

Draft slide presentation on the report

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



October, 2023



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.

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Methodology of the Study



Qualitative Data Collection:

162 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

- 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

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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



2860
HHs

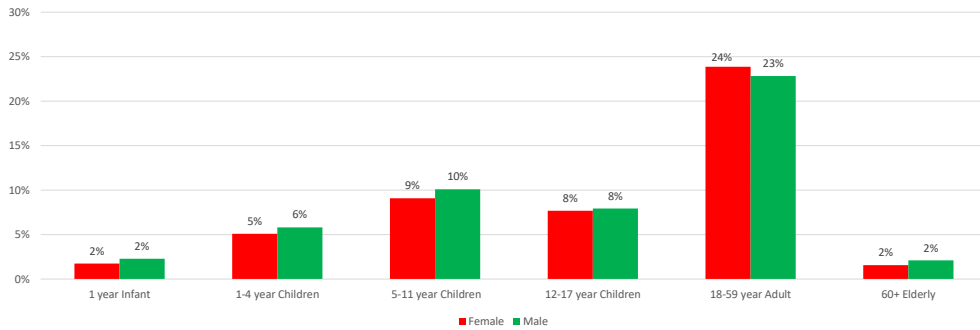


14796
Population

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Age Based Population

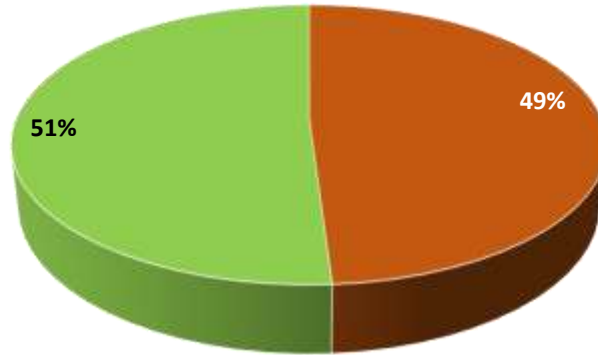
Host Community Population portion (Female:Male)



Age Segregation	Female	Male
1 year Infant	258	335
1-4 year Children	755	859
5-11 year Children	1343	1495
12-17 year Children	1134	1172
18-59 year Adult	229	309
60+ Elderly	3529	3378
	7248	7548

