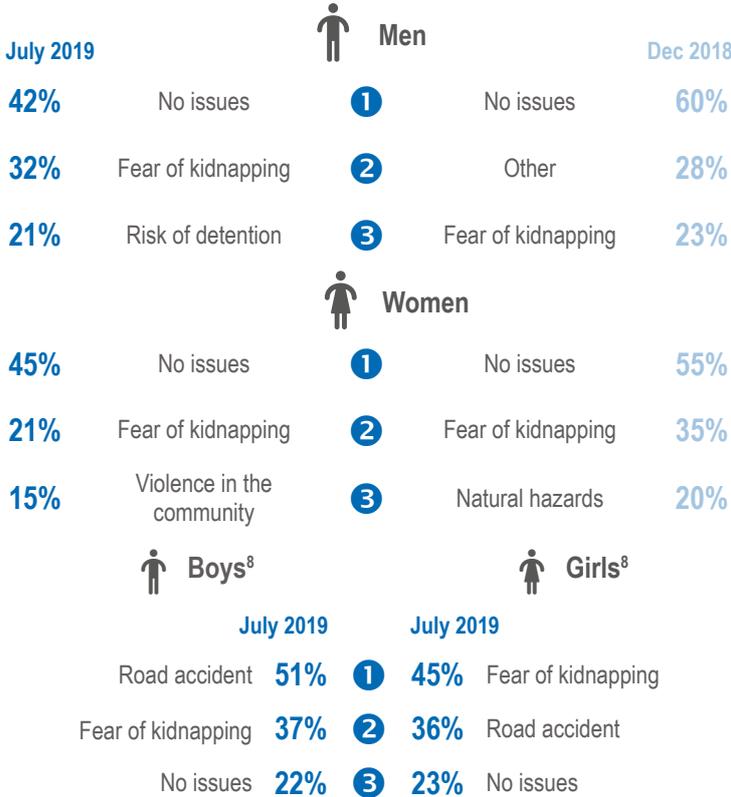
Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019	Dec 2018
46%	61%
43%	56%
42%	36%
32%	22%
23%	12%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>  
 2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>  
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 4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.  
 5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

51% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

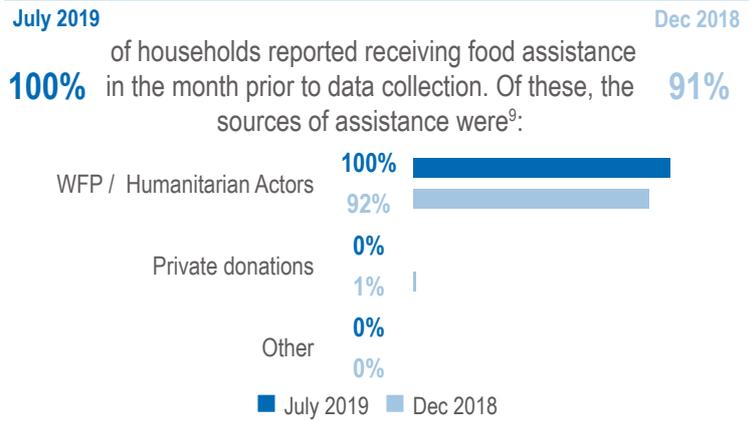
12. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that contained children under 5.

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

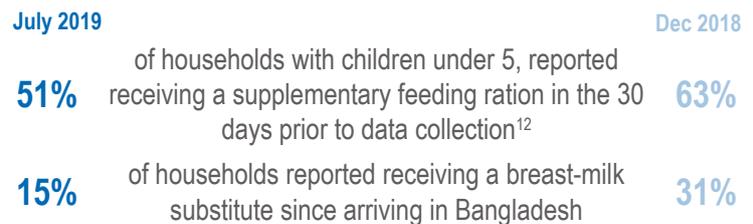
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

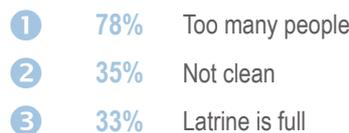


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



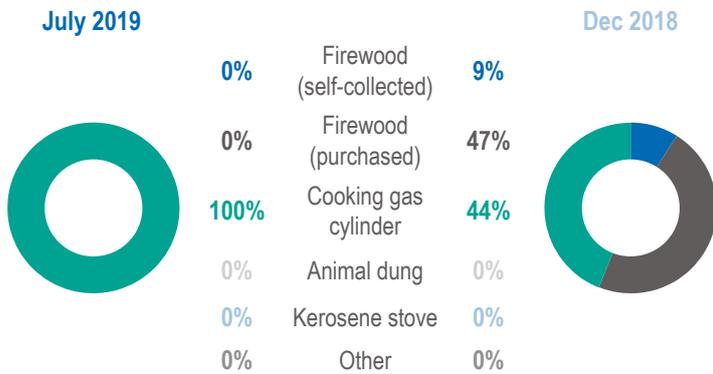
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

**90%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **98%**

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



### Health

**33%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**43%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **86%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

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

**0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **8%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

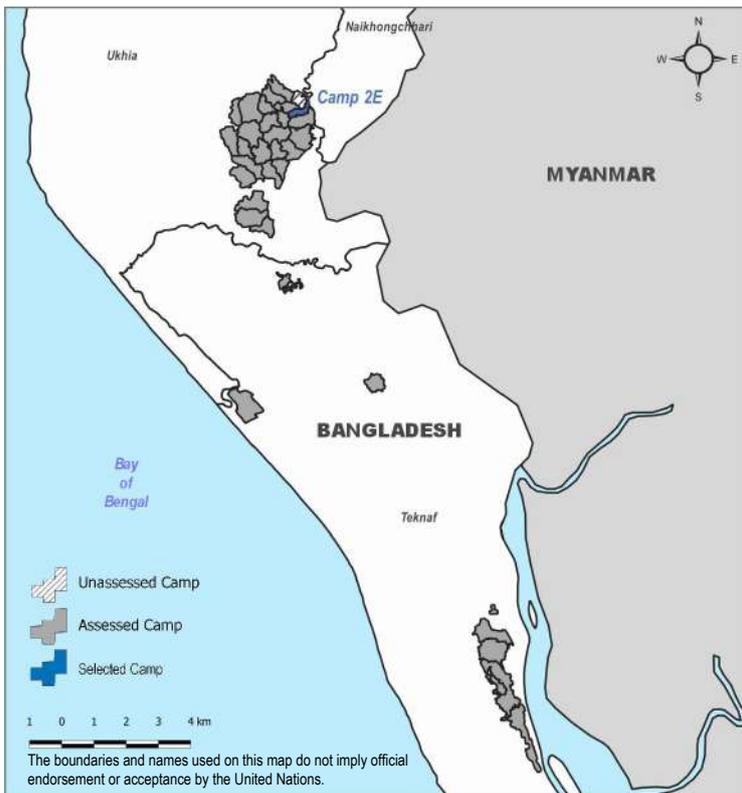
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



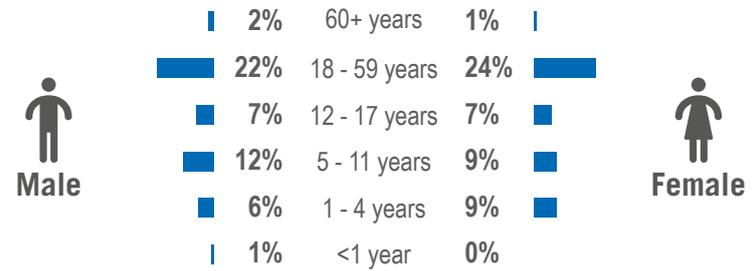
### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**50%** of individuals are under 18  
**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

**6%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PSN	31%		

**68%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads	76%
34%	Increased community watch groups	64%
32%	Advice about safety issues	55%
31%	Better camp management	14%
24%	Natural disaster warning system	12%

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

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

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

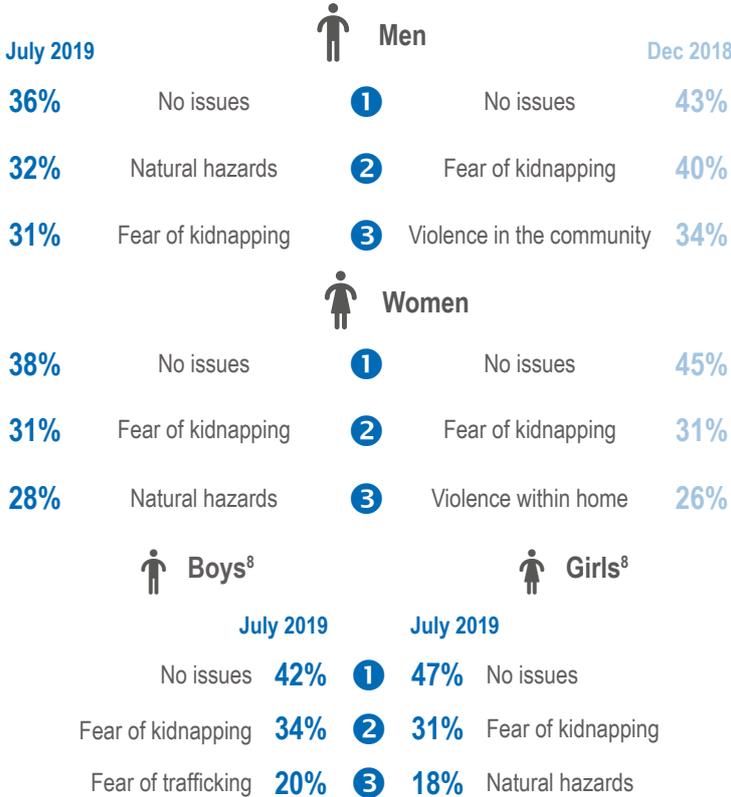
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

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

89% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

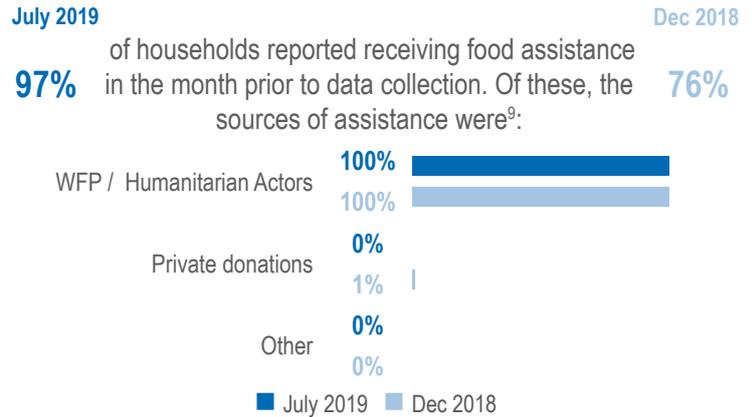
12. This question was asked to a subset of 59 households that contained children under 5.

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

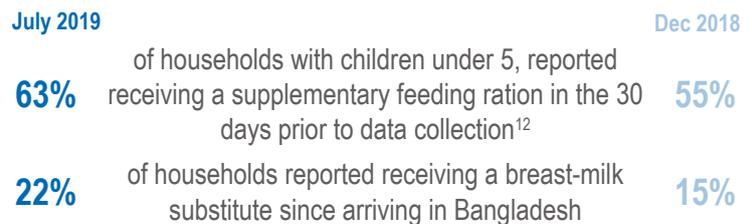
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

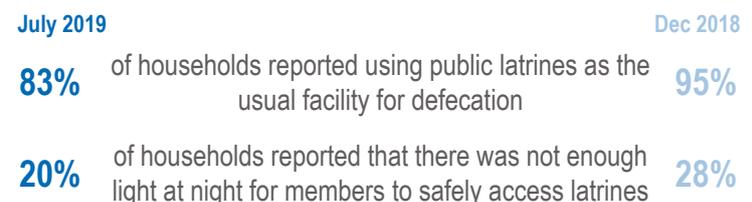
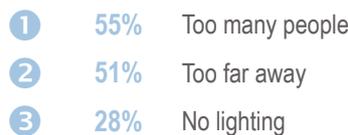


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



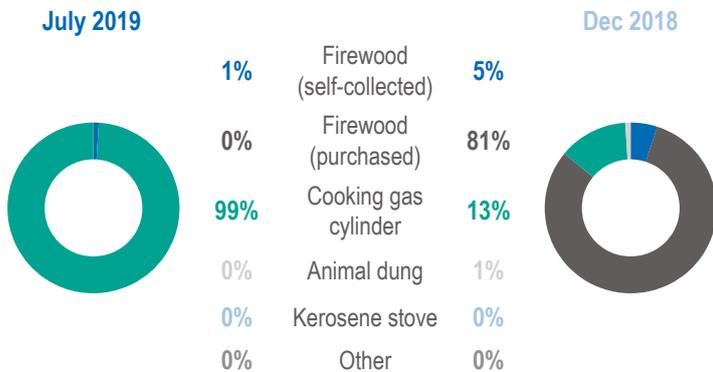
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

July 2019 **94%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **99%**

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

July 2019	Rank	Support	Dec 2018
48%	1	Solar light	84%
47%	2	Cooking items	54%
46%	3	Shelter materials	49%
		Fuel	84%
		NFIs	54%
		Clothing	49%

### Health

July 2019 **22%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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

July 2019	Rank	Challenge	Dec 2018
46%	1	Crowded	40%
37%	2	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	3	None	25%
		Supplies unavailable	40%
		Clinic too far away	35%
		Treatment unavailable	25%

July 2019 **19%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **75%**

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

July 2019	Rank	Priority	Dec 2018
75%	1	Supplies	61%
30%	2	Better teachers	32%
22%	3	Money for education	31%
		Better teachers	61%
		Improved curriculum	32%
		Religious education	31%

### CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019	Rank	Method	Dec 2018
90%	1	Face to face	96%
52%	2	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	3	Radio	59%
		Face-to-face	96%
		Loudspeakers	72%
		Phone call	59%

July 2019 **54%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **76%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **7%**

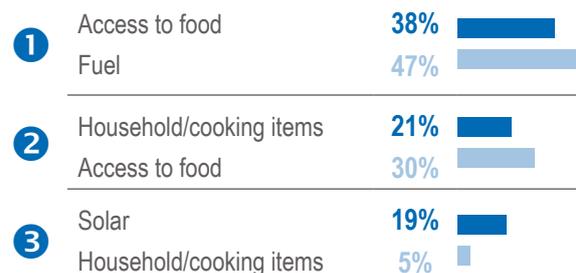
July 2019 **84%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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

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

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

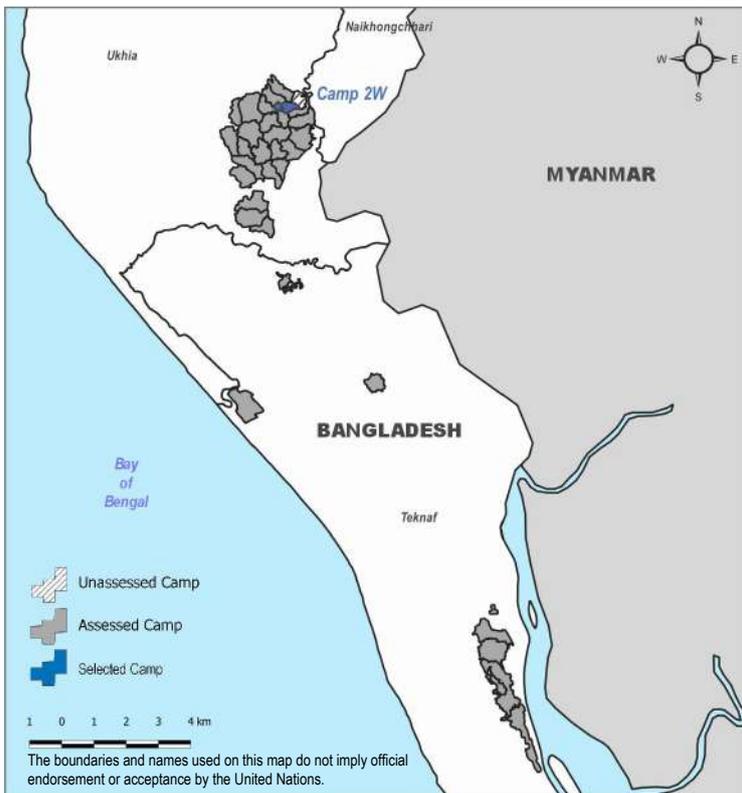
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**54%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

**3%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	29%		

**83%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019	Dec 2018
50% Increased community watch groups	64% Improved paths and roads
50% Improved paths and roads	55% Advice about safety issues
44% Better camp management	40% Better camp management
38% Advice about safety issues	22% Improved access for vulnerable persons
20% Street signs	18% Natural disaster warning systems

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

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

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

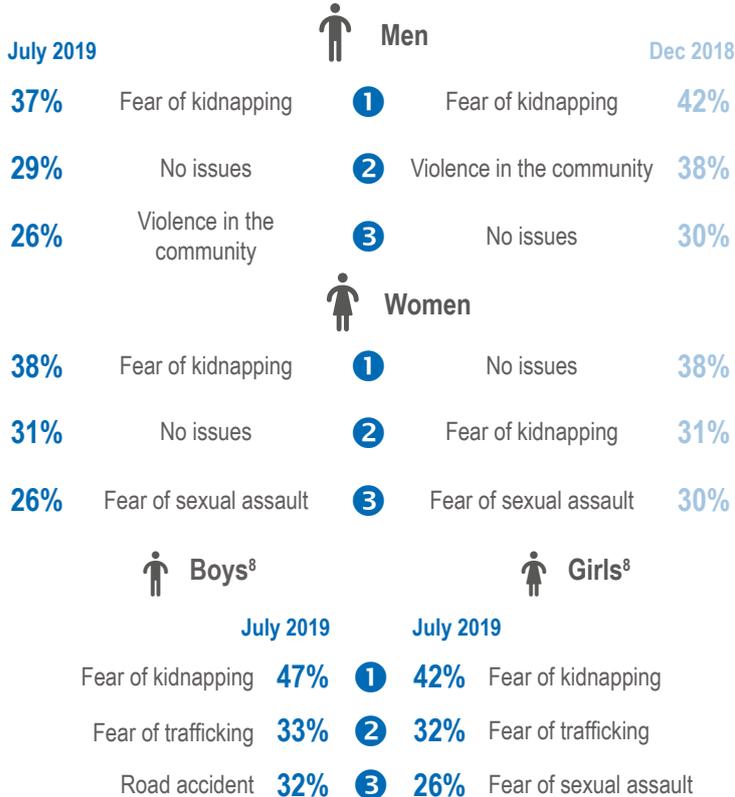
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

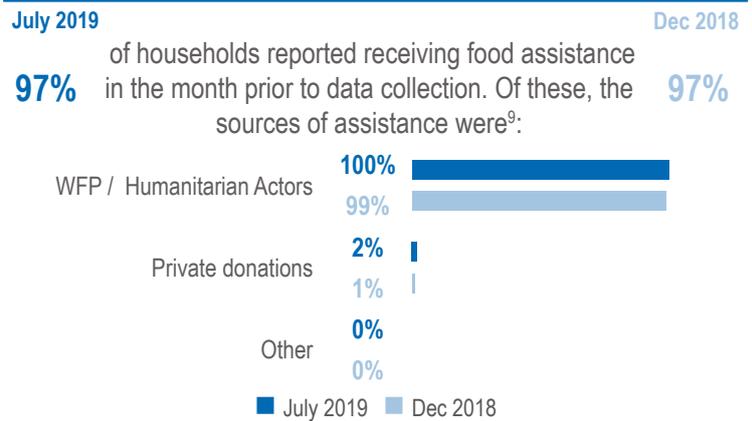
11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

12. This question was asked to a subset of 90 households that contained children under 5.

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

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

## Food Security and Nutrition



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

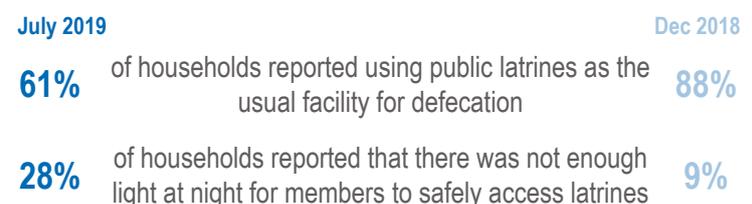
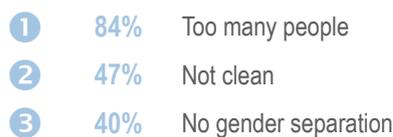


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



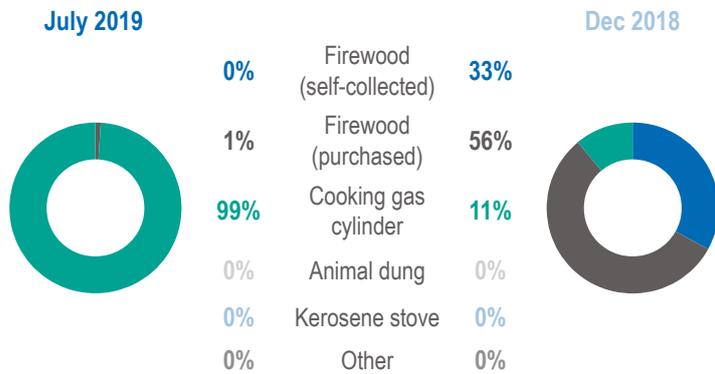
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **95%**

**85%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **92%**

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>62%</b>	Shelter materials <b>1</b>	Fuel <b>94%</b>
<b>47%</b>	Solar light <b>2</b>	Clothing <b>49%</b>
<b>44%</b>	Cooking items <b>3</b>	Cooking items <b>37%</b>

### Health

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

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>55%</b>	Crowded <b>1</b>	Supplies unavailable <b>60%</b>
<b>49%</b>	Supplies unavailable <b>2</b>	Treatment unavailable <b>35%</b>
<b>21%</b>	None <b>3</b>	Crowded <b>23%</b>

**35%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **81%**

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

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

### CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>92%</b>	Face to face <b>1</b>	Face-to-face <b>98%</b>
<b>71%</b>	Loudspeakers <b>2</b>	Loudspeakers <b>59%</b>
<b>9%</b>	Information hub <b>3</b>	Phone call <b>37%</b>

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

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

July 2019 **8%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

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

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

<b>1</b>	<b>82%</b>	Mahji
<b>2</b>	<b>65%</b>	Camp In Charge
<b>3</b>	<b>12%</b>	Site Management Support agency

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

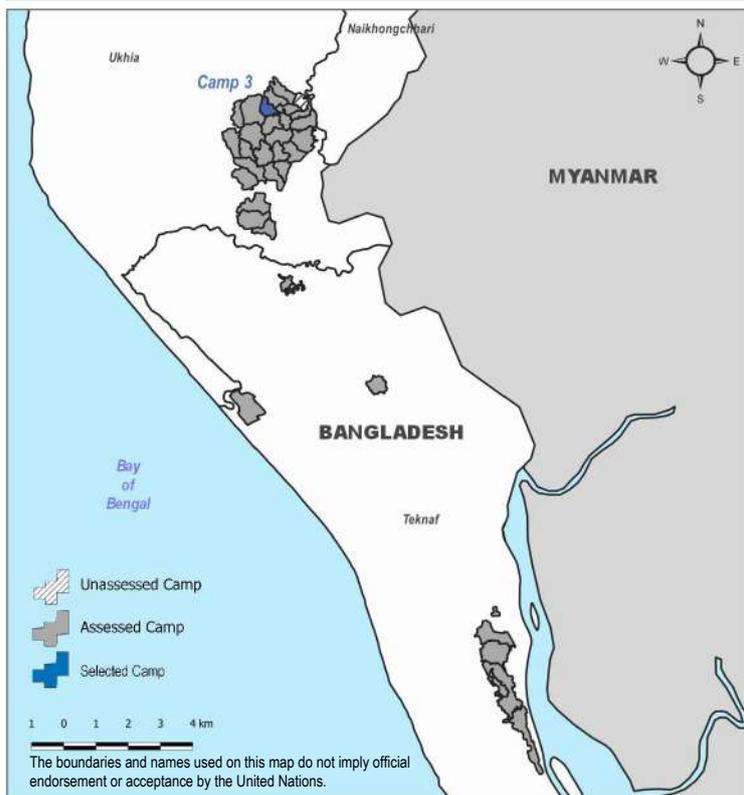
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	29%		

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

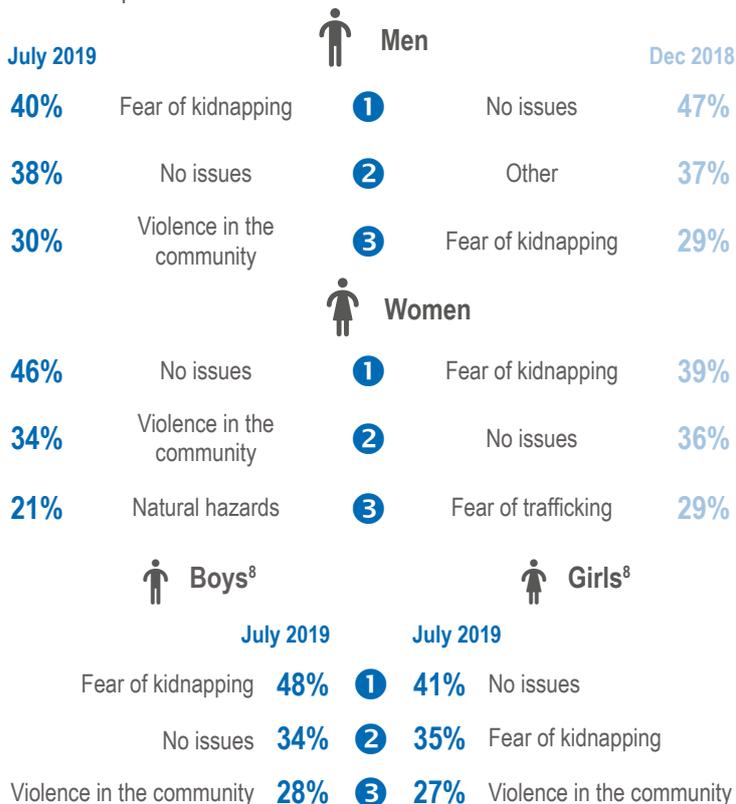
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

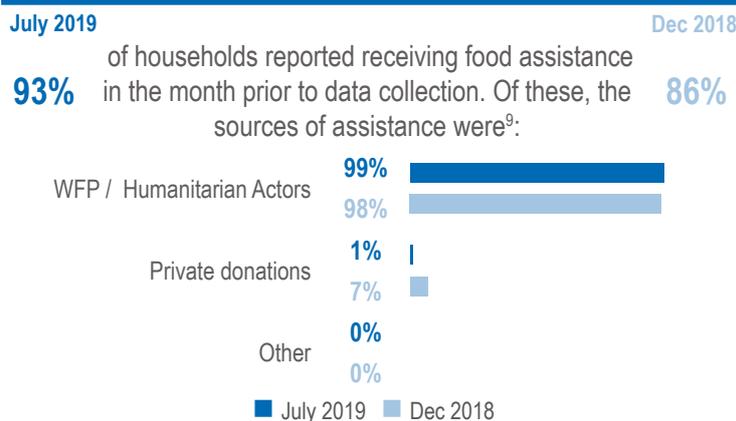
12. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.

