Self-reliance Situation of Host Communities in Cox's Bazar

An assessment conducted by

Save the Children, BRAC, World Vision, WFP and UNHCR

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Abbreviations

BGB	Border Guard Bangladesh
DiD	Different in Difference
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HHs	Households
HEA	Household Expenditure Assessment
INGO	International Non-Government (Development) Organisation
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO	Non-Government (Development) Organisation
Rohingya	Forcefully Displaced Myanmar National
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	Union Parishad
UMN	Unregistered Myanmar Nationals
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WFP	World Food Program

Bibliography

Control Group: Villages which did not receive any of the Rohingya Refugees, but those villages are same types of population living. Condition of the population is same in term of demographic and socio-economic conditions.

Self-Reliance: Self-reliance is the ability to do things and make decisions by yourself, without needing other people to help you.

Rohingya: Forcefully Migrated Myanmar National, from Myanmar came to Bangladesh in August 2017, known as Rohingya people.

Host community: Local population who are Bangladeshi citizen residing before and after Rohingya influx are considered as host communities especially in the areas- Teknaf and Ukhiya where the assessment was conducted.

Borderline means: Families are in danger if their food security situation is not managed. In coming days they may have food crisis situation.

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Executive Summary

There has been a continuous influx of Rohingya refugees, locally known as unregistered Myanmar nationals, crossing the border into Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. The influx has created a humanitarian crisis with an estimated of 688,000 population migrated from Myanmar (as of 11 February 2018), the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) reported that almost 688,000 Rohingya refugees have entered Bangladesh since the attacks). This situation has negatively affected approximately 1.2 million host population. The impact of the influx of refugees on the host communities have been substantial, however to date they have received bare minimum support or attention from the international humanitarian community or local government.

An assessment was conducted by Save the Children, BRAC, UNHCR, World Vision and World Food Program from December 2017 to January 2018 to analyze and understand the impact of influx on Host Community and also to explore the various opportunities, conducive to the affected host and Rohingyas in the most affected sub-districts of Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas, since August 2017.

This assessment has adopted a mixed-method approach to evaluate the impacts of the Rohingya influx on the self-reliance of the host community. Quantitative data collection method in the form of Household Interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Semi-Structured Key Informant Interviews were used along with which, direct observation and transit walk were also conducted to triangulate findings. The areas selected for the assessment - Teknaf and Ukhiya sub-districts/Upazilas, as they are the most severely affected areas in terms of high number of refugees while Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila has been selected for control group.

This report depicts the findings from Host and Rohingya communities. It provides a brief overview of the current humanitarian situation, including household income and expenditure, opportunities for income generation activities, availability of food, accessibility of market and socio-cultural aspects and impacts along with identification of gaps and needs. From the KIIs and FGDs, it has been found that significant fluctuation in income and expenditures prevails. Both the frequency of daily labour opportunities as well as the daily wage itself have reduced which has serious implications for the most vulnerable households in the host community who are dependent on daily labour for much of their income. Households with a high dependency ratio and single bread winner are more severely affected. The increase in expenditure has been exacerbated by price hikes for some of the main food and non-food items in local markets and due to the increased demand created by the influx of refugees.

Household diet diversity is problematic. In all surveyed HHs, 34% are currently categorized as having 'poor' diet diversity, while an additional 56% are borderline[1], whereas, in host community it is 33% in Teknaf and 30% in Ukhiya who are already food insecure and 59% in Teknaf & 55% in Ukhiya who are in borderline. Children in these households are at risk of malnutrition (especially when there are aggravating factors such as illness) moving forward and during the monsoon season. The refugee population is almost completely dependent on humanitarian aid – their diet diversity scores are anchored by the on-going general food distributions.

Strong impact on cropping was found in villages adjacent to the camps and also in areas adjacent to the border. Host community people in these areas lost their vegetable plots, farming plots as well as getting problems for cultivation due to many people walked in their lands and set-up makeshifts in early stage.

In some areas host community farmers are not able to get enough water to irrigate their fields as water sources are being used for the new settlements. Moreover, waste water also entered the canal and contaminated the water sources.

[1] Borderline means families are in danger if their food security situation is not managed. In coming days they may have food crisis situation.

It was observed that the market had both positive as well as negative impacts due to influx. Optimistically, influx increased the market demands and opportunities whereas, price hike was evident and a major concern and challenge for most of the host communities.

There has been considerable encroachment on forest resources, most notably due to the need for firewood for the refugee population. Reduced labour opportunities, encroachment on forest resources and farm land, as well as perceptions of cultural difference are contributing to increased tensions on both sides. Socially, host community respondents reporting feeling hampered by Rohingyas, although they both share a common religion. Host community reported feeling that their culture threatened by Rohingya's habits and traditions having an adverse impact on younger generation. Host community reported perceived increase in crimes such as drug smuggling, prostitution, human and sex trafficking and robberies among many.

The situation requires intervention to ensure that needs are being met across both populations and that the relationship between host communities and Rohingya does not deteriorate. To mitigate the alarming condition, short term as well as long term sectorial programs are needed to implement considering organization's capacity. The findings from host community have stressed on income generation activities, cash support, rebuilding agriculture sector, and creating opportunity to have work through previously known skills as their major demand.

To cope-up and implement these demands a further sector-wise detailed assessment would be needed.

1. Introduction

Violence in Rakhine State, Myanmar which began on 25 August 2017 has driven an estimate of 688,000 Rohingya across the border into Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (as of 11 February 2018, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group reported). The speed and scale of the influx has resulted a critical humanitarian emergency. People have arrived in Bangladesh with empty hands, using most of their savings on transportation and constructing a shelter, often out of no more than bamboo and thin plastic. Further, prices for all food commodities have gone up. They are now reliant on humanitarian assistance for food, and other life-saving needs. In some of the sites water and sanitation facilities are limited or of poor quality, with extremely high density raising the risks of an outbreak of disease.

Furthermore, approximately 1.2 million people in host communities have been affected by the influx of Rohingya in the area[2]. Host communities in the affected areas of Bangladesh were already considered to be economically vulnerable prior to the arrival of the Rohingya refugees[3]. Save the Children collected anecdotal information[4] on the impact of the Rohingya crisis on both refugees and host communities from 5 to 9 November, 2017, highlighting the fact that the price of non-food and food items have significantly increased since the arrival of the Rohingyas. Basic services that were previously available to all are now reported to be less accessible due to the increase in people in the respective areas.

There is a general view that the influx of refugees in the district has created tension and competition for certain commodities and services, especially labour, education, health, transportation, shelter and agriculture. However, despite multiple assessments on the needs of the Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar District by national and international actors, minimum reliable data is available on the current situation as well as the needs of the affected host communities.

To understand the situation of the host community in terms of their survival and day to day life, this Self-Reliance[5] assessment launched by Save the Children, BRAC, WFP, World Vision and UNHCR aims to capture an initial understanding of the impacts of the Rohingya Crisis on the host communities the most affected sub-districts of Teknaf and Ukhia since August 2017.

[2] Oxfam Assessment Report Nov 2017
[3] WFP,http://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/Updating%20Poverty%20Maps%200f%20Bangladesh.pdf
[4] A team of two went to Cox's Bazar to conduct a mapping and other observations in Ukhiya and Taknaf
[5] Self-Reliance on one's own power and resources rather than those of others.

2. Objectives

The main objective of this assessment is to understand the impact of self-reliance of host communities in the Taknaf and Ukhia Upazilas due to Rohingya influx since August 2017. The study covers:

- Assessment of the host communities' perception of their self-reliance, income generating opportunities - including skilled and unskilled labour markets - and food security status before and after the arrival of the latest Rohingya influx in August 2017.

- Assessment of the impact of the Rohingya influx in areas hosting Rohingya in comparison to those who are not hosting Rohingya.

- Identification of gaps and suitable opportunity options.

3. Methodology

A mixed-method approach was applied using primary and secondary data collection including key informant interviews, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and document review involving a mixture of qualitative and quantitative data to assess the impact of the Rohingya influx on the self-reliance of the host community. Due to lack of baseline information (e.g. some past data collected on recall basis) this assessment collected data from two control groups (e.g. villages which did not receive any of the Rohingya Refugees) in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazilas to understand the situation without the influx. Data from the control group was compared to that collected from the host communities to assess the impact.

Further, direct observation and transit walks were also conducted to triangulate findings.

The following steps were taken as a part of this assessment:

- Secondary data/information review
- Observation visits to the different locations
- Household level interviews
- Key informant interviews (KIIs) with government officials from different sectors, local members from civil societies, local government, INGOs)
- Focus group discussions (with daily labourers, farmers, fishermen, housewives, small businessmen and boys and girls of different ages)

Sampling Method:

The self-reliance assessment conducted in the host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf, with control groups in Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazilas. Also, a smaller sample of Rohingyas living in host communities was assessed, approximately 240 Rohingya households. 80% of the participants were from the affected host community and control group, while only 20% were from Rohingyas, who were living within the host community (Kutupalong, Balukhali, Leda and Unchiprang). Calculated sample size of the study was 1080, however finally data was collected from 1143 HHs.

Sample locations were selected from the two most affected Upazillas (Ukhiya and Teknaf), two control areas (Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar) and three Rohingya camps namely Bahukhali, Kutu Palong and Unshiparang. These locations were selected based on population, geographical status, as well as recommendations from local government officials. Forty host community households were surveyed in each villages of Ukhiya and Teknuf Upazillas and twenty-five households were surveyed in each control villages of Ramu and Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazillas. The sample distribution is shown in table 1 as below.

