



**Daffodil**  
*International*  
**University**

## INTERNSHIP REPORT

*On*

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**ROHINGYA ISSUE AND FINANCING OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**  
**RESEARCH CENTRE**

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The Internship Report is submitted to the Department Of Business Administration, Daffodil International University, Dhaka for the partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the “**Degree of Masters of Business Administration (MBA)**”.

**Submitted By:**

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**Department of Business Administration**  
**Daffodil International University, Bangladesh**



*Dedicated*

*TO*

*My beloved Parents and*

*Honorable Supervisor*

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**Letter of Transmittal**

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**December, 2019**

Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

**Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “Rohingya Issue and Financing of Human Development Research Centre”.**

Dear Sir,

With pleasure, I am submitting my internship report of **“Rohingya Issue and Financing of Human Development Research Centre”** which was given me as a part of my MBA Program. I have done my level best to complete this report with the necessary information and suggestion from you.

I hope that the report will meet your expectations.

Thank you

Sincerely,

*Sajal Kumar Mondal*

.....  
**Sajal Kumar Mondal**

ID No: 183-14-2835

Department of Business Administration

Daffodil International University

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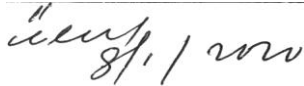
## Certificate of Approval

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I am pleased to attest that the Internship Report on “**Rohingya Issue and Financing of Human Development Research Centre**” prepared by Sajal Kumar Mondal bearing ID no: 183-14-2835 of Masters of Business Administration (Major in Finance) Under the Department of Business Administration. This report is recommended for submission and defense.

Sajal Kumar Mondal a good moral character and a very pleasing personality. It has indeed been a great pleasure working with him. I wish him all success in life.

I wish him all victory in life.



.....  
Dr. Mostafa Kamal

Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

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## Acknowledgment

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First, I would like to thank Almighty God that he gives me good health to complete this report in time. Then I would like to thank my Supervisor Dr. Mostafa Kamal his continual support, advice, guidance throughout the intact making of this report. I would like to give my -sincere regards and gratitude to my honorable teachers whose kinds of guidance and support helped me to complete my MBA program.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank all the members of the Human Development Research Centre and their help and support throughout the completion of this report.

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## Executive Summary

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This report is divided into six chapters. The **first chapter** of this study deals with introduction that presents the objectives, Rationale, Methodology and Scope of limitation of the study. In order to understand the Banks on which the study is carried on, the **second chapter** of the study deals with some theoretical concept about Profile of HDRC. The **third chapter** is about the conceptual framework of Historical Background of Rohingya Issue in Bangladesh. The **fourth chapter** is about the Sources of Fund or Donation for Rohingya Refugee in Bangladesh. The **fifth chapter** is about Impact of Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh. The **sixth chapter** is conclusions and recommendations which are drawn by analysis of whole study.

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# Chapter: 1

## Introduction

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Internship Report is a system for trainees and professionals. The internship reports are similar to commercial and professional internships. Although trainees are usually college or university students, they may also be high school or graduate students. Sometimes they are in high school or even elementary school.

Generally, the internship report serves as an exchange of services between the student and his employer. They can also use the internship report to find out if they are interested in a particular career, setting up a network of correspondents or obtaining a diploma. Some trainees also find a permanent and paid job in the companies for which they work. As a result, employers also benefit from the fact that experienced trainees need little or no training to start a regular full-time employment relationship.

## **1.2 Origin of the Study**

The practical orientation is the bridge between academic knowledge and practical knowledge. The internship programme is a mandatory portion of the Masters of Business Administration (MBA) and is a preparatory step to a career. It allows students to practice and familiarizes them with the work environment of the organization. This program includes 12 weeks of full-time assignment, that is, the writing of affiliations of organizations and student placements is usually organized to correspond to the area of intervention under the supervision of the body. I have conducted this dissertation with full sincerity and honesty and of course, within the constraints of my limited knowledge.

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objective of internship is to obtain practical experience about definite subject. It helps to gather practical knowledge and experience. The main objective of internship training is to discover answer to question through the application of considerable procedures.

The main objectives are given below:

1. To identify different sources of fund or donation in the reason of Rohingya issues into Ukhaia and Teknaf upazila of Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh.

2. To understand the various measures of the Rohingya issue for face problem such as local cooperation, geopolitics, social, economic, security, beneficent and environment.
3. To identify impact of Rohingya Refugee to creates various crises in Bangladesh.
4. To implement the knowledge of practical training in the post service life.
5. To put some suggestions on the basis of the findings of internship program to improve the existing situation.

#### **1.4 Rationale**

This study uses the results of a household survey undertaken by HDRC during April–November 2019 in Cox’s Bazar to assess the impacts of the refugee influx in socio-economic, public service delivery and social safety net terms. It will enable the local government and public sector agencies to identify areas of support for future programme development. It will also help humanitarian aid agencies and NGOs strengthen attend public service hedonism for both refugees and the local population.

#### **1.5 Research Methods**

Primary and secondary data have been compiled for this report. I have used both the sources for collecting information. The studies take in both methods such as qualitative and quantitative obtainment in analyzing the collecting information. Firstly information has been collected through interviews of pertinent agencies working in rohingya camp and secondly information has been collected through of Rohingya camps in Teknaf & Ukhia upazila of Cox’s Bazar. HDRC information collecting group had directed place inquiry in 2019 as various sites in Cox’s Bazar, together with the camps in Ukhia and Teknaf. HDRC information collecting team drive focus group conversations with Rohingya people and native people of Ukhia upazila, and collect data as interviews of government officers, improvement staff, local restaurant staffs, businessmen small dealers.

The sample size was subject to time and resource constraints. Given a total of 516,000 households in Cox’s Bazar, the minimum number of households to be surveyed was estimated at 500. The HDRC survey covered 404 households. Thus household are selected for internship

program purpose to collect information to understand their perspectives on the problem facing Rohingya people in Bangladesh.

It was thus decided to weigh the probability proportional to the number of households in each upazila at 60 per cent, while the remaining 40 per cent weight, which represented the PPS of the refugee population, was given to upazila with refugee camps. After determining the total number of households per stratum (i.e. per upazila), we identified the appropriate number of households at the second stage of sampling at the union level through systematic random sampling.

We also drove a short survey of Rohingya households to understand their interactions with the host community. This survey, which covered some randomly selected Rohingya households in Kutupalong camp, in Palong Khali union of Ukhiya upazila, enquired about Rohingya people incomes both in cash and in kind from humanitarian sources; other income-earning activities; and recent purchases from either the shops in the camps or outside. Data from this survey and other secondary information were used to spread a camp-and-host community model to illuminate overall macro-economic implications.

## **1.6 Importance of the Study**

Internship reports are recognized to give the scope to apply their wisdom in a real environment of student life. Other side they also improve skills that help them redact better in their working life.

Internship reports generally raise the practical that a student will get a full-time job after graduation. This thesis examines internship reports and explains how they can help students do a good job.

