Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
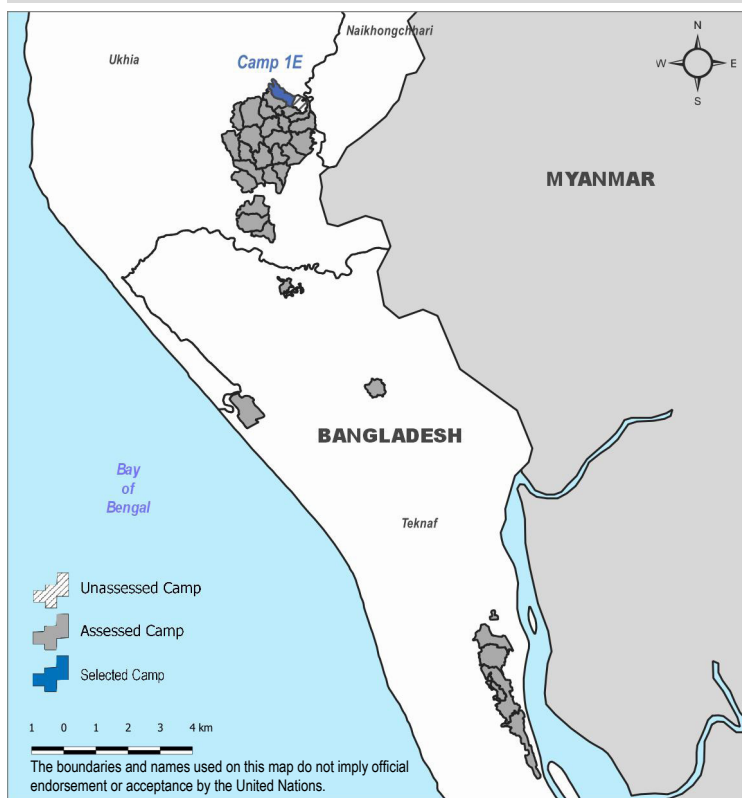### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals)[1]	39,481
Population (families)[1]	9,086
Camp Area	0.63 km²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	5%	Person with disability	6%
Older person at risk with children	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[5]:

July 2019					Dec 2018
51%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Advice about safety issues		45%
41%	Advice about safety issues	❷	Improved paths and roads		42%
40%	Increased community watch groups	❸	Natural disaster warning systems		29%
24%	Better camp management	❹	Better camp management		27%
19%	Street signs	❺	Improved access for vulnerable persons		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
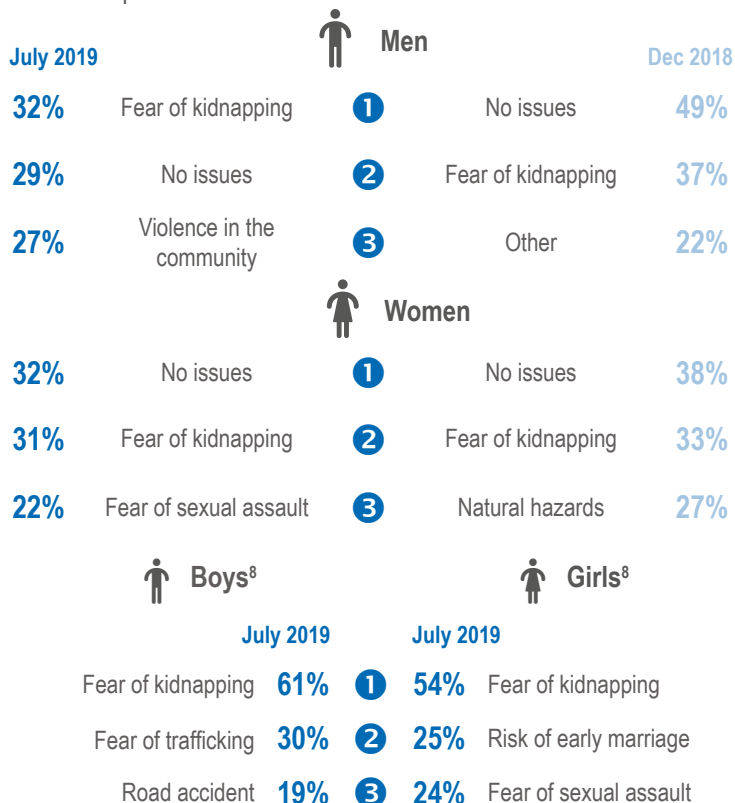3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
32%	Fear of kidnapping	①	No issues	49%
29%	No issues	②	Fear of kidnapping	37%
27%	Violence in the community	③	Other	22%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
32%	No issues	①	No issues	38%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Fear of kidnapping	33%
22%	Fear of sexual assault	③	Natural hazards	27%

Boys[8]

	July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	61%	①
Fear of trafficking	30%	②
Road accident	19%	③

Girls[8]

	July 2019	
54%	Fear of kidnapping	①
25%	Risk of early marriage	②
24%	Fear of sexual assault	③

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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[8]

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

88% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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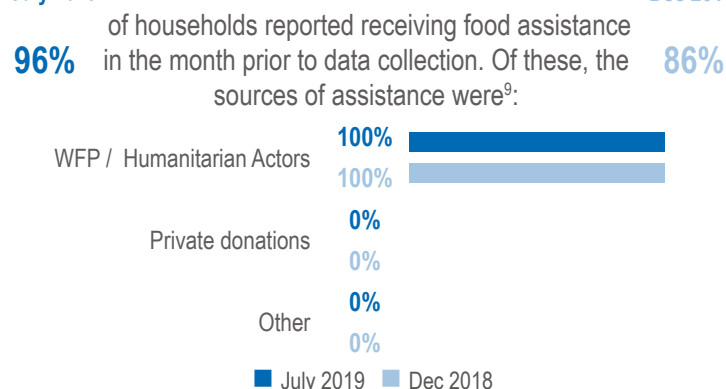14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

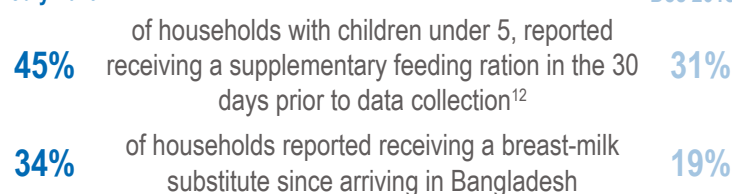## Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019		Dec 2018
96%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	86%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
39%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	69%
32%	Eat less preferred food	②	Limit portion size	48%
15%	Limit portion size	③	Eat less preferred food	43%

July 2019		Dec 2018
45%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	31%
34%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	19%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men

July 2019		
80%	Too many people	①
37%	Latrine is full	②
32%	Not clean	③

Women

		July 2019
①	Too many people	80%
②	No gender seperation	45%
③	Latrine is full	30%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

①	52%	Too many people
②	48%	Too far away
③	40%	No gender separation
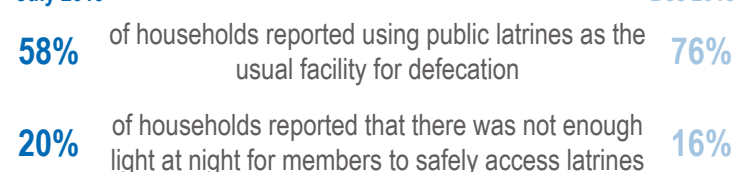
July 2019		Dec 2018
58%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	76%
20%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	16%

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 1E

Round 5
July 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019		Dec 2018
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	14%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	53%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	33%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%
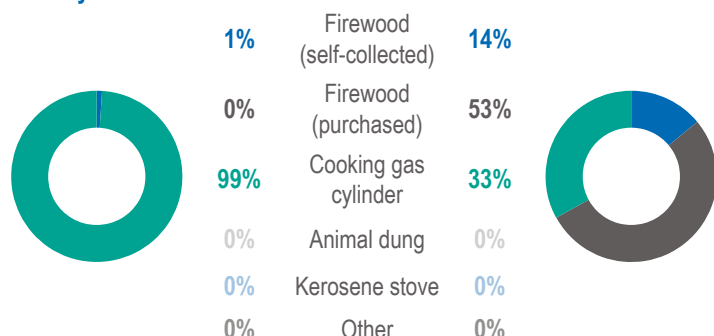
July 2019		Dec 2018
99%	of households reported cooking inside their shelter	100%
90%	of households reported living in lockable shelters	95%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
59%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	66%
55%	Shelter materials	❷	Clothing	51%
45%	Cooking items	❸	Cooking items	40%

Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
52%	Supplies unavailable	❶	Treatment unavailable	44%
43%	Crowded	❷	Supplies unavailable	34%
32%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	28%

43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019		Dec 2018
92%	of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20]	86%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

62%	Supplies	❶	Religious education	41%
44%	Better teachers	❷	Safe spaces	37%
23%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	35%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	88%
66%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	53%
10%	Information hub	❸	Phone call	49%

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

86% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

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

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[17]:

❶	81%	Mahji
❷	54%	Camp In Charge
❸	11%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	47%
	Fuel	37%
❷	Shelter materials	26%
	Access to food	31%
❸	Household/cooking items	16%
	Household/cooking items	8%

■ 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 1W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
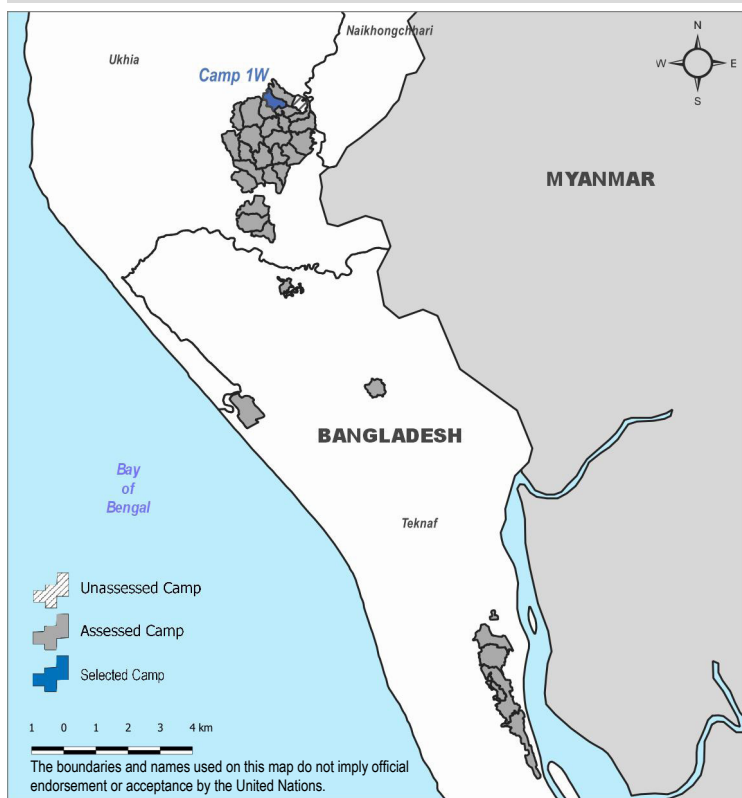### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
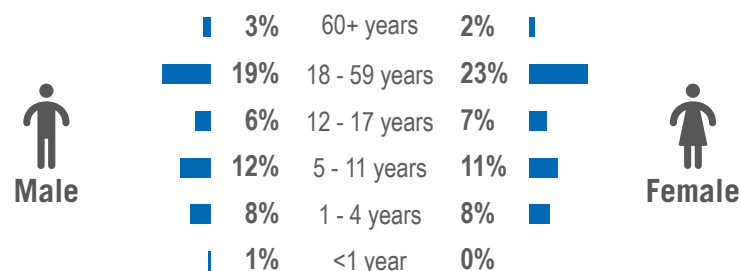
Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals)[1]	40,480
Population (families)[1]	9,342
Camp Area	0.53 km²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
6%	12 - 17 years	7%	
12%	5 - 11 years	11%	
8%	1 - 4 years	8%	
1%	<1 year	0%	

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
46%	Increased community watch groups	❶	Improved paths and roads	61%
43%	Improved paths and roads	❷	Advice about safety issues	56%
42%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Natural disaster warning systems	36%
32%	Better camp management	❹	Better camp management	22%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Street signs	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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019					Dec 2018
42%	No issues	❶	No issues		60%
32%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Other		28%
21%	Risk of detention	❸	Fear of kidnapping		23%

Women

July 2019					Dec 2018
45%	No issues	❶	No issues		55%
21%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping		35%
15%	Violence in the community	❸	Natural hazards		20%

Boys[8]

Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
Road accident	51%	❶	45%	Fear of kidnapping
Fear of kidnapping	37%	❷	36%	Road accident
No issues	22%	❸	23%	No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army
❸	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[8]

88% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

94% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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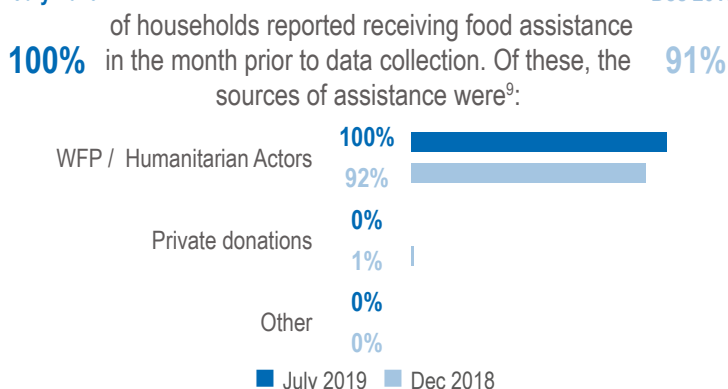14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

Food Security and Nutrition

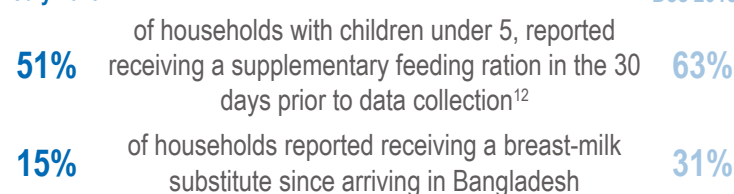| July 2019		Dec 2018
100%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	91%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	92%
Private donations	0%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	77%
22%	Limit portion size	❷	Limit portion size	52%
20%	Eat less preferred food	❸	Eat less preferred food	39%

July 2019		Dec 2018
51%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	63%
15%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	31%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men

Women

July 2019				July 2019
79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	78%
36%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No lighting	❸	No lighting	35%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	78%	Too many people
❷	35%	Not clean
❸	33%	Latrine is full

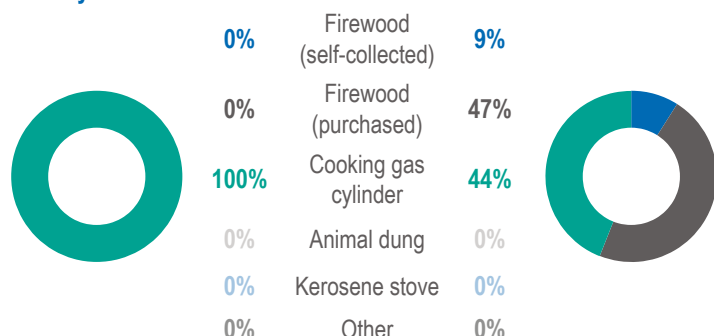| July 2019		Dec 2018
73%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	71%
21%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	12%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Fuel source	Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	9%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	47%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	44%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	Solar light	❶	NFIs	54%
48%	Shelter materials	❷	Fuel	47%
47%	Fan	❸	Cooking items	44%

Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
80%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	53%
46%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Treatment unavailable	27%
22%	Clinic too far away	❸	None	24%

43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **86%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
59%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	53%
38%	Better teachers	❷	Improved curriculum	48%
18%	None	❸	Religious education	35%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	85%
82%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	69%
3%	Information hub	❸	Phone call	61%

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

70% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[17]:

❶	90%	Mahji
❷	48%	Camp In Charge
❸	13%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

	Need	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Access to food	53%	
	Access to food		55%
❷	Solar	30%	
	Fuel		19%
❸	Fan	21%	
	Household/cooking items		9%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
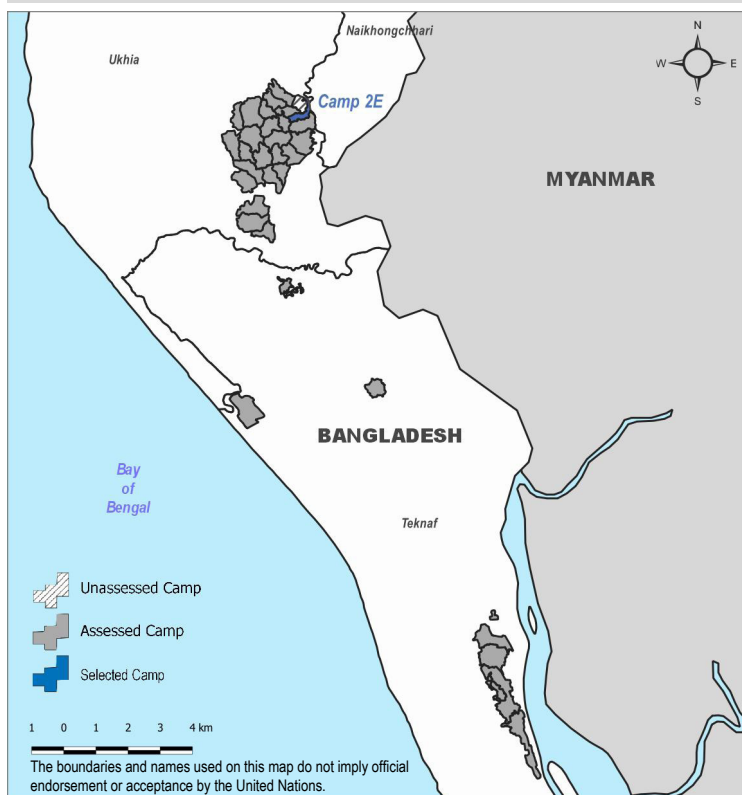### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
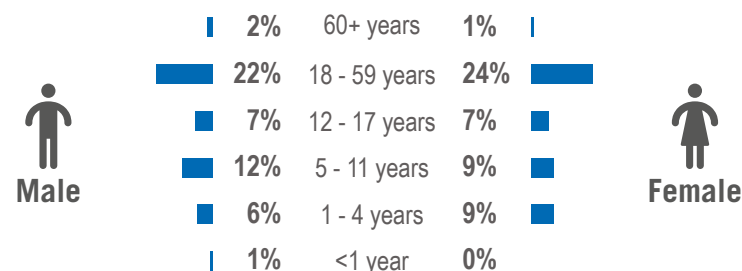

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	28,882
Population (families)[1]	6,949
Camp Area	0.39 km²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
2%	60+ years	1%	
22%	18 - 59 years	24%	
7%	12 - 17 years	7%	
12%	5 - 11 years	9%	
6%	1 - 4 years	9%	
1%	<1 year	0%	

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Better camp management	76%
34%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Improved paths and roads	64%
32%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Advice about safety issues	55%
31%	Better camp management	❹	Increased policing	14%
24%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Improved access for vulnerable persons	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.