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

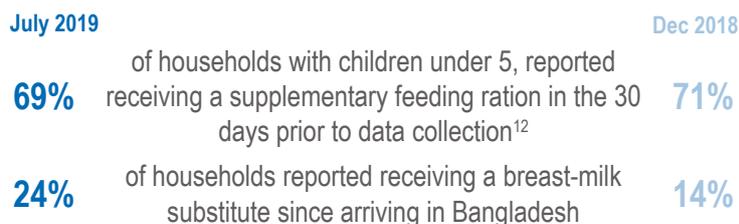
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

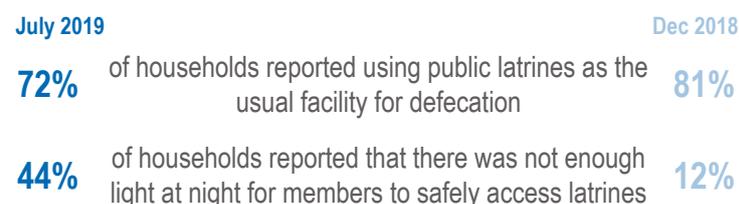
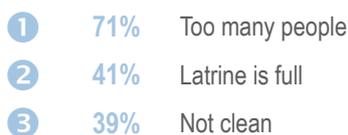


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



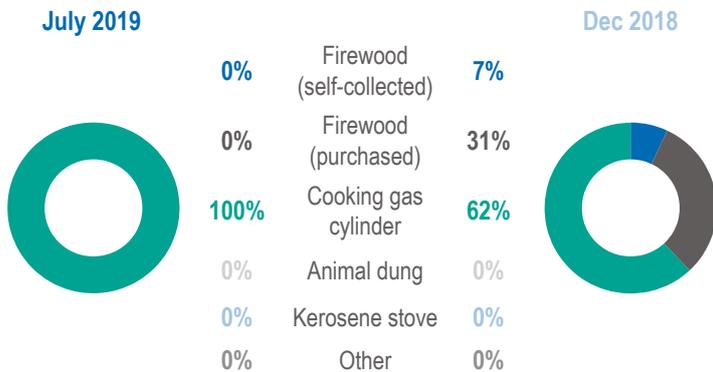
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

July 2019 **83%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **97%**

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



### Health

July 2019 **26%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



July 2019 **53%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **80%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



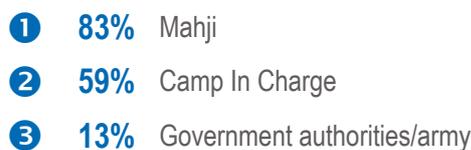
July 2019 **61%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **84%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **5%**

July 2019 **80%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 4 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

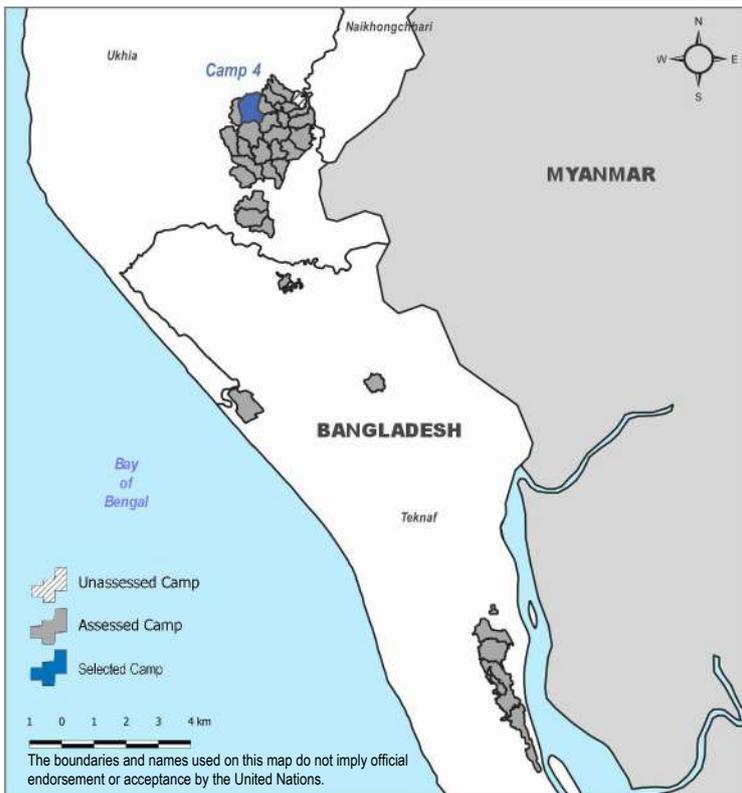
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

**7%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	19%
Families with PSN	33%		

**85%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

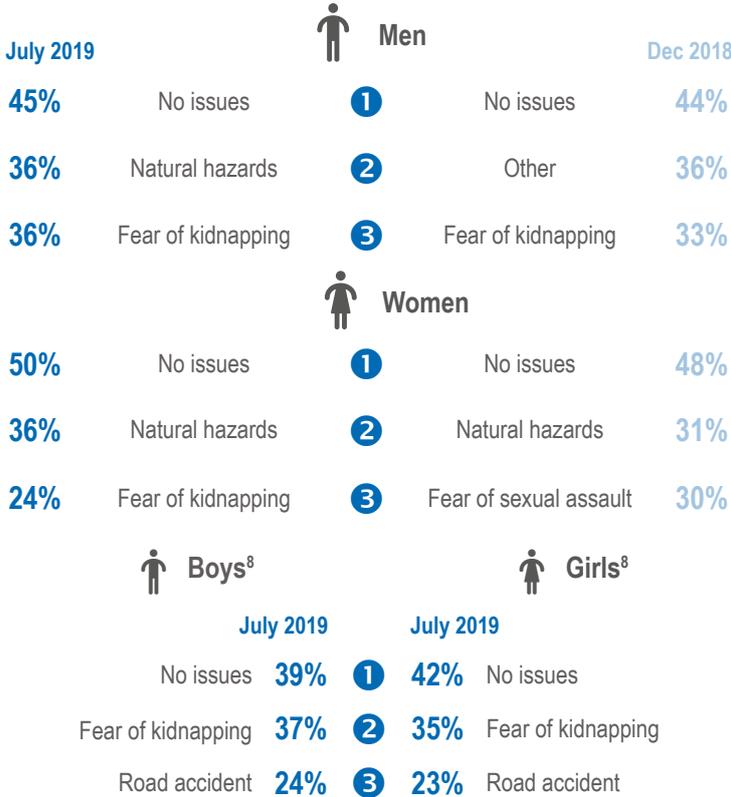
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

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

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

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 42 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

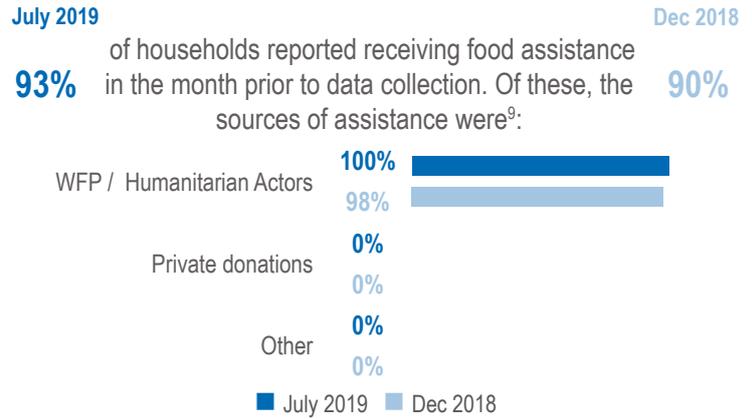
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

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

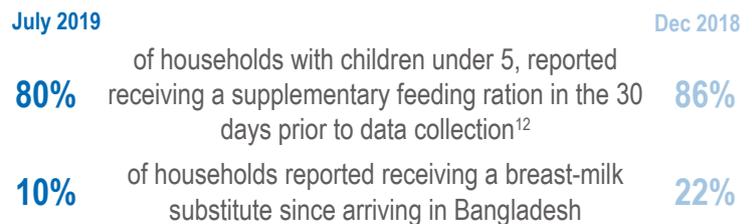
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

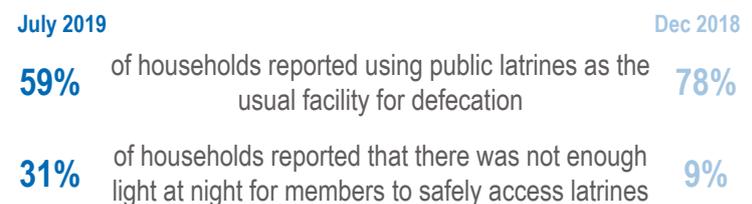
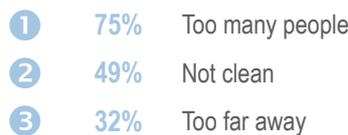


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



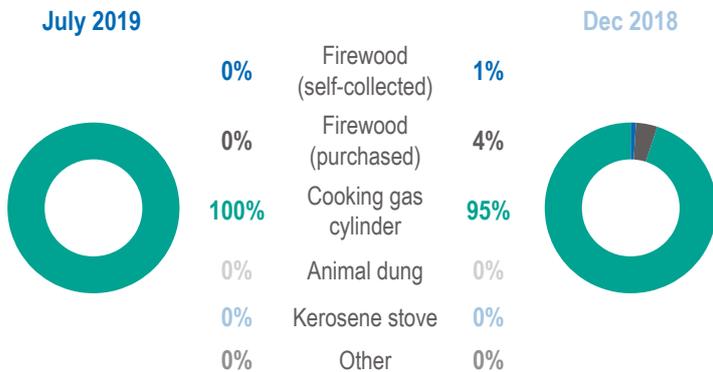
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

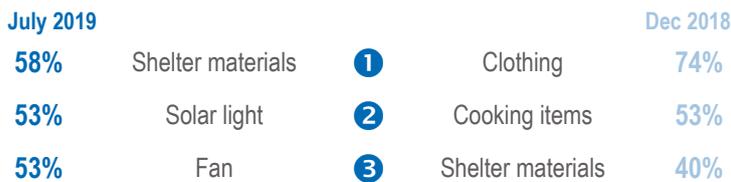
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

**84%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **91%**

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



### Health

**29%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

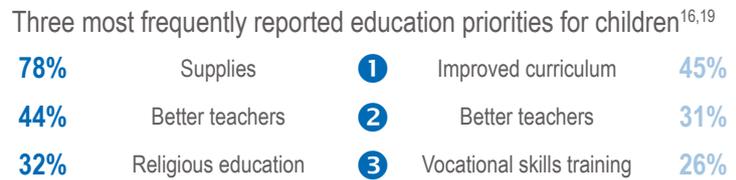
Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



**24%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

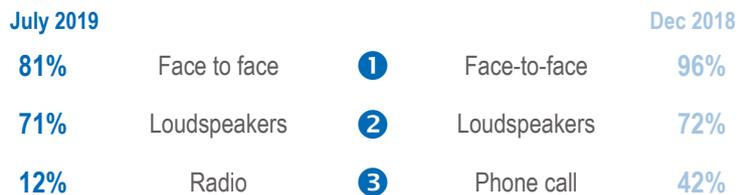
### Education

July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **88%**



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

**69%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **4%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 4e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

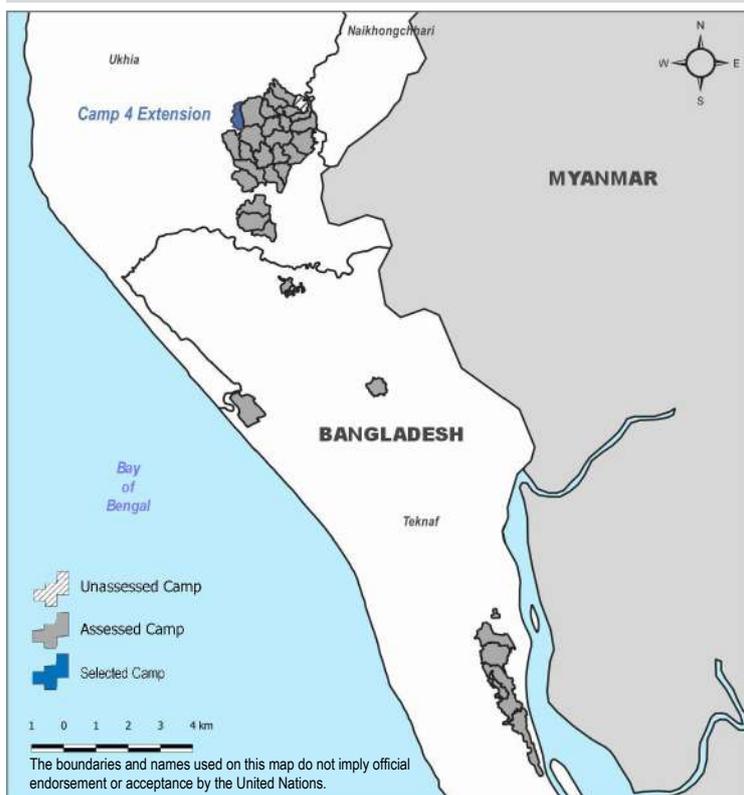
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**54%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**13%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

**88%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

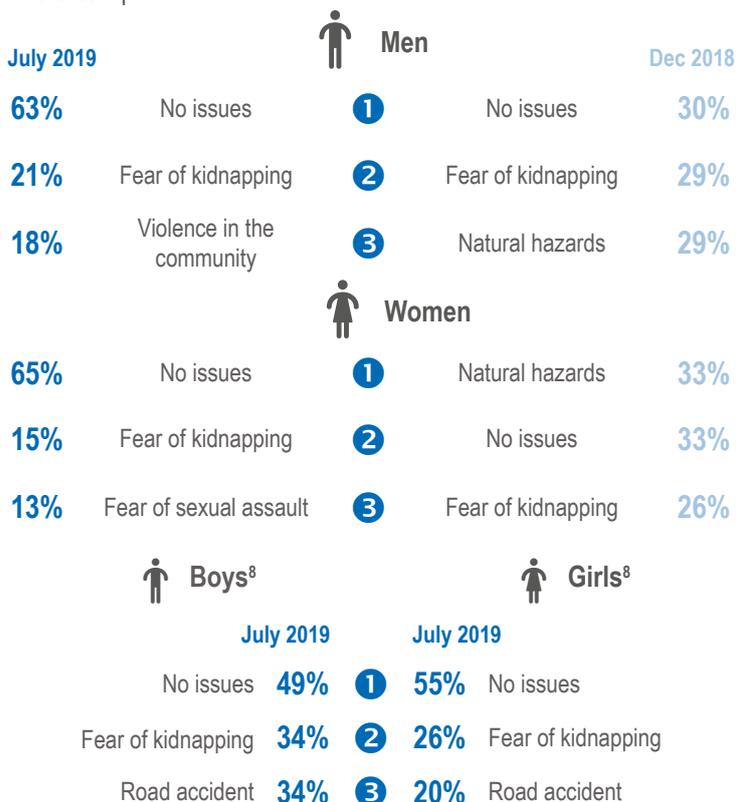
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

56% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

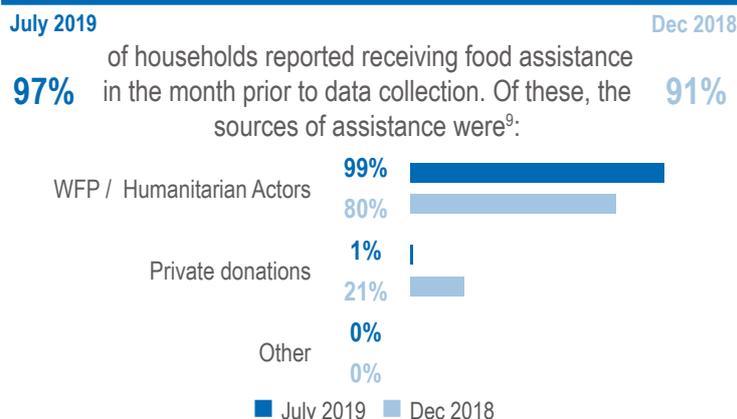
12. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.

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

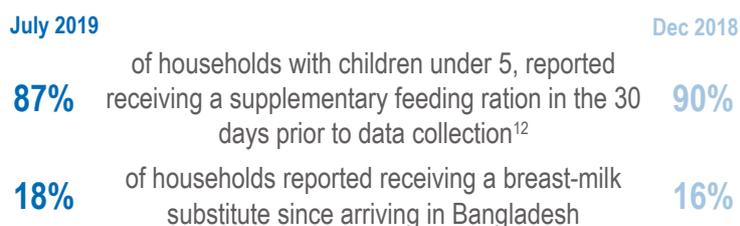
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

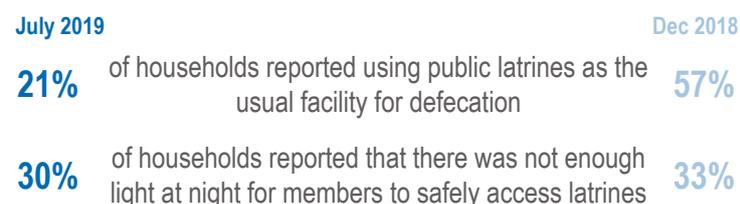
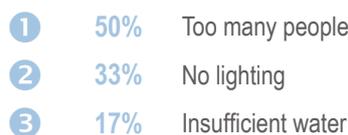


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



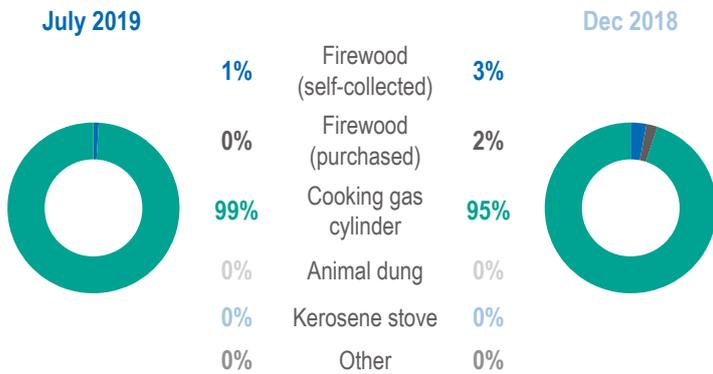
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

**98%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **98%**

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



### Health

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

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



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

### Education

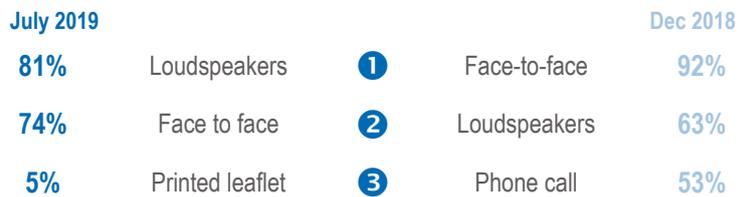
July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **98%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



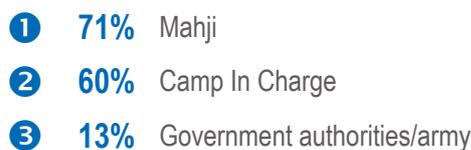
**52%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**83%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **7%**

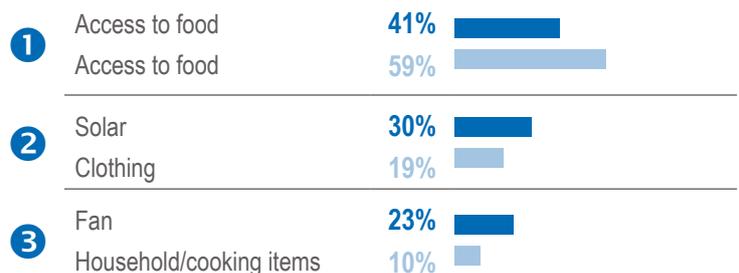
**79%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 5 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

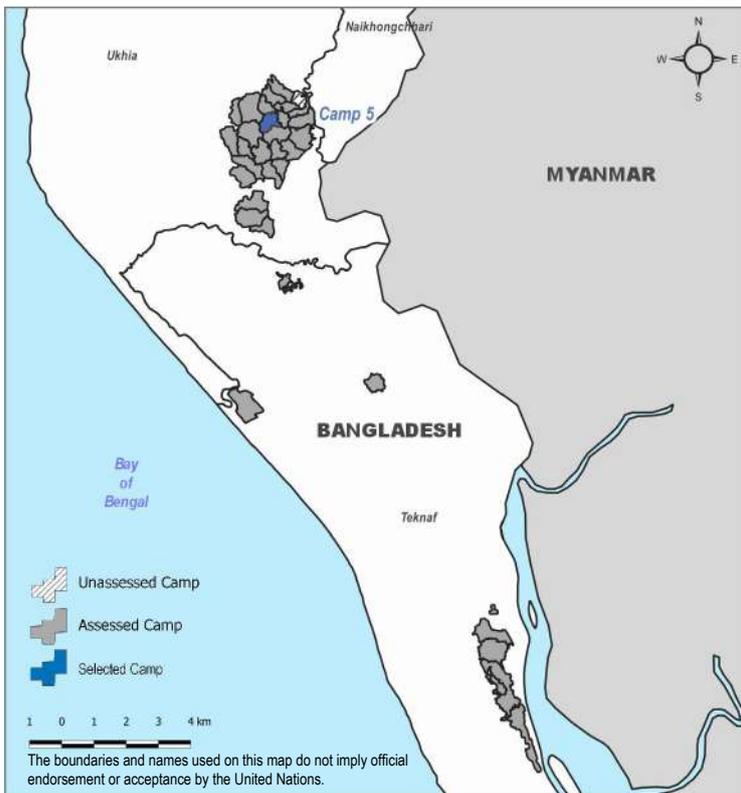
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



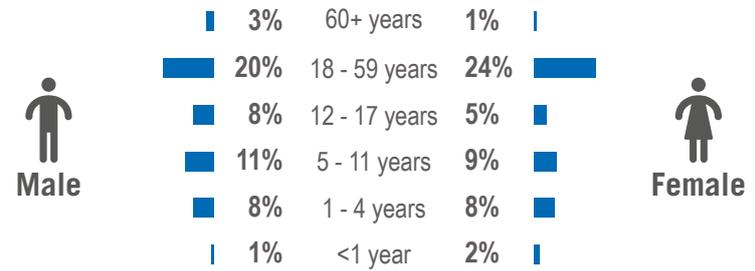
### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	18%
Families with PSN	32%		

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



### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

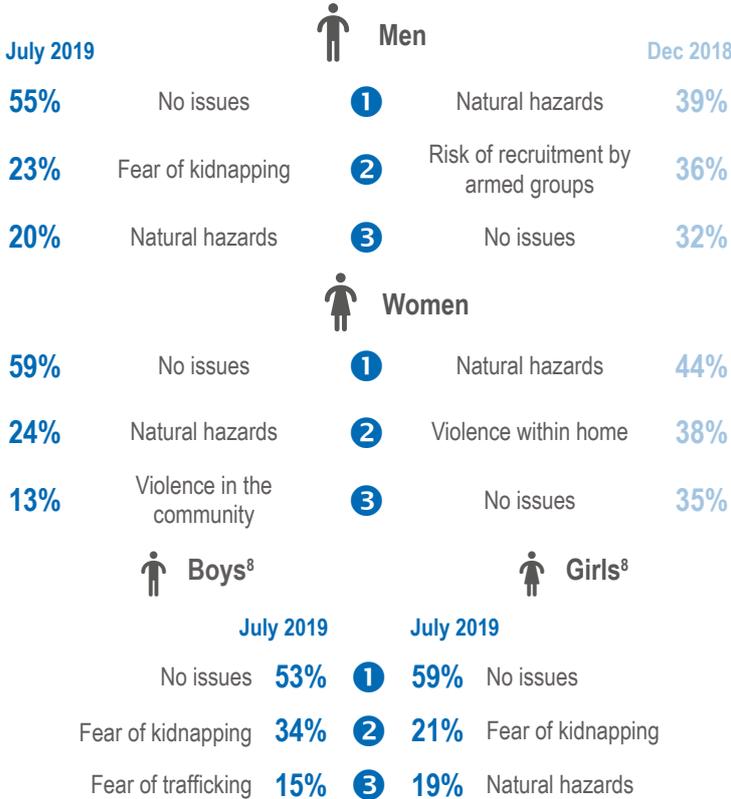
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

59% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 44 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

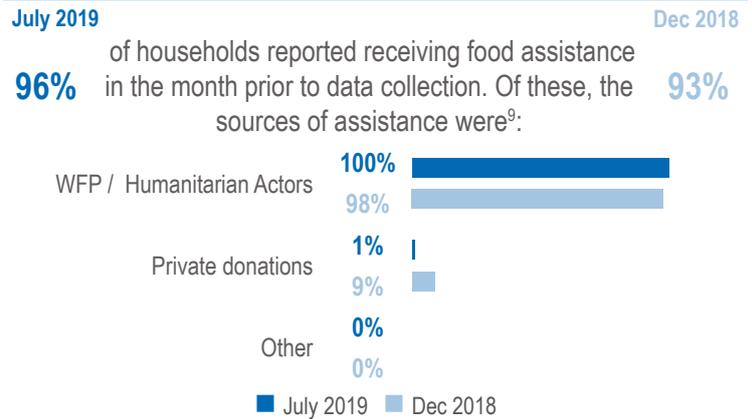
12. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that contained children under 5.

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

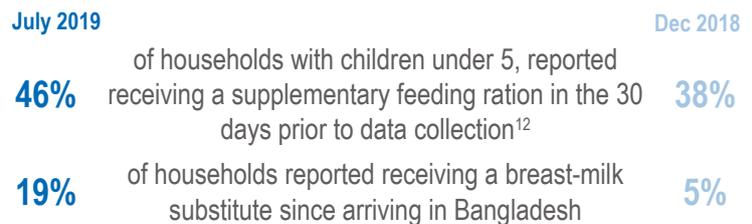
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

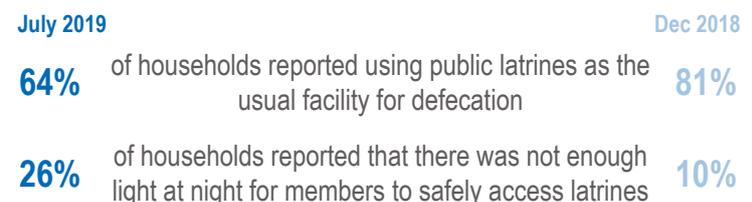
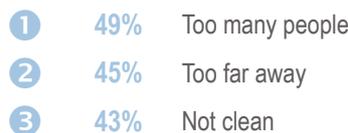


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



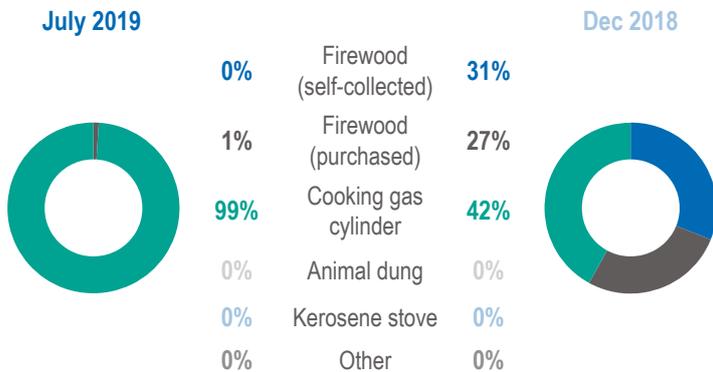
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **94%**

92% of households reported living in lockable shelters **80%**

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



### Health

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

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



34% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

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

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



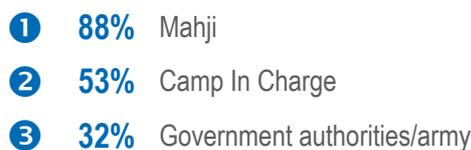
63% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

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

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

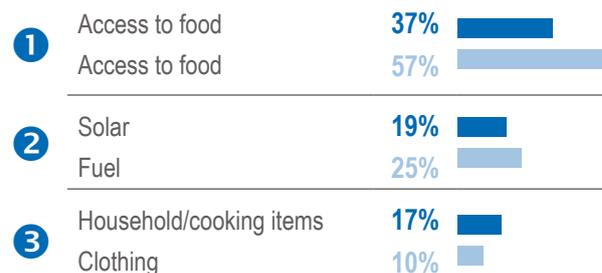
87% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 6 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

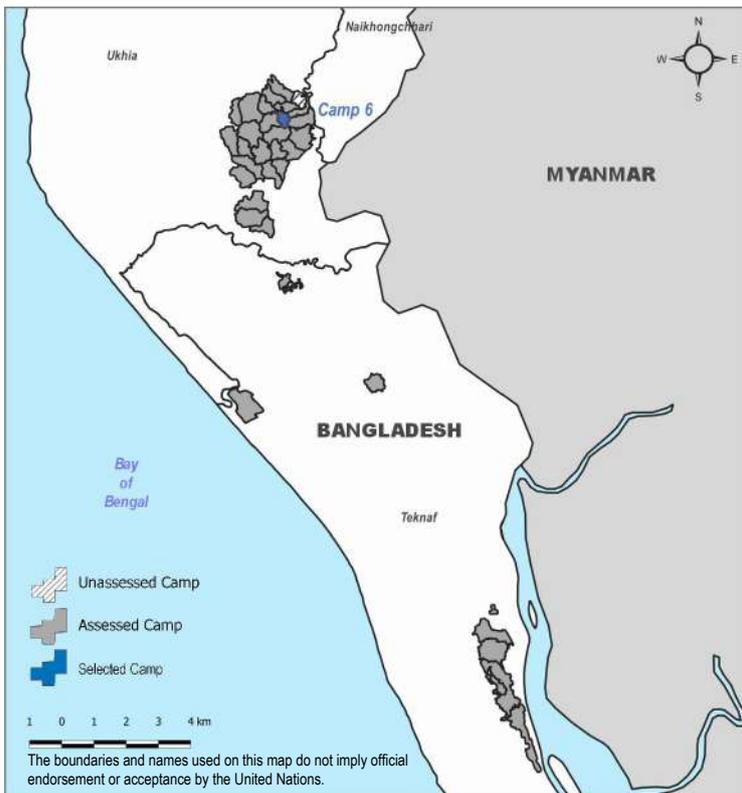
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

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

**4%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	5%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	32%		

**91%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	43%
58%	Advice about safety issues	42%
47%	Better camp management	35%
30%	Increased community watch groups	32%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	24%

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

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

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

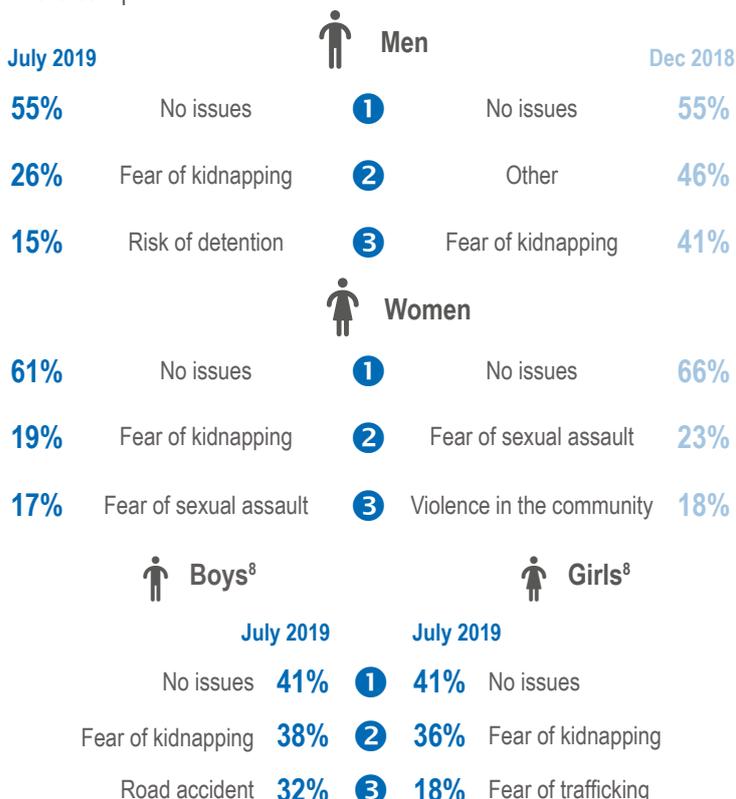
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

58% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

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

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

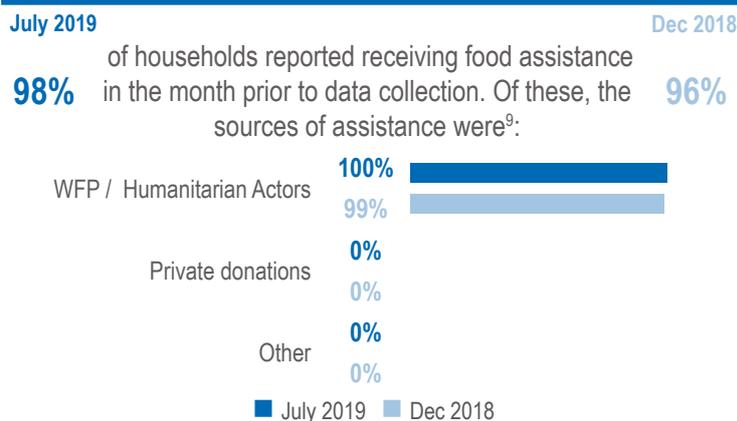
12. This question was asked to a subset of 72 households that contained children under 5.

