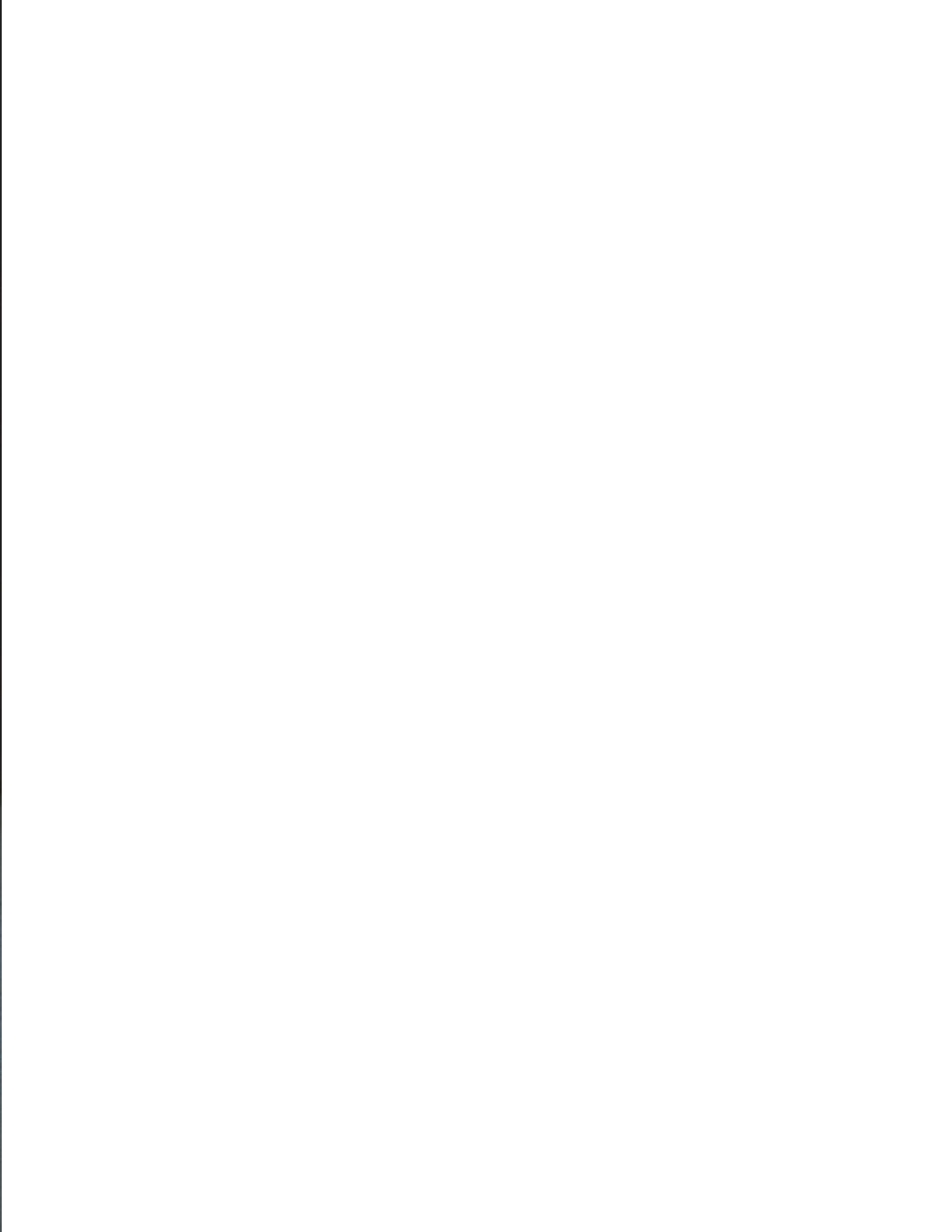


# Forced Migration of Rohingya: The Untold Experience

Mohshin Habib  
Christine Jubb  
Salahuddin Ahmad  
Masudur Rahman  
Henri Pallard





# **Forced Migration of Rohingya:**

## **The Untold Experience**

Mohshin Habib  
Christine Jubb  
Salahuddin Ahmad  
Masudur Rahman  
Henri Pallard



## **Forced Migration of Rohingya: The Untold Experience**

Mohshin Habib  
Christine Jubb  
Salahuddin Ahmad  
Masudur Rahman  
Henri Pallard

### **Published by**

Ontario International Development Agency  
364 Moffatt Pond Court,  
Ottawa, Ontario, K2J 0C7 Canada.  
website: [www.ontariointernational.org](http://www.ontariointernational.org)

© Ontario International Development Agency

### **Photographs**

Salahuddin Ahmad

### **Graphics design**

Institution of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh (IDEB)

First Published 2018

### **ISBN**

978-0-9866815-1-6 (Electronic Book)

978-0-9866815-2-3 (Hardcover Book)

All rights reserved. No reproduction, copy or transmission of this publication may be made without written permission.

---

Habib, M., Jubb, C., Ahmad, S., Rahman, M. and Pallard, H, (2018) 'Forced Migration of Rohingya: The Untold Experience', 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ontario International Development Agency Ottawa, Canada.

---

Printed in Bangladesh

Dedicated to forcibly displaced Rohingya people

and

Hon'ble Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for her humanitarian leadership in saving Rohingya lives by offering refuge in Bangladesh



# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Background</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Research objectives</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Research design and implementation</b> .....	<b>13</b>
• <i>Research design</i> .....	14
• <i>Research implementation process</i> .....	14
• <i>Participants' selection inclusion and exclusion criteria</i> .....	21
• <i>Data collection and quality control process</i> .....	21
<b>Results and Discussion</b> .....	<b>25</b>
• <i>Socio-economic condition of Rohingya</i> .....	31
• <i>Health and nutrition status of Rohingya</i> .....	45
<b>Discrimination in Myanmar</b> .....	<b>51</b>
• <i>Trends and nature of discrimination in Myanmar</i> .....	52
• <i>Trends and nature of bullying in the workplace</i> .....	55
• <i>Been a victim of Crime</i> .....	57
• <i>Myanmar's response to raising of concerns</i> .....	59
<b>August 2017 crimes against Rohingya</b> .....	<b>68</b>
• <i>Incidence of deaths or missing after Government actions</i> .....	68
• <i>Rohingya's experience prior to travelling to Bangladesh</i> .....	76
<b>Rohingya's expectations of and motivation on repatriation</b> .....	<b>81</b>
<b>Closing observations</b> .....	<b>83</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>85</b>
<b>Appendix</b> .....	<b>93</b>
<b>Research Team</b> .....	<b>97</b>








## Executive Summary

The mass exodus of Rohingya people from Myanmar in 2017, has been recognised as the fastest growing refugee influx in the world and these refugees are currently living in the most densely populated camps in the world in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh. The long-standing, recurring crackdowns have left an estimated population of only 200,000 in Myanmar of an estimated 2.4 million Rohingya across the world. The recent mass exodus has been described by United Nation's officials as a classic case of ethnic cleansing (Washington Post, October 12, 2017) and a hallmark of genocide (CNN, March 13, 2018). Alongside humanitarian urgencies, there are numerous challenges, including human rights, legal and geopolitical issues, and economic and environmental implications. Thus, the Rohingya Crisis demands multiple and multidimensional approaches to help Rohingya people with immediate rehabilitation and finding a sustainable solution through repatriation to Myanmar.

This current report presents the findings of an international collaborative research effort that entailed interviewing 3,300 Rohingya households living in the makeshift camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The report investigates various dimensions of the life of Rohingya people in Myanmar and the extent and nature of atrocities experienced in Myanmar. This report also provides the socio-political and cultural contexts of Rohingya people and their experiences before fleeing to Bangladesh. One of the major contributions of this report is revealing the types and extent of long-term social, economic and political exclusion that Rohingya people faced at a community and national level in Myanmar.

This project investigates the socio-political and cultural context of Rohingya people and their experiences before fleeing to Bangladesh. It investigates the socio-economic lives of Rohingya people, and the emergence of various issues connected with short- and long-term rehabilitation and resettlement in Bangladesh. The project examines ethnicity and preservation of cultural heritage, their sources of earning and the levels of economic activities of Rohingya people in the Bangladesh camps. It also documents the health and wellbeing of Rohingya refugees living there. One of the major contributions of this project is to record the responses and



reactions of Rohingya people about the repatriation process, and possible compensation for their losses before returning to Myanmar. This research utilised a researcher-constructed semi-structured interview guide and a qualitative interview guide for primary data collection, including photography and videography.

The findings reveal far greater incidence of murder, rape, beatings and gunshot wounds experienced by Rohingya people in the August 2017 incident before fleeing to Bangladesh that has been reported previously. Crimes against property in terms of houses burned down, crops and businesses damaged and theft are also estimated at levels above those previously reported. Most respondents wanted to return as soon as possible to Myanmar, but wanted citizenship to be granted to them and for perpetrators of crimes to be prosecuted first.

This project is conducted by a research consortium consisting of academics and practitioners from Australia, Canada and Norway and national and international institutional partners, namely ASA Philippines Foundation, Ontario International Development Agency, Institution of Diploma Engineers Bangladesh (IDEB), Education for Skill Development (ESD) and Film for Peace Foundation (F4P).



## Acknowledgements

The team gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and patience of the "victims of atrocities" - the participants - 'Rohingya households' who have given their trust to the researchers and willingly participated in in-depth interviews. We recognise the wholehearted support from our industry partners and their cash and in-kind support for the project. We also thank all our researchers, graduates from Cox's Bazar International University and Chittagong University who meticulously followed instructions and collected a large dataset in a most challenging environment. We particularly acknowledge the researchers for coping with significant levels of physical and emotional challenge that confronted them in recording graphic descriptions of atrocities experienced by the majority of interviewees. We also acknowledge unparalleled support from Mr. Ali Hossain, District Commissioner, Cox's Bazar. Without his help this research would have been impossible to conduct. Finally, to our families in the East and West, we thank you for allowing us to undertake this task which was entirely completed during valuable family time.





## List of Abbreviations:

ARSA	Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
CI	Chief Investigator
CNN	Cable News Network
ESD	Education for Skill Development
GIS	Geographic Information system
GPS	Global Positioning System
IDEB	Institution of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ISCG	Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
PI	Partner Investigator
RRR, R	Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Repatriation of displaced Rohingya
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organization





---

Fishing boat on the Naff riverbank. A route used by thousands of desperate Rohingya to cross the river to take refuge in Bangladesh.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad





## Introduction

The Rohingya ethnic minority population has faced recurring military crackdowns, and many have fled to Bangladesh and other parts of the world over the years; in 1978, 1991, 1992, 2012, 2015, 2016 and 2017. It has been well documented that August 25, 2017 marked the beginning of the recent military crackdown on Rohingya people living in Myanmar. There is wide acknowledgement that this latest incident in a long standing series of incidents inflicting harassment and worse on Rohingyas began with an attack on Myanmar police by Rohingya militants calling themselves the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) that resulted in the deaths of 12 security personnel (Gee 2017).

The response by the Myanmar army and police was swift and brutal, with a level of violence that has seen 1.1 million Rohingya flee to neighbouring Bangladesh. The Rohingya Muslim ethnic minority in Rakhine has been subject to persecution for decades at the hands of Myanmar's Buddhist majority, who consider them to be illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. The military junta that ruled the nation for decades stripped them of their citizenship and rights (Lederer 2017). This report documents responses by principles of households in one refugee camp in Bangladesh to questions about the situation they faced in Myanmar prior to the August 25, 2017 incident and the current situation in Bangladesh.



Another early marriage of a teenager living in the makeshift Refugee camp in Bangladesh.


Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

## Background:

The Rohingya represent an ethnic minority that evolved and grew in Arakan over centuries and was well settled there long before Burma became independent in 1948. The Rohingya enjoyed citizenship and had a National Registration Card (NRC). They participated in all elections until 2011 in Myanmar. This population has experienced unprecedented government oppression over decades and repeatedly been subject to state-sponsored violence and torture, particularly after Ne Win took over in 1963.

The discriminatory policies and persecution led to an exodus of Rohingyas to Bangladesh in 1978-79. Subsequently, about 240,000 returned to Burma as "lawful residents" of Burma. Following a 1982 citizenship law that denied them citizenship their situation and legal status worsened. Persecution led to another refugee situation in 1992-93. Myanmar then accepted the Rohingyas as residents and committed to "integrate them as a member of Myanmar society". However, their marginalisation and discrimination not only continued, but became accentuated. Rohingya people faced violence in 2012 and were interned in Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps (Brady 2013) and were subject to harsh restrictions and movements. Finally, in 2015, they were deprived of their voting rights, the final act of their delegitimation in Myanmar. They faced a policy of deportation after 2016 October attacks by a self-claimed group called Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) and further attacks in 2017 led to a full-blown humanitarian and refugee crisis (Gee 2017). Holliday (2014), Cheeseman (2017) and Alam (2018) provide detailed historical explanations of the treatment of Rohingya in Myanmar.

Since August 2017, by some estimates more than 800,000 Rohingya have crossed the border and sought shelter in Bangladesh (MSF 2017). This mass exodus was described on September 11, 2018 by the top human rights official for the United Nations as a classic case of ethnic cleansing (Washington Post, October 12, 2017) and a hallmark of genocide (CNN, March 13, 2018). Currently, 1.1 million of an estimated 2.4 million Rohingya across the world are living in Bangladesh (BBC, 2018).



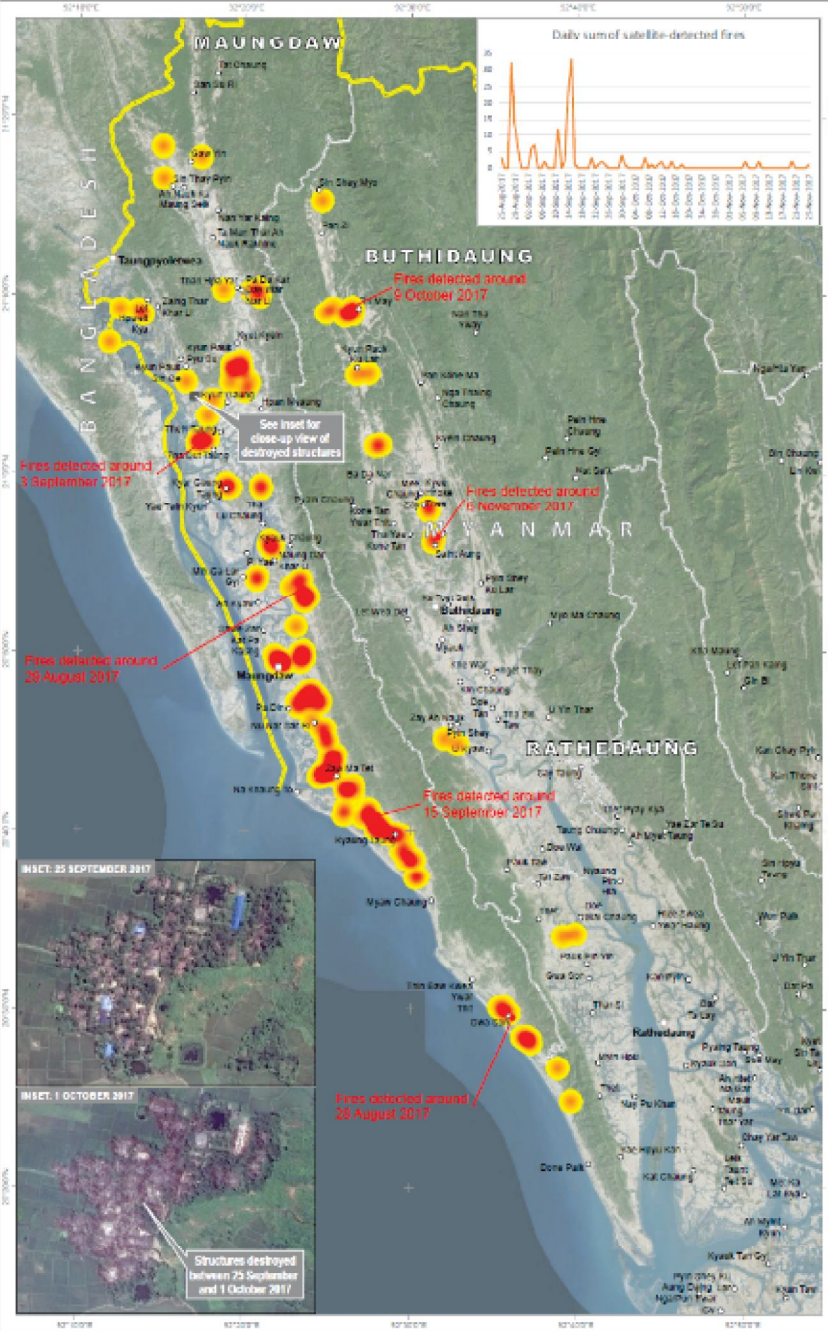
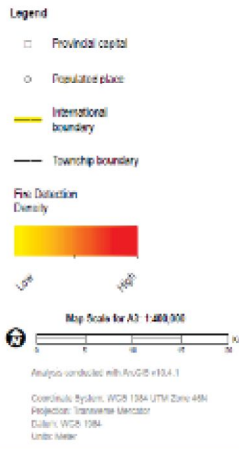
International communities have praised the courageous and humanitarian leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina for opening the border and accepting the Rohingya Refugees. This means that a economically struggling Bangladesh and already over crowded, is now shouldering much of the burden for a million Rohingya individuals. The long-standing and recurring crackdowns and systematic strategy to remove Rohingya peoples from Myanmar's responsibility for their political, social, moral and physical protection have left a population of only an estimated 200,000 in Myanmar of an estimated 2.4 million Rohingya across the world. Doctors Without Borders estimated that there had been 6,700 cases of death among Rohingya people during their mass exodus from Myanmar in August 2017 (MSF 2017). However, other reports and analysts tend to believe that the casualties were much higher (ABC 2017, Barron 2018a, Guardian 2017).

Several studies had investigated the experience of Rohingya people in Myanmar before they fled to Bangladesh and a number of agencies, including media, have reported on the levels and extent of atrocities that Rohingya people experienced during their mass exodus in August 2017. However, no study explores the socio-economic issues facing Rohingya people in Bangladesh or those anticipated, should they be able to return to their home, nor the emergence of various issues associated with rehabilitation in camps, their repatriation or long-term resettlement issues. There is also an urgent need to examine ethnicity and issues of preservation of their cultural heritage, skills sets, socio-political participation and engagement of the Rohingya people in camps from a broader perspective.