Internship reports provide students with an expertise that makes them dynamic. In amalgamation, their work moral develops. Practice reports besides give learner the opportunity to learning in regard to time maintain, regulation and efficient communication proficiency. In the modern world, tight thought skills are very much significant. Graduates must be capable to do logical judgment quickly. Internship reports teach students to achieve excellence in many organizations and industries. When students use internship reports, they gain benefits for themselves and their proprietors.

Because numerous organizational owners feel that few students do not have the applied experience needed to overstep in the actual world, internship reports have become much significant than ever before. Those who like to partake in the internship reports shall receive honor at universities to complete their studies. Many companies provide internship program for students. These involve banks, non-profit business association and other federations. When seeing at internship reports, its significant understood what employers demand. Several studies have displayed that an employer outlooks for few efficacy.

These involve inspiration, command, oral contact, interpersonal skills and experience. Most of employees naturally have this proficiency. However, it should be familiar that maximum employees do not have these ability and necessity training. When employees take mentoring projects, they must know to solve problems and inquire effectively. It's significant to know how to usage different methods and technologies. When inquiring the usefulness of internship reports, it is also essential to view at case studies.

Maximum students in this study had great or above average scores. Students also displayed best oral communication and command skills. The motives of the study have been largely achieved. While most of college and degree programs institution may inspire students to write internship reports, it is likely that maximum graduates will have the abilities to succeed. For employees, bounding the right project can be a hardly process. The students who partake in the internship reports fulfill much better than those who completed the project without having studied the internship reports.

### **1.7 Restrictions of the Study**

We know that practical training is essential to complete the knowledge. But practical information is not easy to obtain. The internship report has many limitations. Those are:

- Although we used a statically adequate sampling deftness, a sample size of only 400 households is quite low. Time and resource constraints meant this was a essentiality.
- Sometimes an organization is unable to provide a real figure for their organization for confidentiality reasons.

- Administrative data are not preserved in digital format. The datasets are ready from hard copies on specific instance. Administrative information may thus be erroneous and fall short of standards.
- The lack of necessary elements and aspects is a problem for an appropriate training report.
- Lack of correct information is another practical training problem.

# **Chapter: 2**

## **An Overview of Human Development Research Centre**



## **2.1 Company Profile:**

Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) established in 1999 as a guidance multi disciplinarian research based organization in Bangladesh. HDRC through a connection of multi disciplinarian experts comprised permanent research staff and a pool of external experts has been credited with over 200 completed studies by its name.

Human development research Centre (HDRC) is a multi-disciplinarian association registered with Registrar of Firms. HDRC's glance is to accelerate the methods of humane progress with research and practices. It has a various structure with a massive pool of specialists drawn from variant disciplines. Most of our employee has expert as longstanding experiences in the relevant fields of human progress. The functions of HDRC can best be visualized in four sections:

Mainstream Research Studies and Technical Assistance, Development and Research of Internal People, Human Potential Advancement Centre, and HDRC Media Outreach Publication. HDRC has already make visible contributions to generic policy making areas, especially in the fields of health, demography, education, gender progress land rights, infrastructure, and development of the impecunious, disadvantaged and internal people.

## **2.2 Office location:**

Human Development Research Centre headquarters is situated in its own premise in Road no-08, House no-05, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207. HDRC total areas are 8,000 square feet is used for regular office activities and others curriculum activities.

## **2.3 Logo of Human Development Research Centre (HDRC):**



## 2.4 Board of Instructor:

HDRC is controlled by a Board of Instructor that meets once a year and take measures policy leading in line with HDRC mission and changing globe. The Board of Instructor constitutes of committed and renowned persons and professionals in their respective fields. HDRC maintains gender equity in the Board of Instructors. The Board of Instructors selects one Chief Instructor (Hon.) who assumes the responsibility of directing HDRC.

## 2.5 A briefness profile of the Board Members is depicted below:

Name	Gender	Profession
A. Hashem, BSc, BE.	Male	Engineer
A. K. M. Munir, MBBS, PhD	Male	Physician & Managing Partner, HDRC
Tahmina Begum, MBBS	Female	Chairman SDC*Ltd. and Partner, HDRC
Aroni Barkat, MSS	Female	Lecturer, Economics Department, University of Dhaka
Abul Barkat, PhD	Male	Professor, Economics Department University of Dhaka.
A. Hussam	Male	Professor Department of Chemistry George Mason University Virginia, USA
Mahbua Khatun	Female	Social Worker
A. H. Khan	Male	Professor Department of Chemistry University of Dhaka
Rowshan Ara	Female	Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of

		Dhaka
Shafique uz Zaman	Male	Professor Dept. of Economics, University of Dhaka
Shahida Akhter	Female	Professor, Paediatric, BIRDEM*
Nur Ahmed	Male	Director, TAS
Irina Hashmi	Female	IT Consultant
Shamsul Washe	Male	Business
Hashmi Sina	Male	Physician

## 2.6 Corporate Information of Human Development Research Centre (HDRC):

<b>Head Office:</b>	Road no-08, House no-0 5, MohammadiaHousing Society, Mohammadpur, Dhaka – 1207, Bangladesh.
<b>Phone:</b>	(+88 02) 58157621, 8101704,58150381
<b>Fax:</b>	(+88 02) 58157650
<b>Email:</b>	<a href="mailto:hdrc.bd@gmail.com">hdrc.bd@gmail.com</a> info@hdrc-bd.com
<b>Known As:</b>	HDRC
<b>Chief Advisor:</b>	Dr.Professor Abul Barkat

## **2.7 Motives of HDRC:**

The main motives of Human Development Research Centre as given below:

- ❖ HDRC provides the learning process of human proficiency development.
- ❖ Implement high quality research, studies and training in the field of human development.
- ❖ Implement human development activities.
- ❖ Proactively partake in policy forums.
- ❖ Express the all research, study and programmatic discovering nationally and globally.
- ❖ Contribute in whole possible ways to develop exchange of best practices in the diverse field of human progression.
- ❖ HDRC the key domain of favor as covers policy and technics research, operations research, metering, appraisalment, technical assistance, software development, Research and Development, training, contact and acts in the areas of population, skill human progress, land, agriculture sector improvement, rural development, provide loan as low level population, take an action of environment improve activities, marketing & management.

## **2.8 Facilities of HDRC:**

### **2.8.1 Establishment and Logistics:**

HDRC headquarter is situated in its personal proposition in Dhaka city. These institution total areas almost 8,000 square feet's. HDRC has provided various training facilities, computer lab facilities for data management and for programming custom-made package to plea its requirements. This institution is well prepared with communication and transportation facilities. HDRC is well prepared with ample number of gadgets (tabs) to collect data electronically.

