



# Host Communities Situational Analysis, 2018



# Study objectives

**To determine the socio-economic impact of the local communities in living with refugees since the early 2000's**

**To understand the current situation and perceptions of the local communities regarding influx population**

**To understand the stresses and opportunities created through this influx on host communities**

**A set of qualitative tools**  
**A systematic process to gather information**  
**‘Integration: A Conceptual Framework’**  
**FGDs, KII, Semi-structured interviews, Consultation workshop**

**32 sessions**  
**Adult male: 198**  
**Adult female: 150**  
**Youth including boys & girls: 120**  
**16 KII with UN, INGO, GO rep. two stakeholder consultations;**



## Study area:



Upazila: Ukhia (total host population to date= 4609, ISCG report)

Union: Palongkhali

Sites: a) Balukhali MS = 19,918 (Influx pop.)

b) Putibonia MS = 19,564 (Influx pop.)

Upazila: Teknaf (total host population to date= 64,751, ISCG report)

Union: Nhilla

Sites: a) Jadimura = 1918( Influx pop.)

b) Nayapara RC = 23065 (Influx pop.)

- Influx population are now constitute at least one third of the total population
- Duration
- Distance

## Basic features of the study areas

Cox's Bazar is one of 20 (out of 64) identified 'lagging districts' of Bangladesh (BBS, 2017)

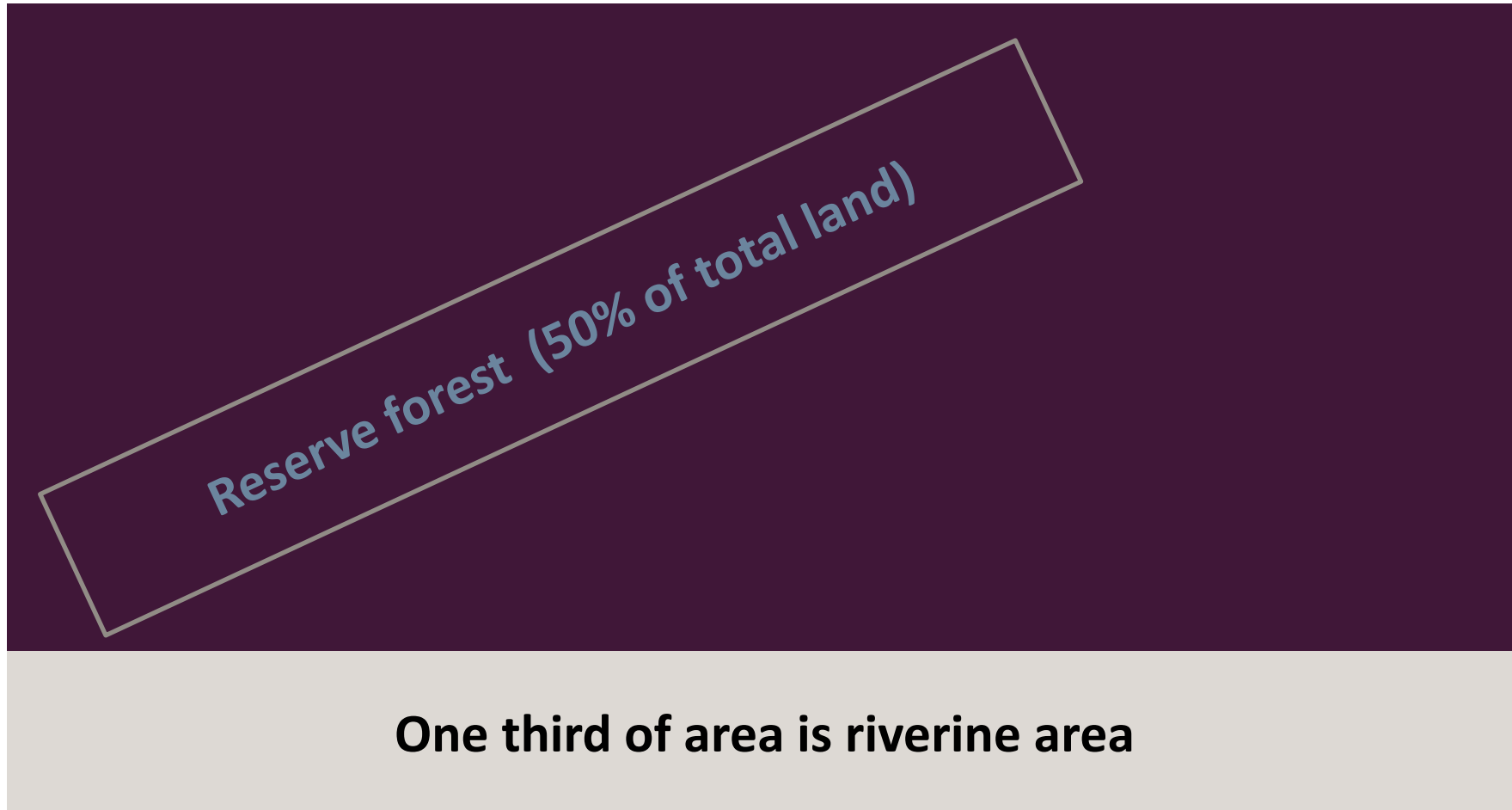
Ukhia and Teknaf upazilas are among the 50 most socially deprived upazilas (out of 509)