### Fire Detections in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar

This map illustrates areas of satellite detected fires in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships in the Maungdaw and Sittoung Districts of Rakhine State in Myanmar. Analysis used satellite fire detections collected by the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) and the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) on multiple dates from 25 August to 25 November 2017. A total of 171 fires were detected in different areas across Rathedaung, Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships during this period. While fire detections were spread out across the entire period analyzed, some notable clusters occurred on 28 August, 29 August, 3 September, 15 September, 25 September, 9 October, and 6 November, as indicated in the map. Days of peak fire detection occurred on 28 August and 15 September as indicated in the chart. Note that due to cloud cover and satellite overpass times many fires occurring in the area during this period would not have been detected, and are generally only detected if the satellites are overhead while the fire is sufficiently active and clouds are not interfering. This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR - UNOSAT.



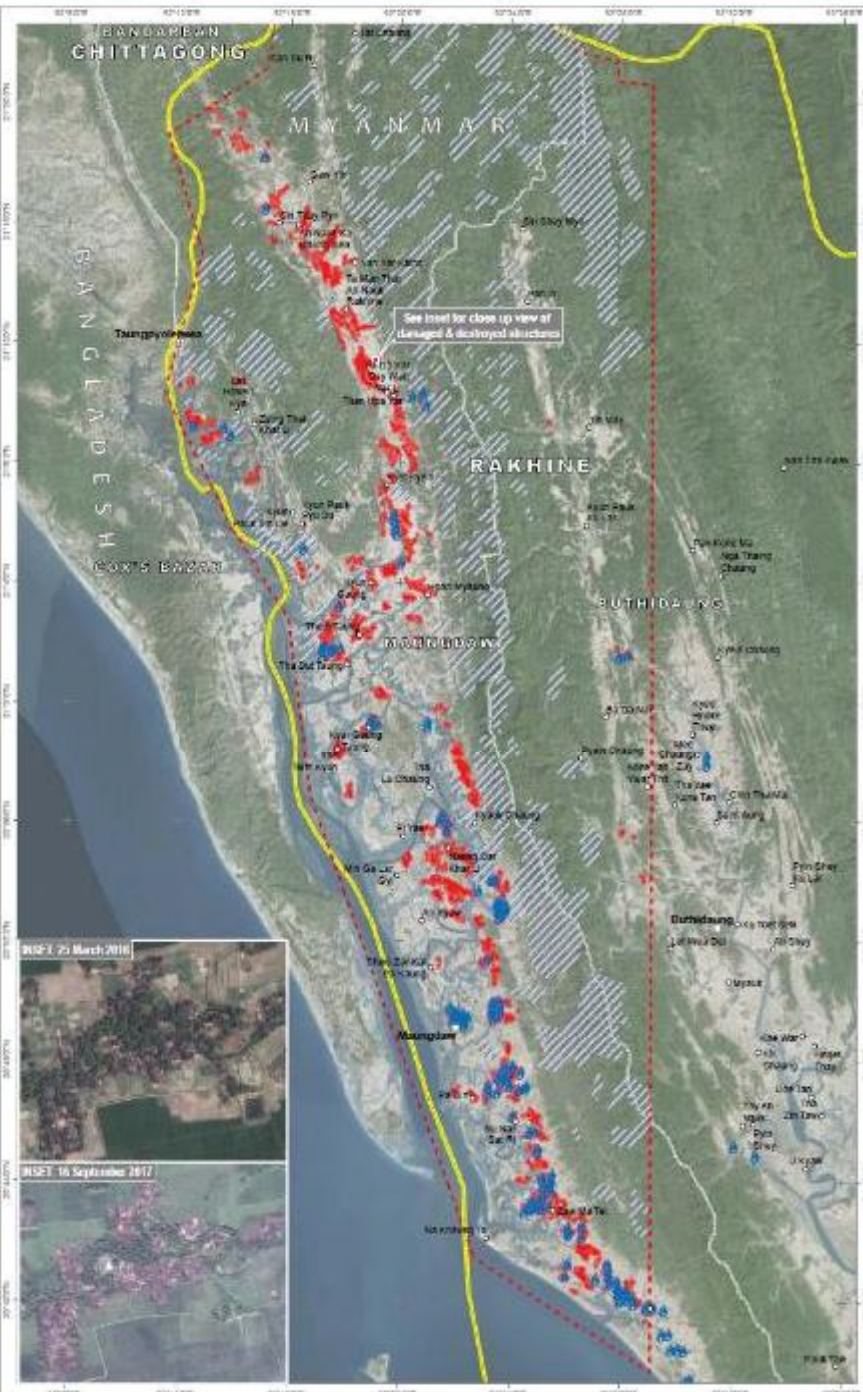
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not warranted to be accurate nor do they imply endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNOSAT is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geospatial information, research and analysis to UN humanitarian & development agencies & their implementing partners. This work by UNITAR-UNOSAT is licensed under a CC BY-NC 3.0.

Figure 1 : Fire Detections in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar (UNITAR, 2017c).



**Destroyed buildings in Maungdaw District, Myanmar**

This map illustrates satellite-detected destroyed or otherwise damaged structures in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, Maungdaw District, Myanmar, as seen in satellite imagery collected on 16 September 2017. The analysis found a total area of more than 20 square kilometers of destroyed structures within the 2,000 square kilometers analyzed. According to other data on town locations it is likely that more than 160 towns are affected within the area analyzed. Additionally, 121 fires were detected within the area between 25 August and 21 September 2017 by the MODIS and VIIRS sensors, with recent fire detections indicating destruction is likely ongoing. Most of the detected fires are located in the proximity of the affected areas as observed in the imagery collected 16 September. Finally, heavy cloud cover during the period in question, and on 16 September especially, indicates that destruction and fire detections are likely underestimated in this analysis. This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR - UNOSAT.



**Legend**

- Provincial capital
- Populated place
- 🔥 MODIS / VIIRS fire detection
- 🔴 Damage zones
- ☁️ Cloud obscured
- 📍 Analysis extent
- 🌐 International boundary
- Township

Map Scale for A3: 1:258,300

Analysis conducted with ArcGIS v10.1

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: WGS 1984  
 Units: Meter

Satellite Data (1): GeoEye-1, WorldView-1, WorldView-3  
 Imagery Dates: 16 September 2017, 25 March 2016 (PWS)  
 Resolution: 41 cm (GE), 50 cm (WV1), 31 cm (WV3)  
 Copyright: © 2017 DigitalGlobe  
 Source: US Department of State - HUI - NextView  
 License

Satellite Data (2): Multiple previous images  
 Fire Detection: NASA MODIS and NASA/NOAA VIIRS  
 Other Data: HDX, MIMU  
 Analysis: UNITAR - UNOSAT  
 Production: UNITAR - UNOSAT

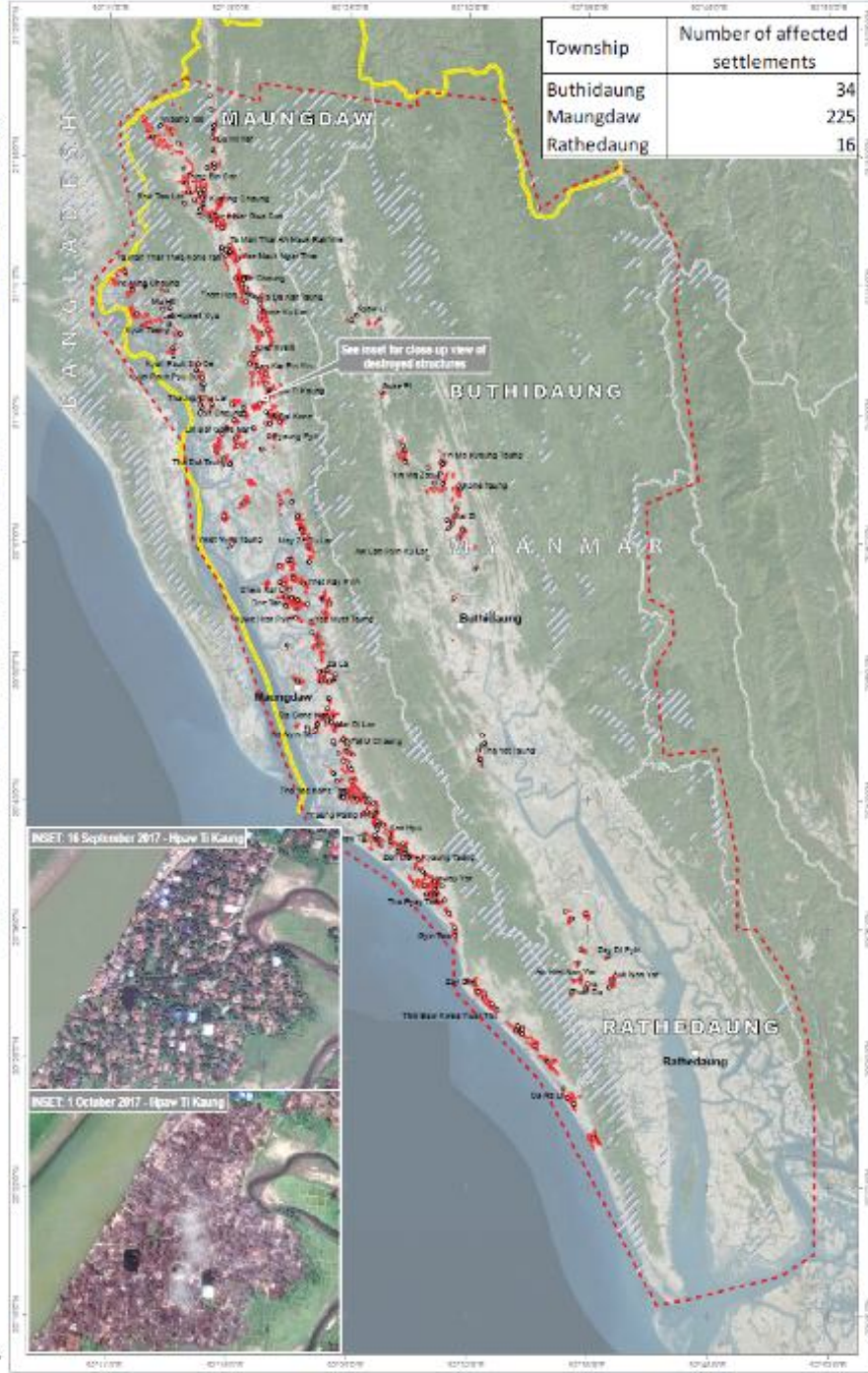
The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not guaranteed to be accurate nor do they imply endorsement or sponsorship by the United Nations. UNOSAT is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geographic information. Research and analysis to use such information is a development agency's full responsibility. This work by UNITAR-UNOSAT is licensed under a CC BY-NC 3.0

**Figure 2 : Destroyed areas in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar (UNITAR, 2017b).**



**Destroyed areas in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar**

This map illustrates areas of satellite detected destroyed or otherwise damaged settlements in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships in the Maungdaw and Sittwe Districts of Rakhine State in Myanmar. Analysis used satellite imagery collected on multiple dates between 31 August and 11 October 2017 and encompassed an area of about 4,800 square kilometers. Satellite analysis combined with information on settlement locations in Myanmar indicate that approximately 275 towns and villages were affected. This includes 34 in Buthidaung, 225 in Maungdaw, and 16 in Rathedaung. Note that these locations are indicated on the map though only a sampling are labeled due to the limitations of the map size and scale. Inset graphics show what is likely the village of HpawTiKaung, destroyed sometime between 16 September and 1 October 2017, with only a few structures and trees undamaged. Continued cloud cover and haze during the period in question means that destruction is likely underestimated in this analysis. This is a preliminary analysis and has not yet been validated in the field. Please send ground feedback to UNITAR - UNOSAT



**Legend**

- Township capital
- Affected town or village
- Area of destruction
- Cloud obscured (as of 11 October 2017)
- UNOSAT analysis area
- International boundary
- Township boundary

Map Scale for A3: 1:400,000

Analysis conducted with ArcGIS 10.4.1


Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: WGS 1984  
 Units: Meter

Satellite Data (1): WorldView-3  
 Image Dates: 11 October 2017  
 Resolution: 32 cm  
 Satellite Data (2): WorldView-2  
 Image Dates: 25 October and 9 October 2017  
 Resolution: 50 cm  
 Copyright: © 2017 DigitalGlobe

Source: US Department of State - HUI - NextView  
 License  
 Satellite Data (3): Multiple previous images  
 Other Data: HDX, KIRRI  
 Analysis: UNITAR - UNOSAT  
 Production: UNITAR - UNOSAT

The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names and related data shown here are not warranted to be error-free nor to stay error-free, endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. UNOSAT is a program of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), providing satellite imagery and related geographic information, research and analysis to UN member states & development agencies & their implementing partners. This work by UNITAR/UNOSAT is licensed under a CC BY-NC 4.0 I.L.

**Figure 3 : Destroyed buildings in Maungdaw and Buthidaung townships, Maungdaw District, Myanmar (UNITAR, 2017a).**

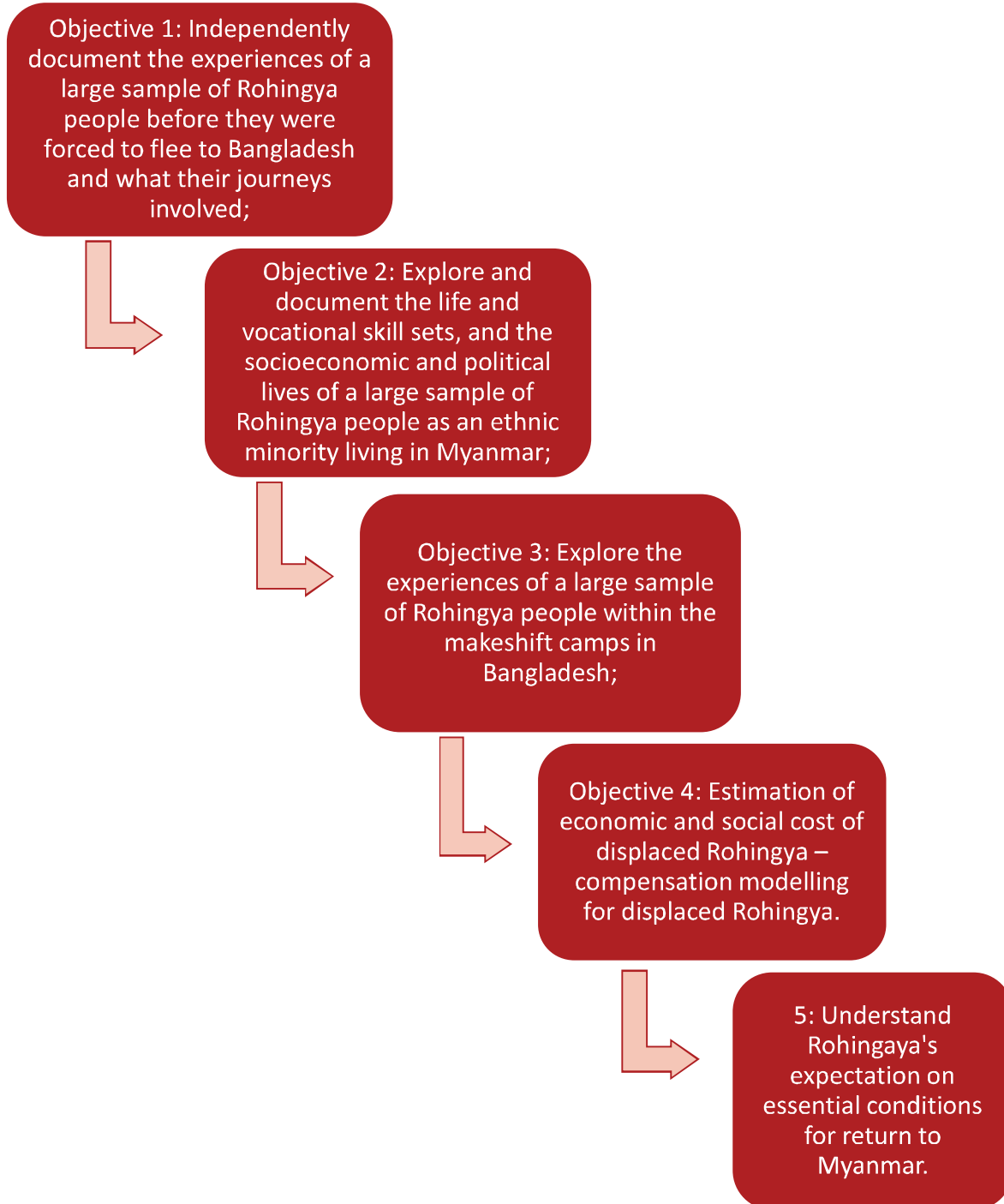


Research findings in the foregoing areas will not only enable the Government and aid agencies to more effectively coordinate extended aid services (including food security, sanitation and primary health; and education services) for a million Rohingyas living in Camps in Bangladesh, but also to undertake a process of consultation and engagement in order to develop a repatriation process for their return to Myanmar.

Alongside humanitarian urgencies, there are numerous challenges, including human rights, legal and geopolitical issues, economic and environmental implications. Thus, the Rohingya Crisis demands multiple and multidimensional approaches to help Rohingya people with immediate rehabilitation and finding a sustainable solution through repatriation to Myanmar. To ensure these goals can be achieved, a team of researchers from four countries and with broad expertise across the fields of development economics, sociology, anthropology, environment, international law and national and international organisations (including non-profit, private sector) have come together to conduct research into the background, rehabilitation, resettlement and repatriation of Rohingya people currently living in Bangladesh. This study was implemented with the intention to achieve the following objectives:



## Research Objectives





Young Rohingya mother who is concerned about the inadequate supply of food and clean water.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



A Rohingya mother with her three children mourning for her elder son.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad





***Research design and implementation:***

This project was implemented in a **four-stage** process. The first **two stages** involved analysis of historical data and background information and help appreciating the epistemology of the Rohingya crisis. This analysis contributed to the **research design** of the overall project and development of data collection tools. The two remaining stages involved the research instrumentation process, including sampling techniques, data collection and quality control activities. Segmentation of the design and implementation phases allowed development of a quality data collection tool, design of an interface for effective knowledge transfer to in-field research assistants, and implementation of complex data collection procedures for a large sample study.