This institution is fully air-conditioned all space of building. HDRC has its own computer facilities for data analysis and HDRC provide custom-made software application to plea its requirements. The organization has 55 modern technology based computers with networking facilities. HDRC has four massive high power generators are used at to ensure uninterrupted power supply. There is separate room with compartment for office employee work purpose with

30 computers. There is secured room as setup close circuit camera for protected preservations of the filled in schedules. A few office rooms is used in devoted to the editing and coding purpose. HDRC has adopted a built fire allying system. The institution is prepared with modern technology based models of digital still and video cameras, high performance printers and photocopiers, scanners, sound recorders, personal computer for every employee for every day office purpose.

### **2.8.2 Training Facility:**

HDRC has a five hundred square feet place used as official training activities in its own office building. This institution as a instruction room is prepared with all the training instruments including projectors, sound system, white boards, flip charts etc. This office is designed considering the gender sensitivity issues together with sitting arrangement, separate man and woman toilet facilities etc. This office has a broad space for work activities as well as relaxation during the breaks for the training participants. These office experts are provided with all the necessary facilities including personal cubicles, laptops, printers etc.

### **2.9 HDRC Company Managing Procedure:**

This organization engages high profile specialists and belief in own management procedure. This organization hire those who are concerned have assurance and are suitable enough to deal with the issues of anxiety. This organization belief that well management entails among other things scientific planning of whole phases of our work appropriate management efficient leading procedures and drawing of high efficiency professionals from wherever they are located. HDRC management adopt and adapt our hard earned professional experience in all sorts of employee skill improvement training, different research and other activities by applying the same proficiency, knowledge, and experiences. This organization follows a schematic financial management system. In organization has qualified accounts maintaining staff. In organization maintains an exterior audit system through a reputed chartered accountant firm. In organization is governed by a board of counselor that meets once a year and provides policy guidance in line with HDRC's goals and changing environment. The board of counselor forms of committed and renowned persons and professionals in their individual fields.

## **2.10 HDRC Research Bounds:**

HDRC has a pool of multi disciplinarian proficient in the sectors of population as like woman and child health, education development, economic development, human resource development, communication development, rural development, environment, marketing strategy analysis, statistics analysis, sociology analysis, law and different research analysis in different fields. Every resource expertise and consultants possess the genial of experience and empirical skills that are necessary to produce results that can be converted into practical means for progressing expected outputs. This organization have planned and administered experiment and training programmes for the NGOs, Government and the personal sector and all of them are proficient and experienced employees. In accession they have all provided technological support to different fields and training programs carried out by this organization as well as by other renowned organizations both in Bangladesh and over the world. The associated and fulfilling efficiency of the employees and resource persons form the key capacity of the organization.

## **2.11 Dissemination:**

A workable publicity is about take measures the key discovering and recommendations of the experiment to the relevant organization that can make use of them and can maximize the advantage of the experiment. This organization in almost every instance, promulgate its experiment findings to its main audience commonly as the concluding portion of the entire process. This organization to make the publicity utmost workable exhibition a customized publicity plan for particular and every experiment take of the nature of the work. HDRC recognize the strategies for publicity and the targeted audience considering the resources procurable in best possible timing. It involves the main stakeholders in the methods as the proactive organization. HDRC recognize messages and greatest probable channels to attain the prospective coverage and there by prepare basic publicity materials. This organization is specialist in making presentation on specific experiment, details experiment report and policy summarized for the purpose of publicity. In needful incident media connections and coverage are confirmed through devoted efforts. The efficient trouble and susceptibility are considered with due respect within the pertinent current cultural and diplomatic climate. HDRC experts are most decorated in disseminating the experiment finding using kingdom of the cleverness technologies.

The HDRC administration has the proven receptivity to formation of high level policy publicity sessions keeping all professional and moral standards.

### **2.12 HDRC has drafted a Migration Governance Framework:**

Approved by international organization for migration Bangladesh under funding support from European Union provide funding in Bangladesh for developing activities in various sectors. This organization workmanship is very first of its genial in over the world. A nationalistic distribution and validation workhouse had been held in Dhaka city organized by Bangladesh in close adjustment with Government of Bangladesh and European Union. After publicity of the farmhouse an effective conversation took place with active sharing of the prominent visitors from all the related agencies in the sector.

### **2.13 Land law review work disseminated and handed over to Honorable Law Minister:**

Land associated legitimate any problems insists in Bangladesh for decades in its worst form. It is now clearly realized that land laws and policies in modern time in force in Bangladesh are usually dispersed and complex in various fields. Legitimate side needs to be ascertained with testimony based study on various communal perspectives so that lopped are comprised in truest sense of development. Comprising the liberal worth of this reality. Human Development Research Centre with corroboration from population prosperity Foundation has conducted a titled Land Laws in Bangladesh. This foundation purpose of this study was to review land laws of Bangladesh in order to do define their usefulness, abridgement and prepare draft laws with necessary solicitations.

Some of the outputs of the experiment work was submitted and shared with honorable minister for court of justice and parliamentary matters in his office at the attendance of concerned ministry exalted the respectable Ministers.

## **2.14 HDRC Performing Bounds:**

The pool of specialist available at HDRC is wealthy in quality and diversity. Our specialist has worked successfully for many national and international organizations:

- i. Academy for Educational Development (AED), USA
- ii. Action Aid Bangladesh
- iii. Association for Land Reform and Development (ALRD), Dhaka
- iv. BRAC, Dhaka
- v. Bangladesh Women's Health Coalition (BWHC), Dhaka
- vi. BBC World Service Trust, Dhaka
- vii. Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids (CTFK), USA
- viii. CARE-Bangladesh
- ix. CIDA
- x. CONCERN Bangladesh
- xi. DFID, Dhaka
- xii. Die Lichtbrücke, Germany
- xiii. Engender Health, Bangladesh

## **2.15 Media, Publicity and Publication:**

HDRC follow publication in different experiment run by reputed media and newspapers, connected professionals. Its visibility is to create an alternative measure in the field of media communication and propagation. Every employee is most qualified and most experienced in different fields of media communication and propagation. In outcome to these a built in editorial capacity has been developed as well and experiencing propagation of different report and printing materials of the organization at intervals. HDRC employee staff members are highly proficient in preparing and developing multidimensional media materials including 3D & 2D Animation, documentary films, organizing and managing events, editing as both in Bengali & English languages.



# **Chapter: 3**

## **Historical Background of Rohingya Issue in Bangladesh**

### **3.1 Historical Profile:**

Rohingya people are Mohammedanism inferiority in Myanmar takes into consideration by massive Myanmar Buddhists as illegitimate immigrant from Bangladesh. This extensive population lived in Myanmar for agnation and the Bangladesh government has denominated for Myanmar to take back the refugee peoples. These populations are repudiated citizens of Myanmar and have been associated as the world's most repressed inferiority. Myanmar government has disavowed insisting the Rohingya populations.

