Background and methodology

Since August 2017, an estimated 744,400 Rohingya refugees have fled from Myanmar into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, increasing the total number to around 914,998. The majority are reliant on humanitarian assistance, services, and resources including shelter, food, clean water, and sanitation. Information on Rohingya households, particularly in relation to protection and access to services, is in need of regular updating due to the variation in service provision across settlements, challenges presented by the monsoon and cyclone seasons, and the evolving social and contextual dynamics within each settlement. Therefore, REACH in partnership with UNHCR conducted periodic Settlement and Protection Profiling in order to support evidence-based monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The sixth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 28 October - 28 November, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 10, where 102 households were surveyed.

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

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

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

- Female
  - 53% of individuals are under 18
  - 77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of 5 individuals reported per household.

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities.

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset:

- Families with PSN: 32%
- % of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need:
  - Separated child(ren): 2%
  - Unaccompanied child(ren): 1%
  - Older person(s) at risk: 4%
  - Person(s) with disability: 5%
  - Older person(s) at risk with children: 3%
  - Single male parent with infants: 1%
  - Serious medical condition(s): 7%
  - Single female parent: 14%

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:

- Improved paths and roads: 54% (November 2019), 74% (July 2019)
- Increased community watch groups: 39% (November 2019), 45% (July 2019)
- Advice about safety issues: 29% (November 2019), 36% (July 2019)
- Better camp management: 29% (November 2019), 36% (July 2019)
- Natural disaster warning system: 26% (November 2019), 22% (July 2019)
- More lighting: 26% (November 2019), 22% (July 2019)

1. RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 30 September 2019.


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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>No issues</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Fear of kidnapping</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Risk of detention</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36%</td>
<td>No issues</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>Natural hazards</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Violence in the home</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Fear of kidnapping</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Road accident</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26%</td>
<td>No issues</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Fear of kidnapping</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34%</td>
<td>Road accident</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>Fear of trafficking</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps</th>
<th>Involving self or family, with persons outside the camp</th>
<th>Witness to security incident within the camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mahji</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>Mahji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Army</td>
<td>Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

83% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation
74% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defecation
25% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines

Food Security and Nutrition

November 2019

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WFP / Humanitarian Actors</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private donations</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019

70% Too many people
51% Latrine is not clean
38% Latrine is full
51% Too many people
41% Unsafe route to latrine
37% Too far away

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

November 2019

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter
99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp

Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 10

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 73 households that reported a community watch group in their area.
10. This question was asked to a subset of 66 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuel Source</th>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewood (self-collected)</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood (purchased)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking gas cylinder</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal dung</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene stove</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

November 2019: 100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter.

91% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter.

79% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter.

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

- Blanket (61%)
- Solar light (48%)
- Cooking items (48%)

Education

100% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps.

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children:

- Supplies (46%)
- Money for education (38%)
- Better teachers (34%)

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

- Face to face (84%)
- Loudspeakers (80%)
- Printed leaflet (19%)

Health

26% of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection.

54% of households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection.

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

- Crowded (64%)
- Supplies unavailable (49%)
- Clinic too far away (24%)

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

1. Access to food (49%)
2. Clothing (16%)
3. Electricity/solar (24%)

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