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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019			Dec 2018
36%	No issues	① No issues	43%
32%	Natural hazards	② Fear of kidnapping	40%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	③ Violence in the community	34%

Women

July 2019			Dec 2018
38%	No issues	① No issues	45%
31%	Fear of kidnapping	② Fear of kidnapping	31%
28%	Natural hazards	③ Violence within home	26%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

July 2019			July 2019
No issues	42%	① 47%	No issues
Fear of kidnapping	34%	② 31%	Fear of kidnapping
Fear of trafficking	20%	③ 18%	Natural hazards

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
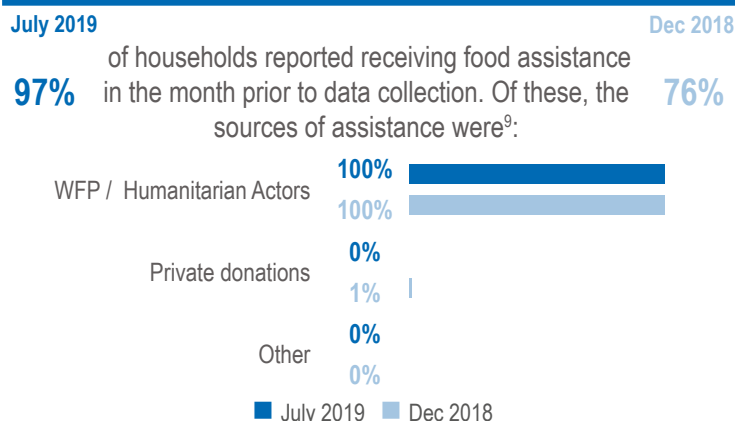
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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[8]

89% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

84% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]
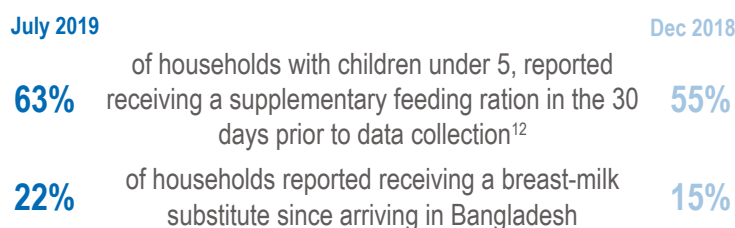
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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

July 2019		Dec 2018
97%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	76%

WFP / Humanitarian Actors — 100% (July 2019), 100% (Dec 2018)
Private donations — 0% (July 2019), 1% (Dec 2018)
Other — 0% (July 2019), 0% (Dec 2018)

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
31%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	① Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%
19%	Eat less preferred food	② Limit portion size	57%
12%	Limit portion size	③ Eat less preferred food	27%

July 2019		Dec 2018
63%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	55%
22%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	15%

💧 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

July 2019			July 2019
75%	Too many people	① Too many people	74%
41%	Too far away	② Too far away	42%
27%	Latrine is full	③ No gender seperation	38%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

①	55%	Too many people
②	51%	Too far away
③	28%	No lighting
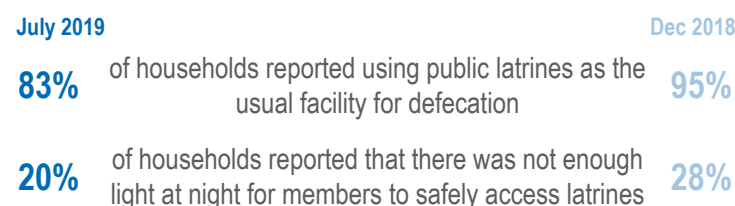
July 2019		Dec 2018
83%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	95%
20%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	28%

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2E

Round 5
July 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Source	Dec 2018
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	5%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	81%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	13%
0%	Animal dung	1%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%
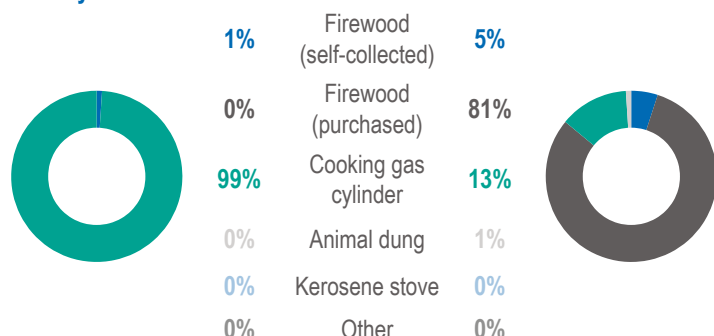
July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

94% of households reported living in lockable shelters **99%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

48%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	84%
47%	Cooking items	❷	NFIs	54%
46%	Shelter materials	❸	Clothing	49%

Health

22% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

46%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	40%
37%	Clinic too far away	❷	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	None	❸	Treatment unavailable	25%

19% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **75%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

75%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	61%
30%	Better teachers	❷	Improved curriculum	32%
22%	Money for education	❸	Religious education	31%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

90%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	96%
52%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	Radio	❸	Phone call	59%

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

76% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **7%**

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[17]:

❶	84%	Mahji
❷	64%	Camp In Charge
❸	17%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	**38%**
	Fuel	47%
❷	Household/cooking items	**21%**
	Access to food	30%
❸	Solar	**19%**
	Household/cooking items	5%

■ 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'.

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Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
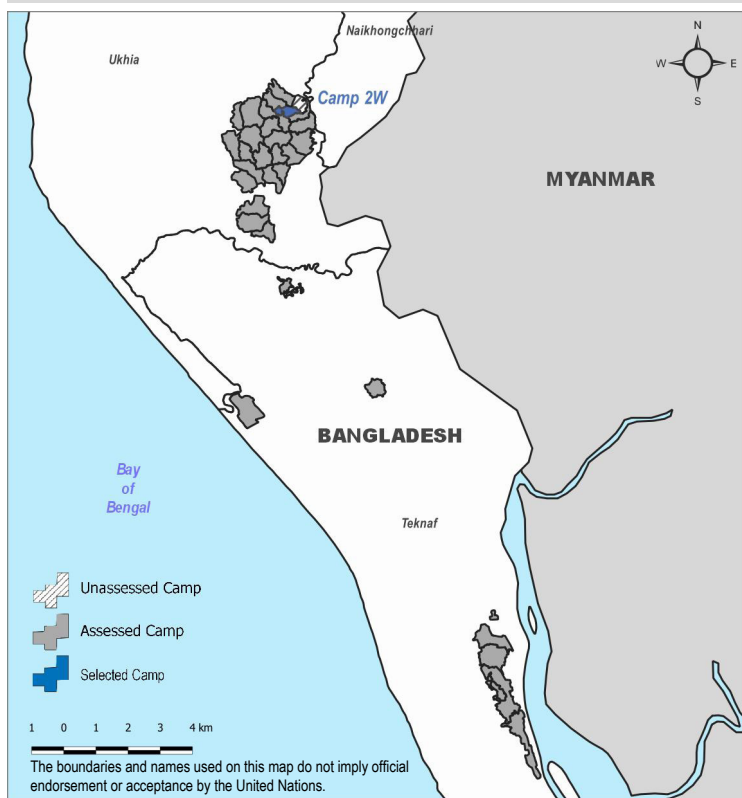### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.

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

- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	25,130
Population (families)[1]	5,748
Camp Area	0.4 km²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
50%	Increased community watch groups	❶	Improved paths and roads	64%
50%	Improved paths and roads	❷	Advice about safety issues	55%
44%	Better camp management	❸	Better camp management	40%
38%	Advice about safety issues	❹	Improved access for vulnerable persons	22%
20%	Street signs	❺	Natural disaster warning systems	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
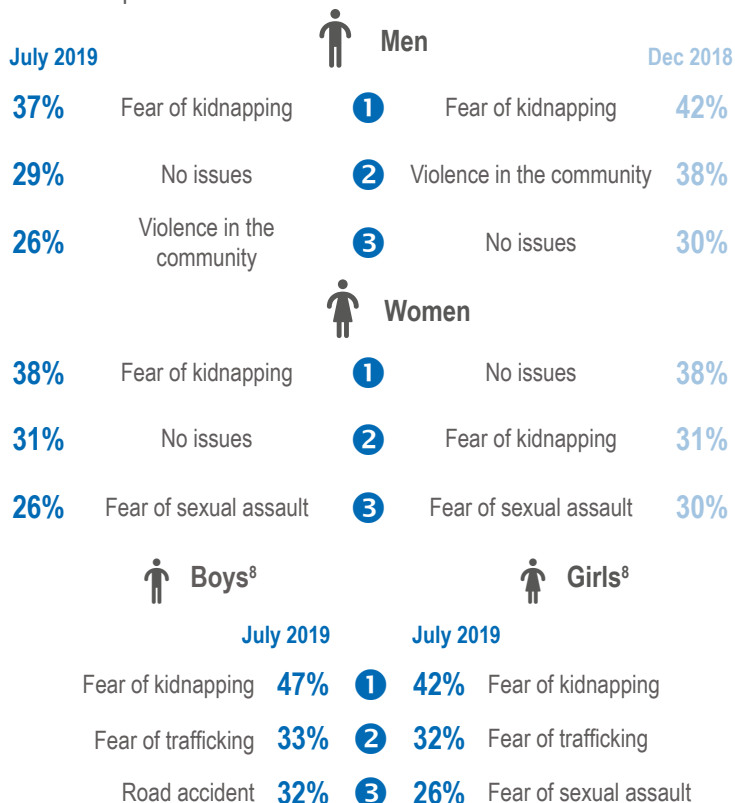3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019					Dec 2018
37%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	Fear of kidnapping		42%
29%	No issues	❷	Violence in the community		38%
26%	Violence in the community	❸	No issues		30%

Women

July 2019					Dec 2018
38%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues		38%
31%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping		31%
26%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault		30%

Boys[8]　　　Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	47%	❶	42%	Fear of kidnapping
Fear of trafficking	33%	❷	32%	Fear of trafficking
Road accident	32%	❸	26%	Fear of sexual assault

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
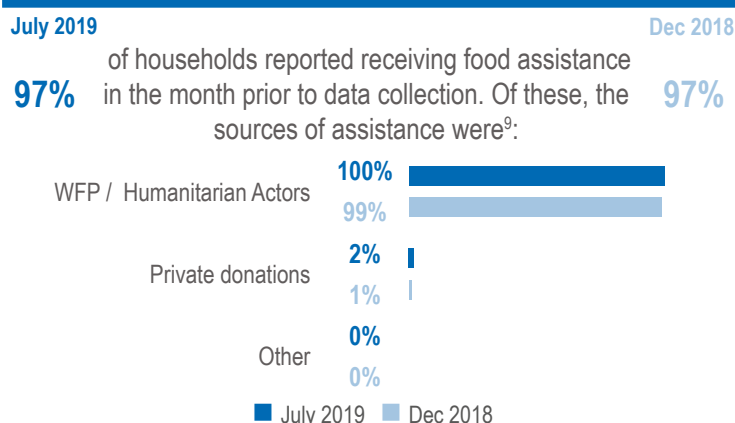
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

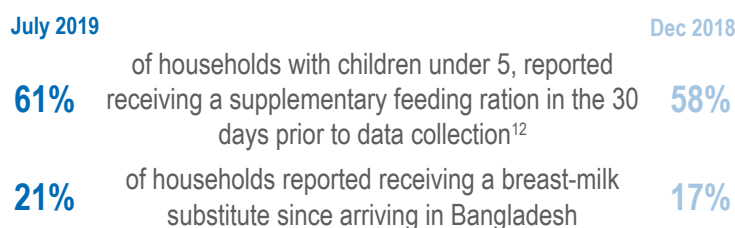**91%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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 is 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

July 2019		Dec 2018
97%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	97%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	2%	1%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019　■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
33%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	82%
22%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	61%
9%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food	54%

July 2019		Dec 2018
61%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	58%
21%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	17%

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men　　　Women

July 2019				July 2019
79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	79%
36%	Too far away	❷	Too far away	36%
29%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	32%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	84%	Too many people
❷	47%	Not clean
❸	40%	No gender separation

July 2019		Dec 2018
61%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	88%
28%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	9%

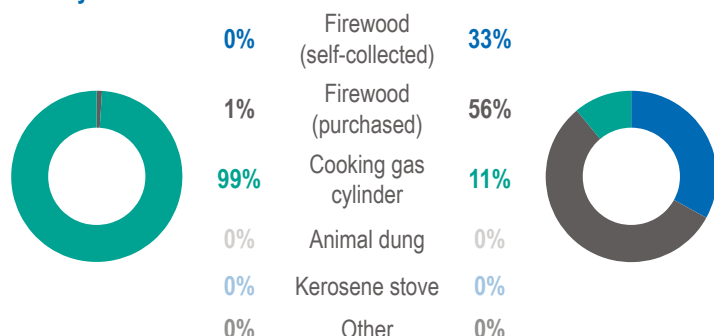## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Source	Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	33%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	56%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	11%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **95%**

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
62%	Shelter materials	❶	Fuel	94%
47%	Solar light	❷	Clothing	49%
44%	Cooking items	❸	Cooking items	37%

Health

36% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
55%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	60%
49%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Treatment unavailable	35%
21%	None	❸	Crowded	23%

35% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **81%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Supplies	❶	Improved curriculum	60%
45%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	44%
27%	Improved curriculum	❸	Religious education	25%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	98%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	59%
9%	Information hub	❸	Phone call	37%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

8% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	**82%**	Mahji
❷	**65%**	Camp In Charge
❸	**12%**	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Shelter materials	**41%**
	Access to food	42%
❷	Shelter materials	**22%**
	Fuel	32%
❸	Household/cooking items	**16%**
	Shelter materials	11%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
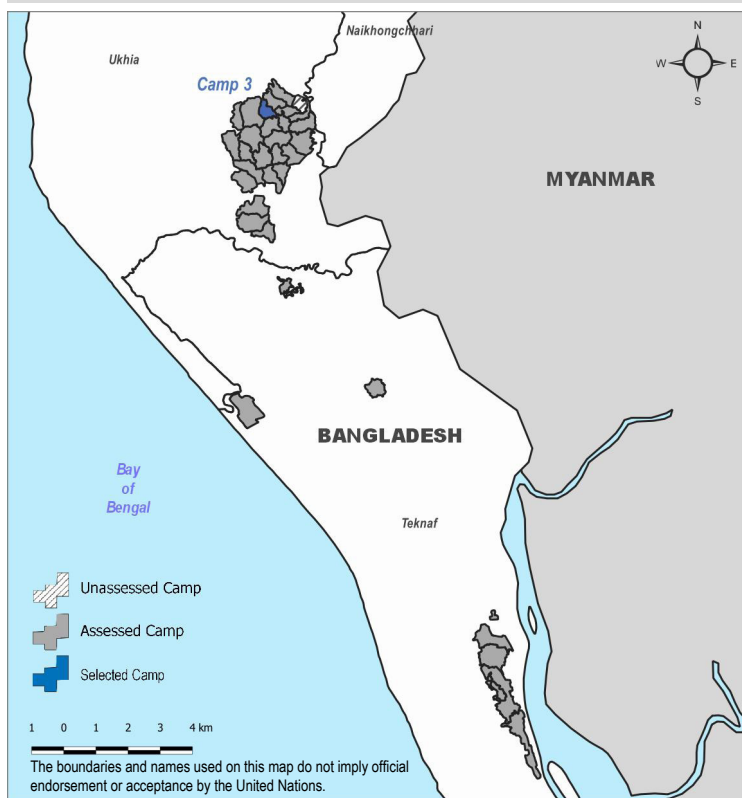**July 2019 and December 2018 comparison**

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
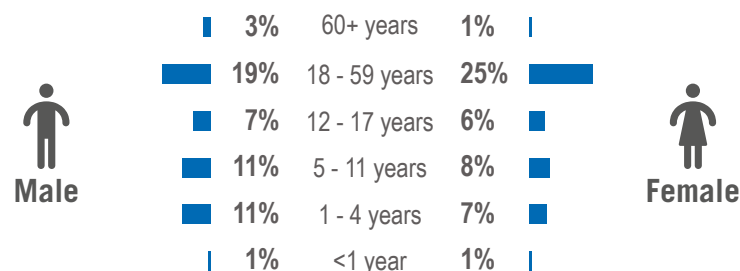
Ukhia

Naikhongchhari

Camp 3

N
W   E
S

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals)[1]	38,810
Population (families)[1]	9,021
Camp Area	0.45 km²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

3%	60+ years	1%
19%	18 - 59 years	25%
7%	12 - 17 years	6%
11%	5 - 11 years	8%
11%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	1%

Female

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	**2%**	Unaccompanied children	**1%**
Older person at risk	**4%**	Person with disability	**4%**
Older person at risk with children	**3%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**3%**	Single female parent	**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[5]:

July 2019 | | | **Dec 2018**

July 2019					Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads		77%
46%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Better camp management		58%
38%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Advice about safety issues		52%
35%	Better camp management	❹	Natural disaster warning systems		23%
21%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Increased policing		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
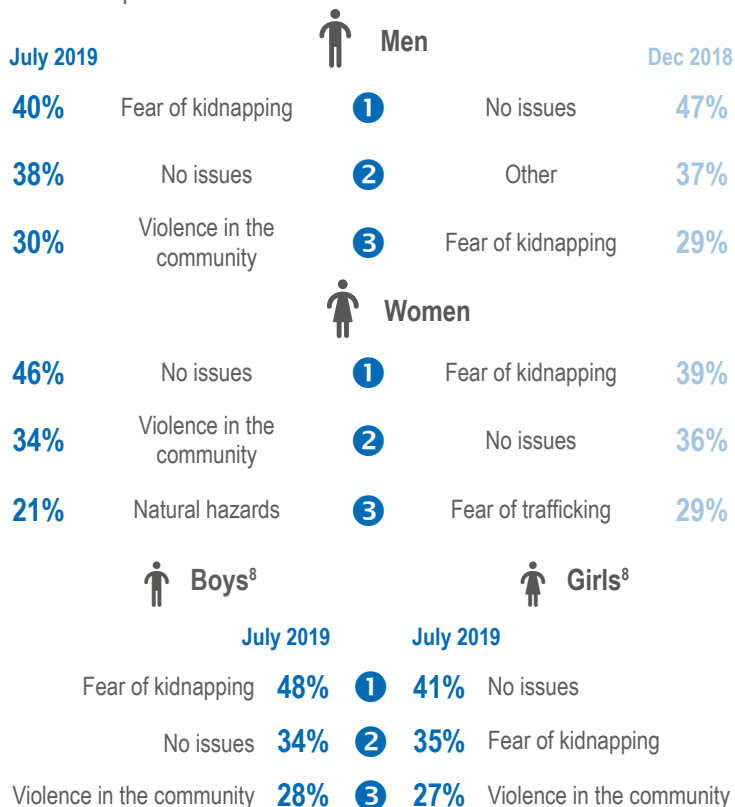3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019			Dec 2018
40%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues — 47%
38%	No issues	❷	Other — 37%
30%	Violence in the community	❸	Fear of kidnapping — 29%

Women

July 2019			Dec 2018
46%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping — 39%
34%	Violence in the community	❷	No issues — 36%
21%	Natural hazards	❸	Fear of trafficking — 29%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

July 2019			July 2019
Fear of kidnapping 48%	❶	41%	No issues
No issues 34%	❷	35%	Fear of kidnapping
Violence in the community 28%	❸	27%	Violence in the community

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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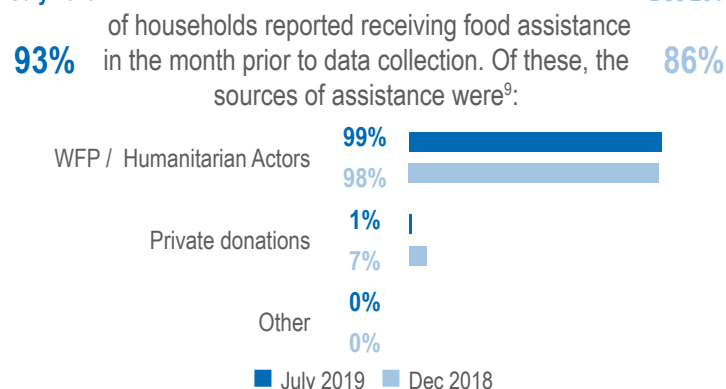14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

Food Security and Nutrition

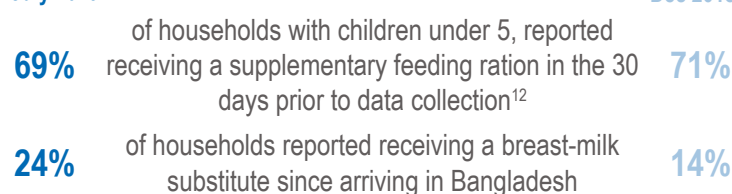**July 2019**   **Dec 2018**

93% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **86%**

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	98%
Private donations	1%	7%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
39%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives — 78%
25%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size — 47%
13%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food — 44%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

69% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **71%**

24% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **14%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

July 2019			July 2019
79%	Too many people	❶	Too many people — 84%
56%	No gender seperation	❷	No gender seperation — 66%
38%	Latrine is full	❸	Latrine is full — 38%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶ 71% Too many people
❷ 41% Latrine is full
❸ 39% Not clean

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

72% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **81%**

44% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **12%**
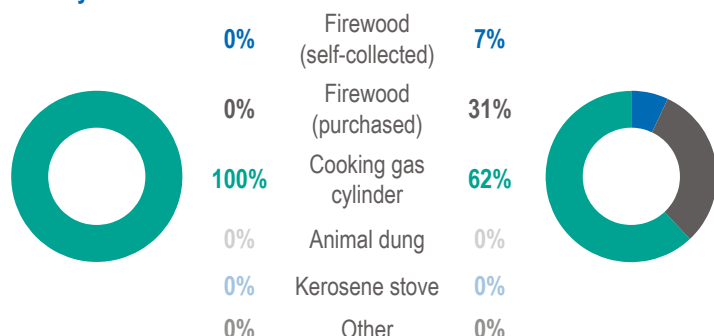
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	7%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	31%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	62%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

83% of households reported living in lockable shelters **97%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019			Dec 2018
64%	Solar light	❶ Clothing	67%
53%	Fan	❷ Cooking items	53%
48%	Cooking items	❸ NFIs	46%

Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019			Dec 2018
58%	Crowded	❶ Treatment unavailable	53%
33%	Clinic too far away	❷ Supplies unavailable	37%
25%	Supplies unavailable	❸ Clinic too far away	35%

53% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **80%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

66%	Supplies	❶ Better teachers	54%
41%	Money for education	❷ Improved curriculum	47%
37%	Better teachers	❸ Religious education	47%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019			Dec 2018
96%	Face to face	❶ Face-to-face	92%
74%	Loudspeakers	❷ Loudspeakers	82%
4%	Information hub	❸ Phone call	70%

61% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

84% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

0% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **5%**

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[17]:

❶ **83%** Mahji
❷ **59%** Camp In Charge
❸ **13%** Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	**34%**
	Access to food	43%
❷	Solar	**22%**
	Clothing	15%
❸	Fan	**18%**
	Fuel	15%

■ 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
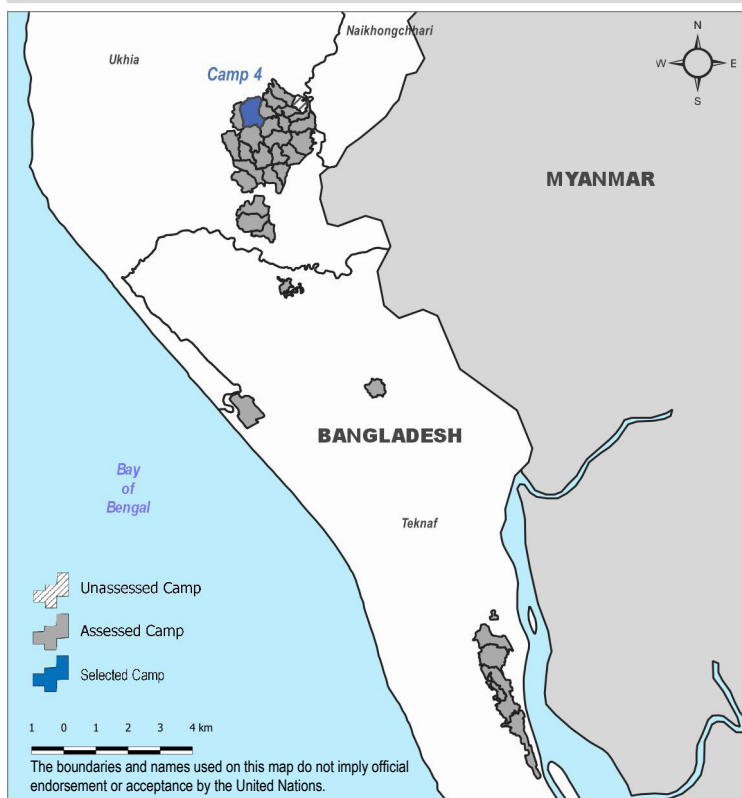### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals)[1]	30,600
Population (families)[1]	7,531
Camp Area	1.16 km²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	0%
21%	18 - 59 years	25%
6%	12 - 17 years	3%
10%	5 - 11 years	10%
8%	1 - 4 years	11%
1%	<1 year	3%

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

85% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

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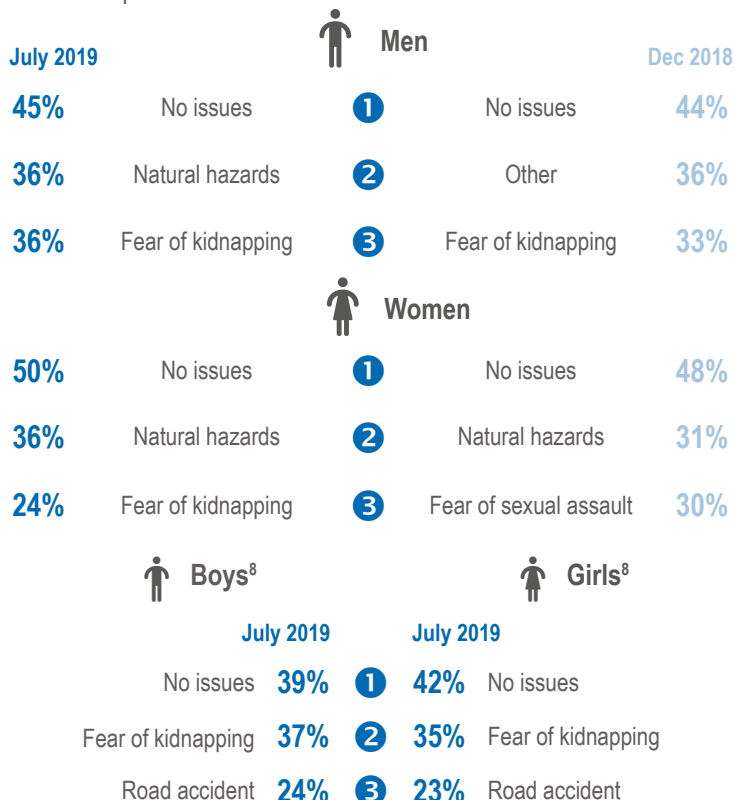3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
45%	No issues	❶	No issues	44%
36%	Natural hazards	❷	Other	36%
36%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Fear of kidnapping	33%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
50%	No issues	❶	No issues	48%
36%	Natural hazards	❷	Natural hazards	31%
24%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Fear of sexual assault	30%

Boys[8]　　　Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
No issues	39% ❶ 42%	No issues
Fear of kidnapping	37% ❷ 35%	Fear of kidnapping
Road accident	24% ❸ 23%	Road accident

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
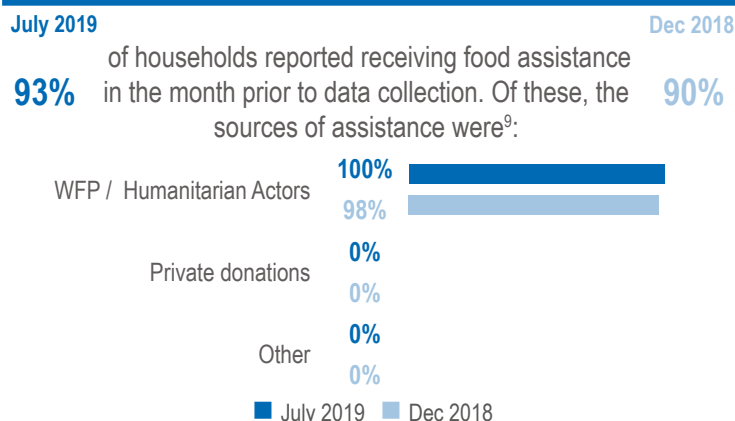
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Community members	Army	Community members	Army	Community members	Army

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

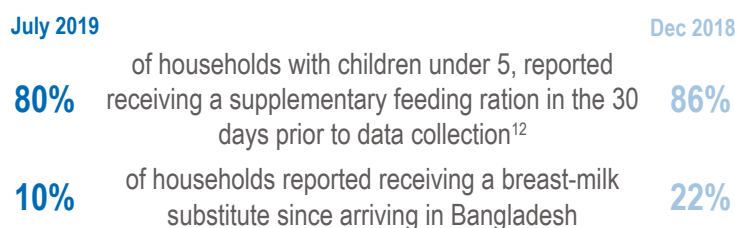**94%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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.
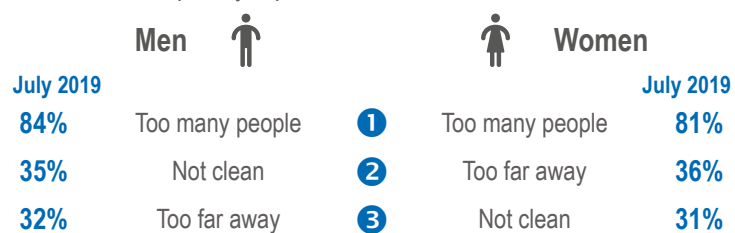
Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019		Dec 2018
93%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	90%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	98%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019　■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
28%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	98%
24%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	43%
16%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food	30%

July 2019		Dec 2018
80%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	86%
10%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	22%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men　　　Women

July 2019				July 2019
84%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	81%
35%	Not clean	❷	Too far away	36%
32%	Too far away	❸	Not clean	31%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	75%	Too many people
❷	49%	Not clean
❸	32%	Too far away

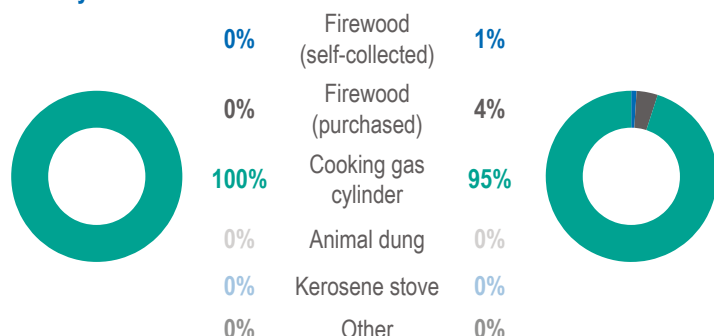| July 2019		Dec 2018
59%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	78%
31%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	9%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Fuel source	Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	1%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	4%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	95%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Shelter materials	❶	Clothing	74%
53%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	53%
53%	Fan	❸	Shelter materials	40%

Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
47%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	46%
38%	None	❷	None	35%
22%	Supplies unavailable	❸	Treatment unavailable	27%

24% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **88%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

78%	Supplies	❶	Improved curriculum	45%
44%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	31%
32%	Religious education	❸	Vocational skills training	26%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	96%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	72%
12%	Radio	❸	Phone call	42%

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

69% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	79%	Mahji
❷	68%	Camp In Charge
❸	17%	Directly to service providers

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Shelter materials	**34%**
	Access to food	32%
❷	Shelter materials	**24%**
	Shelter materials	23%
❸	Clothing	**18%**
	Clothing	13%

■ 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
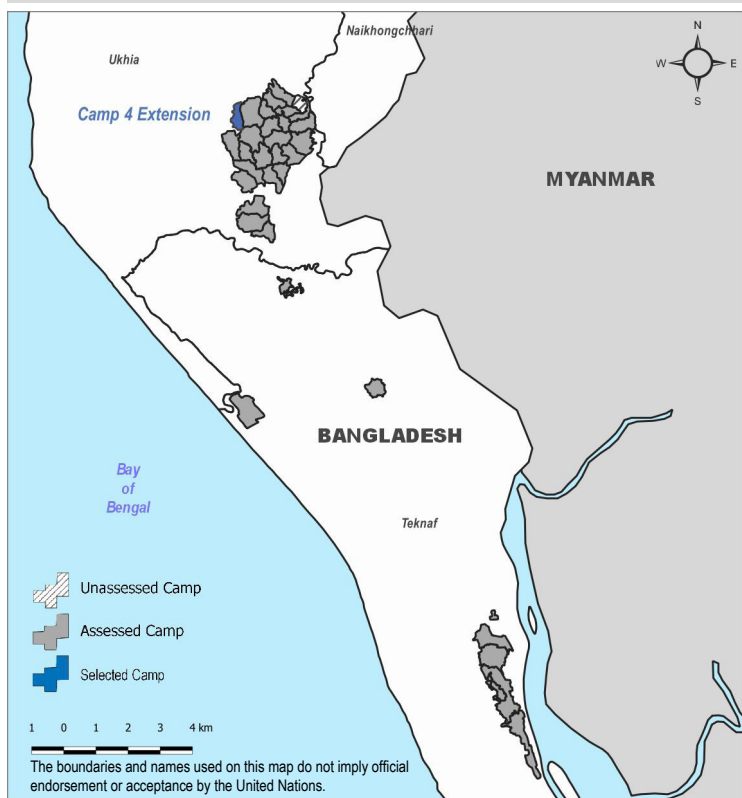### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
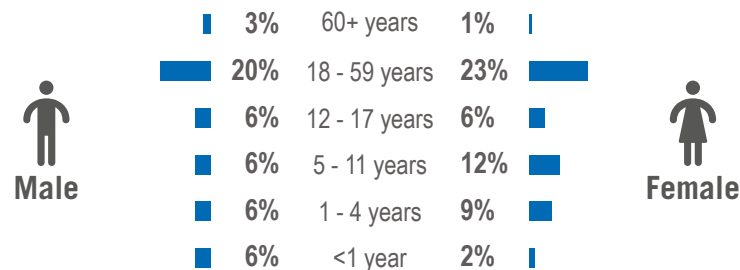
Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals)[1]	4,328
Population (families)[1]	1,046
Camp Area	0.5 km²
Population density	8,700 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
3%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	23%
6%	12 - 17 years	6%
6%	5 - 11 years	12%
6%	1 - 4 years	9%
6%	<1 year	2%

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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[5]:

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

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
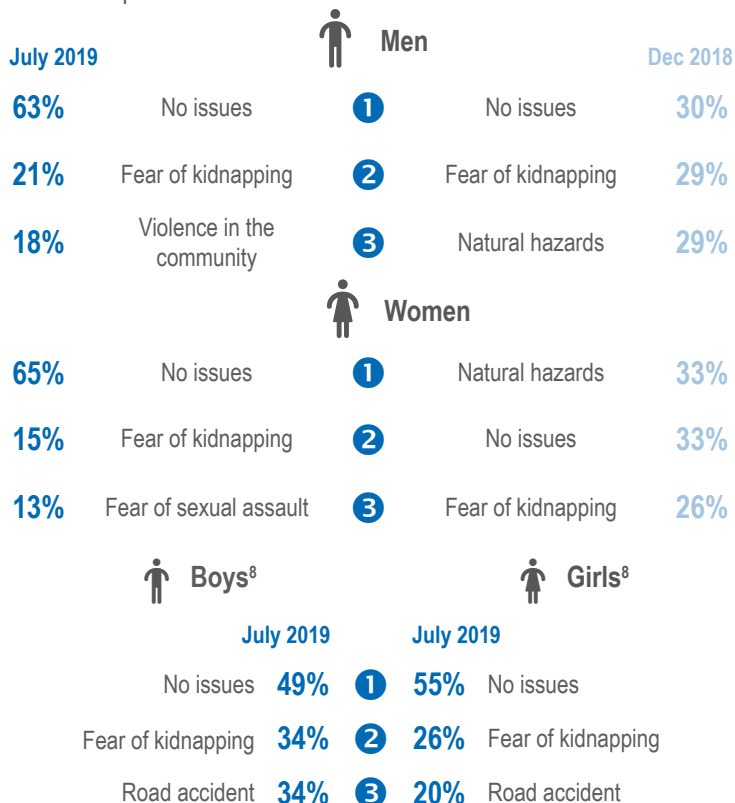3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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[6,7]:

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	No issues	❶	No issues	30%
21%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	29%
18%	Violence in the community	❸	Natural hazards	29%

Women

July 2019				
65%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	33%
15%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	No issues	33%
13%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of kidnapping	26%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
No issues	49%	❶	55%	No issues
Fear of kidnapping	34%	❷	26%	Fear of kidnapping
Road accident	34%	❸	20%	Road accident

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
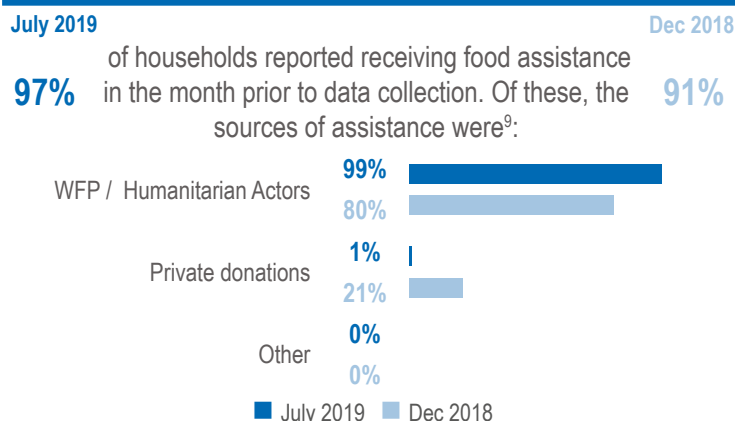
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

56% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

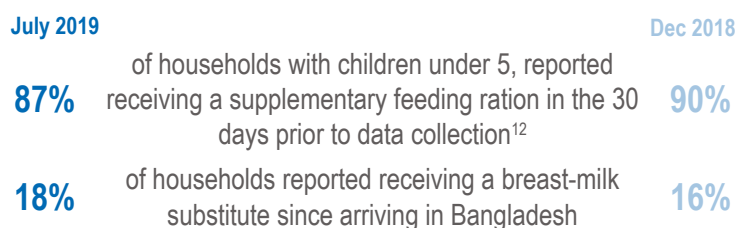**96%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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 is 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.
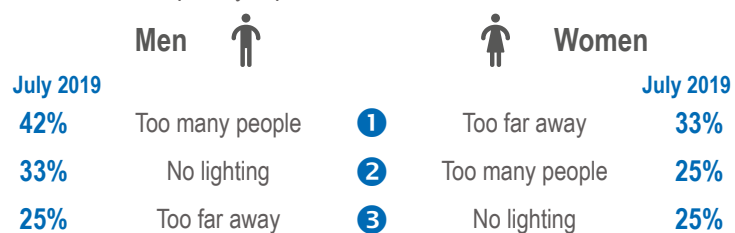
🍚 Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019		Dec 2018
97%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	91%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	80%
Private donations	1%	21%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
44%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	89%
31%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	34%
25%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food	17%

July 2019		Dec 2018
87%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	90%
18%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	16%

💧 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

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

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	50%	Too many people
❷	33%	No lighting
❸	17%	Insufficient water

July 2019		Dec 2018
21%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	57%
30%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	33%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019 | | **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Fuel source	Dec 2018
1%	Firewood (self-collected)	3%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	2%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	95%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019 | | **Dec 2018**

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

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

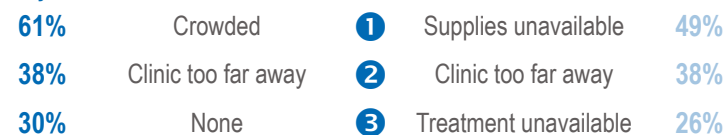| July 2019				Dec 2018
71%	Solar light	➊	Clothing	87%
62%	Fan	➋	Cooking items	69%
47%	Cooking items	➌	NFIs	43%

Health

37% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	Crowded	➊	Supplies unavailable	49%
38%	Clinic too far away	➋	Clinic too far away	38%
30%	None	➌	Treatment unavailable	26%

60% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019 | | **Dec 2018**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **98%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	Supplies	➊	Religious education	73%
35%	Better teachers	➋	Better teachers	67%
28%	Money for education	➌	Improved curriculum	39%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
81%	Loudspeakers	➊	Face-to-face	92%
74%	Face to face	➋	Loudspeakers	63%
5%	Printed leaflet	➌	Phone call	53%

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

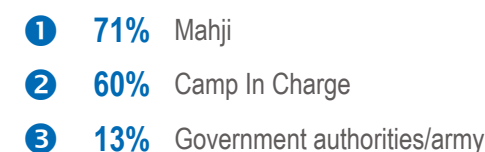**83%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019 | | **Dec 2018**

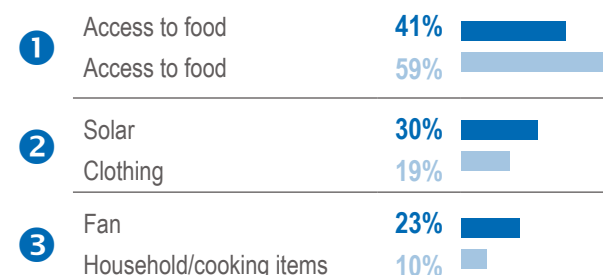**0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **7%**

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[17]:

➊	71%	Mahji
➋	60%	Camp In Charge
➌	13%	Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

	Need	%
➊	Access to food	41%
	Access to food	59%
➋	Solar	30%
	Clothing	19%
➌	Fan	23%
	Household/cooking items	10%

