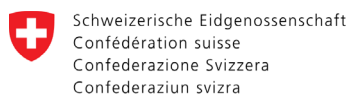




Report annexes

Social Norms, Economic Approaches

The potential for addressing GBV
through economic interventions in
the Rohingya refugee response



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC





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Annex 1 – Detailed methodology

Introduction

This section outlines the overall approach to the assignment, including a discussion of limitations, the challenges we faced, as well as explaining the reasons underpinning our research strategy, both in practical terms (fieldwork) and in terms of our conceptual framework. As other reports emerging from research carried out in Cox’s Bazar since the influx of the Rohingya in 2017 have shown, working in Cox’s Bazar presents a variety of practical and theoretical challenges. The following outline of the methodology contextualises the findings presented in Chapter 3, providing a clear understanding of how Samuel Hall carried out the research, which segments of the population we selected – and managed to reach – for the survey and discussions, and the rationale for these decisions. Moreover, this section is intended to contribute to ongoing research on the crisis within both refugee and host communities, and so represent a resource for future work in Cox’s Bazar, identifying key issues, how these were addressed and how these impacted the study.

Informing our Approach

Two primary factors informed our approach: how could we conduct research as effectively as possible given our research scope and resources, and how could we do so in a way that was sensitive to the crisis and the individual’s experience of it, ethical and minimised any and all possible risk or harm? In a context like Cox’s Bazar, these two concerns are interrelated; however, we address these separately below.

Doing No Harm

Given the sensitivity of the topic and the vulnerability of Rohingya research participants, among whom were children, Samuel Hall’s highest priority was to engage in fieldwork in an ethically sound manner and with a “do no harm” approach.

Ethical Research at Samuel Hall

Conducting research with vulnerable persons and in challenging contexts, particularly in regard to sensitive issues and where populations may have experienced harm or trauma prior to, during, or after their displacement, as well as at the time of research, requires a strong principle of “do no harm.” The tools described below were developed with a view to limiting impact, and to ensuring that where sensitive or difficult issues were discussed, this was done in an appropriate manner. For example, using one-on-one case studies to speak to women about GBV, rather than Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). All enumerators were trained to conduct research sensitively and were equipped to provide participants with information on support or referrals.

Conducting Ethical Research with Children

As part of this research, a small sample of children (defined here as those under 18) were interviewed in order to gather information about their protection needs and experiences in Cox’s Bazar. Samuel Hall follows the ethical principles and considerations highlighted by UNICEF in its working paper *What We Know about Ethical Research Involving Children in Humanitarian Settings: An Overview of Principles, the Literature and Case Studies* (2016). In particular, we develop our tools and approach to interviews and the data collected taking into account the seven categories identified as requiring reflection in the specific setting to the research, namely: institutional capacity to involve children in research; understanding power relations; harms and benefits; informed consent and capacities of participants; privacy and confidentiality (including ICT); payment, compensation, ancillary services and reciprocity; and, communication of results. Upon request, Samuel Hall can provide its internal Policy on Conducting Ethical Research with and on Children. In addition, for this research, all research team members conducting fieldwork in Cox’s Bazar participated in UNICEF-provided Child Safeguarding Briefings to ensure adherence to UNICEF standards.

In view of the above, Samuel Hall adopted the following measures while conducting the research:

- **Anonymisation of results:** In order to reduce fear of backlash and to protect the identity of research participants, names and other identifying details were not collected at any stage of the research.
- **Provision of referral information:** Referral information on how to access GBV services in each camp were provided to enumerators conducting research, so that this information could be provided to participants where requested or where enumerators saw any need.
- **Minimal sampling of children:** Working with children has its own set of risks in terms of the potential for harm to participants. As such, children were only interviewed as part of the qualitative sample in case studies, where a safe environment and privacy could be ensured.
- **Informed consent:** All participants were informed of the purpose and content of the study and asked to provide their consent.
- **Working with out-group enumerators:** Due to the sensitivity of the topic and in consideration of the fact that participants may have concerns as to raising issues with members of their own community, local Bangladeshi researchers with experience working with the Rohingya community and familiarity with the Rohingya language were used to conduct research.
- **Working through Women Friendly Spaces (WFS) and with local partners:** For all female qualitative research, work was conducted in WFSs in conjunction with UNICEF and their implementing partners in the camps. This meant not only ensuring a safe environment, but also providing access for women who are visiting these spaces to further support, if needed.
- **Not providing financial incentives for research participation:** Providing financial incentives in the camps is prohibited, and as a matter of security for researchers and participants this could not be violated. Snacks and water were provided in qualitative sessions, but no financial remuneration was given.

Practically, this impacted the research methodology in a number of ways, principally: it limited the inclusion of young people under the age of 18; and, restricted Samuel Hall's ability to revisit research participants for verification or additional research purposes.