## **Research Design:**

Stages one and two entailed the research design process that includes the literature review, conceptualisation and development of research tools. These two stages are outlined below:

### **Research Design Process**

**Stage one** entailed conducting an initial literature review on the cultural ethnicity and the social and economic lives of Rohingya people, rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees, how recent Rohingya refugee crises have unfolded over the last two decades, and the role and activities of Governments and international humanitarian agencies in addressing the crises.

In **stage two**, the initial review of relevant literature and information from international media informed and equipped the research team with the necessary background knowledge to develop a semi-structured interview guide for primary data collection from participants in the refugee camps in Bangladesh. The research team also developed an open-ended qualitative interview questionnaire that was used for qualitative data collection and analysis using a mixed-method approach.

## **Research Implementation process:**

The research implementation process is divided into two stages. The following describes the two stages of the research implementation process.

### **Research Instrumentation Process**

In **stage three**, the researchers utilised a variety of scientific methods and techniques (*identified from relevant literature*) for selecting research areas, for field management and quality control of the data collection process.

**Stage three** of the research instrumentation and implementation process was divided into two steps. **Step one** entailed core functions of selecting the '**study area**' and **step two** entailed calculation of sample size or '**population sampling**',

**Stage four** involved actual data collection and quality control processes, including photography and videography.

### ***Step one - study area:***

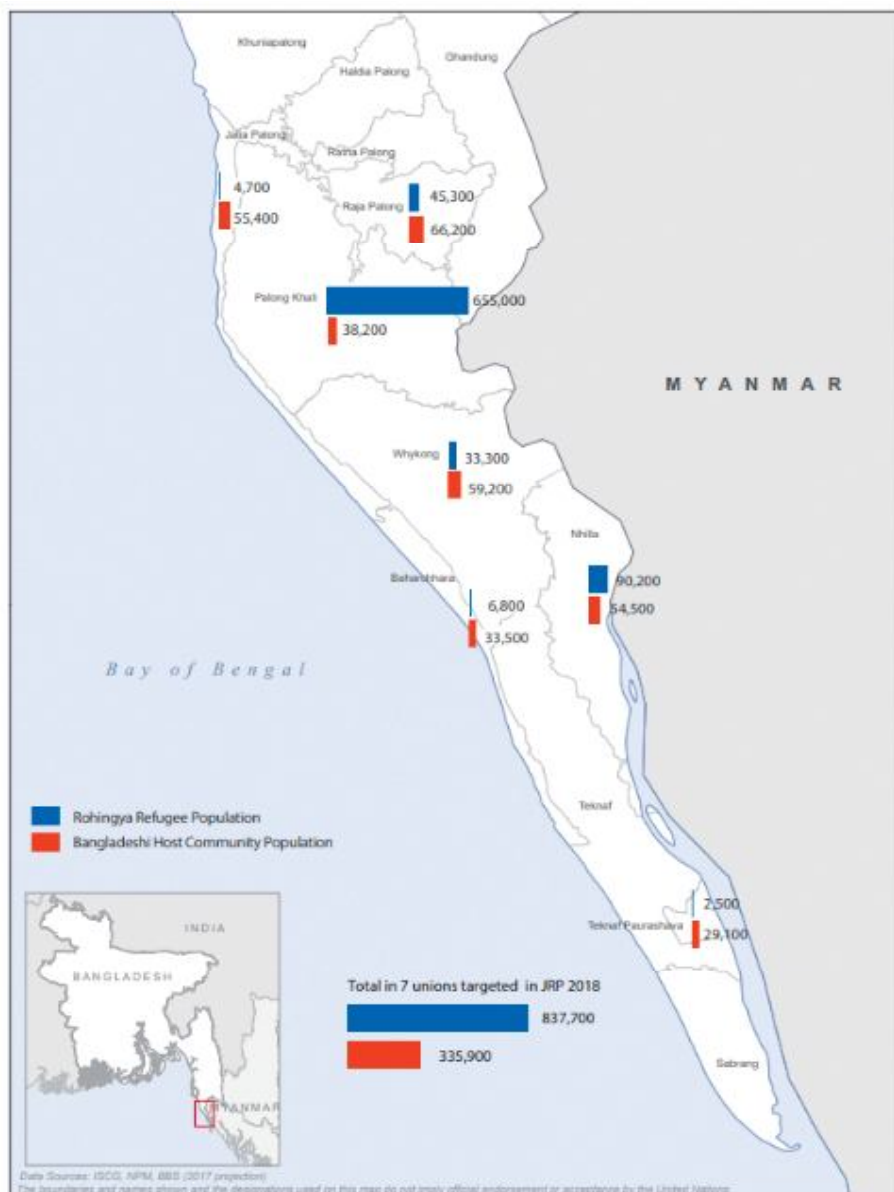
Among the 1.1 million Rohingya currently living in Bangladesh (BBC, 2018). This study particularly targets the displaced Rohingya population who have experience atrocity crimes during August 2017 crackdowns. Thus, the total number of Rohingya refugee arrived between August 2016, and January 2018 (when the interview of the current study was conducted) were 650,000 Rohingya people had crossed the border and sought shelter in Bangladesh (Alam 2018). The Bangladesh Government has allocated 4,000 acres of public land in a forested area (Ahmed, 2018) in five local township areas (Union) in Ukhiya, Tenknaf and in Cox's Bazar districts for the newly arrived Rohingya refugees, as there were Rohingya camps and unorganised settlements even before August 2017. The Bangladesh Government, with assistance from the International Migration Organisation, UNHCR, MSF, Red Cross and other international agencies, has provided makeshift shelter arrangements for displaced Rohingyas. Figure 4 depicts the estimated numbers of such refugees by locations within Bangladesh.



The Rohingya  
population in this study:  
650,000



**Step one** under **stage three** involved identifying the camp locations using high-resolution aerial imagery (including satellite and drone images) and other geospatial techniques, such as maps of zones created by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) - Bangladesh. Using ISCG zoning system geo-spatial products, the research team created zone centroidID using ArcGIS 10.3. Then, mobile phone GPS technology and Avenza maps apps were used by the research team to navigate to the zone centroid.



**Figure 4 :** Location and number of displaced Rohingya and host community people in Cox's Bazar district in Bangladesh as of February 2018 (Humanitarian Response 2018).



## Step two - sample size calculation:

Another core activity under the **stage four** was to calculate the sample size for the study. The ISCG formed to manage the crisis produced a series of spatial information, including high-resolution aerial images of the campsites. Analysing the spatial datasets and related attributes in ArcGIS 10.3, the research team identified 33 camp zones where, post-August 2017, the displaced Rohingya population is residing and 100 households<sup>1</sup> were selected from each of the 33 zones. Sector centroid was created using ArcGIS 10.3; and 33 geo-referenced pdf maps were created (one for each sector) using a combination of high-resolution drone imagery, road networks and known infrastructure (Figure 5). Those georeferenced pdf maps were uploaded to Avenza Maps apps and used for navigational purposes. Once the research interview team reached the zone centroid, male and female members working in pairs randomly visited 100 households within that zone. Household heads<sup>2</sup> aged usually between 18 and 99, male or female, were invited to participate in interviews if they consented.

*Therefore, **step two*** entailed members of the research team contacting the Rohingya leaders (known as Majhi) in each zone where they live, who are responsible for coordinating other fellow Rohingya people for communication, translation services or, to some extent, supporting the Bangladesh Government or other international agencies for relief coordination. These 33 Majhis (Rohingya leaders in 33 different zones) assisted the researchers to approach Rohingya households for participation on a voluntary basis in interviews.

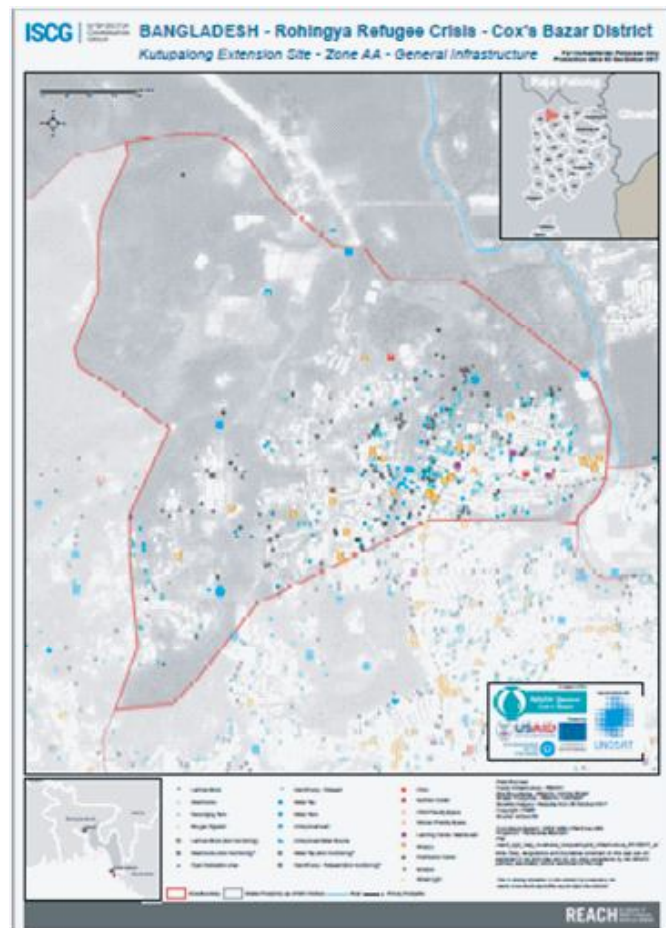
<sup>1</sup>A group of two or more people who make common provision of food or other essential for living.

<sup>2</sup>Household head is considered the principal member of the household.





Black areas represents no image coverage.



**Figure 5:** An example of georeferenced pdf zone map with high resolution drone image, road and other infrastructure (left) and infrastructure map (right) for navigational use (maps adopted and modified from ISCG).



***Justification for recruiting these participants:***

The project targetted the post-August 2017 Rohingya refugees who fled to Bangladesh as respondents. The recent influx (post-August 2017) of refugees has received substantial media attention around the world and has been defined by the UN as a "textbook example of ethnic cleansing" (Barron 2018c). This refugee population has allegedly experienced atrocities committed by the Myanmar army and security forces (Banyan 2018), and there is an urgent need for independent research of this population and their experiences. Moreover, these refugee camps are the most densely populated makeshift camps in the world (Solomon 2017), where the highest concentration of refugees is taking shelter on humanitarian grounds. Finally, there has been no independent research undertaken on this, one of the most significant refugee crises that the world has experienced in terms of the number affected and displaced within such a short timeline. Appropriate research design through systematic sampling of household heads, a well-designed semi-structured interview protocol, trained interviewers, robust analysis of data and interpretation of findings have the potential to inform about dealing with and emerging from humanitarian crises which will be of interest to government and non-government aid organisations, policy makers, regulators and governments.



Rohingya people take refuge on the hills on Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. No space is left unused in this densest population place on earth.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad




## **Participants selection "inclusion and exclusion criteria"**

Household heads, aged over 25, males or females, from the displaced Rohingya population who fled the Rakhine state of Myanmar after August 2017, currently living in spontaneous camps established in Ukhiya, Teknaf and Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, were recruited for voluntary participation in face to face structured interviews and in-depth unstructured or open-ended interviews.

### **Stage Four - data collection and quality control process:**

Data collection procedures:

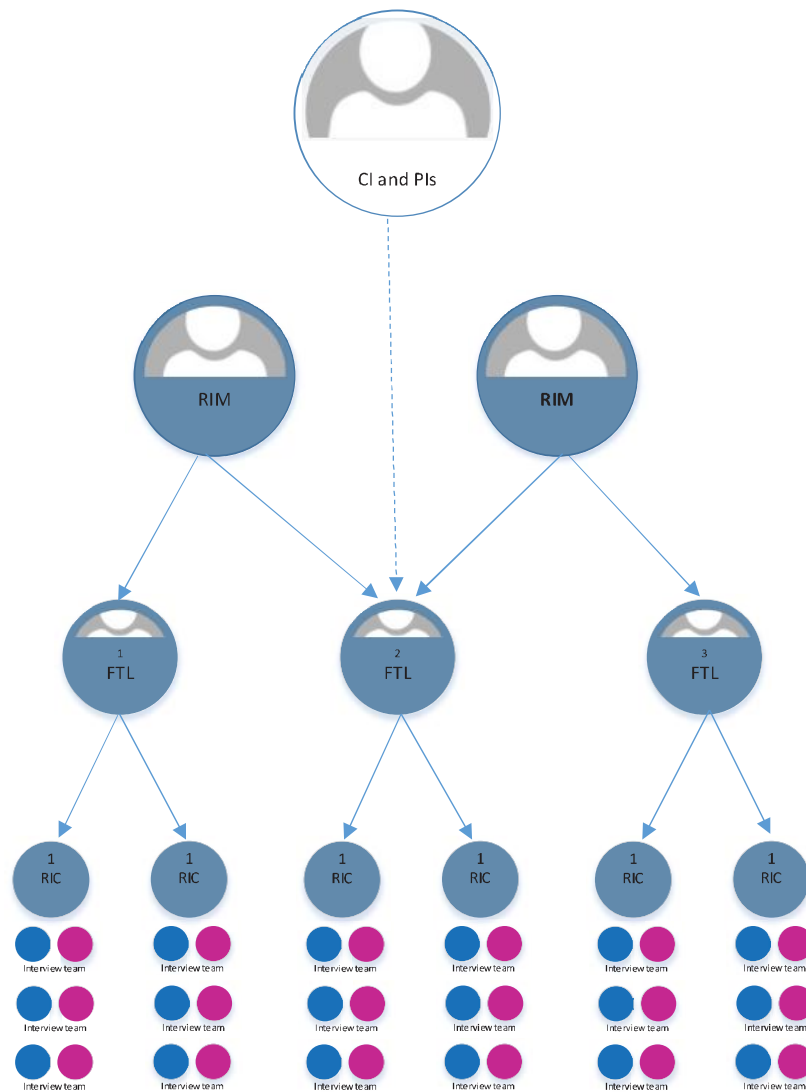
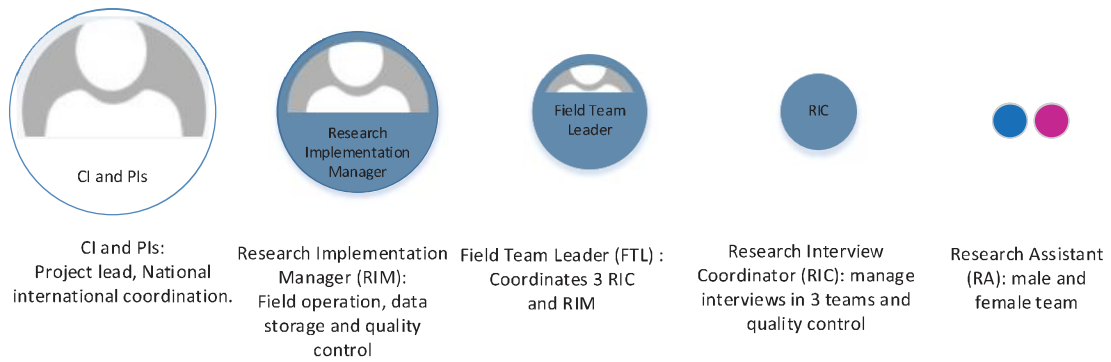
In stage four, researchers (a pair of research interviewers (RA) - Male & Female) approached random households starting from the zone centroid, 'knocking' at individual makeshift 'houses', making known that this research was being undertaken and inviting each prospective participant to take part in a semi-structured interview. Once a household agreed to participate, after receiving or being read the Consent Information Statement, the actual 25-30-minute semi-structured interview commenced. In this process, the male RA interviewed only male participants (heads of households), and the female RA interviewed female participants (heads of households). Participants were given the right to discontinue the interview at any time and then the RAs invited different (replacement) households to participate. In this way the RAs approached and interviewed individual households until they completed 100 household semi-structured interviews from each zone.



**Stage four** also involved conducting 34 (17 male and 17 women from 34 households) in-depth unstructured interviews with willing heads of households. These interviews were conducted by the CI or PIs together with a senior female research coordinator of the research project. One household was selected randomly from each zone out of the 33 zones where the data collection was taking place. The open-ended interviews took approximately 30-45 minutes each. A right of replacement to interview another household participant was also applied when any head of household preferred not to participate.

Field management and Quality Control:

To ensure high standard data was gathered, a significant amount of training of research interviewers and field operations managers was provided by specific members of the research team. The CI and some of the PIs spent at least 80 per cent of the total data collection period with the data collection team and ensured data quality was not compromised. During this time, many camp inhabitants were asked by a member of the research team for their consent to be photographed or videographed to create a pictorial record of the situation in the camp. Where permission was given, visual recording proceeded. The organisational structure of the data collection team is given below in Figure 6:



**Figure 6:** Research data collection, management and quality control team organogram



Two Rohingya boys with an elderly person in a sling tied to a bamboo beam on their way to a nearby short-term health centre.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



## Results and Discussion

### Study sample:

As detailed in the 'Research instrumentation process' (under research design), the research team analysed the ISCG spatial dataset and related attributes in ArcGIS 10.3 and identified 33 camp zones where, post-August 2017, the displaced Rohingya population is residing. Thus, 100 participants' households were randomly interviewed in each zone, giving a total of 3,300 households by the end of the quantitative data collection process. However, the quality control process involved discarding 80 household interviews for various reasons, including, data validation errors, data inconsistency, invalid answers, extreme values recorded, etc. Consequently, a total of 3,221 household interviews from 33 zones comprise the final sample for data analysis. Descriptive statistics for responses to structured questions are presented in the following sections.

### Descriptive Statistics:

The 3,221 household heads came from 23 townships and 1,306 villages in Myanmar. Of the 3,221 households interviewed, Table 1 documents that 56 per cent have male heads and 44 per cent female heads. The average household head age is 37 years, with the average for males being 39 years and females 36 years, with a range from 16 to 102 years and 16 to 98 years respectively.