Table 1: Sample Distribution

Selected Upazillas	Selected Unions	Total Villages in the Union	Selected Sample Villages	Selected HHs in Each Villages	Total HHs
Host Community					
Taknaf	Nhilla	26	5	40	200
Taknaf	Whykong	25	5	40	200
Ukhiya	Palongkhali	14	3	40	120
Ukhoya	Rajapalong	15	3	40	120
Control Group					
Ramu	Garjania	16	2	25	50
Ramu	Kachhapia	13	2	25	50
Cox's Bazar	Bharuakhali	19	2	25	50
Cox's Bazar	Islampur	8	2	25	50
Rohingya					
Balukhali Camp					80
Kutu Palong Camp					80
Unshiprang Camp					80
Total					**1080/1143**

A total of 07 Key Informant interviews were conducted and 11 FGDs with a group size between 09 and 15 people. Separate FGDs were conducted with male and females, children, adolescents, day labours, fishermen etc. Table 2 in Annex shows the details of KII.

To respect the cultural sensitivity, female assessors talked with female headed households and male assessors talked with male headed household during the survey. The assessment was conducted using Kobo Toolbox (mobile data collection) on tablets.

4. Limitations

In light of the time and resources available, the following limitations to this assessment should be taken into account:

- Launch of assessment delayed due to poor coordination process;
- Limited availability of key informants;
- Larger sample size was not considered due to time and resource limitations;
- The control groups – due to their geographic proximity to the host community areas would inevitably have also been impacted by the Rohingya crisis. This study aimed to mitigate this by factoring in the likely influence that the crisis would have had on the control group;
- Weights were not applied in analysis assuming communities have similar socio-economic characteristics;
- Limited available secondary literatures on previous living conditions of Host Communities prior to the Rohingya Crisis.

5. Demographics

Assessment team was selected from four villages and three camps to conduct the self-reliance assessment. Teknaf and Ukhiya are the most affected areas after the August 2017 influx. There were already older refugee settlements in these areas since the last two decades, so all the new arrivals in August 2017 joined them directly to Ukhiya and Teknaf, overpopulating them. Some demographic features of the assessed households are as below:

Number of respondents: This assessment consulted a total of 1,143 households in three different groups of population - 688 households in the host community, 218 households in the control group and 237 households in the Rohingya population in selected locations.

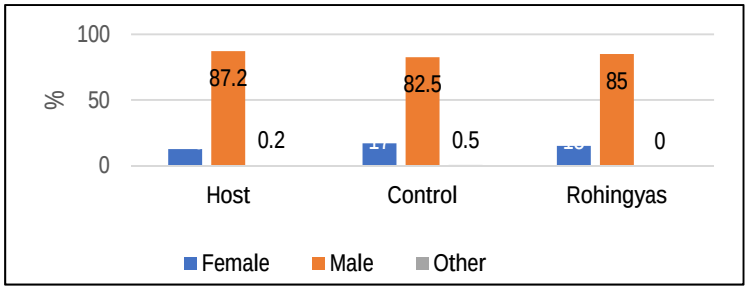


Figure 1: Percentage of male and female respondents

Around 87% of the respondents in the host community was male while only 12% was female. On the other hand, 82.5% was male and 17% was female in control group, while 85% was male respondents and 15% was female in Rohingya area.

Education of the household head: In the host community, approximate 60.9% of household heads do not have any kind of education, with 24% of households' heads having a primary education (class 1 – 8), 8.6% with a secondary education and 1.5% of the population received university education. While among Rohingyas, approximate 81% households head don't have any education. 10.1% households head have primary and 5.5% households head have higher secondary education (Class 9 -12). In control area, 51.8% of the household heads don't have education, while 32.1% household heads have primary level education, Data shows that highest number of illiterate people belong to Rohingya community (81%) and the second highest in host community (60.9%), details of education status is shown in figure-2.

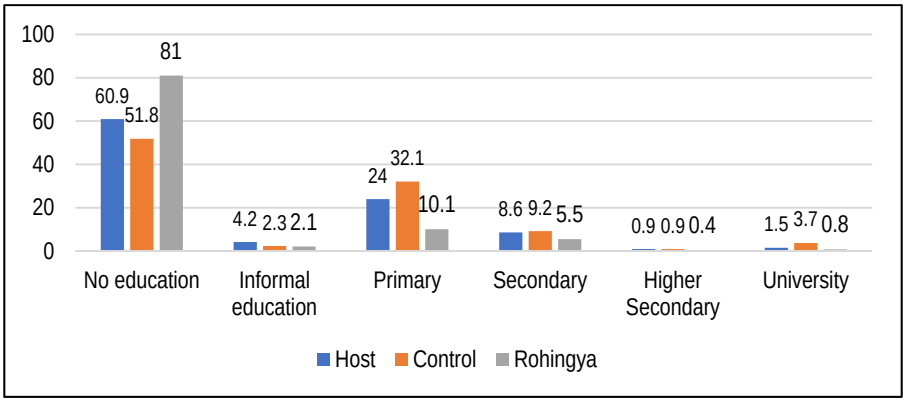


Figure 2: Education status of Household heads

6. Assessment findings

6.1 Household food security and dietary diversity

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, including climate change-related disasters, such as cyclones, floods and droughts. Cox's Bazar is at risk of the same types of hazards. According to the information provided by the host community members in Ukhiya, there is lack of access to food in their locations and they are not able to eat three meals in a day. Due to the disruptions to their income sources, food security is becoming a serious issue for the host communities. However, thus far there has been very little humanitarian aid targeting host communities, including government agencies.

According to assessment data in four different geographical location, approximately 34% of households have poor food diversity score, 56% of household are in borderline and only 10% of households have an acceptable score.

These figures highlighted the ample needs for food security to vulnerable host community households.

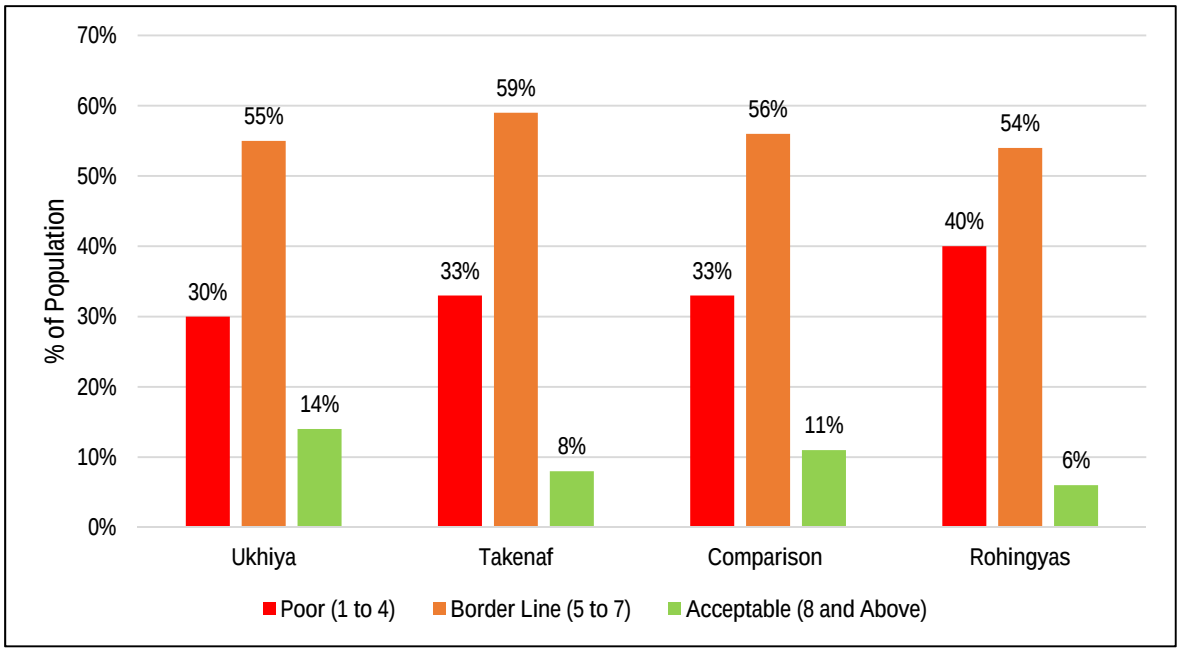


Figure 3: Household Dietary Diversity Score

Figure 3 shows that 33% HHs in Teknaf and 30% HHs in Ukhiya are already food insecure and 59% HHs in Teknaf & 55% HHs in Ukhiya are in borderline.

Dietary diversity is a proxy indicator of food security, reflecting household access to a variety of foods and is also a proxy for nutrient adequacy of the diet of individuals, including children. The dietary diversity scores described consist of a simple count of food groups that a household or an individual has consumed over the preceding 24 hours.

Generally, the impression is that all population have means of eating. As we don't have previous data, it is hard to compare how much the population's food security has been impacted. A lack of previous data complicates the analysis but, households currently in the 'poor' and 'borderline' groups are at an increased risk of malnutrition (especially, if there are other complicating factors, such as increasing waterborne diseases during the monsoon season). The risks posed by the inadequate diet for children (as well as the elderly, chronically ill) will increase with time and there is a need to take some necessary action to protect this situation.

6.1.1 Coping Mechanism

In focus group discussion, most of the respondents in host communities reported that many Rohingyas have destroyed their crops and farmlands during their journey from the border to the settlements.

