A Rapid Study on the Host Community Confined inside the Rohingya Refugee Camps in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh.

Objectives Of the Study

1. Identify the number of Host community families/ households confined/ encircled inside the Rohingya camps
2. Segregated the number of encircled host community people by Unions and Wards
3. To know the problems (Health, education, safety, security, social issues, etc.) they are facing.
4. To find out the possible solutions.
Methodology of the Study

**Qualitative Data Collection:**
162 Key Informant Interviews (KII)
- Different level category of Stakeholders
- UP Chairman
- UP Members
- Bangladeshi nationals living inside FDMN camps

10 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)
- Mixed group of Bangladeshi nationals living inside FDMN camps

**Quantitative Data Collection:**
- Kobo data collection questionnaire
- 200 staff visited door to door for data collection

Study Questions

**For qualitative data, key questions are**
1. What are the problems that host community people are facing after the Rohingya influx in Health, education, safety, security, social issues, etc?
2. What solutions you want in place to solve those problems?

**For quantitative data, key question categories are**
1. Total household numbers inside the FDMN camps, Total age and gender based populations, Livelihood, Education status, Relief support from organizations, etc.
Total Host Community Households and Population Inside the Rohingya camps

Total Host Community Households: 2860
Total Host Community Population: 14796

Age Based Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Segregation</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 year Infant</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4 year Children</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11 year Children</td>
<td>1343</td>
<td>1495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17 year Children</td>
<td>1134</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59 year Adult</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+ Elderly</td>
<td>3529</td>
<td>3378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>7248</td>
<td>7548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Male Female Population Ratio**

- Female: 51%
- Male: 49%

**Camp-wise Host Population Data**

- Camp 1 East
- Camp 1 West
- Camp 2 East
- Camp 2 West
- Camp 3
- Camp 4
- Camp 5
- Camp 6
- Camp 7
- Camp 8 East
- Camp 9
- Camp 10
- Camp 11
- Camp 12
- Camp 13
- Camp 14 (Hakim Para)
- Camp 15 (Tamabil)
- Camp 16 (Palorbaria)
- Camp 17
- Camp 18
- Camp 19
- Camp 20 (Nayapara Est.)
- Camp 21 (Ali Khali)
- Camp 22 (Ukhia)
- Camp 23 (Patuakhali)
- Camp 24 (Kutupalong)
- Camp 25 (Shuklai)
- Camp 26 (Nayapara Ext.)
- Camp 27 (Jatimura)
- Camp 28 (Jadimora)
- Camp 29 (Leda)
- Camp 30 (Unchiprang)
- Camp 31 (Kutupalong RC)
- Camp 32 (Nayapara RC)
- Total
Number of People with NID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Cityzen (18 and above)</th>
<th>Having NID cards</th>
<th>No NID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7445</td>
<td>5950</td>
<td>1495</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NID Card

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligible Cityzen (18 and above)</th>
<th>7445</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Having NID cards</td>
<td>5950</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No NID</td>
<td>1495</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Main Occupation

- Cultivation: 4%
- NGO job: 8%
- Government job: 0%
- Farming: 4%
- Fishing: 2%
- Driver: 10%
- Day labor: 30%
- Small business: 15%
- Other: 28%
Do you receive any relief support/services?

- No: 2376 (85%)
- Yes: 424 (15%)
- Grand Total: 2800

Are that relief support regular or irregular?

- Irregular: 328 (77%)
- Regular: 96 (23%)
- Grand Total: 424

Not for Quote, But for discussion
Safety and Security Concern:

1. Bangladeshi camp inhabitants express safety and security concerns.
2. Fear of violence from Rohingya terrorist groups hinders peaceful co-existence.
3. Parents hesitate to send children to school alone due to security worries.
4. Increasing clashes and gunfire make people reluctant to leave their homes, even in emergency need.
5. Host communities avoid going to their cultivation land due to safety concerns.
6. Nighttime insecurity in the camps further discourages people from going out, even in emergencies.
Camp Access of Encircled Bangladeshi Nationals

1. Host community people are facing questions and quarries from leaving or entering the camps, even when they show their IDs.
2. Host community people struggle to obtain approval for using transportation within the camp area, even in emergencies.