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

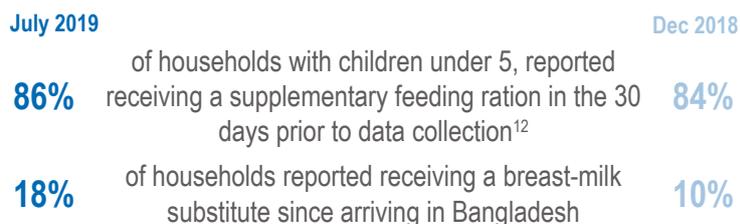
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

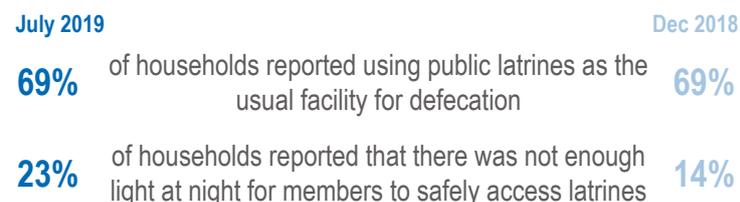


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



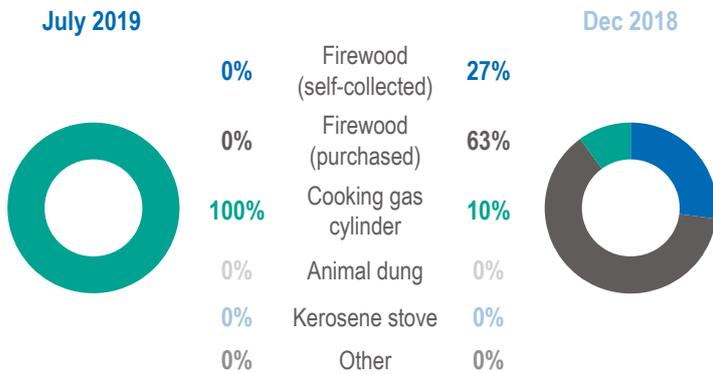
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

**90%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **89%**

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



### Health

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

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



**30%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

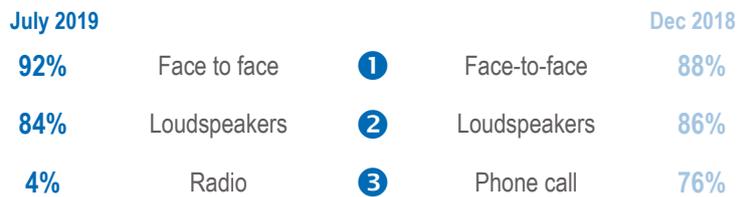
July 2019 **100%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **83%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



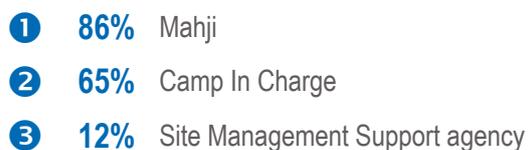
**38%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

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

July 2019 **4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

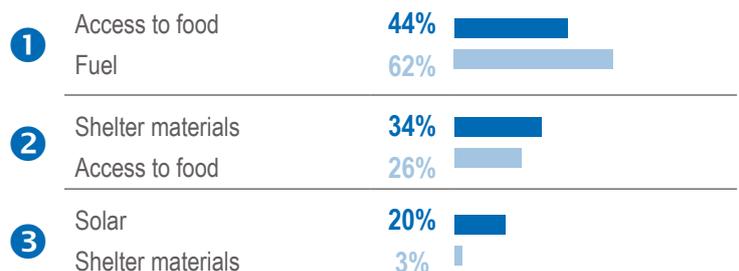
**78%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 7 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

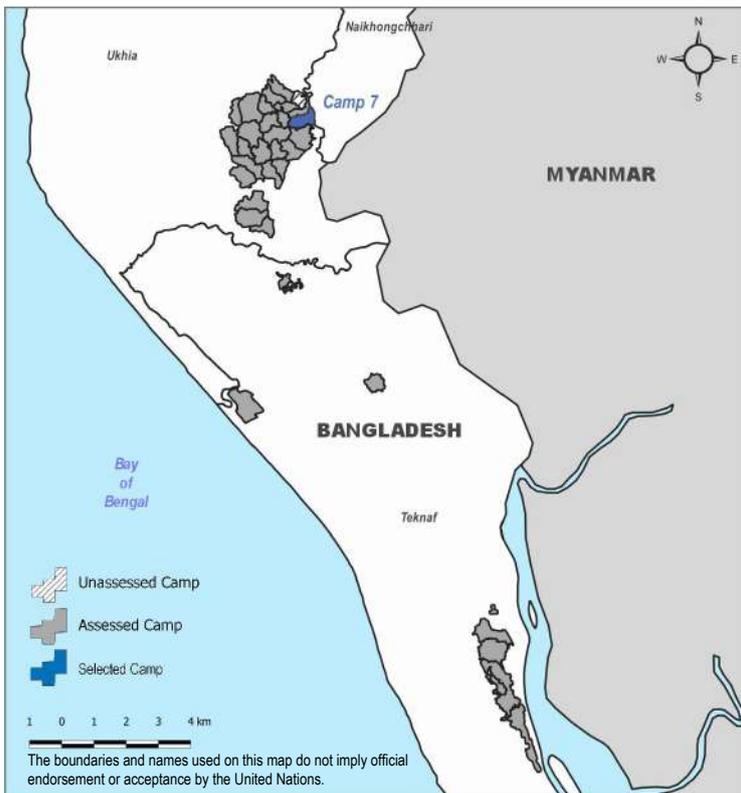
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**56%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

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

**5%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

**93%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

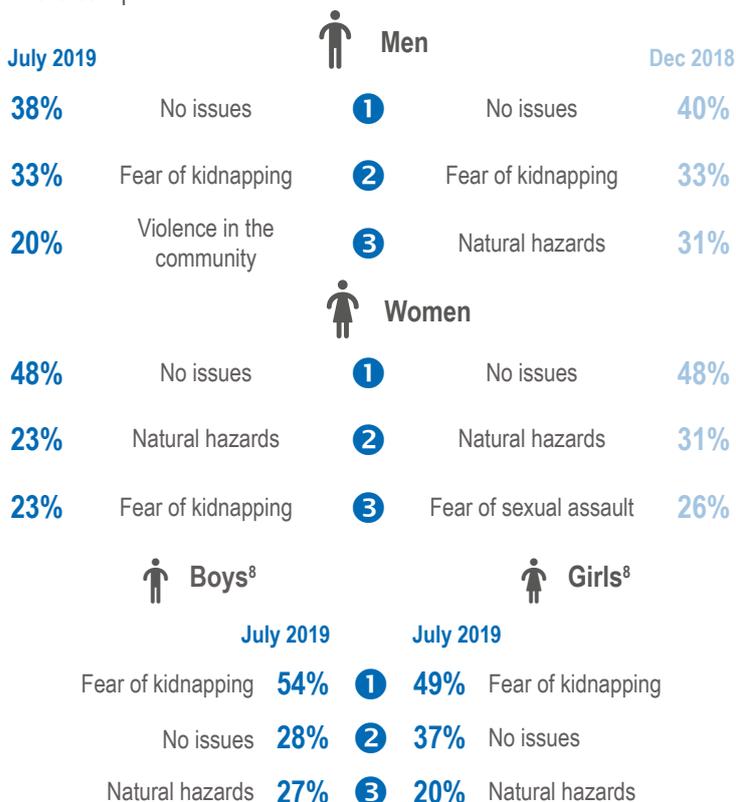
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

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

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

87% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

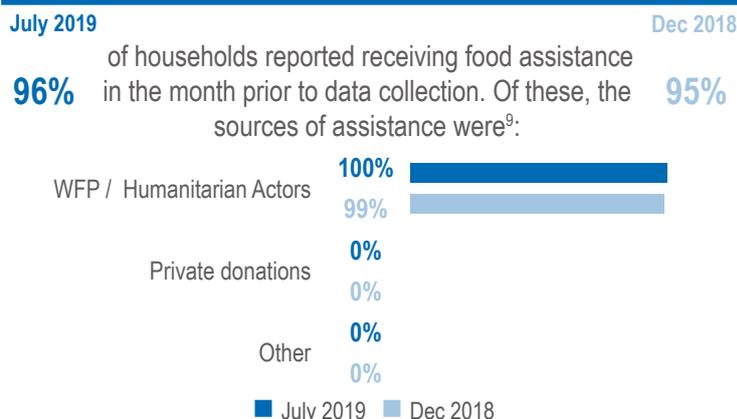
12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

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

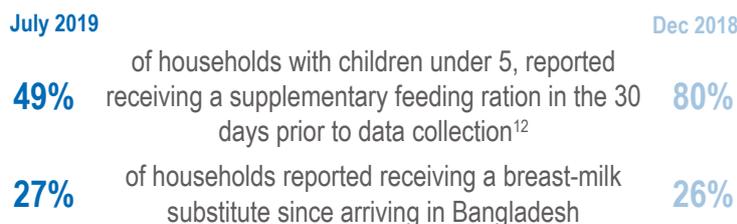
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

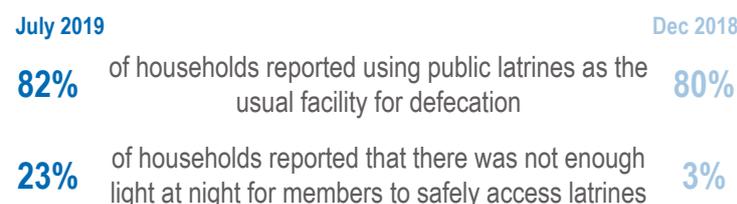
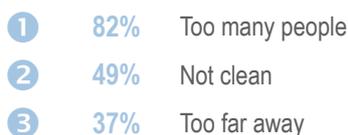


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



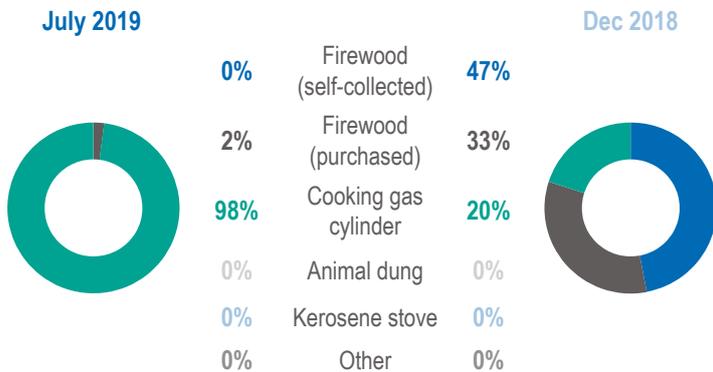
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

July 2019 **93%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **94%**

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



### Health

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

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



**33%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

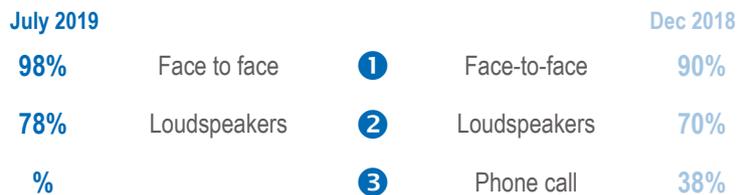
July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **94%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

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

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

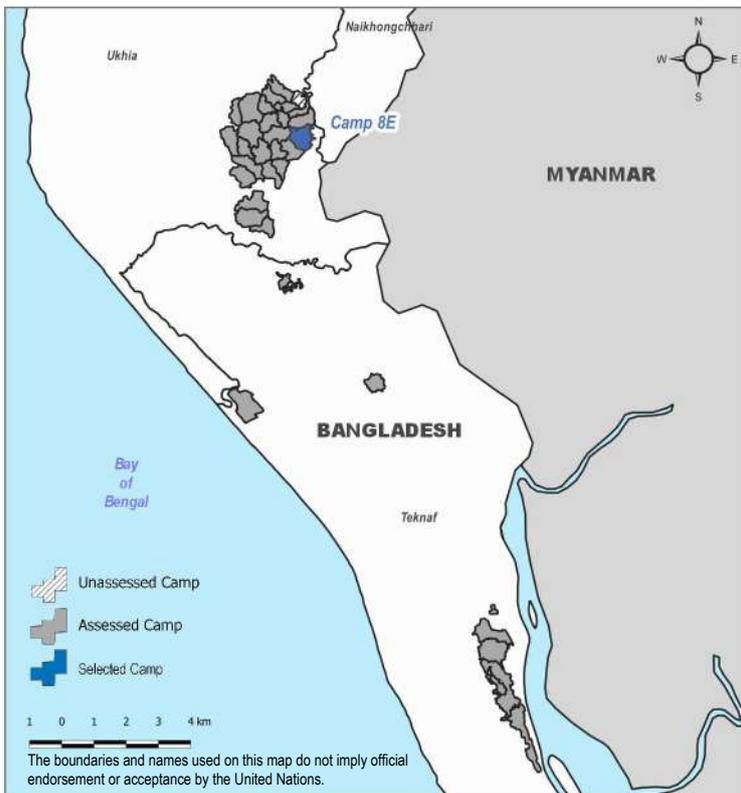
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	32%		

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
67%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 61%
40%	Advice about safety issues ②	Better camp management 47%
34%	Increased community watch groups ③	Advice about safety issues 34%
32%	Better camp management ④	Natural disaster warning systems 22%
29%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	Locks for shelters 22%

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

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

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

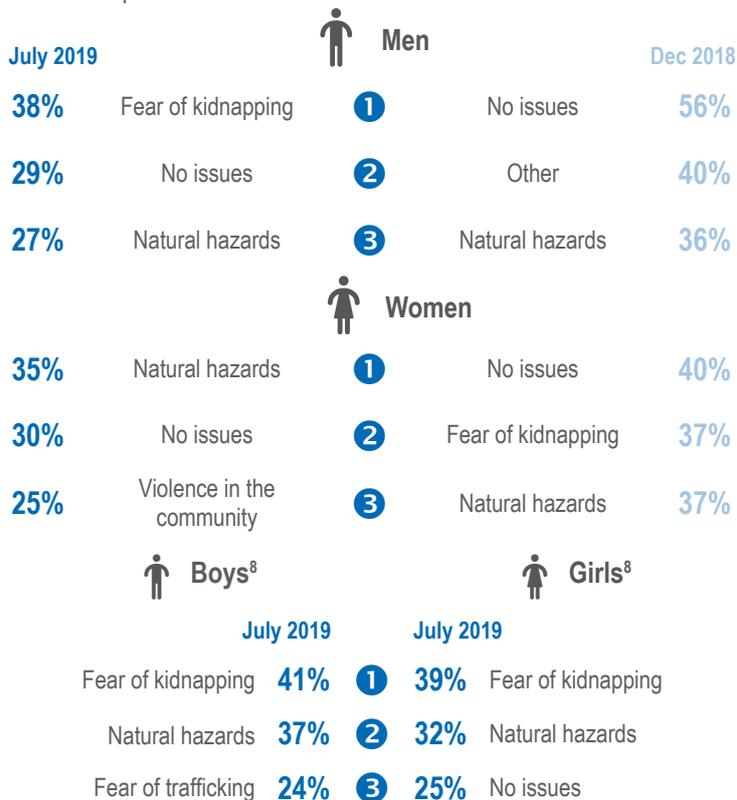
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

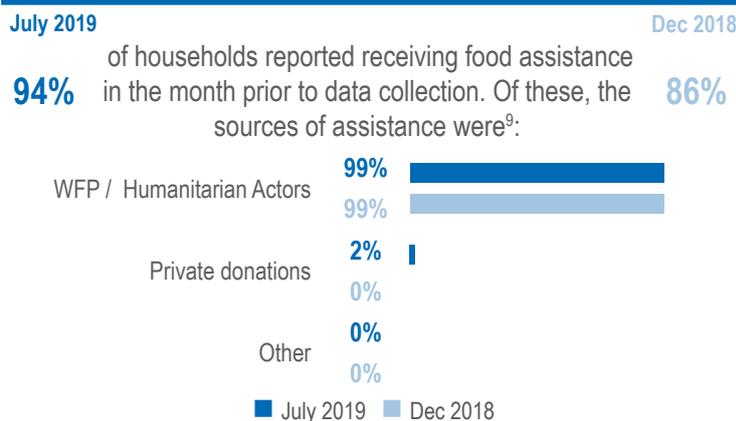
12. This question was asked to a subset of 76 households that contained children under 5.

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

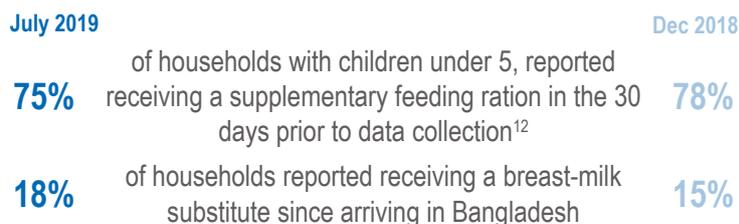
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

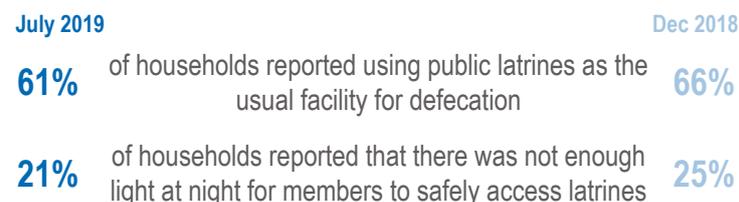
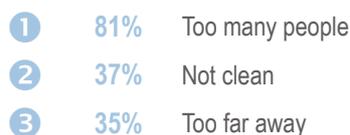


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



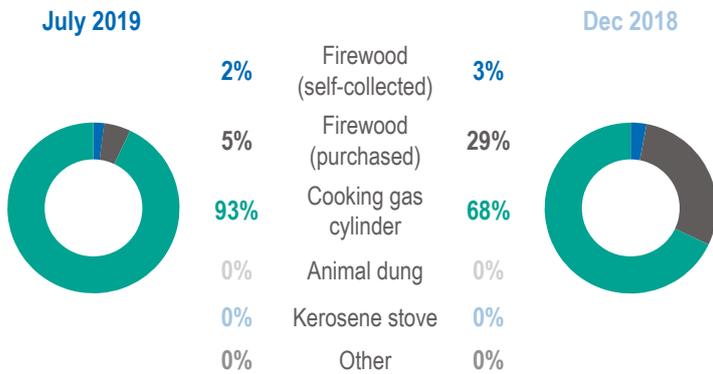
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

**87%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **71%**

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



### Health

**35%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**41%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **83%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



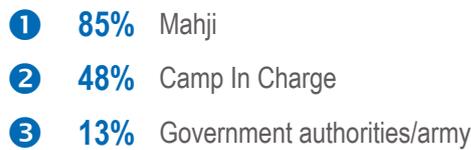
**60%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

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

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **2%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 8W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

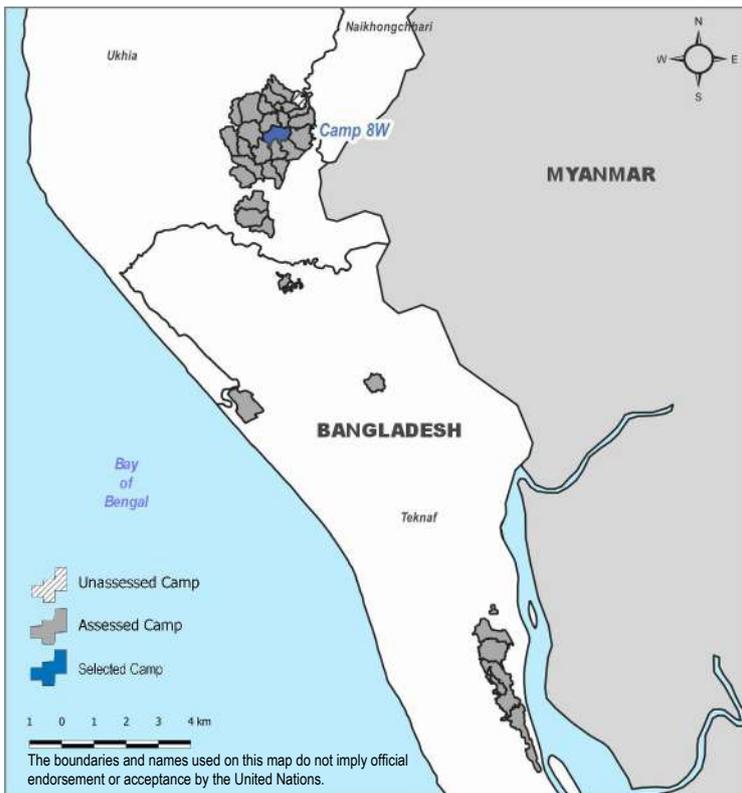
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



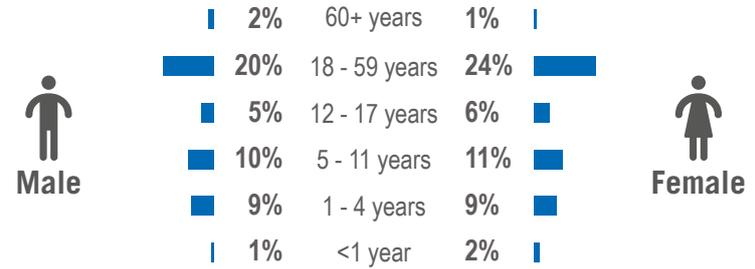
### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

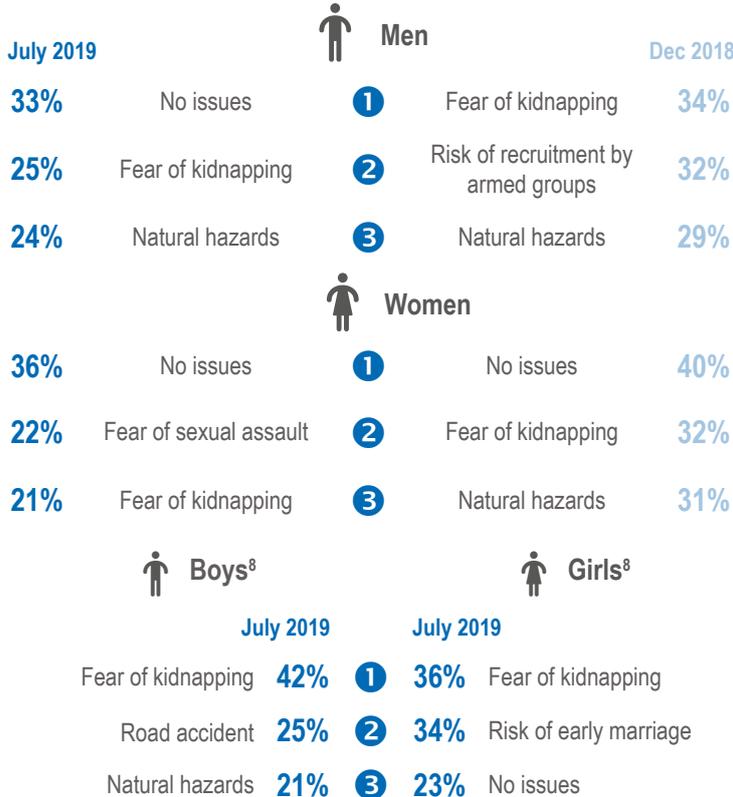
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

90% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 46 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

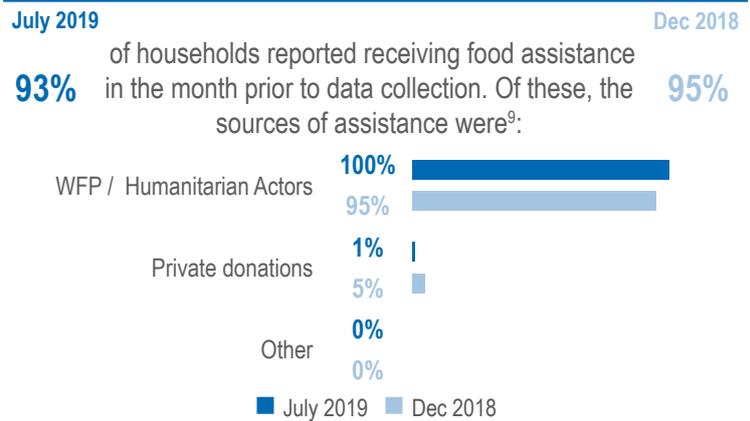
12. This question was asked to a subset of 77 households that contained children under 5.

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

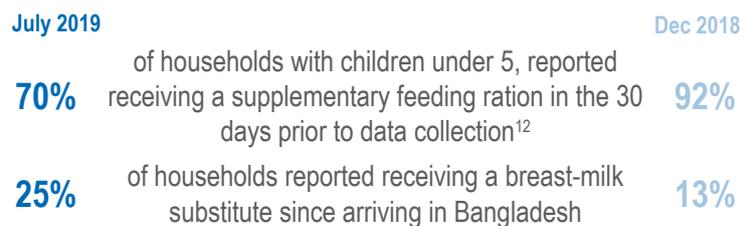
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

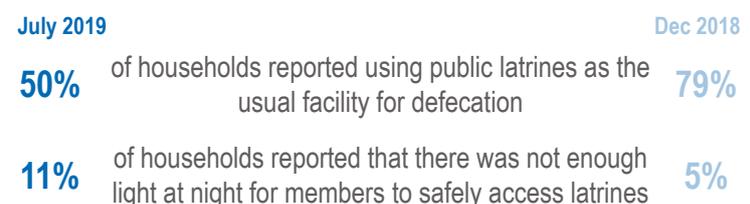
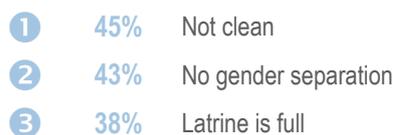


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



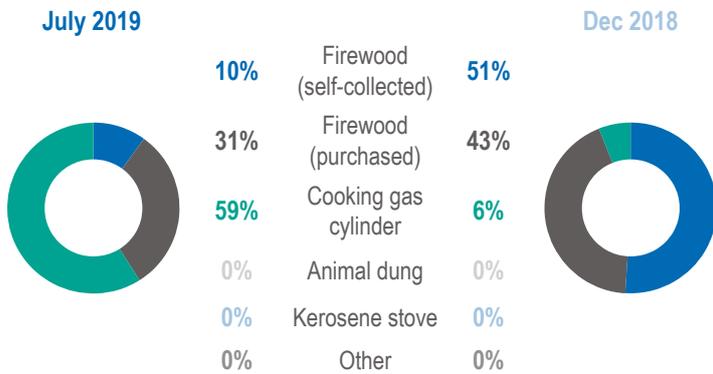
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

**58%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **69%**

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



### Health

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

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



**52%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

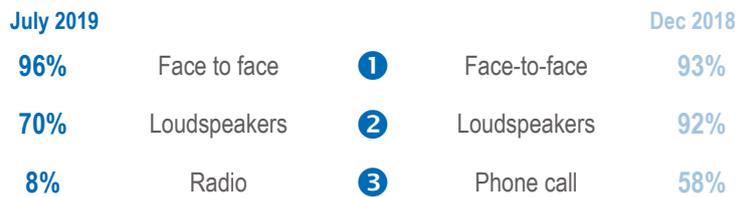
July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **95%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



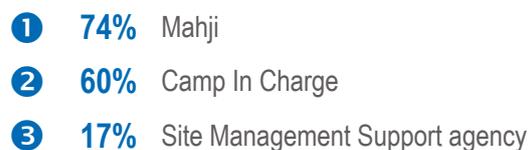
**76%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

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

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **4%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 9 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

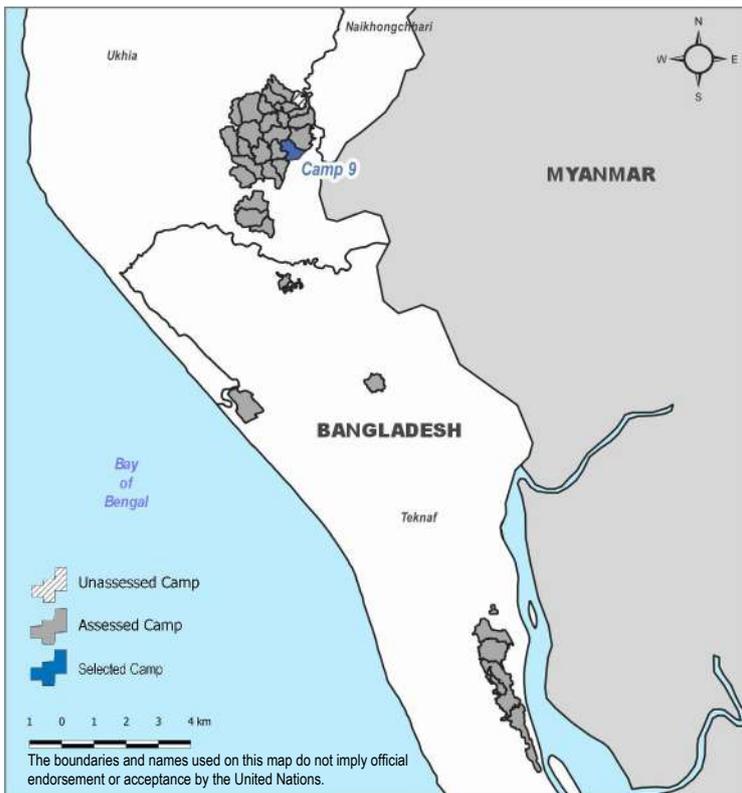
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

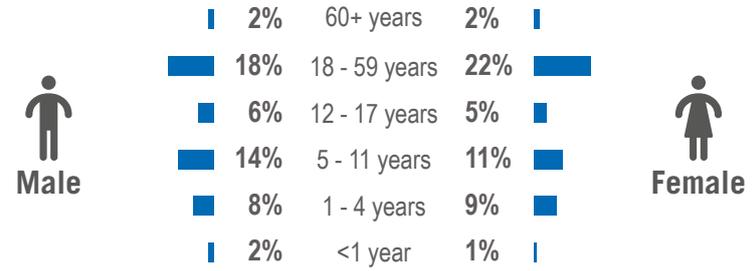


### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**55%** of individuals are under 18  
**79%** of individuals are women and children

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

**14%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	6%	Single female parent	12%
Families with PSN	29%		

**78%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

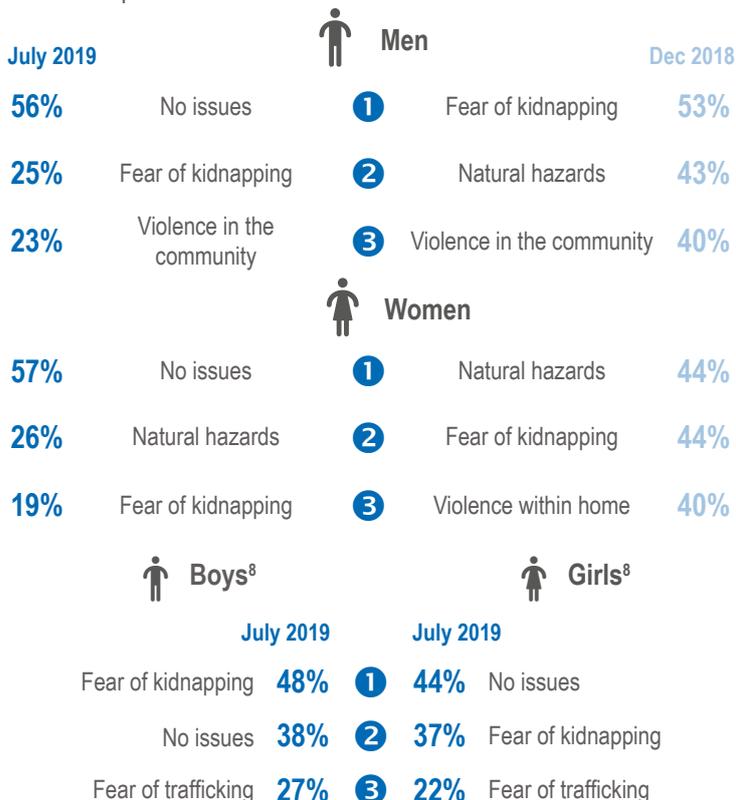
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

**66%** of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

**98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**88%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 56 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

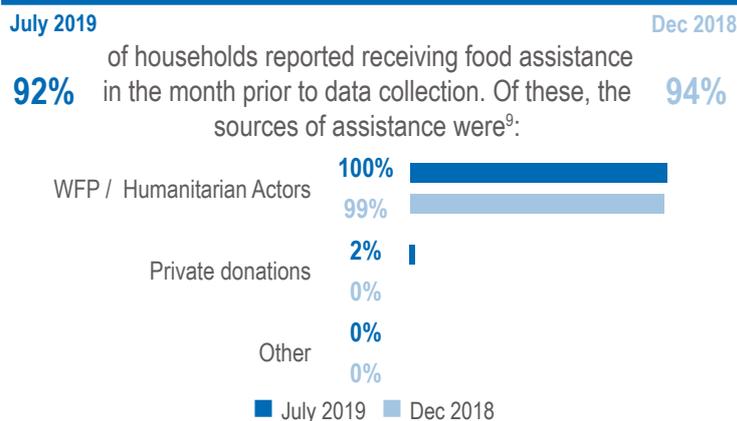
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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

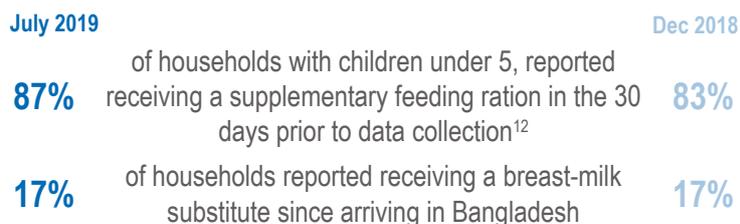
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

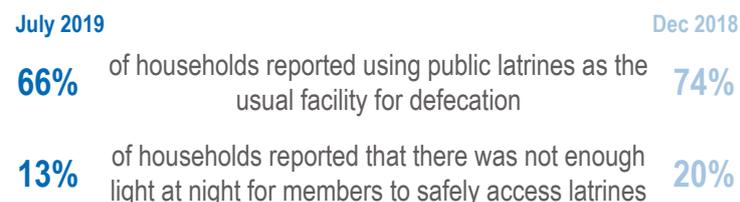
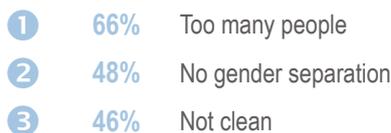


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



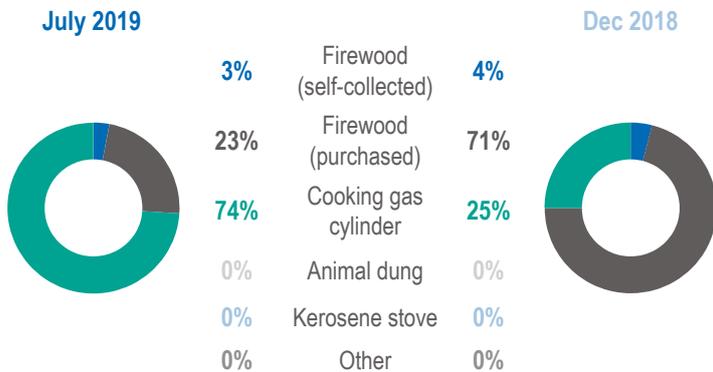
**Dec 2018**: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