The food security of the host communities is increasingly at high risk with households using coping strategies due to the price hikes and reduced income noted above.
Coping strategies include:

- Many households are changing their consumption behaviours – in terms of the quantity and quality of food - to compensate for reduced financial access and household-level food shortfalls. Overall, 7 in 10 households are forced to adopt one or more food-related coping strategy, which is an indicator of stress. In terms of food consumption, nearly every second household relies on less preferred food and every fourth reduced their diet proportion.
- Adults restricting their consumption is also common, especially among female headed household members compared to male members.
- In some cases, households unable to gain adequate income are borrowing money from relatives or friends.
- Due to lack of money, many families withdraw their children from school as parents are not able to cover education related expenses such as transportation, food and school fees.
- There has also been evidence of abnormal labour migration to Cox's Bazar Sadar, Dhaka or Chittagong, especially for youths.

6.2 Impacts on Agriculture/cropping.

It was mentioned in the FGDs and KII that strong impact on cropping was found in village adjacent to the camp and also in areas adjacent to the border. However, different geographical areas have been impacted differently. More impacts on cropping was found in Teknaf Upazila; as in Teknaf more agricultural land was occupied during the settlement. Villages of the two unions - Whykhoang and Hnila were especially affected in Teknaf. According to the grassroots agriculture extension officer, Unchiprang, Raikhang and Chakmarpul were the most affected villages in Whykhoang Union and Nayapara, Jadimora, Alikhali in Hnila Union. Most commonly, crops were damaged during the migration, or lands were occupied by Rohingyas immediate after influx. Host community reported that they lost their vegetable plots, farming plots as well as faced problems in cultivation due to encroachment of their lands.

In Ukhiya, Rohingyas did not occupy agricultural lands, however land has been damaged because of the sewerage water of the settlements (with anecdotal evidence of skin rashes developing among local farmers). Farmers from Lambasia village adjacent to Kutupalong camp informed that they faced huge loss in their rice production from the plots which are beside the settlement.

Impacts on the conventional patterns of irrigation:

It emerged from both FGDs with the farmers of host community and KIIs with agriculture extension department, there are natural water sources, which were previously used for irrigation. However, following the influx, NGOs/INGOs started using that source to meet the water needs of the new settlements. As a result, farmers are not able to get enough water to irrigate their fields. Moreover, waste water also entered the canal and contaminated the water sources.

Impacts on Forestry:

According to the respondents in the FGDs, there has been a significant impact on the forest and forest-based income sources. Due to un-organised settlements, large area of forests have been destroyed. The host community depended on the forest for different activities such as firewood collection, cutting of wood for small business activities and collection of bamboo, as well as animal rearing. Many poor households are entirely dependent on forest-based activities. Due to Rohingya settlements, forest products have become more difficult to access. Some Rohingyas are also collecting forest products from the same forest areas. From the host communities, women and young children are primarily responsible for collecting firewood and have to travel further distances to collect it at present due to the new refugee settlements.

6.3 Income

The impact of Rohingyas influx on host community is significant and in all aspects of day to day life. It has resulted remarkable changes on income and expenditure patterns. Depending on different

geographical locations, it has diverse impacts - including limited positive impacts on host communities income, though the majority of impacts are negative.

In general, all the household are affected by Rohingyas influx, but some households have adverse impacts, where Rohingyas have settled near to the host community's households. With hundreds of thousands of recent arrivals – all dependents on shared resources with existing communities - self-reliance and income generating activities have been affected in different ways. During FGDs, almost all of the respondents in host communities mentioned that labour markets are becoming increasingly flooded with Rohingyas, resulting in reduced wages and fewer labour opportunities. Host community households were involved in farming, fishing, firewood collection and daily labour activities. Due to the Rohingya influx most of the households lost or were disturbed with their source of income. Affected households are started looking for alternative means for survival.

In the FGDs conducted with the fishermen community in Teknaf, most of the respondents mentioned that they normally earned BDT 1,000 a day in fishing in Naf River. Now their livelihood is seriously hampered due to restriction of fishing activities in Naf River imposed by the government of Bangladesh. Since fishing is prohibited, so fishermen started different jobs such as pulling of Rickshaw, daily casual labours in open labour market where they are receiving around per day BDT 300 to 400 only.

Now their primary sources of income mostly includes: agriculture labour, fish trading, firewood collection, porter, rickshaw pulling, small business activities and daily labour.

Rohingyas have started to work at a lower rate which has competition within the labour market and forced host community to compete with lower wages for labour work. Even though there is no guarantee to have work due to too many labours are available in the labour market.

The following section provides an overview of income status, changes in income and reasons for change in income.

Income before and after influx:

During the assessment, income groups were categorised in the following way: those who are earning under BDT 5,000 are considered as poor households; those who have income between BDT 5,000 to 10,000 are considered as middle-income group; those who are earning between BDT 10,000 to 25,000 are considered as higher middle-income group; and those who have monthly income more than BDT 25,000 are considered as rich households.

After August 2017 influx, different income groups have suffered in different ways, with some of them 'shifting' between the groups. According to the host communities, many middle-income group households have become more vulnerable and few middle -income households rose to higher income group too. Influx made poor people poorer and rich become richer. **Table-2** shows that 9.6% respondent HHs of host community belongs to <5000BDT group before influx, while after influx this income group has increased to 21.7%. The assessment findings reveals that nearly 12.1% surveyed HHs became poor (<5,000 BDT) after influx in host community. While in control area it is only 0.5% as shown in **table-3**. Data reveals from **table 2 and 3** that there is a significant impacts in host community after Rohingyas influx particularly where they have settled near to the host communities.

Table 2: Income before and after influx in host community

Income Range	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	66	9.6	149	21.7	(83)	(12.1)
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	300	43.6	268	38.9	32	4.7
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	272	39.5	216	31.4	56	8.1
Above 25,000 BDT	50	7.3	55	8.0	(5)	(0.7)
Total	**688**	**100**	**688**	**100**	**0**	

Table 3: Income before and after influx in control area

Income range	Control					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	26	11.9	27	12.4	(1)	(0.5)
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	83	38.1	85	39.0	(2)	(0.9)
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	92	42.2	88	40.4	4	1.8
Above 25,000 BDT	17	7.8	18	8.3	(1)	(0.5)
Total	**218**	**100.0**	**218**	**100.0**	**0**	

On the other hand, within the host community, around 8.8% surveyed HHs in Teknaf were in poor category before influx while after influx this number has increased to 20.3%. Similarly, in Ukhiya around 10% respondents were in poor category before influx while after influx it is 22.4%. While HHs who has income between BDT10, 000 to 25,000 decreased in both Teknaf and Ukhiya. The percentage of poor people become more than double after influx in both Upazilas.

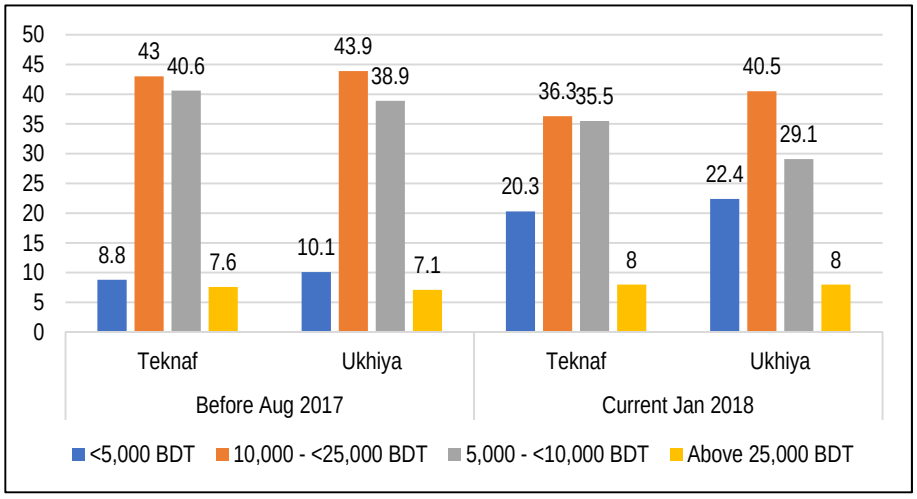


Figure 4: Change in income group in Ukhiya and Teknaf in hist community

6.4 Perception about change in income

To understand how host communities perceive impact on their income status, direct question was asked to host community, and control group as "what happened to your income status after Rohingya influx" income increased, decreased or same as before? Approximately, 35% host community and 12% control group people expressed that their income has decreased. They mentioned the reasons such as price hike, less work opportunity, reduced wages, agricultural farm damage due to Rohingyas being settled, small business place is damaged due to settlements in their habitat, etc. Approximately 4.51% population in host community and 1.38% control/comparison group reported that their income has increased due to Rohingya influx. The most common reason for increased income being new small business activities is due to high demand in the market such as trading business, tea stalls, food stalls

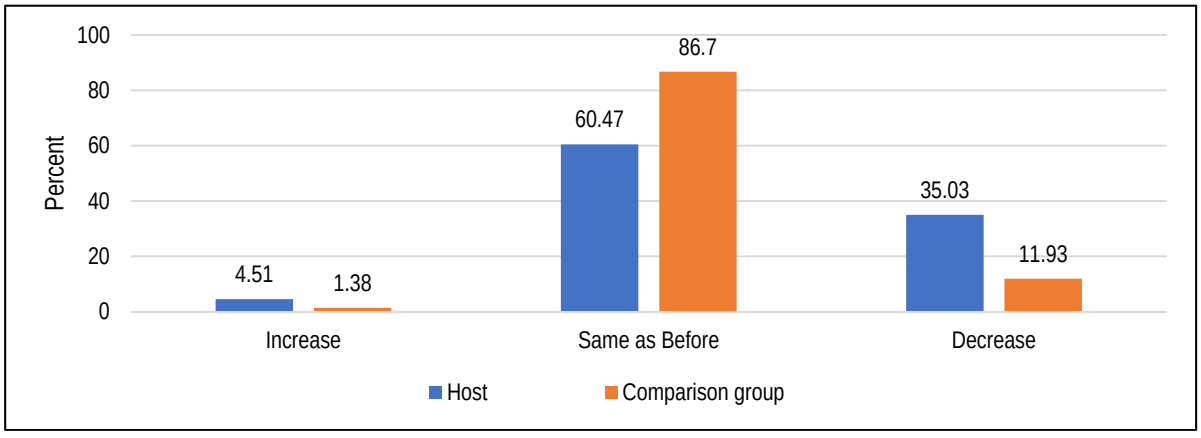


Figure 5: Percieved change in income

and transportations. Many youths also received job opportunity to start work with NGOs/INGOs too. Changes in income of host and comparison group is presented in figure-5.

