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 2E, where 112 households were surveyed.

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

Key Camp Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camp Management</th>
<th>RRRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Management Support</td>
<td>UNHCR / DRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (individuals)¹</td>
<td>30,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (families)¹</td>
<td>7,299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Area</td>
<td>0.39 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population density</td>
<td>74,185 individuals/km²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:

- 3% 60+ years
- 21% 18 - 59 years
- 6% 12 - 17 years
- 10% 5 - 11 years
- 9% 1 - 4 years
- 2% <1 year

Male

| 3% 60+ years |
| 21% 18 - 59 years |
| 6% 12 - 17 years |
| 10% 5 - 11 years |
| 9% 1 - 4 years |
| 2% <1 year |

Female

- 50% of individuals are under 18
- 76% of individuals are women and children

Protection

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps⁵:

- 56% Improved paths and roads
- 51% Advice about safety issues
- 43% Better camp management
- 32% Increased community watch groups
- 15% Natural disaster warning system

Families with PSN 31%

- 2% Separated child(ren)
- 1% Unaccompanied child(ren)
- 3% Older person(s) at risk
- 1% Person(s) with disability
- 3% Older person(s) at risk with children
- 1% Single male parent with infants
- 4% Serious medical condition(s)
- 17% Single female parent

31% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

- 31% of households have at least one member with special needs
- 31% of households have at least one member with disability

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/2GOUtEk
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\(^6\): 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36% Violence in the community</td>
<td>30% Violence in the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31% Risk of recruitment by armed groups</td>
<td>30% Fear of sexual assault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31% Fear of kidnapping</td>
<td>25% Natural hazards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents\(^8\): 

<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>Mahji</td>
<td>Mahji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
<td>Camp-in-Charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies\(^8\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>51% Borrow food from friends or relatives</td>
<td>49% Eat less preferred food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30% Fear of trafficking</td>
<td>34% Limit portion size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies\(^8\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63% Too many people</td>
<td>57% Too many people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35% Too far away</td>
<td>41% Too far away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25% No lighting</td>
<td>35% No lighting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported perceived issues with latrines for men and women\(^11\): 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63% Too many people</td>
<td>74% Too many people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35% Too far away</td>
<td>42% Too far away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27% Latrine is full</td>
<td>38% No gender separation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies\(^8\):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 2019</th>
<th>July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>71% of households reported using public latrines as the usual facility for defection</td>
<td>20% of households reported that there was not enough light at night for members to safely access latrines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Firewood (self-collected) | 0% | 1%
Firewood (purchased) | 0% | 0%
Cooking gas cylinder | 100% | 99%
Animal dung | 0% | 0%
Kerosene stove | 0% | 0%
Other | 0% | 0%

A total of 100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter.

100% of households reported having a lock either inside or outside of their shelter.

68% of households reported having a lock both inside and outside of their shelter.

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

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Shelter materials | 50% | 46%
Solar light | 45% | 48%
Fan | 39% | 46%

Health

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
of household members were reported to have an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection | 33% | 22%
households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection | 50% | 19%

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

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Crowded | 56% | 46%
Supplies unavailable | 40% | 37%
Clinic too far away | 35% | 34%

Education

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps | 95% | 95%
Three most frequently reported education priorities for children:

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Supplies | 47% | 45%
Improved curriculum | 34% | 39%
Money for education | 33% | 34%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information:

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Face to face | 91% | 90%
Loudspeakers | 64% | 52%
Help Desk | 18% | 13%

Health

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

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Mahji | 88% | 84%
Camp In Charge | 54% | 64%
Site Management Support agency | 13% | 17%

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

November 2019 | July 2019
---|---
Access to food | 41% | 38%
Shelter materials/upgrade | 13% | 21%
Clothing | 17% | 19%

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.