Since this year in 1970 rohingya people have been proceeding to Bangladesh from Myanmar. After the year 1990 more than 35000 people dwelled in Refugees camps in Bangladesh. Next few years early in 2000 all but 30,000 of them were repatriated to Myanmar partial in opposition to their will. This leisure ended year in 2014 and by 25 August 2017 more than 300,000 refugees are living unregistered in Bangladesh.

Most of the rohingya are located along the Teknaf-Cox's Bazar highway that is parallel to the Naf River, which is the border between Bangladesh and Myanmar. Most of the rohingya are located in or near Cox's Bazar, a coastal area dependent upon tourism.

At present Bangladesh is the biggest host country of refugee encampment in over the world. It happens so unexpectedly and brutally. The stream of refugee population was not a trickle but like a monsoon inundation. Disparate numerous countries over the world we rose to the purpose. It was with the thermal of hearts and deepest compassion for human carrying that we welcomed approximately a few million Rohingya refugees. That incitement of bosom is on the corrosion though our compassion remains just as deep. This change affect slowly as we saw no end to the problem in eyesight. The latest precedent of the ridicule of an exercise at repatriation came as an abusive stroke. Few person with the small of knowledge of the site reality arrives to have known that it's would not work and however all went through the function as if it was an entertainment.

The preamble of our close friends has been completely upsets. Most of rohingya people appear to be playing their traditional game while the biggest inrush of rohingya camp in current times with all its consequence problems remains fundamentally unaccompanied.

In this occurs Bangladesh suffer only because we followed international regulation and were a delegate member of the international community. Why is Myanmar existent behave with own

country population as if telling the feral truth to their face is a massive violation of international regulation? In this situation why the muted nature of international and regionally reproach for what Myanmar has done and is continuously doing?

### **3.2 Cost of Bangladesh Government for Rohingya Refugee in Ukhiya and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar:**

In few years into the departure of Rohingya population who were conferred protection in Bangladesh than they fled mercilessness in Rakhine mastery of Myanmar. The spread of how 10,00,000 refugees influenced the host country of Bangladesh has become a phenomenon of tomb thinking.

At present situation Bangladesh has 28 rohingya people camps, nearly utmost one million disabled people, including those who enter after immediate violence in 2016 may have found some security for now in Ukhiya and Teknaf of Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh but the result of such unexpected inrush has mature out to be disastrous.

Endeavor have been complied duplex to repatriate many Rohingya populations to Myanmar but the efforts failed as the Rohingyas rejected to return without security of citizenship in Rakhine state independency of movement, acceptance of their ethnicity and redirection to their main homes not to camps to which Myanmar has created no promised.

The complete influence on the existence of the host societies as well as on the environment life and regulations and order is alarming. Woodland have been perished, hills ruined, wildlife forebode while offense have increased.

Hitherward, the luck of the persecuted society still heck by a twist between a unpleasant, precarious future and hope for a better life in their motherland.

### 3.2.1 Forests

Bangladesh an entire of five thousand acres of hills and woodland together with the forests include Teknaf wildlife harborage, inane national park and Himchhari national park were perish to make temporary harborage, cooking fuel and facilities in Cox's bazar.

### 3.2.2 Rohingya Crisis: Bangladesh forests in danger

- Expected of 2,045 hectares of woodland under Ukhia and Teknaf extend has been trespassed upon for collecting burning woodland.
- Exceeding land will be downfallen if the collection of burning woodland continues.
- A total of 24,600 hectares of the 60,000 hectares of woodland in Cox's Bazar at danger of degradation.

### 3.3 Rules and Regulations:

- Offenses from miniature stealing to drug unwanted larceny to murder have become a plebeian in the rohingya camps.
- Minimum 45 people have been slain allegedly by cooperator Rohingya people in the refugee camps.
- A group of 56 rohingya people were arrested in related with murders.
- Numerous others scrounge for atonement.
- Impingement among Rohingya peoples take place hourly over establishing reign in the camps.
- At least 15 rohingya people involve alleged drug chapman and mobster was killed in individual incidents of carbine fight with law enforcers.
- Wrongful activities involve drug and yaba behavior, murders, narrating are on the increment in the areas where rohingya camps are situated.
- At least 250 lawsuits have been filed in opposition to over rohingya people over various crimes.
- Bangladesh Government has deployed over 2,500 policemen in the rohingya camps.

### **3.4 Drug effect:**

- Drug smuggling dealing is on the increment since the departure began in this year.
- At least 35 rohingya people involving women have so far been held with drug as hemp, Yaba etc.
- Regulation enforcers have made mass drug tugging during individual drives in Cox's Bazar region.
- Native drug lords are engages in syndicates that utilize rohingya people for smuggling drug.

### **3.5 Human trafficking**

- Outfit within transnational human trafficking groups conduct from Teknaf to send the rohingya people to various destinations through sea pathways.
- Above than few of Rohingya people were rescued by regulation enforcers from existent trafficked from the rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar in individual drives recently.
- Traffickers exploit Rohingya men, women, and children from refugee camps for both sex and labor trafficking, including domestic servitude, says a US report
- Few traffickers spoil and constrain Rohingya women and girls from rohingya camps into cohabitation trafficking through insidious job or marriage proposals and robbery.
- Several trafficking destinations involve different country such as Thailand, Indonesia, and Malaysia.
- Rohingya woman and girls are also being absorbed in child cohabitation tourism place in Cox's Bazar and other places in Bangladesh.

### **3.6 The Election Commission to ensure Rohingyas not on voter roll:**

- The Election Commission will take special measures to prevent Rohingyas from registering as Bangladeshi voters.
- Talking to The Daily Star, The Election Commission officials yesterday said they would form special committees in 32 upazila of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachhari and Rangamati districts to implement their plan.

- Brig Gen Mohammad Sidul Islam, director general at the Election Commission's National Identity Card Wing, said, "No Rohingya will be listed as Bangladeshi voter. We will set up committees to prevent such incidents."
- Bangladesh already has a list of Rohingyas as they were previously brought under biometric registration. The Election Commission would cross-check the list with our updated voter list to identify Rohingyas in the next voter list.
- Previously, allegations were found that Rohingyas managed to get national ID cards of Bangladesh and passports and tried to go abroad and got involved in activities that tarnished the country's image internationally.
- The commission will start updating the voter list from May 23. The Election Commission representatives will go door to door until May 13 to enlist new voters. A draft of the updated voter list will be published on January 2, 2020. If the Election Commission receives any complaint over it, it will publish the final voter list on January 31.
- People born between January 1, 2001, and January 1, 2004 would be qualified to become voters this time, Sidul Islam said.
- Bangladesh currently has over 10.51 crore voters.
- The Rohingya, a Muslim ethnic-minority group based in Myanmar's Rakhine State, have been fleeing their home to avoid persecution since 1978.
- Bangladesh currently hosts over 1.1 million Rohingyas.