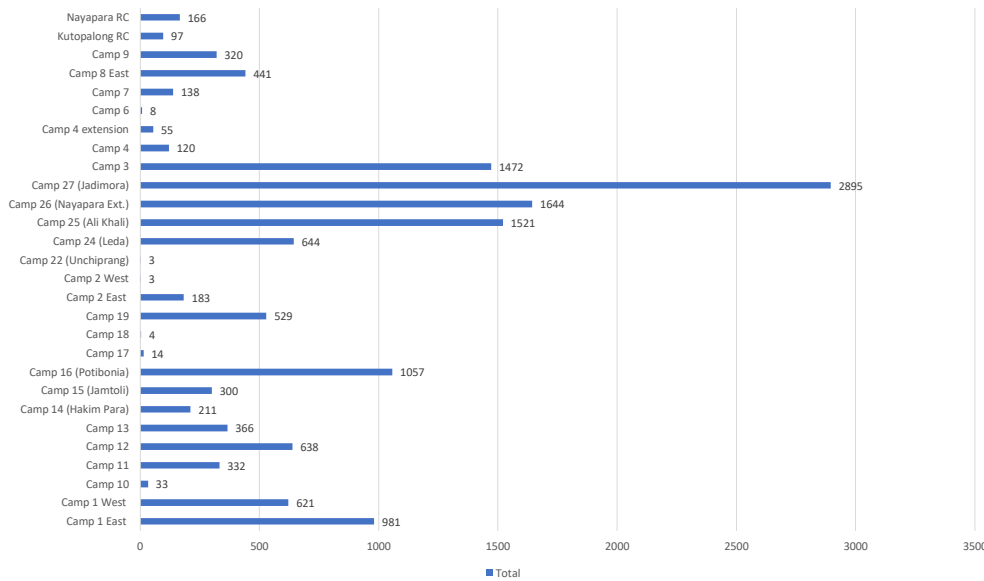


Male Female Population Ratio

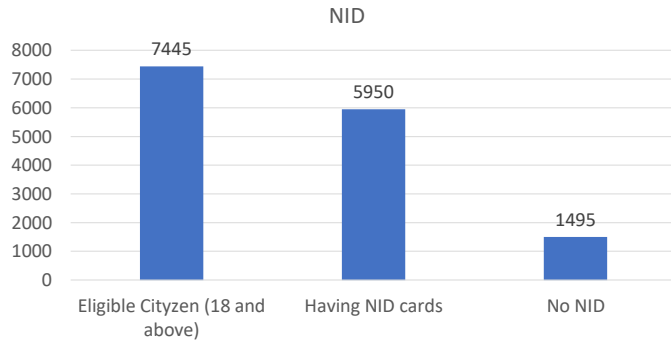


Female Male

Camp-wise Host Population Data

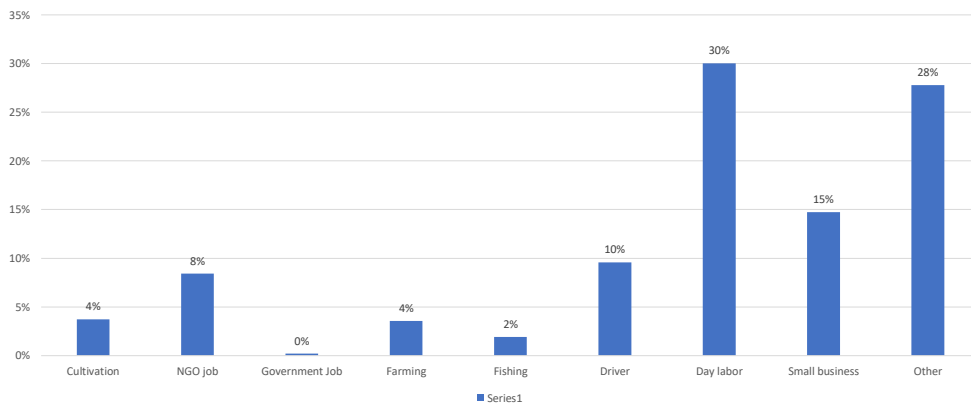


Number of People with NID

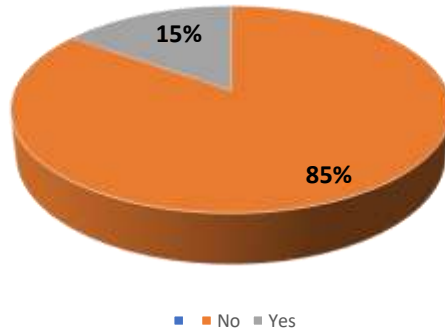


NID Card		
Eligible Citizen (18 and above)	7445	100%
Having NID cards	5950	80%
No NID	1495	20%

Main Occupation

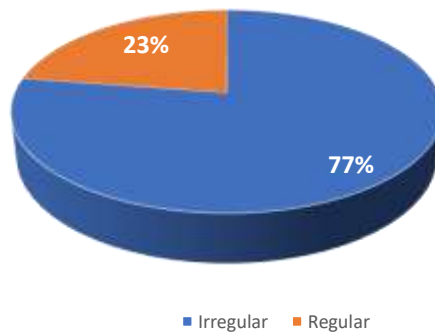


Do you receive any relief support/services?



No	2376	85%
Yes	424	15%
Grand Total	2800	

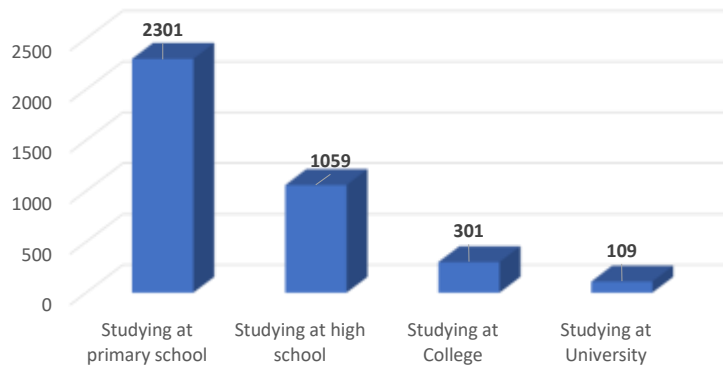
Are that relief support regular or irregular?



Irregular	328	77%
Regular	96	23%
Grand Total	424	

Not for Quote, But for discussion

Education Rate



Education Rate: **25%**



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.

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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.
9. Moral education for Rohingya Population.

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.



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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.

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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.

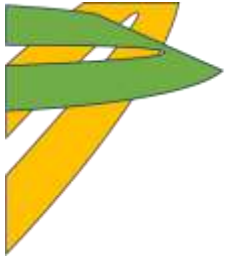
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Recommendation from ISCG/UN/INGOs

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.

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THANKS



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