Abdun Nobil's home has been burnt and he withstood a bullet on his femur.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

**Table 1 Gender and Age of Household Heads**

Gender of Household Head	N	%	Average Age (years)	Min Age	Max Age
Male	1,810	56.2	38.6	16	102
Female	1,411	43.8	35.8	16	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>102</b>

Despite the wide age range for both genders, household heads are predominantly young as Table 2 reveals, with 56.3 per cent of male and 58.5 per cent of female household heads aged between 21 to 40 years.

**Table 2 Frequency of Household Head Age Ranges**

Age Range (years)	Male (N)	%	Female (N)	%	Population (N)	%
<=20	149	8.2	162	11.5	311	9.7
21 - 30	590	32.6	529	37.5	1,119	34.8
31 - 40	428	23.7	296	21.0	724	22.5
41 - 50	254	14.0	237	16.8	491	15.2
51 - 60	243	13.4	123	8.7	366	11.4
61+	145	8.0	64	4.5	209	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>100</b>

Together with the 3,220 household heads, these households comprised 16,314 family members (8,785 or 54 per cent under 18), with dependent children most frequently aged between 6 to 12 years, as reported in Table 3 and 54.3 per cent of those aged over 18 unmarried. With 282 households reporting the presence of children under 6 months of age, and 344 of these babies reported in total, this means that breastfeeding mothers are likely to be represented in 8.8 per cent of households.



A playful Rohingya baby who is yet to understand the complexities of displaced life.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



**Table 3 Number of Households and their dependent children**

	Household Heads with Dependents in each Age Range		Age Ranges of Family Members		%
	N		N	%	%
Number of newborns (1-6 months old)	282		344	3.92	
Number of infants (7 months–5 Years)	1,497		2,594	29.53	
Number of children (6-12 years)	1,633		3,119	35.50	
Number of adolescents (13-18 years)	1,401		2,728	31.05	
Total number of children <=18			8,785	100	53.77
Number family members >18	3,803		7,552		46.22
			<b>16,337</b>		<b>100</b>
Who are unmarried			<b>4,772</b>		
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>3,221</b>		<b>16,337</b>	<b>Family size 5.07</b>	

When household heads were questioned about whether they possessed an identification card, only 0.5 per cent of respondents held some sort of ID issued by a Myanmar authority. On the other hand, 92.5 per cent (2,980) of the household heads reported having received a registration card issued by the Bangladesh Government. Thus, only 7.41 per cent (241) respondents do not hold any registration card.

In terms of household educational attainment, of the 3,220 households interviewed, as Table 4 reports, only 43 families (1.3%) had at least one of their family members who had attended any form of schooling. This table reveals an unusually high degree of illiteracy among the Rohingya population.



Rohingya children learn to read the Quran.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



**Table 4 Household Educational Attainment**

Education attainment	N	%
No education	3,178	98.66
Primary (1-5)	15	0.46
Secondary (6-10)	23	0.71
Higher secondary	5	0.15
<b>Number (%) of Households</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>99.98</b>

Turning to household income, Table 5 reports the various sources of income when household heads had resided in Myanmar compared with Bangladesh, with income from 'farming' making up the vast majority (74.6 per cent) in Myanmar, but 'no income' generating activity making up the majority (26.1 per cent) of responses in Bangladesh. The variety of income generating activities is much lower in Bangladesh and opportunities for the skilled much lower.



Income from 'farming' made up the vast majority (74.6 %) in Myanmar, but 'no income' generating activity made up the majority (26.1 %) of responses in Bangladesh.



**Table 5 Household Sources of Income in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

Myanmar - before displacement			Bangladesh - after refuge		
Occupation	N	%*	Occupation	N	%*
Farming	2,403	74.6	No income generating activity	842	26.1
			Service	159	5.0
Grocery shop	431	13.4	Grocery shop	15	0.5
			Teaching in local Moktob	15	0.5
Day labour	376	11.7	Day labour	14	0.4
			Translator	10	0.3
Irrigation	224	7.0			
Fishing	206	6.4			
			Camp management	4	0.1
House wife	110	3.4			
Food processing	64	2.0	Dry fish business	3	0.1
Medicine shop	39	1.2	Medicine shop	1	0.0
Vending	36	1.1			
Tailoring	29	0.9			
Service	15	0.5			
Butcher	9	0.3			
Craft Making	8	0.3			
Barbershop	6	0.2			
			Firewood collection	1	0.0
Other*	50	1.6	Other**	127	4.0
	4,006			1,191	

% of total interviewed, multiple sources of income were mentioned by some respondents, \*Other occupations include teacher, shopkeeper, own business, local legislator, mechanic, NGO worker, landlord, contractor, carpenter, imam, guard, doctor, driver. \*\* Other occupations include teacher, imam, tailor, relief worker.



Since there are no jobs in the camp, a Rohingya man started a barber shop near Kutupalong Refugee camp. For as little as US\$ 0.12, one can have a haircut.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



It is little wonder then that Table 6 reports a dramatic drop in average income when in Bangladesh (2.78US\$) compared with Myanmar (233US\$). This is due to the fact that Rohingya refugees living in Bangladeshi Camps are involved in only a few income generating activities. If these income data are compared to those of income data in Rakhine, one can easily find out the economic situation of the Rohingyas prior to their exodus. This will also point to the economic marginalisation of the community.

**Table 6 Monthly Household Income in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Kyat*	US\$	BDT**	US\$
Total income	1,054,444,790	748,656	656,801	7882
Average income	327,467	233	232	2.78
Standard deviation	450,033	320	1,928	23.14
Maximum income	1,500,000	1,065	50,000	600
Per capita expenditure		255		

\*1 kyat = 0.00071 US\$, \*\*1 BDT = 0.012 US\$, In Bangladesh, maximum income is from relief work (n= 1,50,000) and as a translator (n = 3,15,000)

Table 7 reports assets the household heads noted as households having possessed in Myanmar prior to fleeing, with widespread holding of land titles, farming and irrigation equipment, basic furniture, phones and buffaloes or cows for milk. Rohingya people appeared to own limited numbers of transports (Bicycle, motorcycle, boats etc). This may affect their mobility and consequently their access to economic activities, access to markets and access to basic health services in Myanmar.

**Table 7 Assets held in Myanmar**

<b>Asset type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%*</b>
<b>Land</b>		
Land (without title)	71	2.2
Land (with title)	3,065	95.16
Fishpond	372	11.6
<b>Accommodation</b>		
Number of households with more than one bedroom	745	23.1
Bed	3,100	96.2
Access to basic Toilets	2,932	91
<b>Transport</b>		
Boat	80	2.5
Bi-Cycle	233	7.2
Motorcycle	259	8
<b>Communication</b>		
TV	54	1.7
Mobile phone	2,629	81.6
Radio/CD player	100	3.1
Internet access	71	2.2
<b>Farming</b>		
Farming equipment	2,344	72.8
Irrigation equipment	171	5.3
Buffalo /Cow	3,033	94.2
Homestead garden	1,389	43.1
<b>Others</b>		
Sewing machine	111	3.5
Solar system	2,489	77.3
Table	2,836	88.1
Tubewell	2,874	89.2

Multiple responses, \*% of interviewed



A Rohingya mother with her child. In the distance, thousands are in a queue, waiting for more than half a day for relief.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



Table 8 reports household heads' accounts of their families' house condition in Myanmar. Most house walls (83%) were made of wood or bamboo, most floors (91%) were earth or clay and most roofs were palm leaf or thatch grass (97%). These materials point to the combustible nature of the housing in Myanmar.

**Table 8 House condition in Myanmar**

		Brick/ concrete/ stone	Alum- inum/ Tin	Palm leaf/ Thatch/ grass	Wood/ bamboo	Plywood/ logs	Earth/ clay	Roof Tile	Parquet/ Polished wood
<b>Floor</b>	<b>Count</b>	72	-	1	48	34	2,942	4	118
	<b>%</b>	2.2	-	0.03	1.5	1.06	91.3	0.12	3.7
<b>Wall</b>	<b>Count</b>	20	-	1	2,686	128	363	-	21
	<b>%</b>	0.6	-	0.03	83.4	3.97	11.3	-	0.7
<b>Roof</b>	<b>Count</b>	16	48	3,113	32	11	-	-	-
	<b>%</b>	0.5	1.5	96.7	1.0	0.34	-	-	-



With high demand, makeshift grocery stores are growing like mushrooms in the Kutupalong camp area.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad





On average, it took 5.6 days to travel from Myanmar to Bangladesh



Table 9 reports household heads' estimates of household savings when in Myanmar at an average of 862US\$ but most of these savings were left in Myanmar (estimated average 773US\$) with an estimated average 37US\$ brought to Bangladesh. On average, it took 5.6 days to travel from Myanmar to Bangladesh according to the household heads and the average cost of the journey was reported as 158US\$.

**Table 9: Cash held by Rohingya Households**

	Household Savings in Myanmar		Money brought to Bangladesh		Money left in Myanmar	
	kyat	US\$	BDT	US\$	BDT	US\$
Total savings	3,911,037,083	2,776,836	168,061,003	119,323	3,505,038,079	2,488,577
Ave. savings	1,214,231	862	52,177	37	1,088,183	773
Std. dev.	2,431,719	1,727	316,702	225	2,028,503	1,440
Maximum	10,000,000	7,100	5,000,000	3,550	7,500,000	5,325

1 kyat = 0.00071 US\$



With a lack of sustainable fuel sources and demand for firewood, a Rohingya man collects wood from the nearby forest.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



Table 10 compares the sources of drinking water between Myanmar and Bangladesh reported by household heads, with a tube well the most frequent (over 90%) source in both countries. The striking findings in this table is that the Rohingya people are having a better access to drinking water even as a refugee than when they were in Myanmar, indicating the extent of their socio-economic deprivation.

**Table 10 Sources of drinking water in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

Source of drinking water	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Count	%	Count	%
River/pond/stream	306	9.50	49	1.52
Rainwater	0	0.00	0	0.00
Protected dug well	38	1.18	0	0.00
Unprotected dug well	0	0.00	38	1.18
Tube well	2,955	91.74	3,053	94.78
Public stand pipe/tap	16	0.50	68	2.11
Household water connection	45	1.40	16	0.50
Others	4	0.12	38	1.18

However, as reported in Table 11 only approximately one-third of households in Myanmar had a similar distance of less than 100 meters to collect drinking water, with 98 per cent of household heads reporting this distance when they lived in Myanmar but only 37 per cent reporting this distance when in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, much higher distances of up to 250 meters were reported by 41 per cent and up to 500 meters by 25 per cent of household heads.

**Table 11 Distance travelled to collect drinking water in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

Distance travelled to get drinking water	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Count	%	Count	%
Distance < 100m	3,147	97.70	1,177	36.54
Up to 250m	23	0.71	1,331	41.32
Up to 500m	21	0.65	789	24.50
Up to 1km	26	0.81	12	0.37





Makeshift dwellers charge a solar lamp at Balukhali makeshift camp, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh.  
Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



Use of firewood as a cooking fuel is reported by household heads as per Table 12 as being used by the vast majority of households in both Myanmar and Bangladesh.

**Table 12 Sources of cooking fuel used in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

Source cooking fuel	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Count	%	Count	%
Firewood	3,216	99.84	3,188	98.98
Kerosene	1	0.03	7	0.22
Leaves/rice husks/straw/thatch	4	0.12	107	3.32
Bottled Gas/LPG	0	0.00	15	0.47

In both Myanmar and Bangladesh, solar as a source of lighting is reported by household heads as the major source (over 90%) as Table 13 shows.

**Table 13 Sources of lighting in Myanmar and Bangladesh**

Sources of lighting	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Count	%	Count	%
Firewood	5	0.16	2	0.06
Kerosene	25	0.78	18	0.56
Oil, Kerosene lamps	23	0.71	37	1.15
Solar lamp	3,147	97.70	2,928	90.90
Electricity	6	0.19	107	3.32
No source of lighting	4	0.12	114	3.54



A group of orphans having a meal during a chehlam (40th day of someone's death) at Kutupalong makeshift camp. Plate full of rice and approximately 2cm piece of beef cube (just 1 piece only).

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



**Table 14 Health issues and services received in Bangladesh**

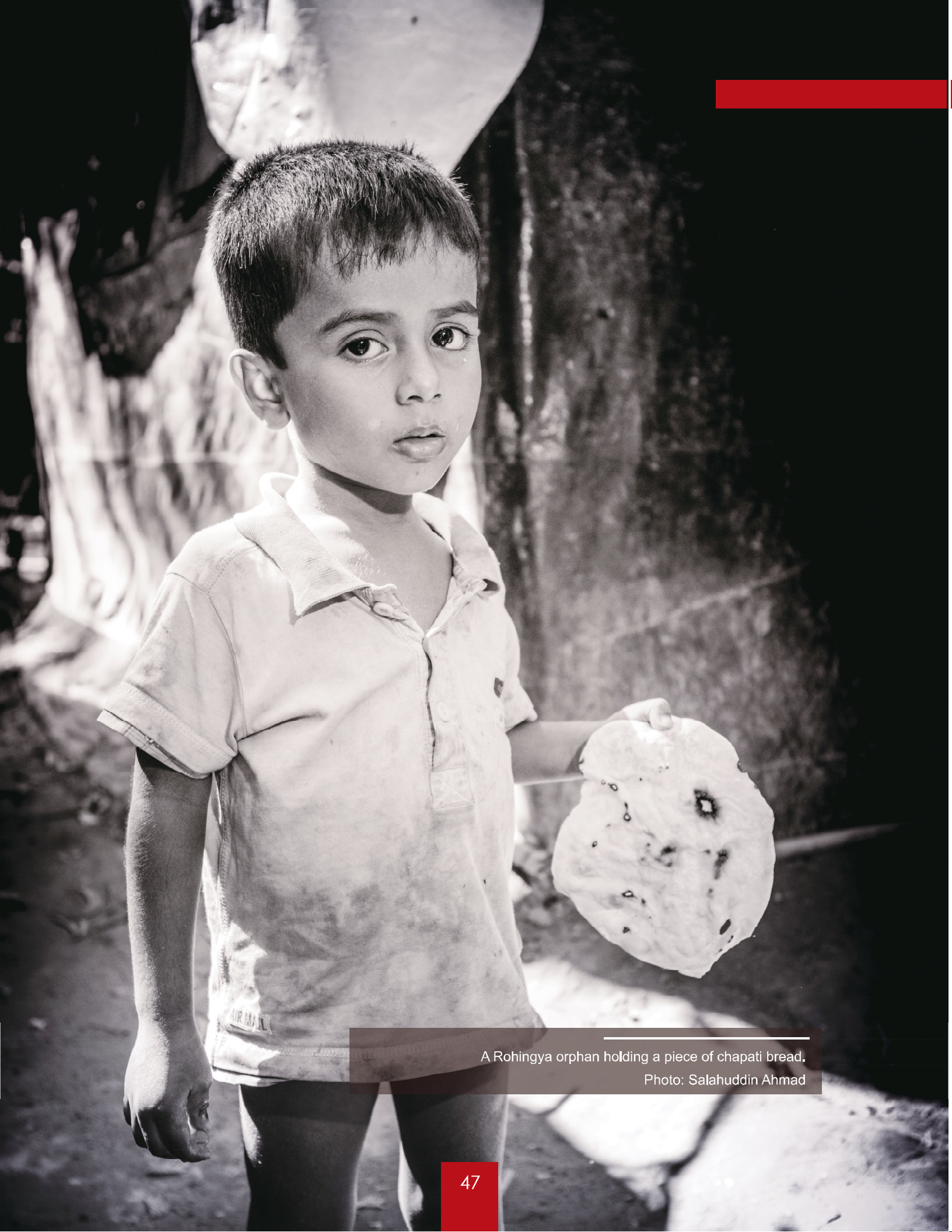
Health issues	Count	%
Vaccinated in Bangladesh	2,930	91.0
Breathing difficulties in the camp	1,365	42.4
Skin disease in the Camps	1,037	32.2
Suffering from any diarrhoea in camp	278	8.6
Become pregnant in camps	174	5.4
Undergone an abortion since August 2017	95	3.00
Any family members been sick with minor sickness in the camp	3,107	96.5
Visiting doctors for treatment since arrival	3,108	96.5

Table 14 reveals household heads' reporting of health-related issues experienced in their households. Breathing difficulties were reported in 42 per cent of households, followed by skin diseases in 32 per cent and diarrhoea in 9 per cent. Overall, 97 per cent of households had experienced minor illness, with vaccination rates within the Bangladesh camp high, with 91 per cent of household heads reporting at least one household member had been vaccinated and 97 per cent reporting that at least one household member had seen a doctor within the Bangladesh camp. Pregnancies were reported by 5 per cent of household heads and abortions by 3 per cent. The high vaccination rate reported is consistent with other reports (e.g. WHO 2017). Nevertheless, Barron (2018) reported that more than 4,000 suspected cases of diphtheria have occurred, resulting in 32 deaths.

In terms of nutrition, Table 15 documents household heads' responses to questions about meal frequency, with the majority (over 90%) reporting eating three times per day in both Myanmar and Bangladesh.

**Table 15 Number of meals daily**

How many times did/do you have meals daily?	Myanmar		Bangladesh	
	Count	%	Count	%
Once	0	0.00	2	0.06
Twice	33	1.02	157	4.87
Three times	3,170	98.42	3,037	94.29
More than three times	5	0.16	10	0.31



A Rohingya orphan holding a piece of chapati bread.  
Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

The diet in the Bangladeshi camp comprises mostly rice or wheat, dal or lentils, vegetables and dry fish according to household heads' responses reported in Table 16 when questioned about what their households ate the previous evening, with most households (46%) having at least two types of food as reported in Table 17.

