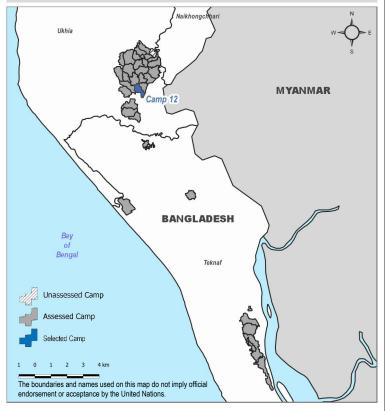
Background and methodology

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 12, where 103 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 / Action Aid Bangladesh

Population (individuals)¹ 22,136 Population (families)¹ 4.905 Camp Area 0.63 km²

Population density 35.073 individuals/km²

Tim **Demographics**

Household composition by gender and age:



of individuals are under 18

77% of individuals are women and children

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

of households reported the presence of members with 3% disabilities4

From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset¹

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

76 OF Idiffilles with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by fleed					
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				
54%	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	52 %
49%	Advice about safety issues	2	Improved paths and roads	47%
39%	Increased community watch groups	8	Natural disaster warning systems	45%
38%	Better camp management	4	Improved access for vulner- able persons	36%
31%	Natural disaster warning system	6	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. 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





Dec 2018

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 12

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

July 20	19	1	M	en		Dec 2018
36%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	51%
34%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	43%
34%	No issues		3		Other	36%
		1	V	Vomen		
41%	No issues				56%	
35%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fear of sexual assault		34%
30%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fea	ar of kidnapping	23%
	† Boys⁵				Girls ⁸	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20)19	
	Fear of kidnapping	42 %	0	44%	No issues	
	No issues	39%	2	42%	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	Fear of trafficking	33%	8	34%	Fear of trafficking	g

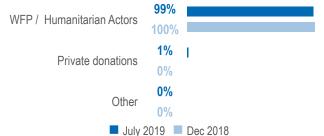
Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents⁹:

	Involving self or family, with persons inside the camps		amily, with persons family, with persons		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	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 July 2019

of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were⁹:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9

l	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies.				
l	July 2019	9			Dec 2018
	40%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	65%
	33%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	65%
	20%	Limit portion size	3	Eat less preferred food	58%
l	July 201	9			Dec 2018
	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 days prior to data collection 12				
	23%	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 Wome	n
July 2019	••		••	July 2019
56%	Too many people	•	Too many people	59 %
54%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	52 %
37%	Not clean	3	No gender seperation	34%

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

1	64%	Too many people
2	45%	No gender separation
3	38%	Latrine is full

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





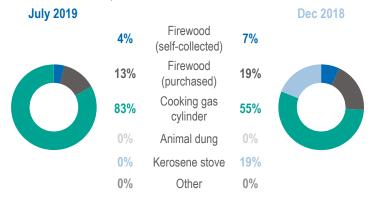
52%

25%

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 12

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

% of households reported their main source of fuel:



July 2019 Dec 2018

99% of households reported cooking inside their shelter 98%

66% of households reported living in lockable shelters 67%

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
53%	Shelter materials	0	Clothing	69%
49%	Solar light	2	Fuel	62%
45%	Cooking items	3	Cooking items	61%

🕏 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%	Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	43%
27%	Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	36%
26%	None	8	None	28%

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
_	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

75%	Supplies	O	Better teachers	35%
40%	Better teachers	2	Religious education	28%
26%	Money for education	ß	Do not know	28%

"I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019				Dec 2018
93%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	91%
71%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	83%
8%	Radio	8	Phone call	74%

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

77% 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:

U	11%	ivianji
2	59 %	Camp In Charge

3 6% Site Management Support agency

₹ Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food	37%
	Access to food	33%
2	Shelter materials	21%
	Fuel	31%
3	Solar	19%
	Household/cooking items	13%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