■ 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
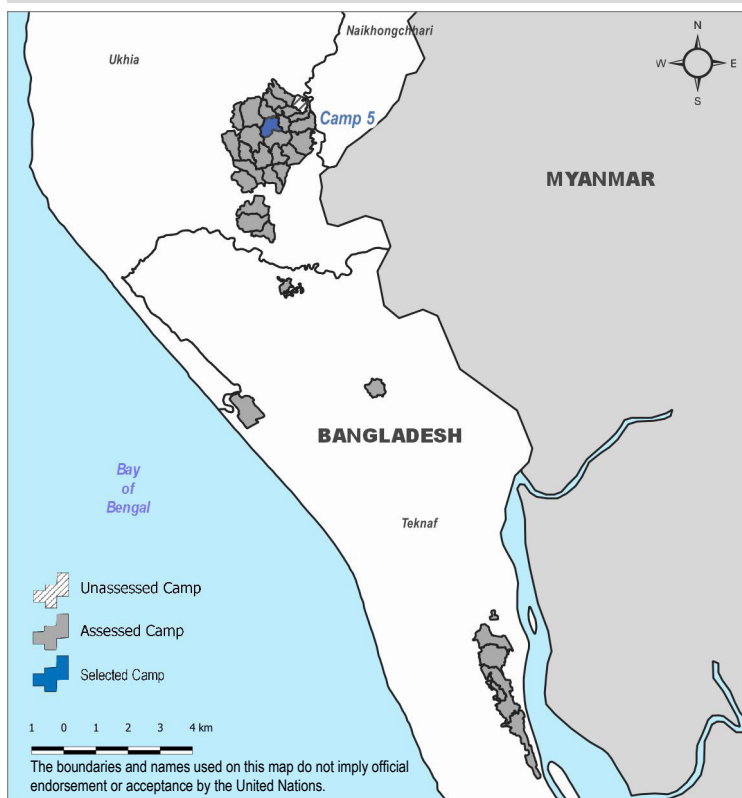**July 2019 and December 2018 comparison**

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
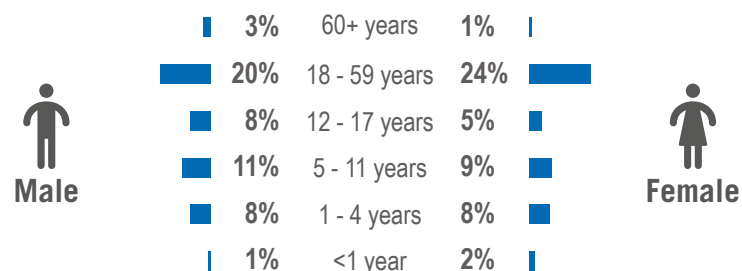

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	25,075
Population (families)[1]	6,028
Camp Area	0.62 km²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

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

Female

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	87%
37%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Better camp management	54%
35%	Better camp management	❸	Advice about safety issues	48%
32%	Advice about safety issues	❹	Natural disaster warning systems	37%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	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.
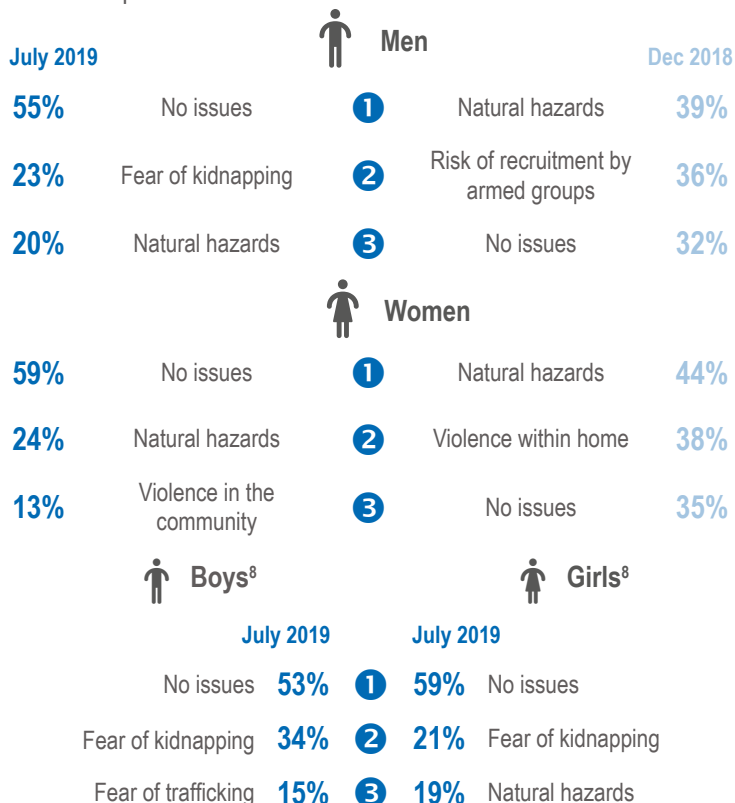5. Respondents could give up to three answers.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
55%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	39%
23%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	36%
20%	Natural hazards	❸	No issues	32%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
59%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	44%
24%	Natural hazards	❷	Violence within home	38%
13%	Violence in the community	❸	No issues	35%

Boys[8]

No issues	53%	❶
Fear of kidnapping	34%	❷
Fear of trafficking	15%	❸

July 2019

Girls[8]

❶	59%	No issues
❷	21%	Fear of kidnapping
❸	19%	Natural hazards

July 2019

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
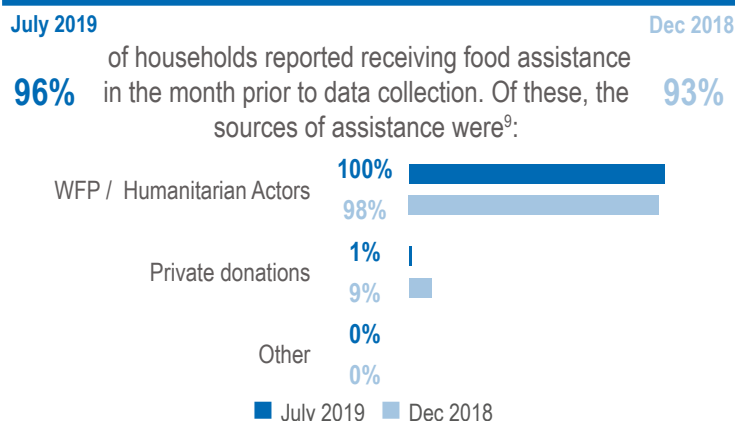
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Imam	Army	Imam	Army	Community members	Army

59% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]
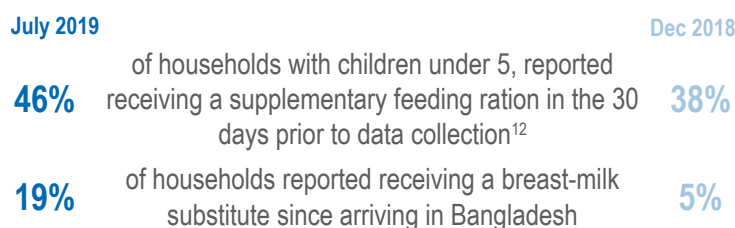
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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

July 2019 — Dec 2018

96% of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **93%**

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	98%
Private donations	1%	9%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
46%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%
33%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	58%
22%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	39%

July 2019 — Dec 2018

46% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **38%**

19% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **5%**

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men

July 2019

71%	Too many people	❶
40%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷
31%	Not clean	❸

Women

July 2019

❶	Too many people	60%
❷	Unsafe route to latrine	33%
❸	No gender seperation	29%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

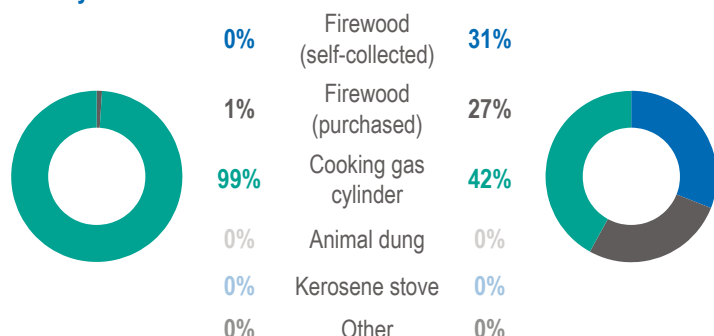| ❶ | 49% | Too many people |
| ❷ | 45% | Too far away |
| ❸ | 43% | Not clean |

July 2019 — Dec 2018

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

26% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **10%**

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	31%
1%	Firewood (purchased)	27%
99%	Cooking gas cylinder	42%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	❶	Clothing	86%
53%	Fan	❷	Cooking items	58%
44%	Cooking items	❸	NFIs	55%

Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
62%	Crowded	❶	Treatment unavailable	50%
32%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	43%
25%	Clinic too far away	❸	Clinic too far away	42%

34% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019			Dec 2018	
71%	Supplies	❶	Improved curriculum	62%
34%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	62%
32%	Money for education	❸	Religious education	62%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019			Dec 2018	
76%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	99%
75%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	93%
6%	Radio	❸	Phone call	73%

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

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

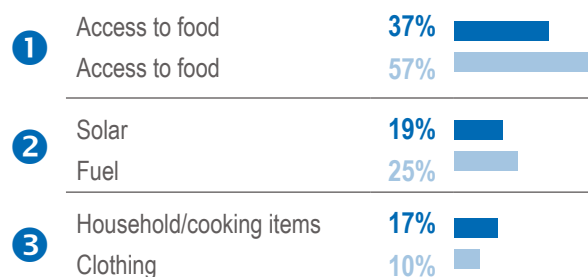**87%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps[17]:

❶	88%	Mahji
❷	53%	Camp In Charge
❸	32%	Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	37%
	Access to food	57%
❷	Solar	19%
	Fuel	25%
❸	Household/cooking items	17%
	Clothing	10%

■ 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
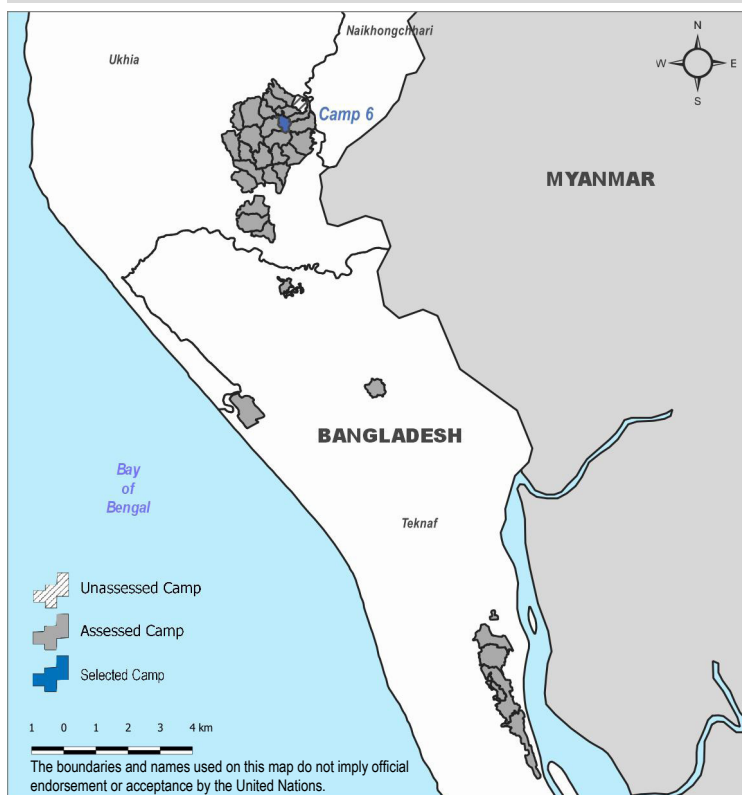### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
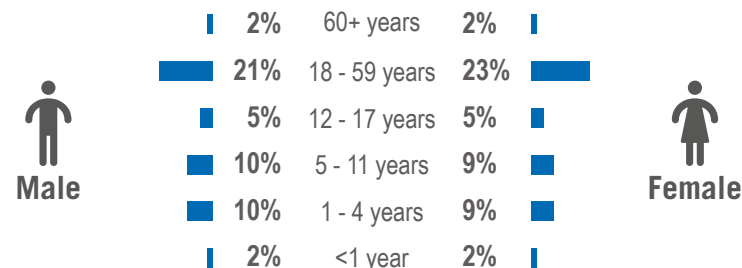
Ukhia
Naikhongchhari
Camp 6
MYANMAR
Bay of Bengal
BANGLADESH
Teknaf

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	24,564
Population (families)[1]	5,721
Camp Area	0.36 km²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

91% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Advice about safety issues	**43%**
58%	Advice about safety issues	❷	Improved paths and roads	**42%**
47%	Better camp management	❸	Improved access for vulnerable persons	**35%**
30%	Increased community watch groups	❹	Natural disaster warning systems	**32%**
28%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Better camp management	**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
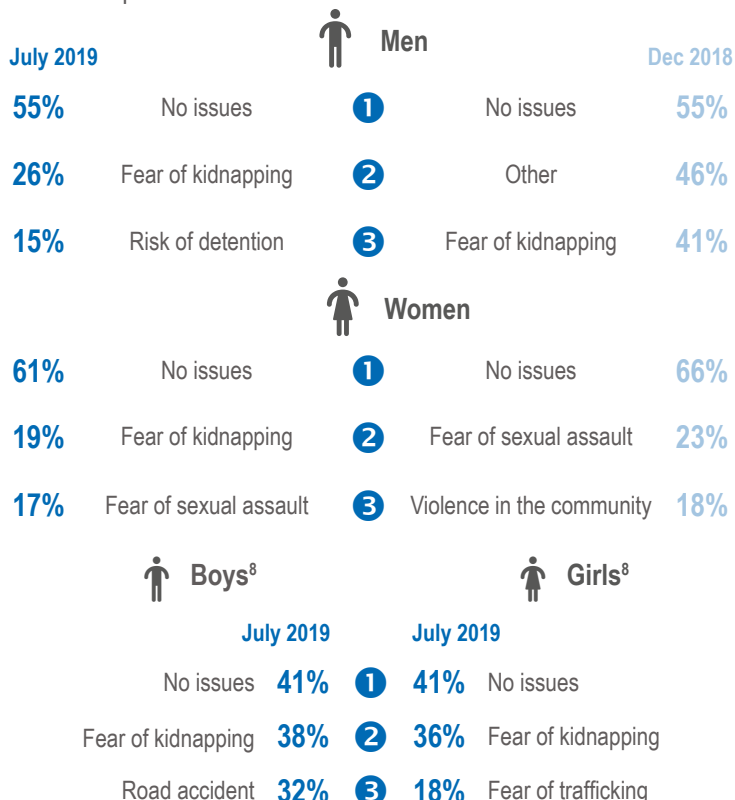3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
55%	No issues	❶	No issues	55%
26%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Other	46%
15%	Risk of detention	❸	Fear of kidnapping	41%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
61%	No issues	❶	No issues	66%
19%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of sexual assault	23%
17%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Violence in the community	18%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

July 2019				July 2019
No issues	41%	❶	41%	No issues
Fear of kidnapping	38%	❷	36%	Fear of kidnapping
Road accident	32%	❸	18%	Fear of trafficking

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
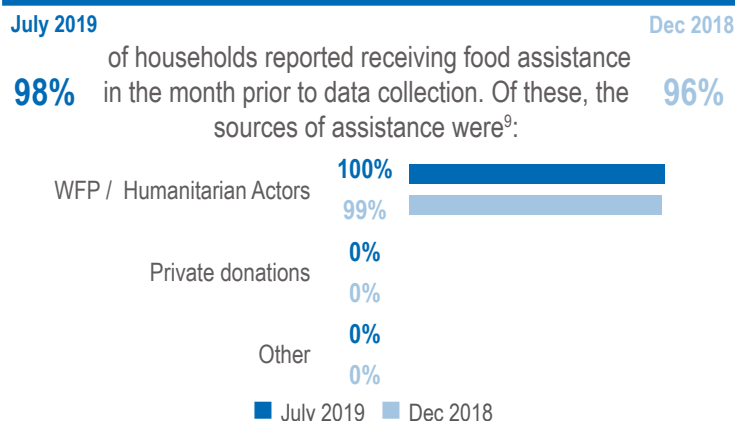
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Imam	Army

58% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

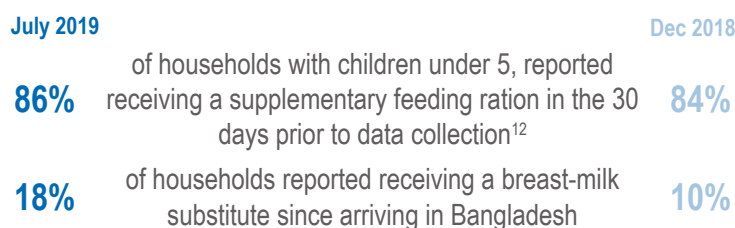**95%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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

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[9]: **96%**

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
41%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	66%
28%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	49%
19%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food	40%

July 2019 ... **Dec 2018**

86% of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **84%**

18% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **10%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

July 2019				July 2019
74%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	79%
36%	Too far away	❷	No gender seperation	43%
36%	No gender seperation	❸	Too far away	37%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	58%	Too many people
❷	51%	Too far away
❸	35%	Latrine is full

July 2019 ... **Dec 2018**

69% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **69%**

23% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **14%**

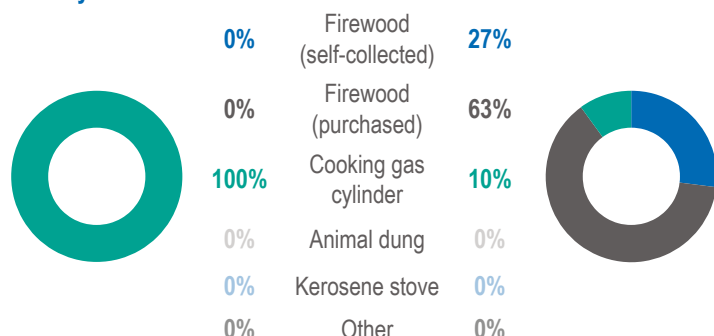## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	27%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	63%
100%	Cooking gas cylinder	10%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **98%**

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	90%
50%	Shelter materials	❷	Clothing	59%
46%	Fan	❸	NFIs	54%

Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	❶	Treatment unavailable	57%
46%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	30%
27%	None	❸	Clinic too far away	30%

30% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **83%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Supplies	❶	Safe spaces	49%
39%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	44%
28%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	39%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	88%
84%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	86%
4%	Radio	❸	Phone call	76%

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

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	86%	Mahji
❷	65%	Camp In Charge
❸	12%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	44%
	Fuel	62%
❷	Shelter materials	34%
	Access to food	26%
❸	Solar	20%
	Shelter materials	3%

■ 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
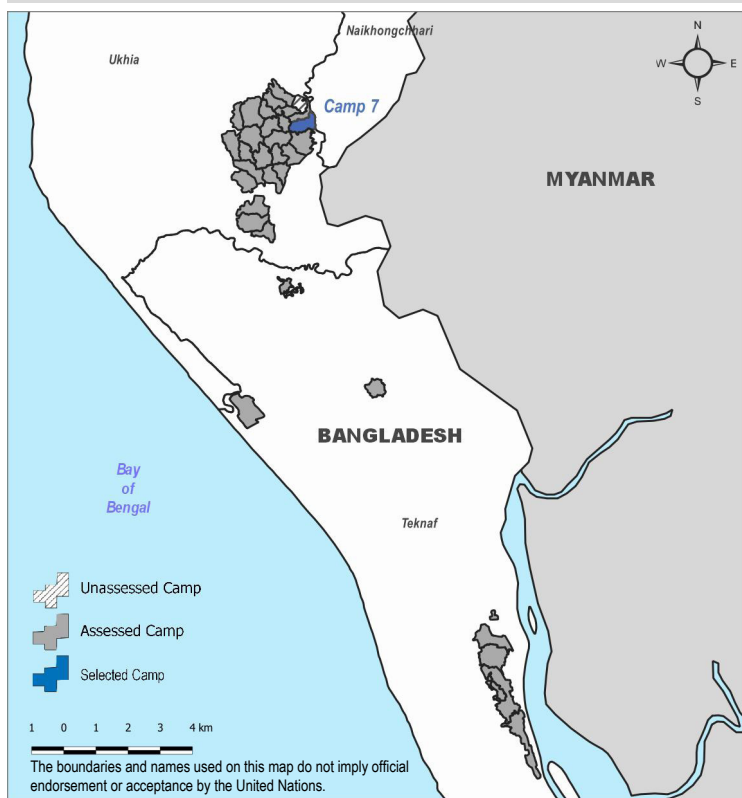### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
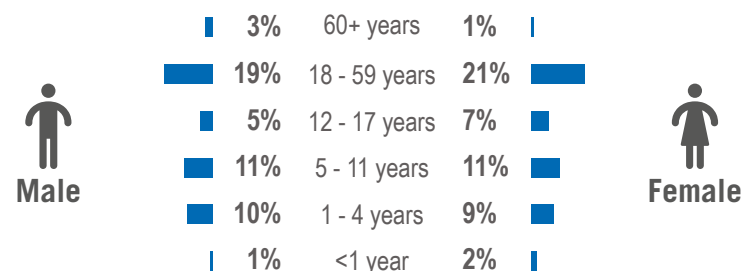

