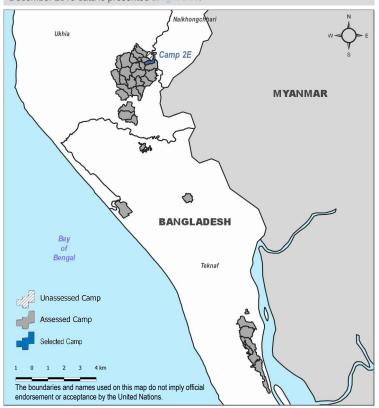
July 2019 and December 2018 comparison

#### **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 2E, where 104 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 UNHCR / DRC

Population (individuals)<sup>1</sup> 28,882 Population (families)1 6.949 Camp Area 0.39 km<sup>2</sup>

**Population density** 74.185 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Tim **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

of households reported the presence of members with 6% disabilities4

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

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

% of families with Persons with Specific Needs (PSN), by need				
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%			
600/ of households arriv	vad or	25 August 2017 or later		

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				<b>Dec 2018</b>
<b>56</b> %	Improved paths and roads	0	Better camp management	<b>76%</b>
34%	Increased community watch groups	2	Improved paths and roads	64%
<b>32</b> %	Advice about safety issues	3	Advice about safety issues	<b>55</b> %
31%	Better camp management	4	Increased policing	14%
24%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able persons	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. 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 2E**

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

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
36%	No issues		0		No issues	43%
32%	Natural hazaro	ls	2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	40%
31%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Violenc	e in the communit	y <b>34</b> %
Women						
38%	No issues				45%	
31%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	2	Fea	31%	
28%	Natural hazaro	ls	3	Violence within home		
	<b>†</b> Boys <sup>8</sup>				Girls <sup>8</sup>	
July 2019				July 20	119	
	No issues	<b>42</b> %	0	47%	No issues	
	Fear of kidnapping	34%	2	31%	Fear of kidnappir	ng
	Fear of trafficking	20%	3	18%	Natural hazards	

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

	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
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	Community members	Army	Army	Army	Community members	Army

- 81% 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>
- **84%** of households reported feeling safe in their shelter<sup>8</sup>
- 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**

July 201	9			Dec 201		
97%	of households reported receiving food assistance in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the sources of assistance were <sup>9</sup> :					
\A/F	D / II was a 'ta day Astaya	100%				
WFP / Humanitarian Actors		100%				
D: ( ) (		0%				
	Private donations		I			
	Othor	0%				
Other		0%				

■ July 2019 ■ Dec 2018

	— out 2010 — 500 2010					
	Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:					
	July 201	9			Dec 2018	
	31%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	0	Borrow food from friends or relatives	88%	
	19%	Eat less preferred food	2	Limit portion size	<b>57</b> %	
	12%	Limit portion size	3	Eat less preferred food	27%	
	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 <sup>12</sup>					
	22%	of households reported receiving a breast-milk substitute since arriving in Bangladesh				
ı						

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

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

Men 👚			Women		
July 2019	••		••	July 2019	
<b>75%</b>	Too many people	0	Too many people	74%	
41%	Too far away	2	Too far away	42%	
27%	Latrine is full	3	No gender seperation	38%	

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

•	<b>55</b> %	Too many people
2	51%	Too far away
3	28%	No lighting

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 28%



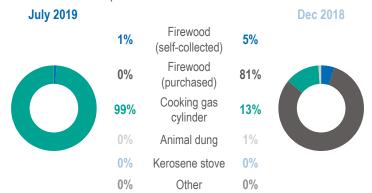


95%

# **Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 2E**

## 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 97%

94% of households reported living in lockable shelters 99%

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

<b>July 2019</b>				Dec 2018
48%	Solar light	0	Fuel	84%
47%	Cooking items	2	NFIs	54%
46%	Shelter materials	3	Clothing	49%

#### 🕏 Health

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>:

July 2019				Dec 2018
46%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	40%
37%	Clinic too far away	2	Clinic too far away	35%
34%	None	3	Treatment unavailable	25%

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
_	Education

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied

with the education available in the camps<sup>19,20</sup>

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

75%	Supplies	U	Better teachers	61%
30%	Better teachers	2	Improved curriculum	<b>32</b> %
22%	Money for education	3	Religious education	31%

#### "I" 🖍 CwC and Site Management

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
90%	Face to face	0	Face-to-face	96%
<b>52</b> %	Loudspeakers	2	Loudspeakers	72%
13%	Radio	3	Phone call	59%

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

**76%** of households reported knowing how to access available assistance<sup>18</sup>

July 2019 Dec 2018

4% 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 camps<sup>17</sup>:



2 64% Camp In Charge

3 17% Site Management Support agency

#### **₹** Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

0	Access to food Fuel	47%
2	Household/cooking items Access to food	21% 30%
3	Solar Household/cooking items	19% <b></b> 5%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