July 2019 **68%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **63%**

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

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
56%	Solar light	1	Fuel 73%
42%	Shelter materials	2	Clothing 63%
38%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items 58%

### Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	1	Treatment unavailable 71%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable 41%
29%	None	3	Poor staff behaviour 36%

44% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **67%**

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

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
68%	Supplies	1	Better teachers 67%
38%	Better teachers	2	Vocational skills training 38%
35%	Money for education	3	Religious education 35%

### CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
78%	Face to face	1	Face-to-face 97%
75%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers 73%
7%	Radio	3	Phone call 69%

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

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

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **11%**

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

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

1	77%	Mahji
2	74%	Camp In Charge
3	15%	Directly to service providers

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

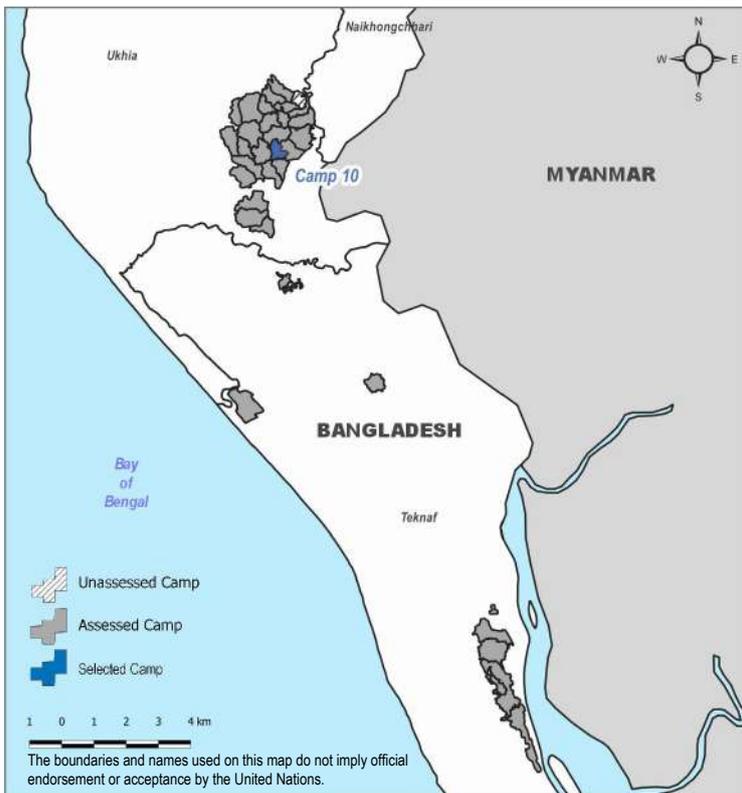
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

**7%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	7%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	32%		

**93%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

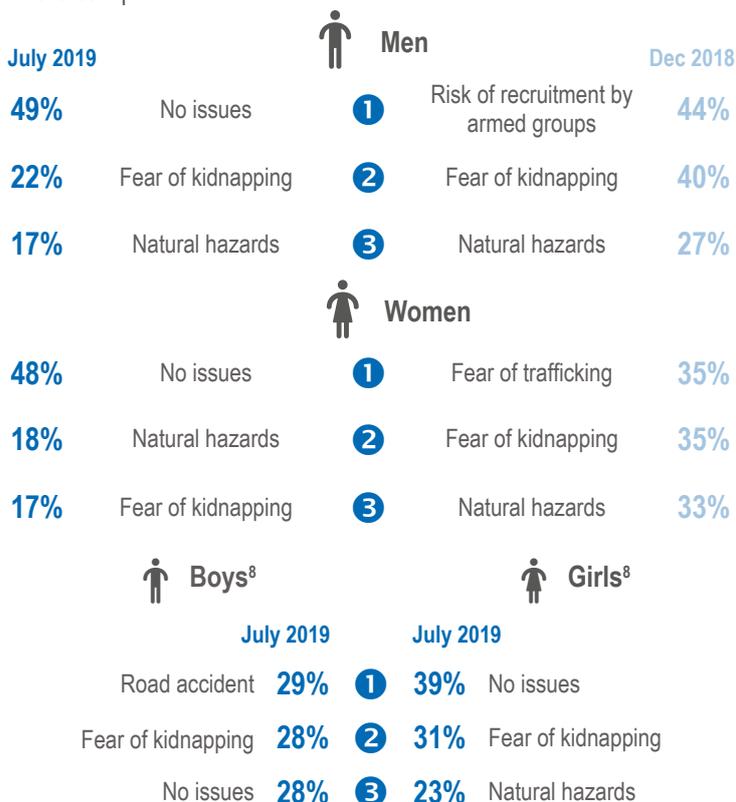
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

68% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 43 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

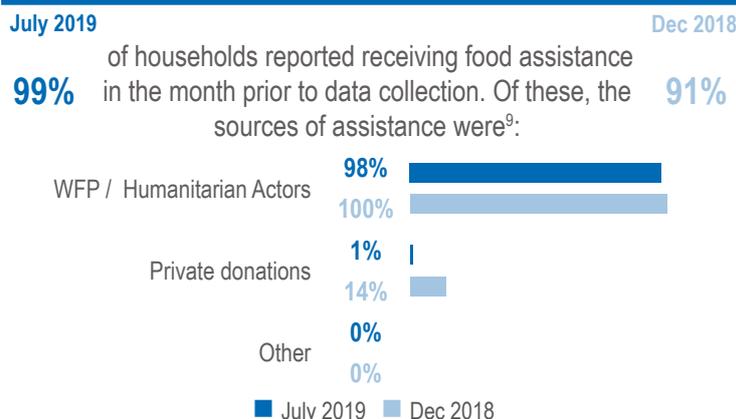
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

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

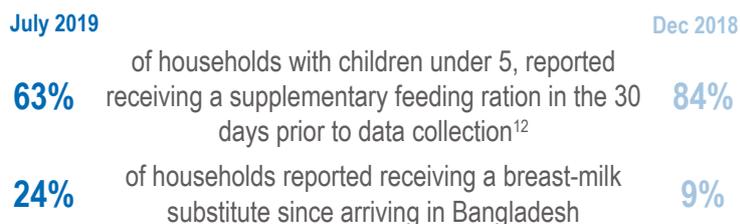
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

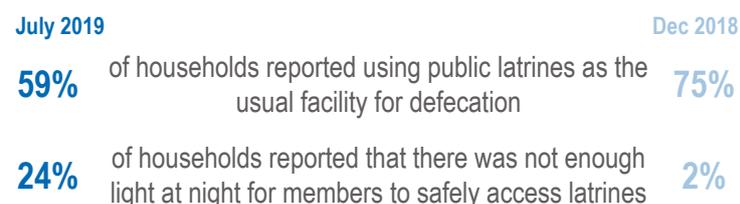
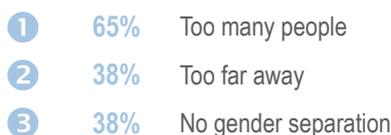


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



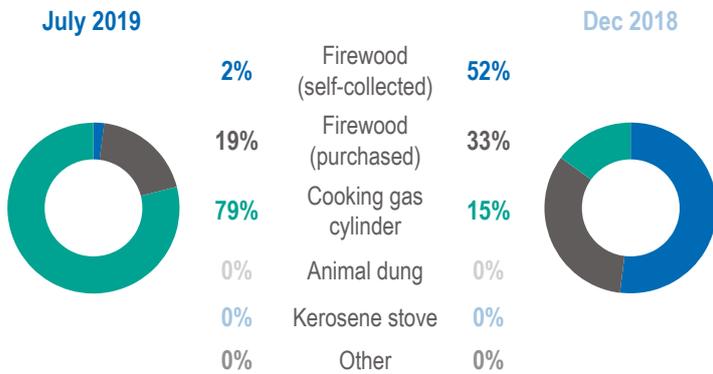
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

July 2019 **71%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **71%**

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



### Health

July 2019 **35%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



July 2019 **32%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

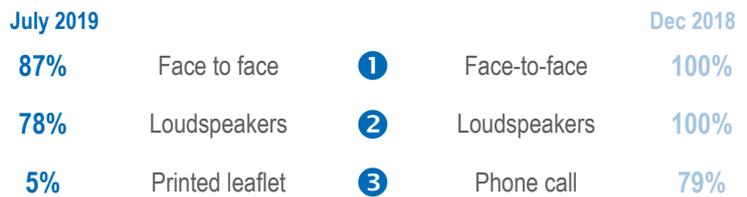
July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **82%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



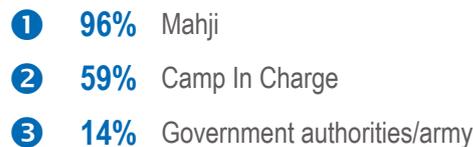
July 2019 **70%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **66%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

July 2019 **88%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

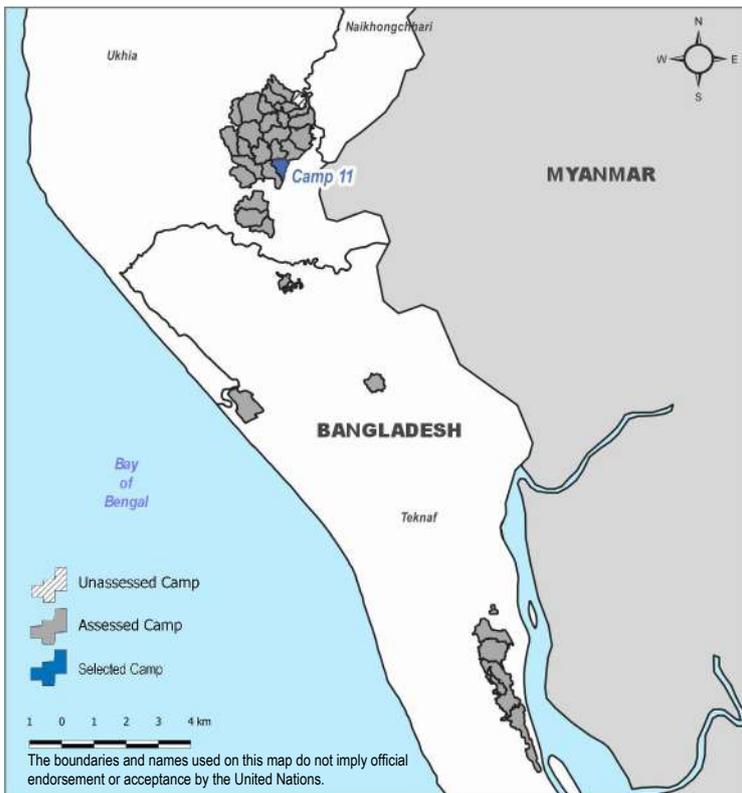
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

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

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

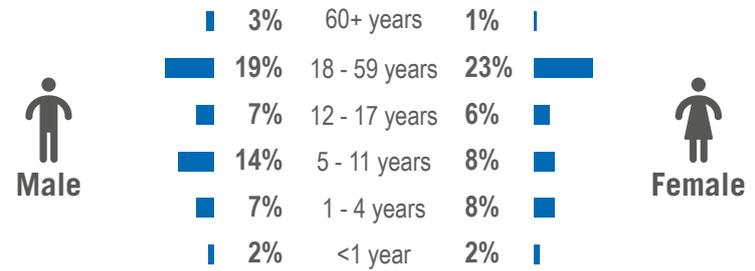


### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**54%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**13%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	<b>28%</b>		

**90%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

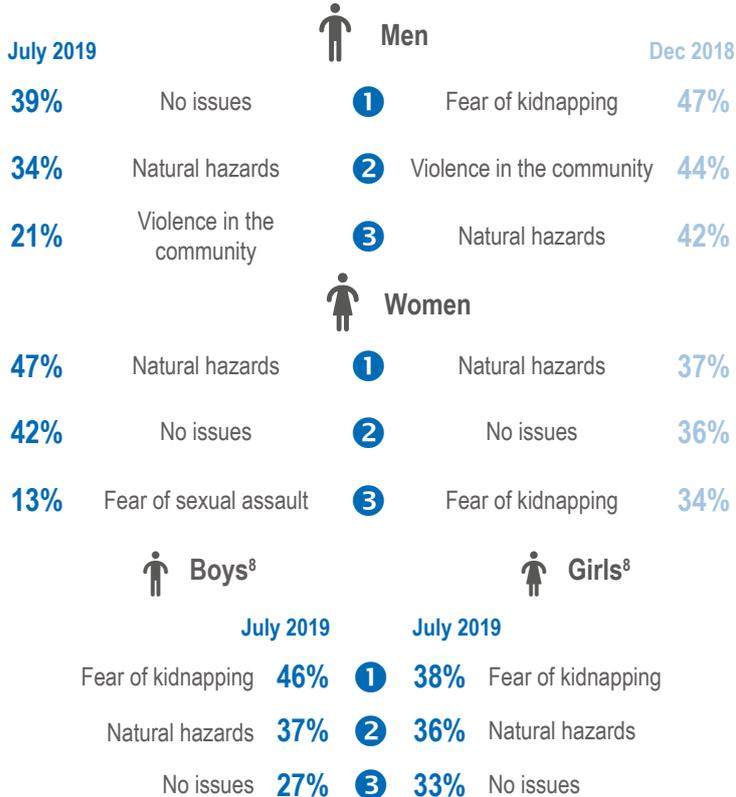
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

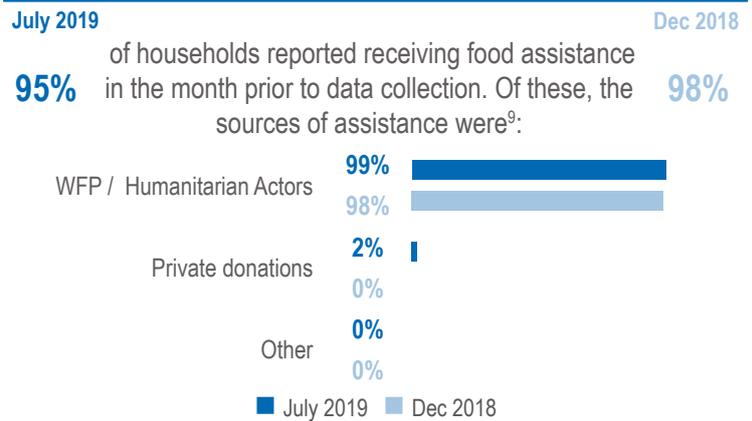
11. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

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

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

## Food Security and Nutrition



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

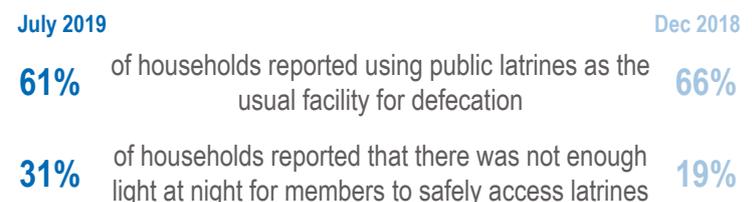
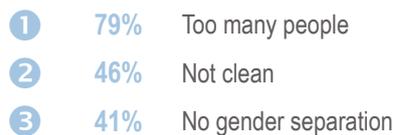


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



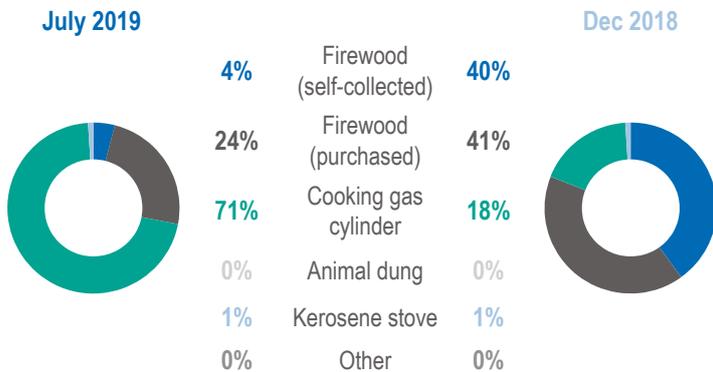
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

**54%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **67%**

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



### Health

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

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



**28%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **74%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

**66%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **8%**

**77%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 12 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

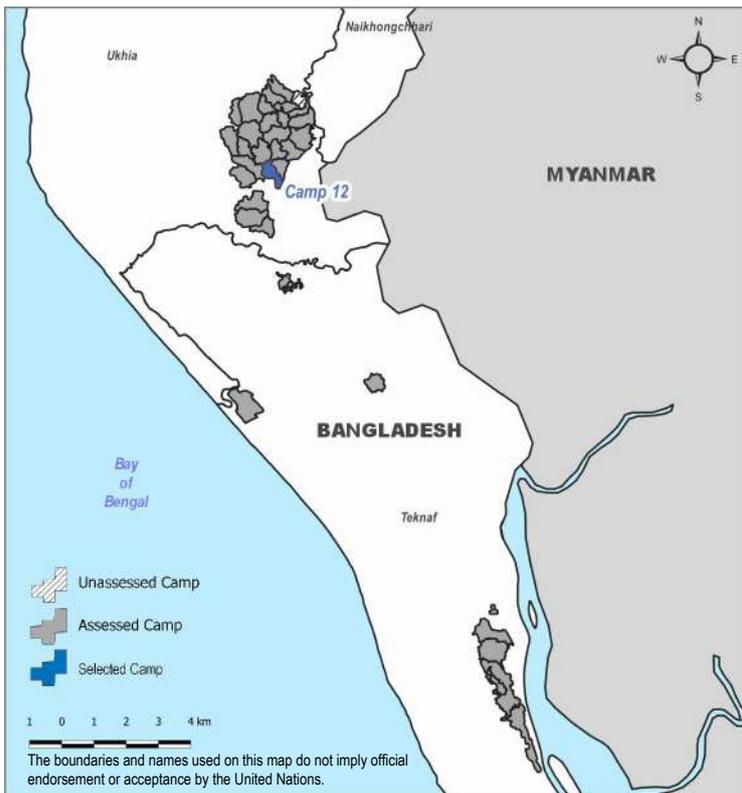
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 12, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

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

**3%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	28%		

**92%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

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

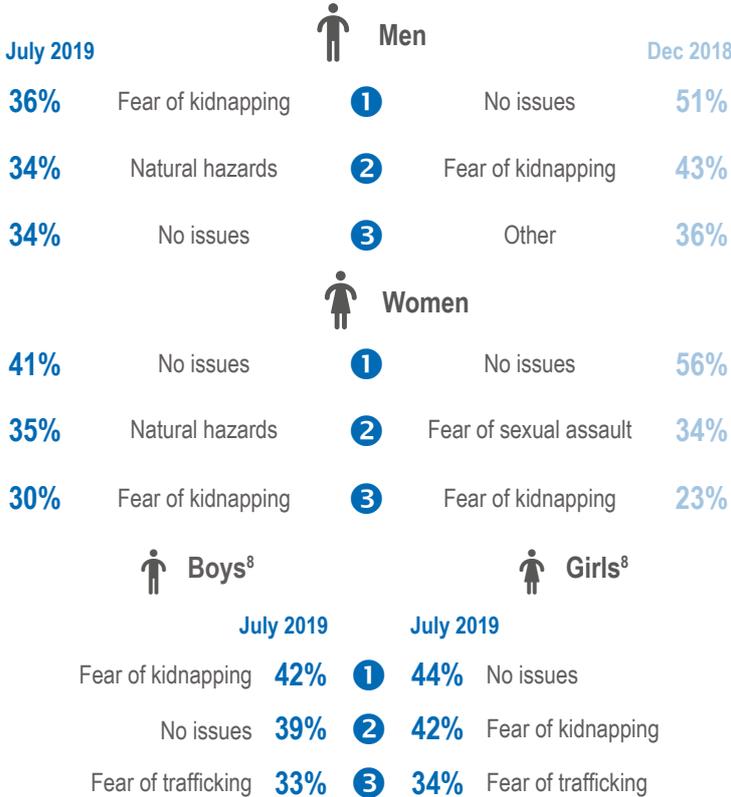
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

78% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 27 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

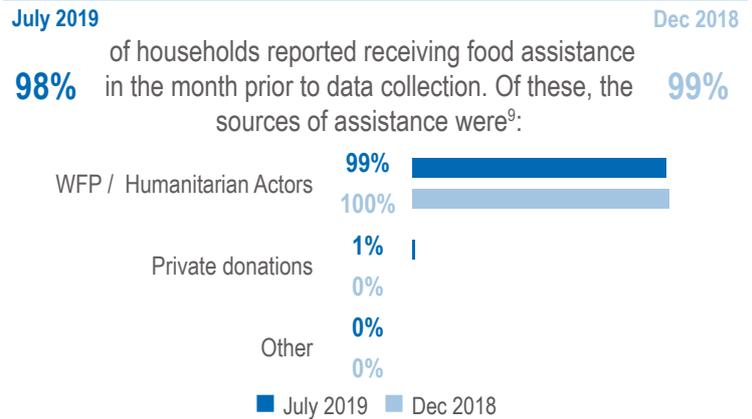
12. This question was asked to a subset of 52 households that contained children under 5.

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

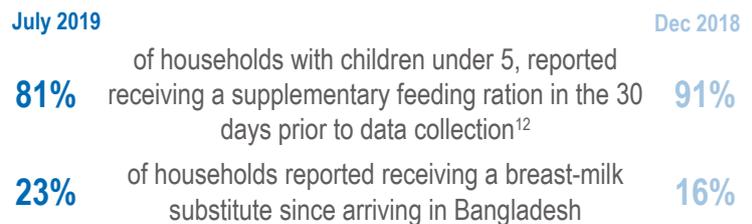
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

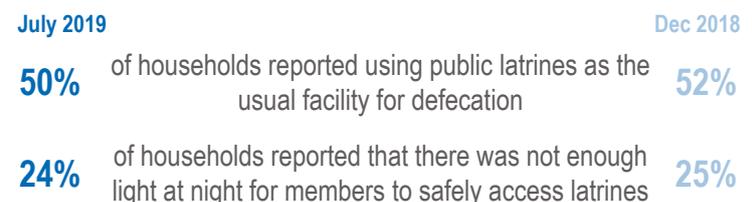
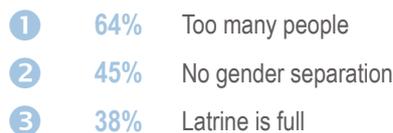


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



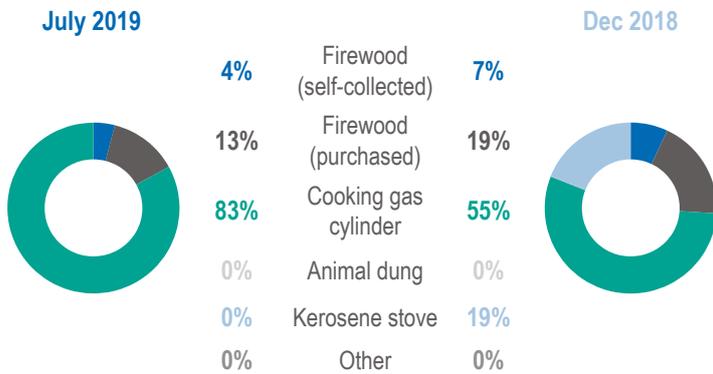
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

**66%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **67%**

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



### Health

**29%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**26%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

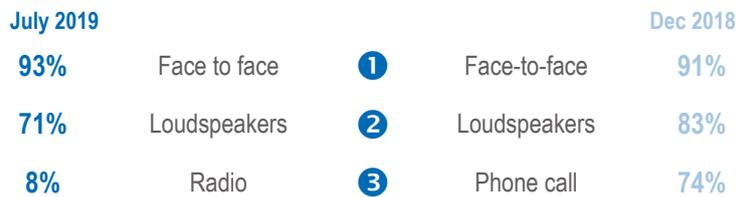
July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **69%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

**77%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **4%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

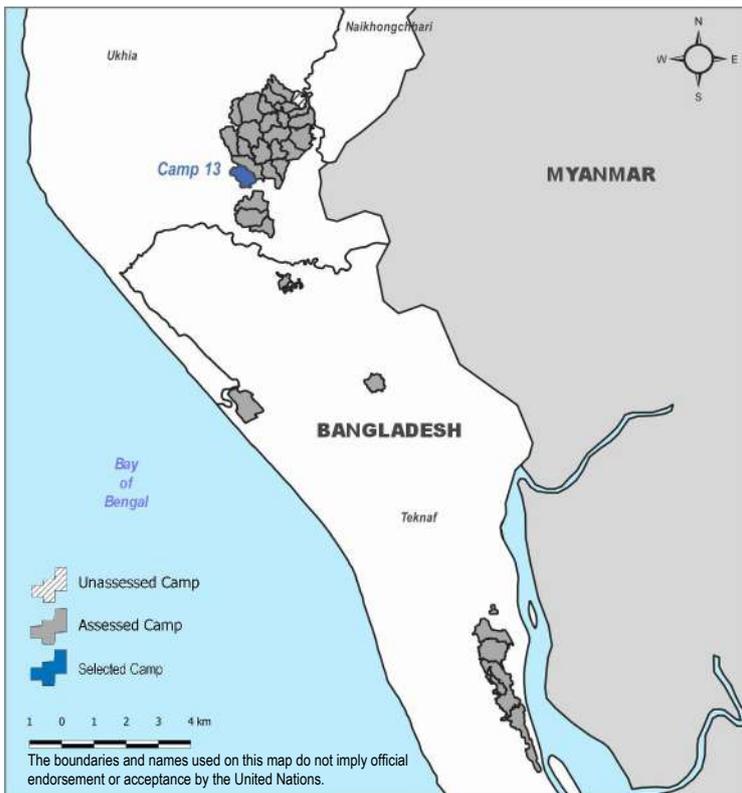
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 13, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**55%** of individuals are under 18  
**79%** of individuals are women and children

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

**14%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	29%		

**95%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads	92%
39%	Advice about safety issues	54%
33%	Increased community watch groups	47%
33%	Better management or leadership of camps	26%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	25%

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

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

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

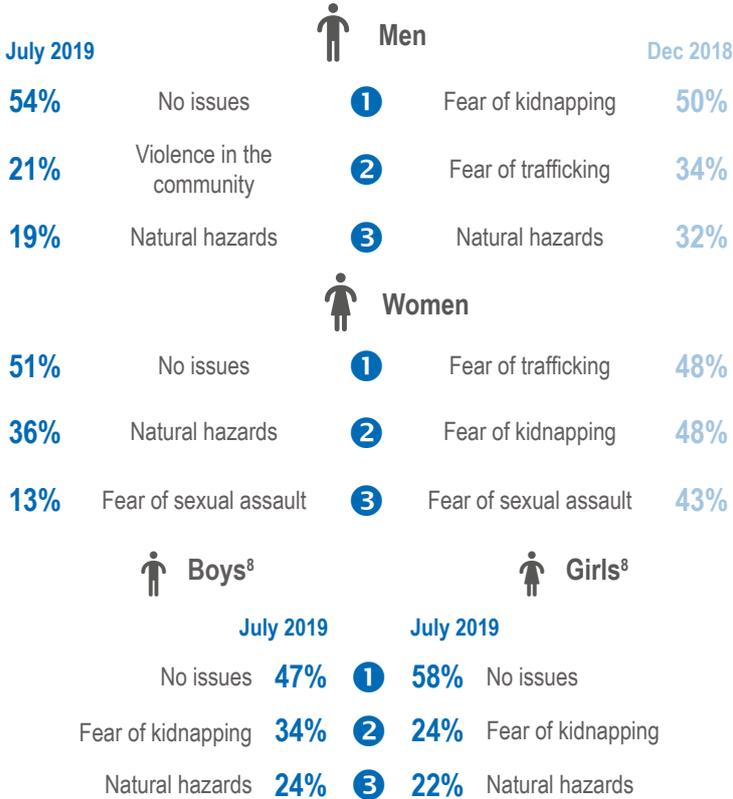
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

76% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

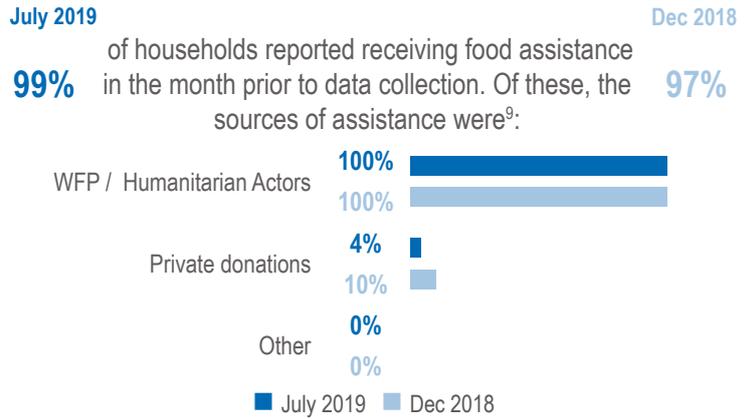
12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

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

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



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

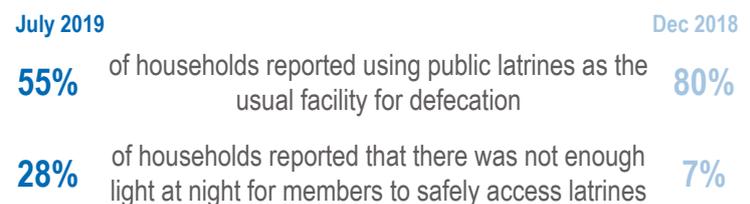
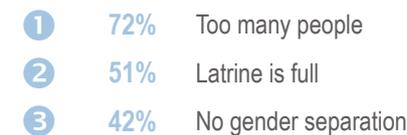


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



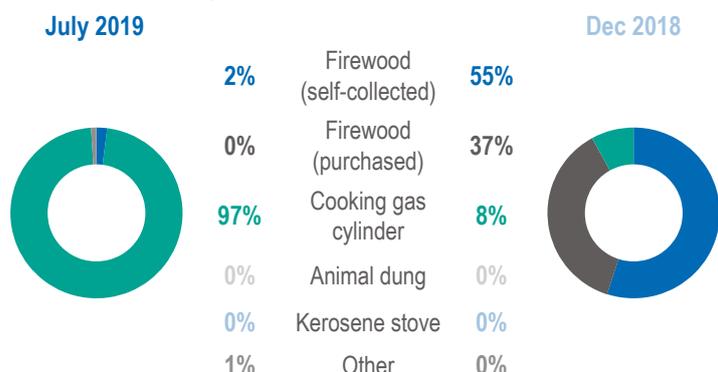
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

**52%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **77%**

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



### Health

**27%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**46%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **72%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

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

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

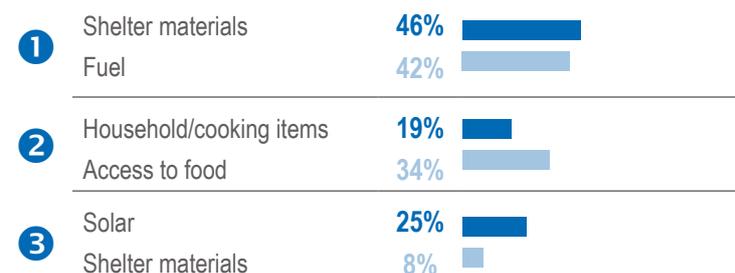
**84%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 14 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

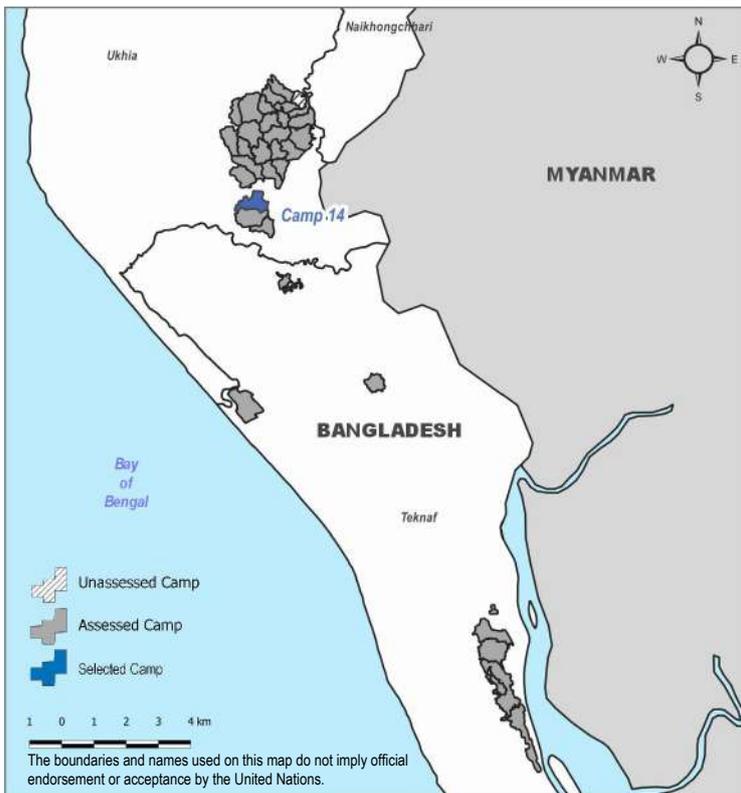
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 14, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**56%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

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

**11%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	27%		

**96%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	76%
51%	Better camp management	56%
40%	Increased community watch groups	46%
39%	Advice about safety issues	31%
30%	Natural disaster warning system	21%

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

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

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

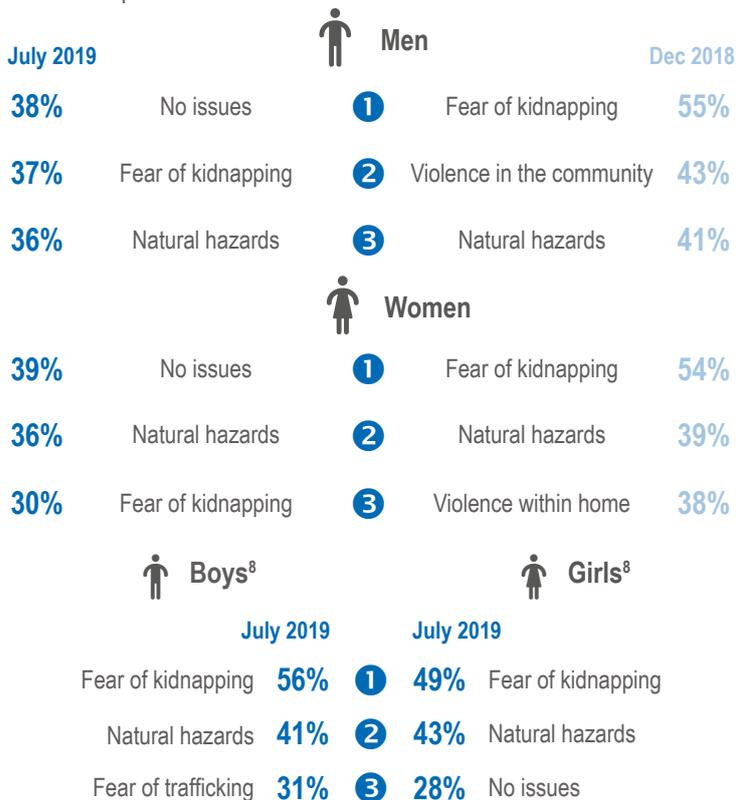
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

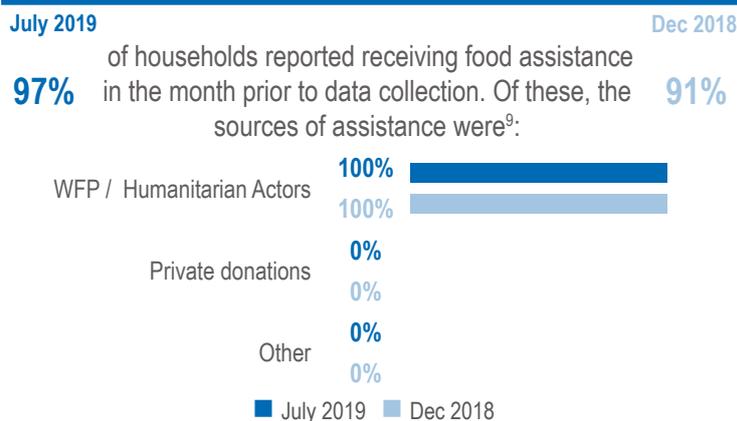
12. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.