Difficult terrain, bad roads and insufficient infrastructure

A lack of cultivatable land and consequent dependence on markets for food in Ukhia and Teknaf drive high levels of food insecurity, and vulnerability to price fluctuations and food availability

Limited access to drinking water, particularly in remote rural areas, and only one third of people have a drinking water source in their dwelling

# Broader classification of the study area



## Teknaf

- Unmarried (%): 47.0 (M), 34.2 (F)
- Married (%): 52.6 (M), 60.3 (F)
- Literacy Rate (%): 26.7

## Ukhia

- Unmarried (%): 46.4 (M), 33.7 (F)
- Married (%): M(53.1), F(60.1)
- Literacy Rate (%): 36.3

# Study Findings



.....we are in the cage...



পশ্চিমোত মুন্ডা ও বরমায়া ক্যাম্প, পূর্বোত বরমায়া ও খাল, উত্তরোত বালুখালী বাজার এবং দক্ষিণোত বিজিবি ক্যাম্প, মাঝোত জমিদার পাজার আতা খাছায় ভাসছি”

“Western side of the community is refugee camps, the east is the Naf river, north is the Balukhali bazar and south side is the BGB camp and we are in the middle...like staying in the cage”



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## Impact by Well being ranking...



*"Some of the power holders and business players have managed to acquire a steady supply of Rohingya Aid and selling to local markets at normal prices, growing in money and influence. Authority stops general people from being involved in this trade. "*

*Host communities: all are not equal ... "The main controlling power node lies in family - known as the "Jomidar family" after whom the village is named"*

*"There are 7 people mainly controlling the transportation of both people and goods within and from the community, Very few ..... is part of the committee that owns and manages the hills as community owned resource. they hold power of allocation of government resources too"*

## School attendants rate has reduced:

School teachers have shifted to the schools inside Myanmar refugee camps with three times higher pay

Boys started working as volunteer, small trading (cosmetics), driving;  
Girls dropped out because of the harassment they are facing in the roads.  
Due to the overcrowd it's very difficult to ride on the transport and often they can't reach to school on time, can't go to the school alone due to the fear of insecurity

3-4 times higher transport cost and time

School infrastructure has also impacted in this because school buildings were used as refugee shelter which was not repaired





Both communities are competing on the same unskilled daily labor market

- deterioration of employment opportunities -led to the 30-40% decline in wage rates