### **3.7 Security and the administration of justice:**

Existent camp regimen and rohingya people representation forms are tainted and rude creating a milieu of insecurity and redemption in the camps. Limitation on the rights of rohingya people compounded by the deficiency of obligation of appointed officials and rohingya people leaders make an environment of misuse of power and substantive insecurity for the rohingya people. A contract has been reached inside the Government of Bangladesh to gradually construct the Rohingya system and replace with a selected group of imams to ensure workable representation and defense of the rohingya people.

### **3.8 Food and Non Food items:**

Regular necessary items as food shortages and servant innutrition are significant problems in the camps as is the lack of adequate cooking fuel. Contributing portion are improper or outmoded families books which are the foundation of entitlements to facilitation and decrement on pay earning employment. In rohingya families are women and mainly women heads of households are especially vendible and have had to shelter to borrowing begging and in some cases anointment cohabitation to assistance themselves and their children.

### **3.9 Accommodation:**

Rohingya people are stay in semi standing structures constructed in 1992 numerous of which are overcrowded and in significant requirement of amendment. The Government of Bangladesh consent simply minimum repair and maintenance. However recent agreement has enabled the manufacturing of larger and more standing shelters in congruence with international standards. The breather of construction has initiate and is planning for completion by closing 2010 provided sufficient funding is provided. Similarly sanitation facilities formerly in worsened conditions have been reconstructed. Pavement cubicles continue to be creation of concern as they are not well screwed which disclose women to danger of repression and violence.

### **3.10 Health Care:**

Guidable medical staff is not enough to meet demand, with current doctor's daily number of examinations being four times the international standard. There is, moreover, a serious shortage of women health care staff. This cause's significant difficulty in addressing the needs of rohingya women who are often not satisfied talking freely about their health problems with male personnel. These anxieties are angered by reports of harassment and misuse of women by male health staff. There is a need to focus more on preventive health as numerous normal diseases in the camps stalk from overcrowding impoverished sanitation and inadequate private hygiene.

### **3.11 Education Facilities:**

Rohingya children are forbidden from accessing well-mannered education. Education is hence provided in a family way for primary school children by rohingya people volunteers who have

gained only confined teacher training. The primary school education curriculum is limited to Mathematic, English and Burmese. Numerous classrooms are overcrowded and absence sufficient books and other education needed materials. This rohingya camps secondary and higher education is not approved.

### **3.12 Property Rights:**

Rohingya people do not have the claim to own movable or immobile possession.



# **Chapter: 4**

## **Sources of Fund or Donation for Rohingya Refugee in Bangladesh**

#### 4.1 Situational Overview:

In the long run estimates say that more than 10,00,000 Rohingya people are nowadays situated within Bangladesh as Rohingya people the huge majority of which are living in the Kutupalong refugee camp in Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh. These represent more than 200,500 families disabled to return home.

Global Giving's partner organizations continue to work day in and day out to deliver lifesaving services and support to the Rohingya. Here are instant updates from several of our partners:

➤ **JAAGO Foundation:**

JAAGO Foundation is extending its Safe Haven Project that provides trauma counseling services to Rohingya children through the use, for example, of color therapy. To date, the organization has worked with 500 children.

➤ **Friendship:**

Friendship remains committed to providing a spacious variety of services to Rohingya living within the Kutupalong refugee camp in Bangladesh. As of May 2019, the organization has, among other accomplishments, installed more than 40 solar panels, built two maternity centers, distributed more than 12,000 hygiene kits, and installed nearly 200 hand-washing stations.

➤ **World Concern:**

World Concern is continuing to provide relief and protected spaces for Rohingya families in the Kutupalong refugee camp in Bangladesh. You can read more about the recent fable of Sajeda, a woman supported by the organization.

➤ **BRAC USA:**

BRAC USA is working around the clock to prepare and protect Rohingya families from the impacts of the upcoming monsoon season. The BRAC USA has trained and deployed a team of 1,000 Rohingya people community mobilization volunteers to conduct nearly 10,000 awareness meetings to prepare their community for the monsoon.

➤ **Artolution:**

- Artolution has conducted various community based public art programs involving murals across the Kutupalong camp, to creatively engage with Rohingya children.

The projects seek to stand as a testament to the resilience of the residents of the camp despite their displacement.

Thousands of other Global Givers have raised more than \$350,000 for our Rohingya Refugee Relief Fund and have helped make these stories of progress possible. Thank you for your generosity, and for choosing to support community organizations responding to this ongoing crisis.

In the face of this looming inversion and the vastness of the other challenge facing the Rohingya people our nonprofit associates continue to collision forward with their critical work. Global Giving is corroborative three new programs run by our associates:

- **Hope Foundation:**

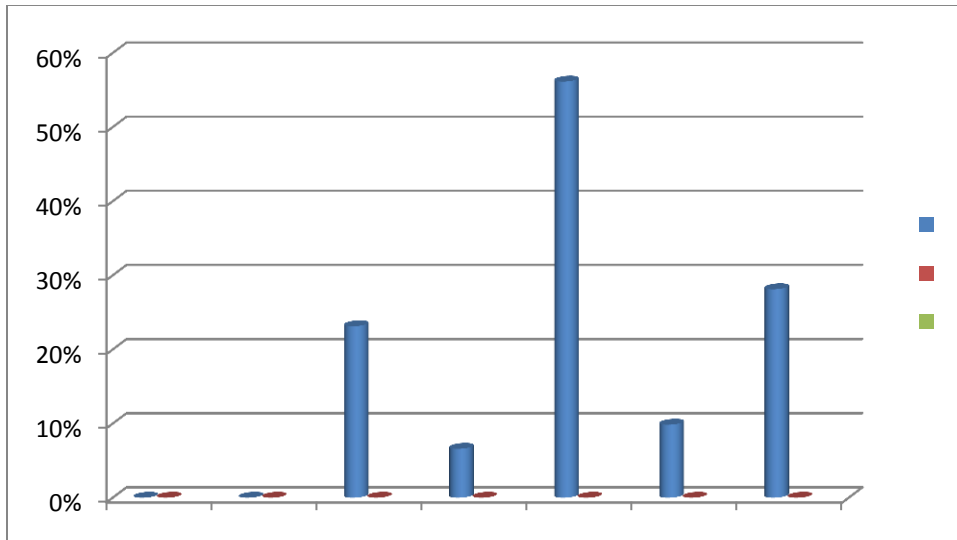
This foundation for woman and children of a Bangladesh is fully preparing a new operating room in the organization fields hospital located in the camp areas primarily serving Rohingya women.

- **Interviews:**

Interview is inductive up critical humanitarian corporeity sharing services feedback mechanism and systems and reality checking services that are effortlessly accessible to all who are living in the rohingya camps.

#### 4.1.1 Funding Progress by Solicitation Sectors:

Sector	Required (USD million)	Funded (USD million)	Coverage (%)
Communicating with Community (CwC)	6.35	0.0	0%
Education	32.35	0.0	0%
Food Security	78.22	17	23.14%
Health	36.21	2.15	6.6%
Nutrition	15.15	6.25	56.14%
Shelter-Non Food Items	94.12	7.5	9.85%
WASH	68.15	18.12	28.13%



4.1.2 Figure: Funding Progress by Solicitation Sectors as show of chart

#### 4.2 World Vision's response:

This foundation working in a numeral of rohingya camps in Cox's Bazar to support rohingya families with citadels, water, health sector, education and protection facilities.