6.4.1 Reasons behind increased in Income

Approximately 4.51% of the host communities mentioned that their income has increased. While asked what reasons behind increase in income are, the majority of them (75% in Ukhia and 80% in Teknaf) said that they have started small trading shops and activities such as tea stall, food stalls, vegetable vendor, dry fish vendor and other small business activities. Approximately, 18.75% in Ukhiya and 20% in Teknaf of host community said that they got job opportunities in different NGOs/INGOs as they have started their works in these areas. Reasons of income increase are described in figure-6 below.

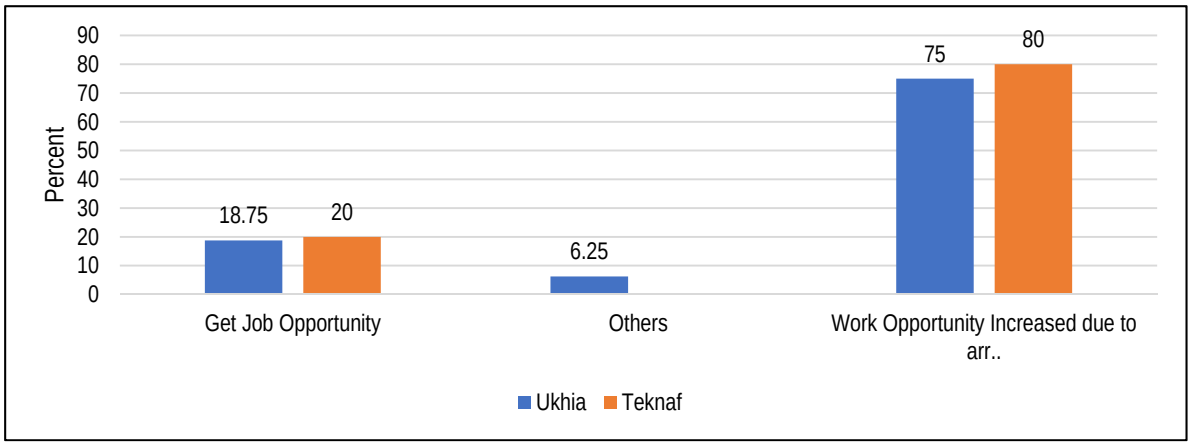


Figure 6: Reasons behind increase in income

6.4.2 Reasons behind decreased in Income

Approximately, 35% of the population from the host communities responded that their income is decreased due to several reasons. In Ukhiya 64.23% of the respondents and in Teknaf 46.03% of the respondents highlighted that "labour market captured by new arrivals as the primary reason for their reduced income". Surplus labour has both reduced labour opportunities as well as reduced the wage rates. Many respondents (8.94% in Ukhiya and 7.94% in Teknaf) also said that another significant reason for the decreasing income is due to damage of farm lands as when Rohingyas arrived in Ukhiya and Teknaf, host community people helped them in settling in their farm lands that destroyed agriculture crops. The host communities also reported that, competition for business has increased as Rohingyas have set up small business shops surrounding areas, and they are selling aid items at cheaper prices which has meant lower sales for the host community business. . Among the respondents, 13.81% in Ukhiya and 38.1% in Teknaf felt that work is not available due to Rohingy influx. A wide number of explanations are described in **figure 7** in below.

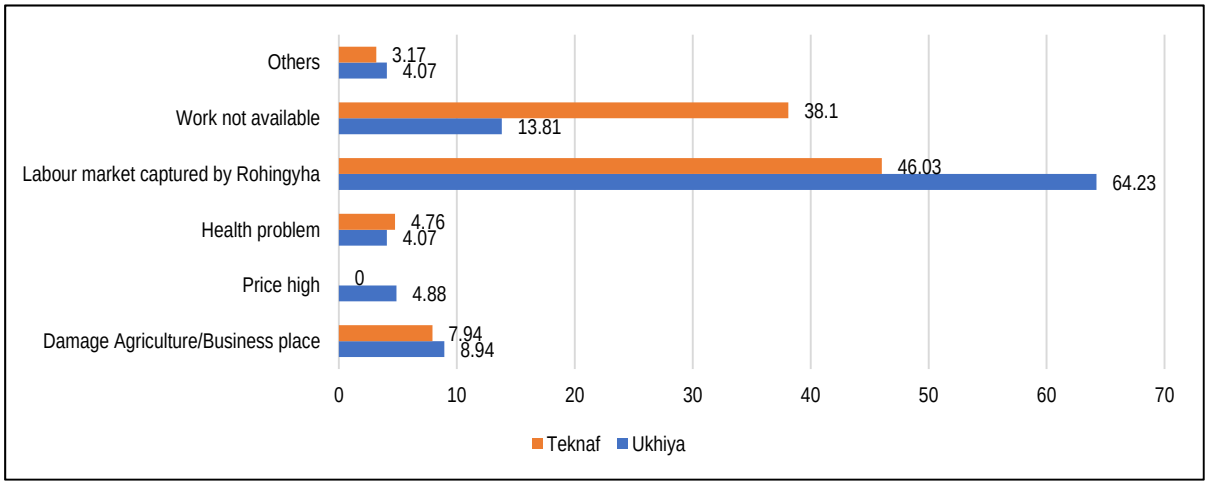


Figure 7: Reasons behind decrease in income

6.5 Expenditure

While incomes have decreased, daily expenditure has increased after Rohingya influx. As previous price data or baseline for expenditure does not exist, all the data collected here is based on recall method and current prices in the market. **Table 4** shows changes in household expenditure before and after influx.

During the FGDs and KIIs, the host communities responded that prices of daily food commodities such as rice, vegetables and fish have increased. Transportation time as well as prices have increased. Some respondents also complained that their travel time is also increased due to over populated roads.

While asked during HH interview, it is estimated that the average food basket has increased by BDT 1021, non-food items increased by BDT 130, and transportation expenses have increased by approximate BDT 317 after influx. Data shows in **table-4** that *the overall expenditure increased by BDT 4038 after influx which means expenditure has increased by 27.68% in host community* while in control area it is only 4.65%. Data reveals that impacts on expenditure of host communities due to Rohingya influx increased by 23.03% which is significantly high. The majority also reported that "we don't have stable source of income or reduced source of income which create challenges to run day to day life". Firewood scarcity in the host community is also a major concern. Due to the refugee influx, neighbouring forests have been destroyed, which is a main source for host community to get their required firewood. Prices of firewood have increased, earlier the firewood cost was BDT1018 whereas after influx it is BDT1329 that also increased the economic burden on households. Apart from that food, non-food and even schooling expenditure has also been increased more in the affected host community compared to the control group.

Table 4: Household Expenditure *(Average BDT)*

Head of Expenditure	Host community				Control Area			
	Before	After	Change in BDT	Change in %	Before	After	Change in BDT	Change in %
Food	5672	6693	-1021	18.00	5426	5645	-219	4.04
Non-Food	1289	1419	-130	10.09	1301	1193	108	-8.30
Fuel/firewood	1018	1329	-311	30.55	1035	1090	-55	5.31
Schooling	1336	1577	-241	18.04	1059	1219	-160	15.11
Medical	1309	1639	-330	25.21	804	1299	-495	61.57
Transportation	929	1246	-317	34.12	802	917	-115	14.34
Religious event	717	355	362	-50.49	728	228	500	-68.68
Social event	1587	3423	-1836	115.69	232	245	-13	5.60
Others	730	944	-214	29.32	718	832	-114	15.88
Total	14587	18625	-4038	27.68	12105	12668	-563	4.65

Source: Self-reliance assessment 2017

The table-5 below shows that in Ukhiya host community, total household expenditure was BDT13960 before influx, while after influx it is BDT19485, which means that BDT5525 has increased in expenditure. Whereas, in Teknaf host community, before influx total household expenditure was BDT15679 and after influx it is BDT17128, total increase is BDT1449. As a whole expenditure increased to 39.58% in Ukhiya and 9.24%% increase in Taknaf.

From the table-5 it is observed that all sorts of expenditures have increased more in Ukhiya than Teknaf, it is 39.58% in Ukhiya and 9.24% in Teknaf. The fuel/firewood expenditure increased by approximately 34% in Ukhiya which is higher than Teknaf. This means Ukhiya is more affected in terms of increase in expenditure/living cost.