**Table 16 Previous night's meal**

<b>Food</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
Rice / wheat	3,085	95.78
Leafy Vegetables	646	20.06
Puffed rice	90	2.79
Egg	161	5.00
Beef	70	2.17
Flattened rice	9	0.28
Fish	402	12.48
Dal / Lentils	2,433	75.54
Mutton	8	0.25
Dry fish	1,069	33.19
Vegetables	1,339	41.57
Chicken	113	3.51
Canned food	18	0.56
Didn't eat	1	0.03

Multiple responses

**Table 17 How many items did you have during you last meal**

No. of Types of food	Count	%	Extrapolated to estimated population of 128,205 households	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper	Extrapolated to estimated population of 650,000 people	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
1 type	134	4.16	5,333	4,882	5,784	27,040	24,753	29,327
<b>2 types</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>47.72</b>	<b>61,179</b>	<b>60,051</b>	<b>62,308</b>	<b>310,180</b>	<b>304,459</b>	<b>315,901</b>
3 types	621	19.28	24,718	23,827	25,609	125,320	120,802	129,838
4 types	340	10.56	13,538	12,844	14,233	68,640	65,120	72,160
5 types	504	15.65	20,064	19,243	20,885	101,725	97,564	105,886
6 types	83	2.58	3,308	2,950	3,666	16,770	14,954	18,586
No response	2	0.06	77	22	132	390	110	670
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128,218</b>	<b>123,819</b>	<b>132,617</b>	<b>650,000</b>	<b>627,762</b>	<b>672,368</b>

\*types of food refers to the indicators used in table 16

One type of food is likely to consist of rice only, two types is likely to consist of rice and dal, so over 50 per cent of households or over 310,000 individuals are likely to be consuming little to no protein, meaning that malnutrition is likely to be frequent.



51.87% (329,212)  
Rohingya of households may suffer malnutrition due to inadequate food intake.







---

He is named as Kalar in Myanmar and Rohingya in Bangladesh.  
"Kalar" - a derogatory term in Myanmar used to describe Rohingya (Human Rights Watch, 2013).

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



## Discrimination in Myanmar

There is historical evidence of institutionalised discrimination against the Rohingya population in Myanmar (Green, MacManus, de la Cour Venning, 2015). This current study also found that over 93 per cent of participants responded that they had experienced discrimination in Myanmar, where an overwhelming 90 per cent of Rohingyas reported that they "always" experienced discrimination in Myanmar (refer Table 18). Among these respondents, more than 85 per cent of them reported being discriminated against due to their 'ethnic or racial identity' and almost 87 per cent reported being discriminated against for their 'religious' beliefs.

“

Over 93% of participants responded that they had experienced discrimination in Myanmar, where an overwhelming 90% of Rohingyas reported that they "always" experienced discrimination in Myanmar

”

**Table 18 Trends and Nature of Discrimination in Myanmar**

	Count	%
<b>Discrimination in Myanmar</b>	3,005	93.3
<b>Frequency of feeling discriminated</b>		
Always	2,892	89.8
Sometimes	113	3.5
Rarely	12	0.37
Very rarely	0	0.00
<b>Nature of discrimination</b>		
Cultural	7	0.22
Gender	42	1.30
Ethnic or racial identity	2,749	85.4
Religion	2,800	86.9
Don't know	3	0.09

“



Places of Discrimination in Myanmar Hospitals were reported by 79% of respondents, followed by schools at 76%, police stations at 63%, banks at 27%. Neighbours were implicated in 40% of the incidents, followed by social service personnel at 13%, shop personnel 3%, and restaurants at 1%.

”



**Table 19 In the last 5 years where/by who did you experience discrimination**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
School	2,445	75.91
Police station	2,012	62.47
Social service personnel	424	13.16
Neighbour	1,295	40.20
Restaurant	42	1.30
Bank	867	26.92
Salesperson in a store/shop	79	2.45
Unknown person in a public place	150	4.66
Hospital	2,549	79.14

Multiple responses

Table 20 documents the locations in Myanmar at which discrimination had been experienced, as reported by household heads. Hospitals were reported by 79 per cent of respondents as places of discrimination, followed by schools at 76 per cent, police stations at 63 per cent and banks at 27 per cent. Neighbours were implicated in 40 per cent of the incidents, followed by social service personnel at 13 per cent, shop personnel 3 per cent, and restaurants at 1 per cent. Discrimination experienced in hospitals is consistent with prior reports. For instance, Perlez and Moe (2014) report that the Myanmar government banned Doctors Without Borders because it favoured treating Rohingya people and Ives and Nang (2016) reported on a study that concluded Rohingya people were facing racial discrimination in Medicare in Myanmar, and that this was affecting their health and mortality rates. Motlagh (2014, p. 1) states:

"Two years after the outbreak of communal violence, a deepening humanitarian crisis is claiming more lives by the day. Malnutrition and waterborne illnesses in the camps, aggravated by the eviction of aid groups and onset of monsoon rains, have led to a surge of deaths that are easily preventable. In a country that's still being hailed in the West for its tilt toward democracy, the ongoing blockade on critical aid to more than 100,000 displaced Rohingya around Sittwe -- and thousands elsewhere in Rakhine state -- amounts to a crime against humanity, rights groups say."



Shoeb of Buthidong, Myanmar, showing his Myanmar ID card in Kutupalong makeshift camp.  
Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



More than 90 per cent of respondents also reported that they had experienced bullying in their workplace in Myanmar (refer Table 20), with 84 per cent recording that they 'always' experienced bullying due to their 'ethnic or racial identity' (87 per cent) or due to their 'religion' (87 per cent).

**Table 20 Trends and Nature of Bullying in the Workplace**

	Count	%
<b>Bullying in Workplace</b>	2,918	90.6
<b>Frequency of experience Bullying</b>		
Always	2,717	84.4
Sometimes	305	9.5
Rarely	7	0.2
Very rarely	0	0
<b>Nature of Bullying</b>		
Cultural	41	1.3
Gender	65	2.0
Ethnic or racial identity	2,788	86.6
Religion	2,802	87.0
Don't know	6	0.2

Multiple responses



Hundreds gathered to collect food and supplies at Kutupalong makeshift camp.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



In terms of crime, Table 21 reports household heads' responses to questions about being a victim of crime in Myanmar. Over 80 per cent responded that they had been subject to verbal or physical assault or arrest. Broken down by specific crimes against property, 70 per cent reported having been arrested, 55 per cent reported vandalism at their home, 43 per cent reported that crops had been damaged or destroyed, 46 per cent reported that their homes had been burned down, and 11 per cent reported seeing their village being burned down, consistent with reports of widespread destruction. In terms of personal harm, around 22 per cent reported that they had been tortured, 0.8 per cent reported rapes. In only 1 per cent of cases was the perpetrator known to the victim according to the household heads. Table 23 reports that in the vast majority of instances (83 per cent), these crimes were not reported to anyone, with only 6 per cent reporting to a local leader or village lawmaker, and 2 per cent to police. Given this, it is not surprising that Table 24 reports the vast majority (46 per cent) as not being satisfied with the response to the incident.

**Table 21 Been a Victim of Crime**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Verbal or physical assault, or arrest</b>	2,579	80.07
Vandalism at your home	1,778	55.20
Arrested	2,244	69.67
Robbery	284	8.82
Damaged or destroyed crops	1,368	42.47
Evicted	264	8.20
Political violence	8	0.25
Burned down home	1,467	45.54
Raped	25	0.78
Physically tortured	694	21.55
Vandalism at your store	188	5.84
Burned down whole village	362	11.24
	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Know the perpetrator, yes</b>	40	1.24

Multiple responses





---

A group of children at Balukhali makeshift camp.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



“

Over 80% had been subject to verbal or physical assault or arrest, 70% reported having been arrested, 55% reported vandalism at their home, 43% reported that crops had been damaged or destroyed, 46% reported that their homes had been burned down, and 11% reported seeing their village being burned down

”

**Table 22 Reporting of this/these incident(s)**

Crime Report to	Count	%
No one	2,685	83.36
Police	66	2.05
Media	6	0.19
Local leader/ village lawmaker	196	6.09
Political leader	8	0.25
No response	260	8.07
Total	3,221	100

**Table 23 How satisfied were you with the way they dealt with your complaint or incident**

	Count	%
Completely Satisfied	0	0.00
Slightly Satisfied	0	0.00
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	0.19
Slightly dissatisfied	1	0.03
Completely Unsatisfied	1,484	46.07



Ten year old Idris lost part of his ear due to a bullet. He was still unable to stand on his own several months after the incident.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



Few household heads responded to questions about political considerations. Of those who did, Table 24 reports that only 4 per cent voted in the Myanmar national election, but 10 per cent had raised concerns about the Myanmar government's policies. Of those who had raised concerns, Table 25 reports that it was mostly done through signing a petition to government (35 per cent), followed by a change to voting preferences (32 per cent) and signing a petition to court (25 per cent). A small number joined a political movement against the government (8 per cent). In response to voicing of concern, Table 26 documents that 29 per cent of those who voiced concerns had no response or action taken by authorities, and 23 per cent had their concern suppressed through use of excessive force. Concerns were taken into account for 10 per cent of those expressing concerns.

**Table 24 Political Considerations**

	Count	%
Member of any mainstream political party	7	0.22
Member of an NGO/cooperative/association in Myanmar	27	0.84
Supported any political party	1	0.03
Voted in a Myanmar national election	138	4.28
Happy with the Myanmar Government policies	2	0.06
Raised concerns about Myanmar Government policies	346	10.74



Rohingyas have lost their homes, farms, businesses and work. They live on relief and have no work rights as refugees.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



**Table 25 How household heads raised concerns**

	Count	% of households	% of concerns raised
Changed your voting preferences	156	4.84	32.3
Signed a petition to the government	169	5.25	35.0
Signed a petition to the court	121	3.76	25.1
Joined in a political movement against the government	37	1.15	7.7

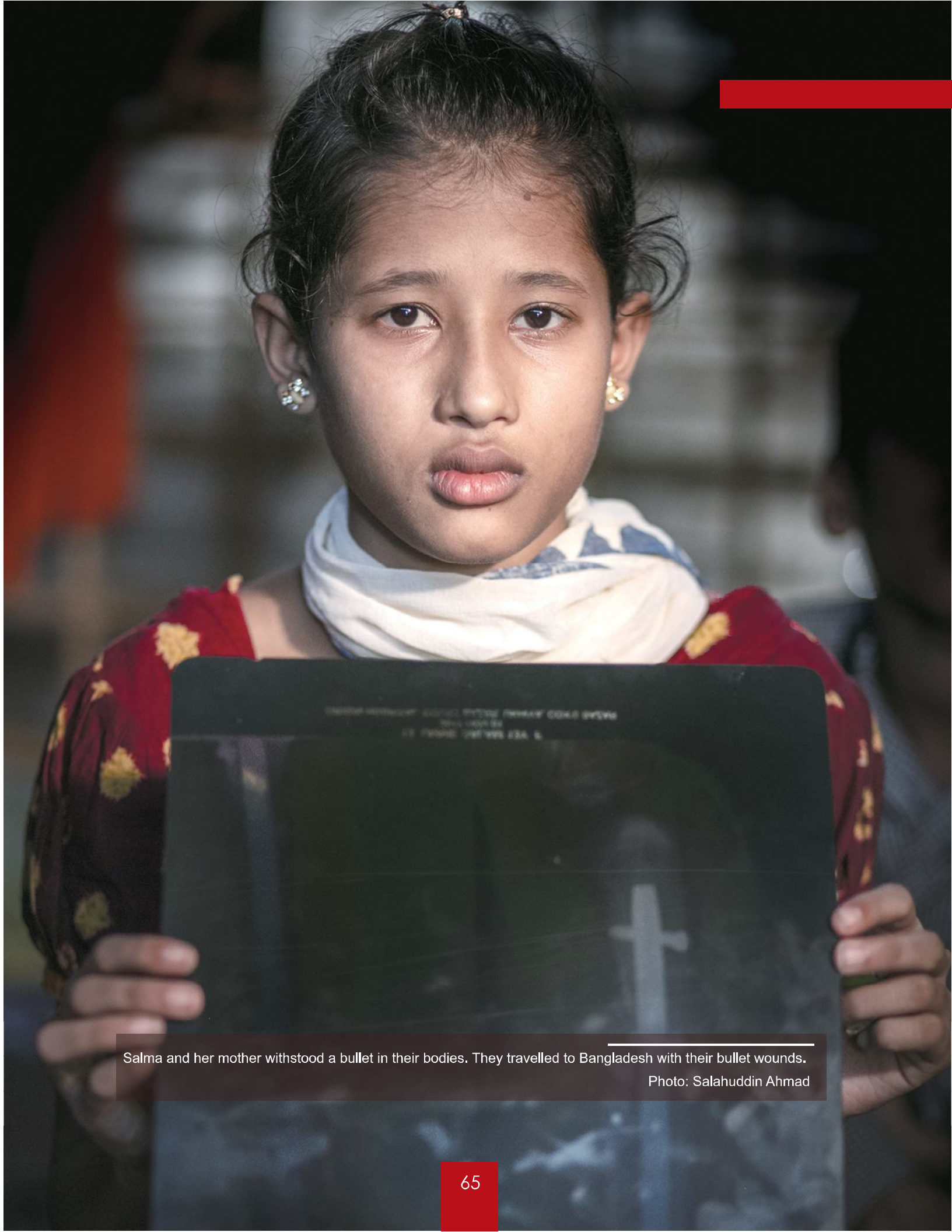
**Table 26 Household treatment by State in response to raising of concerns**

	Count	% of households	% of responses
None	6	0.19	2.0
Not considered by any authorities/ State	81	2.51	27.3
Concern(s) taken into consideration	31	0.96	10.4
Have been prosecuted by law enforcing agencies	106	3.29	35.7
Govt. used excessive police power to suppress protest	67	2.08	22.6
Other	6	0.19	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>		<b>100</b>

Of the household heads, Table 27 documents that 940 or 29 per cent reported that family members, relatives or neighbours had been killed or were still missing after the August 2017 crackdown by the Myanmar government. Barron (2018) reports that more than 43,000 Rohingya parents have been reported lost, presumed dead in the six months since Myanmar's military unleashed a crackdown in August 2017. Barron (2018) observes that hat even by conservative estimates the number of Muslim Rohingya killed in the crisis far exceeds the Myanmar government's official count of 400 (Hincks 2017). Doctors Without Borders has estimated that 6,700 died in a month (Beech 2017).

**Table 27 Have any family members, relatives or neighbours been killed or are missing after Government actions?**

	Count	%
Family members, relatives or neighbours killed or missing	940	29.18



Salma and her mother withstood a bullet in their bodies. They travelled to Bangladesh with their bullet wounds.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



Table 28 reports household heads' accounts of crimes against them or their family members before travelling to Bangladesh. In terms of property, over 88 per cent reported their homes as having been vandalised and/or burnt down, 32 per cent as having damaged or destroyed crops, 28 per cent as having their businesses vandalised, 20 per cent as having had money or other valuables taken from them. Satellite images obtained by Human Rights Watch revealed showed fires burning in more than 10 locations, across a 100-kilometer stretch of land in Rakhine state (Holtz 2017a). More than 1,000 buildings in villages had been burned (Holtz 2017b) with the near-total destruction of 284 villages across northern Rakhine (Holtz 2017b). More worryingly, in terms of crimes against persons, almost 90 per cent reported being beaten, 44 per cent as having been arrested, 32 per cent as having been exposed to gunfire, 27 per cent as having a family member thrown into fire, 19 per cent as having a family member murdered, and 14 per cent as having a family member raped. The statistics are consistent with reporting by Naqvi (2017) that "one hospital was struggling to treat dozens of men who had arrived with broken bones, bullet wounds and horrific stories of death."



Many adolescents have witnessed murder and experienced gender violence.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

**Table 28 Were you or your family members victims of crime in Myanmar prior to travelling to Bangladesh**

Crime(s) experienced in Myanmar prior to travelling to Bangladesh	Count	%	Extrapolated to estimated population of 128,205 families	95% CI Lower	95% CI Upper
Burned down home	2,890	89.72	115,026	114,339	115,712
Beaten	2,886	89.60	114,872	114,182	115,561
Vandalism at your home	2,846	88.36	113,282	112,557	114,006
Arrested	1,400	43.46	55,718	54,598	56,838
Gun shot	1,035	32.13	41,192	40,137	42,247
Damaged or destroyed crops	1,029	31.95	40,961	39,908	42,015
Vandalism at your business	892	27.69	35,500	34,489	36,511
Thrown family member into fire	865	26.86	34,436	33,435	35,437
Snatched money or valuables	633	19.65	25,192	24,295	26,090
Murdered	602	18.69	23,962	23,081	24,842
Evicted	500	15.52	19,897	19,079	20,715
Raped	445	13.82	17,718	16,938	18,498
Robbery	437	13.57	17,397	16,624	18,171

Multiple responses recorded

Method of Estimation: Estimated Rohingya families 650,000 in January 2018 (Alam2018), Household size=5.07, therefore estimated total number of Rohingya Families is 128,205. Presuming a normal distribution (since  $np(1-p) > 10$  where  $n=3221$  and  $p$ =estimated proportion, the estimated 95% confidence interval (CI) can be calculated as  $= z \pm 1.96 \sqrt{p(1-p)/n}$ . For instance, for the 'Burned down home' estimate of incidence in the population of the estimated 128,205 families, the 95% CI =  $Z \pm 1.96 \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.8972(1-0.8972)}{3221}\right)} = 0.00535$ . Hence the incident estimate is  $128,205 \times (0.8972 \pm 0.00535)$ , so there is 95% confidence that the number of homes burned down lies between 114,339 and 115,712.

When these numbers are extrapolated to the population of families in the camp at the time of the interviews, the estimated incidences of crimes are truly horrifying, as Table 28 reveals. The limitations of the estimates need to be acknowledged given that the population of families is estimated, as well as the potential that reporting of the sample incidents may not be representative of the population, and the possibility that the responses from different household heads refer to the same incident, and that some crimes are counted twice (e.g., homes vandalised and homes burned). With these limitations in mind, estimation of the number of murders is  $23,962 \pm 881$ , the estimated number of rapes is  $17,718 \pm 780$ , the estimated number of incidents of a family member thrown into fire is  $34,436 \pm 1001$  the estimated number of beatings is  $114,872 \pm 690$ , the number of gunshot injuries is  $41,192 \pm 1001$  and the estimated number arrested is  $55,718 \pm 1120$ . In terms of property crimes, the estimated number of houses burned is  $115,026 \pm 687$ , the estimated number of houses vandalised is  $113,282 \pm 725$ , the number of crops damaged or destroyed is estimated at  $40,961 \pm 1053$ , and the estimated number of businesses vandalised is  $35,500 \pm 1011$ . Many of these numbers are far in excess of previous reports.