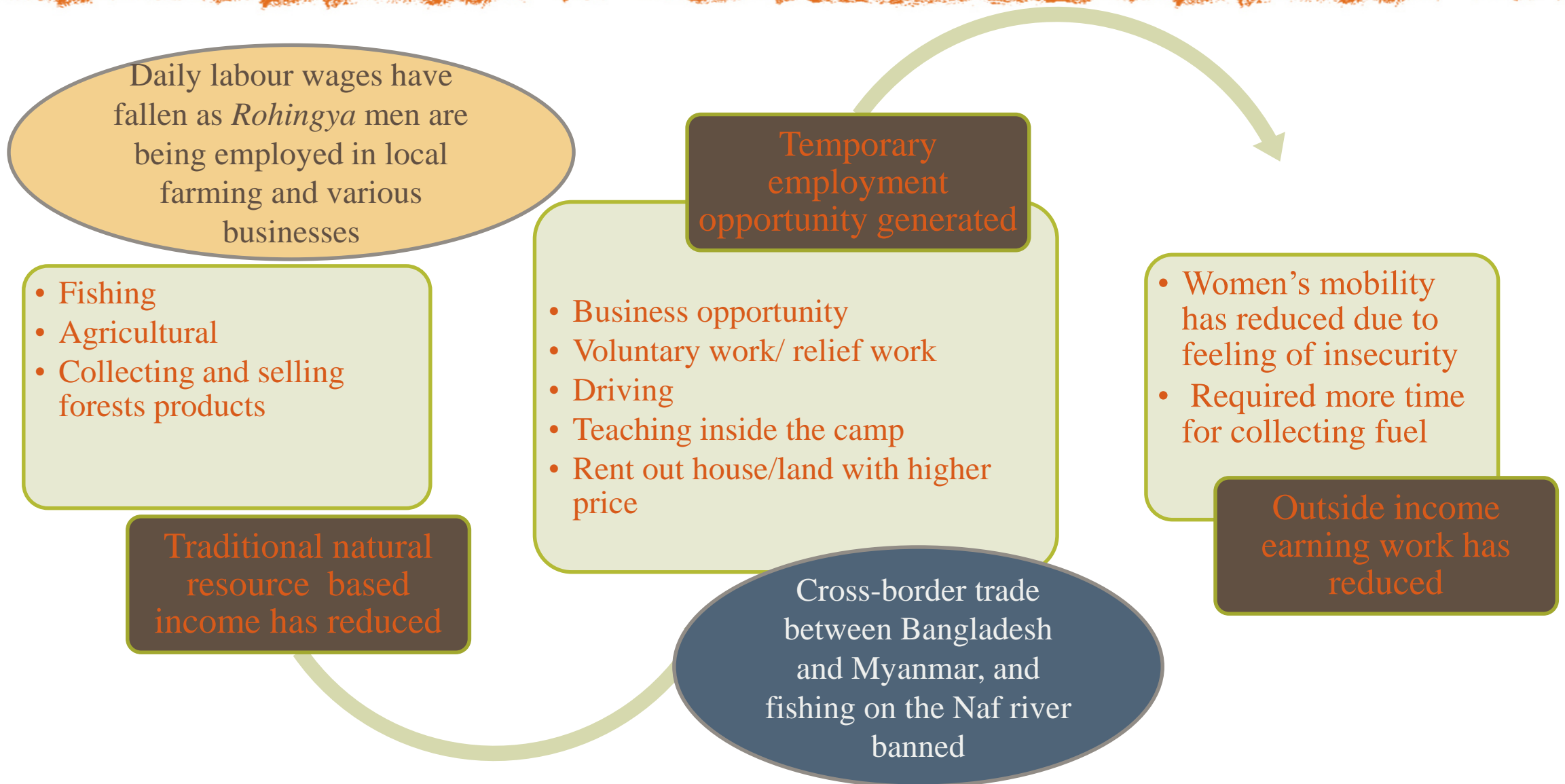
Reduced access and availability of CPR-resultant scarcity of timber, bamboo for shelter, food & cooking fuel

Price has reduced for rice, pulse, oil as refugees are selling relief items, but prices for other essential commodities has increased two times more

Negative coping mechanisms have already been observed: selling of small assets and livestock, taking loans, temporary migration to Cox's Bazar township



# Effect on employment and income





# Environmental hazards....in addition to *Pahari dol* .... extended water loggings

Environmental hazards increased, drains canals are inundated with human wastages from the camps, hills are razed, trees felled and water levels depleted

A huge number of refugees stayed in the firm land and the adjacent areas so, a lot of chicken became ill and dies; hens and ducks are dying by drinking water from the drains

The construction of new settlements for the influx population has caused damages to the environment and infrastructure in those sites that include croplands, schools

