Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 744,400 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 914,998. The majority are reliant on 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 conducted periodic Settlement and Protection Profiling in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox’s Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 15, where 112 households were surveyed.

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

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59 years</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11 years</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4 years</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

49% of individuals are under 18
75% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 4.8 individuals reported per household
8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Families with PSN</th>
<th>29%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separated child(ren)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied child(ren)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older person(s) at risk</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person(s) with disability</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older person(s) at risk with children</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single male parent with infants</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious medical condition(s)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single female parent</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- November 2019: 65% Improved paths and roads, 42% More lighting, 40% Advice about safety issues, 26% Better camp management, 23% Locks in shelters
- July 2019: 55% Improved paths and roads, 45% Better camp management, 41% Advice about safety issues, 38% Increased community watch groups, 34% Natural disaster warning system

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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:

**Men**
- **38%** No issues
- **22%** Fear of kidnapping
- **21%** Violence in the community

**Women**
- **36%** No issues
- **28%** Violence in the home
- **28%** Fear of sexual assault

**Boys**
- **33%** Fear of kidnapping
- **29%** Road accident
- **29%** No issues

**Girls**
- **40%** Fear of kidnapping
- **38%** Road accident
- **26%** No issues

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies:

**November 2019**
- **61%** Eat less preferred food
- **46%** Borrow food from friends or relatives
- **29%** Limit portion size

**July 2019**
- **77%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection
- **13%** of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

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

**November 2019**
- **96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter
- **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp

**December 2019**
- **70%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation
- **20%** of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

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6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent’s subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 84 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewood (self-collected)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood (purchased)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking gas cylinder</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal dung</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene stove</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter
55% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter
80% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter

Three most frequently reported items needed to address household shelter and NFI needs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blanket</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mat</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar light</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

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

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplies</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money for education</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better teachers</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

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

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudspeakers</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face to face</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

84% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to food</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity/solar</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

67% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahji</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp In Charge</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Management Support agency</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

76% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance

Eighty percent of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity/solar</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13. Respondents could give up to three answers.
14. Respondents were asked to report information for each individual in their household. The denominator for this indicator is all individuals.
15. Respondents could give multiple responses.
16. In July, this question was asked to households with children under the age of 18. In November 2019, it was asked to all households reporting the presence of members aged between 3 and 18 years old.