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

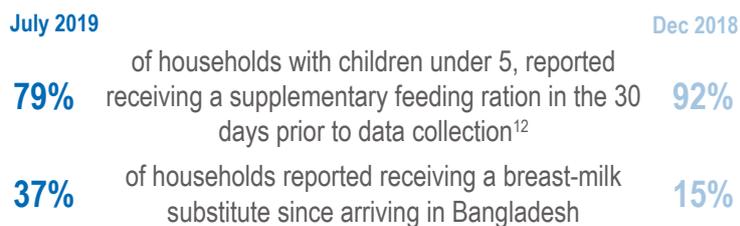
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

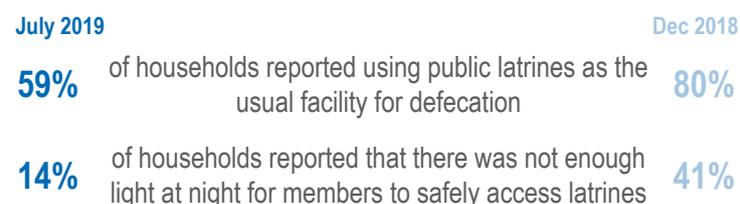
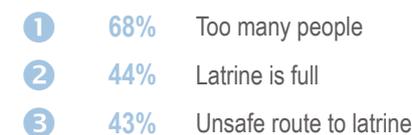


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



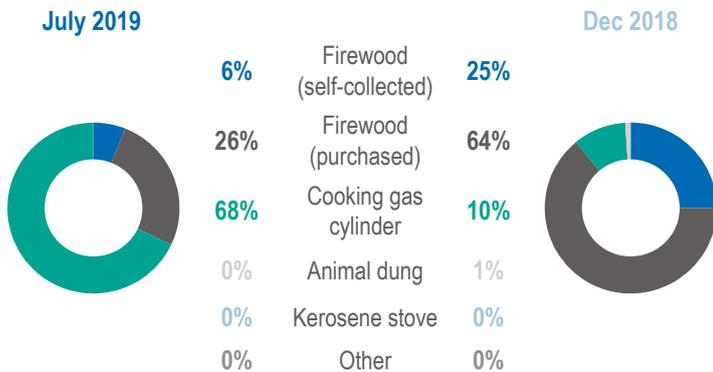
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

**44%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **57%**

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

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
66%	Shelter materials	1	93%
57%	Solar light	2	60%
36%	Cooking items	3	48%
	Fuel		93%
	Clothing		60%
	Cooking items		48%

### Health

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

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

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
57%	Crowded	1	54%
45%	Clinic too far away	2	43%
29%	Supplies unavailable	3	35%
	Treatment unavailable		54%
	Clinic too far away		43%
	Crowded		35%

**38%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **60%**

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

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
67%	Supplies	1	52%
36%	Better teachers	2	38%
28%	Money for education	3	31%
	Better teachers		52%
	Religious education		38%
	Improved curriculum		31%

### CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	1	94%
81%	Loudspeakers	2	91%
4%	Radio	3	69%
	Face-to-face		94%
	Loudspeakers		91%
	Phone call		69%

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

**66%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **6%**

**92%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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

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

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

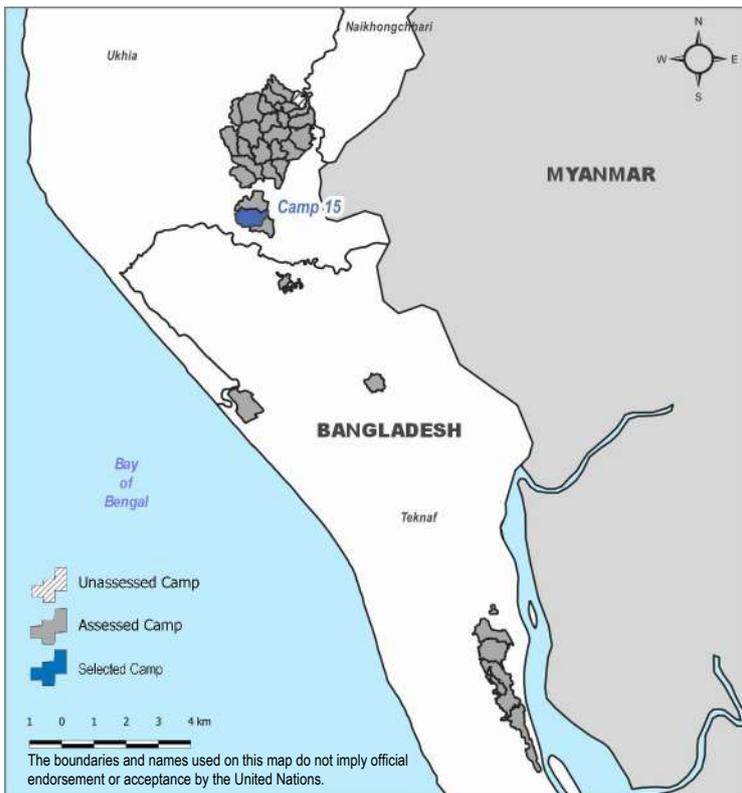
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 15, where 109 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

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

**10%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	14%
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<sup>5</sup>:

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

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

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

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

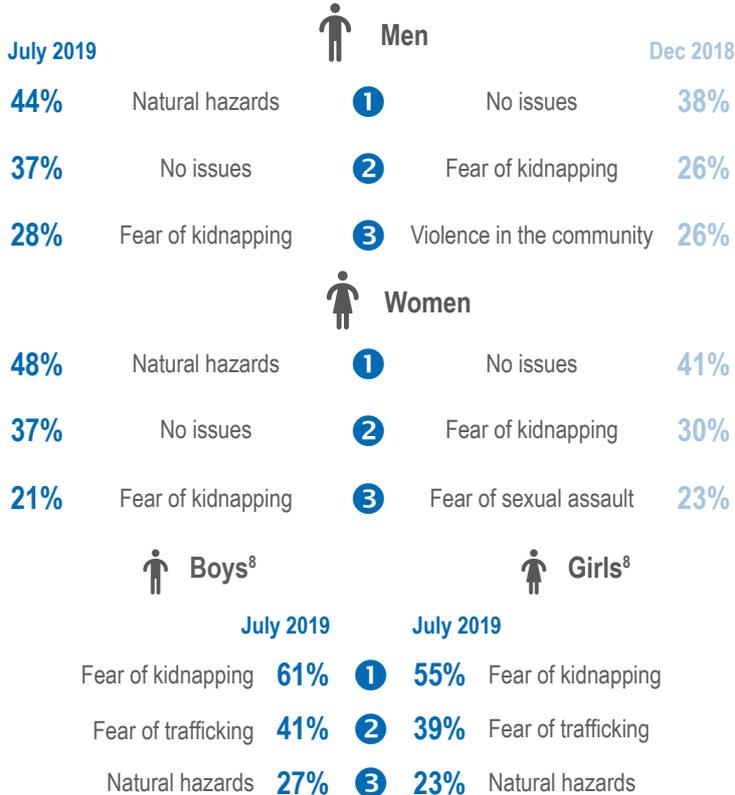
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

72% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 76 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

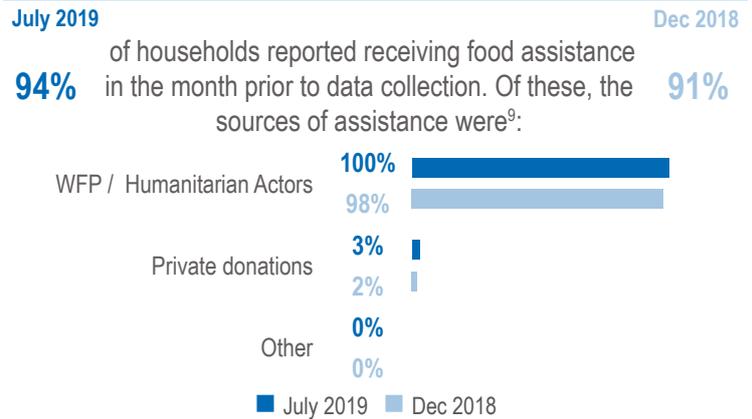
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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

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



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

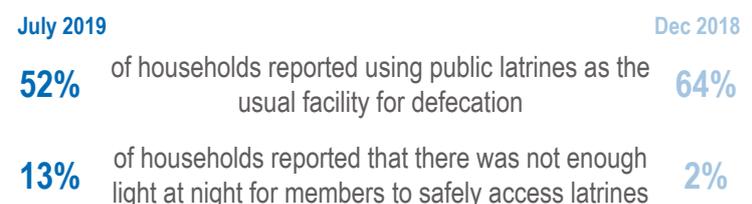


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



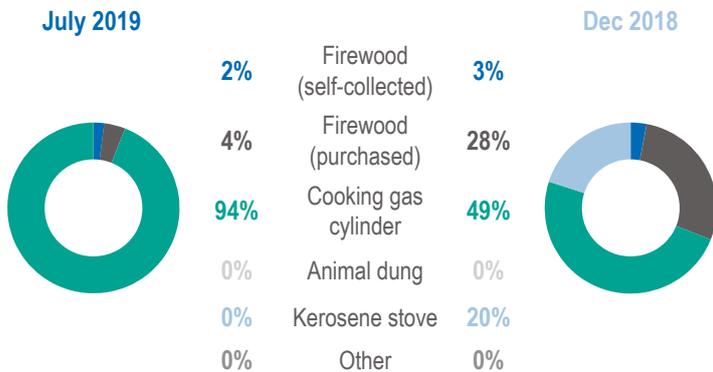
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

**58%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **65%**

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



### Health

**27%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**29%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

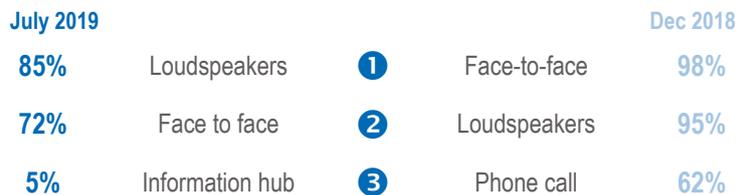
July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **76%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



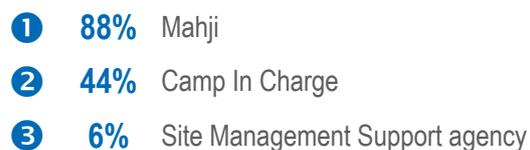
**34%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**63%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **1%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 16 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

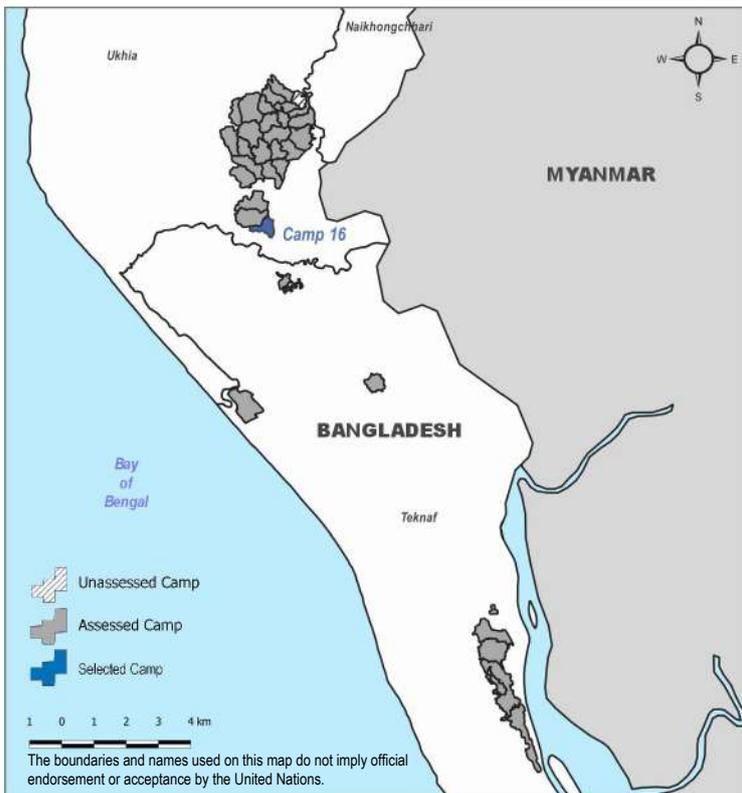
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 16, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

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

**9%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	27%		

**97%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
64%	Improved paths and roads	61%
47%	Increased community watch groups	55%
38%	Advice about safety issues	41%
31%	Better camp management	27%
16%	Natural disaster warning system	27%

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

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

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

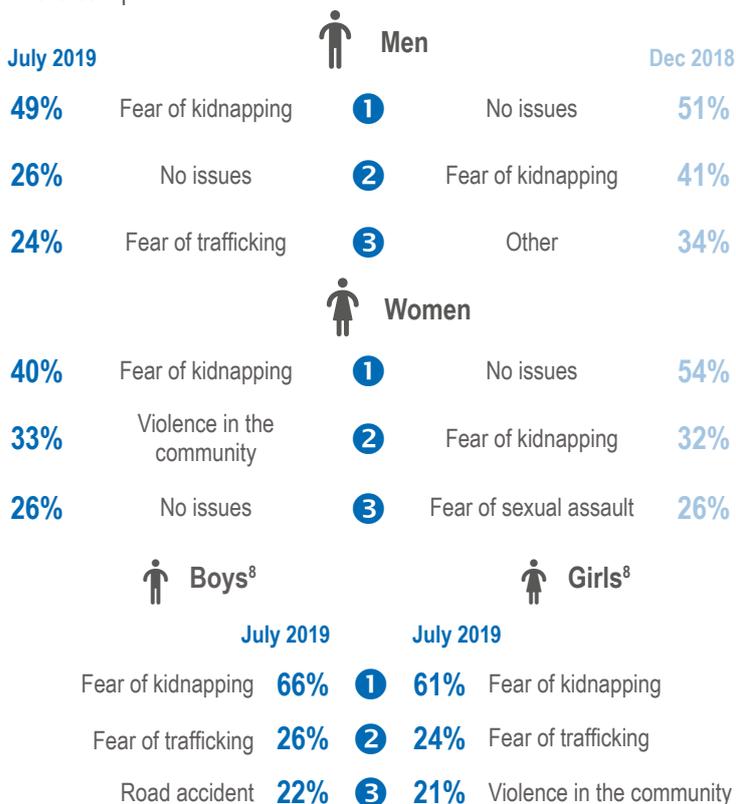
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

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

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

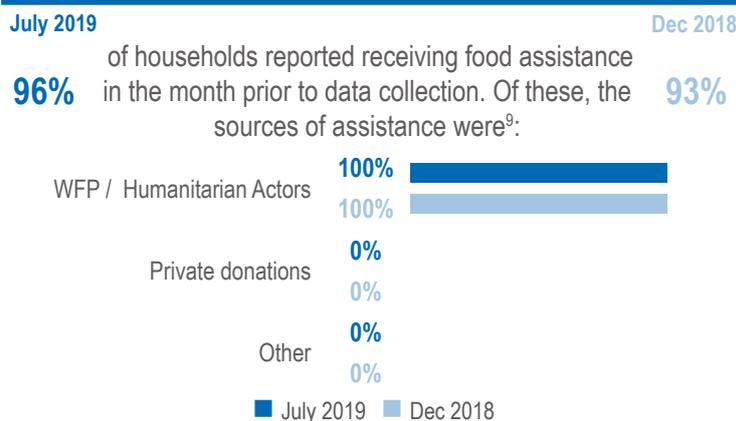
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

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

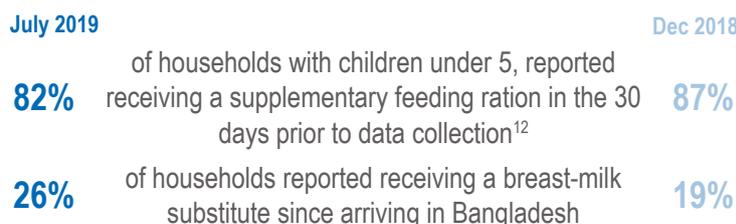
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

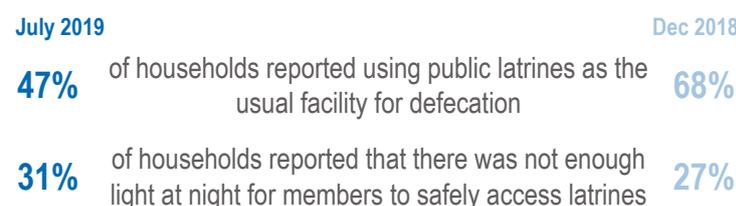
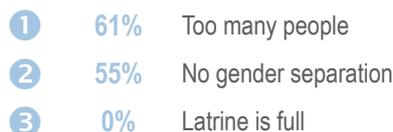


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



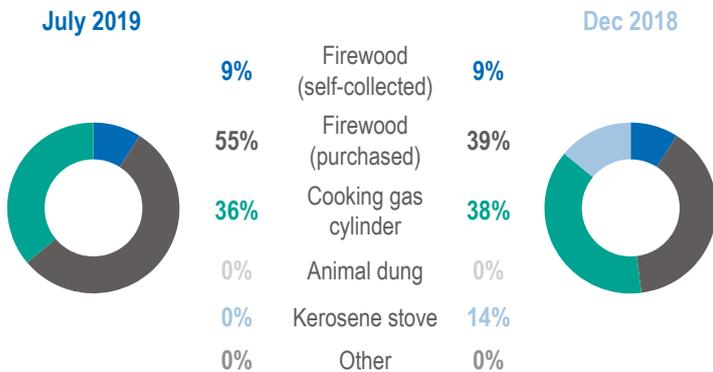
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

**51%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **67%**

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



### Health

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

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



**51%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

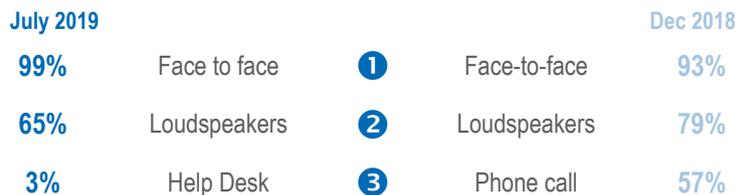
July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **76%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

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

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **4%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 17 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

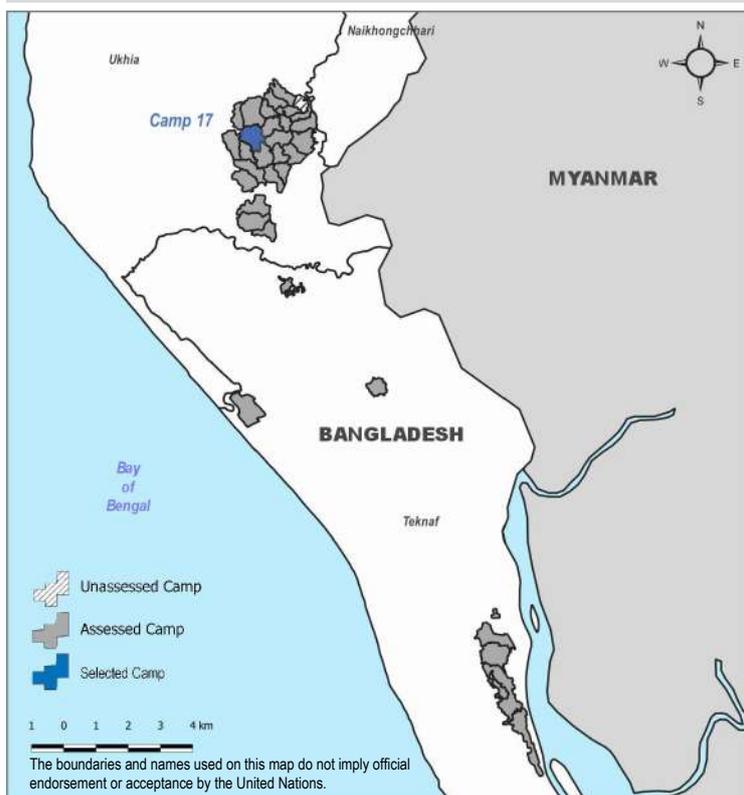
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 17, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

**11%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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	<b>30%</b>		

**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<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
<b>72%</b>	Improved paths and roads ①	<b>61%</b>
<b>40%</b>	Better camp management ②	<b>50%</b>
<b>34%</b>	Advice about safety issues ③	<b>43%</b>
<b>32%</b>	Natural disaster warning system ④	<b>23%</b>
<b>29%</b>	Increased community watch groups ⑤	<b>20%</b>

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

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

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

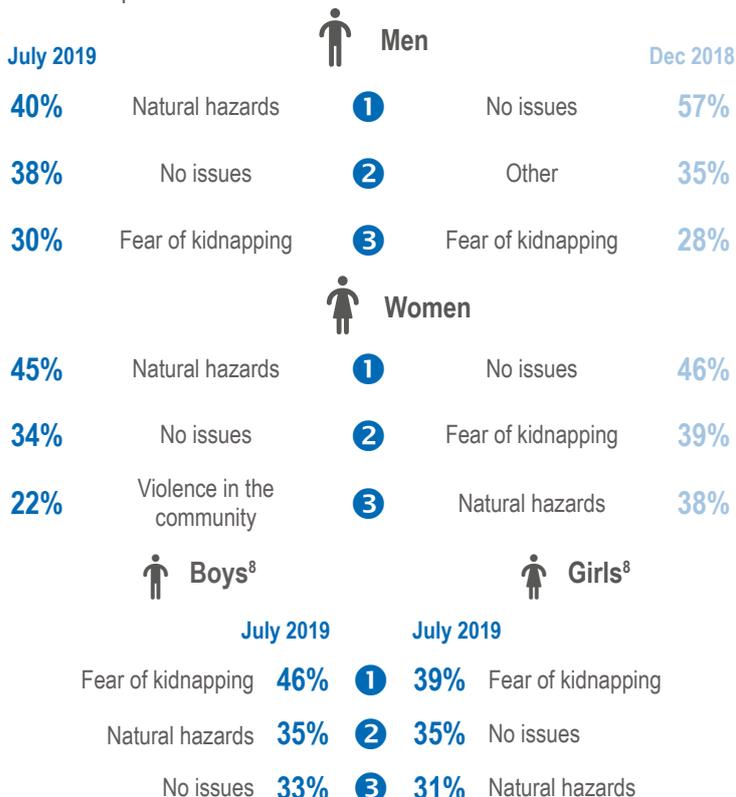
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

83% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

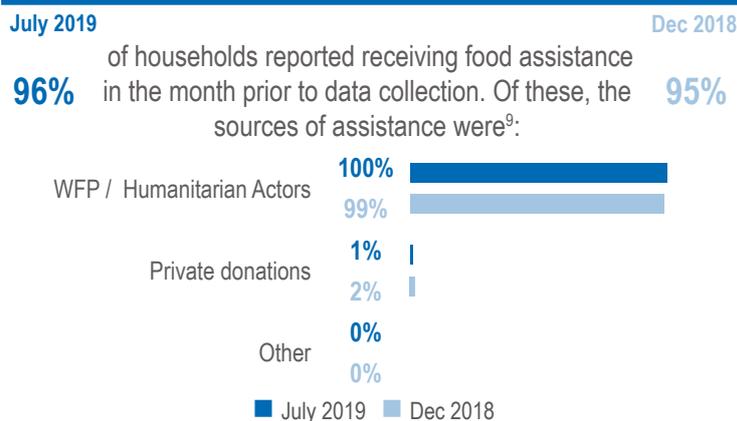
12. This question was asked to a subset of 62 households that contained children under 5.

