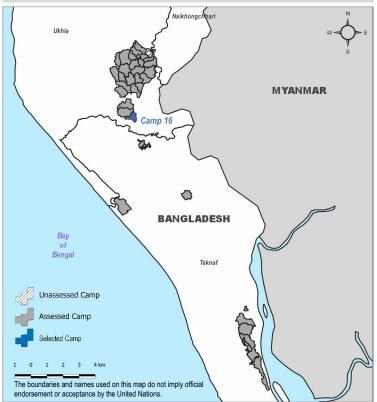
### **Background and methodology**

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 16, where 94 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 / CARE Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 21,639 Population (families)1 4,839 Camp Area 0.52 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 41.526 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **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

of households reported the presence of members with 9% disabilities4

### From UNHCR Key Demographic Indicators dataset<sup>1</sup>

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need<sup>3</sup>

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 camps<sup>5</sup>:

July 20	19			<b>Dec 2018</b>
64%	Improved paths and roads	0	Advice about safety issues	61%
47%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	55%
38%	Advice about safety issues	8	Better camp management	41%
31%	Better camp management	4	Natural disaster warning systems	27%
16%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	27%

<sup>1.</sup> 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





<sup>3.</sup> 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.

<sup>4.</sup> 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.

<sup>5.</sup> Respondents could give up to three answers

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 16**

Three most frequently reported perceived risks faced by individuals in the camp<sup>6,7</sup>:

July 201	19	İ	Me	en		Dec 2018
49%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	51%
26%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	41%
24%	Fear of trafficki	ng	3		Other	34%
Women						
40%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	0		No issues	54%
33%	Violence in the community	Э	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	32%
26%	No issues		8	Fear of sexual assault		26%
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
July 2019				July 2019		
	Fear of kidnapping	66%	0	61%	Fear of kidnappi	ng
	Fear of trafficking	<b>26</b> %	2	24%	Fear of traffickin	g
	Road accident	22%	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b> %	Violence in the c	community

Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents<sup>9</sup>:

	family, wit	g self or h persons e 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
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

90% of households would report if they witnessed an incident of child abuse, neglect, or exploitation<sup>8</sup>

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp<sup>8,10,11</sup>

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

Other

July 201	9			Dec 201
96%	in the month prior to	data co	viving food assistance llection. Of these, the nce were9:	93%
WF	P / Humanitarian Actors	100% 100%		
	Private donations	<b>0%</b>		
		0%		

Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:

0%
■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

July 2	019		Dec 2018
45%	Eat less preferred food	Borrow food from friends or relatives	78%
37%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	2 Eat less preferred food	58%
22%	Limit portion size	3 Limit portion size	<b>55</b> %
July 2	019		Dec 2018
82%	receiving a supplement	hildren under 5, reported tary feeding ration in the 30 data collection <sup>12</sup>	87%
26%	^	ed receiving a breast-milk	19%

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

Three most frequently reported issues with latrines<sup>9,13</sup>:

Men T			<b>W</b> Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
65%	Too many people	0	Too many people	73%	
54%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	50%	
31%	Too far away	3	No gender seperation	40%	

substitute since arriving in Bangladesh

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

0	61%	Too many people
2	<b>55</b> %	No gender separation
<b>B</b>	0%	Latrine is full

July 2019 Dec 2018

**47%** 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



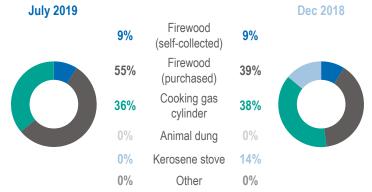
68%

# Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 16

### **Shelter**

#### **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%

**51%** of households reported living in lockable shelters 67%

Three most frequently reported forms of support needed to address household shelter needs<sup>15</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
66%	Fuel	0	Clothing	77%
66%	Solar light	2	Fuel	64%
48%	Shelter materials	3	Cooking items	58%

### පී Health

30% of individuals reported having an illness serious enough to require medical treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection<sup>16</sup>

Three most frequently reported challenges in accessing NGO clinics in the camps<sup>17</sup>:

'			Dec 2018
Crowded	0	Treatment unavailable	<b>53</b> %
Supplies unavailable	2	Supplies unavailable	49%
Treatment unavailable	3	None	25%
	Supplies unavailable	Supplies unavailable 2	Supplies unavailable 2 Supplies unavailable

**51%** households reported being visited by a community health worker in the two weeks prior to data collection<sup>18</sup>

- 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**

Ladoation

July 2019
94%
of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>
76%

Three most frequently reported education priorities for children<sup>16,19</sup>

<b>72</b> %	Supplies	0	Better teachers	51%
42%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	40%
27%	Improved curriculum	3	Religious education	32%

### "<u>I</u>" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information<sup>17</sup>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
99%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	93%
65%	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	79%
3%	Help Desk	3	Phone call	57%

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

**73%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

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

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 camps<sup>17</sup>:

U	84%	Mahji
2	<b>62</b> %	Camp In Charge

**3 16%** Site Management Support agency

### **₹** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food	24%
	Access to food	34%
2	Solar	22%
4	Fuel	31%
8	Solar	16%
	Household/cooking items	13%
	July 2019	Dec 2018