Doing Research Effectively in The Field

Conducting research in Cox's Bazar's camps presented a number of challenges in terms of how to conduct research not only ethically but effectively. Language was a key factor, particularly given our use of local enumerators. We worked closely with our enumerators to develop and refine the language used in our tools. This was done in order to ensure that both research participants and our enumerators had a clear and firm comprehension of the purpose and meaning of the questions, as well as of the terminology we adopted.

Access to camps was enabled by UNICEF, and Community Observations were used to facilitate buy-in from local communities by making the research and its purpose known to members of the community. However, reaching camps due to the distance from Cox's Bazar limited working hours, as did the advent of Ramadan. This shortened working hours significantly, not only due to a shorter working day for the camps during which we were allowed access, but as many respondents were tired and reluctant to talk, and substantial breaks for prayers further reduced hours that participants were available – both for men and women, and even more so for FGDs and case studies which were not conducted in homes. Sampling could not be done using household listings, so Samuel Hall randomly sampled by location within a set area each day. Additionally, key to the success of our fieldwork was the training for enumerators. Samuel Hall ensured that they understood the purpose of the study and our approach in terms of sampling, language, ethics and other key factors.

Research Methods

For this project, Samuel Hall adopted a mixed-methods approach, utilising both qualitative and quantitative research tools in order to gather different kinds of information and from a representative sample of the population in a sensitive and effective manner.

Research Tools

The research incorporated both qualitative and quantitative tools, including a household survey, case studies, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and community observations. It also integrated visual methods to support the capture of contextual information and provide critical detail to the final analysis and reporting. The following table indicates the overall purpose of each tool in relation to the research questions. This matrix informed the development of the research tools, allowing us to shape them into relevant, appropriately long, and targeted instruments able to collect the specific data that would help us formulate a response to UNICEF's brief.

Research Question	Sub-question	Desk	HH		Case		Local	High
		Review	Survey	FGD	Study	COs	KIIs	level KIIs
1. How is GBV related to economic stressors among the Rohingya refugee community in Cox's Bazar?	1.1. What factors can be identified as drivers of GBV in Cox's Bazar?	X	X	X	X		X	X
	1.2. Who are the key actors and influencers in decision-making in the community and households, and as relates to GBV in terms of both potential drivers and access to support?			X	X	X	X	
	1.3. What are the primary economic coping mechanisms in Cox's Bazar?	X	X	X		X	X	
2. How relevant and feasible are cash-based interventions to prevent and mitigate GBV?	2.1. How is income used and controlled in Cox's Bazar?		X	X	X	X	X	X
	2.2. What kind of access to livelihoods opportunities do women and girls specifically have?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. What other recommendations can be given to successfully prevent and mitigate GBV?	3.1. What interventions have succeeded in other, similar contexts?	X	X					X
	3.2. What are other actors in Cox's Bazar currently implementing and planning on this topic?	X	X				X	X
	3.3. What intervention modalities are most appropriate to prevent and mitigate forms of GBV involving economic challenges, and how can these be targeted?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The following section outlines each of these tools, their target population, purpose, and overall approach in greater detail. Full versions of the tools were reviewed and approved by UNICEF prior to fieldwork and were piloted and amended following the piloting of research tools at the start of the project's Fieldwork Phase..

Desk Review

Samuel Hall carried out a comprehensive desk review of the relevant literature in order to develop a deeper understanding of the issues at stake in this project, identify gaps and existing analyses on which to build our research, and ultimately to assist in the development of research tools. We continued to review academic and grey literature (as well as media reporting and other relevant sources) beyond the submission of the Inception Report, expanding our bibliography through our own research and through our KIIs, especially as representatives of organisations who were engaging in small scale CBI made us aware of data and reporting that came into circulation during our fieldwork and analysis phases. As a living document, the Desk Review has played a key role in informing analysis and report writing in the final stages of the research.

Our review was especially focused on key thematic areas where primary and secondary data was available so that we could avoid revisiting particular issues in the field; the desk-based work also ensured that we carefully established the foundations on which to develop our tools and ground our analysis of the findings.

This tool was of critical importance to the identification of relevant issues and discussions. Among these, we explored the existing literature on CTP linked to GBV (limited though it is); modalities of cash transfers and its effects in the growing number of contexts in which it is deployed; the migration dynamics in Cox’s Bazar; and, the cultural inflections, forms and history of GBV among the Rohingya. Of great value to the development of this tool were preliminary KIIs with a range of actors, primarily those working in Cox’s Bazar who could share their knowledge and experiences with regards to our research topics – these included UNICEF staff, academics working on research in this field, and programming actors working in Cox’s Bazar. These interviews helped to validate early research assumptions to be tested through fieldwork.

