



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 1E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

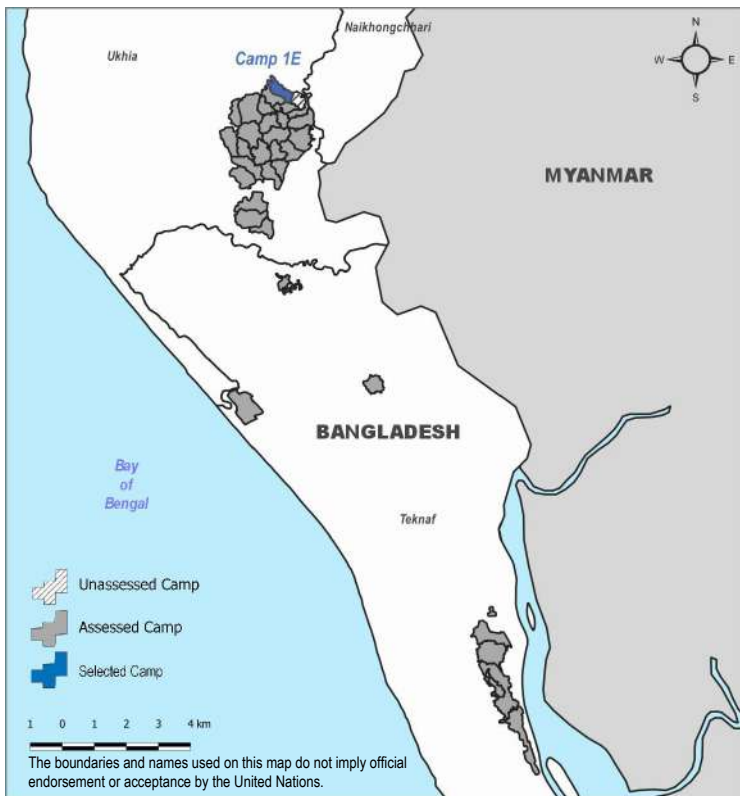
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

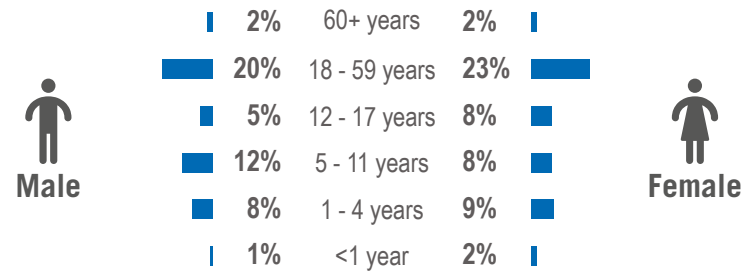


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	39,481
Population (families) ¹	9,086
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	62,314 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018	
51%	Improved paths and roads	1	Advice about safety issues	45%
41%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	42%
40%	Increased community watch groups	3	Natural disaster warning systems	29%
24%	Better camp management	4	Better camp management	27%
19%	Street signs	5	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>

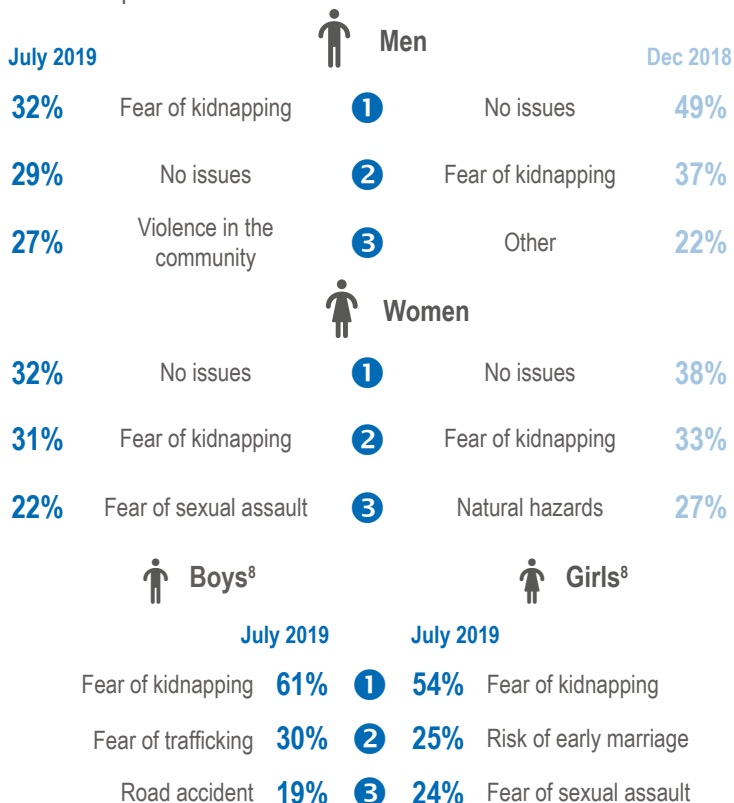
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

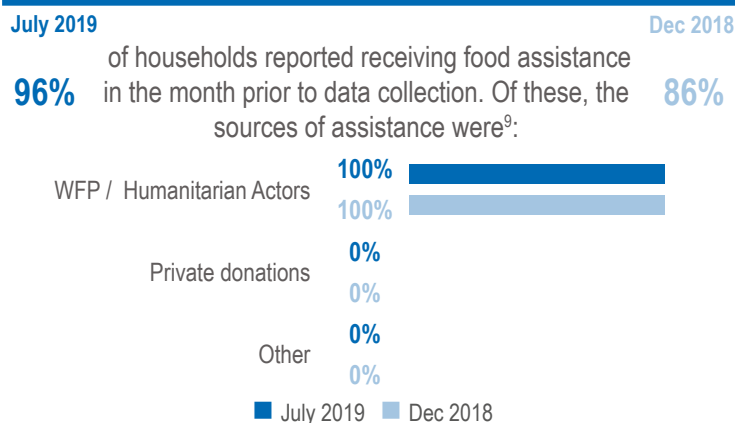
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

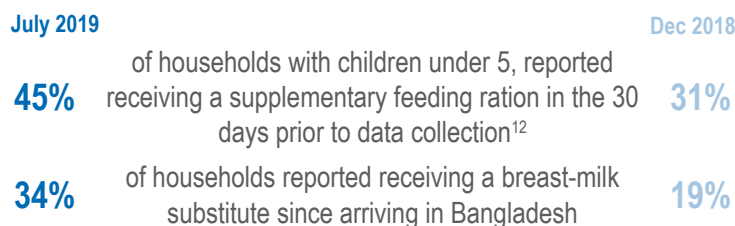
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

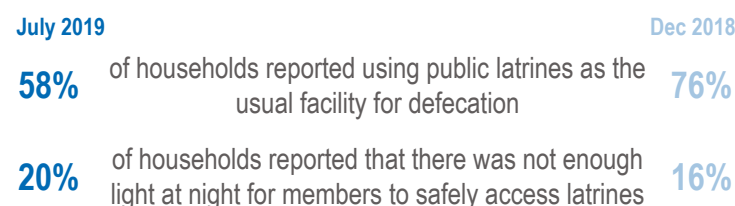
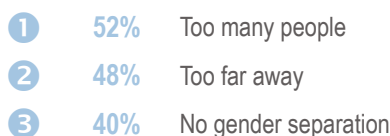


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



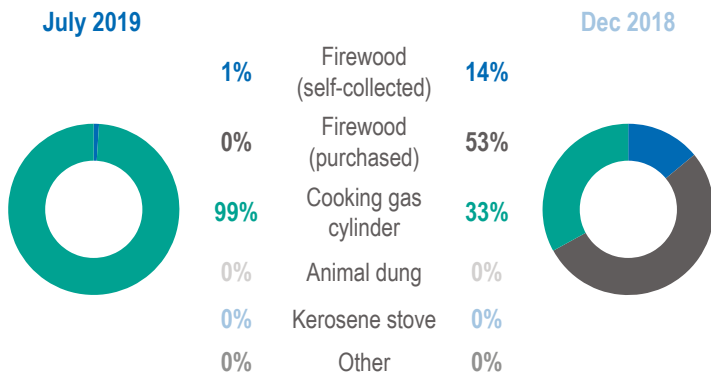
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

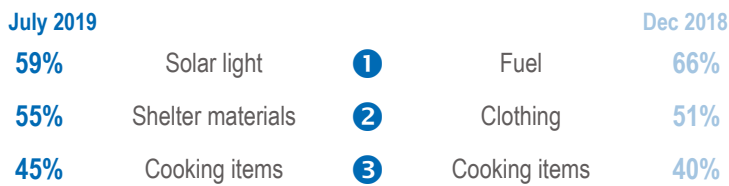
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%** Dec 2018

July 2019 **90%** of households reported living in lockable shelters **95%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **86%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



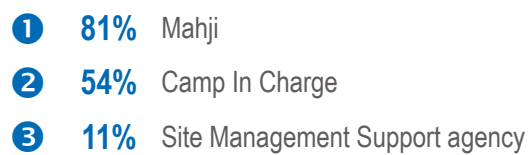
69% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

86% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

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

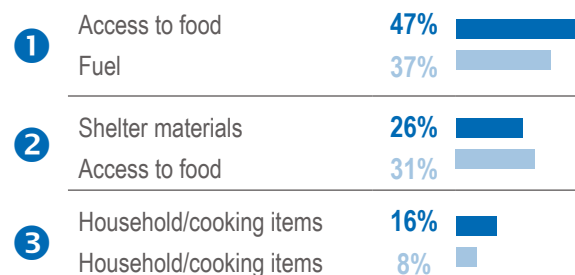
82% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

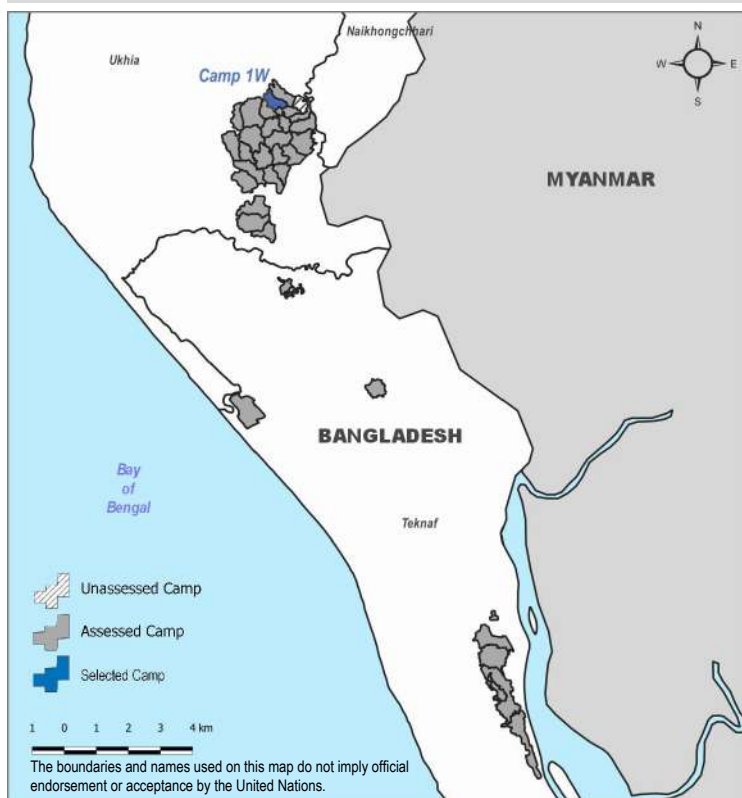
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

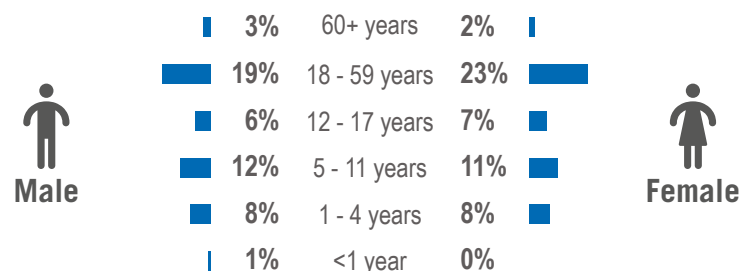


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / BRAC
Population (individuals) ¹	40,480
Population (families) ¹	9,342
Camp Area	0.53 km ²
Population density	75,749 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
46%	Increased community watch groups ①	Improved paths and roads 61%
43%	Improved paths and roads ②	Advice about safety issues 56%
42%	Advice about safety issues ③	Natural disaster warning systems 36%
32%	Better camp management ④	Better camp management 22%
23%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

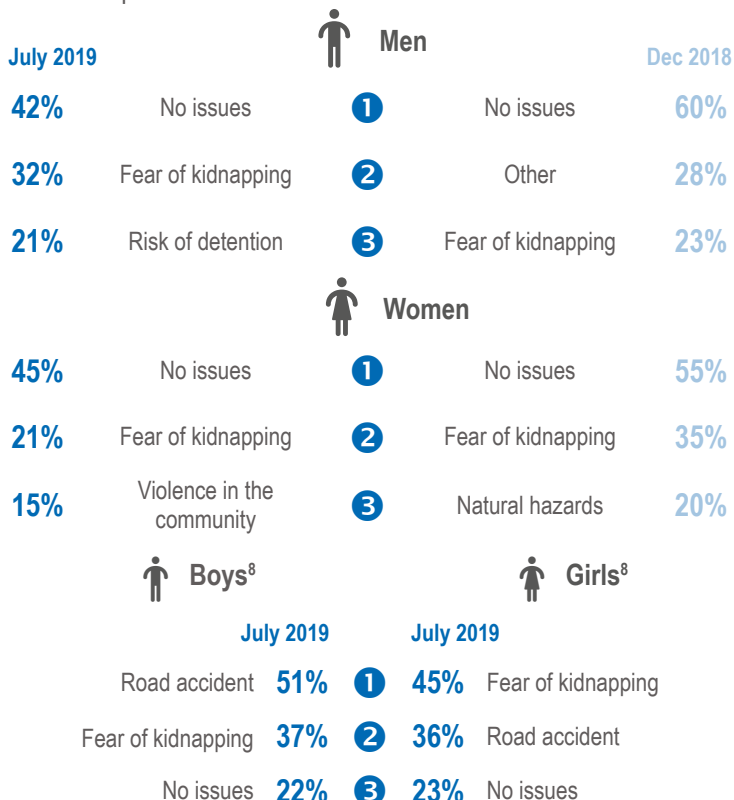
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army
③	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

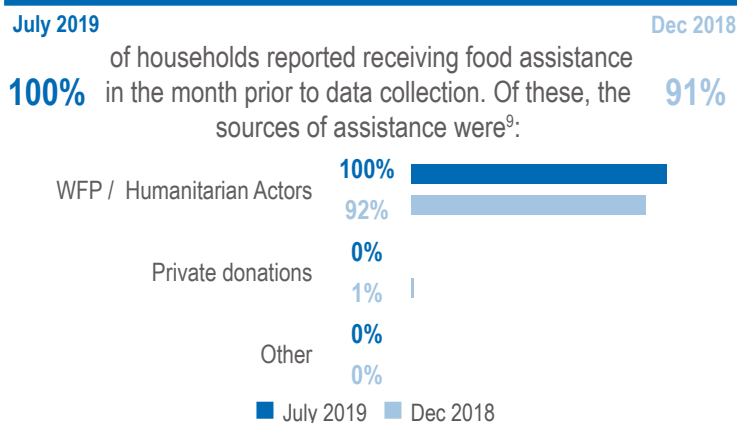
12. This question was asked to a subset of 69 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

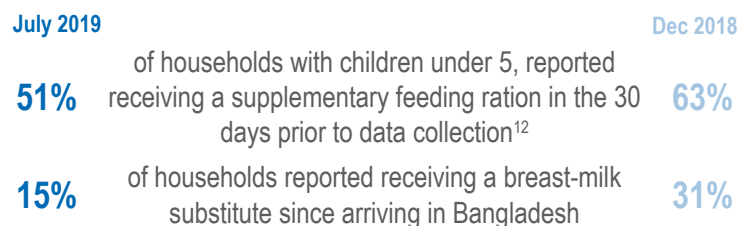
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

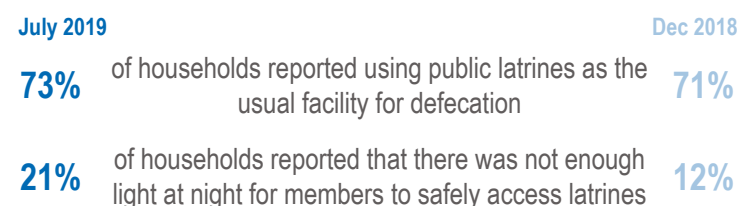
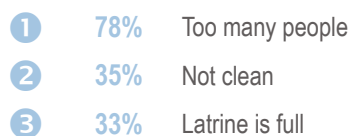


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



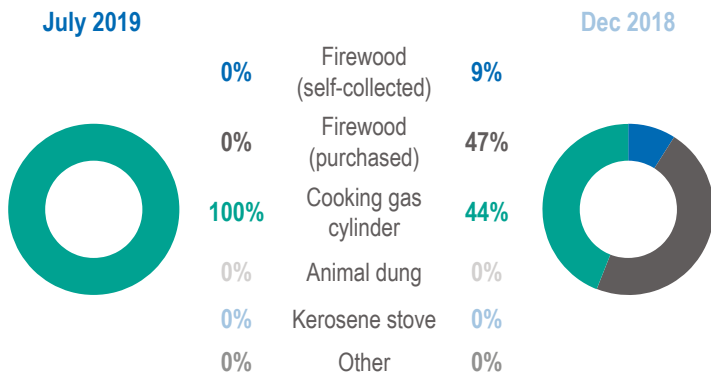
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

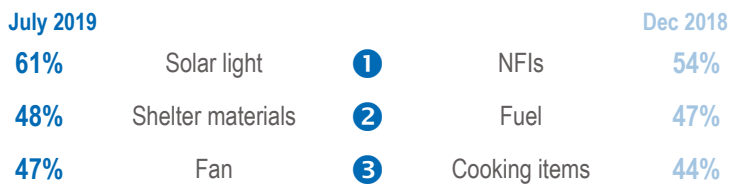
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

July 2019 **90%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **98%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



43% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **86%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



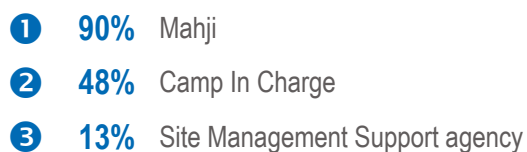
59% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

70% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **8%**

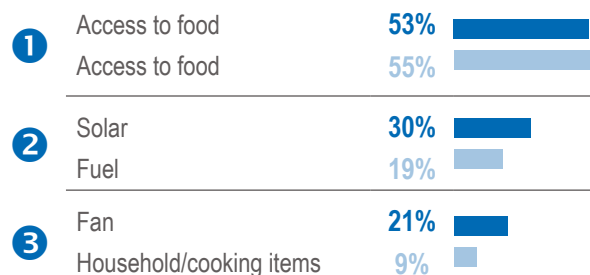
81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 2E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

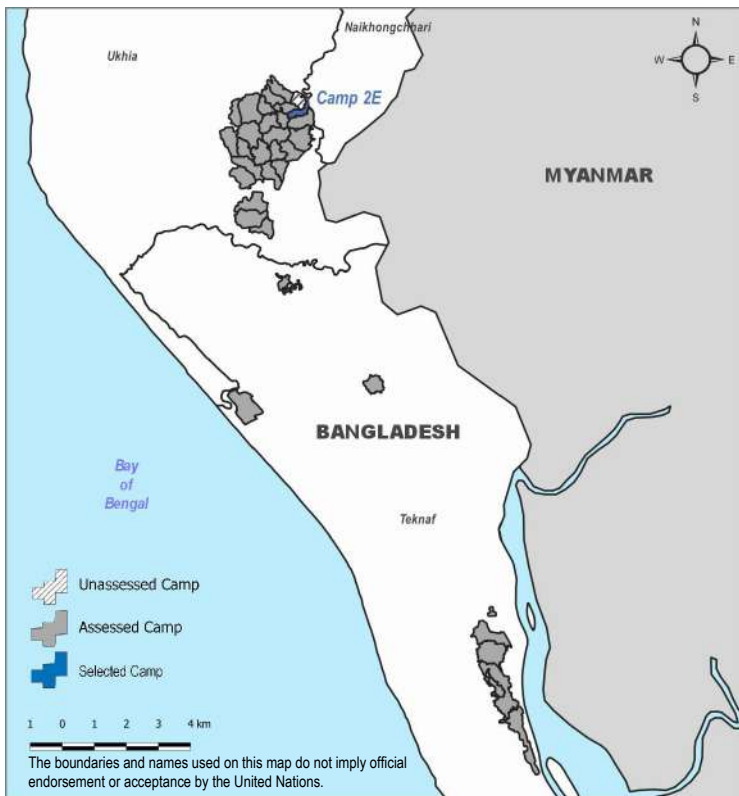
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



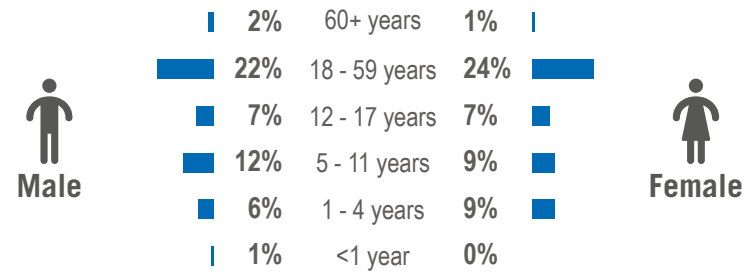
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	28,882
Population (families) ¹	6,949
Camp Area	0.39 km ²
Population density	74,185 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
56% Improved paths and roads	76% Better camp management
34% Increased community watch groups	64% Improved paths and roads
32% Advice about safety issues	55% Advice about safety issues
31% Better camp management	14% Increased policing
24% Natural disaster warning system	12% Improved access for vulnerable persons

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>

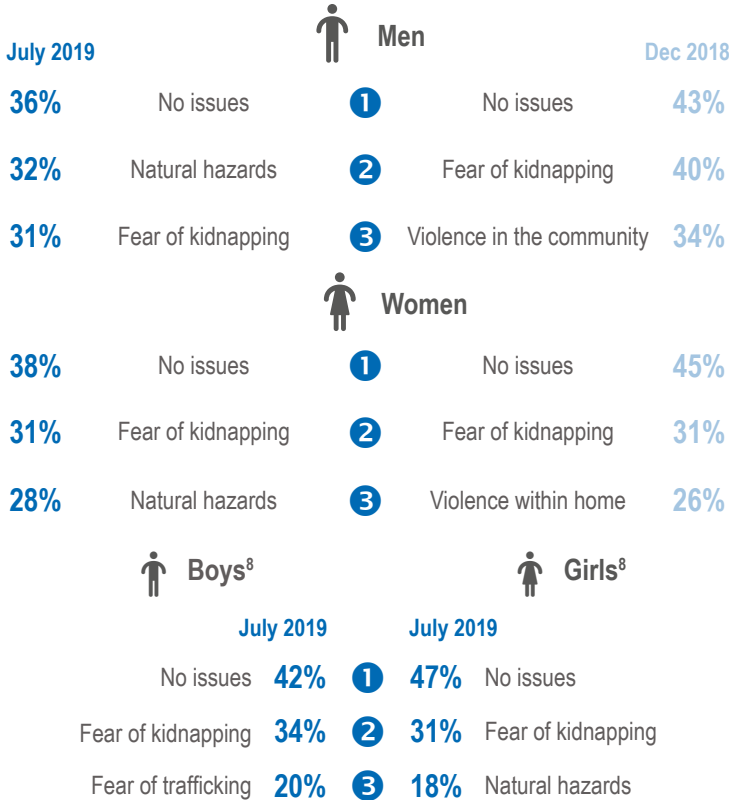
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

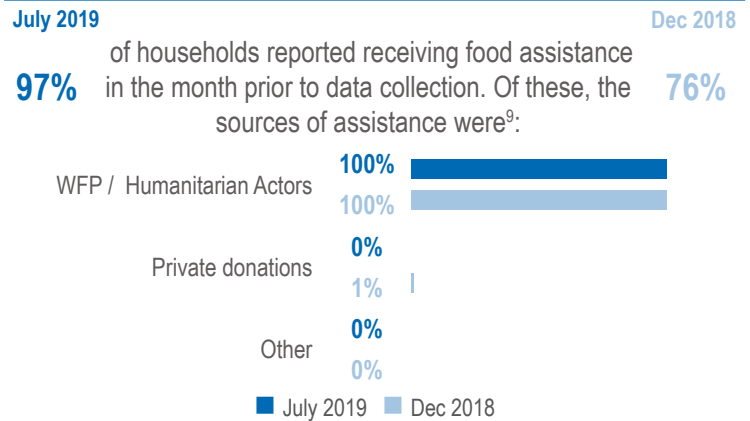
12. This question was asked to a subset of 59 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

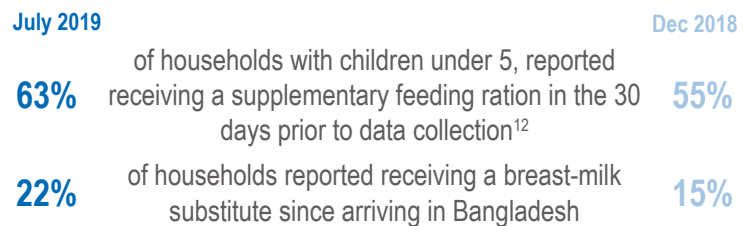
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

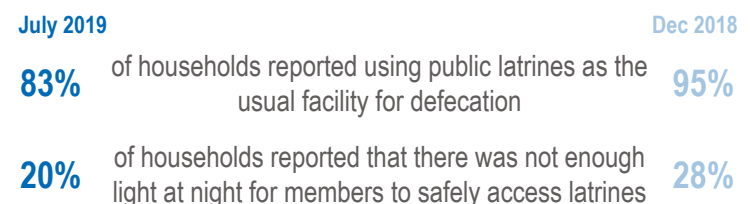
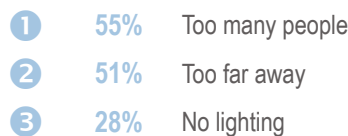


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



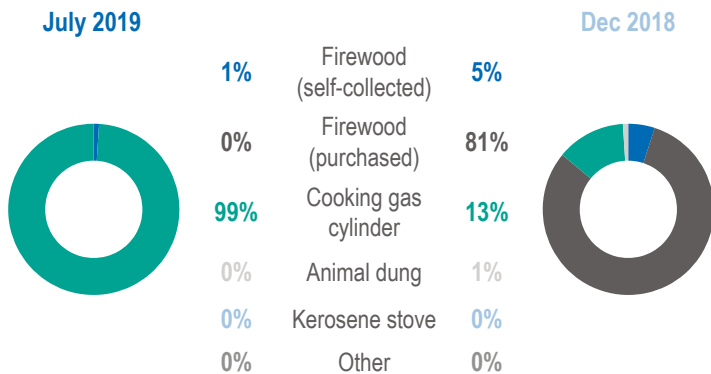
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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 needs¹⁵:

July 2019	Rank	Support	Dec 2018
48%	1	Solar light	84%
47%	2	Cooking items	54%
46%	3	Shelter materials	49%
		Fuel	84%
		NFIs	54%
		Clothing	49%

Health

22% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019	Rank	Challenge	Dec 2018
46%	1	Crowded	40%
37%	2	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	3	None	25%
		Supplies unavailable	40%
		Clinic too far away	35%
		Treatment unavailable	25%

19% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

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}

July 2019	Rank	Priority	Dec 2018
75%	1	Supplies	61%
30%	2	Better teachers	32%
22%	3	Money for education	31%
		Better teachers	61%
		Improved curriculum	32%
		Religious education	31%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019	Rank	Method	Dec 2018
90%	1	Face to face	96%
52%	2	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	3	Radio	59%
		Face-to-face	96%
		Loudspeakers	72%
		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 assistance¹⁸

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

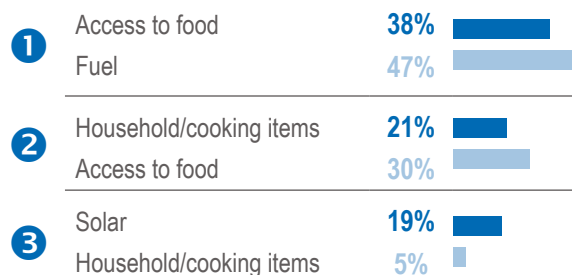
84% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:

1	84%	Mahji
2	64%	Camp In Charge
3	17%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 2W Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

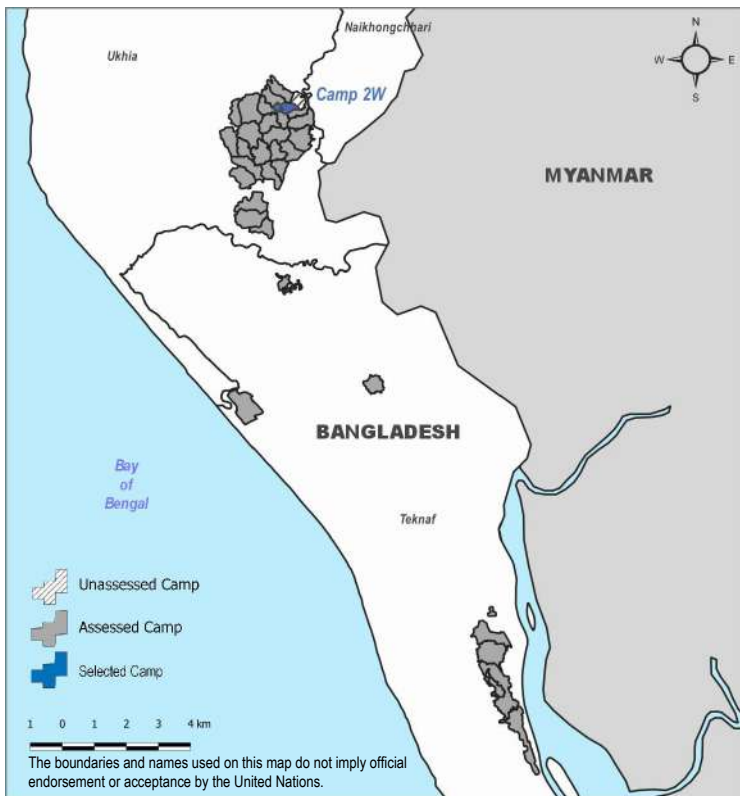
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

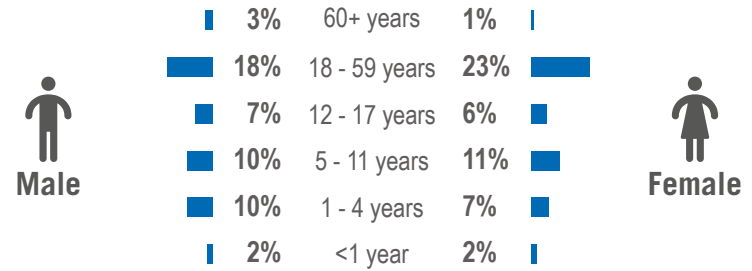


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	25,130
Population (families) ¹	5,748
Camp Area	0.4 km ²
Population density	63,070 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
50%	Increased community watch groups ①	Improved paths and roads 64%
50%	Improved paths and roads ②	Advice about safety issues 55%
44%	Better camp management ③	Better camp management 40%
38%	Advice about safety issues ④	Improved access for vulnerable persons 22%
20%	Street signs ⑤	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>

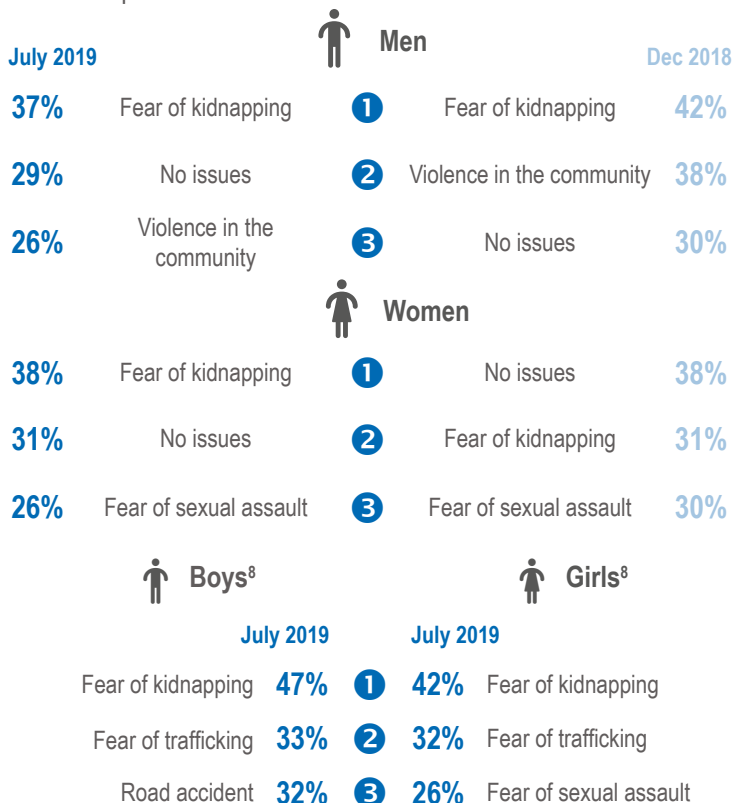
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

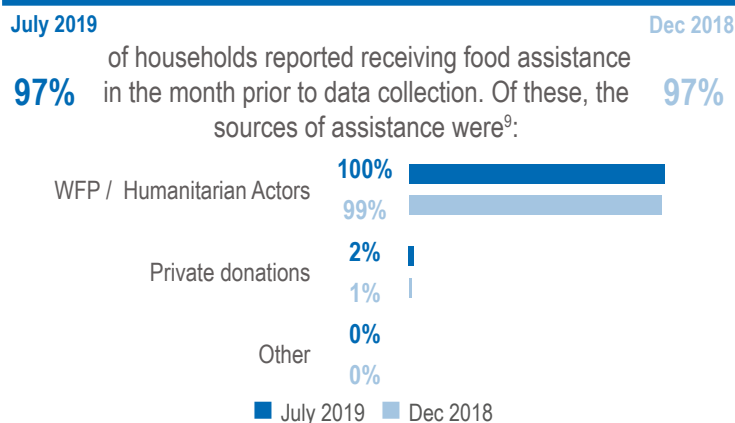
12. This question was asked to a subset of 90 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

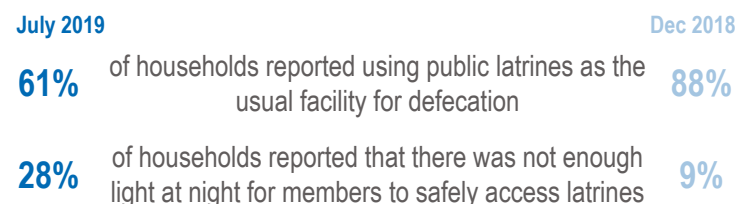
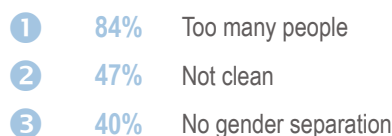


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



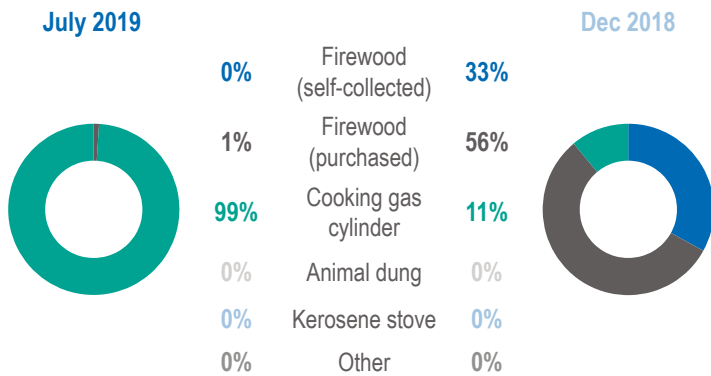
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

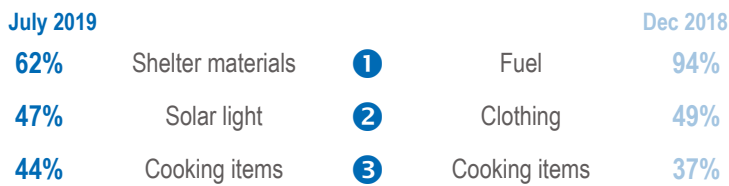
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **95%**

85% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **92%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

36% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



35% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **81%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



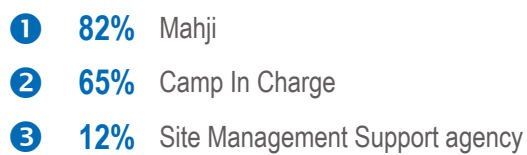
62% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **8%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 3 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

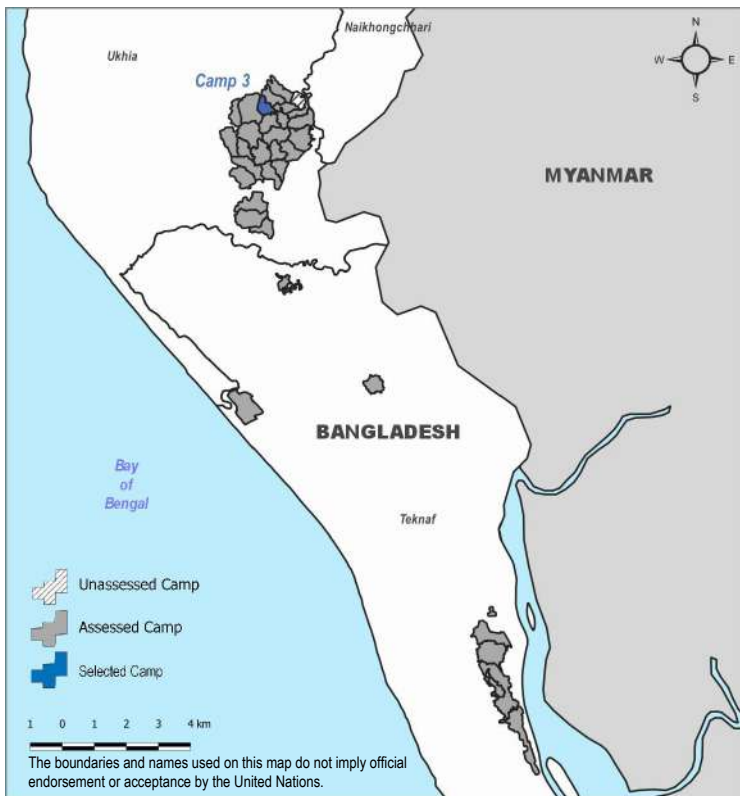
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