Struggle of Students

1. Students face longer walks or have to travel greater distances to reach school due to the presence of an iron fence.
2. Many students often skip school because of the transportation difficulties.
3. As a result, the percentage of student attendance in schools has decreased.
**Social and Cultural Issues**

1. The increasing of marriages between Rohingya and the host community is causing social unrest.
2. Youths from the host community are frequently forming love relationships with Rohingya women/girls, and vice versa, leading to heightened conflicts between the two communities.
3. Marriage proposals for encircled Bangladeshi girls in the camps often fail due to limited transportation accessibility and an unhealthy environment.
4. Host community children in encircled areas are adopting Rohingya slang and incorporating it into their regular conversations.

**Environmental Issues**

1. Hilly ridges are filled with camp waste, leading to the loss of small-scale fishing and access to clean water.
2. The camps experience excessive heat.
3. A significant amount of cultivation land has become unusable due to the presence of camp waste.
Livelihood Issues

1. Host community lost access to firewood, resulting in increased forced expenditure on gas cylinders.
2. Loss of cultivation land directly impacts family income, particularly affecting extremely poor families.
3. Frequent theft of cattle leads to financial losses.
4. Day laborers face competition from Rohingya laborers and often struggle to find work.
5. Discrimination exists in obtaining volunteer jobs within the camps.
6. Host community drivers with CNG and Tomtom lead to parking costs.
7. Men who used to travel for work and stay in different areas are now afraid to leave their families alone, limiting their income opportunities.

Other

1. Many Bangladeshi families have left their homes and relocated outside the camp area.
2. Discrimination exists in receiving medical treatment from health services within the camps.
3. Bangladeshi individuals within the camps frequently face deprivation of safety net benefits from the Bangladesh government due to various approval issues.
Recommendation from Host Community

1. Repatriation
2. Provide small-scale relief facilities to the most vulnerable local families living within the camp fence.
3. Relocate Rohingya families from densely host community-populated areas.
4. Provide orientation to newly appointed law enforcement agency members on the Rohingya response and equal treatment for both communities.

Recommendation from Host Community

5. Share the host community people database with every check post to facilitate hassle-free movement in and out of the camp area.
6. Allow some transportation inside the camps.
7. Give access to community representation on platforms addressing real problems and seeking solutions.
8. Ensure the safety and security of school-going children, considering vehicle support if needed.
Recommendation from Union Parishads

1. Arrange Monthly coordination with all relevant stakeholders and Host community people.
2. Increase surveillance and patrolling of law enforcement agencies inside the camps.
3. Specially include the host community people living inside the camp in the JRP process.

Recommendation from CiCs/ RRRC

1. Land demarcation and guidance from DC/RRRC office to reduce land-related disputes inside the camps.
2. Every medical facility inside the camps can keep a separate row only for host community people who live within the camps, to provide medical facilities.
3. Provide guidance from RRRC for the host community living inside the camps to use transportation during any emergency need.
4. Special consideration for the Host community living inside the camp in the JRP process.
**Recommendation from CiCs/ RRRC**

4. Advocacy with funding agencies to maximize the ratio of jobs between Rohingya and host community teachers.
5. Take consideration of Bazar-related disputes raised through lease and regularize the bazar management system.
6. Impose strictness on using polythene in the camps.
7. Ensure 25% of the host community in volunteer appointments.

**Recommendation from ISCG/ UN/ INGOs**

1. Engage development donors in this Rohingya response to highlight and solve the issues of the host community.
2. Think about social cohesion elements and avoid unintended negative impacts during designing activities for the Rohingya response.
THANKS