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

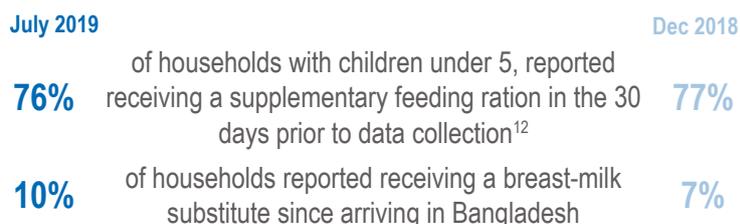
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

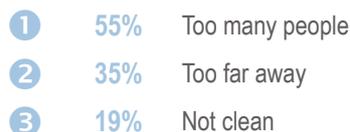


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



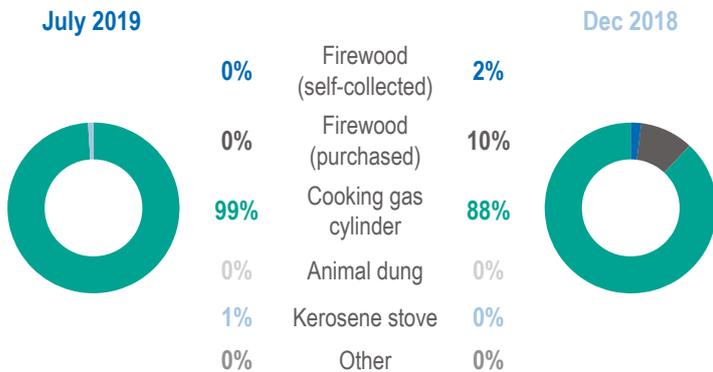
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

July 2019 **71%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **94%**

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



### Health

**35%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**33%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

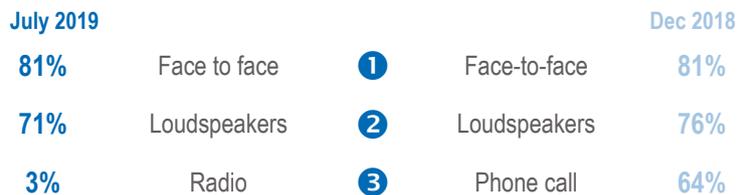
July 2019 **96%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **85%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



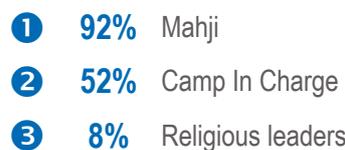
**41%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

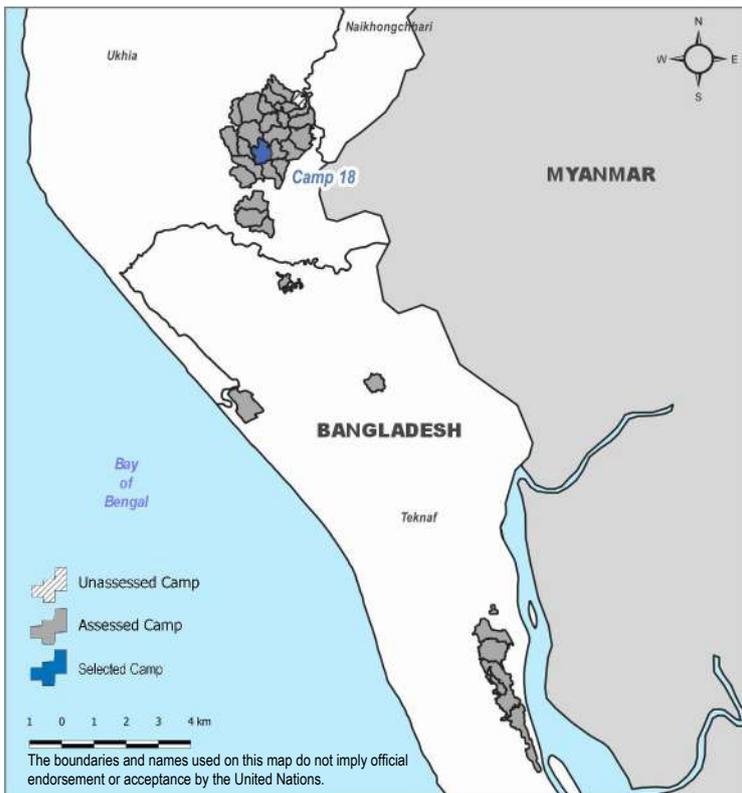
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 18, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

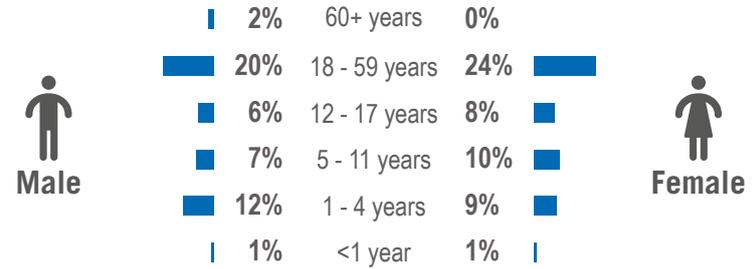


### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**53%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5** individuals reported per household

**10%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	17%
Families with PSN	32%		

**92%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

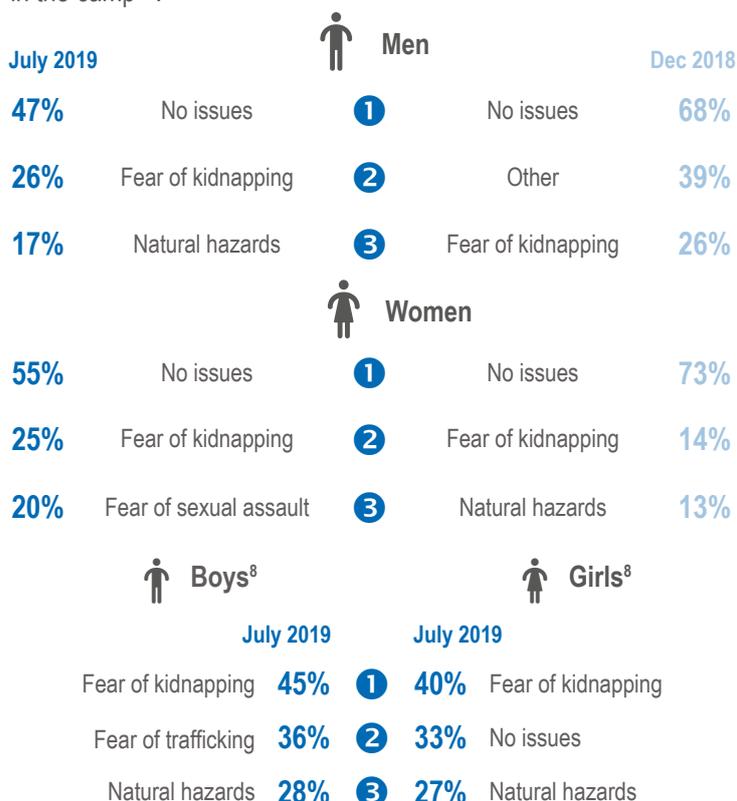
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

65% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

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

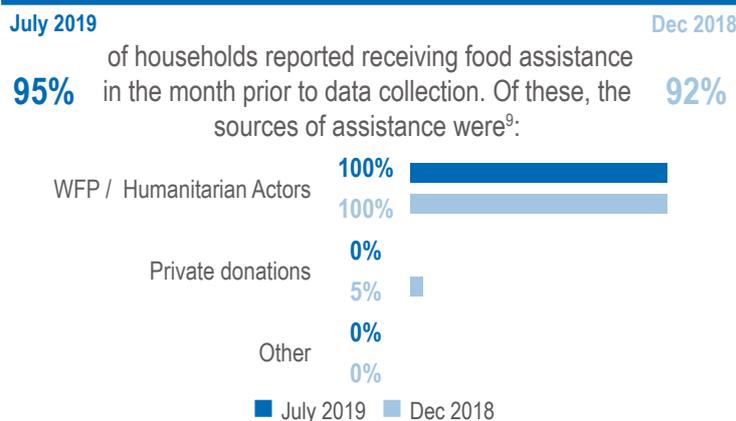
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

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

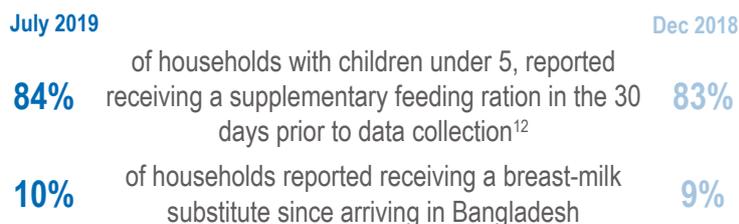
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

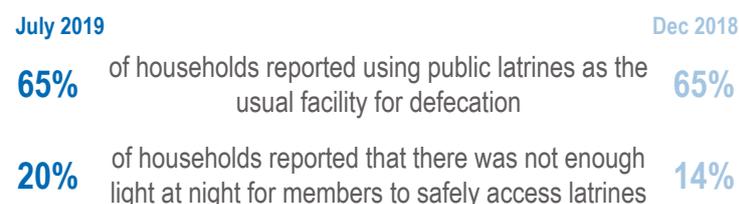


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



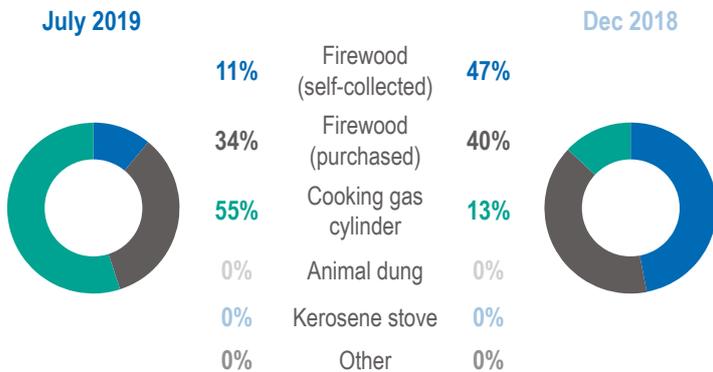
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



**96%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **94%**

**82%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **76%**

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



### Health

**28%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**52%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

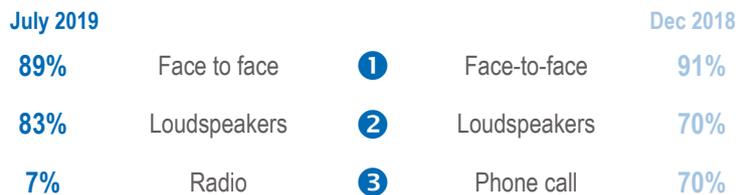
**95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **89%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



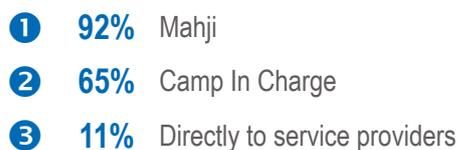
**49%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**75%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **4%**

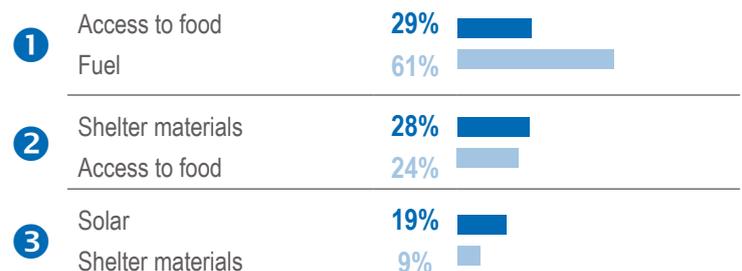
**76%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

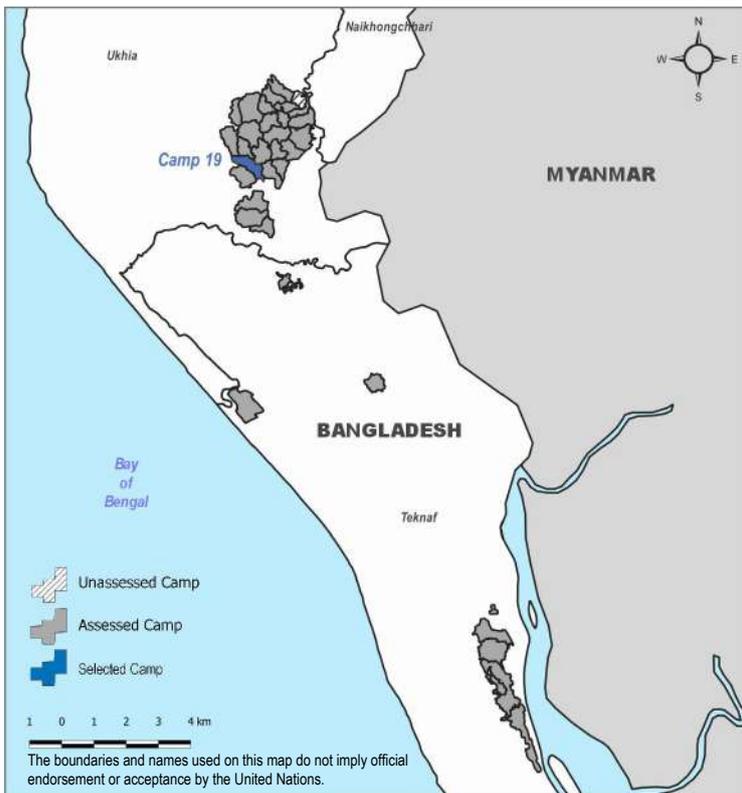
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 19, where 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**56%** of individuals are under 18  
**80%** of individuals are women and children

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

**12%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	29%		

**95%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	79%
50%	Advice about safety issues	60%
44%	Increased community watch groups	41%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	32%
18%	Better camp management	31%

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

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

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

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

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

83% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

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

95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 42 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

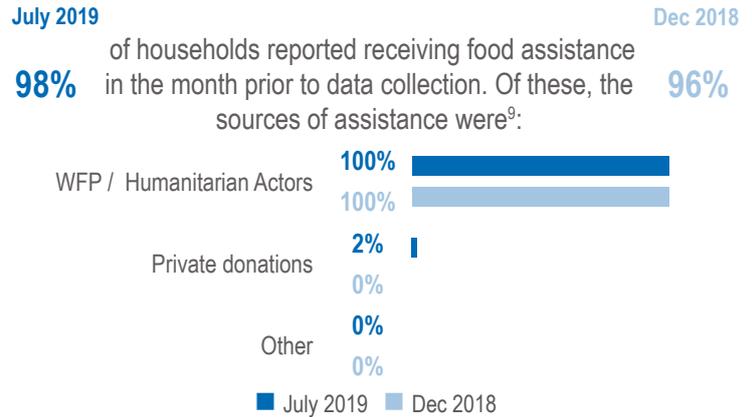
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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

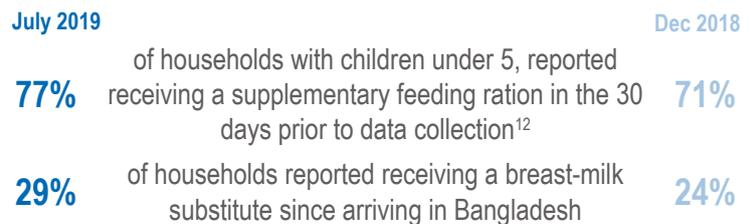
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

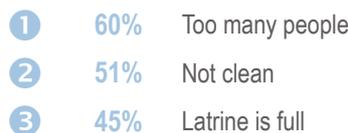


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



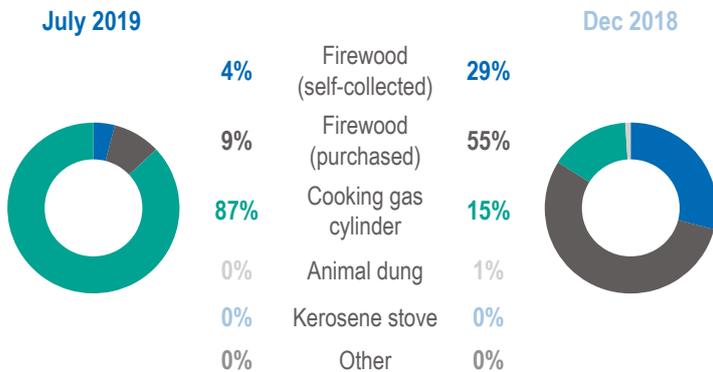
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **94%**

**54%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **76%**

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

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
51%	Cooking items	1	91%
51%	Solar light	2	71%
50%	Shelter materials	3	49%
	Fuel		91%
	Clothing		71%
	Cooking items		49%

### Health

**23%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
50%	Supplies unavailable	1	71%
40%	Crowded	2	55%
30%	Treatment unavailable	3	39%
	Supplies unavailable		71%
	Treatment unavailable		55%
	Clinic too far away		39%

**45%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **97%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **93%**

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

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
72%	Supplies	1	58%
41%	Better teachers	2	54%
24%	Improved curriculum	3	34%
	Improved curriculum		58%
	Better teachers		54%
	Religious education		34%

### CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	1	99%
60%	Loudspeakers	2	65%
11%	Help Desk	3	61%
	Face-to-face		99%
	Loudspeakers		65%
	Phone call		61%

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

**67%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

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

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

1	<b>93%</b>	Mahji
2	<b>74%</b>	Camp In Charge
3	<b>10%</b>	Site Management Support agency

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

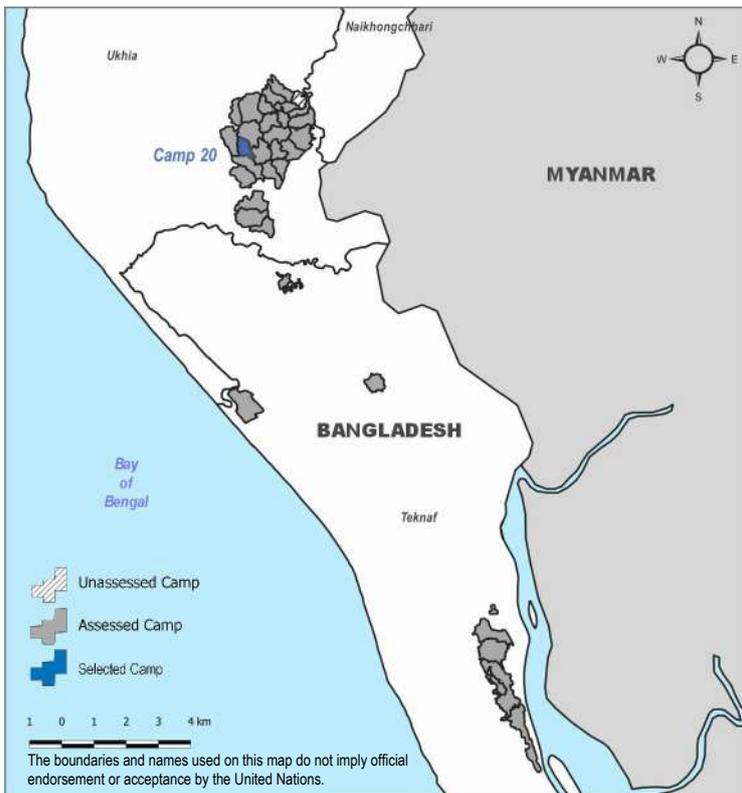
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

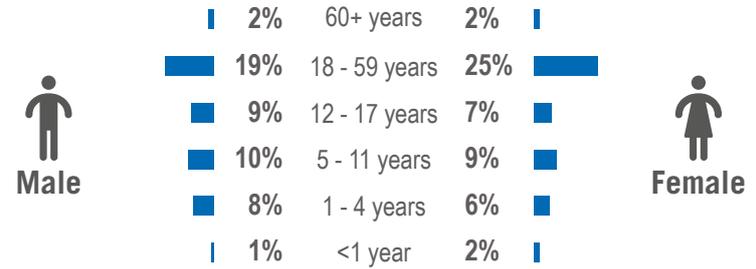


### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**52%** of individuals are under 18  
**79%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.5** individuals reported per household

**9%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	1%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	5%
Older person at risk with children	3%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	<b>32%</b>		

**92%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

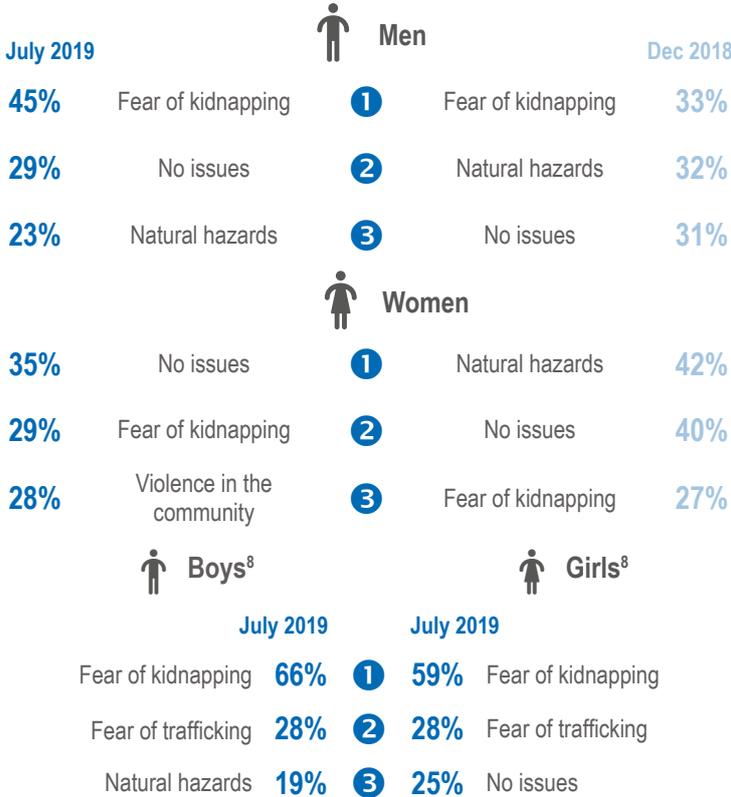
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

88% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

91% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 34 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

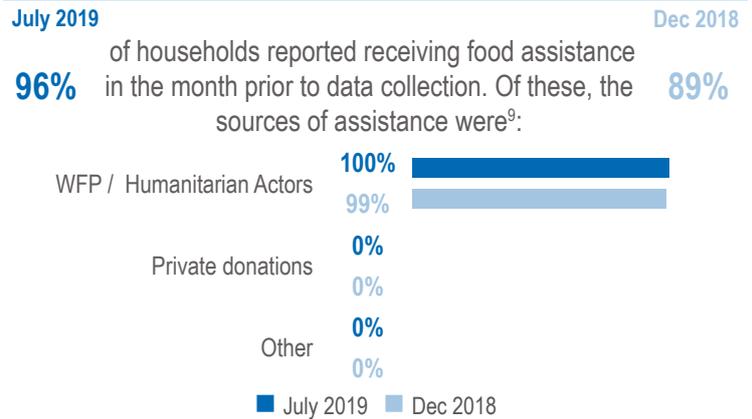
12. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.

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

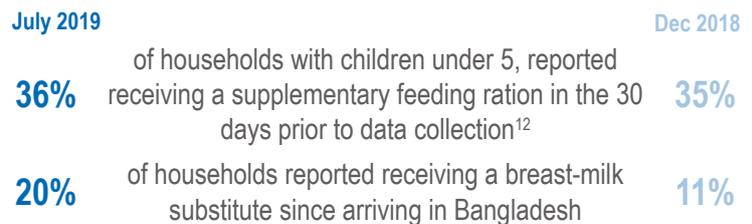
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

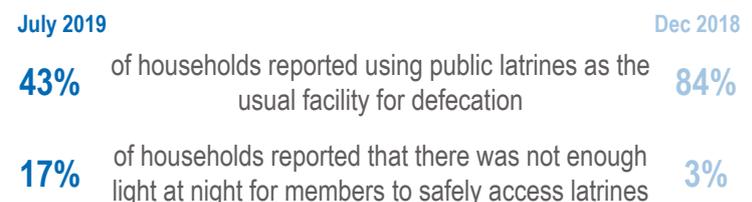


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



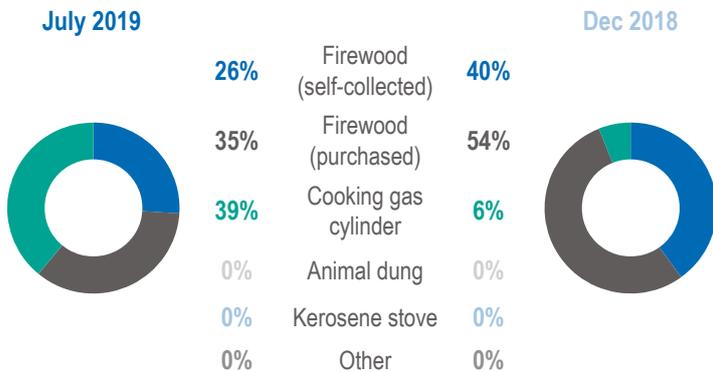
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



**94%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **97%**

**78%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **58%**

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



### Health

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

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



**48%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

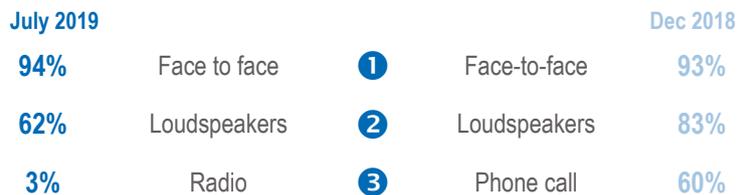
**98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **88%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



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

**64%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **10%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 20e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

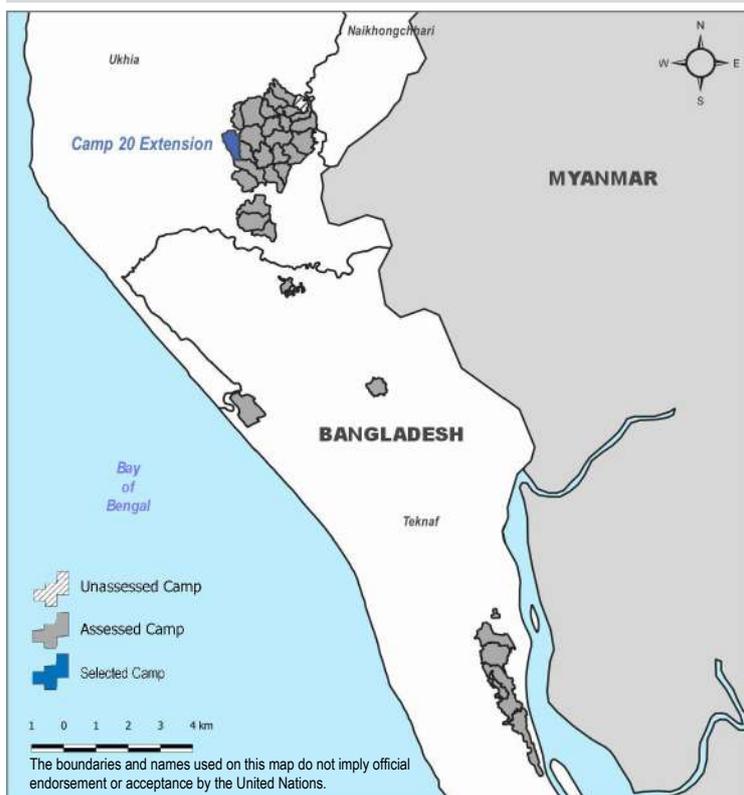
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 20e, where 87 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

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

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**54%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

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

**3%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	<b>28%</b>		

**93%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

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

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

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

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

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

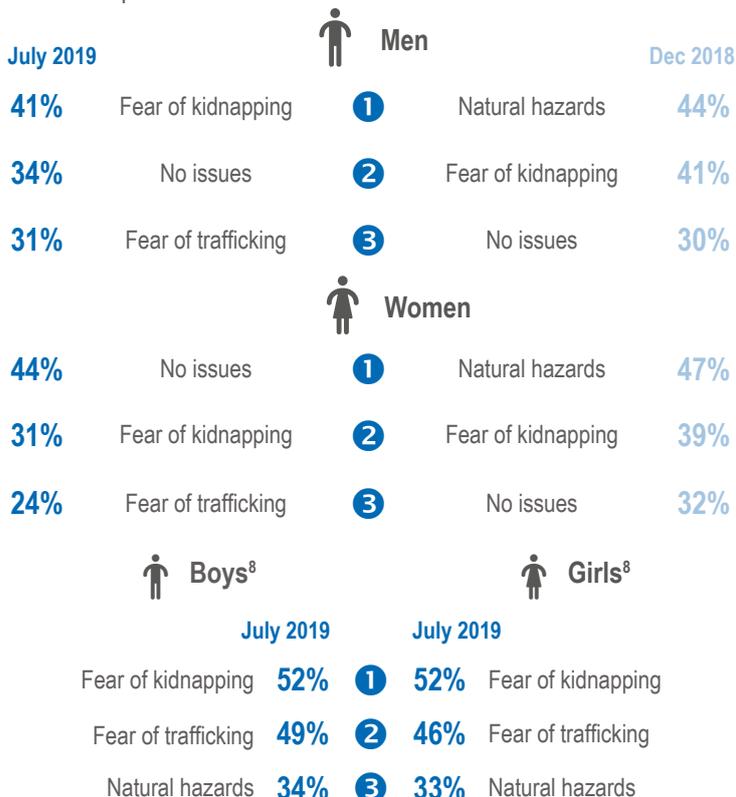
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

70% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 47 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

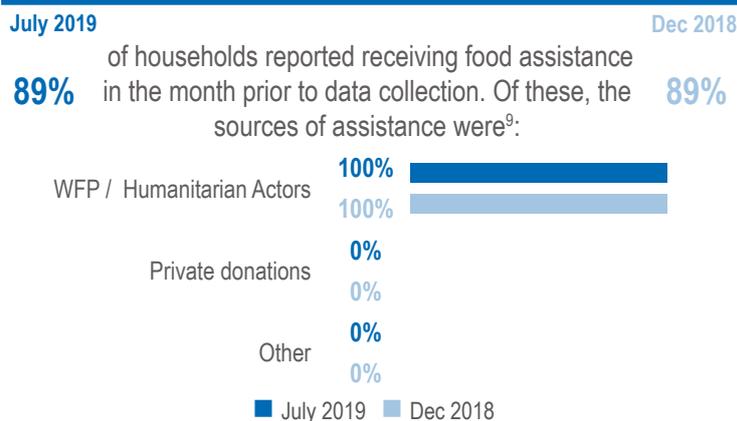
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

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

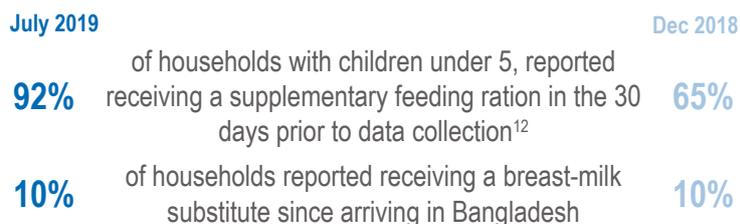
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



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

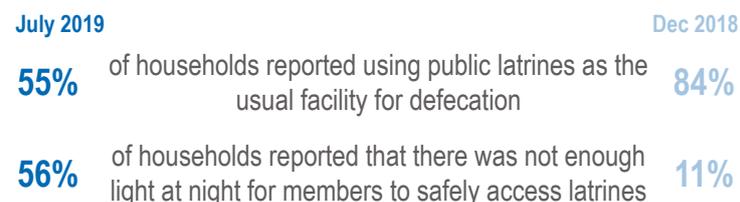


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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



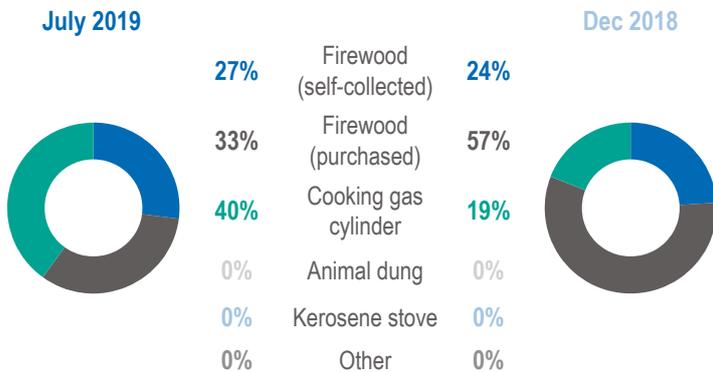
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





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

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

**72%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **76%**

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



### Health

**29%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

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



**41%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **88%**

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



### CwC and Site Management

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



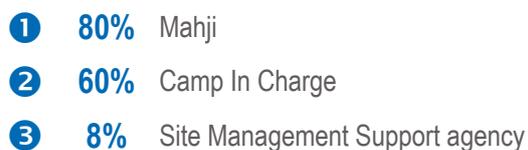
**53%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**55%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**5%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **9%**

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

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



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

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

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

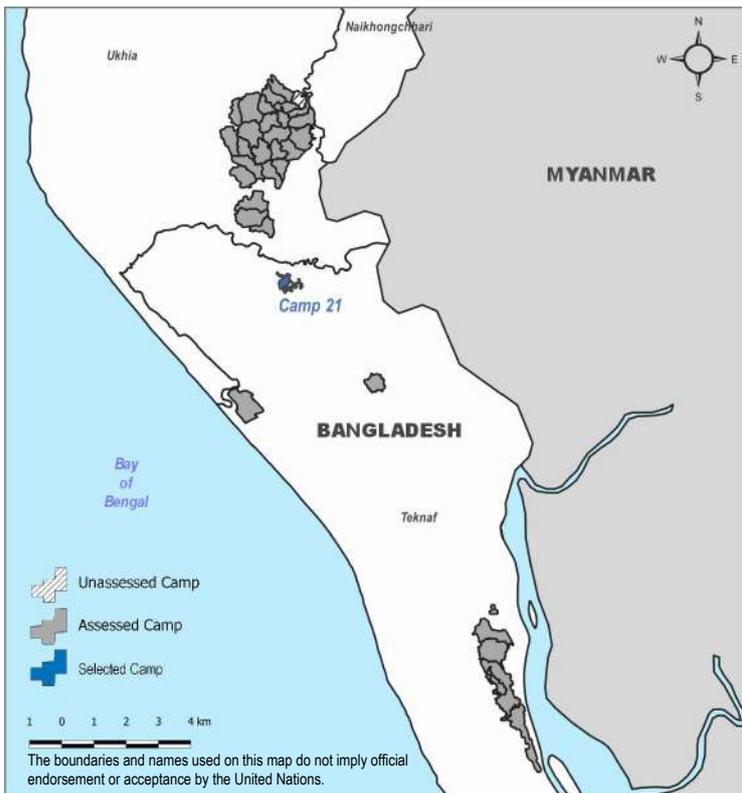
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 21, where 98 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



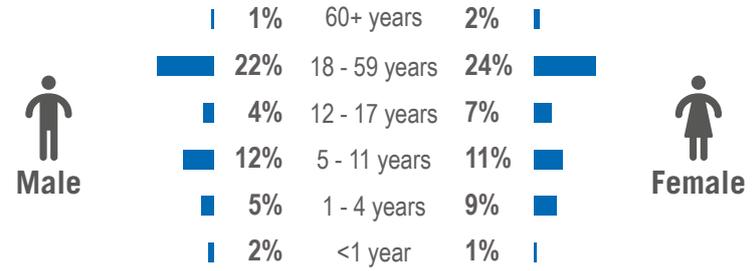
### Key Camp Information

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



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

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

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

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

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	29%		

**81%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

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

July 2019	Dec 2018
<b>51%</b> Improved paths and roads	<b>53%</b> Advice about safety issues
<b>50%</b> Advice about safety issues	<b>44%</b> Improved paths and roads
<b>48%</b> Better camp management	<b>43%</b> Better camp management
<b>22%</b> Natural disaster warning system	<b>24%</b> Increased policing
<b>21%</b> Increased community watch groups	<b>19%</b> Natural disaster warning systems