Household Survey

The Household Survey was designed to gain a high-level understanding of household economics and coping mechanisms in particular, as well as social and cultural norms regarding women and programming targeted at women. This was done at the household level and answered primarily by the head of household or the spouse of the head of household; it was not limited by gender in terms of target respondent (though gender disaggregated data was collected). Both male and female enumerators were employed to conduct field research so that interviews could be carried out in an appropriate manner by a member of the same gender, as the respondent saw fit. Key areas addressed included:

- Basic livelihood information
- Economic stressors
- Economic coping mechanisms
- Participation in local programming and/or receipt of humanitarian support
- Attitudes to women – safety, economic and domestic roles, etc. – and to some forms of GBV
- Decision making around household resources, including gender dynamics
- Experience of some forms of GBV by women in the household
- Participation in women’s empowerment/economic programming or access to GBV support services

Focus Group Discussions

The research team conducted a series of 12 of FGDs with 5-6 respondents. These were designed to explore decision-making mechanisms around GBV, as well as around household income. They specifically explored gender power dynamics and sought to provide information that would help to assess potential intervention types. In each of the two research locations, Camp 4 and Camp 11, 6 FGDs were conducted, split evenly between both male and female members of the community, keeping discussions separated by gender to facilitate a participatory and culturally appropriate approach.

These FGDs helped us evaluate whether a CBI – and what form of CBI – would be most appropriate, given the context, gauge what impact they might have on potential beneficiaries, and whether this kind of economic intervention represents a sustainable solution. FGDs also offered a forum to develop an understanding of how forms of economic intervention that already exist in practice could be improved – a key question in a context where funding is reported to be increasingly limited, with the current Response Plan underfunded and financial support decreasing, according to actors interviewed. Additionally, the FGDs allowed for the triangulation of information received through quantitative interviews, provide a degree of data validation, and nuance our understanding of the key issues derived from the quantitative fieldwork and community observations.

Case studies

To allow for a more insightful, context-sensitive, and rounded understanding of individual experiences and opinions, qualitative case studies were conducted with men, women and girls in each location, with varying purposes:

- Adult female respondents, as a key target group for understanding GBV dynamics
- Adolescent girl respondents (aged 15-17), in order to better understand the potential intersection of child protection and GBV concerns in this context.
- Male respondents, in order to better understand the perspectives of the men who may be impacted by programming and what kind of role they might play in making such programming successful or harmful.

Community Observations

Community Observations were conducted in the two research locations (see below) and took a more anthropological approach to understanding community-level dynamics in each location.

While conducted over short periods of time (approximately 1-2 days), they allowed the lead local researcher and Project team to speak with a variety of community members and gain key information around the main research topics in a more free-flowing fashion. They also allowed the lead researcher to map out communities and spaces within them to help understand female inclusion, as well as provide critical context for the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data collected through the use of other tools. These Community Observations were primarily used to assist in the planning and design of fieldwork research, and to contextualise the voices and testimonies of the individuals to whom Samuel Hall spoke. Full versions can be found in Annex 3.

Key Informant Interviews

The research team conducted a range of interviews with key informants (described below) in order to gather specific information in relation to the economic situation in Cox's Bazar, available programming and resources to the Rohingya community, and the possibilities for intervention and likely impacts. These were conducted both in the field in Cox's Bazar and internationally (via phone or Skype) with relevant experts and practitioners.

Local: Local KIIs engaged representatives of organisations that were active in Cox's Bazar and had a direct experience of programming in the camps. The overall aim was to develop further insights into the situation on the ground, in terms of the economic conditions of the camp population, economic drivers of GBV, and existing and past programming in Cox's Bazar that involved these elements; we also sought to understand through these conversations who the key actors in the camps are.

High-level: High-level KIIs brought in authoritative voices on the thematic areas of our research, extending to GBV, the Rohingya crisis, migration contexts, and CTP, at an international level. Across the various phases of our work, we spoke to, among others, researchers who are engaged in studying and writing about the crisis, senior employees at INGOs and UN agencies who are involved in overseeing potential programming, and experts on the Rohingya diaspora and their condition as refugees.

A list of KII participants by agency and expertise can be found in Annex 2.

Research Sampling

The research was conducted in Camps 4 and 11. Data collection involved over 800 quantitative surveys and approximately 60 qualitative pieces including case studies, interviews, and FGDs.

Quantitative research sampling was done using a basic random sampling strategy in order to spread the sample geographically and working in a new block of camps each day, dependent on the comparable size and layout of the geographic area sampled. For qualitative research, the research team used community spaces, including Women Friendly Spaces in the camps for work with female qualitative research participants – chosen by UNICEF to allow us to work with implementing partners. For the purposes of quantitative sampling, surveys were conducted via the random door-knock method outlined above.