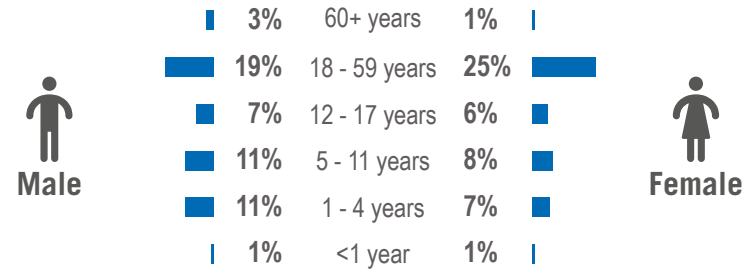
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	38,810
Population (families) ¹	9,021
Camp Area	0.45 km ²
Population density	85,567 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
56%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 77%
46%	Increased community watch groups ②	Better camp management 58%
38%	Advice about safety issues ③	Advice about safety issues 52%
35%	Better camp management ④	Natural disaster warning systems 23%
21%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

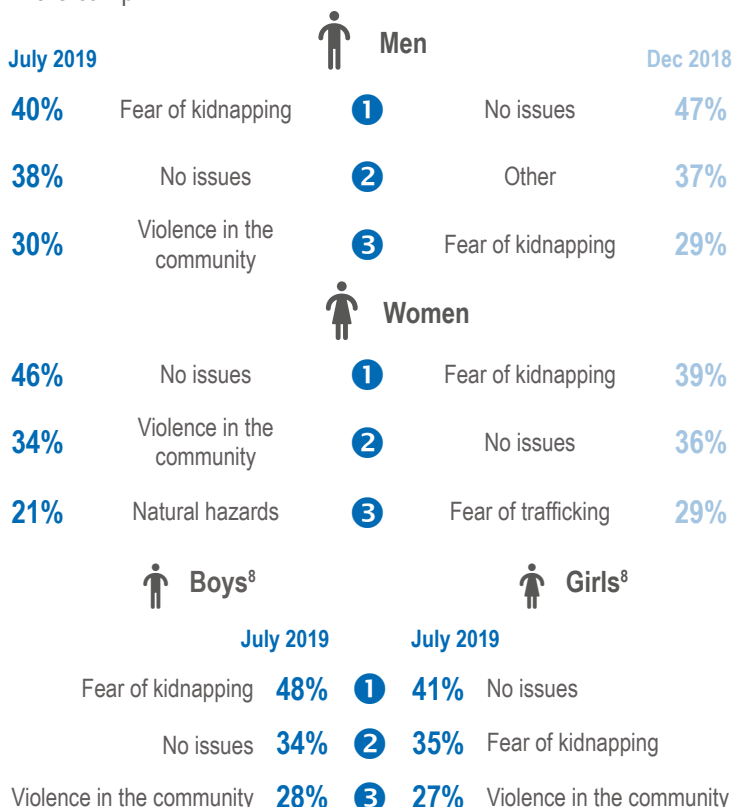
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

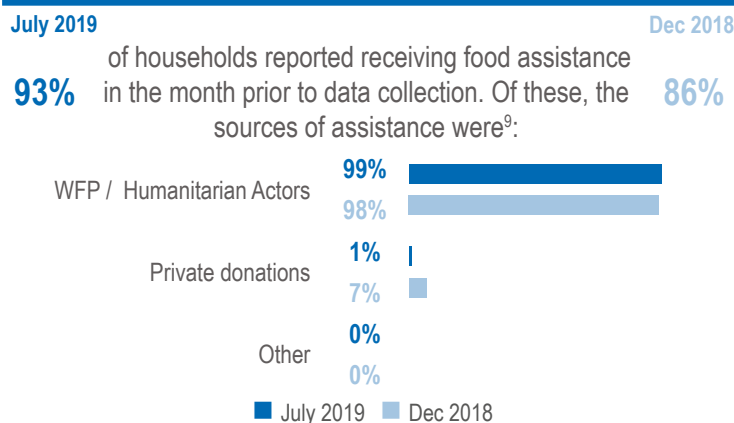
12. This question was asked to a subset of 61 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

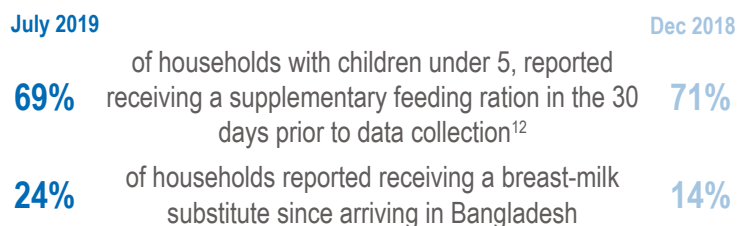
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

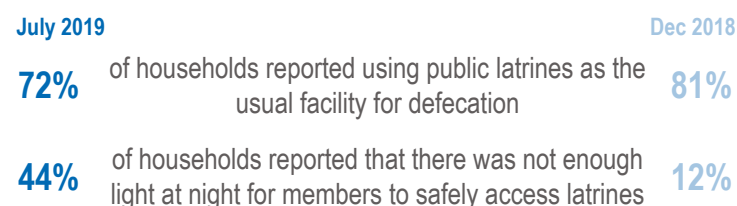
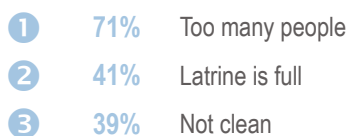


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



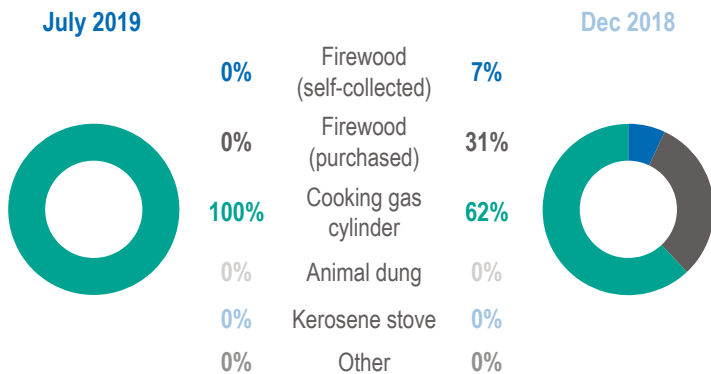
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

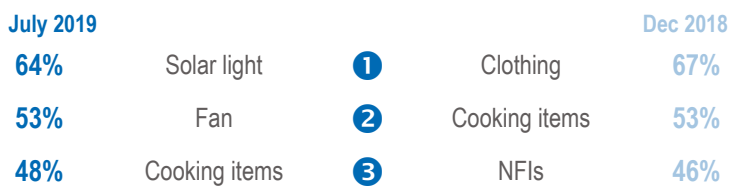
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

July 2019 **83%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **97%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

July 2019 **26%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



July 2019 **53%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **80%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



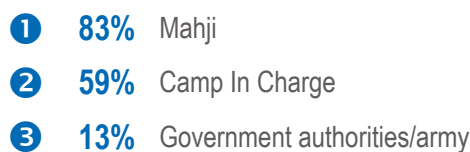
July 2019 **61%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **84%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **5%**

July 2019 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

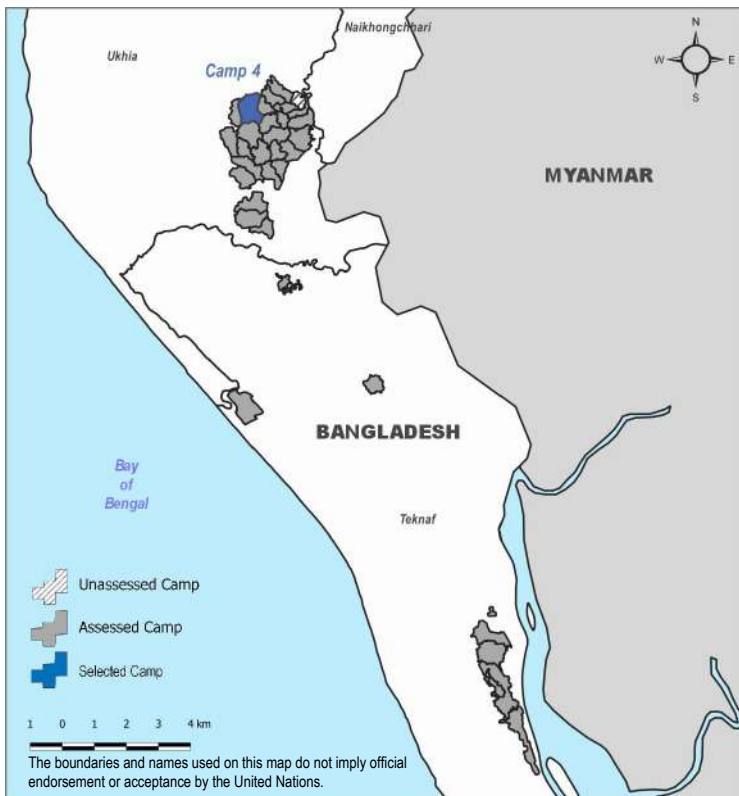
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



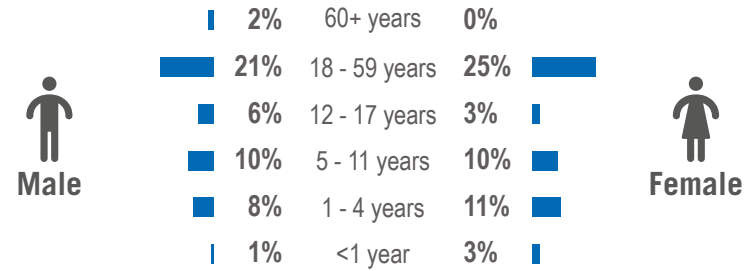
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	30,600
Population (families) ¹	7,531
Camp Area	1.16 km ²
Population density	26,490 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

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>

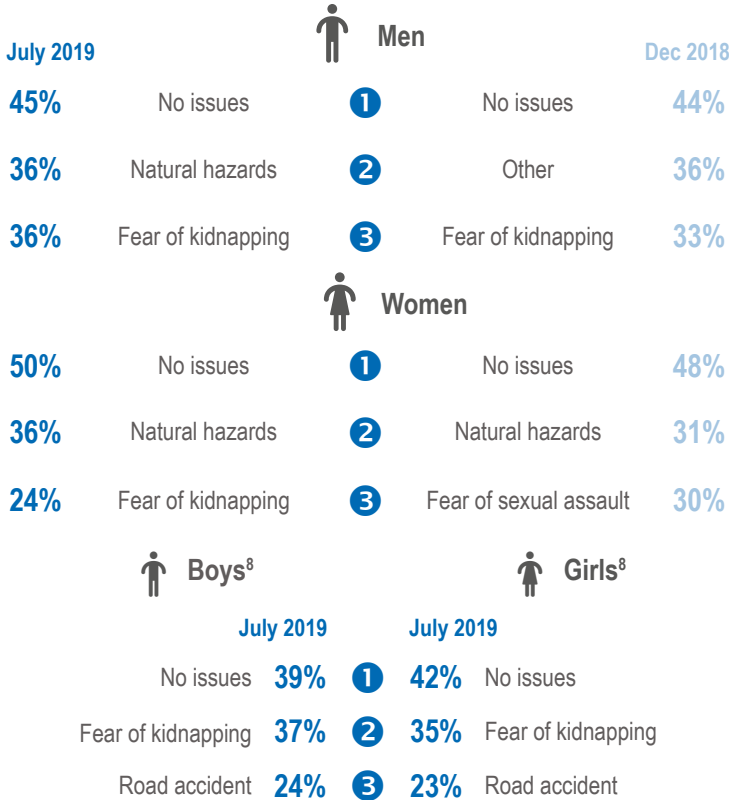
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Community members	Army	Community members	Army

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

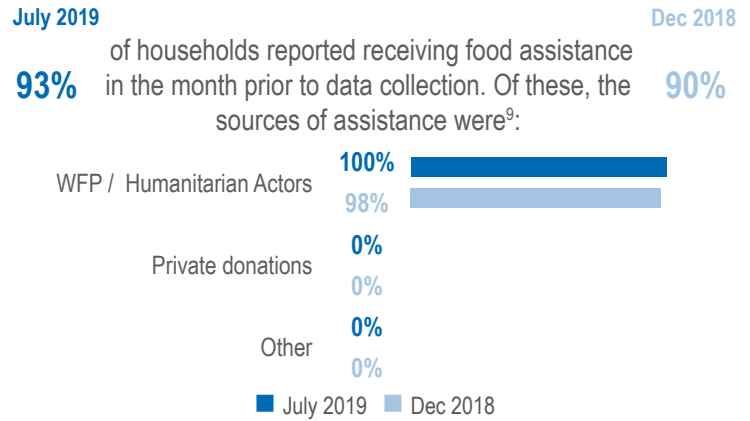
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

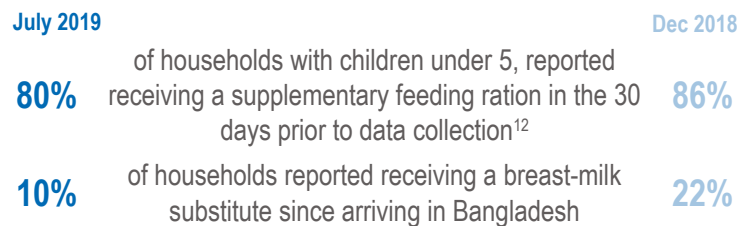
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

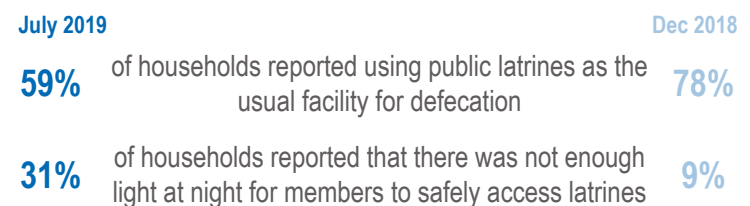
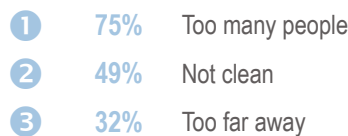


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



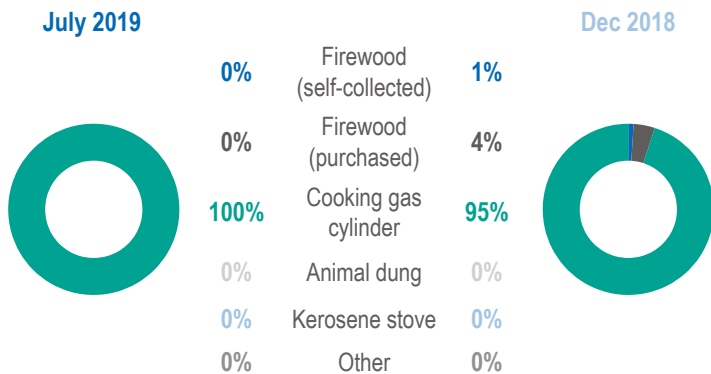
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

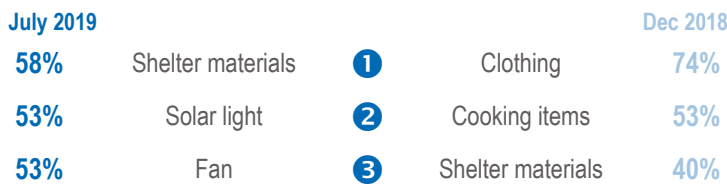
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%** Dec 2018

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters **91%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



24% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

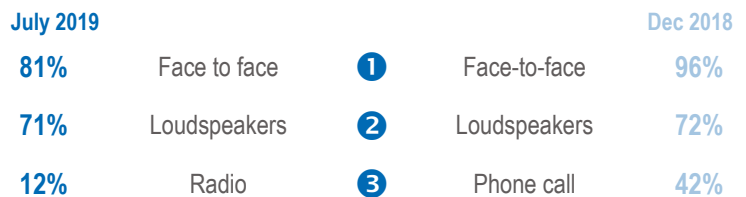
July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **88%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



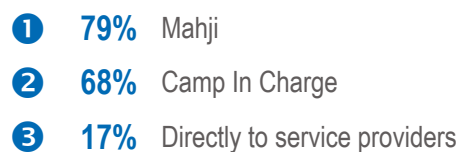
57% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

69% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **4%** Dec 2018

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

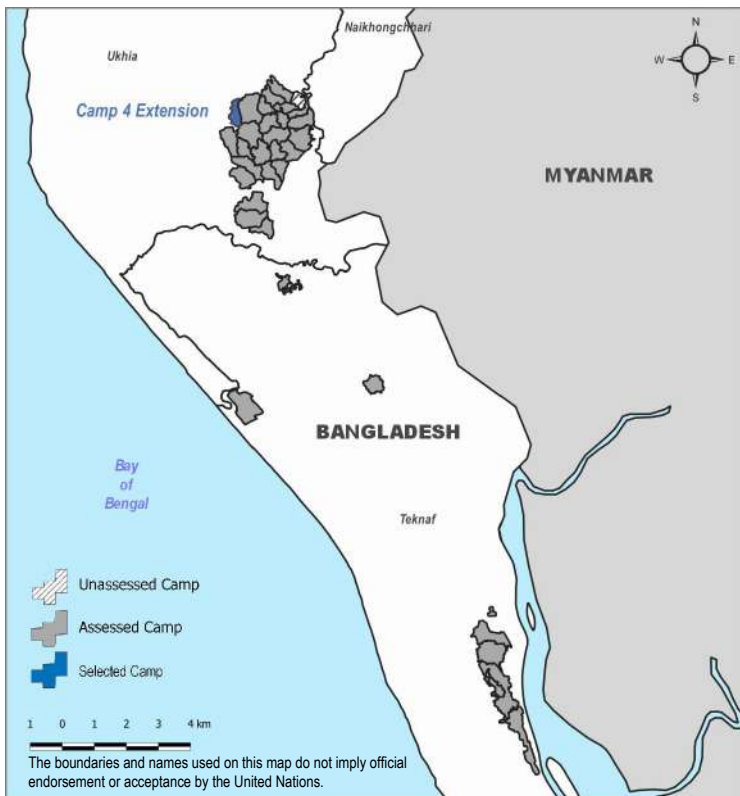
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

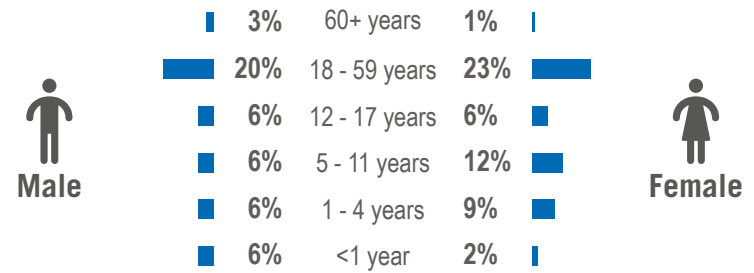


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	4,328
Population (families) ¹	1,046
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	8,700 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

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

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>

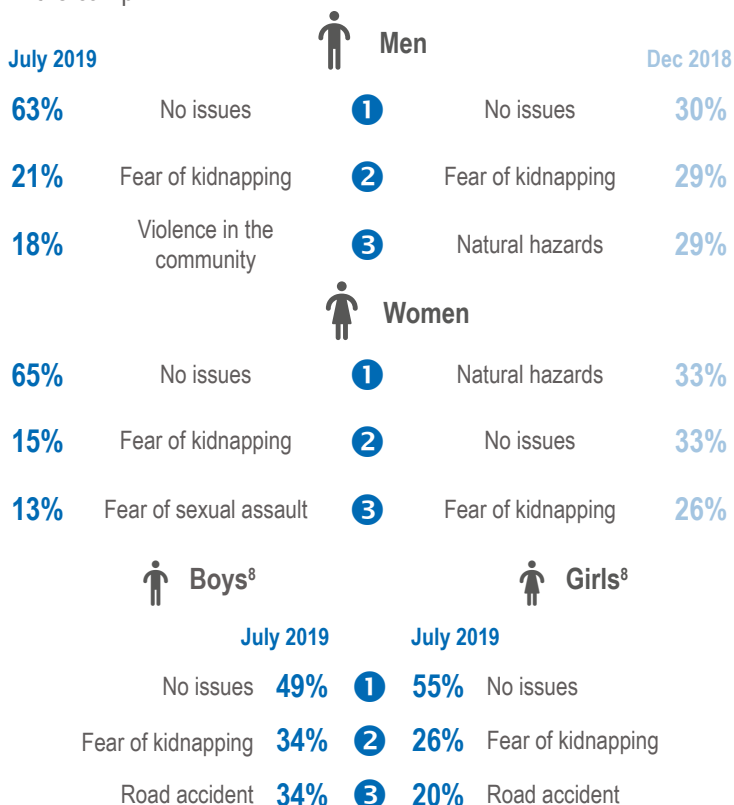
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

56% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

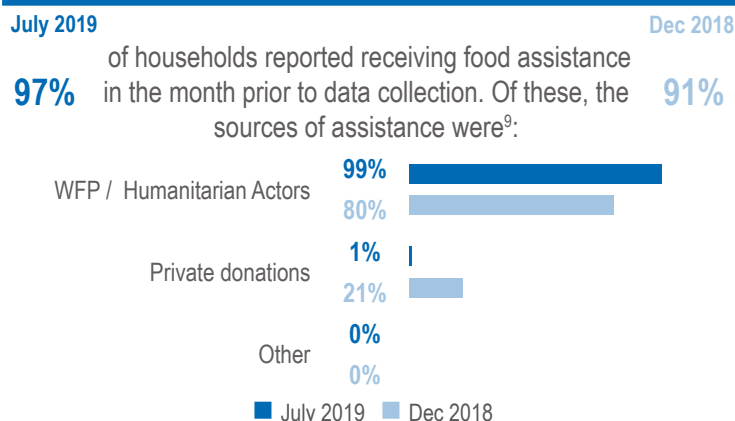
12. This question was asked to a subset of 67 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

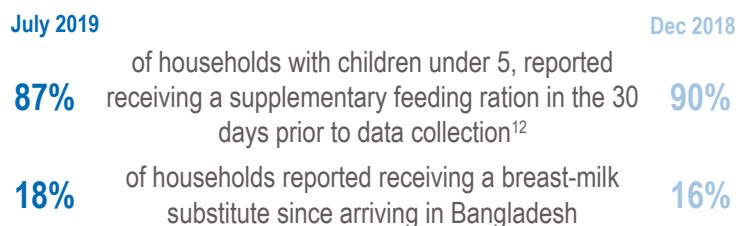
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

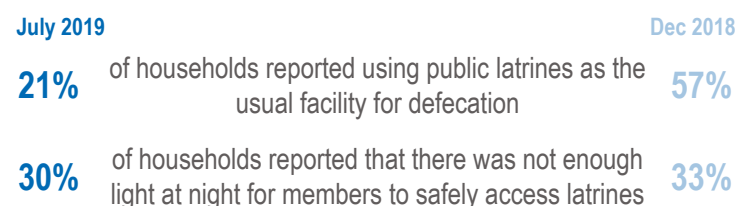
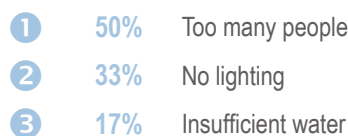


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



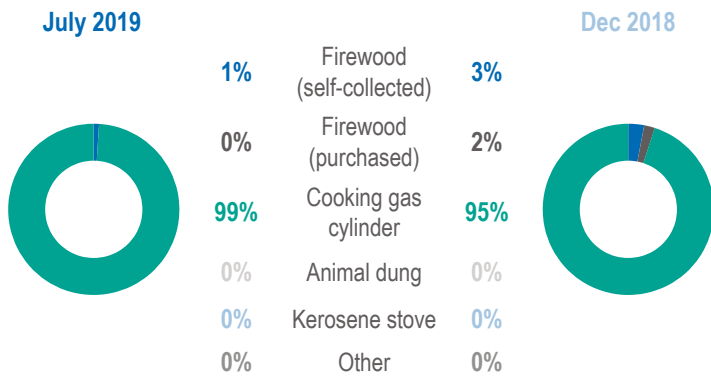
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

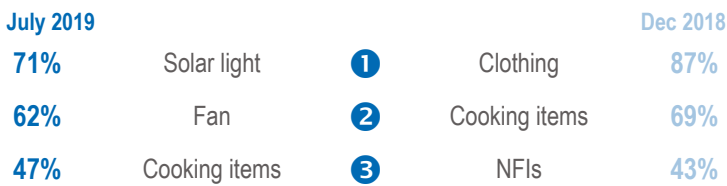
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

98% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **98%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

37% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



60% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **98%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



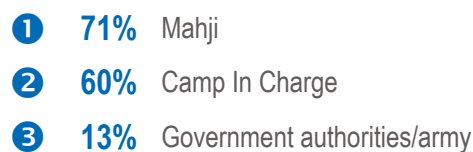
52% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

83% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **7%**

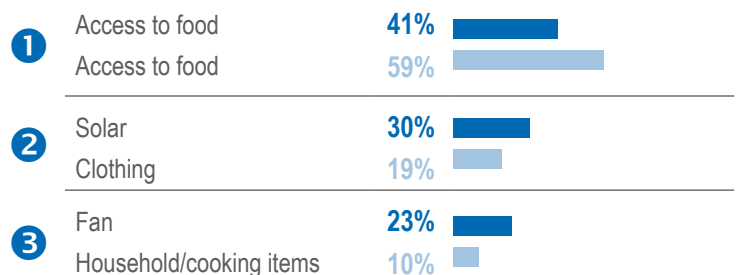
79% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

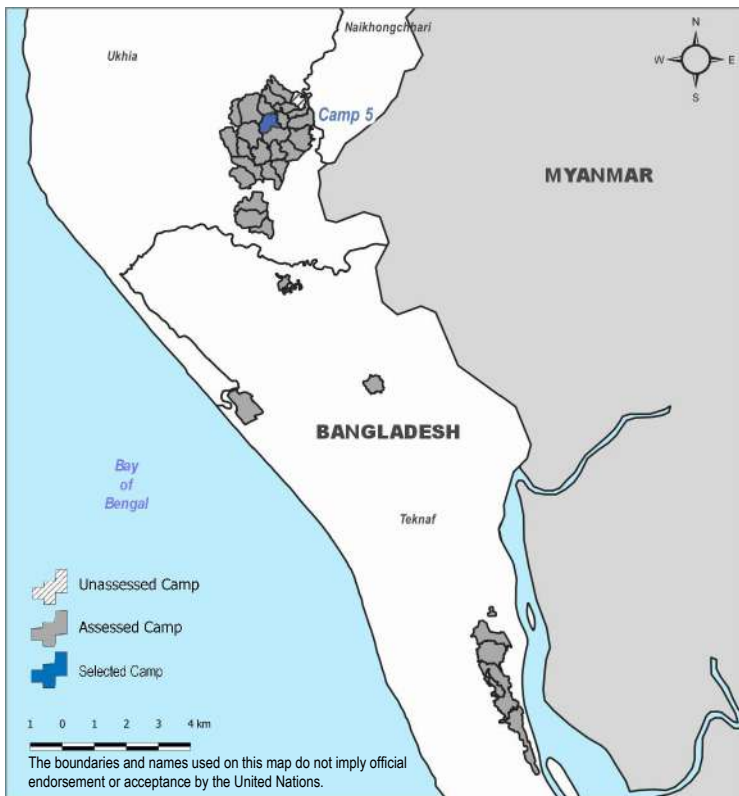
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



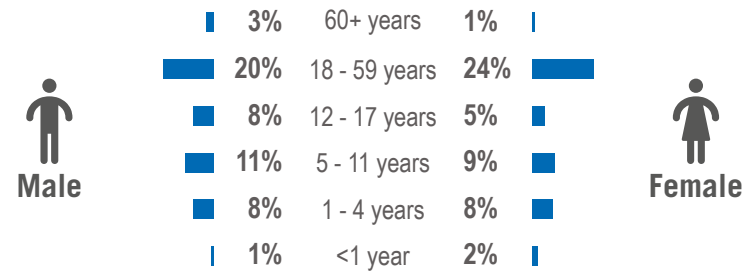
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	25,075
Population (families) ¹	6,028
Camp Area	0.62 km ²
Population density	40,753 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 87%
37%	Increased community watch groups ②	Better camp management 54%
35%	Better camp management ③	Advice about safety issues 48%
32%	Advice about safety issues ④	Natural disaster warning systems 37%
31%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

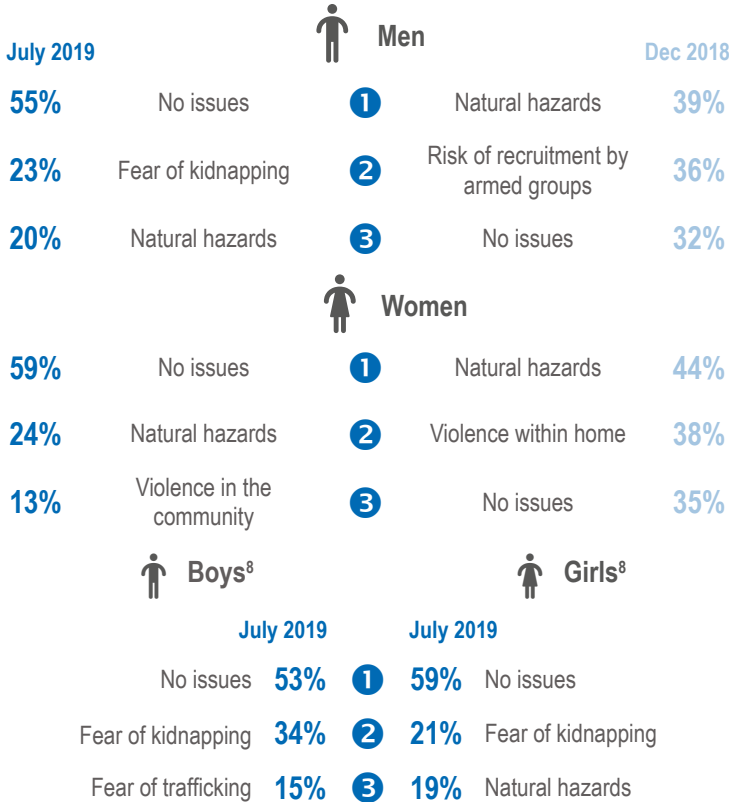
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Imam	Army	Imam	Army	Community members	Army

59% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

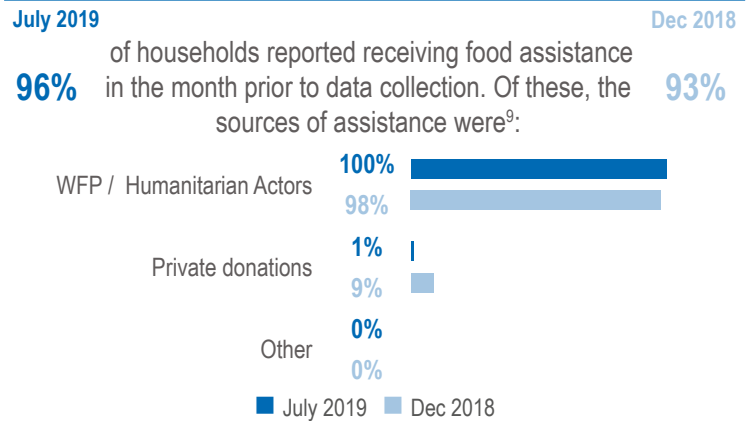
12. This question was asked to a subset of 57 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

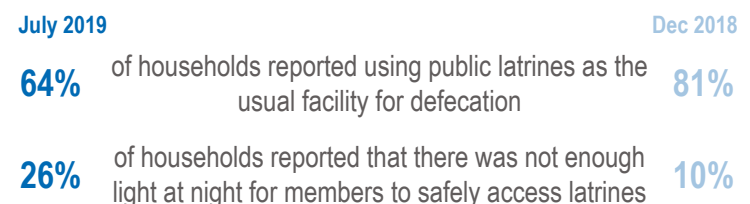
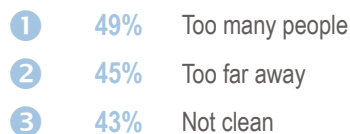


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



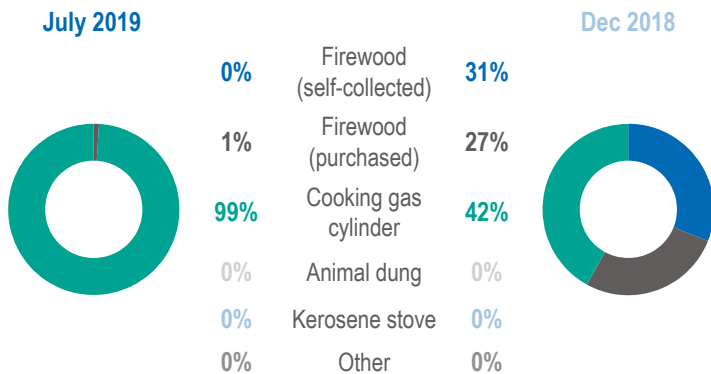
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

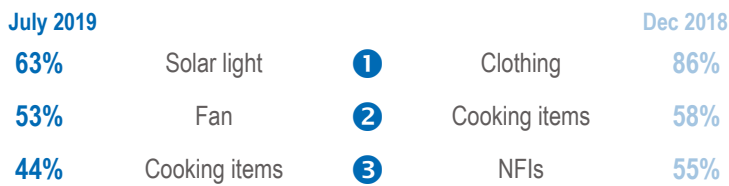
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **94%**

July 2019 **92%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **80%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

July 2019 **26%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



July 2019 **34%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

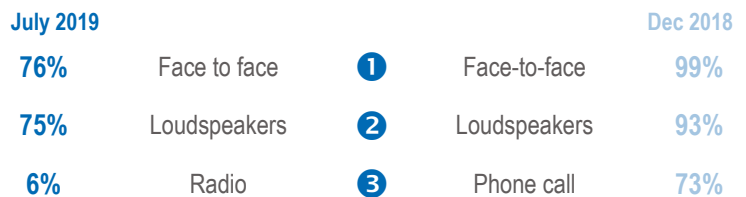
July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



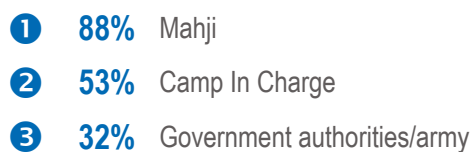
July 2019 **63%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **74%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

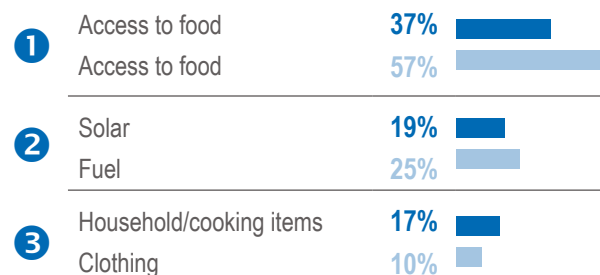
July 2019 **87%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

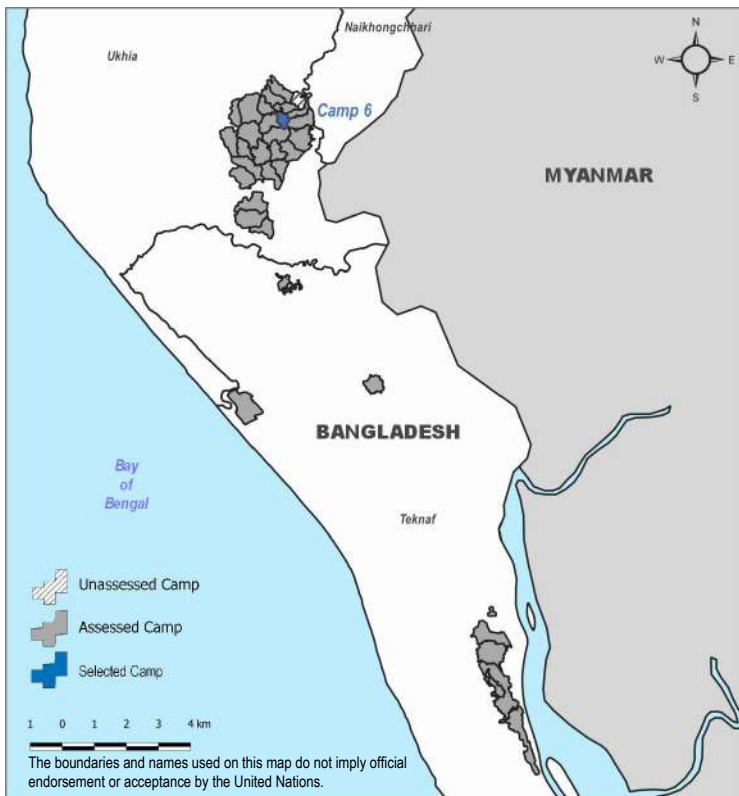
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

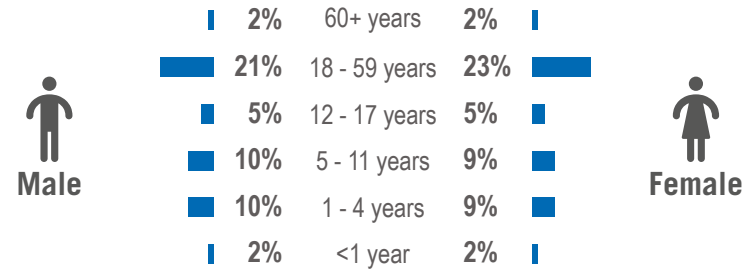


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	24,564
Population (families) ¹	5,721
Camp Area	0.36 km ²
Population density	67,854 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads ①	Advice about safety issues 43%
58%	Advice about safety issues ②	Improved paths and roads 42%
47%	Better camp management ③	Improved access for vulnerable persons 35%
30%	Increased community watch groups ④	Natural disaster warning systems 32%
28%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

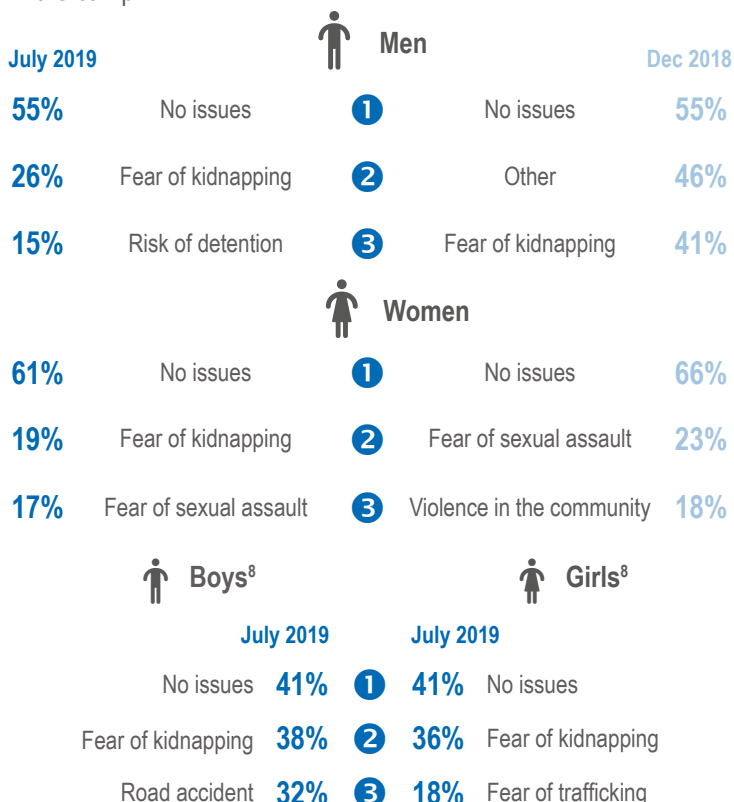
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Imam	Army	Army	Army	Imam	Army

58% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

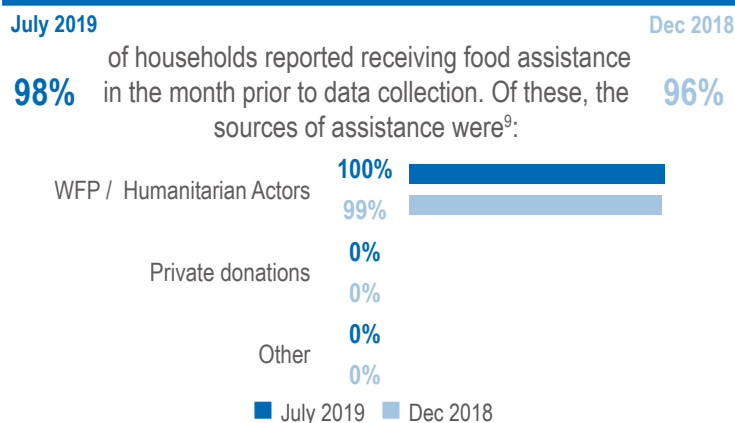
12. This question was asked to a subset of 72 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

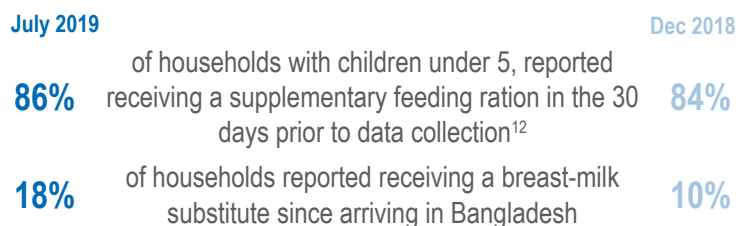
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

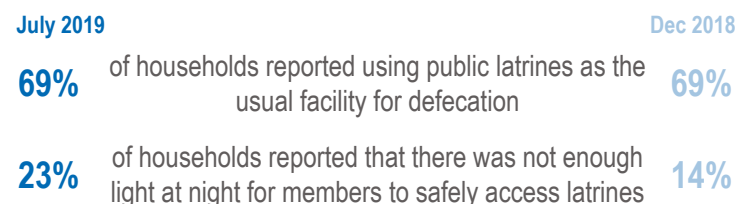
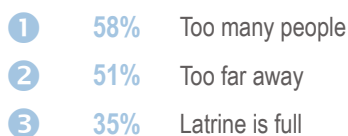


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



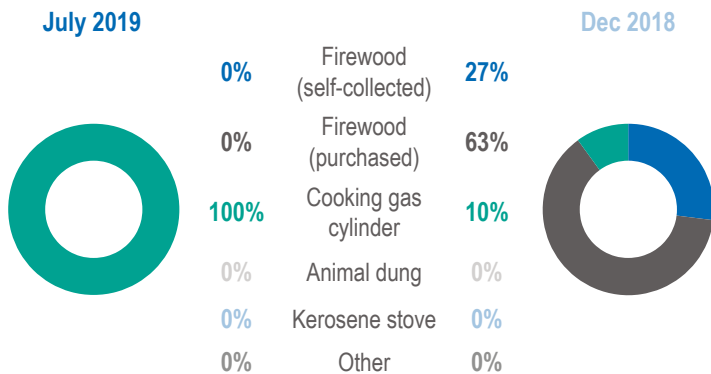
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

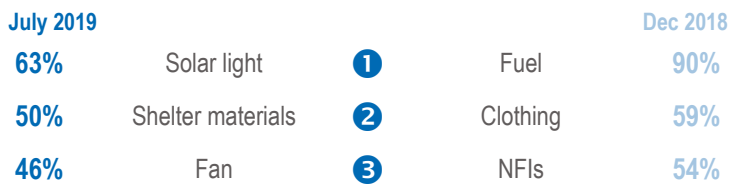
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

90% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **89%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



30% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

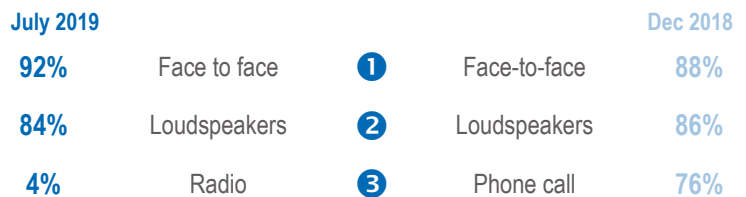
July 2019 **100%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **83%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



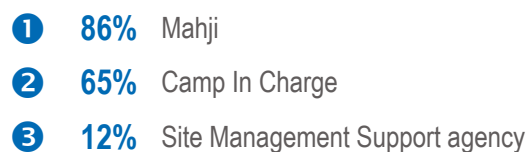
38% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **4%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

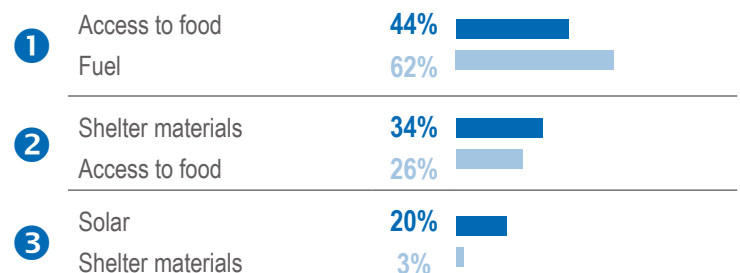
78% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

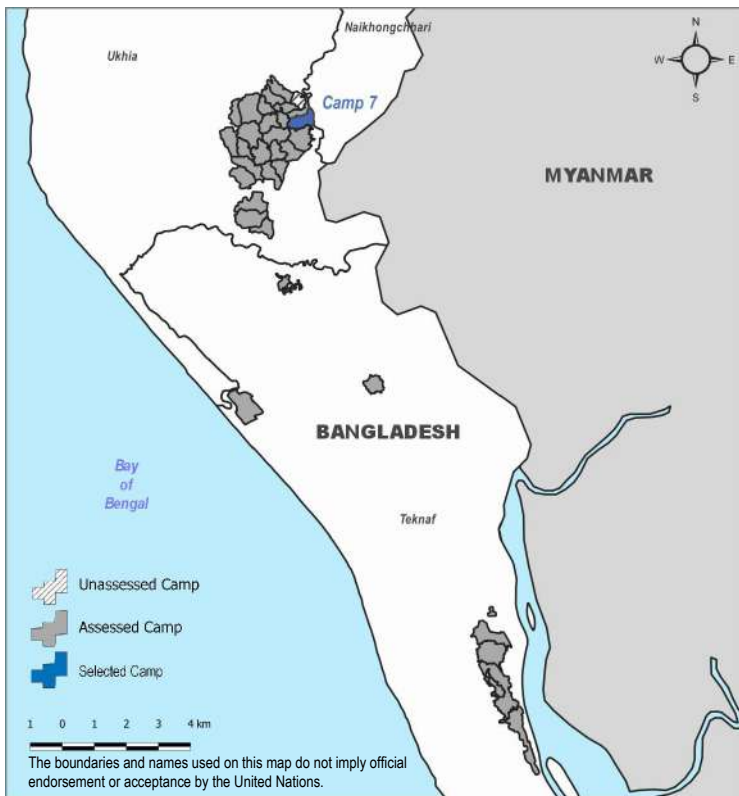
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



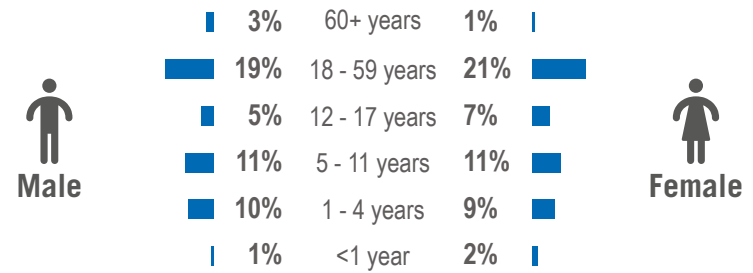
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	38,488
Population (families) ¹	9,156
Camp Area	0.71 km ²
Population density	53,898 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
73%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 54%
63%	Increased community watch groups ②	Advice about safety issues 53%
37%	Better camp management ③	Better camp management 40%
29%	Advice about safety issues ④	Natural disaster warning systems 27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

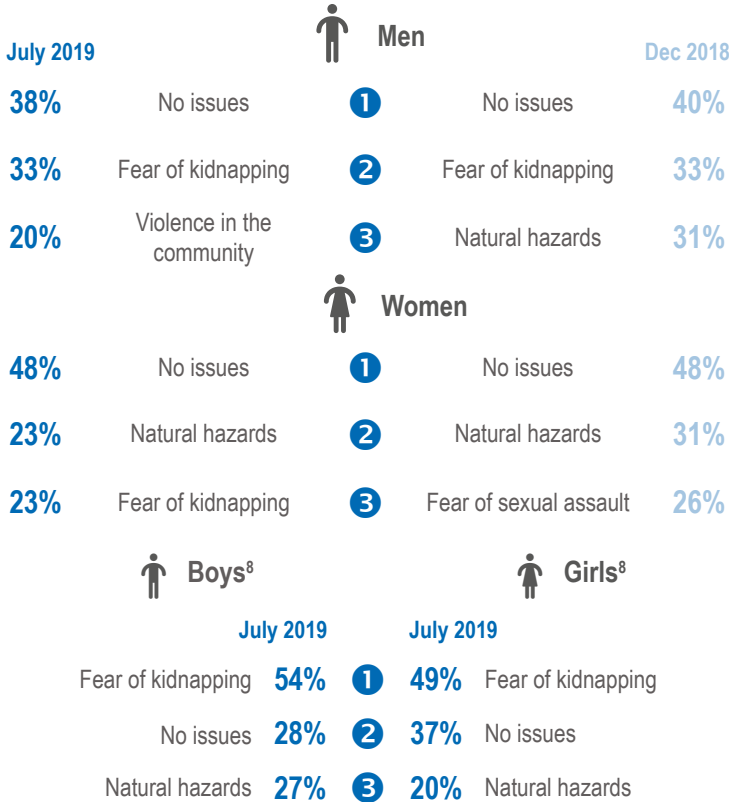
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

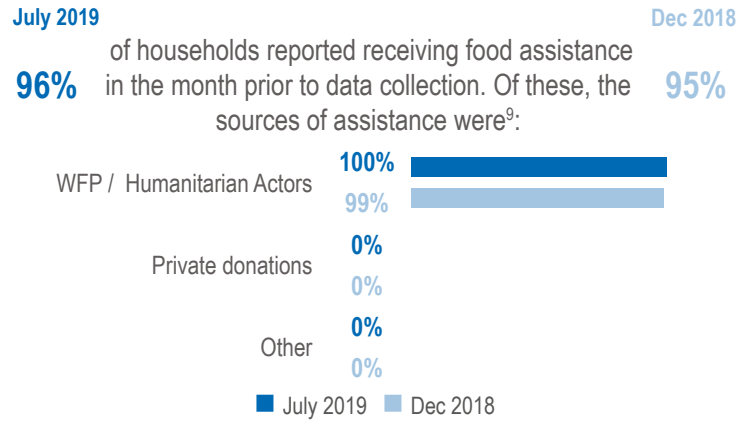
12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

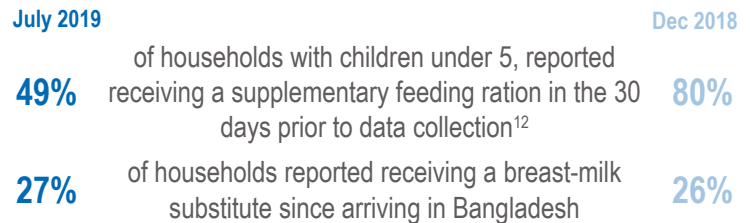
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

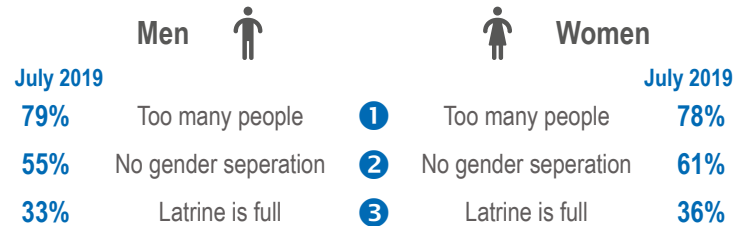


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

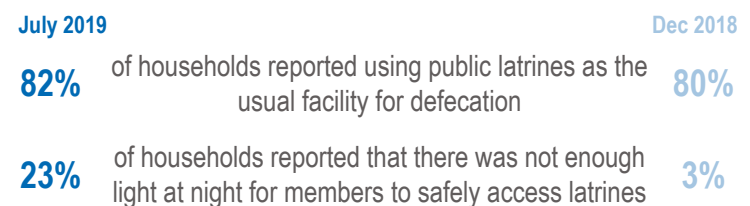
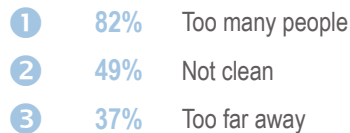


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



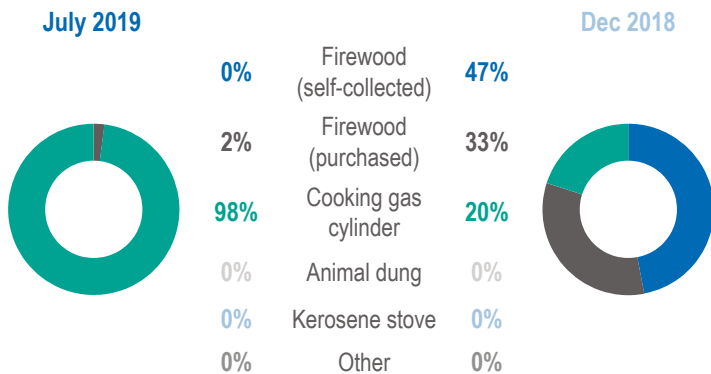
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

July 2019 **93%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **94%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



33% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

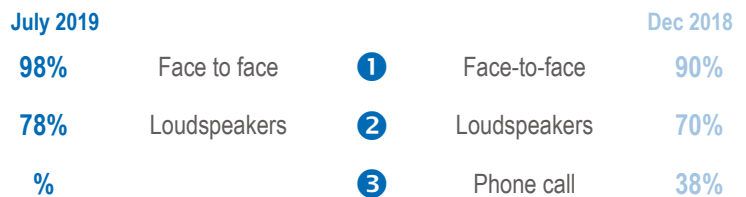
July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **94%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



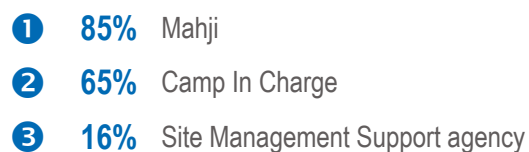
43% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

87% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 8E Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

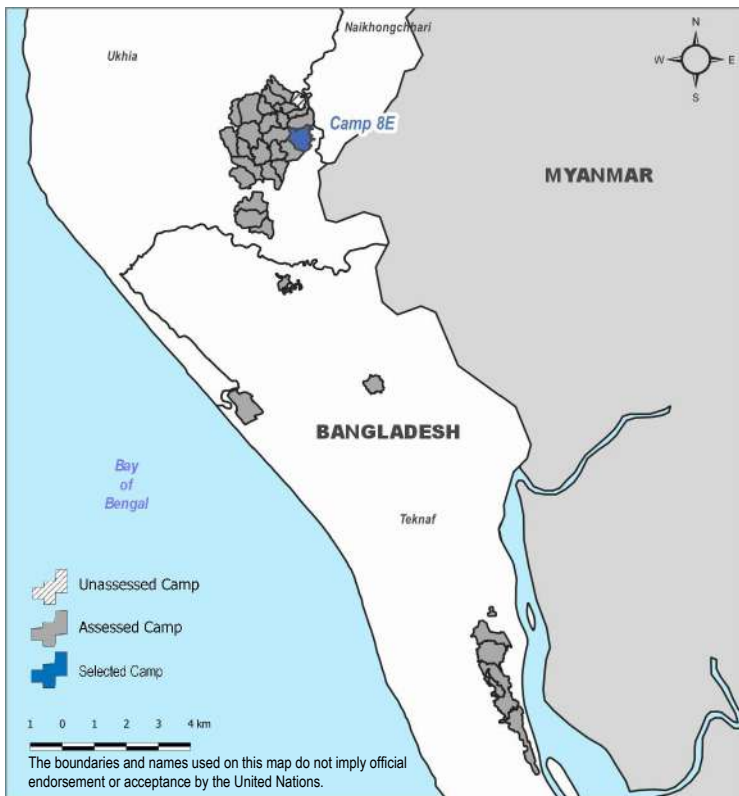
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

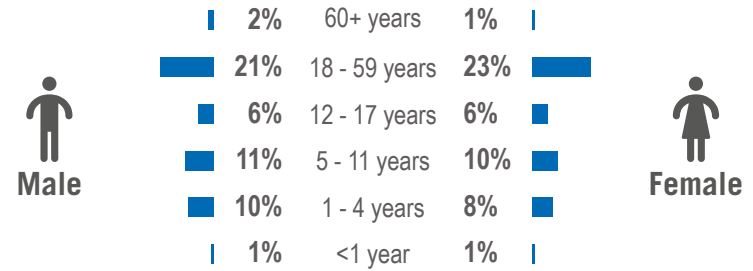


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / DRC
Population (individuals) ¹	31,624
Population (families) ¹	7,291
Camp Area	0.96 km ²
Population density	33,058 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
67% Improved paths and roads	61% Improved paths and roads
40% Advice about safety issues	47% Better camp management
34% Increased community watch groups	34% Advice about safety issues
32% Better camp management	22% Natural disaster warning systems
29% Natural disaster warning system	22% Locks for shelters

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>

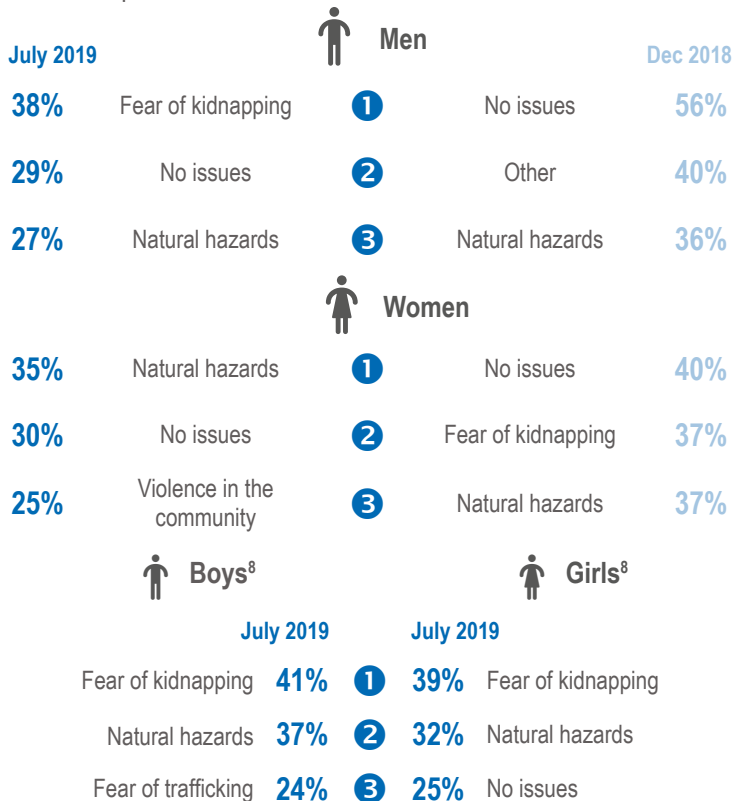
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

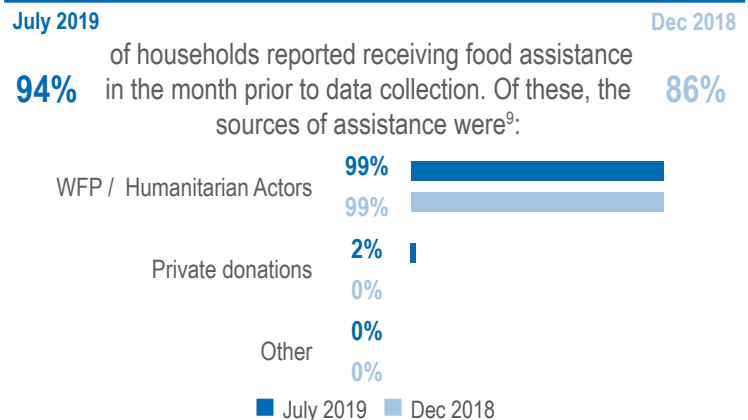
12. This question was asked to a subset of 76 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

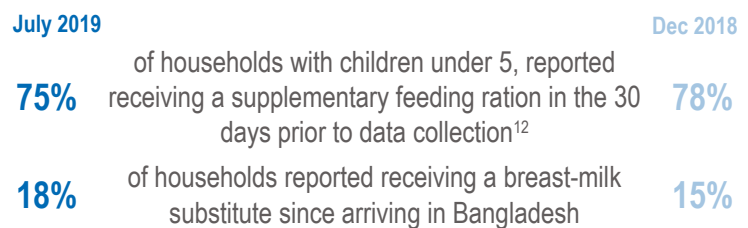
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

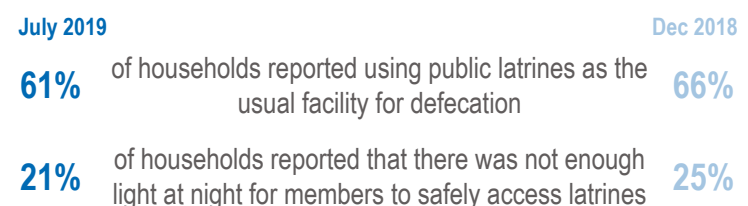
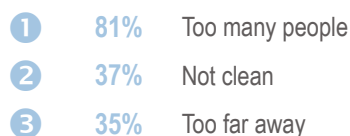


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



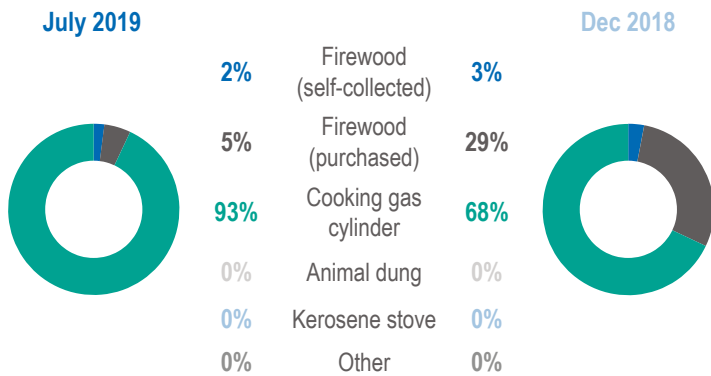
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

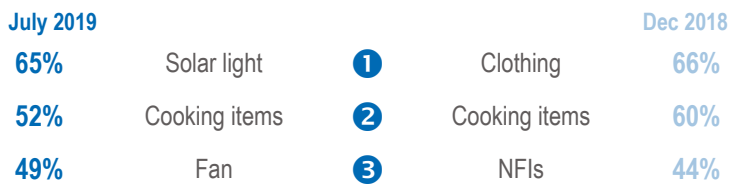
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

87% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **71%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



41% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **83%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



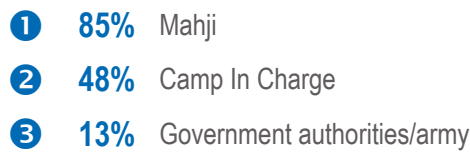
60% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

72% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **2%**

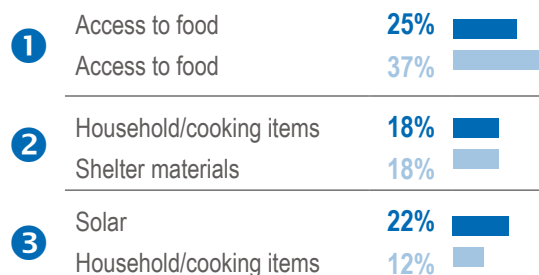
81% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

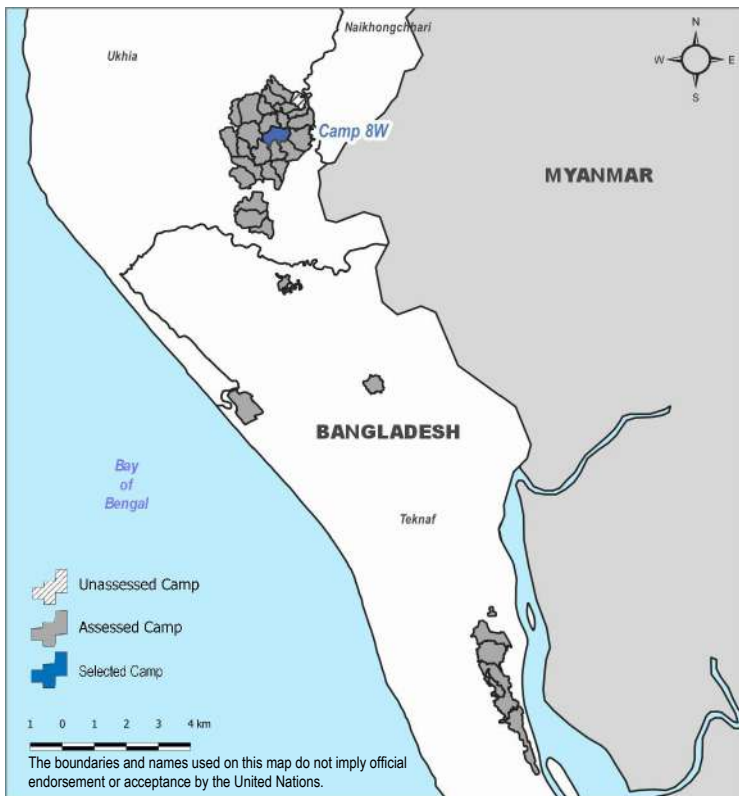
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



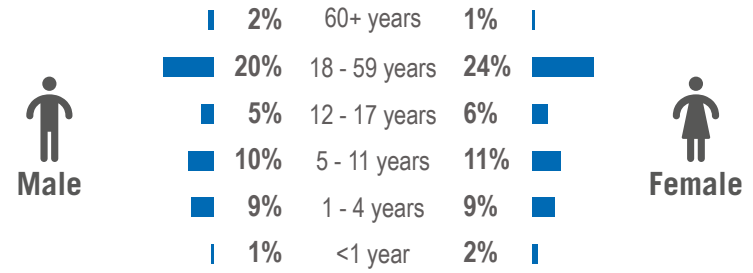
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,672
Population (families) ¹	7,519
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	42,311 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
77%	Improved paths and roads ①	67%
47%	Increased community watch groups ②	57%
22%	Advice about safety issues ③	41%
21%	Better camp management ④	25%
17%	Street signs ⑤	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>

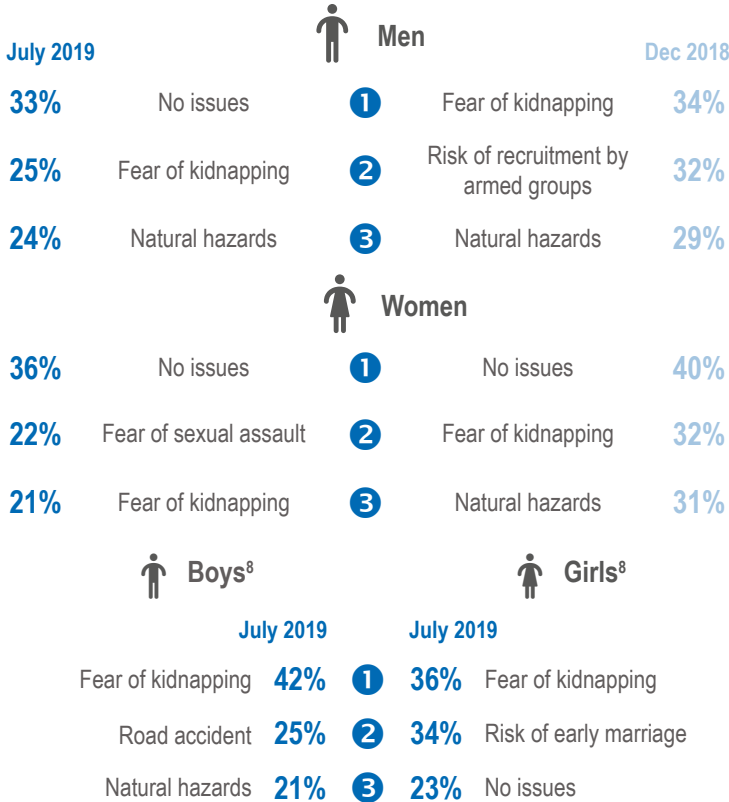
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

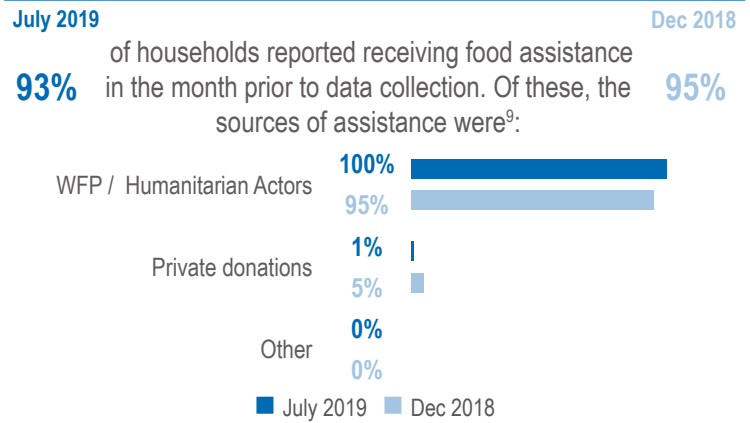
12. This question was asked to a subset of 77 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

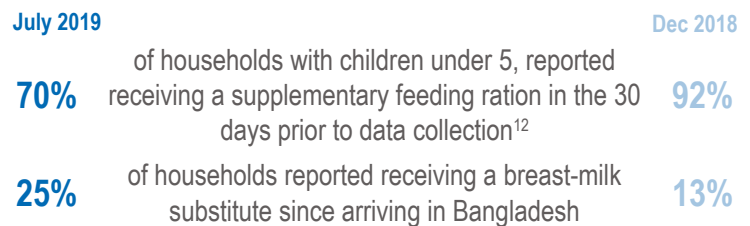
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

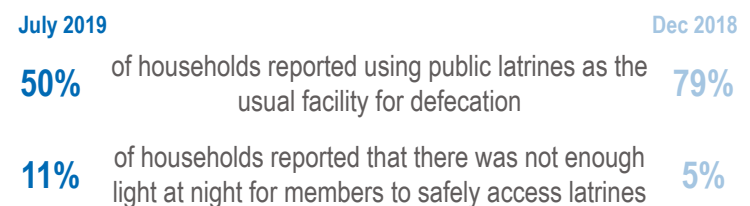
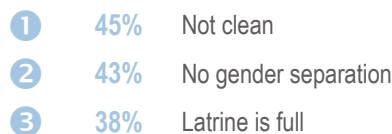


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



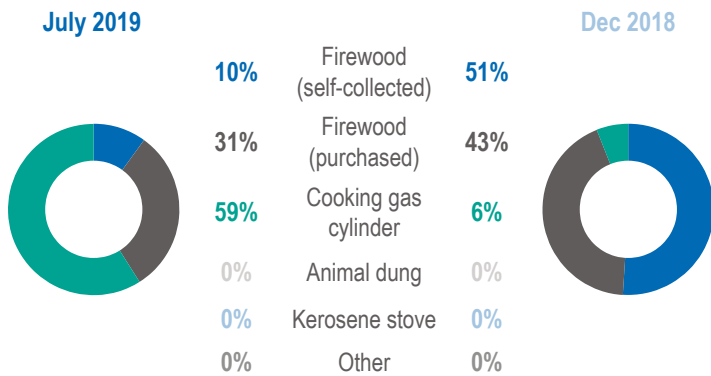
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

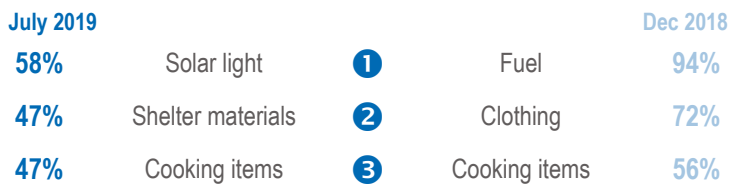
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **69%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

31% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



52% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **95%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



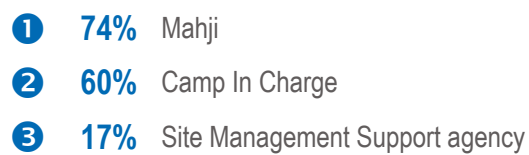
76% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

79% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

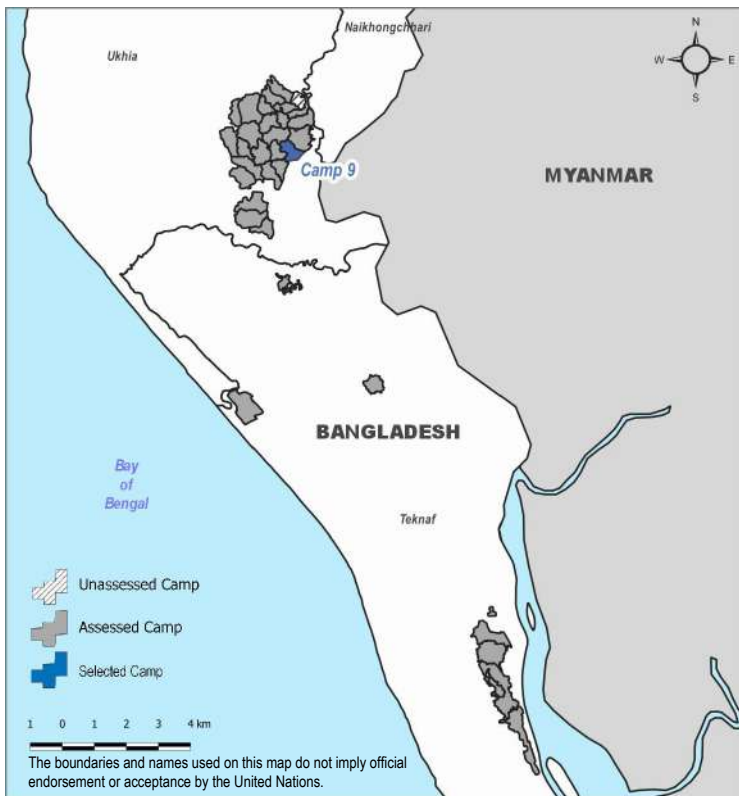
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



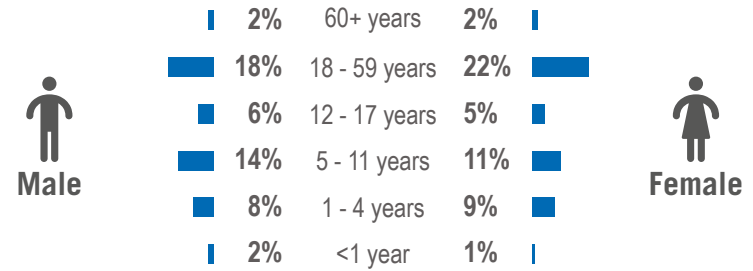
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	36,475
Population (families) ¹	8,601
Camp Area	0.65 km ²
Population density	56,195 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads 1	Improved paths and roads 76%
45%	Better camp management 2	Better camp management 73%
43%	Advice about safety issues 3	Advice about safety issues 63%
28%	Increased community watch groups 4	Increased policing 24%
23%	Natural disaster warning system 5	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>

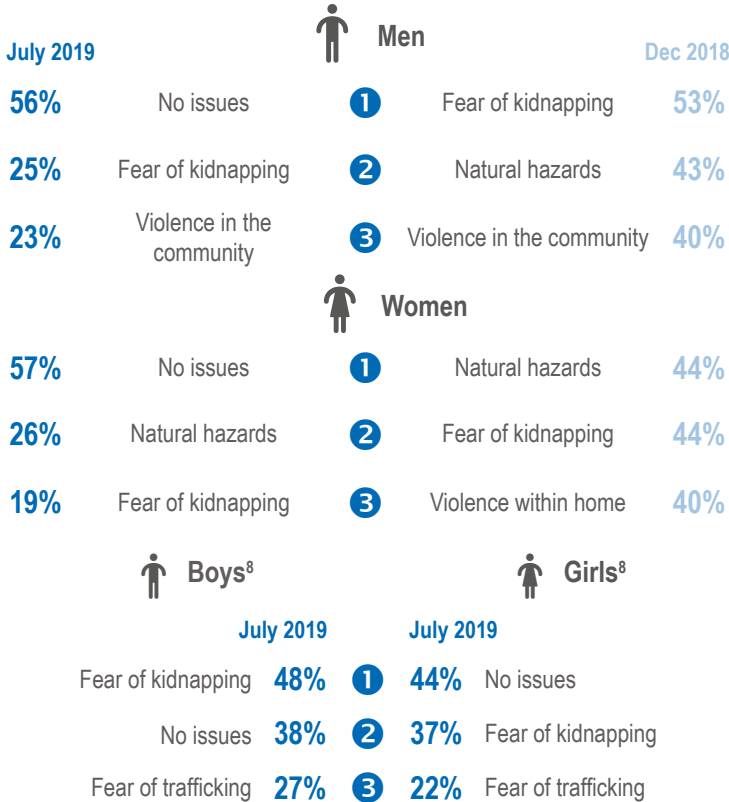
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

66% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

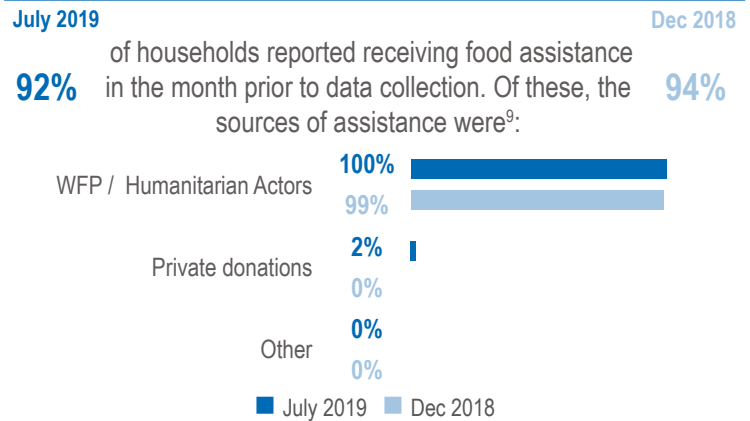
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

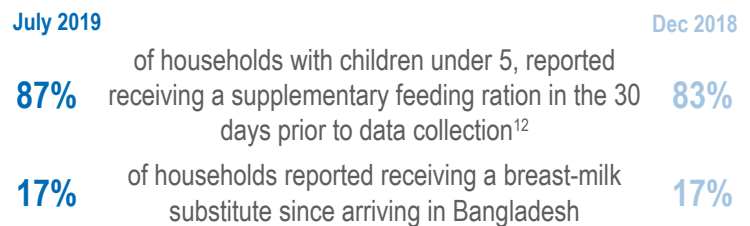
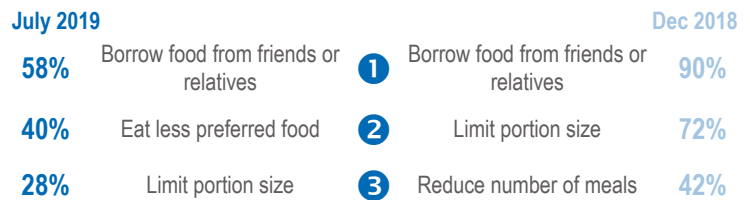
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

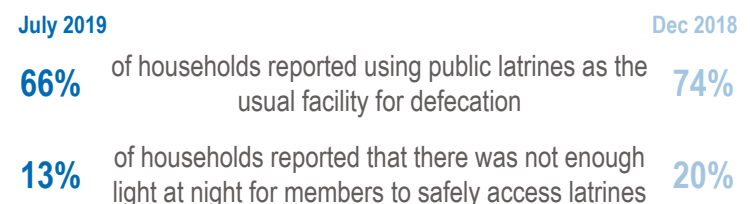
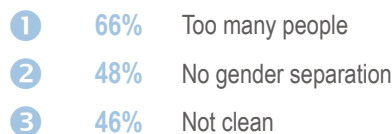


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



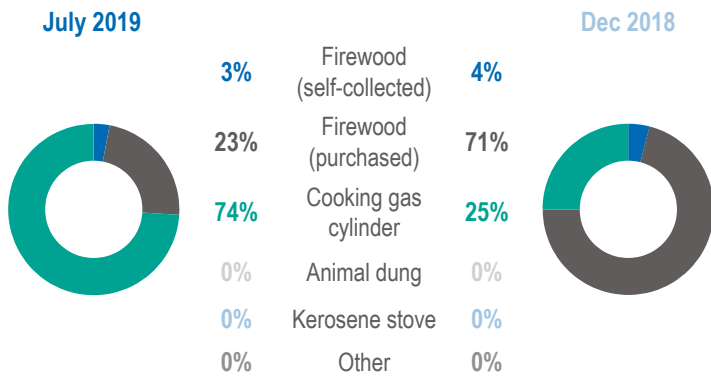
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

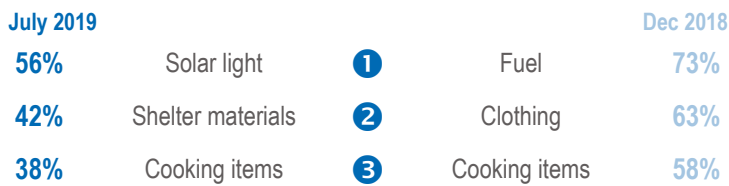
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

68% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **63%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



44% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **67%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



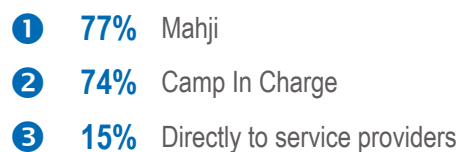
57% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 10 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

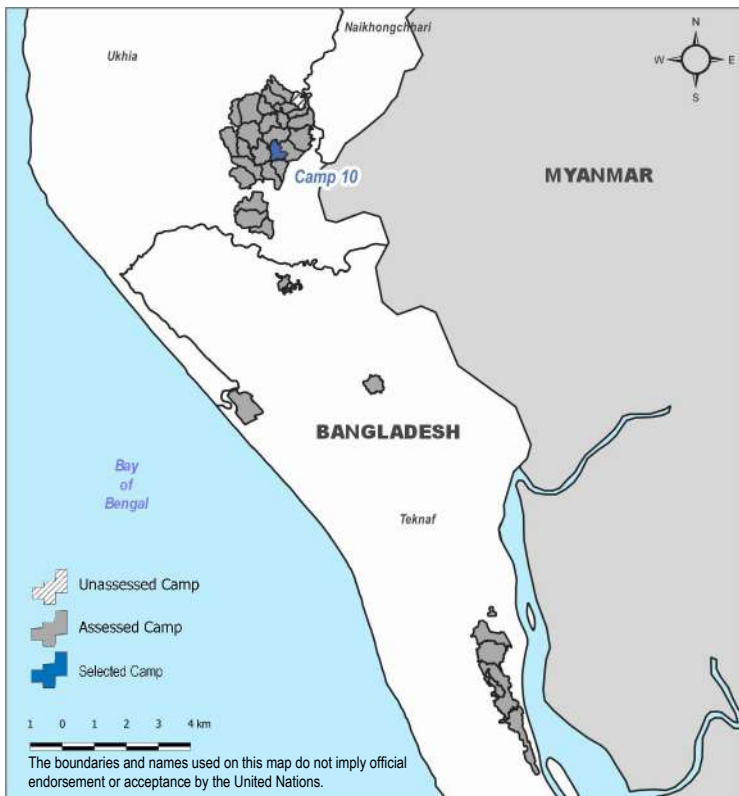
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



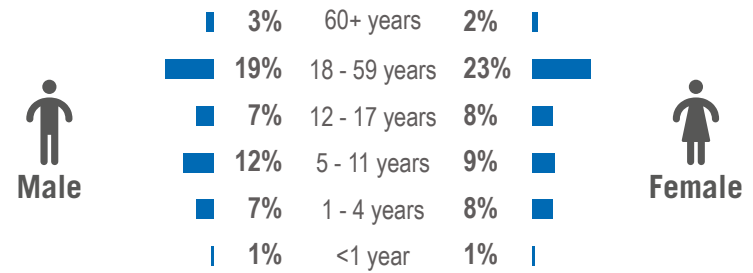
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	32,667
Population (families) ¹	7,575
Camp Area	0.5 km ²
Population density	65,842 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
74%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 94%
45%	Advice about safety issues ②	Better camp management 63%
36%	Better camp management ③	Advice about safety issues 48%
27%	Natural disaster warning system ④	Natural disaster warning systems 27%
22%	Increased community watch groups ⑤	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>

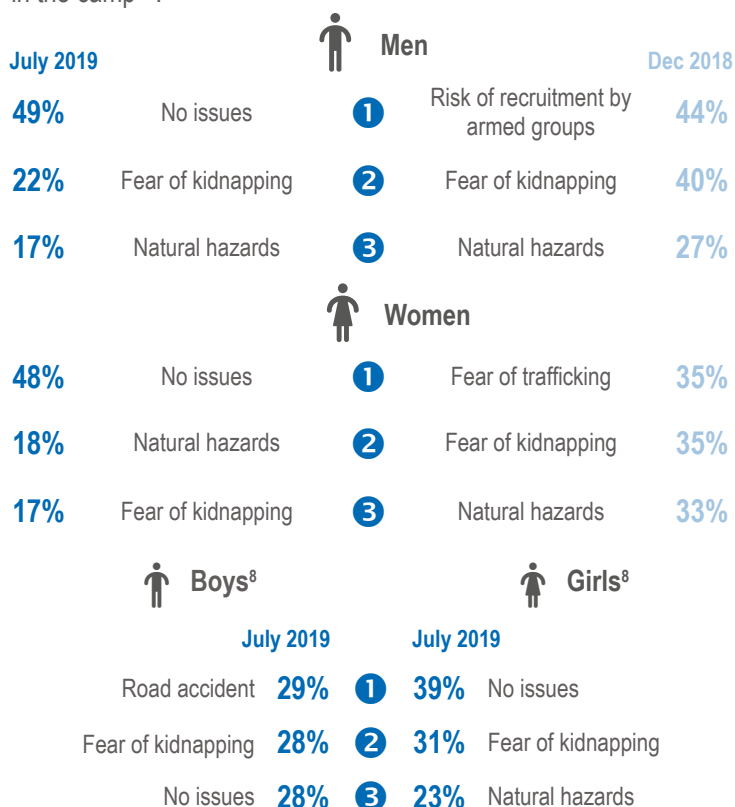
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji
②	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army

68% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

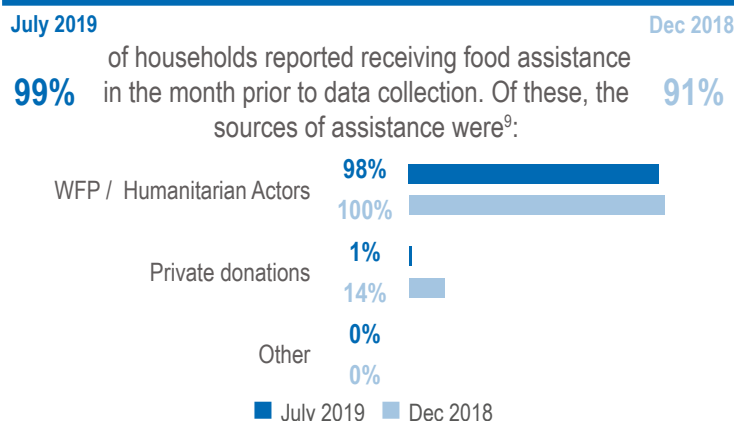
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

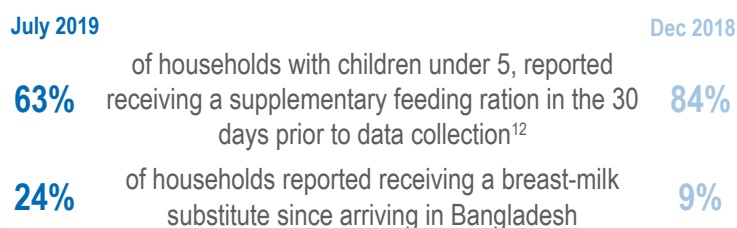
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

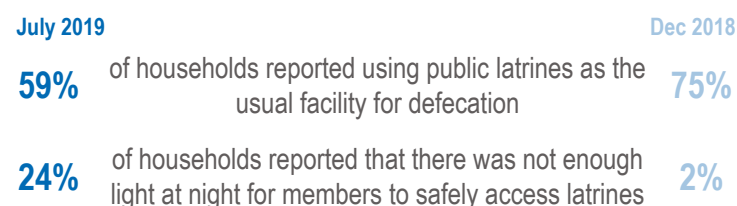
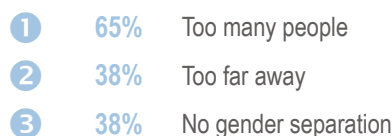


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



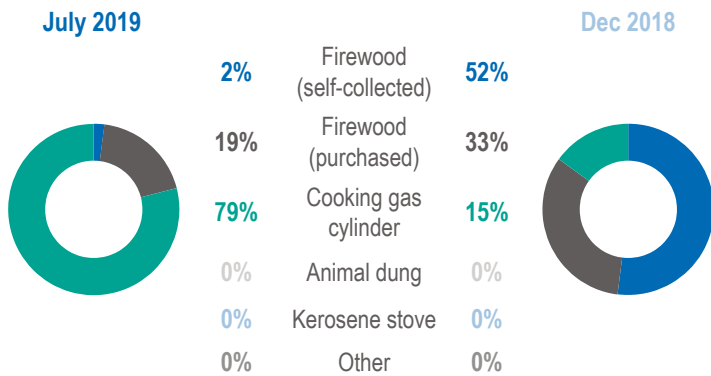
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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 needs¹⁵:



Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



32% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

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}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



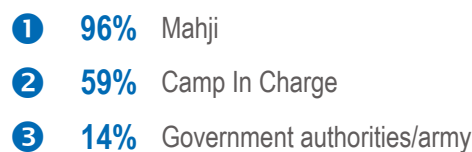
70% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

1% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **3%**

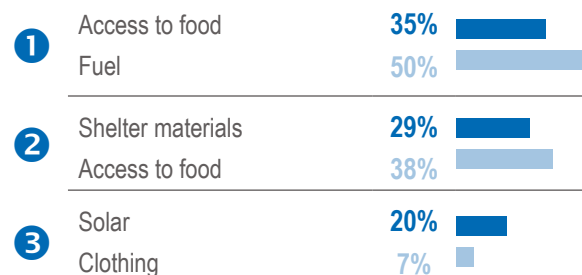
88% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 11 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

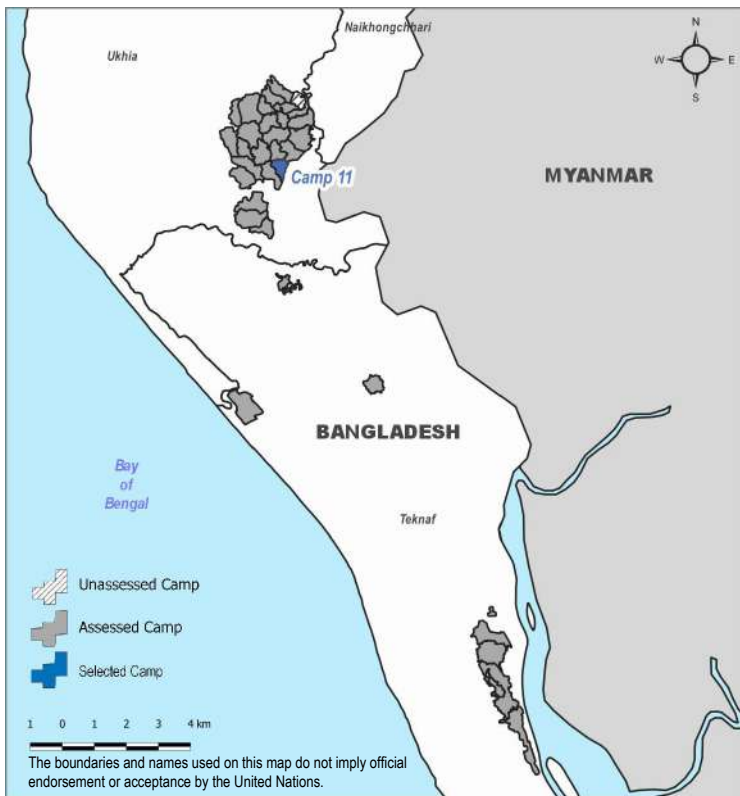
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



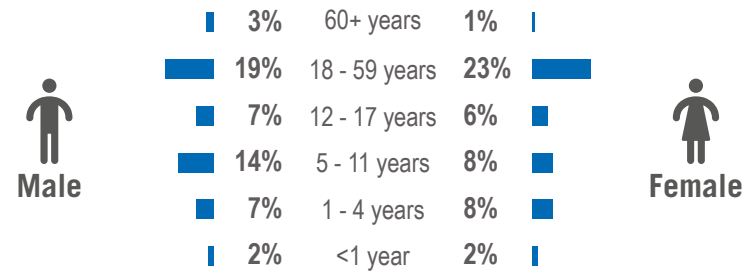
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	31,164
Population (families) ¹	7,069
Camp Area	0.47 km ²
Population density	66,873 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
80%	Improved paths and roads 1	Improved paths and roads 65%
42%	Natural disaster warning system 2	Advice about safety issues 57%
35%	Better camp management 3	Better camp management 52%
31%	Advice about safety issues 4	Locks for shelters 30%
26%	Increased community watch groups 5	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>

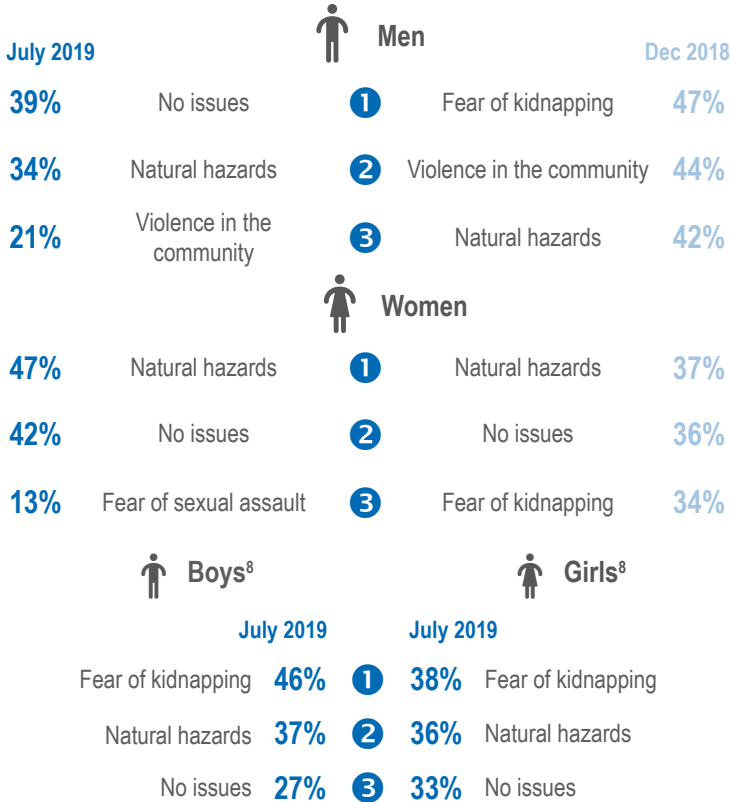
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

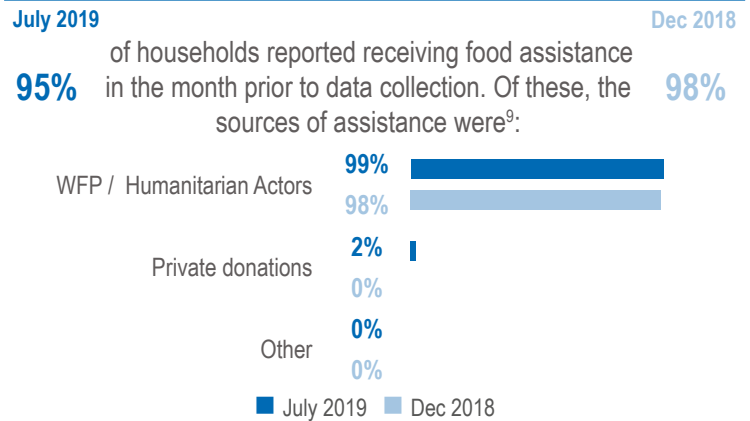
12. This question was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.

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

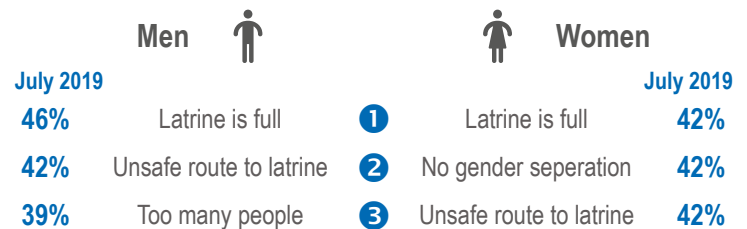


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

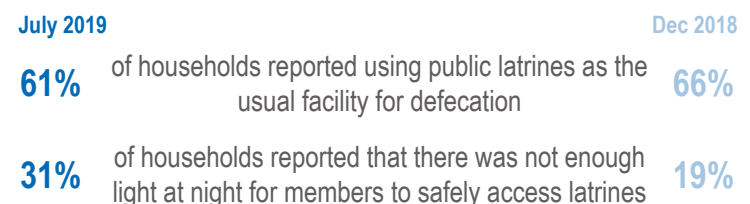
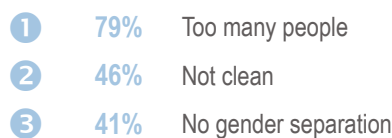


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



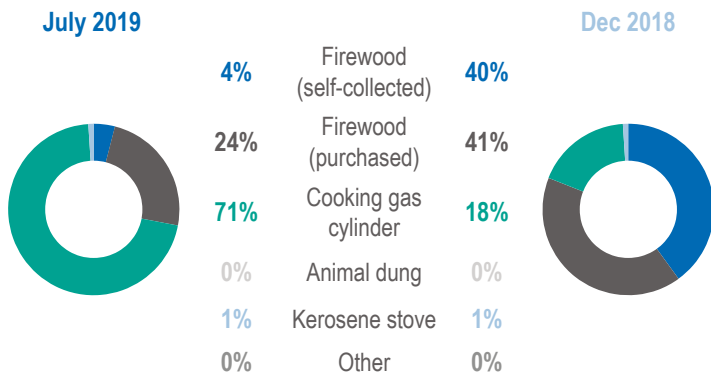
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

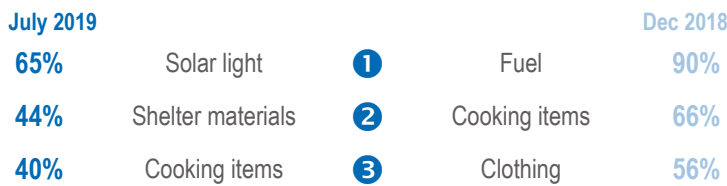
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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 needs¹⁵:



Health

34% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



28% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

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}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



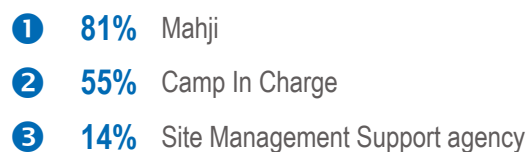
57% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **8%**

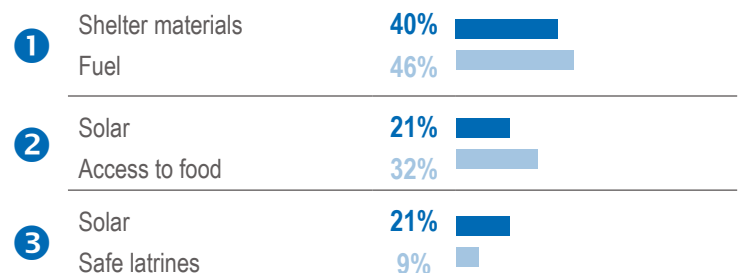
77% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

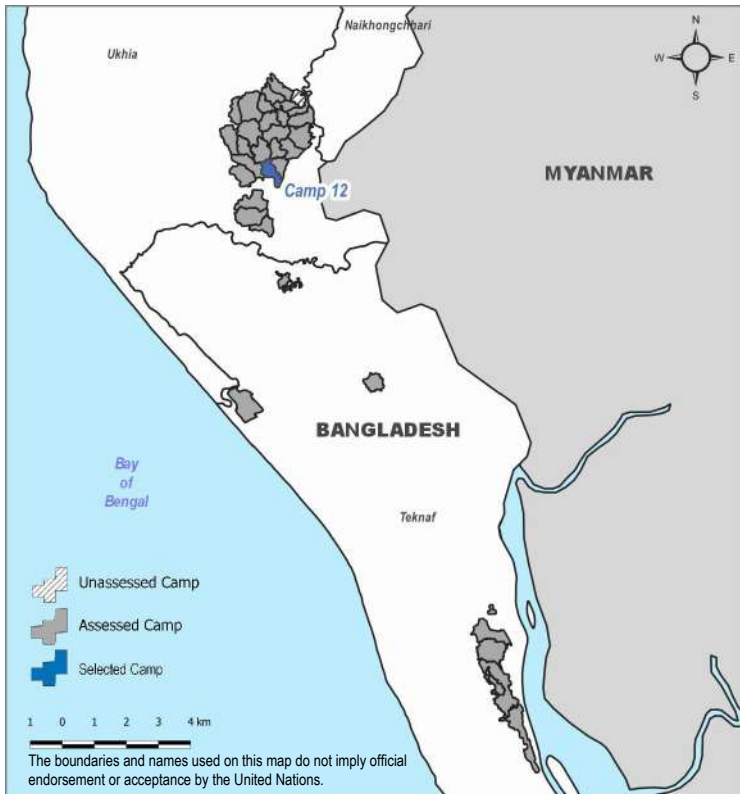
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

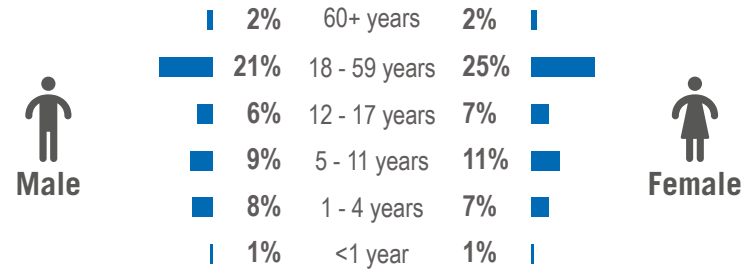


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Action Aid Bangladesh
Population (individuals) ¹	22,136
Population (families) ¹	4,905
Camp Area	0.63 km ²
Population density	35,073 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018	
54%	Improved paths and roads	1	Advice about safety issues	52%
49%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	3	Natural disaster warning systems	45%
38%	Better camp management	4	Improved access for vulnerable persons	36%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	5	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>

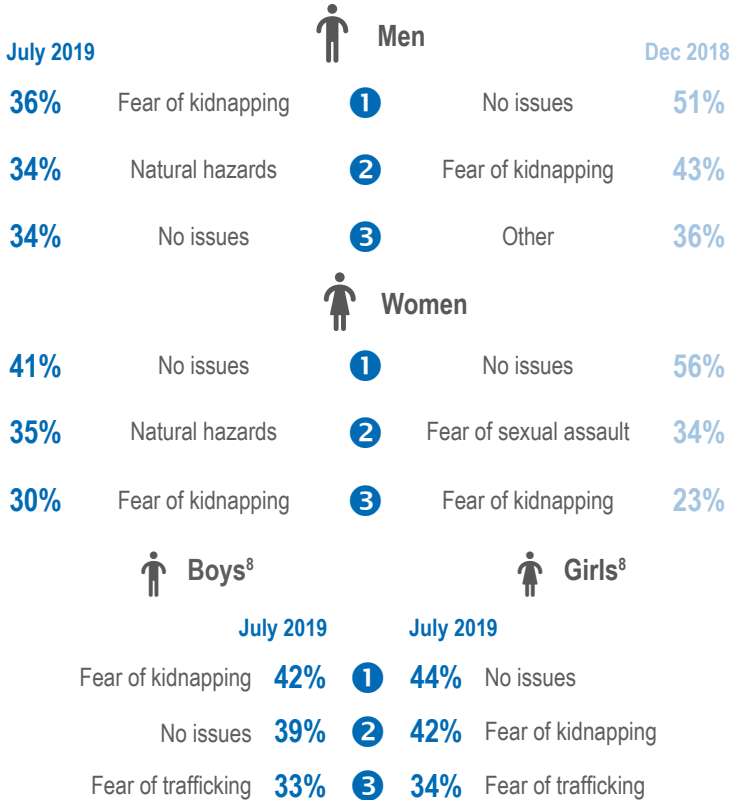
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army
3	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

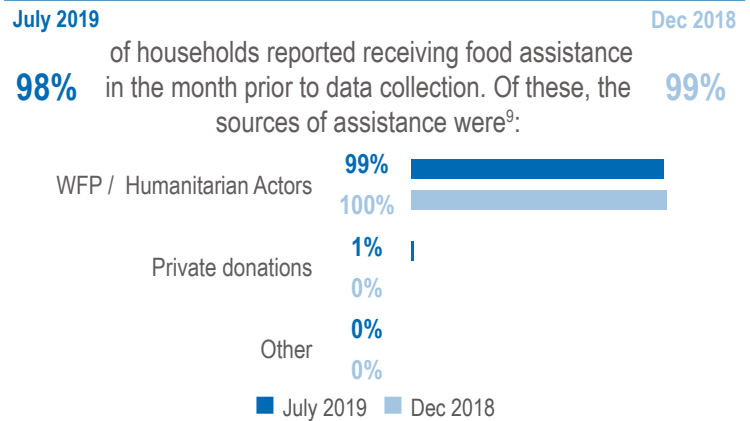
12. This question was asked to a subset of 52 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

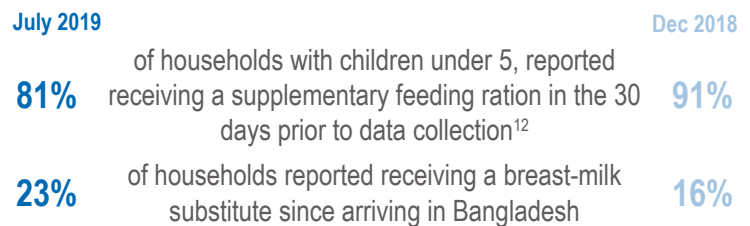
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

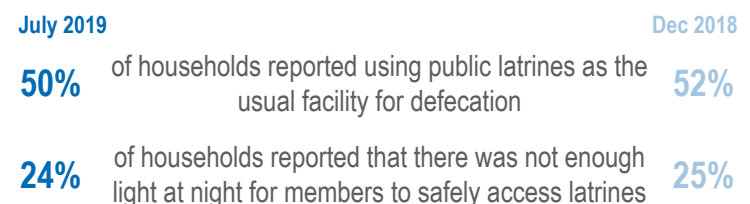
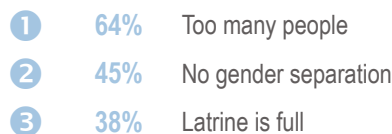


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



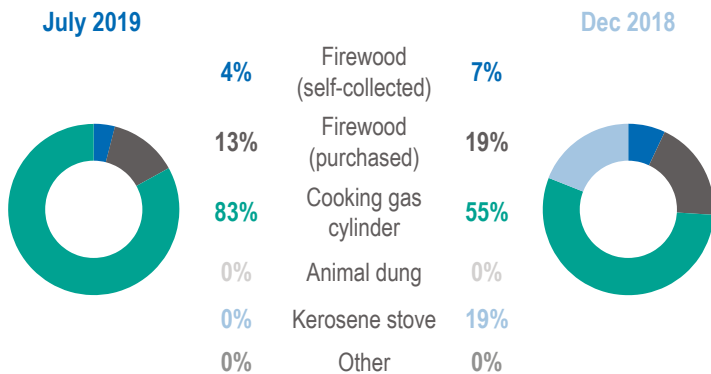
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **98%** Dec 2018

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
53%	Shelter materials	1	69%
49%	Solar light	2	62%
45%	Cooking items	3	61%
	Clothing		69%
	Fuel		62%
	Cooking items		61%

Health

29% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
63%	Crowded	1	43%
27%	Supplies unavailable	2	36%
26%	None	3	28%
	Treatment unavailable		43%
	Supplies unavailable		36%
	None		28%

26% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

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'.

Education

July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **69%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
75%	Supplies	1	35%
40%	Better teachers	2	28%
26%	Money for education	3	28%
	Better teachers		35%
	Religious education		28%
	Do not know		28%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	1	91%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	83%
8%	Radio	3	74%
	Face-to-face		91%
	Loudspeakers		83%
	Phone call		74%

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

77% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **4%** Dec 2018

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 camps¹⁷:

1	77%	Mahji
2	59%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 13 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

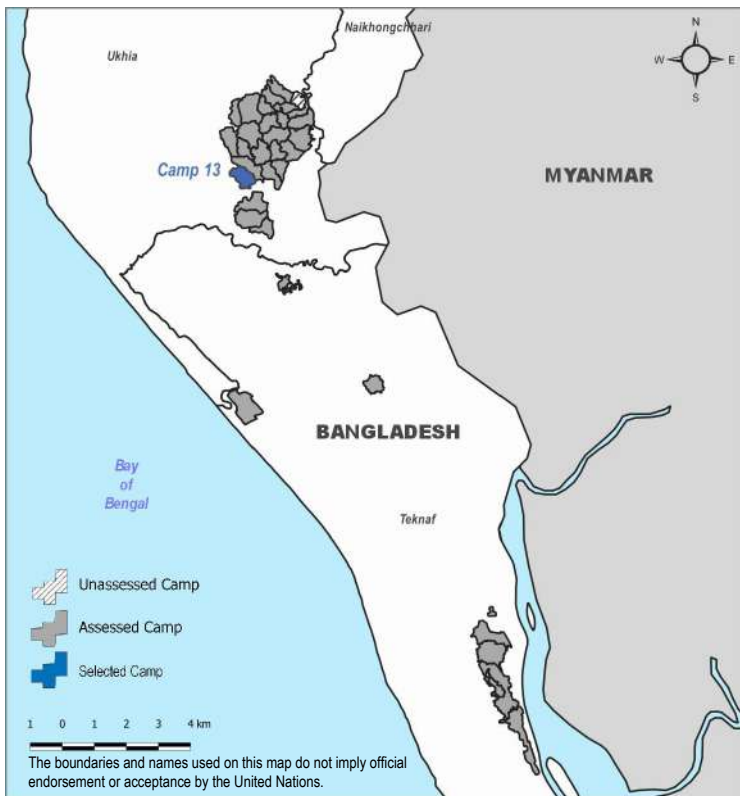
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.

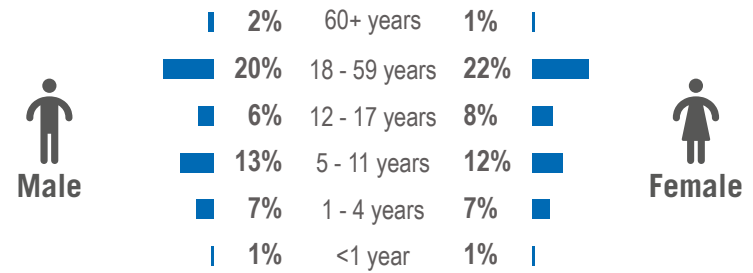


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / World Vision
Population (individuals) ¹	41,056
Population (families) ¹	9,618
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	54,468 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads ①	92%
39%	Advice about safety issues ②	54%
33%	Increased community watch groups ③	47%
33%	Better management or leadership of camps ④	26%
31%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

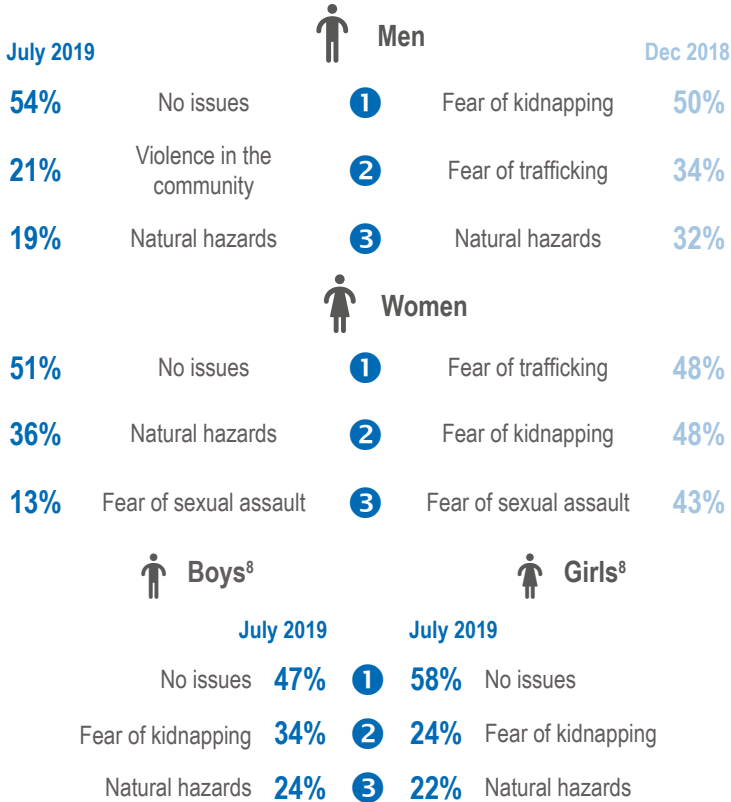
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

76% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

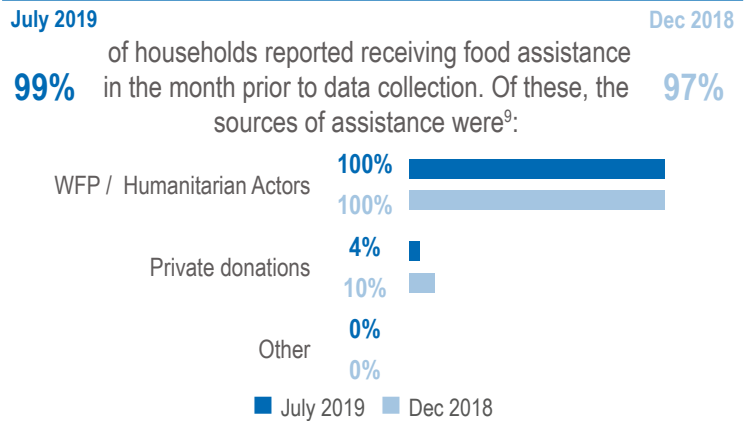
97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

99% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

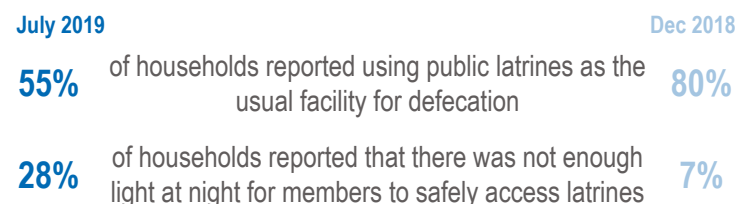
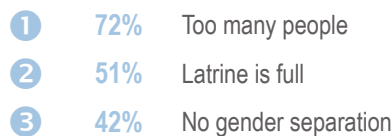


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



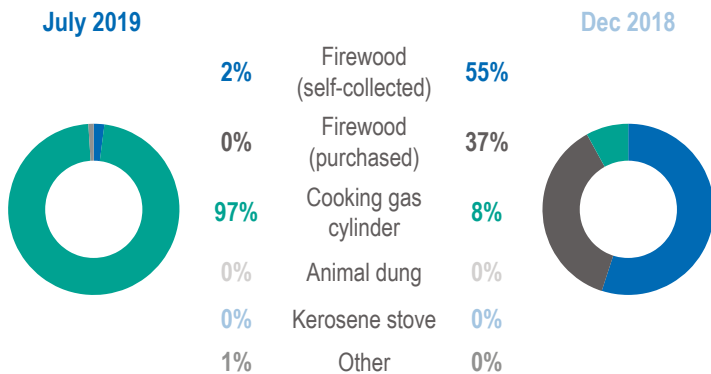
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

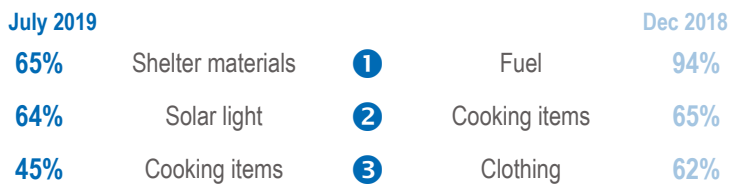
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

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

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



46% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **72%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



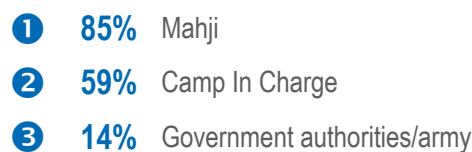
74% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

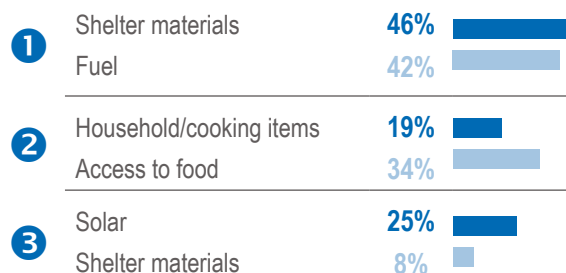
84% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

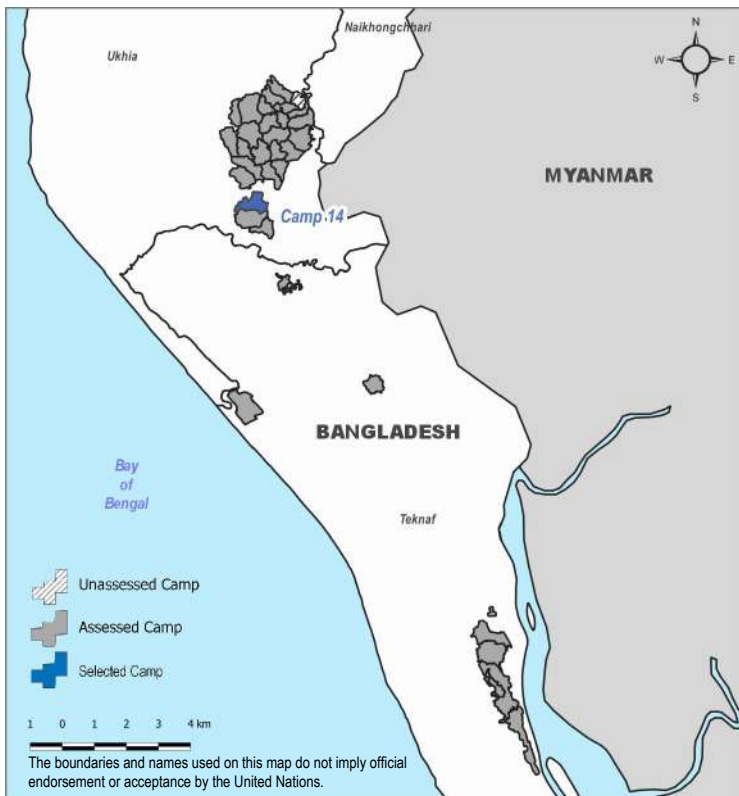
July 2019

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 relevant, 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**.



