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 23, where 116 households were surveyed.

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

### Key Camp Information

- **Camp Management**: RRRC
- **Site Management Support**: IOM / IOM
- **Population (individuals)**: 10,210
- **Population (families)**: 2,488
- **Camp Area**: 2.65 km²
- **Population density**: 4,150 individuals/km²

### Demographics

| Household composition by gender and age: |  
| 2% 60+ years | 2%  
| 19% 18 - 59 years | 25%  
| 8% 12 - 17 years | 5%  
| 13% 5 - 11 years | 10%  
| 6% 1 - 4 years | 7%  
| 1% <1 year | 1%  

- **Male**: 52% of individuals are under 18 years old, 79% of individuals are women and children.
- **Female**: 12% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities.

#### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset

| Families with PSN | 39% |  
|  
| % of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need |  
| Separated child(ren) | 2% |  
| Unaccompanied child(ren) | 0% |  
| Older person(s) at risk | 4% |  
| Person(s) with disability | 3% |  
| Older person(s) at risk with children | 2% |  
| Single male parent with infants | 0% |  
| Serious medical condition(s) | 3% |  
| Single female parent | 29% |  

- **80%** of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later.

#### Protection

- **November 2019**:  
  - 55% More lighting
  - 44% Advice about safety issues
  - 41% Improved paths and roads
  - 41% Improved paths and roads
  - 34% Increased community watch groups

- **July 2019**:  
  - 63% Advice about safety issues
  - 45% Better camp management
  - 42% Increased community watch groups
  - 28% Natural disaster warning system
  - 25% Improved paths and roads

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1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.  
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, cognizance, self-care, and communication.  
5. Respondents could give up to three answers.
Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp6,7:

**Men**
- 40% No issues
- 24% Violence in the community
- 20% Fear of kidnapping

**Women**
- 40% No issues
- 27% Violence in the community
- 27% Fear of sexual assault

**Boys**
- 50% Road accident
- 40% Fear of kidnapping
- 40% Fear of sexual assault

**Girls**
- 68% Road accident
- 41% Fear of kidnapping
- 20% Fear of trafficking

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Support</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self or family, with persons inside the camps</td>
<td>Mahji</td>
<td>Mahji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witness to security incident within the camps</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Strategy</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eat less preferred food</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrow food from friends or relatives</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit portion size</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women8,11:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too many people</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine is full</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine is not clean</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines for children under 5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too many people</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine is full</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine is not clean</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019
- 74% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation
- 95% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection.
- 95% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter
- 93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area.

July 2019
- 61% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter
- 94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area.
- 58% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation
- 33% 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 60 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 70 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.
**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

- **% of households reported their main source of fuel:**
  - November 2019:
    - 0% Firewood (self-collected)
    - 2% Firewood (purchased)
    - 98% Cooking gas cylinder
    - 0% Animal dung
    - 0% Kerosene stove
    - 0% Other
  - July 2019:
    - 0% Firewood (self-collected)
    - 1% Firewood (purchased)
    - 94% Cooking gas cylinder
    - 0% Animal dung
    - 0% Kerosene stove
    - 0% Other

- November 2019:
  - 100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter
  - 90% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter
  - 60% 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:

- November 2019:
  - 66% Solar light
  - 65% Blanket
  - 55% Mat

- July 2019:
  - 84% Solar light
  - 57% Cooking items
  - 46% Fan

**Education**

- 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:

- November 2019:
  - 66% Supplies
  - 47% Money for education
  - 35% Better teachers

**CwC and Site Management**

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

- November 2019:
  - 94% Face to face
  - 26% Loudspeakers
  - 22% Phone call

**Health**

- November 2019:
  - 37% of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection.
  - 53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection.

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

- November 2019:
  - 61% Crowded
  - 59% Supplies unavailable
  - 22% None

**Priority Needs**

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

- Access to food
  - November 2019: 61%
  - July 2019: 40%

- Electricity/solar
  - November 2019: 26%
  - July 2019: 20%

- Education
  - November 2019: 22%
  - July 2019: 24%

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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.