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

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

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

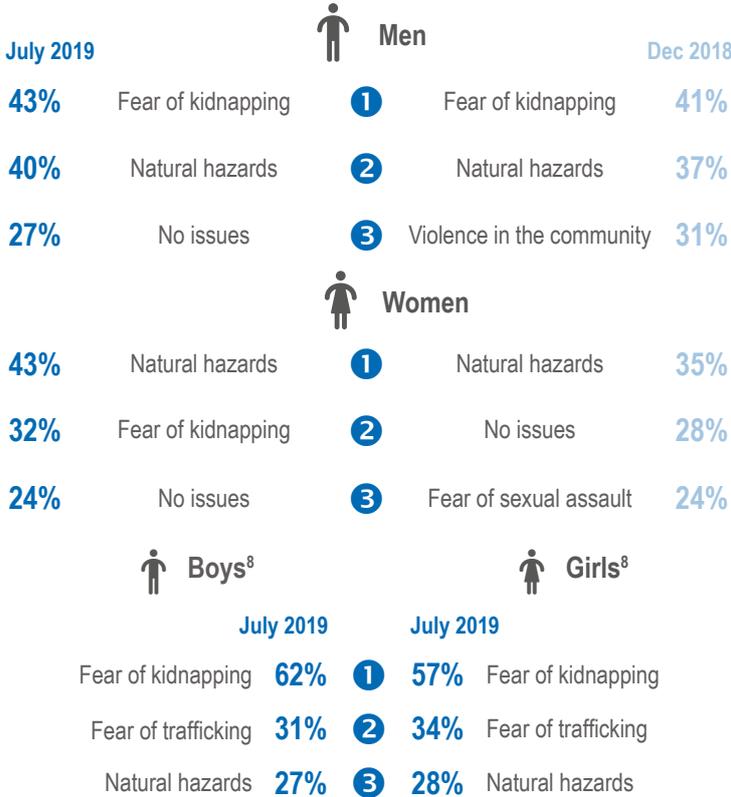
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



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



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

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

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

**96%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

**82%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 83 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

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

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

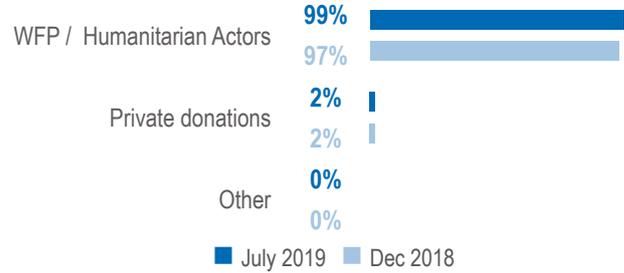


## Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019

Dec 2018

**98%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were<sup>9</sup>:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

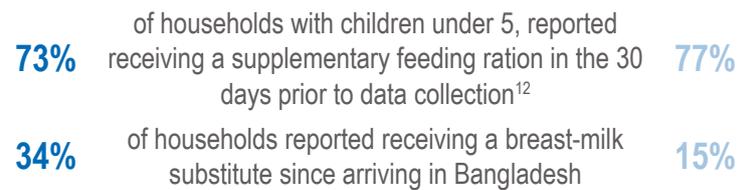
July 2019

Dec 2018



July 2019

Dec 2018

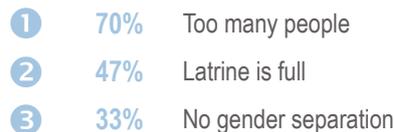


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

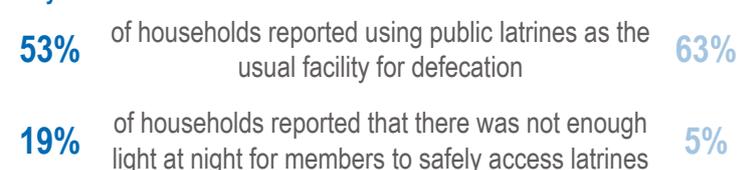


**Dec 2018:** three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>



July 2019

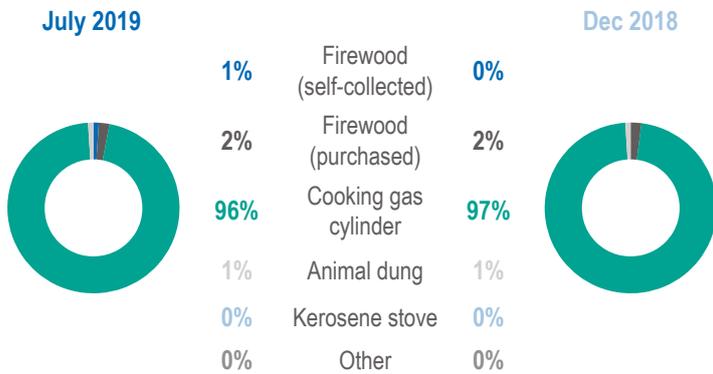
Dec 2018





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

July 2019 **70%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **89%**

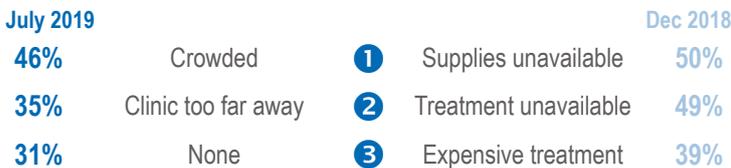
Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

July 2019 **30%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



July 2019 **47%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **84%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **81%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



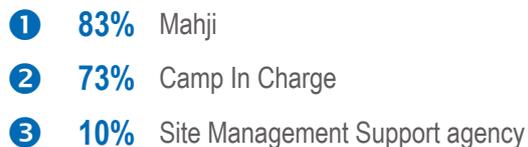
July 2019 **39%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **71%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

July 2019 **76%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

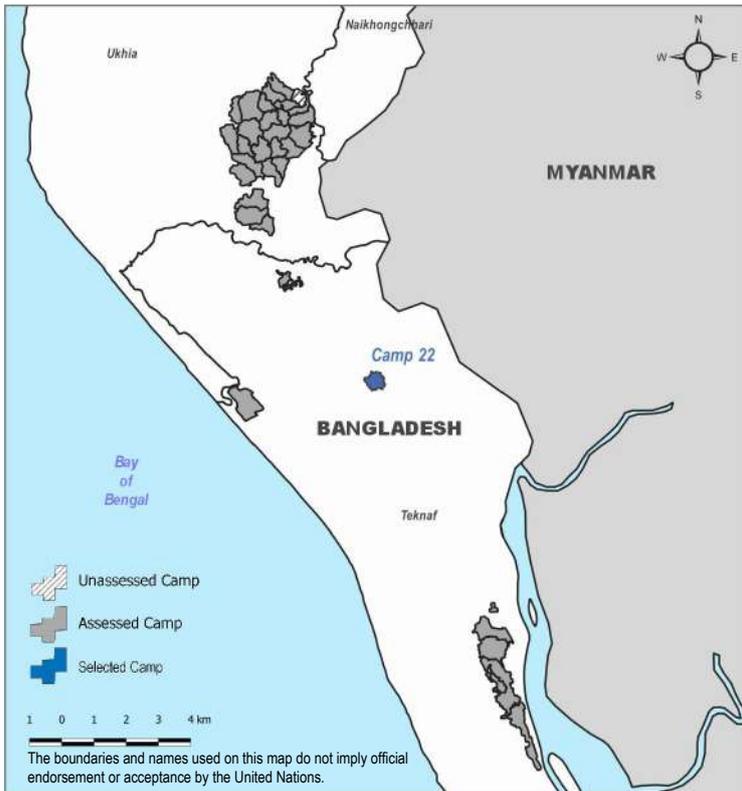
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 22, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	22,206
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	4,583
Camp Area	0.56 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	39,862 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**56%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

**7%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	24%		

**98%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
55%	Improved paths and roads ①	Advice about safety issues 65%
45%	Increased community watch groups ②	Improved paths and roads 51%
37%	Better camp management ③	Natural disaster warning systems 44%
31%	Advice about safety issues ④	Better camp management 32%
22%	Increased policing ⑤	Locks for shelters 24%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

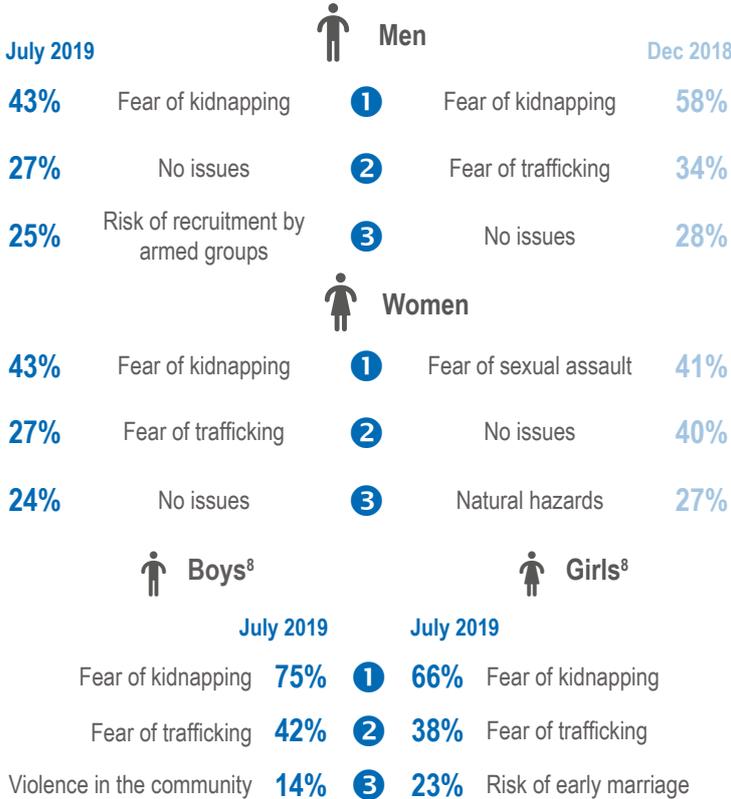
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
②	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
③	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

92% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

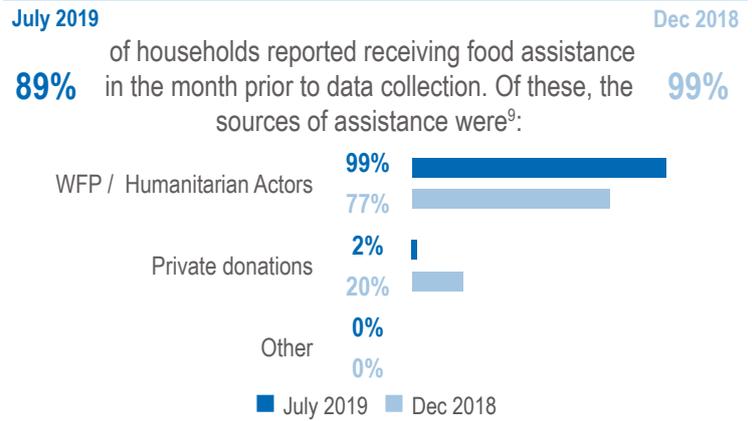
12. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

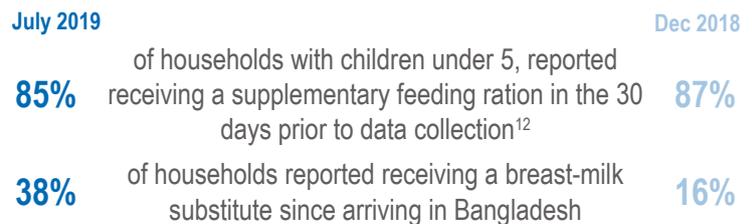
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

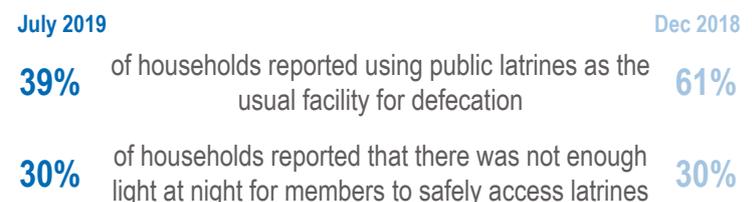
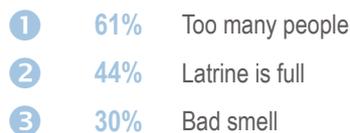


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



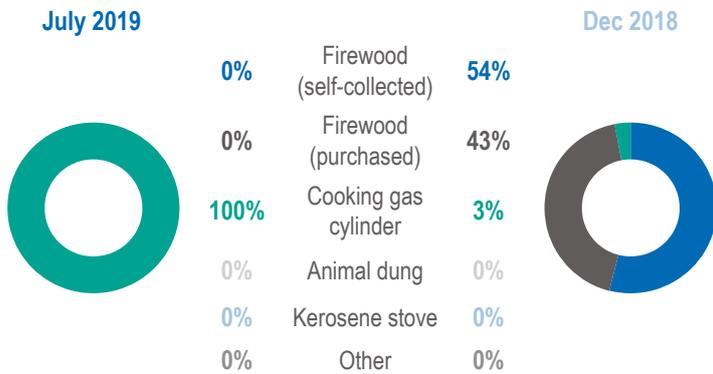
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

**51%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **62%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019	Dec 2018
<b>87%</b> Solar light <b>1</b>	<b>93%</b> Fuel
<b>63%</b> Fan <b>2</b>	<b>49%</b> NFIs
<b>40%</b> Shelter materials <b>3</b>	<b>41%</b> Clothing

### Health

**24%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	Dec 2018
<b>58%</b> Crowded <b>1</b>	<b>68%</b> Treatment unavailable
<b>38%</b> Supplies unavailable <b>2</b>	<b>63%</b> Supplies unavailable
<b>20%</b> Clinic too far away <b>3</b>	<b>35%</b> Expensive treatment

**46%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **73%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

<b>68%</b> Supplies <b>1</b>	<b>58%</b> Better teachers
<b>45%</b> Better teachers <b>2</b>	<b>38%</b> Religious education
<b>33%</b> Money for education <b>3</b>	<b>35%</b> Improved curriculum

### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	Dec 2018
<b>98%</b> Face to face <b>1</b>	<b>99%</b> Face-to-face
<b>58%</b> Loudspeakers <b>2</b>	<b>91%</b> Loudspeakers
<b>4%</b> Information hub <b>3</b>	<b>77%</b> Phone call

**45%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**81%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **1%**

**85%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

<b>1</b> <b>81%</b> Mahji
<b>2</b> <b>64%</b> Camp In Charge
<b>3</b> <b>7%</b> Site Management Support agency

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 23 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

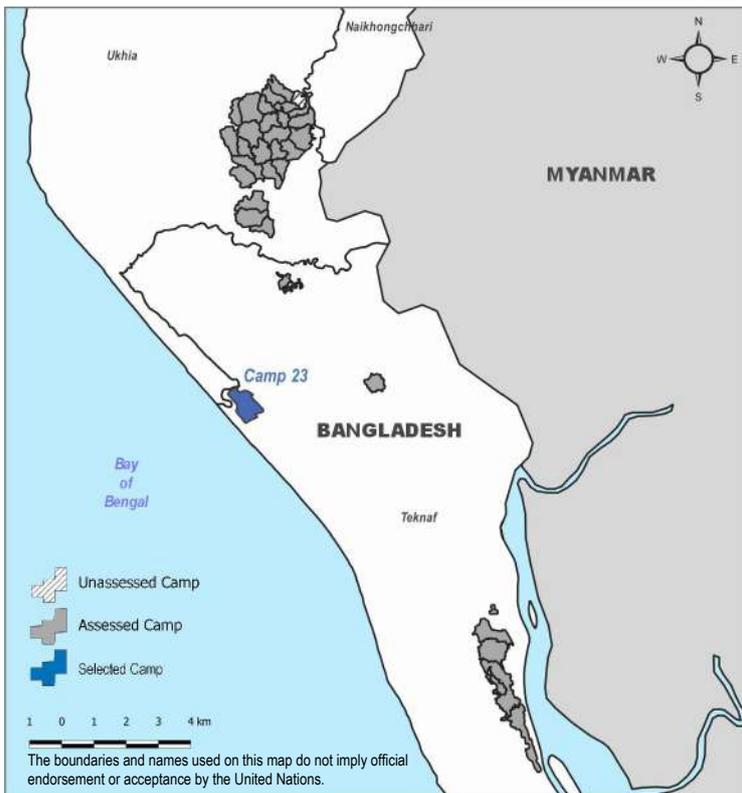
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 23, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	11,012
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	2,672
Camp Area	2.65 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	4,150 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**55%** of individuals are under 18  
**80%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

**2%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	29%
Families with PSN	39%		

**85%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>63%</b>	Advice about safety issues ①	Improved paths and roads <b>48%</b>
<b>45%</b>	Better camp management ②	Advice about safety issues <b>42%</b>
<b>42%</b>	Increased community watch groups ③	Natural disaster warning systems <b>27%</b>
<b>28%</b>	Natural disaster warning system ④	Better camp management <b>21%</b>
<b>25%</b>	Improved paths and roads ⑤	Improved access for vulnerable persons <b>19%</b>

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

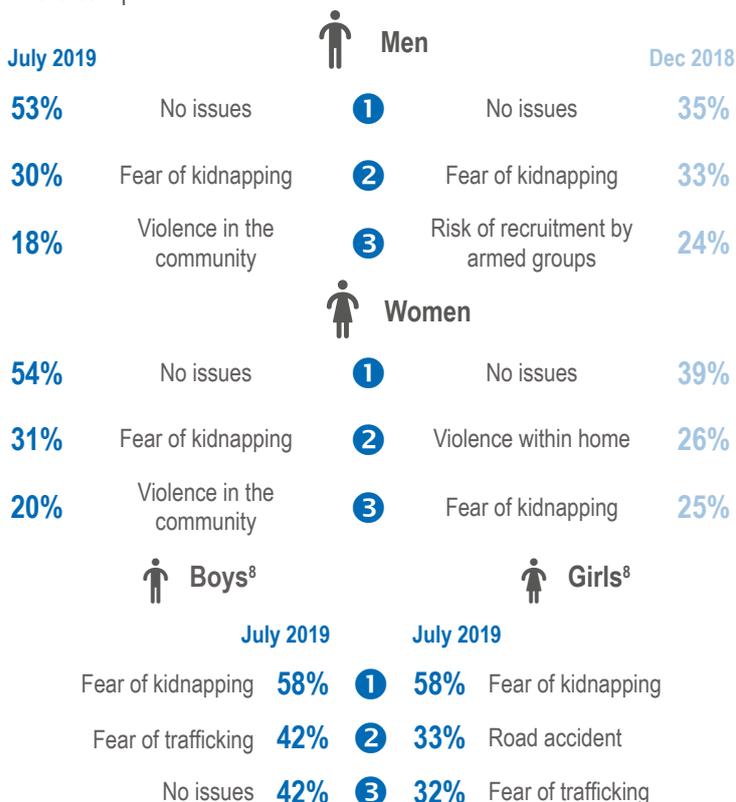
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

61% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

90% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 31 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

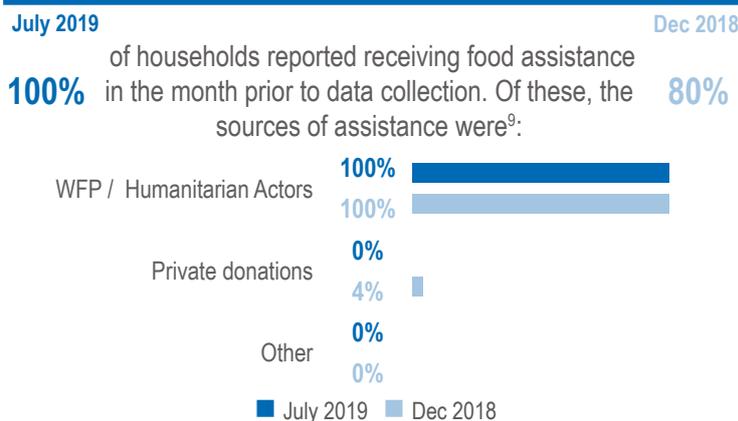
12. This question was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

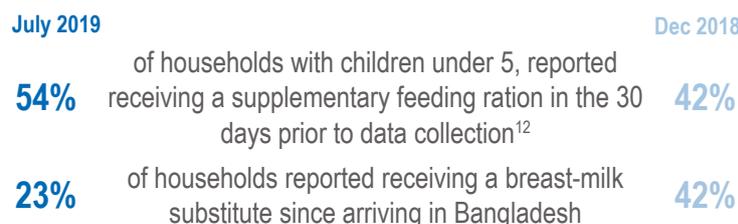
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

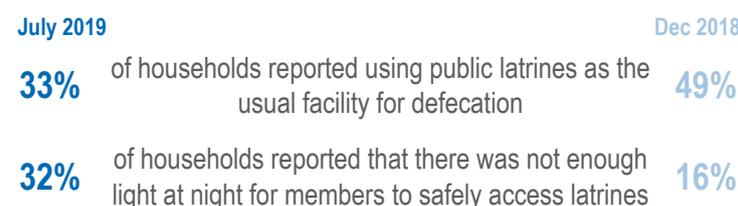
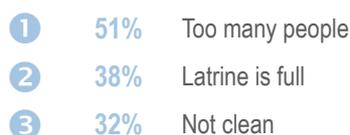


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



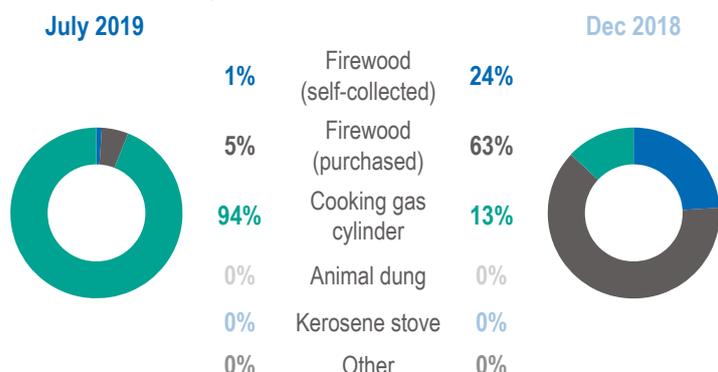
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

**98%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **86%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

**27%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



**38%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **87%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



**57%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **8%**

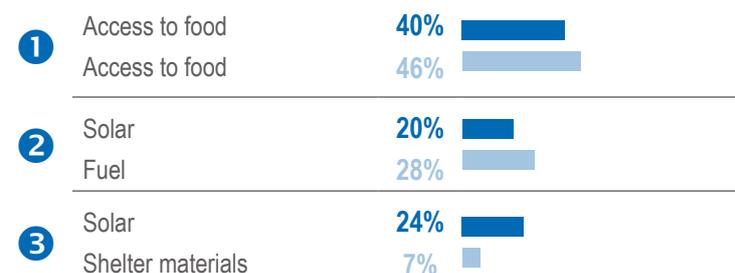
**92%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 24 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

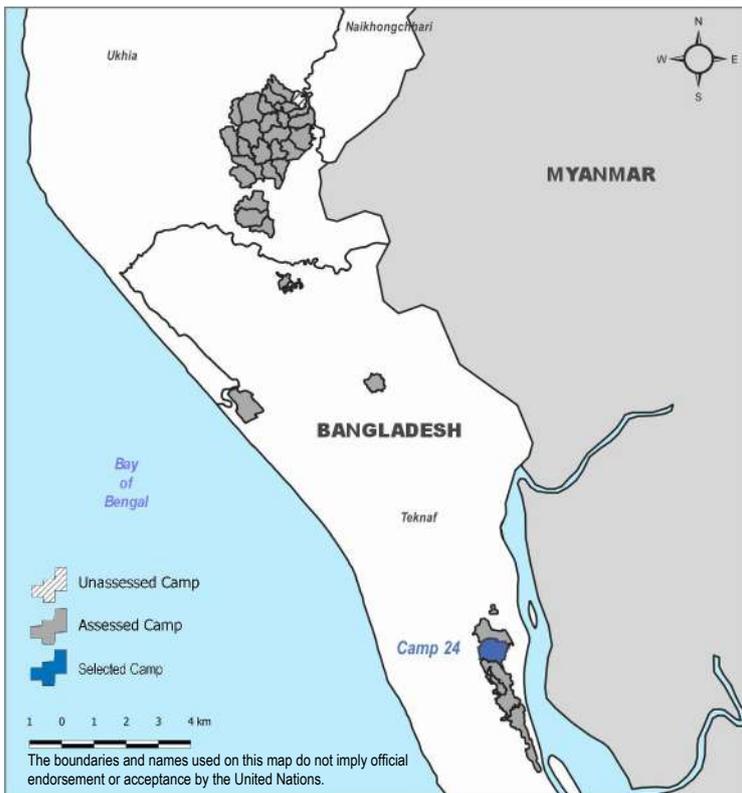
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 24, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	33,714
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	28,551 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**50%** of individuals are under 18  
**76%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.6** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	21%
Families with PSN	34%		

**85%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>53%</b>	Better camp management ①	Improved paths and roads <b>70%</b>
<b>46%</b>	Improved paths and roads ②	Advice about safety issues <b>66%</b>
<b>43%</b>	Increased community watch groups ③	Natural disaster warning systems <b>38%</b>
<b>29%</b>	Natural disaster warning system ④	Better camp management <b>30%</b>
<b>23%</b>	Advice about safety issues ⑤	Increased policing <b>25%</b>

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

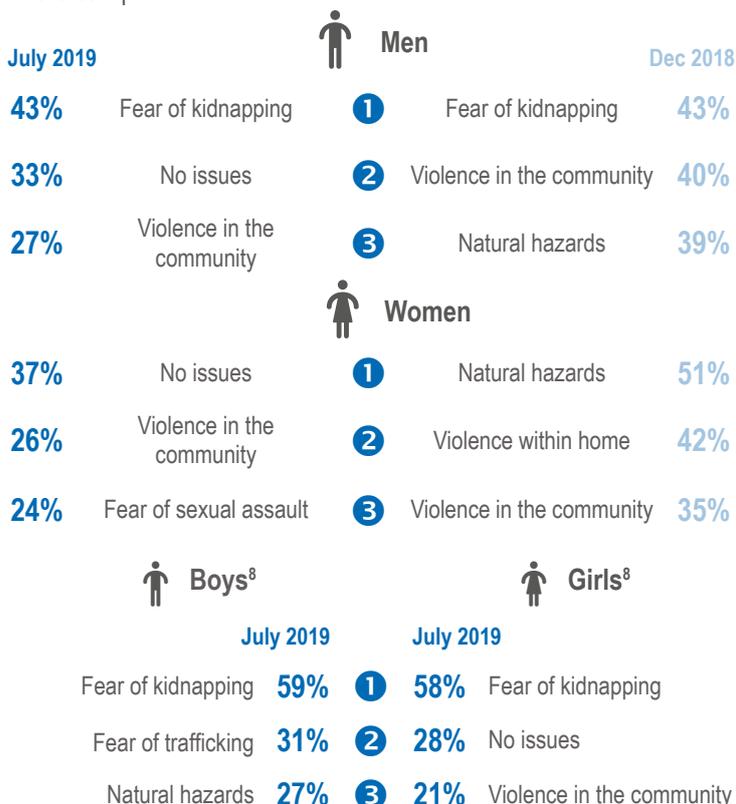
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
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

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

79% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

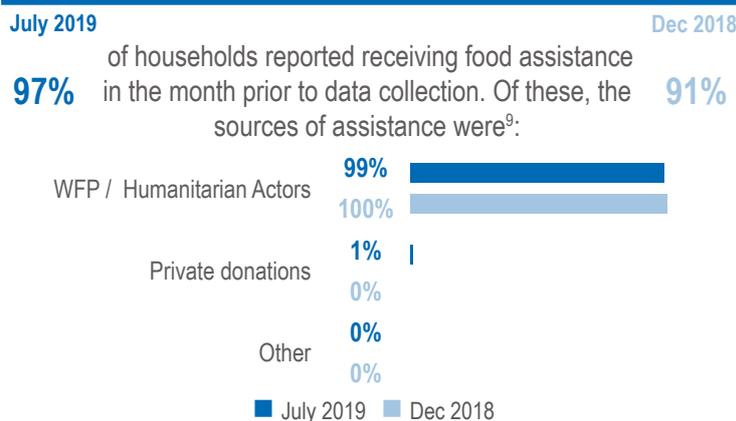
12. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

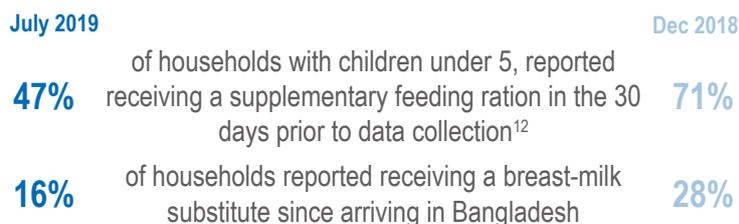
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

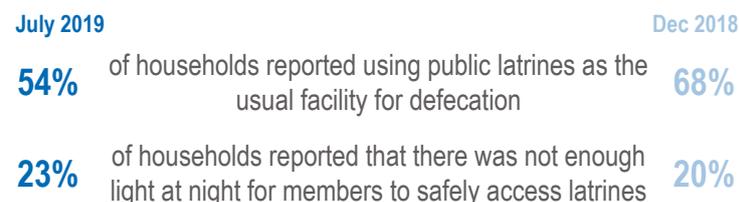
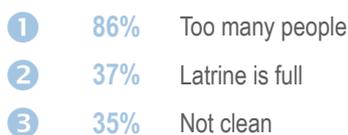


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



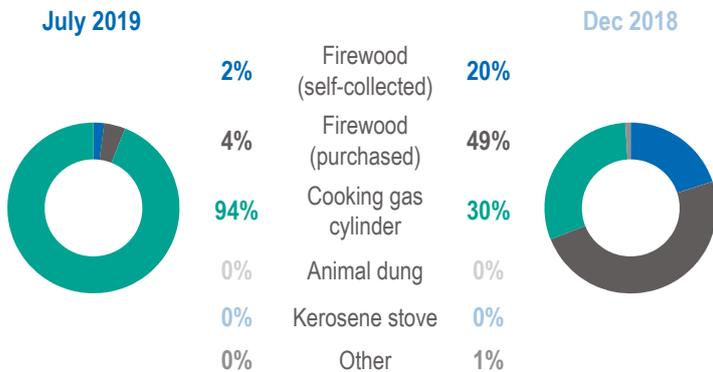
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



**99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **95%**

**75%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **78%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

**28%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



**38%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**93%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **89%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



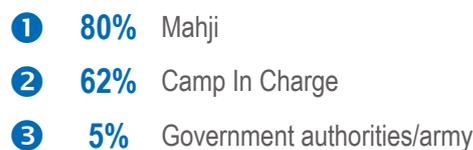
**59%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**84%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **5%**