Table 5: Household Expenditure in Ukhiya and Teknaf host community *(in BDT)*

Head of Expenditure	Ukhiya				Tekhnaf			
	Before	After	Change in BDT	Change in %	Before	After	Change in BDT	Change in %
Food	5685	6750	-1065	18.73	5648	6594	-946	16.75
Non-Food	1369	1521	-152	11.10	1148	1242	-94	8.19
Fuel/firewood	1011	1353	-342	33.83	1031	1288	-257	24.93

Head of Expenditure	Ukhiya				Tekhnaf			
Schooling	1541	1816	-275	17.85	980	1161	-181	18.47
Medical	1439	1503	-64	4.45	1083	1875	-792	73.13
Transportation	976	1318	-342	35.04	846	1119	-273	32.27
Religious event	813	416	397	-48.83	551	251	300	-5-4.45
Social event	426	3862	-3436	806.57	3609	2659	950	26.32
Others	700	946	-246	35.14	783	939	-156	19.92
Total	13960	19485	-5525	39.58	15679	17128	-1449	9.24

Generally, price hike has affected to all the section of the society as well as all occupational sectors, but those who are involved with salaried jobs with government, private company or have their own business activities are less affected. Those who are associated with different occupations such as agriculture, fisheries and daily labour are the most vulnerable in this situation.

During the FGDs and KIIs, community responded that, prices of daily food commodities are increased such as rice price has increased, Vegetable and fish prices also increased. Transportation time as well as prices have increased. Some respondents also complained that their travel time is also increased due to over populated roads. Majority of the host communities also reported that "we don't have stable source of income to run day to day life".

6.6 Change in Self Reliance Activities of household head

This region is mostly hilly area with few plain lands and water bodies. The River Naf is one of the biggest rivers where the major fishing activities take place. The major occupational activities of this region are agricultural activities including crop farming, fishing, livestock rearing etc. Wage earning activities includes farm and non-farm day labour, construction labour etc. Small business includes vegetable and firewood vendors, tea stalls and other business activities that do not require large amount of capital. It was also found that there are few service holders in these areas.

After Rohingya influx, it is observed from **Table 6** that there have been some changes in income generating activities in host communities in the vicinity of Rohingya settlements, comparing with control group. It to be noted that when the Rohingya influx occurred (August 2017) in Bangladesh, it was just beginning of Aman crop season on the crop calendar. Agricultural activities was meant to be increased during that period. In the control group, agricultural activities increased by 02% only whereas in Ukhia and Teknaf it is decreased by 3% each **(Table 6)**. It is found that daily based labouring activities decreased in Ukhiya which remains almost same in control group and Teknaf. Among the household heads in the control group, the prevalence of small business activities decreased during this time period but it increased in Ukhiya and Teknaf by around 1%. *Naturally, huge influx created new market and new demand so people in Ukhiya and Teknaf are seeking new self-reliance options in business activities*. It is also true that people with no activities increased comparing with control group. In Ukhia, more people are doing nothing than the control group. Few people got job opportunities in different NGOs. At least those who have completed 10 years of schooling are accessing these NGO volunteer job opportunities.

Table 6: Change in occupational status of the household head

Occupation	Ukhiya		Teknaf		Control Group	
	before	**After**	**before**	**After**	**before**	**After**
Agriculture	13.5	10.76	16.73	13.94	13.76	15.6
Labour	37.76	33.87	40.24	40.24	41.74	41.28
Small Business	26.32	27	17.53	17.93	23.85	13.76
Service	2.75	2.06	3.19	3.98	2.75	4.13
Others	13.5	13.27	15.54	13.94	11.93	14.68
None	6.18	13.04	6.77	9.96	5.96	10.55

Source: Self-reliance assessment 2017

6.7 Priority Needs

Rebuilding their self-reliance (new or previous) activities is among the top priorities for many respondents. Below are what host communities have indicated their further priorities:

- Many households are asking to provide capital support to rebuild their income generation activities through agriculture sector such as tools, seeds, fertilisers and other support to rebuild agriculture sector;
- Withdrawal of restriction on fishing in Naf River is one of most priorities for those involved in the in Teknaf;
- Consistent labour opportunities and a steady wage;
- Access to small business loan/grant to start some trading activities as there is demand. For example, some women/adolescent girls asked to provide capital support to start tailoring activities in their villages as they already have skills on tailoring;
- Many youths are seeking capital support to start new small business such as tea stall, small restaurant, trading business, grocery shop, vegetable shop and transportation activities as there is a lot of opportunities arise do to too many population in the area and there are emerging needs within the area and service providers are limited;
- Youth and some community members also seeking technical skills development support, if possible.

Self-reliance activities: While questioned what activities they would like to start, in reply approximately, 56.3% respondents in Ukhiya host community mentioned that they would like to start small business activities, while 45.42% in Teknaf would like to do the same activity. From the figure-8 it shows that around 21.51% respondents in Ukhiya and 23.51% in Teknaf respondents in host community would like to re-establish agriculture-based activities. Approximately, 9% respondents in Ukhiya and 13.55% respondents in Teknaf is looking for work as they are unemployed at this point.

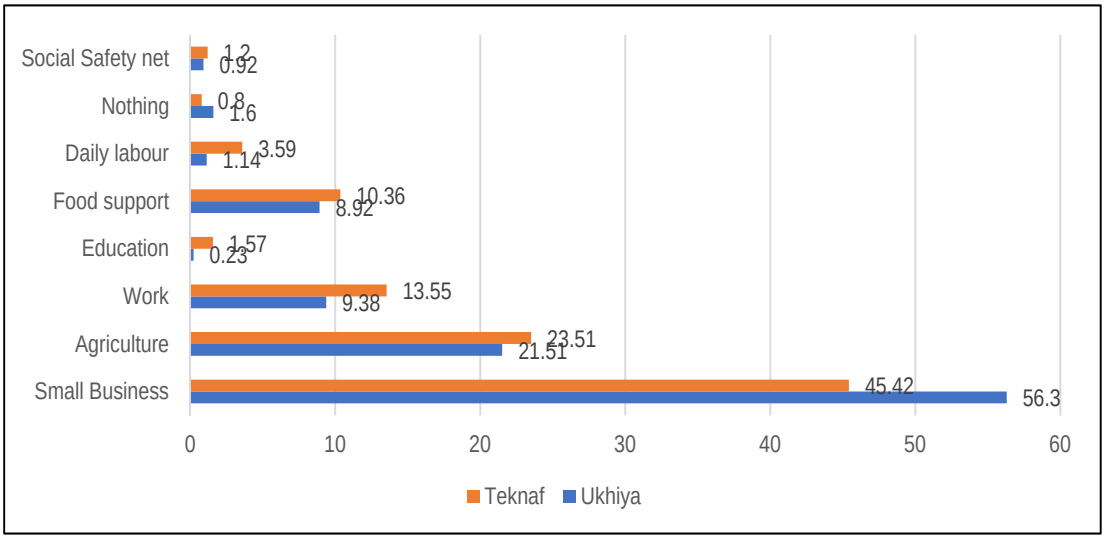


Figure 8: Self reliance activities liked by the respondents

What support is required: Assessment team alsoquestioned respondents that, if they would like to start or continue their self-reliance activities what preferred type of support they are looking for. Out of 688 respondents of host community respondents, a total of 520 expressed that they need support as capital (or cash) as youth and other population would like to start income generation activities, as per their choice or capability (see figure-9). Everyone is looking for opportunities in the area due to Rohingya influx there and huge demand as well. Approximately, 8% respondents is also looking for job opportunity and around 6% population is looking for training support as well. People also seeksocial safety net support from the government of Bangladesh as poor people in these areas are suffering most. Allocation of more budget on social safety nets also required.

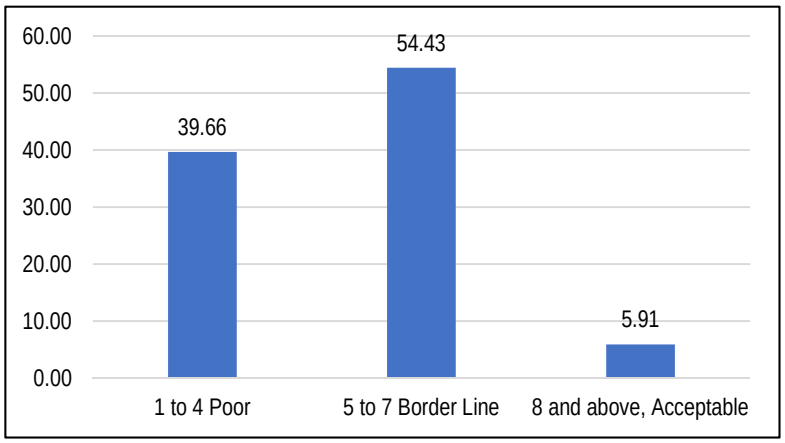
Figure 9: Support required in host community

7. Findings in Rohingya population

The Rohingya population in Cox's Bazar is highly vulnerable, having fled conflict and experienced severe trauma, and now living in extremely difficult conditions. Population movements within Cox's Bazar remain highly fluid, with increasing concentration in Ukhia, where the Government has allocated 3,000 acres for a new settlement. People have begun arriving at the new, proposed site before infrastructure and services can be established. Crucially, there is limited access to the site and no roads through this site; this is preventing the development of infrastructure including water and sanitation facilities.

7.1 Household food security and dietary diversity

All the Rohingyas are receiving the general food distribution. Data shows that, 39.66% of the Rohingya population have a 'poor' household dietary score, with 54% population at borderline and only 5.91% of population have an acceptable dietary diversity. It should be noted that the general food distributions that are on-going contribute greatly to these dietary diversity scores.