Quantitative Sampling	Camp 4	Camp 11	TOTAL
Household Survey	447	423	870

Qualitative research sampling was more complex due to the larger number of different research tools to be used, as follows:

Qualitative Sampling	Camp 4	Camp 11	General	TOTAL
FGDs	6	6	-	12
Case Studies	8	13	-	21
Community Obs.	1	1	-	2
Local KIIs	5	5	2	12
High-level KIIs	-	-	31	31

The sampling for qualitative research was specifically targeted to highlight particular relevant demographic profiles. These profiles were elaborated and selected on the basis of the kind of questions and research objectives for which the tool was developed. The team also took into account our evolving understanding of the context, based on the early stages of our research (desk review, preliminary observations)

and inputs from actors in the field, including UNICEF. The FGDs and Case studies were also split by gender, with the following sample size:

FGD Sampling by Gender	male	female	TOTAL
FGDs per location	3	3	6
FGDs total	6	6	12

Case Study Sampling

by Gender	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adolescent Female	TOTAL
Camp 4	3	4	1	8
Camp 11	6	4	3	13
Case Studies total	9	8	4	21

In FGDs, this split allowed us to hold more productive sessions during which all participants' voices are given the cultural and social space to be heard. It is especially important to create a safe space for women to discuss sensitive issues. This was borne out in what emerged from these sessions, where we registered some significant differences between responses along gender lines.

For case studies, we included both male and female perspectives. This reflects the fact that women and men have a role to play in GBV, although our focus, as reflected in the research objectives outlined in Chapter 2, is on the violence that impacts women and girls. Moreover, the literature on GBV programming, particularly in conservative contexts such as the Rohingya community where gender roles are segregated, and our KIIs insisted on the importance of integrating the male perspective into any conversation on this issue. Understanding the concerns and social norms that may drive men to violence or which may lead to imbalances and problems in the domestic sphere as well as the community is critical.

Fieldwork Challenges & Research Limitations

For the purposes of future research, it is important to highlight the challenges faced in conducting this study. A major challenge was the research timing. As noted above, Ramadan posed restrictions on working hours and limited resources in the field in numerous ways, such as requiring gaps in work during extended prayer breaks or mosque visits and reduced open hours for accessing the camps. We also faced concerns from participants about talking to our researchers: several voiced their unwillingness to talk to external parties, in some cases for fear of reprisals. In most cases, we were able to allay their fears and address their concerns by emphasising their anonymity and that we had approval to work. The lack of mobile coverage in camps also limited the team's ability to geo-tag findings and made coordination in the field difficult. Furthermore, the use of Bangla characters posed a problem for using industry-standard Kobo data collection systems in the field, though these issues were ultimately resolved. A key factor also, and one highlighted by enumerator teams, was the unwillingness of men to speak to us when they realised that our line of enquiry included, if not prioritised, women. Male participants were often less engaged than female participants, particularly important for our qualitative research.

The limited capacity of the enumerators also posed a significant challenge. While we devoted significant time to training, we found that enumerators were not necessarily as experienced in conducting non-assessment style research and had to be extensively trained on conducting qualitative research. In some cases, note-taking was not of a high standard. Additional training was given to qualitative enumerators to help us tackle this issue.

Research also experienced some delays in organising and translating qualitative data, due in large part to the advent of Ramadan at the end of research. Anonymisation of participants and the data organisation system used, relying on photographing and/or scanning in the field also resulted in some confusion in outputs, however all qualitative work was checked and confirmed before consideration. Overall, this did result in some delays in moving into the analysis and reporting phase.

Finally, how the community understood the key topics of the study, on a conceptual and not linguistic level, impacted their responses. Discussing GBV, both when this kind of violence was raised directly or the issue was broached indirectly, was often difficult and far from straightforward. While participants, women in particular, were largely willing to discuss the topic, their understanding of what qualified as 'gender-based violence' was weak in many cases.

Furthermore, discussions of safety and security were often framed comparatively, with initial responses highlighting that they felt safe because respondents were no longer in Myanmar and subject to the violence and persecution that pushed them to escape. Participants largely understood this line of questioning in terms of the horrors of their past experience, rather than considering current situations – to turn their attention to the present condition often required additional prompting.