“



Estimation of the number of murders is  $23,962 \pm 881$ , of rapes is  $17,718 \pm 780$ , of a family member thrown into fire is  $34,436 \pm 1001$  of beatings is  $114,872 \pm 690$ , of gunshot injuries is  $41,192$

”



“



The estimated number of houses burned is  $115,026 \pm 687$ , the estimated number of houses vandalised is  $113,282 \pm 725$ , the number of crops damaged or destroyed is estimated at  $40,961 \pm 1053$ , and the estimated number of businesses vandalised is  $35,500 \pm 1011$ .

”





Hasina (21) witnessed the murder of more than 50 neighbours by the Myanmar Army, experienced extensive torture and was just lucky to survive.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

## **No one left Myanmar without being physically assaulted**

Hasina Begum (21) a victim of brutality by the Myanmar Army was lucky enough to survive and escape to Bangladesh.

Hasina heard gunshots and saw the military was burning near her village Tolatuli (Moungdaw) and killing people. Her family and neighbours were afraid. They fled from their home and took shelter by the nearby river bank. But military personnel came to the river bank, surrounded them and started to shoot. About 50/60 people died in the first shootings. Some of them jumped into the river and very few of them could survive as the river was swollen by the tide. Next within 4/5 hours they killed all men and captured all the women, then picked the young women and started to rape them. They dug three big holes and burnt all the bodies in these holes. The Myanmar military took her 4-month old baby and threw the baby on that burning fire. The military punched her and took her, her sister in law and mother in law into a house. They forced them to become naked and raped them. She became unconscious. Before they left they lit a fire to burn the house. Her sister in law became conscious and managed to get out. Her sister in law rescued her from the burning house. They took shelter after running across a crop field. It was 2 or 3 am at night. They both were naked but found an abandoned lungi (men's skirt / traditional dress) in the crop field. She and her sister in laws tore it in half and covered themselves. Then they went to a nearby village. Her body was full of blood, but there was no one in that village. They walked into a forest and found someone with a mobile phone. She looked for her husband but she had no clue where he was. She lost her mother in law, and three brothers in law. After a few days of struggle she finally arrived at the Bangladesh border. Her uncle found her in the no man's land between Bangladesh and the Myanmar border and later she found her husband there.

“

The Myanmar military took her 4-month old baby and threw the baby on that burning fire. The military punched her and took her, her sister in law and mother in law into a house. They forced them to become naked and raped them.

”

In a separate question that asked whether household heads' houses remained standing in August 2017 when had they left Myanmar, only 411 household heads or 12.76 per cent responded in the affirmative.

Table 29 reports that overwhelmingly household heads identified the Myanmar police or army as the perpetrators of these crimes.

**Table 29 Who was the perpetrator of crimes to the best of your knowledge**

	Count	%
Don't know	310	9.62
Myanmar Army	3,138	97.42
Myanmar Police	2,656	82.46
I know them by name	14	0.43
I know them by face	27	0.84
Other ethnic communities	435	13.51
Other	52	1.61

Multiple responses recorded





Many adolescent Rohingya girls experience early marriage in refugee camps to safeguard them from trafficking and other potential gender violence.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



In response to questioning as to family members dying as a result of the August 2017 incident in Myanmar, 1,292 or 40 per cent of household heads reported such deaths, predominantly identifying children (71%) as victims (refer Table 30).

**Table 30 Did any family members die in Myanmar as a result of the 2017 incident**

	<b>Death Count</b>	<b>% of household heads</b>	<b>% of deaths</b>	<b>Missing Count</b>	<b>% of household heads</b>	<b>% of Missing</b>
Husband	207	6.43	16.02	28	0.87	38.89
Wife	24	0.75	1.86	9	0.28	12.50
Children	917	28.47	70.98	16	0.50	22.22
Core family	1,148	30.89	88.85	53	1.65	73.61
Not identified	144	4.47	11.15	19	0.59	26.39
Deaths	1,292	40.11	100.00	72	2.24	100.00

Household heads were asked whether they or any of their family members had specific experiences during the August 2017 incident. Their responses are recorded in Table 31. Almost all had witnessed neighbours' injuries and close to 11 per cent had been injured themselves or had a family member injured, some permanently, including loss of sight. Over 80 per cent of household heads or families had witnessed the death of a neighbour and 6 per cent had witnessed the death of one of their own family members, close to 60 per cent had witnessed the rape of a neighbour and 0.5 per cent had witnessed the rape of one of their own family members. Over 85 per cent had witnessed the burning down of homes and over 60 per cent the burning of villages.

**Table 31 Experience of atrocities in Myanmar during August 2017 incident**

	Count	%
Witnessed neighbour injured	3,134	97.30
Witnessed death of neighbour	2,631	81.68
Witnessed rape of a neighbour	1,904	59.11
Witness of Burning Burned down home	2,753	85.47
Witness of Burning Burned down village	2,173	67.46
Been injured	346	10.74
Witnessed death of a family member	195	6.05
Witnessed a family member being injured	190	5.90
Raped/witnessed rape of a family member	15	0.47
Lost sight	27	0.84
Permanent disability due to injury	13	0.40
None	1	0.03



Almost all had witnessed neighbours' injuries and close to 11% had been injured themselves or had a family member injured, some permanently, including loss of sight. Over 80% of household heads or families had witnessed the death of a neighbour.





12-year-old Jannatullha has become the sole carer of her sister Asma since their parents died in Myanmar during the August crackdown.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad

## Lost children

Junnatullah (12) and Asma (4) whos parents were shot dead in Maungdaw, Myanmar seeking justice.

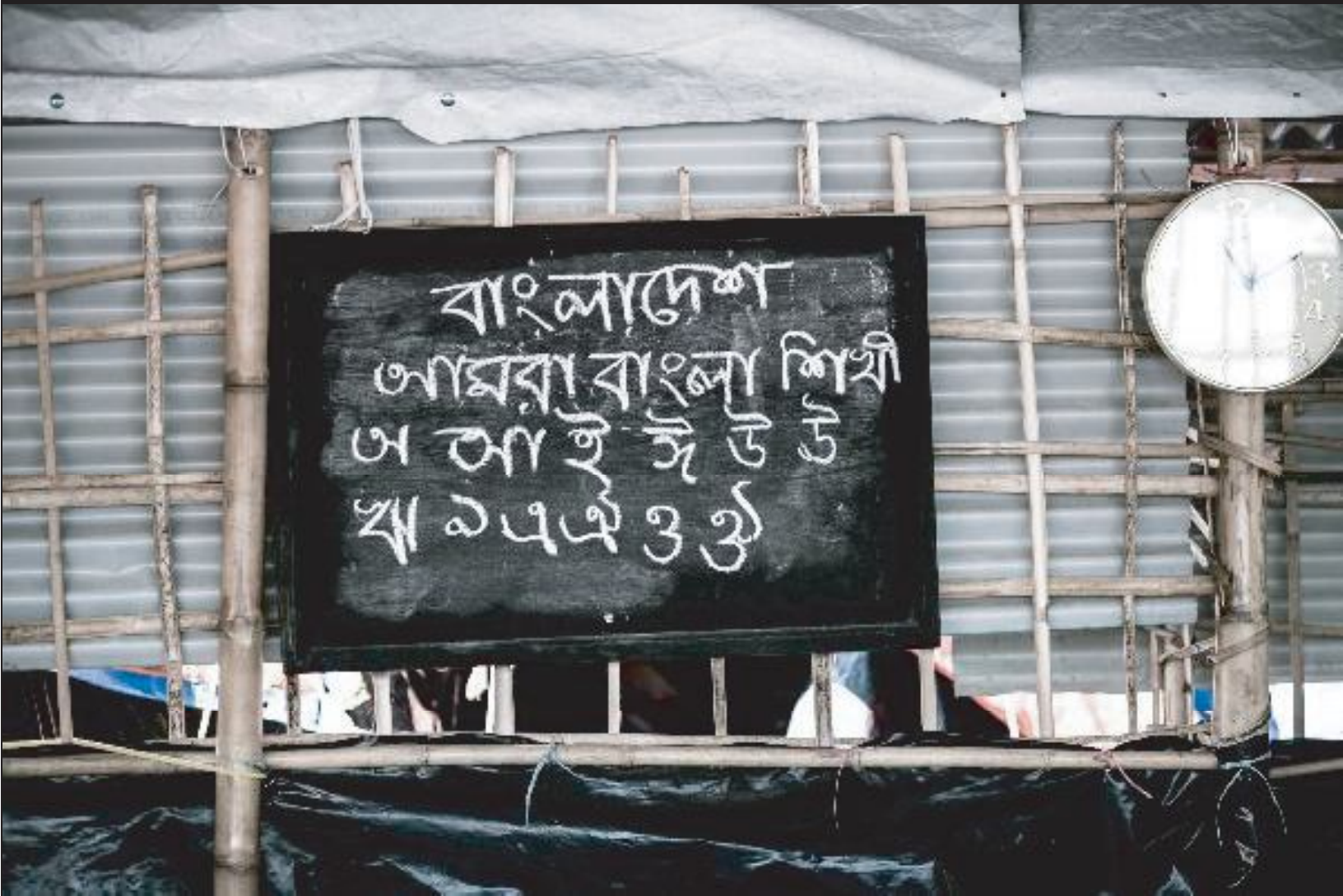
They just ran with thousands of other people from their own and nearby villages. With fear, hunger, and uncertainty they just followed others and ended up in Bangladesh. They have no family members left and therefore no shelter and care. Asma is heavily dependent on her brother Junnatullah, but he does not know how to take care of her.

“

Household heads were asked to choose from a given list of suggested arrangements that might motivate a return to Myanmar for themselves and their families. First ranked was the granting by Myanmar of citizenship.

”

In terms of repatriation, household heads were asked to choose from a given list of suggested arrangements that might motivate a return to Myanmar for themselves and their families. As reported in Table 32, all of the options resulted in over 90 per cent affirmative responses. First ranked was the granting by Myanmar of citizenship, followed by prosecution of perpetrators, recognition of Rohingya ethnicity by the Myanmar government, cash compensation, provision by Myanmar of services for Rohingya, such as education and health, a halt to the violence, deployment of a UN peace force, broadening of socio-economic opportunities for the Rohingya population and re-establishment of normal life.



Rohingyas are losing their culture, heritage and identity. Rohingya children are learning the Bengali language in the Refugee camps, which means little preserving of their culture, language, or heritage.

Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



**Table 32 What sort of arrangement would motivate you to return to Myanmar**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Granting of citizenship	3,132	97.24
Prosecution of perpetrators	3,096	96.12
Recognition of Rohingya ethnicity by Myanmar Government	3,089	95.90
Cash compensation	3,047	94.60
Provision of citizen's services (education, health etc.) to the Rohingya population	3,030	94.07
Full halting of violence	3,018	93.70
Deployment of UN peace force	3,005	93.29
Broadening of socio-economic opportunities for Rohingya population	2,995	92.98
Re-establishment of normal political, economic and social life	2,984	92.64
Others	15	0.47

Multiple responses

The overwhelming desire of the household heads was to return to Myanmar as soon as possible (79 per cent) (refer Table 33).

**Table 33 When you would like to return to Myanmar**

	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
As soon as possible (ASAP)	2,549	79.14
3 months	1	0.03
6 months	37	1.15
1 year	0	0.00
> 1 year	12	0.37
Don't know	434	13.47





Rohingya youth playing kickball before dusk in kutupalong makeshift camp.  
Photo: Salahuddin Ahmad



## Closing observations


With rare access to refugees living in the major refugee camps in Bangladesh, this report seeks to document the experiences of forcibly displaced Rohingyas using a set of structured questions. Given the denial of access to reporters or investigators within Myanmar, accounts of survivors are the best guide to the reality of what occurred during the latest military crackdown that began on August 25, 2017 in Myanmar. The responses received largely corroborate the generally held view that Rohingya people were subject to serious deprivation while in Myanmar, with very low level of access to education, employment, health and social services. Negligible means of personal transport and extremely limited access to transport indicate minimal to no freedom of movement.

Rohingya people were also subject to widespread discrimination and bullying. Such treatment was prevalent everywhere, from school to hospital, from workplace to police stations. They would generally not lodge complaints, as they were unlikely to receive a response to their satisfaction. Their income levels were generally extremely low, even in relation to their neighbours in Rakhine and others in Myanmar. As such, their pre-departure situation was that of a marginalised and vulnerable community, a condition which had been created over a long period.

The Rohingya as victims of decades of economic, social, cultural and political marginalisation then faced an unprecedented level of violence following the attacks by some Rohingya extremists against Myanmar authorities in October 2016 and August 2017.

This study reports interview evidence of an extremely high degree of destruction of livelihoods and criminal activities against Rohingya, including burning down homes, damaging of crops, snatching of money and robbery, vandalism of business enterprises, indiscriminate arrests etc. that made the situation unsuitable for continued livelihoods and created enormous insecurity. The high level of burning of homes, vandalism, and beatings experienced attests to the damage inflicted on Rohingya people. This was followed with extensive criminal activities and violence that targeted lives, including beatings, gunshots, rape, throwing into fire and murder. These actions may have been to eliminate as many Rohingya as possible, or to extinguish hope of continuing life for Rohingya people if they stayed in Myanmar, or both.

This report provides interview evidence that amounts to allegations of killing, in particular of children, in the tens of thousands. Further investigation is needed as to why children, who cannot be combatants, faced such fate. Husbands (meaning males



or heads of families) were killed more in comparison to their wives. Together their deaths have led to thousands of orphans. Strikingly, instances of death far surpass that of missing persons, perhaps indicating a focus on the part of the perpetrators to kill.

Most of the interviewees witnessed injury and death of neighbours. Together with direct experiences of death of own family members, families wiped out and those missing, one can estimate killings of over twenty thousand. A very high percentage of interviewees witnessed burning down of properties, indicative of an organised campaign to destroy homes. Individual injuries and disability inflicted on surviving Rohingya people corroborate a reign of indiscriminate firing, hacking and torture. The pervasiveness of the experience of violence and the gravity of the findings require a much broader and comprehensive examination by an independent authoritative body than this study could achieve, including of atrocity crimes.

Despite facing all kinds of marginalisation, violence and atrocities and generally a limited diet in the refugee camp, Rohingya people in Bangladesh generally express a desire to return to their homeland. To enable this, they ask for a full halt to the violence, reestablishment of normal political, economic and social life, and access to basic services. They generally call for assurance over the safety of their lives and deployment of peace forces may be a means to ensure that. In the long-term, they have unequivocally articulated their demand for granting of citizenship and recognition of Rohingya ethnicity in Myanmar. Finally, they demand persecution of perpetrators and compensation as conditions for return. These conditions will need to be met in order for a voluntary and sustainable return, and involve much beyond creating reception centres and model villages for returnees. This could be yet another area for further examination.

In sum, the very personal experiences of the over 16,000 Rohingya indicate that no one was spared from the unleashing of violence by the perpetrators, however children became the major victims by far of the crimes committed. Their experiences while being forcibly displaced must have left permanent scars on them. As such, convincing them to return will remain a major challenge. Their experiences before their departure inevitably will have made them wary about Rakhine and conditions prevailing there. They will need robust guarantees of safety, security and livelihood in order to return. Their strong pronouncements on the long-term conditions needed make it explicit that repatriation cannot be expected without ensuring critical aspects of civil and political rights, in particular citizenship, which far exceeds the immediate focus of sending them back to Rakhine.

## Bibliography

- ABC (2017) "Rohingya death toll likely above 10,000, MSF says amid exodus" [www.abc.net.au/news/2017-12-14/rohingya-death-toll-in-the-thousands-says-msf/9260552](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-12-14/rohingya-death-toll-in-the-thousands-says-msf/9260552), Accessed: 05/08/2018.
- Ahmed, K (2018), Bangladeshi forests stripped bare as Rohingya refugees battle to survive, *The New Arab*, 25 January, 2018, access online <https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2018/1/25/bangladeshi-forests-stripped-as-rohingya-refugees-battle-to-survive> last accessed [22 February 2018 ]
- Alam, J (2018), 'Bangladesh Says the Repatriation of Rohingya Refugees to Myanmar Will be Delayed', *Time.Com*, p. 1
- Aljazeera (2017) A fight to survive for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. [aljazeera.com](http://aljazeera.com). Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Aninews (2017) Rohingya crisis: Myanmar Court extends detention of two journalists. [www.aninews.in](http://www.aninews.in). Retrieved 2017-12-28.
- Banyan: (2018) Lots of elections, little democracy. *Economist*. 5/26/2018, Vol. 427 Issue 9093, p39-39.
- Barron, L. (2018a) More Than 43,000 Rohingya Parents Are Reported Missing. Experts Fear They Are Dead. *Time.com*. 3/7/2018, p14-14.
- Barron, L. (2018b) Myanmar and Bangladesh Are About to Return Rohingya Refugees. Rights Groups Say It's Too Soon. *Time.com*. 1/17/2018, p1
- Barron, Laignee (2018c) Holocaust Museum Rescinds Prestigious Award as Aung San Suu Kyi Fails to Defend Rohingya. *Time.com*. 3/7/2018, p77-77.
- BBC (2017) Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh face relocation to island". *BBC News*. 30 January 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- BBC News (2018) How Suu Kyi sees the Rohingya crisis. 25 January 2018. Retrieved 26 January 2018.
- BBC, (2018), 'Myanmar Rohingya: What you need to know about the crisis' 16 January 2018 access online <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-41566561> [22 February 2018]

Bdnews24.com (2017) Myanmar Rohingya refugees sucked into booming Bangladesh drug trade; Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Bearak, Max (2017). Bangladesh is now home to almost 1 million Rohingya refugees". Washington Post. (25 October 2017), Retrieved 25 November 2017.

Beech, Hannah (2017) Aid Group Estimates 6,700 Rohingya Died in a Month. New York Times. 12/15/2017, Vol. 167 Issue 57812, pA6-A6.

Beyrer, C. and A. Kamarulzaman (2017). "Ethnic cleansing in Myanmar: the Rohingya crisis and human rights." Lancet 390(10102): 1570-1573.

Bina D'Costa (2012) Rohingya and the Rights to Have Rights, Forum, The Crises has broader regional implications, Vol.6, Issue. 08, The Daily Star.