Fiure 10: Dietary diversity score of Rohingya

7.2 Income and expenditure

During the assessment, interviewers asked income and expenditure related questions to Rohingya households as well. Before influx situation, members of the Rohingya community were doing different activities in Myanmar such as agriculture, fishing, small business activities, and daily labour works. Some were also receiving remittance from Malaysia or Saudi Arabia[6], which has decreased due to this crisis.

After the August 2017 influx, most of the Rohingyas either change their status or they don't have any occupation at all. 30% and 25% of the population were doing agriculture and labour works before August 2017. More than 85% population become unemployed after August 2017.

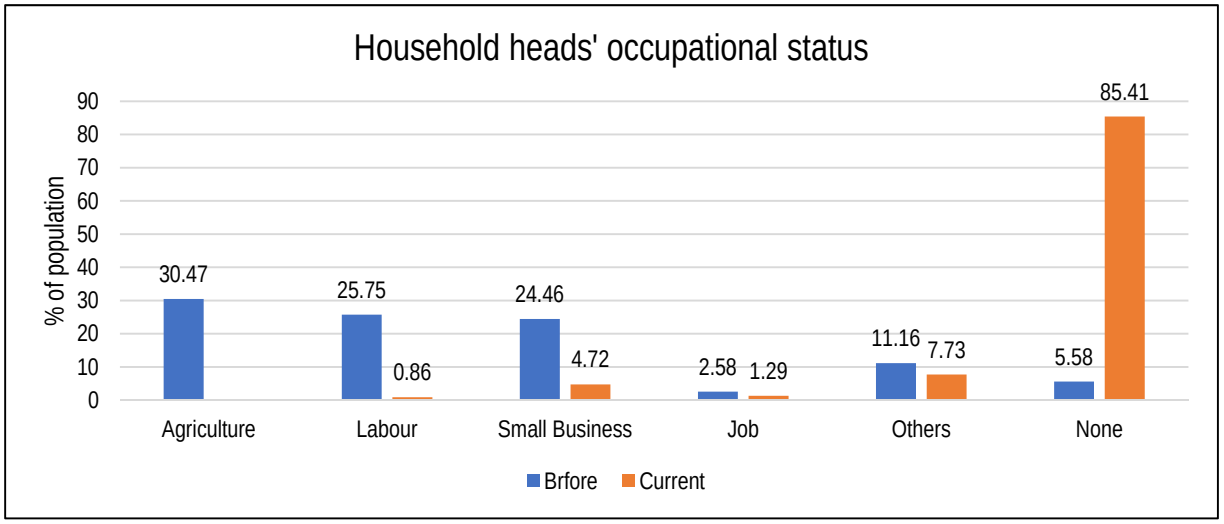


Figure 11: Household heads' occuptional status

Access to self-reliance activities is extremely restricted for the Rohingya population. Rohingyas are only allowed to move around in the settlement area, enforced by a check point near Teknaf. These restrictions are also a way to restrict access to labour opportunities for Rohingyas, even as the high

[6] Crabtree, K., 'Economic Challenges and Coping Mechanisms in Protracted Displacement', 2010, p. 47.

supply of skilled and unskilled labour has driven the wages down and put the Rohingyas in direct competition with the locals and host population and leaves them vulnerable to exploitation as employers (sometimes refusing to pay, etc.). Contractors often preferred to employ Rohingyas in road construction, food distribution, and other sundry works, earning 50% less than their Bangladeshi counterparts[7].

As access to labour opportunities for the host communities are shrinking, many are focusing on collecting firewood, limited labour work within the settlement area, work in small household shops, volunteer work with NGOs/INGOs etc. Some women have skills in tailoring and sewing, resulting them in offering their services to neighbours and try to get some income options. Rohingyas have some skills as well as they were working prior to this migration such as carpentry, black smith work, mason work, business or trading skills, utilising those skills within the settlement they have started limited self-reliance activities.

Due to migration, Rohingyas income status has also changed, 43% population don't have any income after August 2017. Approximately 21% population increased in poor family status those who are earning less than BDT 5,000 per month (before 15 August it was 6.75% and after it is 27.85%). More than 51% population were earning between BDT 10,000 to 25,000 per month, after August 2017 that reduced to almost 2.53% population, which reduced that income as shown in figure-12.

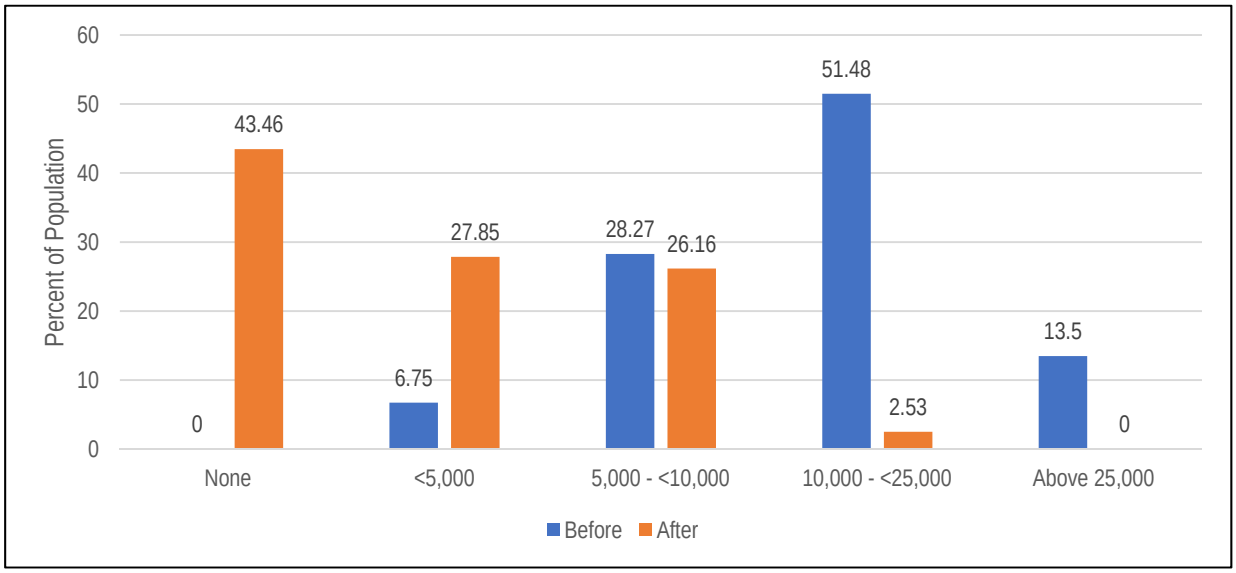


Figure 12: Income group

Most of the Rohingyas depend on NFI and food aid from INGOs/humanitarian agencies. In the initial days, Rohingyas were not facing challenges of price hikes as they were not directly associated with the market, now Rohingyas are also facing price hike in basic needs such as vegetables, transportations and other household commodities.

7.3 Coping Mechanisms:

The main forms of coping mechanisms among the Rohingya people are as follows:

- Food related coping presents a risk to child nutrition - it has been observed that alongside adults, abstaining from eating to allow their children to eat, followed by eating less skipping meals and going entire days without eating. This will likely increase during the upcoming monsoon or the "lean season[8] [9]".
- An increasing number of adult males is "departing via irregular migration" in search of labour opportunities abroad, sometimes through smuggling or human trafficking[10]. A survey found that Rohingyas were much more likely to be targeted by migrant smugglers than the host

[7] Abrar and Sikder, Situation Analyses of Migratory Patterns ILO. April 2007, p. 17.
8 Assessment of coping strategies of Rohingyas in two Upazila in Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh, July-August, 2017, Dhaka Bangladesh, UNHCR.
[9] Nielson et. al, The Contribution of Food Assistance to Durable Solutions in Protracted Refugee Situations. WFP. December 2012, p. 17.
[10] JAM: Myanmar Refugees in Cox's Bazaar District, Bangladesh, UNHCR. December 2012, p. 25.

population, with 27% of Rohingya households reportedly having been approached directly by smugglers in the previous 12 months[11]. This is compared with a 6% of a similar incidents reported by non-Rohingyas' households. The hardship of the main income-earner's absence is often aggravated by debts incurred in order to facilitate the irregular labour migrations abroad, and other demands by smuggling syndicates.

- Begging tends "to be restricted to the most vulnerable", particularly female-headed households without the support of male relatives.

7.7 Priority needs

Below are some most priority needs for Rohingya people which needs immediate attention.

- Food, currently received food from different aid agencies but there is still some gap to have the availability of food all the time at the home.
- Provide work opportunities such as, cash for work, food for work to engage themselves in some productive activities and increase cash flow and access to diversified fresh food.
- Access to capital, possessing training and obtaining legal permission to start small business activities.

[11] Laczko, F., Migrant Smuggling Data and Research: A global review of the emerging evidence base, International Organization for Migration, 2016, p. 227.

8. Access to Markets

Market infrastructure and access to market is not an issue in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazilas. But due to the Rohingya influx, prices for commodities have increased. There are different types of markets available such as small market within the village or nearby village, weekly market, which is organised once in a week where all the traders come to gather from different locations with their goods. At District/Upazila levels wholesale markets are also available.

Most of the villages and town markets are accessible to everyone as there is no as such restriction to visit the market. In most households, male members go to the market and purchase daily consumption needs/items. Due to security concerns, women, elderly and children hardly go to the market.

Regarding the Rohingyas, within the organised settlement and older settlements, markets are available and in functioning condition as well. Rohingyas are meeting their daily basic needs from those shops and market places are created by Rohingyas or some host community traders. Within the Rohingya settlements, they are not allowed move freely so Rohingyas are accessing those settlement markets and getting their daily required goods there. The Government has created check posts at different places in Ukhiya and Teknaf, so Rohingyas are not allowed to move out from these areas.