So long we have reached 322,756 Rohingya people with humanitarian supports and 250,000 could access safety water and sanitation facilities many children were joined in our 12 learning centers whilstc12,400 children take nutrition support.

This foundation help is urgently needed so that we can continue to provide children's and families with life recognition support involving:

- Essential shelter provisions
- Nutrition services and community kitchens
- Learning centers and child friendly spaces
- Water supply and sanitation networks
- Safe spaces for women and teenage girls

### **4.3 A tube well for Ismatara:**

Water is a most essential element for human life .Lilliput said that water means life for women in this rohingya camps a refugee mother of six children. It is quite impossible without water as doing cooking meals, washing clothes and ablution would be improbable. Lilliput has lived in the world's biggest rohingya camp here in Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh since fugitive violence in Myanmar.

Gratefully those days are over. At a time Lilliput and her daughter Ismatara can collect water from the profound tube well that provide World Vision installed near their camp. Each profound tube well serves 110 families about 500 people on average. Ismatara no longest has to walk far to collect safe water inductive in this camp areas many arduous sandy hills while balancing a most challenging per day nine litter safe water jar on her hip. It was exhausting and time consuming.

Many organization donations continue to support the relief efforts of our treatment nonprofit partners who are working hand in hand with Rohingya camps to convention basic needs provide critical messages and set up learning centers for children. This organization main purpose of support has helped to fund:

- **Hope Foundation-** for woman and children of Bangladesh:  
Buying and converting a full sized van into a fully prepared ambulance and emergency supporting vehicle to transport Rohingya refugee patients with particularly critical injuries and sickness to HOPE Foundation's nearby operating hospital.  
This foundation is serving Rohingya patients with its network of field hygiene clinics and hospital stationed throughout the rohingya camps and other unmethodical settlements. This organization providing immediate care life saving surgeries to pregnant women, severe newborn care and are in the process of manufacturing field hospitals to reach much upland populations of refugee peoples.
- **OBAT Helps:**  
OBAT organization helps to building and running ten study centers for Rohingya children and providing training for native Rohingya teachers.

- **Action Aid International:**

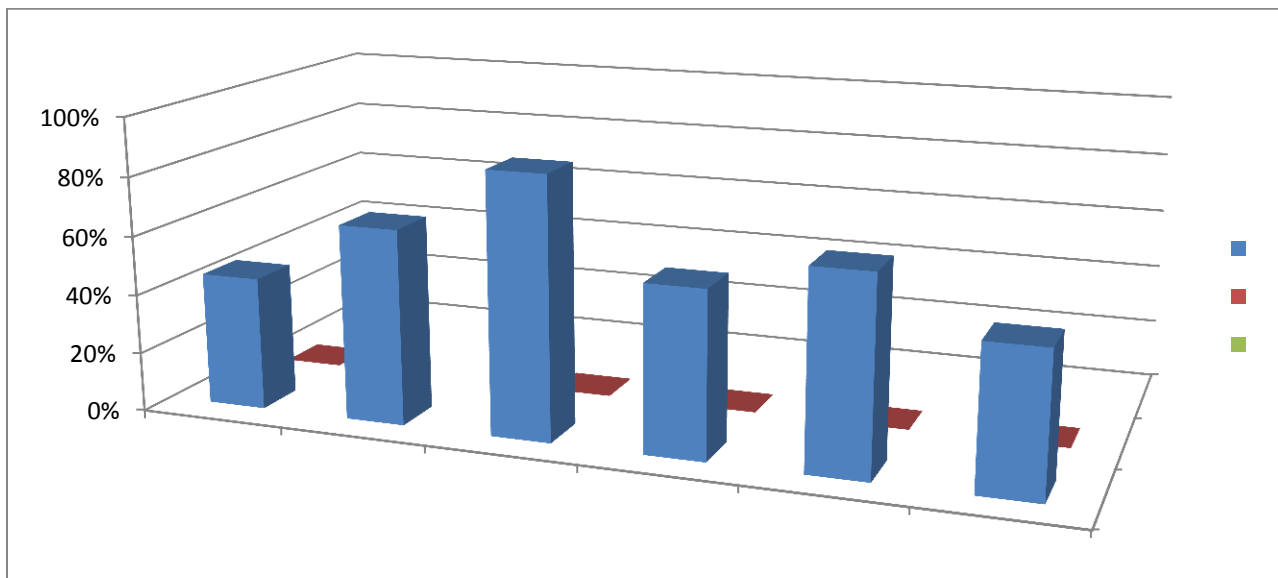
Action Aid International providing critical supplies and services to Rohingya women and girls in need involving menstrual health kits and the creation of secure spaces for women to take in trauma and psychological counseling.

- **World Concern:**

World concern provides for emergency hygiene and sanitation for children to families as well as supporting the fortification of shelters within camps.

#### 4.4 Health Sector Funding:

The 2019 JRP for the Rohingya Crisis was formally launched on 14 February 2019, for the period 1st January- 31 December 2019. A total of 28 sector projects from were submitted for the health sector, with an \$88.8 million appeal budget. To date, the health sector has been funded at just 1.7% of its needs according to the financial tracking system. However, this likely represents an under-reporting of the true financial status of the sector, and efforts are ongoing to encourage partners to report their funding status to allow for more accurate reporting of funding gaps.



4.4.1 Figure: Donation of fund for Rohingya crisis of different Organization as show as chart

# **Chapter: 5**

## **Impact of Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh**

### **5.1 Land and livelihoods:**

Cox's Bazar represents toward 1.7 percent of the total area of Bangladesh, which makes it among the country's smallest districts. Exceeding 60 percent is either forest or unavailable for cultivation, in comparison with 45 percent for the country as a whole. Bandarban is a hilly district, with very little land area compatible for cultivation only about 6 percent of the total.

### **5.2 Demographics:**

Population growth in Cox's Bazar is very high as 2.55 percent against a national average of 1.47 percent. Teknaf and Ukhiya have demography of about 0.31 million and 0.24 million, respectively. Both upazilas have a relatively huge proportion of children and young adults. Bandarban has a total population of about half a million and one of the lowest population consistency rates in Bangladesh.

### **5.3 Labor market:**

Labor force participation rates in Teknaf and Ukhiya are a little higher than the district and national averages (BBS, 2018). The female population rate in Teknaf is lower than both averages, but Ukhiya's is close to the national average. Lack of education and training, prevalence of early marriage and patriarchal social norms are factors contributing to limited female labour market participation.

