Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 744,400 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 914,998.¹ The majority are reliant on humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH in partnership with UNHCR conducted periodic Settlement and Protection Profiling in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox’s Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 12, where 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 5 which took place from 25 June - 5 August, 2019.² November 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and July 2019 data is presented in light blue.

### Key Camp Information

- **Camp Management**: RRRC
- **Site Management Support**: IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
- **Population (individuals)**: 23,745
- **Population (families)**: 5,278
- **Camp Area**: 0.63 km²
- **Population density**: 35,073 individuals/km²

### Demographics

**Household composition by gender and age:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+ years</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 59 years</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11 years</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 4 years</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1 year</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Female**

- 74% of individuals are women and children
- 49% of individuals are under 18

**Male**

- 10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities

**From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹**

- **Families with PSN**: 28%
- **% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need**:
  - Separated child(ren): 2%
  - Unaccompanied child(ren): 1%
  - Person(s) with disability: 3%
  - Older person(s) at risk: 4%
  - Older person(s) at risk with children: 2%
  - Single male parent with infants: 1%
  - Serious medical condition(s): 3%
  - Single female parent: 16%
  - Older person(s) at risk with children: 2%

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 camps⁵:

- **November 2019**
  - 59% Advice about safety issues
  - 52% Improved paths and roads
  - 33% Better camp management
  - 23% More lighting
  - 22% Increased community watch groups

- **July 2019**
  - 54% Improved paths and roads
  - 49% Advice about safety issues
  - 39% Increased community watch groups
  - 38% Better camp management
  - 31% Natural disaster warning system

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:

**November 2019 | July 2019**

- Men:
  - 50% Fear of kidnapping
  - 22% Natural hazards
  - 21% Violence in the community

- Women:
  - 46% No issues
  - 23% Natural hazards
  - 21% Violence in the community

- Boys:
  - 43% Fear of kidnapping
  - 28% No issues
  - 28% Natural hazards

- Girls:
  - 46% Fear of kidnapping
  - 29% Natural hazards
  - 29% Fear of trafficking

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps</td>
<td>Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>November 2019</strong></td>
<td><strong>July 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Mahji</td>
<td>1 Mahji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>2 Camp-in-Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Community members</td>
<td>3 Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies:

**November 2019 | July 2019**

- Men:
  - 43% Eat less preferred food
  - 41% Borrow food from friends or relatives
  - 31% Limit portion size

- Women:
  - 42% Eat less preferred food
  - 33% Limit portion size
  - 20% Limit portion size

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women:

**November 2019 | July 2019**

- Men:
  - 52% Too many people
  - 31% Latrine is full
  - 56% Too many people

- Women:
  - 50% Too many people
  - 42% No gender separation
  - 59% Too many people

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines among households:

**November 2019 | July 2019**

- 97% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter
- 94% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area

9. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.

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6. Respondents could give up to three answers.
7. These results are based on the respondent’s subjective perception of risks in the camp, and not the actual number of security incidents.
8. Respondents could give multiple answers.
9. This question was asked to a subset of 36 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.
11. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage of households who reported any issues accessing latrines.
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

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

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

- November 2019: 0% of households reported their main source of fuel.
- July 2019: 4% of households reported their main source of fuel.

Education

November 2019: 96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps.
July 2019: 99%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children:

- 56% Supplies
- 44% Money for education
- 28% Improved curriculum

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

- November 2019: 89% Face to face
- July 2019: 93%
- July 2019: 79%
- July 2019: 12%
- July 2019: 50%
- July 2019: 73%

Health

- November 2019: 40% of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection.
- July 2019: 29%
- November 2019: 58% of households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection.
- July 2019: 26%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1. Access to food
2. Electricity/solar
3. Supplies unavailable
4. Shelter materials
5. None

Respondents could give up to three answers.

November 2019: 28% of households reported facing barriers or raising a problem related to assistance in the camps.
July 2019: 4%

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

1. Mahji
2. Camp In Charge
3. Site Management Support agency

Respondents could give multiple responses.

November 2019: 84% of households reported facing barriers or raising a problem related to assistance in the camps.
July 2019: 77%

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

1. Face to face
2. Loudbspeakers
3. Information hub

Respondents could give multiple responses.

November 2019: 84% of households reported facing barriers or raising a problem related to assistance in the camps.
July 2019: 4%

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1. Access to food
2. Electricity/solar
3. Supplies unavailable
4. Shelter materials
5. None

Respondents could give up to three answers.

November 2019: 28% of households reported facing barriers or raising a problem related to assistance in the camps.
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