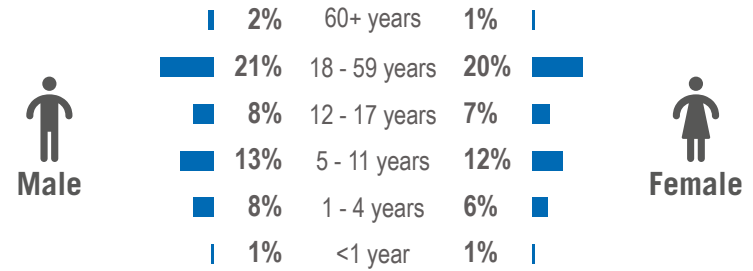
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / ACF
Population (individuals) ¹	31,357
Population (families) ¹	6,904
Camp Area	0.86 km ²
Population density	36,596 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
62%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 76%
51%	Better camp management ②	Advice about safety issues 56%
40%	Increased community watch groups ③	Better camp management 46%
39%	Advice about safety issues ④	Natural disaster warning systems 31%
30%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

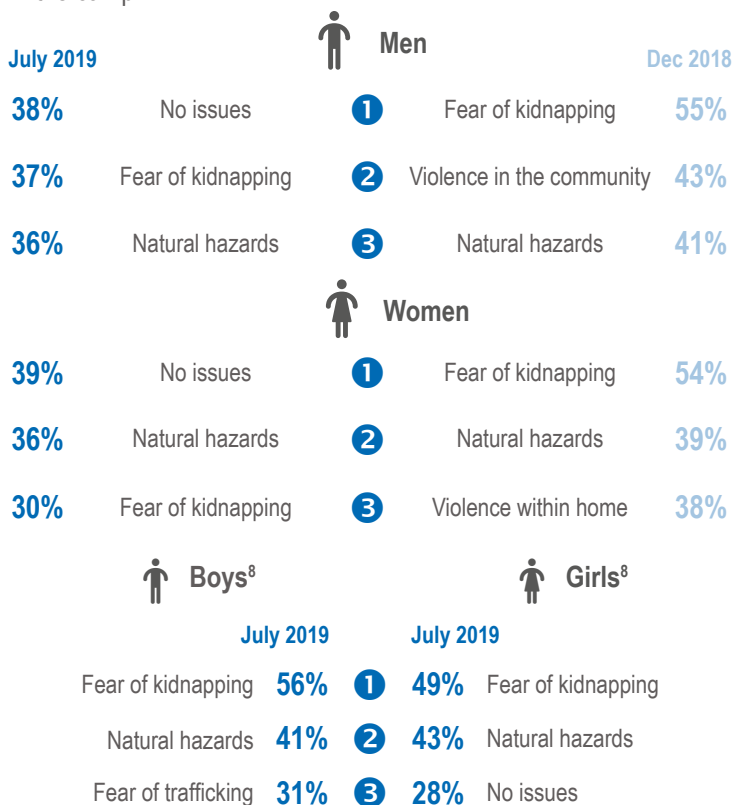
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

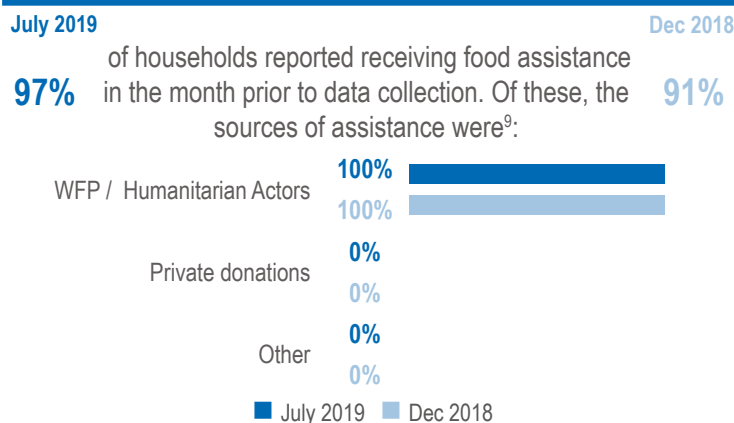
12. This question was asked to a subset of 66 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

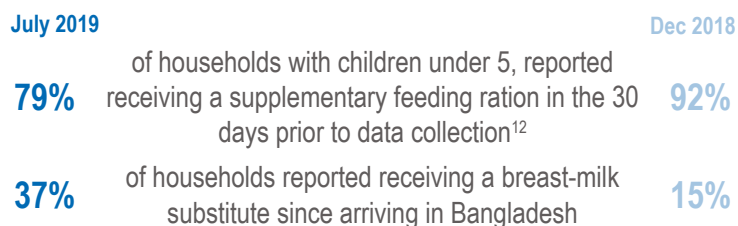
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

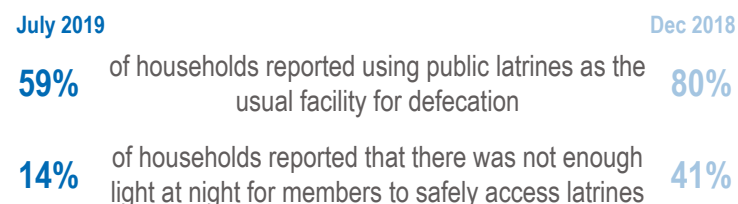
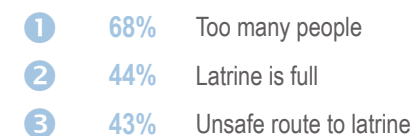


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



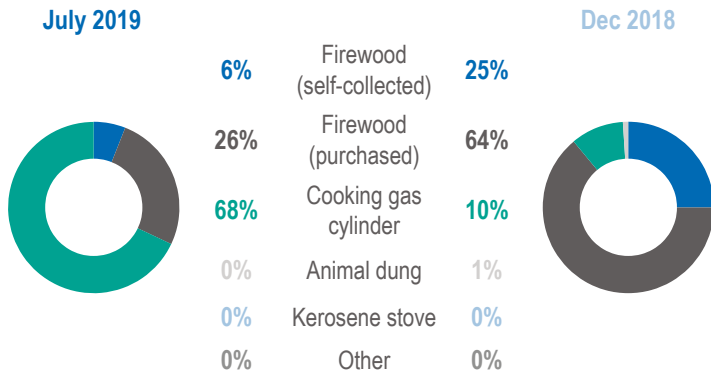
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

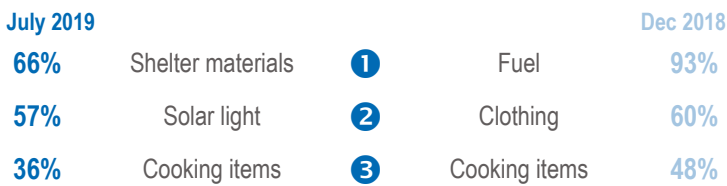
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%** Dec 2018

44% of households reported living in lockable shelters **57%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

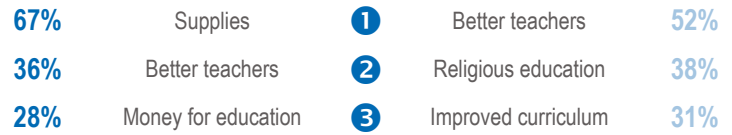


38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

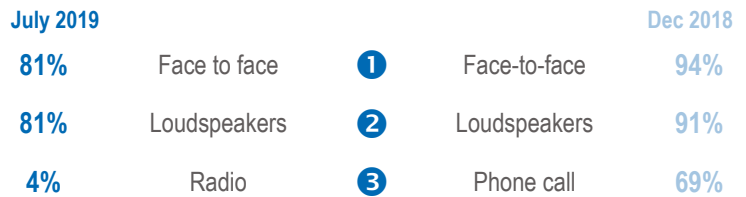
July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **60%** Dec 2018

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



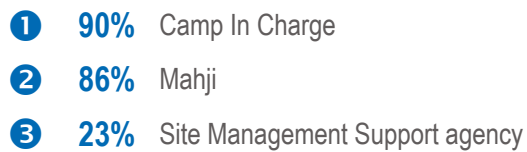
27% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

66% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **3%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **6%** Dec 2018

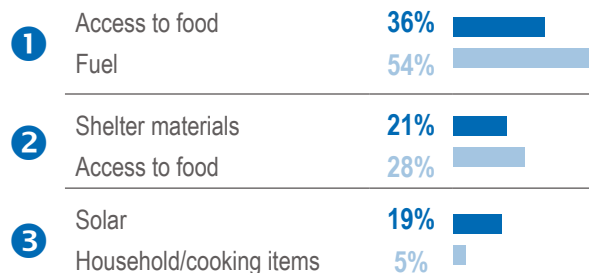
92% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 15 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

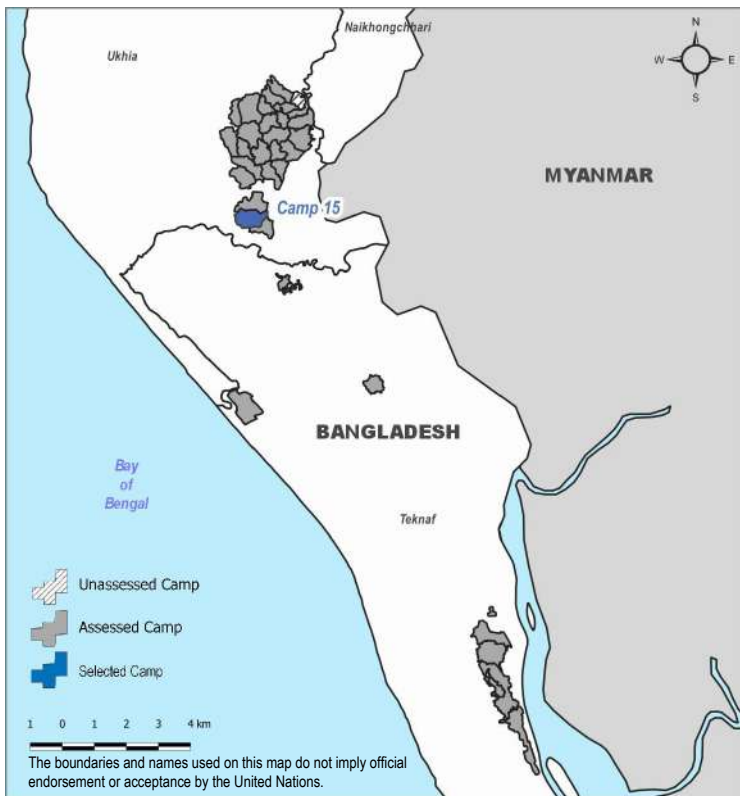
July 2019

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 15, where 109 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.



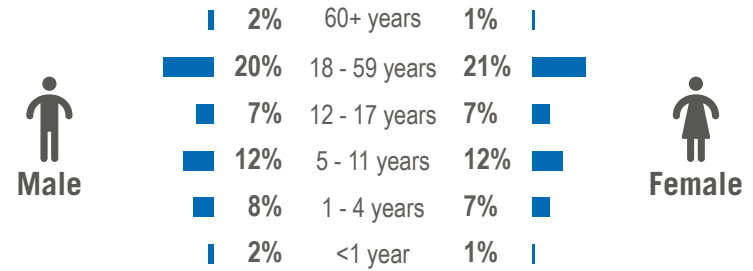
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / Christian Aid
Population (individuals) ¹	49,442
Population (families) ¹	11,174
Camp Area	0.99 km ²
Population density	49,855 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.4** individuals reported per household

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	5%	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	29%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018	
55%	Improved paths and roads	1	Improved paths and roads	44%
45%	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	36%
41%	Advice about safety issues	3	Better camp management	33%
38%	Increased community watch groups	4	Information on complaints system	26%
34%	Natural disaster warning system	5	Improved access for vulnerable persons	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>

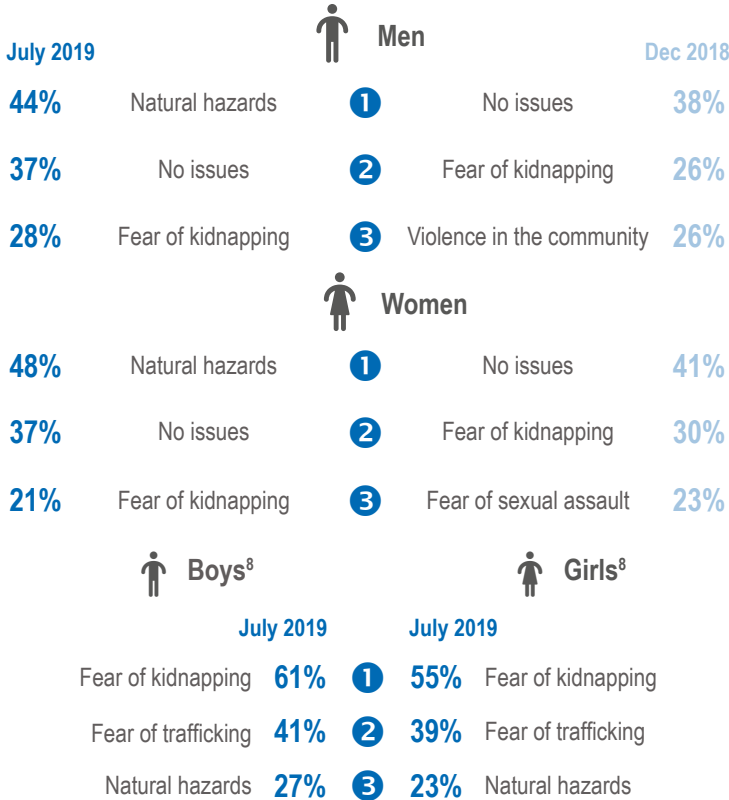
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

72% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

99% 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 shelter⁸

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 76 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

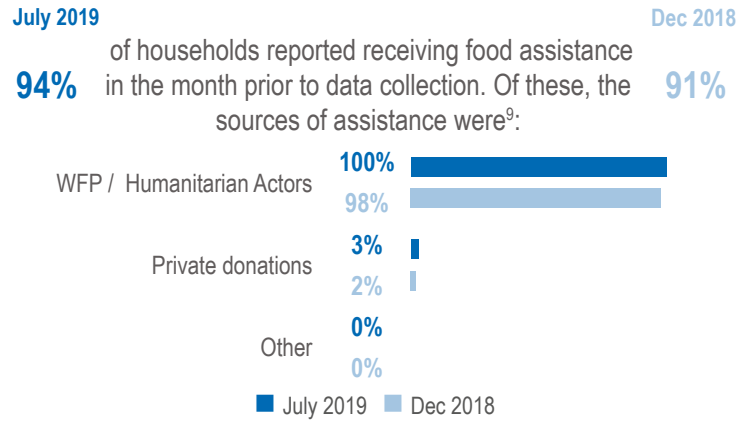
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

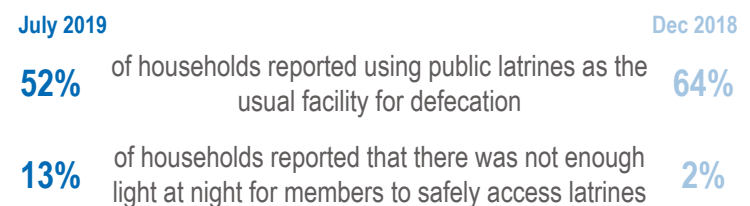
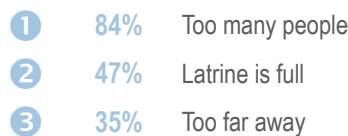


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



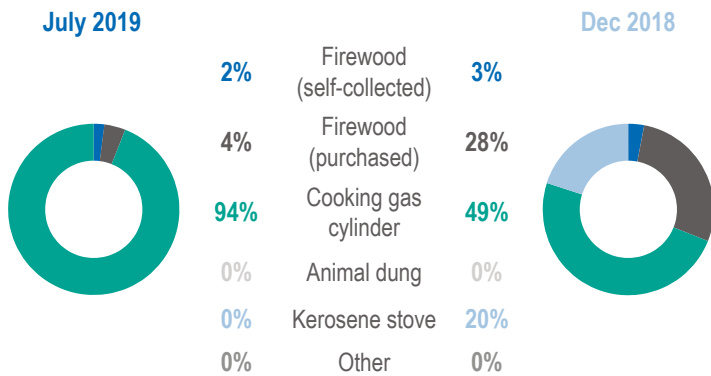
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

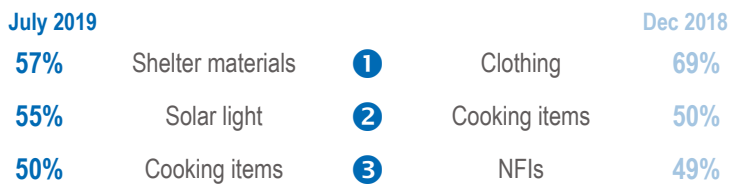
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **65%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



29% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

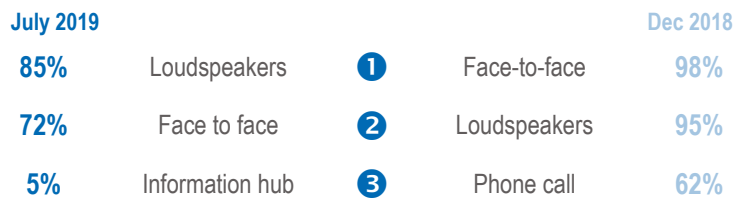
July 2019 **95%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **76%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



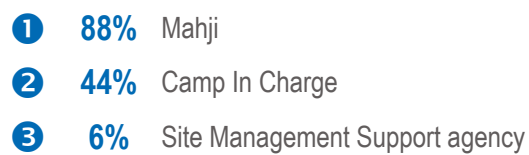
34% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

63% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **1%**

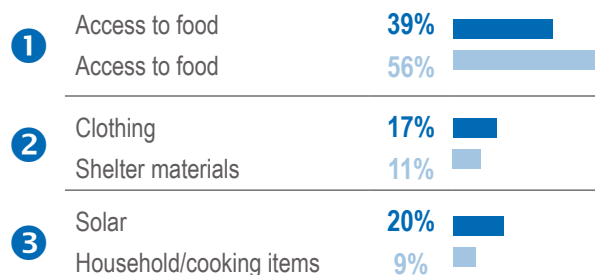
78% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 16 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

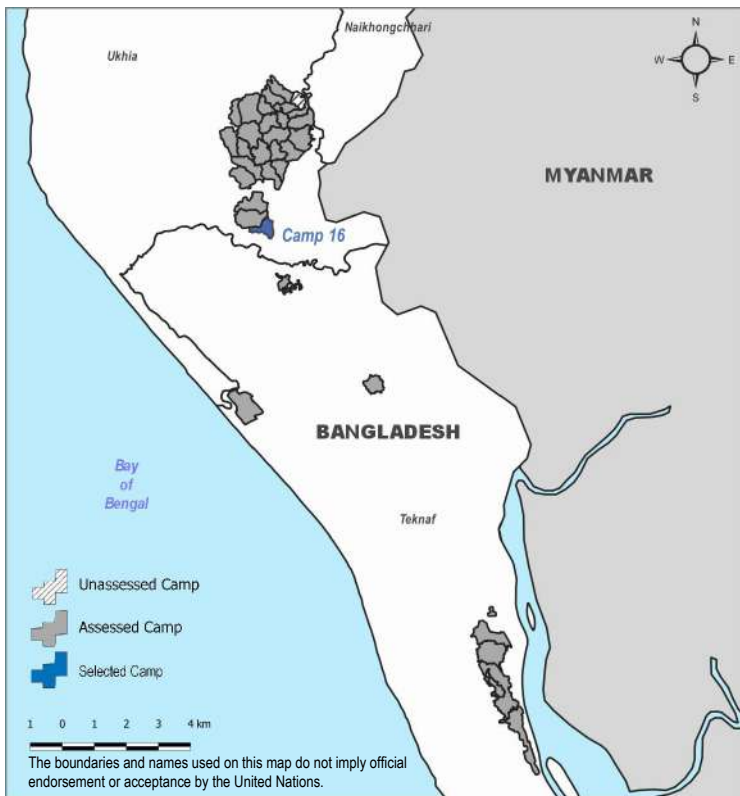
July 2019

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 16, where 94 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

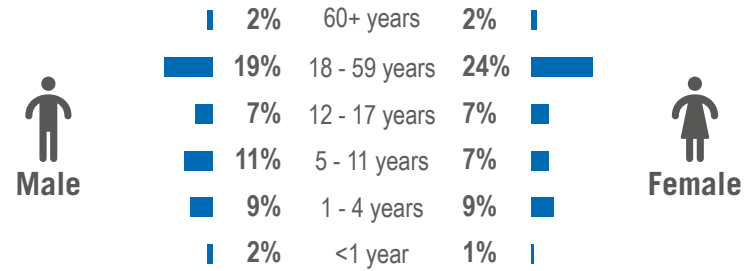


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / CARE
Population (individuals) ¹	21,639
Population (families) ¹	4,839
Camp Area	0.52 km ²
Population density	41,526 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	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	3%	Single female parent	14%
Families with PSN	27%		

97% 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:

July 2019		Dec 2018
64%	Improved paths and roads	61%
47%	Increased community watch groups	55%
38%	Advice about safety issues	41%
31%	Better camp management	27%
16%	Natural disaster warning system	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>

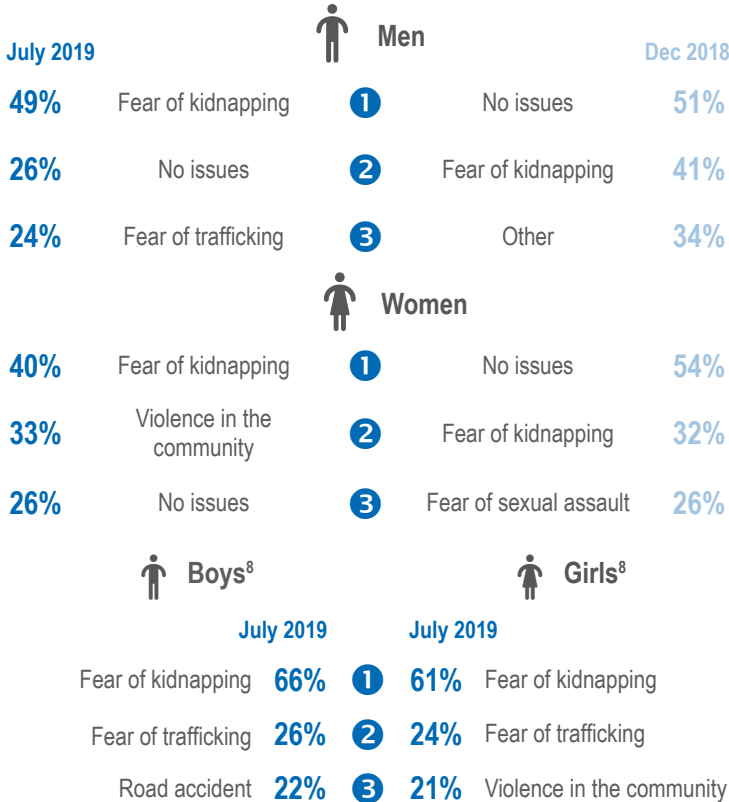
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

95% 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 shelter⁸

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'.

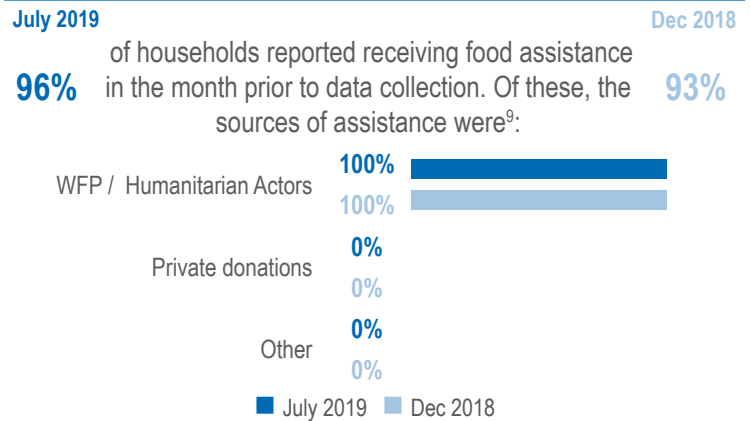
11. This question was asked to a subset of 81 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

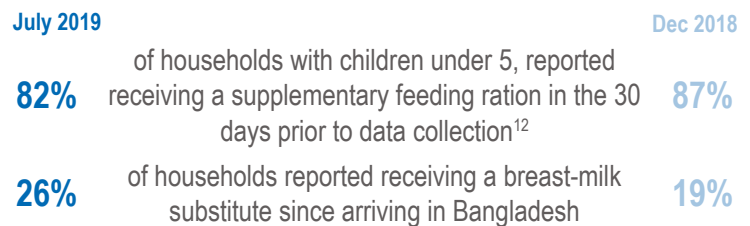
13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

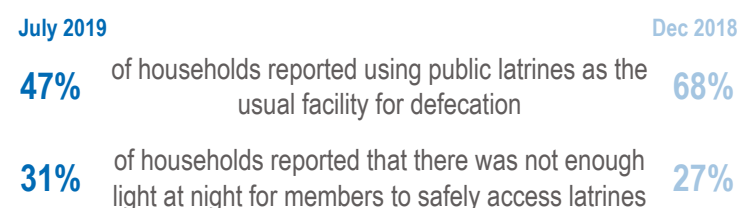
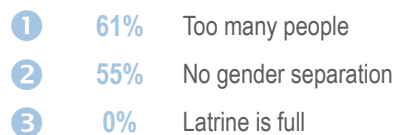


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



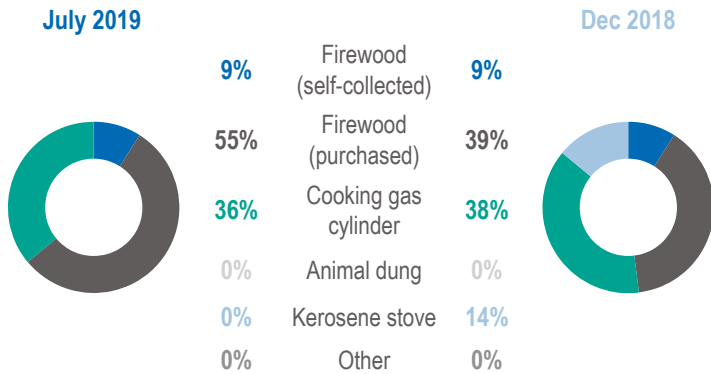
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **98%**

July 2019 **51%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **67%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

July 2019 **30%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



July 2019 **51%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

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'.

Education

July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **76%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



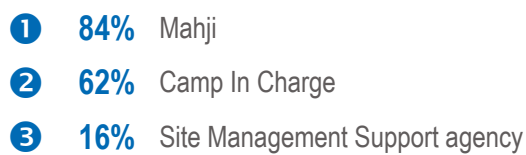
July 2019 **51%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **73%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **4%**

July 2019 **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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018



Settlement and Protection Profiling

Camp 17 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

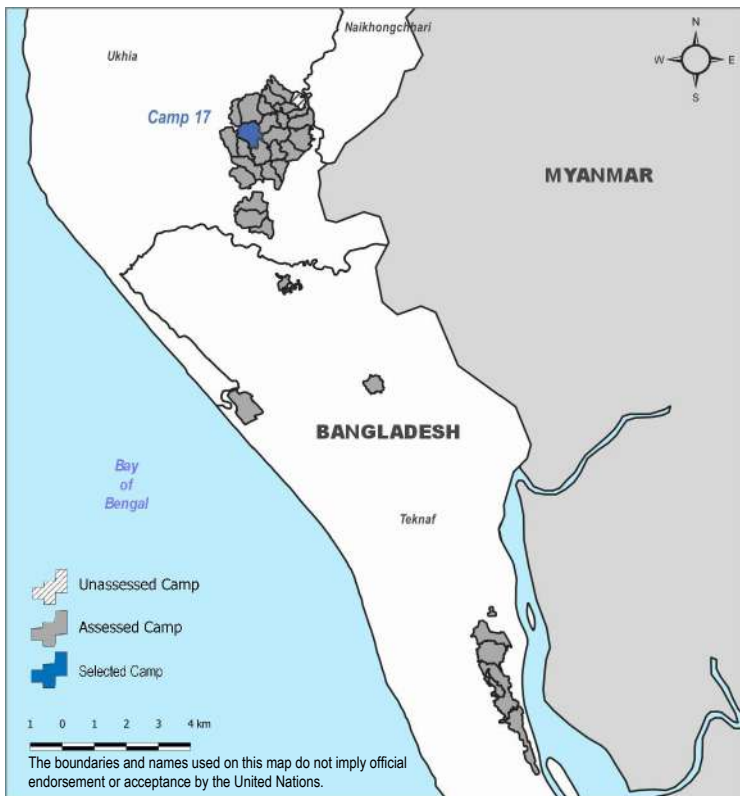
July 2019

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 17, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

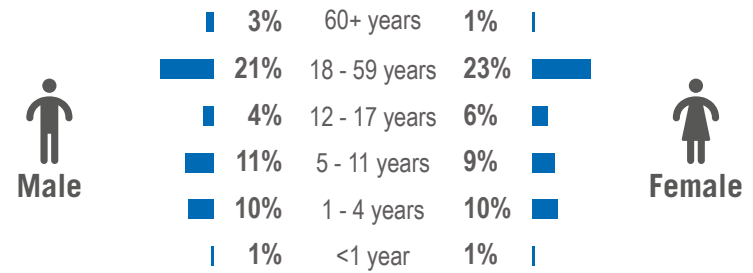


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ACTED
Population (individuals) ¹	15,472
Population (families) ¹	3,649
Camp Area	0.95 km ²
Population density	16,216 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.7** individuals reported per household

11% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	3%	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	17%
Families with PSN	30%		

89% 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:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
72%	Improved paths and roads ①	61%
40%	Better camp management ②	50%
34%	Advice about safety issues ③	43%
32%	Natural disaster warning system ④	23%
29%	Increased community watch groups ⑤	20%

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>

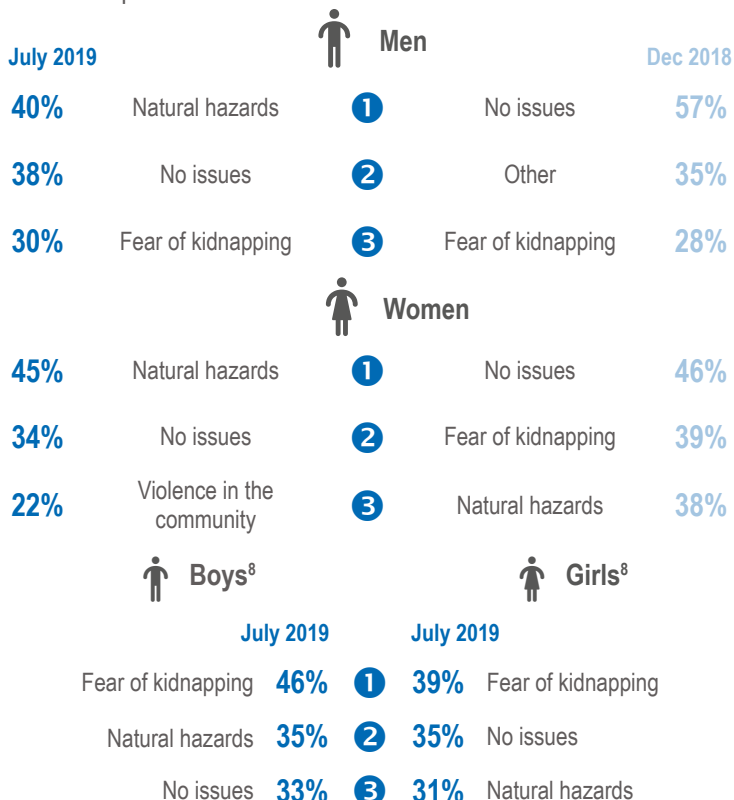
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Army

91% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

83% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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 32 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

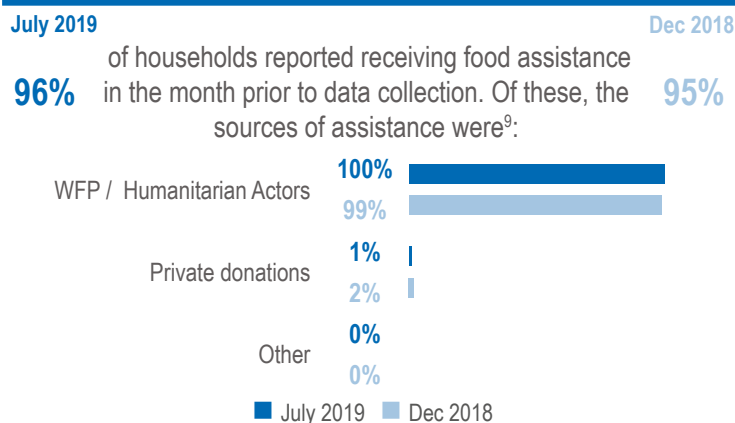
12. This question was asked to a subset of 62 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

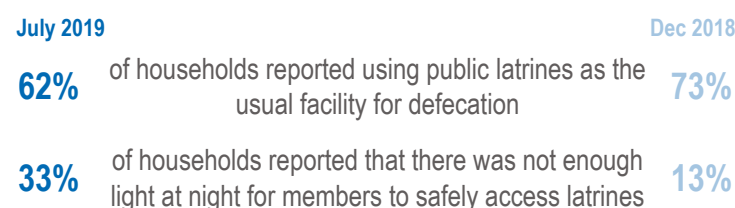
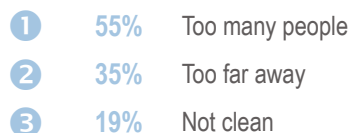


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



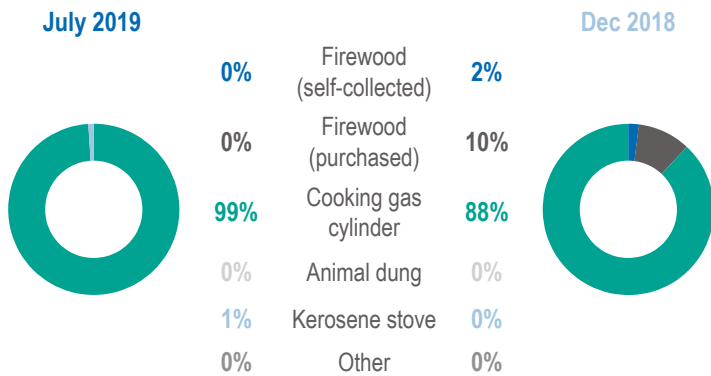
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **100%**

71% of households reported living in lockable shelters **94%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
71%	Solar light	1	83%
53%	Shelter materials	2	62%
46%	Cooking items	3	51%

Health

35% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
52%	Crowded	1	54%
43%	Supplies unavailable	2	53%
33%	Clinic too far away	3	29%

33% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

96% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **85%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
66%	Supplies	1	56%
41%	Better teachers	2	48%
34%	Money for education	3	48%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
81%	Face to face	1	81%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	76%
3%	Radio	3	64%

41% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

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

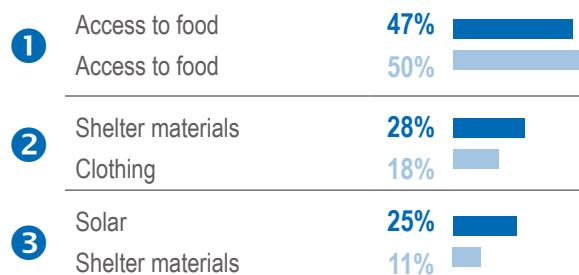
71% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:

1	92%	Mahji
2	52%	Camp In Charge
3	8%	Religious leaders

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 18 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

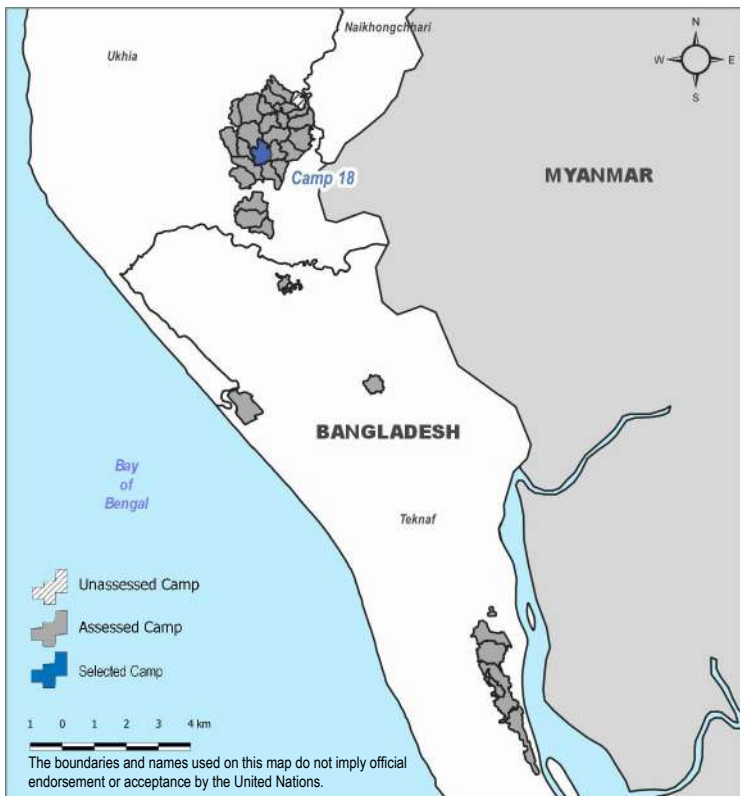
July 2019

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 18, where 103 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

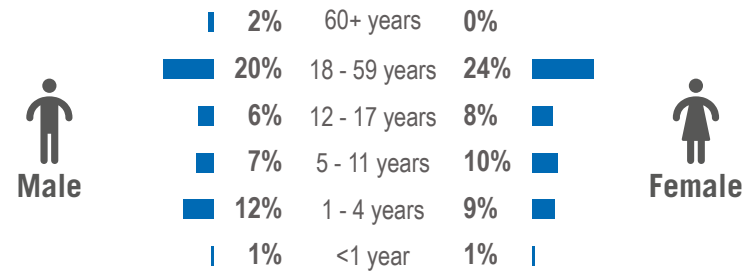


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	27,220
Population (families) ¹	6,655
Camp Area	0.75 km ²
Population density	36,212 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



53% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

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

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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	32%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019			Dec 2018
53%	Improved paths and roads	1 Advice about safety issues	49%
46%	Advice about safety issues	2 Improved paths and roads	41%
37%	Natural disaster warning system	3 Natural disaster warning systems	38%
35%	Better camp management	4 Improved access for vulnerable persons	22%
33%	Increased community watch groups	5 Locks for shelters	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>

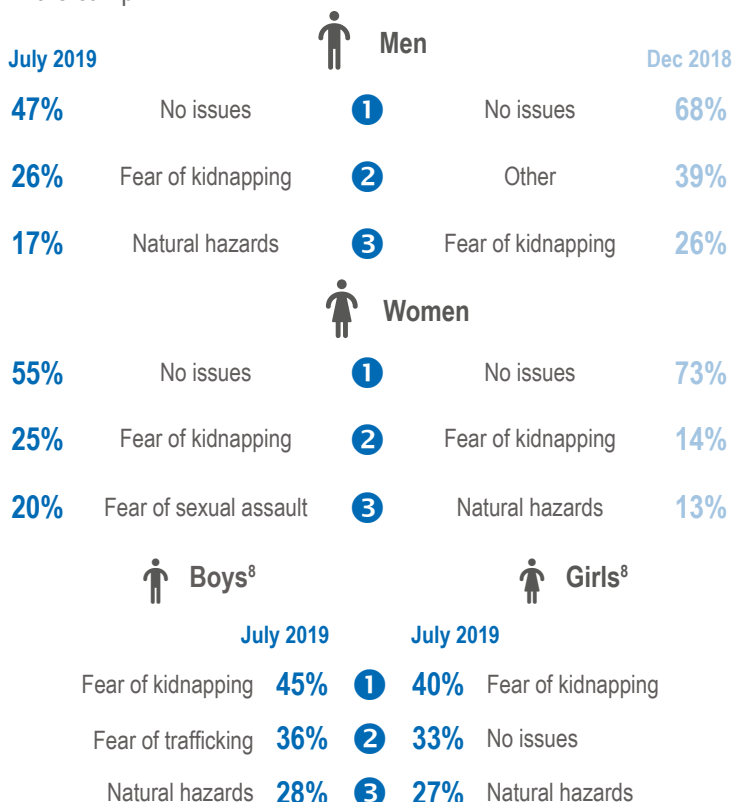
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Army

65% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

93% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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.