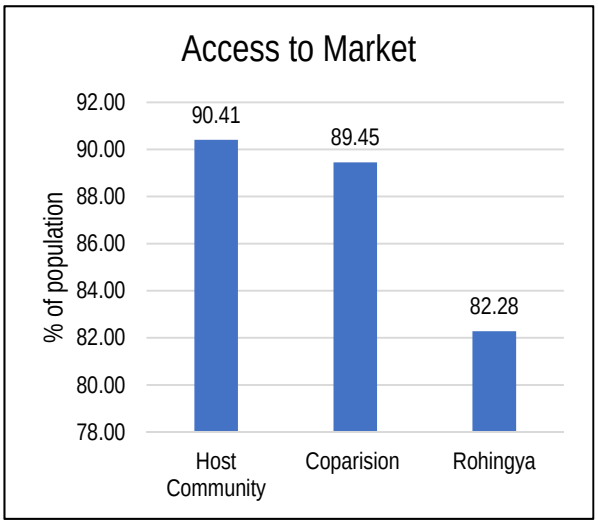


Figure 13: Access to market

When asked regarding access to markets, approximately 87% in host community, control group and Rohingyas population answered "YES" and only 13% respondent's answer was "NO". For those who responded "No", it does not necessarily mean that the markets are not accessible, but it may also be the case that people are not visiting due to health, age and security concerns.

9. Environment

Large number of population movement has resulted in some environment challenges as outlined below:

- Both the host and Rohingya populations are dependent on firewood as a source of fuel for cooking and also as an income-generating activity. The arrival of large numbers of Rohingya people has further resulted in the clearing of forest due to the lack of space to accommodate the new arrivals: between 25 August–18 December 2017 an estimated 1,060 hectares were destroyed (The Daily Star 18/12/2017).
- Hilly areas in the district are prone to landslides due to the unstable soil structure and bedrock of the hills. Deforestation increases the risks of landslides during the start of pre-monsoon and monsoon rains (April–September) because it alters soil characteristics and deteriorates soil quality, weakening soil stability (Zaman et al. 2010). The hilly areas where shelters have been built are thought to have become more vulnerable since the influx (ISCG 24/11/2017, WFP seasonal calendars).
- It is not solely the Rohingya influx that has strained forestry. The cultivation of betel leaf, a prime industry in the Cox's Bazar region, significantly contributes to deforestation. As the crop needs shade, locals cut wood to create shade structures, and trees are sometimes cut to create space for betel leaf gardens to grow (Rahman et. al 2014).
- Potential water scarcity in coming days, as there is no proper planning for water supply and availability, currently water is coming from nearby river, and during dry season water scarcity will be a main challenge.
- The majority of the population have settled in agriculture land which is preventing agriculture activities and may lead to damage of land in the long term.

10. Social perceptions and tensions between communities

The Rohingya and host communities share a common religion which lends itself to positive relations. However, the scale of the influx creates several problems nonetheless. Host communities perceive that their usual social life has been hampered due to the influx. Some have stated that elder members of their community have been disrespected by the Rohingyas. The rate of child marriage is very high normally in the Rohingya culture, which might create a fear and influence the host communities. There are many incidences of quarrels/disputes triggered between the people of both communities. The law enforcement agencies are trying to control those incidents but due to huge population, it is also a challenge for them as well. Law enforcement agencies continue their patrolling and setting check posts in different areas. During the FGDs, host community reported some challenges as listed below:

- Key informants reported that crime rates increased since the Rohingyas arrived (e.g. drugs, smuggling, prostitution, human and sex trafficking, thefts);
- Firewood collection is one of most important point where both communities have more tensions, as both communities are depending on forest-based firewood collection for fuel and income generation activities so competition for firewood creates tensions between the communities;
- Affected host communities reported that the Rohingya dialect influences the Bengali dialect;
- Perceived different cultural views on child marriage, family planning, polygamy;
- Lack of knowledge and awareness of Rohingya about Bangladeshi social rules and regulations especially with regard to respecting elders;
- Fear of becoming a minority due to the large influx of Rohingyas in certain localities and that this would change the norm of socio-cultural life;
- Buddhist community in the local area reportedly fear religious outbreaks/riots;
- Host community reportedly felt ignored by donor agencies and government of Bangladesh;They reported the perception that Rohingyas are receiving free food aid and shelter support while there is not enough support for host poor households, and this also creates tension within the community.

Impacts and risks for children

Due to influx, there are many challenges raised for children and women.

Below are some concerns/impacts of influx on children documented during the FGDs.

- Children and women are primarily responsible for collecting fire wood and are thus more at risk to a variety of threats such as physical, verbal, and sexual abuse;
- Child labour, majority of the children (10- 14 years) are associated with paid or unpaid work;Due to influx, there are many work opportunities around. Poor households are taking their children out of school and involving them in work;
- Number of child marriages are increased in last three months, generally poorest families do early child marriage of their girls to reduce household expenses, and this is also be considered as a negative coping strategy.

11. Recommendations

11.1 Host community

The current situation is concerning. This assessment was conducted in December, 2017, which is only 4 months after the initial influx of refugees to Teknaf and Ukhiya. If necessary actions are not be taken, there is a risk that the situation will worsen and tensions will increase. It is recommended to address to mitigate those challenges at host communities and Rohingyas settlements too. Given these challenges and the risks posed to children, we feel that a 'full suite' of child poverty programming – including a package of all 3 sub-themes of social protection, livelihoods and vocational skills training – is necessary. Further, as this crisis is both 'acute' in terms of the severity of need that it creates for displaced and host communities alike, and will likely also be protracted – a mix of development and humanitarian approaches will be necessary.

The following recommendations are for the host communities both for short term as well as longer-term interventions.

Short term Recommendations: (at least minimum one year)

- For highly vulnerable and food insecure households (single headed, high dependency ratio, landless, etc.) short-term multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers should be considered/explored – applying 'cash plus for nutrition' approaches as much as possible;
- Provide vegetable seeds and other necessary gardening inputs (tools, simple appropriate equipment etc.) to develop homestead vegetable gardens nearby homes to increase food security, consumption for nutrition;
- Provide capital support to youth those who are interested to start or continue some small business activities such as tea stall, food stall, vendor business etc. Designing IGA/SMT support (cash-based or in-kind) would be preceded by a skills-gap labour market assessment as well as analysis of the feasibility of proposed IGAs;
- Provide cash or in-kind support for seeds, fertilisers, training and tools to start, strengthen and sustain agriculture activities;
- Conduct market mapping and assessment to understand commodity price fluctuation and identify market demand and supply gaps;
- Provide access to market information and know how such as training, appropriate technologies etc;
- Value chain analysis for firewood and other commodities that are in very high demand by both refugee and host populations which are becoming scarcer on a local level;
- There are huge needs in the market for host community as well as in Rohingyas settlement, it is good to strengthen service and supply chain (building up capacity or business support grants for service providers, traders to building up market for long run) to build their businesses to meet demand in local market. (Cash injection or cash-based programme);
- Implementation of activities in which both the communities (Host community and Rohingyas) receive benefits such as agriculture seeds/tools fair, market fair/day for daily consumable commodities and fresh food fairs (which would also have a nutrition outcome on the refugee side – livelihoods outcome for hosts);
- Provide support for access to education, food security and nutrition for the Rohingya and host communities so that poor households are not taking their children out of school and involving them in work (apply child-sensitive social protection approach);
- Increase access to appropriate social protection schemes to the vulnerable affected host communities especially women, youth and children and also provide access to safety net programmes such as community saving and loans for financial inclusion;
- Influence the policy makers especially the government of Bangladesh to seriously consider in operationalizing the available social protection schemes as well increase reasonable resource allocation benefiting the targeted population;
- Household Economy Assessment (HEA) analysis for host and Rohingya communities to better understand shifting availability and use of resources at the household level – better understand shifting livelihoods activities among the host and opportunities that this could create.

Long term Recommendations:

- Organise skill training programme for youths those who are interesting in obtaining skill-based training such as carpentry, construction work, cooking, mobile repairing etc;
- Agriculture extension programme for long term self-reliance support;
- Social forestation protection projects which can provide employment for community members where they are paid for the upkeep of forests; a self-reliance which will be affected by deforestation;
- Advocacy and Capacity Building programme for Government departments to streamline planning and implementation process of government projects including right to safe work for Rohingya people;
- Analysis of markets – inputs for fairs, firewood, other items (feasibility/profitability for certain IGAs).
- Design and plan for Long term and numerous PVT programs need to be implemented for the host communities of Cox's bazar, as the target youths are large in number in the targeted geographical locations who are not in school, training and not in any gainful employment.
- Sensitize service providers towards creating job/ business opportunities for the most vulnerable youths as well as link them with employers and also to credit providing institutions for starting micro, small businesses as self-employment. A
- Address the needs and constraints of the poor people living in the host communities in a holistic approach

11.2 Recommendations for Rohingya population

Below are some recommendations for Rohingyas' communities to have some source of income to maintain their day to day life and cope with crisis.

