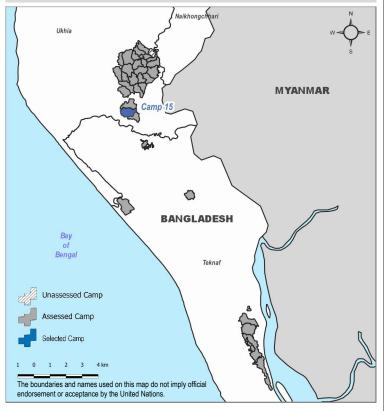
Background and methodology

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 15, where 109 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 / Christian Aid

Population (individuals)¹ 49,442 Population (families)¹ 11.174 Camp Area 0.99 km²

Population density 49.855 individuals/km2

Tim **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

of households reported the presence of members with 10% 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%

92% of households arrived on 25 August 2017 or later

29%

Protection

Families with PSN

Five most frequently reported interventions needed to improve the sense of safety and security in the camps⁵:

July 201	19			Dec 2018
55%	Improved paths and roads	0	Improved paths and roads	44%
45%	Better camp management	2	Advice about safety issues	36%
41%	Advice about safety issues	8	Better camp management	33%
38%	Increased community watch groups	4	Information on complaints system	26%
34%	Natural disaster warning system	6	Improved access for vulner- able 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. 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 15

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

July 20	19	1	M	len		Dec 2018
44%	Natural hazaro	ds	0		No issues	38%
37%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	26%
28%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Violenc	e in the communit	y 26 %
		1	V	Vomen		
48%	Natural hazaro	ds	0		No issues	41%
37%	No issues		2	Fea	ar of kidnapping	30%
21%	Fear of kidnapp	ing	3	Fear	of sexual assault	23%
	† Boys ⁸				Girls ⁸	
	Ju	ly 2019		July 20	119	
	Fear of kidnapping	61%	0	55 %	Fear of kidnapping	ng
	Fear of trafficking	41%	2	39%	Fear of trafficking	g
	Natural hazards	27%	8	23%	Natural hazards	

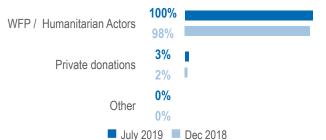
Three most frequently reported preferred sources of support for various forms of security incidents9:

	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
0	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

- of households would report if they witnessed an incident of 72% child abuse, neglect, or exploitation8
- of households reported being satisfied or very satisfied with the community watch groups in their area of the camp^{8,10,11}
- 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 guestion 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
- 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 94% in the month prior to data collection. Of these, the 91% sources of assistance were9:



Three most frequently reported consumption coping strategies9:			
July 201	9		Dec 2018
50%	Borrow food from friends or relatives	Borrow food from friends or relatives	87%
48%	Eat less preferred food 2	Eat less preferred food	74%
17%	Reduce number of meals 3	Limit portion size	21%
July 2019			Dec 2018
75%	of households with children under 5, reported receiving a supplementary feeding ration in the 30 77 days prior to data collection ¹²		
21%	of households reported	receiving a breast-milk	250/

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
66%	Too many people	1	Too many people	57 %
44%	Latrine is full	2	Latrine is full	39%
26%	Latrine is not safe	3	No gender seperation	35%

Dec 2018: three most frequently reported issues with latrines for the household9,13,14

0	84%	Too many people
2	47%	Latrine is full
B	35%	Too far away

July 2019 Dec 2018

of households reported using public latrines as the **52%** 64% usual facility for defecation

of households reported that there was not enough 13% light at night for members to safely access latrines



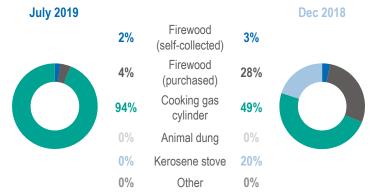


2%

Settlement and Protection Profiling Camp 15

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 99%

58% of households reported living in lockable shelters 65%

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

July 2019				Dec 2018
57%	Shelter materials	0	Clothing	69%
55%	Solar light	2	Cooking items	50%
50%	Cooking items	3	NFIs	49%

🕏 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
51%	Crowded	0	Supplies unavailable	48%
38%	Supplies unavailable	2	Treatment unavailable	47%
28%	None	3	Poor staff behaviour	32%

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

95%

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

October 2018

76%

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

69%	Supplies	0	Improved curriculum	69%
42%	Better teachers	2	Better teachers	56%
29%	Money for education	8	Religious education	46%

🖺 🖍 CwC and Site Management

Three most frequently reported preferred methods of receiving information¹⁷:

July 2019				Dec 2018
85%	Loudspeakers	0	Face-to-face	98%
72 %	Face to face	2	Loudspeakers	95%
5%	Information hub	3	Phone call	62%

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

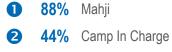
of households reported knowing how to access available assistance¹⁸

July 2019 Dec 2018

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

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:



3 6% Site Management Support agency

¥ Priority Needs

Three most frequently reported priority needs:

	Access to food	39%
U	Access to food	56%
2	Clothing	17%
6	Shelter materials	11%
•	Solar	20%
3	Household/cooking items	9%
	■ July 2019	Dec 2018