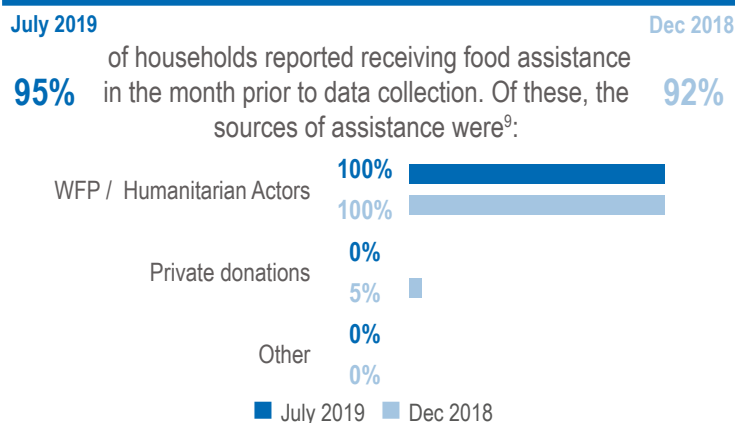
12. This question was asked to a subset of 75 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

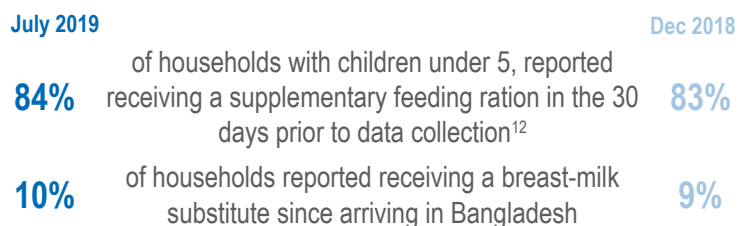
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

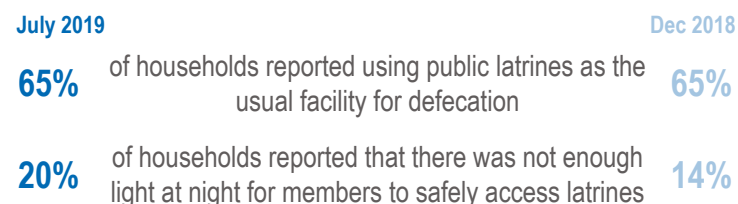
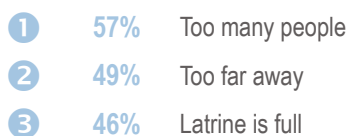


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



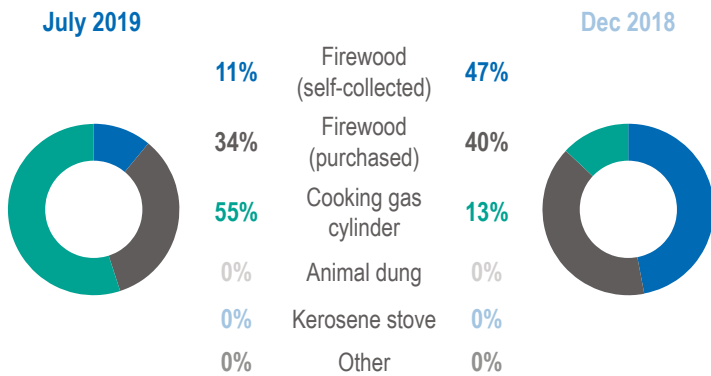
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

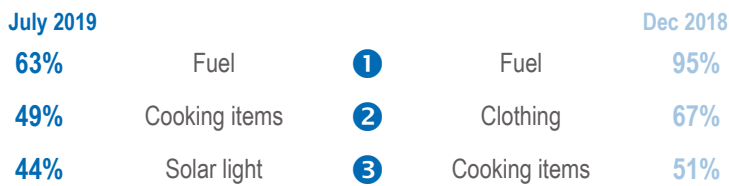
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



96% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **94%**

82% of households reported living in lockable shelters **76%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



52% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

95% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **89%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



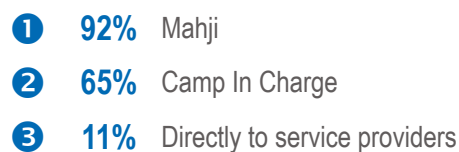
49% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **4%**

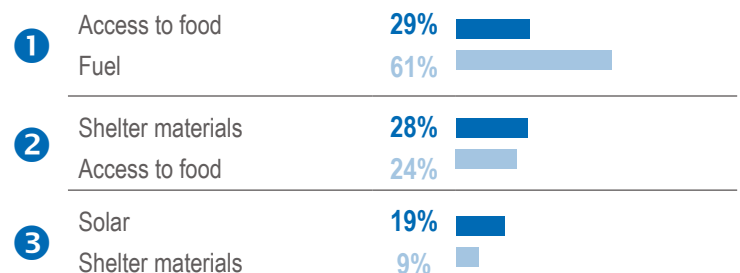
76% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 19 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

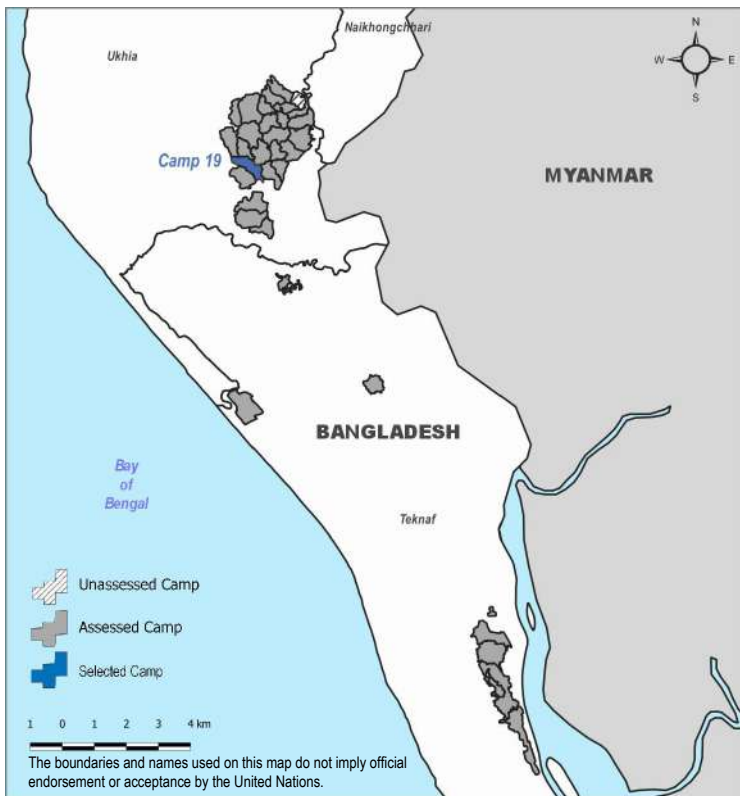
July 2019

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 19, where 101 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

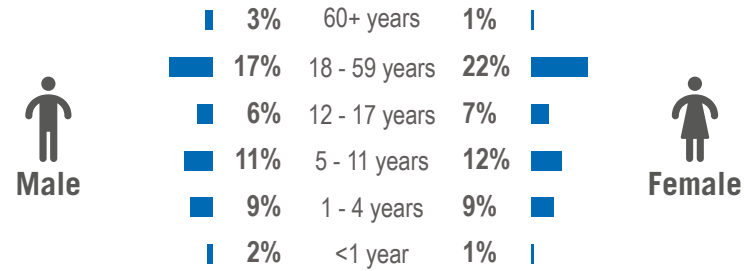


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	20,852
Population (families) ¹	4,816
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	27,198 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18
80% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.4** individuals reported per household

12% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
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	2%	Single female parent	16%
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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
65% Improved paths and roads	79% Improved paths and roads
50% Advice about safety issues	60% Advice about safety issues
44% Increased community watch groups	41% Natural disaster warning systems
23% Natural disaster warning system	32% Better camp management
18% Better camp management	31% Locks for shelters

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>

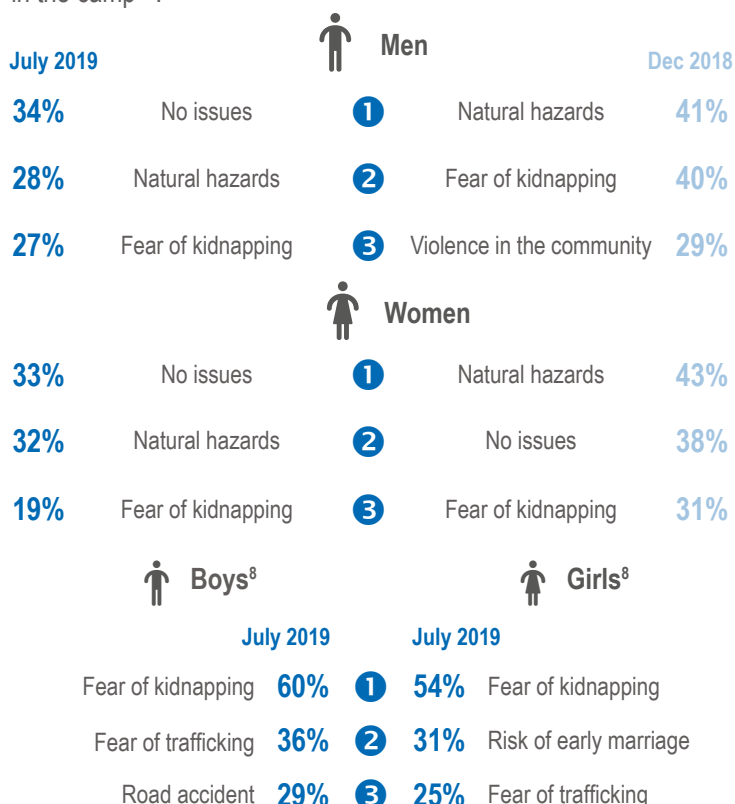
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Community members	Army

83% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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 shelter⁸

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.

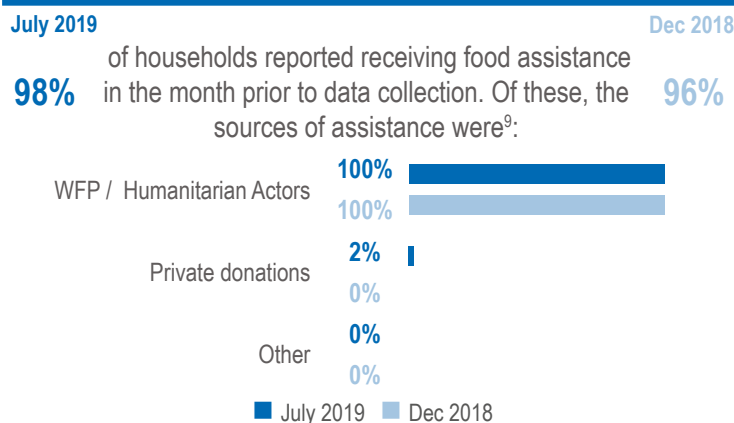
12. This question was asked to a subset of 71 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

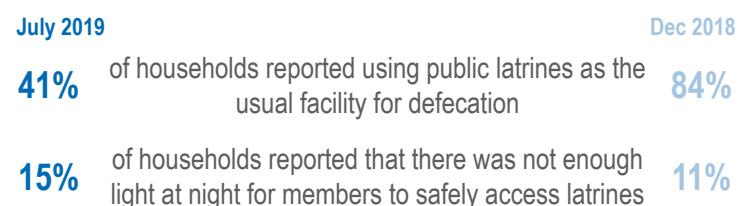
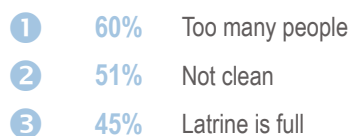


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



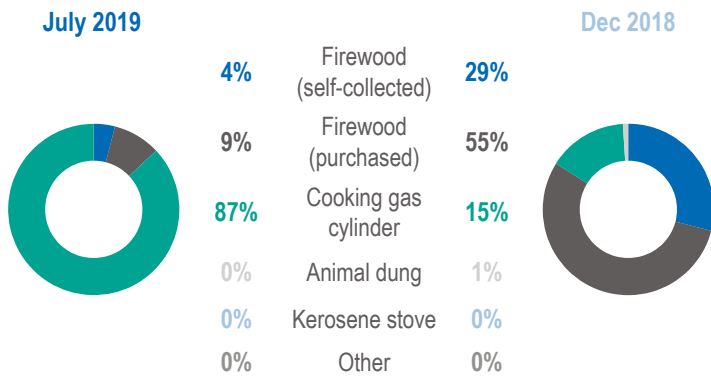
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

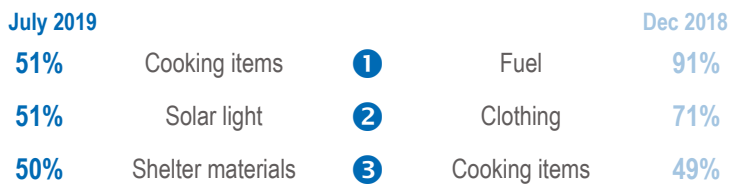
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **94%**

54% of households reported living in lockable shelters **76%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

23% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



45% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

97% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **93%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



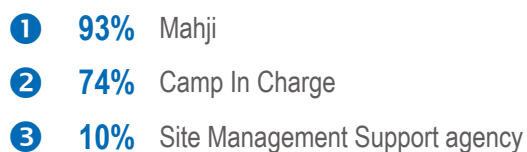
50% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

67% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

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

86% 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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 20 Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

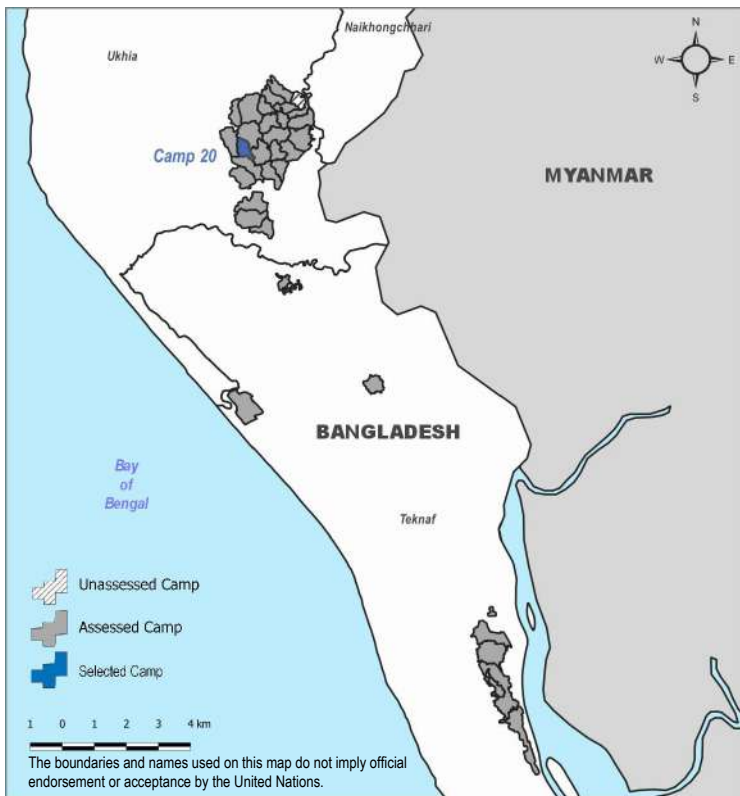
July 2019

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 20, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.



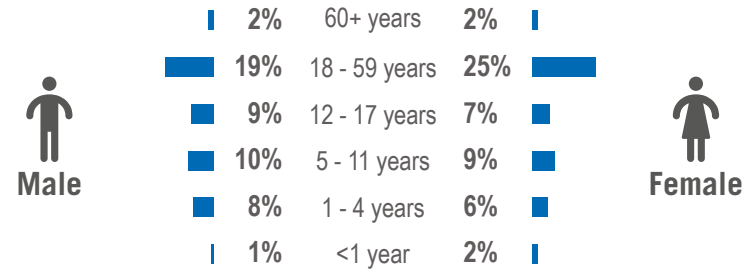
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / PUI
Population (individuals) ¹	7,180
Population (families) ¹	1,735
Camp Area	0.49 km ²
Population density	14,680 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



52% of individuals are under 18
79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.5** individuals reported per household

9% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	1%	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	4%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	32%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
65%	Improved paths and roads ①	Improved paths and roads 64%
46%	Advice about safety issues ②	Advice about safety issues 48%
40%	Increased community watch groups ③	Natural disaster warning systems 44%
23%	Better camp management ④	Better camp management 29%
19%	Natural disaster warning system ⑤	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>

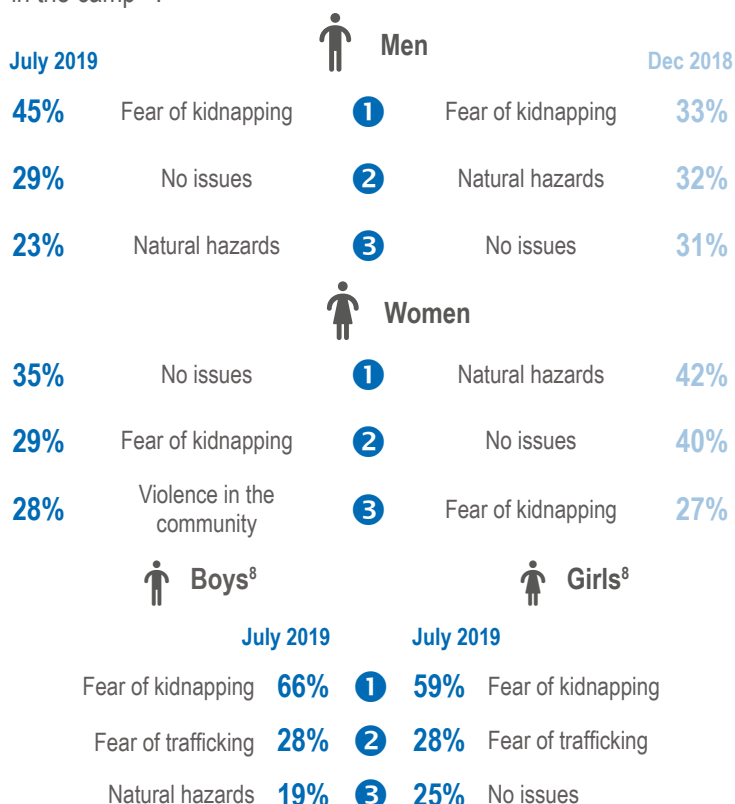
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

88% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

94% 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 shelter⁸

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 34 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

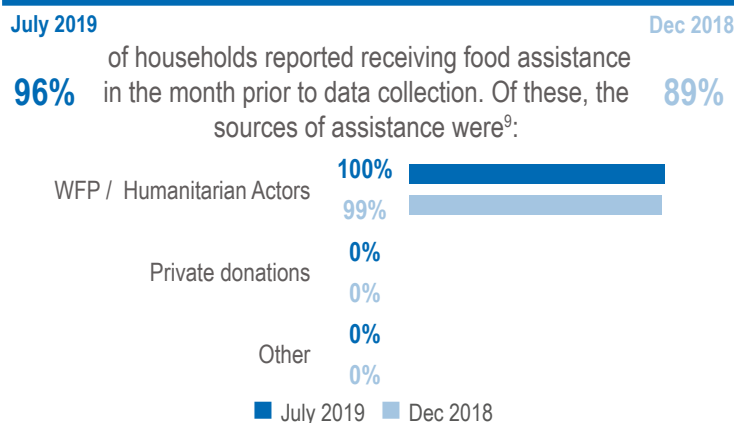
12. This question was asked to a subset of 55 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

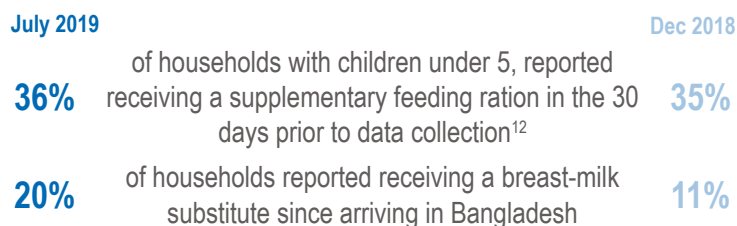
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

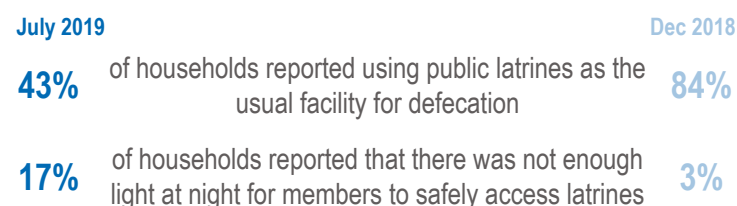
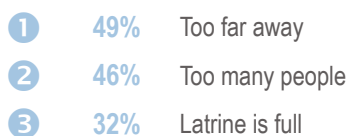


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



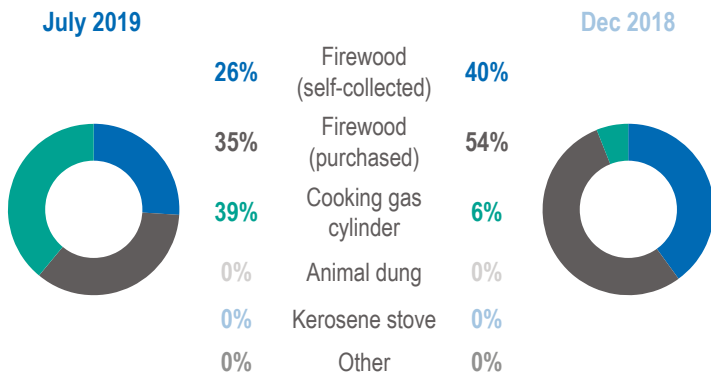
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

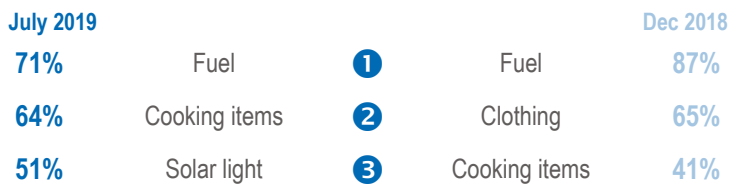
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **94%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

78% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **58%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



48% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **88%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



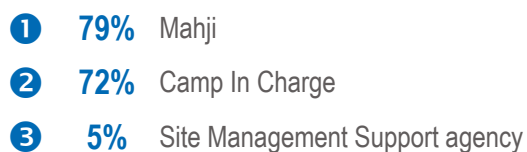
56% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

64% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **10%**

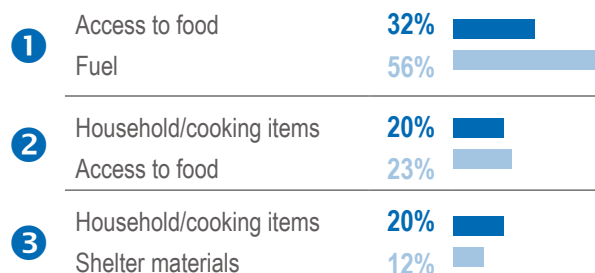
67% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 20e Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

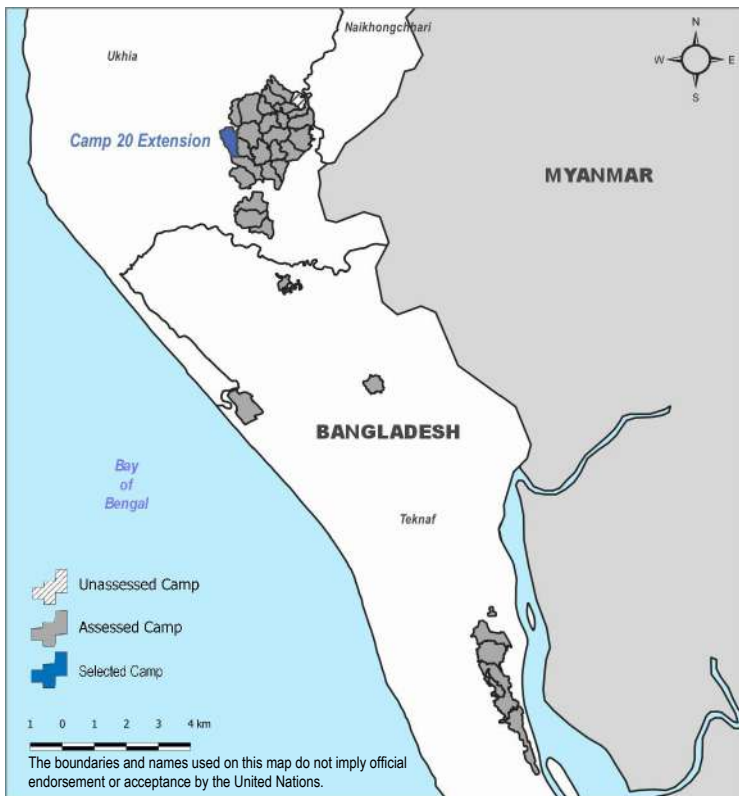
July 2019

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 20e, where 87 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

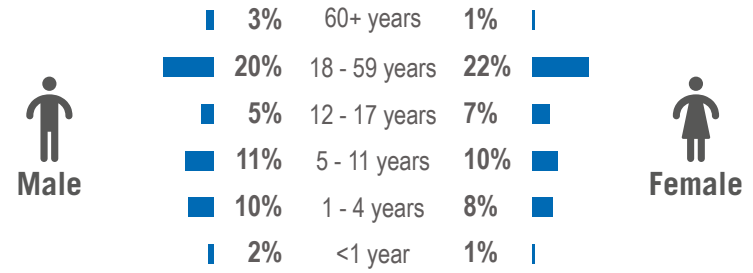


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	3,992
Population (families) ¹	976
Camp Area	0.77 km ²
Population density	5,191 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



54% of individuals are under 18
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

3% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	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	4%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	28%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
57% Advice about safety issues	82% Improved paths and roads
48% Improved paths and roads	70% Advice about safety issues
39% Better camp management	47% Natural disaster warning systems
37% Increased community watch groups	31% Locks for shelters
32% Natural disaster warning system	24% Better camp management

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>

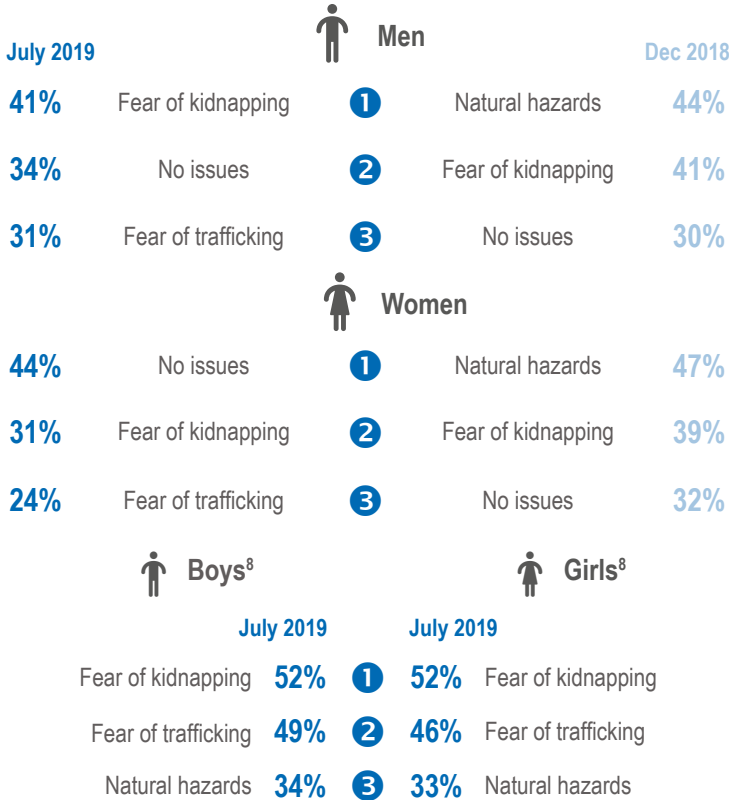
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Friends	Army	Imam	Army	Army

70% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

100% 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 shelter⁸

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 47 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

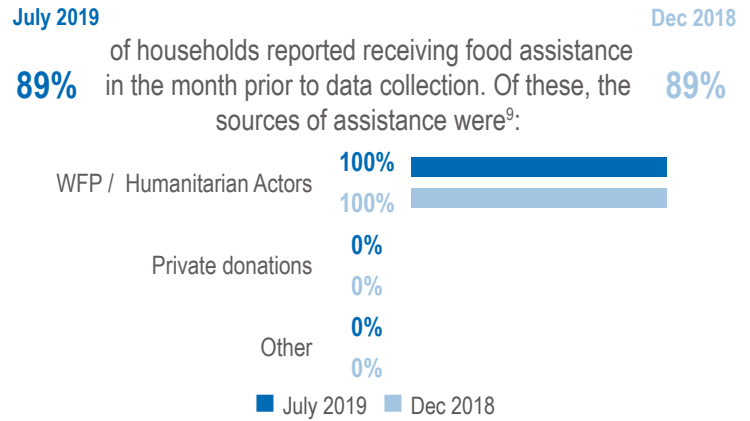
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

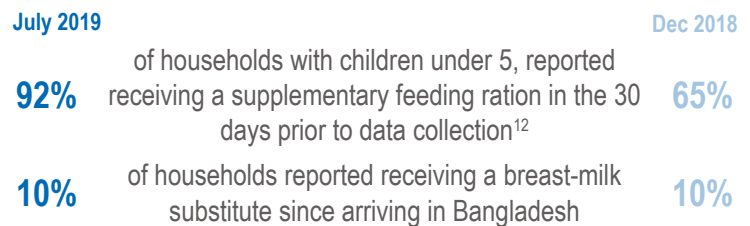
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

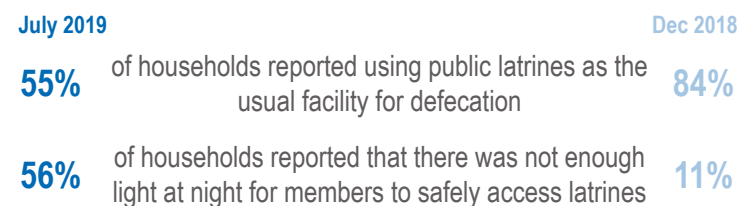
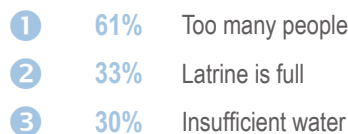


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



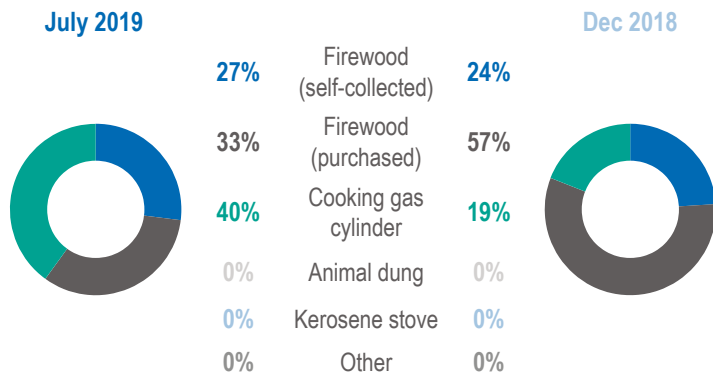
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

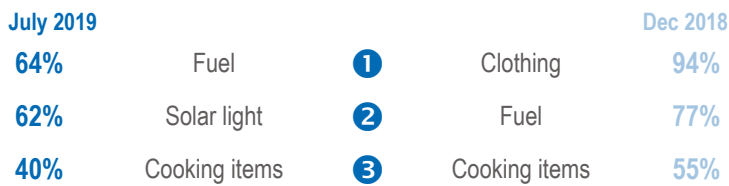
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

July 2019 **72%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **76%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

July 2019 **29%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



July 2019 **41%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **98%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **88%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



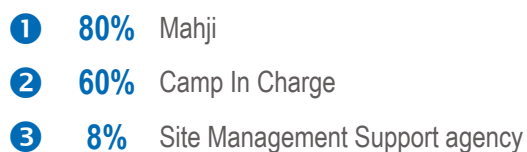
July 2019 **53%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **55%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **5%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **9%**

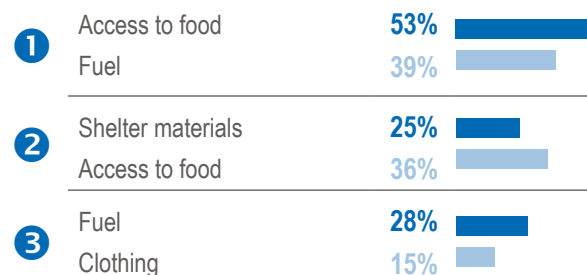
July 2019 **81%** of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 21 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