Ukhia

Naikhongchhari

Camp 7

MYANMAR

Bay of Bengal

BANGLADESH

Teknaf

N
W   E
S

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	38,488
Population (families)[1]	9,156
Camp Area	0.71 km²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
19%	18 - 59 years	21%	
5%	12 - 17 years	7%	
11%	5 - 11 years	11%	
10%	1 - 4 years	9%	
1%	<1 year	2%	

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

93% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
73%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	54%
63%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Advice about safety issues	53%
37%	Better camp management	❸	Better camp management	40%
29%	Advice about safety issues	❹	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Increased policing	15%

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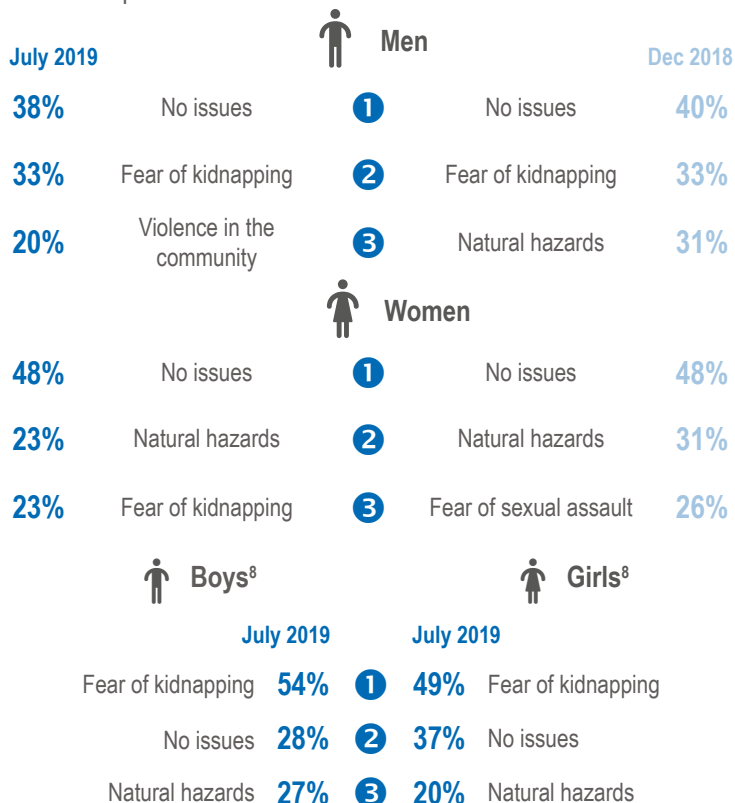3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
38%	No issues	1	No issues	40%
33%	Fear of kidnapping	2	Fear of kidnapping	33%
20%	Violence in the community	3	Natural hazards	31%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
48%	No issues	1	No issues	48%
23%	Natural hazards	2	Natural hazards	31%
23%	Fear of kidnapping	3	Fear of sexual assault	26%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

	July 2019			July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	54%	1	49%	Fear of kidnapping	
No issues	28%	2	37%	No issues	
Natural hazards	27%	3	20%	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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[8]

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

87% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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.
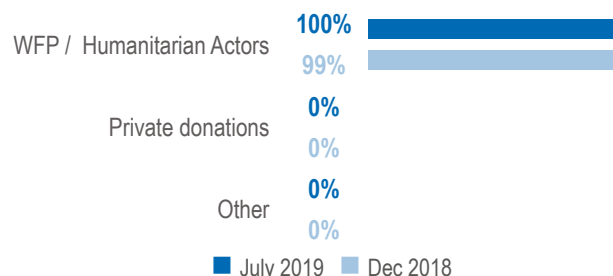
Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019		Dec 2018
96%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	95%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
48%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	1	Borrow food from friends or relatives	82%
33%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	49%
14%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	47%

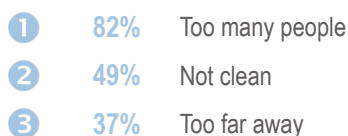| July 2019		Dec 2018
49%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	80%
27%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	26%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

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

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

1	82%	Too many people
2	49%	Not clean
3	37%	Too far away

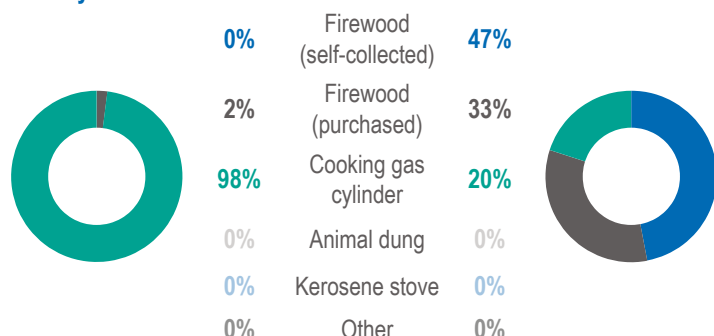| July 2019		Dec 2018
82%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	80%
23%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	3%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
0%	Firewood (self-collected)	47%
2%	Firewood (purchased)	33%
98%	Cooking gas cylinder	20%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **97%**

93% of households reported living in lockable shelters **94%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	80%
50%	Cooking items	❷	Clothing	51%
40%	Fan	❸	Cooking items	48%

Health

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
79%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	45%
38%	Clinic too far away	❷	None	34%
23%	Supplies unavailable	❸	Clinic too far away	23%

33% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
60%	Supplies	❶	Improved curriculum	61%
53%	Money for education	❷	Better teachers	36%
41%	Improved curriculum	❸	Religious education	36%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
98%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	90%
78%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	70%
%		❸	Phone call	38%

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

87% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶ **85%** Mahji
❷ **65%** Camp In Charge
❸ **16%** Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶ Access to food — **37%**
Access to food — 41%

❷ Shelter materials — **23%**
Fuel — 31%

❸ Solar — **23%**
Household/cooking items — 9%

■ 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'.

UNHCR
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Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
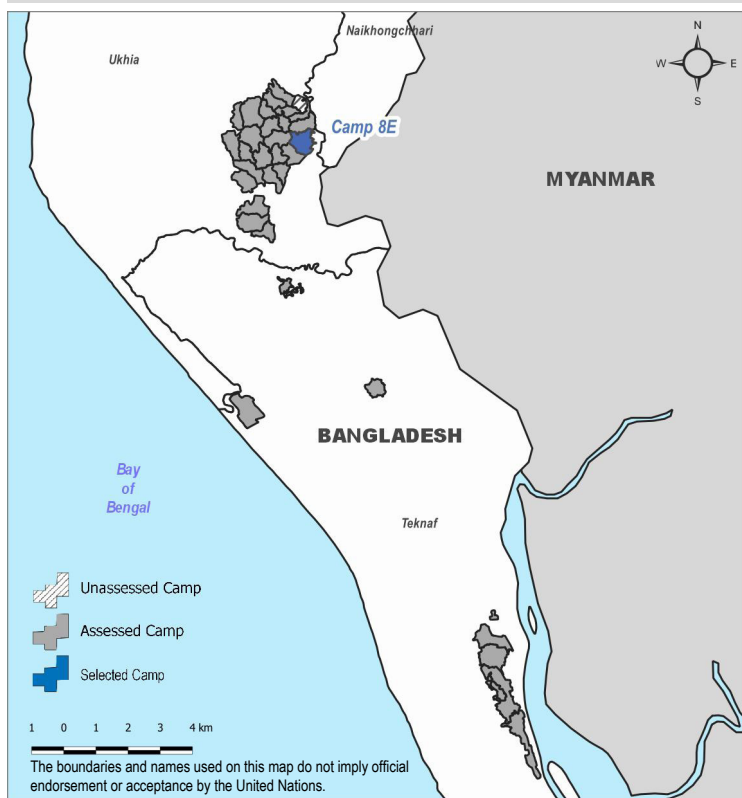**July 2019 and December 2018 comparison**

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
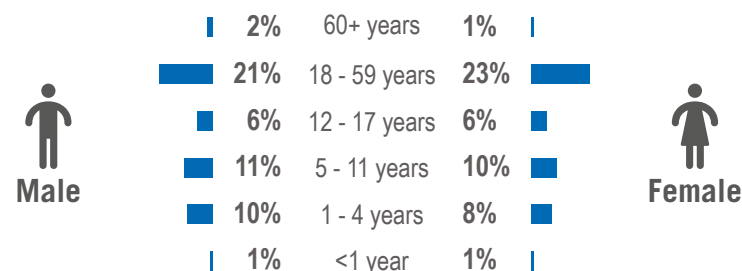

Unassessed Camp
Assessed Camp
Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / DRC
Population (individuals)[1]	31,624
Population (families)[1]	7,291
Camp Area	0.96 km²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

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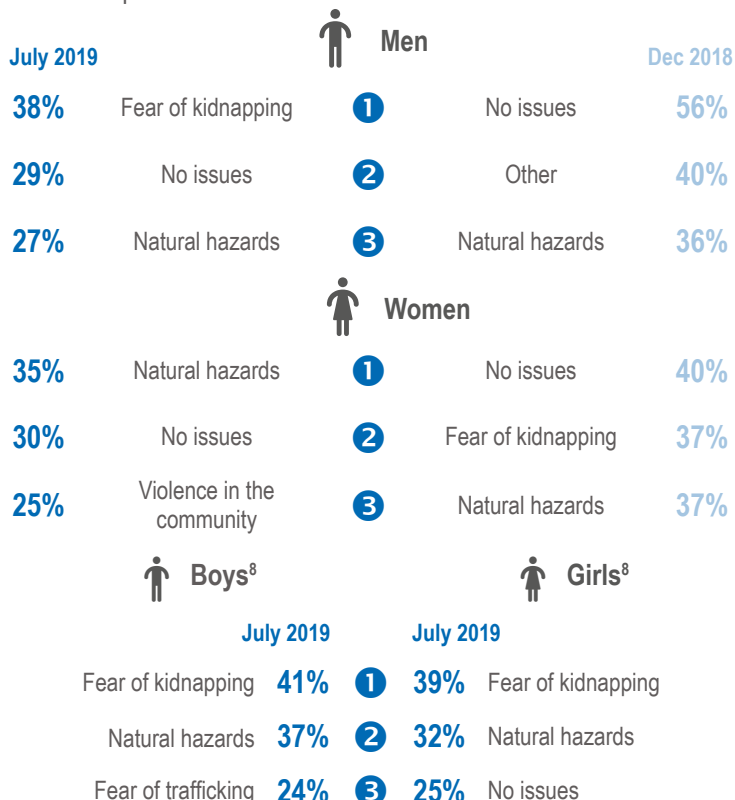3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
38%	Fear of kidnapping	❶	No issues	56%
29%	No issues	❷	Other	40%
27%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	36%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
35%	Natural hazards	❶	No issues	40%
30%	No issues	❷	Fear of kidnapping	37%
25%	Violence in the community	❸	Natural hazards	37%

Boys[8]

Girls[8]

July 2019				July 2019
Fear of kidnapping	41%	❶ 39%		Fear of kidnapping
Natural hazards	37%	❷ 32%		Natural hazards
Fear of trafficking	24%	❸ 25%		No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
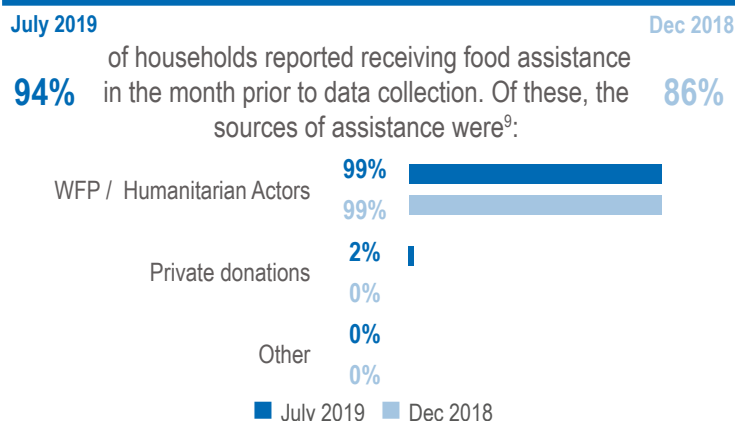
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

75% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

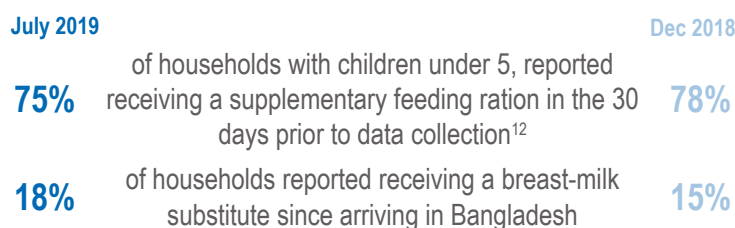**91%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
94%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	86%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	99%
Private donations	2%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
31%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%
25%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	50%
14%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	44%

July 2019		Dec 2018
75%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	78%
18%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	15%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men

Women

July 2019				July 2019
56%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	57%
44%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	38%
42%	Unsafe route to latrine	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	37%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	81%	Too many people
❷	37%	Not clean
❸	35%	Too far away

July 2019		Dec 2018
61%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	66%
21%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	25%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019 / **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	3%
5%	Firewood (purchased)	29%
93%	Cooking gas cylinder	68%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019 / **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **98%**

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Solar light	❶	Clothing	66%
52%	Cooking items	❷	Cooking items	60%
49%	Fan	❸	NFIs	44%

Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
44%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	49%
37%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Treatment unavailable	34%
33%	Clinic too far away	❸	None	34%

41% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019 / **Dec 2018**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **83%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

70%	Supplies	❶	Improved curriculum	55%
40%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	49%
27%	Money for education	❸	Religious education	41%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
86%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	91%
66%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	74%
6%	Information hub	❸	Phone call	54%

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

72% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019 / **Dec 2018**

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	85%	Mahji
❷	48%	Camp In Charge
❸	13%	Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	25%	
	Access to food	37%	
❷	Household/cooking items	18%	
	Shelter materials	18%	
❸	Solar	22%	
	Household/cooking items	12%	

■ 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
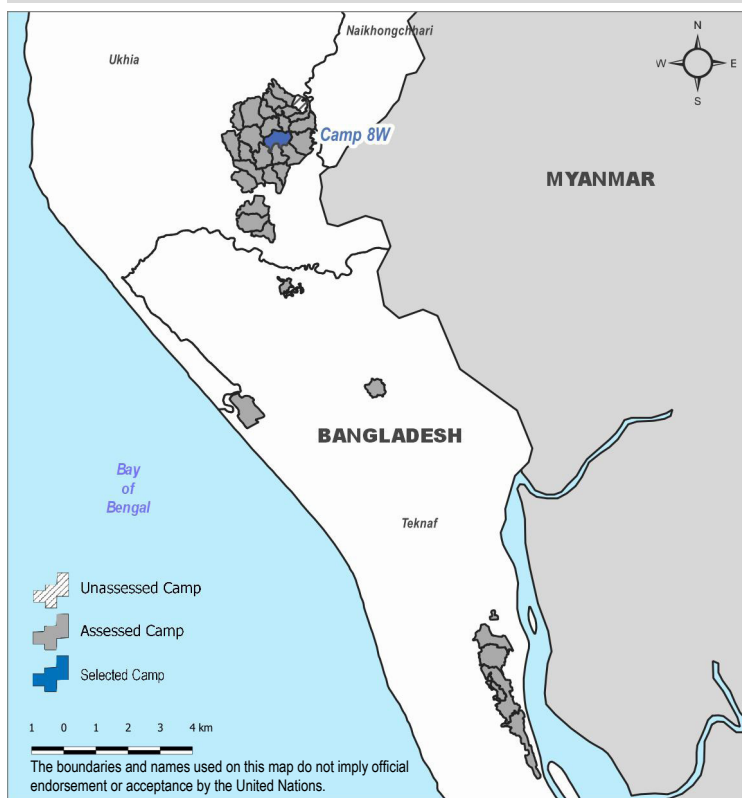### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
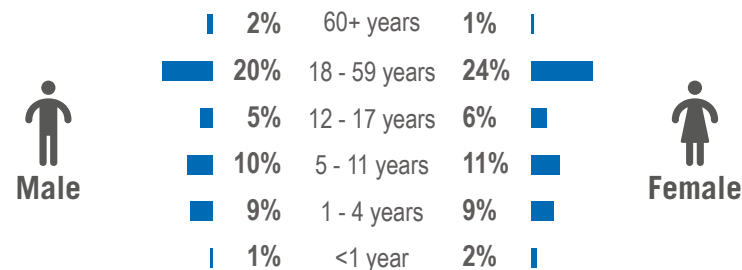

Ukhia

Naikhongchhari

Camp 8W

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[1]	32,672
Population (families)[1]	7,519
Camp Area	0.77 km²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male

2%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	24%
5%	12 - 17 years	6%
10%	5 - 11 years	11%
9%	1 - 4 years	9%
1%	<1 year	2%

Female

53% of individuals are under 18

78% of individuals are women and children

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

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
77%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	67%
47%	Increased community watch groups	❷	Better camp management	57%
22%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Advice about safety issues	41%
21%	Better camp management	❹	Locks for shelters	25%
17%	Street signs	❺	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
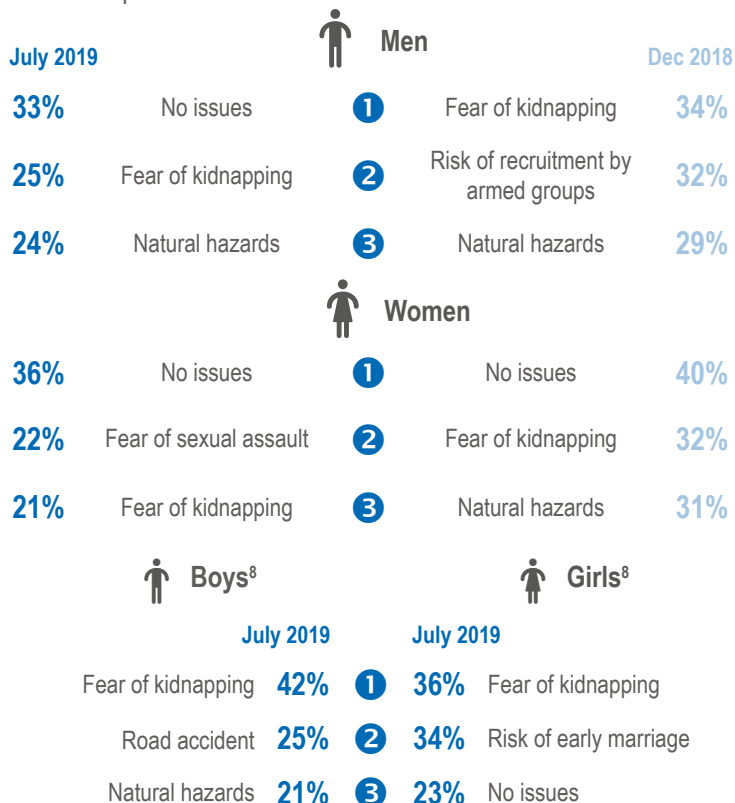3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
33%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	34%
25%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	32%
24%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	29%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
36%	No issues	❶	No issues	40%
22%	Fear of sexual assault	❷	Fear of kidnapping	32%
21%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Natural hazards	31%

Boys[8]   ### Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	42%	❶	36%	Fear of kidnapping
Road accident	25%	❷	34%	Risk of early marriage
Natural hazards	21%	❸	23%	No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
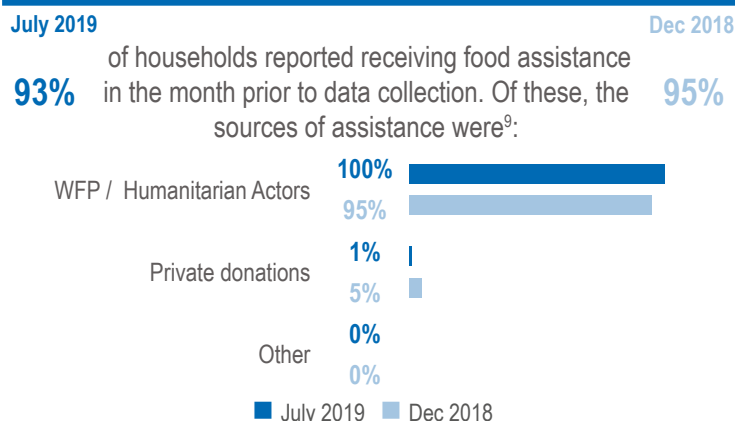
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

91% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

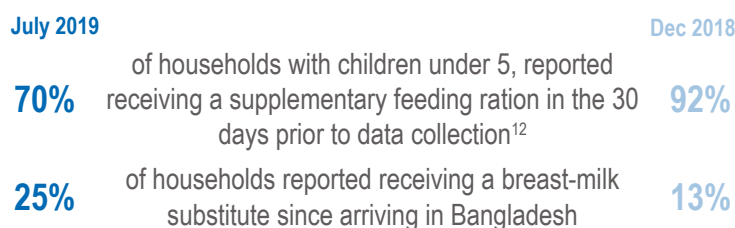**90%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
93%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	95%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	95%
Private donations	1%	5%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
34%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%
25%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	32%
10%	Limit portion size	❸	Eat less preferred food	28%

July 2019		Dec 2018
70%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	92%
25%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	13%

🚰 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   ### Women

July 2019				July 2019
72%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	68%
51%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	Unsafe route to latrine	52%
39%	Latrine is full	❸	Latrine is full	48%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	45%	Not clean
❷	43%	No gender separation
❸	38%	Latrine is full

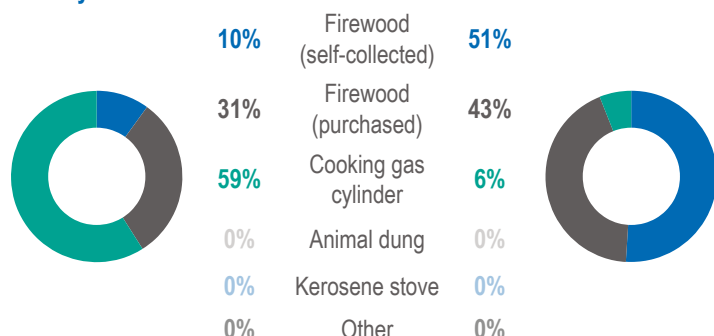| July 2019		Dec 2018
50%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	79%
11%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	5%

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
10%	Firewood (self-collected)	51%
31%	Firewood (purchased)	43%
59%	Cooking gas cylinder	6%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **97%**

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	94%
47%	Shelter materials	❷	Clothing	72%
47%	Cooking items	❸	Cooking items	56%

Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
51%	Crowded	❶	Supplies unavailable	52%
48%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Clinic too far away	38%
30%	Clinic too far away	❸	Treatment unavailable	35%

52% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

92% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **95%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

69%	Supplies	❶	Religious education	78%
57%	Better teachers	❷	Better teachers	77%
22%	Improved curriculum	❸	Improved curriculum	42%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

96%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	93%
70%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	92%
8%	Radio	❸	Phone call	58%

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

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	74%	Mahji
❷	60%	Camp In Charge
❸	17%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	25%
	Access to food	44%
❷	Solar	19%
	Fuel	43%
❸	Solar	25%
	Clothing	9%

■ 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
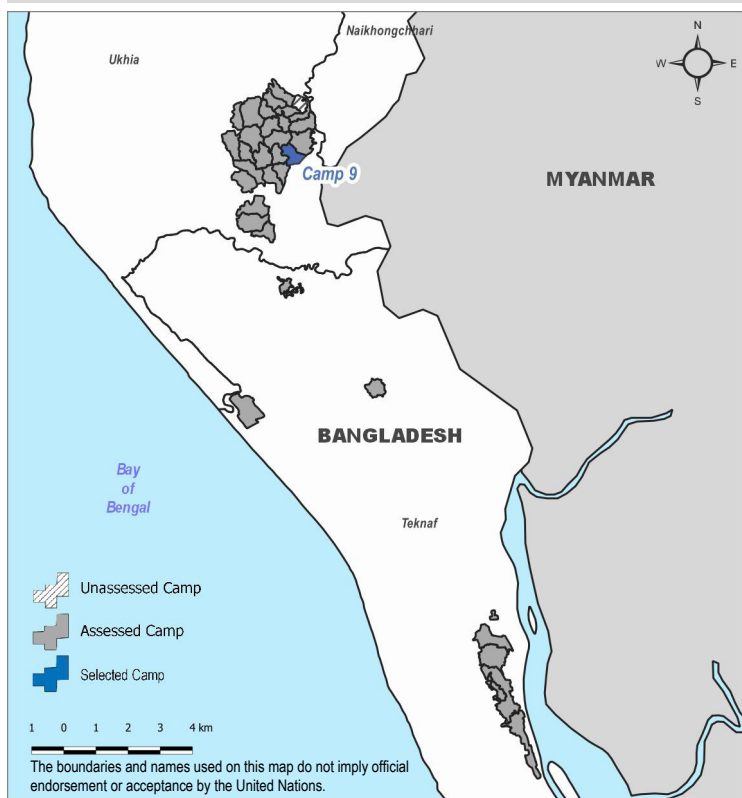### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
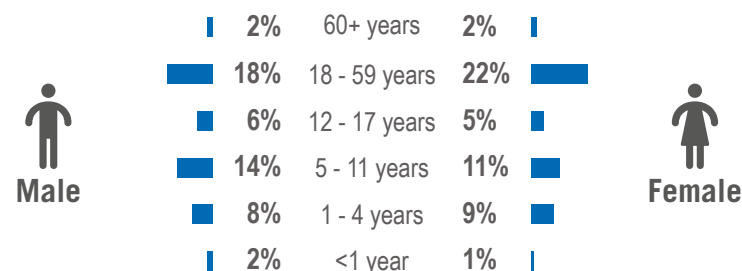

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[1]	36,475
Population (families)[1]	8,601
Camp Area	0.65 km²
Population density	56,195 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	2%
18%	18 - 59 years	22%
6%	12 - 17 years	5%
14%	5 - 11 years	11%
8%	1 - 4 years	9%
2%	<1 year	1%

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	76%
45%	Better camp management	❷	Better camp management	73%
43%	Advice about safety issues	❸	Advice about safety issues	63%
28%	Increased community watch groups	❹	Increased policing	24%
23%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Natural disaster warning systems	13%

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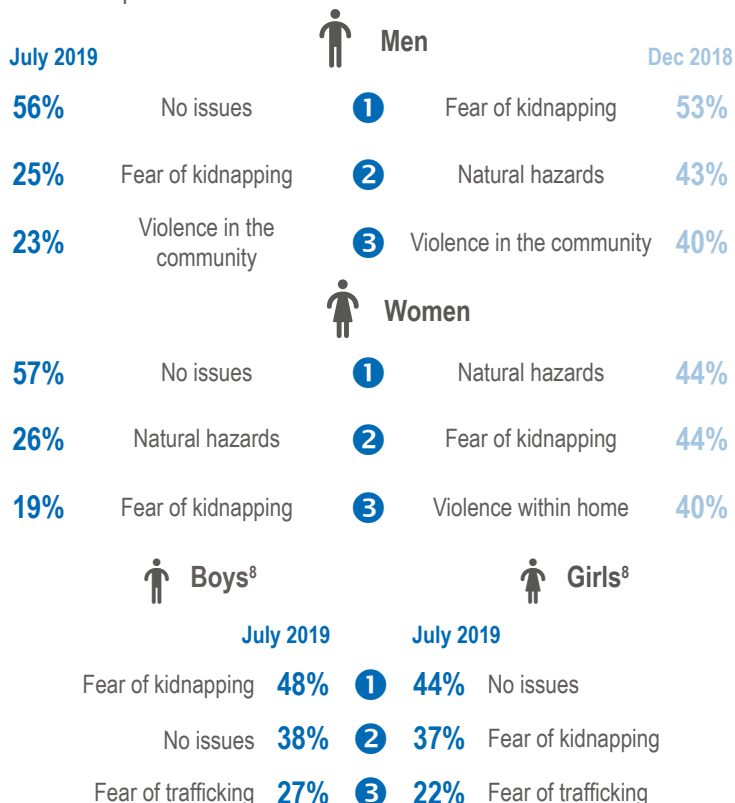3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions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

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
56%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	53%
25%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Natural hazards	43%
23%	Violence in the community	❸	Violence in the community	40%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	No issues	❶	Natural hazards	44%
26%	Natural hazards	❷	Fear of kidnapping	44%
19%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Violence within home	40%

Boys[8]

July 2019		
Fear of kidnapping	48%	❶
No issues	38%	❷
Fear of trafficking	27%	❸

Girls[8]

July 2019		
❶	44%	No issues
❷	37%	Fear of kidnapping
❸	22%	Fear of trafficking

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
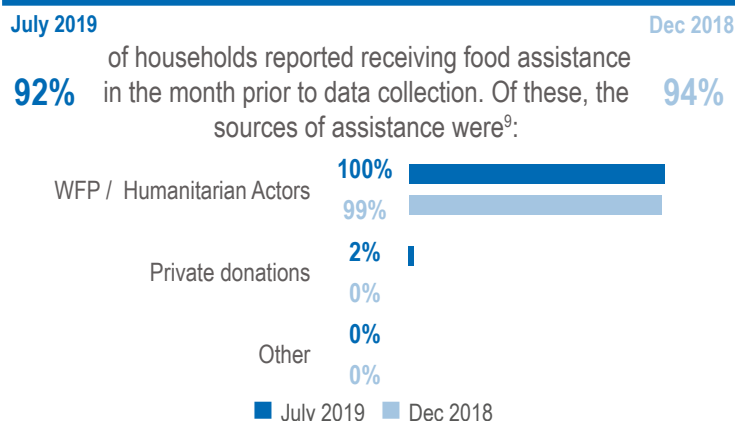
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

66% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

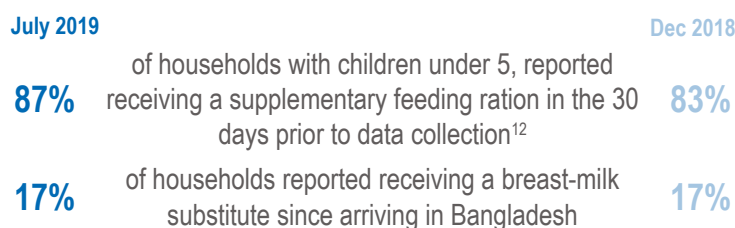**88%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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

July 2019		Dec 2018
92%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]:	94%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	99%
Private donations	2%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
58%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	90%
40%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Limit portion size	72%
28%	Limit portion size	❸	Reduce number of meals	42%

July 2019		Dec 2018
87%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	83%
17%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	17%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men

July 2019		
64%	Too many people	❶
34%	Too far away	❷
28%	Latrine is full	❸

Women

		July 2019
❶	Too many people	57%
❷	No gender seperation	41%
❸	Too far away	32%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	66%	Too many people
❷	48%	No gender separation
❸	46%	Not clean

July 2019		Dec 2018
66%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	74%
13%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	20%

Settlement and Protection Profiling
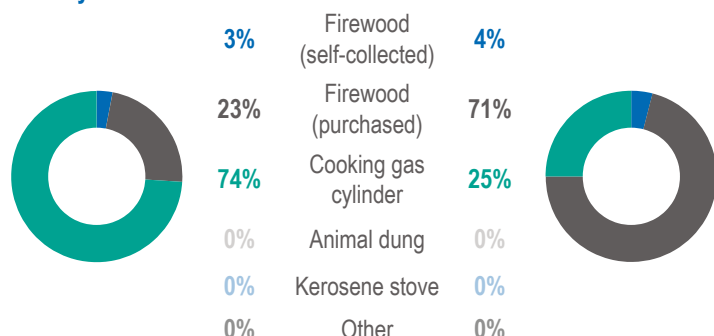## Camp 9

Round 5
July 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
3%	Firewood (self-collected)	4%
23%	Firewood (purchased)	71%
74%	Cooking gas cylinder	25%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

68% of households reported living in lockable shelters **63%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019				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[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				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[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **67%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

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[17]:

July 2019   **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 oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

3% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

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

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

①	Access to food	36%
	Fuel	34%
②	Shelter materials	22%
	Access to food	30%
③	Solar	27%
	Shelter materials	12%

■ 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'.

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Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
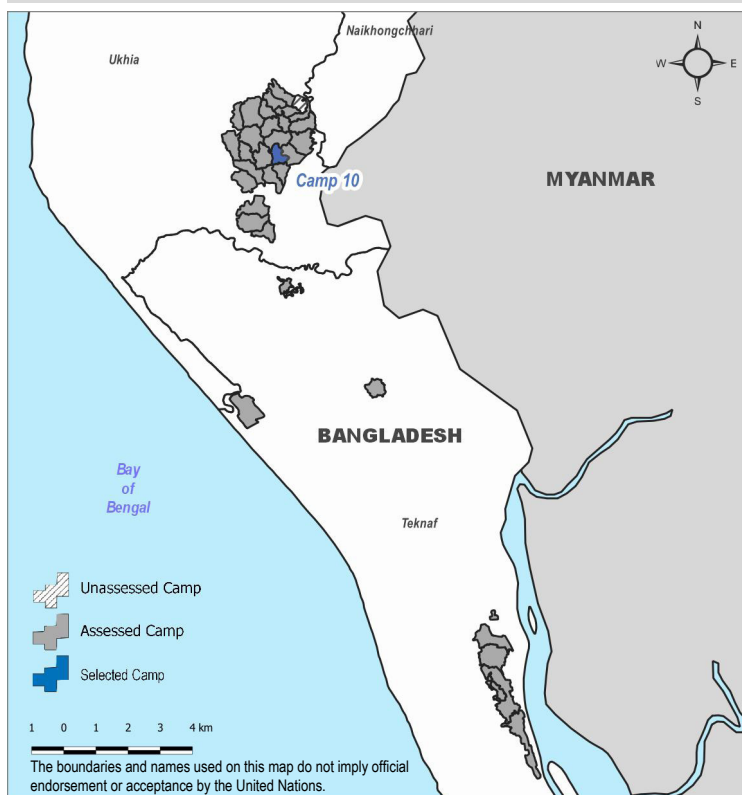### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
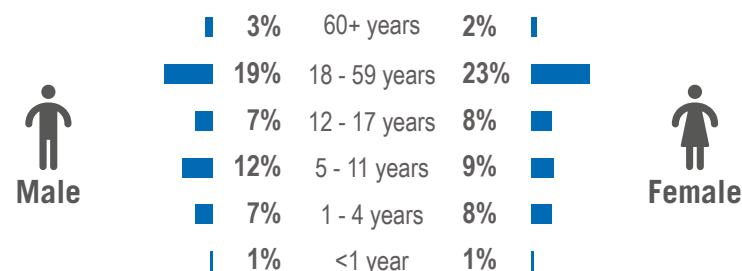
Map

Naikhongchhari

Ukhia

Camp 10

MYANMAR

BANGLADESH

Bay of Bengal

Teknaf

Legend:
- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

1 0 1 2 3 4 km

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals)[1]	32,667
Population (families)[1]	7,575
Camp Area	0.5 km²
Population density	65,842 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	2%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
7%	12 - 17 years	8%	
12%	5 - 11 years	9%	
7%	1 - 4 years	8%	
1%	<1 year	1%	

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

93% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
74%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	94%
45%	Advice about safety issues	❷	Better camp management	63%
36%	Better camp management	❸	Advice about safety issues	48%
27%	Natural disaster warning system	❹	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
22%	Increased community watch groups	❺	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
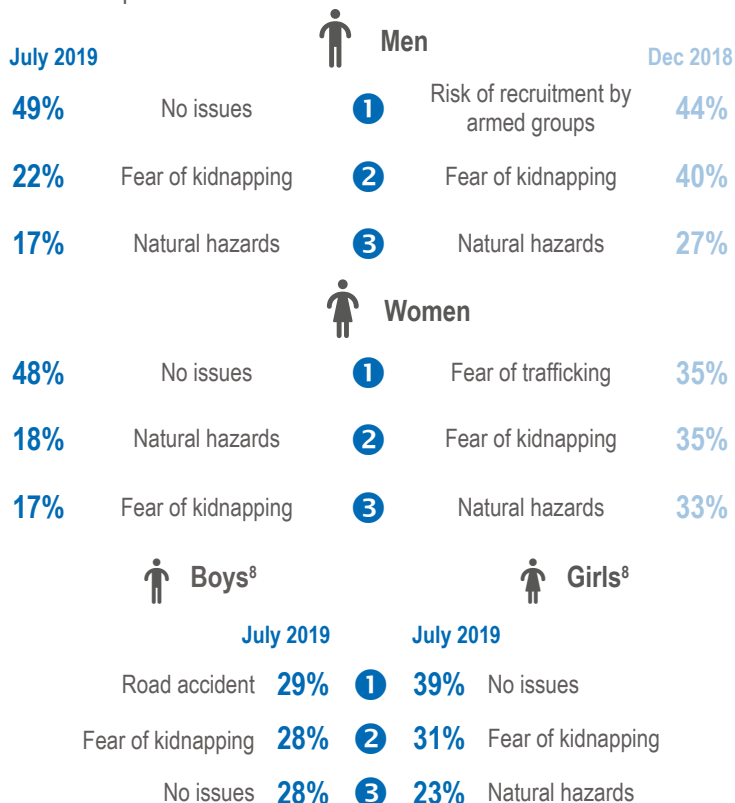3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
49%	No issues	❶	Risk of recruitment by armed groups	44%
22%	Fear of kidnapping	❷	Fear of kidnapping	40%
17%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	27%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
48%	No issues	❶	Fear of trafficking	35%
18%	Natural hazards	❷	Fear of kidnapping	35%
17%	Fear of kidnapping	❸	Natural hazards	33%

Boys[8]

	July 2019		
Road accident	29%	❶	
Fear of kidnapping	28%	❷	
No issues	28%	❸	

Girls[8]

July 2019			
39%	❶	No issues	
31%	❷	Fear of kidnapping	
23%	❸	Natural hazards	

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

68% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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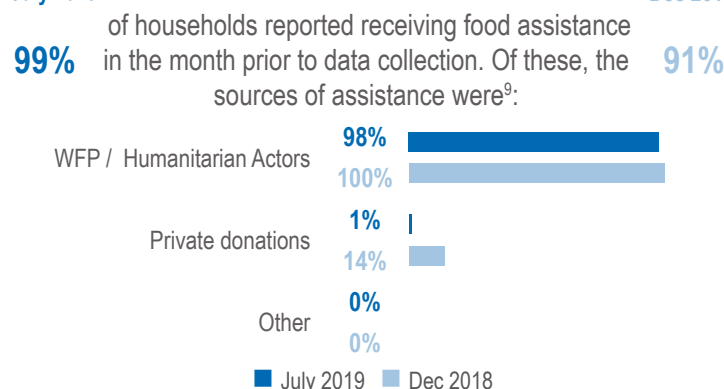14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.
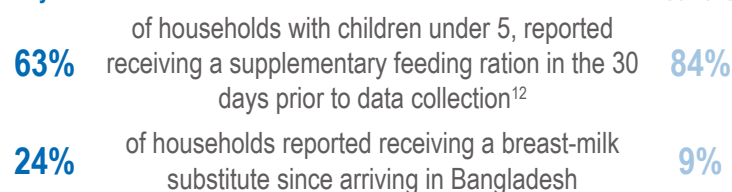
Food Security and Nutrition

99% (July 2019) of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **91%** (Dec 2018)

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	98%	100%
Private donations	1%	14%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	77%
35%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	55%
25%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	44%

63% (July 2019) of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **84%** (Dec 2018)

24% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **9%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men / Women

July 2019				July 2019
51%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	58%
41%	Unsafe route to latrine	❷	No gender seperation	45%
37%	Too far away	❸	Too far away	42%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	65%	Too many people
❷	38%	Too far away
❸	38%	No gender separation

59% (July 2019) of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **75%** (Dec 2018)

24% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **2%**

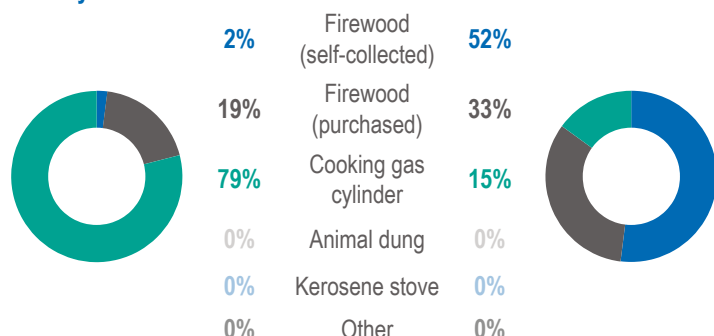## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	52%
19%	Firewood (purchased)	33%
79%	Cooking gas cylinder	15%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **98%**

71% of households reported living in lockable shelters **71%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	Solar light	❶	Fuel	93%
44%	Cooking items	❷	Clothing	87%
38%	Shelter materials	❸	Cooking items	59%

Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
67%	Crowded	❶	Treatment unavailable	63%
29%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	47%
23%	Clinic too far away	❸	Expensive treatment	27%

32% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **82%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019			Dec 2018	
76%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	67%
43%	Better teachers	❷	Religious education	62%
31%	Religious education	❸	Improved curriculum	51%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019			Dec 2018	
87%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	100%
78%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	100%
5%	Printed leaflet	❸	Phone call	79%

70% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	96%	Mahji
❷	59%	Camp In Charge
❸	14%	Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	35%
	Fuel	50%
❷	Shelter materials	29%
	Access to food	38%
❸	Solar	20%
	Clothing	7%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh
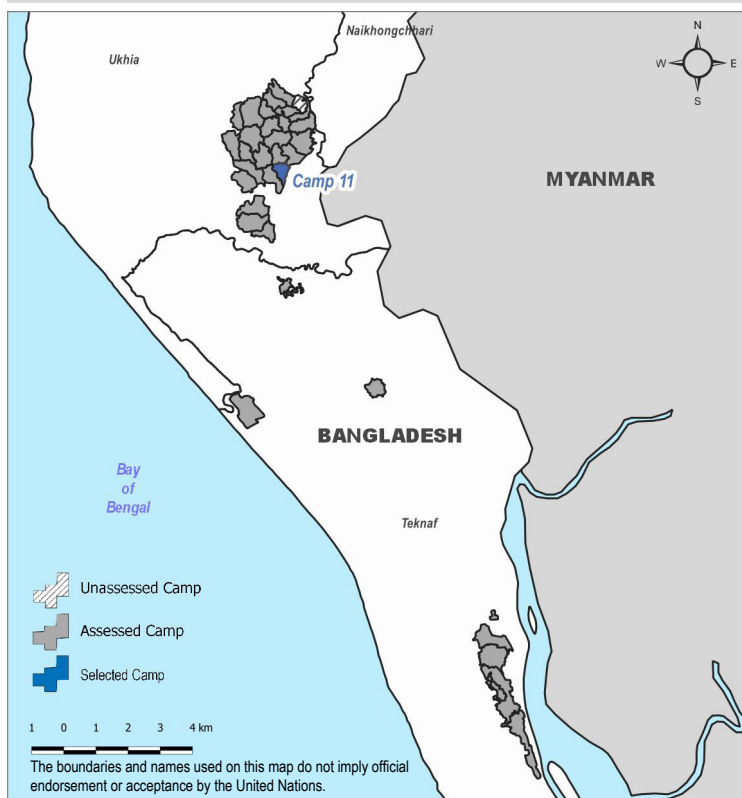### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
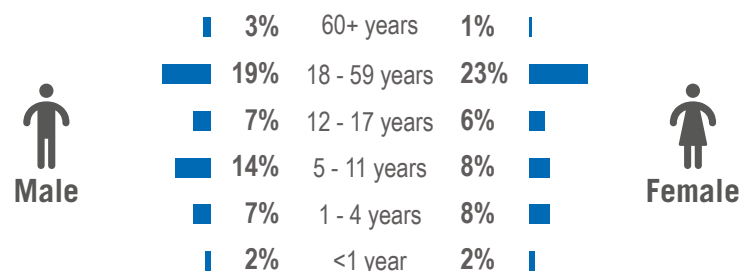
Unassessed Camp

Assessed Camp

Selected Camp

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals)[1]	31,164
Population (families)[1]	7,069
Camp Area	0.47 km²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male			Female
3%	60+ years	1%	
19%	18 - 59 years	23%	
7%	12 - 17 years	6%	
14%	5 - 11 years	8%	
7%	1 - 4 years	8%	
2%	<1 year	2%	

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	4%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	15%
Families with PSN	28%		

90% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
80%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	65%
42%	Natural disaster warning system	❷	Advice about safety issues	57%
35%	Better camp management	❸	Better camp management	52%
31%	Advice about safety issues	❹	Locks for shelters	30%
26%	Increased community watch groups	❺	Natural disaster warning systems	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
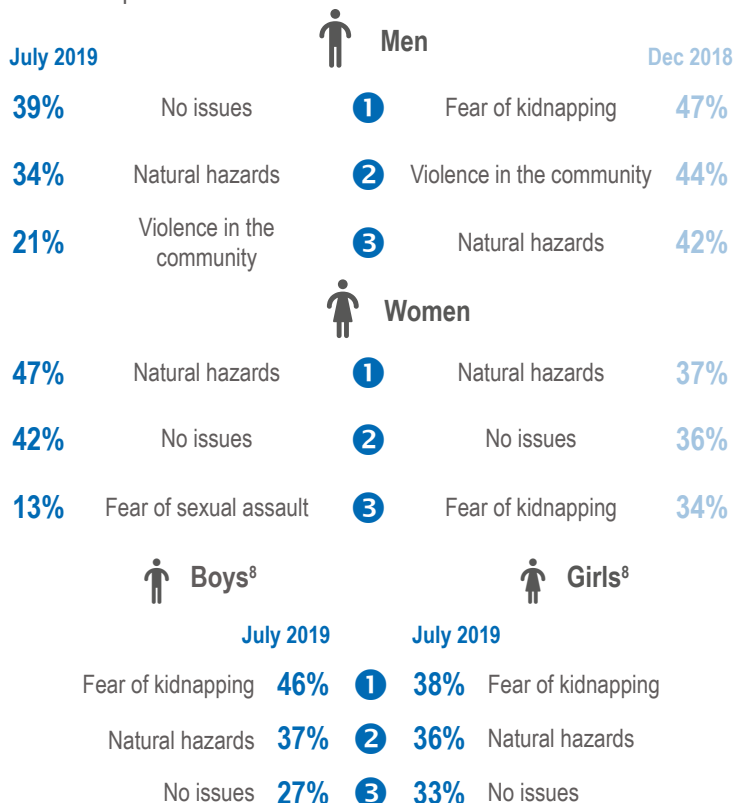3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
39%	No issues	①	Fear of kidnapping	47%
34%	Natural hazards	②	Violence in the community	44%
21%	Violence in the community	③	Natural hazards	42%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
47%	Natural hazards	①	Natural hazards	37%
42%	No issues	②	No issues	36%
13%	Fear of sexual assault	③	Fear of kidnapping	34%

Boys[8] / Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	46%	① 38%	Fear of kidnapping
Natural hazards	37%	② 36%	Natural hazards
No issues	27%	③ 33%	No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
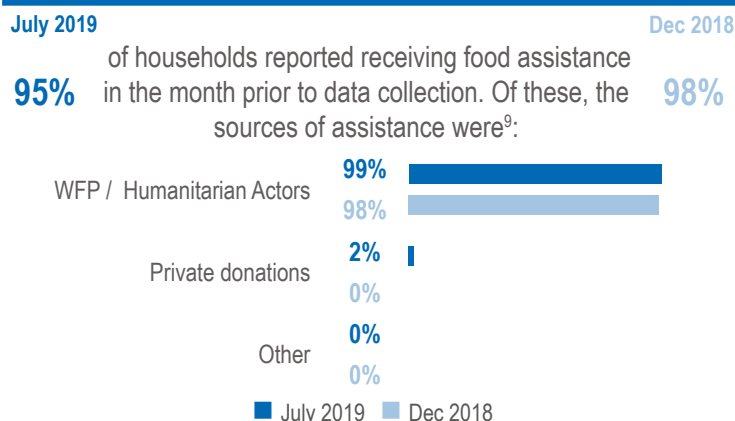
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
①	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	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[8]

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

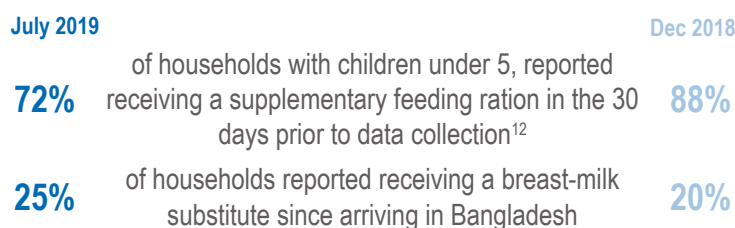**86%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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

95% (July 2019) of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **98%** (Dec 2018)

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	98%
Private donations	2%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
36%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	94%
29%	Eat less preferred food	②	Limit portion size	75%
25%	Limit portion size	③	Eat less preferred food	71%

72% (July 2019) of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **88%** (Dec 2018)

25% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **20%** (Dec 2018)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men / Women

July 2019				July 2019
46%	Latrine is full	①	Latrine is full	42%
42%	Unsafe route to latrine	②	No gender seperation	42%
39%	Too many people	③	Unsafe route to latrine	42%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

①	79%	Too many people
②	46%	Not clean
③	41%	No gender separation
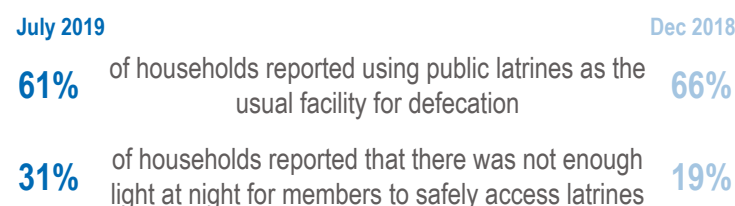
61% (July 2019) of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **66%** (Dec 2018)

31% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **19%** (Dec 2018)
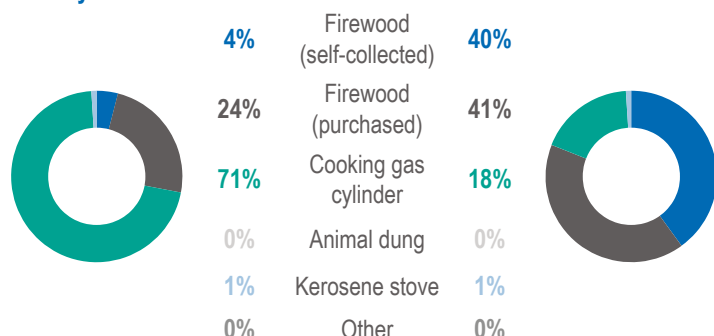
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
4%	Firewood (self-collected)	40%
24%	Firewood (purchased)	41%
71%	Cooking gas cylinder	18%
0%	Animal dung	0%
1%	Kerosene stove	1%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[15]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Solar light	①	Fuel	90%
44%	Shelter materials	②	Cooking items	66%
40%	Cooking items	③	Clothing	56%

Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
64%	Crowded	①	Supplies unavailable	59%
33%	Supplies unavailable	②	Crowded	29%
22%	Clinic too far away	③	None	27%

28% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **74%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Supplies	①	Better teachers	50%
41%	Better teachers	②	Improved curriculum	47%
27%	Money for education	③	Vocational skills training	29%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
86%	Face to face	①	Face-to-face	98%
80%	Loudspeakers	②	Loudspeakers	73%
3%	Information hub	③	Phone call	50%

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

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[17]:

① **81%** Mahji
② **55%** Camp In Charge
③ **14%** Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

①	Shelter materials	40%
	Fuel	46%
②	Solar	21%
	Access to food	32%
③	Solar	21%
	Safe latrines	9%

■ 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
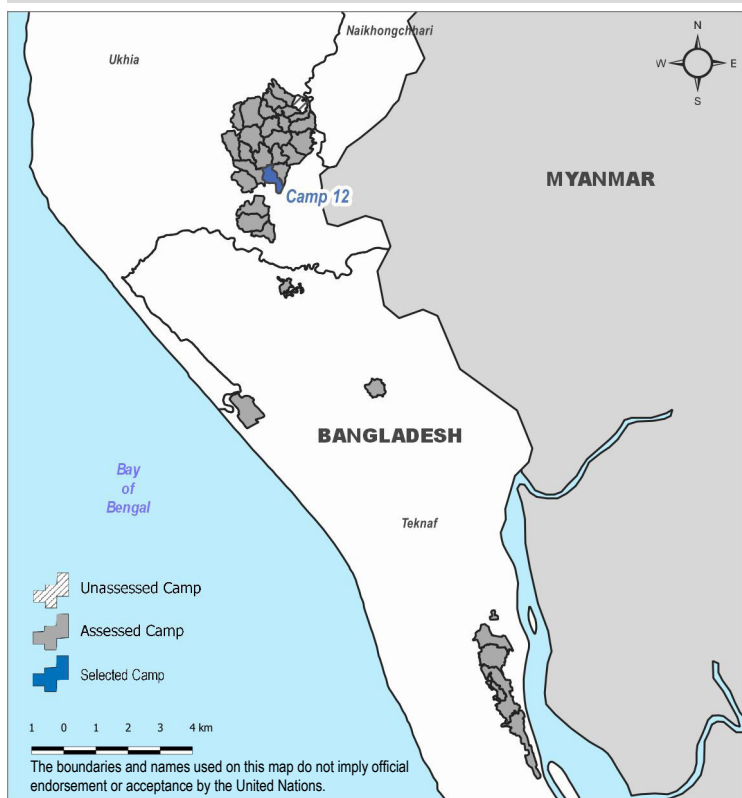**July 2019 and December 2018 comparison**

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
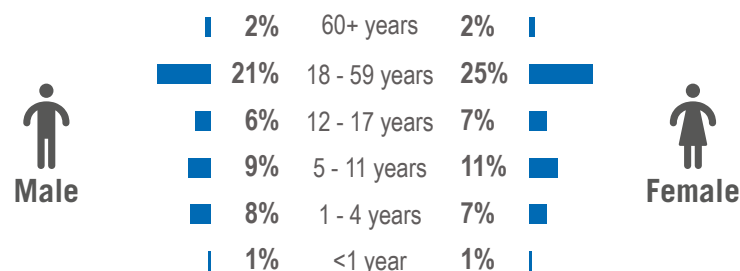
The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Legend:
- Unassessed Camp
- Assessed Camp
- Selected Camp

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals)[1]	22,136
Population (families)[1]	4,905
Camp Area	0.63 km²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	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[5]:

July 2019					Dec 2018
54%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Advice about safety issues		52%
49%	Advice about safety issues	❷	Improved paths and roads		47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	❸	Natural disaster warning systems		45%
38%	Better camp management	❹	Improved access for vulnerable persons		36%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	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
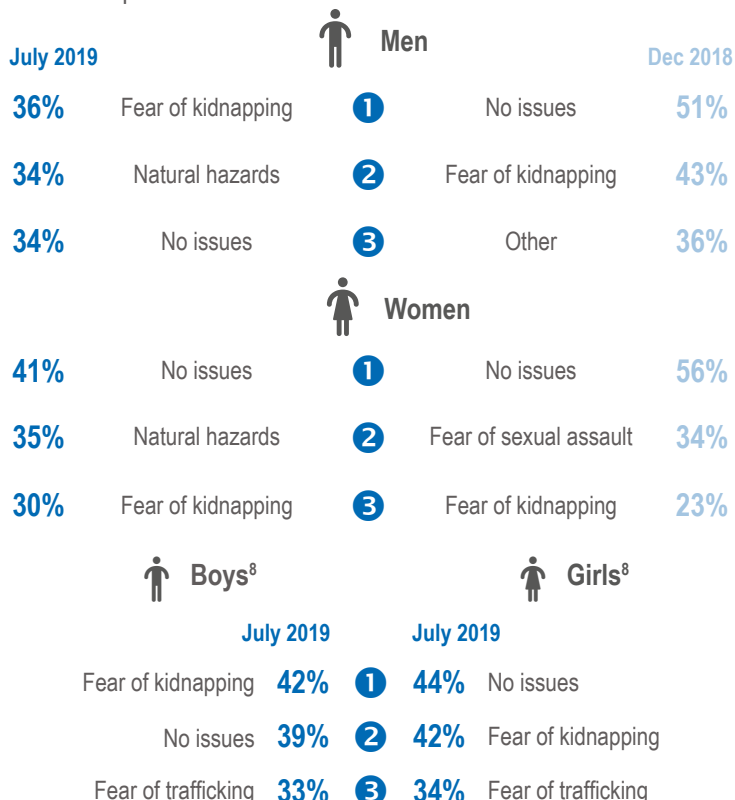3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019			Dec 2018
36%	Fear of kidnapping	❶ No issues	51%
34%	Natural hazards	❷ Fear of kidnapping	43%
34%	No issues	❸ Other	36%

Women

July 2019			Dec 2018
41%	No issues	❶ No issues	56%
35%	Natural hazards	❷ Fear of sexual assault	34%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	❸ Fear of kidnapping	23%

Boys[8] | Girls[8]

	July 2019		July 2019	
Fear of kidnapping	42%	❶	44%	No issues
No issues	39%	❷	42%	Fear of kidnapping
Fear of trafficking	33%	❸	34%	Fear of trafficking

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:
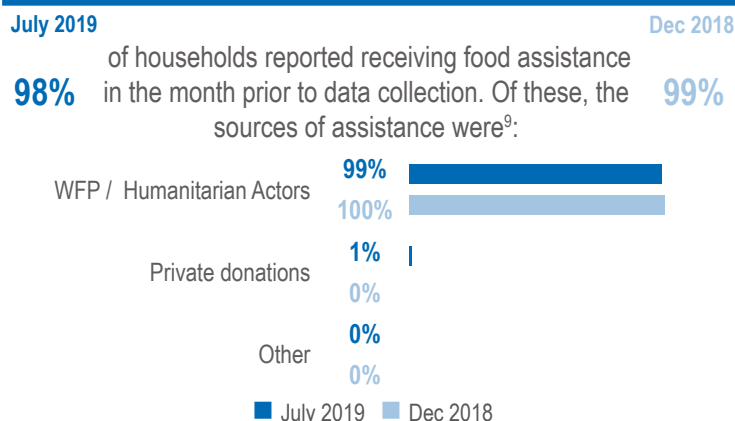
	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army
❸	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[8]

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

89% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]
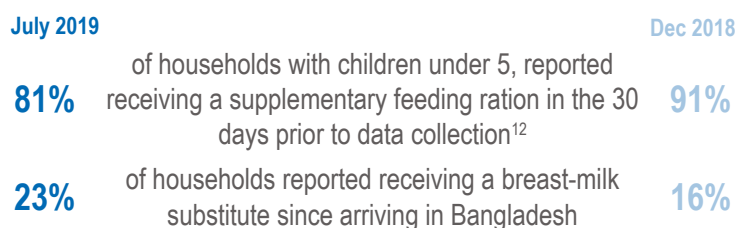
6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent's subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Round 5 data only. These indicators were not included in SPP Round 4.
9. Respondents could give multiple answers.
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

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[9]:	99%

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	99%	100%
Private donations	1%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶ Borrow food from friends or relatives	65%
33%	Eat less preferred food	❷ Limit portion size	65%
20%	Limit portion size	❸ Eat less preferred food	58%

July 2019		Dec 2018
81%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12]	91%
23%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh	16%

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men | Women

July 2019				July 2019
56%	Too many people	❶	Too many people	59%
54%	Latrine is full	❷	Latrine is full	52%
37%	Not clean	❸	No gender seperation	34%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	64%	Too many people
❷	45%	No gender separation
❸	38%	Latrine is full

July 2019		Dec 2018
50%	of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation	52%
24%	of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines	25%

Settlement and Protection Profiling
Camp 12

Round 5
July 2019

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
4%	Firewood (self-collected)	7%
13%	Firewood (purchased)	19%
83%	Cooking gas cylinder	55%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	19%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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

66% of households reported living in lockable shelters **67%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
53%	Shelter materials	❶	Clothing	69%
49%	Solar light	❷	Fuel	62%
45%	Cooking items	❸	Cooking items	61%

Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	❶	Treatment unavailable	43%
27%	Supplies unavailable	❷	Supplies unavailable	36%
26%	None	❸	None	28%

26% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **69%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

75%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	35%
40%	Better teachers	❷	Religious education	28%
26%	Money for education	❸	Do not know	28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	91%
71%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	83%
8%	Radio	❸	Phone call	74%

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

77% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	77%	Mahji
❷	59%	Camp In Charge
❸	6%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	37%	
	Access to food	33%	
❷	Shelter materials	21%	
	Fuel	31%	
❸	Solar	19%	
	Household/cooking items	13%	