Annex 2 – Key informant interview list

Preliminary Key Informant Interviews

1	Community Partners In-ternational	Programme Manager	Protection	High Level
2	UNICEF	Gender Specialist	GBV	High Level
3	IFRPI	Research Fellow	Protection/Food Security	High Level
4	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	Protection	High Level
5	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	Protection	High Level
6	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	Protection	High Level
8	UNFPA	GBV Subcluster Co-ordinator, Cox's Bazar & GBV Subcluster Information Management Officer	GBV	High Level
9	Independent University of Bangladesh; Nirapad	Assistant Professor; Research Consultant	Protection/research	High Level
10	UNFPA	GBV Subcluster coordinator	GBV	High Level

Fieldwork & Reporting Phase Interviews

11	Action Aid	SMS Volunteers (Host Community Members)	Protection & monitoring	Local: Camp 11
12	Action Aid	Senior Response Officer	GBV	Local: Camp 11 (WFS)
13	ACF	Senior Project Officer, FSL & DRR	CTP	Local: Camp 11
14	Save the Children	Social Case Worker, Child Protection	Protection	Local: Camp 11
15	Action Aid	Team Leader, Site Management Project	Coordination	Local: Camp 11
16	UNWOMEN	Programme Manager	GBV	Local: Camp 4
17	ACTED	Senior Site Officer & Camp Manager	Management	Local: Camp 4
18	Action Aid	Protection Coordinator	Protection	Local: Camp 4
19	Rohingya Youth Legal Action Net-work	Members	Legal	Local: Camp 4
20	BRAC	Women & Girls Safe Space; WGSS beneficiaries	GBV	Local: Camp 4
21	Action Aid	Head of Humanitarian Response, Bangladesh	Management	Local
22	DCA	GBV Programme Manager & WGSS Team Leader	GBV	Local
23	The Transfer Project	Researcher	GBV	High Level
24	ODI	Senior Research Fellow	GBV	High Level
25	MoWCA	Clinical Psychologist & Regional Coordinator	GBV	High Level

26	UNICEF	Cash Transfer Specialist	CTP	High Level
27	UNFPA	GBVIMS Specialist	GBV	High Level
28	UNFPA	Coordinator, WFP UNFPA Joint Project on Women-led Community Centres	GBV	High Level
29	UNFPA	GBV Programme Analyst	GBV	High Level
30	DRC	Protection Manager	GBV	High Level
31	NCA	GBV Coordinator	GBV	High Level
32	UNWOMEN	Gender and Humanitarian Action Programme Specialist	GBV	High Level
33	CPI	GBV Programme Manager	GBV	High Level
34	CARE	GBV Specialist	GBV	High Level
35	DCA	Head of Programmes, Bangladesh	CTP	High Level
36	UNHCR	Protection Officer SGBV	GBV	High Level
37	Plan International	GBV Programme Manager	GBV	High Level
38	ISCG	Senior Gender Capacity Advisor to the Response	GBV	High Level
39	WFP	SCOPE Project Manager	CTP	High Level
40	UNICEF	Child Protection Officer	Protection	High Level
41	ISCG	National Coordination Officer (Cash) & Field Coordination Officer	CTP	High Level
42	IOM	Programme Manager, Protection	Protection	High Level
43	SDC	Head of WASH, Technical Resource Unit	WASH	High Level

Annex 3 – Community profiles

Camp 4 community profile

1. Community Demographics

Question	Answer	Source?
1. How many people live in this camp/block?	32,000 people in 780 HH (Approx.)	This is an informed estimate
2. What languages are spoken here? Which is the most common?	Rohingya Language	
3. Roughly what portion of your population fit in each of the below age categories: Children under 18; Youth (18 – 24); Adults (25-60); Elderly	Children under 18:20% ; Youth (18 – 24); 20%; Adults (25-60):50%; Elderly:10 % The number of female and children is higher in camp 04	This is an informed estimate
4. What do most people in this community do for work? What did they do before they came here?	Most Adult male do not have any permanent work. However, in the camp they are involved in some part time work offered by the NGOs/INGOs. Works includes road and house construction, services for the NGOs/INGOs etc. Before they come here some were involved in jobs and agricultural works, small business etc.	This is an informed estimate
5. What are the major health problems common to your community?	Health problems includes fever, diar-rhoea, menstrual problems, water borne diseases, skin diseases.	This is an informed estimate
6. How long have most of the people been here – are they newer arrivals, or older? Is the population changing a lot?	Most people have been living here since 2017. There are only a few new arrivals but that has been stopped recently. The population is not chang-ing much but there have been a lot of new born babies in the last one year.	This is an informed estimate

2. Community history

How old is this community/camp now?	A little more than 02 years.
What have been the major changes you have seen here, and how did they impact people here?	I have seen lot of positive changes after arrival. Changes happened mostly in our living condition such as housing, electricity, sanitation. The improvements in our road communications. We feel safer these days. We are also getting regu-lar food from the NGOs. Some are taking care of our children. We are much better here. “We did not get such thing back in Myanmar.” “I am so grateful to Bangladesh, without their support you would find us dead here.”
What is the security situation like here? Please explain.	The security used to be bad. We are worried about the safety of our women. But we feel safer now as there are night volunteers.