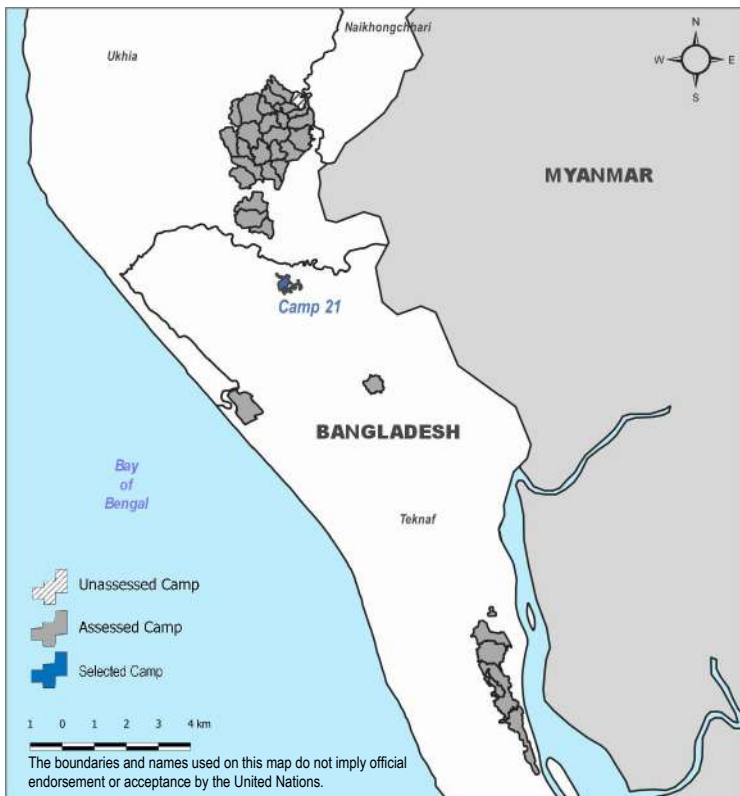
July 2019

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 21, where 98 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

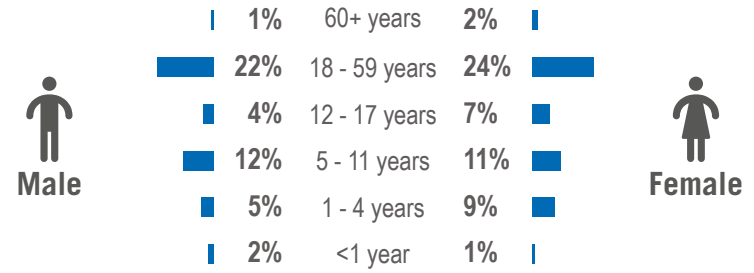


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	12,281
Population (families) ¹	3,011
Camp Area	0.38 km ²
Population density	32,245 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



51% of individuals are under 18
76% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.8** individuals reported per household

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	16%
Families with PSN	29%		

81% 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:

July 2019	Dec 2018
51% Improved paths and roads	53% Advice about safety issues
50% Advice about safety issues	44% Improved paths and roads
48% Better camp management	43% Better camp management
22% Natural disaster warning system	24% Increased policing
21% Increased community watch groups	19% Natural disaster warning systems

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>

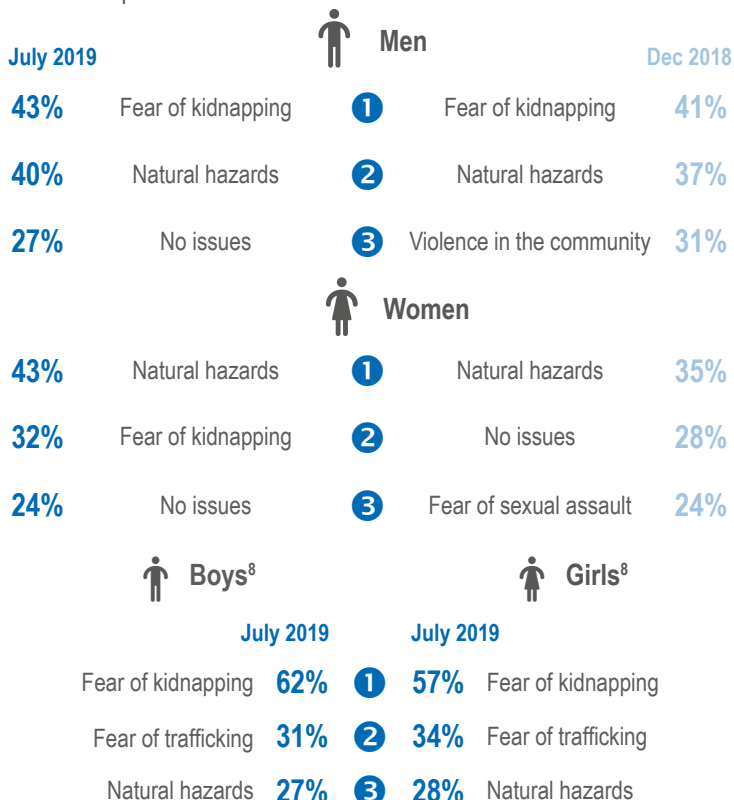
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Mahji	Army
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
3	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

79% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

82% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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 83 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

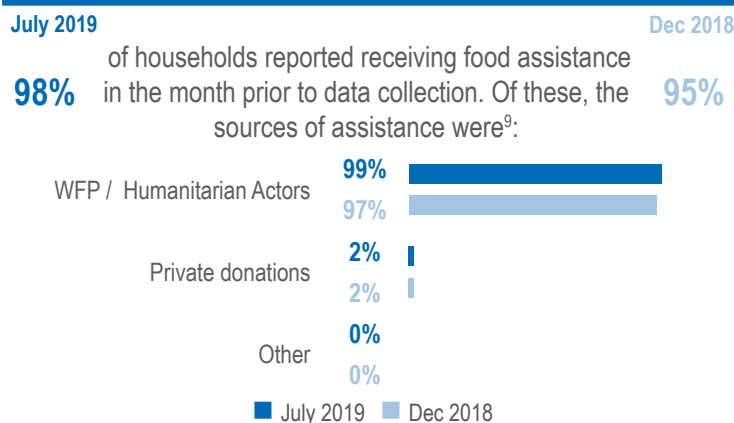
12. This question was asked to a subset of 64 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

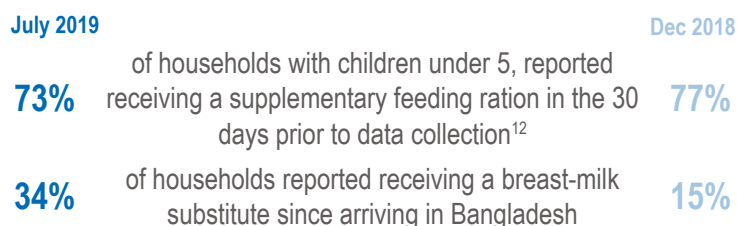
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

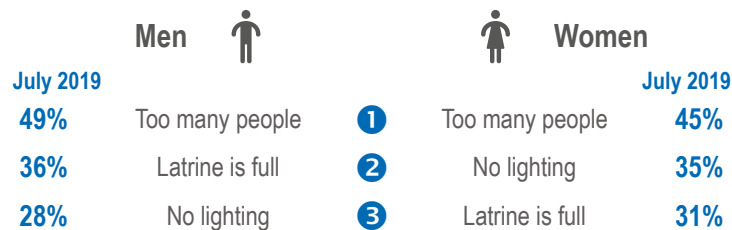


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

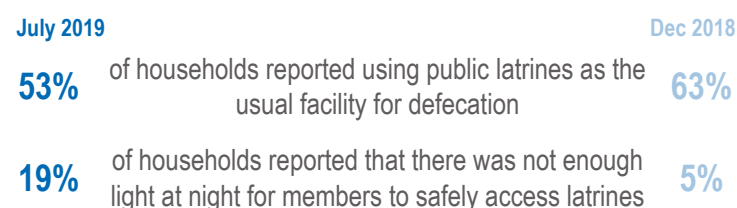
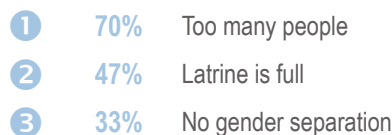


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



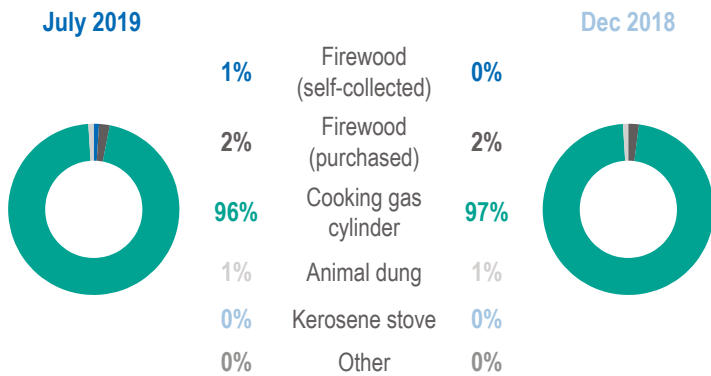
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

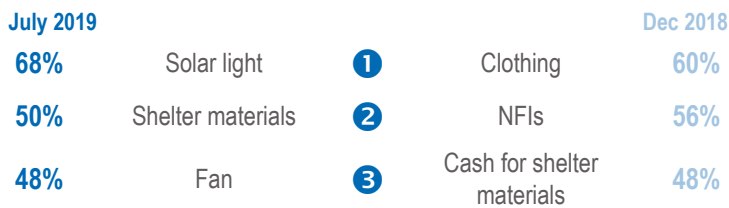
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

July 2019 **70%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **89%**

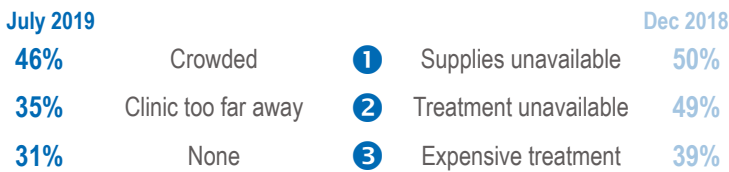
Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

July 2019 **30%** of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



July 2019 **47%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **84%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **81%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



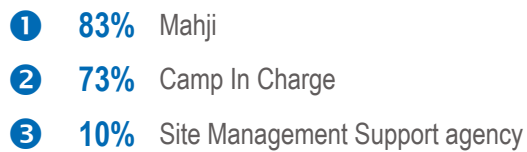
July 2019 **39%** of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

July 2019 **71%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **3%**

July 2019 **76%** 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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 22 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

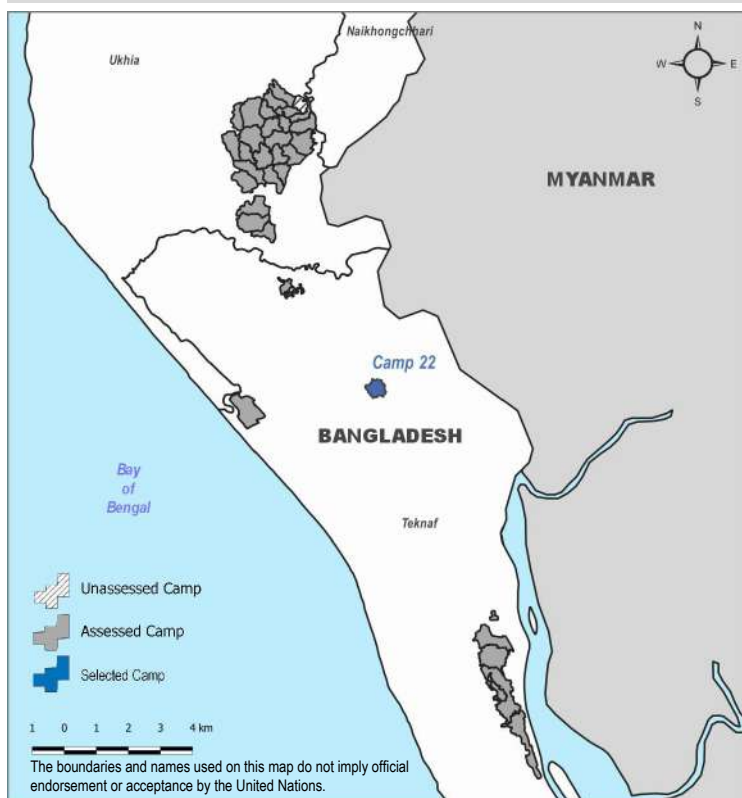
July 2019

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 22, where 104 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

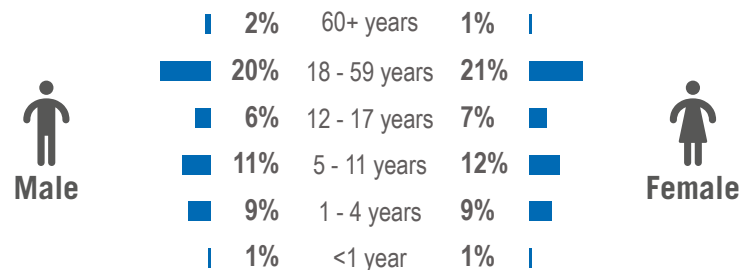


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	22,206
Population (families) ¹	4,583
Camp Area	0.56 km ²
Population density	39,862 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



56% of individuals are under 18
78% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.3** individuals reported per household

7% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	13%
Families with PSN	24%		

98% 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:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
55%	Improved paths and roads	65%
45%	Increased community watch groups	51%
37%	Better camp management	44%
31%	Advice about safety issues	32%
22%	Increased policing	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>

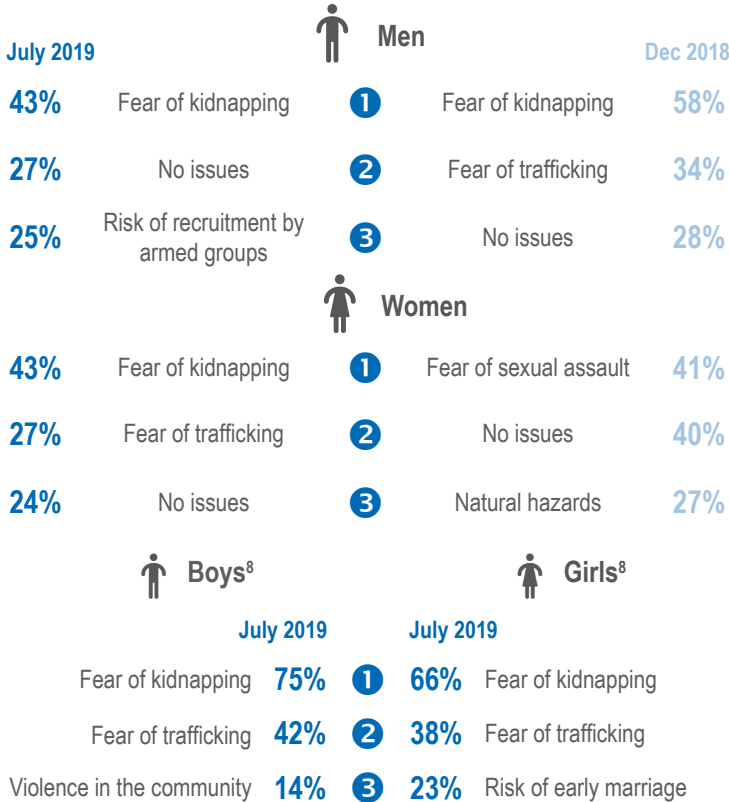
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Mahji	Army
②	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji
③	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

92% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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 79 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

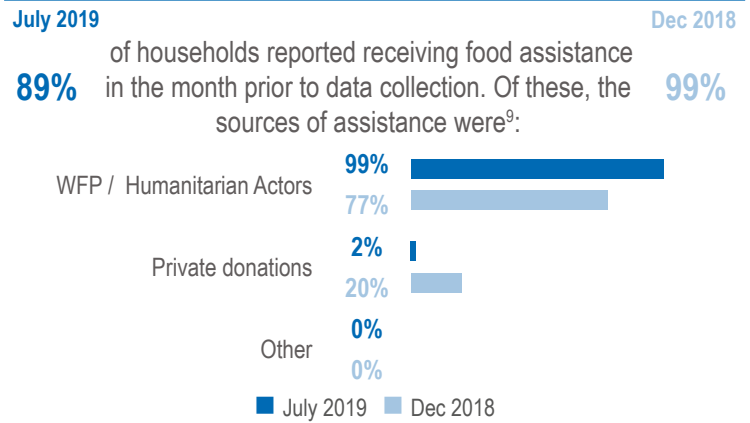
12. This question was asked to a subset of 73 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

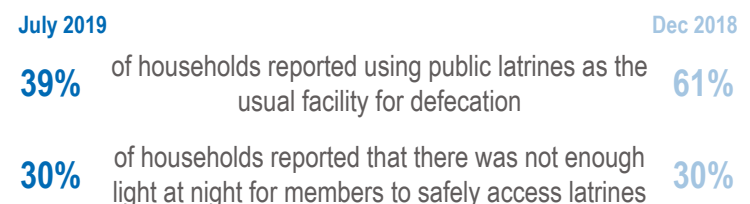
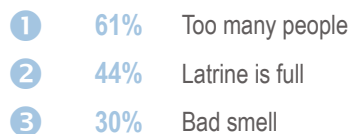


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



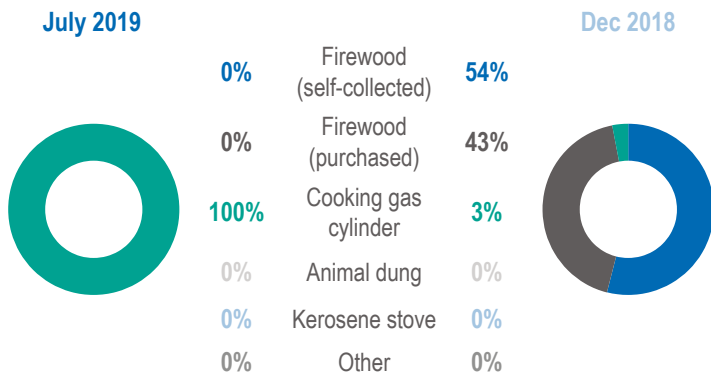
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

51% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **62%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
87% Solar light 1	93% Fuel
63% Fan 2	49% NFIs
40% Shelter materials 3	41% Clothing

Health

24% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019	Dec 2018
58% Crowded 1	68% Treatment unavailable
38% Supplies unavailable 2	63% Supplies unavailable
20% Clinic too far away 3	35% Expensive treatment

46% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **92%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **73%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

68% Supplies 1	58% Better teachers
45% Better teachers 2	38% Religious education
33% Money for education 3	35% Improved curriculum

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019	Dec 2018
98% Face to face 1	99% Face-to-face
58% Loudspeakers 2	91% Loudspeakers
4% Information hub 3	77% Phone call

45% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

81% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **0%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **1%**

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 camps¹⁷:

1 81% Mahji
2 64% Camp In Charge
3 7% Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 23 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

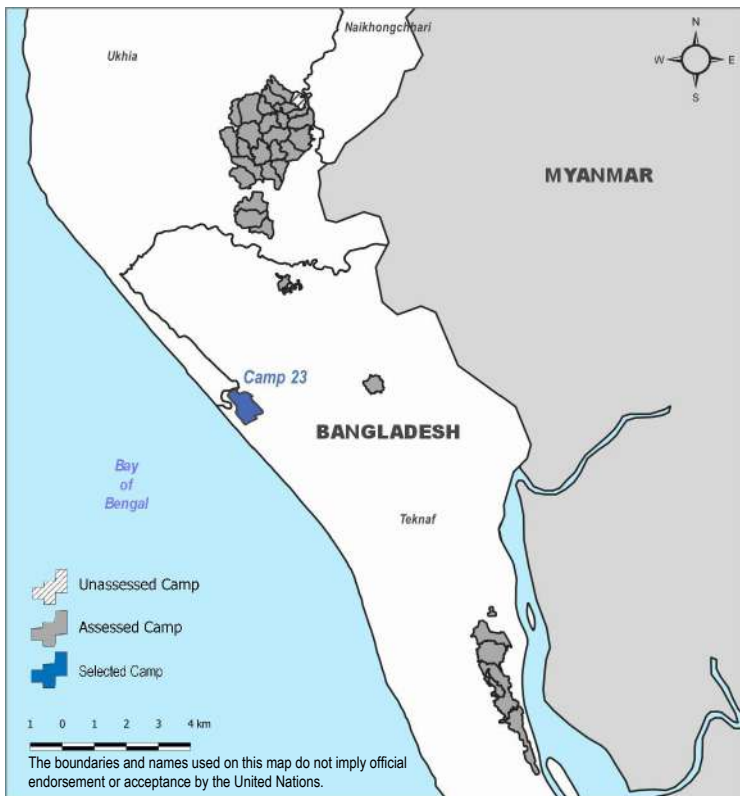
July 2019

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 23, where 93 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

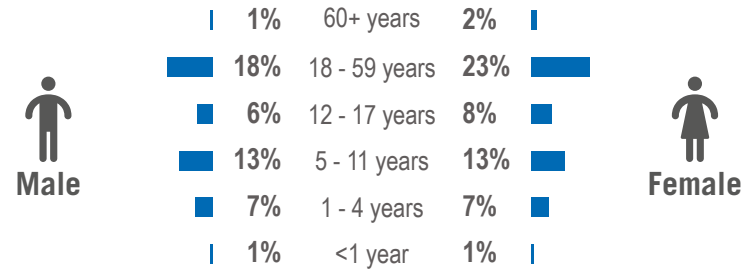


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	11,012
Population (families) ¹	2,672
Camp Area	2.65 km ²
Population density	4,150 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18
80% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **4.9** individuals reported per household

2% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	2%	Single male parent with infants	0%
Serious medical condition	3%	Single female parent	29%
Families with PSN	39%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
63%	Advice about safety issues	Improved paths and roads 48%
45%	Better camp management	Advice about safety issues 42%
42%	Increased community watch groups	Natural disaster warning systems 27%
28%	Natural disaster warning system	Better camp management 21%
25%	Improved paths and roads	Improved access for vulnerable persons 19%

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>

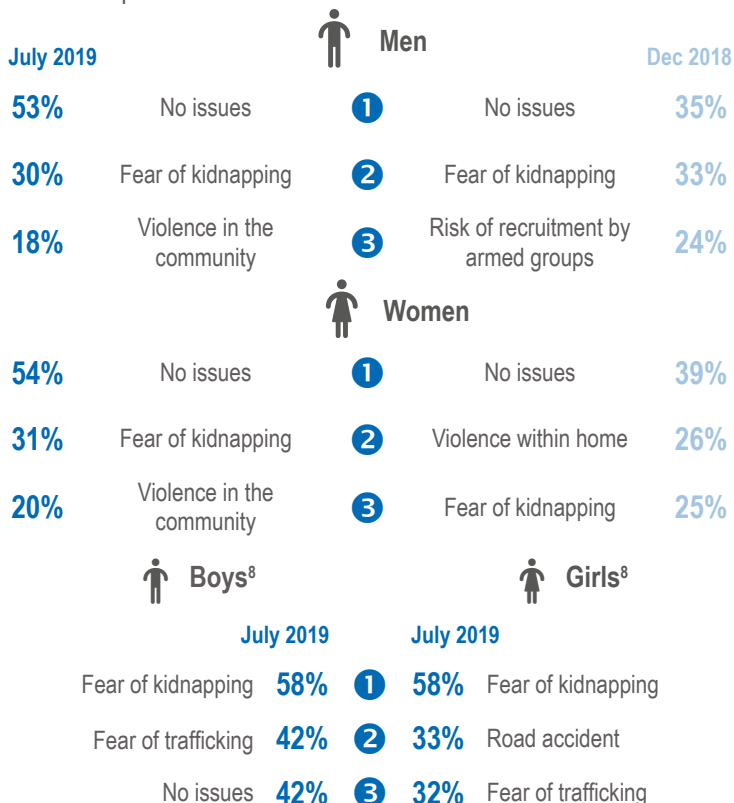
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Mahji	Mahji
2	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Camp-in-Charge	Army
3	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Camp-in-Charge

61% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

90% 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 shelter⁸

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 31 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

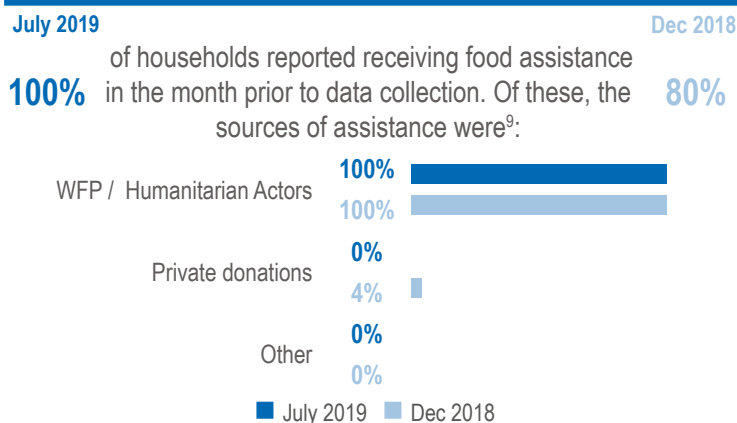
12. This question was asked to a subset of 68 households that contained children under 5.

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



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

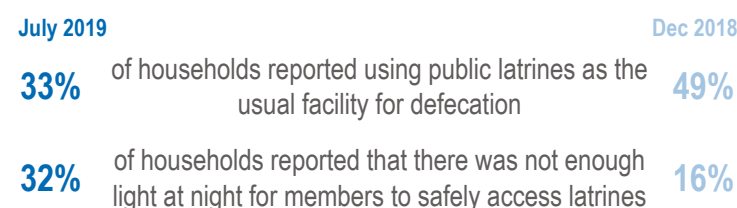
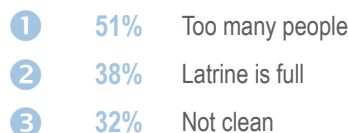


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



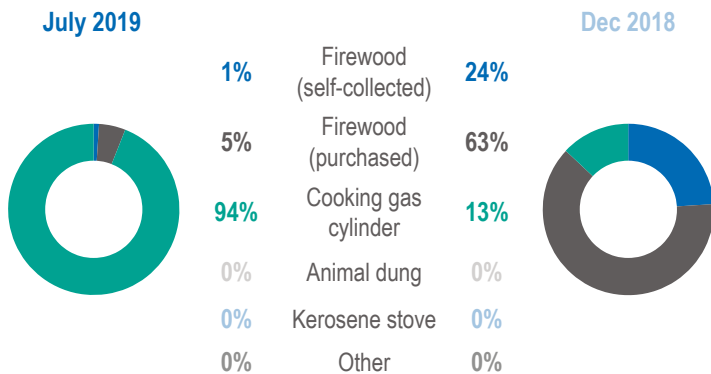
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

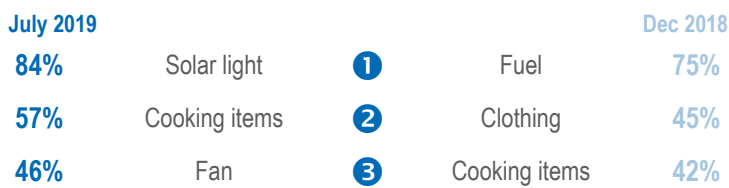
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **99%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **97%**

July 2019 **98%** of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **86%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

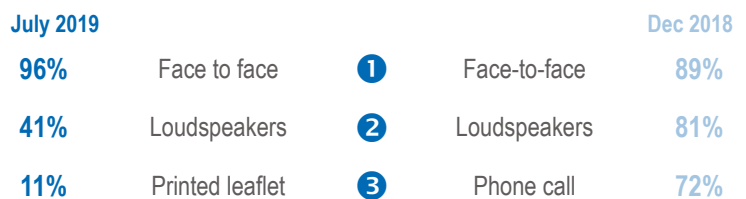
July 2019 **94%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **87%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



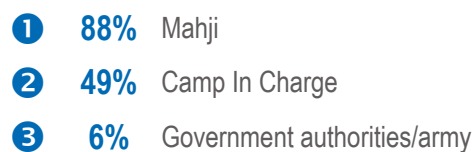
57% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

74% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **2%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **8%**

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 24 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

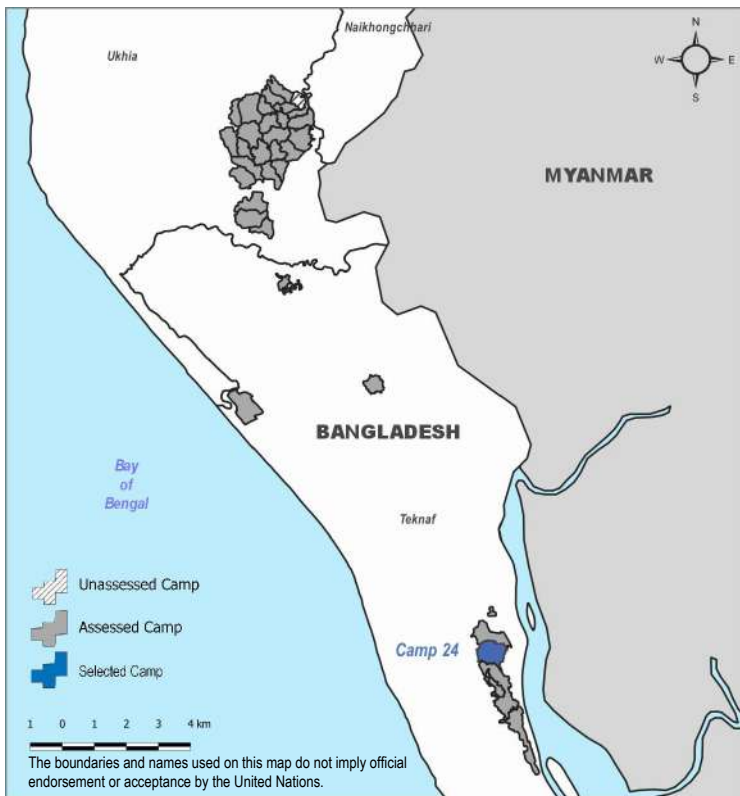
July 2019

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 24, where 95 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.



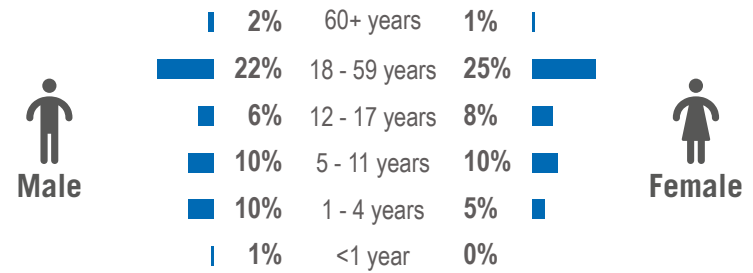
Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	33,714
Population (families) ¹	7,800
Camp Area	1.18 km ²
Population density	28,551 individuals/km ²



Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



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

There is an average of **4.6** individuals reported per household

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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	21%
Families with PSN	34%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
53%	Better camp management ①	Improved paths and roads 70%
46%	Improved paths and roads ②	Advice about safety issues 66%
43%	Increased community watch groups ③	Natural disaster warning systems 38%
29%	Natural disaster warning system ④	Better camp management 30%
23%	Advice about safety issues ⑤	Increased policing 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>

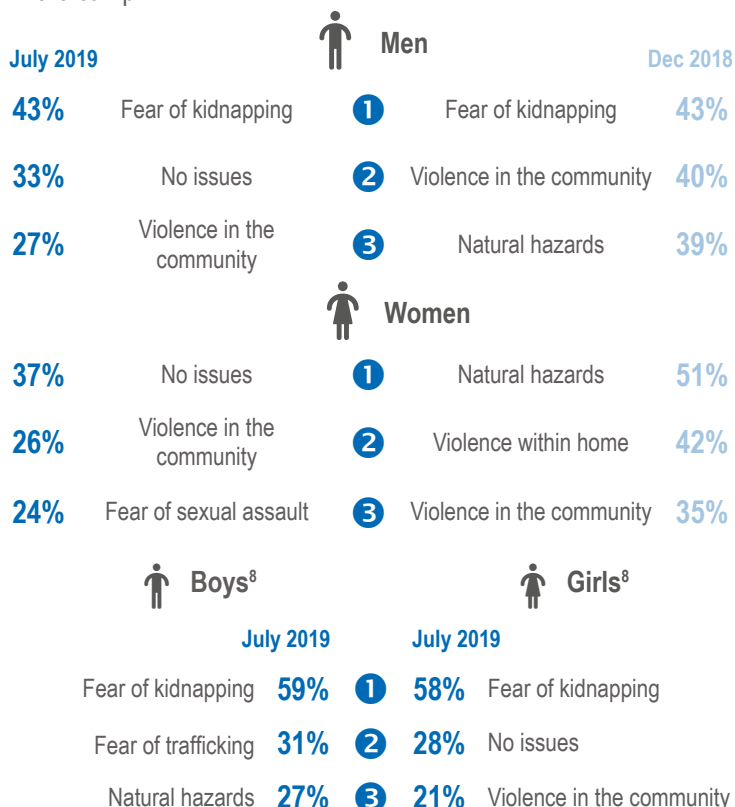
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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.



Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp^{6,7}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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

80% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

79% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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.

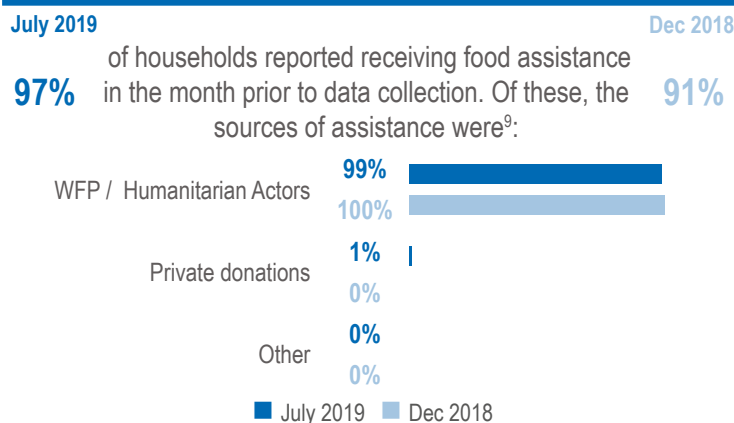
12. This question was asked to a subset of 49 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

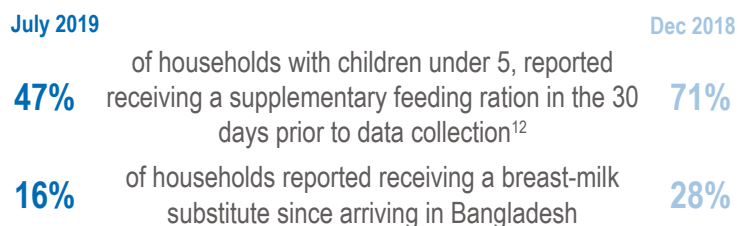
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

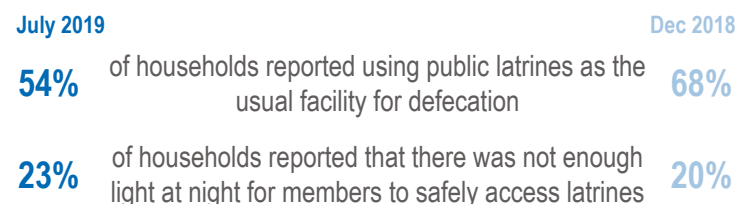
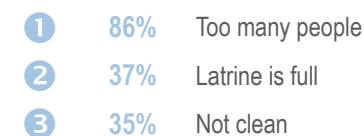


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



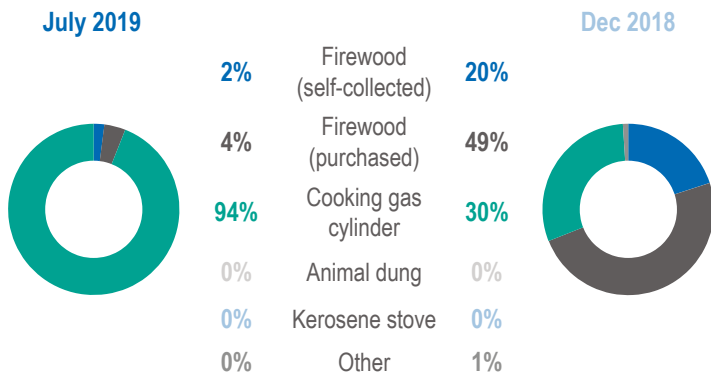
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

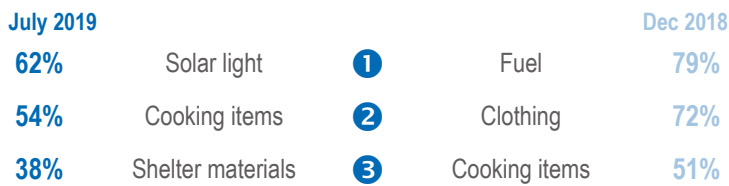
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter **95%**

75% of households reported living in lockable shelters **78%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

28% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



38% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

93% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **89%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



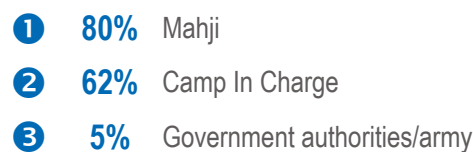
59% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

84% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

2% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **5%**

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 25 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

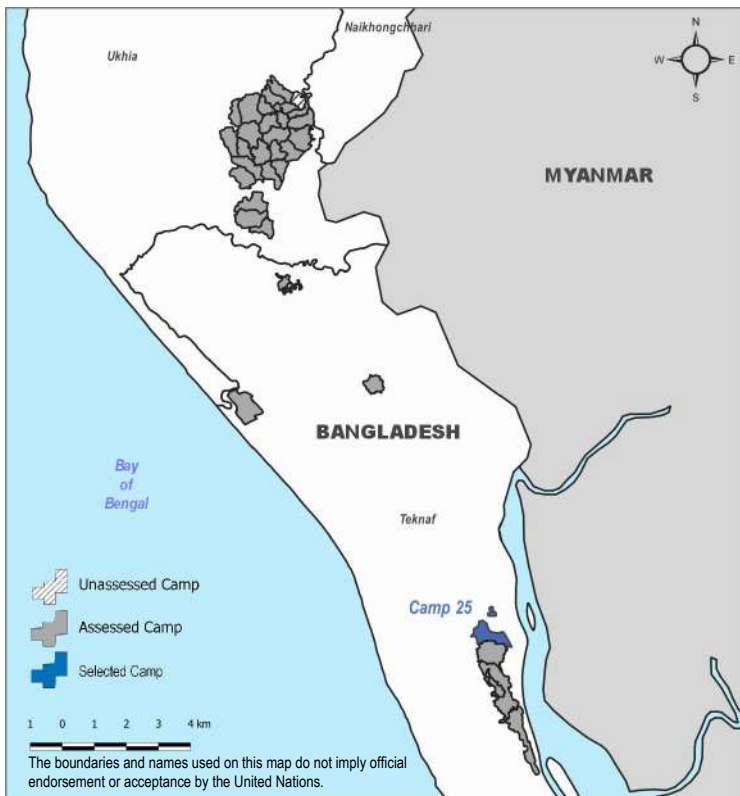
July 2019

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 25, where 91 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

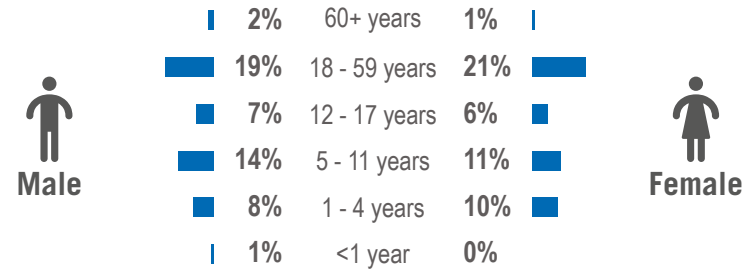


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	IOM / IOM
Population (individuals) ¹	9,697
Population (families) ¹	2,183
Camp Area	1.13 km ²
Population density	8,585 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



57% of individuals are under 18
79% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

10% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

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	23%
Families with PSN	35%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019	Dec 2018
57% Advice about safety issues	77% Improved paths and roads
44% Increased community watch groups	49% Advice about safety issues
34% Improved paths and roads	40% Better camp management
31% Better camp management	37% Locks for shelters
29% Natural disaster warning system	25% Natural disaster warning systems

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>

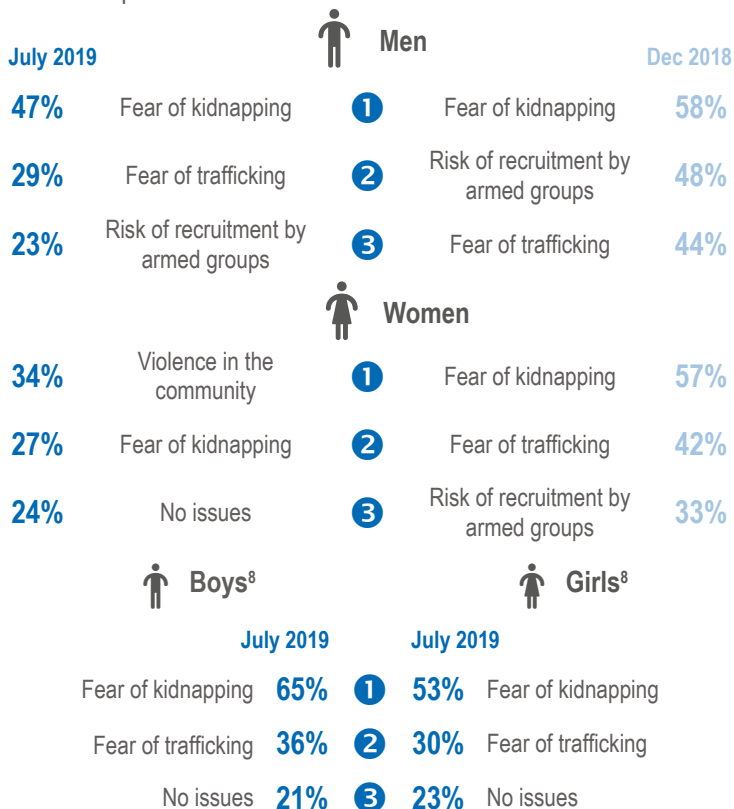
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army
3	Army	Army	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in-Charge

85% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

99% 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 shelter⁸

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.

