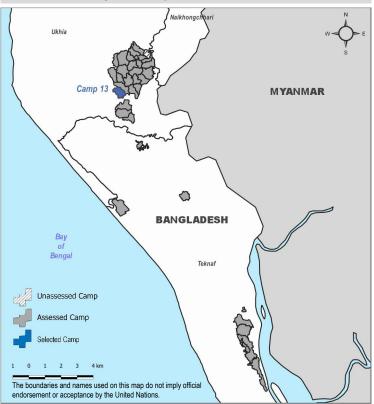
Background and methodology

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 evidencebased monitoring and analysis of cross-cutting protection issues in Rohingya refugee settlements.

The fifth round of SPP was conducted in 33 out of 34 refugee camps and settlements in Cox's Bazar District from 25 June - 5 August, 2019. Surveys were conducted with households selected through simple random sampling of shelter footprints. Translators Without Borders supported with translating the form into Rohingya. Results of this assessment are generalisable to the population of each camp with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. This factsheet presents an analysis of data collected in Camp 13, where 100 households were surveyed.

Where relevent, findings are compared to those of SPP Round 4 which took place from 25 November - 17 December, 2018.2 July 2019 data is presented in dark blue, and December 2018 data is presented in



Key Camp Information

Camp Management RRRC

Site Management Support IOM / World Vision

Population (individuals)¹ 41,056 Population (families)1 9.618 Camp Area 0.75 km²

Population density 54.468 individuals/km²

Tim **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

of households reported the presence of members with 14% disabilities4

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

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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 D				Dec 2018
81%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	92%
39%	Advice about safety issues	2	Better camp management	54 %
33%	Increased community watch groups	3	Advice about safety issues	47%
33%	Better management or leadership of camps	4	Natural disaster warning systems	26%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Street signs	25%

^{1.} RRRC/UNHCR population data and key demographical indicators, 15 August 2019

https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/70841

2. UNHCR, Bangladesh: UNHCR Camp Settlement and Protection Profiling - Round 4, December 2018. 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





Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 13

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

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
54%	No issues		0	Fea	ar of kidnapping	50%
21%	Violence in the community	е	2	Fe	ar of trafficking	34%
19%	Natural hazaro	ls	3	N	atural hazards	32%
		1	V	Vomen		
51%	No issues	·	0	Fe	ar of trafficking	48%
36%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	48%
13%	Fear of sexual as	sault	3	Fear of sexual assault		t 43 %
	† Boys ⁸				Girls ⁸	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20)19	
	No issues	47%	0	58%	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	24%	Fear of kidnapp	oing
	Natural hazards	24%	3	22%	Natural hazards	3

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

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		Involving family, wit outside t		Witness to security incident within the camps	
	July 2019 Dec 2018		July 2019	Dec 2018	July 2019	Dec 2018
0	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

July 2019)			Dec 2018
of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were9:				
WF	P / Humanitarian Actors	100% 100%		
	Private donations	4% 10%	<u> </u>	

0% 0% ■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
l	July 2019	9			Dec 2018	
	59%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	79%	
	45%	Eat less preferred food	2	Eat less preferred food	70%	
	27%	Limit portion size	3	Limit portion size	38%	
	July 2019	9			Dec 2018	
	85%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection ¹²				
	31%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

	Men 🛉		W Women	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
61%	Too many people	0	No gender seperation	58%
47%	Latrine is full	2	Too many people	47%
39%	Too far away	3	Unsafe route to latrine	44%

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

1	72 %	Too many people
2	51 %	Latrine is full
ß	42%	No gender separation

July 2019 Dec 2018

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

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



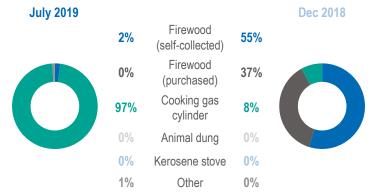


80%

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 13

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

100% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

52% of households reported living in lockable shelters 77%

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
65 %	Shelter materials	0	Fuel	94%
64%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	65%
45%	Cooking items	B	Clothing	62%

🕏 Health

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
63%	Supplies unavailable	0	Treatment unavailable	71%
59%	Crowded	2	Supplies unavailable	47%
37%	Treatment unavailable	3	Expensive treatment	23%

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

99% of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps^{19,20}

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

54 %	Supplies	•	Better teachers	59%
31%	Money for education	2	Improved curriculum	51%
29%	None	3	Religious education	32%

"<u>"</u> 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019				Dec 2018
84%	Loudspeakers	0	Face-to-face	98%
72 %	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	95%
6%	Information hub	3	Phone call	79%

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

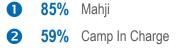
73% of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported facing barriers in accessing assistance in the camps.

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:



3 14% Government authorities/army

Friority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Shelter materials	46%
	Fuel	42%
2	Household/cooking items	19%
	Access to food	34%
3	Solar	25%
	Shelter materials	8%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