### **5.4 Occupation and employment:**

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Cox's Bazar, and rice is the main agricultural crop. Teknaf dependence on agriculture is at a staggering 81 per cent, while the corresponding figure for Ukhiya is 63 percent. With narrow cultivable land, Bandarban produces few crops and fruits. Fishing is other critical source of livelihood, particularly in Teknaf upazila of Cox's Bazar. Compared with Bangladesh overall and Cox's Bazar district, both Teknaf and Ukhiya have numerous lower industrial employment.

### **5.5 Impacts on the environment:**

Environmental damage is among the worst effects of the inrush. According to the forest department of Cox's Bazar, the inrushes have destroyed about 3,810 acres of woodland reserves worth US\$55 million. Those who earn an existent from forest resources have in many cases been deprived of their livelihood. Meanwhile, every day, utmost 65,500 kg of timber, roots and vegetation are collected as cooking fuel. Numerous species of wildlife are also coming under threat.



### **5.6 Impacts on governance:**

In the face of this massive crisis governance institutions are becoming even more than limited in their effectiveness. Few local administration and sector officials spend 50 percent or more of their time on Rohingya matters, resulting in delayed if not scaled down public service delivery. They also work on weekends without remuneration. Overlapping roles add to the confusion.

### **5.7 Impacts on housing:**

Land scarcity has worsened with the arrival of the rohingya peoples, with some rohingya camps also built on cultivable lands. Any poor households that own land have just enough to build a house, and occasionally enough to grow some seasonal vegetables. Maximum people live in one-room houses with polythene roofing. In ordinary, the local people live in housing that is in very poor condition and is vulnerable to natural factors such as strong winds, heavy monsoon downpours and flooding.

### **5.8 Impacts on roads:**

Increased traffic is seriously degrading existing roads. Roads, dams and bridges have sustained substantial damage. Transit camps and the subsequent abandonment of these have left behind a big trail of infrastructural damage and environmental degradation. Thus sites include damaged schools and schoolyards and landslide-prone hills. In respect of 45 percent of households in Teknaf and 62 per cent in Ukhiya reported that road congestion in their locality had increased; while more than two thirds felt road conditions were deteriorating. According to the survey, 66.7 per cent of respondent households in Teknaf and 70.41 per cent in Ukhiya attributed damages caused to roads to the Rohingya influx.

### **5.9 Impacts on business infrastructure:**

Power cuts have become more frequent, disrupting everyday life and adding further to the cost of running a business. Transport difficulties have also caused disruptions in the supply chain to native markets. Tourism has shown a declining trend because of the several security and other restrictions now imposed along the Bangladesh–Myanmar border.

### **5.10 Impacts on health services:**

Health complexes and district hospitals have become increasingly geared towards attending to the emergency needs of the refugees. Native hygiene care service is massively overstretched and as a result local communities are not receiving the same equivalent of health care service as the refugees. In interview the Civil Surgeon of Cox's Bazar claimed that, during the emergency period, health centers were overwhelmed. Now, roughly half of his time and that of doctors in health complexes is spent on

refugees. Host community members now have to wait longer for services: the observation found that the mean expectancy time had risen by 45 per cent. This issue has become much intricate as rohingya peoples accept medication free but resident propels have to pay.

### **5.11 Impacts on education services:**

Since the inrush, students from the local community are dropping out of school or skipping classes to help their families with income-generating activities, such as selling goods at rohingya people settlements. Parents are restricting girls from going to school because they have anxiety related to protection. During FGDs, many participants reported security anxiety arising from the refugee inrush, especially with regard to the mobility of women and girls. Meanwhile, even after the relocation of refugees, repairs have not taken place promptly.

### **5.12 Social Impact:**

#### **Human Trafficking:**

In offense syndicates related in Rohingya people trafficking appraise between BDT 30,000 into BDT 45,000 to despoil the Rohingya people who are unwilling to stay in the camps. During the areas visiting various aid workers have also reverberated corresponding concerns particularly regarding women trafficking to international bazar for unethical activities.

#### **Forced unethical activities:**

Numerous preceding waves of female entrants are engaged in prostitution due to poor living conditions. Interview reactive have raised anxiety that the pilgrim are at risk of falling prey to the umpire that set up the meetings with clients.

#### **Fake Identity:**

Several respondents indicated that many old entrants have paid grafts to third parties to benefit Bangladeshi identification.

#### **Drug Cartel:**

Native representatives and aid workers group dread that the Rohingya people might be greedy into allocation of drugs.

### **SIM Cards:**

Few Rohingya people possess Bangladeshi SIM cards. Others Rohingya people were using social networking sites like as Facebook, twitter etc. Native social workers of the rohingya camps have also noted that some new Rohingya people have entree to mobile phones. Rohingya people pay per phone tk.6 to tk.10 to get their phones charges. The Government of Bangladesh has banned telecom operators from selling SIMs to the Rohingya refugees.

### **5.13 Waste Generation:**

Main shelter elements in Camp area are bamboo, tarpaulin and aluminum which are non-disposable item except bamboo. This main things as drinking water are supplied to the Rohingya people camps through plastic container that others non disposable item and harmful for rohingya population health and environment.

### **5.14 Impacts on prices:**

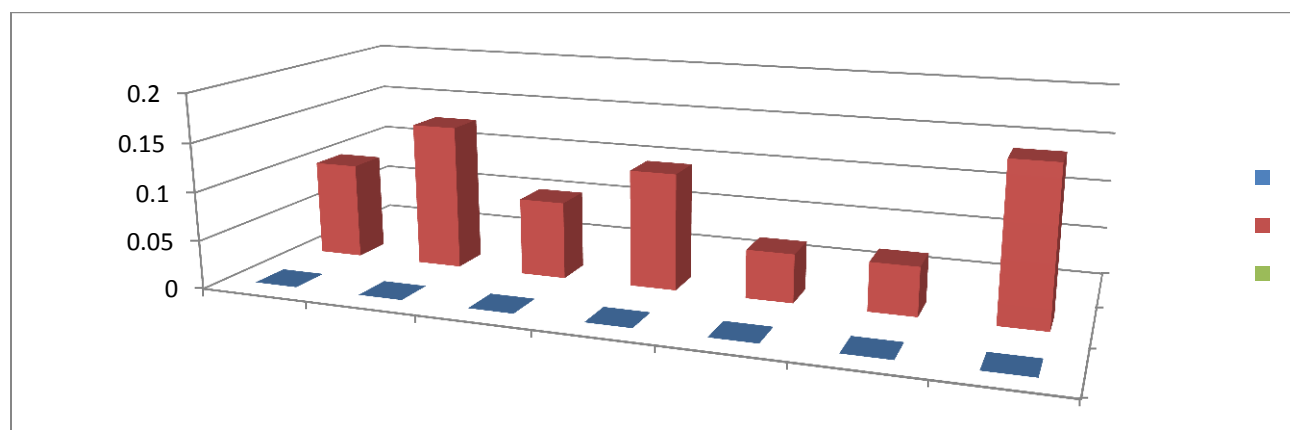
It is often reported that host community households are affected by increased prices for food and other items. However, our observation data show mixed trends in terms of price movements.