Hills are vulnerable to landslide





# Impact on Health

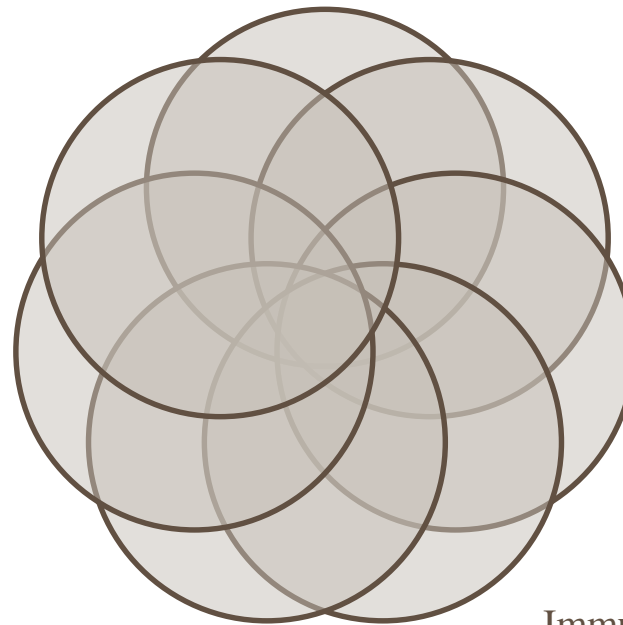


Both the sub-district  
have only 15-33 no. of  
health assistance,  
Patient: HA ratio is  
135:1

Medicine price have  
increased (10-15%) due  
to massive demand

Services are faster for  
the *Rohingya* people  
even in the  
Government facilities  
and host communities  
are neglected

Many diseases like skin  
diseases, diarrhea, *Jondis*  
(HB+) etc. have been  
increased



Long cues in  
Community Clinics as  
the *Rohingya* people  
are also accessing this  
service

Before this influx,  
people received  
medicine for 2/3 times  
which they are getting  
only once now

Immunization schedule  
(EPI and TT) has been  
collapsed due to the  
overcrowd in the health  
facilities

# Impact on Women



Due to security risk of woman and girls mobility has goes down to 20% from 60%

Women income earning opportunity getting reduced

Internal family cohesion had reduced because of income crisis

Women are facing fuel crisis

Drug addiction increased as is more available now; reducing family peace (5%-15%) increasing tension and distrust

Pregnant women's health needs are under served

- Child labor has increased 20% to 60%
- Reduced food diversity-children are getting less nutritious food  
*Vegetable consumption has decreased by 75%. River fishing blocked by increased border patrol-lack of fish protein. Meat price doubled almost*
- Reduced portion & frequency of meal
- More susceptible to infections disease



Boys:

Study up to higher secondary

Involved in informal work (fire wood collection, mason, helper, driving, fishing, agro base work)

- All sorts of NR base work have been stopped
- Have increased exchange goods like cosmetics and Burmese cigarettes
- Relations with Rohignya youths are stronger among those above 20 yrs. Romantic relationships with Rohingya girls is also severely discouraged
- 30-35% of youth & adolescent boys are taking 'Yaba' instead of 20% before influx. Earned youth & boys are more intoxicated. They use their one-third or 50% earning money for the purpose

## Impact on Adolescents girls



- Their education is at greatest risk
- Early marriage have increased
- Those girls who are working in the camps are regularly facing harassments and eve-teasing and untoward behaviors for which they were not ready
- High restriction on mobility, increased fear



# Social cohesion: blurry boundaries



## Myanmar refugee are not extraterrestrial for the host communities

First came in 4-5 Myanmar families in 1948. Rohingya influx has happened 5 times in significant scale though movement has been consistent: 1978, 91,92,2012, 2017 During 1978, most went back

## Inter-marriage between locals and Myanmar Refugee population

The local host community claims that *Rohingya* families feel proud to marry off their daughters into Bengali origin families. Incentive: The family can be more sure they can settle in Bangladesh - along with bringing over others in their family from Myanmar. On the other hand, the incentive for the Bengali grooms is that since agro-based livelihoods are shrinking any way and the only avenue growing is trade. Marrying a *Rohingya* means access to her family on the Myanmar side, which makes for a stable and reasonable supply chain for their retail trade

Boys play football together, they also organize and pray together at Waaz-Mahfils, or Jumma prayers

## The number of influx population is almost double that of the locals

Overstretched services, income opportunity resultant raise of grievance



# Conclusion



**Need longer-term  
planning than just  
distribution**

**Ensuring a focus on  
women and youth for  
livelihoods support given  
they are among the most  
vulnerable both among  
host and IP**

**Establishing and/or  
strengthening  
community institutions  
and services**

**Understanding existing  
streams of livelihoods  
and livelihood  
diversification**

**Growing markets, new  
opportunities for income,  
valuation of educated  
population, better  
healthcare service and  
more healthcare centers**

**Linkages and  
partnerships among  
different development  
agencies for greater and  
collective impact**



**THANK YOU**