Blitz, Brad. (2010) "Refugees in Burma, Malaysia and Thailand: Rescue for the Rohingya. The World Today". 66. 30-31. 10.2307/41962527.

BostonGlobe (2017) "Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh to Be Relocated to Remote, Inhospitable Island - The Boston Globe". BostonGlobe.com. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Bray, J. (1992). Ethnic Minorities and the Future of Burma. The World Today, 48(8/9), 144-147

Chan, E. Y. Y., et al. (2018). "Medical and health risks associated with communicable diseases of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh 2017." Int J Infect Dis 68: 39-43.

Channel News Asia (2017) "Bangladesh PM asks Myanmar to take back Rohingya refugees". Channel News Asia. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Cheesman, N (2017) How in Myanmar "National Races" Came to Surpass Citizenship and Exclude Rohingys. Journal of Contemporary Asia, 47:3, 461-483.

Coclanis, P. (2013). TERROR IN BURMA: Buddhists vs. Muslims. World Affairs, 176(4), 25-33

Dhaka Tribune (2017) Bangladesh to ban cold pill chemical to fight meth surge | Dhaka Tribune". Dhaka Tribune. 3 March 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Dhaka Tribune (2017) Myanmar nationals among 8 held with yaba pills worth Tk24cr | Dhaka Tribune". Dhaka Tribune. 19 March 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Duek University Pres (2011) "How Much is Enough?" World Policy Journal, 28, 1-2.

Feinmann, J. (2017). "The BMJ charity appeal Christmas 2017: help Medecins Sans Frontieres' volunteer doctors help the Rohingya people." BMJ 359: j5926.

- France-Presse, Agence (2015). "Bangladesh plans to move Rohingya refugees to island in the south". The Guardian. (27 May 2015). ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Friedrich, M. J. (2018). "High Rates of Violent Death Among Rohingya Refugees." JAMA 319(7): 648.
- Fu Liong, H., et al. (2014). "Myanmarese Neuropathy: Clinical Description of Acute Peripheral Neuropathy Detected among Myanmarese Refugees in Malaysia." Int Sch Res Notices 2014: 187823.
- Guardian (2017) "6,700 Rohingya Muslims killed in one month in Myanmar, MSF says" December 14, accessed online: [www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/14/6700-rohingya-muslims-killed-in-attacks-in-myanmar-says-medecins-sans-frontieres?CMP=share\\_btn\\_link](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/dec/14/6700-rohingya-muslims-killed-in-attacks-in-myanmar-says-medecins-sans-frontieres?CMP=share_btn_link), Accessed: 05/08/2018
- Gee, J (2017), 'Rohingya Issue Creates More Waves in Region', *Washington Report On Middle East Affairs*, 36, 2, pp. 43-44.
- Global Journalist (2017) "Shining a light on Rohingya refugees - Global Journalist". Global Journalist. 3 March 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Herald-Whig (2017) "Myanmar army: Charges of abuse of Rohingya unsubstantiated". Herald-Whig. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Hincks, J. (2017), Malala Yousafzai Says 'the World Is Waiting' for Suu Kyi to Condemn Treatment of Myanmar's Rohingya. Time.com. 9/4/2017, p10-10.
- Hindustantimes (2017) Rights group accuses Bangladesh of ethnic cleansing, pushing Buddhists out with Rohingya refugees from Myanmar". [hindustantimes.com/](http://hindustantimes.com/). 20 February 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Hogg, C. (2013). When Buddhists turn nasty. *The World Today*, 69(4), 10-10
- Holtz, M. (2017a) Bangladesh opens doors – and hearts – to fleeing Rohingya. *Christian Science Monitor*. 10/3/2017, pN.PAG. 0p.
- Holtz, M. (2017b) Who are the Rohingya? What you should know about Myanmar's deepening crisis. *Christian Science Monitor*. 9/15/2017, pN.PAG. 0p.
- Houtman, G (1999) *Mental Culture in Burmese Crises Politics: Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy*. Tokyo: Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.
- Human Rights Watch (2013) "All You Can Do is Pray" Crimes Against Humanity and Ethnic Cleansing of Rohingya Muslims in Burma's Arakan State Access online <https://www.hrw.org/report/2013/04/22/all-you-can-do-pray/crimes-against-humanity-and-ethnic-cleansing-rohingya-muslims> Last accessed 7/31/2018 12:17:35 AM

- Human Rights Watch (2017) Bangladesh: Reject Rohingya Refugee Relocation Plan". 8 February 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Humanitarian Response (2017) Maps/Infographics, access online <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/infographics> last accessed 19/12/2017 07:13 pm
- Humanitarian Response (2018) Maps/Infographics, access online [https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/20180207cox\\_bazaar\\_pop\\_comparison\\_union\\_id91.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/20180207cox_bazaar_pop_comparison_union_id91.pdf) last accessed 19/7/18 11:10 pm
- Hussain, Maaz. (2017) Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh Vow Never to Return to Myanmar. VOA. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- IOM (2017) Cox's Bazar: Kutupalong-Balukhali expansion sites Footpath and Access road as of 05 Dec 2017" (PDF). International Organization for Migration. Retrieved 21 December 2017.
- IOM & FAO (2017). Assessment of fuelwood supply and demand in displacement settings and surrounding areas in Cox's Bazaar District, Dhaka, Bangladesh access online [http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/iom\\_fao\\_wood\\_fuel\\_assessment\\_nov\\_2017.pdf](http://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/iom_fao_wood_fuel_assessment_nov_2017.pdf) Last accessed [ 27/12/2018]
- IOM (2017) Rohingya Refugee Crisis Response". IOM. International Organization for Migration. Retrieved 21 December 2017.
- Jiwrajka, M., et al. (2017). "A Rohingya refugee's journey in Australia and the barriers to accessing healthcare." BMJ Case Rep 2017.
- Judah, Jacob (15 September 2017). "Rohingya influx strains camp resources in Bangladesh". UNHCR. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Retrieved 4 October 2017.
- Kennedy, J. and D. McCoy (2017). "WHO and the health crisis among the Rohingya people of Myanmar." Lancet 389(10071): 802-803.
- Kullab, Samya (2017). "The Trouble with Thengar Char". Foreign Affairs. (23 February 2017). ISSN 0015-7120. Retrieved 20 March 2017.
- Lisa, b., Syed, I., and Agwaziam, N. A. (2015). Traumatized victims and mutilated bodies: Human rights and the 'politics of immediation' in the Rohingya crisis of Burma/Myanmar. International Communication Gazette, 77, 717-734.

- Lunn, J (2012) Burma: Recent Political and Security Development. London: House of Commons Library. International Affairs and Defence Section: Standard Note:SN06474, 16 November.
- Mahmood, S. S., et al. (2017). "The Rohingya people of Myanmar: health, human rights, and identity." *Lancet* 389(10081): 1841-1850.
- Meixler, Eli (2018) James Mattis Says Myanmar's Rohingya Crisis Is Even Worse Than it Looks in the Media. *Time.com*. 1/23/2018, p1-1.
- McMichael, P (2013) Historicizing Food Sovereignty: a Food Regime Perspective. Paper for discussion at the International Conference on Food Sovereignty: A critical dialogue at Yale University, 14-15 September 2-13.
- Ives, M., Nang, S. (2016), Study Finds Medical Bias Against a Muslim Group. *New York Times*. 12/6/2016, Vol. 166 Issue 57438, pA12-A12.
- Lederer, E. M., (2017) U.N. Chief Antonio Guterres Urges Myanmar to Give the Rohingya Legal Status. *Time.com*. 9/5/2017, p82-
- Milton, A. H., et al. (2017). "Trapped in Statelessness: Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh." *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 14(8).
- Murray, J. S. (2016). "Displaced and forgotten child refugees: A humanitarian crisis." *J Spec Pediatr Nurs* 21(1): 29-36.
- MURSHID, N. (2012). Refugee-Camp Militarisation in Bangladesh and Thailand. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 47(47/48), 103-108
- Muslim Global (2017) Rohingya exodus to Bangladesh nears 300,000". *Muslim Global*. Retrieved 9 September 2017.
- MSF (2017) Press Release, December 14, 2017, <https://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/article/msf-least-6700-rohingya-killed-during-attacks-myanmar> (Accessed 21/03/2018)
- Nehginpao, K. (2013). Addressing the Rohingya Problem. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 49, 234-247.
- Nature (2017). "Rohingya refugees, Bulgarian protests and a prize for negative results." *Nature* 551(7679): 146-147.
- Omi, S H (2011) "Fleeing Burma" *World Policy Journal*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (Summer 2011), pp. 56-67



Green, P., MacManus, T., de la Cour Venning, A. (2015) Countdown to Annihilation: Genocide in Myanmar. London: International State Crime Initiative.

Perlez, J., Wai M, (2014) Ban on Doctors' Group Imperils Myanmar Sect. New York Times. 3/14/2014, Vol. 163 Issue 56440, pA8-A8.

Pocock, N. S., et al. (2017). "Imminent health crises among the Rohingya people of Myanmar." *BMJ* 359: j5210.

Riley, A., Varner, A., Ventevogel, P., Hasan, M. M. T. & Welton-Mitchell, C. (2017). Daily stressors, trauma exposure, and mental health among stateless Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 54, 304-331.

Rahman, Shaikh Azizur (2017) Plan to move Rohingya to Remote Island prompts fears of human catastrophe. *The Guardian*. ISSN 0261-3077. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

ReliefWeb (2017) "Bangladesh: Humanitarian Situation report No.16 (Rohingya influx) 24 December 2017". ReliefWeb. Retrieved 2017-12-28.

Reuters (2015) Rohingya huddled in Bangladesh camps fear plan to move them on, Retrieved 14 July 2017.

Reuters (2017) Bangladesh resurrects plan to move Rohingya refugees to flooded island. Reuters. 31 January 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Riley, A., et al. (2017). "Daily stressors, trauma exposure, and mental health among stateless Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh." *Transcult Psychiatry* 54(3): 304-331.

Sattar, Maher (2017) Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh to Be Relocated to Remote Island. *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331. 31 January 2017; Retrieved 20 March 2017.

Solomon, Feliz (2017) The Rohingya Exodus Surges Again, With 20,000 More Arriving at the Bangladesh Border. *Time.com*. 10/18/2017, p9-9.

Stories from the Rohingya Camps in Bangladesh". 5 September 2016. Retrieved 14 July 2017.

Ganguli, S., Miliate, B., (2017), The. "Refugees and Neighbors: Rohingya in Bangladesh". *The Diplomat*. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

The Economist (2017) Exile island, *The Economist*. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

The Independent (2017) "Bangladesh wants to move Muslim refugees to an island to stop them 'mingling' with citizens". *The Independent*. 31 January 2017. Retrieved 20 March 2017.

- The, L. (2016). "Recognising the Rohingya people." *Lancet* 388(10061): 2714.
- The, L. (2017). "Last days of the Rohingya of Rakhine." *Lancet* 390(10101): 1466.
- The, L. (2018). "Our responsibility to protect the Rohingya." *Lancet* 390(10114): 2740.
- Thompson, Larry (2005), "Bangladesh: Burmese Rohingya refugees virtual hostages, <https://reliefweb.int/report/myanmar/bangladesh-burmese-rohingya-refugees-virtual-hostages>, accessed 6 October 2017
- Toole, M. J. and R. J. Waldman (1993). "Refugees and displaced persons. War, hunger, and public health." *JAMA* 270(5): 600-605.
- Ullah A (2011) Rohingya Refugees to Bangladesh: Historical Exclusions and Contemporary Marginalization, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 9:2, 139-161, DOI: 10.1080/15562948.2011.567149
- Ullah, A A (2016). Rohingya Crisis in Myanmar: Seeking Justice for the Stateless 32. 285-301. 10.1177/1043986216660811.
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (2017a) Destroyed areas in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar, 5 October, UNITAR access online <https://unitar.org/unosat/maps/MMR> Last accessed 4/08/2018 10:52:36 AM
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (2017b) Destroyed areas in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar, UNITAR 16, November, access online <https://unitar.org/unosat/maps/MMR> Last accessed 4/08/2018 10:53:18 AM
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (2017c), Fire Detections in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Rathedaung Townships of Rakhine State in Myanmar, UNITAR 30 November, access online <https://unitar.org/unosat/maps/MMR> Last accessed 4/08/2018 10:55:27 AM
- UNHCR (2017) Shelter urgently needed for Rohingya fleeing Myanmar violence". United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Retrieved 21 December 2017.
- UNHCR (2017) The young and the hopeless in Bangladesh's camps. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Retrieved 14 July 2017.
- Villasana, D. (2017). "Picturing health: Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh." *Lancet* 390(10109): 2233-2242.



Wahra G N (1994) "Women Refugees in Bangladesh." Focus on Gender 2, no. 1 pp 45-49.

WAM (2017). "UAE Press: We must resolve to aid all refugees". Emirates 24|7. Retrieved 2017-12-28.

White, K. (2017). "Rohingya in Bangladesh: an unfolding public health emergency." Lancet 390(10106): 1947.

WHO (2017) Rohingya and host communities receive cholera vaccine. Bulletin of the World Health Organization. Nov2017, Vol. 95 Issue 11, p732-732.

Wiggers, P (2000) 10 Years for the Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh: Past, Present and Future, access online <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/news-stories/special-report/10-years-rohingya-refugees-bangladesh-past-present-and-future> last access [22 February 2018]

## Appendix 1

### Data collection form

### Rehabilitation, repatriation and resettlement of Rohingya

Camp Name <i>location on map</i>		Form ID	□□□_□□□_2018_01_□□_□□_□□					
Name			Male	<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>	Age	□□
Myanmar village			Myanmar township					
Myanmar ID <i>if any</i>			Bangladesh Govt ID No.					
Understood Consent permission			No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Consent to publish	
			Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1. No. of people in Household	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	□□	Household size		
Age class	1-6 months	7 months -5yr	6-12yrs	13-18 yrs	19 - 49 yrs	> 50 yrs	□□		
Number of unmarried family members		□□	Do any family members live overseas?			No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Did you or any of your family members attend any forms of schooling?				Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Highest education in the family <i>(please write year of study)</i>	Male	Type of school?	Relationship to the respondent				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional <input type="checkbox"/> Moktob <input type="checkbox"/>	Self <input type="checkbox"/> Wife <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Son <input type="checkbox"/>				
	Female	Type of school?	Relationship to the respondent				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Traditional <input type="checkbox"/> Moktob <input type="checkbox"/>	Self <input type="checkbox"/> Husband <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Son <input type="checkbox"/>				
Did you or any of your family members can read Rohingya language Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> write Rohingya language Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>							

3. Main source of household (HH) income							
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medicine shop	<input type="checkbox"/>	No income generating activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Butcher	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Barbershop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Translator	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vending	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vending	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dry fish business	<input type="checkbox"/>	Day labor	<input type="checkbox"/>
Butcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tailoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grocery shop	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medicine shop	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grocery shop	<input type="checkbox"/>	House wife	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Craft making	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Day labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	Teaching in local Moktob	<input type="checkbox"/>	Firewood collection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Craft Making	<input type="checkbox"/>	Service at _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camp management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Service at _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Food processing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
What was your total monthly HH income in Myanmar			_____ Kyet	How much is your current total monthly HH income			_____ Taka

4. What household assets did you have in Myanmar?																				
Land (without title)	Land (with title)	Fish pond	Number of bed rooms	Toilets	Farming equipment	Irrigation equipment	Boat	Bi-Cycle	Motorcycle	Radio/CD player	Bed	Table	Solar system	Mobile phone	Internet access	Buffalo /Cow	Tube well	TV	Sewing machine	Homestead garden
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What possessions you were able to bring to Bangladesh?										
Gold Jewelry	Solar system	Mobile phone	Bi-cycle	Clothes	Radio/C D player	Other 1. _____ Other 2. _____ <i>Write anything value &gt; 10,000 taka</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

6. Did you have any household savings (amount in Kyet) \_\_\_\_\_ in Myanmar?

7. How much were you able to bring to Bangladesh \_\_\_\_\_ in Kyet?

8. What material was your house in Myanmar was made of *(Tick where it applies)*

	Brick/ concrete/ stone	Aluminum/ Tin	Palm leaf/ Thatch/ grass	Wood/ bamboo	Plywood/ logs	Earth/ clay	Floor Tiles	Roof Tile	Parquet/ Polished wood	Makeshift, salvaged/ improvised materials
a. Floor										
b. Wall										
c. Roof										

In Myanmar

Currently in Bangladesh

<b>In Myanmar</b>	9. Source of drinking/cooking water			<b>Currently in Bangladesh</b>	
	River/pond/stream	<input type="checkbox"/>	River/pond/stream		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Rainwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rainwater		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Protected dug well	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protected dug well		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Unprotected dug well	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unprotected dug well		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tubewell	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tubewell		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Public stand pipe/tap	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public stand pipe/tap		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Household water connection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household water connection		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other _____		Other _____		
	How far you travel to get water? <100m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 250m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 500m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 1km <input type="checkbox"/>		How far you travel to get water? <100m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 250m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 500m <input type="checkbox"/> upto 1km <input type="checkbox"/>		
	10. What kind of fuel was most often used by your household for cooking				
	Firewood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Firewood		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kerosene		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Leaves/rice husks/straw/thatch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaves/rice husks/straw/thatch		<input type="checkbox"/>
	Coal/charcoal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coal/charcoal		<input type="checkbox"/>
Bottled Gas/LPG	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bottled Gas/LPG	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other _____		Other _____			
11. Main source of lighting					
Firewood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Firewood	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kerosene	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Oil, Kerosene lamps	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oil, Kerosene lamps	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Solar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Solar	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>		
No source of lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	No source of lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## 12. Health

Were you or your household members ever vaccinated in Myanmar?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been vaccinated since you arrived in Bangladesh?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do you feel difficulty in breathing while living in the camp?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been suffering from any skin disease since you are living in the camp?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been suffering from any diarrhoea since you are living in the camp?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you or any of your household member become pregnant since you moved into this camp?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you or any of your household member undergone an abortion procedure since August 2017?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you or any of your family members been sick since you are living in this camp?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
If sick, did you or your family members consult a doctor for treatment?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>