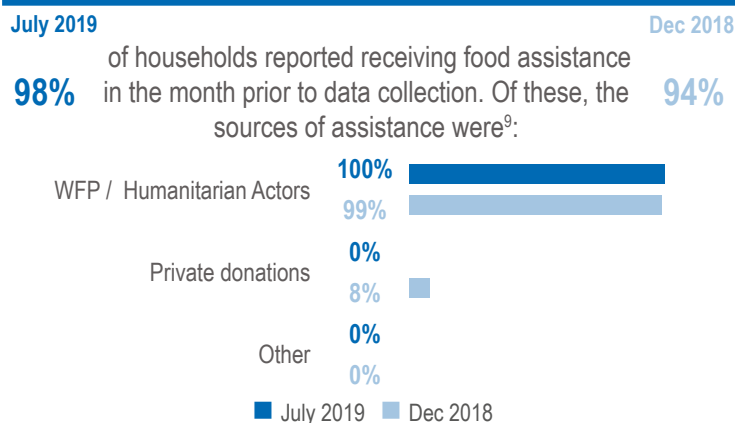
12. This question was asked to a subset of 65 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

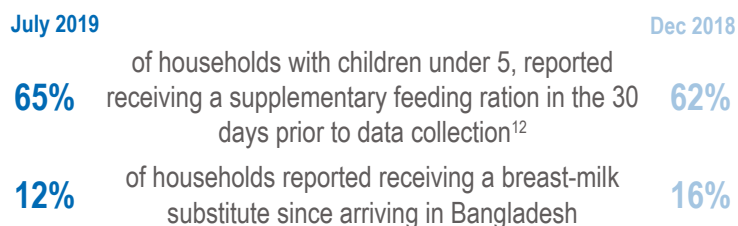
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

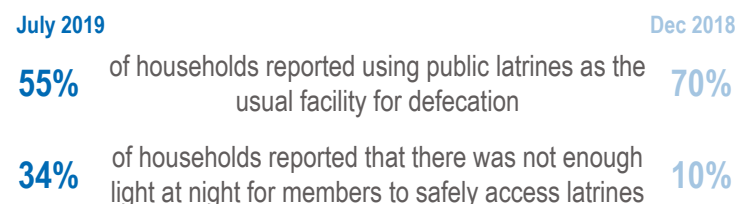
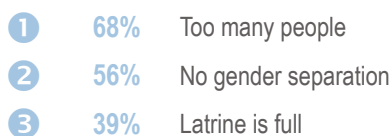


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



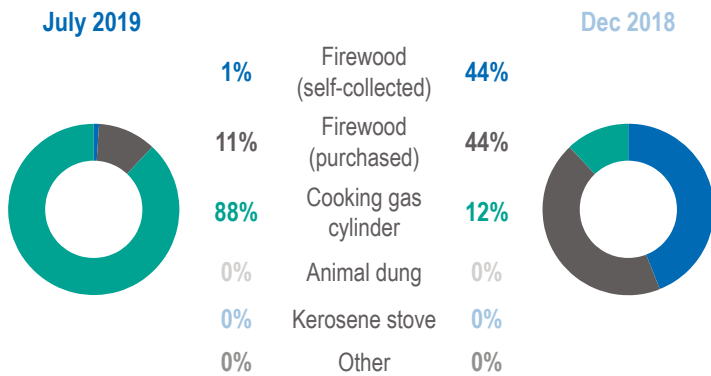
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **99%**

59% of households reported living in lockable shelters **75%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:

July 2019	Support	Rank	Dec 2018
64%	Solar light	1	77%
38%	Fuel	2	54%
35%	Shelter materials	3	38%

Health

27% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:

July 2019	Challenge	Rank	Dec 2018
64%	Crowded	1	71%
36%	Treatment unavailable	2	54%
25%	Supplies unavailable	3	31%

25% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **99%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **75%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}

July 2019	Priority	Rank	Dec 2018
83%	Supplies	1	61%
38%	Better teachers	2	56%
25%	Money for education	3	40%

CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019	Method	Rank	Dec 2018
92%	Face to face	1	98%
47%	Loudspeakers	2	89%
13%	Radio	3	75%

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

62% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **5%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **0%**

86% 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 camps¹⁷:

1	70%	Mahji
2	65%	Camp In Charge
3	6%	Site Management Support agency

Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 26 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

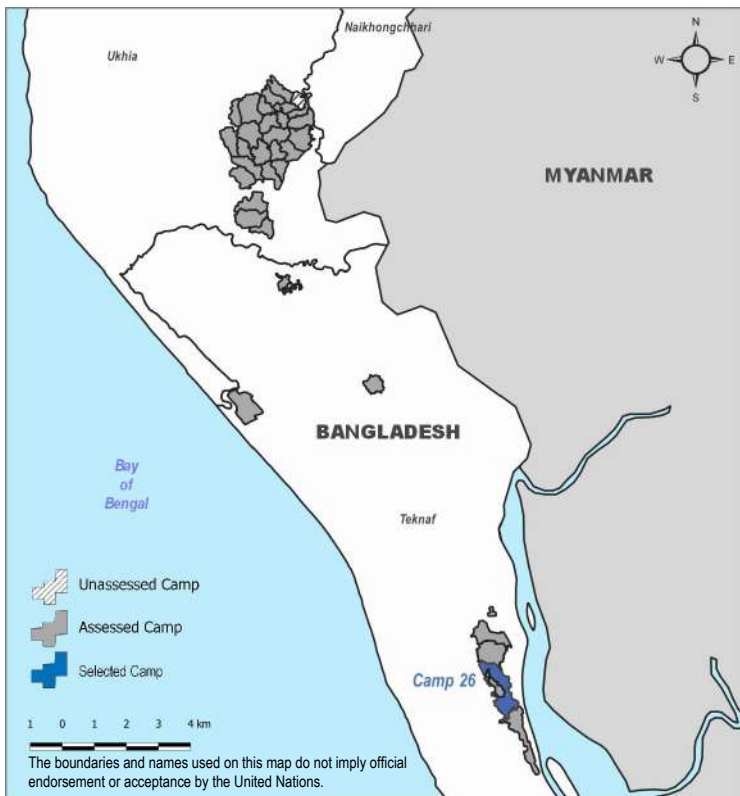
July 2019

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 26, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

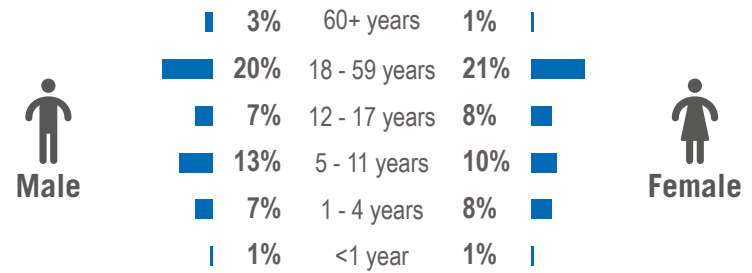


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	41,475
Population (families) ¹	9,493
Camp Area	1.72 km ²
Population density	24,100 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



55% of individuals are under 18
77% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.2** individuals reported per household

13% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	4%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PSN	34%		

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 camps⁵:

July 2019		Dec 2018
47%	Better camp management	73%
45%	Improved paths and roads	53%
44%	Increased community watch groups	45%
39%	Advice about safety issues	33%
31%	Increased policing	17%

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>

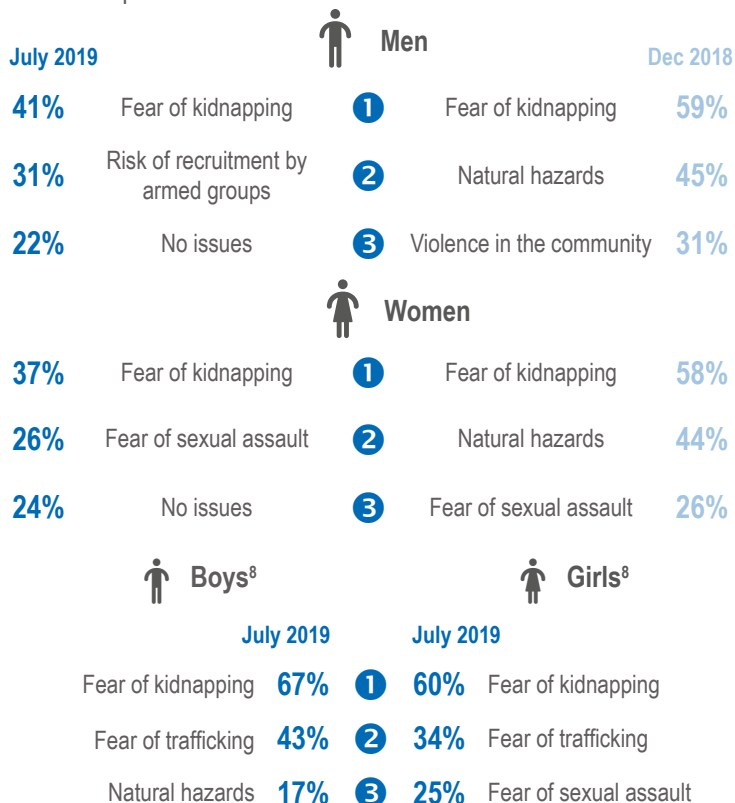
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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 exploitation⁸

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

70% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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.

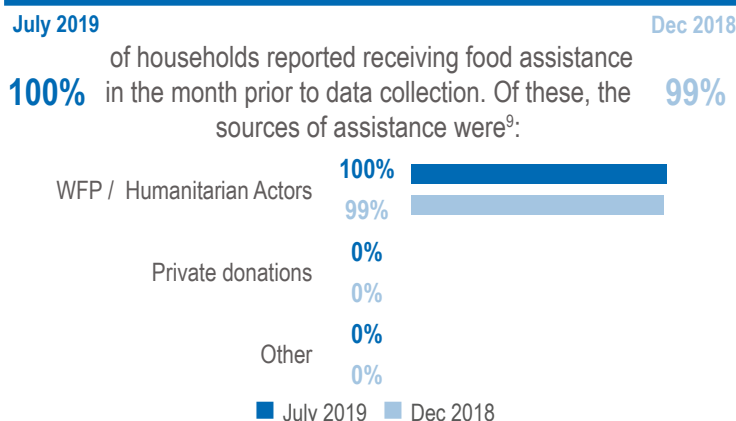
12. This question was asked to a subset of 60 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

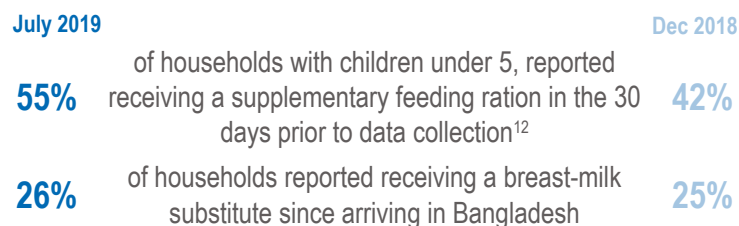
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition

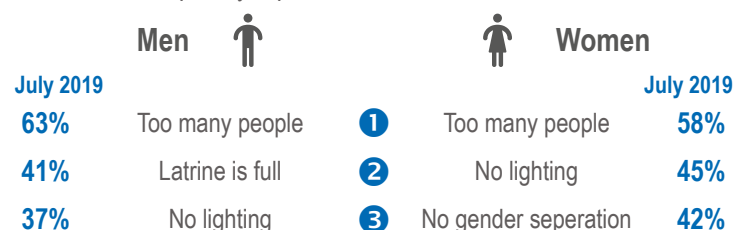


Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

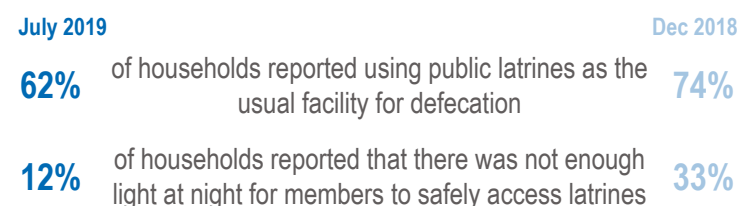
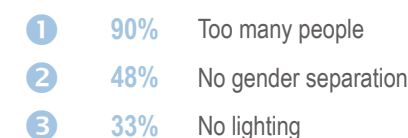


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



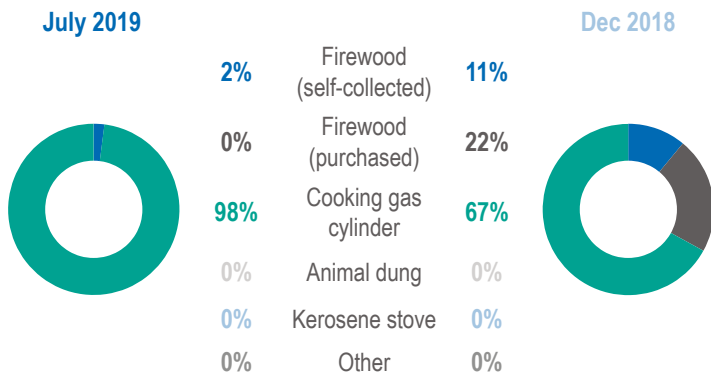
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

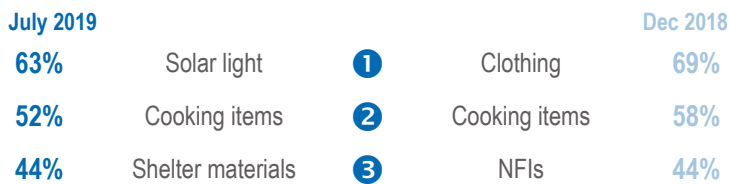
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

86% of households reported living in lockable shelters **91%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

33% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



55% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

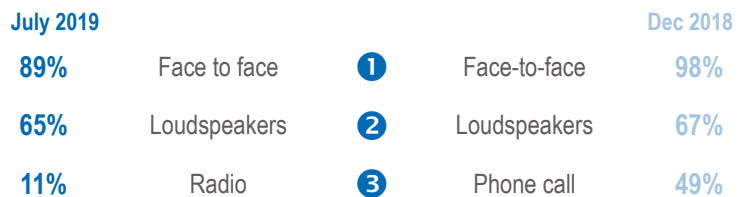
84% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **76%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



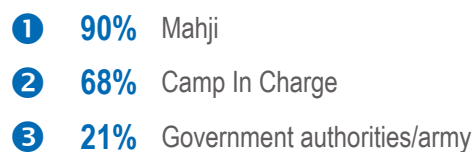
68% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

75% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

9% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **2%**

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 camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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 27 Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

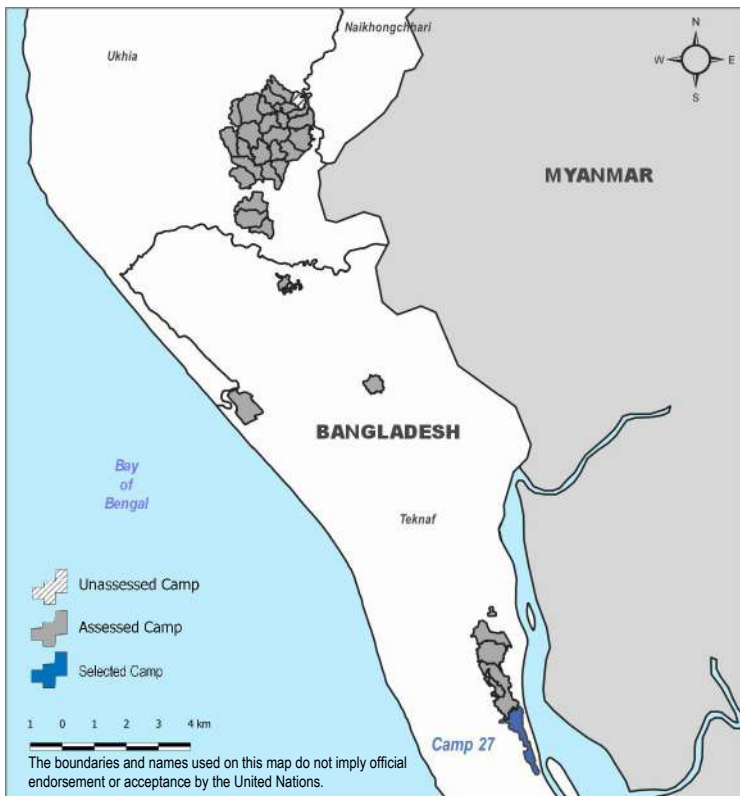
July 2019

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 27, where 92 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

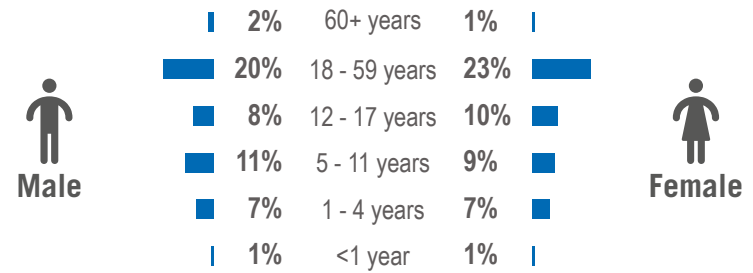


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	14,354
Population (families) ¹	3,172
Camp Area	1.33 km ²
Population density	10,758 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



54% 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 disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	2%	Unaccompanied children	0%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	3%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	2%	Single female parent	23%
Families with PSN	33%		

86% 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:

July 2019	Intervention	Dec 2018
57%	Advice about safety issues ①	Improved paths and roads 62%
48%	Better camp management ②	Better camp management 60%
45%	Improved paths and roads ③	Advice about safety issues 57%
33%	Natural disaster warning system ④	Natural disaster warning systems 23%
16%	Increased community watch groups ⑤	Increased policing 23%

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>

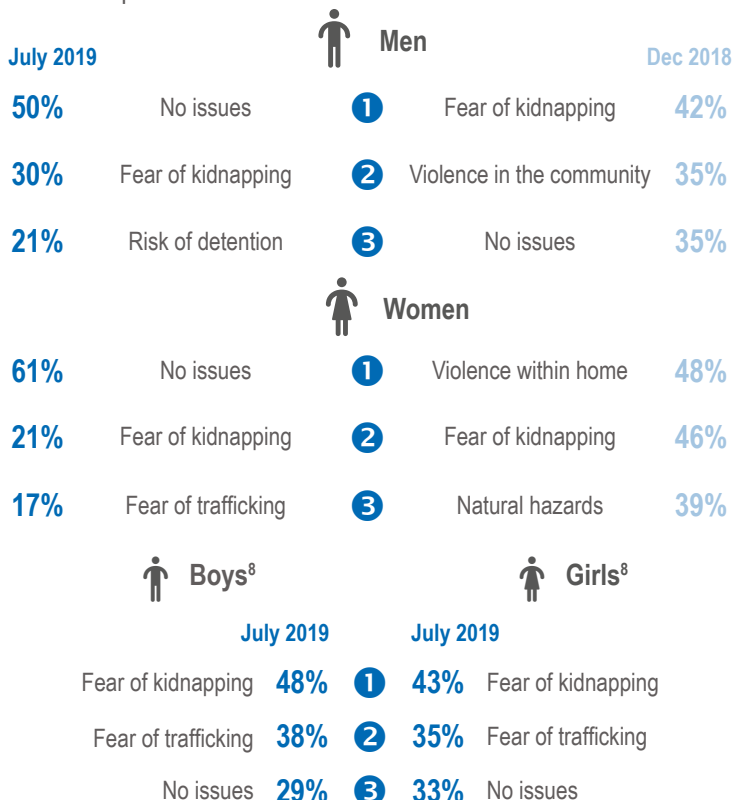
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
③	Army	Army	Army	Camp-in-Charge	Army	Army

74% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

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

92% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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 53 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

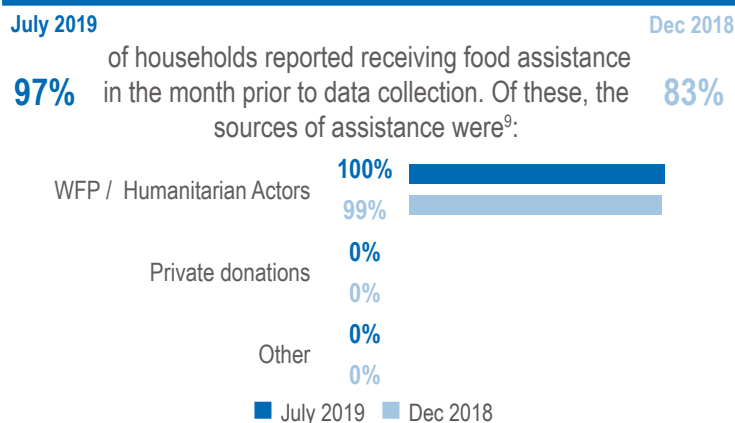
12. This question was asked to a subset of 54 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

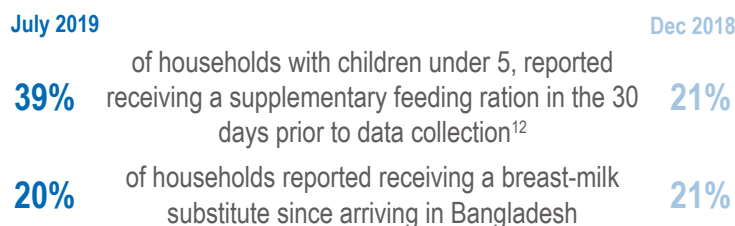
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

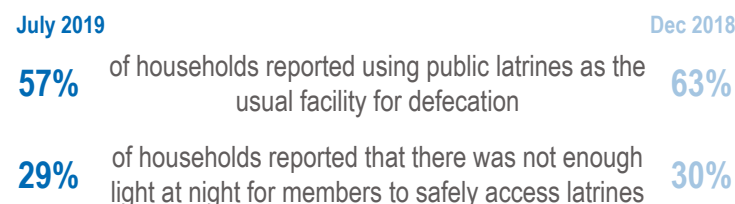
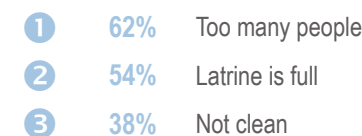


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



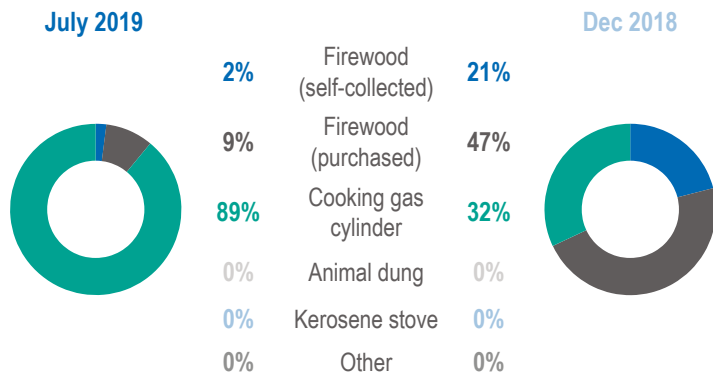
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 **100%** of households reported cooking inside their shelter Dec 2018 **100%**

84% of households reported living in lockable shelters Dec 2018 **85%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

32% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



29% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

July 2019 **96%** of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} Dec 2018 **80%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



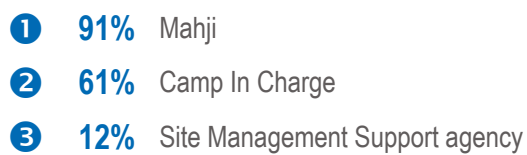
35% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

51% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 **1%** of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. Dec 2018 **11%**

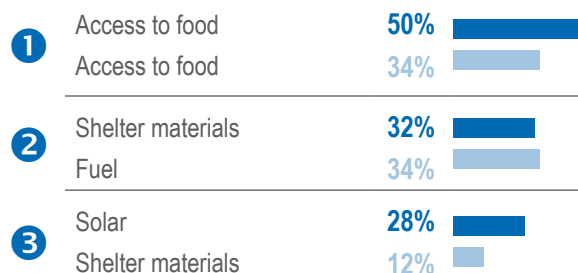
82% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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

Nayapara RC Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

Round 5

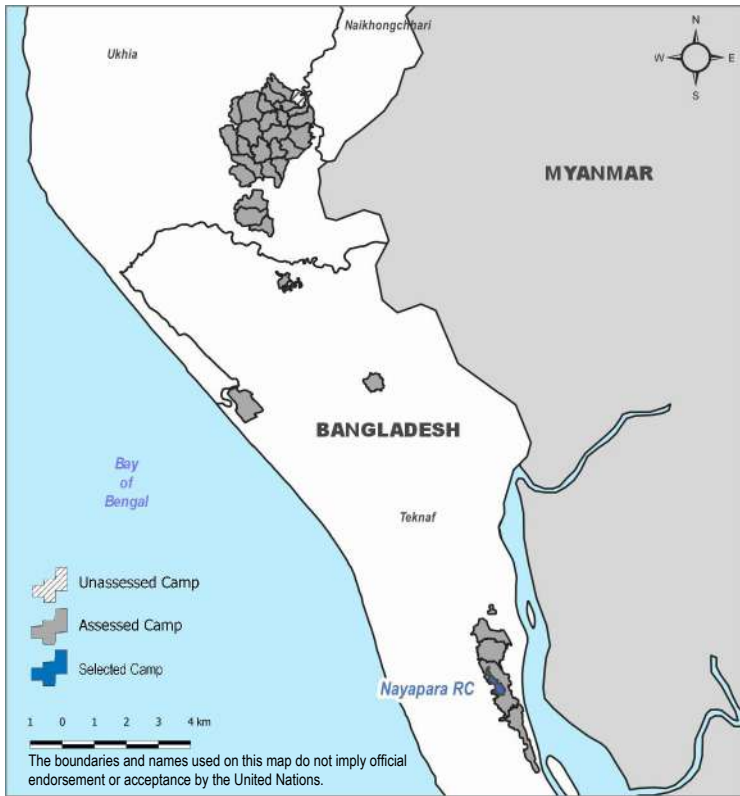
July 2019

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 Nayapara RC, where 113 households were surveyed.

Where relevant, 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**.

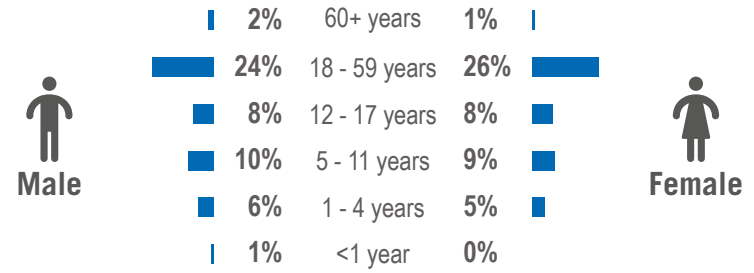


Key Camp Information

Camp Management	RRRC
Site Management Support	UNHCR / ADRA
Population (individuals) ¹	27,032
Population (families) ¹	5,732
Camp Area	0.32 km ²
Population density	83,869 individuals/km ²

Demographics

Household composition by gender and age:



48% of individuals are under 18
74% of individuals are women and children

There is an average of **5.9** individuals reported per household

8% of households reported the presence of members with disabilities⁴

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need³

Separated children	3%	Unaccompanied children	1%
Older person at risk	3%	Person with disability	11%
Older person at risk with children	1%	Single male parent with infants	1%
Serious medical condition	21%	Single female parent	21%
Families with PSN	49%		

69% 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:

July 2019	Dec 2018
53% Advice about safety issues ①	Advice about safety issues 61%
53% Better camp management ②	Better camp management 50%
45% Increased policing ③	Improved paths and roads 44%
44% Increased community watch groups ④	Natural disaster warning systems 44%
39% Improved paths and roads ⑤	Improved access for vulnerable persons 17%

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>

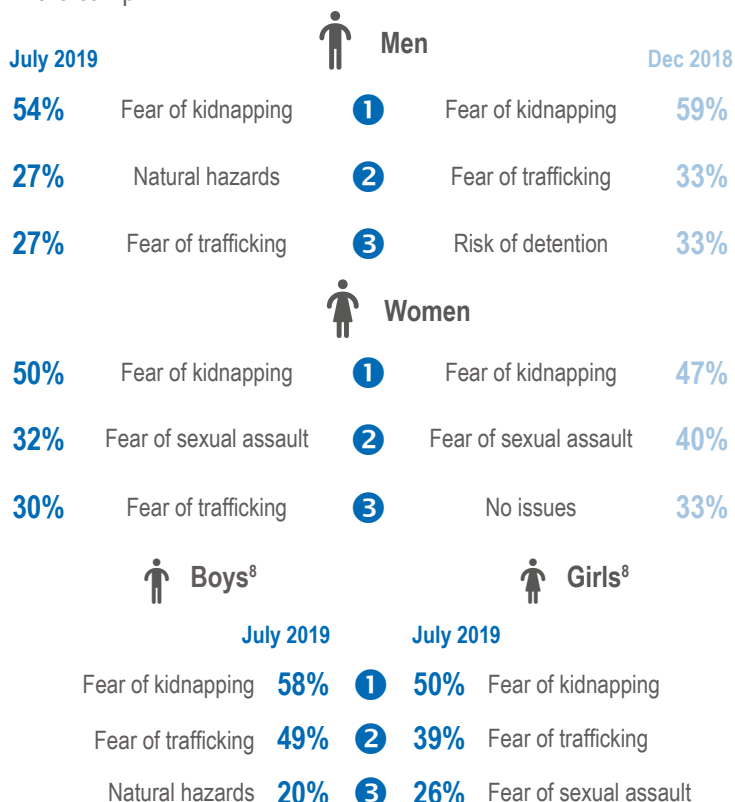
3. For definitions of key terms relating to special needs and disability, refer to UNHCR "Guidance on the Use of Standardized Specific Needs Codes" <https://bit.ly/2GnJE0h>.

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}:



Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	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	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge	Camp-in-Charge
②	Camp-in-Charge	Mahji	Mahji	Army	Mahji	Army
③	Army	Army	Army	Mahji	Army	Mahji

81% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation⁸

80% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}

73% of households reported feeling safe in their shelter⁸

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 82 households that reported a community watch group in their area.

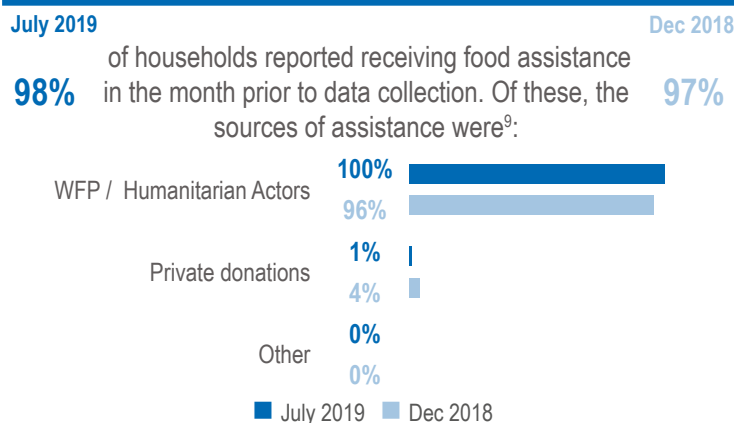
12. This question was asked to a subset of 63 households that contained children under 5.

13. Findings on specific issues are reported as a percentage among households who report any issues accessing latrines.

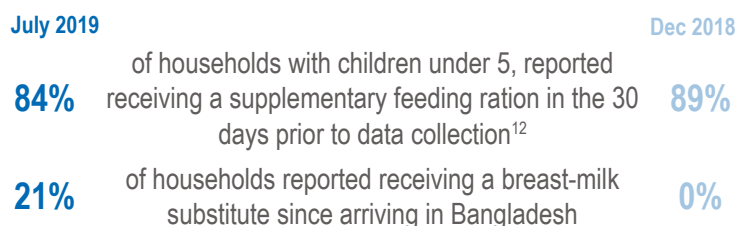
14. In July 2019, this question was asked separately for female and male household members. In December 2018, it was asked once for the household in general.



Food Security and Nutrition



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies⁹:

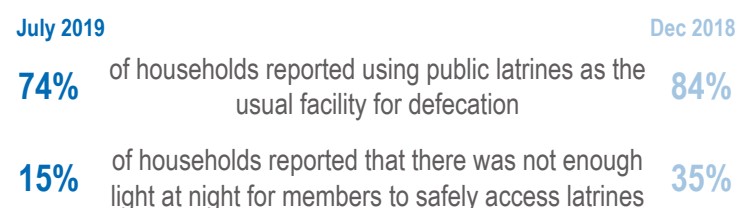
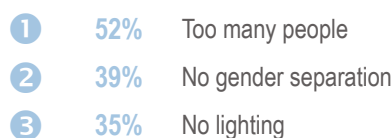


Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines^{9,13}:



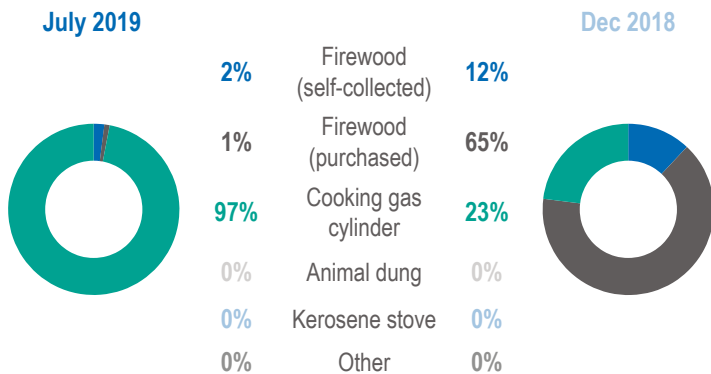
Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household^{9,13,14}





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

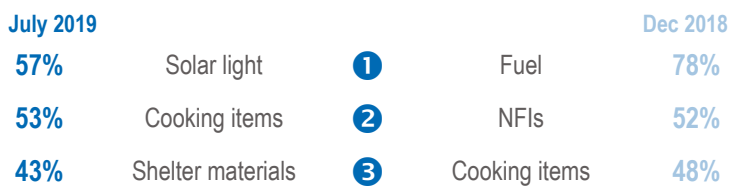
% of households reported their main source of fuel:



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

88% of households reported living in lockable shelters **96%**

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs¹⁵:



Health

26% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection¹⁶

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps¹⁷:



35% households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection¹⁸

Education

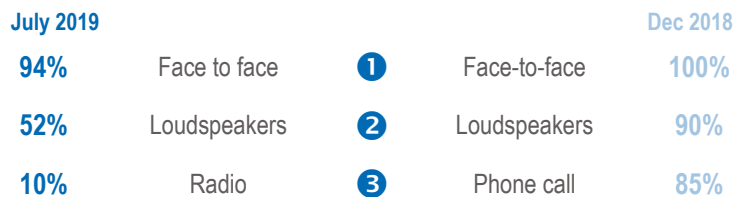
74% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20} **50%**

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children^{16,19}



CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:



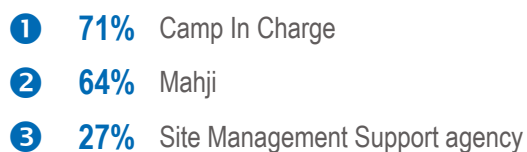
46% of households reported wanting the opportunity to have community representation in their camps

82% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

4% of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps. **3%**

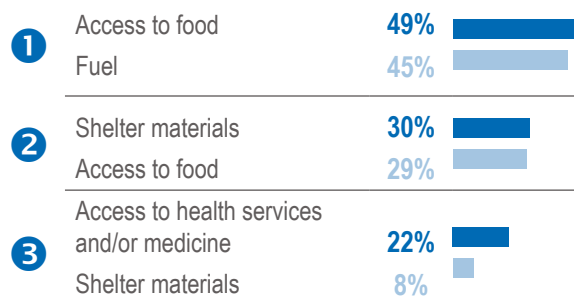
83% of households reported feeling that assistance providers listen to their opinion

Three most frequently reported sources of assistance to complain or raise a problem related to assistance in camps¹⁷:



Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:



■ 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'.