Note: Other sources expressed their concern about the security at night. Some mentioned they don't know who is responsible but they have seen people get murdered at night. One mentioned that there are some underground gangs, armed forces involved in the camp who regularly visits from Myanmar to the camps.

What do you see as the main challenges in your community? I.e. eco-nomic challenges, security issues, migration, etc.

Our main challenge is we have no work hence no income and money. We want to work and have an income for our family. The food support is good but not enough. One mentioned- "My family and I are tired of eating the same food, sometimes I so wish to buy some fish, meat, vegetables from the local market." All men are sitting idle in the camp all day. Sometimes some *Mahjis* give support to those who are very close to him. We came here to escape from the tor-ture by the Myanmar military. We are alive here at least. But it's too hot in here we need to get a fan and other facilities.

What do you think are the strengths of this community?

One mentioned we help each other if someone is in danger.

3. Community Geography/Mapping

Areas of the community

- Different groups or sections: It has 08 blocks.
- Areas with business activity or NGO/aid activity vs. residential areas: In Block G there is a local bazar and a hospital.

Key landmarks & infrastructure

- Mosque: There are few mosques in the camp 4 located in different blocks. In Block G, there is one. Mosques are built by the community where some mosques are built from the support of outside donors and individuals.
- School: No formal schooling. However, there are some centres for the Kids for basic learning and playing some games.
- Market/bazar: In block G, there is a local market where various shops are selling goods such as vegetables and other household utensils.
- NGO or aid services: Many NGOs and aid services are present in camp 4. Each camp is led by CIC (Camp-in-Charge). CIC is the government appointee. The role of CIC is to ensure overall security of the camp and coordinate the works of many INGOs and service providers.

4. Community Assets and Services

Which of the following services do residents of this community have access to?

1. Water	yes
2. Electricity	yes
3. Outdoor lighting	yes
4. Sanitation facilities	yes

Are these services reliable or unreliable?

1. Water	Unreliable as the water level for most tube wells went very low.
2. Electricity	Reliable
3. Outdoor lighting	Sometimes unreliable
4. Sanitation facilities	Reliable

Which of the following are present in this community? Please describe and point out on map/provide location.

1. Schools	No formal school Present
2. Mosques	Present
3. Aid and development agencies	Huge presence
4. Markets or bazaars	Limited presence

5. Economic Assessment

What would you say is the primary industry here – what em-ploys the most people?	There is no primary industry as such. Part-time work offered to the adult males by the NGOs/INGOs for the infrastructural develop-ment of the camp.
What would you say is the secondary industry here/is there a secondary industry here?	No Secondary Industry. But only a few have shops in the local market Bazar inside the camp.
Are there businesses here which employ more than ten peo-ple? Please give examples.	No business as such but part time work occa-sionally involved more than 10 people.
Do most people have full time work or is it more common to have part-time work, or not to have work at all?	More common is not to have work at all. Some male get work occasionally offered by the NGOs/INGOs. No one has full time jobs only those who work as volunteer, teacher (including females) etc with some NGOs/INGOs have a full-time job.
Do most people have only ONE job, or is it more common to have multiple jobs/incomes?	Most people have NO job. But those who are involved in small entrepreneurship such as shops in the local market have one job. Some are also mobile vendors selling good such as vegetable, watches, ornaments etc inside the camp. They might be involved in multiple jobs.
Does the kind of work that people do here change over the course of the year? (i.e. is it seasonal?)	The kind of work males do in the camp is not very frequent. At the beginning they had no work they got work only after the NGOs start-ed their operations.
Is it common for people to undertake some kind of activity at home to make money – i.e. raising chickens or growing food, tailoring or craft work at home, etc. If so, who primarily does these kinds of activities?	Yes, some mostly females are doing home-stead gardening. Some women are also rising chicken, tailoring or doing craft work at home. But growing vegetables is a challenge as the space is very tiny.
What kinds of activities do people do at home to make money?	Raising chicken, making handicraft etc some men are venturing some toys, watches etc.

6. General Information:

Geographic area:	Camp 4
Estimated catchment population (in thousands):	32000
Organization:	ACTED / Save the Children has presence in camp 4 and works in child protection including GBV.
Did you provide services before the crisis?	No
What types of services do you provide?	Site Management

7. Photographic evidence & general observations

What types of houses/shelters have you seen here?	Shelters vary but are small, some built with thatched roofs, often only using tarpaulin – some mix of bamboo and tarps is most common.
What does a typical dwelling look like/what is the most common kind of housing?	Most common is structures built with bamboo and cov-ered with tarpaulin.