At the time of our fieldwork (May–June 2019), it appeared to be common knowledge that refugees were selling large quantities of certain in-kind assistance received as relief items. Rice, lentils and cooking oil were mentioned as being the most traded. Each FGD involving Teknaf and Ukhiya residents confirmed this. Discussions with Rohingya within the camp suggested some households were selling up to half of their supplies of rice, and even more of their lentils and oil. Local shopkeepers and sellers reported depressed prices of products that were leaking out of the camps as Rohingya families were selling them in the local market at much lower than market price.

Their purchases of other products, on the other hand, push prices up. Rohingya people bought several items, including potatoes, fresh vegetables, meat, fish and firewood, thereby raising prices on those goods. The net effect demonstrated by the survey suggests slightly decreased price pressures on the food products that are considered most relevant to the poor.

### 5.14.1 Pre- and post-influx prices of essential commodities (Tk.):

Sustenance items	Pre influx(kg)	Post influx (kg)
Rice	32	38
Flour	28	35
Lentils	100	115
Edible oil	95	110
Potato	25	35
Sugar (gur)	45	60
Meat (beef)	420	500



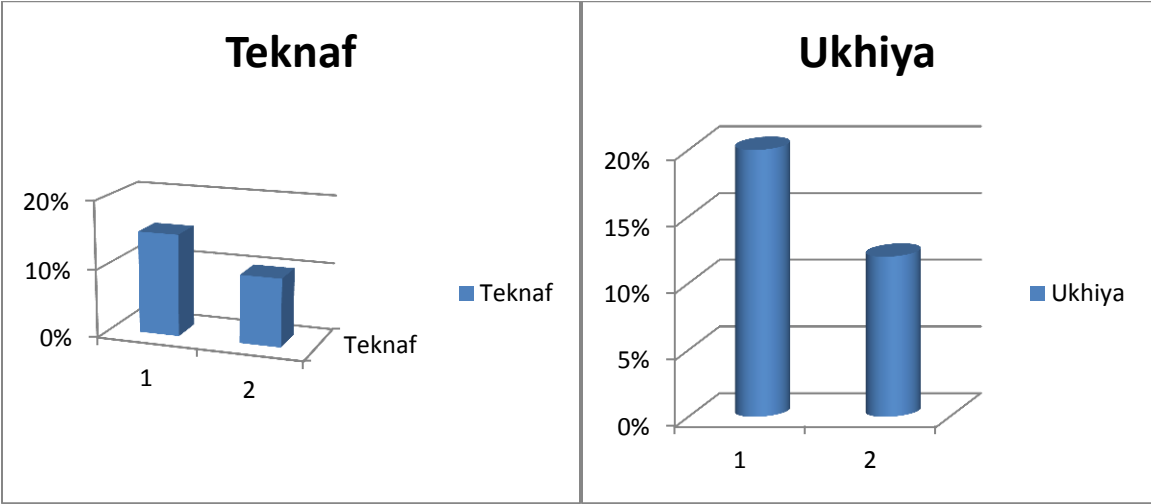
5.14.1 Figure: percentage changes of different goods for Rohingya influx

### 5.15 Impacts of price changes alone on poverty:

In order to capture the effect of price changes on poverty as a result of the Rohingya influx, we constructed a poverty line that takes into regard the depressed prices of rice, lentils and cooking oils and the increased prices of vegetables and other commodities. We used the prices of rice taken from the TCB.31 In the case of other commodities in the food basket. We adjustable prices using the food inflation rate. The price-adjusted poverty line income is higher than the post-influx poverty line. The difference in

the poverty incidence estimates using the two poverty lines can be considered as the net effect of price changes as a result of the Rohingya crisis.

**5.15.1 Effects of price changes on poverty gap ratio (%):**



5.15.1 Figure: Rohingya Refugees influx for increasing poverty level as show as chart.

# **Chapter: SIX**

## **Findings, Recommendations and Conclusion**

## 6.1 Findings:

- ❖ Rohingya crisis impacts have been particularly related to a fall in daily wages for laborers and extremely adverse impacts on public services and the environment.
- ❖ Rohingya people influence the local economy that has observed a rising in prices of everyday expenditure.
- ❖ Severally from the native economy these refugee people are extensive burden on the nation economy.
- ❖ Rohingya crisis the biggest issue for them is land acquisition in local people in Bangladesh.
- ❖ Rohingya refugee violates Government rules and using Bangladeshi SIM cards.
- ❖ The refugee crisis has also severely impacted tourism.

## 6.2 Recommendations:

Recommendation on any affair within a limited time period is very hard task. However, during my internship program it seems to me that following recommendations could improve the overall situation of rohingya crisis of Teknaf and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar of Bangladesh as giving below:

- ❖ In particular situation overcome that the impact on wages is likely to increase as refugee participation in the labor market rises.
- ❖ Bangladesh Government should work with the international community while emergency support was quick to arrive and just solutions to this crisis.
- ❖ I think this situation overcome Bangladesh Government the greatest pathway out is to pressurize Myanmar state for return rohingya refugee in Cox's bazar.
- ❖ I suggest that in this problem handle to take action in restrict rohingya camp areas in Cox's bazar.
- ❖ Engage in rohingya camps administration and controlling team more active and handle this situation.
- ❖ Explore repatriation of the rohingya people to Myanmar state as a ultimate goal but assure that any returns are secure, deliberative, generous and sustainable in pursuance with international standards as confirmed by the UNHER.

### 6.3 Conclusion:

Rohingya population are unostentatious people who have been burden for Bangladesh and every country but separately from the humanitarian view one cannot under play other issues which are mature by them when they ascertain rohingya people in other countries. This rohingya refugee crisis has profoundly affected the livelihoods of host communities, particularly those who live in Teknaf and Ukhiya in Cox's Bazar and in some parts of the Bandarban district. This internship purpose asked rohingya people what would be most helpful to them in encounter their moderate and lengthy term needs. Rohingya people responses indicated some obvious destinations and aspiration including safe return to Myanmar state with fulfilled rights as citizens in access to proper education and a better future for their children developing living situations and the ability and means to support everything and protect their families. As outlined here probable and maintain international pressures on the government anxious is inevitable to achieve these conditions in Myanmar state and open up the policy position for middle-term response programming in Bangladesh. This study is desired to support and inform ongoing conversation publicity and interactions of key international members involving the World Bank, other commercial banks, NGOs and UNHCR with the Bangladeshi Government on finding a solution to the Rohingya refugee situation.

### 6.4 References:

- ❖ Everyday working experience in Human Development Research Centre (HDRC).
- ❖ Different publication of the Rohingya issue on newspaper.
- ❖ Human Development Research Centre website: [www.hdrc-bd.com](http://www.hdrc-bd.com)
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- <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Pub-2019>