■ 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
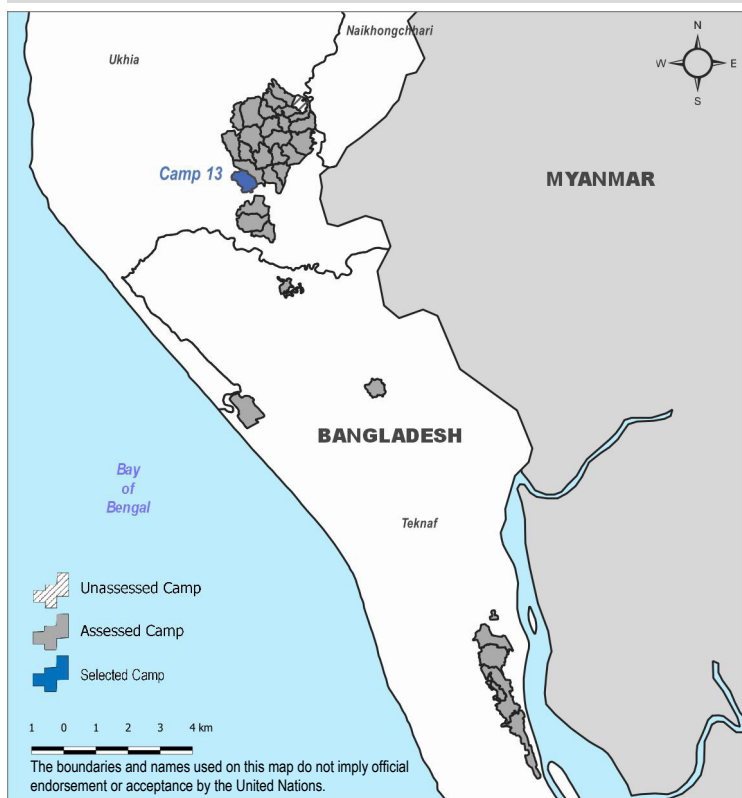**July 2019 and December 2018 comparison**

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.
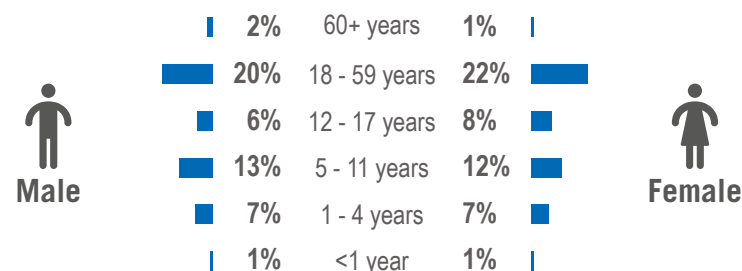

The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals)[1]	41,056
Population (families)[1]	9,618
Camp Area	0.75 km²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male	Age	Female
2%	60+ years	1%
20%	18 - 59 years	22%
6%	12 - 17 years	8%
13%	5 - 11 years	12%
7%	1 - 4 years	7%
1%	<1 year	1%

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

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

95% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps[5]:

July 2019			Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads ❶ Improved paths and roads		92%
39%	Advice about safety issues ❷ Better camp management		54%
33%	Increased community watch groups ❸ Advice about safety issues		47%
33%	Better management or leadership of camps ❹ Natural disaster warning systems		26%
31%	Natural disaster warning system ❺ Street signs		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
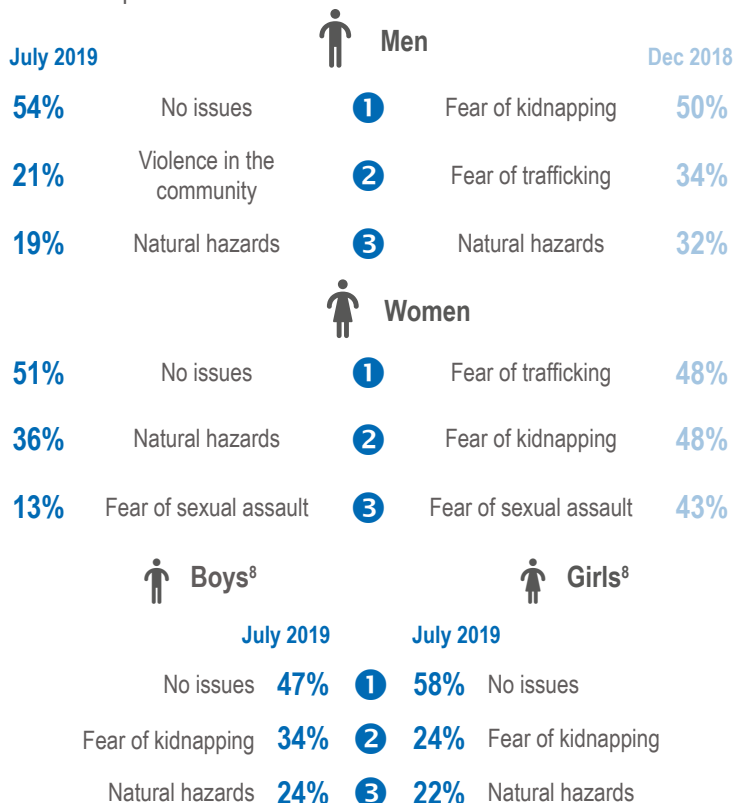3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
54%	No issues	❶	Fear of kidnapping	50%
21%	Violence in the community	❷	Fear of trafficking	34%
19%	Natural hazards	❸	Natural hazards	32%

Women

July 2019				Dec 2018
51%	No issues	❶	Fear of trafficking	48%
36%	Natural hazards	❷	Fear of kidnapping	48%
13%	Fear of sexual assault	❸	Fear of sexual assault	43%

Boys[8]   ### Girls[8]

July 2019				July 2019
No issues	47%	❶	58%	No issues
Fear of kidnapping	34%	❷	24%	Fear of kidnapping
Natural hazards	24%	❸	22%	Natural hazards

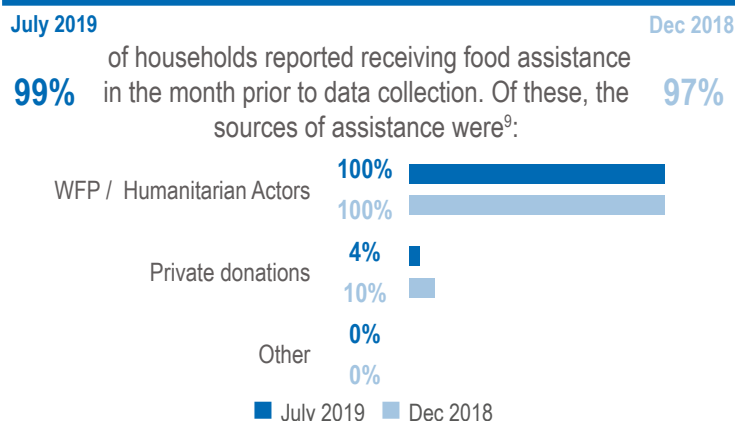## Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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
❶	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji	Mahji
❷	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
❸	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

76% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation[8]

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

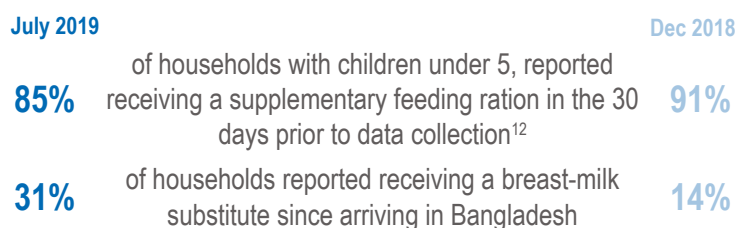**99%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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.
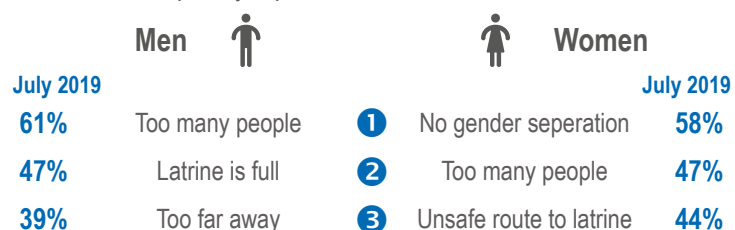
Food Security and Nutrition

July 2019 **99%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **97%** **Dec 2018**

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	4%	10%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
59%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	❶	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%
45%	Eat less preferred food	❷	Eat less preferred food	70%
27%	Limit portion size	❸	Limit portion size	38%

July 2019 **85%** of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **91%** **Dec 2018**

31% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **14%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   ### Women

July 2019				July 2019
61%	Too many people	❶	No gender seperation	58%
47%	Latrine is full	❷	Too many people	47%
39%	Too far away	❸	Unsafe route to latrine	44%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

❶	72%	Too many people
❷	51%	Latrine is full
❸	42%	No gender separation

July 2019 **55%** of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **80%** **Dec 2018**

28% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **7%**

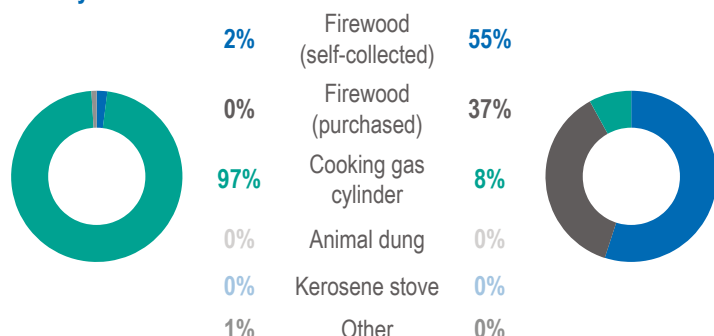## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019	Fuel source	Dec 2018
2%	Firewood (self-collected)	55%
0%	Firewood (purchased)	37%
97%	Cooking gas cylinder	8%
0%	Animal dung	0%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
1%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **98%**

52% of households reported living in lockable shelters **77%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs[15]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
65%	Shelter materials	❶	Fuel	94%
64%	Solar light	❷	Cooking items	65%
45%	Cooking items	❸	Clothing	62%

Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
63%	Supplies unavailable	❶	Treatment unavailable	71%
59%	Crowded	❷	Supplies unavailable	47%
37%	Treatment unavailable	❸	Expensive treatment	23%

46% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **72%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

July 2019				Dec 2018
54%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	59%
31%	Money for education	❷	Improved curriculum	51%
29%	None	❸	Religious education	32%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019				Dec 2018
84%	Loudspeakers	❶	Face-to-face	98%
72%	Face to face	❷	Loudspeakers	95%
6%	Information hub	❸	Phone call	79%

74% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **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[17]:

❶	85%	Mahji
❷	59%	Camp In Charge
❸	14%	Government authorities/army

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Shelter materials	**46%**	
	Fuel	42%	
❷	Household/cooking items	**19%**	
	Access to food	34%	
❸	Solar	**25%**	
	Shelter materials	8%	

■ 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
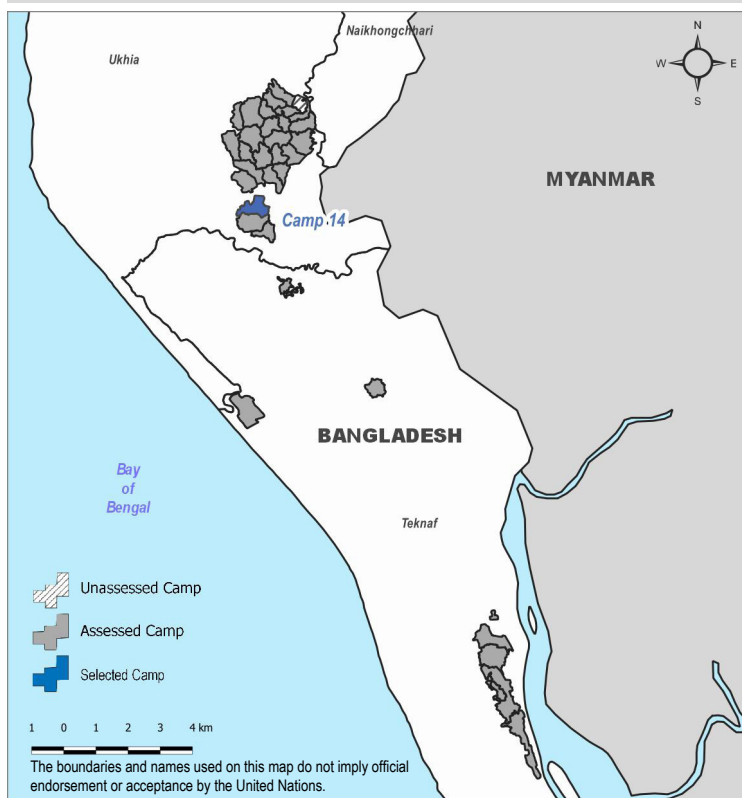### July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

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.[1] The majority are reliant on overstretched humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH, in partnership with UNHCR, continued Round 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 relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.[2] July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in light blue.

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

Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / ACF
Population (individuals)[1]	31,357
Population (families)[1]	6,904
Camp Area	0.86 km²
Population density	36,596 individuals/km²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

Male		Female
2%	60+ years	1%
21%	18 - 59 years	20%
8%	12 - 17 years	7%
13%	5 - 11 years	12%
8%	1 - 4 years	6%
1%	<1 year	1%

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[4]

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset[1]

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

Separated children	**2%**	Unaccompanied children	**1%**
Older person at risk	**4%**	Person with disability	**3%**
Older person at risk with children	**2%**	Single male parent with infants	**1%**
Serious medical condition	**4%**	Single female parent	**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[5]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads	❶	Improved paths and roads	76%
51%	Better camp management	❷	Advice about safety issues	56%
40%	Increased community watch groups	❸	Better camp management	46%
39%	Advice about safety issues	❹	Natural disaster warning systems	31%
30%	Natural disaster warning system	❺	Increased policing	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
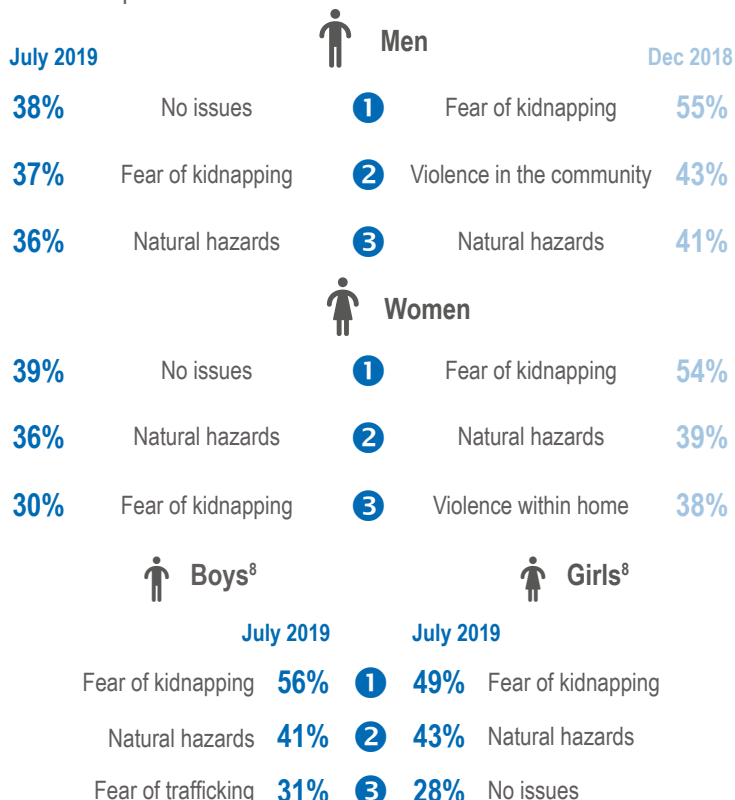3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h.
4. For this round of data collection, disability was measured at the household level using the Washington Group Short Set of questions 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.

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Men

July 2019				Dec 2018
38%	No issues	①	Fear of kidnapping	55%
37%	Fear of kidnapping	②	Violence in the community	43%
36%	Natural hazards	③	Natural hazards	41%

Women

39%	No issues	①	Fear of kidnapping	54%
36%	Natural hazards	②	Natural hazards	39%
30%	Fear of kidnapping	③	Violence within home	38%

Boys[8]   Girls[8]

July 2019				July 2019
Fear of kidnapping	56%	①	49%	Fear of kidnapping
Natural hazards	41%	②	43%	Natural hazards
Fear of trafficking	31%	③	28%	No issues

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents[9]:

	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[8]

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp[8,10,11]

96% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter[8]

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.
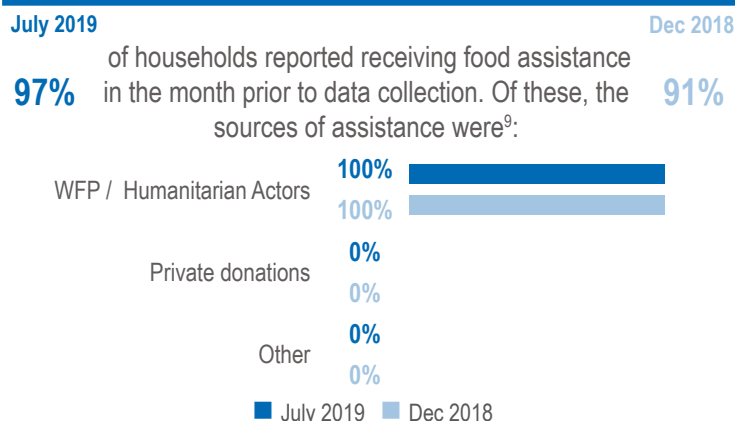12. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.
13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.
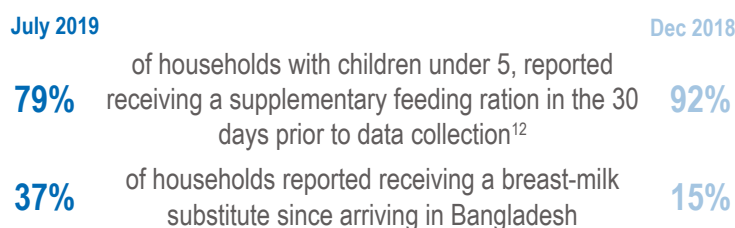14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.

Food Security and Nutrition

97% (July 2019) of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were[9]: **91%** (Dec 2018)

	July 2019	Dec 2018
WFP / Humanitarian Actors	100%	100%
Private donations	0%	0%
Other	0%	0%

■ July 2019   ■ Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies[9]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
54%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	①	Borrow food from friends or relatives	84%
49%	Eat less preferred food	②	Limit portion size	61%
27%	Reduce number of meals	③	Eat less preferred food	51%

79% (July 2019) of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection[12] **92%** (Dec 2018)

37% of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh **15%**

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines[9,13]:

Men   Women

July 2019				July 2019
48%	Latrine is full	①	Too many people	48%
46%	Too many people	②	Latrine is full	38%
36%	Unsafe route to latrine	③	Unsafe route to latrine	38%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household[9,13,14]

①	68%	Too many people
②	44%	Latrine is full
③	43%	Unsafe route to latrine

59% (July 2019) of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation **80%** (Dec 2018)

14% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines **41%**

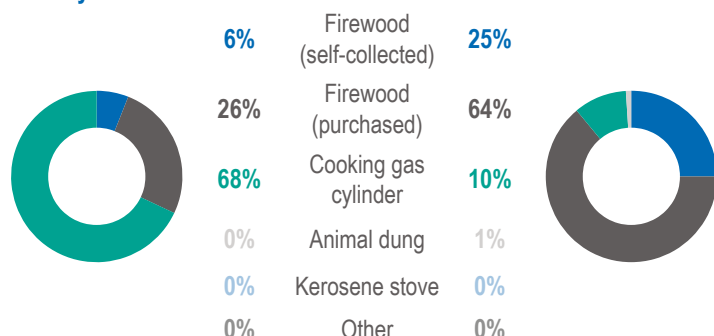## Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

July 2019		Dec 2018
6%	Firewood (self-collected)	25%
26%	Firewood (purchased)	64%
68%	Cooking gas cylinder	10%
0%	Animal dung	1%
0%	Kerosene stove	0%
0%	Other	0%

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[15]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Shelter materials	❶	Fuel	93%
57%	Solar light	❷	Clothing	60%
36%	Cooking items	❸	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[16]

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps[17]:

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	Crowded	❶	Treatment unavailable	54%
45%	Clinic too far away	❷	Clinic too far away	43%
29%	Supplies unavailable	❸	Crowded	35%

38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection[18]

Education

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

98% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps[19,20] **60%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children[16,19]

67%	Supplies	❶	Better teachers	52%
36%	Better teachers	❷	Religious education	38%
28%	Money for education	❸	Improved curriculum	31%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information[17]:

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

81%	Face to face	❶	Face-to-face	94%
81%	Loudspeakers	❷	Loudspeakers	91%
4%	Radio	❸	Phone call	69%

27% of households reported wanting the oppurtunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance[18]

July 2019   **Dec 2018**

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[17]:

❶	90%	Camp In Charge
❷	86%	Mahji
❸	23%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

❶	Access to food	36%
	Fuel	54%
❷	Shelter materials	21%
	Access to food	28%
❸	Solar	19%
	Household/cooking items	5%

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

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