What types of building (non-residential) have you seen here?	Some permanent spaces like centres, markets are built using above, but those built by NGOs are more likely to be bamboo and more solid with better airflow.
What is the key/largest/central buildings in this town?	In all camps, the CiC office, as well as food distribution points, information points, and mosques are key, as well as various NGO centres/offices across camps (often centrally located, near CiC office at camp entrance).
What energy or water infrastructure have you seen here?	There is mostly solar power and lighting. Water infrastructure is mainly pumped water (available at pump points, not to houses) and there is some drainage due to DRR programmes.
How much of the community does infrastructure appear to reach?	Energy is limited, though some houses may have solar power or lamps, as well as gas fuel (through WFP or other distribution). Water is at points across camps, though access is dependent on household location. Camp 4 is one of the older camps, so it has better services to some degree, but a much larger population straining resources and space.
Is this area flat, hilly or mountainous? Please describe the terrain.	The area is hilly, verging on mountainous, with significant inclines in some areas. Deforestation is a growing problem being addressed by DRR. The tropical location means that it is humid and green, where green areas have not been removed for shelter. Bodies of water in low-lying areas are common but not potable – circumvented by building of bridges, etc.
Is this camp close to a water source (i.e. river, lake) or far? Please identify key water sources, if any, and their distance from the town, and if they are accessible to camp populations.	Primary water sources are pumped water.
Is this camp/block densely populated or are houses/buildings spread out over a large area? If this is different in different areas, please try to note what areas are densely populated and which are not. Annotate map if possible.	Densely populated, though less so than some camps. Central areas near CiC are less dense, but shelters/“residential areas” are densely populated.

Camp 11 community profile

1. Community Demographics

Question	Answer	Source?
1. How many people live in this camp/block?	Total: 1800 HH / This Block: 180 HH (Approx.)	This is an informed estimate
2. What languages are spoken here? Which is the most common?	Rohingya Language	
3. Roughly what portion of your population fit in each of the below age categories: Children under 18; Youth (18 – 24); Adults (25-60); Elderly	Children under 18:25% ; Youth (18 – 24); 20%; Adults (25-60):50%; Elderly: 5% The number of male and children under 7 is higher in camp 11.	This is an informed estimate
4. What do most people in this community do for work? What did they do before they came here?	Most Adult male do not have any permanent work. However, in the camp they are involved in some part time work offered by the NGOs/INGOs.	This is an informed estimate

	Works includes road and house construction, services for the NGOs/INGOs etc.	
	Before they come here some were involved in jobs and agricultural works, small business etc. However, not well educated Rohingya are working in the camp.	
5. What are the major health problems common to your community?	Health problems includes fever, diar-rhoea, menstrual problems, water borne diseases, skin diseases.	This is an informed estimate
6. How long have most of the people been here – are they newer arrivals, or older? Is the population changing a lot?	Most people have been living here since 2017. There are only a few new arrivals but that has been stopped recently. The population is not changing much but there have been a lot of new born babies in the last one year.	This is an informed estimate

2. Community history

How old is this community/camp now?	A little more than 02 years.
What have been the major changes you have seen here, and how did they impact people here?	I have seen some positive changes in the community. Changes are made in the condition of roads and our houses and new mosques were built. As a <i>mahji</i> , I attended meeting led by CIC and Bangladesh Military. My job is to give them who needs and gets what support from the GO and NGO services. We feel safer these days. We are also getting regular food from the NGOs. Some NGOs are taking care of our children. There are adolescent club for the females.
What is the security situation like here? Please explain.	The security used to be bad. We are worried about the safety of our women. But we feel safer now as there are night volunteers. In the past, there was an incident where a Rohingya woman meet a Bengali guy on the phone and left camp for marriage and after few days it turns out the guy was a bad person and wanted to sell her off for bad work.
What do you see as the main challenges in your community? I.e. eco-nomic challenges, security issues, migration, etc.	Our main challenge is we have no work hence no income and money. We want to work and have an income for our family. The food sup-port is good but not enough. All men are sitting idle in the camp. Sometimes we get into fight with the host community although not very frequent. One Host community member men-tioned that all support is for Rohingya. We don't get any. Due to them and the prices of many goods went high which is not good for us.
What do you think are the strengths of this community?	We want to work and are eager to change our situation.

3. Community Geography/Mapping

Key landmarks & infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mosque: There are few mosques in the camp 11 located in different blocks. Mosques are built by the community members and some mosques are built from the support of outside donors and individuals. ● School: No formal schooling. However, there are some centres for the Kids for basic learning, playing games and adolescent clubs for females. ● Market/bazar: There is a local market where various shops are selling goods such as vegetables and other goods.
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- NGO or aid services: Many NGOs and aid services are present in camp 11. Each camp is led by CIC Camp-in-Charge). CIC is the government appointee. The role of CIC is to ensure overall security of the camp and coordinate the works of many INGOs and service providers.
- Business or business areas: There are one bazar in camp 11 where community can buy and sell goods such as vegetables and other everyday essentials.