13. Nutrition - how many times do you have meals every day?			
<b>Myanmar</b>		<b>At present in Bangladesh</b>	
Once	<input type="checkbox"/>	Once	<input type="checkbox"/>
Twice	<input type="checkbox"/>	Twice	<input type="checkbox"/>
Three times	<input type="checkbox"/>	Three times	<input type="checkbox"/>
More than three times	<input type="checkbox"/>	More than three times	<input type="checkbox"/>
What did you and your family eat last night?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Rice / wheat	<input type="checkbox"/> leafy Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/> Biscuit	<input type="checkbox"/> Puffed rice
<input type="checkbox"/> Bread	<input type="checkbox"/> Egg	<input type="checkbox"/> Beef	<input type="checkbox"/> Flattened rice
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish	<input type="checkbox"/> Dal / Lentils	<input type="checkbox"/> Mutton	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry fish
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/> Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/> Canned food	<input type="checkbox"/> Didn't eat

14. Discrimination in Myanmar in the last 5 year

Have you been a victim of discrimination in your neighbourhood in Myanmar?			No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <i>if yes- how often</i>
Always <input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely <input type="checkbox"/>	Very rarely <input type="checkbox"/>
What was the nature of discrimination in your neighbourhood?			
Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic or racial identity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____			
Have you been a victim of bullying or discrimination at your workplace or while undertaking your occupational duties in Myanmar?			No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> <i>if yes- how often</i>
Always <input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/>	Rarely <input type="checkbox"/>	Very rarely <input type="checkbox"/>
What was the nature of discrimination at your workplace?			
Cultural <input type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic or racial identity <input type="checkbox"/> Religion <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____			

15. Have you or any of your family members experienced any verbal or physical assault, or arrest by locals or Myanmar police or army in the last 5 years.		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Have you or any of your family members been a victim of crime in the last 5 years in Myanmar ( <i>Choose all that apply and assign frequency e.g. 1,2,3</i> )?					
Vandalism at your home <input type="checkbox"/>	Arrested <input type="checkbox"/>	Robbery <input type="checkbox"/>			
Damaged or destroyed crops <input type="checkbox"/>	Evicted <input type="checkbox"/>	Political violence <input type="checkbox"/>			
Burned down home <input type="checkbox"/>	Raped <input type="checkbox"/>	Physically tortured <input type="checkbox"/>			
Vandalism at your store <input type="checkbox"/>	Burned down whole village <input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify) _____			
Do you happen to know the perpetrator? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
In the last 5 years to whom did you report this/these incident(s)? If you have reported these incidents to more than one person or institutions, choose the one that you went to ( <i>choose all that apply and assign by order e.g. 1-3</i> ).					
<b>Reported to</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Reported to</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Reported to</b>	<b>Rank</b>
No one <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Media <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local leader/ village lawmaker <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political leader <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify) _____	
How satisfied were you with the way they dealt with your complaint or incident? (Tick that which applies)					
Completely Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> neither satisfied nor dissatisfied <input type="checkbox"/>					
Slightly dissatisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Unsatisfied <input type="checkbox"/>					
In the last 5 years where/by who did you experience discriminations? ( <i>Choose 3 best answer by Ranking 1-3</i> )					
<b>Place/person</b>	<b>Tick</b>	<b>Place/person</b>	<b>Tick</b>	<b>Place/person</b>	<b>Tick</b>
School <input type="checkbox"/>		Police station <input type="checkbox"/>		Social service personnel <input type="checkbox"/>	
Neighbourhood <input type="checkbox"/>		Restaurant <input type="checkbox"/>		Bank <input type="checkbox"/>	
Salesperson in a store/shop <input type="checkbox"/>		Unknown person in a public place <input type="checkbox"/>		Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	

16. Socio-political participation in Myanmar in the last 5 year

Have you or any of your family been a member of any mainstream political party?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever been a member of an NGO/cooperative/association in Myanmar?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you or any of your family supported any political party?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you ever cast your vote in a Myanmar national election?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Are you happy with the Myanmar Government policies on social, economic and political rights	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Have you been able to raise concerns about Myanmar Government policies that you feel need to change	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>If yes, how did you raise your concern? Choose all that apply</b>	
Changed your voting preferences <input type="checkbox"/>	Signed a petition to the government <input type="checkbox"/>
Signed a petition to the court <input type="checkbox"/>	Joined in a political movement against the government <input type="checkbox"/>

17. How were you/your household treated by the State in response to your action(s) ticked above? *Choose all that apply*

<b>Actions taken by the Government</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Actions taken by the Government</b>	<b>Rank</b>
None <input type="checkbox"/>		Not considered by any authorities/ State <input type="checkbox"/>	
Concern(s) taken into consideration <input type="checkbox"/>		Have been prosecuted by law enforcing agencies <input type="checkbox"/>	
Govt. used excessive police power to suppress protest <input type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify) .....	
Have any of your family members, relatives or neighbours been killed or been missing after Government actions?			
No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>			

What did you do after you/your fellows were a victim of abuse or ill-treatment by the Government?	
None <input type="checkbox"/>	Became a silent supporter of the movement against the Govt. <input type="checkbox"/>
Joined alternative political party(ies) <input type="checkbox"/>	Been terrified and stopped every social and political activity <input type="checkbox"/>
Been terrified and stopped taking part in the political process <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) _____

18. August 2017 incident

When did you arrive Bangladesh? (write month and date) 2017 _____ (3 letter month then date)	
How much money did you spend to come to Bangladesh _____ kyat	
How many days did it take you to travel to Bangladesh?	
Have you or any of your family members been a victim of any of the following crime/s in Myanmar before fleeing to Bangladesh (Choose all that apply and assign frequency e.g. 1,2,3)?	
Vandalism at your home <input type="checkbox"/>	Vandalism at your business <input type="checkbox"/>
Damaged or destroyed crops <input type="checkbox"/>	Snatched money or valuables <input type="checkbox"/>
Thrown family member into fire <input type="checkbox"/>	Burned down home <input type="checkbox"/>
Robbery <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Arrested <input type="checkbox"/>	Raped <input type="checkbox"/>
Murdered <input type="checkbox"/>	Beaten <input type="checkbox"/>
Gun shot <input type="checkbox"/>	Evicted <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (specify) _____	
Who was the perpetrator who committed the foregoing crimes to the best of your knowledge?	
Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	Myanmar Army <input type="checkbox"/>
I know them by face <input type="checkbox"/>	Myanmar Police <input type="checkbox"/>
Other ethnic communities <input type="checkbox"/>	I know them by name <input type="checkbox"/>
Others _____	
Have any of your family members died in Myanmar as a result of the 2017 incident? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
Husband <input type="checkbox"/>	Wife <input type="checkbox"/>
Children <input type="checkbox"/>	How many Children died during this incident <input type="checkbox"/>
Have any of your family members gone missing as a result of the 2017 incident? No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
Husband <input type="checkbox"/>	Wife <input type="checkbox"/>
Children <input type="checkbox"/>	How many children missing during this incident <input type="checkbox"/>
Has your household adopted any children since living in the camp? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> How many Children <input type="checkbox"/>	
How many family members burnt? _____	How many family members disabled? _____
How many family members raped? _____	How many family members become blind? _____

19. TRUMA / WITNESS

During the 2017 incident, have you or any of your family members experienced any of the following? Please tick responses that apply:					
<b>Incident</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Incident</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Incident</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Witnessed neighbour injured		Witnessed death of neighbour		Witnessed rape of a neighbour	
Witness of Burning Burned down village		Been injured		Witnessed death of a family member	
Raped/witnessed rape of a family member		Lost sight		Permanent disability due to injury	
				Witness of Burning Burned down home	
				Witnessed a family member being injured	
				None	

20. REPATRIATION TO MYANMAR

Was your house standing when you left Myanmar? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
What sort of arrangement would motivate you to return to Myanmar?  <i>Rank 1 - 9</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Prosecution of perpetrators <input type="checkbox"/> Full halting of violence <input type="checkbox"/> Deployment of UN peace force <input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation of _____ Kyat <input type="checkbox"/> Recognition of Rohingya ethnicity by Myanmar Government <input type="checkbox"/> Granting of citizenship <input type="checkbox"/> Broadening of socio-economic opportunities for Rohingya population <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of citizen's services (education, health etc.) to the Rohingya population <input type="checkbox"/> Re-establishment of normal political, economic and social life <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____
When you would like to return to Myanmar?	ASAP <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months <input type="checkbox"/> 6 month <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> > 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

**2018 | RESEARCH TEAM**

**Forced Migration of Rohingya:  
The Untold Experience**







**Dr Mohshin Habib**

Faculty of Business and Law  
Swinburne Business School  
Swinburne University of Technology  
Melbourne Australia  
mhabib@swin.edu.au

Dr Mohshin Habib, PhD (Deakin), MBA (Santo Tomas), BSc (ICT) (Hons) is a Senior Lecturer in International Business. Dr Habib's academic career spans more than 15 years across Monash University, Deakin University and Swinburne University of Technology, Australia. During his time at Swinburne, he has also held positions as the Director of the International Business Program, Discipline Leader, Management and Program Coordinator of International Business. He has consulted in the areas of governance, leadership & management, TVET, international development, poverty alleviation and human development internationally. He is currently supervising four PhD candidates, and few have graduated with their PhDs.

Prior to entering academia, Dr Habib was a development practitioner, working in international development organisations in Asia and the Pacific. Dr Habib is the team leader in the "Rehabilitation, Resettlement and Repatriation of Rohingya (RRR,R) research project that delivers the current report. His recent research projects are Poverty Alleviation Measurement Tool (Cambodia & Timor Leste), Intergenerational Poverty and Resilience in the presence of Disaster in the Philippines and Railway Resettlement Cambodia. Mohshin is involved in several honorary roles in non-profit and private sector organisations.



**Professor Christine Jubb**

Faculty of Business and Law  
Swinburne Business School  
Swinburne University of Technology  
Melbourne Australia  
cjubb@swin.edu.au

Professor Christine Jubb (CPA Auditing, CA), PhD (Melbourne), Grad Dip Sc. in App. Statistics (Swinburne), MBA (Deakin), Grad Dip Ed (Monash), BBus (Acc.) (RMIT) currently holds a Chair in Accounting and Finance and is a University Senate Committee member at Swinburne University of Technology and a member of the Academic Standards Quality Committee. She was previously Research Fellow and Director of the Australian National Centre for Audit and Assurance Research at the Australian National University. She was appointed, by the Australian Financial Reporting Council, to the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board in 2005 and reappointed for a second three-year term to the Board which ended in December 2010.

Professor Jubb has worked in a number of Australian Universities including Melbourne University, Monash University and Deakin University. Her research interests lie in the areas - the market for external audit services, microfinance, entrepreneurship and enterprise development, impact assessments, research methodology etc. She currently is supervising 13 PhD candidates working in these areas and many more have graduated with PhD, Master by Research or Honours degrees. Her main teaching area at Swinburne is Accounting Theory.

She has been the recipient of prestigious Australian Research Council Discovery Grants and Australian Research Council Linkage Grants and many more national and international research grants. Currently she is working on two research projects in Cambodia and the Philippines on disaster mitigation and microfinance, intergenerational poverty and poverty alleviation measurement tools.



**Salauddin Ahmad, MSc, MAppSc**

Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning  
Melbourne Australia  
saahmadbulbul@yahoo.com

Master of Applied Science, RMIT University, Master of Geography, National University, Bangladesh.

Mr Ahmad was involved in one of the world's largest population health and nutrition research project on Vitamin A intervention lead by the Johns Hopkins University. This project was jointly implemented in collaboration with international and national organisations including Johns Hopkins University, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), International Center for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, Sight and Life, The World Food Program (WFP). The project developed one of the most intensive Geographic Information System for Health Research in a Developing-country Setting. Mr Ahmad has more than 15+ years of field-based population, health, epidemiological, environmental, disaster and spatial data collection experience and 20+ years of spatial data management and analysis experience.

Mr Ahmad is a photography student at Melbourne Polytechnic and also an award-winning photographer by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He contributed more 800 photographs at Mr Ahmad Victorian Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning's various publication.

Mr Ahmad spent several weeks in different slots in the camps in Bangladesh and documented displaced Rohingya's life in the camps and made significant contribution to develop research method and data analysis. Since November he organised more than a dozen photography exhibitions in many national and international locations including Dhaka, Thailand, Italy, Belgium, Sydney and Melbourne.



**Professor Henri Pallard**

Department of Law and Justice  
Laurentian University  
Ontario, Canada  
hpallard@laurentian.ca

Henri Pallard is a specialist in international human rights and cultural diversity. He has worked extensively on problems related to the international transposition of human rights norms into new cultural contexts. More particularly, he has examined whether the presuppositions underlying the Western conception of human rights are transferable into the North Africa setting. This has led him to think deeply about the challenges linked to raising sensitivity to human rights in societies that have very different conceptions of human autonomy and different conceptions of the relationship between the individual and the broader social group.

Henri then developed expertise in the area of colonialism, poverty and human rights. He has been an associate director of a large scale multi-year project looking at the characteristics of homeless persons and people who cycle in and out of poverty. This has led him to reflect on the historical relationship between Canadian Indigenous cultures and the dominant Eurocentric white culture. Homelessness and poverty are products of systemic abuse of power by the dominant culture which reflect the ingrained structures of the colonial project. Henri's work seeks to further human rights from both the perspective of the dominant culture and the subservient culture.



**Associate Professor Masudur Rahman**

Development and Economics  
University of Nordland  
Bodo, Norway  
masudur.rahman@nord.no

Dr. Masudur Rahman, Associate Professor of Development and Economics at the University of Nordland, an internationally recognised centre for higher education and research in the fields of social sciences and business studies. The university can boast of quality researchers in international business, sociology of welfare, economic sociology, education, social work, journalism, political science and history. Researches carried out at the Faculty of Social Sciences also take the form of applied and cross-disciplinary projects.

Educated both as an economist and a sociologist Rahman has an eclectic range of research interests. Rahman's research works are diverse and multifaceted. Those include macroscopic studies of the structures of power as well as interpersonal relations, structures of informal network relations, at a variety of levels. Divers, yet, Rahman's research works fit broadly under the umbrella of development process and achievements in Bangladesh.



### **ASA Philippines Foundation**

15F, Prestige Tower, F. Ortigas Jr. Rd.,  
Ortigas Center, Pasig City-1605,  
Metro Manila, Philippines.  
Website: [www.asaphil.org](http://www.asaphil.org)  
Email: [info@asaphil.org](mailto:info@asaphil.org)

ASA Philippines is a non-profit, non-stock corporation specializing in microfinance and the largest MFI in South East Asia and the Pacific and serves 1.5 million clients in the Philippines. ASA Philippines offers various financial and social development services to clients and their households, including financial services, insurance, health services and many other social development services. ASA has been active in supporting its clients/ members and vulnerable populations in general displaced by various disasters within the Philippines (both natural, such as typhoons, and human-made disasters, such as war). ASA recently launched a community resettlement and economic revitalisation program in the province of Sulo, Mindanao, a region recently devastated by war.



## **Institution of Diploma Engineers Bangladesh (IDEB)**

DEB Bhaban, 160/A, Kakrail VIP road, Dhaka-1000

Bangladesh

Website: [www.ideb.org.bd](http://www.ideb.org.bd)

Email: [presidentideb@gmail.com](mailto:presidentideb@gmail.com)

The Institution of Diploma Engineers, Bangladesh (IDEB) is the largest professional organization of Bangladesh, established on 8th November 1970. This institution was established to serve as one voice for the main stream of engineering community who are also being known as a people's engineer in Bangladesh and engineering profession. IDEB is a multidisciplinary organization of engineering societies which dedicated for advancing the knowledge, understanding and practice of engineering sector. IDEB envision to be one of the largest & vibrant professional organization of engineers-technologists in Bangladesh & in the world, which is committed to promotion of continual professional development & innovative approach towards the cause of sustainable development & to serve the humanity through inclusive growth.

IDEB promotes Engineering, Science & Technological knowledge and skill in the world of work and facilitates dissemination and exchange of information, ideas amongst members of the profession and to extend value based service to the nation at all levels. IDEB seeks to improve the quality of life for all, prosperity and adding value through innovation & sustainable development.





## **Ontario International Development Agency**

364 Moffatt Pond Court,  
Ottawa, Ontario, K2J 0C7 Canada.  
website: [www.ontariointernational.org](http://www.ontariointernational.org)  
Email: [oida@ontariointernational.org](mailto:oida@ontariointernational.org)

Ontario International Development Agency (OIDA) is a nongovernmental organization (NGO) registered in Ontario, Canada. OIDA provides humanitarian programs to develop skills and alleviate poverty, chronic unemployment, and hunger in rural communities in South Asian and West African countries. OIDA is actively involved in the creation of a conducive and sustainable environment through programs and projects, fostering socio economic development by promoting ethnic harmony, ensuring the provision of equal opportunities to all. OIDA funds applied research by researchers from South Asian and West African countries on the problems they identify as crucial to their communities. It also helps to obtain technical support to those researchers from Canadian universities and colleges, institutions and NGOs associated with it. OIDA builds local capacity in developing countries to undertake projects and create innovations, believing that people from developing, especially South Asian and West African countries, must take the lead in producing and applying knowledge for the benefit of their own communities. OIDA also fosters alliances and knowledge sharing between scientific, academic, and development communities in Canada and developing countries, and supports its development projects.



## **Education for Skill Development (ESD) Pty. Ltd**

Australia, Bangladesh and Philippines

Website: [www.esd-edu.org](http://www.esd-edu.org)

Email: [info@esd-edu.org](mailto:info@esd-edu.org)

ESD is an international educational consulting firm that facilitates key stakeholders in providing access to international educational qualifications and skills for student from diverse background. A core value set and interest within ESD is shaping education relevant to economic and social development. The major strategic focus of ESD is to align international education and training opportunities that fills skill gaps and support sustainable development goals concerning Bangladesh's capability building.



PEACE BEGINS WITH ME

### **Film for Peace Foundation (F4P)**

Dhaka, Bangladesh

[pervez.peace@gmail.com](mailto:pervez.peace@gmail.com)

Films for Peace Foundation is a non-profit organisation, which is dedicated to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development through films. Films for Peace Foundation have assisted in implementing the research project in the Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh. Film for Peace Foundation managed the infield logistics issues and coordinated with local grass roots organisations which are working in various rehabilitation and resettlement projects for the Rohingya refugees.





## Industry partners



PEACE BEGINS WITH ME