- Working closely with the nutrition team - to explore options and advocate for appropriate child-sensitive social protection to be extended to Rohingyas – including food vouchers and other forms of support – and will apply child-sensitive approaches to enhance nutrition outcomes;
- Working closely with the education and child protection teams - to explore options and advocate for Rohingya youth to participate in vocational skills training (exploring options for apprenticeship placements within the host community to strengthen ties between communities) to build skills that are applicable in Bangladesh and across to border in Rakhine state (transferable life skills, financial literacy, etc.);
- Provide vegetable seeds to develop micro-gardening where possible to increase food security as well as nutrition aspects for children. Gardening interventions will be accompanied by behaviour change communication focusing on nutritional needs of girls and boys of different ages, etc;
- Provide some capital to elderly, pregnant women to survive day to day life and meet some of their day to day expenses;
- Provide health and hygiene awareness and kits to have safe sanitation practices, which will lead to have good health;
- Appropriate clean cook stoves or anything that limits firewood collection could be provided.

Annexures:

Annex-1: Tables

Table 1: Sample villages

Upazila	Union	Villages	Sample Villages	HHs in Each Villages	Total HHs
Host Communities					
Taknaf	Nhilla	26	5	40	200
Taknaf	Whykong	25	5	40	200
Ukhiya	Palongkhali	14	3	40	120
Ukhoya	Rajapalong	15	3	40	120
Rohingya Communities					
	Balukhali				80
	Kutu Palong				80
	Unshiprang				80
Control Area					
Ramu	Garjania	16	2	25	50
Ramu	Kachhapia	13	2	25	50
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Bharuakhali	19	2	25	50
Cox's Bazar Sadar	Islampur	8	2	25	50
Total					**1080**

Table 2: List of the Key Informants

Sl. No.	Respondent's designation	Department	Upazila	Union
1	Upazilla Agriculture Extension Officer	Agri. extension Department	Teknaf	
2	Upazila Nirbahi Office (UNO)	Administration	Ukhia	
3	UP member	Local government	Ukhia	Palongkhali
4	UP secretary	Local government	Ukhia	Rajapalong
5	UP member	Local government	Ukhaia	Rajapalong
6	Teachers	Ukhia women college	Ukhia	
7	UP secretary	Local government	Teknaf	Hnila
8	Chairman/Panel Chairman	Local government	Teknaf	Hnila
9	UP member	Local government	Teknaf	Hnila
10	Upazilla Social Welfare Officer	Social welfare Department	Ukhia	
11	Social welfare officials	Social welfare Department	Teknaf	
12	Members of civil societies		Teknaf	

Table3: Percentage of Male and Female respondents:

Sex	Host area		Control area		Rohingyas	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Female	87	12.6	37	17.0	35	15.0
Male	600	87.2	180	82.5	198	85.0
Others	1	0.2	1	0.5	0	0
Total	688	100	218	100	233	100

Table 3.1: Education status of Host and Control area

Education Status	Host		Control	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
HSC	2	0.9	6	0.9
Informal Education	5	4.2	29	2.3
None	113	60.9	419	51.8
Primary Education	70	24.0	165	32.1
Secondary Education	20	8.6	59	9.2
University	8	1.5	10	3.7
Total	218	100.0	688	100.0

Table 3.2: Education status of Rohingyas:

Education Status	Nos.	%
Primary education	24	10.1
Informal education	13	5.5
Graduation/Master	1	0.4
Higher Secondary	2	0.8
Secondary education	5	2.1
None	192	81.0
	237	100

Table 4: Income, before and after influx in host community

Income Range	Host Community					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	66	9.6	149	21.7	(83)	(12.1)
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	300	43.6	268	38.9	32	4.7
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	272	39.5	216	31.4	56	8.1
Above 25,000 BDT	50	7.3	55	8.0	(5)	(0.7)
Total	688	100	688	100	0	

Table 4.1: Income, before and after influx in Ukhiya host community

Income Range	Ukhiya					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	44	10.1	98	22.4	(54)	-12.3
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	170	38.9	127	29.1	43	9.8
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	192	43.9	177	40.5	15	3.4
Above 25,000 BDT	31	7.1	35	8.0	(4)	-0.9
Total	437	100.0	437	100.0	0	0

Table 4.2: Income, before and after influx in Teknaf host community

Income Range	Tekhnaf					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%

<5,000 BDT	22	8.8	51	20.3	(29)	-11.5
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	102	40.6	89	35.5	13	5.1
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	108	43.0	91	36.3	17	6.7
Above 25,000 BDT	19	7.6	20	8.0	(1)	-0.4
Total	**251**	**100.0**	**251**	**100.0**	**0**	**0**

Table 5: Income in control group, before and after influx

Income Range	Control					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	26	11.9	27	12.4	(1)	(0.5)
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	83	38.1	85	39.0	(2)	(0.9)
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	92	42.2	88	40.4	4	1.8
Above 25,000 BDT	17	7.8	18	8.3	(1)	(0.5)
Total	**218**	**100.0**	**218**	**100.0**	**0**	

Table 6: Income, before and after displacement of Rohingya

Income Range	Control					
	Before Aug 2017		Current Jan 2018		Differences	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
<5,000 BDT	26	11.9	27	12.4	(1)	(0.5)
5,000 - <10,000 BDT	83	38.1	85	39.0	(2)	(0.9)
10,000 - <25,000 BDT	92	42.2	88	40.4	4	1.8
Above 25,000 BDT	17	7.8	18	8.3	(1)	(0.5)
Total	**218**	**100.0**	**218**	**100.0**	**0**	

Table 7: Perception about change in income

Changed in income	Host Community		Control	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Decreased	241	35.0	26	11.9
Increased	31	4.5	3	1.4
Same as before	416	60.5	189	86.7
Total	**688**	**100.0**	**218**	**100.0**

Table 8: Support required

Required support	Host		Control	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Capital	520	75.6	178	81.7
Food	16	2.3	0	0%
Job Opportunity	55	8.0	11	5.0
Nothing	52	7.6	18	8.3
Social Safety Net	4	.6	0	0%
Training	41	6.0	11	5.0
Total	**688**	**100.0**	**218**	**100.0**

Table 9: Support required

Required support	Ukhia		Tehnaf	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Capital	331	75.7	189	75.3

Food	12	2.7	4	1.6
Job Opportunity	33	7.6	22	8.8
Nothing	31	7.1	21	8.4
Social Safety Net	1	.2	3	1.2
Training	29	6.6	12	4.8
Total	**437**	**100.0**	**251**	**100.0**

Annex-2: Case Studies

Case Study: 1

Safique *is a 25 years old youth lives in a village adjacent to Kutupalong Camp. He is the only earning person of his family (from five members in his family including Parents, Wife and a two-year-old daughter). Safique's main occupation was carpentry and had furniture shop at Kutupalong Bazar along with which, he has farming and livestock (Poultry Farm) activities. His Mother, Father and wife are involved in livestock rearing at home. Safique's family earns an average of BDT 30,000/- per month. He was happy with his family and in day to day living.*

After influx of Rohingyas in their area, he reported that his life got dramatically affected, as Rohingyas surrounded his expanse by constructing makeshifts shelters. Safique had a garden besides his house with tree from where he could use wooden for his furniture, which got cut down on Rohingyas arrival. He sold all his chickens, as 5 Rohingyas' households came to reside inside the shed of the poultry firm. His agriculture land has been destroyed due to sewage water and it impacted the land productivity and price. Due to lack of space, two cows ran away and now has only three coves left out of 5. More than 80% of his livestock (chicken and ducks) have been lost or stolen.

Situation forced Safique to sell out his furniture shop to manage his and family's daily needs. He reported that, after the influx, he faced a huge problem in transportation. Safique observed a huge scarcity of vehicle to carry woods from one place to another. Moreover, local law enforcement authority started an expedition to make vacate the illegally grabbed/occupied Government lands beside the road side of Kutupalong Bazar, by which his shop was located. Furniture activities was the main source of income for his family so, he doesn't have any income generation activities now as well as it is hard for him to find alternative source of income in the locality.

He said, "I have lost my poultry farm and furniture shop where, I did an investment of about 250,000/- BDT. I lost my agriculture land/garden. Now, I am workless and have nothing to do and don't know how will my family survive in the upcoming future. However, I am confident and hopeful that if I get support from Government or NGOs to restart my business, I will back to normal in a short span of time ".

Case Study: 2

Shamsunnahar *is a 37 years old widow. She has twelve years old son and lost her husband about 8 years ago by a road accident. Shamsunnahar is living with her brother in law and works as daily labour. She gets lower wages being a woman in daily labour work which is already a burden for her to manage two lives with small amount of income. There were days where no work and no food for herself and her son. As an alternative self-reliance and source of income, she started collecting firewood from nearby forest and started selling out in the nearby market to manage her family.*

Shamsunnahar was managing her self-reliance through firewood collection from the last eight years. She has become a member of a MFI/NGO. She bought a cow on debit and was doing well with her small self-reliance activities. She sent her son to local Madrasha to study. Suddenly, due to Influx of Rohingyas overnight, her household got surrounded by the makeshifts camps of new arrivals. Neighbouring forest had been destroyed and grazing spaces of cattle were occupied. It was a tough situation for her to manage day to day life and was shattered regarding daily earning. She started selling her productive assets such as cows and she is still paying the debt/loan instalment to MFIs which she took to buy cows. She was also not able to access forest anymore to collect firewood due to forest being settled by Rohingyas. There lies forest available far from her house where other locals also collect firewood which increases security concerns for her. Due to lack of income, she withdrew her son from school and is not able to pay school fees and other expenditure. Her son started to work at a tea stall of her relative, to get some source of income. Now she is fully depending on the earnings by the little boy.

Shamsunnahar said, "I had struggled a lot in my life, I am in a dream of having a good time and life, once my son has secured self-reliance after his education. But this influx hampered my dream, Rohingays are getting support but nothing for me. Nobody cares for us. Now I see moving forward as my source of income and supports are being destroyed."