4. Community Assets and Services

Which of the following services do residents of this community have access to?	1. Water	yes
	2. Electricity	yes
	3. Outdoor lighting	yes
	4. Sanitation facilities	yes
Are these services reliable or unreliable?	1. Water	Reliable
	2. Electricity	Reliable
	3. Outdoor lighting	Sometimes unreliable
	4. Sanitation facilities	Reliable
Which of the following are present in this community? Please describe and point out on map/provide location.	1. Schools	No formal school Present
	2. Mosques	Present
	3. Aid and development agencies	Huge presence
	4. Markets or bazaars	One big local bazar

5. Economic Assessment

What would you say is the primary industry here – what em-plies the most people?	There is no primary industry as such. Part-time work offered to the adult males by the NGOs/ INGOs for the infrastructural devel-opment of the camp.
What would you say is the secondary industry here/is there a secondary industry here?	No Secondary Industry. But only a few have shops in the local market/ Bazar inside the camp.
Are there businesses here which employ more than ten peo-ple? Please give examples.	No business as such but part time work oc-casionally involved more than 10 people.
Do most people have full time work or is it more common to have part-time work, or not to have work at all?	More common is not to have work at all. Some male get work occasionally by the NGOs/ INGOs. No one has full time jobs only those who work as volunteer, teacher (in-cluding females) etc with some development NGOs/INGOs have some full-time job.
Do most people have only ONE job, or is it more common to have multiple jobs/incomes?	Most people have NO job. But those who are involved in small entrepreneurship such as the owner of shops in the local market have one job. Some are also mobile vendors selling good such as vegetable, watches, ornaments etc inside the camp. They might be involved in multiple jobs.
Does the kind of work that people do here change over the course of the year? (i.e. is it seasonal?)	The kind of work males do in the camp is not very frequent. At the beginning they had no work they got work only after the NGOs started their operations.

Is it common for people to undertake some kind of activity at home to make money – i.e. raising chickens or growing food, tailoring or craft work at home, etc. If so, who primarily does these kinds of activities?

Yes, some mostly females are doing home-stead gardening. Some women are also raising chicken, tailoring or doing craft work at home. But it is hard to grow vegetable in this tiny space.

What kinds of activities do people do at home to make money?

Raising chicken, making handicraft etc some men are venturing some toys, watches etc. Some also escape camp to make income.

6. General Information:

Geographic area: Camp 11

Estimated catchment population (in thousands): 1800 HH

7. Photographic evidence & general observations

What types of houses/shelters have you seen here?

Shelters vary but are small, some built with thatched roofs, often only using tarpaulin – some mix of bamboo and tarps is most common.

What does a typical dwelling look like/what is the most common kind of housing?

Most common is structures built with bamboo and covered with tarpaulin.

What types of building (non-residential) have you seen here?

Some permanent spaces like centres, markets are built using above, but those built by NGOs are more likely to be bamboo and more solid with better airflow.

What is the key/largest/central buildings in this town?

In all camps, the CiC office, as well as food distribution points, information points, and mosques are key, as well as various NGO centres/offices across camps (often centrally located, near CiC office at camp entrance).

What energy or water infrastructure have you seen here?

There is mostly solar power and lighting. Water infrastructure is mainly pumped water (available at pump points, not to houses) and there is some drainage due to DRR programmes.

How much of the community does infrastructure appear to reach?

Energy is limited, though some houses may have solar power or lamps, as well as gas fuel (through WFP or other distribution). Water is at points across camps, though access is dependent on household location.

Is this area flat, hilly or mountainous? Please describe the terrain.

The area is quite hilly, though flatter than some camps. Deforestation is a growing problem being addressed by DRR. The tropical location means that it is humid and green, where green areas have not been removed for shelter. Bodies of water in low-lying areas are common but not potable – circumvented by building of bridges, etc.

Is this camp close to a water source (i.e. river, lake) or far?

Primary water sources are pumped water.

Is this camp/block densely populated or are houses/buildings spread out over a large area?

Densely populated, though less so than some camps. Central areas near CiC are less dense, but shelters/“residential areas” are densely populated.



Samuel Hall is a social enterprise that conducts research in countries affected by issues of migration and displacement. We specialise in socio-economic surveys, private and public sector studies, and impact assessments for a range of humanitarian and development actors. With a rigorous approach and the inclusion of academic experts, field practitioners, and a vast network of national researchers, we access complex settings and gather accurate data. We bring innovative insights and practical solutions to addressing the most pressing social, economic, and political issues of our time.

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