**87%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 25 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

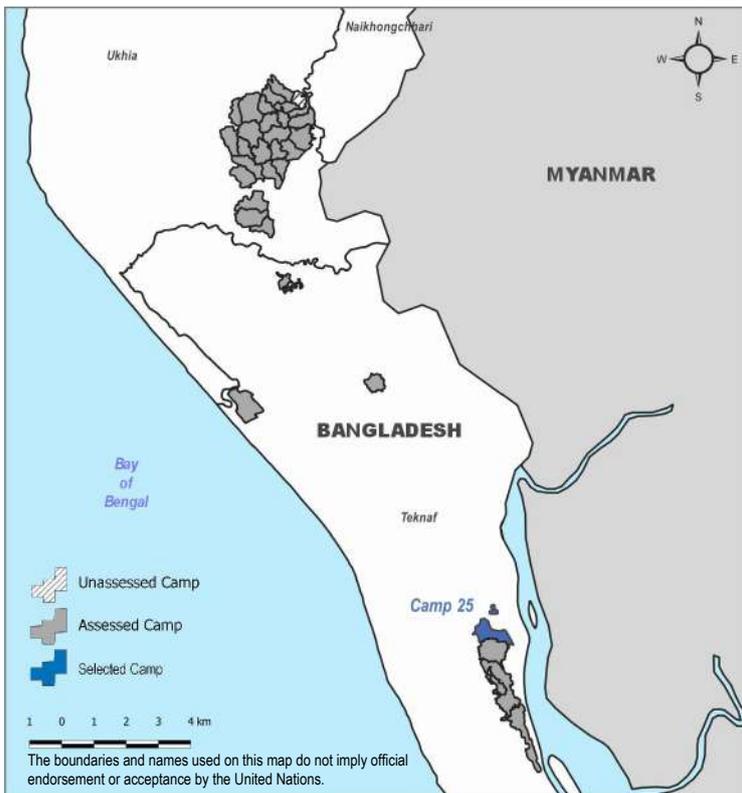
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 25, where 91 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	9,697
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	2,183
Camp Area	1.13 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	8,585 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**57%** of individuals are under 18  
**79%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

**10%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	4%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PSN	35%		

**91%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019		Dec 2018
<b>57%</b>	Advice about safety issues ①	Improved paths and roads <b>77%</b>
<b>44%</b>	Increased community watch groups ②	Advice about safety issues <b>49%</b>
<b>34%</b>	Improved paths and roads ③	Better camp management <b>40%</b>
<b>31%</b>	Better camp management ④	Locks for shelters <b>37%</b>
<b>29%</b>	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	Natural disaster warning systems <b>25%</b>

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

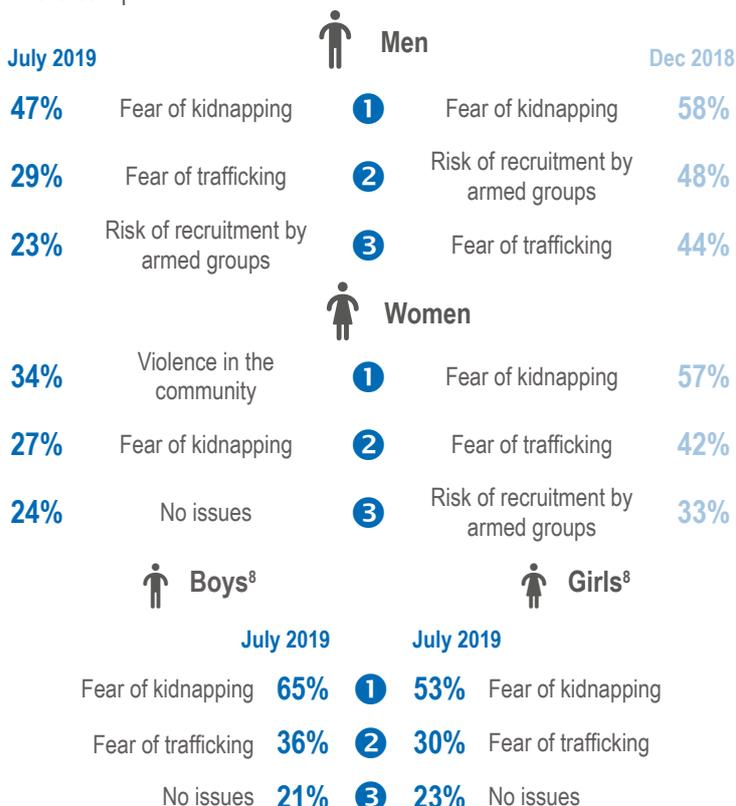
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
1	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in-Charge

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

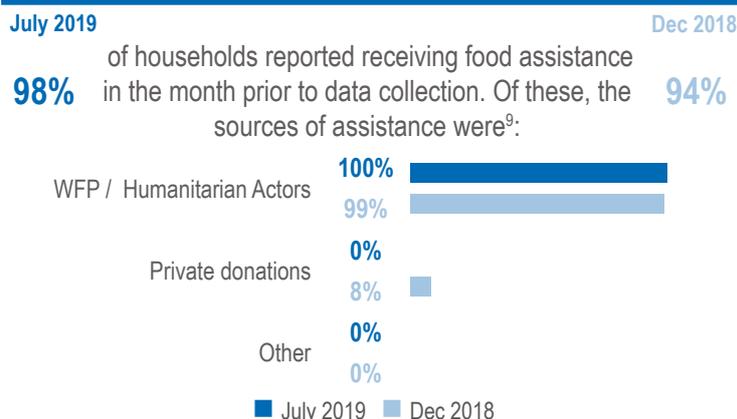
12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

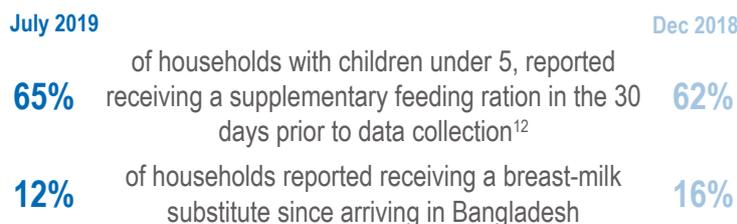
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

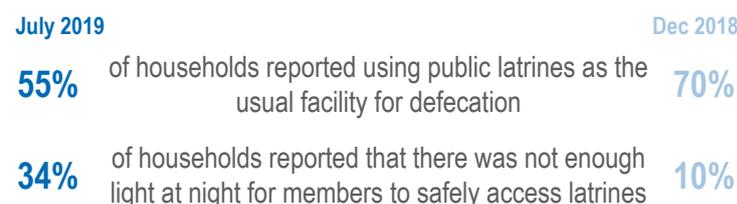
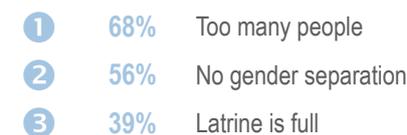


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



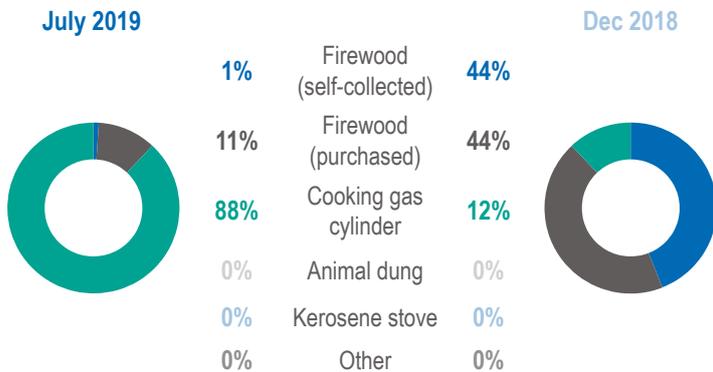
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

**59%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **75%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
64%	Solar light	1	77%
38%	Fuel	2	54%
35%	Shelter materials	3	38%

### Health

**27%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
64%	Crowded	1	71%
36%	Treatment unavailable	2	54%
25%	Supplies unavailable	3	31%

**25%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **75%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
83%	Supplies	1	61%
38%	Better teachers	2	56%
25%	Money for education	3	40%

### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	1	98%
47%	Loudspeakers	2	89%
13%	Radio	3	75%

**61%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**62%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **5%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

**86%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:

1	70%	Mahji
2	65%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Site Management Support agency

### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

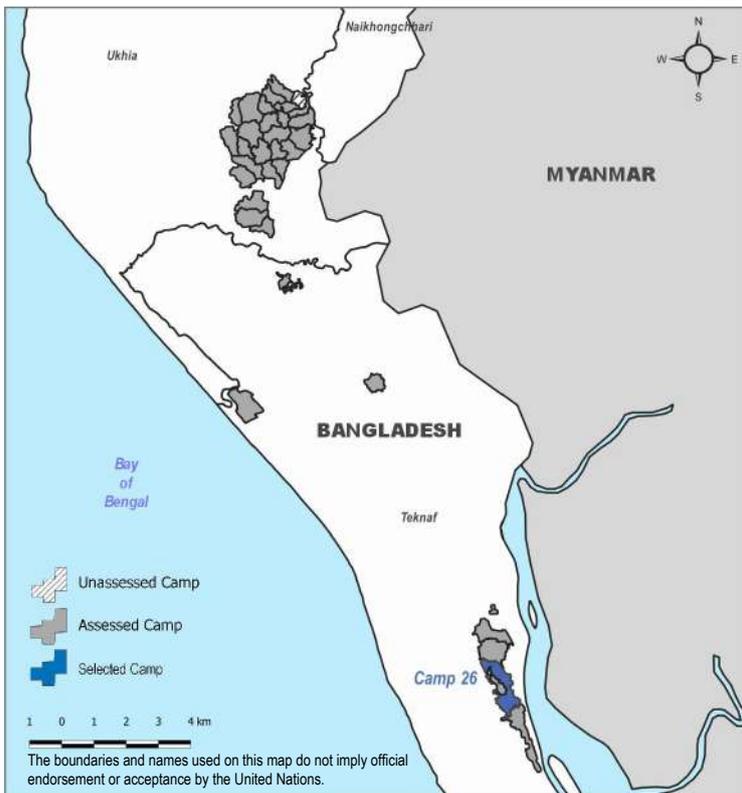
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 26, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.

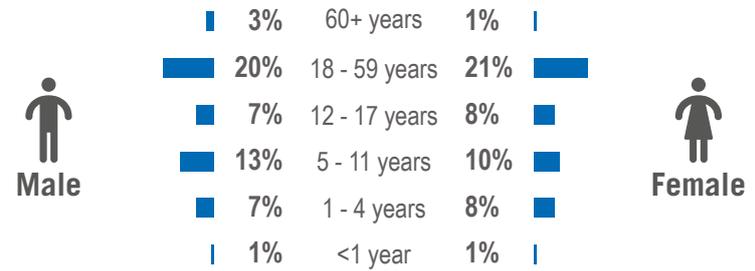


### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	41,475
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	9,493
Camp Area	1.72 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	24,100 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>

### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**55%** of individuals are under 18  
**77%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

**13%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PSN	34%		

**85%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019		Dec 2018
47%	Better camp management	73%
45%	Improved paths and roads	53%
44%	Increased community watch groups	45%
39%	Advice about safety issues	33%
31%	Increased policing	17%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

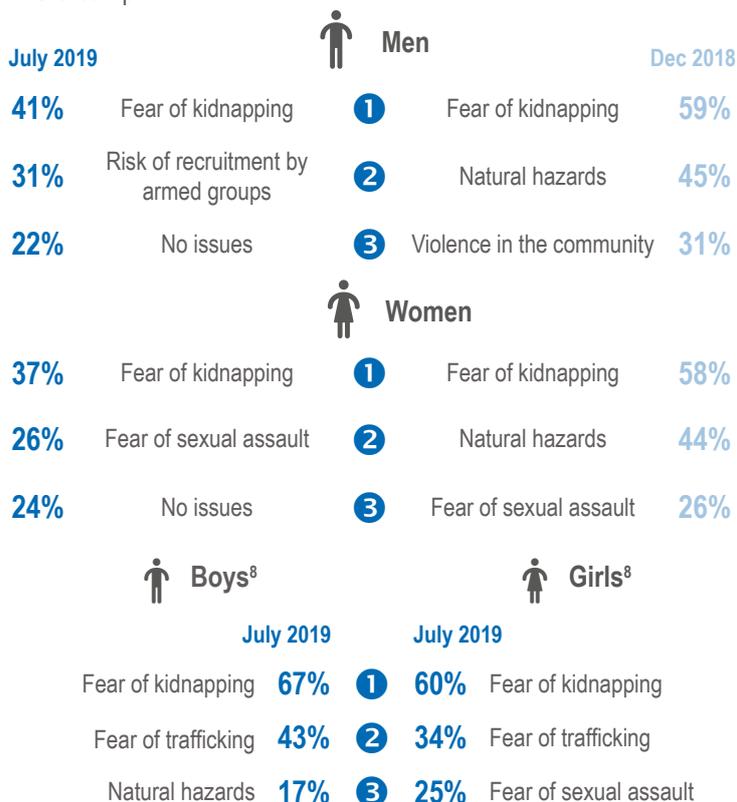
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

79% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

70% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

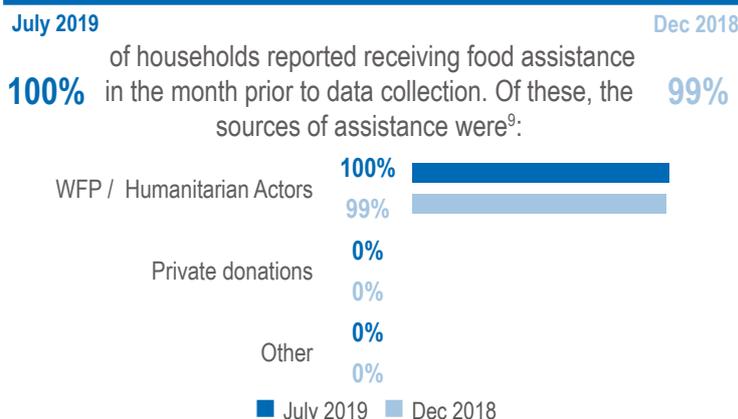
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

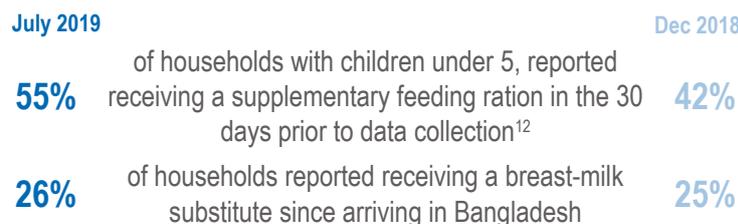
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

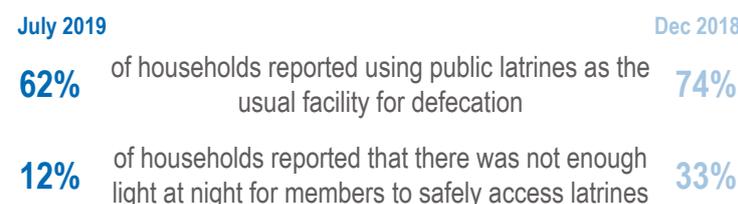
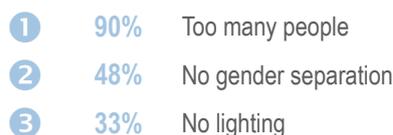


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



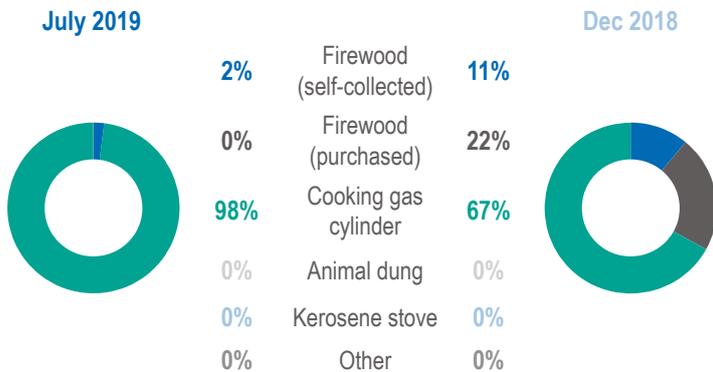
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

July 2019 **86%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **91%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



55% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

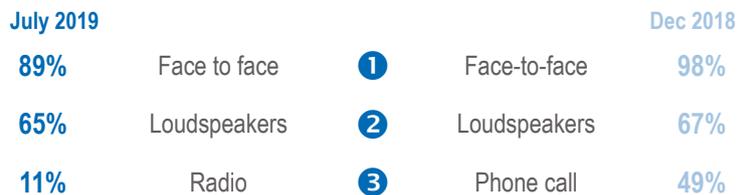
July 2019 **84%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **76%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



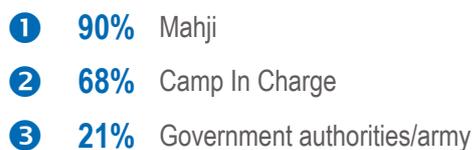
68% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **9%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **2%**

80% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Camp 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

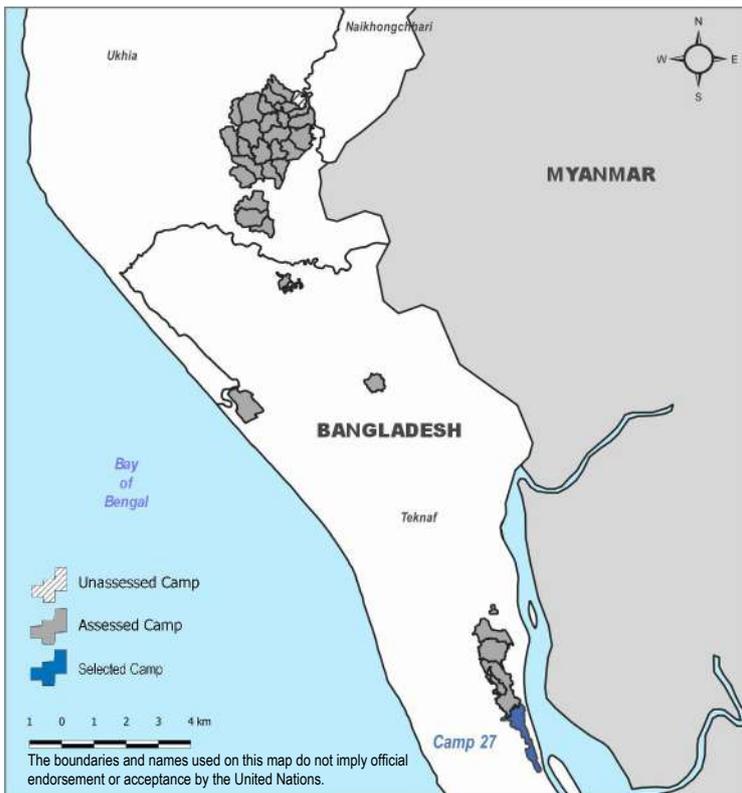
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 27, where 92 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	14,354
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	3,172
Camp Area	1.33 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	10,758 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**54%** of individuals are under 18  
**78%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.1** individuals reported per household

**7%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PSN	33%		

**86%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019		Dec 2018
57%	Advice about safety issues ①	Improved paths and roads 62%
48%	Better camp management ②	Better camp management 60%
45%	Improved paths and roads ③	Advice about safety issues 57%
33%	Natural disaster warning system ④	Natural disaster warning systems 23%
16%	Increased community watch groups ⑤	Increased policing 23%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Army

74% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

92% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 53 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

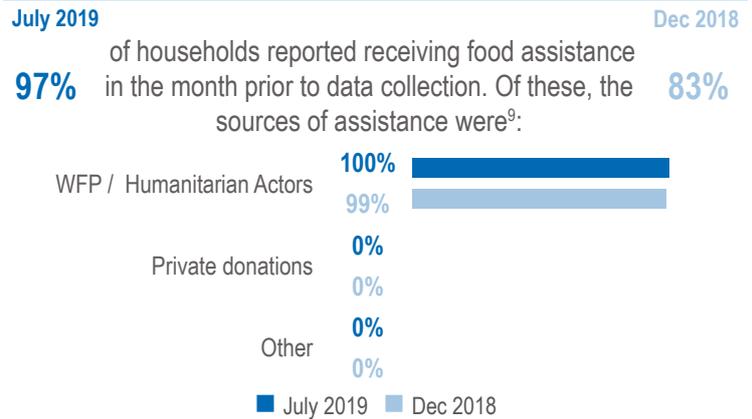
12. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

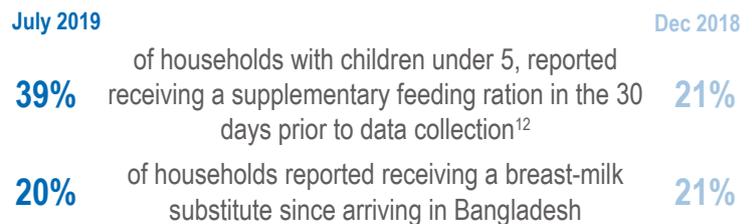
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

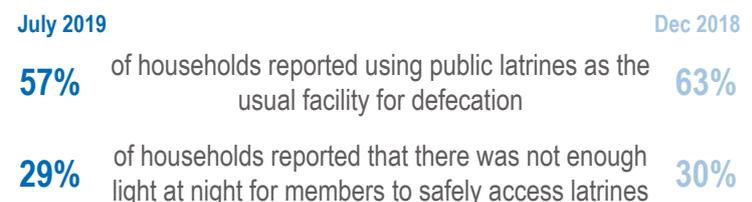
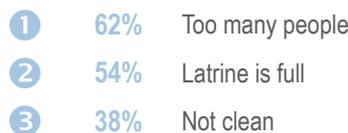


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



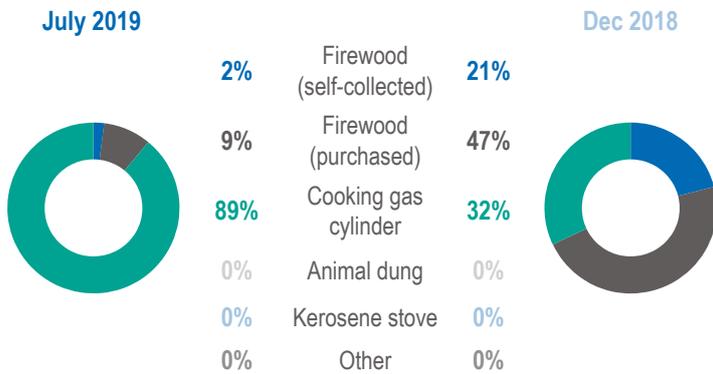
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

**84%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **85%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

**32%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



**29%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

July 2019 **96%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> Dec 2018 **80%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



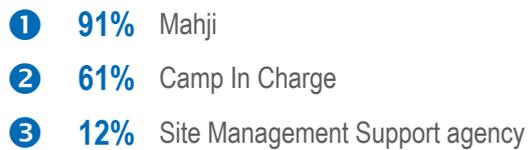
**35%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**51%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **11%**

**82%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.



# Settlement and Protection Profiling

## Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

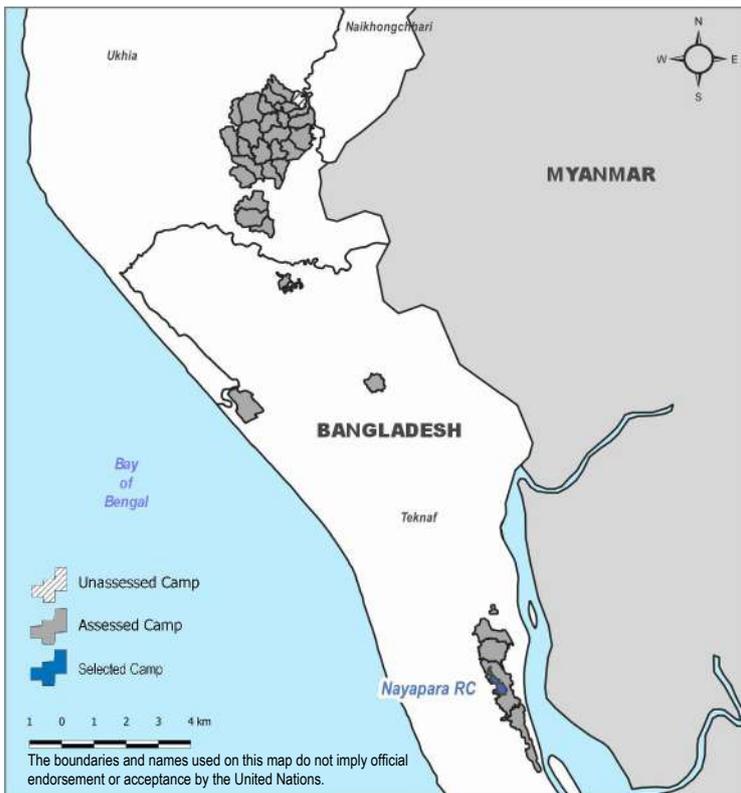
July 2019

### Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 741,000 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 910,000.<sup>1</sup> The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 5 of the Settlement and Protection Profiling (SPP) Assessment in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Nayapara RC, where 113 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.<sup>2</sup> July 2019 data is presented in **dark blue**, and December 2018 data is presented in **light blue**.



### Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) <sup>1</sup>	27,032
Population (families) <sup>1</sup>	5,732
Camp Area	0.32 km <sup>2</sup>
Population density	83,869 individuals/km <sup>2</sup>



### Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



**48%** of individuals are under 18  
**74%** of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.9** individuals reported per household

**8%** of households reported the presence of members with disabilities<sup>4</sup>

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	11%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	21%	Single female parent	21%
Families with PSN	49%		

**69%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later



### Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 2019	Intervention	Rank	Dec 2018
53%	Advice about safety issues	1	61%
53%	Better camp management	2	50%
45%	Increased policing	3	44%
44%	Increased community watch groups	4	44%
39%	Improved paths and roads	5	17%

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019.

<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841>

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/68127>

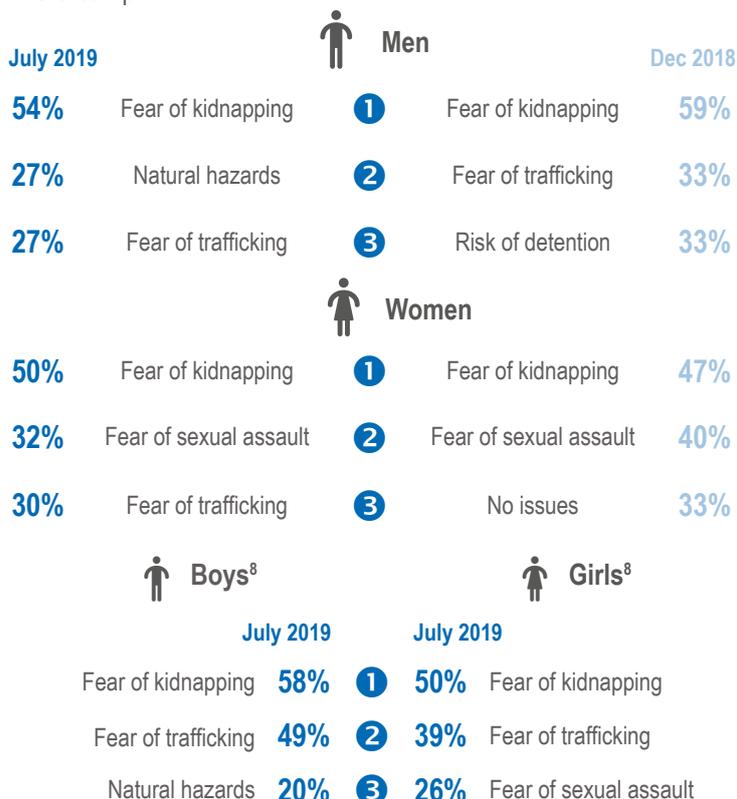
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions on disability. According to this methodology, 'disability' is determined as anyone in the household having at least 'a lot of difficulty' following six domains: walking, seeing, hearing, cognition, self-care, and communication.

5. Respondents could give up to three answers.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
②	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
③	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Army	Mahji

81% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

80% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

73% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>

6. Respondents could give up to three answers.

7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.

8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

9. Respondents could give multiple answers.

10. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' and 'very satisfied'.

11. This question was asked to a subset of 82 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

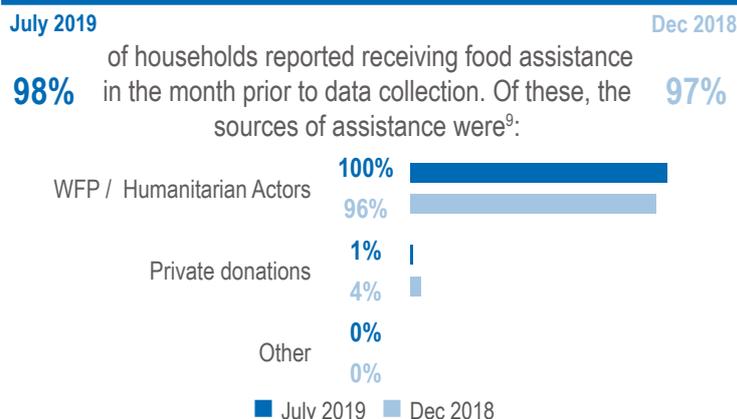
12. This question was asked to a subset of 63 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

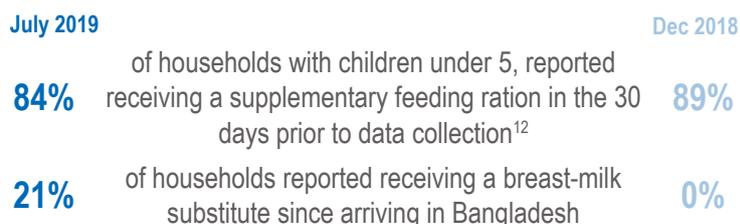
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



## Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies<sup>9</sup>:

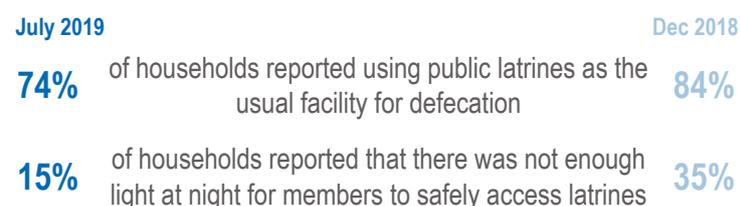
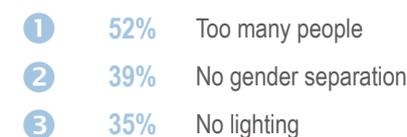


## Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:



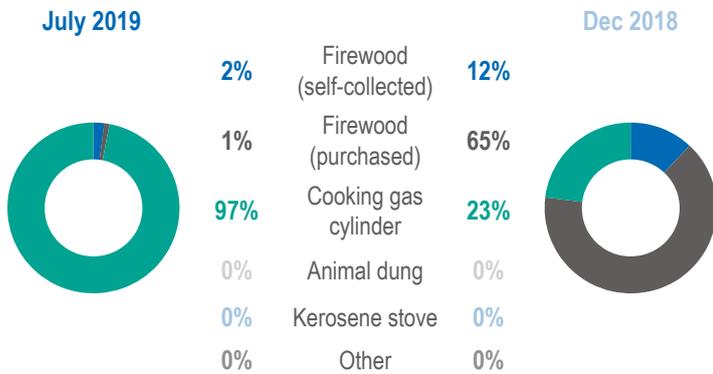
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household<sup>9,13,14</sup>





### Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



**99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **97%**

**88%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **96%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:



### Health

**26%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:



**35%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

### Education

**74%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup> **50%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>



### CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:



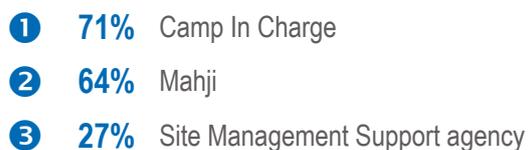
**46%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

**82%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

**4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **3%**

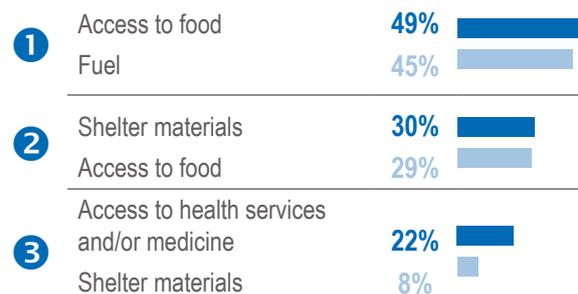
**83%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps<sup>17</sup>:



### Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

15. Respondents could give up to three answers.

16. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.

17. Respondents could give multiple responses.

18. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.

19. In July, this question was asked only to households with children under the age of 18. In December 2018, it was asked to all households.

20. This number is a combination of households that reported 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.